

# A DICTIONARY OF EGGON

This is a version of a dictionary of the Eggon language apparently prepared by I.D. Hepburn in the 1940s. Mr. Hepburn was also responsible for the translation of the New Testament into Eggon. A photocopy of the original was taken by Ian Maddieson and the present draft edition has been prepared from the photocopy. The initial typing was done by Clement Madugu in Kaduna and the computer text-processing was carried out by Roger Blench in Cambridge. The text has been modernised in many places and the intention is to use this as a basis for publishing a modern tone-marked dictionary of Eggon. Additional entries have been added on the basis of fieldnotes from the files of Ian Maddieson. This is an appropriate place to pay tribute to the author of this dictionary which displays an extremely wide range of interests and elicits a great many unusual lexical items.

**[ D R A F T P R I N T O U T . ]**

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## Introduction

The Eggon language is spoken by a large number of people in south-western Plateau State in Central Nigeria (Map 1). These represent the modern Local Government Areas of Akwanga, Lafia and Nasarawa-Eggon. The main towns of the Eggon people are Akwanga, Nasarawa-Eggon, Kagbu and Wana. They stretch as far south as Lafia and west of Akwanga as far as the railway line. They are bordered on the north by the Mada and to the south by the Migili and the Alago.

In much of the colonial literature, the Eggon were known as the 'Hill Mada' in contrast to the 'Plains Mada', the people known as Mada today. The Eggon lived in the Mada hills south of Akwanga in the pre-colonial period, but there is no connection between the groups that would justify these terms and they have now been discarded.

The exact number of speakers is unknown but it is unlikely to be less than the estimate of 200,000 given by Sibomana (1985). Ames (1934) gave a figure of 41,276 for the 1920s, but this is likely to have been substantially underestimated. Welmers (1971) estimated 52,000 although this may have been only a projection from Ames. Very little has been written about Eggon society and Temple (1922) and Ames (1934) are the only sources that contain any descriptions of Eggon social organisation.

The Eggon live in Nasarawa Eggon Local Government Area (formerly Akwanga LGA) of Plateau State. Their population is about 80,000 people. This ethnic group is spread all over N/Eggon LGA and over other LGAs, namely Akwanga, Lafia, Awe, and Obi, all in Plateau State. However, wherever they live, they still recognise that they came from Eggon hill in Nasarawa Eggon LGA. This tribe is bounded by the Gwandara to the west, the Migili to the south, some Alago (Assakio) groups to the east, and the Mada and Nungu (Rindre) to the north.

The name Eggon refers to the hill where they settled before coming down to the plains. The word means "a good sense of hearing or perception ability". They call themselves Eggon but are known by the Hausa as Madan Dutse. Eggon people are different from the Mada of the Andaha area. However, they share similarities in spoken language, cultural beliefs, and moral code, as they do with the Rindire and Buh of Akwanga LGA.

The Eggon are divided into three major clans namely: Anzo, Eholo and Eggon Ero.

The Anzo clan are mostly found around Alogani Gale, Ezeng, Waama, Okgba, Gunyi, Angbaku, Ogbagi, Ugba and Wogna while the Eholo clan are in villages like Wana, Wangibi, Ika, Alushi, Ginda, Wulko, Wuwen, Endeho, Gaji, Ungwashuru, Warizo, and Lizin Keffi. The Eggon Ero are mostly around Ume, Alizaga, Bakyono, and Arigbadu Sako. However today, these clans have spread and inter-woven with each other in the quest for fertile farm land among other tribes such as the Alago and Migili.

These clans have different tribal marks. The Anzo and Eholo have fifteen lines on each cheek running from the temple. The Eggon Ero have nine marks on the face. This group is also called Mada Tara (nine marks). They both have patterns of lizards and birds on the neck, while some choose to draw drums or arms [DO YOU MEAN ON THE ARMS?] and other objects. Marks are also cut on other parts of the body like the belly, sometimes even the legs, and women's backs. Both men and women in Eggon land traditionally pierced their ears, but only women pierce one nostril. All these marks were for decoration and to prove how brave those who had them were, to have endured the pain of making them.

Nowadays most of these marks are not seen on young ones, only on the elderly people. Girls have adapted different types of marks due to the influence of outsiders. The type depends on the individual. These days however, modern cosmetics are replacing these traditional marks which are becoming extinct.

Many years ago they dressed in animal skins, before the use of a hand-woven piece of white cloth (*Akile*) which was used to cover their nakedness, both men and women. Apart from weaving, Eggon women mould

pots of different shapes and designs, which are used for various purposes e.g. for ceremonial or religious purposes.

During festivals in Eggon land, some decorations are used for dressing in honour of the occasion. Such decorative items include; beads, bangles, anklets and baboon skin (very hairy) used in making a man's cap. However, there are also decorative items for the masquerade (dodo) which are meant to be kept sacred by the chief priest. In addition, women wear traditional skirts during festivals. Their traditional weapons of war include the shield (*umbili*) which is made out of wild ox skin. Other weapons include spears, axes and swords, bows and arrows.

In years past, due to misunderstandings over land, the Eggon fought wars among themselves and with neighbouring tribes. Being agriculturists, the Eggon people cherish farm land. They grow crops like maize, guinea corn, yam and millet. Conflicts also came about over wives snatched by one clan from another.

History:

Oral tradition has it that the Eggon came to their present land from the east (Yemen) through Ngazargamu in the present Borno State of Nigeria. From there, they moved away, and were part of the Kwararafa kingdom. It was when Kwararafa was scattered that they crossed the river Benue at Ibi. They camped in many places before finally settling on the Eggon hill. They were on this hill before the coming of the white man. Today many Eggon people have come down to the plains but there are still some living up the hills. They claim to have come with the Nungu (Rindire) tribe from the east.

In the beginning the Eggon were ruled by the chief priest *Adanashim*. The people were governed by religious laws. On complex issues seers were consulted to know the cause, and the cure. In each village or ward there is a ruling clan known as Tsagbeju.

Today, there is an organised political chieftaindom in Eggon land. The chieftaincy title is called *Aren Eggon*, which is a first class chieftaincy. This political seat is only open to bonafide Eggon men, especially those in the three clans of Eggon (Anzo, Eholo [IS IT EHOLO OR AHOLO AS ABOVE?], and Eggon Ero). The kingmakers (*Malase Aren*) are twelve village heads, carefully selected from these three clans. The elected chief is then presented to the Local Government Council.

In Eggon land the chief rules through the District Head, who discharges information and duties to the Village Heads who are over the Ward Heads. These leaders settle disputes and conflicts within their power. Tougher complaints or disputes are taken to higher authorities.

## **Culture**

Birth:

During labour, men are not allowed to be present. Elderly women who have mid-wife experience are called upon to assist. In cases where the woman finds it very difficult to deliver and the efforts of the midwives have failed, a special man experienced with herbs used to help in labour is called. The seer is also consulted to look into the situation. The woman is asked if she had any sexual relationship with anyone other than her husband. If so, she must confess with pleading, after which, she is expected to deliver the baby safely. But if she refuses to confess, she will die in labour. This is because adultery was seen as an abominable act.

When a woman gives birth in Eggon land she is expected to remain in the room together with the child for about seven days. When she comes out, a certain rite is performed by the family elder. A bow and arrow is given to a baby boy to show that he will be a brave warrior or hunter. In some cases a hoe is also given to the baby showing that he will be a farmer to feed his family. On the other hand, a broom, or some traditional cooking utensil is given to a baby girl showing that she will keep the home clean and cook food to feed her husband. These symbolic items are given to the baby after some good pronouncements about the future and prayer on behalf of the baby. It is after this rite that the elder pronounces the name of the child. Most names

are of respected ancestors or names that have meanings related to the events or circumstances that surrounded the birth of the child.

On the day of the naming ceremony, the neighbours, close relations and friends are invited. Food and drink are prepared for the ceremony, which takes place in the morning.

Circumcision:

Nowadays, boys are often circumcised soon after birth, before the naming ceremony. But traditionally, boys of about ten years are gathered in one place for circumcision every three years. After the circumcision the boys are cared for by their parents. When the circumcision wounds are healed, a feast is organised in honour of the boys. There is not much ceremony attached to circumcision.

Initiation:

In Eggon tradition, boys of about fifteen, are gathered and taken to the shrine for initiation into the fetish cult known as *Ashim*. However, not every boy is invited to this ceremony, only those recommended by the elders, as disciplined boys. The initiates pay a goat or chicken and beer provided by their parents, to the priest. This is used for sacrifices to appease the gods. The boys are taken to the shrine, where the gods are believed to be. They are introduced to the secret behind the fetish cult (*Ashim*). Other gods of the land are shown to the boys in order to remove fear and doubt from their minds.

The exercise is performed within a day but the feast, especially drinking of local beer, continues for about a week. During the initiation process the boys are warned to avoid women and never to disclose the secrets of the gods which women are not allowed to know nor see. Also at this time, the boys are disciplined severely in different aspects of life, in order to make them responsible men in the society. Stubborn boys are beaten severely to make them respectful. It is after the initiation exercise that boys are considered as responsible men in the society and are free to marry. The chief priest of the *Ashim* cult is known as *Adanhashim*.

Marriage:

When a girl is born, she is betrothed to a man immediately, usually to a boy recommended by the midwife. This is why it is said that not every woman is allowed to touch the blood of a woman in labour. Only those that have a cordial relationship with the woman in labour are welcomed. The midwife claims a female baby as a wife for a boy in her clan or family, and a boy baby as a friend of a boy in her family.

If the baby is a girl, the request for betrothal is followed up immediately with a bunch of firewood, given to the mother of the child to boil water, and keep the baby warm. The agreement is concretised when firewood and a special kind of grass, called *gamba*, is used as a lamp, is provided by the suitor.

If the girl's parents agree to the arrangement, they accept these gifts. Other gifts that follow include twenty-five tubers of yam, many sheaves of guinea corn, maize, measures of acha and other food items as the need may be. The food items are given to the girl's parents every year until the girl is old enough for marriage. Also each year the suitor and his age mates or close friends cultivate, plant, or harvest crops for her family. At least on the year of the wedding, the suitor must mobilise at least twenty-five young men to cultivate the girl's father's farm. The suitor makes sure he keeps the relationship cordial by showing complete respect in his attitude and behaviour towards the girl's people.

The food items and the services rendered serve as the bride price. It is only in recent years that a recognised amount of money has been set or service rendered before the bride is taken to the groom's home. Before, it was when the bride price had reached the satisfaction of the parents [IE, DID THEY CALL THE SUITOR AND TELL HIM IT IS NOW ENOUGH OR HOW DID HE KNOW HE COULD CAPTURE THE BRIDE?] that the bride was given in marriage. The bride was captured by surprise and carried off to the groom's house. When the parents did not see their daughter they knew she had gone to her husband's house.

When the bride is brought to her new home, there is an outbreak of joy. The marriage ceremony is marked by many styles of dances, with special songs sung in honour of the groom, the bride and the moment. Feasting and merry making from both clans marks the occasion.

[DO THEY STILL DO MARRIAGE LIKE THIS? WHAT OF EDUCATED PEOPLE?]

Polygamy is common amongst the Eggon people. It is practised for many reasons, sometimes for women to help in farm work and for some domestic responsibilities, and to breed many children which is a pride in Eggon society. It is believed by the Eggon that the more wives one has the wealthier one becomes.

Divorce is practised. Women divorce their husbands when they no longer get along with them or lack respect for the husband's people, or a stubborn and unsubmitive woman can be sent away by her husband any time. The bride price of the woman is paid by the new husband especially in the case where the woman did not give birth to a child.

Adultery was highly prohibited because it was believed that it was an abominable act, which could bring a curse on the family or clan or cause an epidemic. Therefore offenders were punished without delay and had to pay a fine or be considered as outcasts from the family. The fine was used to appease the gods. However, today it is not so. Men, women, and young people are not ashamed to be engaged in such immoral acts. This is common amongst the Eggon found in the city and towns like Lafia, Akwanga, and Nassarawa Eggon.

### **Burial:**

There is a general burial format for all men but the burial of a chief priest is different, because it is considered more sacred. Whichever case, the grave structure is the same. The grave is dug by a group trained for it, called the *Makpngibi*. [PLEASE CHECK SPELLING] They dig the grave as a round shaft with a horizontal tunnel leading off it at four feet deep. The corpse is laid inside the tunnel.

Before burial, the corpse is washed and adorned with good cloth but when the corpse is taken to the grave the piece of cloth is removed. A stone is used to cover the grave mouth.

When a chief priest or an old man who was prominent in the society or took a lead in benefiting society dies, the corpse is treated with sacred honour. Only a few individuals may see the corpse, and only responsible men may touch it before burial. The burial procedure is believed to be ordered by the fetish (dodo).

In any burial, when the grave is ready the corpse is buried prostrate facing the east where men are believed to have come from. A man's right hand serves as a pillow on the ground while a woman's left hand is used. [ARE WOMEN BURIED FACING WEST?] After burial the deceased's relations shave half of their heads. This symbolises that they are in mourning and prevents the deceased's ghost from attacking them. The sympathizers mourn throughout the mourning period, that is twelve days. After the last mourning feast, they all disperse to their homes.

The deceased's estate, including his wife (if any) is inheritable by the children or his brothers. They believe in life after death. There is a saying in Eggon land that if one continues to do evil, one will become a stone (*gbin*) in the life after death. In other words, the victim will be useless in the ancestral world. But a good person is believed to still live or come back to be reincarnated in the family. This is known as *inkyiya* or reincarnation.

### **Religion**

There is the general belief in the Supreme Being, who is found beyond the sky. He is called *Ahogben*. He owns everything, knows everything and is everywhere and does anything. He is the Creator and is very far from man. Therefore man communicates with him through *Ashim* or other objects kept by the people.

The Eggon people differentiate the name of the sun (*onomo*) from Ahogben. They also believe that since Ahogben is everywhere, he will judge and punish all wicked people after death through Angbashim (see below). In other words, he is the rewarder of all good people.

They attach more importance to the god found under the ground because he blesses their land, and gives them good harvest. Also it is this god, people who die see and not the high god. Therefore this cult is consulted or appeased before planting season, harvest season and before festivals commence. This god is known as *Angbashim*. When consulting this god libation is poured on the ground seven times with some confessions by the elder or the priest and some prayers are made to this god.

The Ashim cult is believed to ward off wicked or evil spirits from the land. The cult is physically represented by leaves of the tree called *mijikadenya* in Hausa. These leaves are kept on a farm to ward off thieves. The victims of this cult are afflicted with a severe sickness until they confess.

No one has the right to play with Ashim and if one eats Ashim's food unworthily one is afflicted by Ashim in such a way that one's stomach will become swollen. Women are not allowed to go near nor see Ashim. However, women past menopause may be introduced to the cult. They are warned strictly never to disclose the secrets to younger ones and such old women are not allowed to eat Ashim's food.

Apart from Ashim, there are other cults kept by individuals, families or clans. Among such cults are: *Akuk*, *Gango*, *Yamba* and *Arikya*. These cults are represented by objects like pots, stones, sticks or cowries. They are believed to function in various ways, that is, to make the soil fertile for good harvest, to protect the family or clan from any misfortune or evil, to bless the wombs of women so that they might give birth, and to ward off sicknesses and diseases of all sorts. That is why sacrifices of chicken, goat, and beer are made to these gods in order to appease them, and to maintain a good relationship with the gods of the land. A related cult known as *Yambu* is found in the Tashan-Mada area. In January to April, offerings are made to the gods before the planting season during which people plead for sufficient rainfall and blessings on their farms. In September, they again appease these gods and give sacrifices in thanksgiving. The cult shrines are kept sacred, and away from people. Only the priest and those involved are allowed to go there.

In honour of these gods, important festivals are celebrated. An example is the Ashimu festival celebrated in March/April annually. During the ceremony only men who have been initiated into the Ashim cult can participate in the feast. The ceremony lasts for about a week. This period is marked by much beer drinking and feasting. The Arashim dance is done during the ceremony.

Witchcraft is greatly feared in Eggon land. Many people spend money seeking for protection against witchcraft. Witches discovered or suspected are forced to confess or be killed. Witch doctors in Eggon make a lot of money. An example is Mrs. Maryamu, whose fame has reached all over Eggon land. This woman is believed to have power to see and catch witches, especially those who kill people. She is also believed by the Eggon to have herbs that can disengage one from witchcraft. This woman is not just consulted; she is worshipped. In fact, her influence is so strong that even church leaders consulted her at a time. In essence, there is a great fear of witches amongst the Eggon.

### Christianity

The gospel was brought to Eggon land in 1920 by Mr. Ivan Hepburn of the Sudan United Mission. When he first came, he wanted to open a station at Lezin-Lafia town but he was refused by the colonial government because of how harsh the Eggon people were then.

But Hepburn had a burning desire to settle and start work among the Eggon. Prior to this time he had been living in Keana. From there the Divisional Officer of Wamba called him for discussion on how he could enter and start work amongst the people. This was in 1922. In April 1924 Mr. G. Dawson and Mr. Hepburn decided to visit Lezin-Lafia, where they hoped to find a place to locate the mission station. After this visit they went back to Keana until the following year. On his return, Mr. Hepburn brought with him Mr. Farrant.

The mission station was established at Lezin-Lafia (Agboro) and from there the missionaries went about visiting other villages.

Whenever they reached a village they sought for the chief's palace, where they usually resided. The chiefs welcomed the missionaries and mobilised their children for literacy classes. The missionaries came to Eggon during the reign of Aren Eggon Alumbugu Twehwi, who gave his child Alaku for training to show his acceptance. The village heads did the same. For example the Aren Wanjibi, Abutsa, gave his son Akwanshi; the Aren Ungwashuru, M. Binga, gave his son Ambwai Binga, to go to school. Other village heads who gave their children include the Aren Ginda, M. Musa, the Aren Gale, M. Otsala; the Aren Agunji, M. Natsa; and the Aren Wakama, Angashim Natsa, amongst others. The chiefs not only gave their children but also helped the missionaries to mobilize their subordinates.

The missionaries established enquiry or literacy classes where the people came together to learn how to read and write. In the process the missionaries presented the truth of the gospel. In 1926 December 25, Mr. Hepburn went to Randa for Christmas celebrations. When going, he took with him twelve Eggon boys. After the ceremony the boys were encouraged and could see beyond just learning how to read and write. This journey repeated itself the following year with more Eggon boys. Then in 1927 Mr. Elatupo (an Alagon man) was sent to take a course of the enquiry class, which was like a primary school, in Lezin-Lafia. That year also, the name of the village was changed to Wana. The first church was built in 1927 at Agbo.

As the work progressed, Dr. Jackson and his wife arrived in 1928. He opened a dispensary through which he preached the gospel as well as helped the people medically. His assistants were M. Ozengya, Rome and Auta Keana. However, for more medical attention, a leprosy settlement was open in Alushi by Dr. A. W. Adam in 1944. It received government approval in 1945. Around this period many Eggon began to come down to the plains. Therefore, the primary school was shifted to Kagbu. In 1950 Alushi hospital was founded to promote good health in the area. In 1960 Dr. Adams [IS IT ADAM OR ADAMS?] was transferred to Obi and Dr. Prestman took over the leprosy settlement in Alushi. Another medical ministry was a maternity/ dispensary which was opened in 1963 at Alushi. Today, dispensaries and clinics are found in almost every Eggon major settlement e.g. Alushi, Kagbu (Wana), Laraba Ezen, Ginde etc. There are also government dispensaries and clinics in the area. e.g. at Nassarawa Eggon.

Mr. Hepburn was very eager to see the few Eggon people who had accepted Christ read the Bible in their own language. So he embarked on the translation of the book of Mark which was completed in 1929 followed by a book titled *Allah alu odolo* meaning "God has spoken". The translation of this Bible portion encouraged the youth in Eggon land to learn how to read and write. But up till this time, Mr. Hepburn's work had not started yielding fruits. However in 1930 he got a breakthrough in many villages, where conversions took place. These villages included Wakupu, Wazhi, Ngubi, Ere and Wulaso.

Mada station was opened in 1935 by Evangelist Ali Kutsa. When this fellowship station was opened and the work was progressing, seven indigenous leaders were appointed to take care of all the stations. Those appointed were; Anta Tsanyi, Masin Kushi Aya Akwashiki, Akwanshiki Ogya, Bezina Kushi, Alaku Ombugula and Aklo Lidzi. These leaders did not understand English which made things difficult for them. During council meetings with the white missionaries, Mr. Adgadzu Emuladu was responsible for interpretation. Communication was a problem between the indigens and the white missionaries. In 1950, Nassarawa Eggon station was opened. The converts were fellowshiping in Mr. Adagdzu Ewuga's [IS THE SPELLING ADAGDZU OR ADGADZU AS ABOVE?] house until 1955. The evangelist was Mr. Abimiku Ega-wuyi and his wife.

The first indigenous catechist was Mr. Kpandam Oloku, after his training at Gindiri in 1953, followed by Mr. Aklo Lidzi in 1954. This time the indigens were given some responsibility by missionaries.

In 1935 Mr. C. Sanderson came from Lafia to Wana for the continuation of Bible translation into Eggon language. He translated John's gospel. He was assisted by Adagadzu Envuladu, [IS THIS THE SAME AS ADGADZU EMULADU ABOVE? SPELLING?] Aklo Lidzi and Auta Tsanyu. Mr. Ivan Hepburn died on 24th November 1937. He was buried at Wana. It was a sad period but the work did not stop since Mr.

Graham, Miss E. Shasby, Mr. D. Douglas and Mr. Judd through whom new stations were opened, amongst which were Arikya and Ekpon in Kagbu area, were still there.

However a Bible school was opened in honour of his name, Hepburn Memorial Bible school at Kango. It was later transferred to Alushi in 1952. Alushi today, serves as the headquarters of Evangelical Reformed Church of Christ (E.R.C.C.) formerly known as Church of Christ in Central Nigeria (CCCN). In 1970 the New Testament was completed by Mr. Fibus Adigidzu and Mr. Ricketts.

The difficulties that the early missionaries faced cannot be over-emphasized. It was hard in terms of communication and transportation up and down the hills. They were opposed and persecuted by the idol worshippers and their priests. They were however determined to see the seed of gospel planted in Eggon land, although it meant some of them giving their lives for the gospel. Today, in most of the Eggon villages there is an ERCC church.

[SOME OF THE SPELLINGS OF THESE PLACES IS CLOSE BUT DIFFERENT FROM PLACES NAMED EARIER. FOR EXAMPLE: DOES WANGIBI=WANIGIBI; WULOKO=WULKO; GUINDA=GINDA; LIZEN KEFFI=LIZIN KEFFI. IF THEY ARE THE SAME, PLEASE CHOOSE ONE SPELLING FOR USE IN THE WRITE-UP. IN FACT, PLEASE CHECK ALL PLACES AND NAMES CAREFULLY WITH THE ORIGINAL]

1938 witnessed the advent of the Roman Catholic Mission in the Eggon area. The first Catholic missionaries in the area were Rev. Father D. Horrison and Rev. Father A. Garaghty. The mission goal was to establish a mission centre for the propagation of the good news and to educate the youths through formal education. The missionaries were welcomed by the Divisional Officer, Mr. Hall, at Wamba (the Divisional headquarters). However, the D.O. expressed pessimism about cooperation from the traditional chiefs, especially, the chief of Wana, the then president of the council of chiefs. The D.O. could not guarantee their personal safety. Despite all odds, the missionaries were undaunted in their assignment. On 1st November that same year they went to see the chief of Wana who, to their surprise, gave them a warm reception. The chief that was reigning then was Aren Alumbu Tsawhin. The mission house at Alogani commenced immediately and reached completion on the 8th April 1939. The first mass was celebrated on Sunday 9th of April 1939. When people began to come down the hill to the plains, a primary school was set at Alushi in 1948 and by January 1950 Rev. Father D.O. Donovan commenced the construction of a new mission house at Alushi in addition to a church. By 1960 the mission had, in addition, a convent, a hospital, a maternity and child welfare centre, and a teachers' college for girls. A junior seminary was established but was later transferred to Barkin Ladi.

There are many denominations found working amongst the Eggon people today, such as Anglican, Baptist, Assemblies of God, Deeper Life Bible Church, and ECWA (Evangelical Church of West Africa). ECWA came to Nassarawa Eggon on 6th February, 1989. Although ECWA is one of the more recent churches found in the land, they are making an effort to see that the Eggon are reached with the gospel through ECWA. So far, ECWA has opened stations in villages like Mada Station, Nassarawa Eggon, Aligba, Langalanga, Landa Ligba, Sabon Gida, B.A.D. and a new station at Ungwar Bashaye. Effort is still on to get more EMS workers.

The impact of Christianity seems to be one sided. In this case Eggon people could be divided into two groups: Mada Tara and Mada Zube. Mada Zube are the clans that have many facial marks (about fifteen). This group seems to be more friendly to Christianity than the Mada Tara (nine marks). The rivalry between the two groups worsens the situation, to the extent that neither party can preach to the another. They find it uncomfortable to be in the same church, except those who are specially touched by God. The Mada Tara are mostly Muslims or traditionalists. On the other hand, the Mada Zube have also accepted Islam to an extent.

Islam in Eggon land seems to be gaining ground, especially in places like Arogbadu, Bokono, Gale, Alagan and Nassarawa Eggon.

Traditional religion is one of the problems the church workers are fighting in Eggon land. Many people are not willing to give up their former religion, although most of their beliefs about their gods are no more strong, and young people are no longer keen on idol worship. However, the Ashim cult is still strong among Eggon people. This cult is greatly feared by every Eggon person. Most traditionalists are found in places like Tashan Mada, Alogani and Ogbiniyi.

### **Eggon Dialects**

Eggon is conventionally divided into twenty-five mutually comprehensible dialects and a twenty-sixth, Madantara [=Alogani] said to be impossible to understand without special learning. The only author to discuss dialects is Sibomana (1985) whose discussion focuses on Kagbu, which he states is the main dialect. He also cites data from the Nassarawa-Eggon dialect. The Benue-Congo Comparative Wordlist (1969, 1972) also gives data from two dialects.

Within the body of the dictionary, numerous dialectal forms are cited. These are usually the name of the town where they were recorded, but these do not correspond to the modern dialect names. The following are cited in the text;

Alizaga	Bekana	Matatuwa ?
Alogani	Ekpon	Umme
Angbashin	Lizzi	Wulko

The citations are a mixture of forms that differ only from the dialect of the dictionary by a regular vowel correspondence, forms with different noun-class prefixes and distinct lexical items. No decision has yet been made as to the treatment of dialect in the present dictionary and for the present, these forms are simply conserved.

A so far unsolved problem of Eggon dialects is the language of the 'Madantara'. Spoken by a group of Eggon east of Nassarawa-Eggon it is sufficiently different from other dialects as to be effectively a new language. Only further research will resolve its status and origin.

### **A history of attempts to write the Eggon language**

The earliest written material in Eggon appears to be scripture portions from 1937, probably prepared by I.D. Hepburn. The dialect chosen for bible translation is based on the Wana dialect, although it is supplemented by forms from other dialects and so is a sort of synthetic Eggon not based on the speech of a particular group. A hymnbook and 2 readers were prepared, and the translation of the New Testament was completed in 1974. The orthography of the New Testament is somewhat different from the earlier publications.

Eggon is apparently in use in churches only in remoter regions and it has been displaced by Hausa in all establishments along the main road. However, there is apparently a move to revive the use of Eggon. Some evidence of this is the recent publication of new material in Eggon, a book of history and customs and a women's magazine which is intended to make a regular appearance.

A problem with this is that there is no established writing system and so such publications are not as easy to read as they might be. Still, it is clear evidence that Eggon is emerging again as a major language for literary development.

### **How is Eggon related to other languages?**

The exact classification of the Eggon language has been in dispute and it can be said that this issue remains unresolved. Eggon was first classified by Greenberg (1963) as a Plateau language in his group 5, together

with Nungu and Yeskwa. In the revision prepared by Carl Hoffman published in Hansford et al. (1976) a Benue group was set up that combined Greenberg's Plateau 5 and 7 with Jukunoid. The new subgrouping classified Eggon together with Nungu, Ake and Jidda-Abu. The concept came from the lexicostatistical studies of Shimizu (1975) who argued against the unity of Greenberg's Plateau and proposed the Benue group. However, in 1983, Gerhardt published a convincing rebuttal of Shimizu's arguments. The version of classification of Plateau languages in Gerhardt (1989) adds Yashi to the Eggon subgroup but removes the links with 'Benue' i.e. Tarok and the Jukunoid languages.

The non-specialist can deduce from these debates that the matter is by no means settled. Much of the reason for this uncertainty is the poor quality of data on so many of the languages in question. All writers seem to agree on the nearest affiliated languages but to dispute the broader connections. All the other languages are spoken in extremely small communities and indeed, in some cases, no new data has been published since Meek recorded wordlists in the 1920s.

N.B. The manuscript has two introductions: a general introduction for Eggon-speakers and a technical introduction for those interested in the linguistics of Eggon. The technical introduction explains the principles behind the orthography/writing system adopted.

### Editing Principles

In this version, which is essentially an updating of the original manuscript, a number of changes have been made in preparation for a more modern dictionary. The most important of these are;

- a) Updating and correction of scientific names
- b) Addition of parts of speech where these are evident
- c) Deletion of Hausa names where these add nothing to the gloss and can easily be determined from reference works.
- d) Insertion of tone-marked words in modern transcription from Sibomana (1985) and Maddieson (1982) and from Maddieson's annotations on the photocopy. This is a temporary expedient as the dialects cited by these authors do not necessarily correspond to those given in the dictionary.

### Phoneme Chart

The only published description of the Eggon sound-system is in Sibomana (1985), although Maddieson (1982) describes some of the consonant-clusters. The following charts of vowels and consonants are thus based on Sibomana.

#### Consonants

	Bila-bial	Labio-dental	Alveolar	Retro-flex	Alveopalatal	Palatal	Velar	Labial-velar	Glottal
<b>Plosive</b>	p		t		c		k	kp	
	b		d		j		g	gb	
<b>Implosive</b>	ɓ			ɗ					
<b>Fricative</b>		f	s		(ʃ)		x		h
	β	v	z		(ʒ)				

<b>Affricate</b>		ts			
		dz			
<b>Nasal</b>	m	n		ɲ	ŋ
<b>Approximant</b>	w			y	
<b>Tap</b>		r	ɾ		
<b>Lateral</b>		l			

The claim for a retroflex /ɾ/ has been doubted as this type of sound has not otherwise been recorded in African languages.

Palatalisation and labialisation are extremely common phonological processes.

### Prenasalized Segments

Prenasalization only affects consonants in the initial position of the stem. The following prenasalized segments have been recorded

mb, mɓ, nd, ng, nz, ndz, nj, nʒ, mv

### Vowels

There appear to be seven underlying vowels

	Front	Central	Back
<b>Close</b>	i		u
<b>Close-Mid</b>	e		o
<b>Open-Mid</b>	ɛ		ɔ
<b>Open</b>		a	

Nasalization is probably not phonemic but appears on oral vowels as a result of a following nasal consonant. In every case in the lexicon, this is represented by a nasal rather than a tilde over the vowel. Thus o-zhen not ozhẽ 'road'.

### Tones

There are three level tones and two glides, rising and falling. These latter are rare and they could be analysed as combinations of level tones. However, they seem to occur in isolation on some words which indicates that they must be treated as separate tonemes.

High	´
Mid	Unmarked
Low	`
Rising	ˊ
Falling	ˋ

A common phonological process in Eggon is the deletion of V<sub>1</sub> in the stem leaving the somewhat unusual CCV structures. The tone on this vowel normally remains and effectively creates a complex tone on C<sub>2</sub>. Because some dialects of Eggon retain V<sub>1</sub> it is more helpful to retain the tone in its 'correct' place as a 'floating' tone. Thus the word for 'kill' is transcribed b`gá, not bgá or bígá.

In this version of the lexicon, tones are marked only occasionally. Some of the tone-marks are drawn from published material, some from Ian Maddieson's annotations on the photocopy of the dictionary. Many words in the dictionary must be rechecked in the field before being used in transcription.

This is intended for checking and comment only and should not be considered a finished document.

1. References in the text refer to the articles about the Eggon people cited in the bibliography at the end.

2. The order of letters is; a, b, d, e, f, g, h, i, j, k, l, m, n, ŋ, o, p, r, s, sh, t, u, v, y, z.

I have followed the outline of the European alphabet, but have put closely related sounds together, so that words are easier to check.

Remember this also affects the alphabetisation of words so, 'xx' comes before 'yy' in the listing. Words beginning with consonants represented by two letters, such as 'kp' or 'gb' are found under the entries for 'k' and 'g'.

When a vowel is doubled, for example, 'aa' or 'ee' then the second vowel is treated separately. Thus a word ending in 'aat' comes before one ending in 'am'.

When words are different only in tone, they are listed in the order low, middle, high.

### Some grammatical notes.

These are adapted from some loose sheets appended to the dictionary manuscript, corrected where possible from Sibomana's publication of 1985.

### Pronouns

	Direct Object			Indirect Object	
	Sg.	Pl.		Sg.	Pl.
1.	me	gi	1.	nè	dàgi
2.	ŋwo	mo/bmi/mo	2.	dŋwo	dàmo
3.	ŋà/lo	mo	3.	dŋà	dàmo

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The following are the main things that have been written about Eggon. Some have not been published and are only available in mimeo.

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Missing words!

jaw, armpit, word, proverb, bat types, adze, hammer, arrow, rib, fly, bark (dog), hatch, remember

a	architecture	dr	item of dress	mt	mat
ai	agricultural implement	e	emotions	p	person
am	amphibian	f	fish	pd	personal decoration
an	ant	fa	farming		
ap	animal part	fo	food	pl	plant
		fr	fruit	po	pot
b	bird	g	grass	r	reptile, amphibian
bf	bodily fluid	ga	game	s	snake
bm	body mark, sore etc.	go	gourd	sh	shrub
		gr	grasshopper		
bp	body part	h	herb	so	song
bs	basket	ho	household goods	t	tree
c	crop	hu	hunting equipment	ti	title
		i	insect	tm	temporal (adverbs)
co	colour	k	kinship	to	tool
cr	crustacean	la	landscape	tp	tree part
d	disease, sickness	ma	mammal	tr	traditional religion
da	domestic animal	me	medicine	tx	textile
dc	dance	mi	musical instrument	v	vine
dk	drink	mo	money	we	weaving
				wt	weather

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
A.				
a ku ashiki		p.n.		male name et. he gathers and hoards up
-àbá ògbyì	moò-	n.p.	p	old person
àbá osku		n.	p	stranger et. he of (another) town
àbèlè		a.		soft, premature, fresh <b>mo kolo abele agulu</b> I want some soft maize <b>la abele ligi ligi ligi me aan</b> I eat that which is very soft <b>a wo abele nga mbò</b> it is no longer soft
àbèlè eligi		n.		rope made of oil-palm leaves
àbi		n.		evil badness <b>àbi a wa dzi mbò</b> evil is not nice <b>ezhi àbi</b> bad eggs <b>ezhi enu i wo ibi are a wa bi</b> the man is bad as an egg can be rotten
àbì		n.		our place <b>gi y i àbì</b> we are going home
-abi	moo-	pron.		ours i.e. our people often used as an exclamation <b>há abì</b>
abibahe		int.		what do you call this?
à-bìdzím	á-	n.	m	hare
à-bìlì	á-	n.	tr	ghost
			tr	fairy (also <b>àmò</b> ) <i>or</i> <b>bibili</b>
àbimi		n.	bp	breast
			bf	milk
Abimazhe(le)		p.n.		woman's name name given to a child born after a previous child's death
àbme		a.	co	red <b>àbme mbwi</b> bright red
abmre		a.		wet, muddy
àbom		n.	dc	song <b>gi fo abom</b> let us sing a song
abon				your home
àbro	a-	n.		bag
àbrò	ábrò	n.	a	hut in the fields
à-bú	í-, é-	n.	m	dog
àbùgà	—	n.	la	pool low-lying land where water collects name of a clan in Ekpon bucket for drawing water from a well also <b>ènzhè àmi</b>
àbùgo	—	n.		feast festival <b>a kpo àbùgo</b> he makes a feast <b>ma ri àbùgo</b> they feasted
àbukuj		n.		next, the one after, the following
-àbùṅadga	moo-	n.	p	cripple

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
<b>abun ukun ényema</b>		n.	ap	et. <b>bun</b> to break + <b>adga</b> leg horse tail
<b>àbwee</b>	<b>ábwee</b>	n.		also <b>ehre, agyehe, ajehre</b> bag made of raffia and slung over the shoulder
<b>abyé</b>		n.		judgement discussion <b>ma ba abyé akpolatyen ibu Alumbu</b> they came to Alumbu's place for judgement
<b>àbye akpà</b>		n.	b	house-martin also called <b>amu oden</b> not killed or eaten
<b>àbyèbyè</b>	<b>ábyébyé</b>	n.	b	small bird cf. <b>wunu</b>
<b>ábzé</b>		a.		raw, unripe, uncooked cf. <b>awu labze ekpon aze</b> Alogani <b>ave</b> Alizaga <b>laba</b>
<b>-ábzé</b>	<b>mòò-</b>	pron.		some <b>òskú ábzé</b>
<b>à-dá</b>	<b>á- mòò</b>	n.	p	father <b>adugu</b> my father <b>adigi</b> our father, forefathers, ancestors <b>adimo</b> their father
<b>adan oden</b>		n.	p p	householder master <b>adigi</b> is what he might be called
<b>Adagadzu</b>		p.n.		male name et. he stayed for a long time
<b>Adagidzi</b>		p.n.		male name child born during the period of a father's absence. et. <b>a</b> he + <b>daga</b> stays + <b>idzi</b> outside sometimes <b>Adaga</b> or <b>Lidzi</b> are used as short forms of the names
<b>adomo</b>		n.	bp	liver
<b>àdne</b>	—	n.	to	needle, syringe <i>or</i> <b>kadné</b>
<b>-àdrò</b>	<b>mòò-</b>	n.	p p	deaf-mute madman <b>a ana wo àdro</b> <i>or</i> <b>Adra dró</b>
<b>adró</b>		n.		foolishness <b>akpo adró</b>
<b>àdu</b>	—	n.	mi	large drum with a single skin
<b>à-dùbà</b>	<b>á-</b>	n.	tp	midrib of leaves of raffia palm <i>gongola</i> (Hausa)
<b>àdóm</b>	<b>á-</b>	n.	bp	kidney
<b>àdom</b>	—	n.	c c	aerial yam <i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i>
<b>adunota</b>		a.		cloudy cf. <b>efita</b>
<b>àdyùm</b>		n.		groan <b>a ta adyum</b> he groans
<b>à-dzà(gà)</b>	<b>á-</b>	n.	ai	large hoe <i>garma</i> (Hausa)

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
àdzaŋ		n.	c	Alizaga <b>zizga</b> yam
			c	bitter wild yam
àdzaŋ arefaŋ		n.		Alizaga <b>ezan</b> useless person
àdzedzi		n.		goodness also <b>adzi</b>
adzi		n.		goodness also <b>adzedzi</b> <b>a wa dzi</b> it is good lit. it with goodness cf. <b>dzedzi</b>
àdzum	mòò-	n.	p	father-in-law, mother-in-law
àdzní		n.		Alizaga <b>azimo</b> red camwood
àdzò(dzò)	á-	n.	po	earthen pan potsherd <b>àdzò zga ovro</b> put pan on fire
àdzodzo		n.		earthen pan
àf(y)é, àhyé		n.	da	male goat Bekana <b>afírí</b>
afige ogbu		n.	b	lark Hausa <i>shuda mai labari</i> <b>afiki ogbu (ngobi)</b>
àfóm	—	n.		dust
Afubu		p.n.		medicine with which a murderer has to be washed/purged or his stomach swells up and he dies <b>ma ngola Afubu</b> they wash with <b>Afubu</b>
àfré		n.	c	eggplant 'garden egg' <i>gauta</i> (Hausa) <b>tafra</b> Alizaga
afro		n.	m	soil used by girls to make hands red
afón		n.	mi	double iron clapperless bell
afye		v.		to sit with knees drawn up and arms around knees (not permitted to small boys as it is said to prevent growth) <b>adzu afye, a gana mbò</b> he is sitting huddled up, but he has not yet reached the age for it
afo kòfoká		n.	tr	magic made to kill in revenge stone is used, also <i>Euphorbia</i> , placed at the door of the victim's house <b>a fòfoká atyen</b> he made magic to kill someone
àfù	áfù	n.	s	puff adder
afi		n.		judgement or <b>kafi</b>
aga		n.		new idea, thought unexpected thing <b>a nyín aga</b> he did an unexpected thing <b>ka bana kpo aga he</b> just look at this surprising thing he has done
agala		n.		grumble <b>a nyé agala</b> he grumbles

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
agba		n.	c	pumpkin
agba		excl.		hello! Welcome!
agbadu		n.		box also <b>àkpàdu</b> <H.
agbán ato		n.		back yard <b>gi w agban ato atyetyen</b> we have one back yard i.e. we are neighbours
àgbàrà èzhim		n.		disintegrating rock hollow rock
àgbí	agbí	n.		farm, field
agbɛmre		n.		fat
àgbró	ágbró	n.		ball any spherical object <b>ezhba efu agbro</b> the shea is fruiting
àgbro		n.	bm	lump
agbro		n.	c	banana
			c	plantain Angbashim <b>agboho</b> Alizaga <b>agburu</b>
agbro ivi		n.	c	pawpaw fruit also <b>ivi ebme</b> Bekana <b>aboro</b>
Agbro		<b>p.n.</b>		name of the S.U.M. station at Wana which is on or near the site of an old town of that name which was inhabited by the people who are now at Wanjibi
agbu		n.	c	rizga
			c	<i>Plectranthus esculentus</i>
agbu arogo ivi		n.	c	Groundnuts, large variety et. groundnuts with goitre
agbu ashele		n.	c	tumuku
			c	<i>Solenostemon rotundifolius</i>
agbù ògro		n.	p	invalidity
àgèn		n.		hunt <b>gi yi àgèn ekala</b> we are going to hunt monkeys
ági		n.	bp	chin <b>aretyen a kpu agi ban a ba egbu ekpiki ashe atyen</b> If a person dies, his chin enters a woman and he is reborn
agiṛiso		n.	cr	crab or <b>agen ekso</b> (?)
àgme iyi		v.p.		big eyes cf. <b>gme</b> to be fat
àgóló		excl.		Used in greeting when a man meets another with his name
agombé		n.	da	kid or <b>a-wyén agombe</b>
agre okyen		n.		rag cf. <b>okyen, agrokyen</b>
àgró òdga		n.	bp	ankle, calf of leg Alizaga <b>agro kedaga</b>
àgù		n.		time

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
				period epoch era
<b>agulu (agbi)</b>		n.	c	<b>àgù embili aba</b> the time when famine came guinea-corn
<b>agulu</b>		n.	c	sorghum cooked beans or grains
<b>agùlù ebrò</b>		n.	c	Alizaga <b>awula</b> maize et. <b>agulu</b> sorghum <b>ebro</b> ? see <b>obro</b> <b>agulu a sè èbrò atà</b> the stalk has two cobs i.e. corn in a parcel <b>se</b> puts out <b>ata</b> because the cob is lying Dakana <b>kuburu</b> Nungu <b>lebro</b>
<b>àgum</b>		n.		medicine
<b>aguya</b>		n.		?
<b>à-gwàgwá</b>		n.	da	<b>ta aguya</b> to sow and cultivate acha duck (<H.)
<b>agyé</b>		n.		horsetail switch <b>òsha èndga</b>
<b>agyere enyema</b>		n.	ap	horse tail or <b>agyehe enyema</b> et. <b>agye</b> tail + <b>yere</b> tail <b>agye</b> Ngubi dialect (see into this word)
<b>àgzu</b>		n.	ho	mat for shutting door Hausa <i>zana</i> or <b>àzzu</b> Alizaga <b>gugzu</b>
<b>ahe</b>		int.		how many?
<b>ahe</b>		?		this thing it is it <b>a he lo a wo ndom ndom</b> this thing is different
<b>ahe</b>		prep.		here <b>Marefin ahe a ba</b> <b>a wo e ka he</b> it is so alright <b>a wa he</b> it is here <b>a wo a he</b> <b>a he lo</b> this is it
<b>àhe</b>		n.		sky also <b>arugme</b> Alizaga <b>kaha</b>
<b>àhé</b>		a.		new <b>riga a lahe</b> a new robe
<b>ahiílí</b>		n.		twins formerly sometimes one was killed
<b>Ahogbren</b>		p.n.	tr	God also <b>Ahugban</b>
<b>áhòlò</b>		n.	a	frame of roof
<b>áhòlò igbyi</b>		n.	hu	leopard trap of clay with wooden trapdoor
<b>ahon</b>	<b>mahon</b>	n.		another someone else someone

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
<b>ahon</b>		n.	la	stream also <b>eholo</b> , <b>ohon</b> rare <b>yi ahon o fu ami</b> go to the stream and scoop water <b>ma kpo apa ohon</b> they bridge the stream
<b>ahro</b>		n.		powder
<b>ahro</b>		n.		pulling cf. <b>hro</b>
<b>Ahugban</b>		p.n.	tr	God also <b>Ahogbren</b>
<b>Ajigéku</b>		p.n.		woman's name she went to a house to mourn for a death, and there she was born
<b>àjgé</b>		n.		beer Angbashim <b>azhiga</b> Alizaga <b>ajigha</b>
<b>ájìgè</b>		n.	tp	bunch of oil palm fruit, unripe
<b>a-kòsù</b>		n.	ho	basket made of strips of bamboo
<b>akpashi</b>		n.	wt	cloud
<b>àkpghú</b>		n.		leather haversack
<b>àkpkí</b>		n.	bp	stomachs
<b>akpolotyen</b>		n.		something
<b>akpokayi</b>		n.		mirror et. parchment in which you see your eyes <b>me keme akpokayi</b> I saw myself in a mirror
<b>akpololo</b>		n.		person who believes in traditional religion person who engages in curing rituals
<b>àkpúkpkùkhú</b>		n.	la	rocky peaks
<b>akpun</b>		n.	la	hills
<b>àkpúshi</b>		n.	ho	leather haversack cf. <b>ázhùgùlú</b> skin used as bag and slung from shoulder by two forelegs et. <b>àkpa</b> skin + <b>ushi</b> load
<b>akpuzhàgà</b>		n.	i	large black ant with hunched back Hausa <i>tururuwa</i>
<b>áksù</b>		n.		straw <b>áksù alem</b> acha straw
<b>àkù</b>	<b>akuku</b>	n.	a	hut Alizaga <b>koko</b>
<b>akodzum</b>		n.	a	where food is prepared with bin in centre
<b>àkufa</b>		n.	a	inside of hut roof <b>fi akufa</b> apex of inside a roof <b>ota oka akufa</b> the bow is suspended from the roof
<b>àkufó</b>		n.	b	partridge
<b>a-kufu</b>	<b>(a-/ku-)</b>	n.	b	francolin
<b>àkùfú</b>	<b>ákúfú</b>	n.	tp	palm nut
<b>àkum</b>		n.	bp	bone Alizaga <b>mbaku</b>
<b>Akumbi Aha-</b>		n.	i	small fly that sucks blood Alizaga <b>akum ezgo</b>
		p.n.		Wei Wei Hills

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
				et. the hill which is double also <b>Akun ambi aha</b>
<b>akun</b>		n.		hill
<b>Akun Anza</b>		p.n.		a section of Ngobi
<b>akpadudu</b>		n.	am	stream west of Wana mission station
<b>akoŋ</b>		n.	b	tadpole
<b>aksu</b>		n.	b	eagle
				<i>or asu</i>
<b>àkhwá</b>		n.	s	Egyptian cobra
<b>àkhá-</b>		n.	p	maternal grandfather
				maternal uncles
<b>akase</b>		n.	ho	broom
<b>àkàlà</b>		n.	la	veldt
			la	bush
			la	wilderness
				Alizaga <b>kekala</b>
<b>àká</b>		n.	t	fan palm
			t	<i>Borassus aethiopicum</i>
				cf. <b>anganga</b>
<b>akimazba</b>			p	my friend
				or <b>akimadzaba</b>
				cf. <b>adzaba</b> beautiful
				et. <b>akyena</b> friend + <b>mazaba</b> beautiful
<b>akìrì</b>		n.	tx	blanket
<b>aklizi</b>		n.	i	cricket
<b>ako</b>		n.		it is finished
				spelt <b>akho</b> in primer
				Alizaga <b>ako</b>
<b>ákó</b>		n.	hu	leopard trap
<b>àkó</b>		n.	m	baboon
<b>akòm</b>		n.	c	kenaf
			c	<i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i>
				<b>amun akon</b> the fibre
<b>akón</b>		n.	b	eagle
<b>àkón</b>		n.		sword
				<b>àkoŋ èngùba</b>
<b>akpá</b>		n.	bp	skin
				Alizaga <b>kpakpa</b>
<b>akpaahe</b>		n.	wt	clouds
				parchment of heaven
				<i>or akpa ishi</i>
				Alizaga <b>kokpa kha</b>
<b>akpa ero</b>		n.	bm	scar
				Alizaga <b>takpa oro</b>
<b>akpa malibi</b>		n.		paper
				et. skin of luck
<b>akpikí</b>		n.		stomach
<b>akpokayi</b>		n.		mirror
				et. it makes a beholding of the eyes
				Alizaga <b>kakariye</b>
<b>akpolatyen</b>		n.		something
<b>akpolatyenembo</b>		n.		nothing

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
				et. <b>a</b> he + <b>kpo</b> made + <b>la</b> which + <b>tyen</b> one + <b>mbo</b> not
<b>akpolo</b>		n.		thing
<b>akpu</b>		v.		et. he makes it to be lost <b>a ta kpu</b> he got lost <b>a ta ozhen akpu</b> he missed the road, lost his way to spoil <b>a ta ra kpu</b> he spoilt the dance <b>a tengala kpu</b> he spoilt the writing, made an error <b>a ta algo akpu</b> he spoilt the food
<b>akpuko</b>		n.		crack <b>a gbu akpuko</b> it is cracked
<b>à-kù</b>		n.	a	room
<b>akun</b>		n.	la	hill, mountain
<b>akyele</b>		a.		white
<b>akyēa</b>		n.	p	friend (?) <b>atshan?</b> Wulko <b>akyan</b> <Hausa <i>akya</i>
<b>Alaku</b>		p.n.		man's name et. he stays at home
<b>Alambaga</b>				a town S.W. of Wana
<b>Alandem</b>		p.n.		town near Wulko or <b>Andem</b>
<b>alem</b>		n.	c	fonio acha unhusked or the plant <i>Digitaria exilis</i>
<b>algori</b>		n.	c	food
<b>aligi</b>		n.	b	palm eagle the following verse is said about it;
<b>fa bono ne, ne fa me don</b> dish out some of yours for me and I will dish out some of mine and give it to you				
<b>alim</b>		n.	p p p	man fellow male form of address or <b>are alam</b> Bekana <b>lanimo</b> Angbashim <b>anim</b>
<b>Alukuru</b>		p.n.		the town West of Enebi of Wanjibi or <b>Alukulu</b>
<b>Alushi</b>				town 5 km. west of Akwanga or <b>Aloce</b>
<b>a-makpa</b>	<b>mo-</b>	n.		Hausa also <b>ango</b> also <b>osan</b>
<b>amago</b>		n.	m m	monkey patas monkey cf. <b>ekala</b> cf. <b>etsim</b>

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
<b>amangolo</b>		n.		used for a big individual red monkey
<b>ambala</b>		adv.		husks of acha or iburu after behind <b>Osan a wa ga ambala</b> Osan is behind <b>a lim ambala</b> he follows behind <b>ambala he nga</b> after that
<b>ambala</b>		n.		<i>Tacca involucrata</i> West Indian Arrowroot Hausa <i>amara</i> <b>ekon ambala</b> arrowroot
<b>ambila eligi</b>		n.	i	white grub in palm trunks eaten by Mada
<b>ambila</b>		n.		greed <b>a kpo ambila</b> he is greedy
<b>a-mbla</b>		n.		plank
<b>a-mbí</b>	<b>e-mbí</b>	n.	bf	faeces
			bf	excrement
			bf	manure
			bf	dung
			bf	shit
<b>Ambi</b>		p.n.		Ekpon <b>ehe agbi</b> man's name also in Ninzam
<b>ambi aha</b>				double bifurcated forked <b>ambi aha akyi</b> forked tree <b>ekun ambi aha</b> the double Wei Wei peaks <b>agbro a kpo ambi aha</b> a double banana
<b>ambí a kpajú</b>		n.	sh	<i>Mussaenda elegans</i> scrambling shrub with velvety red flowers and edible berries Ekpon <b>ehe agbi</b>
<b>a-mbímbzi</b>		n.		charcoal
<b>ambo</b>		conj.		also
<b>ambor</b>		n.		sand also <b>ambur</b> Alizaga <b>tambur</b>
<b>ambu</b>		n.	da	pup or <b>awumbu</b>
<b>ambugu</b>		n.		leprosy <b>a shen ambugu</b> he has leprosy
<b>ambugu</b>		n.		clod lump brick
<b>Ambugu</b>				place where the Wana rest-house stood et. judgements
<b>ambugu kpashoshon</b>		n.		earthworm casts also <b>ambugu ashoshon</b>
<b>ambulu</b>		n.		hole <b>eshen e vuva ambulu</b> the pot has a hole <b>ambulu akyi</b> hollow in tree trunk
<b>ambumbwi</b>		n.	pp	flower

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
			pp	bloom
			pp	petal
				cf. <b>ekro</b>
				et. red
				Angbashim- <b>amumu</b>
				cf. <b>mbumbwi</b> white man.
<b>à-mbùtú</b>		n.		hat
				<H.
<b>ambye</b>		n.	i	small termites
				or <b>ambyi</b>
				<b>ambye anzaku</b> the termites are building a nest
<b>à-mbátku e-vgo</b>		n.	bp	finger nail
				also <b>atuku evugo</b>
<b>à-mbèbí</b>		n.	c	pepper
<b>ame</b>				my home
<b>amem</b>		n.	i	sandfly
				or <b>amime</b>
<b>àmgbakoŋ</b>		n.	b	kite
<b>ami</b>		n.		water
				<b>ami efin</b> black water i.e. pure water
				Alizaga <b>ami laton</b> pure water
<b>ami ekum</b>		n.		washings from a pot
<b>amimzi</b>		n.		soot
<b>amo</b>		n.		wrestling game
				<b>gi ta amo</b> let us play the wrestling game
<b>amom</b>		a.		dry
<b>amvushe</b>		n.	r	large sluggish lizard
				or <b>anvuashe, anvashe, amvoshe, anvanzhe, amvoshe</b>
				It lives in cavities in the rocks. The Mada believe that its bite is fatal
				Alizaga <b>amvulashe</b>
<b>amwé</b>		adv.		expression of uncertainty, perhaps
				or <b>amwí</b>
				<b>odzumbo Alaku a ba nye amwé</b> perhaps
				Alaku will come today
<b>amwe</b>		v.		to be dirty ( spelling doubtful)
				<b>amwe ekim</b> it is dirty lit. it dirt- dirt-
				cf. <b>bili</b> cf. <b>erim</b> it is dirty
<b>amu</b>		n.		shade
				shadow
				spirit
				soul
<b>amu ode</b>		n.	b	house-martin
				lit. spirit of house (it is not killed or eaten)
<b>amva</b>		n.	t	fig tree
<b>amum</b>		n.		fibre
				<b>amum akon</b> fibre of kenaf
<b>a-mvbo</b>		n.		animal fat
				lard
				suet
<b>amvum</b>		n.	b	hawk

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
<b>amze</b>		v.		to build or <b>anze</b>
<b>Anabi</b>		p.n.		town just south of the rest house at Wanjibi <b>a gbu andum</b> he has a fit
<b>anbangálá</b>		n.		plank board see <b>a-mbla</b>
<b>anbye</b>		n.	b	Plantain eater <i>Turacus corythaix</i> The crimson quill feathers used for charms Equivalent to the name "Jatau" and applied red (fair) people
<b>anbye</b>		n.	t	African tulip tree <i>Spathodea campanulata</i>
<b>andakopo</b>		n.	p	elder ruler old man great man master Alizaga <b>anda</b> man + <b>ekopo</b> greatness authority
<b>àndàsé</b>		n.	mn	gravel sand
<b>ande ondega</b>		n.	p	blacksmith or <b>ande kondega</b> Alizaga <b>andega kendega</b> et. <b>ande</b> man (Alizaga dialect) <b>ondega</b> smith younger brother or sister
<b>ande tse</b>		n.		
<b>andu</b>		n.	da	ox
<b>andum</b>		n.		epileptic fit
<b>andyin</b>		n.		wealth also <b>angyi</b>
<b>andyen</b>		prep.		on top or <b>anjen, angye</b> above up or <b>ondyen</b> or <b>kanjen</b> or <b>ansin</b> or <b>andyen</b> cf. <b>engi</b> cf. <b>nja</b> .
<b>Anekó</b>		p.n.		place where the chief's compound is at Wana
<b>angam</b>		n.	i	termite also <b>arurugu, arucuku, edeṛ</b> Flying termite sp. said to cause death if eaten. Edible variety of flying termite or <b>angum</b>
<b>angam</b>		n.		file made of sorghum stalks or <b>langam</b>
<b>angam</b>		n.		opportunity cf. <b>avan</b>
<b>anganga</b>		n.	t t	fan palm <i>Borassus aethiopicum</i> Matatuwa <b>aka-</b>
<b>a-ngba</b>		n.	ap	wing
<b>angbala</b>		n.	ap	droppings of sheep, goats, mice <b>eben a ta angbala</b> the goat made droppings
<b>angbala</b>		n.		bench, wooden plank

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
angbán				money
angbàn		n.		iron
Angbashu		p.n.		town sometimes wrongly called <b>Angwar Shuru</b> or <b>Angwashu</b>
angbon		n.	bp	cheek
angbon		n.	bf	urine ? or <b>angbi, anme</b> cf. <b>abzangbon</b>
angbungbuvu		n.	d	yaws also <b>ashe</b> or <b>ombuvo</b> or <b>ambu vo</b> <b>Kudu a gbu angbungbuvu</b> Kudu has yaws
angitina		n.	b	crow (trilled 'r') or <b>angilina</b> Bekana <b>aridabwa</b>
Ango		p.n.		Shabu a town 5 miles. north of Lafia
Ango (ø-/mo-)		p.n.		Hausa Angbashin <b>angwai</b> <b>akne Ango</b> a common man's name et. he fled from the Hausas
Ango a ba			pl pl	sensitive plant <i>Biophytum sensitivum</i> lit. 'the Hausa are coming'. Boys pull up the plant and as the leaves close in they say <b>Ango a ba? Ango a ba?</b> representing slave raiders closing in round their victims
Angon		p.n.		Place where Ekpon people farm on eastern escarpment between Ekpon and Ogboshon
angre		n.	c c c	bulrush millet gero <i>Pennisetum typhoideum</i>
angú		n.		Matatuwa <b>angara</b> fibre rope thread
angum		n.		yawn <b>a ta angum</b> he yawns
angum		n.		small bag made of palm leaf Wanjibi <b>bubu</b>
anguvu, angubu		n.	tp	bark of tree shell of groundnut or egg peel
àngyú		n.	c	yam
ahwpe		n.		small termite
anjige		n.	tp	oil palm frond
anjím ogbu		n.		lightening
anju		n.	c	yam <i>Dioscorea</i> spp.
anju anváshè		n.	pl	arum lily with dark flesh-coloured flowers with smell of carrion <i>Amorphophallus Schweinfurthii</i>
anjugu		n.	a	small granary used for millet and other cereals

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
<b>anme</b>		n.	bf	smaller than <b>ebon</b> , usually used for acha urine or <b>angbon</b> <b>ami anme</b> <b>ami angbon</b> <b>me yi so ami anme</b> I am going to urinate
<b>anme</b>		n.		large flat rock
<b>Anme Bashanata</b>		p.n.		large dome of a rock south of Walon also <b>Anmabwa</b>
<b>anna</b>		n.		mother <b>annana</b> his mother
<b>annana-</b>		n.		his brother <b>annana ba anna</b> -his brother by the same mother
<b>annime</b>		n.		my brother or <b>anneme</b>
<b>annigi</b>		n.		our brother
<b>annojo</b>		n.		your brother
<b>ánnungu</b>		n.		our mother
<b>anumese</b>		n.	p	aloe used in arrow poison <i>Strophanthus?</i> or <b>alumese</b>
<b>anva</b>		n.	t	fig several varieties with large leaves
<b>anvan</b>		n.		mischief waste
<b>anvigan iyi</b>		n.	bf	pus in corner of the eye
<b>anvigatiki</b>		n.	i	flat brown millipede <b>anvugataka</b> Alizaga <b>gyaga nem бага take</b>
<b>anvigitiki</b>		n.	sh sh	bush, shrub scrub
<b>anvive</b>		n.	i  d	spider also <b>anvebe</b> cobweb ringworm dry lips or throat <b>ogbuga teten anyu a ta anvivé</b> when the wind blows from the east your mouth dries
<b>anvum</b>		n.	b b	black kite <i>Milvus migrans</i> Hausa <i>shirwa</i> cf. <b>atrenu</b>
<b>anvuvo</b>		n.		animal fat or <b>anvubo</b>
<b>anwo</b>		n.	m m m	rock hyrax dassie <i>Procavia capensis</i>
<b>ànyè</b>		n.	tm	today
<b>anyé</b>		n.	bp	liver
<b>anyema</b>		n.	e	anger swelling up cf. <b>olum</b>

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
				<b>a kpo anyema</b> he is angry Wulko <b>kanyema</b>
<b>anyu</b>		int.		what how <b>ameekpo ányu</b> <b>me kp ányu ke</b> what shall I do? <b>me be kpanuyu</b>
<b>Anyu</b>		p.n.		<b>a wányu</b> what is it? river south of hills or <b>Eholo anyu</b>
<b>anyu</b>		n.	bp	mouth language
<b>anyu eso</b>		n.	i	comb of honey wax
<b>anyún</b>		n.		big giant <b>anyun asu</b> a huge dog this adjective precedes the noun.
<b>anze</b>		n.	bp	part of shoulder near neck cf. <b>ehrwe</b>
<b>anzi</b>	<b>anzi</b>	n.		East or <b>azzi</b> <b>owanzi anzi</b> <i>Sabida</i> fruits red edible berry
<b>ánzi</b>		n.	e	shame disgrace <b>ta addon anzi mbo</b> don't disgrace your father
<b>anzim</b>		n.		chain or <b>anzum</b> Matatuwa <b>azum</b>
<b>anzim</b>		n.	pl	small weed used in soup <i>Gynura cernua</i> also <b>anzum</b>
<b>anzhin</b>		n.		clay used for building
<b>anzhigí</b>		n.	b	owl
<b>ánzho</b>		n.		tale or story Matatuwa <b>kanjo</b>
<b>a-nzhò</b>		n.		cloth
<b>anzò</b>		n.	t	Red-flowering silk cotton tree t <i>Bombax buonoponenze</i> see <b>ekum anzo</b>
<b>anzu</b>		n.		thrashing used with the verb <b>yela</b> <b>a yela na anzu</b> he thrashed him <b>anzu a vulo nzenze</b> the thrashing is painful Matatuwa <b>azu</b>
<b>anjwo</b>		pron.		you (s.)
<b>ápà</b>		n.	a	bridge
<b>apete</b>		n.		battle axe or <b>apiti</b>
<b>àpfú</b>		n.		suckers and foliage which spring up in cultivated fields
<b>à-pla</b>		n.	ho	mat made from raffia woven in strips and sewn together Hausa <i>taberma</i>

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
				Matatuwa <b>iti</b>
<b>appà</b>		n.	c	large pumpkin
<b>apre abugu</b>		n.	bp	palm of hand
<b>apropre</b>		n.		Alogani: white man
<b>apu</b>		n.		rest house
<b>apye or api</b>		n.	c	Wanjibi ground nuts cf. <b>ivi</b>
<b>arityuku</b>		n.	i	edible flying termites. Perhaps the same as <b>ede eden</b> but when they emerge in the morning they are called <b>arityuku</b>
<b>arúrugu</b>		n.		purse
<b>arun</b>		v.		to be sweet to sweeten <b>eso arun gishi</b> he sweetens my heart very much i.e. I love him <b>arun ishi gishi</b> he is popular
<b>arugu</b>		n.		to charge to accuse cf. <b>njugu</b>
<b>arugú</b>		n.	dr	loin-cloth or <b>orugu</b>
<b>àrà</b>		n.	dc	dance <b>a ta ra kpu</b> he can't dance <b>gi yi zhig ara</b> let us dance Alizaga <b>angya di zhiga angya</b> we dance
<b>áraga</b>		n.	la	rock pool cf. <b>edun</b>
<b>aralem</b>		n.	p	husband male cf. <b>alem</b> male
<b>are</b>	mo-	n.	p	person, people
<b>a-rewhin</b>	(a-/ma-)	n.		man et. earth man Matatuwa <b>andefin</b>
<b>are embaga</b>	mo-	n.	p	witch
<b>aren</b>		n.	p	chief, leader
<b>are oshala</b>		n.		Saviour
<b>aren eden</b>		n.	i	queen termite
<b>a-retyen</b>	(a-/ma-)	n.		someone a certain man also <b>arekyen</b>
<b>arika</b>		n.		ring
<b>arogo</b>	ararogo	n.	ap	animal throat
<b>arogo</b>	ararogo	n.	d	goitre <b>a gbu arogo</b> he has goitre
<b>arogo</b>		n.		someone anyone
<b>aru</b>		n.	tx	thread Alizaga <b>ruru</b>
<b>asakpa</b>		n.		entrance hut cf. <b>akudzum &amp; ekpro</b>
<b>Asalokro</b>		p.n.		man's name et. <b>a</b> he + <b>sala</b> scatters

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
				scatterer of okro- place of peace
<b>ashala</b>		n.	r	jumping frog
<b>ashē</b>	—	n.	bp	thigh
<b>Ashe Anme</b>		p.n.		common woman's name et. born during good acca harvest lit. 'my wife'
<b>Ashim</b>		p.n.	tr	ancestor masquerade
<b>ashowa</b>		n.		beads
<b>aska</b>		n.		fibre left (after palm oil is extracted) <b>agulu a pum aska</b> the guinea corn is forming grain <b>aska</b> may be the glumes <b>asale</b> for short
<b>à-ssí</b>	(à-/ma-)	n.	p	thief <b>si</b> to steal
<b>asuku</b>		n.		laterite gravel
<b>asusku</b>		n.	c	husks of guinea corn
<b>ashaumagala</b>		n.	r	chameleon (Alizaga) cf. <b>mashmangili</b>
<b>ashe</b>	<b>ma-she</b>	n.		woman Alizaga <b>akye</b>
<b>ashela</b>		n.	am	jumping frog it is eaten by the people also called <b>agyere</b> or <b>asha</b> (Alizaga) <b>azhele</b>
<b>ashele</b>	ashashele	n.		fireplace
<b>ashre</b>		n.	d	yaws <b>a gbu ashe</b> he has yaws cf. <b>angbungbuvu</b> or <b>ashesheu</b> cf. <b>ombuvo</b> cf. <b>ambuvo</b>
<b>ashe</b>	<b>ashe</b>	n.		beam made by splitting palm trunk A man was farming and a woman from Ogen came with what professed to be an oracle and told him not to farm famine followed
<b>apu ondaga</b>		n.		bellows of blacksmith blacksmith <b>ondaga</b> forge <b>ashe</b> cf. <b>ogala</b>
<b>ashim</b>		n.	c c	cowpea, early maturing <i>Vigna unguiculata</i> or <b>ashuvm</b>
<b>ashi oshi</b>		n.	da	Hausa <i>waken damana</i> donkey or <b>eshi oshi</b> or <b>shi oshi</b> et. <b>shi</b> carry + <b>oshi</b> load
<b>Ashim Abi</b>		n.		section of Ekpon
<b>Ashim Okme</b>		n.	tr	spirit represented by a bracket like mud projection on a wall with 7 little pillars in a row on it
<b>ashishi agulu</b>		n.	c	maize cob contrast donkey <b>ashioshi</b>
<b>ashuvm</b>		n.	b	contrast <b>obro agulu</b> a cob with grains on it vulture or <b>ashuvm</b>

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
ashko		n.		spoon
angban				
asoso		n.	gr	weeds
			gr	grass
asu		n.	b	eagle
ataka		n.	dr	hat
				<i>or etaka or kataka</i>
				Alizaga <b>kata</b>
				Ninzam <b>akata</b>
				K class of noun
atandala		n.		girder
Atatra	ø-/mo-	p.n.	bm	pole placed across stream or building
				man of the Alizaga section etc. with broad arrow marks at the corners of eyes.
a-Tengala	ma-Tengala	p.n.		man with heavy scarification
atyun odaga		n.	bp	calf of leg
atili		a.		own
				applied to a child (perhaps as opposed to an adopted child)
				<b>me wo a-wyén bantili</b> I am his own son
atolo		n.		place on body singed by fire
atoto	matato	n.	p	hunter
				applied to professional Hausa hunters
atrenu		n.	b	brown hawk
				Bekana <b>avwa</b>
				Ume <b>kasike</b>
atsá		n.		cursing
				cf. <b>tsa</b> to curse
				<b>atsa pa la isi a wadzi mbo</b> cursing and stealing are not good
atsà		n.	f	fish
atse		n.	hu	grass ring used as a lizard trap. Boys go about with it hanging from their belts.
				<b>ma sko atse ma te ehola kpaju</b> they take the trap and set it at the lizard hole
atsim ogba		n.	b	hammerkop
			b	<i>Scopus umbretta</i>
				Considered to call the rain, so people do not kill it. If a man sets fire to its nest, when he gets home he will find his own home on fire.
atson		n.		age (old)
				<b>a kp atson</b> he is old
				<b>are he atson are</b> this man is old
				(If <b>atson</b> were an adj. it would follow the noun)
atsum atun		n.	p	deaf man
				et. <b>a</b> he + <b>tsum</b> closes up + <b>atun</b> ears
atuku		n.	t	The tree bears clusters of bright red follicles. The pulp around seeds is edible and the boughs are used for making bows.
				<i>Sterculia cinerea.</i>
atutũ		n.		ashes
atkú		n.	go	calabash bowl used for eating.
				Alizaga <b>katuko</b>
atuku akulu		n.	am	tortoise

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
			am	turtle
<b>atulu</b>		n.	tx	Alizaga <b>kpatako akulu</b>
<b>atuvku evugo</b>		n.	bp	cloth (Alizaga dialect) fingernail or <b>nbatuku or mbatuku or batuevugo</b>
<b>atyele</b>		n.	tx	Alizaga <b>totuko</b> cloth white or <b>akyele</b> <b>akyekyele pyepyepye</b> pure white Bokana <b>atele</b> white <b>psep-psep-psep</b>
<b>atyen</b>		n.	num	one unit <b>atyetyen</b> or <b>tyetyen</b>
<b>atyen</b>		n.		Alizaga <b>tete</b> ? or <b>aki</b>
<b>atyi</b>		n.	bf	<b>a ri akyi</b> he kills by magic cf. <b>eholo</b> spittle <b>ta aki mbò</b> don't spit <b>akyi</b> or <b>aki</b>
<b>atyi or aki</b>		n.	tm	tomorrow <b>ondaki onda</b> day Bekana <b>ondati ati</b> Lodzi <b>akye</b> Alizaga <b>ondate</b>
<b>atyi</b>		n.	t	tree or <b>akyi or akyiky</b> or <b>tyityi or tshitshi</b>
<b>atyi makpa</b>		n.	t	<i>Newbouldia laevis</i> et. tree of Hausa. = <i>aduruku</i>
<b>atyu</b>		n.	b	several introduced plants are called of Hausa Senegal coucal <i>Centropus senegalensis</i>
<b>atyun</b>		n.		bird much connected with magic and not eaten Alizaga <b>tutu</b> . bang boom gun or <b>atyum</b> <b>ami a kpo atyun</b> the waterfall roars <b>jirgi a kpo atyun</b> the train puffs <b>me gon atyun amanga</b> I hear the roll of drums
<b>avan</b>		n.		Alizaga <b>atu</b> opportunity cf. <b>angbam</b>
<b>aven</b>		adv.		this year <b>ba vauven</b> long ago
<b>avi</b>		n.	i	tsetse fly <b>avi a tan azhiga a kpo la la la</b> the tsetse has a painful bite
<b>avi</b>		n.		wire nail Alizaga <b>kafyi</b> Angbashim <b>afyi</b> or <b>kavi</b>
<b>avile</b>		n.	am	toad

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
<b>avugayi</b>		n.	p	cf. <b>mangu</b> , <b>azhele</b> , <b>awyle</b> blind man
<b>avum ako</b>		n.		cf. <b>vuga</b> <b>avugayi a ka okmo</b> the blind see by feeling with the palm
<b>avum</b>		n.	s	thatch (when on the roof) before on the roof it is called <b>azzi</b> puff adder
<b>avue obugu</b>		n.	bp bp	biceps, upper arm
<b>Awayi</b>		p.n.		section of Wakama
<b>awhī</b>		a.	co	black
<b>awulese</b>		n.	b	rock fowl <b>awulese a hwuloso amo-</b> the rock fowl is whistling
<b>awalen</b>		n.	c	husked acha
<b>awandyin</b>	(a-/ma-)	n.		cf. <b>alem</b> rich man or <b>wanjin</b>
<b>awo so son</b>		adv.	tm	the other year, i.e. a few years ago
<b>awu</b>		n.	m	otter?
<b>a-wyle</b>		n.	am	toad
<b>Awuvlashe</b>		p.n.		section of Wakama or <b>Awalashē</b>
<b>Awogren</b>		p.n.		section in which the chief lives at Wakama
<b>Awogba</b>		p.n.		market of Wularo
<b>awu</b>		a.		raw unripe <b>a la wu</b> it is raw
<b>Awasho</b>		p.n.		section of Wanjibi
<b>awunu</b>	<b>awunu</b>	n.	b	bird
<b>a-wyén</b>		n.	p p p	son boy child
<b>a-wyén ashe</b>		n.	p	girl
<b>a-wyén evugo agba</b>		n.	bp	small finger Alizaga <b>amokulu</b> (i.e. the finger which completes the number
<b>a-wyén fifi</b>		n.	p	small child
<b>a-wyén labele</b>		n.	p	baby et. soft child
<b>a-wyén riga</b>		n.		pocket
<b>aya</b>	<b>ayeya</b>	n.	tp	leaf
<b>aya</b>		n.		betrothal <b>a ba aya</b> she has come to be betrothed (during the first visit of a girl to her future husband's parent's home she has become the betrothed of the man who first put a leaf on her.
<b>aya tsim</b>		n.	t	fig tree with rough leaves <i>Ficus exasperata</i>
<b>Ayalo</b>		p.n.		et. <b>aya</b> leaves <b>tsim</b> man's name

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
<b>ayan</b>		int.		et. medicinal leaves. <b>aya</b> leaves + <b>olo</b> treatment which? where? <b>gi her ekayan amutu?</b> we do not know how much we'll have to pay <b>eka yan</b> how which to what extent, how much <b>omba yan</b> what time? <b>onda yan</b> what day? <b>a yi ayan</b> where is he going <b>Ekpon ana</b> <b>Ekpon no yi ana mo</b> where are you going? <b>Kigbu ba gi yan</b> Kigbu is a native of where? <b>Kigbu ba ngubi</b> Kigbu of Ngubi <b>Ekpon Kigbu ba gina?</b> Kigbu is a native of where?
<b>Ayan Kpaju</b>		p.n.		stream east of mission
<b>ayanawu</b>		n.	p	et. lizard stones, from the number of lizards on its piled rocks innocent person <b>asi a buga ayanawu</b> proverb meaning the innocent suffers for the guilt (thief)
<b>ayan</b>		n.		panting sigh <b>a ta yan</b> he pants <b>a full ayan</b> he whistles sigh ( which they do when tired)
<b>ayan</b>		n.		pillar of flat stone monolith
<b>a ya kre</b>		n.		dawn early morning Matatuwa <b>ayakara</b> <b>aya kr okra amo</b> the day is breaking
<b>ayezhem</b>		n.		doorway or <b>ayizhe</b> or <b>ayenzhe</b> or <b>azhen</b>
<b>ayi</b>		int.		who?
<b>ayi mom</b>		n.		light
<b>ayi rigi</b>		n.		early morning, dawn
<b>ayi shi</b>		n.		early morning dawn
<b>ayi son</b>		n.		last year
<b>ayugu</b>		n.		bird's nest.
<b>azaba</b>		n.	ho	large needle sail needle (? cf. Latin via Berber via Hausa <i>tazubula</i> )
<b>azaga</b>		n.	ai	large hoe also <b>adzaga</b>
<b>azan</b>		n.	c	bitter broad kind of yam also <b>adzan</b>
<b>azha</b>		n.	I	large black scorpion cf. <b>elan</b> <i>Pandinus imperator</i> Alizaga <b>gigya</b>
<b>azha</b>		n.		engagement betrothal
<b>azha</b>		v.i.		to be betrothed <b>a kpo azha pa la a-wyén ashe</b> he became

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
				engaged to a girl
<b>azhbo</b>		n.	bp	vagina
<b>azhe</b>		n.	m	wild cat
<b>azhen</b>	<b>azhezhen</b>	<b>n.</b>		door
<b>azhen</b>	<b>mo-azhen</b>	n.		Matatuwa <b>kalazhen</b> or <b>karegen</b> stranger orphan domestic slave visitor guest
<b>azhen</b>		n.	gr	grass for thatching <b>a bun azzi</b> he is cutting thatch <b>bug</b> break
<b>azhga</b>	<b>azhazhga</b>	n.	bp	tooth
<b>azhga vile</b>		n.p.		cowrie shells et. 'precious teeth'
		n.p.		money Alizaga <b>dyavile, azhga, awele</b>
<b>azhiba</b>		n.	bp	womb
<b>azhili</b>		n.	ho	head pad
<b>azhugulu</b>		n.	ho	haversack
<b>azi</b>		n.		engagement betrothal
<b>B.</b>				
<b>ba</b>		v.		to come <b>be</b> (past tense) <b>me be kondatyena mbo</b> I have never come before <b>ba yi</b> to pass <b>ba gre</b> to have passed (come and gone) <b>ayi a ba gre</b> who passed
<b>ba aban</b>		v.p.		let each <b>ba aban a tsipi ibu azi ban</b> let each stand at his bundle of grass
<b>babuga</b>		v.		to have mercy
<b>be shen</b>		v.p.		to enter
<b>begyeku</b>		n.	da	cat (Alizaga Ekpon dialect) <b>bezhyeku</b> cat Alizaga <b>begyaku</b> cf. <b>matsamada embzi</b>
<b>bele</b>		v.		to be soft to be gentle to weaken <b>a-wyén a bele</b> a baby (soft child) <b>teten a yi wo bele</b> the morning is still soft sun not strong
<b>bedzim</b>		n.	m	hare <b>bezimo</b>
<b>bi</b>		v.		to be bad to be evil
<b>bi</b>		v.		or should this appear under the noun <b>abi</b> , see? to be condemned <b>ombugu o bi ana</b> he is condemned by the

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
<b>bibi</b>		v.		evidence to be owed by or <b>vi, vivi</b> <b>me bibi kudu kobo</b> I am owed a penny by Kudu Alizaga <b>fibi</b>
<b>bila</b>		v.		to return <b>a sa bila a ba odne</b> he returned home
<b>bile</b>		v.		to deceive <b>ma bile mo be shen</b> they ambushed them
<b>bili</b>		v.		to fill to be full
<b>bili</b>		v.		to wait <b>adzu a bili aren</b> he is sitting and waiting for the chief
<b>bili</b>		v.		to be dirty <b>okyen o bili</b> the cloth is dirty <b>erim amwe</b>
<b>bogodugo</b>		adv.		abundantly <b>elum a fu agbro bogodugo</b> the sesame is bearing abundantly (only in this expression)
<b>bola</b>		v.		to mix food with oil
<b>brubin</b>		v.		to mix earth for building Angbashim <b>brobin</b>
<b>bre</b>		v.		to pass Alizaga <b>bira</b>
<b>bubi</b>		v.		to tie <b>o bubu lo</b> he tied it
<b>bubi</b>		v.		to leave a place also <b>vubu</b> <b>a bubu a gre</b> he removed and went
<b>bubu</b>		n.	ho	small bag made of palm leaf Wana <b>angum</b>
<b>bubu</b>		v.		to come to nothing <b>odolo he lo a bubu</b> this matter has come to nothing
<b>buga</b>				????? <b>a buga la na-</b>
<b>b`gá</b>		v.		to kill <b>ogbuga o b`gá me</b> I am very cold (lit. cold kills me) Alizaga <b>buga</b>
<b>buga</b>		v.		to grind (level tone) <b>buga ekon</b> grind corn-meal
<b>buga</b>		v.		to cause to germinate by soaking in water to make sprout <b>ma buga iyi agulu</b> they cause the millet to sprout
<b>bugu (b (u) gu)</b>		adv.		thoroughly altogether completely sign of perfect tense <b>me ba bugu</b> I have come
<b>bugu</b>		conj.		also

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
<b>bugwi</b>		adv.		<b>me bugu me yi koko</b> I am also going completely already <b>no ka lo bugwi</b> have you already seen it? a form of <b>bugu</b> used in a question Alizaga <b>bwi</b>
<b>bulo</b>		v.		to forget (reflexive verb) <b>o bulo me</b> I forget it
<b>bulu</b>		v.		to run away to elope <b>a bulu a gre ebele</b> she eloped to escape <b>o bulu me</b> it has escaped me i.e. I have forgotten it to be lost <b>mbutu me a bulu</b> my cap is lost
<b>bun</b>		v.		break <b>bun azze-</b> cut the thatch <b>ma bun kokon</b> they break wood <b>bun azhiga</b> to break a tooth
<b>buva</b>		v.		to take off <b>eshen a buva ambul</b> the pot has a hole to unthatch <b>buvo or buba</b> <b>ma buva aku</b> they remove the thatch from the hut to burrow
<b>buvi</b>		v.		to tie <b>or bubi</b> <b>me buvi a gbu mbo</b> I cannot tie <b>buv ayi</b> shut eyes <b>buv anyu</b> shut mouth <b>buv ongom</b> shut fist
<b>bye</b>		v.		to be ripe <b>ivi makpa a bye</b> the pawpaw is ripe <b>teten a bye</b> the morning is ripe (the time of morning when the sun gets hot, ca. 10 a.m.)
<b>bye</b>		v.		to drum <b>a bye amanga</b> he beats a drum also <b>byin</b>
<b>bye</b>		adv.		softly quietly <b>eglu bye</b> speak softly
<b>bye ayi</b>		v.		to see much to reach maturity to be exposed to experience <b>a bye ayi ayi(ka a ba) ebala</b> when she is mature she will be married
<b>byen</b>		v.		to roll up <b>byen lo</b> roll it up
<b>byen</b>		v.		to be active to be expert <b>a byen ba luba agbi gishi</b> he is expert at tilling the farm

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
<b>byim</b>		v.		to be cooked to agree to allow to consent
<b>byuvk</b>		adv.		sweet <i>or buuvm, byuvm</i> <b>eso arahn byuvm byuvm byuvm</b> honey is very sweet
<b>bza</b>		v.		to be sour Ekpon <b>za</b> <b>a bza angbon</b> it is sour to the tongue
<b>bzi</b>		v.		to be holed <b>eshen a bzi ewele</b> the pot has a hole <b>eshen a zibive</b> the pot has a hole Alizaga <b>zu</b>
<b>D.</b>				
<b>da</b>		v.		to cause <b>dana dzuma</b> cause it to remain i.e. leave it
<b>da</b>		v.t.		to give to often used where in English one would use the prep. <b>shi oda me</b> bring give me, bring to me
<b>daga</b>		v.		to stay to delay <b>a daga kagbu</b> he stays at Kagbu to be lost forever
<b>daren</b>		n.	t t	wild date palm <i>Phoenix reclinata</i>
<b>dala</b>		v.		to scratch (associated with <b>evugu</b> finger) <b>ambzi a dala me evugo adaga</b> the cat scratched me
<b>dakuta</b>	<b>mo-dakuta</b>	n.	p	doctor < English
<b>de</b>		v.		to tear to be torn <b>okyen a de</b> the cloth is torn Alizaga <b>dere</b> Ginda <b>dala, ogba, dele</b>
<b>dej</b>		a.		only, except <b>yara fifi dej amo</b> only a little remains
<b>di hi</b>		n.p.		it is so (Alogani) Wana <b>eka he</b> <b>na lu di hi</b> they said thus
<b>didzidzi</b>		a.		true also <b>dilidzi</b> <b>a wa didzidzi</b> it is true
<b>dindindin</b>		adv.		quite cf. <b>rigt</b> <b>no kso pyen din din din</b> have you arisen quite well

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
<b>dolo</b>		v.		to accuse <b>na dolo na</b> they accuse him to tell tales about cf. <b>ndyugu</b>
<b>do</b>		pron.		it Used at Ekpon instead of <b>lo</b> <b>a we ka he do a he do</b> this is it it is so <i>or to</i>
<b>dra</b>		v.		to form <b>eno a dra enze</b> the locust bean tree is forming fruits (pods)
<b>dhra</b>		v.		to pull to drag to draw <b>ma dra eve akme</b> they pull down the bean runners (to reap them)
<b>dum</b>		v.		to sink or <b>dam</b> <b>a dum a gre shen</b> it sank
<b>dze</b>		v.		to tether <b>a dze etyulu</b> he tethers the sheep
<b>dzedzi</b>		adv.		well, good cf. <b>dzi</b> <b>a kpo dzedzi mbo</b> he did not do it well, his was not good behaviour
<b>dzedzi</b>		v.		to be well also <b>dzudzi</b> <b>me ba ka no dzedzi</b> I have come to enquire about your health
<b>dzen</b>		adv.		carefully <b>kama lo dzen</b> hold it carefully
<b>dzi</b>		v.		to be enough (cf. <b>atse ma</b> it is enough) <b>a dzi bugu</b> it is enough <b>a dzi amo</b> it is sufficient
<b>dzigi</b>		v.		to come out or <b>zigi</b> <b>adzigi a ba idzi</b> it came outside
<b>dzigi ge</b>		v.p.		to be ill-fated <b>me dzigi ge ba he</b> I should not have come here (where evil befell me) <b>a dzigi ge iyi he lo</b> he has lost out on this one
<b>dzin</b>		v.		to despise
<b>dzu</b>		v.		to exist to stay <b>me dzu he amo</b> I am going to stay here <b>dzu no tuki</b> be patient, to be quiet <b>dzu okpo</b> be silent <b>dzu tu ki</b> wait a bit! <b>dzu kayi</b> wait and see! to sit <b>a dzu okun enyema</b> he is sitting on a horse to place <b>ma dzi na zga da na kpu</b> They placed him left

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
				caused him die i.e. they left him to die.
<b>dzu bin</b>		v.		to sit down
<b>dzu ma</b>		v.		to exist
		v.		to be
<b>dzu odum</b>		v.		Alizaga <b>gi zo gwabu</b> - we rest to rest
<b>dzu ovu</b>		v.		to have a respite to rest
<b>dzuma</b>		v.		Ogba <b>dzu abhu</b> to exist cf. <b>dzu</b> <b>no dzuma pyen</b> are you well to allow to remain to spare <b>da he a dzuma</b> cause this to remain, leave this, spare this
<b>E.</b>				
<b>ebele</b>		n.	fa	yam-heap or <b>ebile</b>
<b>ebele</b>		n.		marriage (used only of a woman) <b>a tyu ebele</b> she got married <b>a ba ebela</b> she came for marriage <b>a ge ebela</b> she went to get married or <b>ebela</b>
<b>eben</b>		n.	da	goat (female) Bekana <b>ebono</b> pl <b>ebe</b> or <b>ebon</b>
<b>èbíèkpmrè</b>		n.	c	butter beans
<b>ebive</b>		n.	i	spider
<b>ebmon ebon</b>		n.	a	granary <b>ebmon alem</b> the granary in the centre of a house for cereals Bekana <b>tabo o</b> Oganzhi <b>embo</b>
<b>ebro</b>		n.	t t	wild custard apple <i>Annona senegalensis</i> <b>agulu ebro</b> maize Alizaga <b>eburu</b> Oganzhi <b>ebuhu</b>
<b>ebro elaba</b>		n.p.		fez (Alizaga) <b>elaba</b> red
<b>ebuga</b>		n.		killing murder war see <b>e-mbgù</b> <b>Osan pa la Eggon ma kpo ebuga</b> there was war between Lafia and Eggon people
<b>ebum</b>	<b>abum</b>	n.	bp	breast or milk or <b>ebim</b>
<b>ebum</b>		n.	t	Alizaga <b>lembem</b> sausage tree

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
			t	<i>Kigelia aethiopica</i> or <b>ebim</b> et. breast flowers used by women at Angbashu as medicine
<b>ebwa</b>		n.		pair of pincers
<b>ebzi akum</b>		n.	t	silk cotton tree
			t	kapok
			t	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>
<b>ebziga</b>		p.n.		big Wana market
<b>ebzo</b>		n.	m	wild cat
<b>eda</b>		n.	hu	fishing net <b>a ndba eda ata</b> he cast a net
<b>eda</b>		n.	hu	stone trap for lizards, consisting of a stone held up by a stick and released when the bait is pulled <b>ma zhin eda</b> they set a trap
<b>eda</b>		n.		wisdom, cunning <b>a we da mbo</b> he is not wise <b>kpo lo deda</b> do it wisely do it carefully
<b>e-da</b>	<b>ada</b>			for meaning see above
<b>edivi</b>		n.	pl	fence-cactus
			pl	<i>Euphorbia kamerunica</i> or <b>edibi</b>
<b>edjimediyim</b>		n.	s	black snake Alizaga <b>eduvm</b>
<b>edogo</b>		n.	m	ground squirrel
<b>edugo</b>		n.	tp	shea-nut
<b>edugu</b>		n.		kind sort type <b>ishi edugu he lo</b> what kind of thing is this? <b>edugu he lo</b> what do you call it?
<b>edun</b>		n.		Lisha <b>odugu</b> rock pool cf. <b>arauga</b>
<b>eduzu</b>	<b>edzu</b>	n.	i	housefly
<b>edza</b>		n.		lead silver
<b>edzefin</b>		n.		black metal cf. Hausa "bakin" Karfe cf. <b>amefin</b> pure water Farin Ruwa Falls are called <b>Edza</b> because of their silvery appearance
<b>edzga</b>		n.		thorn
<b>edzi</b>		n.		luck <b>edzi a be mi gishi</b> I am very lucky
<b>edzi nyin</b>		n.p.		something wonderful (has happened)
<b>edzibi</b>		num.		thousand
<b>edzin</b>		n.	i	mosquito or <b>ezin</b>
<b>edzin</b>		n.	i	termites, or <b>ezin</b> the winged ones are eaten

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
edzo		n.		wooden mortar
edzu		n.	pd	twisted metal bracelet
edzu		n.	t	black plum <i>Vitex doniana</i>
effi		n.	i	tick or <b>effivi</b>
effita		n.p.		to be cloudy et. <b>effi</b> thickness + <b>ta</b> to be in place cf. <b>adun ota</b> or <b>andun ota</b>
efiyangbu		n.	r	female lizard cf. <b>aga</b>
efi akufa		n.	a	apex of the inside of a roof,
efin		a.	co	blue
			co	black <b>okyen ofin</b> blue cloth Ogba <b>awhin</b>
efin		n.		ignorance <b>no yi odzu efin ayika</b> are you still as ignorant as this?
efi(vi)		n.		odour scent smell <b>a shika efivi gishi</b> it has a strong scent
efpu		n.		jealousy <b>at efpu</b> he is jealous <b>ofubu</b> (Alizaga)
egala		n.	bp	nose Alizaga <b>legala</b>
egala		n.	la	steep place <b>ozhe a wo egala</b> the road is steep
egan		n.		evidence testimony <b>arefin adzigi egen-</b> the man bore witness
egba		n.		jump <b>a ta egba</b> he jumped hurrying
egba		n.		voice speech, babbling cf. <b>enzi</b> <b>a kpo legba</b> he babbles or <b>legba</b>
egbaga		n.	m	hyena
egban		a.		thick or <b>legban</b>
egbe	—	n.	bp	throat see also <b>ohlo</b>
egbili		n.		wrestling game <b>ma te gbili</b> they play the wrestling game. The cry during play is <b>amo amo</b> hence <b>gi ta mo-</b> let us play the wrestling game
egbon		n.		sale (from <b>gbon</b> to buy)

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
				<b>kp egbon</b> to make a sale to trade <b>ri egbon</b> to eat a sale- to make a profit
<b>egbre!</b>		excl.		wonder- an expression of amazement at something new
<b>egbre</b>		n.		<b>egbregbre</b> wages
<b>egbye</b>		n.		fibrous strips from palm leaves used in roofing
<b>ege</b>		n.		salt Alogani etc. <b>ena lena</b> Alizaga <b>lina</b> Ogba <b>enhren</b>
<b>ege</b>		n.		place of refuge <b>me idzigi ege ba he</b> I emerged from a place and came here apparently means Had I known I would be caught I would not have come out of hiding
<b>egen</b>		n.		Alizaga <b>aga</b> cross
<b>egen</b>		n.	hu	<b>ege ozhe a kpulo egen</b> a road crosses it (another road) bracelet knife worn on hand for archery Hausa <i>kanga</i> <i>or egne</i> Wanjibi <b>akme</b> Alizaga Manga
<b>egibe</b>		n.		Fermented extract of bark of <i>Bridelia ferruginea</i> used to harden floors <i>or edyibi</i> <i>makuba</i> H.
<b>egimo</b>		n.	bf	breath
<b>Ègón</b>		p.n.		Eggon people, language and country <b>abegon</b> single individual <b>moa ègón</b> people in general
<b>eguba</b>		n.		number <b>a ri eshuko eguba eha-</b> he is called by two names
<b>eguba</b>		n.	bp	body Alogani <b>eguvo</b>
<b>egze</b>		n.	c c c	bulrush millet corresponding to Hausa <i>maiwa</i> <i>Pennisetum spicatum</i>
<b>egzo</b>		n.		animal horn car-horn cf. <b>ogzo</b>
<b>egzo etifa</b>		n.p.	m	horn of a small antelope
<b>egzu enema</b>		n.		linseed oil
<b>eh hwe</b>		n.	bp	grey hairs <b>adzigi eh hwe</b> he is getting grey
<b>eha</b>		n.	tr	divination <b>a kolo eha</b> he has gone to the diviner
<b>ehe egbi</b>		n.	fo t	left-over food also <b>ehe egbyi</b> fruit <i>Napoleonea sp.</i>

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
ehe		n.	fo	cereal porridge Alizaga <b>lehe</b>
ehe		n.		moon (Alizaga) cf. <b>oha</b>
eher		adv.		unsatisfactorily unsuitably left-handedly <b>no lu me alo leher</b> you said an unsatisfactory thing to me <b>obugo e her</b> left hand
ehili		n.	bp	testicles
ehimi		n.		foundation agreement covenant promise cf. <b>him</b> <b>a nyun ehim ba na da na sule</b> he made a promise to give him a shilling <b>a him odolo ba na da na sule</b> he promised him a shilling
ehola		n.		cave
ehon		n.	t	tree covered with red flowers in December
ehre		n.	t	<i>Firmiana Barteri</i>
ehrwe		n.	bp	bottle shoulder cf. <b>anze</b> Alizaga <b>ehura</b>
ehwala		n.		stream
eka		adv.		thus <b>a we ka he</b> like this it is so just so <b>eka he nga</b> and thus
eka		n.		meanness covetousness <b>a kpo eka gishi</b> he is a miser
ekala		n.	m	monkey
ekala		n.	hi	ring for standing pots on (made of palm leaf) <b>ekala angban</b> an iron ring sometimes applied to bicycle
ekan ayi		n.	bp	eyebrow
eken		n.		poverty pity <b>a kpo eken</b> he is poor, suffering, pitiful Alizaga <b>sule a sim ekulu</b>
ekilimi		n.	da	camel (< E. camel)
eko		n.	e	covetousness (fricative <b>ekho</b> ) <b>kpo eko</b> to covet
eko		n.		shooting, archery <b>ma teeko</b> they are fighting with arrows <b>loko</b> archery Alizaga <b>taloko</b> to shoot with bow and arrows war
ekon		n.	hi	knife or <b>iyekon</b> Bekana <b>ikuru</b>

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
ekon		n.	fo	Alizaga <b>iyikon</b> flour
				Waji <b>lekon</b>
ekpatsife ocuku		adv.		Alizaga <b>lokun</b> midnight
ekpile		n.		game play joke
ekpodga		n.	bp	Alizaga <b>lekpila</b> calf of leg (upper muscle)
ekpomo		n.	e	friendship involving exchange of gifts
Ekpon		p.n.		section of Wana, N. of mission station
ekpro		n.		inside hut bedroom
ekpu		n.	pd	bracelet worn above elbow
ekpu evugo		n.	bp	thumb (Alizaga)
ekpuku odga				see <b>ekpodga</b>
ekpulu obugo		n.	bp	forearm
ekro		n.	m	giant rat <i>Cricetomys</i>
		n.	tp	flower
			tp	blossom
				cf. <b>mbumbwu</b>
				<b>ako ekro</b> it is flowering
				Alizaga <b>likuri</b>
				<b>(ago ekro)</b>
ekro		n.	ht	fish hook
e-kró a-mí		n.	r	crocodile
				Alizaga <b>ekru</b> or <b>ekuru</b>
ekro enme		n.		small beads (pink)
eku		n.		mourning funeral death
ekufa		n.	m	lynx
ekufu		n.		small path footpath
				<b>Oche Akda</b>
ekufu		n.		exchange
				cf. <b>kufa</b>
ekufu		n.		leavings in a pot
ekufu		n.		authority
				<b>ana we kufo bi</b> he has authority over us
ekulu		n.		<i>Cissampelos Pareira</i> Infusion of the tuber is used for stomach trouble
ekulu		n.		barren
				<b>a dzu ekulu a mbre mbo</b> she was barren and did not give birth
ekum		n.	pl	mushroom
				or <b>ekom</b>
ekum		n.	g	sword grass
			g	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>
ekum anzo		n.		Red flowering silk cotton tree <i>Bombax buonopozense</i>

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
ekum ogbu		n.		Name given to a male child born during the rains when there was a death, or a number of deaths lit. the corpses of rain.
ekyen		n.		net (all types) Alongani <b>kokyen</b> Gako <b>kotyen</b>
ekyim		n.	bf bf	sweat, perspiration <i>or ecim</i> <b>a ta ekyim</b> he is perspiring
ela		n.		rag
ela okyen				rag
ela akpa				bit of paper
elan		n.	i	scorpion
elem		n.	bp	tongue (lower tone than <b>olum-</b> sun) also <b>olum olom</b> Alizaga <b>elem enem</b>
eligi	<b>eligi</b>	n.	t	oil palm
em		dem.		there yonder look there cf. <b>mim, emi</b> <b>ba gi em-</b> Let's go!
ema		n.		thing something
emakekyeg	<b>ama-</b>	pron.		one particular thing
embaga		n.	tr	power of witchcraft
embaga		n.		swelling <b>embaga oto</b> swelling of the neck evil spirit by which witches can kill <b>a ri embaga</b> he is possessed by the spirit <b>Opa a wa embaga ba ɲa buga mare</b> Opa is possessed by a spirit which kills people <b>ma wugo embaga agbyi</b> they put magic in a farm (to kill a trespasser)
embe		n.	h h	castor oil plant <i>Ricinus communis</i> leaves used to treat ulcers <b>ay embe a bwe ero</b> leaves of castor oil cover ulcers
e-mbgù		n.		fight
embile		n.		hunger <b>embile e buga me</b> hunger kills me I am very hungry. <b>embile a kpo me ngbulu</b> I am very hungry Alizaga <b>lembile</b>
embugu agzu		n.	g	coarse grass used for making zana mats
embwe		n.	v v	jumblebeads lucky beans <i>Abrus precatorius</i> used in magic
embze		n.	m	lion or <b>enbze</b>
e-mbzi		n.	da	domestic cat

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
				cf. <b>matsmada</b> cf. <b>bezhaku</b>
<b>emebi</b>		n.	s	Alizaga <b>megyaku</b> evil thing snake
				<b>eme tana me</b> may a snake bite me! (common oath)
<b>emze adzigi egala</b>		n.p.	bf	nosebleed
<b>emzu</b>	<b>emzu</b>	n.	hi	Alizaga <b>obzo</b> flask for palm oil
<b>emre</b>		n.		orange root used for stomach troubles.
<b>emve ashim</b>		n.	tp	leaves of <i>Lophira alata</i> tree held sacred by most peoples in this region. A common oath is <b>emve ashim vu me</b>
<b>emvɔ</b>		n.	t	<i>Lophira alata</i> or <b>envɔ</b>
<b>embro</b>		n.		tree used for magic with nut which contains oil crowd cluster
				(Wakama) <b>ma shiki embro</b> the crowd gathers
<b>ende ende</b>		adv.	tm	every day regularly
<b>ena</b>		n.		irritation indignation
				<b>a dzu ena la me</b> he was indignant with me
<b>è-ndgá</b>	<b>a-ndu</b>	n.	da da	cow, bull cattle
<b>enema</b> or <b>elema</b>		n.	c c c	sesame, beniseed <i>Sesamum indicum</i>
<b>engama gba</b>		n.	i	plague locust
<b>engatsiki</b> <b>engbatso</b>		n. n.	b i	cf. <b>engbatso</b> sparrow-hawk solitary edible locusts
				cf. swarming variety <b>engamagba</b> Wakama <b>engbu atso</b> Angbashim <b>engbi atso</b> Alogani <b>takpano</b>
<b>engbetsi</b>		n.		tales <b>a tsi engbetsi</b> he shows the culprit i.e. he tells tales
<b>engetsi</b>		n.		"skinner" <b>a tsi engetsi gre eshri</b>
<b>engbize</b>		n.	an	stink ant <i>Anono</i> sp. Hausa <i>gwano</i>
<b>engbo</b> <b>engbolo</b> <b>engbu</b>	<b>engbolo</b>	n. n. n.	mi tp go	potash ripe bunch of palm fruit (cf. Ajige) flask
				water gourd navel
<b>engbu amba</b>		n.	t	snuff-box snuff-box tree

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
			t	<i>Oncoba spinosa</i> The hard round shells of fruit are used as snuff boxes
<b>engbyé</b>		n.	e	et. <b>engbu</b> flask + <b>amba</b> tobacco miserliness <b>a kpo engbye</b> he is a miser
<b>èngbye</b>		n.		smithed metal
<b>engo</b>		n.	da	cock
<b>engro</b>		n.	i	mantis cf. <b>abunadaga</b>
<b>enje</b>		a.		times <b>a la enje inyi</b> he slept four times
<b>enje or enzhe</b>		n.		well pit <b>enzhe ami</b> pit for water (better for "well")
<b>Enje Egon</b>		p.n.		a town east of Wana or <b>Lenge Egon</b>
<b>enme</b>		n.	t	Negro peach
<b>eño</b>		n.	t	<i>Sarcocephalus Russergeri</i> locust tree <i>Parkia biglobosa</i> or <b>elon, ejon</b>
<b>enu</b>	<b>enu</b>	n.	da	Alizaga <b>ela</b> fowl
<b>enugubo</b>		n.		large brick
<b>envigi</b>		n.		gum
<b>envigi</b>		n.	la	ravine
<b>envre</b>		n.		miserliness <b>a kpo envre</b> he is a miser
<b>envrho</b>		n.	t	tree that grows along rivers used for medicine
<b>enwo</b>	<b>lenwo</b>	n.		laughter cf. <b>nwenwo</b> to laugh <b>ano nwo enwo egle eshre</b>
<b>enyema</b>		n.	da	horse
<b>enyi</b>		n.	m	elephant Alizaga <b>eni</b>
<b>enyin</b>		n.	fo	sauce <b>me ri ehe la nyin</b> I eat food and sauce Alizaga <b>enine</b>
<b>enzi</b>		n.		voice sound <b>te enzi</b> to greet
<b>enzige</b>	<b>enzige</b>	n.		toy arrow made of grass stem
<b>enzo</b>	<b>enzo</b>	n.		star
<b>endaga</b>	<b>endaga</b>	n.		Lodzi <b>enzoho</b> (the H very strongly aspirated) cf. <b>andú</b> ex one hundred
<b>Ende</b>		p.n.		group of towns north east of Wana, including Endehu, Ende Wulko, Ende Wowen
<b>engala</b>		n.	bm	cicatrices scarifications scars tribal marks <b>ma ta ali engala</b> they are cutting tribal marks

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
				on Ali school education
<b>enyu</b>		n.	tr	defilement or curse connected with a corpse e.g. if a corpse is allowed to fall, this defilement must be removed by sacrifice
<b>epa</b>		n.	t t	bush-candle tree <i>Canarium schweinfurthii</i> edible fruits, used in magic Hausa <i>atili</i>
<b>epi enu</b> <b>epipi ayi</b> <b>erim</b>	<b>epipi</b>	n. n. n.	ap bp	feather eyelashes knee or <b>agbarim</b> et. <b>egbu erim</b>
<b>ero</b> <b>ero</b>		n. dem.	bm	ulcer down yonder ( there, when it is a lower place) ( pointing to a higher place <b>usu</b> is used) <b>a wa ero mi</b> it is down there <b>ame e ye ero</b> I'm going down there
<b>ere</b>		n.		blanket cf. <b>akiri</b>
<b>erim</b>		n.		dirt cf. <b>nwe</b> cf. <b>bili</b> <b>a wa erim</b> it is dirty
<b>erhe</b>		n.	ap	tail cf. <b>osha</b> cf. <b>abunukun agyehe</b>
<b>erhe</b>		n.	t t	Alizaga <b>yere</b> Sasswood <i>Erythrophleum guineense</i> Formerly used for trial by ordeal <b>ma pomo ere</b> they pound sasswood <b>a wa ere</b> he drank sasswood infusion
<b>ese</b>		n.	m	buffalo also <b>etse</b>
<b>ese</b>		n.	m	small black monkey cf. <b>ekala etsam</b>
<b>esesé</b> <b>eshe</b>	<b>sése</b>	n. n.	an	biting ant slippery <b>okro kp esge-</b> the place is slippery Ogba <b>ahre</b>
<b>eshekpa</b>		n.		entrance hut also <b>sakpa</b>
<b>eshen</b>		adv.		inside <b>gi woma eshen</b> we are inside <b>beshen</b> come in <b>ge ba ako shen</b> go into the hut
<b>eshen</b>		n.	po	pot Bekana <b>ekye</b> Alizaga <b>yekyen</b>
<b>eshen aku</b>		n.	a	roof or <b>esheku</b> ( <b>sh</b> pronounced forward in the

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
				mouth)
<b>eshi ere</b>		n.		fez
<b>èshkó</b>		n.		et. <b>ere</b> blanket name (generic) or <b>eshoko</b>
<b>esho zonko</b>		n.	bp	Bekana <b>letyuko letyoko</b> tuft of hair
<b>eshru</b>		n.	tr	or <b>eshu ishi</b> charm sewn in snake skin and fixed on a ring sh sound is curious cf. <b>ogu bazha</b> <b>eshaga a toka chuchuku</b> the charm talks at night <b>Eshaga a tsi engbe tsi gishi</b> Eshaga tells many tales
<b>eshu</b>		n.	d	leprosy <b>a gbu eshu</b> his body is leprosy
<b>eso</b>		n.	i	bee
<b>eson</b>		n.	bp	honey heart <b>a fa eson</b> he is mentally unstable
<b>eson ta eson</b>		n.p.		Alizaga <b>li ison</b> intimacy heart to heart
<b>esum</b>		n.	c	iburu cereal with a small seed like acca
<b>etambro</b>		n.	c wt	<i>Digitaria Iburua</i> mist, dust Alizaga <b>taburu, tabo</b>
<b>etbo</b>		n.		
<b>etifa</b>		n.	m	duiker Hausa <i>gada</i>
<b>etru</b>		n.		funeral service <b>gi yi etru aku</b> we are going to funeral festival
<b>etsi</b>		n.		lamp (earthenware) <b>a fu etsi</b> he lit the lamp
<b>etsim</b>		n.	m	grey monkey or <b>etsum</b> cf. <b>ekala esse</b>
<b>etsim ezhugu</b>		n.	g g	Grass species <i>Paspalum scrobiculatum</i> et. iburu of the guinea fowl
<b>etson</b>		n. a.		age old cf. <b>tson</b> <b>a gbu etson</b> he is old
<b>etuko ukun</b>		n.	bp	buttocks
<b>etyityibi</b>		n.	c	okra also <b>ekyikyipi</b>
<b>etyulu</b>	<b>etyulu</b>	n.	c da	<i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i> sheep <b>kanze etyulu</b> ram <b>onzhim iya</b> hornless ram <b>etyulu</b> or <b>etyulu eshele</b> ewe

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
<b>Eva</b>		p.n.		<b>ekylu enum ram</b> village on the hill northwest of the rest house at Wanjibi
<b>eva</b>		n.	t	fig tree
			t	<i>Ficus Thonningii</i> commonly grown for shade, with broad dark green leaves
<b>eve akme</b>		n.	c	butter beans
			c	<i>Phaseolus lunatus</i> <b>effe akma iye kma</b> (Alizaga)
<b>eve eyi ekme</b>		n.	c	beans
<b>eve</b>		n.		nails
				wire nails
<b>eve nasala</b>		n.		imported nails
<b>evile</b>		n.		razor
<b>evon</b>		n.	m	civet cat
<b>evubu</b>		n.		<b>a w efivi gishi</b> it has a strong odour darkness (Alizaga) <b>evubu efin gishi</b> the darkness is very black <b>evugu e dra</b> darkness falls
<b>evugo</b>	<b>evugo</b>	n.	bp	finger
			bp	toe
<b>evum</b>		n.	bp	side
			bp	ribs
				or <b>eviim</b>
<b>evum</b>		n.		dent
				<b>a kpo evum</b> it is dented
<b>ewan</b>		n.		tax
				<b>enwa</b> or <b>lewan</b>
<b>ewolo</b>		n.	da	goat
				cf. <b>eben</b> Used when a goat is sacrificed on a stone etc. when the formula is <b>yiga unzi ewolo bon</b> take the tether of your goat. This is an archaic word introduced with new religious ideas
<b>ewu</b>		n.	g	reddish grass
<b>ewu</b>		n.		trouble
				suffering
<b>eyi</b>	<b>eyeyi</b>	n.	bp	face
<b>eyison</b>		n.		soul
				<b>awoson</b> or <b>ayi son</b> <b>ayi aso</b> last year
<b>eyi eyiga</b>		n.	i	edible flying termites
				<b>eyika edne</b> (Walk)
<b>eyiga</b>		n.		boundary
				<b>eyiga egbi</b> boundary of the farm
<b>eyugu</b>		n.	m	porcupine
				<b>eyugu a w ezga</b> the porcupine has spines
<b>èzɡá</b>		n.		thorn
				also <b>edzga</b>
<b>ezhagu</b>		n.	mi	small brass bells from Wanjibi made like a three petalled flower bud and hung on a girdle.
				iron bell
<b>ezh(i)</b>		v.i.		to be weak

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
				to be fatigued to be tired out to be exhausted
<b>ezhiba</b>		n.	t	<b>eguba ezh(i) ga me-</b> my body is tired out cf. <b>kpezh(i) ga bugo</b> to be lazy
<b>ezhim</b>		n.	t	shea butter tree <i>Vitellaria paradoxa</i>
<b>ezhugu</b>	<b>ezhugu</b>	n.	da	stone guinea-fowl <b>anywe ezhugu azigi ezhugu</b> the chick of a guinea-fowl resembles the mother
<b>ezi</b>		n.		big journey
<b>ezi</b>		n.	g	grass used for thatching
<b>ezen</b>		n.	t	iroko tree <i>Chlorophora excelsa</i>
<b>F.</b>				
<b>fa</b>		v.		to bite <b>abu a fa na</b> <b>abu a tsifa na</b> <b>abu a tanna azhiga</b> (the dog bit) <b>fa eson a fa me he bai</b> I am beginning to get angry
<b>fa</b>		v.		to take out <b>fa ubin yiga a he</b> -take some earth out and put it here
<b>fa anyu</b>		v.p.		to elect to select to wish s.o. well
<b>fa ehe</b>		v.p.		to curse
<b>fa eson</b>		v.p.		to take some food out of the dish to become mad <b>a fa eson</b> he is not quite sane
<b>fa ka</b>		v.p.		to taste (take and see)
<b>fa olu</b>		v.p.		to pray <b>fa olu ma fa</b> the prayer they prayed
<b>fabim fu abim</b>		v.p.		to sing
<b>fashe</b>		v.		to be in half <b>eten a fashe</b> the rising sun is halved (is barred with cloud) <b>fashe ivi atyen a nye</b> -half the pawpaw with me
<b>femvi akpro</b>				snail(Wana) <b>shemvi akpro</b> <b>shembi akpro</b> (Oganzhi) <b>kyembi akpara</b> (Alizaga) <b>fitila ta ovro a fmla</b> light a fire
<b>fi annan</b>		v.		to revile a man's mother or <b>fivi annan</b>
<b>fin</b>		v.		to find
<b>fo</b>		v.		also <b>hwyen</b> to sew

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
				cf. <b>sima</b> also <b>sum</b> , <b>s'ma aknye</b> sew cloth
<b>fo</b>		v.		to sing <b>gi fo abim</b> let us sing
<b>fo</b>		v.		to roof <b>a fo aku</b> he roofs the hut
<b>fo</b>		v.		to plant ( with foot) <b>agbi fo agulu a</b> he plants millet
<b>fofa eve</b>		v.i.		cheap <b>me gbon lo fofa eve</b> I bought it cheaply
<b>foha</b>		num.		seven
<b>foka</b>		v.		to forbid
<b>fote</b>		num.		eight
<b>fu</b>		v.		to be a co-wife <b>Oren a fu Ashedzi</b> Oren is married to the same husband as Ashedzi
<b>fu ishi</b>		v.		to conspire <b>ma fu ishi ban</b> they conspired against him
<b>fu</b>		v.		to unite to light <b>fu ovro</b> light the fire <b>a fu etsi</b> he lit the lamp
<b>fu</b>		v.		to pierce to prick to stab to poke <b>adne a fu na evugo</b> a needle pricked his finger <b>a fu mare agzo</b> it pokes people with its horns
<b>fu</b>		v.		to bear fruit <b>ivi makpa a fu agbro</b> the pawpaw is bearing fruit
<b>fu</b>		v.		<b>a fu wo mbo</b> it is not yet fruiting to dish out <b>fu ami</b> to fetch water, to scoop out water
<b>fu</b>		v.		to place down <b>ogbu a fu adaga ubin</b> lit. lasting downpour of rain plants its feet on the ground i.e. a heavy downpour began <b>a fu abugo usin</b> he stands with his hands on his hips, with arms akimbo <b>fu erim ubin</b> place knees on ground kneel down <b>fu erum obin a fu abugo zizi fifi amo</b> he places his hands on the ground and the child begins to crawl a little <b>zhine lo fubin</b> turn it upside down
<b>fubu</b>		v.		to sweat <b>eguba e fubu</b> the body is sweating
<b>fye</b>		v.		to blow <b>a fye akpro</b> he blows his nose
<b>fye</b>		v.		to cheat in a bargain to overcharge to defraud

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
				to oppress <b>a kpo efye</b> to crowd to crush ma <b>fye</b> <b>no</b> they crushed you = you were crushed
<b>fye</b>		v.		to play as politics, tricks etc.
<b>fye emvye</b>		v.p.		to gamble (usually using beans as dice) Alizaga <b>fye evye</b>
<b>fyen</b>		v.		to find to obtain alos <b>wyen</b>
<b>f(y)egen</b>		n.	c c	sweet potato <i>Ipomoea batatas</i> also <b>fyegne</b> Alizaga <b>fyegna</b> Angbashin <b>figan</b>
<b>fyegen angbengbala</b>		n.	c	yam bean <i>Pachyrhizus tuberosus</i> Hausa <i>girigiri</i>
<b>G.</b>				
<b>gaṅa</b>		v.		to attain to suffice <b>a gaṅa mbò-</b> it is not sufficient, he is not equal to it
<b>gazhiga</b>		n.		half or what is left over
<b>gba</b>		v.t.		to divide
<b>gbagba</b> or <b>agba</b>		excl.		common greeting
<b>gbagbagba</b>		a.		worn out
<b>gbaku</b>		adv. a.		swaying (as of body) very big giant <b>a wa gbaku a lo</b> it is very big <b>gbaku are</b> a giant of a man
<b>gbala</b>		v.		to hoe to scrape off weeds Hausa "shema" <b>a gbala gbyi</b> he hoes the farm
<b>gban</b>		adv		firmly <b>kama lo gban</b> hold it firmly
<b>gban</b>		v.		to surround (as a fence)
<b>gban</b>		v.		to lead (as a shepherd)
<b>gbana</b>		v.		to lack <b>me gban algori</b> I lack food
<b>gbanju</b>		v.		to be short-handed
<b>gbanjugu</b>		v.		to be short et. <b>gbu</b> + <b>anju</b>
<b>gbarim</b>		n.	bp	knee cf. <b>erim</b>

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
<b>gbe</b>		adv.		even <b>eson egbe a vre me he ma</b> my heart is rising with anger
<b>gbegbegbe</b>		adv.		zigzag (in running)
<b>gbying</b>		adv.		very deaf stunned <b>a sim atum gbying</b>
<b>gbin gbin</b>		adv.		of necessity insistently also <b>gbyingbyin</b>
<b>gbyingbbyin</b>		adv.		describes a deep noise like drumming or thunder
<b>gbe</b>		v.		to be fat to bulge out <b>a gbe ayi</b> he has bulging eyes <b>gbre ogbre a gbe gishi</b> he is very fat also <b>gbren</b>
<b>gbile</b>		v.		Alizaga <b>gba</b> to bend over
<b>gbi</b>		a.		to dance vigorously old stale or <b>gbyi</b> <b>ehe egbyi</b> leftover food
<b>gbodu</b>		n.		box
<b>gbru</b>		v.		to snore <b>a gbru enu</b> he snores lit. he snores sleep also <b>gbre</b> Alizaga <b>a gburu lenu</b>
<b>gbre</b>		v.		to commence to learn to do to imitate <b>a gbre ozi</b> he begins to learn to walk Alizaga <b>gbere</b>
<b>gbre</b>		v.		to pay wages
<b>gbre</b>		v.		to roar <b>igbyi egbre</b> the leopard roars
<b>gbre kalimvibe</b>		v.		to purr Alogani <b>gbro anvibo</b>
<b>gbren</b>		v.		to be fat also <b>gbe</b>
<b>gbu</b>		v.		to cast a shadow <b>ayeya a gbu evubu</b> the leaves cast a deep shade <b>ayeya agbu okro evubu</b> the leaves shade <b>ayeya a ta okro amu</b> the place
<b>gbu</b>		v.i.		to be able <b>me sko e gbu</b> I am able to lift (it) <b>a dzigi a gbu mbo</b> it can't come out
<b>gbu</b>		v.		to become to have <b>a gbu ogro</b> he is an invalid <b>a gbu arogo</b> he has goitre <b>a gbu anbuvu</b> he has yaws

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
				<b>a gbu ashe</b> he is engaged <b>a gbu eguva eshu</b> he has a leprous body
<b>gbu</b>		v.		to arrive
<b>gbu</b>		v.		to set
				<b>olum o gbu</b> the sun set
<b>gbu anjugu</b>		v.p.		to be short in stature
<b>gbu arogo</b>		v.p.		to have goitre
<b>gbu babuga</b>		v.p.		to plead a case
<b>gbu bin</b>		v.p.		to fall cf. <b>tsegbu</b> <b>gbu</b> arrive <b>ubin</b> ground <b>kokon a gubin</b> the tree fell <b>tsegbu</b> could not be used here <b>Kudu a tsegbu</b> or <b>Kudu a gubin</b> Kudu fell
<b>gbu egbon</b>		v.p.		to be expensive
<b>gbu etson</b>		v.p.		to be old
				to lose freshness (as vegetables)
<b>gbu evubu</b>		v.p.		to cast a deep shadow
				to become dark
<b>gbu ogme</b>		v.p.		to be fat
<b>gbu ombugu</b>		v.p.		to commit an offence <b>ombugu bi gbu he lo</b> the offences we committed <b>a gbu ombugu la me</b> he offended against me
<b>gbùhu</b>	<b>gbúhù</b>	n.		sack < H.
<b>olum ogbu</b>		v.		the sun set
<b>ge ozhe</b>		v.		to go before to lead <b>a ge ozhe a tsa me ozhe</b> he went before to show me the road
<b>ge</b>		v.		went (perfect of <b>yi</b> ) Alizaga <b>ga</b> Lindere <b>ka</b>
<b>ge</b>		v.		to sink cf. <b>dum</b> it is probably the perfect tense of <b>yi</b> -to go, and is used in the future or present viewed as a complete action. <b>azhi la ge shen a wadzi</b> the egg which went in is good the egg which sinks in a bucket of water is good <b>a ge ami a vu usiŋ</b> lit. he went water it caught waist i.e. he sank into the water up to his waist also <b>gre</b>
<b>gi</b>		prep.		at by in <b>kigbu ba giyan</b> Kigbu is a native of where? <b>me ba guri</b> I came first <b>a ngagha lo gogha</b> he took it by force <b>gi eson yere</b> <b>a ba gukun me</b> He came behind me
<b>gi ayi</b>		adv.		at eyes in front
<b>gi eson yere</b>		v.t.		lit. to hide in heart i.e. to forget

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
				<b>me gi eson yere</b> I have forgotten
<b>gihi</b>		adv		<b>gi in eson</b> heart <b>yere</b> hide
<b>gihi</b>		prep.		in that direction there in that direction cf. prep. <b>gi</b>
<b>gililigili</b>		adv.		<b>kagbu a wa gihi</b> Kagbu is in that direction (pointing)
<b>gimi</b>		pron.		slowly you (pl.) cf. <b>anwo</b>
<b>giyan</b>		int.		where?
<b>giyan, giya</b>		adv.		at where prep. <b>gi</b> cf. <b>yan</b> <b>no ba giyan</b> where do you come from? you are a native of where? <b>no dzigi ayana oba</b> where do you come from?
<b>gre agre</b>		v.p.		to miss <b>ata (a gre) agre-</b> he threw and missed
<b>gre</b>		v.		Alizaga <b>gambe</b> to exceed
<b>gro</b>		v.		Alizaga <b>gara</b> to escape
<b>gogala</b>		adv.		<b>a kven agro</b> it ran and escaped lonely
<b>golo</b>		v.		<b>a lima gogala</b> he stayed in a lonely place to name <b>ma golo no eshko aha</b> they call you by two names
<b>gon</b>		v.		<b>gbagba a golo</b> good morning my namesake to hear, to listen
<b>guba</b>		v.		to divide
<b>gum(a)</b>		v.		to break to shatter (used of earthenware etc.) <b>gum a lo</b> break it <b>eshen e guma</b> the pot broke
<b>guvu</b>		v.		to pull out to be pulled out also <b>gubu</b> <b>guvu asoso</b> pull out the grass <b>guvu kataka ishi bon</b> remove the hat from your head <b>isin akyi a guvu</b> the tree trunk is uprooted <b>akpa ishi a guvu</b> the clouds drift (the idea seems to be they break loose and so drift away)
<b>gunguvu</b>		n.		Pods or shells of ground nuts etc.
<b>gyile</b>		v.		or <b>anguvu</b> to climb down to descend

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
<b>H.</b>				
<b>hala</b>		v.		to reprove
<b>he</b>		v.		to slip to be slippery <b>odoga a he-</b> the foot slipped <b>okro o he</b> the place is slippery also <b>hre</b>
<b>he ekpaga</b>		v.p.		to be over-ambitious to be overbearing
<b>hehehe</b>		adv.		in crowds( <b>tulli</b> ) <b>marefin ma shki Edziga hehehe</b> the people through the Edziga market
<b>hen</b>		v.		to sweep to castrate also <b>hren</b>
<b>heje</b>		adv.		slowly <b>lu shoshon mbò lu hej</b> don't say it quickly, say it slowly
<b>her</b>		v.		to pay (debt, fine, price) Ogboshon <b>hiri</b> or <b>hili</b> Alizaga <b>here</b>
<b>her eguba</b>		v.p.		to cause an uproar to be puffed up
<b>him</b>		v.		to mould <b>him ubin</b> to mould balls of clay for building to decide an affair to make an agreement
<b>him odolo</b>		v.p.		to make a covenant to promise cf. <b>ehim</b> <b>ma him odolo ma da na iyi angba sule</b> they promised to give him a shilling
<b>hon</b>		v.t.		to slaughter or <b>honwe</b> ( almost <b>howe</b> )
<b>hon</b>		v.t.		to shave (sometimes sounds like <b>ho we</b> ) to scrape off weeds <b>a hon ozhe</b> he is cleaning the path of grass
<b>homo</b>		v.t.		to shed (leaves) <b>a hom aya</b> it dropped its leaves to fall off (of fruit) <b>ezhiba a hom ubin</b> the shea fruit fell to the ground
<b>honohono</b>		adv.		to send yellow or <b>hohohohon</b> <b>a bye honohono</b> it ripened yellow
<b>hro</b>		v.t.		to pull <b>hro riga</b> take off gown lit. pull off gown <b>kam a hro</b> to pull <b>a kam enyema unzi a hro</b> he leads the horse by a rope
<b>hro aku</b>		v.		to thatch a house

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
<b>hum</b>		v.t.		Alizaga <b>huru ako</b> to send usually <b>hum otum</b> to send <b>a hum akolo otum</b> -he sent Akolo <b>ave otum</b> messenger
<b>hwe</b>		v.		to make wide <b>kufa lo da le hwe</b> dig it wider
<b>hwa</b>		v.		to hasten <b>hwa yi oyi zi</b> go quickly <b>hwa yi oyi ba</b> come quickly
<b>hwulu</b> <b>hwulutu</b>		v. n.	an	to honour sugar ant Hausa <i>sha zuma</i>
<b>hwahwahwahwa</b>		id.		in swarms <b>ma woma hwahwahwahwa</b> there are crowds of them
<b>hwu</b> <b>hwulu</b>		v. v.		to pound in a mortar to blow or <b>fulu</b> <b>ma hwulu nangam</b> they are blowing horns <b>ma hwulu oso</b> they whistle <b>hwulu amba</b> to take snuff
<b>hwul ayan</b> <b>hwulu</b> <b>hwyen</b>		n. v. v.		sighing whistle to grow tall to find also <b>fin</b>
<b>I.</b>				
<b>i-bí</b>		n.		meat flesh or <b>ebyi</b>
<b>ibu</b>		n.		place Lisha <b>ibugu</b> Alizaga <b>libu</b>
<b>ibzi ekum</b>		n.	t t t	Kapok Silk-cotton tree <i>Ceiba pentandra</i>
<b>i-ckú</b>		n.		market <b>etuku</b>
<b>idzi</b>		adv.		Alizaga <b>letuku</b> outside abroad lucky occurrence <b>idzi nyin a nye</b> a wonderful thing happened today <b>idzi pyen</b> everywhere <b>a lu idzidzi</b> he told it outside he told the secret <b>a ta lo idzi</b> he exposed the secret <b>idzi idzi byimi ña gishi</b> he was very fortunate. lit. outside agreed with him i.e. he went outside and found something good

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
<b>idzu</b>		n.	i	fly
<b>idzu</b>		n.	t	black plum
			t	<i>Vitex doniana</i>
<b>idzu</b>		n.	pd	brass bangles or <b>zhidzu</b>
<b>ifi</b>		n.		scent perfume odour cf. <b>nyuŋ</b> <b>a shki ifi</b> it has an odour
<b>ifi</b>		n.		dampness also <b>ifibi</b>
			d	cold
			d	fever
				<b>okro a wa ifi</b> the place is cold
<b>ifu alem</b>		n.	c	self sown acha
<b>ì-gyù</b>		n.	hi	axe
<b>igbi</b>	<b>igbi</b>	n.	m	leopard
<b>ihum ishi</b>		n.		crown of head centre of head
<b>iku</b>		n.		death <b>ma zhiliku</b> they are dancing the funeral dance
<b>ikpi</b>		n.	m	mouse, rat
<b>ikpidza</b>		exp.		<b>me ta na ikpidza</b> I tempted him I trapped him
<b>ikpim</b>		n.		bundle <b>ikpim agulu</b> a bundle of sorghum <b>ikpim angre</b> a bundle of bulrush millet
<b>ikpu</b>		n.	pd	thick bracelet worn above elbow
<b>ikyì</b>		n.		what (Alizaga) cf. <b>ishi</b>
<b>i-lemú</b>		n.	fr	orange (<H.)
<b>ì-mbù</b>		n.	bp	navel
<b>indidyin</b>		n.		morning Alogani <b>andidyin</b> Alizaga <b>adidin</b>
<b>ingbu</b>		n.	i	small borer beetle
<b>inji</b>		a.		times (pl. of <b>enji</b> ) <b>a gre inji atra</b> he went three times or <b>ingyi</b>
<b>ì-nú</b>		n.		sleep slumber <b>nzé ì-nú</b> lit. he sleeps slumber i.e. he sleeps Alizaga <b>anze lenu</b> <b>lenu a wadzi</b> slumber is sweet
<b>ì-nú</b>		n.	da	chicken
<b>inyi</b>		adv		the third day, hence the day after tomorrow <b>inyidzi</b> the fourth day hence ( <b>idzi</b> outside) <b>inyi etaka</b> the fifth day hence ( <b>etaka</b> )
<b>iri</b>		n.		eating feast <b>a ri iri gishi</b> he eats much eating he eats much

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
				<b>obugo iri</b> hand of eating right hand right place
<b>isin</b>		n.	tp	tree trunk
<b>isin</b>		n.		beginning start origin <b>a zg isin</b> he begins <b>a yi isin eda ma</b> he has only the rudiments of wisdom as yet
<b>ishi</b>		int.		what? <b>ɲokpo shi</b> what did you do ? <b>ishi ka he lo-</b> whatever is it Alizaga <b>ikyi</b>
<b>ishi</b>		n.	bp	head chief leader or <b>isi</b> overhead meridian (cf. <b>ishi</b> head) <b>olum a vu ishi</b> the sun is overhead <b>ishi ishi ba hogme</b> the head of the sky- i.e. the eastern horizon Alizaga <b>lishi</b>
<b>ishi</b>		n.	bp	spot on the crown of the head near forehead much connected with magic)
			e	<b>a run ishi</b> he is popular, fortunate
			e	<b>abi ishi gishi</b> he is very unpopular, unfortunate
<b>ishi ere</b>		n.		fez (used as costume in dance)
<b>ishi</b>		n.		<b>ere</b> red day after tomorrow
<b>ishiki</b>		n.		Bekana <b>eyili</b> crowd meeting gathering cf. <b>shiki</b> to gather Usually <b>ishiki shiki</b> (lit. the crowd gathers) Alogani <b>iciki</b>
<b>isi</b>		n.		theft <b>isi a buga ubin</b> theft destroys the land
<b>isti</b>		n.	bp	kidney
<b>itu</b>		n.		indigo or <b>litu</b>
<b>ive</b>		n.	c	vegetable marrow (Alizaga)
<b>ivi</b>		n.	c	groundnuts
<b>ivi</b>		n.	go	gourd
			c	<b>ivi ubin</b> vegetable marrow
			fr	<b>ivi makpa</b> pawpaw lit. Hausa gourd Alizaga <b>sambu</b> pawpaw
<b>ivigi</b>		n.	tp	constriction in tree or twig
<b>ivigi</b>		n.		profit if one keeps a goat for someone, he gives the third kid as a reward i.e. <b>afa ivigi</b>
<b>ive kon</b>		n.		knife cf. <b>ekon</b>

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
iyi	iyi	n.		seed grain <b>iyi ivi makpa</b> pawpaw seed piece
iyi angba		n.p.		coin
iyi ezhim		n.		pebble
iyi	ayi	n.	bp	eye <b>a kpo iyi gishi</b> lit. he makes eye much i.e. he is greedy <b>a tsegbu a la iyi</b> he fell and lay on his face Alizaga <b>liyi</b>
iyi		n.		key
iyili		n.		fear <b>me kpo iyili</b> I make fear I am afraid <b>iyili a kpo</b> it is fearsome
iwi		excl.		expression of surprise or complaint also <b>ewe</b>
izi		n.	m	wild pig boar
Izi		p.n.		Wana town also <b>Lizi</b>
izhi	azhi	n.		egg Matatuwa <b>agyi</b> or <b>ezhi</b>
izin	izin	n.	i	mosquito
izuru		n.		star (Alizaga dialect) cf. <b>enzo</b>
izzi	izzi	n.	i	giant cricket
<b>J.</b>				
jibi		v.t.		to pound in mortar <b>ma jibi angulu</b> they pound sorghum
jigijigi		adv.		quickly
jim		n.		groan grunt <b>a ta jim</b> he grunts or <b>dyin, agyim</b>
jim		v.		to thunder or <b>dyim</b> <b>ogbu o jim</b> the rain is thundering
jugu		v.t.		to thresh (acha) to beat a floor to beat down on to pound (floor) <b>ma jugu alem</b> they thresh acha <b>ma jugu asuku</b> they beat the gravel to make a floor <b>ogbu a jugu mo</b> the rain beat them
jugu		v.		to germinate
jugu omwe		v.p.		to germinate <b>agulu a jugu omwe</b> the maize germinates Ginda <b>ajugu oma</b> germinates

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
<b>jun</b> or <b>zon</b>		v.		to be far <b>a jun gishi</b> it is very far
<b>K.</b>				
<b>ka</b>		v.		to choose
<b>ka</b>		conj.		so that
<b>ka</b>		adv.		never before (cf. <b>kondatyen</b> ) <b>me kpo ka mbò</b> I have never done it <b>me ba he ka mbò</b> I have never been here before <b>ki ma ka tala akpolo ma lu ambo mbo</b> and they do not reject what is told. <b>kama agum ka da no shan</b> drink the medicine that you may get well <b>Yesu a kpu ka da gi dzu dzedzi</b> Jesus died that we should be at peace
<b>ka</b>		v.		to see to look to behold <b>me ka iyi mbò</b> I have not seen it with my eyes
<b>ka</b>		excl.		is that so? also <b>oka</b>
<b>Ka ahe</b>		p.n.		sky
<b>Ka ahe ogme</b>		p.n.		god's dwelling also <b>kahogban, kaha ogma, hagma</b>
<b>kaffi</b>		n.		judgement or <b>affi</b>
<b>kafin</b>		n.		needle (Alizaga) nail cf. <b>aden</b>
<b>Kagbu</b>		p.n.		farming district south of hills where the early missionaries lived
<b>kahen ka han</b>		n.		sky
<b>kahogme</b>				God or <b>ahogme</b>
<b>kahogban ahogban</b>		n.		god's dwelling
<b>kaka</b>		n.	fr	hog-plum
			fr	<i>Spondias mombin</i>
<b>kakili</b>		a.		alone <b>me kikili</b> I alone
<b>kakpan</b>		n.		trap consisting of a noose attached to a stick bent over
<b>kala</b>		v.		to scramble for to compete for to vie for <b>ma kala ekupu</b> they strive for position (office)
<b>kam</b>		v.		to grasp to hold (used with <b>obugo</b> hand) <b>a kam ovro obugo</b> he holds a light
<b>kam...ahro</b>		v.p.		to pull <b>a kam unzi a hro</b> he pulls the rope <b>a kam ahro</b> he pulled

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
				Alizaga <b>kam a pye jo a kufo</b> <b>ma shi akpa kam Alumbu</b> they took a letter to Alumbu
<b>kan ozi</b>		v.		to walk about without direction to stroll
				<b>no kan ozi a grayan o ba ame</b> where did you wander round to when you came?
<b>kangi</b>		n.	fo	oil fat
<b>kanizhen</b>		n.		door (Alizaga)
<b>kanze etulu</b>		n.	da	ram et. <b>etyulu</b> (Y) ram cf. <b>onjumiya etyulu</b> ram (hornless)
<b>kasara</b>		n.		broom (Alizaga dialect) cf. <b>kase, ase</b> (Wanjibi)
<b>kataka</b>		n.	dr	hat
<b>katsa</b>		n.	ad	madness (of a dog) rabies
				<b>abu a gbu katsa</b> the dog is mad
<b>kaya</b>		adv.		previously first already
				cf. <b>ayika, ayaga</b> or <b>ka</b>
<b>kayanjen</b>		n.	c	large variety of groundnut
<b>ken</b>		v.		to join <b>ken abugo</b> join hands also <b>kren</b>
<b>keka</b>		v.		to see thoroughly to understand
				<b>me keka lo mbo</b> I don't see how it is done
<b>ken</b>		v.		to drape to wrap oneself
				<b>a ken okyen</b> he draped a cloth around himself
<b>keshana</b>		n.	bm	scarifications of the Wana people the word is used at Alizaga, Angbashin etc. <i>or geshana</i>
<b>kha</b>		v.		to be suspended from <b>ota o ka akufa</b> the bow is suspended from the roof
				<b>ha</b> (Alizaga)
<b>kha</b>		v.t.		to shut cover area
				Alizaga <b>he</b>
<b>kho</b>		v.i.		to be finished <b>a kho</b> it is finished
				Alizaga <b>a ko</b> it is finished
<b>ki manga</b>		n.	b	small hornbill or <b>ku manga</b>
<b>kikiriya</b>		n.	c	Bambara groundnut <i>Vigna subterranea</i> or <b>kikiliya</b>
<b>koko</b>		conj.		also
<b>koko</b>		n.	da	pig
<b>koko</b>		n.	a	hut

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
				cf. <b>aku or akuku</b>
<b>kokon</b>	<b>kokon</b>	n.	t	tree (generic)
<b>kolo, klo</b>		v.		firewood to seek to want to look or to like to love
<b>koma</b>		n.		somewhere
<b>kone</b>		n.		<b>gi yi kola</b> we are going to some place the day before yesterday <b>Bekena kena</b> or <b>one</b>
<b>konone</b>		adv.		days ago
<b>kopà</b>		v.		to dig
<b>koshe embe</b>		n.		black cakes used for food flavouring made from the fermented seeds of <i>Parkia biglobosa</i>
<b>kore</b>		n.		yesterday cf. <b>ore</b>
<b>kpadzidzi</b>		n.	i	Alizaga <b>kere</b> worms
<b>kpaja</b>		n.	c	sorrel
			c	roselle
			c	<i>Hibiscus Sabdariffa</i>
<b>kpaji</b>		n.		place in front of a house
<b>kpaju</b>		n.	r	agama lizard
<b>kpakpa</b>		n.		skin paper mat made of oil palm stalks Alizaga cf. <b>akpa</b> .
<b>kpala</b>		v.		to pluck (fruit)
<b>kpan</b>		v.t.		to shepherd to drive home <b>me kpan etyulu</b> drive the sheep home
<b>Kpanvan</b>		p.n.		man's name et. mischief maker
<b>kpara</b>		n.	wp	gun (Alizaga)
<b>kpashoshon</b>	<b>kpashoshon</b>	n.	i	earthworm
<b>kpatsifa</b>		n.		late at night
<b>kpatsifa</b>		n.	pl	small weed used in soup
			pl	<i>Gynura cernua</i>
<b>kpatson</b>		a.		old
<b>kpazhen</b>		n.	hi	matchet
<b>kpe</b>		v.t.		to scratch <b>a kpe eguva</b> he scratches his body also <b>kpren</b>
<b>kpezh(i)gabugo</b>		v.		to be lazy et. <b>kpe</b> to make + <b>ezhiga</b> -weakened + <b>abugo</b> hands also <b>azhagabugo</b> <b>no kpezh(i) gabugo</b> you are lazy
<b>kpizha</b>		n.	b	small bird
<b>kpo</b>		v.t.		to make to do

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
				to help <b>kpo gwa na</b> help him <b>kpo lolo</b> to perform a ritual
<b>kpo..wug</b>		v.t.		to help shortened form of <b>wugo</b>
<b>kpo</b>		conj.		<b>kpo wug a me</b> help me but only <b>me ba one kpo</b> I only came the day before yesterday <b>anye mbo atyi kpo</b> not today but tomorrow
<b>kpo (dzu kpo)</b> <b>kpo...lolo</b>		v.p. v.		to be quiet to perform curing ritual
<b>kpon ovro</b> <b>kpotum</b> <b>kpre</b>		v. v. v.		to be a follower of traditional religion to light a fire to work to watch for <b>me yi kpre eden</b> I am going to watch for flying ants
<b>kpú</b> <b>kpú</b> <b>kpulu</b>		v.i. v.i. v.t.		to die to kneel to cut to sever to chop down <b>kpulu lo</b> cut it <b>ma kpulu akyi</b> they felled a tree
<b>kro</b>		v.		to prepare food <b>ma kro ehe</b> they prepared food Alizaga <b>kuru</b>
<b>kre</b>		v.		to scrape Alizaga <b>koro</b>
<b>kso</b>		v.		to arise to wake up to get up <b>no kso pyan pyan?</b> have you risen well? <b>no kso bugu</b> good morning have you risen well? to migrate or <b>so</b>
<b>ku</b>		v.t.		to gather together <b>a ku ondan a shiki</b> he frowns <b>ku ekro</b> gather up the sweepings
<b>Kudu</b>		p.n.		boy's name If a child dies, the next one born is called Kudu et. <b>iku</b> death + <b>udu</b> talk i.e. Death wants to hear me talk
<b>kudzum</b> <b>kulu</b>		n. a.		hut behind the <b>asakpa</b> complete cf. <b>ukulu</b>
<b>kufa</b>		v.		<b>akulu otsko</b> a full dozen. to exchange <b>gi kufa ekufu</b> we made an exchange <b>me shi mbutu me kufa ta la arugu</b> I exchanged a cap for a loincloth

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
<b>kufa</b>		v.		to dig out to excavate also <b>kupo</b> <b>ma kufa enje</b> they dig a pit
<b>kufa</b>		v.		to awake
<b>kufu</b>		n.		greatness (age) <b>anda kufu</b> great man, elder
<b>kufu</b>		v.		to herd to watch <b>ma kufu eben</b> they are herding goats <b>igbi a kufu bedzim</b> the leopard is watching for a hare <b>embzi a kufu ikpyi</b> the cat is watching for a mouse
<b>kufu</b>		v.		to crouch <b>kufubin</b> to crouch down (on the ground) to squat to lay on (chicken) <b>enu a kufu ezhi</b> the fowl is sitting on eggs
<b>kukuku</b>		a.		many
<b>kulu</b>		v.		to creep cf. <b>atuku akulu</b> tortoise lit. calabash that creeps
<b>kulu</b>		v.t.		to accuse <b>ma kulu mare</b> they accuse people
<b>kumbi</b>		adv.		long ago
<b>kumbyumbi</b>		adv.		very long ago <b>ogbyobi</b>
<b>kun</b>		v.		to place in to fix to hammer in to ingest <b>ma kun amba egala</b> they snuff tobacco. <b>a kun avi akyi</b> he hammered a nail in the tree
<b>kye</b>		v.i.		to be straight <b>ozhe oleme mbo, o kye</b> the road does not bend it goes straight also <b>tiri</b>
<b>kyekye</b>		n.	pl pl	purslane <i>Portulaca oleracea</i> or <b>kyekye atun</b>
<b>kyu</b>		v.		green leaf that is cooked and eaten to marry

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
L.				
la		pron.		the relative pronoun, which, who, etc
la		prep.		with by (sign of the instrument ) <b>o gama lo la ezhim</b> split it with a stone
la		part.		complaint (placed at the end or a sentence) also emphasises sentence <b>me yi agbi, la</b> I am going to my farm now (expressing complaint of delay)
la		v.		to spend the night to lie down
lamwe		n.		soft mud also <b>amwre</b>
laṅa		v.		to make ridges <b>ma lan agbi</b> they are ridging the land
léé		conj.		to cultivate or <b>a ka è-ndgá léé i-kylù?</b> Did he see a cow or a sheep?
leme		v.		to curve twist <b>ozhe o leme mbo</b> the road does not twist about
legba		v.i.		to be hollow <b>a legba g eshen</b> it is hollow inside also <b>egba</b>
lega		n.		road cf. <b>ozhen</b>
ligi		adv.		softly <b>ta ligi</b> throw softly tender <b>agulu le bele ligiligiligi</b> maize which is very tender (young) <b>a la wo ligiligiligi me tani</b> eat those that are soft
lige		v.		to be adorned <b>a lige gishi</b> he shows off very much <b>olum olige obugo</b> just past midday
lima		v.		to lie down
lim ubin		v.t.		to lie down (on the ground)
Lizi		p.n.		hero in folklore
lolo		n.		sickness
			tr	ritual etc. <b>a kpo lolo</b> he is performing a ritual
lola		adv		for a long time <b>ogbu o ba lola he mbo</b> rain has not come here for a long time
lo		pron.		it <b>a we ka lo</b> it is so <b>ema he lo</b> this thing
lu		v.		Ekpon <b>to</b> to follow

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
<b>lu</b>		v.		<b>lu me ma</b> follow me to say <b>a lu me le</b> he said (in narrative) cf. Hausa "wai"
<b>lubi</b>		v.i.		to be heavy also <b>lubu</b>
<b>lubi</b>		v.		to weed to hoe
<b>lubin</b>		v.		<b>a lub agbi</b> he is hoeing the farm to lie down on the ground
<b>M.</b>				
<b>ma me</b>		adv.		long time
<b>ma'-a ma abugo ave</b>		n.	p	youngest son of the family
<b>mabaka</b>		n.		forked stick Alogani <b>mbaha</b>
<b>mabishi</b>		n.		People who cause bad luck in hunting. In a hunt if one of them kills game, no one else will kill. If a hunting party sets out and meets one of them, all return home, as there will be no luck. (the B. seems different) <b>ma</b> they+ <b>bi</b> evil+ <b>ishi</b> head Alizaga <b>mabeleshe</b>
<b>mada</b>		n.	mi	whistle made of wood
		n.	i	leech
<b>madzu etsam</b>		v.p.		to watch over the crops for monkeys
<b>malibi akpa</b>		n.		paper (magic parchment) <b>malibi me a gre a ban</b> I was more fortunate than him <b>asi a yigi na malibi</b> the thief bewitched him and so was not caught <b>ma ka seson emo a fu ami</b> they ladled water of their own accord (without being told to do so) <b>ma ka ba sosen mo ba fu ami</b> Alizaga
<b>mambaga</b>		v.i.		to be alone <b>me mambaga</b> I alone
<b>mangili amebi</b>		n.	g	rush sp. species of <i>juncus</i> rush plant in compound to keep snakes away, and tied round the waist for same purpose
<b>mangre</b>		n.	b	heron <b>dangre</b> it is not eaten
<b>mangu</b>		n.	am	edible frog with big eyes
<b>manji</b>		n.	bf	blood or <b>manjili</b> Alizaga <b>mangyi</b> , or <b>mangyili</b> , or <b>mangyiri</b>
<b>manyi, manyi eyi</b>		n.	bf	tears gum (of trees)
<b>manyi bidzim</b>		n.		White gummy substance exuded by trees. Boys

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
				knead it into gum used for catching birds. It seems to be the product of a scale insect
<b>manziba agulu</b>		n.		et. <b>manyi</b> tears + <b>bidzim</b> hare
<b>mashmangili</b>		n.	r	the hair of maize (styles) chameleon <b>a dana she</b> (the phrase used for its hesitating slow movement) <b>mashmangili, a tsa ligi</b> it goes slowly = rebuke for delay <b>a yi gililigili</b> it goes slowly
				sword Alizaga <b>ashamagala</b> Angbashu <b>mashangere</b>
<b>mà-sín</b>		n.		palm oil
<b>matato</b>		n.		hunters
<b>matsmada</b>		n.	da	cat <i>or matmada</i> cf. <b>embzi</b> Angbashu <b>matinda megyaku</b> (cf. Arago <b>ibityaku</b> )
<b>matsen</b>		n.	bp	hair Alizaga <b>masan</b>
<b>mbakala</b>		n.	t	velvet tamarind
			t	<i>Dialium guineense</i>
<b>mbakyi</b>		n.	t	blood plum
			t	<i>Haematostaphis barteri</i>
<b>mbawu</b>		n.	am	toad see <b>awele, mgbawu</b>
<b>mbacin</b>		n.		chair stool also <b>mgbakin</b>
<b>mbaga akufu</b>		v.		to test strength i.e. to wrestle lit. to measure bones <b>ma mbaga akufu ma ka</b> they are testing their strength (wrestling) or <b>ma mbaga emo aka</b>
<b>mbakam adu</b>		n.	c	cassava
<b>Mbigbu</b>		p.n.		woman's name et. hunger has arrived <b>embili gbu</b>
<b>mbigi</b>		v.		to swallow
<b>mbili</b>		v.		to repeat a man's words to tease him
<b>mbili ka</b>		v.p.		to investigate to check again
<b>mbiti</b>		n.		hartebeest (H. gwanki)
				loincloth made of this skin
<b>mbó</b>		part.		no not also <b>mbu</b> or <b>mbe</b>
				<b>mbó la</b> certainly not please don't
<b>mbo mbi</b>		conj.		if not or <b>mbi</b> <b>ami awadzi mbombi me wa mbo</b> if the water was not good I'd not have not drunk it

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
				<b>me wodne mbi me kpo lo</b> If I was at home I'd have done it
				<b>odzumbwimbi odzumbombi</b> perhaps
<b>mbre</b>		v.		to give birth
<b>mbuga</b>		v.t.		to measure
<b>mbutu</b>		n.		cap
				Oganzhi <b>lakro</b>
				Alizaga <b>iburu</b>
<b>mbwumbwi</b>		n.		white man
				cf. <b>apropre</b>
				et. <b>mbwi</b> red red
<b>mbye</b>		v.		to increase (population, goats)
<b>mi</b>		dem.		there
				yonder
<b>mimi no ba mimi</b>		excl.		so you have come
				No wonder!
<b>mina</b>		v.		to put in order
				to do carefully
				to repair
				or <b>nyuna</b>
				<b>a mina lo a kpo gishi</b>
				<b>a mina lo a kpo dzedzi</b> do it carefully
<b>mo andu</b>		n.		Fulbe, Fulani
				et. they of cattle
<b>mo aze</b>		pron.		some (people)
				<b>mo-aze kpo ka he</b> some do it like that
<b>mo yadda</b>		n.		ancestors
				or <b>mayadda</b>
<b>momu</b>	<b>emu</b>	n.		limes
<b>mon</b>		v.i.		to be thin
				to be emaciated
				cf. <b>shen</b>
<b>mon</b>		v.i.		to be dry
				<b>ivi a mom</b> the groundnuts are dry
<b>movro</b>		v.		to light fire
<b>mu</b>		v.		to push
<b>mu ovro</b>		v.p.		to blow up the fire with bellows
<b>mutu</b>		part.		expression of uncertainty
				<b>a ba nye mutu, mhm</b> whether he will come today is uncertain.
<b>mvye</b>		n.		all
				<b>mosan mvye</b> all the Hausa
<b>mza</b>	<b>nza</b>	v.		to build
				or <b>mze</b>

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
N.				
<b>nagidi</b>		n.		flat white beads H. <i>ta-gode</i>
<b>naṅma</b>		n.	mi	flute made of a reed
<b>nda</b>		v.		to give
<b>ndbó tá</b>		v.		to throw
<b>ndeshika</b>		n.		bag made from raffia leaves used for grain
		num.		thousand
<b>ndilo</b>		v.		to roast also <b>nduru</b> <b>ndilovro</b> roast in fire Ekpon- <b>njulo</b>
<b>ndondom</b>		a.		different
<b>nduba</b>		v.		to stretch out <b>anduba abugo ban</b> he stretched his hand to relax
<b>ndyibi</b>		v.		to bury
<b>ndyo ndyen</b>		adv.		high up or <b>ndyandyen, ṅyagyen</b> <b>ma ta apa ndyondyen</b> they made a bridge high up.
<b>ndyugu</b>		v.		to accuse to threaten to complain to gossip cf. <b>rugu, dolo</b>
<b>ndzà</b>		v.t.		to wash <b>me yi ndzà anjo</b> I am going to wash the things to launder to eulogise
<b>ngafre</b>		v.		to lie on the back Wana <b>a la ngafre</b> he lies on his back
<b>nga</b>		adv.		again also
<b>nganga</b>		adv.		once again
<b>ngale</b>		conj.		and again then
<b>ngbalege obugo</b>		n.	bp	wrist
			bp	two protruding bones of the wrist
<b>ngbatuku</b>		n.		shell (egg, shea-nut)
			bp	nail groundnut shell <b>angubu ivi</b> <b>ngbatuku evugo</b> finger nail <b>kpatukho</b> Alizaga
<b>ngbavi obuga</b>		n.	wp	fire-hardened wooden arrow head
<b>ngilá</b>		v.		to untie to spread out in sun
<b>ngili otun</b>		v.p.		to listen to pay attention lit. to spread ear <b>ma ngili otun a gon pyen</b> they are paying attention and hearing everything

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
<b>ngo</b>		v.		to reap (pull up) acha
<b>ngo</b>		v.		to weave
<b>ngolo</b>		v.i.		to bathe to wash <b>Alaku a ngolo ami</b> Alaku washed with water cf. <b>nza</b>
<b>ngre</b>		a.		many
<b>nguba</b>		v.		to pull up to rip apart to split
<b>nguba alum</b>		v.		to reap (pull up) acha
<b>nguba mem</b>		n.		umbrella
			m	bat
			pl	stag's-horn fern The umbrella and stags'-horn fern resemble a bat's wing
<b>ngugo</b>		v.t.		to weave <b>a ngugo ndeshika</b> he weaves a raffia bag <b>a ngugo akyele</b> he weaves cloth
<b>njugu</b>		v.		to rot
<b>njo njo</b>		n.	i	to gossip dragonfly also <b>angyongyo</b>
<b>no</b>		v.i.		to be bitter <b>a no kpo rele le le</b> it is very bitter
<b>no</b>		v.		to be sick or <b>nolo</b> <b>a no nzenze</b> he is very sick <b>a nolo</b> he is sick cf. <b>lolo</b>
<b>none</b>		adv.		long ago
<b>nonum</b>		n.		sun cf. <b>olum</b>
<b>nugura</b>		v.		to turn out of the road
<b>nwe'nwo</b>		v.		to give way to laugh et. <b>nwe</b> to laugh + <b>enwo</b> laughter
<b>nyanye</b>		adv.		a long time <b>gi dzu he ba nyanye</b> we have stayed here a long time
<b>nye</b>		v.		to teach <b>a nye mo eda</b> he teaches them wisdom
<b>nye</b>		v.		to answer (a call) also <b>nyi</b>
<b>nye</b>		v.		to be insufficient to be lacking <b>iyi angban a nye gi</b> the money was insufficient for us <b>sisi a nye</b> sixpence is lacking
<b>nye</b>		v.t.		to grind to strop to whet to sharpen <b>a nye ekon</b> he is sharpening the knife

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
<b>nyem</b>		v.		to swell
<b>nyi agala</b>		v.		to whine to complain to grumble to murmur
<b>nyime</b>		v.		to frustrate to hold back to deny s.o. s.t. to refuse <b>a nyim ahon algo</b> he refused someone food
<b>nyin</b>		v.		to stop to relieve <b>alu a yi nyin anzaku a kagbu dana ba odne</b> Alu is going to relieve Anzaku at Kagbu that he may come home. <b>a nyin gi akpu</b> he died for us
<b>nyin aga</b>		v.		to change to exchange to change policy to change one's mind to do something unexpected <b>ka aga bana sa nyin a kpo</b> look at this thing he has now changed and done
<b>nyu</b>		int.		how much? <b>angban ba ahi wanyu?</b> how much is this? <b>awanyu?</b> how is it? Often used as a complaint
<b>nyum</b>		v.t.		to relate to tell to narrate <b>na nyem anjo</b> they related a story
<b>nyun</b>		v.		to prepare to get in order to go carefully to repair cf. <b>mina</b> . <b>nyun ozhe kpo</b> repair the road <b>nyun ozizi</b> walk carefully <b>nyuna lo kpo</b> repair it prepare it
<b>nyun</b>		v.		to smell to have an odour, to stink <b>a nyun ifwi</b> it has an odour
<b>nza</b>		v.		to wash
<b>nzatuku</b>		n.	go	loofah gourd <i>Luffa aegyptica</i> <b>nza</b> to wash <b>atuku</b> a bowl
<b>nze</b>		v.		to sleep
<b>nzenu</b>		v.		to sleep <b>nze</b> to sleep <b>enu</b> slumber Alizaga <b>nze lenu</b>
<b>nzenze</b>		a.		many
<b>nzi</b>		v.t.		to lick to build up (anthills)

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
nzonze		v.		to dream et. nze + sleep onze ?
<b>O.</b>				
ò-bgá		n.	h	arrow
o-bgó	abgo	n.	bp	arm
			bp	hand wealth Bekana <b>kabugo</b> <b>obugo eher</b> left hand <b>eher</b> unsatisfactory <b>obgó iri</b> right hand (hand of eating) but also favoured hand, hand of strength <b>obgo okyen</b> long narrow strip of cloth <i>or obgo atyele</i>
obro agulu	ebro	n.	c	maize cob with grains on it <b>ashi agulu</b> empty maize cob <b>agulu a se ebro aha</b> the stalk has two cobs
obubo		id.		describes bigness <b>a wo bubo</b> it is big
obuga	ebuga	n.		murder
oda		n.		veranda where food is cooked.
ode, odne	adadne	n.		home Alizaga <b>keda</b>
òdgá	adga	n.	bp	foot
			bp	leg Alizaga <b>kedaga</b>
odolo		n.		speech matter act <b>a run odolo gishi</b> he is good at conversation <b>a kpo odolo dzi mbò</b> he did not act seemingly <b>ma kolo odolo</b> they are seeking an opportunity to quarrel.
odolobi		n.		evil words <b>a kpo odolobi</b> he made evil words i.e. he did evil
odzumbo		conj.		perhaps
odyum mba		adv.		previously long ago <b>me lu da na odyum mba</b> I told him long ago. Alizaga <b>me lo nda na odum a wo kombom bwa</b> I told him long ago.
odzo		n.		smoke
odzo		n.		repercussions
odzum		n.	k	relation through marriage (the abstract state of in law) <b>adzum</b> in-laws (m. or f.)
ofa		adv.		cheaply profitably <b>no yiga ofa</b> you obtained it cheaply
ò-fin		num.		six

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
<b>o-frú</b>		n.		dry season <b>o-frú a gbu idzi huhuhi</b> now it is the dry season
<b>ofulu</b>		n.	mt	mat made of raffia in which people are buried
<b>ofuvu</b>	<b>efuvu</b>	n.		hoe handle
<b>Ogaben</b>		p.n.		town 5 miles E. of Wana. <b>Aden</b>
<b>Ogagen</b>		p.n.		Alogani a town 9 miles from Wana. <b>Ogaben</b>
<b>Ogba</b>		p.n.		town at the foot of the Eggon hills
<b>Ogbagi</b>		p.n.		town 3 miles W. of Wana
<b>ogba eyu ma</b>		excl.		expression used when an arrow is shot into the quarry bullseye! <i>or</i> <b>ogba kyu ta me ma</b>
<b>ogbi ogbi</b>		adv.		long ago in former times <i>or</i> <b>ogbyiogbyi</b> <b>mo-ogbyi</b> people of long ago
<b>Ogboshon andum</b>		p.n.		town of Bekana Kasa, now usually called Aboshon
<b>Ogboshon egon</b>		p.n.		Bekana Bisa
<b>ogbu</b>		n.		rain <b>egbu</b> Alizaga <b>egbo</b> Angbashim <b>ogbu gbu bin</b> lit. the rain reaches the earth -- the beginning of the rains, torrential downpour half
<b>ogbu</b>		n.		Alizaga <b>Legbu</b>
<b>ogbu</b>		i		small green caterpillar which sometimes destroys crops
<b>ogbu</b>		n.	bp	back of the head
<b>ogbu okyen</b>	<b>agbu akyen</b>	n.		shirt
<b>ogbuga</b>		n.		wind cold spirit <b>egbuga</b> Alizaga
<b>ogbye</b>		n.		rope made of palm leaves tie
<b>ogbye</b>		n.		patience <b>a gbu ogme wor</b> he is very patient.
<b>Ogen</b>		p.n.		town 3 miles E. of Wana <i>or</i> <b>Ogan= Alogan= Ogenzhi=Aloganzhi</b>
<b>ogórò</b>		n.	c	cola nut <H.
<b>ogro</b>		n.		weakling
<b>ogu</b>	<b>egu</b>	n.		section of a town clan
<b>ogu</b>		n.		inheritance <b>a ri ugu</b> he received his inheritance <b>ogu ogbiogbi</b> an inheritance of olden times When food is offered to a rock in rituals, they mix <b>otsá</b> with water and each man pours some on the rock. They then say " <b>yiga otsá ugu</b> "

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
<b>ogu odaga</b>		n.	bp	<b>azaga</b> " –receive bread, inheritance of the hoe heel
<b>ogubazha</b>		n.	tr	charm sewn in a piece of snake skin and fixed to a ring.
<b>oguga</b>		n.		<b>eshaga</b> force violence <b>ma ngaga me algo goguga</b> they seized my things by violence.
<b>ogunju</b>		n.		place behind the house Alizaga <b>kungu, agungu</b>
<b>ogzo</b>	<b>agzo</b>	n.		horn cf. <b>egzo</b> <b>agzo endaga</b> ox horns
<b>oha</b>		num.		two, second
<b>oha</b>		n.		moon Alizaga <b>ehe</b> <b>mo a a kyubi oha</b> they quarrelled
<b>ohen</b>		n.		character disposition <b>ohen ban a kso</b> his wrath arises <b>ohene ban a wadzi mbo</b> his character is bad
<b>ohló</b>		n.	bp	throat see also <b>egbe</b>
<b>ohum</b>		n.	c	oil-seed, yields edible only seeds, fibre <i>Polygala butyracea</i>
<b>ojo</b>	<b>aju</b>	n.	hi	axe
<b>oka</b>		excl.		Is that so?
<b>oken</b>		n.		debt <b>meri oken</b> I contracted a debt <b>me he oken</b> I paid a debt <b>me bibi oken</b> I asked for a debt to be repaid
<b>okha</b>		n.		maternal relationship cf. <b>akha</b> cousins <b>me ta okha pa la na</b> he and I have maternal relationships
<b>òkòkò</b>	<b>ókokò</b>	n.	da	pig
<b>okom</b>		n.		corpse
<b>okoma</b>		n.		another place <b>no yi okoma?</b> are you going anywhere?
<b>okpala</b>		n.		cough
<b>okpan</b>		n.		load
<b>okpó</b>		num.		ten
<b>okpombo</b>		conj.		perhaps <b>okpombo Alaku a ba nye</b> perhaps Alaku will come today.
<b>okro</b>		n.		place
<b>okso</b>		v.		to stand to migrate
<b>okso</b>		n.	bp	elbow also <b>eshakso</b>
<b>okufa</b>		n.	pl	arrow-poison plant <i>Strophanthus sarmentosus</i>

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
<b>okulu</b>		v.		to end to finish to conclude
<b>okulu</b>		n.		layer of mud on top of a wall used to finish it off <b>okulu aku</b> the finished top of a wall <b>ma ta lo okulu</b> they finished it
<b>okulu</b>		excl.		That is the end of it!
<b>okun</b>		n.		weeping crying wail <b>a wu kun</b> he cries <b>me gon okun ba anwyen a wu</b> I hear the wail which the child cried
<b>okun</b>		n.	bp	back bottom small of the back Alizaga <b>ekun</b> <b>okun ba hogme-</b> the back of the sky i.e. the Western Horizon
<b>okun oriori</b>		adv.		since the beginning first
<b>okupo</b>		num.		ten
<b>okuum</b>		n.	bp	fist cf. <b>ongom</b> closed hand holding something
<b>okyen</b>		n.		cloth Alizaga <b>otulu</b>
<b>okyen apu</b>	<b>akyen apu</b>	n.	i i	butterfly moth et. <b>okyen</b> cloth + <b>pu</b> fold
<b>okyuki</b>		n.		pestle
<b>olawyen</b>		n.	p	youth <b>o-</b> prefix forming abstract noun+ <b>la</b> who + <b>awyen</b> a boy
<b>olge</b>		n.		rejoicing
<b>olgo</b>	<b>algo</b>	n.		thing <b>algo'ri</b> things to eat
<b>Ologo</b>		p.n.	tr	rite murderers must go through <b>ma kpo ologo ipo</b> perform the Ologo rite
<b>olo(lo)</b>		n.	d	sickness disease ritual to cure any sickness or other problem
<b>ololum</b>		adv.		daily, regularly
<b>olubi</b>		n.	e	honour cf. <b>lubi</b> to be heavy
<b>olum</b>		n.	e	anger cf. <b>anyem, onomo</b> <b>a kpo olum</b> he is angry
<b>olum</b>		n.	bp	tongue cf. <b>elem</b>
<b>olum</b>	<b>elim</b>	n.		sun
<b>olum ore</b>		n.		day
<b>olum olige obugo</b>		n.p.		evening 1 p.m. cf. <b>lige</b>

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
<b>olum a tse algo a kp edzo</b>		n.p.		3 p.m. the sun has reached the time for the food to be in the mortar)
<b>olum a fu amago</b>		n.p.		5-30 p.m. lit. the sun pierced the patas monkey
<b>olum o wre ebzo</b>		n.p.		4 p.m. lit. the sun split rays
<b>olun</b>		n.		generation
<b>oma</b>		excl.		expression of surprise with doubt
<b>oma</b>		n.	m	hartebeest (?)
<b>o-mbâ</b>		n.		time appointment
<b>ombagadu</b>		p.n.		male name pronounced almost <b>mgadu</b>
<b>ombi</b>		n.		meanness stinginess miserliness selfishness <b>a kpo mbi gishi</b> he is a very mean man
<b>ombige</b>		n.		act of swallowing <b>a ta oto ombige</b> he has hiccoughs ( <b>oto</b> throat)
<b>o-mbró</b>		n.		dust
<b>ombugu</b>	<b>embugu</b>	n.		cf. <b>afrom, afomo, tambor</b> judgement quarrel fight rebuke <b>gbu mbugu</b> to commit a fault <b>a sonombugu</b> he is judging <b>a lu mbugu</b> he pronounces judgement <b>kolo ombugu mbo</b> don't seek a quarrel cf. <b>effi</b>
<b>ombugu</b>	<b>embugu</b>	n.	tp	branch of tree
<b>ombyime</b>		n.		lust for meat <b>a kpo ombyime</b> he lusts for meat
<b>ombze</b>		n.		dew <b>gi ri ombze awo</b> we will get wet with dew <b>onzibe</b> Angbashim
<b>omen</b>		n.		bet <b>a vu omen ta na</b> he made a bet with him
<b>omi</b>		n.		insistence cave crevice
<b>Onda</b>		p.n.		Venus
<b>o-nda</b>	ende	n.		day cf. <b>olum</b> <b>kondatyen</b> ever (some day) <b>a ba ende ende</b> he always comes every day <b>onda kyi</b> tomorrow
<b>onda yan?</b>		inter.		which day?
<b>Ondaga</b>		p.n.	tr	ritual intended to protect the one who performs it
<b>ondaga</b>		n.	tr	leaves of a tree, or a stone put on firewood etc. to prevent thieving

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
<b>ondan</b>		n.	bp	<b>kendaga</b> Alizaga forehead
<b>onde</b>		n.		unfortunate day <b>onde ota la me</b> I have had misfortune today <b>me wo onde eishi</b> I am very unpopular <b>a gbu onde</b> he had no luck <b>a ta me onde</b> he spoilt my trade i.e. he proposed too low a price and so spoilt my bargain
<b>onde gondega</b>	<b>mo-ndegondega</b>	n.	p	blacksmith  cf. <b>abondega</b> the place of the blacksmith <b>me yi abondega</b> I am going to the blacksmith.
<b>ondyen</b>		prep.		on top above cf. <b>andyen, ongyen, anjyen</b>
<b>ondyibi</b>		n.		argument unreasonableness obstinacy <b>a ta ondyibe gishi</b> he is very argumentative
<b>ondyum</b>		n.	bp bp	foreskin penis <b>ma shen na ondyum</b> they circumcise him cf. <b>unyum</b>
<b>onfin eko</b>		n.		Alizaga <b>endibi</b> battlefield
<b>ongboba</b>		n.	bp	tendons metaphorically, a difficult person
<b>ongbon</b>		n.		flat rock where farm produce is left to dry
<b>o-ηmgbbó</b>	<b>e-ηmgbbó</b>	n.	tp	root
		n.	bp	vein
		n.		stubbornness, hard-headedness, complex <b>akpo o-ηmgbbó agisi</b> he is a difficult person (lit. he does stubbornness too much')
<b>Ongbon</b>		p.n.		section of Ngubi in saddle between ridges
<b>ongbon eso</b>		n.		honey (fluid)
<b>ongobo ameme</b>		n.	ap	wings of bat
<b>ongom</b>		n.		closed hand holding something cf. <b>okom</b> fist hands put together to form a flute <b>a hwulu ongom</b> he is using his hands as a flute
<b>ongu</b>		n.	fa	kitchen garden <b>ta ongu</b> to cultivate a garden
<b>ongu</b>		n.	bp	chest <b>angù ofile ongu</b> pneumonia cf. <b>shangu</b>
<b>o-nguba</b>	<b>a-nguba</b>	n.	ap	wing
<b>ongubo</b>		n.		wet season
<b>ò-njṅì</b>		n.		sky
<b>onjugu</b>		n.		complaint accusation gossip < <b>njugu</b> to accuse

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
<b>onjumiya</b>		n.	da	cf. <b>onum orugu</b> hornless ram
<b>onum</b>		n.		cf. <b>kanze etyulu</b> accusation malice anger
<b>onwo</b>		n.		cf. <b>onjugu orugu</b> thirst <b>onwo a kpo me</b> I am thirsty
<b>onye</b>		v.i.		to be with young <b>ebon a kpo onye</b> the goat is with young
<b>onze</b>		n.		dew
<b>o-nzho</b>	<b>e-nzho</b>	n.		story history tradition Alogani <b>enjo</b>
<b>o(n)zho</b>		n.	bp	beard
<b>o-nzí</b>		n.		rope
<b>onzu</b>		n.		large river sea
<b>opele</b>		n.	dk	kunu, a slightly fermented drink like thin gruel also <b>opule</b>
<b>opo</b>		v.i.		to be empty <b>adzu opo</b> it is empty
<b>o-pyi</b>	<b>a-pyi</b>	n.		stick
<b>oren</b>		n.		kingship (from <b>aren</b> king) <b>a ri oren egon</b> he obtained the kingship of Eggon laziness <b>akpo oren</b> he is lazy idleness
<b>ori</b>		a.		first
<b>orógo</b>		n.	c c	cassava <i>Manihot esculenta</i> <H.
<b>oron</b>		adv.		peaceably <b>a dzu oron</b> he lives in peace
<b>orugu</b>	<b>arugu</b>	n.	dr	loin cloth
<b>orugu</b>		n.		accusation letting out a secret cf. <b>onjugu onum</b>
<b>orwe (ogbu)</b>		n.	wt	rainbow Ekpon <b>oluwe</b>
<b>ososele</b>		n.	hi	fine broom used to sweep room interiors Alizaga <b>sesele</b>
<b>ota</b>		n.		bow
<b>otnô</b>		num.		five
<b>otno</b>	<b>atno</b>	n.	bp	ear
<b>otô</b>	—	bp	neck	
<b>otsa</b>		n.		loaf see <b>ogu</b>
<b>otsoko</b>		num.		twelve dozen

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
<b>otson</b>		n.		old age
<b>otúm</b>		n.		work
<b>ovro</b>		n.		fire
<b>oyi</b>		n.		act of going
<b>P.</b>				
<b>pa</b>		conj.		and <b>Alaku pa la Anzaku pa la Ayalo</b> Alaku, Anzaku and Ayalo also <b>ta</b>
<b>pala</b>		adv.		quickly <b>pa pa pala</b>
<b>pe</b>		v.t.		to trust to be intimate <b>me kolo pe pa na ayika</b> I wish to know intimately <b>epe</b> seems to be the noun <b>me ka epe pa na ayika</b> I wish first to see intimacy between us
<b>pe</b>		v.		to meet <b>gi pe gi</b> to meet
<b>pili</b>		v.t.		to graze <i>or</i> <b>popili</b> <b>obuga o pili na opili</b> the arrow grazed him
<b>pom</b>		v.t.		to beat soft things in mortar cf. <b>shu</b> for grains) <b>mo ashe a pom anju</b> the women are pounding yam
<b>pre</b>		v.		to press down
<b>pyan</b>		adv.		well <b>no kso pyan?</b> have you risen well?
<b>pyapyan</b>		a.		clean <b>eguba ban a wo pyapyan</b> his body is clean
<b>pyen</b>		a.		all every
<b>R.</b>				
<b>ra</b>		v.t.		to remain to make (profit) <b>a ra ogbu</b> there is half left <b>sule a ra ogbu me</b> I made a profit of a shilling
<b>ratsipa</b>		v.i.		to stick out to project <b>arefin a ratsipa soso</b> a man appeared out of the grass <b>anju a ratsipa idzi</b> a yam is sticking out of the ground <b>ami a ratsipe engbu de ámo</b> a little water remains in the flask et. <b>ra</b> to remain + <b>tsipe</b> a little

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
<b>rémérémerémé</b>		adv.		smooth variegated (like the skin of a snake)
<b>réréréén</b>		adv.		thoroughly <b>kpo lo réréréén</b> do it thoroughly
<b>ri</b>		v.t.		to enter into <b>ri oken</b> to contract a debt <b>a ri mi oken</b> he contracted a debt with me
<b>ri</b>		v.t.		to be named to call s.o. <b>a ri shi?</b> What is it called? <b>eshuko ban a ri ayi</b> What is his name? <b>me ri Abimiku</b> my name is Abimiku
<b>ri</b>		v.t.		to eat to be consumed <b>oden o ri ovro</b> the house burnt down to be successful
<b>rígá</b>		n.		gown <H.
<b>rígí</b>		adv.		truly cf. <b>di dzidzi</b>
<b>rum</b>		v.i.		<b>lu lo rígí</b> to die down to be extinguished to put out (a fire) <b>ovro orum</b> the fire has gone out
<b>rum</b>		v.i.		<b>gi rum ovro amo</b> we are putting the fire out to scrape food remains from a pot with the forefinger
<b>rwe</b>		v.t.		to split to cleave to cut in two Alizaga <b>ra</b>
<b>S.</b>				
<b>sa</b>		adv.		until <b>a dzuma sa bari a ba</b> he will stay until he comes
<b>sa</b>		v.i.		to return to repeat an action <b>o sa ba</b> he came back
<b>sakpa</b>		n.		entrance house
<b>sála</b>		v.i.		to sprout <b>aki a sosala ámo</b> the tree is putting out new leaves to put out new leaves
<b>salé</b>		v.t.		to break up to scatter to disperse <b>ogbu o salé</b> the weather has broken <b>odolo o salé</b> the whole affair came to nothing, everything fell apart
<b>salé mo</b>		pron.		they (emph.)

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
				<b>mo salé mo ma nyuna ega</b> they themselves mocked him among themselves
				<b>mo salé mo ma guba akyen bari</b> they divided his clothes amongst themselves
				<b>mo salé mo ma ta ka</b> they are conversing amongst themselves
<b>sambu</b>		n.	fr fr	pawpaw <i>Carica papaya</i>
				<b>agburu sambu atete</b> one pawpaw fruit
<b>se</b>		v.t.		to extract to pick out <b>a se ivi</b> he is picking out groundnuts (left in the ground)
<b>segan</b>		n.	an	driver ant also <b>esekpe</b>
<b>sela</b>		v.t.		to tie grass for thatching
				<b>me sel azi</b> I am tying the thatch
<b>sela</b>		v.t.		to thread (beads)
				<b>a sela ashówa</b> he is threading beads
<b>shá</b>		excl.		expression of approval or appreciation it is so exactly so just right <b>a wadzi shá</b>
<b>sha</b>		v.t.		to grind with water <b>sha ajigé</b> to grind sprouting corn for beer
<b>shàń</b>		v.i		to become well to heal
<b>shán</b>		v.i.		to become ripe for eating <b>agulu ebro a shán</b> The maize is ripe to take root after transplanting to dry out (weather)
<b>shash ka</b>		adv.		just now
<b>shasha</b>		adv.		carefully discreetly <b>are la wo shasha</b> the man behaves carefully
<b>she</b>		v.i.		to be strong
<b>shekere</b>		a.		small also <b>cekere</b>
				a recent addition to the language
<b>shela</b>		v.i.		to be tired <b>eguba a shela me gishi</b> My body is tired
<b>shela</b>		v.t.		to save to spare to separate in a quarrel to redeem
<b>shen..nye</b>		v.i.		to be insufficient <b>a shen a nye</b> it is not enough <b>a shen ozhen a nye</b> he failed to complete the journey
<b>shen</b>		v.i.		to be thin to be emaciated cf. <b>mom</b>

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
shen		v.t.		to have gone past to be past <b>teten atra a shen</b> the sun is burning, the morning is past
shen		v.t.		to meet (an apparition) <b>a shen abili</b> he met a ghost
shen		v.t.		to cut to break to divide to cease <b>a shen ombugu</b> he delivered judgment <b>a shen avile</b> a hole has worn through <b>ogbu a shen bugu</b> the rain has ceased <b>shen azhi kpakpakpan</b> beat the eggs thoroughly
shen evugo		v.p.		to stumble lit. to break a toe <b>a shen evugo ebi</b> he stumbled on his left foot i.e. he was unlucky
shen		v.t.		to slap <b>a shen me obugo agba</b> he slapped me on the cheek
shen akpu		v.p.		to faint <b>a shen akpu, awayi gyigyí nga mbò</b> he fainted and is nearly dead
shen akpro		v.p.		Alizaga <b>a kyen a kpu</b> to lie <b>Ginda ta akpro</b> <b>Bakyano kyin kpo para</b>
shen ambugù shen atolo		v.p. n.	i	to have leprosy millipede et. <b>shen</b> slap + <b>atolo</b> 'place on body singed by fire' (believed to be the effect of contact with a millipede)
shí		v.t.		to carry to bring to give <b>shí ne</b> give me <b>shí o bi ne</b> bring it to me
shiki		v.t.		to close to cover to put on (clothes) <b>a shin mbutu</b> he put on a cap <b>a shin ayi nzhe</b> he closed the door
shiki		v.i.		to gather to collect <b>ishiki shiki</b> a crowd gathers <b>embugu shiki</b> impending issues
shime		v.t.		to covet to entice s.o. to offer cf. <b>ekgo</b> <b>o shime lo mbò</b> don't covet it <b>a shime lo</b> he offered it

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
<b>shin (ata)</b>		v.p.		to have already done s.t. <b>a shin (ata) a gre</b> he has already gone
<b>shipa</b>		v.t.		to whisper <b>a shipa mare</b> he is whispering tales about others
<b>shka</b>		v.i.		to smell to stink <b>a shka ifi</b> it smells
<b>shka</b>		v.i.		to shine <b>a shka lana lana lana</b> it shines brightly
<b>shkó</b>		v.t.		to greet <b>me shkó gimi ngbu</b> I greet you all <b>Bekana tyuko</b>
<b>shko ovro</b>		v.p.		to strike fire from flint or match
<b>shon</b>		v.t.		to gamble <b>shon emvye</b> to gamble with beans used as dice
<b>shoshoshon</b>		adv.		quickly
<b>shu</b>		v.t.		to go irreversibly down <b>olum o shu yi</b> the sun is sinking
<b>shú</b>		v.t.		to pound in mortar <b>ashe a shù alum</b> the woman is pounding acha
<b>shuma</b>		v.t.		to reprove to cut palm fruit for processing
<b>sí</b>		v.t.		to steal
<b>si ogbmo</b>		v.t.		to sell
<b>sima</b>		v.t.		to sew cf. <b>fo</b> <b>a sima riga</b> he is sewing a robe
<b>skó</b>		v.t.		to lift to carry
<b>sku</b>		v.t.		to give the road to <b>a tyon a sku na</b> he moved aside and gave him the road
<b>skusku</b>		adv.		near
<b>so amí angbon</b>		v.p.		to urinate
<b>soṅ</b>		v.t.		to make (judgement)
<b>soṅ ombugu</b>		v.p.		to judge <b>a soṅ ombugu</b> he judges
<b>sósó</b>		v.i.		to be naked <b>a dzu sósó</b> he is naked
<b>sù</b>		v.t.		to halt to postpone
<b>sun</b>		v.i.		to leak <b>gongon esun</b> the tin leaks <b>esheni sun</b> the pot leaks
<b>sùsù</b>		v.t.		to proclaim

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
T.				
ta		conj.		and cf. <b>pa</b>
tá		v.t.		to throw to scatter <b>a tá alum agbi</b> he broadcasts acha in the fields <b>a tá me ezhim</b> he threw a stone at me
ta..(gbu)		v.p.		to throw a jack Jacks are played with stones and small boys must throw them up in the air and catch them. <b>Kigbu a ta ra me</b> Kigbu has had his turn in jacks
ta..idzi		v.		to reveal (secret) (lit. 'to throw outside') <b>a ta lo idzi</b> he revealed it
ta		v.		to greet <b>a ta gi "gbagba!"</b> He greeted us "Hello!" <b>a ta mare anyu</b> He greeted the people
ta		v.		to incise <b>a ta engala</b> he is cutting scarifications, he is writing
ta		v.		to increase <b>oma ta ma ata</b> to increase
ta		v.		to lay (an egg) <b>enu a ta azhi</b> the fowl laid an egg
ta		v.		to make <b>ma ta ápa</b> they made a bridge
ta...(dzi(dzi))		v.		to put in place to be about to <b>Olum o ta gbu ámo</b> the sun is about to set <b>a ta dzi yi amo</b> he is about to go <b>me ta dzidzi yi ri algo</b> I am about to eat a meal
ta		v.		to be on time to help to assist <b>me fa sule ta Alaku obugo</b> I helped Alaku to pay with a shilling
ta..ami		v.		to swim <b>a ta ami amo</b> he is swimming
ta..atyun		v.		to shoot (with gun) <b>ta na atyun</b> shoot him!
ta dzi		v.p.		to be early, to be on time <b>gi yi ta dzi yi amo</b> we are just about to go
ta ebele <i>or</i> tebele		v.p.		to prepare ground for yams to prepare yam mounds
ta..egla		v.		to jump
ta..ekyim		v.		to perspire
ta...embaga		v.		to compete
ta...engala		v.p.		to write <b>ma ta kp'engala</b> they are writing
ta..kpu		v.		to lose oneself to make a mistake to miss the road

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
				<b>a ta ozhi ekpu</b> he missed the road et. <b>ta + ekpu</b>
<b>ta..ubin</b>		v.		to reduce (lit. 'to throw to the ground') <b>a fa me ta ubin sule tyeten</b> he reduced the price for me by a shilling
<b>ta..ungu</b>		v.		to cultivate garden
<b>ta..yan</b>		v.		to pant
<b>tabye</b>		v.		to wait <b>tabye fi ayika</b> wait a little! <b>me tabye nzenze no ba mbo</b> I waited a long time, but you didn't come. Alizaga <b>tabere</b>
<b>tafara</b>				to lie on the back (Alizaga) <b>a la tafara</b> he lies on his back
<b>taka</b>		v.		to touch to be next to
<b>Takpá</b>		p.n.		town Kwandiri (Gwandere) 7 miles north of Lafia
<b>talá</b>		v.		to refuse <b>me talá mbó</b> I don't refuse
<b>tan</b>		v.		to bite to eat (only certain foods, not porridge) <b>tan...azhiga</b> to bite with teeth <b>abu a tan ana azhiga</b> the dog bit him
<b>tanzhe</b>		n.		sand also <b>takse</b>
<b>tató</b>		v.		to hunt
<b>tató</b>		v.		to play at a task to waste time <b>me hum aná otum a tató sha ba mbo</b> I sent him a message, but he wasted time and did not come.
<b>tazhi</b>		n.	wp	spear
<b>té</b>		?		amongst <b>ma kpo legla té amo</b> they are talking amongst themselves
<b>tega</b>		v.		to play to romp
<b>teko</b>		v.		to fight with bows and arrows to make war on
<b>ten</b>		v.		to run <b>a ten gbebegbe</b> he ran zigzag
<b>teten</b>		n.		morning East <b>teten idzigi</b> the sun rises <b>teten a we ka he mi no, ba</b> when the sun is there, come <b>teten a tra a shin a gre</b> the sun is burning, the morning is past
<b>tipayí</b>		v.		to be spoilt to grieve et. <b>tipi</b> to spoil + <b>ayi</b> eyes <b>eson me a tipayí</b> my heart is vexed
<b>tipi</b>		v.		to stir (as kunnu)

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
<b>tiri</b>		v.i.		<b>a tipi lo</b> ? should he stir it? to be straight <b>laga a leme mbo, a ga tiri</b> the road does not twist, it goes straight also <b>kye</b>
<b>to (ta) embige</b>		v.		to have hiccoughs
<b>toká</b>		v.		<b>gi toká</b> we are conversing to converse
<b>ton</b>		v.		<b>gi toká</b> we are conversing to ride
<b>toton</b>		adv.		<b>a ton ókun enyema</b> he rides a horse for nothing, for no reason <b>a wa toton</b> he has nothing <b>a kpo toton</b> he did it for no reason
<b>tra</b>		v.		to shoot
<b>tra</b>		dem.		there
<b>tša</b>		adv.		until
<b>tša</b>		v.		<b>dzu tša me ba</b> sit until I come to show to point out <b>tša me ozhe</b> show me the road! <b>a tša me evugo</b> he pointed a finger at me
<b>tša...atša</b>		v.		to curse to swear <b>a tša Alaku atša</b> he cursed Alaku to cut off <b>a tša ka na otun</b> he cut off his ear
<b>tsaka</b>				all
<b>tse</b>		a.		to be sufficient
<b>tse</b>		v.		to be enough <b>a tse ma bugu</b> it is enough <b>ako he ta he a tsetse sha</b> this house and that one are exactly equal
<b>tse egbón tsà</b>		v.		to do business <b>tse egbon gi ka?</b> what price is it?
<b>tsen</b>		v.		to carve (wood) <b>a tsen mada</b> he carved a flute
<b>tsi..(ka)</b>		v.		to count to indicate <b>tsi me mbo</b> don't give me away! <b>tsi marefin ka</b> count the people!
<b>tsi</b>		v.		to sacrifice to propitiate <b>ma shi ebe tsi aki</b> they bring a goat to sacrifice to the trees
<b>tsi...gbu</b>		v.		to fall
<b>tsi</b>		v.		to pay attention to read <b>ma tsi odolo me mbo, me wo mo toton</b> they did not pay attention to my instructions, so I was ignored by them
<b>tsi...engala</b>		v.p.		to read
<b>tsígàri</b>		n.	mi	stibnite or kohl used to blacken eyelids (< H. tozali)

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
<b>tsip'</b>		v.		to stand <b>tsip anjin</b> stand up!
<b>tsipè</b>		n.		a little <b>ño kpo tsipe bugu le kyu abugo</b> when you have done a little, leave off <b>ami a ra tsipe engbu</b> a little water remains in the flask
<b>tsipi</b>		v.		to know to understand
<b>tsipo</b>		v.		to bite (of an animal)
<b>tsítse</b>		a.		very small
<b>tsolo</b>		v.		to take away to remove <b>ma tsolo ubin</b> they are removing the soil
<b>tson</b>		v.		to follow (road) <b>tson ozhe he</b> follow this road <b>ozhe ma tson he</b> this is the road they followed
<b>tson</b>		v.		to be old <b>a tsotson amo</b> he is getting old <b>a tson gishi</b> he is very old
<b>tsotse</b>		v.		to be together to be equal
<b>tsú</b>		v.		to keep guard, watch <b>dzu tsú</b> to keep guard
<b>tsú</b>		v.		to set (sun) <b>Olum o tsu yi</b> the sun is setting
<b>tsum</b>		v.		to close up to stop up <b>ma tsum enje ikpi</b> they closed up the mouse-hole <b>a tsum atun</b> he closed his ears i.e. 'he is deaf'
<b>tuko</b>		v.		to crow <b>engon a tuko</b> the cock crows
<b>túm me</b>		v.		to lift down a load from from the head <b>túm me</b> Help me unload!
<b>tyabwa</b>		n.	c	pumpkin (Alizaga) cf. <b>appa</b>
<b>tyakpa</b>		n.		frame for carrying goods
<b>tyibi</b>		v.		to swear by <b>tyibi Ashim</b> to swear by Ashim
<b>tyibi oha</b>		v.		to quarrel
<b>tyibi</b>		v.		to fall into ruins <b>aku a tyibi</b> the house fell down <b>ami a tyibi ápa</b> the water destroyed the bridge
<b>tyòń</b>		v.		to give away to withdraw to stand aside <b>tyòń a sko me</b> make way for me <b>tyòń ózhe me</b> get out of my way!
<b>tyu</b>		v.		to marry <i>or</i> <b>cu, kyu</b> <b>a tyu ashe</b> he married a woman <b>ava she a tyu ebela</b> a girl got married
<b>tyu or kyu</b>		v.		to catch

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
				<b>a tyu atsa</b> he caught a fish
<b>tyu...abugo</b>		v.		to leave hold to release to forgive to pardon
<b>tyu...akpa</b>		v.		to skin
<b>tyu manga</b>		n.	b	small hornbill
<b>tyuku</b>		v.		to chase
<b>tyuku ibzu</b>		v.		to wrestle <b>Osan tyuku ibzu pa la Ali</b> Osan wrestled with Ali
<b>tyutyuku</b>		n.		night <b>tyutyuku fin</b> the night is far on
U.				
<b>Ubbe</b>		p.n.		village bordering Akwanga where the NA court used to be
<b>ubín</b>		n.		ground earth
<b>ugli</b>		n.		ladder
<b>ugu</b>		n.		inheritance <b>ri ugu</b> to receive an inheritance
<b>umbí</b>		v.		meanness miserliness <b>a kpo umbí gishí</b> he is a miser
<b>ungibi</b>		n.		grave
<b>ungywumu</b>		n.	bp	penis
<b>uno go lo</b>		v.		to stir (something stiff)
<b>usin</b>		n.		waist
<b>usu</b>		prep.		up there, higher up cf. <b>ero</b>
<b>uvi ovro</b>		v.		torch
<b>uzi</b>		n.		journey trip
V.				
<b>van</b>		v.		to lean against <b>a van ezhin</b> he is leaning against a wall
<b>vave</b>		adv.		long ago <b>me kpotum ba vave</b> I have been working a long time
<b>véñ</b>		v.		to be boiling <b>ami a véñ</b> the water is boiling
<b>véñ</b>		v.		to beg to request
<b>vi</b>		v.		to ask for to be a creditor to be owed a debt <b>me vi Kudu kobo</b> Kudu owes me a kobo
<b>vigi</b>		v.		to sustain

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
				to rear to shepherd <b>a vigi etyulu</b> he feeds sheep <b>a vigi ave ban</b> he nourishes his son
<b>vovén</b>		n.		begging
<b>vre</b>		v.		to climb to ascend to go up Alizaga <b>vra</b> <b>eson ban a vre</b> he is angry <b>eson a vre no shí?</b> why are you angry?
<b>vro</b>		v.		to fry <b>vro lo ovro</b> fry it
<b>vro aken</b>		v.		to be an upstart
<b>vu</b>		v.		to put on airs to catch to hold to sip to meet up
<b>vu ebro</b>		v.p.		to head (cereal) <b>alum a vu ebro</b> the acha is coming into head
<b>vugà</b>		v.		to produce fruit to be blind
<b>vulo</b>		v.		to be painful
<b>vum</b>		v.		to roast <b>a vum ibi ovro</b> he is roasting meat
<b>vwé</b>		v.		to rot to putrefy
<b>vyé</b>		v.		to rejoice to thank <b>me vyé</b> I rejoice <b>me vyé no</b> I thank you
<b>W.</b>				
<b>wa</b>		v.		to drink
<b>Wacukwu</b>		p.n.		Alushi village
<b>Wakama</b>		p.n.		hamlet 2 miles s. of Alushi
<b>wala</b>		v.		to drip <b>ami a wala gbubin</b> the water drips down
<b>wala</b>		v.		to be useful to <b>a wala yi</b> it is useful to us <b>a wo wala ma</b> it is useful
<b>(a)walen</b>		n.	c c c	to be profitable fonio, (husked) <i>Digitaria exilis</i> acha
<b>wan</b>		v.		to be worn <b>kobo a wan eguba</b> the kobo coin is worn
<b>waligí</b>		n.		oil fat <b>wangí ezhiba</b> shea butter <b>a nze wangí alze</b> he has sleeping sickness

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
<b>wanjubu odga</b>		n.	bp	calf of leg (lower sinew)
<b>Wanwe</b>		p.n.		town 4 miles northeast of Wana
<b>wanye</b>		n.	p	slave
<b>warsh</b>		excl.		expression of disdain
<b>wò</b>		adv.		yet <b>a ba wò</b> has he come yet? <b>a ba wò mbò</b> he has not come yet <b>ma tari agulu awò</b> are they eating maize yet?
<b>wo</b>		v.		to exist to be <b>a wo ódne</b> he is at home <b>a wo ma akwai</b> does it exist?
<b>Wojibi</b>		p.n.		town of Alogani north of Ehese
<b>wre</b>		v.		to hide
<b>wre</b>		v.		to split Alizaga <b>woro</b>
<b>wú</b>		v.		to be troublesome <b>a na wú gishi</b> it is with much difficulty <b>a kpo na wú gishi</b> it gives him much trouble
<b>wu...kun</b>		v.p.		to cry <b>me gon okun ba are a wu</b> I hear the child crying
<b>wugo</b>		v.		to put on to put in to immerse <b>a wugo aviká évugo</b> he put a ring on his finger <b>a wugo na unzi</b> he tied his limbs with a rope <b>a wugo okyen amí</b> he immersed the cloth in the water <b>a wugo adaga ban amí</b> he put his foot in the water <b>a wugo unzhi shi</b> he put a ring of rope on his head (in mourning) <b>a she a wugo a-wyén úkun</b> the woman carrying a child on her back
<b>wugo..bin</b>		v.p.		to put under the earth to repent to apologise to humble oneself before <b>a wugo bin a dan</b> he apologised to him
<b>wugo.. ishi</b>		v.p.		to magnify to honour to show respect <b>a wugo na ishi</b> he showed him respect
<b>wula..kán</b>		adv.		listless relaxed also <b>wolo kán</b> <b>a dzu wolo kan</b> he sits down listlessly
<b>Wularo</b>		p.n.		section of Wana
<b>wulidzi</b>		v.		to be inflamed to steam <b>wulu</b> burn + <b>idzi</b> outside <b>eguba me a kpo a wulidzi</b> my body is hot
<b>wulko</b>		n.	t	fig tree

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
			t	<i>Ficus populifolia</i>
<b>Wulko</b>		p.n.		town 5 miles northeast of Wana
<b>wulu</b>		v.		to become aware <b>me wulu nna ria</b> before I was aware of it I came upon him
				to appear suddenly
<b>wulu</b>		v.		to burn to hurt to be painful <b>ovro a wulu me ibu he</b> the fire burned me here <b>a wulu iyi</b> lit. he burns eyes i.e. he is hot-tempered <b>adaga a wulu me jajaja</b> my foot is very painful
<b>wuneden</b>		n.	b	small buff-coloured bird larger than a sparrow heard in the wet season. It sings;
<b>ederi fo, ederi fo ederi fo</b>				the termites are beginning to fly
<b>zga dzo vro, zga dzo vro, zga dzo vro</b>				put the pan on the fire
<b>ta m engbo, ta m engbo</b>				put water on the ash (to make salt)
<b>yara</b>		v.		to remain over et. <b>yi</b> remain + <b>ra</b> remain over <b>otum yara</b> there's still some work to do
<b>yela</b>		v.		to melt to dissolve
<b>yela..anzú</b>		v.		to beat <b>a yela Anzaku anzú</b> he thrashed Anzaku
<b>yele</b>		v.		to transplant
<b>yer</b>		v.		to warm oneself <b>ma yer ovro otyuku ogbuga</b> they warm themselves at the fire because of the cold Alizaga <b>yir</b>
<b>yèr</b>		v.		to be tired
<b>yerè</b>		v.		to hide
<b>yere</b>		n.	ap	tail (Alizaga) cf. <b>erhe</b>
<b>yi</b>		v.		to go also auxiliary verb to form future past (?) <b>ge, ga, gan</b> in Alizaga Rindre <b>ya</b>
<b>yi</b>		v.		to know
<b>yi</b>		v.		to take to to carry <b>yi toro nda Akolo</b> take 3d. to Akolo
<b>yi...engala</b>		v.p.		to go to school
<b>yí..woma</b>		v.		to remain over to be still here

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
				<b>algo yi a woma</b> there is still some food <b>a gre mbo, yi a woma</b> he did not go, he is still here
<b>yigá</b>		v.		to take to receive
<b>yigi</b>		v.		<b>o yigá</b> take it! to wear
<b>yigi</b>		v.		<b>a yigi riga akyele</b> he is wearing a white gown Ekpon <b>yigu</b>
<b>yigi</b>		v.		to have patience <b>babuga dalo yigi ka he</b> have patience, let it be
<b>yigi</b>		v.		to push <b>yigi aki</b> lit. push the tree i.e. to breathe heavily
<b>yigi</b>		v.		to pour <b>shi ami yigi gorigori</b> bring water and pour it in the tin
<b>yihí</b>		adv.		to tell s.o. else <b>lu yigi aren</b> tell it to the chief nearby cf. <b>gihi</b>
<b>yinbyé</b>		n.	ai	<b>Panda a wo yihí mbò</b> Panda is not just around the corner small hoe (Alizaga) cf. <b>adzaga</b>
<b>yro</b>		v.		to satisfy to be full to be replete Alizaga <b>yuru</b>
<b>Z.</b>				
<b>zga</b>		v.		to like <b>alum he a zga me mbò</b> this man does not like me
<b>zga</b>		v.		to put on <b>zga lo ovro</b> put it on the fire i.e. cook it <b>shi zgubin</b> put it on the ground <b>a dzi me zga tyetyen</b> he left me alone, he departed
<b>zhezhiga</b>		n.	pd	thin twisted metal bangles waste materials
<b>zhi</b>		n.		task
<b>zhiga</b>		v.		to overthrow in wrestling <b>a zhiga Ali</b> he threw Ali to the ground
<b>zhiga</b>		v.		to shake <b>a zhiga ra</b> he shakes his body i.e. dances <b>a zhiga eson</b> he shakes his heart i.e. he becomes inspired
<b>zhile</b>		v.		to stamp on to weep to cry <b>a zhile ku</b> he weeps for a death
<b>zhin</b>		v.		to set a trap

sg.	pl.	PoS	Class	Definition, Etymologies, Examples
				<b>ma zhin ada</b> they set a stone trap
<b>zhin</b>		v.		to turn over to pour out
				<b>zhin ami yig ubin</b> pour the water on the ground
<b>zi</b>		v.		to walk to travel
				<b>zi ozi</b> to walk travelling, to travel
				<b>zi evugo dzedzi</b> lit. walk toes well i.e. have a good journey
<b>zibi</b>		v.		to call (Angbashim dialect)
<b>zin</b>		v.		to despise to ignore
<b>zinzi</b>		n.		charcoal
<b>zizi</b>		n.	i	wasp
<b>zon</b>		v.		to be burnt (food)