

The Jijili (Koro) language
of
Central Nigeria and its affinities

**[DRAFT CIRCULATED FOR COMMENT -NOT FOR CITATION WITHOUT REFERENCE TO
THE AUTHOR**

Roger Blench
Mallam Dendo
8, Guest Road
Cambridge CB1 2AL
United Kingdom
Voice/ Fax. 0044-(0)1223-560687
Mobile worldwide (00-44)-(0)7967-696804
E-mail R.Blench@odi.org.uk
<http://www.rogerblench.info/RBOP.htm>

This printout: January 3, 2006

TABLE OF CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION	2
2. LOCATION, HISTORY AND SOCIOLINGUISTIC SITUATION	2
2.1 Nomenclature	2
2.2 Location and settlements	2
2.3 Language status	2
2.4 Jijili culture and history	2
2.5 Existing classifications	5
3. PHONOLOGY	5
3.1 Vowels	5
3.2 Consonants	6
3.3 Tones	6
4. MORPHOLOGY	6
4.1 Nouns	6
GLOSS	6
GLOSS	7
GLOSS	7
GLOSS	7
GLOSS	7
GLOSS	7
GLOSS	8
GLOSS	8
GLOSS	8
GLOSS	8
5. LEXICAL COMPARISON AND THE CLASSIFICATION OF JIJILI	8
6. JIJILI WORDLIST	9
REFERENCES	27

TABLES

Table 1. Principal sources of data for lexical comparisonError! Bookmark not defined.

1. Introduction

This is an annotated wordlist of the Jijili language, spoken in Niger State, Nigeria. The wordlist was collected by Roger Blench with the assistance of Selbut Longtau from Joel Yakubu and Yakubu Aze in Adunnu on the 19th of May 1999. Some further data (not tone-marked) has been added from a short list collected in Suleja from Umaru Idawda of Kafin Koro in 1982.

The wordlist was collected as a 'one-shot' exercise and the transcription must therefore be regarded as very preliminary. In general, tones are not marked, although the data was taped and they will be added when time permits. This analysis was prepared by Roger Blench, who added the comparative observations¹. This document is being circulated to scholars for comment.

2. Location, history and sociolinguistic situation

2.1 Nomenclature

The Jijili of the region of Kafin Koro were known in colonial sources as the 'Koro Huntu', literally 'naked Koro'. This is an offensive term and should be expunged from all further writing. The correct term is ùJijili for one person and aJilili for the people, suggesting that Jijili is an appropriate reference name.

These Kafin-Koro people further claim that the tribal name Koro came from a Hausa corruption of the term Ofro which is a type of bag they still make. But other sources say the term Koro is the Hausa for "drive away" and was given this group of people because they had suffered continuous raids as a result of which they were always driven away to new places.

2.2 Location and settlements

The main settlements of the Jijili are Kakuri, Abolu, Kwagana, Sikiti, Aboroson, Kudami, Pini, Naniti and a number of others. These are all situated between the main road from Suleja to Minna and Adunnu.

The Jijili of Kafin Koro recognise related subgroups as follows: Ojijili-o-Lafia (around Lafia in Plateau State), Ojijili-o-Kaduna, Ojijili-o-Zuba (near Suleja), Ojijili-Saako, and Ojijili-Bekase. They say that though there are differences in the way the groups speak, they understand one another.

2.3 Language status

Jijili in small towns such as Kafin Koro and Adunnu are tending to lose their language in favour of Hausa, but in most villages Jijili is still apparently healthy. To judge by the number of villages, there must be at least 7-8000 Jijili.

2.4 Jijili culture and history²

Various authors have Temple (1922) are Zuba, Nja and Funtu.

The Koro are a widespread group of people found in Plateau, Niger and Kaduna States of Nigeria. Those in Plateau are called Jili while the rest are called Jijili. Grimes (1992) gives their population as 299,447 (in 1990). Her figure is doubtful owing to the fact that she locates the Koro only in Kaduna State. She also gives 50,000 for Lijili, obviously Koro of Lafia, making the total 349,447. But other writers give many more: Koron-Ache, Koron-Agweshi, Koron-Ala, Koro-Funtu, Koro-Zane, Koron-Lafia (Jili), Koron-Gwandara, Koro-Phoware (or Phonare), Koro-Ganagana (Koro-Ndulu or Afiki), Koron-Ija, Koron-Zuba, Koron-Kenyi (Jaba) and also Lungu

¹ I am grateful to xx who have assisted me with external parallels and other comments.

² This section adapted from CAPRO (1995).

"closely associated with, if not an actual segment of Koro of Zaria province" (Wente-Lukas, 1985). In this research, however, treat many of these as separate tribes.

Their language is closely related to Gbagyi (Gwari) and Gwandara. As can be seen above, many previous writers present the Koro as rather a combination of several groups under one name and say that the term Koro is used as a cover term for several languages. It is not clear, however, to what extent these "several languages" are lexically similar or otherwise.

Koro people are quite modernised but those in Plateau State place higher in terms of exposure to education than the rest of the Koro groups. Generally, they have a positive attitude towards schooling and health care, but they prefer traditional farming methods. Being farmers, they grow yam, maize, guinea-corn, ginger and rice. They are warm to strangers.

History:

Many Koro claim they originated in the Borno area. Some say they were living at Kano under Hausa rulership. But the Hausa could not really control them, so they asked the Kanuri to help them against the Koro. In this way, the Koro were driven away from Kano, and as they escaped, some went towards Lafia (Plateau State), some to Kubacha (Kaduna State) and others went to the Suleja and Kafin-Koro areas. At Suleja they were again under a Hausa ruler who used them to fight against their own brothers (from Kafin-Koro). They got to know this only when they saw an arrow left behind by the Kafin-Koro people and they recognised it as the work of Koro craftsmanship. So they stopped fighting their brothers. Those who came to Kubacha had earlier settled at Zaria but queen Amina's forces drove them away so they fled to Kubacha. They claim that the first wife of the Emir of Kano (grandfather of Ado Bayero) was a Koro and the first wife of the Emir of Suleja was also a Koro. But this is disputed by others.

Temple (1965) wrote "They all claim to have come from Bornu . . . The Zuba were the first to come and settle at Chachi . . . They were followed at the end of the 18th century by another section of Koro, Muhammedans . . . to Zuba."

Culture

Birth/Naming:

Women about four months pregnant begin to receive special treatment. They are given some locally made medicines which they drink and also use when bathing. If a woman in labour is having problems, she is treated with a certain concoction and elderly women attend to her. Infants remain indoors for about three days or until the umbilical cord falls off. On the day the child is taken out, the grandfather pronounces his name. The child is taken through some religious ceremonies so as to provide spiritual protection for him.

Circumcision and Initiation:

When boys reached the age of three or four years, they were circumcised by a specialist. Following circumcision, the boy would not eat any draw-soup like okro but only leafy vegetables like spinach. After the wound was healed, wild game was gotten from the bush, and a day long feast held for the boy in which much food was available but no beer. Nowadays, only few practise this. Boys are taken to the *Okpili* shrine after circumcision and initiated to the cult but as they grow up, they are told the secrets of the cult in detail.

Marriage:

Parents of two families arrange between when both mothers are pregnant, that their children, if opposite sexes, will become husband and wife. Following delivery of the girl, the parents of the boy bring a log of wood and a bundle of stubble (dried stems of guinea-grass) to the mother. A measure of guinea-corn is also brought in the first year but in each succeeding year, they increase it by one measure. One other responsibility during the courtship period is for the parents of the boy to build houses for those of the girl. Not too many people still do

this. After the courtship has been successfully done, a day is fixed for some female relations of the boy to go and collect the bride from her parent's house. But she is kept in the house of one of the friends of the groom till the wedding day. On the wedding day, elders and people gather at the groom's compound; the ladies again go and escort the bride to the groom's house. The ladies also bring plenty of firewood which is used for cooking during the wedding feast and the rest is shared among the elders. After eating food and rejoicing with the bride and groom, all the people disperse. The bride does not commence cooking food until after about three months when her parents have brought to her all her kitchen utensils. She may, in the meanwhile, cook in her mother-in-law's kitchen.

Burial:

A young person is buried immediately while an elder is buried on the following day, after a festival involving dancing and feasting. A bigger festival follows after a year. They used to bury several persons in one grave which was dug with one opening but two spaces in the ground so that another body could be laid in the second space later. Whenever they were sure that the other body had decayed, they could use the same grave for another body. The specialists in burying the dead used a powder called *Awonorebei* to stop the smell.

Chieftancy:

The various Koro people are under various traditional heads. There is no single head over all the Koro people. Most of their chiefs (*Choazie*) are either second class or third class, except that of Lafia who is a first class chief. The former traditional system is giving way to the new traditional arrangement which is externally imposed on the people. The government plays a strong role nowadays in selecting the chief and he may not be the popular choice. But they are not under any form of political oppression. They respect their rulership which is according to tradition more than the Hausa style of rulership.

Greetings:

A person coming to a group of people says *Vei sawah* - (Good morning) and the people respond *Maa vuwa* or *Maabewah* (Welcome). If they are inside the compound or a house, he enters and takes permission to greet them. Being permitted, he squats and asks a series of questions after their well-being, and answers that it is well with him. If the people he is greeting are elders, he rubs his palms against each other as a sign of respect. For women, mere welcome is sufficient.

Religion

Osi is the name for the Creator God who lives in heaven and is not involved in human affairs. *Okpili* is the deity that is directly involved with men. *Okpili*, represented by a masquerade, is considered stronger than both *Osi* and *Osi's* priest, *Uvwechi*. *Okpili* has the power to heal sick people and to protect from harm. The function of *Uvwechi* is to collect offerings brought to *Osi* and *Okpili*. He also treats sick people.

Ile is the diety for rain making and can also cause excessive rain to stop. When the people are in need of rain, the priest or elders make a paste of ashes and pour it into a pot inside the *Ile* shrine. The priest can do the same rites for rain making in order to cause rain to stop. But he must not drink water within three or four days after the sacrifice to stop rain has been made. If he does, rain will commence again.

Ogatugba is an object that is consulted for solutions to a variety of problems. The consultation is done through an *Ozekpiliaga* (priest).

Onyotugba is a deity that can cause disability to both humans and animals; so it needs to be pacified with sacrifices.

Festivals of the various gods are held at various times of the year but all have the same features which are: much eating of food and meat, sacrifices and no dancing. Strangers are not allowed to participate. There is no festival involving all Koro groups together. Each group has its own separate festivals.

Some 35% of Koro are Christians and 30% are nominal Muslims.

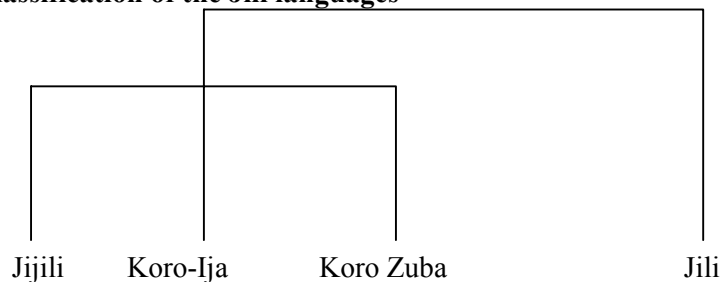
2.5 Existing classifications

Despite their appearance in ethnographic works, no linguistic data on Jijili has ever been published or circulated. On the basis of a short list collected by Roger Blench in 1982, Jijili was classified together with Jili [Jili], the Koro of Lafia, a language substantially better known through the publications of Stoffberg (1975). This was circulated as a comment and published in Gerhardt (1989) and Crozier and Blench (1992). Discussions with Jijili speakers suggested that they are aware of the Jili people and of the connection between their languages.

The term ‘Koro’ is widespread as an ethnonym in Central Nigeria and Gerhardt (19xx) has published data on the Koro spoken in the Kadarko area. Following unpublished work by Blench, this Koro is now subdivided into Begbere, Ashe and Myamya. However, neither Jili nor Jijili show any particular relationship with these languages and this seems to be a case of a floating outsiders’ name applied to quite distinct peoples.

However, there are two more groups of Koro, the Koro-Ija and Koro Zuba reported initially in Crozier and Blench (1992). These are spoken near Lambatta on the Suleja-Minna road and near Zuba rock on the main Kaduna-Abuja highway. No data was available for these languages, then as now, but discussions in Adunnu suggest that they are related to Jijili. It is likely that ‘Jili’ is the base ethnonym of these peoples and it is here used to refer to the group. The following proposal is therefore made;

Figure 1. Tentative classification of the Jili languages



The historical scattering of these languages is something of a puzzle, as Lafia is quite geographically remote from Kafin Koro. The explanation may lie in the precolonial slave trade which was apparently responsible for the similar dispersal of the Basa peoples.

3. Phonology

The phonology of Jijili is based on rapid observations and should therefore be regarded as tentative at this stage.

3.1 Vowels

Jijili probably has eight phonemic vowels;

	Front	Central	Back
Close	i		u
Close-Mid	e	ə	o
Open-Mid	ɛ		ɔ
Open		a	

The status of the /ə/ is uncertain, and it may be an allophone of /i/. For the present it is transcribed as heard.

Jijili has at least three nasalised vowels;

	Front	Central	Back
Open-Mid	ẽ		õ
Open		ã	

The nasalised vowels õ and ẽ occur phonetically but may be allomorphs of their more open counterparts.

3.2 Consonants

Jijili consonants are as follows:

	Bilabial	Labio-dental	Alve-olar	Alveopalata l	Palata l	Velar	Labial- velar	Glottal
Plosive	p b		t d		[c] j	k g	kp gb	
Nasal	m		n		ɲ	ŋ		
Trill			[r]					
Fricative		f v	s z	ʃ ʒ				h
Approximant					y		w	
Lateral Approximant			l					

3.3 Tones

4. Morphology

4.1 Nouns

Many Jijili nouns do not have marked plurals, even where a singular plural distinction would appear to be clear (see list). Plurals are all marked by prefixes, which is vowels except in some rare cases. The following tables show the possible combinations.

The alternation ù-/a- is by far the most common plural pairing, accounting for over half the recorded examples. It seems to cover an unrestricted semantic field and to incorporate recent loanwords.

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Arrow	ugasa	aganasa
Bone	uko	ako
Canoe	uye	aye
Cockroach	uparẽ	aparẽ
Hole in ground	uvɔŋ	avɔŋ
Leaf	ùwa	awa
Money	ukurivi	akurivi
Owl	ukpwe	akpwe
Tree	ùci	aci

The rarer alternation ì-/a- also covers an unrestricted semantic field.

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Chin	ìmulì	amulì
Nail (Finger/toe)	ìfolo	afo
Paddle	ìpane	apane
Root	ìguṅ	aguṅ

The ò-/a- alternation may originally have been an allomorph of ù-/a-. There is an incomplete tendency for it to occur with voiced consonants. However, in the case of ò-/i- (below) there is now evidence for their separation.

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Bark (of tree)	òfaraci	afarnaci
Buffalo	ozwa	azwa
Ear	otɔ̃	atɔ̃
Fan-palm ³	o-fɔ̃lɔ̃	afɔ̃lɔ̃
Handle (of tool)	ofɔ̃fɔ̃	afɔ̃fɔ̃
Hare	odare	adare

The pairing ò-/i- seems to be restricted to animals and trees;

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Bush-rat sp.	oʒwe	izwe
Dog	ova	iva
Goat	ovɔ̃	ivɔ̃
Leopard	oke	ike
Locust tree ⁴	olo	ilo
Oil-palm ⁵	ozāi	izāi

This also suggests that ù- and ò- prefixes must be regarded as distinct, since **ùlo** is the name for the locust fruit with **òlo** the singular of the tree.

The pairing ù-/i- is very rare;

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Medicine (generic)	ùga	iga
Sheep/ram	ùceme	iceme
Chameleon	ùtereme	itereme

The pairing ù-/u- only occurs with persons;

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Person/people	ùnyè	unyè
Husband	ùvele	uvele
Mother	ùma	uma
Guest/stranger	ùnyɔzě	unyɔzě

A rare prefix pairing consists of rrV-/N-. The long /r/ may well be a collapsed reduplicated prefix or a reinterpretation of something like the retroflex found in Lafia area languages. The following V harmonises

³ (*Borassus aethiopum*)

⁴ (*Parkia biglobosa*)

⁵ (*Elaeis guineensis*)

with the stem vowel. The nasal in the plural is affected by the following consonant. /m/ precedes a bilabial and a stop or fricative. More examples will be needed to work out the full implications of this pairing.

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Grave	rrəgbɛ	ŋgbɛ
House-bat	rruzu	ŋzu
Vagina	rrabala	mbala

A single example of rrV-/i- occurs in the data and may possibly be an informant's error;

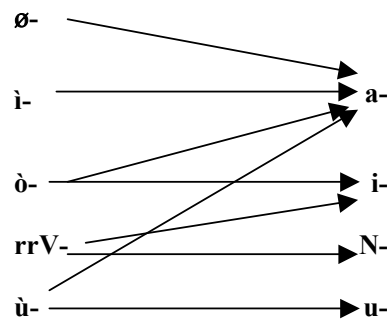
Gloss	sg.	pl.
Squirrel (ground)	rrədɔ	idɔ

The pairing ø-/a- is only found on recent loanwords and may well be unstable, as some of these now have a ù- prefix;

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Maize	museri	amuseri
Cassava	longo	alongo
Hooded Vulture	gulemɛ	agulemɛ

Figure 2 shows a synthesis of the noun-class system of Jijili;

Figure 2. Noun-class pairings in Jijili



5. Lexical comparison and the classification of Jijili

The wordlist given below and the etymological commentary are intended to throw some light on the classification of Jijili. Jijili has been compared with a wide variety of neighbouring languages for potential cognates.

6. Jijili wordlist

The words are classified in sections as; Nouns Pronouns Verbs Numerals Adjectives
Other

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
1.	Tree (generic)	ùci	aci	cf. Jili kíci but reflects a widespread #-ti root in Niger-Congo.
2.	Leaf	ùwa	awa	cf. Jili kúwa but reflects a widespread #-wa root in EBC
3.	Root	ìguṅ	aguṅ	cf. Jili kúgúmu ,
4.	Bark (of tree)	òfaraci	afarnaci	cf. Jili áfro ,
5.	Branch	iple pəlaci		cf. Jili kíplà ,
6.	Thorn	iga		cf. Ake igwa , Eggon edzga ,
7.	Grass (generic)	uḟu	aḟu	
8.	Vine (generic)	uli	ali	
9.	Mushroom I	udabeni	adabeni	‘large type’
10.	Mushroom II	dewule	mwule	
11.	Seed/stone/pip	ibele		cf. Toro biro , Ningye be , Bu ibi , Shall biri , Tarok apir ultimately related to widespread Niger-Congo ‘child’ roots.
12.	Charcoal	okatira	akanatira	
13.	Dust	umuru		cf. Ake muwa ,
14.	Ashes	unjene		
15.	Rubbish-heap	udumu		
16.	Mud	rəbai		
17.	Clay	rije		
18.	Dew	ayware		cf. Jili áwýáro ,
19.	Stone	u-cie	acie	
20.	Sand	ijwe		cf. Jili ńjúwɔ ,
21.	Smoke	ḡʒɔ		cf. Jili ńzɔ ,
22.	Fire	rətəra		cf. Jili átra ,
23.	Water	ḡkwale		
24.	Rain	ɔnere		cf. Jili ɔnere ,
25.	Cloud	rrele		cf. Jili ‘water’ lélé ,
26.	Lightning	umale		
27.	Rainy Season	rogoro		cf. Ake ḡgɔ ,
28.	Dry season /harmattan	rowo		
29.	Year	ɔfɔḡ		
30.	Today	ile		cf. Jili ísilè , but also words for ‘yesterday’ Bu ěri , Rukul ire , Ningye ryeeḡ ,
31.	Yesterday	inye		
32.	Tomorrow	ivɔ		cf. Jili ívɔ ,
33.	Morning	isa		cf. Jili sísa ,

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
34.	Evening	iṅyene		
35.	Dawn	isa		cf. 'morning' (33.),
36.	Day	iwule		
37.	Night	aji		cf. Jili ájì ,
38.	Moon/month	upya		cf. widespread Niger-Congo root #pel-
39.	Sun	ṳṅwe		cf. Ake ṳṅṅe ,
40.	Star(s)	izigbi		cf. Jili kúzùgbè ,
41.	Wind	umuru		as 'dust'
42.	God	usi		cf. Jili òsi ,
43.	Sky	rrele		as 'cloud'
44.	World	iṅyize		cf. Nupe yìzè ,
45.	Ground	rrabai		cf. Jili rúbṳ ,
46.	Large River	isenyi		
47.	Stream	iwi		
48.	Forest	ukòlò		cf. Horom kòlò , Gokana kòl , but probably a version of the more common #-kala root.
49.	Mountain/hill	rogo		cf. Jili rúgṳ ,
50.	Bush	avṳṅ		
51.	Farm	ise		cf. Ake asā , Ninzo i-ṳuzú , Bu izṳ ,
52.	Field	ufili		< E.
53.	Market*	uze		cf. Jili múzē ,
54.	Compound	ipi		
55.	Room	uyo	ayo	cf. Jili kúyo ,
56.	Wall (of room)	ikəri uyo		
57.	Thatch roof	ivuṅ		
58.	Well* ⁶	urijiya		< H.
59.	Road/path	uje	aje	cf. Jili míjē ,
60.	Village/settlement	no word		
61.	River-bank	ikəri ise		
62.	Swamp/wetland	uda	ada	cf. Jili kída ,
63.	Place	ula	ala	
64.	Person/people	ùnyè	unyè	cf. Jili ṅnye ,
65.	Man	ùnyṳvele	unyṳvele	cf. Jili nyevèlè ,
66.	Woman	ùnyṳnyina	unyṳnyina	cf. Jili nyinyrǎ ,
67.	Child	ubya	abya	
68.	Husband	ùvele	uvele	
69.	Wife	ùnyina	unyṳnyina	
70.	Young man	uṳu	aṳu	
71.	Young girl	ukpaka	akpaka	
72.	Old person	ùnyukpu	unyukpu	

⁶ * Starred items are unsuitable for historical reconstruction

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
73.	Father	ùda	uda	cf. Ake ada , Nupe ñdá ,
74.	Mother	ùma	uma	cf. Nupe mma ,
75.	Relations	idici		
76.	Ancestors	ùnye vapawu		
77.	Brother	ùgbunime ùvele	ugbunime uvele	
78.	Sister	ùgbunime nyina	ugbunime nyina	
79.	Friend	uzanɔmwɛ	izanɔmwɛ	cf. Ake amwa ,
80.	Guest/stranger	ùnyɔzɛ	unyɔzɛ	
81.	King/chief/ruler	ucozɛ		cf. Ninzo ùcù , Ningye cum , Nupe etsu ⁺ ,
82.	Hunter	ugbe	agbe	cf. Nupe gbe ⁺ ‘to hunt’,
83.	Thief	ubayi	abanayi	#-yi element is a common form for ‘to steal’
84.	Doctor	uvuci	avuci	cf. EBC root #-bok-
85.	Witch	ujie	ajie	
86.	Corpse	ukɔ		cf. Ake ɔkwɔ̃ ,
87.	Blacksmith	upye		
88.	Slave	ubala	abala	
89.	Masquerade general	ukpili	akpili	
90.	Masquerade I	adici		
91.	Masquerade II	aba		
92.	Masquerade III	ise		
93.	Death	unyakpu		
94.	Name	aza		cf. Jili áza ,
95.	Grave	rrəgbɛ	ŋgbɛ	
96.	Song	ɔtɔɔ		
97.	Story	ususa	asusa	
98.	Word	ugula	agula	
99.	Lie	agbija		
100.	News	ananyi		
101.	Hunger	umele		
102.	Horn	utuma		cf. Jili kutuma ⁺ , Pe ucom , Uda ñdòk , Nkim ñ-tâŋ , PEG *-dóŋ ⁺ , Manenguba *-tóŋ .
103.	Tail	ivələma		
104.	Egg	akpa		cf. Ake ake , Jili kúkpa ,
105.	Wing (of bird)	apəla		
106.	Nest (of bird)	ika		
107.	Gum/glue	ŋtire		
108.	Ant-hill	ipi ɔkɔɔ		
109.	Hole in ground	uvɔŋ	avɔŋ	reflects widespread #boŋ root.
110.	Hole in tree	uvu aci	avunaci	
111.	Smell	upane		

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
112.	Bundle	utasa	atasa	
113.	Yam-heap	rrədigbele dajye		
114.	War	rroko		cf. Ake rukɔ , Nupe ekũ , Ningye kum
115.	Work	utuma		#tom- is a Niger-Congo root.
116.	Medicine (generic)	uga	iga	
117.	Money	ukurivi	akurivi	
118.	Shadow	rɔvɔ̃		
119.	Thing	uga		as 'medicine'
120.	Disease (generic)	nnɔrɔ		cf. Ningye urɔ , Bu lilɔ ,
121.	Sore/wound	ubai	abai	
122.	Head	ucɔ̃	acɔ̃	cf. Jili kúɔ ,
123.	Eye	usi	asi	cf. Jili kísí , Bu ífi , Ninzo ifífi , but an extremely widespread root
124.	Face	isi		
125.	Cheek	uṅgbija		
126.	Forehead	rətire		
127.	Nose	awē		
128.	Ear	otɔ̃	atɔ̃	cf. Ninzo ùtú , Fyem hutóŋ , Mabo utó also throughout Tarokoid, but a PVC root #tuN-. Also Chadic: Sha 'a-tôn
129.	Mouth	inyi		cf. Jili ínyí , Ningye nyu , Fyem núŋ , but an old Niger-Congo root
130.	Tooth	anyi		cf. Tarok inyin . A PNC root
131.	Tongue	ule	ale	cf. Mabo de-rem , Ake ɔle , Pe ti-lem , Yanƙam rem cLela d-rémé , ultimately Atlantic-Congo #- lima
132.	Throat	imale		
133.	Neck	ugbe	agbe	cf. Jili kúgbe ,
134.	Chin	imuli	amuli	
135.	Shoulder	ukpala		
136.	Armpit	uncerecere		
137.	Fist	ugbare		
138.	Arm/hand	uva		cf. Jili kúva , Irigwe vá , Berom vwo , but probably all secondary weakenings of widespread # bok - forms. See BCCW, 1.
139.	Palm	odarava		
140.	Leg/foot	ukpere		
141.	Thigh	uje	aje	
142.	Knee	ulu	alu	cf. Jili kúlu ,
143.	Nail (Finger/toe)	ifolo	afolo	
144.	Female breast	mbe		
145.	Stomach	ikpe		cf. Jili lúkpe , Mada ikpiki , Eggon àkpgí ,
146.	Chest	ogaba		

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
147.	Navel	ukpɔ		
148.	Back	ime		
149.	Buttocks	ifuru		
150.	Penis	iple		
151.	Vagina	rrabala	mbala	
152.	Skin	rətaada		
153.	Bone	uko	ako	
154.	Rib	asele		
155.	Vein	izwa		
156.	Blood	ɲɜe		cf. Jili lúkpe ,
157.	Breath	awulu		
158.	Tear	ɲsi		
159.	Sweat	odɔ̃		
160.	Urine	uduru		
161.	Faeces	abi		
162.	Hair	iwaacɔ̃		
163.	Beard	amuri		
164.	Liver	aye		
165.	Heart	ugɔ		
166.	Intestines	avi		
167.	Body	ribili		
168.	Meat	ukpi		
169.	Animal (Bush)	ukpi esi		‘meat of bush’
170.	Cow	una	bana	
171.	Calf	una acale		
172.	Goat	ovɔ̃	ivɔ̃	
173.	He-goat	ovɔ̃ vele	ivɔ̃ vele	
174.	Sheep/ram	uceme	iceme	
175.	Dog	ova	iva	
176.	*Cat	muskule		
177.	*Cat II	ukpaduma	akpaduma	
178.	*Pig	ukuluɟu	akuluɟu	
179.	*Horse	udɔ̃	adɔ̃	
180.	*Donkey	izece		
181.	*Rabbit	ukpu ekpi		‘hare of house’
182.	Elephant	ugbolu	agbolu	
183.	Hippo			
184.	Buffalo	ozwa	azwa	Widespread in Plateau. cf. Tarok izhar , Aten za , Tyap zat , Nindem ijät .
185.	Lion			

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
186.	Leopard	oke	ike	
187.	Hyena ⁷			
188.	Civet cat ⁸			
189.	Genet cat ⁹			
190.	Jackal ¹⁰			
191.	Wart-hog ¹¹			
192.	Bush-pig ¹²			
193.	Duiker antelope ¹³			
194.	Kob antelope ¹⁴			
195.	Roan antelope ¹⁵			
196.	Porcupine ¹⁶	etəra		
197.	Giant pangolin ¹⁷			
198.	Monkey(generic)			
199.	Baboon	uka	aka	
200.	Patas monkey ¹⁸	ukale	akale	
201.	Vervet monkey ¹⁹			
202.	Colobus monkey ²⁰			
203.	Squirrel (ground)	rrədɔ	idɔ	cf. Bu, Toro itɔ ,
204.	Squirrel (tree)			
205.	Rat (generic)	uzi	azi	
206.	Bush-rat I	ukpile		
207.	Bush-rat II	oʒwe	izwe	
208.	Bush-rat III			
209.	Bush-rat IV			
210.	Giant rat ²¹	ukərə	akərə	
211.	Fat mouse			
212.	Pygmy mouse			
213.	Grasscutter ²²	uci		
214.	Hedgehog ²³			

⁷ (*Crocuta crocuta*)⁸ (*Viverra civetta*)⁹ (*Genetta genetta*)¹⁰ (*Canis aureus*)¹¹ (*Phacochoerus aethiopus*)¹² (*Potamochoerus Porcus*)¹³ (*Cephalophus spp.*)¹⁴ (*Kobus kob*)¹⁵ (*Hippotragus equinus*)¹⁶ (*Hystrix cristata*)¹⁷ (*Manis giganteus*)¹⁸ (*Erythrocebus patas*)¹⁹ (*Cercopithecus aethiops*)²⁰ (*Colobus polykomos*)²¹ (*Cretomyces sp.*)²² (*Thryonomys Swinderianus*)

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
215.	Hare ²⁴	odare	adare	
216.	House-bat	ruzu	ɲzu	
217.	Fruit-bat	uʒu	aʒu	cf. Ake oswā ,
218.	Nile crocodile	oba	iba	
219.	Chameleon	utereme	itereme	
220.	Agama lizard	uvile	ivile	
221.	Skink	uwane	iwane	
222.	Gecko			
223.	Toad	ùmàlè	amàlè	
224.	River frog	ubla	abla	
225.	Land tortoise	ukulu	akulu	
226.	Snake (Generic)	uwa	iwa	
227.	Spitting cobra	udu	adu	
228.	Python	uvɔ	avɔ	
229.	River turtle			
230.	River crab	uce	ace	
231.	River molluscs			
232.	Fish (generic)	ufwi	afwi	cf. Ake uwe , Eggon atsà ,
233.	Tilapia (spp.)			
234.	Puffer fish ²⁵			
235.	Catfish (spp.) ²⁶			
236.	Nile Perch ²⁷			
237.	Electric fish ²⁸			
238.	Bird (generic)	ɔnɔ̃ esi	anɔ̃ esi	
239.	Chicken (General)	ɔnɔ̃	anɔ̃	
240.	Cock	ukɔ̀lɔ̀kɔ̀	akɔ̀lɔ̀kɔ̀	
241.	*Duck (Domestic)	ucwā	acwā	
242.	Pigeon (Domestic)	uvuvu ebi	avuvu nipi	
243.	Guinea-fowl	udye	adye	
244.	Hooded Vulture ²⁹	guleme	aguleme	
245.	Village Weaver ³⁰			
246.	Cattle-egret ³¹			
247.	Black kite ³²	unye	anye	
248.	Owl (various spp.)	ukpwe	akpwe	

²³ (*Atelerix albiventris*)²⁴ (*Lepus Crawshayi*)²⁵ (*Tetraodon fahaka*)²⁶ (*Synodontis* spp.)²⁷ (*Lates niloticus*)²⁸ (*Malapterurus electricus*)²⁹ (*Neophron monachus*)³⁰ (*Ploceus cucullatus*)³¹ (*Ardeola ibis*)³² (*Milvus migrans*)

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
249.	Grey Parrot ³³			
250.	Senegal Coucal ³⁴			
251.	Bush-fowl/partridge			
252.	Swallow			
253.	*Pied crow ³⁵	guleme edo	aguleme edo	
254.	Woodpecker			
255.	Insect (Generic)			
256.	Scorpion	ina		
257.	Butterfly	utugubili	atugubili	
258.	Dragon-fly			
259.	Mosquito	iyi		
260.	Spider ³⁶	alene ʒiʒo		x of up
261.	Mason wasp ³⁷	ububure	abubure	
262.	Bee	ifɔ̃		
263.	Sweat-fly			
264.	Sandfly			
265.	Housefly	udiri	adiri	
266.	Ant (Generic)	idumu		
267.	Louse (Human)	ukorokota	akorokota	
268.	Millipede	ukpeele		
269.	Cockroach	uparẽ	aparẽ	
270.	Termite	ukɔnɔ		
271.	Flying-ant	uye	aye	
272.	Grasshopper	ufɔ̃	afɔ̃	
273.	Praying mantis			
274.	Firefly			
275.	Giant Cricket	isisisi		
276.	Earthworm	ufway	ifway	
277.	Giant Snail	ukpay	ikpay	
278.	Soap (Traditional)	njene		
279.	Oil	ɔnɔ̃		cf. Ningye nyi , Hasha ane , Tesu amene , Berom nɔ̃i , Aten noi , Gure mani , Central Kambari màni ³⁸ and ultimately Hausa mai .
280.	Fat/grease	mbye		cf. Chawai bap , Jijili mbye , Berom sēbwép , Yangkam m-byep , Nnakenyare byep , reconstructed to EBC as #- byep
281.	Salt	ukasẽ		
282.	Soup/stew	uzi		

³³ (*Poicephalus senegalus*)³⁴ (*Centropus* spp.)³⁵ (*Corvus albus*)³⁶ (*Acarina* spp.)³⁷ (*Belenogaster* spp.)

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
283.	Porridge	rije		
284.	Sorghum-beer	udu	idu	
285.	Palm-wine	ubɔmi		< H.
286.	Peelings	afɔɔ		
287.	Filter	ugega		
288.	Rag	asuma		< H.
289.	Floor-beater	upane	apane	cf. Nupe epa , Cara i-pal , Cambap pɔ́pɔ́p ,
290.	Handle (of tool)	ofɔ́fɔ́	afɔ́fɔ́	cf. Nupe efú , Ce uhup , Izere kufɔ́p , Eggon ofuvu , Mambila fù
291.	Sickle	ulawɜe		< H.
292.	Cutlass	uda	ada	< H.
293.	Iron	umâlè		contrast 'toad'
294.	Axe	ifɔ́		
295.	Adze	ifwa		
296.	Hoe large	oɜoma	aɜoma	
297.	Hoe small	ukura	akura	
298.	Hoe Gbari –for yam heaps	ukalikpu	akalikpu	
299.	Hammer	rɔsa		
300.	Knife	obã	abã	
301.	Comb	ici acɔ́		
302.	Broom	oyare		
303.	Sack	as Hausa		
304.	Fireplace	ase		
305.	Shoe	atanava		
306.	Cloth	isimi		
307.	Grindstone	uce igbuza		
308.	Mortar (wood)	uɜwa		
309.	Pestle	izwa		
310.	Pot (generic)	unu	anu	
311.	Pot I	unu yerebai		
312.	Pot II			
313.	Pot III			
314.	Pot IV			
315.	Head-pad	udiri		
316.	Basket (generic)	rreka		
317.	Winnowing tray	ukulumu	akulumu	
318.	Mat (generic)	uborokama	aborokama	
319.	Spear	ijwa		
320.	Bow	uta		#-ta element is Niger-Congo
321.	Arrow	ugasa	aganasa	
322.	Quiver	ugusa	agusa	? loanword
323.	Chain			

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
324.	Rope	ili		
325.	Stool	ucidəre	acidəre	
326.	Wooden door	ileyu		
327.	Fence	ibe ipi		
328.	Ladder	agani fwanyi		
329.	Bridge	uje mbele		
330.	Canoe	uye	aye	
331.	Paddle	ipane	apane	
332.	Bee-hive	ipi erutū		
333.	Fish-Net	ikpla		
334.	Fish-trap I	uka	aka	
335.	Fish-trap II			
336.	Fish-trap III			
337.	Snare			
338.	One	lo		cf. Jili lōm ,
339.	Two	mbe		cf. Jili bě ,
340.	Three	ncyε		cf. Jili tsé ,
341.	Four	nnare		# naas can be reconstructed for East Benue-Congo but also occurs in Gur
342.	Five	foo		cf. Ake aswa ,
343.	Six	zi		cf. Jili mizi ⁺ ,
344.	Seven	ta		
345.	Eight	rɔnɔ		cf. Jili runɔ ⁺ ,
346.	Nine	ɜwa cye		
347.	Ten	uɜwe		
348.	Eleven	uɜwe gu luɔ		
349.	Twelve	uɜwe gu be		
350.	Twenty	izwe be		
351.	Forty	izwe nnare		
352.	Sixty	izwe zi		
353.	Eighty	izwe rɔnɔ		
354.	Hundred	udari		< H.
355.	Black	tre		
356.	White	vulu		
357.	Red	sene		
358.	Sweet	sa		
359.	Bitter	ɔla		
360.	Half	ugbele		
361.	Hot	ɔɔɔ		
362.	Cold	dēē		
363.	Old	nyukpo		
364.	New	sis		

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
365.	Wet	dēē		
366.	Dry	kɔɔ		
367.	Add to	zie		
368.	Answer (question)	yēē		
369.	Arrive	be		
370.	Ask a question	fu		
371.	Ask/beg for s.t.	pya		May be connected with widespread root #bip – BWWC,1.
372.	Awaken (s.o.)	nyina		
373.	Bark (dog)	boro		
374.	Be bent	jiku		
375.	Be heavy	mulu		cf. Ake murɔ, Bu rɔ,
376.	Be rotten	zwa		
377.	Beat (drum)	pa		
378.	Beat (s.o.)	pa		
379.	Become dry	kɔɔ		
380.	Begin	bini		
381.	Bite	gwanyi		'x + tooth'
382.	Blow (flute etc.)	pye		
383.	Boil	furu		
384.	Build (house etc.)	zu		
385.	Burn (fire burns)	ji		
386.	Bury	nu		
387.	Buy	be		
388.	Call (to someone)	yɔɔ		
389.	Carry	mɩa		
390.	Carve (wood etc.)			
391.	Catch	gɔ		
392.	Chew	ta		Widespread in BC. cf. Eggon táŋ, Ninzo ta, Nupe sá, Ikwere -tá.
393.	Choose	fini		
394.	Climb	fwa		
395.	Close	guɔ		
396.	Come	bē		
397.	Come out (of room)	bu		
398.	Continue (to do s.t.)	nawu		
399.	Cook	tɔɔ		
400.	Cough	gwɔ		
401.	Count	cweni		
402.	Cover	ko		
403.	Cut down (tree)	seme		
404.	Cut in two	gise		

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
405.	Cut off (head etc.)	seme		
406.	Dance	yera tərɔ		
407.	Die	kpuɔ		
408.	Dig (earth etc.)	sɛɛ		
409.	Do/make	nyɔ̃		
410.	Drag	kpolo		
411.	Draw water	bene		
412.	Drink	ʃwe		
413.	Drop	ci		
414.	Dry in sun	yware		
415.	Eat	ta		
416.	Enter	li		
417.	Extinguish	wɔ		
418.	Fall (rain)	ŋgbɛ		
419.	Fall over	ŋgbɛ		
420.	Fear	wa		
421.	Feel			
422.	Fight (in war)	ɔ		
423.	Finish (a task)	kɔɔ		
424.	Flog	pa		
425.	Flow (water etc.)	cu		
426.	Fly (birds)	wye		
427.	Fold (cloth etc.)	ku		cf. Tarok kúp , Ake ka ,
428.	Follow	kasɛ		
429.	Forget	vewɔ		
430.	Fry (in oil)	kane		
431.	Gather/collect	bɛ		
432.	Get	cɛna		
433.	Give	dɛ		
434.	Give birth	pya		
435.	Go	na		cf. Ake nya ,
436.	Go out/exit	bu		
437.	Grind	gbo		
438.	Grow (plants)	ʃɔ		
439.	Hatch (egg)	pya		
440.	Hear	wɔʃɔ		
441.	Hit			
442.	Hoe	kpo		
443.	Hunt	darogbe		
444.	Jump	wye		

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
445.	Kill	wō		A Niger-Saharan root discussed in Blench (in press), e.g. Koman wu , Nubian wur as well as throughout Niger-Congo.
446.	Kneel	trelu		
447.	Know	pɛ		
448.	Laugh	sadare		
449.	Learn	mere		
450.	Lick	bɔle		
451.	Lie down	ʃwawɔ̃		
452.	Listen	wɔʃɔ̃		
453.	Lose s.t.	vigu		
454.	Marry	mɪa		
455.	Measure			
456.	Mix	sa		cf. Ake sɔ̃,
457.	Mould (pot)	ju		
458.	Open	guru		
459.	Pierce/stab	tu		
460.	Plait (hair)	ʃolo		
461.	Plant (crop etc.)	jere		
462.	Play	yeraʃwi		
463.	Pound (in mortar)	ʒwe		
464.	Pour (liquid)	yɛ		
465.	Pull	bene		
466.	Push	ci		
467.	Put on (clothes)	jɛ		
468.	Receive	gbɛ		
469.	Refuse	tɔ		
470.	'Remain'	si		
471.	Remember	cafai		
472.	Resemble	gbogbai		
473.	Return	kpele		
474.	Ride (horse etc.)	ɲre		
475.	Roast on coals	nɔ		
476.	Rub	bu		
477.	Run	danʃɔ̃		
478.	Say/speak	tane		
479.	See	nyini		
480.	Seek	fini		
481.	Sell	li		
482.	Send	tuma		
483.	Set trap	dana		
484.	Shake	diri		

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
485.	Sew	tu		
486.	Sharpen	da		
487.	Shoot (arrow, gun)	bu		
488.	Sing	yere		
489.	Sit down	dere		
490.	Slaughter (animal)	nyaga		
491.	Sleep	fwawō		
492.	Smash	sale		
493.	Smell	panai		
494.	Snap in two	wōrō		
495.	Sow seeds	jere		
496.	Spit	zu		
497.	Split	bise		
498.	Stand	zi		
499.	Steal	yi		
500.	Stir (soup)	dise		
501.	Suck (breast etc.)	fwē		
502.	Surpass	ka		
503.	Swallow	male		
504.	Sweep	gōrō		
505.	Swell	fware		
506.	Take	bē		
507.	Tear (cloth etc.)	pare		
508.	Throw	yie		
509.	Tie	lu		
510.	Touch	tre		
511.	Twist (rope etc.)	kplē		
512.	Untie	tase		
513.	Uproot (tuber)	vu		
514.	Vomit	kporo		
515.	Walk	darna		
516.	Want/need	fini		
517.	Wash	guru		
518.	Wear	jē		
519.	Weed	nama		
520.	Weep	za		
521.	Wipe	gwōrō		
522.	Work	tuma		
523.	Yawn	saanyi		
524.	I	imai		
525.	You	iwō		
526.	He/she/it	inō		

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
527.	we	ila		
528.	you pl.	ila		
529.	They	iba		
530.	Who?	unai		
531.	Which?	inɔ		
532.	What?	ipai		
533.	Where?	inɔla		
534.	When?	initu		

Edible and Useful Plants

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
535.	Guinea-yam ³⁸	ujye	ajye	
536.	Aerial yam ³⁹	rabai		
537.	Red yam ⁴⁰			
538.	Water-yam ⁴¹	ugara	agara	
539.	Bush-yam	ugiseri		
540.	Taro (Old cocoyam) ⁴²	ugufu	agufu	
541.	New cocoyam ^{43*}	as above		
542.	Cassava ^{*44}	ulongo	alongo	< H.
543.	Sweet potato ^{*45}	usamartɔ		
544.	Wild yam I			
545.	Wild yam II			
546.	Tumuku ⁴⁶	ajwe		
547.	Rizga ⁴⁷			
548.	Sorghum ⁴⁸	ugulu	agulu	
549.	Bulrush millet ⁴⁹ (<i>gero</i>)	ikɔ		
550.	Bulrush millet (<i>maiwa</i>)			
551.	Fonio (H. <i>acca</i>) ⁵⁰	icwe		
552.	Iburu (H. <i>iburu</i>) ⁵¹	ɲturu		
553.	Maize ^{*52}	umuseri	amuseri	

³⁸ (*Dioscorea guineensis*)

³⁹ (*Dioscorea bulbifera*)

⁴⁰ (*Dioscorea cayenensis*)

⁴¹ (*Dioscorea alata*)

⁴² (*Colocasia esculenta*)

⁴³ (*Xanthosoma mafaffa*) (H. *wali*)

⁴⁴ (*Manihot esculenta*)

⁴⁵ (*Ipomoea batatas*)

⁴⁶ (*Plectranthus esculentus*)

⁴⁷ (*Solenostemon rotundifolius*)

⁴⁸ (*Sorghum bicolor*)

⁴⁹ (*Pennisetum* spp.)

⁵⁰ (*Digitaria exilis*)

⁵¹ (*Digitaria iburua*)

⁵² (*Zea mays*)

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
554.	Rice* ⁵³	sikama	asikama	
555.	Cowpea ⁵⁴	azwa		also uzo pl. azo . See next entry
556.	Spiral cowpea	n3o		cf. Tarok asò , Irigwe ̀ǹzò ,
557.	Lima bean ^{55*}			
558.	Other beans I			
559.	Other beans II			
560.	Other beans III			
561.	Bambara groundnut ⁵⁶	avili nan jinjili		
562.	Kersting's ground-nut ⁵⁷			
563.	Groundnut (Peanut) ⁵⁸	avile na dundolo		‘groundnuts of Kadara’
564.	Tiger-nut ⁵⁹			
565.	Garden egg ⁶⁰	ugbala	agbala	
566.	Okra ⁶¹	ukpøle		
567.	Chili pepper* (large) ⁶²	alagba		
568.	Birdseye chili* ⁶³	usa		
569.	Onion (<i>Allium cepa</i>)	ulubasa		
570.	Garlic ⁶⁴			
571.	Tomato ⁶⁵			
572.	Egusi melon ⁶⁶			
573.	Melon (other) ⁶⁷			
574.	Edible squash ⁶⁸	udiri		
575.	Edible squash II	dekpa dabeya		
576.	Sorrel/roselle ⁶⁹	ncwi		
577.	Jews' mallow ⁷⁰			
578.	Kenaf ⁷¹			
579.	Sesame seeds ⁷²	izi		

⁵³ (*Oryza sativa/ glaberrima*)⁵⁴ (*Vigna unguiculata*)⁵⁵ (*Phaseolus lunatus*)⁵⁶ (*Vigna subterranea*)⁵⁷ (*Macrotyloma geocarpa*)⁵⁸ (*Arachis hypogaea*)⁵⁹ (*Cyperus esculentus*)⁶⁰ (*Solanum melongena*)⁶¹ (*Abelmoschus esculentus*)⁶² (*Capsicum frutescens*)⁶³ (*Capsicum annuum*)⁶⁴ (*Allium sativum*)⁶⁵ (*Lycopersicon esculentum*)⁶⁶ (*Citrullus lanatus*)⁶⁷ (*Cucumis* spp)⁶⁸ (*Cucurbita pepo*)⁶⁹ (*H. yakuwa*) (*Hibiscus sabdariffa*)⁷⁰ (*H. lalo*)(*Corchorus olitorius*)⁷¹ (*H. rama*) (*Hibiscus cannabinus*)⁷² (*H. Ri ði*) (*Sesamum indicum*)

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
580.	Black sesame ⁷³			
581.	Sesame leaves ⁷⁴	ifu		
582.	Bitterleaf ⁷⁵	utu		
583.	Waterleaf* ⁷⁶			
584.	Plantain (<i>Musa</i> AAB)	agulemɔ		
585.	Banana (<i>Musa</i> AAA)			
586.	Orange* ⁷⁷			
587.	Bamboo			
588.	Pineapple* ⁷⁸			
589.	Coconut* ⁷⁹			
590.	Pawpaw* ⁸⁰	ugwanda		
591.	Gourd (Generic)	ipini		
592.	Gourd (on vine)	atɔ		
593.	Gourd (dried)	otɔ		
594.	Gourd(hemispherical)	itɔ		
595.	Gourd-bottle ⁸¹	iva		
596.	Gourd-bottle II	ikpini		
597.	Gourd (food plate)	itare		
598.	Gourd (spherical) ⁸²	utɔtɔrɔba		
599.	Other gourds			
600.	Tobacco*	utaba		
601.	Sugar-cane*	usa	asa	
602.	Loofah ⁸³ (<i>H. soso</i>)			
603.	Cola			
604.	Ink-tree	dezri	mɜri	
605.	Oil-palm ⁸⁴	ozāi	izāi	
606.	Palm-fruit			
607.	Palm-oil	unu sene		
608.	Palm kernel			
609.	Raphia/ bamboo palm ⁸⁵	usa	asa	? poss. ukpala .
610.	Fan-palm ⁸⁶	o-fɔlɔ	afɔlɔ	
611.	Monkey-guava ⁸⁷			

⁷³ (*Sesamum radiatum*)⁷⁴ (*H. karkashi*)⁷⁵ *Vernonia amygdalina*⁷⁶ (*Amaranthus spp*)⁷⁷ (*Citrus sinensis*)⁷⁸ (*Ananas comosus*)⁷⁹ (*Cocos nucifera*)⁸⁰ (*Carica papaya*)⁸¹ (*Lagenaria siceraria*)⁸² (*Cucurbita maxima*)⁸³ (*Luffa cylindrica*)⁸⁴ (*Elaeis guineensis*)⁸⁵ (*Raphia spp.*)⁸⁶ (*Borassus aethiopum*)⁸⁷ (*Diospyros mespiliformis*)

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
612.	Canarium tree ⁸⁸			
613.	Custard apple ⁸⁹	ovovini	avovini	
614.	Wild date-palm ⁹⁰	ndùra		or oze pl. aze .
615.	Baobab ⁹¹	ulici		or ukuka .
616.	Silk-cotton tree ⁹²	ukumu	akumu	
617.	Shea tree ⁹³	okwyě	akwyě	
618.	Shea-fruit			
619.	Locust tree ⁹⁴	olo	ilo	
620.	Locust fruit	ulo		
621.	Locust-bean cakes			
622.	Tamarind ⁹⁵	manman		
623.	Sodom apple ⁹⁶			
624.	<i>Terminalia</i> sp. ⁹⁷			
625.	Cow-itch	nguleme	aṅguleme	
626.	Black plum ⁹⁸	u3o	a3o	

Musical Instruments

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
627.	Drum I			
628.	Drum II			
629.	Drum III			
630.	Flute			
631.	Zither			
632.	Lute			
633.	Xylophone			
634.	Harp			
635.	Horn			
636.	Iron gong			
637.	Gourd-rattle			
638.	Ankle rattles			

⁸⁸ (*Canarium schweinfurthii*)

⁸⁹ (*Annona senegalensis*)

⁹⁰ (*Phoenix reclinata*)

⁹¹ (*Adansonia digitata*)

⁹² (*Ceiba pentandra*)

⁹³ (*Vitellaria paradoxa*)

⁹⁴ (*Parkia biglobosa*)

⁹⁵ (*Tamarindus indica*)

⁹⁶ (*Calotropis procera* H. tumfafiya)

⁹⁷ (*H. baushe*)

⁹⁸ (*Vitex doniana*)

References

- Abraham, R.C. 1962. *Dictionary of the Hausa language*. London: University of London Press.
- Bendor-Samuel, J. ed. 1989. *The Niger-Congo languages*. Lanham: University Press of America.
- Blench, R.M. 1996. Is Niger-Congo simply a branch of Nilo-Saharan? In: *Proceedings of the Fifth Nilo-Saharan Linguistics Colloquium, Nice, 1992*. ed. R. Nicolai and F. Rottland. 68-118. Köln: Rudiger Köppe.
- CAPRO Research Office 1995. *Kingdoms at War*. Jos: CAPRO Media. [Niger, Kebbi, FCT]
- Crozier, D. and Blench, R.M. 1992. *Index of Nigerian Languages (edition 2)*. SIL, Dallas.
- De Wolf, P. 1971. *The noun class system of Proto-Benue-Congo*. The Hague: Mouton.
- Gerhardt, L. 1983. *Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Sprachen des Nigerianischen Plateaus*. Glückstadt: Verlag J.J. Augustin.
- Guthrie, M. 1967-73. *Comparative Bantu*. 4 vols. Gregg International Publishers.
- Jungraithmayr, H. and Dymitr Ibrizimow 1995. *Chadic lexical roots*. [2 vols.] Berlin: Reimer.
- Mukarovsky, H. 1976-1977. *A study of Western Nigritic*. 2 vols. Wien: Institut für Ägyptologie und Afrikanistik, Universität Wien.
- Newman, R.M. 1997. *An English-Hausa dictionary*. Lagos: Longman.
- Shimizu, K. 1975. A lexicostatistical study of Plateau languages and Jukun. *Anthropological Linguistics*, 17:413-418.
- Shimizu, Kiyoshi. 1980. *Comparative Jukunoid*. (3 vols) (Veröffentlichungen der Institut für Afrikanistik und Ägyptologie der Universität Wien: Afro-Pub.
- Temple, Olive 1922. *Notes on the Tribes, Provinces, Emirates and States of the Northern Provinces of Nigeria*. Argus Printing and Publishing Co. Capetown.
- Westermann, D. 1927. *Die Westlichen Sudansprachen und ihre Beziehungen zum Bantu*. Berlin: de Gruyter.
- Williamson, K., and K. Shimizu. 1968. *Benue-Congo comparative wordlist, Vol. 1*. Ibadan: West African Linguistic Society.
- Williamson, Kay 1971. The Benue-Congo languages & Ijo. In *Current trends in Linguistics 7* (ed.) T. Sebeok 245-306. The Hague: Mouton.
- Williamson, Kay 1973. *Benue-Congo comparative wordlist: Vol.2*. Ibadan: West African Linguistic Society.