

**The Ningye language**  
**of**  
**Central Nigeria and its affinities**

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## 1. Introduction

This is an annotated wordlist of the Ningye language, spoken in Ningshen Kurmi village, Kaduna State, Nigeria. The wordlist was collected by Roger Blench with the assistance of Selbut Longtau from the chief, Abubakar Salihu Samu and Bulus Magaji and a group of villagers in Ningye on the 19th of December 1998.

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 observations<sup>1</sup>. This document is being circulated to scholars for comment.

## 2. Location, history and sociolinguistic situation

### 2.1 Nomenclature

The Ningye people do not seem to be recorded in any previous literature (Benue-Congo Comparative Wordlist; Hansford et al. 1976; Crozier & Blench 1992). Ningye is the name of the language and the people.

### 2.2 Location and settlements

The main village of the Ningye is Ningshen Kurmi, some 19 km. south of Fadan Karshi on the Akwanga road. There are three other settlements, Akwankwan, Kobin and Ningshen Dutse due north of Ningshen Kurmi but these are all small.

### 2.3 Language status

The Ningye language is spoken by perhaps 4-5000 speakers at a maximum. Nonetheless, the language does not seem unduly threatened; during the language elicitation session it seemed that many of the children present were able to produce the required lexical items simultaneously with the adults.

The Ningye are multilingual; Numana and Gwantu are the main languages they speak, but Hausa is widely known and some younger people also speak English.

## 3. Phonology

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

### 3.1 Vowels

Ningye probably has eight phonemic vowels;

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

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<sup>1</sup> I am grateful to Selbut Longtau, KW and BC who have assisted me with external parallels and other comments.

Ningye permits VV sequences, where V<sub>1</sub> is /a/. Examples;

**ngau-tir** path  
**rai** length  
**kai** breast

### 3.2 Consonants

Ningye 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		ŋ		
Trill				[r]				
Fricative		f v	s z		ʃ ʒ			h
Approximant						y	w	
Lateral Approximant				l				

### 3.3 Tones

The tone system of Ningye is still to be analysed but there appear to be three level tones and a number of glides, some of which may be phonemic.

## 4. Morphology

### 4.1 Nouns

#### 4.1. Introduction

Noun pluralisation strategies are extremely various and since some occur only once in the data it is uncertain whether they have been adequately captured. The most common underlying processes appear to be;

- a) partial or complete reduplication of the stem
- b) tone-raising
- c) prefix alternation

In addition, less common strategies are;

- a) addition of a pluraliser suffix
- b) consonant alternation
- c) stem vowel change

In some cases, both occur within the same pluralisation. It also seems clear that pluralisation strategies are undergoing constant renewal. In many cases, clearly reduplicated stems now have new pluralisation prefixes, or undergo tone-raising. Plurals of some relatively recent items of material culture such as tobacco allow a tentative historical stratification of some of these strategies.

#### 4.2 Reduplication of the stem

Partial

<b>Gloss</b>	<b>sg.</b>	<b>pl.</b>
Thorn	ntu	tu-ntu
Stone	mpaŋ	mpəmpaŋ
Year	ʃe	ʃife
Moon/month	nkwa	kunkwa
Compound	kəp	ku-kəp
Road	tir	titir
Village/settlement	cip	cicip
Place	bim	bibim
Father	ba	bəba
Barren woman	pa	pəpa
Thief	gyu	gigyu
Corpse	kum	kukum
Slave	gan	gəgan
Name	sa	səsa
Grave	gun	gugun
Song	kwa	kukwa
Lie	mwo	mumwo
Horn	nzom	zunzom
Tail	ndum	dundum
Wing (of bird)	mbaŋ	mbəmbaŋ
Smell	mbɔ	mbumbɔ
Poison	tos	tutos
Branch	na	nina
Yam-heap	bubwar	bubwar
War	kum	kukum
Work	tum	tutum
Ear	təŋ	titəŋ
Tooth	nyin	nyinyin
Tongue	rirəm	rirəm

Complete

<b>Gloss</b>	<b>sg.</b>	<b>pl.</b>
Wind	mbu	mbumbu
Mountain	bo	bobo
Field	ju	juju
King/chief/ruler	cum	cuncum
Egg	kpaŋ	kpəŋkpaŋ
Beak	nyu nunur	nyunyu nunur
Head	tu	tutu
Eye	yi	yi yi
Cheek	ŋaŋ	ŋaŋŋaŋ
Canoe	gum	gumgum
Mouth	nyu	nyunyu
Knife	nji	njinji

### 4.3 Tone-raising

Gloss	sg.	pl.
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### 4.4 Prefix alternation

Some Ningye nouns show clear alternations between singular and plural prefixes. These are shown in Table 1 below;

**Table 1. Prefix alternation in Ningye**

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Hunter	<b>ni-tak</b>	<b>bi-tak</b>
Doctor	<b>nɛ-tɔ</b>	<b>bɛ-tɔ</b>
Blacksmith	<b>nɛ-rak</b>	<b>bɛ-rak</b>
Disease( generic)	<b>u-rɔ</b>	<b>ru-rɔ</b>
Fist	<b>n-kyeŋ</b>	<b>ki-kyeŋ</b>

These do, however, represent a surprisingly small number of cases and are not likely to be the last relics of the full system of affix alternation but some later accretions.

Prefixes paired with a zero prefix in the singular are regarded as suspect since they may arise through some other morphological process. These are shown in Table 2;

**Table 2. Prefix alternation with zero in Ningye**

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Witch	<b>cɛn</b>	<b>bi-cɛn</b>
Woodworker	<b>ʃɛp</b>	<b>bi-ʃɛp</b>
Forest	<b>cu</b>	<b>mu-ncu</b>
Paddle	<b>mpumpa</b>	<b>ne-mpumpa</b>
Spear	<b>taŋpan</b>	<b>ne-ŋtaŋpan</b>
Branch	<b>na</b>	<b>nina</b>
Castrated goat	<b>bwɔ</b>	<b>ni-bwɔ</b>
Goat	<b>gugu</b>	<b>ni-gugu</b>
Ram	<b>nturu</b>	<b>ni-nturu</b>
Castrated sheep	<b>ram</b>	<b>ni-ram</b>
Wooden door	<b>nu-tɕɛr</b>	<b>ni-tɕɛtɕɛr</b>
He-goat	<b>yir</b>	<b>ni-yir</b>
Ladder	<b>kukɔŋ</b>	<b>nu-kukɔŋ</b>
Sheep	<b>wantam</b>	<b>nu-wantam</b>
Shoulder	<b>mbaŋ</b>	<b>tu-mbaŋ</b>

Of these, the bi- prefixes are likely to be the same as the bV- prefixes in Table 1. Ningye seems to admit nV- prefixes in both singular and plural, although what determines vowel quality is still unclear. It is particularly common with all types of animal and it may be a type of default plural when the correct plural cannot be remembered. There is a single example of the mu- and tu- prefixes, so their status must remain questionable.

These prefixes seem to be historically recent, as there is evidence for prior prefixation using reduplicative strategies. For example, the word for ‘rope’ **riri**, has external cognates such as Tarok **irik**, i.e. non-reduplicated. In Ningye, it seems to have been reduplicated, the resulting form interpreted as a singular and then re-prefixed. Other cases include the word for ‘paddle’ **mpumpa** pl. **ne-mpumpa**, and xx.

#### 4.5 Addition of a pluraliser suffix

A small number of nouns in Ningye, especially those to do with persons have plural suffixes of various forms (Table 3);

**Table 3. Plural suffixes in Ningye**

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Mother	<b>iya</b>	<b>iya-mo</b>
In-laws	<b>yi</b>	<b>yi-mo</b>
Ancestors	<b>cimcim</b>	<b>cimcim-bor</b>
Person/people	<b>nder</b>	<b>nder-fir</b>
Man	<b>nurum</b>	<b>nurum-namwi</b>

One word, ‘wall of room’ **cin** pl. **kən-cin** appears to have a plural prefix.

#### 4.6 Consonant alternation

Some words connected with persons appear to show consonant alternation (Table 4);

**Table 4. Consonant alternation in Ningye**

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Child	<b>ven</b>	<b>mumwen</b>
Young man	<b>venje</b>	<b>mwenje</b>
Woman	<b>uwa</b>	<b>mba</b>
Widow	<b>waku</b>	<b>mbaku</b>
Mat (generic)	<b>kikur</b>	<b>cicidukur</b>
Female breast	<b>kai</b>	<b>yai</b>

The word for ‘breast’ also has a more conventional plural, **kə-kai**, as well as the (presumably older) form recorded here;

### 5. Lexical comparison and the classification of Ningye

As a language so far unrecorded, no preliminary material for classifying Ningye exists, by definition. The Ningye generally consider their language to be closest to the Numana-Nunku-Gwantu-Numbu cluster, which would put it in the southwestern group of Western Plateau. This is a hard assertion to test directly, since published data on the Numana cluster is exiguous in the extreme. The present exercise is intended to identify as many external cognates as possible, both where these reflect wide Niger-Congo roots and more local comparisons with Plateau languages. The noun morphology of Ningye is complex, but does show clear external comparisons. Other types of comparison, such as phonology and syntax, must await more detailed descriptions of neighbouring languages. However, it can be said that the phonology of Ningye is standard for these languages – affix reduction has proceeded far enough to eliminate the complexities of languages such as Tyap.

This paper adopts the convention for reconstructions used in the Niger-Congo volume edited by Bendor-Samuel (1989), distinguishing those established by regular sound-correspondences from those derived by quick inspection of cognates. By this criterion, most major reconstructed forms are quasi-reconstructions (inevitably). The effect of this is to translate the starred forms of various writers to hache '#’.

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
1.	Tree (generic)	<b>kuŋkuŋ</b>	<b>cin-kuŋkuŋ</b>	cf. Tarokoid <b>#-kon</b> but this root is widespread in Niger-Congo, often meaning firewood.
2.	Leaf	<b>mbaŋ</b>	<b>mbaŋ</b>	
3.	Root	<b>ryiŋ</b>	<b>ryiŋ</b>	cf. Fyem <b>liŋ</b> pl. <b>ɓaliŋ</b> , Tarok <b>aŋŋ</b> , Pe <b>liŋ</b> pl. <b>a-liŋ</b> . A PWS root
4.	Branch	<b>na</b>	<b>nina</b>	cf. Bu <b>ɛna</b> , Hasha <b>i-nak</b> ,
5.	Bark (of tree)	<b>ku</b>		cf. Ce <b>ku-nku</b> , Toro <b>ùkùkù</b> , Nandu <b>kukôn</b> , Eloyi <b>ku-kù</b> ,
6.	Thorn	<b>ntu</b>	<b>tu-ntu</b>	cf. Bu <b>ncɔŋ</b> , Alumu <b>tòtò</b> , Hasha <b>i-tyok</b> , Ce <b>ittɔ</b> ,
7.	Grass (generic)	<b>gəga</b>	—	cf. Ninzo <b>agígá</b> , Bu <b>giga</b> , Ce <b>ku-gá</b> ,
8.	Mushroom	<b>ju</b>		cf. Bu <b>juju</b> , Ninkyob <b>ñzyûŋ</b> ,
9.	Water-lily	<b>yataka</b>		
10.	Algae	<b>nanden</b>		
11.	Seed/stone/pip	<b>be</b>		cf. Bu <b>ibi</b> , Toro <b>biro</b> , Alumu <b>biro</b> <sup>+</sup> , Shall <b>biri</b> , Ce <b>ibi</b> ,
12.	Charcoal	<b>ndiri</b>		
13.	Dust	<b>ngur</b>		cf. Ninzo <b>ihúr</b> , Bu <b>iwuru</b> , Ce <b>ihut</b> ,
14.	Ashes	<b>ntoŋ</b>		cf. Niger-Congo <b>#ntoN</b>
15.	Rubbish-heap	<b>dudu</b>		
16.	Rubbish-pit	<b>mbɔn dudu</b>		‘hole of rubbish’
17.	Mud	<b>rankyɛp</b>		cf. Ninkyob <b>pwɛp</b>
18.	Clay	<b>nkyɛm</b>		cf. Bu <b>ntɛmɛ</b> , Ce <b>ku-nté</b> ,
19.	Dew	<b>mmeŋ</b>		cf. Ninzo <b>ámé</b> , Bu <b>mmɛ</b> , Hasha <b>eme</b> , Rukul <b>mmaŋ</b> , Tarok <b>imimyaŋ</b> , Yaŋkam <b>myaŋ</b> but almost certainly going back to a Niger-Congo root <b>#me-</b>
20.	Stone	<b>mpaŋ</b>	<b>mpɛmpaŋ</b>	cf. Ake <b>ripyɔ</b> , Tarok <b>ipaŋ</b> . Also Chadic: Mwaghavul <b>paŋ</b>
21.	Sand	<b>waŋɔm</b>		cf. Bu <b>ŋaŋumɔ</b> ,
22.	Smoke	<b>ntɛŋ</b>		cf. Bu <b>ɛntɛ</b> , Ce <b>incí</b> , Ninkyob <b>ñsɛŋ</b>
23.	Fire	<b>wɔr</b>		cf. Ninzo <b>ùrú</b> , Bu <b>wuru</b> , Ce <b>uwù</b> ,
24.	Water	<b>mafir</b>		cf. Ninzo <b>masiri</b> , Bu <b>mma</b> , Cara <b>mal</b> , Horom <b>bamal</b> , also Ura <b>mò</b> and Bokyi <b>ɔ-mo</b> . Also in Chadic: Tala <b>maal</b> , Buli <b>màl</b> . Words for ‘water’ with ma- are Africa-wide and may derive from the old ma- class-prefix for liquids.
25.	Rain	<b>wɔr-fu</b>		cf. Ce <b>àwòrù</b> , Bu <b>iwulu</b> ,
26.	Cloud	<b>pawur</b>		cf. Bu <b>ʃɛwulu</b> ,
27.	Rain-cloud	<b>wɔrafi</b>		
28.	Lightning	<b>nay</b>		
29.	Rainy Season	<b>koos</b>		cf. Ce <b>ki-kus</b> ,
30.	Harmattan	<b>mvur</b>		cf. Bu <b>ɛmru</b>
31.	Year	<b>ʃe</b>	<b>ʃife</b>	cf. Bu <b>ise</b> , Berom <b>ʃey</b> pl. <b>neʃey</b> . Probably also Hausa <b>ʃekara</b>
32.	Today	<b>rɛŋ(a)</b>	—	cf. Ninkyob <b>rɛŋ</b>
33.	Yesterday	<b>ryɛɛŋ</b>		cf. Bu <b>ɛri</b> , Rukul <b>irwɛ</b> , Ninkyob <b>rɛŋ</b>
34.	Tomorrow	<b>mbwer</b>		cf. Bu <b>mbrɛ</b> , Ce <b>kambàlà</b> ,
35.	Morning	<b>mbweʃir</b>		
36.	Evening	<b>ryɛgɔɔr</b>		‘today’ + ?
37.	Dawn	<b>ki-mgwɔr</b>		
38.	Day	<b>ri</b>		See 41., 44.
39.	Night	<b>cu</b>		cf. Bu <b>ecir</b> , ? weakened from widespread <b>#tuk-</b> forms
40.	Moon/month	<b>n-kwa</b>	<b>ku-nkwa</b>	cf. Bu <b>ɛhwa</b> ,
41.	Sun	<b>ri</b>		See 38., 44.

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
42.	Star(s)	<b>ndis</b>	<b>ndis</b>	
43.	Wind	<b>mbu</b>	<b>mbumbu</b>	
44.	God	<b>ri</b>		See 38., 41.
45.	Sky	<b>kpaɸukur</b>	—	cf. Bu <b>ifu</b> ,
46.	World	<b>gəm məmme</b>		
47.	Ground	<b>məmme</b>		As ‘land’ (136.) cf. Bu <b>məmme</b> , Ninzo <b>ímímí</b> , Tarok <b>mbin</b> ,
48.	Large River	<b>nək</b>		cf. Bu <b>nne</b>
49.	Stream	<b>wən</b>		cf. Ce <b>u-wək</b> <sup>+</sup> ‘river’,
50.	Forest	<b>cu</b>	<b>muncu</b>	cf. Ce <b>kutúk</b> ,
51.	Mountain	<b>bo</b>	<b>bobo</b>	cf. Ninkyob <b>gbyo</b>
52.	Hill	<b>nkugbu</b>	<b>nkugbu</b>	cf. Bu <b>ŋbulu</b> , Ce <b>igbul</b> ,
53.	Bush	<b>nkwaŋ</b>		
54.	Farm	<b>urum</b>	<b>urum</b>	cf. Fyem <b>rám</b> , Tarok <b>iràm</b> Yanƙam, Sur, Pe <b>ram</b> and other languages in this area. Ngas has <b>màr</b> which looks like metathesis
55.	Field	<b>ju</b>	<b>juju</b>	cf. Ce <b>ki-ŋjík</b> ,
56.	Market*	<b>kasuwa</b>		as Hausa
57.	Compound	<b>kəp</b>	<b>ku-kəp</b>	cf. Ninzo, Bu <b>ikə</b> , Ce <b>kikə</b> , Shall <b>ngup</b> ,
58.	Interior courtyard	<b>miŋ kəp</b>		
59.	Room	<b>miŋtar</b>	<b>kitar</b>	cf. Bu <b>i-təra</b>
60.	Wall (of room)	<b>cin</b>	<b>kən-cin</b>	
61.	Thatch roof	<b>mbe-gəga</b>	<b>mbe-gəga</b>	‘x of grass’
62.	Granary			
63.	Well*	<b>mbwe</b>	<b>mbwe</b>	
64.	Road	<b>tir</b>	<b>titir</b>	cf. Ce <b>ku-cíí</b> , Rukul <b>i-təl</b> , Kadara <b>utera</b> , Tarok <b>asəl</b> , Eggon <b>oŋen</b> ,
65.	Path	<b>ngaw-tir</b>	<b>ngaw-titir</b>	
66.	Village/settlement	<b>cip</b>	<b>ci-cip</b>	cf. Ce <b>ku-cíp</b> ,
67.	River-bank	<b>nyu</b>	<b>nyu</b>	cf. Bu <b>inyine</b> ,
68.	Swamp/wetland	<b>badi</b>	—	
69.	Place	<b>bim</b>	<b>bibim</b>	cf. Nupe <b>ebà</b> . A Niger-Congo root that reconstructs to PMC. Westermann gives it as <b>#bia-</b>
70.	Person/people	<b>nder</b>	<b>nder-ŋir</b>	
71.	Man	<b>nurum</b>	<b>nurum-namwi</b>	cf. Fyem <b>róm</b> pl. <b>ɓarom</b> but this is a very widespread Benue-Congo root for ‘man/male’, ‘person’ (see discussion in BCCW, II)
72.	Woman	<b>uwa</b>	<b>mba</b>	As wife (76.). cf. Bu <b>uwa</b> pl. <b>imba</b> , Ce <b>u-wa</b> <sup>+</sup> pl. <b>í-mba</b> ,
73.	Child	<b>ven</b>	<b>mumwen</b>	cf. Tarok <b>ován</b> ‘children’, Bu <b>ivɾɛ</b> , Ce <b>u-vim</b> <sup>+</sup> pl. <b>í-ŋmín</b> ,
74.	Husband	<b>bakəp</b>	<b>bəbakəp</b>	‘father of the compound’
75.	Widow	<b>waku</b>	<b>mbaku</b>	‘woman of death’
76.	Wife	<b>uwa</b>	<b>mba</b>	As woman (72.)
77.	Young man	<b>venje</b>	<b>mwenje</b>	‘child’ + <b>-je</b>
78.	Young girl	<b>vua</b>	<b>mwimɔ</b>	
79.	Old person	<b>tətər</b>		this is probably an adjective to go with ‘person’
80.	Father	<b>ba</b>	<b>bəba</b>	
81.	Mother	<b>iya</b>	<b>iya-mə</b>	cf. Bu <b>iya</b> , . Also widespread in Afroasiatic e.g. Hausa <b>iya</b>
82.	Barren woman	<b>pa</b>	<b>pəpa</b>	
83.	Relations	<b>gaap</b>	—	
84.	In-laws	<b>yi</b>	<b>yi-mə</b>	cf. Bu <b>wayi</b> ,
85.	Ancestors, grandparents	<b>cimcim</b>	<b>cimcim-bər</b>	

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
86.	Friend	<b>tsɛn</b>	<b>tsɛntsɛn</b>	cf. Ce <b>ʃɪn</b> , Bu <b>tsərə</b> ‘guest’, Izere <b>atsɛn</b> , Mbd <b>*kèn</b>
87.	King/chief/ruler	<b>cum</b>	<b>cuncum</b>	cf. Bu <b>icu</b> , Ninzo <b>ùcù</b> , Nupe <b>etsu</b> <sup>+</sup> , Ce <b>u-tù</b> , also Tarok <b>-cumcum</b> ‘important’
88.	Hunter	<b>ni-tak</b>	<b>bi-tak</b>	cf. Nandu <b>nàtàki</b> ,
89.	Thief	<b>gyu</b>	<b>gigyu</b>	
90.	Doctor	<b>nɛtɔ</b>	<b>bɛtɔ</b>	
91.	Witch	<b>cɛn</b>	<b>bicɛn</b>	cf. Cara <b>fɛm</b> pl. <b>inkɛm</b> ,
92.	Corpse	<b>kum</b>	<b>kukum</b>	cf. Ce <b>kɪ-kúm</b> , Izere <b>kukóm</b> . Also in Chadic Goemai <b>ƙum</b> , Ngas <b>kuum</b> . from widespread ‘death’ root (100.)
93.	Blacksmith	<b>nɛrak</b>	<b>bɛrak</b>	cf. Ninzo <b>nilà</b> , Bu <b>ɛla</b>
94.	Woodworker	<b>ʃɛp</b>	<b>bifɛp</b>	the <b>-ʃɛp</b> element is from a widespread verb root meaning ‘to carve’.
95.	Slave	<b>gan</b>	<b>gəgan</b>	cf. Hyam <b>gan</b> , Bu <b>ɛgərã</b> , Cara <b>ki-gyɛn</b> ,
96.	Masquerade (gen)	<b>rim</b>		cf. Ninkyob <b>rim</b> , Tarok <b>ùrim</b> , Sur <b>rum</b>
97.	Masquerade I	<b>mbwi</b>		cf. Nandu <b>ámwê</b> ,
98.	Masquerade II	<b>kariŋ</b>		
99.	Masquerade III	<b>jaŋbɔŋ</b>		A masquerade widespread in the Plateau area
100.	Death	<b>ku</b>		
101.	Name	<b>sa</b>	<b>səsa</b>	cf. Kuturmi <b>utwa</b> , Kenta <b>tim</b> , Fyem <b>dí-sá</b> . The <b>#sa-</b> element is widespread in Plateau and Kainji, <b>#-tak</b> in BCCW, II, 63. Perhaps also Chadic cf. D-B and others <b>súm</b>
102.	Grave	<b>gun</b>	<b>gugun</b>	
103.	Song	<b>kwa</b>	<b>kukwa</b>	
104.	Riddle	<b>mpɛŋrɛŋ</b>		
105.	Proverb	<b>bigyirɛŋ</b>		
106.	Story	<b>mbe</b>	<b>mbe</b>	
107.	Word	<b>mpaŋryɛŋ</b>		
108.	Lie	<b>mwɔ</b>	<b>mumwɔ</b>	
109.	News	<b>banrɛŋ</b>		
110.	Hunger	<b>jɔŋ</b>		cf. Bu <b>iyɔ̄</b> , Fyem <b>yón</b> , Tarok <b>ayán</b> , Sur <b>yyɔŋ</b> , Ce <b>ì-woyo</b> , Ultimately Hausa <b>yunwa</b> .
111.	Famine	<b>kwajɔŋ</b>		
112.	Egg	<b>kpaŋ</b>	<b>kpuŋkpaŋ</b>	cf. Tari <b>akebi</b> , Kuturmi <b>ikpa</b> , Ninzo <b>inkpe</b> ,
113.	Horn	<b>nzom</b>	<b>zunzom</b>	
114.	Tail	<b>ndum</b>	<b>ɗundum</b>	cf. Ce <b>u-ndú</b> , Fyem <b>dum</b> , Rukul <b>itum</b> , Nandu <b>ùntùm</b> ,
115.	Wing (of bird)	<b>mbaŋ</b>	<b>mbəmbaŋ</b>	cf. ‘shoulder’ (162.). cf. Bu <b>ɲba</b> , Ce <b>ku-ɲgbà</b> ,
116.	Beak (of bird)	<b>nyu nunur</b>	<b>nyunyu nunur</b>	
117.	Nest (of bird)	<b>njɛn</b>	<b>njɛn</b>	
118.	Gum/glue	<b>cəgã</b>		
119.	Ant-hill	<b>todan</b>	<b>todan</b>	cf. Ce <b>kɪ-ndá</b> ,
120.	Hole in ground	<b>dudu</b>	<b>dudu</b>	cf. Ninkyob <b>du</b> , Bu <b>jyujyu</b> , Ce <b>ku-du</b> ,
121.	Smell	<b>mbɔ</b>	<b>mbumbɔ</b>	
122.	Poison	<b>tos</b>	<b>tutos</b>	cf. Bu <b>ntsɔ̄</b> , Rukul <b>tus</b> ,
123.	Bundle	<b>mpin</b>	<b>mpimpin</b>	
124.	Firewood	<b>kunkun biŋ wur</b>		‘wood of fire’
125.	Stick			
126.	Yam-heap	<b>bubwar</b>	<b>bubwar</b>	
127.	War	<b>kum</b>	<b>kukum</b>	cf. Nupe <b>ekū</b> , Bu <b>eku</b> , Tarok <b>ìkùm</b> ,
128.	Work	<b>tum</b>	<b>tutum</b>	<b>#tom-</b> is a Niger-Congo root.
129.	Divination (types)	<b>tɔ</b>		

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
130.	Medicine (generic)	—	<b>kəka</b>	cf. Ce <b>íkál</b> , Hyam <b>gwap</b> ,
131.	Money	<b>nkwər</b>		cf. Bu <b>enkərə</b> , Ce <b>in̄kardhɪ</b> ,
132.	Shadow	<b>ryim</b>		cf. Tarok <b>urim</b> ‘spirit’,
133.	Thing	<b>kye</b>	<b>kekye</b>	cf. Ce <b>ikpì</b> , Hyam <b>gyə</b> , Jili <b>ágá</b> ,
134.	Strength	<b>tsi</b>		
135.	Length	<b>rai</b>		
136.	Land/country	<b>məmme</b>		As ‘ground’ (47.)
137.	Sleep	<b>na</b>		<b>na-</b> element is common in East Benue-Congo, e.g. Sur <b>na</b> , Wukari Jukun <b>na</b> , Yashi <b>na</b> , Lamnsə <b>náá-rí</b>
138.	Disease(generic)	<b>urə</b>	<b>rurə</b>	cf. Bu <b>lilə</b> , Tarok <b>arwa</b> , Hyam <b>rwoŋ</b> ,
139.	Smallpox	<b>mbəŋdu</b>		
140.	Diarrhoea	<b>turza</b>		
141.	Eczema	<b>wuwo</b>		
142.	Goitre	<b>mwər</b>	<b>mwəmwər</b>	As ‘throat’ (158.)
143.	Boil	<b>pupwap</b>		
144.	Sore/wound	<b>ʃifi</b>		
145.	Leprosy I	<b>mpu</b>		the state when the fingers fall off
146.	Leprosy II	<b>mawo</b>		
147.	Head	<b>tu</b>	<b>tutu</b>	cf. Bu <b>itu</b> with vowel raising from the more common #ti- roots
148.	Eye	<b>yi</b>	<b>yi yi</b>	cf. Horom <b>yo</b> pl. <b>i-yo</b> , Ayu <b>i-jo</b> , Fyer <b>yuurù</b> , Nupe <b>eye</b> , common Jukun <b>#-zo</b> . Widespread Chadic roots appear to be weakenings of initial forms such as Hausa ‘ <b>idòò</b> ’.
149.	Face	<b>tuyi</b>	<b>tutuyi</b>	‘head + eye’ cf. ‘forehead’ (152.)
150.	Skull	<b>kpuŋkpetu</b>		‘x + head’
151.	Cheek	<b>ŋaŋ</b>	<b>ŋaŋŋaŋ</b>	cf. Tarok <b>ɲjàŋ</b> ‘cheek’,
152.	Forehead	<b>tuyi</b>	<b>tutuyi</b>	cf. ‘face’ (149.)
153.	Nose	<b>mver</b>	<b>mvəmver</b>	cf. Bu <b>emvri</b> , Sur <b>gəvərɯm</b>
154.	Ear	<b>təŋ</b>	<b>títəŋ</b>	cf. Fyem <b>hutəŋ</b> , Mabo <b>utó</b> also throughout Tarokoid, but a PVC root #tuN-. Also reflected in Ron, cf. Sha <b>’a-tôn</b>
155.	Mouth	<b>nyu</b>	<b>nyunyu</b>	cf. Bu <b>enyu</b> , Fyem <b>núŋ</b> , but an old Niger-Congo root
156.	Tooth	<b>nyin</b>	<b>nyinyin</b>	cf. Tarok <b>inyin</b> . A PNC root
157.	Tongue	<b>rirəm</b>	<b>rirəm</b>	cf. Mabo <b>de-rem</b> , Pe <b>ti-lem</b> , Yaŋkam <b>rem</b> cLela <b>d-rémé</b> , ultimately Atlantic-Congo #lima
158.	Throat	<b>mwər</b>	<b>mwəmwər</b>	As ‘goitre’ (142.). #mVr- is a widespread Niger-Congo root.
159.	Neck	<b>tə</b>	<b>tutə</b>	cf. Horom <b>di-sitó</b> , Eloyi <b>ki-tó</b> , Ninkyob <b>tyò</b> ,
160.	Jaw	<b>ciŋŋaŋ</b>	<b>ciciŋŋaŋ</b>	
161.	Chin	<b>dɛ</b>	<b>dide</b>	
162.	Shoulder	<b>mbaŋ</b>	<b>tu-mbaŋ</b>	cf. ‘wing’ (115.)
163.	Armpit	<b>duduŋ gbaŋ</b>	<b>duduŋ gbaŋ</b>	
164.	Fist	<b>nkyeŋ</b>	<b>kikyeŋ</b>	
165.	Arm	<b>mbaŋ</b>	<b>mbəmbaŋ</b>	cf. ‘shoulder’, ‘wing’ (162., 115.)
166.	Hand	<b>mbar-kək</b>	<b>mbar-yək</b>	
167.	Leg	<b>za</b>	<b>zeza</b>	cf. Ninkyob <b>zá</b> ,
168.	Foot	<b>mbar za</b>	<b>mbar zeza</b>	
169.	Thigh	<b>mbenza</b>	<b>mbəŋzeza</b>	
170.	Knee	<b>gbəru</b>	<b>gbəgbəru</b>	
171.	Nail (Finger/toe)	<b>mfap</b>	<b>mfəmƿap</b>	cf. Tarok <b>ifir</b> ,
172.	Female breast	<b>kai</b>	<b>yai</b>	Also pl. <b>kəkai</b>

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
173.	Stomach	<b>ni</b>	<b>nini</b>	cf. Ninzo <b>inè</b> , Hasha <b>ɪni</b> , Kamanton <b>ɲii</b> , Kenyi <b>ɲeŋ</b> , and scattered forms in Plateau. Also in Chadic: Sya <b>anyi</b>
174.	Navel	<b>kum</b>	<b>kum</b>	cf. Pe, Tarok <b>igum</b> , Yaŋkam <b>kum</b> , Nindem <b>ikom</b> , also PLC <b>*-kóp</b> , Nizaa <b>kómni</b> , Vute <b>cómè</b> . Also Mambiloid (Cambap) <b>kúmbūn</b> , PB <b>#kóbù</b> Also in Chadic: Mwaghavul <b>kúm</b> , Tangale <b>kúmbi</b>
175.	Back	<b>gəŋ</b>	<b>gu-gəŋ</b>	cf. Bu <b>ɛgɔ̄</b> , Ninzo <b>úgo</b> ,
176.	Buttocks	<b>ndaŋciŋ</b>	<b>ndaŋciŋ</b>	
177.	Penis	<b>jiji</b>	<b>jiji</b>	
178.	Vagina	<b>mpya</b>	<b>mpumpya</b>	
179.	Skin	<b>kpa</b>	<b>kpəkpa</b>	Niger-Congo root <b>#kpa-</b>
180.	Bone	<b>kuku</b>	<b>kuku</b>	cf. Ninzo <b>ukfúkú</b> , Fyem <b>huhúp</b> pl. <b>ahúp</b> , weakened from the more widespread <b>#kup</b> . Cf. Bo <b>ukúp</b> , Pe <b>ukup</b> , Tarok <b>akúp</b> and Yaŋkam <b>kup</b> and PB <b>#-kubi</b>
181.	Rib	<b>saŋ</b>	<b>sesaŋ</b>	cf. Ninkyob <b>nsâr</b> , Rukul <b>a-kyen</b> , ? Tarok <b>nzàkán</b> ,
182.	Vein	<b>cyu</b>	<b>cucyu</b>	
183.	Blood	<b>gyi</b>		cf. Ninzo <b>àyi</b> , Bu <b>eyi</b> , PLC <b>*í-yíp</b>
184.	Breath	<b>vər</b>		cf. Ninkyob <b>vyər</b> , Bu <b>evri</b> , Sur <b>vəri</b> , Pe <b>mve</b> . cf. Vute <b>fí</b> , Somyev <b>fielá</b>
185.	Tear	<b>mayi</b>	<b>məmayi</b>	cf. Alumu <b>miyá</b> , Toro <b>amya</b> , Bu <b>masi</b> ,
186.	Sweat	<b>cir</b>		
187.	Urine	<b>manyin</b>		cf. Ninkyob <b>nyír</b> ,
188.	Faeces	<b>gye</b>		cf. Ninzo <b>àŋyé</b> , Bu <b>inyɛ</b>
189.	Hair	<b>mfu</b>		cf. Bu <b>nfu</b> ,
190.	Beard	<b>nten</b>		cf. Bu <b>ntɛɛ</b> ,
191.	Brain	<b>kpuŋkpetu</b>		‘? + head’
192.	Liver	<b>pəmpani</b>	<b>pəmpəmpani</b>	
193.	Heart	<b>sunsun</b>		cf. Toro <b>sunɔ̄</b> ‘heart’, Bu <b>isurɔ̄</b> , Tarok <b>itun</b> ,
194.	Intestines	—	<b>rire</b>	cf. Bu <b>ɛrɛ</b> , Rukul <b>ilel</b> , Tarok <b>alèr</b> ,
195.	Body	<b>pa</b>		cf. Ninzo <b>ukpá</b> , Bu <b>ekpa</b> ,
196.	Meat	<b>nam</b>		an ancient Niger-Congo root, widespread in Plateau
197.	Animal (Bush)	<b>namgu</b>		‘meat’ + ‘bush’
198.	Cow	<b>randəŋ</b>	<b>randəŋ</b>	this root is widespread in both Plateau and adjacent Chadic languages
199.	Bull	<b>nurum</b> <b>randəŋ</b>	<b>nurum</b> <b>randəŋ</b>	‘male cow’
200.	Calf	<b>mwə randəŋ</b>		‘child cow’
201.	Goat	<b>gugu</b>	<b>ni-gugu</b>	
202.	He-goat	<b>yir</b>	<b>ni-yir</b>	cf. Bu <b>ɛri</b> ,
203.	Castrated goat	<b>bwə</b>	<b>ni-bwə</b>	cf. Horom <b>ɓòl</b> , Fyem <b>bwol</b> , Tarok <b>ibìl</b> , Pe <b>ibwel</b> but an old Niger-Congo root
204.	Sheep	<b>wantam</b>	<b>nu-wantam</b>	cf. Tarok <b>itam</b> , Pe <b>itamu</b> , Yaŋkam <b>tam</b> but also widespread in West Africa
205.	Ram	<b>nturu</b>	<b>ni-nturu</b>	
206.	Castrated sheep	<b>ram</b>	<b>ni-ram</b>	cf. Bu <b>ɛra</b> ,
207.	Dog	<b>ŋguŋgu</b>	<b>ni-ŋguŋgu</b>	
208.	*Cat	<b>musa</b>	<b>ne-musa</b>	cf. Ngas <b>mus</b> . A common term in this region originally derived from Hausa
209.	*Pig	as H.		
210.	*Horse	<b>nyam</b>	<b>ni-nyam</b>	cf. Bu <b>ŋgəma</b> ,
211.	*Donkey	as H.		

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
212.	Elephant	<b>nyi</b>	<b>ninyi</b>	cf. Ninzo <b>inyí</b> , Toro <b>nyi</b> , Bu <b>ninyi</b> , but a Proto-Atlantic-Congo root <b>#nyi-</b>
213.	Hippopotamus	<b>ni</b>	<b>neni</b>	cf. Horom <b>nírí</b>
214.	Buffalo	<b>gyar</b>	<b>negyar</b>	cf. Horom <b>yat</b> , Cara <b>ì-yàt</b> pl. <b>yat</b> , Yanƙam <b>yyet</b> , PB <b>#-nátí</b> reflecting a more widespread root <b>#-yati</b> in East Benue-Congo. Also in WBC e.g. Nupe <b>eya</b> . See also Daffo <b>yàt</b>
215.	Lion	<b>darmok</b>	<b>ne-darmok</b>	
216.	Leopard	<b>tse</b>	<b>ne-tse</b>	cf. Bu <b>εεε</b> , Horom <b>kyè</b> , Fyem <b>kwe</b> , Hasha <b>ehwe</b> , Jari <b>ì-kwì</b> , Tesu <b>kwi</b> related to old Niger-Congo root <b>#-gbe, -kpe</b>
217.	Hyena <sup>2</sup>			
218.	Civet cat <sup>3</sup>			
219.	Genet cat <sup>4</sup>			
220.	Jackal <sup>5</sup>			
221.	Monkey (generic)	<b>kar</b>	<b>ne-kar</b>	cf. Horom <b>cárán</b> , but probably also more widespread <b>#kana</b> roots. Also in Chadic: Mwaghavul <b>kaar</b> ,
222.	Baboon	<b>nkagbo</b>	<b>ne-nkagbo</b>	The <b>#-gbo</b> element appears to be widespread
223.	Patas monkey <sup>6</sup>	<b>tsem</b>	<b>ne-tsem</b>	cf. Tarok <b>isím</b> ,
224.	Squirrels (generic)	<b>sersan</b>	<b>ne-sersan</b>	
225.	Rat (generic)	<b>ci</b>	<b>ne-ci</b>	cf. Horom <b>kí</b> , Fyem <b>kwi</b> , Alumu <b>ì-kwì</b> , Bu <b>εci</b> , Pe <b>ikuu</b> , Tarok <b>ipi</b>
226.	Other bush-rats I	<b>zek</b>	<b>ne-zek</b>	
227.	Other bush-rats II	<b>ntai</b>	<b>ne-ntai</b>	
228.	Other bush-rats III	<b>cɔn</b>	<b>ne-cɔn</b>	
229.	Other bush-rats IV	<b>tankan</b>	<b>ne-tankan</b>	
230.	Other bush-rats V	<b>cinzip</b>	<b>ne-cinzip</b>	
231.	Grasscutter <sup>7</sup>	<b>gyo</b>	<b>ne-gyo</b>	cf. Izere <b>àgòr</b> ,
232.	Hare <sup>8</sup>	<b>gyòm</b>	<b>ne-gyòm</b>	cf. Ningye <b>ɣwyòm</b> , but almost certainly cognate with widespread <b>#-zom</b> roots
233.	House-bat	<b>mpud</b>	<b>ne-mpud</b>	
234.	Fruit-bat	<b>gəgap</b>	<b>ne-gəgap</b>	
235.	Nile crocodile	<b>kur</b>	<b>ne-kur</b>	cf. Toro <b>kuru</b> , Bu <b>ɲkuru</b> , Ninzo <b>àkur</b> , Che <b>ikut</b> , Also in Chadic: Goemai <b>ƙut</b> , Ngas <b>kut</b> .
236.	Chameleon	<b>nte</b>	<b>ne-nte</b>	cf. Alumu <b>atende</b> <sup>+</sup>
237.	Agama lizard	<b>bɔ</b>	<b>ne-bɔ</b>	cf. Tarok <b>ibòlí</b> ,
238.	Skink	<b>cimbwər</b>	<b>ne-cimbwər</b>	cf. Ayu <b>íntámêr</b> ,
239.	Gecko	<b>tarpas</b>	<b>ne-tarpas</b>	
240.	Monitor lizard (damo)			
241.	Monitor lizard (xx)			

<sup>2</sup> (*Crocuta crocuta*)<sup>3</sup> (*Viverra civetta*)<sup>4</sup> (*Genetta genetta*)<sup>5</sup> (*Canis aureus*)<sup>6</sup> (*Erythrocebus patas*)<sup>7</sup> (*Thryonomys Swinderianus*)<sup>8</sup> (*Lepus Crawshayi*)

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
242.	Toad	<b>bawul</b>	<b>ne-bawul</b>	cf. Bu <b>bawulu</b> ,
243.	River frog	<b>bam</b>	<b>ne-bam</b>	
244.	Land tortoise	<b>kpurkpa</b>	<b>ne-kpurkpa</b>	cf. Rukul <b>akpa</b> ,
245.	Snake (Generic)	<b>i-wya</b>	<b>ni-wya</b>	A Niger-Congo root for 'snake'
246.	Spitting cobra	?	?	
247.	Cobra	<b>nyik</b>	<b>ninyik</b>	
248.	Puff adder	<b>kurujkəŋ</b>	<b>ne-kurujkəŋ</b>	
249.	River turtle	<b>kpurkpa</b>	<b>ne-kpurkpa</b>	
250.	River crab	<b>kaw</b>		cf. Ninkyob <b>ñkyankwāw</b> ,
251.	River molluscs	<b>ɲpar</b>	<b>ne-ɲpar</b>	
252.	Fish (generic)	<b>mbe</b>	<b>ne-mbe</b>	cf. Bu <b>lambɛ</b> ,
253.	Fish sp. I	<b>bibir</b>	<b>ne-bibir</b>	
254.	Fish sp. II	<b>kər</b>	<b>ne-kər</b>	
255.	Fish sp. III	<b>patəŋke</b>	<b>ne-patəŋke</b>	
256.	Fish sp. IV	<b>nanza</b>	<b>ne-nanza</b>	
257.	Fish sp. V	<b>wanyin</b>	<b>ne-wanyin</b>	
258.	Fish sp. VI	<b>kpiŋkpir</b>	<b>ne-kpiŋkpir</b>	
259.	Fish sp. VII	<b>bua</b>	<b>ne-bua</b>	
260.	Fish sp. VIII	<b>kpuŋkpoto</b>	<b>ne-</b>	
261.	Fish sp. IX	<b>pak</b>	<b>ne-pak</b>	
262.	Fish sp. X	<b>mbekəkar</b>	<b>ne-</b>	
263.	Fish sp. XI	<b>kənkam</b>	<b>ne-</b>	
264.	Fish sp. XII	<b>ntuŋ</b>	<b>ne-</b>	
265.	Fish sp. XIII	<b>ben</b>	<b>ne-ben</b>	
266.	Fish sp. XIV	<b>nendorop</b>	<b>ne-nendorop</b>	
267.	Electric fish <sup>9</sup>	<b>manzariya</b>	<b>ne-</b>	
268.	Bird (generic)	<b>nunər</b>	<b>ne-nunər</b>	cf. Horom <b>nən</b> , Tarok <b>inyil</b> , Pe <b>i-nol</b> , Yaŋkam <b>noi</b> A common Benue-Congo root also found in Bantu. Mukarovksy (II, 405) gives examples that suggest a reconstruction to Proto-Volta-Congo.
269.	Chicken (General term)	<b>kukə</b>	<b>nu-kukə</b>	cf. Rukul <b>kwər</b> , Mada <b>kəkəkə</b> , Kahugu <b>akoro</b> and is probably a shortening of the t-k-r roots found in this group and outside BC. See BCCW, 43
270.	Cock	<b>gbak</b>	<b>ne-gbak</b>	cf. Bu <b>bakə</b> ,
271.	*Duck (Domestic)	<b>gwagwa</b>	<b>ne-gwagwa</b>	< Hausa
272.	Guinea-fowl	<b>tsingbe</b>	<b>ne-tsingbe</b>	
273.	Hooded Vulture <sup>10</sup>	<b>uŋgura</b>	<b>nuŋgura</b>	< Hausa ?
274.	Village Weaver <sup>11</sup>	<b>ʃər</b>	<b>ni-ʃər</b>	
275.	Cattle-egret <sup>12</sup>	<b>jaba-randoŋ</b>	<b>ne-</b>	
276.	Black kite <sup>13</sup>	<b>mpaŋ</b>	<b>neŋpaŋ</b>	
277.	Standard-wing Night-jar	<b>wambən</b>	<b>ne-</b>	
278.	Owl (various spp.)	<b>jum</b>	<b>ne-jum</b>	cf. Bu <b>eju</b> ,
279.	Bush-fowl/partridge	<b>manturvay</b>	<b>ne-</b>	
280.	*Pied crow <sup>14</sup>	<b>banaju</b>	<b>ne-</b>	
281.	Woodpecker	<b>kpukpək</b>	<b>ne-</b>	

<sup>9</sup> (*Malapterurus electricus*)

<sup>10</sup> (*Neophron monachus*)

<sup>11</sup> (*Ploceus cucullatus*)

<sup>12</sup> (*Ardeola ibis*)

<sup>13</sup> (*Milvus migrans*)

<sup>14</sup> (*Corvus albus*)

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
282.	Bird sp.	<b>cəs</b>	<b>ne-cəs</b>	has crest, digs holes
283.	Insect (Generic)	<b>daŋbar</b>		
284.	Scorpion	<b>paŋ</b>		
285.	Butterfly	<b>pambarim</b>		
286.	Mosquito	<b>wə</b>	<b>nu-wə</b>	cf. Ninkyob <b>yò</b> ,
287.	Spider	<b>garantan</b>	<b>ne-</b>	cf. Ninkyob <b>ràntàrp</b> ,
288.	Mason wasp <sup>15</sup>	<b>ncena</b>	<b>ncena</b>	
289.	Bee	<b>sə</b>	<b>ni-sə</b>	cf. Berom <b>ʃòk</b> pl. <b>ʃok</b> , Cara <b>ʃò</b> pl. <b>ʃo</b> , Bu <b>ʃò</b> , Izere <b>ifɔʃ</b> pl. <b>ifɔʃ</b> ,
290.	Sweat-fly	<b>ŋku</b>	<b>ni-ŋku</b>	
291.	Housefly	<b>ciŋciŋ</b>	<b>ni-ciŋciŋ</b>	cf. Tarok <b>icìŋciŋ</b> , Berom <b>cíŋ</b> , Horom <b>ciŋ</b> . Reconstructed as #- <b>ciN</b> to Proto-Benue-Congo in Blench (ms.). Also Chadic: Ngas <b>nʃi</b> , Mwaghavul <b>ndiʃi</b> , Tangale <b>tɪn</b>
292.	Ant (Generic)	<b>kənkai</b>	<b>ni-</b>	
293.	Louse (Human)	as H.		
294.	Millipede	<b>cicəmanpan</b>	<b>ni-</b>	
295.	Cockroach	<b>periŋkpa</b>		
296.	Termite	<b>dan</b>		cf. Horom <b>dī-tàn</b> , Pe <b>i-kataan</b> , Tarok <b>inàntàn</b> , and see below
297.	Flying-ant	<b>gyo</b>	<b>ne-gyo</b>	
298.	Praying mantis	<b>kuruŋban</b>		
299.	Firefly	<b>karanyau</b>		
300.	Giant Cricket	<b>ntes</b>	<b>ni-ntes</b>	
301.	Earthworm	<b>njan</b>	<b>ni-njan</b>	cf. Tarok <b>ajánján</b> ,
302.	Giant Snail	<b>mpar</b>		
303.	Dragon-fly	<b>mantaraŋ</b>		
304.	Soap (Traditional)	<b>tək</b>		
305.	Oil	<b>nyi</b>		cf. Bu <b>inye</b> , Hasha <b>ane</b> , Tesu <b>aməne</b> , Berom <b>nói</b> , Aten <b>noi</b> , Gure <b>mani</b> , Tarok <b>m̀m̀i</b> , Central Kambari <b>m̀ni</b> and ultimately Hausa <b>mai</b> .
306.	Fat/grease	<b>iyə</b>		
307.	Salt	<b>maŋ</b>		cf. Cara <b>imbasi</b> , Rukul <b>mmək</b> , Fyem, Horom <b>ma</b> , Tarok <b>m̀m̀àn</b> , but also Fulfulde <b>manda</b>
308.	Soup/stew	<b>nyiq</b>		
309.	Porridge	<b>sə</b>		
310.	Sorghum-beer	<b>iyé</b>		
311.	Palm-wine	<b>ncen</b>		cf. Tarok <b>̀ncè</b> ,
312.	Peelings	<b>nku</b>	<b>na-nku</b>	cf. Tarok <b>akukuk</b> ,
313.	Funnel	as H.		
314.	Filter	<b>sisəŋ</b>	<b>ni-</b>	cf. Hasha <b>zəzeŋ</b> , Rukul <b>a-sən</b> ,
315.	Rag	<b>kpəntur</b>	<b>kpəptuntur</b>	
316.	Floor-beater	<b>naŋkpa</b>		
317.	Handle (of tool)	<b>wyanji</b>	<b>wyanjinji</b>	
318.	Sickle	<b>lawji</b>		< Hausa
319.	Cutlass	<b>da</b>	<b>deda</b>	< Hausa
320.	Iron	<b>puŋkər</b>		
321.	Axe	<b>ŋgai</b>	<b>nu-ŋgai</b>	cf. Hasha <b>ikai</b> , Tarok <b>ikù</b> , Bu <b>inŋe</b> , Rukul <b>gaya</b> ,
322.	Axe II	<b>ber</b>	<b>bunber</b>	
323.	Adze	<b>gyar</b>	<b>gigyar</b>	cf. Tarok <b>ikór</b> ,
324.	Hoe	<b>kar</b>	<b>ke-kar</b>	
325.	Hammer	as H.		

<sup>15</sup> (*Belenogaster* spp.)

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
326.	Knife	<b>nji</b>	<b>njinji</b>	cf. Ninzo <b>anji</b> , Bu <b>inzi</b> , Che <b>kujik</b> , Also in Chadic: Goemai <b>jik</b> ,
327.	Comb	as E.		
328.	Broom	<b>tsintsak</b>	<b>tsintsák</b>	cf. Fyem <b>wis</b> , Horom <b>uwes</b> , Bu <b>sisá</b> ,
329.	Sack	<b>puru</b>	<b>ne-pupuru</b>	
330.	Fireplace	<b>tsetsɛr</b>		cf. Tarok <b>acír</b> ,
331.	Mortar (wood)	<b>jiŋ</b>	<b>jiŋjiŋ</b>	cf. Bu <b>ɛji</b> ,
332.	Pestle	<b>kunkun</b>	—	
333.	Pot (clay) (generic)	<b>rɛn</b>	<b>rɛrɛn</b>	cf. Rukul <b>a-risen</b> , Bu <b>ɛri</b> ,
334.	Pots I	<b>kɔr</b>		
335.	Pots II	<b>mɛmɛ</b>		
336.	Pots III	<b>gam</b>	<b>gəngam</b>	‘very large’
337.	Head-pad	<b>mbekar</b>	<b>mbembekar</b>	<b>ka-</b> element is a widespread Volta-Congo root
338.	Basket (generic)	<b>sisan</b>	<b>ni-sisan</b>	cf. Ninzo <b>í-sísá</b> ,
339.	Large basket	<b>soŋkpo</b>	—	
340.	Sieve	<b>seŋye</b>		
341.	Winnowing tray	<b>mbumbum</b>	<b>mbumbûm</b>	cf. Ayu <b>imûm</b> ,
342.	Mat (generic)	<b>kikur</b>	<b>cicidukur</b>	
343.	Spear	<b>taŋpan</b>	<b>neŋtaŋpan</b>	cf. Ningye <b>tampəran</b> ,
344.	Bow	<b>teta</b>	<b>ne-teta</b>	<b>#-ta</b> is a Niger-Congo root
345.	Arrow	<b>kap</b>	<b>ki-kap</b>	
346.	Quiver	<b>banduŋ</b>	<b>bándùŋ</b>	cf. Tarok <b>ibòntíli</b> ,
347.	Chain	<b>tsetsɛŋ</b>	<b>ne-tsetsɛŋ</b>	
348.	Rope	<b>riri</b>	<b>ne-riri</b>	cf. Tarok <b>irík</b> ,
349.	Stool	<b>rɔn</b>	<b>ru-rɔn</b>	
350.	Wooden door	<b>nu-tsɛr</b>	<b>ni-tsetsɛr</b>	
351.	Fence	<b>mfor</b>		
352.	Ladder	<b>kukɔŋ</b>	<b>nu-kukɔŋ</b>	cf. Rukul <b>kwɔŋ</b> ,
353.	Canoe	<b>gum</b>	<b>gumgum</b>	
354.	Paddle	<b>mpumpa</b>	<b>ne-mpumpa</b>	
355.	Bee-hive	<b>kampu</b>	<b>kámpú</b>	
356.	Fish-trap	<b>kɔr</b>	<b>ku-kɔr</b>	
357.	One	<b>gyin</b>		? cf. Tarok <b>uziŋ</b> , Yangkam <b>pinuŋ</b>
358.	Two	<b>war</b>		cf. Mbɔŋnɔ <b>hwaan</b> , Somyev <b>haan</b> , Tiv <b>-hár'</b> , Kajju <b>-hwa</b> , Mada <b>há</b> , Rindre <b>a-ha</b> , These may all be independent weakenings of the more widespread <b>#-fa</b> root.
359.	Three	<b>tar</b>		A Proto-Niger-Congo root also found in other African language phyla
360.	Four	<b>naas</b>		<b>#naas</b> can be reconstructed for East Benue-Congo but also occurs in Gur
361.	Five	<b>tuuŋ</b>		A Niger-Congo root found in this form in Plateau languages of the region. (BCCW 107)
362.	Six	<b>kaane</b>		
363.	Seven	<b>taŋba</b>		cf. Bu <b>taŋba</b> , Ninkyob <b>tàŋgba</b>
364.	Eight	<b>taŋdan</b>		cf. Ninzo <b>táŋdàr</b> , Bu <b>tandəra</b> ,
365.	Nine	<b>tɛrɛs</b>		cf. Fyem <b>téres</b> , but also Che <b>ataras</b> , Doka <b>o-tara</b> and found in compounds in other numbers (see Rukul ‘seven’) and presumably all interconnected with Hausa <b>tárà</b> . BCCW (111) supposes these are simply borrowed from Hausa, but it seems possible they were borrowed by Hausa from Plateau.
366.	Ten	<b>wur</b>		cf. Bu <b>wuru</b> ,

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
367.	Eleven	<b>nɛgyin</b>		
368.	Twelve	<b>wur nu war</b>		
369.	Twenty	<b>sowar</b>		? x 2. The so- element is the old form for 'twelve', cognate with Bu <b>sɛ-</b> which appears in a similar formation
370.	Forty	<b>so naas</b>		4 x 10 with the now fossil so element
371.	Sixty	<b>sotani</b>		
372.	Eighty	<b>sotaŋdan</b>		
373.	Hundred	<b>boŋgin</b>		
374.	Black	<b>ʃiʃir</b>		cf. Bu <b>ʃinze</b> ,
375.	White	<b>kikar</b>		cf. Bu <b>kinkəla</b> ,
376.	Red	<b>ʃiʃen</b>		
377.	Sweet	<b>re</b>		
378.	Bitter	<b>rigbaŋ</b>		
379.	Half	<b>mbir</b>		
380.	Hot	<b>bəmɔ</b>		
381.	Cold	<b>mvur</b>		
382.	Old	<b>titɛr</b>		
383.	New	<b>uwas</b>		
384.	Wet	<b>ndiŋdiŋ</b>		
385.	Dry	<b>kukur</b>		
386.	Smooth	<b>kəŋ</b>		
387.	Add to	<b>ʃura</b>		
388.	Answer (question)	<b>kanyima</b>		cf. Bu <b>nyimɛ</b>
389.	Ask a question	<b>ryip</b>		? cf. Surubu <b>rivi</b> , Nindem <b>irib</b> , Doka <b>lirbi</b> , Hyam <b>libi</b> , Hasha <b>rifi</b> , Rukul <b>rip</b> ,
390.	Ask/beg for something	<b>bən</b>		? widespread <b>bip</b> roots?
391.	Awaken (someone)	<b>gur</b>		
392.	Bark (dog)	<b>bus</b>		cf. Izere <b>gbúsùm</b> , Ayu <b>gbush</b> , Bu <b>bɔ</b>
393.	Be bent	<b>dan</b>		
394.	Be heavy	<b>ri</b>		cf. Toro <b>riʃi</b> ,
395.	Be on (s.t.)	<b>etu</b>		
396.	Be rotten	<b>bwɔ</b>		
397.	Be short	<b>pes</b>		cf. Ayu <b>kpésh</b> ,
398.	Become dry	<b>kur</b>		cf. Bu <b>kulu</b>
399.	Begin	<b>wu</b>		cf. Toro <b>woro</b> ,
400.	Bite	<b>nyum</b>		cf. Toro <b>nyuŋwa</b> ,
401.	Blow (flute etc.)	<b>fu</b>		cf. Rukul <b>fufwɔ</b> , Ninzo <b>fú</b> 'blow fire',
402.	Build (house etc.)	<b>me</b>		cf. Ninzo <b>mé</b> , Bu <b>mɛ</b> , Traok <b>mé</b> ,
403.	Burn (fire burns)	<b>mɔk</b>		
404.	Buy	<b>rɛp</b>		cf. Fyem <b>rɛp</b> , Cara <b>rɛp</b> but widespread in BC and reconstructed as #- <b>rɛp-</b> in Blench (ms.). Discussed in Gerhardt (1983) and also found in some neighbouring Chadic languages.
405.	Call (to someone)	<b>jɔ</b>		cf. Ninzo <b>yó</b> , Bu <b>yɔ</b> ,
406.	Carve (wood etc.)	<b>ʃɛp</b>		Widespread in Plateau, e.g. Kulu, Nindem, Kwanka <b>sep</b> and Jju <b>ʃab</b> , Cara <b>ʃipal</b> , Bu <b>ʃɛ</b> , Pe <b>ʃap</b>
407.	Catch	<b>vun</b>		cf. Bu, Ninzo <b>vú</b>
408.	Chew	<b>re</b>		see under 'eat' (425.)
409.	Choose	<b>cun</b>		cf. Bu <b>cu</b>
410.	Climb	<b>wun</b>		
411.	Come	<b>ŋak</b>		

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
412.	Come out (of room)	<b>ru</b>		
413.	Continue (to do s.t.)	<b>rici</b>		
414.	Cough	<b>sum kpupər</b>		cf. Bu <b>kpu kpuḷ</b>
415.	Count	<b>ban</b>		cf. Toro <b>bere</b> , Ninzo <b>bré</b> , Bu <b>bəla</b> ,
416.	Cut down (tree)	<b>wan</b>		
417.	Cut in two	<b>ʃər</b>		cf. Bu <b>tse</b> ‘cut down’,
418.	Cut off (head etc.)	<b>cun</b>		
419.	Dance	<b>zor</b>		
420.	Die	<b>tu</b>		
421.	Dig (earth etc.)	<b>kau</b>		
422.	Do/make	<b>nan</b>		cf. Tarok <b>nəm</b> ,
423.	Drag	<b>bər</b>		
424.	Drink	<b>sə</b>		cf. Ninzo <b>sò</b> , Horom <b>sə</b> , Fyer <b>ʃo</b> . A common root shared by both Chadic and Plateau, probably originally Chadic (cf. Gerhardt 1983)
425.	Eat	<b>re</b>		cf. Fyem <b>dé</b> , Mabo <b>ré</b> , linked to the widespread – <b>ri</b> , – <b>di</b> roots found in Niger-Congo
426.	Enter	<b>rer</b>		cf. Fyem, Cara <b>del</b> , Rukul <b>ryel</b> , Tarok <b>tár</b> ,
427.	Fall (rain)	<b>wur rəku</b>		
428.	Fall over	<b>ʃər</b>		
429.	Feel (cold etc.)	<b>wə</b>		cf. Nupe <b>wo</b> ,
430.	Fight (in war)	<b>vəm</b>		
431.	Finish (a task)	<b>cər</b>		cf. Ninzo <b>klé</b> , Bu <b>nakəre</b> ,
432.	Flog	<b>tsek</b>		cf. Rukul <b>wəcək</b> ,
433.	Flow (water etc.)	<b>tsur</b>		
434.	Fly (birds)	<b>dwak</b>		
435.	Fold (cloth etc.)	<b>jin</b>		cf. Bu <b>pau</b>
436.	Follow	<b>zup</b>		
437.	Forget	<b>murʃima</b>		
438.	Fry (in oil)	<b>kar</b>		Gerhardt reconstructs * <b>kar</b> as PP4 but Blench (ms.) reconstructs PBC as # <b>kaNa</b> reflecting a common Niger-Congo root # <b>ka(la)</b> . # <b>ka-</b> is also found in the (Chadic) North Bauchi languages
439.	Gather/collect	<b>vu</b>		
440.	Give	<b>nək</b>		cf. Fyem <b>ní</b> . # <b>na</b> is widespread throughout Plateau, but see also Tangale <b>oni</b> .
441.	Give birth	<b>nyər</b>		
442.	Go	<b>tsən</b>		cf. Fyem <b>soo</b> , Nindem <b>sen</b> , Doka <b>seŋ</b> , Gyong <b>ze</b> , Izere <b>tsɛŋ</b> . All these are perhaps connected with more widespread roots ‘to run’ reconstructed for Proto-Benue-Congo as # <b>ʃir-</b> .
443.	Go out/exit	<b>turu</b>		cf. Fyem <b>dú</b> , Yanƙam <b>turuk</b> , Tarok <b>tur</b> ‘remove’ and Ekoid M <b>dúù</b> but also Chadic: Bokkos <b>dú</b> , Fyer <b>đoo</b>
444.	Grind	<b>kək</b>		cf. Bu <b>kə</b> , Rukul <b>kwo</b> , Cara <b>kəŋ</b> , Pe <b>kòk</b> , PLC * <b>kók</b> , Sur <b>gwak</b> , Yanƙam <b>gba</b> , Tarok <b>kpà</b> . Also in Chadic: Ngas <b>gwak</b>
445.	Grow (plants)	<b>fur</b>		
446.	Hatch (egg)	<b>wun</b>		

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No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
447.	Hear	<b>wɔ</b>		cf. Nupe, Oko, Horom <b>wó</b> , although these are weakenings of a widespread Benue-Congo root common in Plateau both as <b>#wo</b> and <b>#pok</b> , but both are to be reconstructed back to PBC <b>#gbo</b> (Blench (ms.))
448.	Hit/strike (drum etc.)	<b>tsek</b>		cf. Bu <b>te</b> ,
449.	Hunt	<b>rap</b>		
450.	Jump	<b>tək</b>		
451.	Kill	<b>wun</b>		A Niger-Saharan root discussed in Blench (in press), e.g. Koman <b>wu</b> , Nubian <b>wur</b> as well as throughout Niger-Congo.
452.	Know	<b>gyi</b>		
453.	Laugh	<b>mwar</b>		
454.	Lick	<b>rai</b>		
455.	Lie down	<b>jukur</b>		
456.	Listen	<b>wo</b>		see 'hear' ()
457.	Marry	<b>kawa</b>		
458.	Mix	<b>saŋ</b>		cf. Ayu <b>shən</b> ,
459.	Mould (pot)	<b>mɛ</b>		cf. Bu <b>mɛ</b> ,
460.	Open	<b>bu</b>		cf. Bu <b>bu</b> , Tarok <b>bol</b> ,
461.	Plant (crop etc.)	<b>cip</b>		
462.	Play	<b>rər</b>		cf. Bu <b>rɔ</b> ,
463.	Pound (in mortar)	<b>cu</b>		
464.	Pour (liquid)	<b>ʃur</b>		
465.	Pull	<b>bur</b>		
466.	Receive	<b>ka</b>		cf. Tarok <b>kóm</b> ,
467.	Refuse	<b>kak</b>		
468.	Remember	<b>ʃum</b>		
469.	Return	<b>ŋgak</b>		
470.	Ride (horse etc.)	<b>wuŋ</b>		
471.	Roast on coals	<b>mək</b>		
472.	Run	<b>tsur</b>		cf. Tarok <b>tsír</b> ,
473.	Say/speak	<b>ban</b>		
474.	See	<b>ye</b>		cf. Tarok <b>yá</b> ,
475.	Sell	<b>rɛp</b>		cf. Fyem <b>rɛp</b> , Bu <b>rɛ</b> , Cara <b>rɛp</b> , but widespread in BC and reconstructed as <b>#-rɛp-</b> in Blench (ms.). Discussed in Gerhardt (1983) and also found in some neighbouring Chadic languages.
476.	Send	<b>tum</b>		
477.	Shake	<b>vam</b>		
478.	Sharpen	<b>yɔ</b>		
479.	Shoot (arrow, gun)	<b>tak</b>		cf. Tarok <b>tat</b> ,
480.	Sing	<b>kwa</b>		
481.	Slaughter (animal)	<b>wak</b>		
482.	Sleep	<b>kurna</b>		
483.	Smash	<b>tsɛŋa</b>		
484.	Snap in two	<b>mun</b>		
485.	Spit	<b>ta ʃər</b>		cf. Tarok <b>tat nshi</b> ,
486.	Stand	<b>cɛr</b>		? Cf. Tarok <b>cer</b> 'place'
487.	Steal	<b>gyi</b>		cf. Tarok <b>yi</b> ,
488.	Stir (soup)	<b>gu</b>		
489.	Suck (breast etc.)	<b>sɔ</b>		see 'drink'
490.	Suck (orange etc.)	<b>maŋ</b>		cf. Tarok <b>má</b> ,
491.	Surpass	<b>tse</b>		? cf. Tarok <b>zhi</b> ,

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
492.	Swallow	<b>mwər</b>		cf. Yanjam <b>mər</b> , Sur <b>mərək</b> , Tarok <b>məkən</b> <sup>+</sup> , Ekoid <b>məl</b> , Mambila <b>mènà</b> . Connected with a widespread root for ‘throat’ reconstructed for PBC as #- <b>mərən</b> in Blench (ms.)
493.	Take	<b>ka</b>		
494.	Tear (cloth etc.)	<b>buɲan</b>		
495.	Throw	<b>tak</b>		
496.	Touch	<b>zək</b>		
497.	Twist (rope etc.)	<b>kaa</b>		cf. Tarok <b>kwar</b> ,
498.	Uproot (tuber)	<b>cun</b>		cf. Ayu <b>cúnúk</b> ,
499.	Walk	<b>tsən</b>		cf. Tarok <b>cèn</b> ,
500.	Want/need	<b>so</b>		cf. Bu <b>su</b> , Mada <b>sə</b> . Also in Chadic: Hausa <b>soo</b> .
501.	Wash	<b>nar</b>		cf. Tarok <b>nəl</b> ,
502.	Wear	<b>soŋ</b>		cf. Bu <b>su</b> ,
503.	Weep	<b>gyin</b>		cf. Tarok <b>yíŋ</b> ,
504.	Work	<b>tum</b>		cf. Ayu <b>tùm</b> , Niger-Congo root #-tum-
505.	I	<b>ŋgwa</b>		
506.	You	<b>wa</b>		
507.	He/she/it	<b>wuwo</b>		
508.	we	<b>koro</b>		
509.	you pl.	<b>ŋgyina</b>		
510.	They	<b>bubə</b>		
511.	Who?	<b>ŋŋa</b>		
512.	Which?	<b>ŋyike</b>		cf. Tarok <b>nna ke</b> ,
513.	What?	<b>ŋyike</b>		
514.	Where?	<b>batama</b>		

### Edible and Useful Plants

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
515.	Guinea-yam <sup>16</sup>	<b>du</b>	<b>dudu</b>	
516.	Aerial yam <sup>17</sup>	<b>mbon</b>	<b>mbunmbon</b>	
517.	Red yam <sup>18</sup>	<b>du-rifən</b>		
518.	Water-yam <sup>19</sup>	<b>nta</b>	<b>ntenta</b>	
519.	Taro (Old cocoyam) <sup>20</sup>	<b>gba</b>	<b>gbugba</b>	
520.	New cocoyam <sup>21*</sup>	<b>gba nasara</b>	et sim.	
521.	Cassava <sup>*22</sup>	<b>lawur</b>	<b>lelawur</b>	< Hausa for ‘sweet potato’
522.	Sweet potato <sup>*23</sup>	<b>ryiŋ kum</b>	<b>ryiŋ kukum</b>	
523.	Wild yam	<b>tuntom</b>	<b>tuntôm</b>	
524.	Tumuku <sup>24</sup>	<b>nku</b>	<b>kunku</b>	
525.	Rizga <sup>25</sup>	as H.		

<sup>16</sup> (*Dioscorea guineensis*)

<sup>17</sup> (*Dioscorea bulbifera*)

**18** (*Dioscorea cayenensis*)

<sup>19</sup> (*Dioscorea alata*)

<sup>20</sup> (*Colocasia esculenta*)

<sup>21</sup> (*Xanthosoma mafaffa*) (*H. wali*)

<sup>22</sup> (*Manihot esculenta*)

<sup>23</sup> (*Ipomoea batatas*)

<sup>24</sup> (*Plectranthus esculentus*)

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
526.	Sorghum <sup>26</sup>	<b>kpo</b>	<b>kpukpo</b>	
527.	3-month Sorghum	<b>kpokoos</b>		
528.	Bulrush millet <sup>27</sup> <i>maiwa</i>	<b>amwe</b>		
529.	Bulrush millet ( <i>dauro</i> )	<b>mwan</b>		
530.	Fonio (H. <i>acca</i> ) <sup>28</sup>	<b>kyi</b>	<b>kyinkyi</b>	
531.	Iburu (H. <i>iburu</i> ) <sup>29</sup>	<b>cim</b>	<b>cimcim</b>	
532.	Maize* ( <i>Zea mays</i> )	<b>kpawur</b>	<b>kpukpawur</b>	
533.	Rice* <sup>30</sup>	<b>cɛrcɛɲ</b>	<b>cɛrcɛɲ</b>	
534.	Cowpea <sup>31</sup>	<b>ʃɛn</b>	<b>ʃiʃɛn</b>	cf. Tarok <b>asò</b> ,
535.	Spiral cowpea	<b>ʃɛm mɛmmɛ</b>		
536.	Lima bean <sup>32*</sup>	<b>ʃɛn patak</b>		
537.	Other beans I	<b>ʃɛɲ zaku</b>		
538.	Bambara groundnut <sup>33</sup>	<b>mfi nyiɲwe</b>		
539.	Groundnut (Peanut) <sup>34</sup>	<b>mfi</b>	<b>mfimfi</b>	cf. Tarok <b>afi</b> ,
540.	Tiger-nut <sup>35</sup>	<b>mbaɲruru</b>		
541.	Garden egg <sup>36</sup>	<b>ndaɲ</b>	<b>ndendaɲ</b>	
542.	Okra <sup>37</sup>	<b>ndan</b>	<b>ndendan</b>	cf. Bu <b>ndra</b> ,
543.	Rainy season okra	<b>ndan kus</b>		
544.	Dry season okra	<b>ndan ndi</b>		
545.	Chili pepper* (large) <sup>38</sup>			
546.	Birdseye chili* <sup>39</sup>	<b>ʃo tsitsap</b>		
547.	Onion ( <i>Allium cepa</i> )	<b>libasa</b>	<b>libasa amwe</b>	< Hausa
548.	Garlic <sup>40</sup>	<b>libasa kibiya</b>		
549.	Tomato <sup>41</sup>	<b>doɲkunifɛn</b>		‘red thing for making soup’
550.	Egusi melon <sup>42</sup>	<b>cɛs</b> <b>kpumɲkper</b>		

<sup>25</sup> (*Solenostemon rotundifolius*)

<sup>26</sup> (*Sorghum bicolor*)

<sup>27</sup> (*Pennisetum* spp.)

<sup>28</sup> (*Digitaria exilis*)

<sup>29</sup> (*Digitaria iburua*)

<sup>30</sup> (*Oryza sativa/ glaberrima*)

<sup>31</sup> (*Vigna unguiculata*)

<sup>32</sup> (*Phaseolus lunatus*)

<sup>33</sup> (*Vigna subterranea*)

<sup>34</sup> (*Arachis hypogaea*)

<sup>35</sup> (***Cyperus esculentus***)

<sup>36</sup> (***Solanum melongena***)

<sup>37</sup> (*Abelmoschus esculentus*)

<sup>38</sup> (*Capsicum frutescens*)

<sup>39</sup> (*Capsicum annuum*)

<sup>40</sup> (***Allium sativum***)

<sup>41</sup> (*Lycopersicon esculentum*)

<sup>42</sup> (*Citrullus lanatus*)

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
551.	Melon (other) <sup>43</sup> H. <i>guna</i>	<b>ɕɛs tsitsap</b>		
552.	Edible squash <sup>44</sup>	<b>gberiyi</b>	<b>gbɛngberiyi</b>	cf. Tarok <b>ɪɓɪk</b> ,
553.	Sorrel/roselle <sup>45</sup>	<b>ʃe</b>	<b>ʃife</b>	
554.	Jews' mallow <sup>46</sup>	<b>yɔr</b>	<b>yu-yɔr</b>	
555.	Kenaf <sup>47</sup>	<b>nkun</b>	<b>kunkun</b>	
556.	Sesame seeds <sup>48</sup>	<b>kukun</b>	<b>kukún</b>	
557.	Sesame leaves <sup>49</sup>	<b>muŋ nyin</b>		
558.	Bitterleaf <sup>50</sup>	<b>ntun</b>	<b>tuntun</b>	
559.	Waterleaf <sup>*51</sup>	<b>war yɔr</b>		
560.	Plantain ( <i>Musa</i> AAB)	<b>bumgbam</b>		
561.	Banana ( <i>Musa</i> AAA)	<b>bumgbam</b>		
562.	Orange <sup>*52</sup>	as H.		
563.	Cow-itch <sup>53</sup>	<b>kɔ</b>	<b>kukɔ</b>	
564.	Pawpaw <sup>*54</sup>	<b>kabus</b>	<b>kakabus</b>	<Kanuri
565.	Gourd (Generic)	<b>gbugba</b>	<b>gbugbá</b>	cf. Ce <b>ɪ-gba</b> , Ninzo <b>a-gbugba</b>
566.	Gourd-bottle <sup>55</sup>	<b>kəkan</b>	<b>kəkán</b>	cf. Ce <b>kɪ-kàn</b> ,
567.	Other gourds	<b>n-tse</b>	<b>tse-ntse</b>	cf. Ce <b>ka-cé</b> pl. <b>ɪn-cé</b> ,
568.	Tobacco*	<b>tamba</b>	<b>tintamba</b>	< Hausa
569.	Sugar-cane*	<b>zinzan</b>		
570.	Loofah <sup>56</sup>	<b>kiŋ wɔkpa</b>		'thing to wash with'
571.	Cola	<b>dɔwu</b>	<b>didɔwu</b>	
572.	Oil-palm <sup>57</sup>	<b>rik</b>	<b>cinrik</b>	cf. Bu <b>eri</b> ,
573.	Palm-fruit	<b>mbeŋ-rik</b>		
574.	Palm-oil	<b>didar</b>		?
575.	Fan-palm <sup>58</sup>	<b>ʃinʃen</b>		
576.	Fan-palm fruit	<b>ʃinʃiʃin</b>		
577.	Monkey-guava <sup>59</sup>	<b>tsir</b>	<b>tsitsir</b>	
578.	Canarium tree <sup>60</sup>	<b>war</b>	<b>wuwar</b>	

<sup>43</sup> (*Cucumis* spp)<sup>44</sup> (*Cucurbita pepo*)<sup>45</sup> (*H. yakuwa*) (*Hibiscus sabdariffa*)<sup>46</sup> (*H. lalo*)(*Corchorus olitorius*)<sup>47</sup> (*H. rama*) (*Hibiscus cannabinus*)**48 (H. Ríḏi) (Sesamum indicum)****49 (H. karkashi)**<sup>50</sup> *Vernonia amygdalina*<sup>51</sup> (*Amaranthus* spp)<sup>52</sup> (*Citrus sinensis*)<sup>53</sup> (*Mucuna pruriens*)<sup>54</sup> (*Carica papaya*)<sup>55</sup> (*Lagenaria siceraria*)<sup>56</sup> (*H. soso*) (*Luffa cylindrica*)<sup>57</sup> (*Elaeis guineensis*)<sup>58</sup> (*Borassus aethiopum*)<sup>59</sup> (*Diospyros mespiliformis*)**60 (Canarium schweinfurthii)**

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
579.	Custard apple <sup>61</sup>	<b>mbur</b>	<b>mbumbur</b>	cf. Tarok <b>aḅiŋ</b> ,
580.	Wild date-palm <sup>62</sup>	<b>ninek</b>		cf. Bu <b>nɛnɛ</b> ,
581.	Baobab <sup>63</sup>	as H.		
582.	Silk-cotton Tree <sup>64</sup>	<b>kum</b>		
583.	Shea tree <sup>65</sup>	<b>zizap</b>		
584.	Locust tree <sup>66</sup>	<b>urò</b>	<b>uró</b>	cf. Bu <b>ɛrɔ̄</b> , Tarok <b>ilúr</b> ,
585.	Locust fruit	<b>nyin</b>	<b>nyinyin</b>	cf. Hyam <b>nyiin</b> ,
586.	Locust-bean cakes	<b>ru</b>	<b>ruru</b>	
587.	Tamarind <sup>67</sup>	<b>mumwaŋ</b>	—	cf. Cara <b>wam</b> ,
588.	Sodom apple <sup>68</sup>	<b>badum</b>	—	
589.	<i>Terminalia</i> sp. <sup>69</sup>	<b>nkwòk</b>	<b>ku-nkwòk</b>	
590.	Black plum <sup>70</sup>	<b>ncu</b>	<b>cuncu</b>	cf. Tarok <b>icù</b> , Bu <b>ncu</b>

### Musical Instruments

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
591.	Drum I	<b>gəŋaŋ</b>	—	cf. Tarok <b>igàŋgáŋ</b> , but also Hausa <b>gangaa</b> .
592.	Drum II	<b>gəŋaŋ tsap</b>	—	
593.	Drum III	<b>gəŋaŋ pək</b>	—	
594.	Flute	<b>mpururu</b>		
595.	Zither	<b>ntyam</b>	<b>tentyam</b>	
596.	Lute	<b>garaya</b>		< H.
597.	Xylophone	<b>nzom randoŋ</b>	<b>zuzom randoŋ</b>	‘zither of cow’
598.	Horn	<b>yiyeŋ</b>		
599.	Iron gong	<b>wuya</b>	<b>ha-wuya</b>	
600.	Gourd-rattle	<b>ʃək</b>	<b>ʃi-ʃək</b>	
601.	Ankle rattles	<b>ncak</b>	<b>cacak</b>	

### 6. The classification of Ningye

On the basis of speakers’ assertions, the closest relatives of Ningye are the Numana-Nunku-Gwantu-Numbu languages. The data indicates much in common with Bu, Ninzo and presumably other related languages such as Ce and Mada. Further clarification will only come with richer data on the Numana cluster. Although there are quite a number of good Tarok cognates, this is probably an artefact of a having the list reviewed by a knowledgeable speaker rather than an indication of particular closeness.

<sup>61</sup> (*Annona senegalensis*)

<sup>62</sup> (*Phoenix reclinata*)

**63** (*Adansonia digitata*)

<sup>64</sup> (*Ceiba pentandra*)

<sup>65</sup> (*Vitellaria paradoxa*)

<sup>66</sup> (*Parkia biglobosa*)

<sup>67</sup> (*Tamarindus indica*)

<sup>68</sup> (*Calotropis procera* H. tumfafiya)

**69** (*H. baushe*)

<sup>70</sup> (*Vitex doniana*)

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