

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

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## 1. Introduction

This is an annotated wordlist of the Rukul language, spoken in Barkul village in Plateau State, Nigeria. The wordlist was collected by Roger Blench with the assistance of Selbut Longtau from a group of villagers in Barkul on the 13th of January 1999. Samuel Musa (ca. 40 years old) kindly spoke the examples on to the tape, but the forms cited are a collective product. As some senior elders were away that day, it may be that some of the Hausa forms cited below do have a Rukul equivalent not known to younger people.

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. This document is being circulated to scholars for comment.

## 2. Location, history and sociolinguistic situation

### 2.1 Nomenclature

Existing references to the Rukul people and language appear as the Barkul element in ‘Mabo-Barkul’ for example in the BCCW, in Crozier & Blench (1992) and Nettle (1998). The *ba-* element is a nominal prefix and ought properly to be dropped in a reference name. The name of the closely related Mabo people similarly incorporates an affix which is better eliminated. The correct terminology is as follows;

<u>One person</u>	<u>People</u>	<u>Language</u>
<b>amaRukul</b>	<b>baRukul</b>	<b>Kap maRukul</b>
<b>amaBo</b>	<b>baBo</b>	<b>Kap amaBo</b>

A standard reference name mirroring the existing formulation would thus be ‘Bo-Rukul’ and this has been suggested as the head-entry for the forthcoming Ethnologue 2000.

### 2.2 Location and settlements

Barkul village is some 8 km. (20 mins drive) east of Richa over an extremely bad road. Mabo village is about a half-hour walk further on but cannot be reached by road. Richa is at the edge of the Jos Plateau some 2 hours drive SE of Jos and is the principal market-town for the area. All the other villages in this area speak varieties of Kulere, a Chadic language, with the exception of Horom and Mwa. The settlement pattern is fairly dispersed, but there appear to be no other hamlets speaking this language.

### 2.3 Language status

To judge by the visible houses, there must be between 500 and 1000 speakers of Rukul and the same number of speakers of Bo. Rukul remains the main language of communication and appears to be healthy, inasmuch as a language with so few speakers can be. Hausa is widespread and eliciting the wordlist suggested that younger speakers had a tendency to replace some items with their Hausa equivalent. A similar situation appears to obtain in Mabo.

### 2.4 Rukul culture and history

The Bo-Rukul are regarded by their neighbours as culturally part of the Ron-speaking group and CAPRO (in press) mistakenly notes that they ‘speak the same language as their neighbours’. Impressionistically, they share many customs with the Ron, and their traditional religion appears still be flourishing.

### 3. Phonology

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

#### 3.1 Vowels

Rukul probably has seven 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	

The status of the /ə/ is highly uncertain, and it is probably a centralised allophone of /i/. For the present it is transcribed as heard.

#### 3.2 Consonants

Rukul consonants are as follows:

	Bilabial	Labio-dental	Alveolar	Alveopalatal	Palatal	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	ɹ	w	
Lateral Approximant			l					

As with Tarok and some other languages in this area, final velars in some Rukul words are unreleased, for example **i-tɔ̃<sup>(k)</sup>** ‘bundle’. The unreleased velar has no contrast with its released counterpart and could be written normally in any phonemic transcription.

Rukul permits some homorganic nasals;

<b>mvɛl</b>	wing	<b>rundu</b>	hole in tree
<b>ambyɔ̃lɔk</b>	smallpox	<b>anzai</b>	tree
		<b>u-njarahai</b>	millipede
		<b>i-ŋvuriʃ</b>	spider

In a few rare examples, Rukul permits bilabial + trill sequences;

**mabriyɔ̃l** fish sp.

Analytically the greatest problem is posed by the palatal and labial prosodies.

### 3.3 Tones

The tone system of Rukul is quite restricted, with only two tones. The majority of words appear all low tone. No cases of glide tones seem to occur. In most cases the tone is left unmarked.

## 4. Morphology

### 4.1 Nouns

Rukul has a highly diverse system of nominal plurals. The single most common strategy is prefix alternation. Possible prefix pairings are;

sg.	pl.
∅-	i-
a-	i-
u-	i-
∅-	a-
à-	a-
ì-	a-
ù-	a-
ri-	a-
ru-	a-
iri-	a-
iru-	a-
i-	ma-
u-	ma-
i-	me-
∅-	n-
∅-	ba-
a-	ba-
ma-	ba-
ama-	ba-

The alternation of the vowel in **ri-/ru-** prefixes appears to reflect the vowel of the stem;

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Tree (generic)	a-nzai	i-nzai
Root	a-lan	i-lan
Grass (generic)	a-wei	i-wei

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Poison	tus	i-tus
Person/people	lahaləp	i-lahaləp

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<b>Gloss</b>	<b>sg.</b>	<b>pl.</b>
Masquerade I	<b>munja</b>	<b>a-munja</b>

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<b>Gloss</b>	<b>sg.</b>	<b>pl.</b>
Stone	<b>i-tar</b>	<b>a-tar</b>
Star(s)	<b>i-kpis</b>	<b>a-kpis</b>
Fire stones	<b>iritos</b>	<b>a-iritos</b>

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<b>Gloss</b>	<b>sg.</b>	<b>pl.</b>
Branch	<b>u-lyiŋ</b>	<b>ma-lyiŋ</b>
Fire	<b>u-ra</b>	<b>ma-ra</b>
Sore/wound	<b>u-hwal</b>	<b>ma-hwal</b>
Thorn	<b>u-wo</b>	<b>a-wo</b>
Nest (of bird)	<b>u-fufus</b>	<b>a-fufus</b>
Moon/month	<b>u-fye</b>	<b>i-fye</b>

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<b>Gloss</b>	<b>sg.</b>	<b>pl.</b>
Mushroom	<b>zalep</b>	<b>n-zalep</b>

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<b>Gloss</b>	<b>sg.</b>	<b>pl.</b>
Mud	<b>ru-bat</b>	<b>a-bat</b>
Year	<b>ru-hwoi</b>	<b>a-hwoi</b>
Grave	<b>ru-bor</b>	<b>a-bor</b>
Egg	<b>ri-hye</b>	<b>a-hye</b>
Head-pad	<b>ri-kat</b>	<b>a-kat</b>
Ant-hill	<b>ri-tom miji</b>	<b>a-tom miji</b>
Yam-heap	<b>iri-byo</b>	<b>a-byo</b>
Head	<b>iri-to</b>	<b>a-to</b>
Eye	<b>iri-jo</b>	<b>a-jo</b>
Face	<b>iru-mun</b>	<b>a-mun</b>

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<b>Gloss</b>	<b>sg.</b>	<b>pl.</b>
Farm	<b>i-jel</b>	<b>ma-jel</b>
Compound	<b>i-l<sup>(w)</sup>ap</b>	<b>ma-lap</b>
Road/path	<b>i-tal</b>	<b>ma-tal</b>
Tail	<b>i-tum</b>	<b>ma-tum</b>
Soup/stew	<b>i-ləŋ</b>	<b>me-ləŋ</b>

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<b>Gloss</b>	<b>sg.</b>	<b>pl.</b>
Village/settlement	ì-kwòl	i-kwól
Bundle	ì-tò <sup>(k)</sup>	ì-tó <sup>(k)</sup>
Back	ì-dùŋ	i-duŋ
Goat	ì-bwol	i-bwòl

<b>Gloss</b>	<b>sg.</b>	<b>pl.</b>
Man	a-nòròm	ba-nòròm
Woman	a-høren	ba-høren
Relations	a-wana	ba-wana
Father	da	ba-da
Mother	na	ba-na
Ancestors	ama-kalaŋ	ba-kalaŋ

<b>Gloss</b>	<b>sg.</b>	<b>pl.</b>
Guest/stranger	ma-rijen	ba-rijen

In some rare cases, the tone is raised on an a- prefix, which has the effect of also raising the stem tone.

<b>Gloss</b>	<b>sg.</b>	<b>pl.</b>
Masquerade type	à-byò	a-byô
Fat mouse	àbèŋ	abèŋ

A few cases show the plural being made solely by stem tone-changes, with no functioning prefix.

<b>Gloss</b>	<b>sg.</b>	<b>pl.</b>
Vagina	njèkèt	njeket
Nile crocodile	ñjòròm	njòròm
Tear	mànzèl	manzèl
Bush Animal	nama hai	namá hai

Some cases of stem vowel changes were recorded. Apart from the presence of the central vowel /ə/ in three cases out of four, the examples do not seem to have much in common.

<b>Gloss</b>	<b>sg.</b>	<b>pl.</b>
Horse	marətòm	mərətòm
Black kite	ì-wàrè	i-were
Butterfly	u-pupar	a-pəpar
Earthworm	tuŋgulin	a-tiŋgilin

Labialisation and palatalisation are extremely productive process in many Plateau languages. Only a few scattered examples were recorded in Rukul;

<b>Gloss</b>	<b>sg.</b>	<b>pl.</b>
Winnowing tray	nwyana	a-nyana
Fireplace	a-fik	i-fyik
Compound	i-l <sup>(w)</sup> əp	ma-ləp

Two examples of suppletive plurals were recorded;

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Thing	<b>anya</b>	<b>agigyer</b>
Cow	<b>i-ròndòŋ</b>	<b>ina<sup>(k)</sup></b>

In the case of the word for ‘cow’, the singular is the widespread Plateau root for ‘cow’ whereas **ina<sup>(k)</sup>** is the common Niger-Congo root.

## 5. Lexical comparison and the classification of Rukul

The Bo-Rukul languages have traditionally been put together with Horom and Fyem as part of SE Plateau. The first instance of this appears in Greenberg (1963:9) where Plateau 6 is deemed to consist of ‘Kaleri [=Horom], Pyem, Pai’. The BCCW and Williamson (1971:272) correctly expunge Pai [=Pe] a Tarokoid language and add Mabo. At the same time, the monograph on the Ron languages by Jungraithmayr (1970:297) refers to Mabôh and Mwah as two non-Chadic languages in the same area. Mabôh is Mabo, but no data on Mwa has ever been recorded.

The term SE Plateau first appears in Hansford et al. (1976) and is repeated in all subsequent sources. Nowhere, however, is there any demonstration that these three languages should be classified together in opposition to other Plateau languages. Indeed the notion of SE Plateau has recently been questioned by Nettle (in press) on the basis of 100-word lists of these languages. Nettle argues that although Horom and Fyem are clearly linked, lexicostatistic counts of Mabo with the other two are so low as to make it equally related to other nearby Plateau languages.

## 6. Rukul wordlist

An undated orthographic 200 wordlist in the possession of Ian Maddieson was also available collected from Jijil Ayuba in the 1970s. Some few items on that list were not recorded in the present exercise and they have been added, marked with an asterisk. Correspondences between the orthographic list and this one suggests it is generally accurate in terms of meanings.

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
1.	Tree (generic)	<b>anzay</b>	<b>inzay</b>	
2.	Leaf	<b>ŋgbay</b>	<b>a-ŋgbay</b>	
3.	Root	<b>a-lan</b>	<b>i-lan</b>	cf. Horom <b>ù-líŋ</b> pl. <b>bè-líŋ-i</b> , Fyem <b>líŋ</b> pl. <b>ɓaliŋ</b> , Tarok <b>aŋŋ</b> , Pe <b>liŋ</b> pl. <b>a-liŋ</b> . An old root given by Westermann and reconstructible to Proto-Volta-Congo
4.	Branch	<b>u-lyiŋ</b>	<b>ma-lyiŋ</b>	almost certainly the stem applied to ‘root’ in other languages cf. ‘root’ above.
5.	Bark (of tree)	<b>duŋ</b>	—	
6.	Thorn	<b>u-wo</b>	<b>a-wo</b>	
7.	Grass (generic)	<b>a-wei</b>	<b>i-wei</b>	
8.	Mushroom	<b>zalep</b>	<b>n-zalep</b>	
9.	Algae	<b>selahat</b>	—	
10.	Seed/stone/pip	<b>a-ro</b>	<b>i-ro</b>	cf. Alumu, Toro <b>biro</b> ,
11.	Charcoal	<b>fyik</b>	—	also <b>fyi</b> ‘to burn’ (). cf. Horom <b>a-fik</b> ‘fireplace’

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
12.	Dust	<b>pururu</b>	—	cf. Horom <b>uful</b> , but relates to widespread # <b>furu</b> roots. Also ‘harmattan’ (29.)
13.	Ashes	<b>atoŋ</b>	—	Niger-Congo root # <b>toN-</b> (BCCW,5).
14.	Rubbish-heap	<b>rufut</b>	—	
15.	Mud	<b>ru-bat</b>	<b>a-bat</b>	
16.	Clay	<b>dəkələk</b>	—	
17.	Dew	<b>mmaŋ</b>	—	cf. Horom <b>manziri</b> , Tarok <b>imimyaŋ</b> , Yaŋkam <b>myaŋ</b> but almost certainly going back to an ancient Niger-Congo root # <b>me-</b> [ ? <b>ziri</b> element]
18.	Stone	<b>i-tar</b>	<b>a-tar</b>	cf. Fyem <b>ɗicáŋ</b> pl. <b>acáŋ</b> , but also Pe <b>i-tsam</b> , Kenyi <b>ca-a</b> and Tyap cluster # <b>faŋ</b> roots, all reflexes of the ancient Niger-Congo root # <b>ta-</b> .
19.	Sand	<b>a-bum</b>	<b>i-bum</b>	cf. P-Ijoid * <b>ḡómó</b> ‘sandbank’
20.	Smoke	<b>ifé</b>	—	cf. Horom <b>fiŋeŋ</b> , Sur <b>nziŋ</b> , Pe <b>ntsəŋ</b>
21.	Fire	<b>u-ra</b>	<b>ma-ra</b>	cf. Fyem <b>lá</b> . # <b>ra</b> is an extremely widespread root for ‘fire’
22.	Water	<b>i-mal</b>	—	cf. Bu <b>mma</b> , Ningye <b>mafir</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> .
23.	Rain	<b>i-bwot</b>	—	LC?
24.	Cloud	<b>i-but</b>	—	
25.	Thunder	<b>mbarara</b>	—	
26.	Lightning	<b>mililyu</b>	—	
27.	Rainy Season	<b>rikye</b>	—	
28.	Dry season	<b>uray</b>	—	
29.	Harmattan	<b>fururu</b>	—	see ‘dust’ (12.)
30.	Year	<b>ru-hwoi</b>	<b>a-hwoi</b>	cf. Ijò <b>kóráí</b> .
31.	Today	<b>giniŋ</b>		
32.	Yesterday	<b>i-rwɛ</b>		cf. Bu <b>ɛri</b> , Ningye <b>ryɛɛŋ</b> ,
33.	Tomorrow	<b>ʃɔn</b>		
34.	Morning	<b>i-rwɛ</b>		
35.	Evening	<b>nurɛ</b>		
36.	Dawn	<b>niʃɔn</b>		ni + ‘tomorrow’
37.	Day	<b>mibyit</b>		
38.	Night	<b>atuk</b>		cf. Fyem <b>tukwa</b> ‘day’. <b>-tuk</b> is found throughout BC. cf. Berom <b>túruk</b> , but also <b>túk</b> ‘day of 24 hours’. Also Izere <b>kâ-túk</b> , Cara <b>kituk</b> , CB # <b>-túkù</b>
39.	Moon/month	<b>u-fye</b>	<b>i-fye</b>	cf. Horom <b>u-fel</b> , Fyem <b>fyél</b> , Bo <b>fye</b> , but this is an old Niger-Congo root. Also Kulere, Ron, Sya # <b>fen</b> though probably a loan into Chadic.
40.	Sun	<b>uwey</b>	—	cf. Fyem <b>wíí</b> , Horom <b>uwi</b> , Cara <b>we</b> , Berom <b>gwei</b> . Also Ijò <b>iwurau</b> . Perhaps Ron forms such as Bokkos <b>ɓwè</b> represent weakening if proto-form was # <b>gbwe</b>
41.	Star(s)	<b>i-kpis</b>	<b>a-kpis</b>	
42.	Wind	<b>uwol</b>	—	cf. Fyem <b>wúl</b> .
43.	God	<b>uwey</b>	—	see commentary under ‘sun’ (40.)
44.	Sky	<b>ateŋ</b>	—	
45.	World	<b>inji</b>	—	

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
46.	Ground	<b>amwel</b>	—	cf. Berom <b>vwel</b> , Cara <b>mwel</b> , Pe <b>mve</b> ‘world’ suggesting a proto-form <b>#mvwel</b>
47.	Large River	<b>numuman</b>	—	
48.	Stream	<b>yərɔp</b>	—	
49.	Forest	<b>itutɔ<sup>(k)</sup></b>	—	cf. PB <b>#-títú</b> .
50.	Mountain/hill	<b>a-gbərín</b>	<b>i-gbərín</b>	cf. Bu <b>ɲbulu</b>
51.	Bush	<b>a-hai</b>	—	cf. Fyem <b>haí</b> , Berom <b>hēi</b> but also a widespread Plateau root <b>#hai</b> (BCCW, 42) and BC chapter. This word may have been borrowed in this form.
52.	Farm	<b>i-jel</b>	<b>ma-jel</b>	
53.	Compound	<b>i-l<sup>(w)</sup>əp</b>	<b>ma-ləp</b>	
54.	Room	<b>i-l<sup>(w)</sup>əp</b>		pl. of ‘room’ is taken as ‘compound’
55.	Wall (of room)	<b>gbəs</b>		
56.	Thatch roof	<b>mutɔt</b>		
	Granary			
57.	Well* <sup>1</sup>	<b>uywaŋ</b>		
58.	Road/path	<b>i-təl</b>	<b>ma-təl</b>	cf. Ningye <b>tir</b> , Kadara <b>utera</b> , Tarok <b>asəl</b> , Eggon <b>oŋen</b> ,
59.	Village/settlement	<b>i-kwəl</b>	<b>i-kwəl</b>	
60.	River-bank	<b>nu mal</b>		‘mouth of water’
61.	Swamp/wetland	<b>i-kafər</b>	<b>a-kafər</b>	
62.	Place	<b>a-hay</b>		equivalent to ‘bush’ (51.)
63.	Life	<b>miba minji</b>		
64.	Person/people	<b>lahaləp</b>	<b>i-lahaləp</b>	? + compound’
65.	Man	<b>a-nərɔm</b>	<b>ba-nərɔm</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 59)
66.	Woman	<b>a-hären</b>	<b>ba-hären</b>	? cf. Berom <b>hwā</b> , Hasha <b>a-hyin</b> ,
67.	Child	<b>a-wyen</b>	<b>i-wyen</b>	cf. Eggon <b>ɔ-wyí</b> , Horom <b>ùyèn</b> , Tarok <b>ùyen</b> , PLC <b>*ó-yén</b> . The singular could be a weakening of many Plateau forms with an initial consonant. Also perhaps see Fyem <b>áyin</b> ‘mother’. Suppletive plurals are common in words for ‘child’. Also Chadic: Geji <b>yeŋ</b> ‘son’
68.	Husband	<b>a-muləp</b>	<b>ba-muləp</b>	
69.	Wife	<b>a-hären</b>	<b>ba-hären</b>	see ‘woman’ (66.)
70.	Young man	<b>a-wye anərɔm</b>	<b>i-wye i-nərɔm</b>	‘male child’
71.	Young girl	<b>a-wyen hären</b>	<b>i-wyen hären</b>	‘female child’
72.	Old person	<b>a-mukik</b>	<b>ba-mukik</b>	
73.	Father	<b>da</b>	<b>ba-da</b>	cf. Tarok <b>ùdídá</b> , Nupe <b>ndā</b> , P-Ijò <b>ɗau</b> .
74.	Mother	<b>na</b>	<b>ba-na</b>	cf. Tarok <b>ùnàná</b> , Nupe <b>nna</b> ,
75.	Barren woman	<b>ɲguri</b>	<b>ba-ɲguri</b>	
76.	Relations	<b>a-wana</b>	<b>ba-wana</b>	
77.	In-laws	<b>kaka</b>	<b>ba-kaka</b>	cf. Tarok <b>ùkà</b> ,
78.	Ancestors	<b>ama-kalaŋ</b>	<b>ba-kalaŋ</b>	
79.	Brother	<b>a-wana</b>	<b>ba-wana</b>	cf. P-Ijò <b>ɓìnà</b> .

<sup>1</sup> \* Starred items are unsuitable for historical reconstruction

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
80.	Sister	<b>a-labɔt</b>	<b>ba-labɔt</b>	
81.	Friend	<b>a-hanaŋ</b>	<b>ba-hanaŋ</b>	cf. Fyem <b>hyen</b> .
82.	Guest/stranger	<b>ma-rijen</b>	<b>ba-rijen</b>	
83.	King/chief/ruler	<b>saf</b>	<b>ba-saf</b>	cf. Daffo <b>saf</b> ,
84.	Hunter	<b>a-mitat</b>	<b>ba-mitat</b>	
85.	Thief	<b>a-ji</b>	<b>ba-ji</b>	cf. Tarok <b>ùyí</b> ,
86.	Doctor	<b>a-ruku</b>	<b>ba-ruku</b>	
87.	Witch	<b>a-butin</b>	<b>ba-butin</b>	
88.	Corpse	<b>ru-bun</b>	<b>a-bun</b>	cf. Kwanka <b>pun</b> , Legbo <b>ε-bono</b> , Ufia <b>ù-ḡú</b> , ? Berom <b>rēvín</b>
89.	Blacksmith	<b>a-ŋgutura hai</b>	<b>ba-ŋgutura hai</b>	
90.	Slave	<b>a-hər</b>	<b>ba-hər</b>	
91.	Twin*	<b>mapwas</b>		
92.	Masquerade I	<b>munja</b>	<b>a-munja</b>	
93.	Masquerade II	<b>a-kwom</b>		
94.	Masquerade III	<b>a-waya</b>		
95.	Masquerade IV	<b>à-byò</b>	<b>a-byô</b>	
96.	Race/running	<b>itwe</b>		
97.	Death	<b>muku</b>		
98.	Name	<b>tam</b>	<b>i-tam</b>	cf. Kuturmi <b>utwa</b> , Kenta <b>tim</b> , Fyem <b>ḡi-sá</b> . The # <b>sa</b> - element is widespread in Plateau and Kainji given as # <b>-tak</b> in BCCW, II, 63. Also Edoid, Igboid. Perhaps also Chadic cf. D-B and others <b>súm</b>
99.	Grave	<b>ru-bər</b>	<b>a-bər</b>	
100.	Song	<b>atuk</b>		
101.	Proverb	<b>ikap</b>		
102.	Story	<b>abok</b>		
103.	Lie	<b>apyot</b>		
104.	Hunger	<b>i-bwoŋ</b>		
105.	Egg	<b>ri-hye</b>	<b>a-hye</b>	cf. Horom <b>hyè</b> , Fyer <b>hyés</b> , Goemai <b>haas</b> but also Fyem <b>ḡihí</b> , Bo <b>di-hye</b> (in BCCW,33). These are probably weakened from an ancient Niger-Congo root # <b>-gyi</b> also found in Kordofanian
106.	Horn	<b>a-fel</b>	<b>i-fel</b>	
107.	Tail	<b>i-tum</b>	<b>ma-tum</b>	cf. Fyem <b>dum</b>
108.	Wing (of bird)	<b>mvɛl</b>	<b>a-mvɛl</b>	
109.	Beak (of bird)	<b>inu manɔn</b>		‘mouth of bird’
110.	Nest (of bird)	<b>u-fufus</b>	<b>a-fufus</b>	
111.	Gum/glue	<b>a-ywet</b>	—	
112.	Ant-hill	<b>ri-tom miji</b>	<b>a-tom miji</b>	
113.	Hole in ground	<b>u-wyaŋ</b>	<b>a-wyaŋ</b>	
114.	Hole in tree	<b>rundu</b>	—	
115.	Smell	<b>mənuŋ</b>		cf. Tarok <b>nniŋ</b> ,
116.	Poison	<b>tus</b>	<b>i-tus</b>	cf. Ningye <b>tos</b> , Bu <b>ntsɔ̃</b> ,
117.	Bundle	<b>ì-tɔ̃<sup>(k)</sup></b>	<b>ì-tɔ̃<sup>(k)</sup></b>	
118.	Firewood	as tree		
119.	Yam-heap	<b>iri-byɔ</b>	<b>a-byɔ</b>	

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
120.	War	<b>u-fwai</b>		
121.	Work	<b>amadiyai</b>		
122.	Divination	<b>midir</b>		
123.	Medicine	<b>a-hal</b>		
124.	Money	<b>a-tar</b>		
125.	Shadow	<b>ù-ndàlà</b>	<b>a-ndàlà</b>	
126.	Thing	<b>anya</b>	<b>agigyer</b>	cf. Gbari <b>anya</b>
127.	Land/country	<b>misukte</b>		
128.	Depth*	<b>sigil</b>		
129.	Sleep	<b>amurɔ</b>		cf. Edoid
130.	Disease	<b>awei</b>		
131.	Smallpox	<b>ambyɔ̀lɔ̀k</b>		
132.	Diarrhoea	<b>mənuŋ abin</b>		‘smell shit’
133.	Eczema	<b>mbyam</b>		
134.	Goitre	<b>aŋgbyadak</b>		
135.	Boil	<b>awɔm</b>		
136.	Swelling	<b>ifir</b>		
137.	Sore/wound	<b>u-hwal</b>	<b>ma-hwal</b>	
138.	Leper	<b>a-makwɔm</b>	<b>ba-makwɔm</b>	
139.	Head	<b>iri-tɔ</b>	<b>a-tɔ</b>	An ancient Niger-Congo root. See BCCW, 50
140.	Eye	<b>iri-jɔ</b>	<b>a-jɔ</b>	cf. Horom <b>yo</b> pl. <b>i-yo</b> , Ayu <b>i-jo</b> , common Jukun <b>#-zo</b> , PB <b>#yico</b> (BCCW, 36). Widespread Chadic roots appear to be weakenings of initial forms such as Hausa <b>‘ídòò</b> .
141.	Face	<b>iru-mun</b>	<b>a-mun</b>	? Daffo <b>máán</b> ‘forehead’
142.	Cheek	<b>guri</b>	<b>a-guri</b>	cf. Chadic Daffo <b>kukurí</b> , Mundat <b>gororo</b> , Mangar <b>gwuyi</b>
143.	Forehead	<b>iri-sil</b>	<b>a-sil</b>	
144.	Nose	<b>a-wɔl</b>	<b>i-wɔl</b>	cf. Horom <b>wɔl</b> pl. <b>awɔl</b> , Fyem <b>ɗu-wól</b> pl. <b>awól</b> , Pe <b>ti-yol</b> , Berom <b>wól</b> pl. <b>bāwól</b> , Kulu <b>iweene</b> , Wase <b>nwán</b> , Ndoro <b>ɲ<sup>w</sup>fñ</b> :
145.	Ear	<b>i-tɔ</b>	<b>a-tɔ</b>	cf. Horom <b>tòŋ</b> , Fyem <b>hutóŋ</b> , Bo <b>utó</b> , Ningye <b>tɔŋ</b> , also throughout Tarokoid, but a PVC root <b>#tuN-</b> .
146.	Mouth	<b>i-nu</b>	<b>ma-nu</b>	cf. Fyem <b>núŋ</b> , but an old Niger-Congo root
147.	Tooth	<b>jenin</b>	<b>a-jenin</b>	
148.	Tongue	<b>iri-rem</b>	<b>a-rem</b>	cf. Horom <b>ɗi-rém</b> pl. <b>a-rém</b> , Bo <b>de-rem</b> , Pe <b>ti-lem</b> , Yanjam <b>rem</b> and widespread in Plateau. An old Atlantic-Congo root
149.	Throat	<b>wororo</b>	<b>a-wororo</b>	cf. Bokkos <b>woróŋ</b> , Kulere <b>wur</b> ,
150.	Neck	<b>ndoŋ</b>	<b>a-ndoŋ</b>	cf. Bu <b>itɔ</b> , Ningye <b>tɔ</b> ,
151.	Jaw	<b>a-nzen</b>	<b>i-nzen</b>	? cf. Horom <b>mànzém</b>
152.	Chin	<b>a-syet</b>	<b>i-syet</b>	also ‘beard’ ()
153.	Shoulder	<b>mbet mubwɔ</b>	<b>a-mbet aməbwɔ</b>	
154.	Armpit	<b>geget</b>	<b>i-geget</b>	cf. Horom <b>gigyelek</b> , but also in Chadic: Daffo <b>gigyâl</b>
155.	Fist	<b>kundubɔ</b>		
156.	Arm	<b>u-bwɔ</b>	<b>a-bwɔ</b>	cf. Fyem <b>huḅó</b> , Bo <b>ubóx</b> , Proto-Bantu <b>#-bóko</b> . A widespread root in Niger-Congo for ‘arm’ or ‘hand’ (BCCW, 2).

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
157.	Hand			
158.	Palm	<b>panda</b>	<b>i-panda</b>	
159.	Leg	<b>i-fwəl</b>	<b>a-fwəl</b>	cf. 'foot' Horom <b>u-fol</b> , Fyem <b>ɗufór</b> , Bo <b>fol</b> , Ayu <b>ihol</b> , ? Doka <b>o-fere</b> . See discussion in BCCW, 55. perhaps cf. Njerep <b>ɔ̀lò</b> 'thigh'. Also in Chadic: Daffo <b>fūr</b> , Fyer <b>furù</b> for 'leg' but more commonly, throughout Ron for 'thigh'
160.	Foot	<b>duŋ u-fwəl</b>		
161.	Thigh	<b>u-ta<sup>(k)</sup></b>		
162.	Knee	<b>ru-rum</b>	<b>a-rum</b>	cf. Fyem <b>ɗurúm</b> pl. <b>arúm</b> , Yaŋkam <b>ruŋ</b> , Tarok <b>irij</b> . Reconstructed as <b>#-rúŋù</b> in East Benue-Congo in Blench (ms.) Also in Chadic: Monguna <b>arum</b> , Kulere <b>arôm</b> , Tangale <b>purum</b> and Mupun <b>fùrùm</b> . This is so widespread in Chadic that the <b>#-rum</b> element may have been loaned into Plateau and its prefix re-analysed, hence the d/d/r correspondences.
163.	Female breast	<b>iri-bel</b>	<b>a-bel</b>	cf. Tarok <b>m̄byal</b> , Pe <b>mbel</b> , Tesu, Toro <b>bɛɛ</b> , Nupe <b>ebé</b> , Hasha <b>a-ven</b>
164.	Stomach	<b>i-lel</b>	<b>ma-lel</b>	an old Niger-Congo root, originally meaning 'intestine'. e.g. PB <b>#-dà</b> , Ijò <b>ɪlá</b> . cf. Horom <b>la</b> , Yaŋkam <b>lwak</b> although also Bokkos <b>ɗaár</b>
165.	Belly*	<b>ru-vum</b>	<b>a-vum</b>	Presumably a reflex of the Niger-Congo root <b>#pum-</b> . cf. PB <b>#-bùmù</b> . cf. BCCW,10.
166.	Navel	<b>ru-kɔp</b>	<b>a-kɔp</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>
167.	Waist	<b>i-səŋ</b>	<b>a-səŋ</b>	Reconstructed to Proto-Benue-Congo as <b>#-ɟim</b> (Blench ms.).
168.	Nail	<b>ru-kur</b>	<b>a-kur</b>	
169.	Back	<b>i-dùŋ</b>	<b>i-duŋ</b>	cf. Lela <b>ɗimà</b> , PUC <b>*-ɗimá</b> , Daka <b>ɗim</b> etc. Reconstructed to Proto-East Benue-Congo as <b>#-ɗuma</b> (Blench ms.).
170.	Buttocks	<b>u-kpa dumutɔr</b>	<b>a-kpa dumutɔr</b>	
171.	Penis	<b>u-fyet</b>	<b>ma-fyet</b>	
172.	Vagina	<b>njèkèt</b>	<b>njeket</b>	
173.	Skin	<b>u-bɛ</b>	<b>a-bɛ</b>	
174.	Bone	<b>u-kup</b>	<b>a-kup</b>	cf. 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> , Ninzo <b>ukfúkú</b> , Tarok <b>akúp</b> and Yaŋkam <b>kup</b> and PB <b>#-kubi</b>
175.	Rib	<b>a-kyen</b>	<b>i-kyen</b>	cf. Ningye <b>saŋ</b> ,
176.	Vein	<b>nar</b>	<b>i-nar</b>	
177.	Blood	<b>manji</b>	<b>a-manji</b>	cf. Chadic: Margi <b>mámci</b> , Huba <b>manɟi</b> ,
178.	Breath	<b>mumɔp</b>	—	
179.	Tear	<b>mànzèl</b>	<b>manzèl</b>	cf. Alumu <b>miyá</b> , Toro <b>amya</b>
180.	Sweat	<b>ifir amen</b>		
181.	Urine	<b>akyingin</b>		

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
182.	Faeces	<b>abin</b>		cf. Nupe <b>ebi</b> <sup>+</sup> #bi- is an extremely widespread Niger-Congo root
183.	Hair	<b>afel</b>		cf. Fyem <b>jikén</b> but similar roots are widespread in Chadic which is likely to be the source. cf. Daffo <b>swé</b> , Mangar <b>fwáy</b> , Kulere <b>júkúl</b> , Goemai <b>fyulka</b> , Kirfi <b>jukka</b>
184.	Beard	<b>asyet</b>		see 'chin' ()
185.	Liver	<b>ahor</b>		cf. Tesu <b>ahro</b> , Toro <b>ahoro</b>
186.	Heart	<b>abwi</b>		cf. Sya <b>abúy</b> , Fyer <b>bwíí</b>
187.	Intestines	<b>ilel</b>		<b>ilel yuyes</b> 'small intestine'. cf. Bu <b>ẽrẽ</b> , Ningye <b>rire</b> , Tarok <b>alèr</b> ,
188.	Body	<b>i-lo</b>	<b>a-lo</b>	cf. Bokkos <b>lo'</b> , but this is the Common Ron for 'flesh'
189.	Meat	<b>binam</b>	<b>i-binam</b>	# <b>nam</b> is a Niger-Congo root. The <b>bi-</b> is probably an old prefix fused to the stem.
190.	Animal (Bush)	<b>nama hai</b>	<b>namá hai</b>	'meat of bush'
191.	Cow	<b>i-ròndòŋ</b>	<b>ina</b> <sup>(k)</sup>	the # <b>ròndòŋ</b> root is widespread in both Plateau and adjacent Chadic languages but the suppletive plural is something of a surprise. Either is a Niger-Congo retention, or it may be a recent borrowing from Fulfulde.
192.	Bull	<b>i-ròndòŋ ròm</b>	<b>ina</b> <sup>(k)</sup> <b>huròm</b>	'male cow'
193.	Calf	<b>a-myena ma ròndòŋ</b>	<b>i-</b>	'child cow'
194.	Goat	<b>ì-bwol</b>	<b>i-bwòl</b>	cf. Horom <b>òl</b> , Fyem <b>bwol</b> , Tarok <b>ifil</b> , Pe <b>ibwel</b> but an old Niger-Congo root
195.	He-goat	<b>ù-wàr</b>	<b>ì-wàr</b>	
196.	Castrated goat	<b>wàràfàt</b>	<b>warafàt</b>	
197.	Sheep	<b>tombò</b>	<b>a-tombò</b>	cf. Ningye <b>wantam</b> , Tarok <b>itam</b> , Pe <b>itamu</b> , Yanƙam <b>tam</b> but also widespread in West Africa
198.	Ram	<b>ìkpyàk</b>	<b>i-kpyàk</b>	
199.	Castrated sheep	<b>kpèrì</b>	<b>i-kpèrì</b>	
200.	Dog	<b>a-byò</b>	<b>i-byò</b>	A Niger-Congo root #bu-
201.	*Cat	<b>a-mus</b>	<b>i-mus</b>	cf. Ngas <b>mus</b> . A common term in this region originally derived from Hausa
202.	*Pig	as Hausa		
203.	*Horse	<b>màrètòm</b>	<b>màrètòm</b>	cf. Horom <b>mòtòŋ</b>
204.	*Donkey	<b>i-jaki</b>	<b>a-jaki</b>	<Hausa
205.	Elephant	<b>ìdìdàm</b>	<b>i-dìdàm</b>	cf. Hasha <b>didar</b> 'hippo', Ron <b>didam</b> 'elephant'
206.	Buffalo	<b>ì-yàt</b>	<b>i-yàt</b>	cf. Horom <b>yat</b> , Cara <b>ì-yàt</b> pl. <b>yat</b> , Yanƙam <b>yvet</b> , Nupe <b>eya</b> PB #- <b>jàti</b> reflecting a more widespread root #- <b>yati</b> in East Benue-Congo. See also Daffo <b>yàt</b>
207.	Lion	<b>nyip</b>	<b>i-nyip</b>	cf. Horom <b>yímá</b> , Yanƙam <b>yim</b>
208.	Leopard	<b>ì-kwì</b>	<b>i-kwì</b>	cf. 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</b> , <b>-kpe</b>
209.	Hyena <sup>2</sup>	<b>mùrùm</b>	<b>imùrùm</b>	

<sup>2</sup> (*Crocuta crocuta*)

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
210.	Baboon	<b>u-hwa</b>	<b>a-ha</b>	cf. Hasha <b>ehe</b> , Tesu <b>haha</b> ,
211.	Patas monkey <sup>3</sup>	<b>i-bàŋ</b>	<b>i-baŋ</b>	cf. Nupe <b>ebe</b> <sup>+</sup> , Bu <b>ɛbɛ</b>
212.	Squirrel	<b>takerek</b>	<b>i-takerek</b>	? cf. Horom <b>rurek</b>
213.	Rat (generic)	<b>a-ku</b>	<b>i-ku</b>	cf. Horom <b>kí</b> , Fyem <b>kwi</b> , Alumu <b>i-kwi</b> , Ningye <b>ci</b> , Pe <b>ikuu</b> , Tarok <b>ipi</b>
214.	Bush-rat I	<b>ijò</b>	<b>ijò</b>	
215.	Shrew	<b>i-tun</b>	<b>a-tun</b>	
216.	Giant rat <sup>4</sup>	<b>a-hòtò</b>	<b>i-hòtò</b>	cf. Horom <b>kwede</b> , Yanjam <b>ikot</b> , Sur <b>kwər</b>
217.	3-striped mouse	<b>a-rəp</b>	<b>i-rəp</b>	cf. Tarok <b>rəp</b> 'to be spotted',
218.	Fat mouse	<b>àbèŋ</b>	<b>abəŋ</b>	
219.	Pygmy mouse	<b>a-ndile</b>	<b>i-ndile</b>	
220.	Grasscutter <sup>5</sup>	<b>bəp</b>	<b>i-bəp</b>	cf. Horom <b>bèbè</b> , Bu <b>eyibi</b> , Tarok <b>iɓyap</b> . Reconstructed as <b>#-bibe</b> in Proto-Benue-Congo in Blench (ms.)
221.	Hare <sup>6</sup>	<b>a-lu</b>	<b>i-lu</b>	
222.	House-bat	<b>a-rəm</b>	<b>i-rəm</b>	
223.	Fruit-bat	<b>a-rəma</b>	<b>i-rəma</b>	cf. CB <b>#-dema</b> and Berom <b>dəm</b>
224.	Nile crocodile	<b>ñ-jòròm</b>	<b>n-jòròm</b>	cf. Horom <b>njorom</b> , Fyer <b>'ñhòròm</b> , Daffo <b>hàrà̀m</b> . These are weakenings of a more general Chadic form e.g. Dera <b>kàrà̀m</b> , Hona <b>kirə̀na</b> . The prefix in Fyer is an oddity, and it may be the word was loaned into Horom, acquired a prefix and was loaned back into Fyer.
225.	Chameleon	<b>u-kwaŋan</b>	<b>a-kaŋan</b>	cf. Horom <b>karə̀ŋuŋ</b>
226.	Agama lizard	<b>i-kyer</b>	<b>a-kyer</b>	
227.	Skink	<b>rə̀mbyel</b>	<b>a-rə̀mbyel</b>	
228.	Gecko	<b>a-teremyel</b>	<b>i-teremyel</b>	
229.	Toad	<b>mbyekwət</b>	<b>a-mbyekwət</b>	
230.	River frog	<b>ŋau</b>	<b>a-ŋau</b>	
231.	Land tortoise	<b>a-kpa</b>	<b>i-kpa</b>	cf. Ningye <b>kpurkpa</b> ,
232.	Snake	<b>i-rət</b>	<b>i-rət</b>	
233.	Spitting cobra	<b>byatau</b>	<b>i-byatau</b>	
234.	Python	<b>kwarak</b>	<b>a-kwarak</b>	
235.	River crab	<b>hwaŋgara</b>	<b>a-haŋgara</b>	cf. Tarok xx. PB <b>#-kádá</b> , but an ancient Niger-Congo root and worldwide (Blench 1997).
236.	River molluscs	<b>manir</b>	<b>a-manir</b>	
237.	Fish (generic)	<b>a-sərəp</b>	<b>i-sərəp</b>	cf. Horom <b>sérép</b> ,
238.	Fish I	<b>madihər</b>	<b>a-madihər</b>	
239.	Fish II	<b>mabriyəl</b>	<b>a-mabriyəl</b>	
240.	Fish III	<b>a-mandarawal</b>	<b>i-mandarawal</b>	
241.	Bird (generic)	<b>a-non</b>	<b>i-non</b>	cf. Horom <b>nòn</b> , Tarok <b>inyil</b> , Pe <b>i-nol</b> , Yanjam <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.

<sup>3</sup> (*Erythrocebus patas*)<sup>4</sup> (*Cretomyces* sp.)<sup>5</sup> (*Thryonomys Swinderianus*)<sup>6</sup> (*Lepus Crawshayi*)

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
242.	Chicken	<b>kwər</b>	<b>a-kwər</b>	cf. Bu <b>ukə</b> , Mada <b>kəkə</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 and Williamson (in press). Also in Chadic: Kulere <b>kôd</b> , Geji <b>kwôl</b>
243.	Cock	<b>à-bwət</b>	<b>a-bwət</b>	cf. Horom <b>bwet</b>
244.	*Duck	as Hausa		
245.	Pigeon	<b>i-kpər</b>	<b>a-kpər</b>	cf. Tarok <b>ĩkápár</b> ‘dove’,
246.	Guinea-fowl	<b>i-tək</b>	<b>a-tək</b>	cf. Kamanton <b>ʃok</b> , Kulu <b>e-nsok</b> , Tarok <b>irusòk</b>
247.	Vulture <sup>7</sup>	as Hausa		
248.	Village Weaver <sup>8</sup>	<b>a-wusura</b>	<b>i-wusura</b>	
249.	Cattle-egret <sup>9</sup>	<b>kwəpyar</b>	<b>a-kwəpyar</b>	
250.	Black kite <sup>10</sup>	<b>i-wàrè</b>	<b>i-were</b>	note stem vowel change
251.	Standard-wing Night-jar	<b>a-piparam</b>	<b>i-piparam</b>	
252.	Owl	<b>a-nə̀nə̀ ma tuk</b>	<b>i-nə̀nə̀ ma tuk</b>	‘night-bird’
253.	Bush- fowl/partridge	<b>a-cok kwəret</b>	<b>i-cok kwəret</b>	‘chicken of bush’
254.	*Pied crow <sup>11</sup>	<b>ngbaŋ</b>	<b>a-ngbaŋ</b>	
255.	Woodpecker I	<b>i-sulikyɔ</b>	<b>a-sulikyɔ</b>	
256.	Woodpecker II	<b>ngbiliŋ</b>	<b>a-ngbiliŋ</b>	
257.	Insect (Generic)	<b>a-bubwɛŋ</b>	<b>i-bubwɛŋ</b>	
258.	Scorpion	<b>ì-làŋ</b>	<b>i-làŋ</b>	cf. Fyem <b>lyuŋ</b> , Bu <b>ẽra</b> , Hasha <b>i-naŋ</b> , Reflects a widespread Niger-Congo root <b>#ena</b>
259.	Butterfly	<b>u-pupar</b>	<b>a-pəpar</b>	note stem vowel change, presumably influenced by u- prefix
260.	Mosquito	<b>a-rwər</b>	<b>i-rwər</b>	
261.	Spider <sup>12</sup>	<b>ì-ŋvuriʃ</b>	<b>i-ŋvuriʃ</b>	
262.	Mason wasp <sup>13</sup>	<b>a-mvi</b>	<b>i-mvi</b>	cf. Horom <b>vərvì</b> ,
263.	Bee	<b>a-yɔ<sup>(k)</sup></b>	<b>i-yɔ<sup>(k)</sup></b>	cf. Sur <b>yyək</b> , PB <b>#-yúki</b>
264.	Sweat-fly	<b>u-fwer</b>	—	
265.	Housefly	<b>a-ʃe</b>	<b>i-ʃe</b>	cf. Horom <b>ciŋ</b> , Fyem <b>ciŋzír</b> , Tarok <b>icìŋciŋ</b> , Bu <b>cinci</b> , Berom <b>ciŋ</b> . Reconstructed as <b>#-ciN</b> to Proto-Benue-Congo in Blench (ms.). Cf. also Ngas <b>nʃi</b> , Mwaghavul <b>ndiʃii</b> , Tangale <b>tɪn</b>
266.	Ant (Generic)	<b>a-ŋveŋ</b>	<b>i-ŋveŋ</b>	
267.	Louse (Human)	<b>men</b>	<b>a-men</b>	cf. Fyem <b>min</b> ,
268.	Millipede	<b>u-njarahai</b>	<b>a-njarahai</b>	
269.	Cockroach	<b>mbumburi</b>	<b>a-mbumburi</b>	
270.	Termite	<b>a-ji</b>	<b>i-ji</b>	
271.	Flying-ant	<b>ikum</b>	—	cf. Horom <b>kùm</b> ,

<sup>7</sup> (*Neophron monachus*)<sup>8</sup> (*Ploceus cucullatus*)<sup>9</sup> (*Ardeola ibis*)<sup>10</sup> (*Milvus migrans*)<sup>11</sup> (*Corvus albus*)<sup>12</sup> (*Acarina* spp.)<sup>13</sup> (*Belenogaster* spp.)

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
272.	Grasshopper*	<b>ihe</b>	<b>ahe</b>	
273.	Praying mantis	<b>mumuryal</b>	<b>a-mumuryal</b>	
274.	Firefly	<b>a-ɲgbowaleŋ</b>	<b>i-ɲgbowaleŋ</b>	
275.	Giant Cricket	<b>kawan</b>	<b>i-kawan</b>	
276.	Earthworm	<b>tungulin</b>	<b>a-tiŋgilin</b>	note stem vowel change
277.	Giant Snail	<b>manir</b>		
278.	Soap (Traditional)	<b>kasɛl</b>	<b>a-kasɛl</b>	
279.	Oil	<b>manai</b>	<b>i-manai</b>	cf. Təsu <b>amɛnɛ</b> , Rukul <b>manai</b> , Berom <b>nói</b> , Aten <b>noi</b> , Gure <b>mani</b> , Central Kambari <b>màni</b> <sup>ʃ</sup> and ultimately Hausa <b>mai</b> .
280.	Fat/grease	<b>afɛp</b>	—	cf. Horom <b>tífɛp</b> , Hasha <b>e-fef</b> ‘fat’, Cara <b>ibip</b> , Tarok <b>m̀pìp</b> ‘animal fat’, Chawai <b>bap</b> , Samba Nnakenyare <b>byep</b> . Reconstructed to East Benue-Congo as <b>#-byep</b> in Blench (ms.)
281.	Salt	<b>mmək</b>		cf. Toro <b>ama</b> , Cara <b>maŋ</b> , Horom, Fyem <b>mà</b> , Tarok <b>m̀m̀an</b> , cf. Kegboid but also Fulfulde <b>manda</b>
282.	Soup/stew	<b>i-ləŋ</b>	<b>me-ləŋ</b>	
283.	Porridge	<b>bisa</b>	<b>i-bisa</b>	
284.	Sorghum-beer	<b>a-ɲgbap</b>		
285.	Peelings	<b>ɲgbo</b> <sup>(k)</sup>		
286.	Filter	<b>a-sen</b>	<b>i-sen</b>	cf. Hasha <b>zəzɛŋ</b> , Ningye <b>sisəŋ</b> ,
287.	Rag	<b>usuma</b>	—	< H.
288.	Floor-beater	<b>rəpuk</b>	<b>a-rəpuk</b>	
289.	Handle (of tool)	<b>musa</b>	<b>a-musa</b>	cf. Horom <b>musu</b>
290.	Sickle	as Hausa		
291.	Cutlass	as Hausa		
292.	Iron	<b>abɛncɛŋ</b>		cf. Horom <b>tɪcɛt</b> . The Ron languages have <b>#céf</b> which is probably cognate, assuming the <b>bɛn-</b> is not an old stem
293.	Axe	<b>gaya</b>	<b>i-gaya</b>	cf. Hasha <b>ikai</b> , Ningye <b>ɲgai</b> , Bu <b>ɲge</b>
294.	Adze	<b>mayam</b>	<b>a-mayam</b>	
295.	Hoe	<b>u-fan</b>	<b>a-fan</b>	
296.	Knife	<b>a-fa</b> <sup>(k)</sup>	<b>i-fa</b> <sup>(k)</sup>	
297.	Comb	as Hausa		
298.	Broom	<b>sisə</b>	<b>i-sisə</b>	cf. Fyem <b>wis</b> , Horom <b>uwes</b> , Ningye <b>tsintsak</b> , Tarok <b>igísar</b>
299.	Sack	<b>u-ben</b>	<b>a-ben</b>	
300.	Fireplace	<b>a-fik</b>	<b>i-fyik</b>	cf. Horom <b>a-fik</b> pl. <b>ba-fik-i</b> , Fyem <b>ɗi-fik</b> pl. <b>a-fik</b>
301.	Fire stones	<b>iritɔs</b>	<b>a-iritɔs</b>	
302.	Shoe	<b>i-kpakəsak</b>	<b>a-kpakəsak</b>	cf. Horom <b>paksak</b> ,
303.	Cloth	<b>rukul</b>	<b>a-rukul</b>	
304.	Mortar (wood)	<b>i-tuŋ</b>	<b>a-tuŋ</b>	cf. Horom <b>u-duŋ</b> pl. <b>ba-duŋ-ɔ</b> , Pe <b>utuŋ</b> , Tarok <b>atúm</b> , Sur <b>guzuŋ</b> . The two words seem to be reversed in Fyem, thus Fyem <b>huɗuŋ</b> ‘pestle’ and <b>tun</b> ‘mortar’. This is likely to be an old Niger-Congo root derived from the verb ‘to pound’. Hausa <b>túrmíí</b> may be from this source.
305.	Pestle	<b>tɔ</b>	<b>i-tɔ</b>	cf. Horom <b>u-tun</b>
306.	Pot (generic)	<b>a-sye</b>	<b>i-sye</b>	

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
307.	Pot I	<b>teŋ</b>	<b>i-teŋ</b>	
308.	Pot II	<b>i-kpukpɔ</b>	<b>a-kpukpɔ</b>	
309.	Pot III	<b>a-pifa</b>	<b>i-pifa</b>	cf. Horom <b>pes</b> ,
310.	Pot IV	<b>a-risen</b>	<b>i-risen</b>	cf. Bu <b>eri</b> , Ningye <b>rɛn</b> ,
311.	Head-pad	<b>ri-kat</b>	<b>a-kat</b>	<b>#ka-</b> element is a widespread Volta-Congo root
312.	Basket	<b>a-kambuŋ</b>	<b>i-kambuŋ</b>	
313.	Winnowing tray	<b>nwyana</b>	<b>a-nyana</b>	
314.	Mat (generic)	<b>i-tet</b>	<b>a-tet</b>	
315.	Spear	<b>hwɔn</b>	<b>a-hwɔn</b>	Probably a weakening from more widespread forms with initial kw-, e.g. Horom <b>di-kwaŋ</b> . cf. Pe <b>ikwak</b> , but a more general Niger-Congo root reconstructed to PMC as <b>#kpaN</b> in Blench (ms.)
316.	Bow	<b>ndar</b>	<b>a-ndar</b>	a Niger-Congo root, usually with initial t-. See Daffo <b>ɗààr</b> (although this is presumably a loan it may have been borrowed back into Rukul from Chadic)
317.	Arrow	<b>wakara</b>	<b>a-wakara</b>	cf. Fyem <b>baka</b> , Tarok <b>iwàr</b> , Taura <b>o-wara</b> , Aten <b>a-bara</b> ,
318.	Quiver	<b>ʒɔŋbɔ</b>	<b>a-ʒɔŋbɔ</b>	cf. Horom <b>ʒɔgbà</b>
319.	Chain	as Hausa		
320.	Rope	<b>i-taŋ</b>	<b>a-taŋ</b>	
321.	Stool	<b>ahaimutɔŋ</b>		
322.	Wooden door	<b>nərik</b>	<b>a-nərik</b>	
323.	Fence	<b>ŋgwɔm</b>	<b>a-ŋgwɔm</b>	
324.	Ladder	<b>kwɔŋ</b>	<b>a-kwɔŋ</b>	cf. Ningye <b>kukɔŋ</b> ,
325.	Bee-hive	<b>ù-rùndù</b>	<b>i-rùndù</b>	
326.	Fish-trap	<b>jajuk</b>	<b>a-jajuk</b>	
327.	Snare	<b>tai</b>	<b>a-tai</b>	
328.	One	<b>ɲanak</b>		? cf. Yangkam <b>ɲinuŋ</b> and perhaps more broadly related to Moroa <b>ɲuŋ</b>
329.	Two	<b>far</b>		cf. Fyem <b>pór</b> , Tarok <b>ùpàríɲ</b> . Also in Chadic: Fyer <b>poo</b> . These are forms of the widespread Niger-Congo <b>#ba</b> root, usually realised as <b>#fa</b> in Plateau. Discussed by Hoffmann (1968) as an early loan into Chadic but widespread in Africa (see Blench 1995).
330.	Three	<b>tat</b>		A Niger-Congo root also found in other African language phyla
331.	Four	<b>ɲin</b>		A Niger-Congo root more usually in the form <b>#na-</b> . Initial ɲ is quite rare, but found also in Eggon <b>àní</b> , Yangkam <b>ɲi</b> , plus scattered citations in Jukunoid and Cross River
332.	Five	<b>tan</b>		A Niger-Congo root found in this form in Plateau languages of the region. (BCCW 107)
333.	Six	<b>syen</b>		cf. Horom <b>syɛt</b> ‘eight’

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
334.	Seven	<b>tarafa<sup>(k)</sup></b>		? 5+ 2 though rather see Horom <b>táras</b> ‘nine’ consistent with the hypothesis that the numbers were shifted by two between the languages. However, apparently related forms found elsewhere in East Benue-Congo, e.g. Kpan <b>ítafa</b> , Chawai <b>atarba</b> , Kwanka <b>tarba</b> , Rindre <b>atamba</b> . See BCCW 109
335.	Eight	<b>hur</b>		Perhaps related to words for ‘ten’, e.g. Berom <b>kūrū</b> , Ningye <b>wur</b> ,
336.	Nine	<b>tapin</b>		5 + 4
337.	Ten	<b>rət</b>		? cf. Horom <b>iyot</b>
338.	Eleven	<b>rət jəl nyanak</b>		10 + 1
339.	Twelve	<b>rət na afar</b>		10 + 2
340.	Twenty	<b>rət afar</b>		10 x 2
341.	Twenty-four	<b>rət afar panin</b>		20 + 4
342.	Hundred	<b>rət tu rət</b>		10 x 10
343.	Black	<b>jít</b>		
344.	White	<b>tərət</b>		
345.	Red	<b>ban</b>		cf. Tarok <b>ɓán</b> ‘to be red’,
346.	Sweet	<b>mwet</b>		cf. Nupe <b>má</b> , Ijọ <b>m̀b̀ɛ̀ɛ̀</b> ,
347.	Bitter	<b>fal</b>		
348.	Half	<b>uwat</b>		
349.	Hot	<b>fi</b>		
350.	Cold	<b>tala</b>		
351.	Old	<b>kyik</b>		
352.	New	<b>afai</b>		
353.	Wet	<b>tala</b>		
354.	Dry	<b>kun̄gwət</b>		cf. Berom <b>hwōgōt</b> , Aten <b>hwohwo</b> , Basa <b>ihoo</b> , cLela <b>h̄ɔ</b> , probably independent weakenings of the widespread #- <b>koro</b> roots. See BCCW, 30.
355.	Smooth	<b>ryalaŋ</b>		
356.	Add to	<b>ŋgyas</b>		
357.	Answer (question)	<b>tal</b>		cf. Fyem <b>ɟala</b> ,
358.	Ask a question	<b>rip</b>		cf. Surubu <b>rivi</b> , Nindem <b>irib</b> , Doka <b>lirbi</b> , Hyam <b>libi</b> , Hasha <b>rifi</b> , Ningye <b>ryip</b> , Tesu <b>lufu</b> , (BCCW,6/9)
359.	Ask/beg something	<b>rem</b>		? cf. Nindem <b>lilom</b> , Ekoid R <b>l̄ɛm</b> , and other forms relating to PB #- <b>dómb-</b> ( <i>contra</i> BCCW,6/9)
360.	Awaken (someone)	<b>yala</b>		cf. Horom <b>yana</b>
361.	Bad, to be	<b>be*</b>		
362.	Bark (dog)	<b>tɔ<sup>(k)</sup></b>		cf. Pe <b>cicok</b>
363.	Be bent	<b>kundu</b>		
364.	Be heavy	<b>rəp</b>		cf. Bu <b>rɔ̄</b> ,
365.	Be on (s.t.)	<b>niŋ</b>		
366.	Be rotten	<b>lɔ<sup>(k)</sup></b>		
367.	Be short	<b>təŋgər</b>		

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
368.	Become dry	<b>kungwɔt</b>		cf. Berom <b>hwɔgɔt</b> , Aten <b>hwohwo</b> , Basa <b>ihoo</b> , cLela <b>hɔ</b> , Ijɔ <b>kàngá</b> , Gworok <b>kwát</b> probably independent weakenings of the widespread #- <b>koro</b> roots. See BCCW, 30.
369.	Begin	<b>mɔryal</b>		
370.	Bite	<b>lɔŋvɔt</b>		cf. Cara <b>rɔnte</b> , Berom <b>rɔt</b> and probably widespread Niger-Congo root #- <b>dum-</b> , PB #- <b>dum-</b> (BCCW, 11).
371.	Blow (flute etc)	<b>fufwɔ</b>		cf. Ninzo <b>fú</b> ‘blow fire’, Also Chadic: Bokkos <b>fu</b> ,
372.	Broadcast seed	<b>fer</b>		
373.	Build (house etc.)	<b>tɔl</b>		? cf. PB #- <b>tún</b> , though there seem to be no clear intermediate reflexes. Mukarovsky (1976/7) argues this is a Proto-Atlantic-Congo root. Also Chadic: Bole <b>sol</b> ,
374.	Burn (fire burns)	<b>fyi</b>		cf. Toro <b>fya</b> , Fyem <b>fwíʃ</b> ‘burn off vegetation’, Berom <b>fwúsh</b> ‘to burn food’, Also Chadic: Fyer <b>fwaʃ</b> ,
375.	Buy	<b>tahal</b>		
376.	Call (to someone)	<b>bya</b>		
377.	Carve (wood etc.)	<b>ʃen</b>		cf. Horom <b>sɛp</b> , Pe <b>ʃap</b> , Kulu, Nindem, Kwanka <b>sep</b> , Jju <b>ʃab</b> , Cara <b>ʃipal</b> , Ningye, Bu <b>ʃɛ</b> , Kurama <b>ʃava</b> ,
378.	Catch	<b>tut</b>		cf. Cara <b>ɗut</b> ,
379.	Chew	<b>taŋgal</b>		cf. Berom <b>tangal</b> but #- <b>ta-</b> is a Niger-Congo root.
380.	Choose	<b>ndyel</b>		
381.	Climb	<b>jel</b>		The nearest clear cognates are in Ekoid, e.g. Ekoid M <b>jár</b> ,
382.	Come	<b>ba</b>		cf. Tarok <b>ɓá</b> , Fyem, Horom <b>ɓé</b> , Yanʒkam <b>ɓi</b> , but a widespread root reconstructible at least to Proto-Atlantic-Congo. Also Yiwom <b>bèl</b> , Kulere <b>bo</b>
383.	Come out (of room)	<b>wuta<sup>(k)</sup></b>		cf. Tyap <b>gwut</b> , Aten <b>wuru</b> , Irigwe <b>wùrù</b> , Anan̄ <b>wùs</b> , ? also Igbo <b>pùtá + din</b>
384.	Continue (to do s.t.)	<b>ʃenunu</b>		
385.	Cool, to be*	<b>wul</b>		
386.	Cough	<b>kwɔl</b>		cf. Fyem <b>hór</b> , Bu <b>kpu kpulɔ</b> ,
387.	Count	<b>tan</b>		cf. Hasha <b>tam</b> , Jju <b>twan̄</b> , Kulu <b>tala</b> , PB #- <b>tád-</b>
388.	Cut down (tree)	<b>pyat</b>		
389.	Cut in two	<b>fa</b>		cf. Pe <b>pa</b> ,
390.	Cut off (head etc.)	<b>pyat</b>		cf. Horom <b>pwer</b> , Pe, Tarok, Yanʒkam <b>pà</b>
391.	Dance	<b>ʃir</b>		cf. Hasha <b>ʃifi</b> , Kwanka <b>ʃi dur</b> , Koro <b>zir</b> ,
392.	Die	<b>ku</b>		an Niger-Congo root #- <b>ku</b>
393.	Dig (earth etc.)	<b>tɔt</b>		cf. Nungu <b>do</b>
394.	Divide	<b>kap</b>		cf. Fyem <b>kara</b> , Tarok <b>kàp</b> ,
395.	Do/make	<b>tɛ</b>		cf. Cara <b>te</b> , Bu <b>tí</b> ,
396.	Drag	<b>hɔm</b>		
397.	Draw (water)*	<b>mban</b>		
398.	Drink	<b>yɔ</b>		
399.	Drop	<b>sukut</b>		

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
400.	Eat	<b>rɛ</b>		cf. Fyem <b>dé</b> , Horom <b>dye</b> , linked to the widespread <b>-ri, -di</b> roots found in Niger-Congo
401.	Enter	<b>ryel</b>		cf. Fyem, Cara <b>del</b> , Ningye <b>rer</b>
402.	Equal, to be*	<b>kukwanga</b>		
403.	Fall (rain)	<b>kyɔ</b>		cf. Horom <b>hwa</b> , Fyem <b>hó</b> , Fyem <b>hó</b> , Aten <b>hwò</b> , Berom <b>hwò</b> ('fall on top of s.t.), Yashi <b>hu</b> . The widespread Plateau forms have a labial velar, but ? cf. Wapan <b>ko</b> , Cara <b>go</b> , Jar <b>ko</b> , Yala <b>gwo</b> , PB <b>#-gwa</b> .
404.	Fall over	<b>kyɔ</b>		as above
405.	Fight (in war)	<b>ywem</b>		
406.	Finish (a task)	<b>mək</b>		cf. Horom <b>mək</b>
407.	Float	<b>fɔrɔŋgəl</b>		
408.	Flog	<b>wɛɛk</b>		cf. Ningye <b>tsɛk</b> ,
409.	Flow (water etc.)	<b>sukut</b>		
410.	Fly (birds)	<b>furul</b>		
411.	Fold (cloth etc.)	<b>kundu</b>		
412.	Follow	<b>ʃiteni</b>		
413.	Forget	<b>bura</b>		
414.	Fry (in oil)	<b>kalaŋ</b>		cf. Jju <b>kraŋ</b> , Aten <b>halaŋ</b> , and becoming generally shortened to <b>#kaŋ</b> in Cross River and Bantoid. See BCCW, 44
415.	Gather/collect	<b>tɔf</b>		
416.	Give	<b>kaŋ</b>		cf. Ekoid Q <b>kàr</b> , Kambari <b>càâ</b>
417.	Give birth	<b>byel</b>		
418.	Go	<b>ʃe</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> .
419.	Go out/exit	<b>wuta<sup>(k)</sup></b>		see 'come out' (383.)
420.	Grind	<b>kwɔ</b>		cf. Bu <b>kɔ</b> , Ningye <b>kɔk</b> , Cara <b>kɔŋ</b> , Pe <b>kòk</b> ,
421.	Grow (plants)	<b>kuʃɔk</b>		
422.	Hatch (egg)	<b>fimyɛt</b>		
423.	Hear	<b>kunɔt</b>		
424.	Hit/strike (drum)	<b>lat</b>		cf. Chadic: Tangale <b>ladɛ</b> , Pa'a <b>da</b> ,
425.	Hoe*	<b>tom</b>		
426.	Hunt	<b>ʃinam</b>		cf. Cara <b>ʒam</b> , Berom <b>jàmō</b> . But perhaps originally 'chase meat' or similar?
427.	Jump	<b>syat</b>		cf. Bu <b>za</b> ,
428.	Kill	<b>bwɔt</b>		
429.	Know	<b>sinzak</b>		cf. Mangar <b>sunzáh</b> ,
430.	Lack*	<b>ʃai</b>		
431.	Laugh	<b>wanken</b>		
432.	Lick	<b>nan</b>		
433.	Lie down	<b>lál</b>		cf. Aten <b>lal</b> , Tarok <b>dàl</b> 'to stretch', Yeskwa <b>lalo</b> 'sleep', Mbe and Common Ekoid <b>lál</b> , PB <b>#-dáád-</b>
434.	Listen	<b>tahan tɔk</b>		
435.	Look for*	<b>duk</b>		
436.	Marry	<b>myet</b>		
437.	Milk*	<b>ribel</b>		

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
438.	Mix	yir		
439.	Mould (pot)	tɔl		see 'build' (373.)
440.	Mount	jel		
441.	Open	tifya <sup>(k)</sup>		
442.	Plant (crop etc.)	rɔ		
443.	Play	tilya		
444.	Pound (in mortar)	tɔ		cf. Berom tɔ̄, Cara to,
445.	Pour (liquid)	nuŋ		
446.	Press*	for		
447.	Pull	kwɔm		
448.	Pull up (grass etc.)	tal		cf. Tarok tur <sup>+</sup> ,
449.	Receive	tar		
450.	Refuse	ʃin		cf. Efik sìn, Korop sín, Kuteb ʃèŋ
451.	Remember	man		
452.	Remove*	wut		
453.	Resemble*	tut		
454.	Return	fer		
455.	Ride (horse etc.)	jel		
456.	Roast on coals	bal		perhaps connected with widespread #fwa roots (BCCW, 74)
457.	Rot*	lo		
458.	Run	twe		cf. Bu tutu, Berom télé. ? cf. Igboid
459.	Say/speak	ʃɔp		
460.	See	kwɔt		
461.	Sell	rɛp		corresponds to 'buy' elsewhere. cf. Fyem rɛp, Bu rɛ, Cara rɛp, Ningye rɛp but widespread in BC and reconstructed as #-rɛp- in Blench (ms.). Discussed in Gerhardt (1983) and also found in some neighbouring Chadic languages.
462.	Send	hala		
463.	Set trap*	wop		
464.	Sew*	tol		see under 'build' (373.)
465.	Shake	ʃi		cf. Horom, Pe ci
466.	Sharpen	lu		cf. Berom lɔ̄, Tarok lwà
467.	Shine*	banan		
468.	Shoot (arrow)	tat		cf. Tarok, Sur tat <sup>+</sup> . An ancient Niger-Congo root found as #-ta 'bow' in Congo-Kordofanian
469.	Sing	ya <sup>(k)</sup>		cf. Bu yɔsɛ
470.	Slaughter (animal)	fa		cf. Tarok, Pe pa, Toro fa, but also Mande fa 'kill'
471.	Slap	bwɔtɔl		
472.	Sleep	lal		see under 'lie down' (433.)
473.	Smash	wɔl		
474.	Smell	nuŋ		cf. Tarok niŋ,
475.	Snap in two	tɛn		cf. Bu trɛ̄
476.	Speak*	kap		
477.	Spit	tat twai		'shoot saliva', cf. Tarok tat ñshí,
478.	Spread out to dry*	yan		cf. Toro yara 'become dry'
479.	Squeeze*	kam		cf. Tarok kán,
480.	Stand	taha		

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
481.	Steal	<b>ji</b>		cf. Tarok <i>yì</i> ,
482.	Sticky, to be*	<b>ywet</b>		
483.	Stir (soup)	<b>fi</b>		cf. Tarok <i>èi</i> ,
484.	Stretch*	<b>meme</b>		
485.	Suck (breast etc.)	<b>mem</b>		
486.	Suck (orange)	<b>mɔ<sup>(k)</sup></b>		
487.	Surpass	<b>mbel</b>		
488.	Swallow	<b>mer</b>		cf. Yanƙam <b>mər</b> , Sur <b>mərək</b> , Tarok <b>məkən</b> <sup>+</sup> , Ekoid <b>mèl</b> , Ba Mambila <b>mènà</b> . Connected with a widespread root for 'throat' reconstructed for PBC as <b>#-mərən</b> in Blench (ms.)
489.	Swim on surface	<b>mwak</b>		cf. Ijọ <b>ókí</b>
490.	Swim down	<b>fwanjen</b>		
491.	Take	<b>tar</b>		
492.	Tear (cloth etc.)	<b>wyen</b>		
493.	Throw	<b>ta diŋ</b>		
494.	Twist (rope etc.)	<b>təl</b>		cf. Cara <b>təs</b> ,
495.	Uproot (tuber)	<b>tət</b>		cf. Toro <b>tunun</b> , Pe <b>tul</b> ,
496.	Walk	<b>tindəl</b>		
497.	Want/need	<b>mun</b>		
498.	Wash	<b>fyet</b>		
499.	Wear	<b>wal</b>		
500.	Weave	<b>təl</b>		see under 'build' (373.)
501.	Weep	<b>rusyen</b>		
502.	Wipe	<b>felel</b>		
503.	Work	<b>tama ndyai</b>		'work a work'
504.	I	<b>amɛ</b>		
505.	you	<b>ayi</b>		
506.	he/she/it	<b>njɔ</b>		
507.	we	<b>bwɔt</b>		
508.	you pl.	<b>ben</b>		
509.	they	<b>baŋga</b>		

### Edible and Useful Plants

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
510.	Guinea-yam ( <i>Dioscorea guineensis</i> )	<b>minyau</b>	<b>a-minyau</b>	
511.	Aerial yam ( <i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> )	<b>mbaka</b>	<b>a-mbaka</b>	
512.	Water-yam ( <i>Dioscorea alata</i> )	<b>minyau mahären</b>	<b>a-minyau mahären</b>	'women's yam'
513.	Taro (Old cocoyam) H. ( <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> )	<b>ŋgbasa</b>	<b>a-ŋgbasa</b>	
514.	New cocoyam (H. wali)* ( <i>Xanthosoma mafaffa</i> )	<b>weli</b>	<b>a-weli</b>	< Hausa

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
515.	Sweet potato* ( <i>Ipomoea batatas</i> )	<b>damuƴ</b>	<b>i-damuƴ</b>	
516.	Cassava* ( <i>Manihot esculenta</i> )	as Hausa		
517.	Wild yam	<b>mbarakan</b>		
518.	Tumuku ( <i>Plectranthus esculentus</i> )	<b>u-waw</b>	<b>a-waw</b>	
519.	Sorghum ( <i>Sorghum bicolor</i> )	<b>miŋgyer</b>	<b>a-miŋgyer</b>	
520.	Bulrush millet ( <i>Pennisetum spp.</i> ) <i>dauro</i>	<b>a-juk</b>	<b>i-juk</b>	
521.	Eleusine* (H. tamba) ( <i>Eleusine coracana</i> )	<b>u-nduƴa</b>	<b>a-nduƴa</b>	
522.	Fonio (H. acca) ( <i>Digitaria exilis</i> )	<b>a-yes</b>	<b>i-yes</b>	
523.	Iburu (H. iburu) ( <i>Digitaria iburua</i> )	<b>mundel</b>	<b>a-mundel</b>	
524.	Maize* ( <i>Zea mays</i> )	<b>i-matara</b>		
525.	Rice* ( <i>Oryza sativa/ glaberrima</i> )	as Hausa		
526.	Cowpea ( <i>Vigna unguiculata</i> )	<b>a-kwɔn</b>	<b>i-kwɔn</b>	cf. PB #-kunde, Reshe <b>hí-kɔ̀nɔ̀</b> , Hasha <b>kukɔ̀ndɔ̀</b> , Buji <b>bi-cun</b> , Yamba <b>ɲkun</b> , apparently an East Benue-Congo innovation. Also Chadic: Sakwun <b>ɣun</b> ,
527.	Spiral cowpea	<b>ɲgɔ̀rɔ̀tɔ̀ɲ</b>	<b>a-ɲgɔ̀rɔ̀tɔ̀ɲ</b>	
528.	Lima bean* ( <i>Phaseolus lunatus</i> )	<b>a-kyarak</b>	<b>i-kyarak</b>	
529.	Other beans I	<b>katarum</b>	<b>i-katarum</b>	
530.	Other beans II	<b>kuni</b>	<b>i-kuni</b>	
531.	Bambara groundnut ( <i>Vigna subterranea</i> )	<b>u-fwi</b>	<b>a-fwi</b>	cf. Tarok <b>afi</b> ,
532.	Groundnut (Peanut) ( <i>Arachis hypogaea</i> )	<b>njukum</b>	<b>a-njukum</b>	
533.	Tiger-nut ( <i>Cyperus esculentus</i> )	as Hausa		
534.	Garden egg ( <i>Solanum melongena</i> )	<b>a-fer</b>	<b>i-fer</b>	
535.	Okra ( <i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i> )	<b>uleɲ</b>		
536.	Birdseye chili* ( <i>Capsicum annuum</i> )	<b>ɲifi</b>	<b>i-ɲifi</b>	
537.	Onion ( <i>Allium cepa</i> )	as Hausa		
538.	Edible squash ( <i>Cucurbita pepo</i> )	<b>a-fye</b>	<b>i-fye</b>	
539.	Sorrel/roselle (H. <i>yakuwa</i> ) ( <i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i> )	<b>a-ɲgwɛr</b>	<b>i-ɲgwɛr</b>	

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
540.	Sesame seeds (H. <i>Ridfi</i> ) ( <i>Sesamum indicum</i> )	<b>nyir</b>	<b>i-nyir</b>	
541.	Sesame leaves (H. <i>karkashi</i> )	<b>matalos</b>	<b>i-matalos</b>	
542.	(Bitterleaf) <i>Vernonia amygdalina</i>	<b>u-sili</b>	<b>a-sili</b>	
543.	Waterleaf* ( <i>Amaranthus</i> spp)	<b>ndep</b>		probably generic for bush greens
544.	Pawpaw* ( <i>Carica papaya</i> )	<b>làdì</b>	<b>ládì</b>	
545.	Gourd (Generic)	<b>a-siŋgin</b>	<b>i-siŋgin</b>	
546.	Gourd-bottle ( <i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> )	<b>n-tòk</b>	<b>i-tòk</b>	cf. Gyong <b>tòk</b> , Eggon <b>tuku</b> , Pe <b>asok</b> , Ekoid S <b>ñ-tòg</b> , Kutep <b>kitù</b> ,
547.	Tobacco*	<b>u-tabà</b>	<b>a-tabà</b>	
548.	Oil-palm ( <i>Elaeis guineensis</i> )	<b>ahør</b>		probably weakened from the <b>#kolo/golo</b> roots quite common in East Benue-Congo (BCCW,II, 65 & 70)
549.	Palm-fruit	<b>ahøl</b> <b>amuuta</b>		
550.	Raphia/ bamboo palm ( <i>Raphia</i> spp.)	<b>abal</b>		cf. Horom <b>bànà</b> , an ancient PAC root (see Mukarovsky)
551.	Canarium tree ( <i>Canarium schweinfurthii</i> )	<b>i-fat</b>	<b>a-fat</b>	This name, usually <b>pat</b> , is found throughout this region, in Tarok, Ngas and Mwaghavul
552.	Custard apple ( <i>Annona senegalensis</i> )	<b>rəŋgəl</b>	<b>a-rəŋgəl</b>	
553.	Wild date-palm ( <i>Phoenix reclinata</i> )	<b>u-nyak</b>	<b>a-nyak</b>	
554.	Silk-cotton Tree ( <i>Ceiba pentandra</i> )	<b>kum</b>	<b>ki-kum</b>	cf. Yangkam <b>kum</b> , but a widespread root.
555.	Locust tree ( <i>Parkia biglobosa</i> )	<b>u-ryəl</b>	<b>a-ryəl</b>	cf. Horom <b>riyə̀l</b> , Yangkam <b>roi</b>
556.	Locust fruit	<b>muum</b> <b>mu'ryəl</b>		
557.	<i>Terminalia</i> sp. (H. <i>baushe</i> )	<b>kpəkərək</b>		
558.	Black plum ( <i>Vitex doniana</i> )	<b>a-tu</b>	<b>i-tu</b>	cf. Yangkam <b>dudu</b> , Tarok <b>icù</b>

**Musical Instruments**

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
559.	Drum I	<b>gəŋgaŋ</b>	<b>i-gəŋgaŋ</b>	Ganga type barrel-drum
560.	Drum II	<b>a-mbarau</b>	<b>i-mbarau</b>	pegged, ground-standing drum played with the hands
561.	Drum III	<b>byin</b>	<b>i-byin</b>	very long pegged drum played with the hands
562.	Kalangu	<b>gingaŋ</b>	<b>i-gingaŋ</b>	
563.	Kotso	<b>adaŋ</b>	<b>àdàŋ</b>	
564.	Cruciform whistle	<b>a-wur</b>	<b>i-wur</b>	
565.	Clarinet	<b>pimberep</b>	<b>a-pimberep</b>	
566.	Xylophone	<b>mbereŋ</b>		
567.	Horn	<b>mundut</b>	<b>a-mundut</b>	
568.	Waist-rattle	<b>abut</b>		
569.	Gourd-rattle	<b>baŋar</b>	<b>i-baŋar</b>	
570.	Ankle rattles leaf	<b>asi</b>		
571.	Ankle rattles iron	<b>ŋbawa</b>		

**7. The Classification of Rukul****7.1 Relationship with Bo**

Rukul and Bo are essentially the same language, to judge by the Bo data cited in Nettle (in press). A few differences in nominal prefixes may well be simply elicitation artefacts. There seems to be one fairly regular sound-shift, with /z/ in Bo corresponding to /j/ in Rukul. Thus;

Gloss	Rukul	Bo
Eye	<b>iri-jò</b>	<b>riʒó</b>
Blood	<b>manji</b>	<b>amanʒí</b>

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