AN ATLAS OF NIGERIAN LANGUAGES

Roger Blench

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3rd. Edition

Roger Blench
Kay Williamson Educational Foundation
8, Guest Road
Cambridge CB1 2AL
United Kingdom
Voice/Ans 0044-(0)1223-560687
Mobile worldwide (00-44)-(0)7967-696804
E-mail rogerblench@yahoo.co.uk
http://www.rogerblench.info/RBOP.htm

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1. Introduction

The present electronic is a revised and updated edition of ‘An Index of Nigerian Languages’ by David Crozier and Roger Blench (1992), which replaced Keir Hansford, John Bendor-Samuel and Ron Stanford (1976), a pioneering attempt to synthesise what was known at the time about the languages of Nigeria and their classification. Since 1990, all new information was either collected in the field by Roger Blench or resulted from personal communications with him, hence his sole authorship of the present version. Many new categories of information have been added since the 1992 edition, largely resulting from technological and social change.

2. Definition of a Language

The preparation of a listing of Nigerian languages inevitably begs the question of the definition of a language. The terms ‘language’ and ‘dialect’ have rather different meanings in informal speech from the more rigorous definitions that must be attempted by linguists. Dialect, in particular, is a somewhat pejorative term suggesting it is merely a local variant of a ‘central’ language. In linguistic terms, however, dialect is merely a regional, social or occupational variant of another speech-form. There is no presupposition about its importance or otherwise. Because of these problems, the more neutral term ‘lect’ is coming into increasing use to describe any type of distinctive speech-form.

However, the Index inevitably must have head entries and this involves selecting some terms from the thousands of names recorded and using them to cover a particular linguistic nucleus. In general, the choice of a particular lect name as a head-entry should ideally be made solely on linguistic grounds. In the first edition of the Index of Nigerian languages it was suggested that in the absence of absolute recognised criteria, mutual intelligibility, lexicostatistics and sociolinguistic factors would be needed to determine appropriate groupings of lects as languages and dialects.

As recognised then, even now, the information about many of the languages listed in this index is too limited to actually make these sorts of judgment in a scientifically measured way. Linguists have recognised for a long time that lexicostatistical counts made ‘cold’, i.e. in the absence of information about the phonology of a language group will inevitably be lower than those made by someone who has studied the sound correspondences. The idea that an arbitrary lexical cognate level of say 80 per cent alone determines the boundary between language and dialect was not espoused. Other factors must be taken into consideration. Moreover, it has become clearer that lects can have high cognacy counts and still differ substantially. For example, the languages in the Yungur cluster have cognacy counts well above 80 per cent. However, a syntactic process that has caused some of them to switch from noun-class suffixes to prefix systems has had profound implications for sentence structure. As a result to call these languages ‘the same language’ would be to stretch the usual meaning of these words to breaking point.

The choice of many of the head-entries must therefore rest on the judgment of individual linguists or the viewpoint of the speech communities and will not necessarily conform to a unitary standard. This should not be taken as a charter to give any lect the status of an individual language. One of the problems of a developing sense of ethnicity is that there is a tendency to over-emphasize (or deny) linguistic differences for political and administrative reasons.

A linguistic atlas should as far as possible refrain from becoming entangled in local and regional politics and stay with the language data. Nonetheless, it should also be recognised that there is an element of self-fulfilling prophecy. A group of people that retains a strong sense of apartness must inevitably develop an image of this in their language, especially in cultural vocabulary.

One of the features of the first edition of the Index developed to characterise situations where there are groups of related languages was the ‘language cluster’ and ‘dialect cluster’. Language cluster was defined as where together with sociolinguistic factors and the issue of mutual intelligibility ‘the percentage of related words is not less than 70 per cent’ and the figure of 80 per cent was adopted for dialect cluster. As suggested above, ‘hard’ figures like this can be problematic, but the principle of not giving primacy to a particular speech-form is practical and also tactful. For the present version of the Index, the number of clusters have been substantially expanded, and many lects, previously listed as dialects, have been reclassified as equal members of a cluster.
3. Form of the Head-Entries

The desire to use a common orthography for head-entries has involved the making a series of choices which may not always turn out to be appropriate. The principles used are as follows;

a. Where a community, through the agency of a literacy committee or a community development association has definitely selected a particular form then that form is used.

b. Where there is no agreed name, then the name a community uses to refer to itself is preferred.

c. Where the name of the language and of the people are different, the name of the language is preferred. Thus Fula for Fulɓe. In some cases, where the variation is through the use of different prefixes or suffixes, the convention for Bantu languages is adopted; the variable affix has been deleted and the remaining stem used for both people and language. Thus the Wom people are ‘Pere’, and the suffixes marking people and language are omitted.

d. Where this would lead to confusion through a variety of communities using the same name, geographical or other markers are used to make the distinction. Thus in the case of Basa, region names, such as ‘Basa-Bembe’ are used, even though the people themselves do not use these names. In the case of Yungur, where various peoples call themselves by the same name, bɔna, the outsiders’ names, Lala and Roba, are retained.

e. An alternative situation is where undefined dialectal differentiation has led to a variety of different names for people and language within one language. Thus the Longuda have four different versions of their name. In this case the usual name, ‘Longuda’ is retained.

f. Where the community’s own name is unknown the most common reference name if preferred, except where this is apparently pejorative.

g. Where a reference name has been adopted from a community’s own name, it is usually cited without tone marks or other diacritics. Subdots are so widely accepted in Nigeria that they constitute an exception.

h. Phonetic symbols such as schwa ‘a’ and eng ‘ŋ’ are not generally used in head-entries although the implosives and ejectives such as ɓ, ɗ, and ƙ are acceptable. The exception is where the correct name is known but the community has made no decision about the form to adopt. Thus the Kotoko name Afaɗe (Afaɗɔ) has been used until an alternative is accepted.

The consequence of this is that reference names will continue to be in a state of flux.

4. Language and Ethnicity

Linguists trying to develop language classifications always warn about the dangers of confusing language and ethnic group distributions. These warnings are routinely disregarded by non-linguists since the language maps produced handily illustrate the distribution of ethnic groups. Indeed, it would be disingenuous to claim that there are no general correspondences between language and ethnic distribution, especially in the case of minority groups. However, it must be emphasized that the social definition of an ethnic group has many aspects, of which language is just one. The following examples illustrate the wide range of variation that can occur;

1. Fula /Fulani. The Fulɓe people presumably originally came to Nigeria as pastoral nomads and many of them still pursue this occupation today. The language of the Fulɓe is Fulfulde (Pulaar in regions west of Nigeria) although not all Fulɓe still speak this language. They are divided into a complex nexus of inter-related clans, leyi, which are kinship-based units. Speakers usually claim that the clan of a speaker can be known from the way they speak, but this is only true when the speaker is also resident in the same geographical area. Broadly speaking, Fulfulde has developed regional dialects, notably in Sokoto and Adamawa. However, these have no distinct boundaries, as would be expected from mobile populations; populations entering a new geographical region must accommodate regional peculiarities with the speech of their ‘home’ clan. Nonetheless, the differences at extreme ends of the dialect chain are enough to make western Sokoto speech incomprehensible to Fulɓe from Adamawa.
Distinctions are equally strong between urban and pastoral Fulɓe, between the Fulɓe wuro and the Fulɓe na’i. An urban speech lect has developed among the town Fulɓe in Yola and adjacent centres in Cameroun, which is syntactically and lexically distinct from rural speech forms. In this case, there is a asymmetric relationship between the town and country, as urban Fulɓe have difficulty understanding rural Fulɓe speaking among themselves, but the rural groups are fluent in the speech of the towns.

Apart from these distinctions, many Fulɓe no longer speak Fulfulde. For at least two centuries, Fulɓe have been settling in both the towns and rural regions of Hausaland and other parts of Northern Nigeria. Their gradual assimilation into the local community has led them to drop Fulfulde in favour of Hausa and to adopt external features of Hausa society in terms of dress and other customs. However, they retain the ethnic label ‘Fulani’ and social distinctions are still made between individuals on this basis, regardless of the linguistic homogeneity.

5. Changes in the Language Map
The language map accompanying the Index has inevitably changed substantially since the first edition and it is worth tabulating the types of changes that have occurred;

5.1 From Numbers to Names
The map accompanying the first edition had numbers assigned to individual languages. This has the advantage of taking up less space on the map but it was extremely difficult to actually find the less well-known languages. In the present version, language names have been placed on the map. No significance should be attached to the point size in which the names are printed which is usually the largest that will fit in the space available. The use of names makes for easier cross referencing between the index and the map and this has helped in the elimination of certain inconsistencies in the first map.

5.2 Addition of new languages
Since the second edition of the Index, approximately thirty previously unreported languages have been recorded and in some cases, dialects or dialect clusters have been split into their component members following more detailed research.

6. Reclassification of Languages
The major change in language classification since the first edition is the re-alignment of the former Eastern Kwa into (New) Benue-Congo. In crude terms, the red areas of the former map are now simply considered part of the blue. Kwa is retained for the former Western Kwa and the only languages that fall into this category are Gun and Aja. Ijọ and its related single language Defaka, have been excluded from either group and are now recognised to constitute a distinct branch of Niger-Congo. These new classifications are explained and justified more explicitly by the contributors to ‘The Niger-Congo languages’ (Bendor-Samuel 1989).

Within Benue-Congo the most distinctive feature has been the ramification of sub-groups. The now standard view (Williamson, 1989) divides Benue-Congo into twelve branches without proposing higher-order linkages. Blench (1989) constitutes one proposal for the internal classification of Benue-Congo but it is clear that much work remains to be done before the situation is clarified.

The main changes in Benue-Congo have been;

1. The establishment of Ôkọ, Akpes and Ukaan as distinct branches
2. The splitting away from Plateau of the Kainji languages (Greenberg’s Plateau 1)
3. The division of the newly constituted Plateau into Plateau, Jukunoid and Tarokoid
4. Uniting Ebira with the other Nupoid languages
5. The addition of Dakoid (previously classified as Adamawa) and its combination with Mambiloid into North Bantoid

Adamawa languages are far more problematic, in part because they are less known. The most recent survey (Boyd, 1989) divided Adamawa into a large number of subgroups. Bennett (1983) has proposed an internal subgrouping, but this has yet to be accepted.

The other language families represented in Nigeria, notably Chadic, Saharan, Gur and Mande have not changed substantially in the outline of their classification.
Naming of subgroups
As the pattern of previously little-known language groups gradually becomes clearer, new names will be proposed and some adopted. The author has been particularly active in the area of Plateau and is responsible for the first records of many languages, or else for extended wordlists. As subgroups have become delineated, so names that reflect their linguistic features or other aspects become appropriate. Following a series of publications, the following names have been adopted.

Beromic Plateau 2
Ninzie Plateau 4

A number of subgroups whose membership has at best been uncertain are now given names to reflect this. For example, the ‘Jaba cluster’ is now renamed Hyamic, and the various languages falling under the label Koro are now renamed the Koro cluster. No doubt not all of these will survive, but classification is an ongoing process and affected by political and social considerations.

7. Addition and Correction of Topographic and Institutional Features
The outline of Nigeria used in the first edition of the map was schematic and so did not include water-bodies such as the lagoon region of Lagos, for example. Also Lake Chad was noted but no open water marked. Since the 1970s, a large number of dams and barrages have been built, especially in Northern Nigeria and the lakes formed by backing up now cover sizeable land areas. These have been traced from Landsat imagery. It is generally assumed that no language is spoken ‘on’ a water body, although this is clearly not the case on Lake Kainji, where Sarkawa and Reshe fishermen inhabit islands within the Lake. Lake Chad, by contrast, has virtually disappeared and almost all the land area within Nigeria is inhabited, and is so represented.

The first edition of the map did show some of the main National Parks. The present version of the map adds some more National Parks and also a number of significant Forest Reserves. Ordinance Survey maps show a very large number of Forest Reserves, but many of them are inhabited and are thus for language mapping purposes treated as absent.

Another addition has been the inclusion of urban areas where these are sufficiently large as to constitute a significant region of the map and are known to be polyglot and cannot therefore be assigned to a particular language. The most important of these are Lagos and Kaduna urban areas. Other large urban areas, such as Enugu, Ibadan and Kano are considered to be sufficiently homogeneous linguistically as to not require special treatment.

8. Changes in Language Distribution
Languages are spoken by people and in a developing society such as Nigeria change is a constant feature of human populations. The most common source of change is migration.

8.1 Rural-Rural Migration and language distribution
One result of the increasing human population of Nigeria is pressure on farmland and the consequent urge to migrate to less densely populated regions. This process has probably always occurred but it has been boosted by the ready availability of roads, transport and other communications. As a result, farmers can assess other regions of the country for their agricultural potential and may move their villages wholesale. The Zarma populations southeast of Lake Kainji resulted from a transplanting of Zarma villages in the northwest to the region north of Mokwa in the early 1980s.

8.2 Rural-Urban Migration and language distribution
Cities by their very nature attract polyglot mixtures of ethnic groups. Even in the pre-colonial era, major cities such Kano and Lagos had quarters for non-indigenous peoples such as the Nupe. However, the growth of cities during the twentieth century has accentuated this trend dramatically and the oil-wealth of Nigeria has permitted an urban expansion hardly paralleled elsewhere in Africa.
8.3 Languages spoken by pastoralists
One of the most problematic aspects of representing languages on maps with fixed boundaries is the case of pastoral societies. Pastoralists move with their herds, carrying their language with them and interpenetrate settled communities. The most well known are the Fulbe but there are many other groups, especially in northeastern Nigeria, such as the Jetko, Koyam, Teda, Shuwa and Yedina. Some nomadic pastoralists, such as the Uled Suliman and the Twareg, only enter Nigeria in the dry season, returning to the Republic of Niger during the rains. Obviously the movements of such peoples cannot be captured on a single map and sketches to show the migratory circuits of some pastoral groups have been added. It should be noted, however, that these are at best schematic. Pastoral peoples are by the nature of their life-style, flexible and liable to change their movements. They could therefore expand into new regions or withdraw from them very rapidly. The maps therefore only represent the situation recorded in 1990 and should be regarded as subject to change.

8.4 Regions of mixed population
One of the most problematic aspects of representing languages is regions of mixed population. Populations often form linguistically homogeneous zones, especially with the more widespread languages. Elsewhere, communities develop networks of interdependence that create interlocking communities and thus intertwined languages. A notable example of this is the region immediately northeast of the Niger-Benue confluence, where Gbari, Ebira and Basa villages co-exist. Many large settlements have wards representing the three major groups. These are marked as together in single polygon, but an approximate border is shown where one group begins to dominate. This cartographic convention should be taken as only a schematic representation of reality.

8.5 Distribution of second languages
The use of second languages for communication and in administration was well-established in pre-colonial Nigeria and has further expanded as the diversity of migrations has required the development of linguae francae. The most notable languages used in this way are English, Pidgin, Hausa, Kanuri, Fulfulde, Yoruba, Igbo and Efik. Some of these are expanding, such as Hausa and Yoruba and others in decline, notably Kanuri and Efik.

8.6 Language endangerment and death
Since this enterprise began, interest in language endangerment has become a highly significant topic, although this has not necessarily led to significantly more documentary work being undertaken on endangered languages in Nigeria. Nonetheless, a category of degree of endangerment has been introduced and information provided where recent sociolinguistic data is available. The following data compares Nigeria with the other countries of West Africa.

‘Declining’ and ‘moribund’ are categories to try and capture languages that are apparently in decline despite having a viable number of speakers. The assumption is that there are many more languages of this type. The availability of information is extremely uneven, so the data was further analysed by country, as shown in Table 1. This illustrates yet again Nigeria’s exceptional situation; its languages are less-known than any other country even in percentage terms.
Table 1. Distribution of languages with no status data by country

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total languages</th>
<th>No Data</th>
<th>% No data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea-Bissau</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauretania</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>23.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d’Ivoire</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>23.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambia</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>26.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>29.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>32.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>42.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total and Mean</strong></td>
<td><strong>1050</strong></td>
<td><strong>320</strong></td>
<td><strong>30.5</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The explanation for this is actually quite simple; all other West African countries have had a fairly active programme of language survey conducted either by the French research establishment or by the SIL. In Nigeria, since the virtual cessation of SIL activities in 1976, very limited further survey work was conducted.

8.7 Pattern of language endangerment

In general, West African languages are in a healthy state. Compared to Eastern and Southern Africa, only a few languages are disappearing. The clear contrast with East Africa which almost certainly reflects the dominance of smallholder farming systems. A lack of mobility and a relative inflexibility in reinventing subsistence strategies tends to conserve language and maintain classic patterns of diversification such as areal spread and dialect chains. Language endangerment in West Africa generally through language shift, which usually reflects the rise of a dominant culture, formerly military, but often nowadays commercial or religious. This is particularly the case with Islam; conversion to Islam was historically associated with the rise of highly militarised cultures and indeed the slave trade. Thus, Hausa, Arabic, Mandinka, Bambara, Fulfulde and Kanuri have all been associated with aggressive expansionism and the forcible conversion of enslaved peoples. In the colonial era, the convenience of these languages was such that they were frequently adopted as secondary languages of communication. Promoted by the administration they became ever more the vehicle of assimilatory forces pressing on minority languages.

Box 1 illustrates the case of Yangkam, a language of Central Nigeria that is severely endangered because the association of its people with Islamic expansion during the nineteenth century.

Box 1. The case of Yangkam

The Yangkam people live in a region west of Bashar town, on the Amper-Bashar road, in Plateau State, Central Nigeria. They are known as ‘Bashar’ or ‘Basherawa’ (the Hausaised name for the people) in almost all the literature (Greenberg 1963; Crozier & Blench 1992). The correct name of the Bashar language and people is Yänkäm, plural aYaŋkäm. Crozier and Blench (1992) give a figure of 20,000 speakers of the language located in and around Bashar town, some 50 km east of Amper on the Muri road. This estimate turned out to be entirely erroneous. The Yangkam people were heavily affected by nineteenth century slave raids, perhaps by the Jukun as well as the Hausa. They converted to Islam and a relatively powerful centre was established at Bashar. At the same time they began to switch to speaking Hausa, while still retaining strongly their Bashar identity. In the region of Bashar town in 1997, there were just two old men who remain reasonably fluent in the language, in the village of Yuli, some 15 km northwest of Bashar. However, it turns out that at the time of the raids, the population split into two and another group sought refuge in Tukur. Yangkam is spoken in some four villages, Tukur, Bayar, Pyaksam and Kiram. However, even here Yangkam is only spoken by people over fifty and all the young people speak Hausa. There seems to be no likelihood that Yangkam will be maintained as speakers are quite content with the switch to Hausa. The local estimate of the number of fluent speakers is 400, and
falling every year. There are many hamlets around Bashar town in Wase local Government whose populations are ethnically Yangkam but who no longer speak the language.

Yangkam is something of a paradox; members of the ethnic group are very proud of their history and identity, but do not associate that with retention of the language. Hausa is not spoken as a first language by any populations nearby and Bashar is today well-off major routes for long-distance trade. A typescript of the history of Bashar circulates in the district, larded with non-Hausa names and words but Yangkam do not draw the conclusion that there is any link between this identity and the language they formerly spoke. Although Yangkam has nearly disappeared as a language, the populations who formerly spoke it are likely to retain Bashara and Basharanci as their name for the people and language as long as they retain a separate identity.

Source: Author’s unpublished fieldwork

Not all large vehicular languages were the products of Islamisation; Moore, Yoruba, Efik/Ibibio, Akan and Wolof seem to have expanded, often in a military context, but prior to or unrelated to Islam. Interestingly, these languages have been less successful in the post-colonial phase of cultural expansion, suggesting that the transition to a trade language was less successful than, say, Hausa or Bambara. Islam, as also Christianity, has always had long-distance trade as a second arrow in its quiver, when the impetus for military conquest was exhausted. This made languages with a prior embedded trade vocabulary highly suitable to the colonial administrators. Less commerce-oriented languages made more limited inroads in an era of relative peace.

Interestingly, the apparent preconditions for language death set up negative expectations that turn out to be unnecessarily pessimistic. Surveys of Plateau languages 1993-1999 showed that in almost every case, even languages with relatively small numbers of speakers appeared to be flourishing, rather against expectation. Box 2 gives an example of two related languages form the Mambiloid family which might appear prime candidates for endangerment which appear to be thriving.

Box 2. Mvanip and Ndunda

Meek (1931) gives a short wordlist of a language he calls Magu, spoken at Zongo Ajiya in the northwest of the Mambila Plateau in southeastern Nigeria. While undoubtedly a Mambiloid language, it seems to be distinct from Mambila proper. In Crozier & Blench (1992) the population is given as ‘less than 10,000’ and called ‘Mvano’. Following a field visit in 1999 we ascertained how incorrect this information was. The Mvani people are only 100 (chief’s estimate) consisting of a few households in one quarter of Zongo Ajiya. Almost all individuals seemed to be fluent in the other languages of Zongo Ajiya, Fulfulde, Mambila and Ndoro. Despite this, the language seems to be alive –the Jauro assured us that all the children still speak it, and we observed this to be true. A long wordlist was taped and there is no doubt this is the same language given in Meek as Magu.

When we asked for the language closest to Mvani, to our surprise, we were given the name of the Ndunda people. Ndunda is a village some 5km. from Yerimar, past Kakara on the tea estate road south of Zongo Ajiya. And indeed, there are a people and language of this name whose existence seems so far to have entirely eluded the reference books. Their language resembles Mvani but the two are sufficiently distinct as to be regarded as separate languages. There are probably 3-400 speakers of Ndunda. The language is also alive and well although the Ndunda settlement is much more ethnically homogeneous than Zongo Ajiya.

Mvani and Ndunda would appear to be prime candidates for language loss. Their numbers are very small, and the populations live in close proximity to prestigious and numerically dominant languages associated with Islam. However, they seem to have developed a situation of stable multilingualism and religious synthesis that allows them to conserve their traditions without seeming anomalous to outsiders. In contrast to the Yangkam (see Box 1) the Mambila Plateau is off major trade routes and remains highly inaccessible even in modern Nigeria.

Blench & Connell, survey notes 1999
9. Queries

9.1 Resolving Queries

The first edition of the Index of Nigerian Languages listed the following languages as extinct:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ashaganna</th>
<th>Fali of Baissa</th>
<th>Shirawa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Auyokawa</td>
<td>Kpati</td>
<td>Taura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bassa-Kontagora</td>
<td>Lufu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Further investigations have established the status of some of these languages:

- Ashaganna: no further data
- Auyokawa: definitely extinct
- Bassa-Kontagora: 10 speakers alive in 1987
- Fali of Baissa: Spoken by a few individuals on the Falinga Plateau in southern Taraba State. A fragmentary wordlist was recorded by Robert Koops in the early 1970s, suggesting that the language is clearly Benue-Congo, but its further affiliation is uncertain.
- Kpati: no further data
- Lufu: not extinct, see entry
- Shirawa: extinct but a manuscript wordlist shows that it was merely a dialect of Bade.
- Taura: still extant; see entry and Shimizu (1982)

The following languages appear to have become extinct:

- Ajanci, a north Bauchi language, reported by Skinner (1977) (=Ajawa in the first edition)
- Akpondu, a language related to Alumu
- Basa-Gumna, a Basa lect, no competent speakers in 1987
- Buta-Ningi, an East Kainji language, Speakers were contacted by Ian Maddieson in 1975 but enquiries in 1990 revealed no remaining speakers
- Holma, a relative of Njanyi, with 4 aged speakers in 1987

9.2 Unresolved Queries

Notes on Unresolved Queries in Editions 1 and 2.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agalawa</th>
<th>A Hausa clan no distinct linguistic element</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ajawa</td>
<td>See above</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambo</td>
<td>Tivoid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bakarawa</td>
<td>possibly a-Koor (see Kag cluster)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bellawa</td>
<td>Now known from Schuh (1978) (see entry)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buru</td>
<td>Bantoid language of the Baissa region</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cineni</td>
<td>A distinct language closely related to Gava-Guduf (Kraft 1981) now given an entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dazawa</td>
<td>Daza: a Chadic language of the Bole-Tangale group (Schuh 1978)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ganawa</td>
<td>Northern Jos language (Shimizu 1982)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jilbu</td>
<td>Fali of Jilvu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jiriya</td>
<td>Ziriya (Shimizu 1982). Now extinct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juba</td>
<td>=Jibawa, i.e. Jibu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kofa</td>
<td>Language spoken near Sorau in Adamawa State related to Bata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kolbila</td>
<td>Spoken only in Cameroun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Laka</td>
<td>=Kamuku Laka, Hausa-speaking Kamuku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oruma</td>
<td>See text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Purra</td>
<td>A cover term for the northern clans of the Yungur</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Roma</td>
<td>A village in the Zuru area referred to in Rowlands (1962), whose inhabitants are the Adoma. Although the language spoken there today is Lela, the original language was presumably related to Gwamhi-Wuri (Regnier, p.c.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rumada</td>
<td>Generic term for former serfs of the Fulɓe, nmo distinct linguistic identity</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9.3 Updating

Computers have made the task of keeping the task of updating the Index and the maps a much less daunting task for the future. Future editions will contain additional information in the following areas:

9.3.1 Maps
a) detailed maps of complex regions
b) maps to show the migrations of pastoral groups
c) maps of the distribution of major linguae francae, and other important socio-linguistic features.

9.3.2 Literacy and Printed materials

More detail on the status of different speech forms. To know that there is printed material in a language is not to have information on whether literacy is actually a significant feature of a language.

9.3.3 Non-print media

Categories for media other than print: such as radio, television, cassettes, film and video have become more important and they are becoming significant in the promotion or otherwise of individual languages. Data on the use of these media would be valuable.

9.3.4 Language Use

First and second language use. What other languages are commonly spoken by the speakers of particular lects?

10. New Media

Since the earlier editions, much has changed in the technology of language dissemination; no reference was made even to radio and television in previous syntheses. Now both the internet and SMS text-messaging have to be considered. Indeed, text-messaging and the possibilities of transmitting texts in particular languages may turn out to be crucial to their acceptance among the next generation of speakers.

11. Scripts

Earlier editions of the Index had little to say about indigenous (i.e. pre-European) scripts. The most well-known script falling into this category is the use of adapted Arabic script to write Hausa and other northern languages. Although far behind the use of the Roman alphabet, Islamic revivalism has led to a renewed interest in Arabic script, something also encouraged, ironically, by the Arabic Script initiative supported by Christian organisations. Currently, the following languages are written in Arabic script (Table 2):
Table 2. Nigerian languages written in Arabic script

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Current</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>Arabic</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hausa</td>
<td>Ajami</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fulfulde</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanuri</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nupe</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Warren (2012) is a valuable overview of Arabic script use in Northern Nigeria.

Apart from this, there are a number of other scripts, all of twentieth century origin, invented by inspired individuals, which have had more or less currency. These are principally for Hausa, but there is also the intriguing Ibibio script.

12. Deaf and sign languages

Another area which has been poorly documented until recently are sign languages, spoken typically by deaf communities but in some case also by hearing individuals. There is a Nigerian sign language, taught in deaf schools, but this derives from American Sign Language (ASL). Information about numbers of users and their competence is extremely sparse. At least one indigenous sign language has been documented, that used by the Bura people in NE Nigeria (Blench 2004 and Photo 2). However, by virtue of sheer numbers, there must be many more waiting to be recorded.

13. Acknowledgments

An enterprise such as the Atlas of Nigerian Languages is above all a co-operative enterprise. It depends on scholars making available advance copies of field materials and local enthusiasts willing to assist in the plotting of language distribution and discussion of dialect and intelligibility issues.

Table 3 below may be said to constitute major acknowledgments, that is scholars who have contributed substantially to improved knowledge of language distribution in unpublished communications. The acknowledgments given in the introduction to the first edition are not repeated here, but the author would like to thank those earlier contributors for their work. New maps of published materials are included in the bibliography and are therefore not referred to here.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Region or Language(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apollos Agamalafiya</td>
<td>Reshe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katy Barnwell</td>
<td>Various languages in Gombe and Bauchi States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob Bess</td>
<td>Mwaghavul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bernard Caron</td>
<td>South Bauchi languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anja Choon</td>
<td>Uwu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Crozier</td>
<td>Numerous languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deme Dang</td>
<td>Aten</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnabas Dusu (†)</td>
<td>Berom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark Gaddis</td>
<td>Ashe, Idù and Nyankpa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ben Gimba</td>
<td>Baushi cluster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harald Hammarstrom</td>
<td>Corrections to various entries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Heath</td>
<td>tHun, ut-Ma’in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Luther Hon</td>
<td>Kadara cluster languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barau Kato</td>
<td>Plateau, Adamawa languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selbut Longtau</td>
<td>Various languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alex Maikarfi</td>
<td>Kadara cluster languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stuart McGill</td>
<td>West Kainji languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James McDonell</td>
<td>Rin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthony Ndemsai</td>
<td>Kirya-Konzol</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gareth Mort</td>
<td>Kamuku languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katherine Mort</td>
<td>Kamuku languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Muniru</td>
<td>Language survey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Nengel</td>
<td>East Kainji languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mike Rueck</td>
<td>Various languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophie Salfner</td>
<td>Ikaann</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne Storch</td>
<td>Jukunoid languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musa Tula</td>
<td>Tula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark van der Velde</td>
<td>ṃ̀na</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andy Warren</td>
<td>Berom, Bura and Arabic script</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohammed bin Yauri</td>
<td>Hungwɔryɔ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zachariah Yoder</td>
<td>Various languages</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key to the Index

The index is arranged alphabetically with the language entries in large print at the margin. Cross references are in smaller print and indented.

The information about each language is classified according to the numbers 1 to 17.

1. A Alternate spellings of the head name 
1. B The peoples’ own name for their language 
1. C The peoples’ own name for themselves 
2. A Other names for the language based on its location 
2. B Other names for the language 
2. C Other names for the people 
3. Location by state and local government area 
4. Approximate number of speakers 
5. Linguistic classification 
6. Dialects
7. Publications in the language 
8. Scripture publications in the language 
9. Linguistic publications (also drafts in circulation) 
10. Second language use 
11. Endangerment status 
12. Media use (Television, Radio) 
13. Literacy 
14. Internet presence 
15. Text-messaging 
16. Sign languages 
17. Scripts
A.

aBaangi = Baangi: a dialect of Kambari I
Abacha = Basa-Benue
Abadi = Avadi: a dialect of Kambari I
Abak – a dialect of Anaang
Abakan = Kpan
Abakpa = Ekin: see the Ejagham cluster
Abakwariga = Hausa – (from Jukun)
Abanliku = Obanliku
Abanyom = Bakor
Abanyum = Bakor
Abaro – a dialect of Anaang
Abatsa = Basa Benue
Abawa – Gupa–Abawa
Abayongo – member of the Agwagwune cluster
Abbi – dialect of Ùkwuanị: see Ùkwuanị–Abh–Ndọnị
Abewa = Asu
Abini – member of the Agwagwune cluster
Abinsi – member of the Kororofa cluster
Abiri = Abini: see the Agwagwune cluster
Abisi = Piti
Abo – dialect of Bokyi
Abob – a member of Ùkwuanị–Abh–Ndọnị cluster
Abokpa – a dialect of Gbari
Abong = Abon

1. Abon
1.A Abong
1.B Abô
1.C Abô
2.A Abon
2.C Ba’ban
3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA, Abong town (east of Baissa)
4. Only spoken in Abong town
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Tivoid

Source(s) Blench (1990)
Refs. Meek (1931: II:562); W&B (1952: 113); Shimizu (1980a: 22)

Aboro = Nincut
Abu = Jidda–Abu cluster

2. Abua
1.B Abuan
1.C Abua
3. Rivers State, Ahoada LGA
4. 11,000 (1963): estimated 25,000 (Farasclas 1989)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Central Delta
6. Central Abuan, Êmughan, Ọtabha (Ọtapha), Òkpêden
7. Reading and Writing Book 1966; Primer 1 1971; Primer 2 1973; 3 post–primer books 1972, 73;
9. Dictionary: Gardner (1980);
Refs. Wolff (1959); Talbot (1926: I:14, II.2)

Abuan = Abua

3. Abureni
1.C Mini
2.C Mini
3. Rivers State, Brass LGA
4. 3 villages
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Central Delta group
Source(s) Williamson 2002;

Abeele = Bele
Abeelé = Bele
Ache = Koron Ache = Begbere, see the Tinor-Myamya cluster
Abuloma = Obulom
Achita = next
Achipawa = Sagamuk
Achiro – mentioned in Shimizu (1971)
Acipa = Sagamuk
Ada = Kuturmi
Adamawa – dialect group of Fulfulde
Adara = Kadara
Adarawo – a Hausa subgroup
Ade – unknown except for a reference by Temple (1922: Kabba Province)
Adere = Dzozinkia
Âdakọ = Madaka: dialect of Bauchi
Adibom – dialect of Oqubal
Adikummu Sukur = Sakun
Adim – member of the Agwagwune cluster
Adiri = Dzodinka
Adoma = Kar: see the Kago–Jer–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
Adong = Ïdun
Adô = Ïdun
Aduge = Òkpamheri
Adun = Ïdun
Adun – dialect of Mbembe
Adyakte = Kakanda
Afa = Paá
Afa – member of Arigidi cluster
Afade = Afadé
Afadee = Afadé

4. Afadâ
1.A Afadé, Affâde, Afadée
1.B Afadâ
2.A Kotoko, Mogari
3. Borno State, Ngala LGA; and in Cameroon
4. Twelve villages in Nigeria, estimate less than 20,000 (1990)
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara B: Mandage group
Source(s) Blench (1990); Tourneux (1997)
Afakani = Defaka
Afal: Mbe Afal = Obe cluster
Afango = Berom
Afao = Eloyi
Afawa = Paá
Afemai = Etsakọ = Yechee
Aferikpe = Afrike: see the Obe cluster
Afà – member of the Arigidi cluster
Affade = Afačē
Afi = Batu Afì: a member of the Batu cluster
Afioko – dialect of Igbo
Afizarek = next
Afizere = Izere
Afkabiye = Guduf: Guduf–Gava cluster
Afo = Eloï
Afo – dialect of Yoruba
Afrike – member of the Afrike-Irungene cluster

5. Afrike-Irungene cluster
*Afrike
1.A Aferikpe
3. Cross River State, Ogoja LGA
4. 3,500 (1953)
*Irungene
3. Cross River State, Ogoja LGA

Refs. Otronyi et al. (2009)

Afu = Eloyi
Afudu – dialect of Tangale
Afunatam = Nta: see the Bakor cluster
Afungwa = Fungwa
Afusare = Izere
Agafi – dialect of Kambari I
Agalawa – Hausa subgroup in Katsina State
Agaraika = Nwanic: see the Kambari II cluster
Agari = Gbiri: see the Gbiri–Niragu cluster
Agari = Gura: see the Lame cluster
Agatu – dialect of Idoma North
Agaushi – dialect of Kambari II
Agbaragba = Bakor
Agbarho – dialect of Urhobo
Agbari = Gbiri
Agbawi = Kwange: see Gbairi
Agbiri = Gbiri: see the Gbiri–Niragu cluster
Agbiri = Gura: see the Lame cluster
Agbo = Legbo
Agbor = Ika
Agfa misprint for Affa (1st edition) = Afa: see the Arigidi cluster
Agholo = Kolo: see Kolo cluster
Agoi = Agoi

6. Agôi
1.A Agoi
1.C WaGôi
2.A lbami
2.B Ro Bambami
2.C Wa Bambami
3. Cross River State, Obubra LGA, Agoi–Ekpo, Ekom–Agôi, Agôi–Ibami and Itu–Agôi towns
4. 3,650 (1953); estimated 12,000 (Faraclas 1989)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross

Refs. Cook (1976)

Agolok = Kagoro: see the Katab cluster
Agoma = Kagoma
Agudia – a dialect of Epië
Aguro = Kagoro: see the Katab cluster

7. Agwagwune cluster
1.A Agwa–Gwun
3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA
4. 20,000 (SIL)

Refs. Williamson (1971: 275)

7.a*Agwagwune
1.B Gwune
1.C Agwagwune
2.A Akunakuna (not recommended), Akurakura (of Koelle)
3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA, Egup–Ipa Development Area
8. Luke 1894
Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.

3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA, Egup–Ipa Development Area
7.f *Etono II
1.C Etuno
3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA, Ubaghara Development Area

Agwarar = NWanci – dialect of Kambari II
Agwatashi – dialect of Alago
Agwe = Koro Agwe: see the Tinor-Myamya cluster
Agwere = Begbere–Ejar
Agwolok – next
Agwot = Kagoro: see the Katab cluster

8. Ahan
1.C Àhàn
3. Ondo State, Ekiti LGA, Ajowa, Igashi, and Omou towns
5. Benue–Congo: West: Ayere-Ahan

Source(s) Williamson (1991)

Aike = Ake
Aho = Eloyi
Aholio = Sholio: see the Katab cluster
Aika = Ukaan
Aja – part of the Gbe cluster
Ajami = Hausa Arabic script
Ajanci – an extinct member of the North Bauchi languages formerly spoken at Kworko: Thomas (1914); Temple (1922); Meek (Thomas) (1925) Gunn (1953); Skinner (1977)
Ajanji = Janji
Ajawa = Ajanci

9. Ajiya
1.A Ajuli
1.B Ajiya
1.C Ajiya
2.A Idon, Idong, Idon-Doka-Makyali
3. Kaduna State, Kachia LGA
4. Three towns
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Northwestern group

Sources: Hon et al. (2011)

10. Ajuwa-Ajegha
1.B Ajuwa
1.C Ajuwa
3. Kaduna State, Kajuru LGA
4. Towns; Kalla, Afogo, Iburu, Idon, Makyali

Sources: Maikarfi (2007)

Aje – a member of the Arigidi cluster
Ajure = Kajuru: see Kadara
Akajuk = Ekajuk
Akam – dialect of Mbembe
Akamka = Ejaghame
Akanda = Kakanda: see the Nupe cluster
Akasa = next

Akassa = Akaha: member of KOIN: Ijọ cluster
Âkâyôñ = Kiọng

11. Ake
1.A Akye, Aike
3. Nassarawa State, Lafia LGA
4. 354 (Meek 1925); 3000 (Blench 1999)
5. Benue-Congo: Plateau: Southern; Eggonic
Source: Blench (1999); Kato (2006)

Refs. Temple (1922: 6); Meek (1925: II.185); Gerhardt (1989)

Akenfai – a dialect of Epie
Âkâtsêkpâ = Ashuku: see Mbembe (Tigong)
Akimba a dialect of Kambari II
Akîta – member of Inland Ijọ cluster: Ijọ
Akîzá – dialect of Ninzam
Ako – dialect of Ekpeye
Akoiyang = Kiọng
Akoko – a term used for the Arigidi cluster, Ahan, Ayere and Oka
Akono – dialect of Yoruba
Akonto = Mbembe (Tigong) cluster
aKoor = Koor: Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
Akpa-Yace – see Akpa and Yace

12. Akpa
2.B Akweya
3. Benue State, Otukpo LGA
4. 5,500 (1952 RGA)
5. Benue–Congo: Idomoid

Refs. Armstrong (1979)

Akpambe = Nkum–Akpambe: a dialect of Yala
Akpanzhi = Kpan
Akparabong = Ekparabong: see the Ndoe cluster

13. Akpes cluster
3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA
5. Benue–Congo: Akpes


13.a *Akpes
1.B Akpes
2.A Akunnu
3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Akunnu and Ajowa towns


13.b *Asç
3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Asç town
*Daja
1.B Daja
1.C Daja
3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Ajowa town
4. 5,000

Refs. Ayoqola (1986)

13.c *Efifa
3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Ajowa town
(N.B. This may not exist, as the only wordlist collected is Yoruba – doubtful status at least)

13.d *Esuku
1. A Echuku
3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Ajowa town

13.e *Gedegede
3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Gedegede town

13.f *Ibaram
3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Ibaram town

13.g *Ikorom
1. A Ikaram
2. B Ikeram, Ikaramu
3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Ikaram town
4. 5,000–8,000 (1986)

Refs. Raji (1986)
13.h *Iyani

Akpet–Ehom = the Ukpet–Ehom cluster

14. Akpondu
1.B Akpondu
3. Plateau State
4. 1 (2005). The last speaker is only a remember and can only recall fragmentary vocabulary
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Alumic
10. Ninzo
11. Moribund

Source: Blench & Kato (2005)

Akpoto = Idoma
Akpọ–Mgbu–Tolu – dialect of Ikwere
Ákụcụkpụ = Ashuku see Mbembe (Tigong)
Akuku = Ọkpẹ–Idesa–Akuku

15. Akum
1.C Anyar
3. Taraba State, ca. 6°50N, 9°50E
4. 3 villages in Nigeria; 600 in Cameroun (1976)
5. Benue–Congo: Jukunoid

Refs. Breton (1993)

Akunakuna = Agwagwune
Akunnu = Akpes
Akurakura = Agwagwune: see the Agwagwune cluster
Akurumi = Kurama
Akusa = Yoruba
Akuut = Berom
Akwa = Rin
Akweya = Akpa
Akye = Ake
Ala = Koron Ala: see Ashe
Alada = dialect of Gbe

16. Alago
1. A Arago
1.C Idoma Nokwu
3. Nasarawa State, Awe and Lafia LGAs
4. 15,000 (1953 RGA)
5. Benue–Congo: Idomoid: group b
6. Agwatashi, Assaikio, Doma, Keana in towns of these names
8. Mark 1929

Source(s)
Alataghwa = Zacalda: see the Lamang cluster

17. Alege
3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA

Aليفوكوا – dialect of Yace

18. Alumu–Təsu cluster
1. A Arum–Chessu
3. Nasarawa State, Akwanga LGA
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Alumic

18.a *Alumu
1. Arum
4. Seven villages. ca. 5000 (Blench 1999)

18.b *Təsu
1. Chessu
4. Two villages. ca. 1000 (Blench 1999)


Alu – dialect of Ikwere
Am Pikkà = Bole
Amala = Mala
Amana = Emene
Amanda = Batu Amanda: see the Batu cluster
Amar = Amar Randa, Amar Tita – dialects of Ninzam
Amap = Amo

19. Ambo
3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA
4. A single village east of Baissa
5. Benue–Congo; South Bantoid; Tivoid? [no lexical evidence]

Source(s) Blench (1987)

Amegi = Biseni: member of Inland Ijo: Ijo cluster
20. Amo
1.A Amon, Among
1.B Timap
2.B Ba
3. Plateau State, Bassa LGA; Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA
4. 3,550 (NAT 1950)
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji
Refs. Di Luzio (1972/3)

Amon = Umon
Among = Amo
Ampeyi = Nupe
Amtul = Tal
Amusigbo – a dialect of Yoruba
Amziriv = Zizilivakan

21. Anaang
1.A Annang, Anang, Anaŋ
3. Akwa–Ibom State, Ikot Ekpene, Essien Udim, Abak, Ukanafun and Oruk–Anam LGAs
4. 246,000 (F&J 1944-5): estimated 1,000,000 (1990)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross: Central group
6. Abak, Ikot Ekpene, Ukanafun

Anabeze = Buji: see the Jere cluster
Anafianjani = Janji
Anaguta = Iguta
Anang = Anaang
Anaŋ = Anaang
Anarubunu = Ribina: see Jere
Anazele = Jere: see the Jera cluster
Ancha – dialect of Ninzam
Andombo = Batu Andombo – a dialect of Batu
Andoni = Obolo
Anegorom = Gurrum – dialect of Ribina: see the Jera cluster
Anemoro = Lemoro
Anep = Balep: member of the Ndoe cluster
Angan = Kamant
Angbe = Angwe: see the Batu cluster
Aniakawa – only referred to in Temple (1922: 17) who lists 220 in Bauchi Division: Anibau = Gusu: see the Jera cluster

22. Anib
1.A Kanufi
1.B Anib
1.C Aninib
2.B Karshi
3. Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA. Anib is spoken in two villages about 5 km. west of Gimi, the junction on the Akwanga road which leads towards Kafanchan.

Kanufi I is locally called Ákpúrkpóð, Kanufi II, Ákob.
4. 2000 (est. 2006)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Ninzie
Source(s): Kato (2006)

Anika = Bole
Aniocha = next
Aníčha – dialect of Igbo
Anirago = next
Aniragu = Niragu: see Gbiri–Niragu
Ankulu = Ikulu
Ánkpa – dialect of Igala
Ankwa = Ikú, Góra
Ankwe = Goemai
Ankwi = Goemai
Annang = Anaang
Anorubuna = Ribina: see the Jera cluster
Anosangobari = Gusu: see the Jera cluster
Anowuru = Lemoro
Anpika = Bole
Anufawa = Nupe
Anupe = Nupe
Anupe cwayi = Nupe
Anuperi = Nupe
Anyama – member of Kolo cluster
Anyaran = Ukaan
Anyeb = Balep: member of the Ndoe cluster
Ânyigbá – dialect of Igala
Anyima = Lenyima
Aŋma = Aŋma Asanga: see Sanga
Apa – dialect of Kpan
Apani – dialect of Ikwere
Apiapum – dialect of Mbembe
Apoi = Aŋpj – a south central dialect of Ízọn: Íjọ cluster
Aŋpj – a south central dialect of Ízọn: Íjọ cluster
Appa – dialect of Kpan
Appa = Tarok
Aqua = Ekin: see the Ejagham cluster

23. Arabic
1.A Arabic
1.B Arabiyye
3. Borno and Yobe States
5. Afroasiatic: Semitic

23.a *Shuwa
1.A Choa, Chiwa, Schoa, Shooa, Shuge, Sōougé, Shua,
2.A Shuwa Arabic: Shuwa is regarded as pejorative in Chad at least
3. Borno State: Dikwa, Konduga, Ngala and Bama LGAs can be regarded as residential areas, but Shuwa range widely across Borno and Yobe States on transhumance. Also in Cameroun, Chad and Niger. In Cameroun & Chad it has lingua franca status.
4. Over 1.7 million total: 1.56 million in Chad (1986); 63,600 in Cameroon (1982 SIL); approximately 100,000 in Nigeria (1973 SIL). Fluctuating population as many Shuwa migrate to neighbouring countries.


Source(s) Blench (1990)

Ref. Howard (1921); Kaye (1971)

23.b *Uled Suliman
1.A Libyan Arabic
1.B Arabiyye
1.C Uled Suliman
2.C Ouled Suliman
3. Borno State, Geidam, Mober, Yunusari LGAs. Also in Chad and Niger.

4. The Uled Suliman were formerly seasonal migrants to Nigeria, but now are based in NE Borno. their migratory loops are now extending far southwards into Yobe and Jigawa states in the Hadejia-Nguru wetlands. There are probably as many as 20,000 regulairly transhuming in Nigeria.

Source(s) Blench (1990, 2003)

23.c *Baggara
1.A Sudanese Arabic
1.B Arabiyye
1.C Baggara
3. Yobe State. Also in Sudan.

Source(s) Blench (1990)

Arabiyye = Arabic: see Arabic cluster
Aragba – dialect of Mbe West: see the Mbe cluster
Arago = Alago
Aregwe = Irigwe
Arek – Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA. South of the Rumada, east of Gwandara, north of Mada and east of Numana. Shown on map of Gunn (1956).
Arewa – subgroup of Hausa
Arəm = Adim: see the Agwagwune cluster
Arhe – a member of the Ivbie North–Okpela–Arhe cluster
Arî = Rin

24. Arigidi cluster
3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA; Kwara State, Kogi LGA
5. Benue–Congo: Defoid: Akokoid


24.a *Afà
1.B Òwôn Afà
1.C Afà
2.A Oke–Agbe
3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Oke–Agbe town, Afà section

24.b *Arigidi
1.C Arigidi
3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Arigidi town

24.c *Erusu
1.A Erusu, Erushu
1.C Erüşü

3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Eruşu town

Ref. Ajiboye (1986)

24.d *Ese
1.B Òwôn Èse
1.C Èse
2.A Aje, Oke–Agbe
3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Oke–Agbe town, Ese section

24.e *Igashi
1.A Igashi, Igasi
1.B Òwôn Igãsi
1.C Igãshi
3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Igãsi town

4. 45,000 (1986)

Ref. Fakoyo (1986)

24.f *Oge
1.B Òwój Ògê
1.C Oge
2.A Oke–Agbe
3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Oke–Agbe town, Oge section

24.g *Ojọ
3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Ajọwa town

24.h *Oyon
3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Oyon–Akoko town

24.i *Udo
1.A Ido
1.B Òwôn Òdò
2.A Oke–Agbe
3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Oke–Agbe town, Òdo section

24.j *Uro
3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Uro–Ajọwa town

4. 3,000 (1986)

Ref. Ayodele (1986)

aRor = Ror. Member of the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
Arogbo – south western dialect of Ìzọn: Ìjọ cluster
Arokwa = Èrùwa
Arringeu = Rin
Arughaunya – dialect of Òjual
Arum–Chessu = Alumu–Tesu
Arumaruma = Ruma
Aruru – only known from Ballard (1971) Map H14 Jos Division area
Asanga = Gusu: see the Jera cluster
Asanga = Sanga
Ase – member of the Akpes cluster
Asebi = Rin
Asennize = Shenì
Asẹntó – dialect of Gbe
asFer = Fer: a member of the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
Ashaganna – Benue–Congo: Kainji, extinct
Ashaku = Ashuku: see the Mbembe (Tigong) cluster
25. Ashe
1.A Ache
1.C Ìzê
2.A The Ashe share a common ethnonym with the Tinor-Myamya (q.v.) which is Uzar pl. Bazar for the people and Ìzar for the language. This name is the origin of the term Ejar.
2.C Koron Ache
3. Kaduna State, Kagarko LGA, Nasarawa State, Karu LGA
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Koro
7. Literacy programme in progress
Source(s) Blench (1982, 2008)

Ashinginai = Cishingini: see the Kambari I cluster
Ashingini – member of Kambari I cluster
Asholio = Sholio: see the Katab cluster
Ashuku – dialect of the Mbembe (Tigong) cluster
Asiga = Leyigha
Asolio = Sholio: see the Katab cluster
Assaikio – dialect of Alago

26. Asu
1.B Asu
1.C Asu
2.A Abewa
2.B Ebe
3. Niger State: Mariga LGA: several villages south of Kontagora on the Mokwa road
4. 5000 (Blench 1987)
5. Benue–Congo: Nupoid: Nupe group
Source(s) Blench (1987)
Refs. Temple (1922: 86) Meek (1931a: II,145)

Asumbo = Iyive
As-Us = Us: a member of the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
Ataba – dialect of Obolo
Atak = Jiru
Atakar – member of the Katab cluster
Atakat = Atakar: a member of the Katab cluster
Atala = Degema
Atam – Efik cover term for Kohumono, Lokãg, Legbo
and other languages in the Cross River area
Atam = Nta: see the Bakor cluster
Ate = next
Atô = Arhe: see the Ivvie North–Okpela–Arhe cluster

27. Aten
1.B Ten, Etien
1.C sg Atên, pl. Nitên
2.B Ganawuri, Jal
3. Plateau State, Barkin Ladi LGA; Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA
4. 6,710 (1963 Census): est. 40,000 (Kjenstad 1988);
est. 40,000 (Blench 2003)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Beromic
7. Literacy programme in progress
8. Mark 1940, Four Gospels
Source(s); Kjenstad (1988); Blench (1999, 2002); Dang (2012)
Refs. Bouquiaux (1964); Hoffmann (n.d.)

Aticherak = Kacicere: see the Katab cluster
Atissa = Epi–Atissa: see Epi

28. Atsam
1.C sg. Tsam, pl. Atsam
2.C Chawai, Chawe, Chawi
3. Kaduna State, Kachia LGA
4. 10,200 (1931 Gunn); 30,000 (1972 Barrett)
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: group A
8. John 1923, Mark and John 1932
Refs. Temple (1922: 86) Meek (1931a: II,145)

Atsipawa = Səgəmuk
Attaka = next
Attakar = Atakar: see Katab
Atte = Atê: see the Ivie North–Okpela–Atê cluster
Atyab = next
Atyap = Katab: see the Katab cluster
Auchi – dialect of Etsako = Yeğkhee
Auga – dialect of Ukaan
Auna – see Agaushi and Akimba – dialects of Kambari II
aUs = Us: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
Auyokawa – Jigawa State, Keffin Hausa LGA, Auyo;
former Chadic: West branch B: Bade group, now extinct
Avadi – dialect of the Kambari I cluster
Avande = Evant
Avbianwu – dialect of Etsako = Yeğkhee
Avbiele – dialect of Etsako = Yeğkhee
Avianwu – a dialect of Etsako = Yeğkhee
Aviara – dialect of Isoko
Avọ̀na = Vono
Awain = Esan with Ora–Iuleha–Emai
Awak = Yebu
Awagọ – dialect of Rin
Awok = Awak
Awori – dialect of Yoruba
Aworo – dialect of Yoruba
Awulenga – unidentified group north of Bajoga,
Bauchi State (Adelberger)
Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.

29. Ayu
1. A Aya
3. Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA
4. 2,642 (ames 1934)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Ninzic [?]

Azaghvana = Dghwedə
Azbina = Tamajeq
Azelle = Jere: see the Jera cluster
Azhiga = Rin
Azora = Zora
aZuksun = Zuksun: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster

30. Baa
1. B nyaa Báà
1. C raBáà sg, Báà pl.
2. A Kwa
3. Adamawa State, Numan LGA, Gyakan and Kwa towns, after Munga
4. 1.000 (1973 SIL)
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Kwa group

Source(s) Blench (1987); Kleinewillinghöfer (1992)

31. Baan
2. A Ban–Ogoi
2. B Goi, Ogoi
4. Less than 5,000 (1990)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta-Cross: Ogoni: Kegboid
6. Ka–Ban, Kesari

Refs. ???

Baangi – a dialect of the Kambari I cluster
Baatonu = Baatɔnun

32. Baatɔnun
1. A Batonu
1. C Baatonu, Batonu
2. B Bariba, Barba, Berba
2. C Bärğu sg., Barba pl., Bartomba, Burgu, Borgu, Borgawa, Bogung, Zana, U-zo pl., Ba-zo sg. (from Reshe)
3. Kwara State; mainly in Benin Republic
4. 62,634 in Nigeria (1963); 220,000 total (1987 UBS)
5. Gur
7. Monthly newsletter published in Benin Republic
9. Dictionary

Ba’ban = Abôn
Babal = Margi babal – dialect of Margi
Babir = Bura–Pabir
Babur = Bura–Pabir
Bacama – member of the Bata cluster
Bachama = Bacama: see the Bata cluster
Bache = Che
Bacheve – member of the Iceve cluster
Bachit – dialect of Berom
Bada – member of the Jar cluster
Badara = Duguri of Badara – member of the Jar cluster
Badawa = Badà: Jar cluster
Badawai – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu

33. Bade
1. A Bedde
2. B Gidgid
3. Borno State, Bade LGA; Jigawa State, Hadejia LGA
4. 31,933 (1952 W&B) includes Duwai and Ngizim; 100,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Chadic: West branch B: Bade/Warji major group: Bade group
6. Western Bade (Magwaram, Maagwaram), Southern Bade (Bade k–Aɗo), Gashua Bade (Mazgarwa)
7. Folktales, 1975


Bade k–Aɗo – a dialect of Bade
Badni = Vodni, part of Mwaghavul
Badà – member of Jar cluster
Bagba = Geji
Baggara – member of the Arabic cluster
Bagira = Bween
Bagura = Gura: see the Lame cluster
Bagwama = Kurama; and Ruma
Baho = Berom
Bahuli = Huli: see the Fali cluster
Bahumono = Kohumono
Baissa – Fali of Baissa extinct
Bajama = Gnoore: see Mumuye
Bajara – unidentified group near Muri (Adelberger)
Bajingala – Dibo? in Federal Capital Territory, Kwali LGA, North of Dangara
Bajju = next
Baju = Jju
Bakarawa – Kebbi State, Yauri LGA; Possibly inter-married Reshe and Kambari: Harris (1939); Bertho (1952); Gunn and Conant (1960)
34. Bakor
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Ekoid Bantu

Source(s) BCCW
Refs. Koelle (1854: 11); Thomas (1914: 8); Winston (1964: 77); Crabb (1965: 7); Asinya (1987)

34.a *Abanyom
2.A Abanyom, Abanyum
2.B Befun, Bofon, Mbofon
3. Cross River State, Ikom LGA, main village Abangkang
4. 12,500 (1986)

34.b *Efutop
1.A Ofutop
2.A Agbaragba
3. Cross River State, Ikom LGA
4. 8,740 (1953), 10,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Ekoid Bantu
Refs. Crabb (1965)

34.c *Ekajuk
1.A Akajuk
3. Cross River State, Ogoja LGA, Bansara, Nwang, Ntara 1,2 and 3, and Ebanibim towns
4. more than 10,000 (Crabb 1965); 30,000 (1986 Asinya)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Ekoid Bantu
7. Reading and Writing Book 1967, 3 Primers 1969, various post-primer books, proverbs
Refs. Crabb (1965)

34.d *Nde–Nsele–Nta cluster
3. Cross River State, Ikom LGA
4. 10,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Ekoid Bantu
Refs. Asinya (1985)

34. *Nde
2.B Ekantulufu, Mbenkpe, Udom, Mbofon, Befon
4. 4,000 (1953); est. 12,000 (Asinya 1987)
*Nsele
1.A Nsale
4. 1,000 (1953); est. 3,000 (Asinya 1987)
*Nta
1.C Atam, Afunatam
4. est. 4,500 (Asinya 1987)

Source(s)
34. *Nkem–Nkum cluster
3. Cross River State, Ogoja LGA
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Ekoid Bantu

34. *Nkem
1.A Nkim
2.A Ogoja

2.B Ishibori
4. 11,000 (1953); est. 18,000 (Asinya 1987)
6. Nkim, Ogoja, Ishibori, Isibiri, Ogboja
8. Ishibori catechism, Catholic hymnbook

34. *Nkum
4. 5,700 (1953); est. 16,500 (Asinya 1987)
Refs. Winston (1964), Crabb (1965)

34. *Nnem
2.B Ndem
3. Cross River State, Ikom and Ogoja LGAs
4. 1,230 (1953); est. 3,000 (Asinya 1987)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Ekoid Bantu

35. Bakpinka
1.C Iyongiyong, Iyoniyong
2.A Uwet
2.C Begbungba
3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA
4. Said to be dying out

Source(s) (Sterk, n.d.)

Bakulung = Kulung
Balar = Kir–Balar
Balaabe = Yukuben
Balagete = Evant
Balep – member of the Ndoe cluster

36. Bali
1.B ìháli
1.C ‘Balo, Mâyá
3. Taraba State, Numan LGA, at Bali, a single village south of Jalingo
4. 1,000 (SIL)

Bali Holma = Holma
Balleri – a dialect of Dadiya
Baltap = Montol
Bambami – see Agoi
Bambara = next
Bambaro = Mbárù: see the Lame cluster
Bambuka = Kyak
Bambur = Kulung
Bamburo = Mbárù: see the Lame cluster
Ban = Baan
Banda = Shoo: see the Shoo–Mindà–Nye cluster
Bandas = Durr–Baraza: see the Das cluster
Bandawa = Shoo: see the Shoo–Mindà–Nye cluster
Bang – a dialect of Nor
Banga – member of the Mboi cluster
Bang, Banganci, Bangawa = Baangi: a member of Kambari I cluster
Bang, Banganci, Bangawa = Gwamhi–Wuri
Bangunji = Bangwinji
37. Bangjinge
1. A Bangunji, Bangunje, Bangwinji
1. C nyii Báŋji
3. Gombe State, Shongom LGA
4. Estimated less than 6,000. 25 villages (2008)
6. Nabang, Kaloh [orthography based on Nabang]
7. Reading and Writing Book (2007)
**Source(s)** Kleinewillinghöfer (1992); Blench (2008)

 Báŋjinè = Bangwinji
 Báŋjinèb = Bangwinji
 Banjiram – dialect of Longuda
 Báŋjn (nii Báŋjn) = Banginge
 Bankai = Zhàr: see the Jar cluster
 Bankala = Zhàr: see the Jar cluster
 Bankalanci = Zhàr: see the Jar cluster
 Bankalawa = Zhàr: see the Jar cluster
 Bara – dialect of Bole
 Baram – member of the Polci cluster
 Baranci = Zhàr: see the Jar cluster (not to be confused with Barawa)
 Barang = Baram: see the Polci cluster
 Baraza = Durr–Baraza: see the Das cluster
 Barba = Baa mônun
 Bare = Bwazza: see the Mbula–Bwazza cluster
 Baredawa – Small community in Bauchi Emirate
 Temple (1922: 39)
 Bareshé = Reshe
 Bargu = Baa mônun
 Bari = Nyamnyam
 Bariba = Baa mônun
 Barke = next
 Barko = Mburku
 Barkul = Mabo–Barkul
 Barma = Zul: the Polci cluster
 Baron – dialect of Bokkos: see Ron cluster
 Bartomba = Baa mônun
 Barukul = Barkul: Mabo–Barkul
 Basa = Kuda–Camo
 Basa (Gwandara Basa) = Nimbia: a dialect of Gwandara
 Basa – reference name for a cluster of languages tentatively subgrouped as
 Basa-Gurara – Basa-Benue – Basa-Makurdi, Basa-Gumna –
 Basa-Kontagora and Basa-Gurmana

38. Basa-Gumna–Basa-Kontagora cluster
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Kamuku–Basa group
* Basa-Gumna
2. B Gwandara-Basa, Basa Kuta, Basa-Kaduna
3. Niger State, Chanchaga LGA
4. Only 2 known semi-speakers. The population known as Basawa speaks only Hausa
**Source(s)** Blench (1987)
* Basa-Kontagora
3. Niger State, Mariga LGA, N.E. of Kontagora
4. less than 10 speakers in 1987
**Source(s)** Blench (1987)

39. Basa-Gurara–Basa-Benue–Basa-Makurdi
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Kamuku–Basa group
39.a* Basa-Gurara
2. A Basa-Kwali
3. Federal Capital Territory, Yaba and Kwali LGAs, along the Gurara river
**Source(s)** Blench (1981)
**Refs.** Sterk (1977)

39.b* Basa-Benue
1. A Basa
1. B RuBasa
1. C TuBasa
2. B Abacha, Abatsa
2. C (Basa-Komo, Basa-Kwomu not recommended)
3. Kogi State, Bassa, and Ankpa LGAs, Nasarawa State, Nassarawa LGA
4. 30,000 (1944-50 HDG); 100,000 (1973 SIL)
7. Literature being produced
**Source(s)** Blench (1992)
**Refs.** UBS (1989)
39.c* Basa-Makurdi
3. Benue State, Makurdi LGA, several villages on the north bank of the Benue, northwest of Makurdi

40. Basa-Gurmana
1. B Kọ́rọ́mba
3. Niger State, border of Rafi and Chanchaga LGAs, Kafin Gurmana
4. more than 2,000 speakers (1987)
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Kamuku–Basa group
**Source(s)** Blench (1987)

**Basa-Kaduna = Basa-Gumna**
**Basa-Komo = Basa-Benue**
**Basa Kuta = Basa-Gumna**
**Basa-Kwomo = Basa-Benue**
**Basa-Kwomu = Basa-Benue**
**Basa Nge = Nupe Tako: see the Nupe cluster**
**Basan – South–Central dialect of Ijọ́n: Ijọ́ cluster**
**Basang – member of the Obanliku cluster**
**Basanga = Doko–Uyanga**
**Básáu = Basang: see the Obanliku cluster**
**Basharawa = Yangkam**
**Bashiri = Yangkam**
**Bashua – dialect of Bokyi**
41. Bata cluster
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara A: Bata group: Bata cluster
   *Bacama
   1.A Bachama
   1.B Kwaa–Bwaare
   1.C Bwaare
   2.C Gboare, Bwatiye
3. Adamawa State, Numan and Guyuk LGAs, Kaduna State, north east of Kaduna town. Bacama fishermen migrate long distances down the Benue with camps as far as the confluence.
4. 11,250 (1952) 20,000 (1963)
6. Mulyen (Mwulyin), Dong, Opalo, Wa-Duku
7. Orthography (1987)
8. Mark 1915
Source(s) Jacobson (19??) wordlist;
Refs. Carnochan (1970)

Batonu = Baatọnun
Batta = Bata

42. Batu cluster
3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA, several villages east of Baissa, below the Mambila escarpment
4. 25,000 (SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Tivoid
Source(s) Koops (1971); Blench (1990)
Refs. Meek (1931b: II.398ff)

Batura = Daffo–Butura: see Ron
Bauci = Baushi
Baushi see Min, Wàyà, Ndaka, Samburu, Rubu, Hipina (cf. Blench 1987; Regnier 1992)
Baule – dialect of Tula
Baya = Gbaya

43. Bekwarra
1.A Bekwarra, Bekworra
2.B Yakoro
3. Cross River State, Ogoja LGA
4. 27,500 (1953), 34,000 (1963), 60,000 (1985 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Unclassified: Bendi
Refs. Stanford (1967)

Bekworra = Bekwarra
Bele = Beele
Bellawa = Beele
Belegete = Evant
Bendeghe – member of the Ejagham cluster
Bendi = Bete–Bendi
Bengkpé = Mbe West: see the Mbe cluster
Benin = Edo (Bin)
Beŋkpe – dialect of Mbe West: see the Mbe cluster
Berba = Baatọnun
Bere = Bwazza: see the Mbula–Bwazza cluster
Beriberi – dialect of Kanuri, and alternative name

44. Berom
1.A Birom, Berum
1.B Cén Bérom
1.C sg. Wörom, pl. Berom, Birom (Du dialect)
2.B Afango, Akuut, Bahp, Gbang, Kibbo, Kibo, Kibbun, Kibyen, Sine
2.C Shosho, Shaushau (not recommended)
3. Plateau State, Jos and Barkin Ladi LGAs; Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA
4. 54,500 (HDG), 200,000 (1985 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Beromic
7. Folk Stories 1975, Trial primer in 3 parts, Literacy programme in progress; Official Orthography (Kuhn & Dusu 1985).
9. Dictionaries; Bouquiaux (2001) [Du]; (Blench et al. in prep.); Grammar Bouquiaux (1970) [Du]
Sources: Dusu (2003)
Refs.

Berum = Berom

45. Bete
3. Taraba State, Wukari LGA, Bete town
4. Language dying out.
5. Unclassified.

46. Bete–Bendi
1.A Bete–Bendi
2.B Dama
3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA
4. 17,250 (1952), 36,800 (1963)
5. Benue–Congo: Unclassified: Bendi
6. Bete, Bendi
7. Primers 1–3, literacy programme in progress
Source(s)

Balá = Buli: see the Polci cluster
Barbou – dialect of Tsobo
Biakpan – member of the Ubaghara cluster
Bibot = Boto: see the Zari cluster
Bijim – member of the Vaghat cluster
Bilanci = Bile
Bili = Buli: the Polci cluster
Bili = Bile
Bilirî = Tangale
Bille = Bile
Billirî – dialect of Tangale

47. Bina
2.B Bogana
2.C Binawa
3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA
4. 220 (NAT 1949), 2,000 (1973 SIL)

Binawa = Bina Bindege = next
Bindiga = Bendeghe: see the Ejagham cluster
Bini = Edó
Binna = Bená
Biotu = the Ijọ name for Isoko
Bira = Igú: see Ebira
Biri = Igú: see Ebira
Birom = Berom
Bisá = Bisa: member of the Busa cluster

Biseni – member of the Inland Ijọ cluster: see Ijọ
Bishiri – member of the Obanliku cluster
Bisi = Piti
Bissaula – dialect of Kpan
Bisu – member of the Obanliku cluster

48. Bitare
2.B Njwande, Yukutare
3. Taraba State; Sardauna LGA, near Baissa; and in Cameroon
4. 3,700 in Cameroon (1987 SIL); 3,000 in Nigeria (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Southeastern group
Source(s) Blench (1998)

Bobar – member of the Jar cluster
Bo Dera = Dera
Bofon = Nde: see the Bakor cluster
Bofon = Bakor

50. Boga
1.A Boka
3. Adamawa State, Gombi LGA
Source(s) S. Lukas wordlist
Refs. Newman (1964) fn.4

Bogana = Binawa
Bogghom = Boghom

51. Boghom
1.A Burom, Burrum, Burma, Borrom, Boghorom, Bogghom, Bohom, Bokiyim
2.C Burumawa
3. Plateau State, Kanam LGA
4. 9,500 (1952 W&B), 50,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Chadic: West branch B: Zaar group: Boghom subgroup
8. Portions of Scripture from 1955
Source(s)
Refs. Shimizu (1975b); Newman (1977)

Boghorom = Boghom
Bogung = Baat
Bóhé á ɓééle = Ɓeele
Bohom = Boghom
Boi = Ya: member of the Vaghat cluster
Boje – dialect of Bokyí
Boka = Boga
Boki = Bokyí
Bokiyim = Boghom
Bokkos – dialect of Ron
Boko – dialect of Busa
Bokobaru = Kaiaima: member of the Busa cluster
Bokos = Bokkos: see Ron
Bokwa – dialect of Glayda?

52. Bokyi
1.A Boki
2.B Nki, Okii, Uki
2.C Nfua
3. Cross River State, Ikom, Ogoja and Obudu LGAs; and in Cameroon
4. 43,000 (1963); 50,000 in Nigeria (1987 UBS), 3,700 in Cameroon (SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Unclassified: Bendi
Source(s) Bruns (1975)

Bolanci = Bole

53. Bole
1.B Bòò Pìkkà, Bopika
1.C Am Pìkkà, Ampika
2.A Fika, Piika
2.B Bolanci
2.C Anika, Bolewá
3. Bauchi State, Dukku, Alkaleri, and Darazo LGAs; Borno State, Fika LGA
4. 32,000 (1952 W&B); est. >100,000 (1990)
5. Chadic: West branch A: Bole–Ngas major group: Bole group
6. Bara, Fika (Fiyankeyan, Anpika)
7. Pamphlets; Reading and Writing Book (2006)
8. NT extracts (2007)
Source(s) Lukas (1952–3); Schuh p.c.; Newman p.c.; Leger (1990);Blench (2007)

Boleri = Dadiya
Bolu – member of the Geji cluster
Boma = Ọmọ: a dialect of Izo: see the Ijo cluster
Bomawa – small clan in Bauchi Emirate: Temple (1922: 69,427)
Bomborawa = Bambor: see the Lame cluster
Bonny = Ìbànjì: member of the KOKIN cluster: see Ijo cluster
Bonny = Bonny & Apobo: dialect of Igbo
Boo = Boko: see Busa

Bòò Pìkkà = Bole
Boodla = Zumbul: see the Das cluster
Boot = Boto: see the Zari cluster
Bopika = Bole
Borgu = Baatônun
Boritsu = Yukuben
Borno – dialect of Kanuri and alternative name
Bornu – dialect of Kanuri and alternative name
Boro–Aboro = Aboro: see Nincut
Borrom = Boghom
Botai – dialect of Gbari
Boto – member of the Zari cluster
Boûé – dialect of Kana
Bourrah = Bura
Boussa = Basa
Bozo = Sorko (not recommended)
Brass – Nembé–Akaha: see Ijo cluster
Bu Gìwọ = Giwó
BuBure = Bure
Bucepo = Sagamuk
Buçinda = Cinda: see the Cinda-Regi-Rogo-Kuki cluster
Buduma = Yedina
Bugaje = Tamajeq
Bugel = Buijiel, Gusu: see the Jere cluster
Buhungwọra = Hungwọra
Bujel = Buijiel, Gusu: see the Jere cluster
Buji – member of the Jere cluster
Bujial = Buijiel – dialect of Gusu: see the Jere cluster
Buijiel – dialect of Gusu: see the Jere cluster

54. Bu-Ningkada cluster
1.A Jidda, Ibut
2.B Nakare
3. Nasarawa State, Akwanga LGA
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Ninzic
6. Jida, Abu, Raga (dialect of Abu)
Source(s) Blench (1980, 1999)

54.a Bu
54.b Ningkada

55. Bukwen
3. Taraba State, near Takum
5. Benue–Congo: South Bantoid: Beboid
Source(s) Koops (1971), Blench (1992)

Bukuma = Ogbronuagum
Buli – member of the Polci cluster

56. Bumaji
3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA
5. Benue–Congo: Unclassified: Bendi

Búmọ – South–Central dialect of Izo: Ijo cluster
Bunborawa = Bambor: see the Lame cluster
Bungnu = Mbongno
Bunu = Mbongno
57. Bura–Pabir

1. A Bourrah, Burra, Babir, Babur
1. B Mya Bura
1. C Two peoples with one language: the Bura and the Pabir
2. A Kwojefwa, Huve, Huvviya
3. Borno State, Biu and Askira–Uba LGAs
4. 72,200 (1952 W&B), 250,000 (1987 UBS)
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara branch A: Bura–Higi major group: Bura group
6. Bura Pela (Hill Bura), Bura Hyil Hawul (Plains Bura)
7. mimeo Dictionary (1959, 1962); Expanded dictionary 2009 posted on internet
13. Extensive literacy materials
16. Sign language (Blench 2004)

Source(s) Warren (2005); Blench (2009)

58. Burak

1. B yu ‘Buraak pl. ye ‘Buuraak
1. C nyuwà ‘Buúrák
2. A ‘Yele
2. C Shongom [name of an LGA]
4. 4,000 (1992 est.)
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Bikwin group
6. Tadam is a village speaking a highly distinctive form of the language
7. Reading and Writing Book (2008)
8. Luke ready for printing
Source(s) Kleinewillinghöfer (1992); Blench (2008)
Refs. Jungraithmayr (1968–9: 202)

59. Bure

1. B BuBuRe
1. C Bure
2. B Bure
3. Bauchi State, Darazo LGA
4. A single village southeast of Darazo town
5. Chadic: West branch A: Bole–Ngas major group: Bole group
Source(s) Leger (1992)

Buregi = Regi: see the Cinda-Regi-Rogo-Kuki cluster
Burgu = Baatunun
Burkunawa = Mburku
Burma = Boghom

60. Buru

2. A Buru
3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA, east of Baissa: a village near Batu
5. Benue–Congo: South Bantoid: unclassified
Source(s) Koops (1971), Blench (1990)
Refs. Temple (1922)

Burumawa = Boghom

61. Busa cluster

1. A Boussa
1. C sg. Busa, pl. Busano
2. B Busagwe, Busanse, Boussanse, Busanci
3. Kwara State; Niger State, Borgu LGA; Kebbi State, Bagudo LGA; also in Benin Republic
4. 11,000 in Nigeria (1952 W&B); 50,000 in Nigeria, 50,000 in Benin (1987 UBS)
5. Niger–Congo: Mande: Southeast Mande
7. Read and Write Busanci, 1971, Riddle Book, 1976
Source(s) Prost (1945); Wedekind (1972); Ross (19xx)
*Busa
1. B Bisá
1. C sg. Busa, pl. Busano
2. A Bussa, Boussa
3. Niger State, Borgu LGA. Busa town
* Bokobaru
1. B Zogbeya
1. C sg. Busa, pl. Busano
2. B Kaama, Zogbme, Zugweya
2. C Kaima
4. 30-40,000 (est. 2004)
* Boko
1. B Boo
1. C Boko
4. 120,000 all populations (2004 est.)
7. 2 trial primers and 1 post–primer 1970, 1972 in Bokobaru; literacy programmes in progress in Bokobaru and Boko in Benin Republic

*Busagwe = Busa
Busano = Busa
Busanse = Busa
Buseni = Biseni: member of the Ijọ Inland cluster: Ijọ cluster
Busogomuk = Sagamuk
Bushama = Shama: Shama–Sambugu cluster
Busi – member of the Obanliku cluster
Busa
Buta = Gamo: see the Gamo–Ningi cluster
Bute = Vute
Butu = Gamo: see the Gamo–Ningi cluster
Buturu (Daffo–Buturu) – member of Ron cluster
Buu = Zaranda: the Geji cluster
Buwane = Diri
Buzu = Tamajeq
Bwagira = dialect of Bana
Bwol – member of the Kofyar cluster
Bwazza = member of the Mbula–Bwazza cluster
Bwər = Rin
Ɓaɓe = Bile
Baaraawaa = Barawa
Ɓalo = Bali
Ɓankal = Zhàr: see the Jar cluster
Ɓarawa – a term covering the Das, Geji, Polci, Saya, Zari and Zeem clusters.

62. Beele
1.A Bele
1.B Àɓéelé
1.C bòhé áɓéele pl.
2.B Bellawa
3. Bauchi State
4. 120 Temple (1922); a few villages
5. Chadic: West branch A: Bole–Ngas major group:
Bole group
Refs. Schuh (1978)
Bele = Beele

63. Bena
1.A Ebina, Binna, Gbinna
1.B Ebona
1.C Bona
2.A Lala (not recommended), Purra (general term for northern Bona)
2.B Yungur, Yangur
2.C Yungirba, Yungur
3. Adamawa State, Song and Guyuk LGAs
4. 44,300 (1963) probably including Lala and Roba; less than 100,000 (1990 est.)
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Yungur group
6. Bona is divided into seventeen clans each of which is said to have a distinct speech–form, although these are too close to be properly called dialects
Refs. Schuh (1978)
Bena = Efik

64. Bile
1.A Bille, Bili, Bilanci
1.B Kun–Biilé
1.C ba Biilé
3. Adamawa State, Numan LGA, 25km south of Numan, east of the Wukari road.
4. 30,000 (CAPRO, 1992); there are 36 villages reported to be wholly Bile-speaking and another 16 where some Bile is spoken
5. Benue–Congo: Bantu; Jarawan Bantu
6. Kun–Biilé is said to be intercomprehensible with Mbula
10. Hausa, Fulfulde, English are widely used second languages
11. Bille is still widely used but code-switching with Hausa is common among the youth
12. Occasional television and radio broadcasts from Yola
Refs. Maddieson and Williamson (1975); CAPRO (1992)
Bile = Bena and also used as an autonym by the Lala, Roba and Voro

65. Cakfem–Mushere
*Cakfem
1.A Chakfem, Chokfem
3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA
4. 5,000 (SIL)
5. Chadic: West Branch A3
6. Jajura
*Mushere
1.A Mushere
3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA
4. About thirteen villages
5. Chadic: West Branch A3
6. Mushere is divided into two sharply different dialects, plus Kadim spoken in a single village
7. Some literacy work underway
Refs. Schuh (1978)
Boye (Korom Boye) = Kulere
Bûmọ – South–Eastern dialect of Ìzọn
Buurak = Burak
Bwaare (also Kwaa–Bwaare) = Bacama: see the Bata cluster
C.
Cagere = Rin
Cagere = Rin

66. Cakfem
1.A Chakfem, Chokfem
3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA
4. 5,000 (SIL)
5. Chadic: West Branch A3
6. Jajura
*Mushere
1.A Mushere
3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA
4. About thirteen villages
5. Chadic: West Branch A3
6. Mushere is divided into two sharply different dialects, plus Kadim spoken in a single village
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Refs. Schuh (1978)
Boye (Korom Boye) = Kulere
Bûmọ – South–Eastern dialect of Ìzọn
Buurak = Burak
Bwaare (also Kwaa–Bwaare) = Bacama: see the Bata cluster
C.
Cagere = Rin
Calabar = Efik
66. Cara
1. A Chara, Nfachara, Fakara, Pakara, Fachara, Tereia, Teria, Terri, Tariya
3. Plateau State, Bassa LGA
4. 735 (1936 HDG); 5000 (Blench 2012). Nine villages
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Beromic
Source(s): Blench & Nengel (2012)
Refs. Shimizu (1975c)

Caundu – dialect of Rin
Cen Berom = Berom

67. Cen Tuum
1. B Centúúm
1. C Centúúm
2. C Jalab, Jaab –Dijim names
4. A small number of old people among the Dijim speak this language
5. Language isolate
10. All speakers are fluent in Dijim
11. Moribund.
Source(s) Kleinewillinghöfer (1992, 2010)

Central: see Idoma Central, Idoma; Igbo Central, Igbo; Nupe
Central, Nupe
Ceriya (nya Ceriya) – dialect of Longuda
Cesu = Arum–Cesu
Chaaari = Danshe: the Zeem cluster
Chakfem = Cakfem: see Cakfem–Mushere
Challa = Ron
Cham–Mwana = Dijim–Bwilim
Chamba Daka = Samba Daka
Chamba Leko = Samba Leko
Cham–Mwona = Dijim–Bwilim
Chamo – member of the Kudu–Camo cluster
Chara = Cara
Chawai = Atsam
Chawe = Atsam
Chawi = Atsam

68. Che
1. A Ce
1. B Kuche
1. C Bache
2. A Rukuba
2. B Sale, Inchazi
3. Plateau State, Bassa LGA
4. 15,600 (1936 HDG); 50,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Ninzic
8. Mark 1924, John 1931
9. Draft dictionary online;
Source(s) Wilson (1993); Blench (2005)
Refs. Hoffman (n.d.)

Cheke = Guđe
Chekiri = Iṣeṣiri
Chessu = Arum–Cesu
Chibak = Cibak
Chibbuk = Cibak
Chikide = Cikide: see Guduf
Chilala = Lela
Chip = Miship
Chiwa = next
Choa = Shuwa: see the Arabic cluster
Chobba = Huba
Chokfem = Cakfem: see Cakfem–Mushere
Chokobo = Zora
Chomo = Como–Karim
Chong’e = Kushi
Chori – see Cori

69. Cibak
1. A Chibak, Chibuk, Chibbuk, Chibbak, Kyibaku, Kibaku
1. C Cibbik, Kikuk
3. Borno State, Damboa LGA, south of Damboa town
4. 20,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara branch A: Bura–Higi major group: Bura group

ciBaaangi = Baangi: see the Kambari I cluster
Cibbo = Tsobo
Cicipu = Cipu
Cikide – dialect of Guduf
Cikobu = Zora
Cilela = Lela

70. Cinda-Regi-Rogo-Kuki cluster
2. C Kamuku
3. Niger State, Chanchagga, Rafi and Mariga LGAs
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Kamuku group
Source(s) Blench (1987); Regnier (1992)
*Cinda
1. A Jinda, Majinda
1. B Tucindọ
3. Niger State, Mariga, Rafi, Kusheki LGAs, Kaduna State, Birnin Gwari LGA
Source(s) Blench (1987); Spencer (2008)
*Regi
1. B Turegi
1. C sg. Buregi pl. Regi
3. Niger State, Mariga, Rafi, Kusheriki LGAs, Kaduna State, Birnin Gwari LGA
Source(s) Blench (1987); Spencer (2008)

*Kuki
1. A Tiyar [town name not a language]
1. B TuKuki
1. C BuKuki pl. Kuki
2. A Kamuku
3. Niger State, Mariga, Rafi, Kusheriki LGAs, Kaduna State, Birnin Gwari LGA
6. Azana, Akubyar
Source(s) Blench (1987); Spencer (2008)

*Kwacika (†)
1. A Tukwacika
1. C BuKuki pl. Kuki
3. Kaduna State, Birnin Gwari LGA
4. There was only one old speaker in the 1980s so the language is almost certainly extinct
Source(s) Blench (2008)

*Kwagere
3. Niger State, Chanchagga, Rafi and Mariga LGAs
Source(s) Blench (1987); Spencer (2008)

*Cinene
1. A Cinene
1. C Cinene
4. 3,200 (Kim 2001)
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara branch A: Mandara/Mafa/Sukur major group: Mandara group

71. Cipu
1. B Cicipu
1. C Tocipu
2. A Acipa, Achipa, Achipawa, Atsipawa
2. B Tacip Tochipo Ta–Sɔgɔmuk
3. Kebbi State, Sakaba LGA; Niger State, Mariga and Rafi LGA, Kaduna State Birnin Gwari LGA
4. 3,600 (1949 G&C)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Kambari cluster
6. Kumbashi, Tikula, Ticihun, Tidipo, Tizoriyo, Tiddodimo
Source(s) Blench (1987); Regnier (1992); McGill (2007)
Refs. Temple (1922); (1949 G&C)

Cishingini = next
Cishingyini = Cishingini: see the Kambari I cluster
Cip = Miship
Cirimba – dialect of Longuda

73. Ciwogai
1. A Tsagu
2. B Sago, Tsaganci
3. Bauchi State, Ningi and Darazo LGAs
4. 3,000 (1977 Skinner)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch B: Bade/Warji group: Warji group
Refs. Skinner (1977)

*Clela = Lela
C–lela = Lela

74. Como–Karim
1. A Shomoh, Shomong, Chomo, Shomo
2. A Karim, Kirim
2. B Kiyu, Nuadhlu
3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido and Jalingo LGAs

Cori
1. A Chori
3. Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA
4. A single village and associated hamlets
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Hyamic
7. Grammar (Dihoff 197x)
Source(s) Blench (1990)

Cumɓween = Bween: see the Fali cluster

D.
Da Holmaci = Holma: see the Nzanyi–Holma cluster

75. Daba
1. B Daba
3. Adamawa State, Mubi LGA. Between Mubi and Bahuli
4. A single village, less than 1,000. Mostly in Cameroun
5. Central Chadic: West Central group: Daba group
77. Dadiya

1. A Nda Dia, Dadia
2. B Bwe Daddiya pl. Daddiyab
3. C Nyiyó Daddiya

3. Dadiya State, Balanga LGA, Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA and Adamawa State, Lamurde LGA. Between Dadiya and Bambam.

Between 3,986 (1961), 20,000 (1992 est.).

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Waja group

Source(s) Kleinewillinghöfer (1992); Blench (2008)

Refs. Jungraithmayr (1968/69)

Daffa = Daffo–Butura – dialect of Ron
Daffo–Butura – dialect of Ron

Dagara – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu
Daja – member of Akpes cluster

Daka = Samba Daka
Daka = Dirim
Dakarkari = Lela
Dakarkari = Lela
Dakwa – dialect of Kamwe
Dala: see Dulumu
Dalong = Pai
Dama = Bete–Bendi
Dama = Name: see the Mbembe (Tigong) cluster

78. Damakawa

1. A Damakawa
2. C Tidama’un (Cicipu name)
3. Kebbi State, Sakaba LGA, villages of Ingwuar Kilo and Marandu
4. 500–1000 ethnic population, but language now has only a few rememberers

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Kambari cluster. N.B. the dubious reliability of some of the data and the possibility of Cipu loans makes the classification of Damakawa slightly uncertain.

10. Speakers have now switched to cLela as their mother tongue

11. Damakawa is moribund and only remains as isolated words and phrases remembered by a few individuals


Dat = Dot: see the Das cluster
Daza = Teda

80. Daza

1. A Daza
3. Bauchi State, Darazo LGA
4. a few villages

5. Chadic: West branch A: Bole–Ngas major group: (no data)

Refs. Schuh (1978)

Dede – dialect of Nzanyi

81. Defaka

1. B Defaka
2. C Defaka
2. A Afakani
3. Rivers State, Bonny LGA, ward of Nkoro town and Ìwọma Nkoro

4. ca. 200 [n.b. competence levels vary]

5. Atlantic–Congo: Volta–Congo: Ijoid

10. Speakers are fluent in Nkoro

11. Highly endangered

Source(s); Connell (2007)
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**82. Degema**
1. A Degema
2. A Atala, Usokun
2. B (Udekama not recommended)
3. Rivers State, Degema LGA
4. 10,000 (SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: Delta Edoid
6. Atala, spoken in Degema town, and Usokun spoken in Usokun–Degema.
7. Reading and Writing Book 1966 Rivers Reading Project Reader I and Numerals.
8. Draft dictionary; Kari (n.d.)

**Source(s)**
**Refs.** Thomas & Williamson (1967), Thomas (19xx); Kari (various)

Deoxde = Dghwede
Dele (nya Dele) – dialect of Longuda
Delebe – dialect of Longuda
Demsa – dialect of Bata
Deŋsa – member of the Lamja-Deŋsa-Tola cluster

**83. Dendi**
1. C Dandi
2. C Dandawa
3. Kebbi State, Argungu and Bagudo LGAs; mostly in Benin Republic, and Niger
4. 839 in Nigeria (1925 Meek); 21,000 in Benin (1980 CNL); 10,000 in Nigerian
5. Nilo–Saharan: Songhai

**Ref.** Tersis (1968)

Deng = Daka

**84. Deno**
3. Bauchi State, Darazo LGA; 45 km northeast of Bauchi town
4. 9,900 (LA 1971)
5. Chadic: West branch A: Bole–Ngas major group: Bole group

**Ref.** Gowers (1907); Schuh (1978)

**85. Dera**
1. B Bo Dera
1. C na Dera sg., Dera pl.
2. A Kanakuru
3. Adamawa State, Shellen LGA; Borno State, Shani LGA
4. 11,300 (W&B)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Bole–Ngas major group: Bole group
6. Shani, Shellen and Gasi
8. Mark and Scripture portions, 1937

**Source(s)** Blench (1992)

**Ref.** Newman (1977)

**86. Dghwede**
1. A Dghwede, Hude, Johode, Deoxde, Tghuade, Toghwede, Traude
1. B Dghwéde
2. B Azaghvana, Wa’a, Zaghvana
3. Borno State, Gwoza LGA
4. 19,000 (1963), 7,900 (TR 1970), 30,000 (1980 UBS)
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara A: Mandara group
9. Phonology; Frick (1978)

**Source(s)** Kosack (n.d.)

**Ref.** Wolff (1971a)

Dia (Nda Dia) = Dadiya

**87. Dibo**
1. B Dibo
1. C Dibo
2. B Shitako, Zitako, Zhitako
2. C Ganagawa, Ganagana
3. Niger State, Lapai LGA; Federal Capital Territory; Nasarawa State, Nassarawa LGA
4. 18,200 (1931 DF); estimate more than 100,000 (1990) – an unknown number of Dibo living among the Gbari no longer speak their own language.

**Source(s)** Blench (1990)

**Diir = Dir:** see the Polci cluster

**88. Dijim–Bwilim**
3. Gombe State, Balanga LGA, Adamawa State, Lamurde LGA
4. 7,545 (1968). ca. 20 villages
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Waja group

**Source(s)** Kleinewillinghöfer (1991)

**Ref.** Jungraithmayr (1968/9)

*Dijim*
1. B Dijim
1. C sg Nii Dijí pl. Dìjím
2. A Cham, Cam, Kindiyo,
4. Cham 3,257.

*Bwilim*
1. B Bwil
1. C sg Níi Bwilí pl. Bwilí
2. A Mwana, Mwona [Hausa name], Fitilai [village name]
89. Diri
1. A Diriya, Dirya
2. B Dirya
2. C Buwane, Diriya
3. Bauchi State, Ningi and Darazo LGAs
4. 3,750 (LA 1971)
5. Chadic: West sub-branch B: Bade/Warji group: Warji group
Refs. Skinner (1977)

90. Dirim
1. C Daka
3. Taraba State, Bali LGA, Garba Chedu area: note former map location erroneous
4. 9,000 (CAPRO, 1992)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Northern Bantoid: Dakoid
6. Doubts persist as to whether this language is really separate from Samba Daka (q.v.)
Refs. Meek (1931), CAPRO (1992)

91. Doko–Uyanga
1. B Dosang
1. C Basanga
2. A Iko
3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA
4. Several towns

92. Dong
3. Taraba State, Zing and Mayo Belwa LGAs. At least six villages
4. ca. 20,000
5. Benue–Congo: Dakoid
Source(s) Blench (1993)

93. Dulbu
3. Bauchi State, Bauchi LGA
4. 80 (LA 1971)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantu: Jarawan Lábí group
Refs. Shimizu (1983)

94. Dungu
1. A Dungi, Dangi, Dwingi, Dunjawa
3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA
4. 310 (NAT 1949)

References:

- Blench (1993)
- Skinner (1977)
- Meek (1931)
- CAPRO (1992)
- Cook (1969, 1976)
- Simmons (1976)
- Shimizu (1979: 18,65)
- CAPRO (1992:87-89)
- Shimizu (1983)
Durr–Baraza – member of the Das cluster
Durop = Korop
Dutse (Jarawan Dutse) = Izere
Duurum = Geruma
Duiaw = Dwai
Dwat = Dot: see the Das cluster
Dwingi = Dungu
Dyarma = next
Dyerma = Zarma

95. Dzä
1. A Dzä, Ja
1.B nnwa’ Dzâ
1.C Éédzâ, idzâ
2. A Jenjo, Janjo, Jen,
3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA and Adamawa State, Numan LGA, Along the Benue River.
4. 6,100 (1952). N.B. Figures for Dzä may include other Jen groups such as Joole and Tha (q.v.)
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Jen group
Source(s) Blench (1987); Kleinevellinghöfer (1992)

Dzär – member of the Hyam cluster
Dzärju (Margi Dzårju) – dialect of Margi

96. Dzodinka
2.A Adiri, Adere
3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA; also in Cameroon: a single village on the border
8. Mark, 1923, John 1932
Refs. Dieu & Renaud (1983)

Dzuuba = next
Dzuuba – dialect of Zaladv: see the Lamang cluster
Dzuwo – an unclassified Wurkum group of Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA

97. Duwai
1. A Duwai
1.C Èëjì
2. B Eastern Bade
3. Borno State, Bade LGA
5. Chadic: West Branch B: Bade/Warji major group: Bade group
Source(s) Schuh (2007)

East – see: East Boki, Bokyì; East Gwari, Gbagyi; East
Ogbah, Ogbah; Mbe East, Mbe Eastern – see: Hausa (Kano, Katagum, Hadejiya areas); Eastern Olodiana, Ìzòn; Eastern Tarakiri, Ìzòn; Mbe Eastern, Utugwang; Êjọ Eastern
Ebna = Bena

98. Ebira
1. A Igbirra, Igbira, Egbira, Egbura
3. Kwara State, Okene, Okehi, and Kogi LGAs; Nasarawa State, Nassarawa LGA; Edo State, Akoko–Edo LGA
4. 154,500 (1952 P.Bruns), 500,000 (1980 UBS); about 1M (1989 Adive)
5. Benue–Congo: Nupoid: Ebira cluster

*Okene
3. Kwara State, Okene, Okehi, and Kogi LGAs
7. Reading and Writing Book 1972, Pre–primer 1973
3 Primers 1972–3, 3
post–Primers 1974; Official Orthography 1985
Refs. Scholz & Scholz (1972); Scholz (1976); Adive (1989)

*Etuno
1.A tụnọ
2.C Igara
3. Edo State, Akoko–Edo LGA, Igara town
Refs. Ladefoged (1964)
Koto
2.C Igu (Ika, Bira, Birì, Panda
3. Nasarawa State, Nassarawa LGA, Toto and Umaisha towns, Kogi State, Bassa LGA
Refs. Sterk (1977)

Ebode = next
Ebode – member of the Lala cluster
Ebob = Abob: see the Ìkwuani–Abob–Ndọnj cluster
Eboze = Buji: see the Jere cluster
Èbú – dialect of Igala

99. Ebughu
1. B Ebughu
1.C Ebughu
2. A Oron
3. Akwa Ibom State, Mbo and Oron LGAs
4. more than 5,000 (1988)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross:

Eche – Echie
Echie – dialect of Igbo
Èdè = Yoruba
Ediba = Kohumono
Ediro – dialect of Engenni
100. Ëdọ
1.A Òviedo, Ovioba
2.A Benin
2.B Ëdọ (Binì)
3. Edo State, Ovia, Oredo and Orhionmwon LGAs
4. 203,000 (1952), 1,000,000 (1987 UBS)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North–Central Edoid i.
6. Various readers, including set of 1–6, (1987);
7. Dictionaries (1937, 1986); Official Orthography
8. Scripture portions from 1914; New Testament
Refs. Melzian (1937); Agheyisi (1986); UBS (1989);
Elugbe (1989)

Edzu = Abawa: see Gupa–Abawa
Èédzá = next
Èójá = Dza

101. Efai
1.B Efai
2.B Effiat (from Efik)
3. Akwa Ibom State, Mbo LGA; Cameroon Republic,
   Isangele sub–division
4. >5,000 (1988 est.)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower
   Cross:

Effiat = Efai
Effium = Ufiom: see the Oring cluster
Effurum = Uvbiè
Effurum = Uvbiè
Effia – Yoruba dialect
Effim = Ufiom: see the Oring cluster

102. Efik
2.A Calabar
3. Cross River State, Calabar municipality, Odukpani
   and Akamkpa LGAs; and in Cameroon
4. 26,300 (1950 F&J), 10,000 in Cameroon; 360,000
   first language speakers; spoken as a second language
   by 1.3 million (UN 1960), 3.5 million (1986 UBS)
   diminishing
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower
   Cross: Central group
7. Literary language; Official Orthography
8. Bible 1868, reprinted 1952/62/64, Scripture
   portions from 1850, Catechism 1956, second draft of
Source(s) Connell (1991)
Refs. Dictionaries: Goldie (1862), Adams (1952/3);
Goldie (1868) grammar; UBS (1989); further
bibliography in Cook (1985)

Efutop = Bakor
Ègbá – dialect of Yoruba
Ègbado = Yoruba
Ègbe – dialect of Mbe West: see the Mbe cluster

103. Eggon
1.A Egon
1.B onumu Egon
1.C Mo Egon
2.B Mada Eggon, Hill Mada
3. Nasarawa State, Akwanga, Nassarawa–Eggon and
   Lafia LGAs
4. 52,000 (Welmers 1971)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Eggonic
6. 25 dialects are locally recognised although the
   status of these is unclear
7. 2 readers
8. New Testament 1975, Scripture portions from
   1935, hymnbook
Source(s): Blench (1992)

Eghom = Okom: see Mbembe
Egnih = East Ogbah: a dialect of Ogbah
Egon = Eggon
Egù = Igu: see Ebira
Egun = Gbe
Èhom – member of the Akpet–Èhom cluster

104. Èhuùn
2.A Èkpenmi, Ekpimi, Epimi
3. Ondo State, Akoko South LGA
4. 5,766 (1963)

Éjagam = Ejagham: see the Ejagham cluster

105. Ejagham cluster
2.C Ekoì (Efik name)
3. Cross River State, Akamkpa, Ikom, Odukpani and
   Calabar LGAs, and in Cameroon
4. 80,000 total: 45,000 in Nigeria, 35,000 in
   Cameroon (1982 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Ekoid
   Bantu
6. 5 dialects in Nigeria, 4 in Cameroon
Refs. Watters (1981)
*Bendeghe
1.A Bindege, Bindiga, Dindiga
2.B Mbuma
3. Cross River State, Ikom LGA
*Bwung North
2.A Icuatai
3. Cross River State, Ikom and Akamkpa LGAs
4. 4,200 (1963)

*Ekjagham
2.B Ekwe, Ejagam, Akamkpa
3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA and in Cameroon

Refs. Forde and Jones (1950), Cook (1969b)

Ejar – see the Tinor-Myamya cluster
Ekajuk – Bakor
Ekama – dialect of Mbenbe
Ekamulufu = Nde
Eket = Ekit

*Ekine
2.A Qua, Kwa, Aqua
2.B Abakpa
3. Cross River State, Odukpani and Calabar LGAs
4. 900 active adult males (1944–45): bilingual in Efik (Cook 1969b)

Ekid = Eket
Ekine – member of the Ejagham cluster

107. Ekit
1.A Ekit, Eket
3. Cross River State
4. 5000 plus (1988)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower
Cross: (no data) – dialect of Efik?

Ekid = Eket
Ekine – member of the Ejagham cluster

108. Ekpeye
2.B Ekpabya (by Abua), Ekkpahia, Ekpaffia
3. Rivers State, Ahoada LGA
4. 20,000 (1953); 50,000 (1969 Clark)
6. According to clan names: Ako, Upata, Ubye, Igbuduya
7. Rivers Readers Project, Dictionary of Proper Names, Reading and Writing book
8. Hymnbook c. 1989


Ekpimi = Ehuẹn
Ekumuru – Kohumono
Ekuri = Nkukoli
Ekwe = Ejagham
Elele – dialect of Ikwere

109. Eleme
3. Rivers State, Gokana–Tai–Eleme LGA
4. 55,000 (1987 UBS)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Ogoni:
West group
7. Rivers Readers Project, reading and writing book
1973, Reader 1,1972

110. Eloyi
2.B Afo, Epe, Aho, Afu, Afafo
3. Nasarawa State, Nassarawa and Awe LGAs; Benue State, Otukpo LGA
4. 20,000 (Mackay 1964); 25,000 (SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau or Volta-Niger: Idomoid
6. Mbeci (=Mbekyi, Mbejĩ, Mbamu)
7. Primer
8. Hymnbook

Sources: Kato (2006)
Refs. Temple (1922); Armstrong (1955, 1964, 1979);
Mackay (1964)

Elu – dialect of Isoko

111. Emai–Iuleha–Ora cluster
2.B Kunibum
2.C Ibivosakon
3. Edo State, Owan, LGA
4. estimated 100,000 plus (1987 Schaefer)
5. Benue–Congo: Edo: North Central Edoid
6. Ivhimion. NB Spurious languages Ihievbe and Uokha are listed in the Ethnologue (2009)
8. Four gospels 1908–10
*Emai
4. estimated 20–25,000 (1987 Schaefer)

Refs. Schaefer (2007)
*Iuleha
1.C Aoma
4. estimated 50,000 (1987 Schaefer)
*Ora
4. estimated 30,000 (1987 Schaefer)
112. Emane
1. A Amana
3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA; and in Cameroon
4. No proof of permanent communities in Nigeria
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Tivoid

Emede – dialect of Isoko

113. Emhalhçe
2. A Somorika (Semolika)
3. Edo State, Akoko–Edo LGA
4. 249 in Semolina town (Temple 1922)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North–Western Edoid: Southern

Emoro = Lemoro
Emphua – dialect of Ikwere
Emughan – dialect of Abuan
Eneme = Nama: see the Mbembe (Tigong) cluster
Enehe – member of the Kadara cluster

114. Engenni
1. A Ngene, Ègènè
1. B Ègènè
3. Rivers State, Yenagoa and Ahoada LGAs
4. 10,000 (1963); 20,000 (1980 UBS)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: Delta–Edoid
6. two clans Epie and Atiša in at least three towns:
   Agudiana, Akuñfaia, Yënegëu
7. Primer. Rivers Readers Project, Reader 1, Reading and Writing book

Source(s)

115. English
4. An official language widely used in media and as a first language by an increasing proportion of Nigerian urban populations.
5. Indo–European: Germanic
10. Main second language of all urban populations, except in Hausa cities of the far north
12. Main language of television, radio and newspapers

Enhwe – dialect of Isoko
Eni – see the Oko–Eni–Osanyen cluster
Enna = Erei: see the Agwagwune cluster
Enwan = Sasaru–Enwan–Igwë

116. Enwang
1. B Enwang
1. C Enwang
2. A Oron (incorrectly)
3. Akwa Ibom State, Mbo LGA
4. estimated 50,000 plus (1988)

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross

Ènwë – dialect of Isoko
Enyong – dialect of Ibibio
Epe = Eloyi

117. Epie
2. B Epie–Atissa, Epie–Atisa
3. Rivers State, Yenagaya LGA
4. 12,000 (SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: Delta–Edoid
6. two clans Epie and Atiša in at least three towns:
   Agudiana, Akuñfaia, Yënegëu
7. Primer. Rivers Readers Project, Reader 1, Reading and Writing book

Epimi = Ehuçun
Eraka = Èruwa
Eregbà – dialect of Kpan
Erei – member of the Agwagwune cluster
Erohwa = Èruwa
Erušu – member of the Akoko cluster

118. Èruwa
1. A Erohwa, Eraka, Arokwa
3. Bendel State, Isoko LGA
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: Southwestern Edoid

119. Esan
1. A Ishan
1. B Awain
3. Bendel State, Agbaziolo, Okpebho, Owan and Etsako LGAs
4. 183,000 (1952); 500,000 estimated in 1963: Okojie & Ejele (1987)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North Central Edoid
6. Many dialects

Esuku – member of Akpes cluster
Etche = Echie: see Igbo

120. Etebi
1. B Etebi
2. A Oron (incorrectly); Ekit (incorrectly)
3. Akwa Ibom State, Uquo Ibemo LGA
4. estimate 15,000 (1989)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross: Central
Ethun = Hun
Etien = Aten
Etkye = Kentu: see Kpan

121. Etkywan
1.A Icen, Ichen, Itchen
1.B Kentu, Kyatô, Kyanton, Nyidu
3. Taraba State, Takum and Sardauna LGAs
4. 6,330 in Donga district (1952 W&B); more than 7,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Benue: Jukunoid: Central Jukunoid: Kpan–Icen group
Source(s) Blench (1991)

Etono I – member of the Ubaghara cluster
Etono II – member of the Agwagwune cluster

122. Etsako
1.B Yëkhee: not all speakers of the language recognise this as the name of the language.
2.A Etsako: the language is not the only language listed as being spoken in Etsako LGA.
2.B Iyëkhee, Afenmai, Kukuruku (not recommended)
3. Edo State, Etsako, Agbako and Okpebho LGAs
4. 73,500 (1952), 150,000 (UBS 1987)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North–Central Edoid
6. Auchi, Uzaire, South Ivbie, Uwepa–Uwano, (Weppa–Wano), Avbienwu (Fugar), Avbiele, Ivbidaobi

123. Etulo
1.A Utur, Eturo
2.C Turumawa
3. Benue State, Gboko LGA, Taraba State, Wukari, LGA
4. 2,900 (1952 RGA); more than 10,000 (Shain, p.c. 1988)
5. Benue–Congo: Idomoid: group b
7. Etulo/English diglot of Etulo customs
Refs. Armstrong (1964)

Etung North – member of the Ejagham cluster
Etung South – member of the Ejagham cluster
Etuno = Etono II: see the Agwagwune cluster
Etuno = next
Etùno – member of the Ebira cluster
Eturo = Etulo
Evadi – a dialect of Kambari

124. Evant
1.A Avande, Evand, Ovande
2.B Balagete, Belegete
3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA and in Cameroon
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Tivoid

125. Fali cluster
2.A Fali of Mubi, Fali of Muchella
2.C Vimtim, Yimtim
3. Adamawa State, Mubi LGA
4. Four principal villages. Estimate more than 20,000 (1990)
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Bata group
Source(s) Blench (1992)
*Vin
1.B Uroovin
1.C Uvin
2.A Vimtim
3. Vimtim town, north of Mubi
*Huli
1.A Bahuli
1.B Urahuli
1.C Huli, Hul
3. Bahuli town, northeast of Mubi

*Madzarin
1.B Urah Madzarin
1.C Madzarin
2. A Muchella
3. Muchella town, northeast of Mubi

*Bween
1.B Urambween
1.C Cumbween
2.A Bagira
3. Bagira town, northeast of Mubi

126. Fam
1.B Fam
1.C Fam
2.C Kọja, Konga
3. Taraba State, Bali LGA, 17km east of Kungana
4. less than 1,000 (1984)
5. Bantoid: Northern Bantoid: Mambiloid: Fam

Source(s) Blench (1984)

Fan – dialect of Berom
Fantuam = Kafancan: see the Katab cluster
Faran = Firan
Fedare – next
Federe – dialect of Izere
Feserek = Izere
Fem = Fyam
Fer – see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Zuksun cluster
Fezere = Izere
Fier = Fyer
Fika = Bole
Fiku = dialect of Kuteb
Filani = Fulfulde
Filatanci = Fulfulde
Filiya = Pero
Fillanci = Fulfulde

127. Firan
1.A Faran, Forom
1.B Firän
1.C yes Firän sg. yes Bëfürän pl.
2. A Kwakwi
3. Plateau State, Barakin Ladi LGA, at Kwakwi station, south of Jos
4. less than 1500 (1991)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Central group: South–Central subgroup: Izere cluster


Refs. Shimizu (1975);

Fire = Tsobo
Fiti = Surubu

Fiti = Tsobo
Fiti = Surubu

128. Fulfulde
1.B Fulfulde
1.C Pullo pl. Fulbe
2. B Fillanci, Filatanci, Fula
2.C Fulani, Filani, Rumada
3. Scattered throughout the country; also in other countries of West–Central Africa
4. 3,000,000 (1952)
5. Atlantic–Congo: Atlantic: Northern Branch: Senegalese group
6. Main dialects in Nigeria: Central: Kano–Katsina–Bauchi–Borno; East: Adamawa; West: Sokoto
7. newspaper; Official Orthography
9. Dictionaries: Taylor (1932), Noye (1990), Stromm (19xx), Stennes (1967), Macintosh (19xx); Pedagogical texts: Skinner & Pelletier (19xx)

Refs. Blench (1990)

129. Fungwa
1.B Tufungwa
1.C Afungwa
2. A Ura, Ula
3. Niger State, Rafi LGA, at Gulbe, Gabi Tukurbe, Urenceki, Renge and Utana
4. 900 (1949 H.D. Gunn)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau Central group: South Central subgroup: Izere cluster

Source(s) Blench (1987)

130. Fyem
1.A Pyam, Pyem, Paim, Fem, Fem
2. B Gyem
3. Plateau State, Jos, Barkin Ladi and Mangu LGAs
Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.

4. 7,700 (1952 W&B); 14,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Southeastern

Source(s)

Fyandigere = Gera

131. Fyer
1. A Fier
3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA
4. 1,500 (1970); 10,000 (Blench 1999)
5. Chadic: West branch A: Ron group
Source(s) Blench & Seibert (1999)

132. Gaa
2. A Tiba
3. Adamawa State: Ganye LGA
4. <5000 (1987 Blench)
5. Benue–Congo: North Bantoid: Dakoid
Source(s) Blench (1987); Boyd (1995)

Ga–tiyal = Tiyal: see Cinda-Regi-Rogo-Kuki cluster

133. Ga’anda cluster
1. C Kaɓan
2. B Mokar [name of the place where the rolling pot stopped]
3. Adamawa State, Gombi LGA
4. 7,600 (1952); 10,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Chadic: Biu Mandara branch A: Tera group:
136a. Ga’anda
1. B Tləka’andata pl. Ka’andaca
4. Six villages
136b. Kaɓan
1. B Tləkaɓanda pl. Kaɓanca
4. Twelve villages
136c. Fərtata
1. B Tləfərtata pl. Fərtaca
4. Five villages
Source(s) Blench (1987); Boyd (1995)
Refs. R. Newman (1966)

134. Boga
1. A Boka
3. Adamawa State, Gombi LGA
4. 5 villages
5. Chadic: Biu Mandara branch A: Tera group:
Source(s)
Refs.

Gabin = Ga’anda
Gabu – dialect of Igede

135. Gade
1. A Gede
1. B Gade
1. C Gade

3. Federal Capital Territory; Nasarawa State, Nassarawa LGA
4. 60,000 (Sterk 1977);
5. Benue–Congo: Nupoid
Refs. Sterk (1977)

Gaejawa = Geji: see the Geji cluster
Gala – dialect of Warji
Galambe = Galambu

136. Galambu
1. A Galembe, Galambu
1. B Galambu
1. C Galambu
3. Bauchi State, Bauchi LGA, at least 15 villages
4. 8505 (Temple 1922); 2020 (Meek 1925); 1000 (SIL)
5. Chadic: West branch A: Bole–Ngas major group: Bole group
Refs. Gowers (1907); Schuh (1978)

Galamkya – dialect of Bada: Jar cluster
Galavda = Glavda
Galambu = Galambu
Galembi = Galambu
Gamerghu – member of the Wandala cluster
Gamerghu – member of the Wandala cluster
Gambar Lere = next
Gambar Lere – dialect of Zaar: see the Guus-Zaar cluster
Gamarghu = Malgwa: see the Zaar cluster
Gamishawa = Gamshi: Offset of Geruma
Gamo = Ngamo

137. Gamo–Ningi cluster
3. Bauchi State, Ningi LGA
4. 15,000 but most speak Hausa.
Source(s) Maddieson (1988)

*Gamo
1. B ti-Gamo
1. C dòò-Gamo pl. ándi-Gamo
2. B Butancii
2. C Buta, Butawa, Butu
4. There are some thirty-two settlements of Gamo, but of these only Kurmi still spoke the language in 1974 (Shimizu 1982).
9. Wordlist (Shimizu 1982)

*Ningi

Gamsawa = next
Gana – member of the Lere cluster
Gana – member of the Mboi cluster
Ganawa = Gana: see the Lere cluster
Ganagana = next
Ganagawa = Dibo
Ganag – dialect of Izere
Ganawuri = Aten
Gar – dialect of Ba
ɗa: see Jar cluster
Gar (Duguri of Gar) – see the Jar cluster
Gàr – see Guruntum–Mbaaru
Garaka = Ba
ɗa: see the Jar cluster
Garbabi – dialect of Jibu: see the Jukun cluster
Garoua – dialect (outside Nigeria) of Bata
Gasi – dialect of Dera
Gashish – dialect of Berom
Gaticɛp = Sagamuk
Gauawa = Gau
Gav – dialect of Guduf
Gayam – dialect of Jibu: see the Jukun cluster
Gayàr – see Guruntum–Mbaaru
Gayegi – dialect of Gbari Yamma
Gayi = Bisu: see the Obanliku cluster
Gayi – dialect of Kpan
Gbagye = Gbagyi

138. Gbagyi
1.C Ibagyi, Gbagye
2.A East Gwari, Gwari Matabi
2.B Gwari
3. Niger State, Rafi, Chanchaga, Suleija and Suleija
LGAs; Federal Capital Territory; Kaduna State,
Kachia LGA; Nasarawa State, Keffi and Nasarawa
LGAs
4. 200,000 (1952 G&C) including Gbari; 250,000
(1985 UBS)
5. Benue–Congo: Nupoid: Gwari
6. A spread of lects not clearly defined but the
variation represented here by town names: Vwezhi,
Ngenge (Genge, Gyange), or Tawari, Kuta, Diko,
Karu, Louome, Kaduna
7. Some literature produced
8. Kuta: Scripture portions from 1912, New
Testament 1956, Pilgrim’s Progress (s.d.), 16 Old
Testament stories 1956, new translation in progress
Refs. James (1990)

139. Gbagyi Nkwa
1.B Gbagyi
1.C Gbagyi
3. Niger State, Rafi LGA
4. more than 50,000 (1989 est.)
Source(s) Blench (1989)
Gbang = Berom
Gbaranmatu = Oporoza: see the Ìzòn cluster: Ìjọ cluster

140. Gbari
2.A Gwari Yamma, West Gwari
3. Niger State, Chanchaga, Suleija, Agea and Lapai
LGAs; Federal Capital Territory; Kaduna State,
Kachia LGA; Nasarawa State, Nasarawa LGA
4. 200,000 (1952 G&C) including Gbagyi
5. Benue–Congo: Nupoid: Gwari
6. A spread of lects listed in the previous edition
according to town names: Botai, Jezhu, Konge,
Kwange (Agbawi, Wake, Wi Wahe, or Kwali, Paiko,
Izom, Gayegi, Yamma (Gwari Gamma). Speakers
attest a division of lects based on river locations:
Shigokpna, Zubakpna, Abokpna, Sumakpna
8. John in Paiko 1926, Mark in Gayegi 1925
Source(s) Blench (1979-99); Rosendall & Rosendall
(1999)
Refs. James (1990);
Gbari Yamma = Gbari

141. Gbayia
1.A Baya
1.B Gbayia
1.C Gbayia
3. Taraba State, Bali LGA, near confluence of Benue
and Taraba Rivers; but mainly in Cameroon and
Central African Republic
4. 200 (LA 1965)
8. Scripture Portions from 1938, New Testament,
1951, 1983 in Yaayuwee dialect of Central African
Republic
Refs. UBS (1989)

142. Gbe cluster
2.A Aja
3. Lagos State, Badagry LGA; and mainly in the
Republics of Benin and Togo
5. Volta–Congo: Kwa: Left Bank
*Alada
8. Bible 1923, Scripture portions from 1886,
Catechism 1885
*Asento
1.A Aséntó
*Gbekon
*Gun
1.A Gù, Egun
4. 300,000 (Atinwore 1986)
8. New Testament (1892, 1919); Bible (1923, 1972)
*Phela
1.A Phélá
*Savi
*Weme
1.A Wème
143. Gbatsu
2.A Katanza
3. Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA. About six villages east of the road north of Akwanga
4. 5000 (2008 est.)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Ninzic: Mada cluster
Source: Blench & Kato (2008)

Gbèkon – dialect of Gbe
Gbèdè – dialect of Yoruba

144. Gbiri–Niragu cluster
3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA
4. 5,000 (1952 W&B)
*Gbiri
1.B Igbiri, Agari, Agbiri
2.A Gura, Gure, Guri
*Niragu
1.B Anirago, Aniragu
2.A Kafugu, Kagu, Kahugu, Kapugu

Gbo = Legbo
Gboare = Bacama: the Bata cluster
Gbuhwe = Guduf: see Guduf–Gava
Gbwata = Bata
Gede = Gade
Gedegede – member of Akpes cluster
Geeri–Ni = Jiir: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
Geerum = Geruma

145. Geji cluster
2.A Kayauri, Kaiyorawa
2.C Barawa
3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA
5. Chadic: West branch B: Zaar group
Refs. Gunn (1953); Campbell and Hoskison (1969)
*Magang
1.A Bolu, Buli
1.B Mogang
4. 1,250 (LA 1971), ‘a few hundred’ (Caron 2005)
*Pyaalu
1.A Pelu, Belu
1.B Pyààlù
*Geji
1.B Gyaazə
2.A Bagba
2.C Gezawa, Gaejawa
3. Toro, Bauchi LGAs, Bauchi State

146. Gera
1.A Gere
1.B Fyandigere
1.C sg. laa Fyandigere, pl. Fyandigere
2.C Gerawa
3. Bauchi State, Bauchi and Darazo LGAs
4. 13,300 (LA 1971); at least 30 villages. N.B. many Gera villages no longer speak the language.
5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Bole–Ngas major group: Bole group
Refs. Schuh (1978)

Gerawa = Gera
Gere = Gera
Gerema = Geruma
Gerembe = dialect of Longuda
Gerka = Yiwom
Germa = Geruma

147. Geruma
1.A Gerema, Germa
1.B Geerum (Duurum dialect); Gyeermu (Sum dial.)
1.C Gerem (Duurum dialect); sg. na Gyeermu, pl. Gyeermu (Sum dial.)
3. Bauchi State, Toro and Darazo LGAs. At least 10 villages
4. 4,700 (LA 1971)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Bole–Ngas major group: Bole group
6. Sum, Duurum, possibly Gamsawa/Gamshi (Temple)
Refs. Schuh (1978); Temple (1922)

Gezawa = Geji
Gšlavə = Glavda
Gəmə Sākwún = Sakun
Gəna = member of the Mboi cluster
Gəvoko = Gvoko
Gəbəko – dialect of Glavda?
Gəhəna = Pidlimdi: see the Tera cluster
148. Ghotuọ
2. A Otua, Otuọ
3. Edo State, Owan and Akoko–Edo LGAs
4. 9,000 (1952)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North–Central Edoid

Refs. Thomas (1910); Elugbe (1989)

Ghotuọ = next
Ghudeven = next
Ghudavan – member of the Lamang cluster
Ghumbağha – member of the Lamang cluster
Ghye = Ghye (Za) – dialect of Kamwe
Gidgid = Bade

149. Giiwo
1. A Kirifi
1. B Bu Giiwo
1. C sg. Ba Giiwo, pl. Ma Giiwo
3. Bauchi State, Alkaleri, Bauchi and Darazo LGAs,
   24 villages
4. 3,620 (1922 Temple); 14,000 (SIL)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Bole–Ngas major
group: Bole group

Refs. Schuh (1978)

Giiwo = dialect of Bana
Gimbe = Gomnome: see the Koma cluster
Gingwak – member of the Jar cluster
Gitata = dialect of Gwandara
Giverom = Gworam: see Roba
Glanda = Glavda

150. Glavda
1. A Galavda, Glanda, Gelebda, Gɔɬɛɗà
2. C Wakura
3. Borno State, Gwoza LGA; also in Cameroon
   4. 20,000 (1963); 2,800 in Cameroon (1982 SIL)
   major group: Mandara group
6. Ngoshe (Ngweshe)
   1966
9. Dictionary; Rapp and Benzing (1968)

Refs.

Gnoore – dialect of Mumuye
Goba = Ngwaba
Gobirawa – dialect of Hausa

151. Goemai
2. B Ankwa, Ankwe
3. Nasarawa State, Shendam, Awe and Lafia LGAs
4. 13,507 in Shendam (1934 Ames); 80,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Bole–Ngas major
   group: Ngas group

Refs. Grammar and Dictionary in typescript (Sirlinger
   1937, 1942), Grammar (Hellwig in press)

152. Goji
1. B Fo Goji
1. C Nya Goji pl. Memme Goji
2. B Chong’e
2. A Kushe, Kushi
3. Gome State, Shongom LGA
   4. 4000 (1973 SIL); 5000 (1990). ca. 20 villages
   (2007)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Bole–Ngas major
group: Bole–Tangale group
7. Reading and Writing Book (2006)
8. NT extracts (2007)
Sources: Blench (2007)

Goi = Baan

153. Gokana
3. Rivers State, Gokana–Tai–Eleme LGA
4. 54,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Ogoni:
   Kegboid
8. Catholic catechism, Hymnbook


Golawa – 230 in Bauchi Emirate: Temple (1922:
   116,428)
Gombe – dialect of Fulfulde
Gombi = Ngwaba
Gong = Kagoma
Gomla = next
Gomu = Mø
Gongla = Gnoore – dialect of Mumuye
Gora = Iku–Gora–Ankwa
Goram = Gworam: see the Kofyar cluster
Gori = Qɔko: see Qɔko–Eni–Qɔsanyen
Goudé = Gude
Gû = Gbe
Guba = next
Gubawa = next
Gubi = Shiki
Gubu = next
Gubuwa = Shiki
Gude = Gudɛ
Gudi = dialect of Nungu
Gudo = Gudu

154. Gudu
1. A Gutu, Gudo
3. Adamawa State, Song LGA, 120 km. west of Song.
   Approximately 5 villages.
4. 1,200 (LA 1971)
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Bata group
Source(s) L. Jacobson wordlist

Refs. Meek (1931: 1.124)
155. Guduf–Cikide cluster
2.C Afkabiye (Lamang)
4. 21,300 (1963)
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Mandara/Mafa/Sukur major group: Mandara group
*Guduf
1.C Kadupaxa
2.C Buxe, Gbuwhe, Lataghwa (Lamang), Lipedeka (Lamang). Also applied to Dghwede.
6. Guduf, Cikide (Chikide)
8. 47 hymns and psalms 1966
Source(s) Refs. Wolff (1971a:70); Kim (2001)
*Gava
1.A Gawa
1.C Kadupaxa
2.C Linggava, Ney Laxaya, Yaghwatadaxa, Yawotataxa, Yawotattacha, Yaxmare, Wakura
Source(s) Refs. Buchner (1964)
*Cikide
1.A Cikide
1.C Cikide
Refs. Buchner (1964); Kim (2001)

Gudupe = Guduf

156. Gude
1.A Gude, Goudé
2.A Mubi
2.B Cheke, Tcheke, Mapuda, Shede, Tchade, Mapodi, Mudaye, Mocigin, Motchekin
3. Adamawa State, Mubi LGA; Borno State, Askira–Uba LGA; and in Cameroon
4. 28,000 (1952), est. 20,000 in Cameroon
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Bata group
7. 3 Primers 1974, Folk tales 1973, literacy programme in progress,
8. Mark 1974, Bible translation in progress
Source(s) IL/NBTT wordlist Refs. Dieu & Renaud (1983)

Gulak – dialect of Margi Central
Gumar – unknown affiliation: referred to by Kraft
Gun – dialect of Gbe
Gunganci = Reshe
Gungawa = Reshe

157. Gupa–Abawa
3. Niger State, Lapai LGA around Gupa and Edzu villages
4. estimated more than 10,000 Gupa and 5,000 Abawa (1989)
5. Benue–Congo: Nupoid: Nupe
6. Gupa, Abawa

Source(s) Blench (1989)
Gura – member of the Lame cluster
Gura = next
Gürđun = Guruntum–Mbaaru
Gure = next
Guri = Gbiri–Niragu
Gurka = Yiwom

158. Gurmana
3. Niger State, Shiroro LGA. Gurmana town and nearby hamlets
4. estimated more than 3,000 (1989)
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Kainji: Eastern group
Source(s) Blench (1989)

Gurrum – dialect of Ribina: see the Jera cluster

159. Guruntum–Mbaaru
1.A Gurutum
1.B Gürđun
3. Bauchi State, Alkaleri LGAs
4. 10,000 (1988 Jaggar)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch B: Zaar group: Guruntum subgroup
6. By settlements Dookà, Gàr, Gayàr, Kàràkara, Kuukù, and Mbaarù

Gurutum = Guruntum–Mbaaru
Gusu = member of the Jera cluster
Gussum = Gusu: see the Jera cluster
Gutu = Gudu

160. Guus-Zaar cluster
2.B ‘Barawa
2.C Sayanci
4. 50,000 (1971 Schneeberg); 50,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Chadic: West branch B: Zaar group
*Guus
1.B mur guús (one person); Gûús (people)
1.C vii ka guús (mouth of Guus)
2.A Sigidi, Sugudi, Sigdî, Segiddi
4. 775 (1950 HDG). 17 villages (Caron 2001)
Refs. Schneeberg (1971); Caron (2001)
*Zaar
1.A Za’r, Zar
1.B Vik Zaar, Vigzar,
1.C Zaar pl. Zàrsè
2.B Sayanci
2.C Básàyè pl. Sáyà:wá, Saya, Seya, Seiyara [Saya terms are now considered derogatory]
6. Kal, Gambar Leere, Lusa
7. Newsletter *Konu ya Mbi* in 5 vols. since 2004;
Reading and Writing Book (2006)
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference Number</th>
<th>Language</th>
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<tr>
<td>161. Gvoko</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. A Gavoko</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2. A Ngoshe Ndaghang, Ngweshe Ndhang, Nggweshe</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Borno State, Gwoza LGA; Adamawa State, Michika LGA</td>
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<td>4. 2,500 (1963); 4,300 (1973 SIL); estimated more than 20,000 (1990)</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Mandara/Mafa/Sukur major group: Mandara group</td>
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<tr>
<th>Source(s)</th>
<th>Regnier (1992); Blench &amp; McGill (2011)</th>
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<tr>
<th>Reference Number</th>
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<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>162. Gwa</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA</td>
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<td>4. Less than 1,000 (LA 1971)</td>
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<td>5. Benue–Congo: Bantu: Jarawan</td>
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<th>Regnier (1992); Blench (2009); Duhnya (2012)</th>
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<tr>
<td>163. Wuri-Gwamhyo–Mba</td>
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<tr>
<td>1. A Gwamfi</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.B Banganci</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.C Lyase–ne Dknu Bangawa for Gwamhi</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Kebbi State, Wasagu LGA; Gwamhi around Danko town and Wuri around Maga town</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Two peoples with one language</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Northern Group</td>
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<th>Source(s)</th>
<th>Rowlands (1962)</th>
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<tr>
<td>164. Gwandara</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.B Gwändara</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Niger State, Suleija LGA; Federal Capital Territory; Nasarawa State, Nassarawa, Keffi, Lafia and Akwanga LGAs; Kaduna State, Kachia LGA</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. 12,000 (1952); 30,000 (1973 SIL)</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Hausa group</td>
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<tr>
<th>Source(s)</th>
<th>Matsushita (1974, 1976); Na’lbi and Hassan (1969)</th>
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<tr>
<td>165. Gwara</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.B iGwara</td>
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<td>1.C uŋGwara sg. aGwara pl.</td>
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<td>2.C Gora</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Kaduna State, Kagarko, Jaba LGAs</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4. Five villages [2012]</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Koro; Idun cluster</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10. Hausa, Idů, Nyankpa</td>
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<tr>
<td>11. According to adults, Hausa is taking over among younger people, although the extent of this is hard to gauge.</td>
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<tr>
<th>Sources:</th>
<th>Blench (2009); Duhnya (2012)</th>
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<tr>
<td>166. Gyem</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.A Gema</td>
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<tr>
<td>3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA, Lame district</td>
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<td>4. 100 (LA 1971)</td>
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<tr>
<td>167. Gyong</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
1. A Agoma, Kagoma
1. B Gyong
1. C Gong
2. B Gwong, Gyong
3. Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA
4. 6,250 (1934 HDG)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group: Gyongic

Source(s) Blench (1981)


Haanda – member of the Mboi cluster
Habe (Lao Habe) = Laka
Hafe = Hausa
Hadejiya – dialect or subgroup of Hausa
Hainare = next
Hainari – dialect of Nor
Ham = Hyam
Handa – member of the Mboi cluster

168. Hasha
1. A Iyashi, Yashi
3. Nasarawa State, Akwanga LGA
4. 400 (SIL); 3000 (Blench est. 1999)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Alumic
Source: Blench (1999)

Hátè – dialect of Ninzo

169. Hausa
1. A Hausa, Haoussa
1. B Hausá
1. C sg. m. Bàháushèe sg. f. Bàháushìyáa pl. Hausáawáa plus names by areas or towns e.g.
Adarawa, Agalawa, Arewa
2. B Abakwariga, Mgbakpa, Hafe, Kado
3. Spoken as a first language in large areas of Sokoto, Zamfara, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Jigawa, Gombe and Bauchi States, and in the Republic of Niger; also spoken as a regional language in extensive areas where it is not spoken as a first language, e.g. in the Middle Belt of Nigeria, in northern Ghana and in Benin Republic
4. 5,700,000 (1952); 20 million (UBS 1984); 25 million first and second language speakers including some 3.5 million speakers in other countries (1973 SIL)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Hausa group
7. Large amount of literature in circulation and being produced; Official Orthography
Scripture portions in Ajami (Arabic) script, Moslem literature in Ajami (ajami) (Arabic) script.
9. Dictionaries: Abraham (1946, 1962); Skinner (19xx); Ma Newman (19xx). Grammars: Robinson (18xx); Abrahams (19xx); Newman (19xx); Jagger (200x)
15. Text–messaging now common, but vowel–length and hooked letters omitted
16. Indigenous Hausa sign language (Schmaling 2001)
17. Two indigenous scripts of 20th century origin.
Refs. Temple (1922: 4);

Hawul (Bura Hyil Hawul) – dialect of Bura–Pabir
Heikpang – with Fan–Foron–Heikpang – a dialect group of Berom
Ho = Huba
Hodkàlà – dialect of Ghumbagha: see the Lamang cluster
Hide = next
Hè = Xè
Hikala = Xàdkala: see Ghumbagha: Lamang cluster
Higi = Kamwe
Hiji = Kamwe
Hildi – dialect of Margi South
Hima – dialect of Ebira
Hina = Piplimdi: see Tera
Hitkala = Xàdkala: see Ghumbagha: Lamang cluster

170. Hipina
1. A Supana
1. B Tihipina
1. C Vihipina pl. Alipina
3. Niger State, Rafi LGA, Supana town
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: West: Bauchi cluster
Source(s) Blench (2010)

Hoai Petel = Tita

Hima
Hina = Piplimdi: see Tera
Hitkala = Xàdkala: see Ghumbagha: Lamang cluster

171. Holma
1. A Holma
1. B Da Holmaci
1. C Bali Holma
3. Adamawa State. Spoken north of Sorau on the Cameroon border
4. 4 speakers (Blench, 1987). The language has almost vanished and been replaced by Fulfulde
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Bata group
Source(s) Blench (1987)
Refs. Meek (1931a)

Hona = Hwana
Hooade – dialect of Nzanyi
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<th>Language</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Hoss</strong></td>
<td>dialect of Berom</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Hude</strong> = Dghwede&lt;br&gt;<strong>Hul</strong> = next&lt;br&gt;<strong>Huli</strong> – member of the Fali cluster&lt;br&gt;<strong>Hum</strong> = Ham</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**References:**

- Temple (1922: 206); Rowlands (1962)
- **Source(s)** Blench (1987); Regnier (1992); Davey (2007)
Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.

Hyil (Bura Hyil Hawul) – dialect of Bura–Pabir

I.

Ịbáa – dialect of Ikwere
Ịbáali = Bali
Ịbagyi = Gbagyi
Ịbáji – dialect of Igala
Ịbami = Agoi
Ịbani – member of KOIN cluster: Ijo cluster
Ịbara = Nupe Tako: see the Nupe cluster
Ịbam – member of Akpes cluster
Ịbeno = Ibinọ
Ịbeto – dialect area Kambari I

178. Ibibio
1. A Ibibovy
2. Akwa–Ibom State, Ikono, Uyo, Etinan, Ekpe–Atai, Uruan, Nsit–Ubium, Onna, Mkpat Enin and Abasi LGAs
3. 400,000 (1952) (may include Efik); 283,000 (1945 F&J); 2 million (1973 census); estimated 2.5 million (Ibibio proper 1990)
5. Efik decreasingly used as the literary language.
6. Bible translation in progress


Ibibovy = Ibibio
Ibiboy = Ibibio
Ibien (South) – dialect of Etsako = Yekeh
Ibien North = Ivbie North: see the Ivbie North–Okpela–Arhe cluster
Ibiede – dialect of Isoko

179. Ibinọ
1. A Ibu, Ibeno
2. Akwa–Ibom State, Uquo–Ibeno LGA
3. 10,000 (Faraclas 1989)
4. 1,500 more (1988)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross: (no data)

refs. Westermann and Bryan (1952)

Ibo = Igbo
Ibot Obolo – dialect of Obolo
Ibukwe = Kpan
Ibuno = Ibinọ
Ibunu = Ribina: see the Jera cluster

180. Ibuoro

1. B Ibuoro
2. Akwa Ibom State, Itu and Ikono LGAs
3. 5,000 plus (1988)


Ibut = Jidda–Abu
Ibo = Igbo
Icen = Etkywan

181. Iceve cluster
1. B Banagere, Iyon, Utse, Utser, Utseu
2. Cross River State, Obudu LGA and in adjacent Cameroon
3. 5,000 in Nigeria, 7,000 in Cameroon (1990 est.)
4. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Tivoid

source(s) Regnier (1990)

*Iceve
1. A Icheve, Becheve, Bacheve, Bechere
1. C Baceve
2. C Ochebe, Ocheve (names of founding ancestor)
3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA and mainly in adjacent Cameroon

source(s) H. Gray wordlist

*Maci
1. A Matchi
1. B Maci
2. A Kwaya, Olit, Oliti
3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA

Ichen = Etkywan
Ichen = dialect of Izere
Icheve = Baceve: member of the Iceve cluster
Icuatai = Etung North: see the Ejagham cluster
Idah – dialect of Igala

182. Idere
1. B Idere
2. Akwa Ibom State, Itu LGA
3. more than 5,000 (1988)
4. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross: (no data)


Idesa = Okpę–Idesa–Akuku
Idjo = Ijo
Ido = Udo
Idoani = Iyayu

183. Idoma cluster
3. Benue State, Otukpo and Okpokwu LGAs; Nassarawa State, Nassara and Awe LGAs
5. Benue–Congo: Idomoid


*Agatu
2. A Idoma North
3. Benue State, Otukpo LGA; Nasarawa State, Nassarawa and Awe LGAs
4. 56,000 (1952 RGA); 70,000 (1987 UBS)
5. Agatu, Ochekwu
6. Agatu, Ochekwu
7. Primer 1, Reader 1

**Source(s)**: Mackay

*Idoma Central
2. A Oturkpo, Otukpo
2. B Akpoto
3. Benue State, Otukpo and Okpokwu LGAs
4. 66,000 (1952 RGA)
7. Primer; Official Orthography

**Refs.**: Abraham (1951)

*Idoma West
3. Benue State, Okpokwu LGA
4. 13,500 (1952 RGA)

Idoma Nokwu = Alago
Idon = Ajiya
Idong = Ajiya
Idu = Igbo
Idua = Ijue
Idum = Mbe West: see the Mbe cluster

**184. Idun**
1. B Idu
2. A Dúya [*language of home*]
2. B Adong
2. C Jaba Lungu, Ungu, Jaba Gengere [*Jaba of the slopes*]
3. Kaduna State, Jema’a, Jaba LGAs; Nasarawa State, Karu LGA
4. 1,500 (NAT 1949). Twenty-one villages [2008]
6. Active literacy programme
7. Scripture portions

**Sources**: Blench (2008); Duhnya (2011)

Iduwini – a south–western dialect of Ìrò: Ìjọ cluster
Ídzá = Dza

Idzo = Igbo
Ilandu – a dialect of Yoruba
Ifi – dialect of Igala
Ilẹ – dialect of Yoruba
Ifira – a dialect of Yoruba
Ifunubwa = Mbinge
Igabo = Isoko

**185. Igala**
2. C Igara
3. Benue State, Ankpa, Dekina, Idah and Bassa LGAs; Edo State, Oshimili LGA; Anambra State, Anambra LGA
4. 295,000 (1952), 800,000 (1987 UBS)
6. Ankpa and Ogugu in Ankpa LGA; Ilẹ in Ankpa and Dekina LGAs; Anyigba in Dekina LGA; Ìdáh and Ibajii in Idah and Anambra(?), LGA; and Èbù in Oshimili LGA
7. Grammar (out of print), Primers 1 – 6, 2 readers, literacy programme in progress; Official Orthography

**Refs.**: Musa (1987)

Igara = Igala
Igara = Etuno: a member of the Ebira cluster
Igashi – member of Akoko cluster
Igbeeku (Yala Igbeeku) – dialect of Yala Ogoja
Igbena – dialect of Yoruba
Igbide – dialect of Isoko
Igbira = Ebira
Igiri = Gura: see Gure–Kahugu
Igdirra = Ebira

**186. Igbo**
1. A Ibo, Ibo, Ebo
2. C Unege
3. Anambra State; Imo State; Abia State; Rivers State, Etche, Bonny and Ahoada LGAs; Edo State, Oshimili, Aniocha, Ika and Ndokwa LGAs
4. 5,500,000 (1952); over 8 million (Emenanjo); est. 12 million (1987 UBS)
5. Benue–Congo: Igbo
6. A large number of dialects, e.g. Afikpo, Anjacha, Oka (Awka), Bonny–Opobo, Mbasin (Mbaise), Ngwa, Nsu (Nsukka), Oguta, Oluhu, Ojicha (Onitsha), Olu (Orlu), Owere (Owerri, Unwana, etc., varying in mutual intelligibility. (A few outlying dialects are listed separately, see below). In the development of a common form, a name used in some earlier literature was Isuama. It is a directional name rather than a true dialect. It was replaced by Union Igbo, an artificial form based on four dialects. This gave way to Central Igbo, based chiefly on a
simplification of the dialects of the Owerri and Umuahia areas. Standard Igbo is today accepted for written Igbo, replacing the earlier Central Igbo. The following belong to the same language cluster as Igbo, but are listed separately in the index: Úkwuani–Aboh–Ndomi; Ika; Ogba and Ikwere; Izi–Ezaa–Ikwo–Mgbio. Echie and Egbeta, though regarded as languages of Rivers State, are outlying Igbo dialects and are not listed separately. 7. A large amount of old and current literature, including novels, poetry and drama. In Echie and Egbeta, under the Rivers Readers Project, a Reading and Writing book and Reader 1 exist in each dialect; Grammars and dictionaries; newspaper and cultural magazines; Official Orthography. 8. Isuama dialect: Scripture portions 1860–66 Bonny dialect: Scripture portions 1892–1900 Unwana dialect: Scripture portions 1899–1907 Önja dialect: Scripture portions 1893–1906, New Testament 1900, and 1906 Union Igbo: Bible 1913, 1952, 1960, New Testament 1908, 1913, and Scripture portions. First draft of a New translation of the whole Bible and Apocrypha complete. 9. Dictionaries: Williamson (1972) [Onjia]; Echeruo (199x) [Not stated]; Green (1999) [based on Ohuhu]. Grammars: Emenanjo (?1978); Ndimili (199x) [Echie]. Igbu – dialect of Ebira Igbuduya – dialect of Yace Igedde = Igede

187. Igede
1. A Igedde, Egede, Egede
2. Cross River State, Ogu, Otukpo and Okpokwu LGAs
3. Benue State, Oju, Otukpo and Okpokwu LGAs
4. 70,000 (1952 RGA), 120,000 (1982 UBS)

Source(s)

Igu – dialect of Ebira Igumale = Idoma South

188. Iguta
1. C Anaguta
2. A Naraguta
3. Plateau State, Bassa LGA
4. 2,580 (HDG); 3,000 (1973 SIL)

Source(s)

Igwaale = Idoma South
Igw – member of the Sasaru–Enwan–Igw cluster
Igwuruta – dialect of Ikwere
iGyang – dialect of Tarok
Ihiebo – listed in Ethnologue (2009) as a distinct North-Central Edoid language, but simply a section of Emui-Ileleha-Ora
Ihima = Hima: see Ebira
Ijaw = Ijo
Ijebu – dialect of Yoruba
Ijesh – next
Ije – dialect of Yoruba
Ijigbam = Idoma South
Ijo = Igbọ – a dialect of Yoruba
Ijo = next
Ijo = Igbo

189. Ijo cluster
1. A Djo, Idjo, Idso, Ijoh, Jos, Udzo, Udsọ, Ujo
2. Rivers State; Delta State, Bomadi, Burutu, and Warri LGAs; Ondo State,
3. Estimated total number of Ibo speakers is 2,000,000 (1990).
4. Atlantic–Congo: Volta–Congo: Ijoid
5. Ijo is a common name for a language cluster comprising two subgroups:
   I East: consisting of KOIN (Kalabari–Okrika–Ibani–Nkọro), and Nembé–Akaha; and
   II West: consisting of Inland Ibo (Oruma, Òkodita, and Bisen
There is partial intelligibility between the groups in each main branch and also between Nembé–Akasa and the southern dialects of Igbo.

*KOIN (Kalabari–Okrika–Ibani–Nkọro)
3. Rivers State, Asari–Toru, Degema, Bonny, Okrika, and Port Harcourt LGAs
6. A cluster consisting of the closely related dialects Kalabari, Kirikey (Okrika) and Ìlání and the isolated lec Nkọro
*Kalabari
1.B Kalabari
1.C Kalabari
2.A New Calabar
3. Rivers State, Degema and Asari–Toru LGAs; 3 major towns and 24 villages
4. 200,000 (1987, UBS)
8. Gospel of Mark 1981, Bible translation in progress, Christian handbook (Scripture passages and hymns), prayer and hymnbook 1951
*Kirikè
1. A Okrika (anglicized official form), Okrika
1. B Kirikè
1. C Kirikènji, Wakirikè
2. A Opú Kirika (‘Great Okrika’) by Nkoro
3. Rivers State, Okrika and Port Harcourt LGAs; 13 towns and villages
4. 100,000 (1987, UBS)
*Njaban
1. A Òbanj Òbanj (Igbo form), Bonny (anglicized), Obani (Cust 1883)
2. A Okoloma, Okolọba (indigenous name of Bonny town)
3. Rivers State, Bonny LGA; Bonny town and 35 towns and villages. Some old people at Opobo are also said to speak it, but this has not been confirmed.
4. 60,000 (1987, UBS)
*Nkoro
1. A Nkoro
1. B Kirika (autonym c.f. Opu Kirika for Kirikè)
3. Rivers State, Bonny LGA; Opu–Nkoro town and
11 villages
4. 20,000 (1963)
8. Part of the Book of Common Prayer (ms)
*Njemen–Akaha cluster
2. A Brass–Ijo
3. Rivers State, Brass LGA
4. 71,500 (1977 Voegelin and Voegelin)
*Njemen
1. A Nimbi
1. C Njemen
2. A Brass, Njemen, Itebu (Cust 1883); (Njemen) Brass (Tepowa 1904); Njemen–Brass (Book of Common Prayer, 1957); Ijo (Njemen) (Bible, 1956); Brass–Njemen–Ijaw (Rowlands, 1960); Njemen–Ijo (Alagoa, 1967). Brass is the older term giving way to Njemen, the speakers’ own name.
3. Rivers State, Brass LGA, Njemen, Ọkpọma and Tụwọn (Brass) towns and nearby villages
4. 66,600 (1963)
*Akaha
1. A Akasa, Akassaa
1. B Akaha
1. C Akaha
3. Rivers State, Brass LGA, Opu–Akassa town and nearby hamlets
4. 4,913 (1963)
*ọnọn
1. A Ijo, Ijọ, Ijaw, (these forms are used both in a general sense to refer to the whole language cluster and more specifically to refer to ọnọn; Ijọ (Freemann 1976), ọnọn (Onduku 1960), Ijọn (Tarebigha 1956 – Primer), ọnọn (Book of Common Prayer, 1954), ọnọn, ọnọn (Agbegba 1961), other forms attested in various dialects are Ẹz’ọn, Ujọ
1. B According to dialect: ọnọn (Kumbowei; ọnọn (Mein); Ijọ (Iduwini, Oporoza); Ijọ (Egbema); Ijọ (Ọbụm, Apọj, Basa, East Oloidiama, Iduwini; ọnọn (Oporoma, East Tarakiri, Ogboin, Tungbo, Ekpetiama, Ikibiri, Kolokuma, Gbanraịnia, Kabowei, West Tarakiri; ọnọn (Oyakiri, Ogbe Ijọ, Mein); Ujọ or Uzo (Ogulagh, Egbema, West Furupagba);
3. Rivers and Bayelsa State, Yenagoa, and Sagbama LGAs: Delta State, Burutu, Warri and Bomadi LGAs; Ondo State, Ikale and Ilaje Ese–Odo LGAs;
4. estimated 1,000,000 (Williamson 1989)
5. Atlantic–Congo: Ijoid
6. A large number of generally mutually intelligible dialects named after the ‘ibè or ‘clan’ (except that town names are used when a town speaks differently from the rest of the clan), and grouped as follows:
I. Central:
a. South–Central: subdivided into
(i) South–East: B ụmọ (Boma), (Eastern) Tarakiri, and Oporoma in Yenagoa LGA; Oiakiri (Oiyakiri in Sagbama LGA
(ii) South–West: (Eastern) Oloidiama, Basa (Bassan), Kolouama, and Apọj in Yenagoa LGA
b. North–Central: subdivided into
(i) North–East: Kolokuma with Opokuma, Ekpetiama and Gbanraịnia in Yenagoa LGA
(ii) North–West: Ikibiri, Ogboin, and Tungbo (?) in Yenagoa LGA; (Western) Tarakiri, Kabowei (Kabou, Kabo, Patanị, Kumbowei (Kumbo), Seimbiri, Operemọ (Operemor), in Sabgama LGA; Mein in Bomadi LGA; Tuọmọ and Ọbọtẹbẹ (?), in Burutu LGA
II. Western Delta:
Iduwini in Sagbama and Burutu LGAs, (Oporoza) Gbanraịnia and Ogbe Ijọ in Warri LGA, Ogulagh in Burutu LGA, Egbema in Warri and
Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.

The dialect spoken around Agbor, the administrative and commercial headquarters, appears to be developing into a standard form. Further east and south from this centre, the similarity between Ika and Igbo gets closer.’ (Report of the Committee on Languages of Midwestern State: 12)

7. 4 primers, proverbs 1959

Ikalé – a dialect of Yoruba
Ikan = next
Ikàn = next
Ikani = Ukaan
Ikaram = next
Ikaramu = next
Ikeram = Ikorom: a member of Akpes cluster
Ikiran = Eyi: see Okpamheri
Ikibiri – a north–western dialect of Izon: see Ijo cluster
Iko = Doko–Uyanga
Iko – dialect of Agoi

191. Iko
1. B Iko
2. A Obolo (incorrectly included within Obolo)
3. Akwa Ibom State, Ikot Abasi LGA
4. Four villages: 5,000+ (1988)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross


Ikolu = Ikulu
Ikom (Yala Ikom) – dialect of Yala
Ikôm – member of the Olulumó–Ikôm cluster
Ikorom – member of the Akpes cluster
Ikot Ekpene – dialect of Anaang
Ikpan = Kpan

192. Ikpeshi
3. Bendel State, Etsako LGA
4. 1,826 (Bradbury 1957)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Northwestern group

Ikpesi = Ipsi: a dialect of Yoruba

193. Ikryo
1. B sg. ã-kró pl. ã-kró
1. C ikryó
2. B West Kuturmi
3. Kaduna State, Kachia LGA
4. Two villages
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Northwestern group

Iku – see the Iku–Gora–Ankwa cluster

194. Ekhwa
1. A [Iku]–Gora–Ankwa
1. B ékhwá
1. C sg. énéjì pl. ánárè
2. A Ahua
2. C Ehwa
3. Kaduna State, Kachia LGA
4. Towns; Gora, Ankwa
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Northern group
6. [Iku status uncertain], Gora, Ankwa
Source: Maikarfi (2007); Hon et al. (2011)

Ìkúmórò = Kohumono
Ikúmtale = Mbe West: see the Mbe cluster
Ìkúmúrù = Kohumono Ikun – member of the Ubaghara cluster

195. Ikwere
1.A Ikwere
1.C Ìwhnurò
3. Rivers State, Ikwere, Port Harcourt and Obio–Akpok LGA
4. 54,600 (1940 F&J); possibly 200,000 (SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Igboid

Ikwere = Ikwere
Ikwo – member of the Izi–Ẹza–Ikwo–Mgbo cluster
Ilọ – dialect of Yoruba
Ilaje = Ilaje
Ilaje – dialect of Yoruba
Ilémi = Unémi

196. Ilue
1.A Idua
1.B Ilue
3. Akwa Ibom State, Oron LGA
4. 5,000 (1988); diminishing
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross

Imaban (Igbo Imaban) = Legbo
Imiv – dialect of Isoko
Ịnhà – dialect of Nínzam
Inchazi = Rukuba
Ineduà – dialect of Engenni
Ineme = Uneeme
Ingwe = Hungwàrọ
Inidem = Nindem: see the Kanufi–Kaningkon–Nindem cluster
Inyima = Lenyima
Ipesi – a dialect of Yoruba
Ipo – dialect of Ikwere
Irhobo = Iṣẹkiri

197. Iṣẹkiri
1.A Iṣẹkiri, Iṣesikiri, Shekiri, Chekiri, Jekiri, Izekiri, Tshekeri, Dsekiiri
2.B Iwere, Irbobo, Warri
2.C Iselema–Otu (Ijọ name for Warri/Iṣẹkiri people), Selemo
3. Delta State, Warri, Bomadi and Ethiope LGAs
4. 33,000 (1952); over 100,000 (1963 Omamor); 500,000 (1987 UBS)
Refs. Omamor (1982)

Iselema–Otu = Iṣẹkiri
Iṣẹkiri = Iṣẹkiri
Ise – dialect of Ukaan
Iṣẹkiri = Iṣẹkiri
Iṣibori = Nkem: see the Bakor cluster
Iṣhua = Uhami
Iṣowe – dialect of Ikwere

198. Isoko
2.B Igbio, Sobo (see also under Urhobo)
2.C Biotu (not recommended)
3. Delta State, Isoko and Ndokwa LGAs
4. At least 74,000 (1952 REB); 300,000 (1980 UBS)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: South–Western Edoid
6. West Central: Ozoro (Ọzọrọ), Ofagbe, Emde, Owe (Oweh), Elu; Standard: Aviara; Western: Iyede, Imiv, Enhwe (Ẹnwẹ), Ume, Iwire (Igbide); East Central: Olomoro, Iyede–ami, Unogboko, Itiebiege, Uti, Iyowo, Ibiede, Oyede; Standard: Uzere; West Central: Iriri (Iri, Ole (Oleh))
7. Readers 1954–58, Adult Education pamphlets; Official Orthography
8. NT and Psalms 1970, hymnbook 1930, Scripture portions from 1920

Isu = Uhami
Isuama – dialect of Igbo
Itak – a dialect of Ibibio
iTarok = Tarok
iTarok Oga aSa = Tarok
Itchen = Ètkywan
Itebieg – dialect of Isoko
Itebu = Nembe–Nembe–Akaha cluster: see Ijọ cluster
Itejji = Mtezi–Itejji – dialect of Kukele
Itigidi = Legbo
Itsekiri = Iṣẹkiri
Ito = next
Itò – dialect of Igede

199. Ito
1.B Ito
3. Akwa Ibom State, Akamkpa LGA
4. 5,000 plus (1988)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross: (no data)
Source(s) Connell (1991)

200. Itu Mbon Uzo
1.A Itu Mbuzo
1.B Itu Mbon Uzo
3. Akwa Ibom State, Ikono LGA
4. 5,000 plus (1988)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross: Central
Source(s) Connell (1991)

Itu Mbuzo = Itu Mbon Uzo
Iuleha – member of the Emai–Iuleha–Ora cluster

201. Ivbie North–Okpela–Arhẹ cluster
3. Edo State, Etsako and Akoko–Ẹdo LGAs
4. 14,500 (1952); possibly 20,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North–Central Edoid
*Ivbie North
*Okpela
1.A Okpella, Ukpilla
*Arhẹ
1.A Atẹ, Ate, Atte

Ivbiosakon = Emai–Iuleha–Ora, Ghotuọ, Ihiebe?
Ivhiaodaibo – dialect of Etsako = Ìṣẹkiri
Ivhimion – dialect of Emai–Iuleha–Ora
Iwere = Iṣẹkiri
Iwhuuruohmà = Ikwere
Iwire – dialect of Isoko
Iyace = Yace
Iyala = Yala
Iyani – member of Akpes cluster
Iyashi = Yashi

202. Iyaye
2.C Idoani
3. Ondo State, one quarter of Idoani town
4. 9,979 (1963)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North–Western Edoid: Osse

Iyede – dialect of Isoko
Iyede-ami – dialect of Isoko
Iyékhee = Etsako = Ìṣẹkiri

203. Iyive
1.A Uive
1.B Yiive
1.C Ndir
2.B Asumbo (Cover term used in Cameroon)
3. Benue State, Kwande LGA, near Turan; and in Cameroon (several villages in Manyu Département)
4. 2,000
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Tivoid
Source(s) Gray wordlist
Refs. Dieu & Renaud (1983)

Iyongiyong = Bakpinka
Iywo – dialect of Isoko
Izarek = Izere
Izekiri = Iṣẹkiri

204. Izere cluster
1.A Izarek, Zarek
1.C Afizere: other spellings – Fizere, Feserek, Afizarek, Afusare, Fezere
2.B Jarawa
2.C Jarawan Dutse
3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA; Plateau State, Jos South and Barkin Ladi LGAs; Kaduna State, Jem’a LGA
probably migrants only
4. 22,000 (LA 1971); 30,000 (1977 Voegelin & Voegelin)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Central
Source(s) Grainger p.c.; Gardiner (p.c.)
Refs. Shimizu (1975); Regnier (1991)
*Fobur
1.A Fobor
2.C Northwestern Jarawa
3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA; Plateau State, Jos LGA;
4. less than 15,000 (1991)
6. Fobur, Shere, Jos Zarazon
8. Mark’s gospel 1940
*Northeastern
3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA; Plateau State, Jos LGA;
6. Federe=Fedare, Zendi, Fursan, Jarawan Kogi
*Southern
1.A Forom
3. Plateau State, Barkin Ladi LGA at Forom and Gashish villages
4. less than 4,000 (1991)
*Ichên
*Faishang
*Ganang

205. Izi–Ezza–Ikwo–Mgbo cluster
4. 593,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Igboid

*Izi
1. A Ezzi, Izi
3. Anambra State, Abakaliki and Isieliu LGAs; Benue State, Okpokwu LGA
4. 84,000 (1940 F&J); 200,000 (1973 SIL)
9. Extended wordlist (199x)
Source(s) De Blois (n.d.); Blench (2000)

Refs. Meier, Meier and Bendor–Samuel (1975)

*Ezaa
1. A Eza
3. Anambra State, Ezza and Ishielu LGAs; Abia State, Ohaozara LGA; Benue State, Okpokwu LGA
4. 93,800 (1940 F&J); 180,000 (1973 SIL)
Source(s) IL/NBTT

*Ikwo
3. Anambra State, Ikwo and Abakaliki LGAs
4. 38,500 (1940 F&J); 150,000 (1973 SIL)
Source(s)

*Mgbo
1. A Mgbo
3. Anambra State, Isieliu LGA
4. 19,600 (1940 F&J); 63,000 (1973 SIL)

iZini – a dialect of Tarok
Izo = Izo: Ijo cluster
Izom – dialect of Gbari
Izon – member of the Ijo cluster
Izzi = Izi: see the Izi–Ezaa–Ikwo–Mgbo cluster
Ja (Tsure Ja) = Reshe
Ja = Dza
Jaabe = Cen Tuum
Jaaku = Labir
Jaalingo – dialect of South–Western Mumuye
Jaba = Hyam
Jajuru = Kajuru: see Kadara
Jakanci = next
Jakanci = next
Jak = Labir
Jal = Aten
Jalab = Cen Tuum
Jalalum – dialect of Karekare

206. Jan Awei
1. B Jan Awei
3. Gombe State, West of Muri mountains, North of the Benue (precise location unknown)
4. 12 ? (1997)
5. Benue–Congo: Central Jukunoid
Source(s) Storch (p.c.)

Jangani (Samba Janganī – a dialect of Samba Daka)
Jama = Samba Daka

207. Janji
1. A Jenji
1. B Tijānji
1. C Ajanji
2. A Anafejanzi
3. Plateau State, Bassa LGA
4. 360 (NAT 1950)
Refs. Shimizu (1975) 14; (1980) 253

Janjo = Dza

208. Jar cluster
1. A Dy'arawa (Koelle 1854), Jarawa
2. B Jar, Jarawan Kogi, Jarawan Kasa, Jaracin Kogi/Kasa
3. Plateau, Bauchi and Adamawa States
5. Benue–Congo: Bantu: Jarawan
Refs. Maddieson and Williamson (1975); Shimizu (1983) – Shimizu treats Kantana as co-ordinate language. Also he refers to Zungur (possibly Gwak or Badia), Ndagshi, Dōörü, Mūün, Dāmūl. It is not clear how these relate to the languages below.

*Zhar
1. B Zhar
2. A Bankal, Bankal, Bankala
2. B Bankalanci, Baranci
2. C Bankalawa
3. Dass town and northward to Bauchi town, west of the Gongola River, in Dass, Bauchi, and Toro LGAs, Bauchi State
4. 20,000 (LA 1971)
6. Dumbulawa (Sutumi village) may speak a dialect of Bankal
7. Reading and Writing Book (2006)
8. NT extracts (2007)

*Ligri
3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA
4. 800 speakers (Ayuba est. 2008)

*Kantana
3. Plateau State, Kanam LGA
11. The language is rapidly yielding to Hausa; it is still used by middle-aged speakers but young speakers not longer make active use of it.

*Bobar [?]
3. **Bauchi State, precise location unknown. May not exist as survey in 2007 failed to find such a language**
   *Gwak*
   1. A **Gingwak**
   2. B **Jaranci**
   2. C **Jarawan Bununu, Jaracin Kasa**
   3. **Dass town and southward to Tafawa Balewa, west of the Gongola River, in Dass and Tafawa Balewa LGAs, Bauchi State**
   4. 19,000 (LA 1971)
   *Doori*
   1. B **Dọqọri**
   2. B **Duguranci**
   2. C **Dugurawa**
   3. **Bauchi State, Alkaleri, Tafawa Balewa LGA; Plateau State, Kanam LGA**
   6. **Previous sources (e.g. Maddieson & Williamson 1975) divided Duguri into a number of regional dialects. There appears to be no basis for these distinctions and all Doori essentially speak intercomprehensible lects**
   11. **The language is gradually yielding to Hausa; it is still used by middle-aged speakers but young speakers not longer make active use of it.**
   * Mbat
   1. A **Mbada, Bat, Bada, Badaɗa**
   2. B **Jar, Jarawan Kogi, Garaka**
   2. A **Kanna**
   2. C **Badawa, Mbadawa**
   3. **North-central part of Kanam LGA, Plateau State, centered at Gagdi-Gum**
   4. 10,000 (SIL)
   *Mbat-Galamkya*
   1. A **Mbada, Bat, Bada, Badaɗa**
   2. B **Jar, Jarawan Kogi, Garaka**
   2. A **Kanna**
   2. C **Badawa, Mbadawa**
   3. **North-western Kanam LGA, southwest of Mbat, including Gyangyang 2 and Gidgid**
   4. 10,000 (SIL)

**Source(s)** Blench (2007); Rueck et al. (2009)

**Refs.** Temple (1922: 217); Shimizu (1983)

## 210. **Jere**

**cluster**

1. A **Jera, Jeere**
3. **Plateau State, Bassa LGA; Bauchi State, Toro LGA**
4. 23,000 (1972 SIL)
5. **Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: group c**


*Boze*

1. A **Anabeze**
1. B e**Boze**
1. C unaBoze pl. anaBoze
2. A **Buji**
3. **Plateau State, Bassa LGA. Both sides of the Jos-Zaria road, directly north of Jos.**
4. e**Gorong (2500?)**, eKɔkɔŋ (3000) eFiru (1500?)
(Blench est, 2003). Due to language loss, especially in road settlements, there are considerably more ethnic Boze. The figures in the Ethnologue are total district populations, not speakers.
6. **Boze is divided into three dialects, eGorong, eKɔkɔŋ as well as a third rather divergent speech form, eFiru**

**Source(s)** Blench & Nengel (2012)

*Gusu*

1. A **Gussum**
1. B i–**Sanga**
1. C sg. o–Sanga, pl. a–Sanga
2. B **Anibau, Anosangobari**
3. **Plateau State, Bassa LGA; Bauchi State, Toro LGA**
4. 2,350 (1936 HDG)

**Refs.** Blench & Nengel (2012)

*Jere*

1. B Ezelle
1.C Anazele, Azelle
2.A Jengre
3. Plateau State, Bassa LGA; Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA
4. 4,500 (1936 HDG)

Source(s) IL/NBTT wordlist
*Ibunu-Lọrọ
1.A Bunu
1.B Ibunu
1.C Ánarubùnú, (Anorubuna, Narabuna)
2.A Rebina, Ribina, Rubunu
3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA
4. 2,000 (LA 1971)

Source(s)
Source(s) Blench & Nengel (2003)
*Panawa
1.B iPanawa
1.C unuPanawa pl. anaPanawa
2.A Buijyel
3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA
4. 3500 (Blench 2003) in four villages

Source(s) Blench & Nengel (2003)
*Jilbu = Zizilivakan
Jimbin = Zumbun

Source(s)
Shimizu (1968)

213. Jili
1.A Megili, Migili (orthographic form)
1.B Lijili
1.C Jijili (singular), Mijili (plural)
2.B Koro of Lafia
3. Plateau State, Lafia and Awe LGAs
4. 50,000 (1985 UBS)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Southern group; Jilic
7. Reading and Writing book 1975, Folk Tales 1976

Jilvu (Fali of Jilvu) = Zizilivakan

Jili
1.B Tanjilili
1.C Ujijili pl. aJijili
2.C Koro Funtu of Kafin Koro, Koro of Shakoyi
3. Niger State, Chanchaga and Suleija LGAs, north the road from Minna to Suleja around Kafin Koro
4. About eight settlements and probably some 8000 speakers (1999)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Southern: Jilic

Source(s)
Blench & Nengel (1980, 1999)

Jii
1.B Jii
1.C Jibu
3. Borno State, a single village on the Nigeria Cameroun border, south of Dikwa
4. ? 100 speakers (Tourneux p.c. 1999)
217. **Joole**
1. B ëèìììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììììn

218. **Jorto**
3. Plateau State, Shendam LGA, at Dokan Kasuwa
4. 4,876 (1934 Ames)
5. Chadic: West sub-branch A: Bole–Ngas major group: Ngas group

Jos = ìjọ
Jos–Zarazon – dialect of Izere
Ju (Ju Nori = Nor

219. **Ju**
3. Bauchi State, Bauchi LGA
4. 150 (LA 1971)
5. Chadic: West sub-branch B: Zaar group: Guruntum subgroup

Jukun – commonly used for both the Jukun and Kororofa clusters

220. **Jukun cluster**
1. A Njuku
2. A Njikun
3. Taraba State, Wukari, Takum, Bali and Sardauna LGAs; Nasarawa State, Awe, Shendam, Langtang and Lafia LGAs; Benue State, Makurdi LGA; and in Furu-Awa subdivision, Cameroon
4. 35,000 (1971 Welmers); 1700 in Cameroun (1976)
5. Benue–Congo: Benue: Jukunoid: Central Jukunoid:

Refs. Shimizu (1980); Breton (1993)

*Jukun–Mbembe–Wurbo group

**Jibu
3. Taraba State, Gashaka LGA
4. 25,000 (1987 SIL)
6. Gayam, Garbabi

Source(s) Priest (p.c.)

**Takum–Donga
2.B Jibu
3. Taraba State, Takum, Sardauna and Bali LGAs
4. Second language speakers only 40,000 (1979 UBS)
6. Takum, Donga
7a. Donga: Primer 1915
*Wase Tofa
3. Plateau State, Shendam and Langtang LGAs

221. **Kaan**
2.A Libo
3. Adamawa State, Guyuk LGA
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Yungur group

Ka–Ban – dialect of Baan
Kaban = Kadim–Kaban: see Cakfem–Mushere
Kabari – dialect of Kanembu: Kanuri–Kanembu
Kabila = Lubila
Kabire = Lubila
Kabo = Kabu: see Iouston: the Ijo cluster
Kabou = Kabu: see Iouston: the Ijo cluster
Kabri – dialect of Nor
Kabu – North–Western dialect of Iouston: Ijo cluster
Kacecereere – dialect of Fulfulde
Kache = Jyu
Kacicere – member of the Katab cluster

222. **Kadara cluster**
Language cluster: Ëda-Édra-Enezhe

*Éda
1.A Adara
1.B Ànda pl. Àda
1.C Édá
2.A Kadara
3. Kaduna State, Kachia LGA; Niger State, Paikoro LGA
4. 22,000 (NAT 1949); 40,000 (1972 Barrett). Towns; Adunu, Amale, Dakalo, Ishau, Kurmin Iya, Kateri, Bishini, Doka (Kaduna road)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Northern group
7. Reading and Writing Book (2006); Counting and Numbering (2006)
8. NT extracts (2006)
12. Request programme, Zuma FM Radio

Source(s) Maikarfi (2011)

Refs. Smith (1953); Hon et al. (2011)

*Édra
1. B Àndara pl. Àdara
1. C Èdrà
2. A Kadara
3. Kaduna State, Kachia, Kajuru LGAs
4. Towns; Maru, Kufana, Rimau, Kasuwan Magani & Iri
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Northern group

Source(s) Maikarfi (2007)

Refs. Smith (1953); Hon et al. (2011)

*Enezhe
1. B Ándara pl. Ádara
1. C Èdrà
2. A Kadara
3. Kaduna State, Kachia, Kajuru LGAs
4. Towns; Maru, Kufana, Rimau, Kasuwan Magani & Iri
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Northern group

Source(s)
Refs. Hon et al. (2011)

Kadun = Vaghat
Kaduna – dialect of Gbagnyi
Kado = Hausa
Kafanchan = Kafancan – member of the Katab cluster
Kafarati – dialect of Kwaami
Kafugu = Gbiri–Nirago


cluster
2. A The name ut-Main has been adopted by various
member of this cluster as a cover term for these
languages, but whether it will be widely adopted
remains to be seen.
2. B Fakanci, Fakkanci
3. Kebbi State, Zuru and Wasagu LGAs, west of
Dubai
4. 12,300 (1949 G&C)
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Northern
group

Source(s) Blench (1989); Regnier (1992); Smith (2007)

Refs. Rowlands (1962);

*Kag
1. B tKag
1. C sg. wauKag, pl. aKag
2. B Faka, Fakai (town name), Fakanci, Fakkanci
2. C Poku–Nu (cLela name)
3. Kebbi State, Zuru LGA, Mahuta and Fakai areas

*Fer
1. B tFer
1. C sg. wasFer, pl. asFer
2. C Kukum Wipsi–Ni (cLela name)
3. Kebbi State, Zuru LGA, around Kukum town

*Jiar
1. B tJiar

1. C sg. wauJiar, pl. aJiar
2. B Gelanci Serim
2. C Gelawa, Geeri–ni
3. Kebbi State, Zuru LGA, around Bajidda; Rijau
LGA, Niger State

*Kor
1. B tKor
1. C sg. wauKor, pl. Karne
2. B Kela, Adoma Kelanci Kilinci
2. C Keri–Ni Kelawa
3. Kebbi State, Zuru and Wasagu LGAs, north of
Mahuta but south of the Kag river

*Koor
1. B t–ma–Koor
1. C sg. wauKoor, pl. aKoor
3. Kebbi State, Zuru LGA, around Bakara

*Ror
1. B ō–ma–Ror
1. C sg. wauRor, pl. aRor
2. C Tudawa d–Gwan
3. Kebbi State, Zuru LGA around Birnin Tudu
6. Dialect used for language development
7. Many documents in draft but not yet published.

Ref: Smith (2007)

*Us
1. B tUs
1. C sg. wauUs, pl. aUs, asUs
3. Kebbi State, Zuru LGA, west of Fakai
6. Us have no specific dialect but speak like the Ror

*Zuksun
1. B tZuksun
1. C sg. wauZuksun, pl. aZuksun
2. C Zusu Wipsi–ni
3. Kebbi State, Zuru LGA around Tungan Kuka, south of Fakai

Kaga – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu
Kagama – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu
Kagarko = Ashe–Begbere
Kagne = Kag: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–
Us–Zuksun cluster
Kagoro – member of the Katab cluster
Kagu = Gbiri–Nirago
Kahugu = Gbiri–Nirago
Kaiama – member of the Busa cluster
Kaibi = Kaivi
Kaibre = Lubila
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**224. Kaivi**
1. A Kaibi
2. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA
4. 650 (NAT 1949)
5. Kaivi = Geji: see the Geji cluster

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**225. Kakanda cluster**
1. A Akanda
2. B Hyabe, Adyaktye
3. Kwara State, Kogi LGA; Niger state, Agaie and Lapai LGAs;
   communities along the Niger centered on Budā
4. 4,500 (1931); 20,000 (1989 Blench)
5. *Kakanda–Budon*

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**226. Kam**
1. A Kamanton = Kamantan
2. C Nyimwom
3. Taraba State, Bali LGA. Mayo Kam and Kamijim
   villages only
4. 583 (1922 Temple); estimate more than 1000 (1987)
5. *Kamantan – Kwara LGA*

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**227. Kambari II cluster**
1. A Kamberi
2. C Angan
3. Kaduna State, Kachia LGA
4. 3,600 (NAT 1949); 10,000 (1972 Barrett)
5. *Kambari – Kebbi LGA*

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**228. Kambari I cluster**
1. A Kamberi
2. C Angan
3. Niger State, Magama and Mariga LGAs; Kebbi
   State, Zuru and Yauri LGAs; Niger State, Borgu LGA
4. with Kambari II: 67,000 (1952 W&B); 100,000
   (1973 SIL)
5. *Kambari – Kebbi LGA*
Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.

7. No language development
*Akimba
1.B Tsikimba
1.C Akimba
2.A Auna, Wara
3. Niger State, Rijau, Magama LGA; Kebbi State, Yauri LGA
12. Gospel of Mark on cassette

*Cishingini, Nwanzi
1.A Cishingini, Ngwɔ
1.B Cishingini, Ts ˆnwɔ
1.C Mawunci sg. Ĩwɔnɔi pl.
2.A Agwara
2.B Agara’iwa
3. Niger State, Borgu, Magama LGA; Kebbi State, Yauri LGA
12. Gospel of Mark on cassette

Kamberi = Kambari
Kamberi = Kanuri

230. Kami
3. Niger State, Lapai LGA, Ebo town & 11 villages
4. more than 5000 (Blench 1989 est.)
5. Benue–Congo: Nupe

Kamino – dialect of Batu
Kamkam = Mbongno
Kamo = Ma
Kamu = Kamo
Kamuku – cluster including Cinda-Regi-Rogo-Kuki, Rogo,
Sagamuk and Hungwarya: population for all these groups 17,800 (1952 HDG)

231. Kamwe
1.B Vaamwe
2.C Higi, Hiji
3. Adamawa State, Michiga LGA and into Cameroon
4. 64,000 (1952); 180,000 (1973 SIL) est. 23,000 in Cameroon

5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Bura–Higi
   major group: Higi group
6. Nkafa, Dakwa (Bazza), Sona, Wula, Futu, Tili Pte, Kapsiki (Ptskɛ) in Cameroon

Kanakuru = Dera
Kanam – member of the Jar cluster
Kanam = Koenoom
Kanembu = Kanuri–Kanembu
Kaningkwom = Kaningkon
Kaninkwom = Kaningkon
Kinnkoni = Kaningkon
Kanna = Bada: see the Jar cluster
Kano – E. dialect of Hausa
Kano – dialect of Fulfulde
Kantana – dialect of Bada: see the Jar cluster
Kantana = Mama

233. Kanuri–Kanembu cluster
3. Borno State, Nguru, Geidam, Kukawa, Damaturu, Kaga, Konduga,
   Maiduguri, Mongumo, Fune, Gujba, Ngala, Bama, Fika and Gwoza LGAs; Jigawa
   State, Hadejia LGA; and in the Republics of Niger, Cameroon and Chad.
4. 1,300,000 (1952); 3,500,000 (1987 UBS)
5. Nilo–Saharan: Saharan

*Kanuri
1.B Kànùrí
1.C Kànùrí
2.A Borno, Bornu
2.C Beriberi, Kamberi; also Kanembu (a separate ethnic group speaking Kanuri
4. 3,000,000 in Nigeria, 100,000 in Chad, 56,500 in Cameroon
6. Yerwa, Badawai, Koyam (Kwayam), Lere (Lare), Mober, (mostly in Niger Republic), Jetko (pastoral nomads near Geidam and in Niger Republic). (These other names have been associated with Kanuri dialects: Dagara, Kaga (Kagama), Ngazar, Guvja, Mao, Temageri, Fadawa, Movar (Mobber, Mavar))
9. Grammar (Lukas 19xx); Grammar (Hutchinson 1983); Kanuri-English dictionary (Hutchinson & Cyffer 1990); English-Kanuri dictionary (Cyffer 199x)

Source(s) Jarrett (n.d.)
Refs. Hutchinson (1983) – Bibliography of Vernacular literature

234. Kapya
3. Taraba State, Takum LGA, at Kapya

Refs. Koops (1973); Shimizu (1980a)

Karaikarai = Karekare
Kàràkàra – see Guruntum–Mbaaru
Karashi – dialect of Gwandara

235. Karekare
1. A Karekare, Kerekere, Karaikarai, Kerikeri
3. Bauchi State, Gamawa and Misau LGAs, Yobe State, Fika LGA
4. 39,000 (1952 W&B)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Bole–Ngas major group: Bole group
6. Western Jalalum, northern Pakaro and eastern Ngwajum
8. Some tracts in dialect of Jelaselum

Source(s) Maxine Schuh (n.d.); Adive (n.d.)

Karenjo = Como–Karim?

236. Karfa
1. A Kerifa
4. 800 (SIL 1973)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Ron group

Karim = Como–Karim

237. Kariya
1. A Kauyawa, Keriya
1.B Vinaha
1.C Wiho
2. C Lipkawa (see also Mbarku)
3. Bauchi State, Darazo LGA. At Kariya Wuro, 30 S.E. of Ningi.
4. 2,200 (LA 1971); 3,000 (1977 Skinner)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch B: Bade–Warji major group: Warji group
6. Two dialects

Source(s) Blench (1986)
Refs. Skinner (1977)

Karshi = Kanufi
Karu – dialect of Gbagyi
Kasa (Jaracin Kasa) = the Jar cluster
Kasaa – dialect of Mumuye
Kataf = Tyap
Katagum – Eastern dialect of Hausa
Katanga – Nitecki (1972)
Katanza = Gbatsu
Katap = Katab
Katarawa – Godabawa District, Sokoto Province: Temple (1922: 223)
Katsina – dialect of Fulfulde
Katsina – northern dialect of Hausa
Kaunari – less than 10,000 Nasarawa State: Lafia LGA
Kaura – unclassified language of Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA: Temple (1922: 223,522). Likely to be a place name and apply to an East Kainji language
Kauwu = Si: Lere cluster
Kauyawa = Kariya
Kayauri = Kaiyorawa: see Geji: the Geji cluster
Keana – dialect of Alago
Kebbawa – dialect of Hausa
Kecherda = Teda
Kecwan – dialect of Bokyi
Kediya = Kariya
Kegboid = cover term proposed by S. Ikoro for the Ogoni group (Kana–Eleme–Gokana–Baan acronym plus –oid suffix)
Kela = next
Kelanci = Kar: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
Kelawa = Kar: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
Ken–Khana – dialect of Kana
Kenga = Kyenga
Kenkera = Kyan Kyar a dialect of Gwandara
Kente – dialect of Kpan
Kentin – dialect of Kuteb
Kento = Icen
Kenyi = Zhire
Kerang = Ngas
Kere = Ziriya
Kerekere = Karekare
Kerifa = Karfa
Kerikeri = Kɛɛrekɛɛre
Keri–Ni = Kar: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
Keriya = Kariya
Kesari – dialect of Baan
Ketuen = Mbe
Kéttù – dialect of Yoruba
Kadupaxa = Gava and Guduf: Guduf–Gava
Kajju = JJu
Kalala = Lela
Karekare = Karekare
Karine = Kar: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
Khana = Kana

238. Kholok
2.A Kode, Koose, Kwoode, Widala, Pia, Wurkum, Pitiko
3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA, near Didango
4. 2,500 (1977 Voegelin & Voegelin)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Bole–Ngas major group: Bole group

Source(s) Leger (1992)

Kiballo = Vono
Kibbo = Berom
Kibun = Berom
Kibo = Berom
Kibolo = Vono
Kibyen = Berom
Kikuk = Cibak
Kila = Somye
Kilba = Haba
Kilinci = Kar: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
Kindyo = Dijim: Dijim–Bwilim
Kinugu = Kinuku
Kinuka = Kinuku

239. Kinuku
1.A Kinugu, Kinuka
3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA
4. 460 (NAT 1949); 500 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: Kauru subgroup

240. KiOS
2.B Akoiyang, Äkäyöñ, Okoyong, Okoyong
3. Cross River State, Odukpani and Akamkpa LGAs
4. Spoken only by old people, younger generation speak Efik
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross group

241. Kir–Balar

3. Bauchi State, Bauchi LGA
4. 360 (LA 1971) (Kir only)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch B: Zaar group: Boghom subgroup

Kir = Jiru
Kirawa – member of the Wandala cluster
Kirdi Mora = Mura: see the Wandala cluster
Kirif = Giio
Kiria (Fali of Kiria) – dialect of Kamwe
Kirifi = Giio
Kirika (Opu Kirika) = Nkoŋ
Kirike = Nkoŋ
Kirikeni – member of KOIN: see Ijo cluster
Kirikjir = Rop
Kirim = Como–Karim

242. Kirya-Konzal
2.C Fali
3. Adamawa State, Michika LGA.
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Bura–Higi major group: Higi group

*Kirya
1.B myá Kákiryà
1.C ndá Kákiryà pl. Kákiryà
2.C Fali of Kiriya
4. 7,000 est. 2007. Kirya 13 villages

*Konzal
1.B myá Kónzál
1.C ndá Kónzál pl. Kónzál
2.C Fali of Mijilu
4. 9000 est. 2007. Konzal 15 villages

Source(s) Blench & Ndemsai (2007)

Refs. Meek (1931); Kraft (1981); Blench & Ndemsai (2009)

Kitimi = Tumi
Kitsipki = Ashuku: see the Mbembe Tigong cluster
Kitta = Tsobo
Kivoŋo = Vono
Kiwollo = Vono
Kiyu = Como–Karim
Kọŋa = Fam
Kobo = Mom Jango
Kobo = Momi
Koboci – dialect of Bata
Kobotschi = Koboci: see Bata
Koda = Kholok

243. Koenem
1.A Kanam
3. Plateau State, Shendam LGA
4. 1,898 (1934 Ames); 3,000 (SIL)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Bole–Ngas major group: Ngas group
244. Kofa – also Kota: Adamawa State, Song LGA, north of Belel road; a Chadic language of the Bura group; linguistic status not certain but locally said to be a separate language
Source(s) Blench (1987)
Refs. Hoffmann (1971)

245. Kofyar cluster
3. Plateau State, Shendam, Mangu and Lafia LGAs
4. 72,946 (1963)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Bole–Ngas major group: Ngas group
*Kofyar
2.A Kwong
3. Plateau State, Shendam LGA
*Mernyang
1.A Mirriam
3. Plateau State, Shendam LGA
4. 16,739 (1963)
6. Larr/Lardang and Mikiet are said to be ‘offsets’ of Mernyang
Refs. Temple (1922)
*Doemak
1.A Domak, Dimmuk
3. Plateau State, Shendam LGA
*Tèn
1.A Teng
3. Plateau State, Qa’an Pan LGA
*Kwagallak
1.A Kwa’alang
2.B Kwalla, Kwolla
3. Plateau State, Shendam LGA
4. 25,403 (1963)
6. Nteng (Jasikit)?
Source(s) IL/NBTT wordlist; Gospel Recordings
*Bwol
1.A Bwal, Mbol
3. Nasarawa State, Lafia LGA
4. 3,853 (1963)
*Gworam
1.A Giverom, Goram
3. Nasarawa State, Lafia LGA
4. 3,055 (1952)
*Jipal
1.A Jepel, Jepal, Jibyal
3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA
*Shindai
3. Plateau State, Qa’an Pan LGA, Namu District

Kogi (Jarawan Kogi is a name used for several language groups in the northwest of Plateau State, south of Bauchi State and adjacent areas of Taraba State). see Badiri; Jar cluster; a dialect group of Izere is also called Jarawan Kogi

246. Kohumono
1.B KoHunomo
1.C BaHunomo, sg. Òhúmónò
2.A Ediba (under Ekuiri (Thomas)
2.B Ekumuru, Ikúümúrí, Ikúmóró (Igbo name); Àtám (Efik name)
3. Cross River State, Obubra LGA
4. 11,870 (1952)
Refs. Cook (1969)

Kokura (Bura Kokura) – member of Tera Cluster
Kola – dialect of Longuda

247. Kolo cluster
2.A Ogbia, Ogbinya
3. Rivers State, Brass LGA
4. 100,000 (1987 UBS)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Central Delta
7. Rivers Readers Project Reader 1 (1971), Reading and Writing Book
8. First draft of New Testament complete
*Kolo
1.A Agholo
7. Primer 1950
Source(s) Isukul (n.d.)
*Oloibiri
7. Rivers Readers Project
Refs. Williamson (1972)
*Anyama

Kolokuma – dialect of Ìṣòn: Ìjọ cluster
Koluama – dialect of Ìṣòn: Ìjọ cluster

248. Koma cluster
1.A Kuma, Koma (A Fulfulde cover term for the languages below; ALCAM treats them as separate though closely related languages)
3. Adamawa State, Ganye and Fufore LGAs, in the Alantika Mountains; also in Cameroon
4. 3,000 (1982 SIL); majority in Cameroon
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Vere Group
6. The correspondences between the Cameroononian and Nigerian names are uncertain
*Gomme
1.A Gomme
2.B Damti, Koma Kampana, Panbe
*Gomnome
1.A Gômnome
2.B Mbeya, Gimbe, Koma Kadum, Laame, Youtubo
*Ndera
2.B Vomni, Doome, Doobe
Source(s) Blench fieldnotes

Koma Kadam = Gômnome: see the Koma cluster
Koma Kampana = Gomme: see the Koma cluster
Koma Ndera = Ndera: see the Koma cluster
Komawa – Tangale, Kwaami
Komo – dialect of Panseng
Komo = Basa–Kwomo: see the Basa cluster
Kona – member of Kororofa cluster
Konge – dialect of Gbari

249. Kono
1. A Konu, Kwono
3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA
4. 1,550 (NAT 1949)

Kontagora (Basa Kontagora) – member of Basa cluster
Konu = Kono
Koode = Kholok
Kopti = Zari: see the Zari cluster
Koring = the Oring cluster
Koro – name used for a number of different ethnic and language groups in Kaduna State, Kachia LGA; Nasarawa State, Keffi LGA; Niger State, Suleija and Chanchaga LGAs and in Federal Capital Territory. See Tinor-Myamya,
Koro Ache – Begbere: see Begbere–Ejar
Koro Afiki = Koro Ija
Koro Agwe = Begbere–Ejar
Koro Ala – Ashe
Koro Funtu of Kafin Koro = Jijili
Koro Funtu of Minna = Jijili
Koro Funtu of Yeskwa – thought to be Gwandara or Gbari speakers
Koro Ganagana – speak Dibo
Koro Gwandara of Wuse – dialect of Gwandara
Koro Huntu = Koro Funtu above

250. Koro Ija
4. One village
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Jili group

Source(s) Blench (1992, 1999)

Koro of Lafia = Migili
Koro Makama – term for the Kagarko Koro: Ashe, the Tinor-Myamya cluster
Koro Miamia = Ejar: see the Tinor-Myamya cluster
Koro Myamya = Ejar: see the Tinor-Myamya cluster
Koro Nulu = Koro Ija
Koro N’ja = Koro Ija
Koro Panda – a dialect of Nyankpa
Koro Phonare – speak Gbari
Koro Phoware of Abuja – speak Gbari?
Koro of Shakoyi = Jijili
Koro Waje – term used by the Koro Lafia to refer to other Koro groups
Koro Zane – a general term for the Koro

251. Koro Zuba
4. One village
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Jili group

Source(s) Blench (1992)

Korom Boye = Kulere
Koron – see Koro

252. Korop
1.B Durop, Kurop
2.A Kórop
2.C Ododop
3. Cross River State, Odukpani and Akamkpa LGAs; and in Cameroon
4. 12,500 total (1982 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross group

253. Kororofa cluster
2.A Jukun
4. more than 62,000 (SIL)

*Abinsi
1.C Wapan
2.A River Jukun
3. Taraba State, Wukari LGA, at Sufa and Kwantan Sufa; Benue State, Makurdi LGA, at Abinsi
*Wapan
1.B Wapan
2.A Wukari and Abinsi
3. Taraba State, Wukari LGA; Nasarawa State, Awe, Shendam, Lafia and Langtang LGAs (precise areas uncertain)
4. 60,000 (1973 SIL)
7. Primer 1915, primers 1–3 (recent), literacy programme in progress
8. Bible translation in progress, Scripture portions since 1914
*Hone
2.A Kona
3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA; Plateau State, Wase LGA. Villages north and west of Jalingo
4. 2,000 (1977 Voegelin & Voegelin)
8. Mark 1927

Source(s) Storch (1999)
*Dampar
3. Taraba State, Wukari LGA, at Dampar

Source(s) Blench (1984)

Kota = Kofa
Kotokori = Panda and Igu – dialects of Ebira
Kotopo (Also Potopo, Potopore, Pataporî North Volta–Congo:
254. Kpan
1. A Kpanten, Ikpan, Akpanzhi, Kpanzon, Abakan
2. B Kpwate, Hwayne, Hwaso, Nyatso, Nyonyo, Yorda, Ibukwo
3. Taraba State, Wukari, Takum and Sardaunda LGAs
4. Benue–Congo: Benue: Jukunoid: Central Jukunoid: Kpan–Icen group
5. Western and Eastern groups:
   Western: 1 Kumbo–Takum Group: Kumbo (Kpanzon), Takum; 2 Donga (Akpanzhi); 3 Bissaula (extinct) Eastern: Apa (per Kilham), Kente, Eregba (per Koelle)


Kpanten = Kpan
Kpanzon = Kpan

255. Kpasam
1. A Passam, Kpasham
2. B Nyisam
3. Adamawa State, Numan LGA, 1 village only, South of Jalingo
4. 2,000 (1973 SIL)

Kpasham = Kpasam
Kpashan = Kafancan: see the Katab cluster
Kpati – an extinct Grasslands language probably spoken by a Cameroon immigrant. Reported only by Meek ms.
Kporo = Nama: see the Mbenbe Tigong cluster
Kpugbong – dialect group of South–Western Mumuye: Mumuye
Kpwate = Kpan
Kuba = Kubu

256. Kubi
1. A Kuba
2. Bauchi State, Darazo LGA, 40 km. N.E. of Bauchi town
3. 1,090 (1922 Temple); 500 (1973 SIL)
4. 4 dialects in north, 3 in south, Ugbala, Mtezi and Mtezi–Iteeji in Anambra State, Abakaliki LGA; 5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Bole–Ngas major group: Bole group

Refs. Gowers (1907); Schuh (1978)

Kuburi – dialect of Kanembu: Kanuri–Kanembu
Kuche = Rukuba
Kuda = Kudu: see the Kudu–Camo cluster

257. Kudu–Camo cluster

Kukulu ŋ (Kúkúlú ŋ) = Kulung
Kukum = Fer: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
Kukuruku (not recommended) = Etsakọ = Yẹkhe
261. Kulere
1.B Akande (Kamwai, Àkàndí (Tof), Kande (Richa))
2.A Tof, Richa, Kamwai
2.B Korom Boye
3. Plateau State, Bokkos LGA
4. 6,500 (1925 Meek); 4,933 (1943 Ames); 8,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Ron Group
6. Tof, Richa, Kamwai: the latter includes Marahai (Marhai)
Source(s) Seibert (2001)
Refs. Ames (1934); Jungraithmayr (1970)

262. Kulu
1.A Ikolu, Ikulu
1.B Ankulu
1.C Bekulu
3. Kaduna State, Kachia LGA
4. 6,000 (NAT 1949)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Northwestern
Source(s) Shimizu (n.d.); Moser (n.d.)

263. Kulung
1.B Küküšín
1.C Bákülűng
2.A Bambur, Wurkum
3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA, at Balasa, Bambur and Kirim; Wukari LGA, at Gada Mayo
4. 15,000 (SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Northwestern
Source(s) Shimizu (n.d.); Moser (n.d.)

264. Kumba
2.A Sate, Yofo
3. Adamawa State, Mayo Belwa LGA

Kummo – dialect of Kpan
Kumbowei – dialect of Ižon: Ijo cluster
Kumbowei – dialect of Ižon: Ijo cluster

Kumbo–Takum – a dialect group of Kpan
Kunabe – dialect of Kuteb
Kun–Bille = Bile
Kunibum = Emai–Iuleha–Ora
Kunini = Nye: member of Shoo–Minda–Nye
Kunshenu – see the Piya–Kodi–Kunshenu–Kwonci–Pitiko–Nyambolo cluster

265. Kupa
3. Kwara State, Kogi LGA, around Abugi (52 villages)
5. Benue–Congo: Nupoid: Nupe group
Source(s) Blench (1987)

Kupto = Kutto

266. Kurama
1.B Tikurumi
1.C Akurumi
2.B Bagwama (also refers to Ruma)
3. Kaduna State, Saminaka and Ikara LGAs; Kano State, Tudun Wada LGA
4. 11,300 (NAT 1949)

Kuri – dialect of Yedina
Kuru (Gyell–Kuru–Vwang) – dialect of Berom
Kuseki – dialect of Yandang
Kushe = Goji
Kushi = Goji
Kushi = Baushe
Kuta – dialect of Gbagyi

267. Kuteb
1.A Kutev, Kutep
2.A Ati (Administrative name in Cameroun)
2.B Mbarike, Zumper (Jompre) (not recommended)
3. Taraba State, Takum LGA and in Cameroon, Furu Awa subdivision
4. 15,592 (1952 W&B); 30,000 (1986 UBS); 1400 in Cameroon (1976)
6. Lissam, Fikyu, Jenuwa, Kunabe, Kentin: Fikyu has sub–dialects
7. Literacy programme in progress, dictionary in preparation, primers, folktales
Source(s) Koops (1990)
Refs. Koops (1990), Breton (1993)

Kutep = Kutep
Kutev = Kutep

**268. Kutto**

1.A Kupto
1.B Kütto
1.C Kütto
3. Bauchi State, Bajoga LGA, Yobe State, Gujba LGA
4. Two villages. 3000 (1990 est.)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Bole–Ngas major group: Bole group

**Source(s)** Leger (1990)

Kutule = Tula
Kuturmi = Obiro, Ikryo
Kuukū – see Gurumun–Mbaaruto
Kuvoko = the Lamang cluster
Kuvuri – dialect of Kanem: Kanuri–Kanembu
Kuzamani = Shuwa–Zamani
Kwa = Baa
Kwa = Ekin: see the Ejagham cluster
Kwaa Bwaare = Bacama: see the Bata cluster
Kwaa–Ɓwaare = Bacama: see the Bata cluster
Kwa’alang = Kwagallak: see the Kofyar cluster

**269. Kwami**

1.A Kwami, Kwom
1.B Kwáami
1.C Kwáami
2.A Komawa
3. Bauchi State, Kwami LGA
4. 10,000 (1990)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Bole–Ngas major group: Bole–Tangale group
6. Kafarati, Ɗoli
9. Grammar (Leger 1990);

**Refs.** Temple (1922)

**Source(s)**

Kwabzak = Tal
Kwagallak – member of the Kofyar cluster
Kwaij – dialect of Mumuye
Kwakwi = Firan:
Kwal = Igwe
Kwale = Ùkwuani: see the Ùkwuani–Aboh–Ndọnj cluster
Kwali – dialect of Gbari
Kwalla = Kwagallak: see the Kofyar cluster
Kwami = Kwami
Kwan = Igwe
Kwange – dialect of Gbari
Kwanka = Vaghats cluster
Kwam = Kopti: see the Zari; Zari cluster
Kwarra = Mama
Kwasu – dialect of Ninzam
Kwato = Panda and Igu, dialects of Ebira

Kwayam = Koyam: see Kanuri
Kwaya Maya – Member of Katagum Barebari clan.
Abraham (1962)
Kwojeffa = Bura
Kwoll = Igwe
Kwolla = Kwagallak: see the Kofyar cluster
Kwom = Kwaami
Kwono (Basu Kwomu) – Basa–Benue
Kwoni – Piya
Kwong = Kofyar
Kwono = Kono
Kwoode = Widala
Kworko – see Ajanci
Kwotto = Panda and Igu, dialects of Ebira
Kwyeny – member of the Hyam cluster

**270. Kyak**

1.B Kyãk
1.C Kyãk
2.A Bambuka
3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA, Bambuka
4. 10,000 (SIL)
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Bikwin group

Kyan Kyar – dialect of Gwandara
Kyátô = Etkywan
Kyanton = Etkywan

**271. Kyenga**

1.B Kyannganya
1.C Kyanngani pl. Kyanggana
2.A Kenga, Tyenga
3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA, Bambuka
4. 10,000 (SIL)
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Bikwin group

Kyan Kyar – dialect of Gwandara
Kyátô = Etkywan
Kyanton = Etkywan

**272. Labir**

1.A Lábir
2.A Jaku, Jaaku
2.B Jakanci
3. Bauchi State, south of the Bauchi-Gombe Road, from the Gongola River at Kanyaloo, in Bauchi LGA, to Gar in Alkaleri LGA
5. Benue–Congo: Bantu: Jarawan
11. Virtually moribund. Almost all speakers have switched to Hausa as a first language, although there are many ethnic Jakawa

Source(s) Rueck et al. (2009)
Refs. Shimizu (1983)

Lafia (Koro of Lafia) = Migili
Laka – group of Kamuku, west of Zaria, now speaking only Hausa.

273. Laka
2. A Lau, Lao Habe
3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA, at Lau; Yola LGA; and mainly in Cameroon
4. 460 (1952); 500 (1973 SIL)
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Mbum group

Laka – used both for the the Lala cluster and as a cover term for Bena, Roba and other groups in Adamawa State, Guyuk, Gombi and Song LGAs, not all of which are clearly defined, e.g. Shere, Tenna: Temple (1922)

274. Lala cluster
1. C 'Bona
3. Adamawa State, Guyuk, Song and Gombi LGAs
4. 30,000 (SIL); 44,300 with Bona (1963)
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Yungur group
*Yang
1. A Yan
2. B Lalla

Refs. Temple (1922: 255)
*Roba
2. A Gworam
*Ebode
1. A Ebode

Lalawa = Lela
Lalla = Yang: see the Lala cluster

275. Lamang cluster
1. A Laamang
2. A Waha
4. 15,000 (TR 1970), 40,000 (1963)
*Zadloga
1. A Zaladog
2. A Lamang North
3. Borno State, Gwoza LGA
6. Zaladeva (Alataghwa), Dzuuβa (Dzuuba), Laghva (Lughva), Gwóza Wakan (Gwozo)
*Ghumbagha
2. A Lamang Central
3. Borno State, Gwoza LGA; Adamawa State, Michika LGA;
6. Hådkålå (Xdkkala, Hidakl, Hitkala), Waga (Wagga, Woga, Waha)

Source(s) Roettger (p.c.)
*Ghudavan
1. A Ghudeven, Ghudavan
2. A Lamang South
3. Borno State, Gwoza LGA; Adamawa State, Michika LGA; and in Cameroon
Refs. Wolff (1971,1974); Dieu & Renaud (1983)

276. Lame cluster
3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA, Lame district
4. 2,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantu: Jarawan

Refs. Shimizu (1983)
*Ruhu
1. A Rufu, Ruhu
2. C Rufawa
4. There were said to be no speakers remaining in 1987 (Blench)
Source(s) Blench (1987)
*Mbaru
1. A Mbàrù, Bambaro, Bambara, Bombara, Bombaro
2. C Bombarawa, Bunbarawa
*Gura
1. B Tu–Gura
1. C sg. Ba–Gura, pl. Mo–Gura
2. B Agari, Agbirì

277. Lamja–Denja-Tola cluster
1. C Lamjavu, Deñsavu, Tolavu
3. Taraba State, Mayo Belwa LGAs
4. There are 13 villages of Lamja and Deñsa. The central town of the Lamja is Ganglamja. The Denja live south of the Lamja.
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Northern Bantoid: Dakoid
6. These dialects are intercomprehensible with each other. They may not be sufficiently distinct from the Samba Daka cluster (q.v.) to form a separate head-entry.
Source(s) Blench (1987)
Refs. CAPRO (1992)

Lam–Nsaw = Lam–Nsọ

278. LamNsọ
1. A Lam–Nsaw, Lam–Nsọ
1. B Lam–Nsọ’
1. C Nsọ, Nsaw
3. Taraba State, Sarduana LGA, at Gembu and nearby towns; Takum LGA at Manyà; mainly spoken in Cameroon
4. 125,000 in Cameroon (1987 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Grasslands Bantu
7. Literacy programme in Cameroon

Langas – member of the Polci cluster
Languda = Longuda
Lankaviri = dialect of South–Western Mumuye
Lankoviri = dialect of South–Western Mumuye
Lao Habe = Laka
Lardang = Larr: offset of Mernyang: Kofyar cluster
Lare – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu
Laro = Shen
Larr – see Mernyang: Kofyar cluster
Laruwa = Shen
Latəghwa = Guduf: Guduf–Gava
Lau = Laka
Laxaya (Ney Laxaya) = Gava: Guduf–Gava
lee Maghdi = Maghdi
LeeMak = Mak
Leekɔ = Samba Leko

**279. Leeləu**
1.A Lelo
2.A Munga
4. One village and an associated hamlet
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Bikwin group

**Source(s)** Kleinewillinghöfer (1992)

Leere (Gambar Leere) – dialect of Zaar: see the Guus–Zaar cluster

**280. Legbo**
1.A Gbo
1.B Legbo
1.C Agbo
2.A Itigidi
2.B Igbo Imaban
3. Cross River State, Obubra LGA; Abia State, Afikpo LGA
4. 18,500 (1963); 30,000 (1973 SIL)

Legeri – member of the Vaghat cluster
Leko = Samba Leko
Lela = Lelna

**281. Lelna**
1.B cLela (Clela, C–Lela)
1.C Kalela sg., Lelna pl.
2.B Chilala Dakarci
2.C Lalawa, Dakarkari, Dakkarkari, Kalla–Kalla, Cala–Cala
3. Kebbi State, Zuru, Sakaba and Wasagu LGAs; Niger State, Rijau LGA. Around Zuru town
4. 47,000 (1949 G&C); 69,000 (1971 Welmers)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Northern Group
6. Zuru, Ribah
7. Reader, 1934, Primer, 1974

**Source(s)** Blench (1990); Regnier (1992);

**Refs.** Harris (1938); Hoffmann (1967)

Lelo = Leeləu

**282. Lemoro**
1.A Limorro
1.B Emoro
1.C Anemoro
2.A Anowuru
3. Plateau State, Bassa LGA; Bauchi State, Toro LGA
4. 2,950 (1936 HDG)

**283. Lenyima**
1.C Anyima
2.C Inyima
3. Cross River State, Obubra LGA

Lere – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu

**284. Lere cluster**
3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA
4. 765 (NAT 1949); 1,000 (1973 SIL); languages almost extinct

*Si
1.C Rishuwa
2.A Kauru
2.B Kuzamani
*Gana
*Takaya
2.B Taura

**Refs.** Shimizu (1982)

**285. Leyigha**
1.C Ayiga, Yigha
2.B Asiga
3. Cross River State, Obubra LGA
4. 3,150 (1953)

Lag hva = Zaladv: see the Lamang cluster
Libə=Kaan
Libyan Arabic – see Arabic cluster
Ligili = Mijili
Ligri – member of the Jar cluster
Lijili = Mijili
Lila = dialect of Lela

286. Limbum
1.B Limbum
1.C Wimbum
3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA, Mambila uplands, mainly in Cameroon
4. few in Nigeria; 73,000 in Cameroon (1982 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Grasslands Bantu
7. Literacy programme in Cameroon
8. Bible translation programme in Cameroon

Limorro = Lemoro
Lindiri = Nungu
Likpawa = Mburku and Kariya
Linggava = Gava: Guduf–Gava
Lipedeke = Guduf: Guduf–Gava
Lisháù = Shau

Lissa – Taraba State, Takum LGA, around Bariki: Benue–Congo: Jukunoid: Yukuben–Kutep: possibly the same as Lissam
Source(s) Blench (1986) (citing: P. Gray)

Lissam – dialect of Kuteb

287. Lokọọ
1.A Lokọ, Lokọ
1.C Yakọ, Yakọ, Yakurr, Yakọ
2.A Ugep
3. Cross River State, Obubra LGA
4. 38,200 (1953); 100,000 (1973 SIL)
6. Ugep, Nkpam

Loko = Lokọọ
Lokọ = Lokọọ
Lokukoli = Nkukoli
Longọ – in old Eastern Nigeria. Winston (1964–5)

288. Longuda
1.A Languda, Nunguda, Nungura, Nunguraba
1.B nyå núngùå Guyuk, Nungurama Nyuar
1.C Núngùåyáå Guyuk, Núngùåráå Jessu, Lóngùåráå Kola
3. Adamawa State, Guyuk LGA; Gombe State, Balanga LGA
4. 13,700 (1952: Numan Division); 32,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Longuda group
6. Nya Guyuwa (Guyuk plains), Nya Čeriya (Banjiram=Cirimba/Gerembe hill), Nya Tariya (Kola=Taraba), Nya Dele (Jessu=Delebe), Nya Gwanda (Nyuar=Gwandaba)
7. Literacy programme in progress, Primer 1975
Source(s) J. Newman p.c; Kleinewillinghöfer (1992)
Refs. Newman & Newman (1977a,b)
Lushi – member of the Zeem cluster
Luwa – dialect of Huba
Lyase, Lyase–ne = Gwamhi–Wuri

M.

292. Ma
1.A Kamu
1.B Ma sg. núbá Ma pl.
1.C nyii Ma
2.A Kamo
3. Gombe State, Kaltungo and Akko LGAs
4. 3000 (SIL)
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Waja group
7. NT extracts (2007)
8. NT extracts (2007)
Source(s) Kleinewillinghöfer (1991); Blench (2007)
Ma Giiwo = Giiwo
Maagwaram – west dialect of Bade

293. Maaka
1.A Magha, Maga, Maha
2. Yobe State, Gujba LGA. Gulani and Bara towns and associated hamlets. NE of Dadin Kowa Reservoir.
3. More than 4,000 (1990)
5. Two dialects; Maaka (at Gulani) and Maha (at Vara)
Source(s) Blench (1990);
Refs: Coly & Storch (2012)
Maá = Mangas
Mabas – see Vemgo–Mabas
Maci – member of the Iceve cluster

294. Mada
1.C Moda
2.B Yiidda
3. Nasarawa State, Akwanga, Kokona and Keffi LGAs; Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA
4. 25,628 (1922 Temple); 15,145 (1934 Ames); 30,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Ninzic
7. Literacy work in progress
Refs. Price (1991)
Mada Eggon = Eggon
Mada = Ndaka
Madzaran – member of the Fali cluster

295. Mafa
1.A Mofa
2.C Matakam (not recommended)
3. Borno State, Gwoza LGA; mainly in Cameroon
4. 2,000 (1963), 136,000 in Cameroon (1982 SIL)
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Mandara/Mafa/Sukur major group: Mafa group: South
6. Mafa (Mofa) in Nigeria. Cameroon dialects divided into West, Central and Eastern.
Sources: Kosack (2000)
Maga = Maaka
Magara – dialect of Nzanyi
Magha = Maaka

296. Maghdi
1.B Mághdì
1.C Mághdì sg., lee Mághdì pl.
2.B Widala also applies to Kholok
3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA. A section of the Widala
4. less than 2,000 (1992)
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Bikwin group
Source(s) Kleinewillinghöfer (1992)
Magongo = Ṣsayen: member of the Ṭok–Eni–Ṣsayen cluster
Maggu = Mvan
Magwaram – W. dialect of Bade
Maha–Maaka
Maiba – dialect of Nzanyi
Majinda = Cinda: see the Cinda-Regi-Rogo-Kuki cluster

297. Mak
1.B Mak
1.C LeeMak
2.A Panya, Panyam (From Poonya, the name of a founding hero) Zòo
3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA. 15 km. north of Karim Lamido town.
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Bikwin group
6. Panya, Zo
Source(s) Blench (1987); Kleinewillinghöfer (1992)
Makama (Koro–Makama) = Ashe, the Tinor-Myamya cluster
Makurdi (Basa–Makurdi) – see the Basa cluster
298. Mala
2.A Rumaya, Rumaiya
1.B Tumala
1.C Amala
3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA
4. 1,800 (NAT 1948)

Source(s) Blench (1986)

Mala – dialect of Bata
Maleni = Shagawu
Malgo = Malgwa – member of the Wandala cluster
Malgwa – member of the Wandala cluster
Mama – Marhai

299. Mama
2.B Kwarra, Kantana
3. Nasarawa State, Akwanga LGA
4. 7,891 (1922 Temple); 6,155 (1934 Ames); 20,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantu: Jarawan

Source(s) NBTT wordlist

Mambere = Mambilla: see Nor
Mambila = Nor
Mambilla = Nor
Mandara = Wandala
Mang – dialect of Mumuye
Manga – dialect of Kanuri
Mangar – dialect of Daffo–Butura: see the Ron cluster

300. Mambila
1.B Ju Nari
1.C Nør
2.A Mambila, Mambilla, Mambere
4. 18,000 (1952); 60,000 (1973 SIL); 10,000 in Cameroon
5. Benue–Congo: Bantuoid: Northern Bantuoid: Mambiloid: Mambila
6. Almost every village has a separate dialect forming a dialect chain. Dialect centres are: Bang, Dorofi, Gembu, Hainari, Kabri, Mayo Ndaga, Mbamna, Tamien, Warvar. At least four dialects in Cameroon.

Source(s) Blench (1983–1999); Connell (1994-1999)

Electronic Resources:
Refs:

301. Mangas
1.A Maáá
3. Bauchi State, Bauchi LGA
4. 180 (LA 1971)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch B: Zaar group: Boghom subgroup

Mangu – dialect of Mwaghavul
Mao – dialect of Kanuri–Kanembu
Mapan – dialect of Mwaghavul
Mapeo (Samba of Mapeo) – dialect of Samba Daka
Mapodi = Guđe
Mapuda = Guđe
Marahai – a Kamwai dialect of Kulere
Marawa = Sholio: see the Katab cluster

302. Margi
1.A Marghi, Margyi
1.B März
1.C März
3. Borno State, Askira–Uba and Damboa LGAs; Adamawa State, Madagali, Mubi and Michika LGAs
4. For Margi, Margi South and Putai: 135,000 (1955); 200,000 (1987 UBS)
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Bura–Higi major group: Bura group
6. Central: Margi babal = ‘Margi of the Plain’ around Lasa,
   Margi Dzɔŋŋu = ‘Margi near the Hill’ around Gulak;
   Gwàrà; Məlgwí (Mulgwe, Molgheu); Wùrgà (Urga);
   South Margi is counted as a separate language and is more closely related to Huba
7. Pre–primer, primer in 3 parts, 1941
Refs. Hoffmann (1963); Wolff (1974–75); Kraft (1981)

Margi babal – dialect of Margi
Margi Dzɔŋŋu – dialect of Margi
Margi Putai = Putai

303. Margi South
2.C März ti nám
3. Borno State, Askira–Uba LGA; Adamawa State, Mubi and Michika LGAs
4. For Margi, Margi South and Putai: 135,000 (1955)
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Bura–Higi major group: Bura group
6. Wamdu, Hildi

1 Hoffmann (1963) relates the language of Margi South to Huba rather than to Margi.
304. Mashi
3. Taraba State, near Takum
5. Benue–Congo: South Bantoid: Beboid

Source(s) Koops (1971)

305. Mbe
1.B Mbe
1.C Mbè
2.B Ketuene, Mbube (Western)
3. Cross River State, Ogoja LGA
4. 9,874 (1963); 14,300 (1973 SIL); 20-30,000 (2008 est.). Seven villages (Bansan, Benkpe, Egbe, Ikumtak, Idibi, Idum, Odajie)
5. Benue–Congo: South Bantoid: Ekoid-Mbe group
6. Idum, Ikumtale, Odajie
7. Orthography 1983;
Source(s) Paul Schroeder (2008)
Refs. Bangboche (1966a,b; 1967)

Mbe Afal = Obe cluster
Mbeci – dialect of Eloyi
Mbem = Yamba

306. Mbembe

2.B Okam, Oderiga, Wakande, Ifunubwa, Ekokoma, Ofunobwan (per Thomas)
3. Cross River State, Obubra and Ikom LGAs;
   Anambra State, Abakaliki LGA
4. 35,600 (1953); 100,000 (1982 UBS)
6. Adun, Okom (Eghom) (sub–dialects: Apiapum, Ohana, Onyen), Osopong (Ezopong), Ofombonga (Ewumbonga), Ofonokpan, Okorogbana, Ekama (Akam) in Ikom LGA, Oferikpe in Abakaliki LGA
7. Reading and writing book 1966, revised ed. 1985,
   Primers 1 and 2 1973–4, folk tales
Source(s) Refs. Barnwell (1969)

307. Mbembe Tigong cluster
1.C Noale
2.A Tigong, Tigun, Tugun, Tukun, Tigum
2.B Akonto, Nzare
3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA; mainly in Cameroon
4. 2,900 in Nigeria (1973 SIL)
Refs. Koops (1990)

308. Mboi cluster
1.A Mboire, Mboyi
3. Adamawa State, Song LGA
4. 3,200 (1973 SIL)
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Yungur group
*Gana
1.A Gana
2.A Mboire, Mboyi
3. Adamawa State, Song LGA, northwest of Song.
   Livo village and associated hamlets
4. 1,800 (LA 1971)
Source(s) *Banga
# Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.

3. Adamawa State, Song LGA, west of Loko. Banga village and associated hamlets
   *Haanda
   1. A Handa
3. Adamawa State, Song LGA, west of Loko. Handa village and associated hamlets
   4. 1,370 (LA 1971)

Mboire = Mboi: see Mboi
Mbol = Bwol: the Kofyar cluster
Mbon = Itu Mbon Uzo

### 309. Mbọ́nọ

1. A Bungnụ
1. B Mbọ́ngnọ
1. C Mbọ́ngnọ
2. A Kamkam
2. B Kakaba, Bunu
3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA, Kakara town
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Northern Bantoid: Mambiloid

**Sources:** Blench (1991), Connell (1995); Refs.

Mboyi = Mboi: see the Mboi cluster
Mbube Eastern = Obe cluster
Mbube Western = the Mbe

### 310. Mbula cluster

3. Adamawa State, Numan, Shelleng and Song LGAs
4. 7,900 (1952); 25,000 (1972 Barrett); 23,447 (1977)
   Blench: not clear as to whether for Mbula or both Mbula and Bwazza.
5. Benue–Congo: Bantu: Jarawan

**Sources(s):** Blench (2008); Rueck et al.(2009)

*Mbula
12. Radio broadcasts in Mbula
12. Radio and television broadcasts in Tambo
*Bwazza
1.B Bwà Bwàzà pl. âbwàzà
1.C Bwàzá
2. A Bare, Bere [name of a town]
3. Adamawa State, Demsa, Numan, Shelleng and Song LGAs. Twenty-six villages.
4. 6. No dialects
7. Reading and Writing Bwazza (2007)
8. Luke Gospel ready for printing, other scripture portions in draft
12. Jesus film ready to record

Mbuma = Bendeghe: see the Ejagham cluster
Mburbanci = Mburku

### 311. Mburku

1. A Barko, Barke
1. B Vo Mvoran
2. B Mburkanci
2. C Burkunawa, Lipkawa (see also Kariya)
3. Bauchi State, Darazo LGA
4. 210 (1949–50); 4,000 (1977 Skinner)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch B: Warji group

**Refs.** Skinner (1977); Newman (1977)

Mbute = Vute
Mbutere = Vute
Mbuzo (Itu Mbuze) = Itu Mbon Uzo
Meeka – dialect of Mumuye
Megili = Mijili
Megong = Eggon
Mein – a north–western dialect of Izon: Ijo cluster
Mendong–Mufons – Bauchi Province: Temple (1922)
Mernyang – member of the Kofyar cluster
Mesaka = Iceve
Mda = Mada
Mgong = Bolu: see the Geji cluster
Molga = Malgwa: a member of the Wandala cluster
M’algiw – dialect of Margi
Mangáng (njai Mangang) = Mingang Doso
Mgbakpa = Hausa
Mgbo – member of the Izi–Ezar–Ikwo–Mgbo cluster
Mgbu = Akpo–Mgbu–Tolu – dialects of Ikwere
M (Vane Mi) = Miya
Miamia = Ejar: see the Tinor-Myamya cluster
Miang = Irgwé
Migil = Mijili
Mijilu (Fali of Mijilu) – dialect of Kamwe
Mikiet – offset of Mernyang: see the Kofyar cluster
Minda = Shoo–Minda–Nye

### 312. Mingang Doso

1. A Munga
1. B njai Màngàn
1. C Mingang Doso
2. A Dosó
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Jen group

**Source(s)** Kleinewillinghöfer (1992)

Mini = Abureni
Minna – South dialect of Kadara
Minna (Koro Funtu of Minna) = Ujjijili
Mirriam = Mernyang: see the Kofyar cluster
Minda = Shoo–Minda–Nye

### 313. Miship

1. A Ship, Chip, Cip
3. Plateau State, Mangu and Shendam LGAs
4. 10,127 (Ames 1934), 6,000 (SIL)
5. Chadic: West Branch A3
6. Doka

**Refs.** Jungraithmayr (1965)
314. Miya
1. A Muya
1. C Vane Mi
2. C Miyawa
3. Bauchi State, Darazo LGA, Ganjuwa district. Miya town and associated hamlets
4. 5,200 (LA 1971)
5. Chadic: West sub-branch B: Warji group
7. Reading and Writing Book (2006)
8. NT extracts (2007)
Refs. Skinner (1977);

Miyamiya = Ejar: see the Tinor-Myamya cluster
Miyango – a dialect of Irigwe
Miyawa = Miya

315. Min
1. B Tiimín
1. C V'inyi Min pl. Ayi Min
2. A Bauchi Guda, Kukoki (name of largest town)
3. Niger State, Rafi LGA, twenty-seven villages in eight chiefships
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: West: Baushi cluster
Source(s) Blench (2010)

Mo Egon = Eggon
Mo Gura = Gura: see Lame cluster
Mobber – a dialect of Kanuri
Mober – a dialect of Kanuri
Mocigin – a dialect of Gude
Mofa = Mafa
Mokar = Ga’anda
Molgheu – dialect of Margi

316. Mom Jango
1. B Mom Jango
2. A Vere (see also Momí, Were, Verre, Kobo (in Cameroon)
3. Adamawa State, Fufure LGA
4. 20,000 total (including Momí, 4,000 in Cameroon (1982 SIL))
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Vere group
Source(s) Blench (1987)

Mo Egon = Eggon
Mo Gura = Gura: see Lame cluster
Mobber – a dialect of Kanuri
Mobber – a dialect of Kanuri
Mocigin – a dialect of Gude
Mofa = Mafa
Mokar = Ga’anda
Molgheu – dialect of Margi

317. Momi
1. B Ziri
2. A Vere (this also includes Momi Jango, q.v.), Were, Verre, Kobo (in Cameroon)
3. Adamawa State, Yola and Fufure LGAs; and in Cameroon
4. 20,000 total (including Momi Jango), 4,000 in Cameroon (1982 SIL)
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Vere group
Refs. Dieu & Renaud (1983)
Source(s) Blench (1986/7)

318. Montol
1. A Montoil
2. A Baltap
2. B Teel
3. Plateau State, Shendam LGA
4. 13,386 (1934 Ames); 20,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Chadic: West sub-branch A: Bole–Ngas major group: Ngas group
Refs. Jungraithmayr (1965)

Mo Egon = Eggon
Mo Gura = Gura: see Lame cluster
Mobber – a dialect of Kanuri
Mobber – a dialect of Kanuri
Mocigin – a dialect of Gude
Mofa = Mafa
Mokar = Ga’anda
Molgheu – dialect of Margi

319. Mw
1. B ñwaa Mw
1. C yaá Mw
2. A Gwomo, Gwom, Gwomu, Gomu
3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Bikwin group
Source(s) Kleinewillinghöfer (1992)

Mora = Mura: see Wandala
Moroa = Sholio: see the Katab cluster
Morwa = Sholio: see the Katab cluster
Motchekin – a dialect of Gude
Movar – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu
Mtezi – a dialect of Kukele
Mtezi–Iteji – dialect of Kukele
Mubako = Mumbake
Mubi = Gude
Mubi (Fali of Mubi = Mucella (Fali of Mucella) – Fali cluster
Mucella (Fali of Mucella) – Fali cluster
Muday – a dialect of Gude
Mufons = Mendong–Mufons
Mulgwe – dialect of Margi
Mulyen – dialect of Bacama: see the Bata cluster

320. Mukta
1. A Mukta
3. Adamawa State
4. Mukta village
Source(s): Blench and Ndemsai (2007); Rueck et al. (2011)

Mumbake = Nyong

321. Mumuye cluster
3. Taraba State, Jalingo, Zing, Yorro and Mayo Belwa LGAs
4. 103,000 (1952); 400,000 (1980 UBS)
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Mumuye–Yendang group:
   Mumuye subgroup
   *North–Eastern Mumuye
   1. A Zing group
   3. Taraba State, Zing, Yorro and Mayo Belwa LGAs
   5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Mumuye–Yendang
   group:
   Mumuye subgroup
   *North–Eastern Mumuye
   1. A Zing group
   3. Taraba State, Zing, Yorro and Mayo Belwa LGAs
   6. Bajama (Gnoore) and Jeng, Zing (Zinna, Zeng) and
   Mang, Kwaji and Meeka, Yaa, also Yakoko
   (according to Meek)
   7. Primer in Zinna before 1925, folk tales 1974
   8. In Zinna: Mark 1938, hymnbook before 1925
   *South–Western Mumuye
   3. Taraba State, Jalingo LGA
   6. Monkin group: Kugong, Shaari, Sagbee; Kpugbong
   group: Kasaa, Yar, Lankoviri (Lankaviri, Saawa,
   Nyaja, and Jaalingo
   7. Primer in 2 parts 1974 in Lankoviri
   8. New Testament translation in progress
   Source(s): Danujma Gambo (p.c.)
   Refs. Meek (1931,1:446–531); Shimizu (1979)

322. Mundat
3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA
5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Ron group

Mundu: see Dulumi
Munga = Leelou
Mungu = Mingang Doso
Munshi (not recommended) = Tiv
Mupun = Mwaghavul
Mura – a dialect of Wandala
Mushere = Cakfem–Mushere
Mutidi – a dialect of Nzanyi
Mūn – see Jar cluster
Muya = Miya
Mvān = Mvanp

323. Mvanip
1. C Mvano
2. A Magu
3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA. A single quarter of
   Zongo Ajiya town in the northwest of the Mambila
   Plateau.
4. 100 (Blench 1999)
5. Benue–Congo: South Bantoid: Beboid
Source: Blench & Connell (1999)
Refs. Meek (1931)

Mvāran (Vv Mavrran) = Mburku
nnw̃’ Dza = Dza

324. Mwaghavul cluster
* Mwaghavul
1. A Mwaghavul
2. B Sura
2. C Sura

3. Plateau State, Barkin Ladi and Mangu LGAs
4. 20,000 (1952 W&B); 40,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Bole–Ngas major
   group: Ngas group
7. Primers 1912 and 1915
8. Scripture portions 1915–1966, Genesis 1920, Old
   Testament stories 1927/29, hymnbook, catechism
   1915 and 1930 Hymns and Prayers Kwap naan shi
   in progress
9. Draft dictionary online (Daapya, Blench & Bess)
Source(s) Jacob Bess (2012); Nathaniel Daapya
(2012)
*Mupun (Mapan)
Reference(s) Frajzyngier (1999) for Mupun
*Takas

Mwahavul = Mwaghavul
Mwana – Cam–Mwana
Mwona = Cam–Mwana
Mwulyin – dialect of Bacama: see the Bata cluster
Myamya – see the Tinor-Myamya cluster
Myet = Tapshin
Nafunfia = Shagau
Nakanyare – dialect of Samba Daka
Nakare = Jidda–Abu

325. Naki
1. C Bunaki
3. Taraba State, ca. 6°57N, 10°13E, Furu-Awa and
   other subdivisions in Cameroun
4. 1 village (Belogo=Tosso 2) in Nigeria; 3000 in
   Cameroun (1976)
5. Benue-Congo: South Bantoid: Beboid
Refs. Breton (1993)
Nama = see the Mbembe Tigong cluster
Namu = Nama: see the Mbembe Tigong cluster

326. Nandu-Nyeng-Shakara cluster
*Nandu
10. Hausa
*Nyeng
1. B
1. C
2. A Ningon
10. Hausa
*Shakara
1. A
1. B îShákárá
1. C sg. kúShákárá pl. úShákárá
2. B Tari
3. Kaduna State, a line of villages 7 km. due west of
   Mayir on the Fadan Karshë-Wamba road
4. Shakara 3000 (Blench est. 2003)
5. Benue-Congo: Plateau: Ndunic
10. Hausa
Source(s) Blench (2003)
Narabuna = Ribina: see the Jera cluster
Naraguta = Iguta
Nda Dia = Dadiya
Nda Zora = Izora
Ndaga = Mayo Ndaga: see Nor
Ndaghan = Ngoshe Ndhang: see Gvoko
Ndangshi – see Jar cluster
Ndara = Wanda cluster
Nde – a member of the Bakor cluster
Ndele – dialect of Ikwere
Ndem = Nam: see Bakor
Ndera = Koma Ndera: see Koma

327. Ndaka
1. A Madaka
1. B Tunduka
1. C Vundoka pl. Andaka
3. Niger State, Rafi LGA, Madaka town
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: West: Baushi cluster
6. Shena may be a dialect
Source(s) Blench (2010)

Ndhang = Ngoshe Ndhang: see Gvoko
Ndir = Iyive

328. Ndoe cluster
3. Cross River State, Ikom LGA
4. 3,000 (1953)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Ekoid Bantu
Refs. Crabb (1965) 328.a *Ekparabong
1. A Akparabong
3. Akparabong Town, Bendeghe Affi
4. Towns above 2,102 and 310, respectively, (1953)
328.b *Balep
2. B Anep, Anyeb
3. Balep and Opu
4. 619 (1953)

329. Ndoola
1. A Ndoro
1. B Ndoola
1. C Ndoola
2. A Njoyame (in Cameroon)
3. Taraba State, Sardauna and Gashaka LGAs; and in Cameroon (1 village only)
4. 1169 (1952 W&B); 10,000 total, 1,300 in Cameroon (1982 SIL); estimated more than 15,000 (1999)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Northern Bantoid: Mambiloid
6. At least 2 dialects
Source(s) Blench & Connell (1999, 1999)
Refs. Dieu & Renaud (1983)

Ndoro = Ndoola

330. Ndunda
3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA. In the northwest of the Mambila Plateau.
4. 400 (Blench 1999)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Northern Bantoid: Mambiloid: Mambila
Source: Blench & Connell (1999)

Nembe – member of KOIN: see Ijo cluster
Nempe = Nembe
Ney Laxaya = Gava: Guduf–Gava
Nfachara = Cara
Nfua = Bokyi

331. Ngamo
1. A Gamo
3. Borno State, Fika LGA; Bauchi State, Darazo LGA, Darazo district and Dukku LGA, Nafada district
4. 17,800 (1952 W&B)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Bole–Ngas major group: Bole group
Ngangi = Nzanyi

332. Ngas
1. A Nngas Ngas
1. C Kerang
3. Plateau State, Pankshin, Kanam and Langtang LGAs
4. 55,250 (1952 W&B)
5. Chadic: West Branch A3
6. Hill and Plain
7. Reading and Writing book; Folktales (2) 1969; Trial Primer 1975
10. Hausa
Refs:

Ngatlawe – West of Mandara but not a Mandara dialect: possibly Gatlaghwe, a Dghwedé village: Westermann and Bryan (1952)
Ngazar – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu
Ngbo = Mgbo: see the Izi–Ezaa–Ikwo–Mgbo cluster
Nge (Basa Nge) = Nepe Tako
Ngell = Gyell: see Berom
Ngene = Engenni
Ngenge – dialect of Gbagyi
Ngezzim = Ngizim

333. Ngwahyi
1. A Ngwaxi, Ngwohi
3. Borno State, Askira–Uba LGA
4. One village
334. Ngizim
1. A Ngezzim
3. Borno State, Damaturu LGA
4. 39,200 includes Bade and Duwai (1952 W&B); 25,000 Schuh (1971)
5. Chadic: West Branch B: Bade/Warji major group: Bade group
10. Hausa

Source(s)

Ngo – dialect of Obolo
Ngoshe Ndaghang = Gvoko
Ngoshe Ndhang = Gvoko
Ngoshe Sama = Gvoko
Ngoshie – dialect of Glavda
Ngoug – Adamawa–Eastern? Welmers (1971)
Ngwa – dialect of Igbo

335. Ngwaba
2. C Gombi, Goba
3. Adamawa State, Gombi LGA, at Fachi and Gudumiya
4. less than 1000
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Bata group

Source(s) Blench (1987)

Ngwajum – dialect of Karekare
Ngwaxi = Ngwahyi
Ngwanci = Nwanci: see Kambari II
Ngwe = Hungwaryə
Ngweshe = Ngoshie: see Glavda
Ngweshe Ndaghah = Gvoko
Ngweshe Ndhang = Gvoko
Ngwohi = Nggwhyi
Ngwoi = Hungwaryə
Nidem = Nindem: see the Kanufi–Kaningkon–Nindem cluster
Nin = Ninge: see the Nandu-Nyeng-Shakara cluster

336. Nincut
2. B Aboro
3. Kaduna State, ?? LGA. ca. 7 km. north of Fadan Karshe
4. 8 villages (5000 ? Blench 2003 est.)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Beromic
10. Hausa
11. Threatened by switch to Hausa

Sources: Blench & Kato (2003)

Nindam = Nindem: see Ninkyop–Nindem cluster
Nindem – member of the Ninkyop–Nindem cluster
Ningawa = Ningi
Ningi – member of the Buta–Ningi cluster
Ningon = – member of the Nandu-Nyeng-Shakara cluster

337. Ninkyop–Nindem cluster
3. Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Ninzic
10. Hausa
*Ninkyop
1. A Kaningkwom, Kaninkon
1. C Ninkyop
4. 2,291 (1934)
7. Reading and Writing Books
*Nindem
1. A Inidem, Nindam, Nidem

338. Ningye
1. B Ningye
1. C Ningye
1. A Ningeshe
4. <5000 (Blench 2003)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Ninzic
10. Hausa

Source(s) Blench (2003)

339. Ninka
2. A Sanga
3. Kaduna State, Sanga LGA
4. <5000
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Ninzic
10. Hausa

Source(s) Blench (2005)
Ninzo
1. A Ninzam
2. B Gbhu
3. Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA; Nasarawa State, Akwanga LGA
4. 6,999 (1934 Ames); 35,000 (1973 SIL) 50,000 (Blench 2003)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Ninzic
6. Ámàr Ràndá, Ámàr Tìtá, Ancha (Ìnchà), Kwásù (Ákìzìà), Sàmbè, Fadan Wate (Hàtè)
7. Reading and Writing Book (199x)

Source(s) Blench (2001); Enene (2001)

Niragu = Gbiri–Niragu
Niten = Aten
Njai = Nzanyi
Njanyi = Nzanyi
Njei = Nzanyi
Njoyame = Ndoola
Njuku = Jukun
Njwande = Bitare
Nkafa – dialect of Kamwe
Nkari – dialect of Ibibo. Probably a separate language: but no firm data (Bruce Connell)
Nkem–Nkum – member of the Bakor cluster
Nki = Bokyi
Nkim = Nkem
Nkim – dialect of Mbe East: see the Mbe cluster

Nko
2. A Agyaga
3. Nasarawa State, Akwanga West LGA. Single village about 15 km southwest of Nunku, which is 20 km north of Akwanga
4. 1000 (2008 est.)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Ninzic: Mada cluster

Source: Blench & Kato (2008)

Nkokolle = Nkukoli
Nkọọ = member of KOIN: see the Ijo cluster
Nkpam – dialect of Lokọọ

Nkoli
1. A Nkokolle
1. B Lokukoli
2. A Ekuri
3. Cross River state, Ikom, Obubra and Akamkpa LGAs, Iko Ekperem Development Area
4. 17,831 (1926 Talbot); 10,000 (1973 SIL)

Nkum – dialect of Yala
Nkum – member of Bakor cluster
Nkum Akpambe – dialect of Yala
Nkwoi = Hungwọryọ
Nnakanyere (Samba Nnakanyere) – dialect of Samba Daka

Nnam – member of the Bakor cluster
Nnerigwe = Iriwge
Nngas = Ngas
nnwa’ Dżà = Dza
Noale = M'bembe Tigong cluster
Nokwu (Idoma Nokwu) = Alago
Nor–Khana – dialect of Kana
North (Arewa) = Hausa
North (Etung North) – a dialect of Ejaghman
North (Idoma North) – a dialect of Idoma
North (Ivbie North) – see the Ivbie North–Okpela–Arhe cluster
North (Lamang North) = Zaladva: see the Lamang cluster
North–East Duguri: see the Jar cluster
North–Eastern Mumuye: see the Mumuye cluster
Nori (Ju Nori – Nor
Nsaw = Lam–Nsọ’
Nsele – member of the Nde–Nsele–Nta cluster: see Bakor
Nsit – dialect of Ibibo
Nsọ = Lam–Nsọ’
Nsụka = Nsukka – dialect of Igbo
Nsukka – dialect of Igbo
Nta – member of the Nde–Nsele–Nta cluster: see Bakor
Nteng (Jasikit) – 600: related to Kwagallak: see the Kofyar cluster: Gospel Recordings (1971)
nụbá Ma = Kamo
Nuadhu = Como–Karim

Numbu–Gbantu–Nunku–(Numana)–cluster
2. A Sanga [mistakenly applied to this cluster, but see entry under Ninka]
3. Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA; Nasarawa State, Akwanga LGA
4. 11,000 (1922 Temple); 3,818 (1934 Ames); 15,000 (SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Ninzic

Source: Blench & Kato (2008)

Nkum – dialect of Yala
Nkum – member of Bakor cluster
Nkum Akpambe – dialect of Yala
Nkwoi = Hungwọryọ
Nnakanyere (Samba Nnakanyere) – dialect of Samba Daka

Nnam – member of the Bakor cluster
Nnerigwe = Iriwge
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Nor–Khana – dialect of Kana
North (Arewa) = Hausa
North (Etung North) – a dialect of Ejaghman
North (Idoma North) – a dialect of Idoma
North (Ivbie North) – see the Ivbie North–Okpela–Arhe cluster
North (Lamang North) = Zaladva: see the Lamang cluster
North–East Duguri: see the Jar cluster
North–Eastern Mumuye: see the Mumuye cluster
Nori (Ju Nori – Nor
Nsaw = Lam–Nsọ’
Nsele – member of the Nde–Nsele–Nta cluster: see Bakor
Nsit – dialect of Ibibo
Nsọ = Lam–Nsọ’
Nsụka = Nsukka – dialect of Igbo
Nsukka – dialect of Igbo
Nta – member of the Nde–Nsele–Nta cluster: see Bakor
Nteng (Jasikit) – 600: related to Kwagallak: see the Kofyar cluster: Gospel Recordings (1971)
nụbá Ma = Kamo
Nuadhu = Como–Karim

Numbu
1. A Gwanton
3. Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA; Nasarawa State, Akwanga LGA
4. The main settlements of the Numbu are àzà Wùùn, Ambentọk, Anepwa, Akoshey, Amkpong, Gbancún, Amfọọr and Adangaj. There are likely to be several thousand speakers.

Gbantu
1. A Gwanto
3. Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA; Nasarawa State, Akwanga LGA

Nunku
1. A Nkokolle
3. Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA; Nasarawa State, Akwanga LGA

Source(s) Blench (2001); Enene (2001)

Nkum – dialect of Yala
Nkum – member of Bakor cluster
Nkum Akpambe – dialect of Yala
Nkwoi = Hungwọryọ
Nnakanyere (Samba Nnakanyere) – dialect of Samba Daka
6. Nunku has three sub-dialects, Nunku [spoken in Nunku and Ungwar Mallam], Nunkucu [in Nunkucu and Anku] and the speech of Nicok [Ungwar Jatau] and Ungwan Makama villages
*(Numana)
1. A Nimana
3. Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA; Nasarawa State, Akwanga LGA
4. Existence not confirmed

Numbu: part of the Numana–Nunku–Gwantu–Numbu cluster
Nungwar = Mada
Nunguda = Longuda
Nùngùrábà = Longuda
Nungurama = Longuda
Nùngùráyábà Nungura: see Longuda
Nunku – member of the Numana–Nunku–Gwantu–Numbu cluster

344. Nupe–Nupe Tako cluster
3. Niger State, Lavun, Mariga, Gbako, Agaie, and Lapai LGAs; Kwara State, Edu and Kogi LGAs; Federal Capital Territory; Kogi State, Bassa LGA.
4. 360,000 (1952); 1,000,000 (1987 UBS) may include closely related languages
5. Benue–Congo: Nupoid
6. Nupe (Central) has become the accepted literary form.
*Nupe (Central)
1. A Nife, Nyffe, Anupe
1. B Nupe
1. C Nupe
2. A Nupe Central
2. B Ampeyi, Anupecwayi, Anuperi, Takpa, Tapua, Nupenci, Nupencizi
2. C Anufawa, Nyffe
3. Niger State, Mariga, Gbako, Agaie, and Lapai LGAs; Kwara State, Edu and Kogi LGAs. Small but well established Nupe communities in Ibi (Taraba State) & Nasarawa State. Nupe was still spoken in Brazil at the end of the nineteenth century
4. 283,000 (1931 DF); estimated 1,000,000 (2000)
*Nupe Tako
2. B Ibara
2. C Basa Nge
3. Kogi State, Bassa LGA, Kwara State
4. 19,100 (1931 DF)
Source(s) Blench (1992)

Nupenci = Nupe
Nupencizi = Nupe
Nwanci – dialect of Kambari II

345. Nyam
1. C Nyambolo
3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA, at Andami village
4. A single village
5. Chadic: West sub-branch A: Bole–Ngas major group: Bole–Tangale group
Source(s) Blench (1983, 1986); Leger (1990); Andreas (2007)

Nyambolo = Nyam
Nyamnyam = Niamniam, Nimbari, Bari, Suga
(Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Nimbari group). Formerly Taraba State, Sardauna LGA, in Gashaka Game Reserve, now only in Cameroon.
Nyamzax = Langas: see the Polci cluster
nyan Wìyàí = Waja
Nyandang = Yandang
Nyanga nya Ba = Ba
Nyango = Irigwe

346. Nyankpa
1. B Nnangkpa pl. Aanjkpa
1. C Nyankpa
2. A Yasgua, Yeskwa
2. B Sarogbon [a greeting]
3. Nasarawa State, Kauru LGA; Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA
4. 13,000 (1973 SIL)
6. Mbgwende=Ambofa [Bade dialect], Ambo Tem [Panda, Tattara, Buzi]. Tattara is said to be the ‘standard’ form of Yeskwa.
12. Radio broadcasts in Nasarawa State
Source(s) Kato (2003); Blench (2008, 2009)

Nyatso = Kpan
Nye – member of the Shoo–Minda–Nye cluster
Nyemathi = Nyimatli: see the Tera cluster
Nyffe = Nupe Central
nyi Tsò = Tsobo
Nyidu = Etkywan
nyii Ma = Kamo
Nyikobe = Yukuben
Nyikuben = Yukuben
Nyimatli – member of the Tera cluster
Nyisam = Kpasam
nyiyo Dadiya = dadiya
Nyongnepa = Nyong

347. Nyong
1.A Nyọ
1.B Nyọ Nyanga
2.A Mumbake, Mubako
3. Adamawa State, Mayo Belwa LGA, West of Mayo Belwa town, Bingkola and five other villages
4. 10,000 (SIL)
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Leko group

Source(s) Blench (1987)

Nyonyo = Kpan
Nyọ Nyanga = Nyong
Nyọ nẹpa = Nyong
Nyọ gvena = Nyong
Nyuar – dialect of Longuda
Nzangi = Nzanyi

348. Nzanyi
1.A Njanyi, Njai, Njei, Zany, Nzangi, Zani, Njeny, Jeng, Njegn, Njeng,
1.B Wur Nzanyi
2.A Jenge, Jeng, Nzangyim, Kobochi, Kobotshi
4. 14,000 in Nigeria (1952), 9,000 in Cameroon.
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Bata group
6. Paka, Rogede (Rigudede), Nggwoli, Hoode, Maiba, Magara, Dede, Mutidi; and Lovi in Cameroun

Source(s) Blench (1987, 1992)

Nzare = Nama: see Mbembe Tigong
ŋwaa Mọ̀ = Moo
ŋwai Mnågan = Mingang Doso
Ijwanci = Nwanci: a dialect of Kambari II
Ọba – a dialect of Yoruba
Obani = Ọbanjic: member of KOIN: see Ijo cluster

349. Obanliku cluster
1.A Abanliku
3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA
4. 19,800 (1963); estimated 65,000 (Faraclas 1989)
5. Benue–Congo: Unclassified: Bendi

*Basang
1.A Básáu
*Bebi

Source(s) Blench (2001)
*Bishiri
*Bisu

2.B Gayi
*Busi

Source(s) IL/NBTT wordlist

350. Obe
2.A Ogberia
2.B Mbe East
3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA, 4. Six villages; Nkim, Ogboria Ong, Ogboria Uchuruo, Ojerim (Ojirim), Arágbán and Òbósó.

351. Obe cluster
2.A Mbube Eastern (a geographical name)
2.B Mbe Afal (by the Mbe)
4. 16,341 (1963)
5. Benue–Congo: Unclassified: Bendi

Refs. Otronyi et al. (2009)
*Mgbenege
3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA
*Utugwang
1.A Utugwang
3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA
*Okworogung
1.A Okorogung
3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA
*Ukwortung
1.A Okorotung, Okworotung
3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA

Obiaruku – dialect of Ìkvwanj: see Ìkwwanj–Abob–Ndomi
Obini = Abini: see the Agwagwune cluster
Ọbio – dialect of Ikwere

352. Obiro
1.B sg. óbìrò pl. òbírò
1.C ìbìrò
1.B West Kuturmi
3. Kaduna State, Kachia LGA
4. Antara village
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Northwestern group

Obolo = Iko (incorrectly)

353. Obolo
1.C ÒÌbòlù
2.A Andoni
3. Rivers State, Bonny LGA: western dialects; Akwa–Ibom State, Ikot–Abasi and Eket LGAs: eastern dialects
4. 22,400 (1944 F&J); 90,000 (1983 Aaron); 100,000 (Faraclas 1989)
6. From West to East: Ataba, Unyeada, Ngor, Okoroete, Ibot Obolo


Oboso – dialect of Obe
Obotbe – dialect of Izon: Ijo cluster
Obubra (Yala Obubra) – dialect of Yala

354. Obulom
1. A Abuloma
2. Rivers state, Okrika LGA, Abuloma town
3. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Central Delta
4. 1.A Obuloma
5. Ochebe = Baceve: see the Iceve cluster
6. Ochekwu – dialect of Idoma North
7. Ocheve = Baceve: see the Iceve cluster

355. Ochichi
1. A Ochichi
2. C Ochichi
3. Rivers State, Etche LGA, towns of Ikwerengwo and Umuebulu
4. A few, language is moribund and speakers have switched to Echie
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Central Delta (closest relative is probably Obulom)
6. 2.A Oderiga = Mbembe
7. Ododop = Kiorop
8. A few, language is moribund and speakers have switched to Echie
9. Ogbakiri – dialect of Ikwere
10. Ogbe Ijo – South–Western dialect of Izon: Ijo cluster
11. Ogbia = Ogbinya – see the Kolo cluster

356. Ogbal
1. B Ogbal
2. C Ogbal
3. Rivers State, Ahoada LGA
4. Ogba
5. Ogoi = Baan
6. Ogoja = Nkem
7. Ogoni – group name for Kana, Gokana and Eleme, but sometimes used only for Kana, or Kana and Gokana. The term Kegboid has been proposed as an alternative.
8. Ogori = Oke: see the Oke–Eni–Osayen cluster
9. Ogua – dialect of Engenni
10. Ogugu – dialect of Igala
11. Ogulagha – a Western Delta dialect of Izon: Ijo cluster

Odut – Listed in previous sources as a distinct Upper Cross language in Cross River State, Odukpani LGA. (F&J 1940) report 700 speakers but Barnwell (p.c.) found just 20 speakers in the 1970s living in a quarter of one town. The Odut are Mbembe speakers and there is no separate language.
Ofagbe – dialect of Isoko
Oferikpe – dialect of Mbembe
Ofonokpan – dialect of Mbembe
Ofembonga – dialect of Mbembe
Ofunobwan = Mbembe
Ofutop = Bakor
Ogba = Ogbah

357. Ogbah
1. A Ogbah
2. Rivers State, Ahoada LGA
3. 22,750 (1940 F&J)
4. Egnih (East Ogbah), South Ogbah, West Ogbah
5. Benue–Congo: Igboid

358. Ogbogolo
3. Rivers State, Ahoada LGA
4. One town only
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Central Delta

359. Ogbounuagum
2. A Bukuma
3. Rivers State, Akoko cluster
4. 1. A Ogboin – a north–western dialect of Izon: Ijo cluster
5. Oge – member of the Akoko cluster
6. Ogoi = Baan
7. Ogona = Nkem
8. Ogoni – group name for Kana, Gokana and Eleme, but sometimes used only for Kana, or Kana and Gokana. The term Kegboid has been proposed as an alternative.
9. Ogori = Oke: see the Oke–Eni–Osayen cluster
10. Ogua – dialect of Engenni
11. Ogugu – dialect of Igala
12. Ogulagha – a Western Delta dialect of Izon: Ijo cluster
360. Òkò–Eni–Ọsayen cluster
3. Kwara State, Okene LGA
5. Benue–Congo: Òkò–Eni–Ọsayen cluster
Refs. Elugbe (1980)
*ókò
1. A Uku, Oko
2. A Ogori (town name), Gori
4. 4,000 (1970??)
*Eni
4. 3,000 (1970??)
*Ọsayen
1. A Osanyin, Osayan
2. A Magongo (town name)
4. 3,000 (1970??)

361. Òkọbọ
3. Akwa–İbom State, Okobo LGA
4. 11,200 (1945 F&E); 50,000
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross:

Òkọdị – member of the Inland Ijo cluster: see Ijo
Okoloanya = Ịhanjị: member of KOIN: see Ijo cluster
Okom – dialect of Mbenbe
Okonyong = Ịọnọ
Okeredia = Akita: see Inland Ijo: Ijo cluster
Okorọte – dialect of Obolo
Okorobana – dialect of Mbenbe
Okorogung – member of the Obe cluster
Okorontu – member of the Obe cluster
Okọwụ = Ịọnọ
Ọkpamẹ (Yala Ọkpamẹ) – dialect of Yala Ogoja

362. Ọkpamheri
1. A Opameri
1. C Aduge (appears to be a town name)
3. Edo State, Akoko–Edo LGA, Kwara State, Oyi LGA
4. 18,136 (1957 Bradbury); 30,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North–Western Edoid: Southern
7. Phonology:
Refs. Oyebiyi (1986); Abidun (1983); Ogunwale (1985)

363. Ọkpẹ
1. A Ukpe
3. Delta State, Okpe LGA
4. 8,722 (1957 Bradbury)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: South–Western Edoid
7. Reader 1967

364. Ọkpẹ–Idesa–Akuku
3. Edo State, Akoko–Edo LGA
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North–Western Edoid: Southern
6. Ọkpẹ, Idesa, Akuku

Ọkpọla = next Ọkpella – member of the Ibbie North– Ọkpela–Arị cluster
Ọkpọma (Yala Ọkpọma) – dialect of Yala Ogoja
Ọkọto – member of the Orin cluster
Ọkiri = Ịkịke: a member of the KOIN cluster: see Ijo
Ọkoluma = Ịhanjị: member of KOIN: see Ijo cluster
Okuloso – dialect of Ọkpamheri
Okundi – dialect of Ọkọri
Okun = Olumọ: see Olumọ–Ikọm
Okurosho = Okuloso: see Ọkpamheri
Okworọng – member of the Obe cluster
Okworọntu – member of the Obe cluster
Ole = Ole – dialect of Isoko
Oleh – dialect of Isoko
Olit = next
Oli = Maci: see Isee cluster
Olodiama – dialect of Izn: Ijo cluster
Oloibiri – member of the Kọlo cluster

365. Ọlọma
3. Edo State, Akoko–Edo LGA
4. 353 (1957 Bradbury)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North–Western Edoid: Southern
Refs. Elugbe and Schubert (1976)
Olomoro – dialect of Isoko
Ọlụ – a dialect of Igbo

366. Olulumọ–Ikom cluster
2.A Òkúní
3. Cross River State, Ikom LGA
4. 9,250 (1953)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross: Central:
   East–West

Refs. Cook Benue–Congo Newsletter 6
*Olulumọ
1.A Ôlülụmọ
4. 1,730 (1953); 5,000 (Faraclas 1989)
*Ikom
4. 7,520 (1953); 25,000 (Faraclas 1989)

Ọmagnwana – dialect of Ikwere
Ọmerelu – dialect of Ikwere
Ọmuanna – dialect of Ikwere
Ọmuudoga – dialect of Ikwere
Ọmugwina – dialect of Ikwere
Ondo – dialect of Yoruba
Ọnîcha = next
Onissha – dialect of Igbo
Onumu Egon = Eggon
Onyen – sub–dialect of Mbembe
Oohum = Yukuben
Opalo – dialect of Bacama: v the Bata cluster
Opameri = Òkpamheri
Operemọ – a North–West Central dialect of Ìzon: Ìjọ cluster
Operemor = Operemọ
Opokuma – a clan speaking Kolokuma: see Ìzon: Ìjọ cluster
Oporoma – a South–East Central dialect of Ìzon: Ìjọ cluster
Oporozza – a Western Delta dialect of Ìzon: Ìjọ cluster
Ora – member of the Emai–Iuleha–Ora cluster
Ọrọ – a dialect of Yoruba (Ajowa town)

367. Oring cluster
1.A Òrri
1.B Koring
3. Benue State, Okpokwu LGA; Anambra State, Ishielu LGA
4. at least 25,000 (1952 RGA); 75,000 (Faraclas 1989)
   Edoid ii.

*Ufia
2.A Utonkon
3. Benue State, Okpokwu LGA
4. 12,300 (1952 RGA)

*Ufiam
1.A Effium
3. Benue State, Okpokwu LGA; Anambra State, Ishielu LGA

4. 3,000 (1952 RGA)
*Okpoto
3. Anambra State, Ishielu LGA
4. 6,350 (1952 RGA)

Orlu – dialect of Igbo
Oro = Ôró

368. Ôró
1.A Oron
1.B Ørọ (Oro)
1.C Ôrọ (Oro)
3. Akwa–Ibom State, Oron LGA
4. 319,000 (1963 per Kuperus)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross:


Oron = Øró
Orri = Oring cluster
Orum = Adim: see the Agwagwune cluster
Oruma – member of the Ìjọ Inland cluster: see Ìjọ
Osango = Gusu: see Jere cluster
Osanyin = next
Osayen – member of the Øko–Eni–Osayen cluster
Osholio = Sholio: see the Katab cluster
Ôshun = Ôshun: a dialect of Yoruba
Osisi = Yumu: see the Kambari I cluster
Osokum – dialect of Bokyi
Osopong – dialect of Mbembe

369. Qoqo
3. Edo State, Akoko–Edo LGA
4. 6,532 (1957 Bradbury)

Otabha – dialect of Abua
Otanga = Otank

370. Otank
1.A Utanga, Otanga
3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA; Benue State, Kwande LGA
4. 2,000 (1953 Bohannan); 2,500 (SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Tivoid

Source(s) Paul Gray wordlist; TCNN project; Rueck et al. (2011)

Otaha – dialect of Abua
Otugwang = Utugwang: see the Obe cluster
Ôtuo = Ôtuowo
Oturkpo = Idoma Central
Ôtwa = Ôtuowo
Ôued Suliman – member of the Arabic cluster
Ôvande = Evant
Ôviedo = Òdo (Binê)
Ôvioba = Òdo (Binê)
Ôwe – dialect of Yoruba
### 371. P’a

| 1.A | Paha, Afa   |
| 1.B | FuCaka     |
| 1.C | sg. FuCiki, pl. Foni |
| 2.A | Pa’anci    |
| 2.B | Fa’awa, Afawa |

3. Bauchi State, Ningi and Darazo LGAs

4. 8,500 (LA 1971); 20,000 (Skinner, 1977)

5. Chadic: West sub-branch B: Bade–Warji major group: Warji group

**Refs.** Temple (1922): Skinner (1977)

### 372. Pangsseng

3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA


6. Pangsseng, Kombo, Jega

**Refs.** Shimuzu (1979)

### 373. Pe

| 1.A | Pai        |
| 2.B | Dalong    |

3. Plateau State, Pankshin LGA, in seven villages

4. 2,511 (1934 Ames); 2,000 (1973 SIL); 5000 (1996)

5. Benue–Congo: Tarokoid

**Source(s)** Blench (1996)

### 374. Pere

| 1.A | Walo       |
| 1.B | Peérò      |
| 1.C | sg. Pena, pl. Pereba |

2. A Wom (town name)

3. Adamawa State, Fufure LGA

4. Spoken in ten villages around Yadim: less than 4,000

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Leko group

**Source(s)** Blench (1985/7)

### 375. Pero

| 1.A | Walo       |
| 1.B | Péerò      |

1.C sg. Péerò, pl. Pipéerò

2. A Filiya [town name]

3. Gombe State, Shongom LGA, around Filiya. Three main villages; Gwandum, Gundale and Filiya.

4. 6,664 (1925 Meek); 20,000 (1973 SIL)

5. Chadic: West sub-branch A: Bole–Ngas major group: Bole group

6. Dialects associated with three major settlements

7. Primer 1–4 (1931); Reading & Writing Book (2006)

8. Scripture portions & other literature 1936–40; Scripture portions in progress


**Refs.**

### 376. Peski

Peski – dialect of Bana

Petel (Hoai Petel) = Tita

Poku–Nu = Kag: see Kag–Fer–Jir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster

Polci = Polci

Phelá – dialect of Gbe

Pia = Kholok

Pia = Piya: member of Piya–Kwonci cluster

Pidlimdi – member of the Tera cluster
376. Pidgin
3. Spoken as a trade language widely throughout the southern states and in Sabon Garis of the northern states, also spoken as a first language by some people
5. Largely English vocabulary superimposed on West African–local grammatical structures
7. Used in newspaper columns, radio, and television.
8. Various Scripture portions, Catechism 1957

Piika = next
Pikkà = Bole
Pipèrò = Pero
Pire = next
Piri = Tsobo

377. Piti
1. A Pitti
2. B Abisi, Bisi
3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA
4. 1,600 (NAT 1950)
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: group A
6. Riban (Ribam)

Pitiko – see Piya–Kwonci cluster and Kholok
Pitti = Piti

378. Piya–Kwonci cluster
1. A Piya
2. A Wurkum, Pitiko
3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA
4. 2,500 (1977 Voegelin & Voegelin)
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: group A
6. Riban (Ribam)

*Piya
1. A Piya
2. A Wurkum

Source(s) IL/NBTT wordlist
*Kwonci
4. More than 4000 (1990)
6. Kunshenu
Source(s) Blench (1983, 1986); Leger (1990)

379. Polci cluster
2. C Barawa, Palsawa
3. Bauchi State, Bauchi and Toro LGAs
4. 6,150 or more (1971)
5. Chadic: West branch B: Zaar group

*Zul
1. B Bi Zule
1. C Nya Zule pl. Man Zule
2. B Mbarmi, Barma
2. C Zulawa
3. Bauchi State, Bauchi and Toro LGAs

6. Zul is mutually comprehensible with Mbaram (next)
7. Reading & Writing Book (2006); Blench (2012)

Source(s): Davies (2011)
*Mbaram
1. A Barang, Mbaram
3. Bauchi State, Bauchi and Toro LGAs
*Dir
1. A Diir
4. ‘a few hundred’ (Caron 2005)
*Buli
1. A Bala
4. 600 (LA 1971), ‘a few hundred’ (Caron 2005)
*Langas
1. B Nyamzax
2. A Lundur
4. 200 (LA 1971), ‘a few hundred’ (Caron 2005)
*Luri
1. Lür
3. Bauchi State, Bauchi LGA
4. 30 (1973 SIL), 2 (Caron 2002)
5. Chadic: West: South Bauchi
9. Grammar sketch and wordlist; Caron (2003)
10. Hausa, Langas
11. Moribund. Nearly all the ethnic Luri have switched to speaking Hausa

Ref: Caron (2003)
*Polci
1. A Posə, Polsi, Palci, Polci
4. 2,950 (LA 1971); 70,000 (Caron 2005)

Polshi = Polci
Pongo = Rin
Posɔ = Polci
Pte (Tili Pte) – dialect of Kamwe
Ptsɔke = Kapsiki: see Kamwe
Puku = Kag: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
Purra – Bena

380. Putai
2. B Margi West
2. C Margi Putai = ‘West Margi’, Margi of Minthla
3. Borno State, Dambo LGA
4. Language dying out, but ethnic population large
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Bura–Higi major group: Bura group
Source(s) S. Lukas wordlist

Putukwam = the Obe cluster
Pyam = Fyam

381. Pyapun
3. Plateau State, Shendam LGA
4. 4,635 (1934 Ames)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Bole–Ngas major group: Ngas group
Pyem = Fyam

Q.
Qua = Ekin: see the Ejagham cluster

R.
Ra Báà = Baa
Raga – sub dialect of Abu: see the Jidda–Abu cluster
Randa (Amar Randa) – dialect of Ninzam

382. Rang
3. Taraba State, Zing LGA

Refs. Shimizu (1979)

Rebina = Ribina: see the Jera cluster
Regi: see the Cinda-Regi-Rogo-Kuki cluster
Rendre = Nungu

383. Reshe
1.A Tsure Ja
1.B Tsureshe
1.C Baresha
2.B Gunganci
2.C Gungawa, Yaurawa
3. Kebbi State, Yauri LGA; Niger State, Borgu LGA
4. 15,000 (1931 G&C); 30,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji; Lake
6. Birami (South), Bɔm₃₃₃₃₃₃₃ (Northwest), Bapalame (Northeast). Harris (1930:321) claims a ‘secret dialect’ called Tsudalupe which = Bɔm₃₃₃₃₃₃₃du.
7. Seven readers prior to 1967;
8. Gospel of Mark; Life of Christ. Bible translation in progress
9. Draft grammar and dictionary (Agamalafiya & Blench)

Source(s) Regnier (1992); Agamalafiya (2008)

Refs. Harris (1930, 1946)

Rianga – 95 in Bauchi Emirate: Temple (1922: 339,430)
Ribah – dialect of Lela
Ribam = Riban: see Piti
Riban – dialect of Piti
Ribaw – dialect of Bata
Ribina – member of the Jera cluster

384. Rigwe
1.A Aregwe, Irigwe
1.B ṛig⁶ɛ, Rigwe
1.C γirig⁶ɛ pl. γirig⁶ɛ
2. A Miango, Nyango, Kwal, Kwoll, Kwan
3. Bassa local government, Plateau State and Kauru local government, Kaduna State
4. 13,500 (HDG); 40,000 (1985 UBS)

6. Northern (Kwan), Southern (Miango)
7. Reading and Writing Irigwe (2006)
9. Phonology; grammar sketches
10. Hausa is the common market language but English is widely known due to proximity to Jos
11. Not currently endangered
12. Some radio broadcasts in Plateau State; orthography used for texting and on Facebook

Source(s): Gya (2012)

Ref(s): Gya (2012)

Rim – dialect of Berom

385. Rin
1.A Pongu, Pongo, Pangu
1.B Tə́r, Tərin
1.C sg. Bərɨ, pl. Arɨ
2.A Arringeu
3. Niger State, Rafi LGA, near Tegina
4. 3,675 (1949 HDG); >20,000 (1988)
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Kamuku–Basa group
6. Awaga is sometimes classed as a dialect of Rin, but there is every reason to think it is a distinct but vanishing language spoken by one Rin clan.
7. Reading and writing books.
8. Scripture portions
9. Draft phonology and grammar
13. Literacy programme in progress since 2004

Source(s) Blench (1981, 1988); MacDonell (2012)


Rindiri = Rindre

386. Rindre
1.A Rendre, Rindiri, Lindiri
2.A Wamba, Nungu
3. Nasarawa State, Akwanga LGA
4. 10,000 (1972 Welmers); 25,000 (SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Ninzic
10. Hausa

Source(s) Kato (2008)

Rishuwa = Si: see the Lere cluster
Riyom = Rim: see Berom
Rigudeede – a dialect of Nzanyi
Roba – member of Lala cluster
Ro Bambami = Agoi
Rogede – dialect of Nzanyi
    Roma listed by Rowlands (1962); now speak Lela
    Ron – Run, also used of Ron, Sha and Kulere as a group
    Ropp – dialect of Berom
    RuBasa = Basa–Benue

387. Rubu
    3. Niger State, Rafi LGA, Rubu town
    5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: West: Baushi cluster
Source(s) Gimba (2010); McGill (2012)

Rubu = Rùhû: see the Lame cluster
Rufu = Rùhû: see the Lame cluster
Rùhû: see the Lame cluster
Rukuba = Che

388. Ruma
    1.A Rurama
    1.B Turuma
    1.C Arumaruma
    2.B Bagwama (also refers to Kurama)
    3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA
    4. 2,200 (NAT 1948)
Source(s) Blench (1981–2)

Rumada – name for settled former Fulɓe slaves, some speak Fulfulde, some Hausa
Rumadawa – name for settled former Fulɓe slaves, some speak Fulfulde, some Hausa
Rumaiya = Mala
Rùmùji – dialect of Ikwere

389. Run cluster
    1.A Ron
    1.B Run
    2.C Challa, Cala, Chala, Challawa
    3. Plateau State, Bokkos LGA
    4. 13,120 (1934 Ames); 60,000 (1985 UBS)
    5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Ron group
    6. Bokkos and Daffo–Butura are more closely related than Sha
    8. Bible translation in progress
Source(s) Ibrahim wordlist
Refs. Jungraithmayr (1965, 1968a, 1968b, 1970); Run Bokkos
    *Run Bokkos
    1.B Lis ma Run
    2.A Bokos
    2.C Challa, Cala
    6. Bokkos, Baron
    7. Primer 1 (1986)
    * Run Daffo–Butura
    1.A Ron
    2.A Batura
    2.C Challa
    6. Daffa, Butura
    7. Primer 1 (1986)
    * Manguna
    3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA
    *Mangar
    3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA
    *Sha
    3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA
    4. 500 (SIL); about 1,000 (1970 Jungraithmayr)
    5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Ron group

Rurama = Ruma

S.

Saare – member of Hun–Saare cluster
Saawa – dialect of Mumuye
Sade – Sade, Bauchi State: Darazo LGA Ballard (1971)
Sagbee – dialect of Mumuye
Sago = Diiriya
Saik – member of Hyam cluster
Saka = Oðual

390. Sakun
    1.B Sakun, Gemasakun
    1.C Gômâ Sákûn
    2.A Sugur
    2.B Adikummu Sukur
    3. Adamawa State, Madgali LGA
    4. 5,000 (1952); 10,000 (1973 SIL). Seven villages
Source(s) Blench (1991);
Electronic Resources:

Sákûn (Gômâ Sákûn) = Sakun
Sale = Rukuba
Salka – member of the Kambari I cluster
Sama = Samba Leko or Samba Daka
Sama (Ngoshe Sama) = Gvoko
Samabu = Samba Daka
Samang = Shamang
Samba = Samba Leko or Samba Daka

391. Samba Daka cluster
    1.A Chamba–Daka, Samba, Chamba, Tschamba, Tsamba, Jama, Daka
    1.C Samabu
    3. Taraba State, Ganye, Jalingo, Bali, Zing, and Mayo Belwa LGAs
    4. 66,000 (1952); 60,000 (1982 SIL); more than 100,000 (1990)
    5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Northern Bantoid: Dakoid
6. These dialects may form a dialect or language cluster together with Lamja & Taram (q.v.). It is not clear whether Dirim is another dialect or just a name for the Samba Daka.
8. Samba Daka: Mark 1933, OT Stories 1937

**Source(s)** Blench (1987); Boyd & Fardon (1992)

*Samba Daka
*Samba Jangani
*Samba Nnakenyare
*Samba of Mapeo

Samba Leeko = Samba Leko

**392. Samba Leko**
1.A Chamba Leko, Samba Leeko
1.B Sama
1.C Samba
2.B Leko, Suntai
3. Taraba State, Ganye, Fufore, Wukari & Takum LGAs; mainly in Cameroon
4. 42,000 total (1972 SIL); 50,000 (1971 Welmers)
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Leko group
6. Literacy programme in Cameroon
7. Some religious literature published and New Testament in first draft in Cameroon (UBS)
8. Grammar: ?

Samban = Shamang

**393. Sambe**
1.B Sambe
1.C Sambe
4. 2 (2005)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Alumic
10. Ninzo
11. Moribund; some rememberers exist

**Source**: Blench & Kato (2005)

Samburga – member of Shama–Samburga cluster

**394. Samburu**
3. Niger State, Rafi LGA, Samburu town
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: West: Baushi cluster [no data]

**Source(s)** Gimba (2010)

Sanga = Numana–Nunku–Gwantu–Numbu cluster

**395. Sanga**
1.B Agma Asanga
1.C Asanga
3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA, Lame district
4. 1,700 (NAT 1950); 5,000 (1973 SIL)

**Source(s)**

*Sangawa = Sanga
Sar = Sarawa
Sarkanci = next
Sarkawa = Sorko
Sarawa – In the Sara Hills south of Leri: Temple (1922: 324,431)

**396. Sasaru–Enwan–Igwé**
3. Edo State, Akoko–Edo LGA
4. 3,775 (1952)
6. Enwan, Igwé, Sasaru

Sate = Kumba
Savi – dialect of Gbe
Saya = Zaar: the Guus-Zaar cluster
Sayanci = Zaar: Guus-Zaar cluster
Sayirr – Offset of Tarok or Zaar in the Guus-Zaar cluster? Temple (1922)
Schoa = Shuwa: member of the Arabic cluster Segiddi = Sigidi: see the Guus-Zaar cluster
Seimbiri – a north–western dialect of Iṣon: Ijo cluster
Seiyara = Zaar: see the Guus-Zaar cluster
Selero = Išēkiri
Semolika = Ènhallę
Serim = Geeri–Ni: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
Seya = Zaar: see the Guus-Zaar cluster
Solyar – a dialect of Tarok
Sora – dialect of Kamwe
Sorzikwai = Warji
Sha – member of the Ron cluster
Shaari – dialect of Mumuye
Shagau = Shagawu

**397. Shagawu**
1.A Shagau
2.B Nafunfia, Maleni
3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA
4. 20,000 (SIL)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Ron group

Shaini = Sheni
Shakoyi (Koro of Shakoyĩ = Ujijili

**398. Shall–Zwall cluster**
3. Bauchi State, Dass LGA
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Beromic

*Shall
*Zwall

**Source(s)** Usman (ined.)
399. Shama–Sambuga cluster
1. Tushama
2. Kamuku
3. Niger State, Rafi LGA;
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Kamuku–Basagroup
Source(s) Blench (1987); Regnier (1992)
*Shama
1. Tushama
1. C sg. Bushama, pl. Ushama
2. Kamuku
3. Niger State, Rafi LGA; Ushama [=Kawo] town. 15 km northwest of Kagara
Source(s) Blench (1987)
*Sambuga
3. Niger State, Rafi LGA, Sambuga town. 10 km northwest of Kagara
Source(s) Regnier (1992)

400. Shamang
1. A Samban
1. B Shamang
1. C Samang
3. Kaduna State, Kachia and Jama’a LGAs
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Hyamic
Source(s) Blench (1981)

401. Shang
1. A Kushampa
1. B u-ʃaŋ pl. aʃaŋ
1. C faŋ
3. Kaduna State, Kachia and Jama’a LGAs. The Shang live in two settlements, Kushampa A and B. Kushampa A is on the road between Kurmin Jibrin and Kubacha on the Jere road.
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Hyamic
Source(s) Blench (2009)

402. Shanga
1. A Shonga
3. Kebbi State, Bagudo and Yauri LGAs
4. 10,000 including Kyenga (1973 SIL): language dying out
5. Benue–Congo: Mande: Southeast Mande
Source(s) Ross (n.d.)

403. Shau
1. A Sho
1. B Lishău
3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA, villages of Shau and Mana
4. Almost extinct

Refs. Temple (1922); Campbell and Hoskison (1970); Shimizu (1982)

Shau = Berom
Shede = Gude
Shekiri = Iṣẹkiri
Shellem – dialect of Dera

404. Shen
1. A Laro, Laru
2. C Laruwa
3. Niger State, Borgu LGA
4. 1,000 (1992 est.)
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Kainji Lake group
Source(s) Blench (1992); Blenhce & McGill (2011)

405. Sheni-Ziriya-Kere cluster
*Sheni
1. A Shani, Shaini
1. B tiSeni
1. C one person onoSeni, people anaSeni
3. Kaduna State, Lere LGA. Two settlements, Sheni (N10° 22.6, E 8° 45.9) and Gurjiya (N10° 21.5, E 8° 45.2)
4. 6 fluent speakers remaining out of ethnic community of ca. 1500 (Blench 2003)
Source(s) Meek (ined.) Blench (2003)
*Kere
3. Kaduna State, Lere LGA. Kere
4. extinct (Blench 2003)
Source(s) Blench (2003)
*Ziriya
1. A Jiriya
3. Bauchi State: Toro LGA: Ziriya (N10° 22.6, E 8° 50)
4. extinct (ethnic community ca. 2000)
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group c
Source(s) Blench (2003)

Shere – dialect of Izere
Shere – Lala
Shigokpna – dialect of Gbari

406. Shiki
2. A Gubi, Guba
2. C Gubawa
3. Bauchi State, Bauchi LGA
4. 300 (LA 1971)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantu: Jarawan

Shinbaugh = Tamajeq
Shingini = Cishingyini: see Kambari I
Ship = Miship
Shirawa – extinct Chadic language in the Katagum region
Shitako = Dibo
Sho = Shau
Sholio – member of the Katab cluster
Shomo = next
Shomoh = next
Shomong = Como–Kirim
Shonga = Shanga
Shongom – dialect of Tangale

407. Shoo–Minda–Nye cluster
3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA
4. 10,000 (SIL)
6. May be related to Jessi spoken between Lau and Lankoviri
Source(s) Leger (1990); Kleinewillinghöfer (1992)
*Shoo
1.A Shóó
1.B dàq Shóó
1.C Nwii Shóó
2.C Banda, Bandawa
*Minda,
2.A Jinleri
*Nye
1.A Nyé
1.B Nyé
1.C Nwi Nyé
2.C Kunini

Shooa = Shuwa: member of the Arabic cluster
Shosho = Berom
Shua = next
Shuge = Shuwa: member of the Arabic cluster
Shùŋọ = Loo
Shuwa – member of the Arabic cluster

408. Shuwa–Zamani
3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA
Source(s) Blench (1986)

Si: see the Lere cluster
Sigidi = next
Sigidi – member of the Guus-Zaar cluster
Sine = Berom

409. Siri
1.B Siri
2.B Siryanci
3. Bauchi State, Darazo and Ningi LGAs
4. 2,000 (LA 1971); 3,000 (1977 Skinner)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch B: Bade–Warji major group: Warji group
Refs. Skinner (1977)

Siryanci = Siri
Skrubu = Srubu
Sobo = Isoko and Urhobo
Somorika = Èmhàlhè

410. Somyè
2.A Kila, Zuzun
3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA, (Blacksmiths’ dialect). Kila Yang village, 10 km. west of Mayo Ndaga. Also formerly spoken in Cameroun
4. 4 speakers (2006)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Northern Bantoid: Mambiloid: Mambil
Source(s) Blench (1990); Connell (1996, 2006)
Refs. Meek (1931)

Songo = Burak
Sôougé = Shuwa: member of the Arabic cluster

411. Sorko
2.A Bozo (not recommended)
2.B Sarkanci
2.C Sarkawa
3. Niger, Kwara & Kebbi States; fishermen on Lake Kainji
4. Most Sorko now speak only Hausa. Mainly in Mali
5. Niger–Congo: Mande: Central Mande
Source(s) Blench (1980)

South (Etung South): see the Ejagham cluster
South (Idoma South): see the Idoma cluster
South Ivbie = Etsako = Yεkhee
South Khana – a dialect of Khana
South (Lamang South): see the Lamang cluster
South – see Margi South
South Ogbah – a dialect of Ogbah
South–West Duguri: see the Jar cluster
South–Western Mumuye: see the Mumuye cluster
Southern Zaria – a dialect area of Fulfulde
Srubu = Surubu
Ssaare = Saare: member of Hun–Saare cluster
Standard: see Igbo; and Ijọn: Ijo cluster
Subku a subgroup of Bena: Westermann and Bryan (1952)
Sudanese Arabic = Baggara: member of the Arabic cluster
Sugudi = Sigidi: see the Guus-Zaar cluster
Sugur = Sakun
Sugurti – dialect of Kanem: Kanuri–Kanem
412. Sur
1. A Suru, Tapshin
2. A Myet
3. Bauchi State, Dass LGA
4. Tapshin, Myet villages
5. Benue–Congo: Tarokoid

Sura = Mwaghavul
Suru = Tapshin

413. Surubu
1. A Srubu, Skrubu, Zurubu
2. B Fiti
3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA
4. 1,950 (NAT 1948)

Swabou – dialect of Tsobo
Tai = Tee
Takas – dialect of Mwaghvul
Takat = Atakar: see the Katab cluster
Takaya – member of the Lere cluster
Tako (Nupe Tako) – see the Nupe–Nupe Tako cluster
Takpa = Nupe Central
Takum = Jukun of Takum and Donga
Takum – dialect of Kpan

414. Têê
1. A Tai
1. B Têê
1. C Têê
3. Rivers State, Têê Local Government Area (TALGA)
4. 313,000 (2006)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Ogoni: West group
Source(s) Williamson (p.c.)
Refs. Nwi-Bari (2001)

415. Tal
1. B Amtul
2. A Kwahbak
3. Plateau State, Pankshin LGA
4. 9,210 (1934 Ames); 10,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Bole–Ngas major group: Ngas group
Source(s) IL/NBTT wordlist

416. Tala
3. Bauchi State, Bauchi LGA, Zungur district
5. Chadic: West sub–branch B: Zaar group: Guruntum subgroup

417. Tamajeq
1. B Tamajeq; Tifinagh, Shifinagh script
1. C sg. Targi pl. Tuareg (Twareg)
2. C Buzu, Bugaje, Azbinawa
3. In northern towns; mainly in the Republics of Niger, Algeria and Mali
4. Probably no settled rural populations in Nigeria; 360,000 total (Glover 1987)
5. Afroasiatic: Berber: Tuareg
7. A literary language with its own script.
8. Scripture translation in progress; portions 1986

418. Tamba
1. A Tembis
3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA
4. 3,000 (SIL)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Ron group

Tambo = Mbula–Bwazza
Tambu = Mbula–Bwazza
Tamien – a dialect of Nor

419. Tangale
1. A Tangle
1. B Tâŋlɛ̀
2. A Billiri
3. Gombe State, Kaltungo, Alkaleri and Akko LGAs
4. 36,000 (1952 W&B); 100,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Bole–Ngas major group: Bole–Tangale group
6. Ture, Kaltungo, Shongom, Billiri
9. Dictionary
Source(s)

Tangle = Tangale
Tanjjili = Ujjiji
Tâŋlɛ̀ = Tangale
Tapa = Nupe Central
Tappah = Nupe Central
Tarab – dialect of Longuda
Tarakiri – two dialects of Ijọn: Ijọ cluster
Taram – dialect of Samba Daka
Targi = Tamajeq
Tari = Shakara, part of Nandu–Ningon-Shakara
Tariya = Cara
Tariya (nya Tariya) – dialect of Longuda

420. Tarok
1. B iTarok
2.B Appa, Yergam, Yergum
3. Plateau State, Langtang, Wase LGAs,
4. 68,000 (1971 Welmers); 140,000 (1985 UBS)
5. Benue–Congo: Benue: Tarokoid
6. iTarok (Plain Tarok), iZini (Hill Tarok), Salyar, iTarok Oga aSa, iGyang
7. Primer 1915, Primers and readers in 3 volumes (1988), literacy work in progress:

**Source(s)** Longtau, Blench (n.d.)

**Refs.** Longtau (2008)

Taura = Takaya: see the Lere cluster
Tawari – dialect of Gbagyi
Tchade = Gude
Tchamba = Samba Daka
Tcheke = Gude

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421. Teda
1.A Tubu, Kecherda, Daza
4. A few villages. Less than 2000 in Nigeria
5. Nilo–Saharan: Saharan
6. Teda has many dialects –Kecherda is spoken in Nigeria

**Source(s)** Blench (1990)

Teel = Montol
Temageri – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu
Tembis = Tambas

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422. Teme
1.A Temme
3. Adamawa State, Mayo Belwa and Fufore LGAs

Temme = Teme
Ten = Aten
Tenna – Lala

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423. Tep
3. Taraba State. Mambila Plateau
4. A single village and associated hamlets. <4000
5. Benue-Congo: North Bantoid: Mambiloid

**Source:** Connell (1998)

**Refs(s):** Blench (1993)

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424. Tera cluster
3. Borno State, Biu LGA; Gombe State, Gombi LGA, Kwami district, Ako LGA, Yamaltu and Ako districts, Dukku LGA, Funakaye district
4. 46,000 (SIL); 50,000 (Newman 1970)
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Tera group

**Refs.**

*Nyimatli*
1.A Yamaltu, Nimalto, Nyemathi
3. Gombe State, Ako, Gombe, Kwami, Funakai, Yamaltu LGAs; Borno State, Bayo LGA
6. Wuyo–BalBiasya-Wade; Deba-Zambuk-Hina-Kalshingi-Kwadon [orthography based on this cluster]
7. Let’s Develop Nyimatli language (2004); Reading and writing book reaady for press (2008)

*Pidlimdi*
2.B Hinna, Hina, Ghana
3. Borno State, Biu LGA

**Source(s)** S. Lukas wordlist

*Bura Kokura*
3. Borno State, Biu LGA

Terea = Cara
Teria = Cara
Terri = Cara
Teshenawa – Teshena town, Jigawa State, Keffin Hausa LGA; Chadic: West branch B: Bade group: extinct: Temple (1922: 32 check)
Tacap = Sagamuk
Tars = Rin
Tassaguk = Sagamuk
tFere = Fer: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
Tghuade = Dghwede

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425. Tha
3.Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA and Adamawa State, Numan LGA. Joole Manga Dìdí village
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Jen group

**Source(s)** Kleinevellinghöfer (1995)

Thlukfu – dialect of Bana
tHun – member of Hun–Saare
Tifinhag = Tamajeq
Tigong = Mbembe Tigong including Ashuku and Nama (Kporo); but also used for other groups around Tigong: Abon, Batu and Bitare
Tigum = next
Tigun = Mbembe Tigong
Tijanji = Janji
Tikurumi = Kurama
Tili Pte – dialect of Kamwe
Tim – Cakfém–Mushere: Ballard (1971)
Timap = Amo
426. **Tinɔr-Myamya cluster**

1.A The peoples falling under the name Tinɔr-Myamya have no common name for themselves but refer to individual villages when speaking, apply noun-class prefixes to the stem. Hence the great multiplicity of names, none of which are authoritative. The name Begbere comes from Bàgbwee, a Myamya village and Ejar from Ìzar (see 2.A).

2.A Begbere-Ejar. The Tinɔr-Myamya share a common ethnonym with the Ashe (q.v.) which is Uzar pl. Bazar for the people and Ìzar for the language. This name is the origin of the term Ejar.

2.C Koro Agwe, Agwere, Koro Makama

3. Kaduna State, Kagarko LGA

4. 35,000 including Ashe (1972 Barrett)

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Koro

10. Ashe, Hyam and Gbajiyi are nearby languages often spoken by the Tinɔr. Hausa and English are known as languages of wider communication.

**Source(s)** Blench (1982, 2009); Rueck et al (2010)

*Tinor*

1.B iTin

1.C uTin pl. baTin

2.C Waci, Ala, Koron Ala, Koro Makama

4. Seven villages south and west of Kubacha. Uca, Unr, Usam, Marke, Pankôrë, Ùtûr, Gesheberë

13. Preliminary work on an alphabet has begun

*Myamya*

2.C Koro Myamya = Miamia = Miyamiya

4. Three villages north and west of Kubacha. Ùshë, Bàgbwee [includes Kûràt ãm, Ùcër and BÒdû] and Bàgbwee.

Tita – Taraba State, Jalingo LGA, at Hoai Petel: Benue–Congo: Benue: Jukunoid: Central Jukunoid: Wurbo. Meek m.s. (wordlist). The language can be identified as Jukunoid from Meek’s data, but I have been unable to identify the place or the people subsequently.

427. **Tiv**

1.A Tiv, Tivi

1.B Munshi (not recommended)


2.B Kitta

3. Gombe State, Kaltungo LGA, Adamawa State, Numan LGA

4. 800,000 (1952); 1,500,000 (1980 UBS)

5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Tivoid:

7. Primer 1914, grammar, school text books, literacy programme in progress; orthography published 1983


Tiv = Tiv

Tiy = Ya: see the Vaghat cluster

Tiyal = next

Tiyar = see the Cinda-Regi-Rogo-Kuki cluster

tJiir = Jiir: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster

tKag = Kag: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster

tKag = Kag: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster

TmaKoor = Koor: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster

Tochipo = Sagamuk

Tof = Kulere

Toganchi –Hausa

Toghwede = Dghwede

Tola – dialect of Samba Daka

Tolu: Akpo–Mgbu–Tolu – dialect of Ikwere: Igbo

Toni – dialect of Gwandara


Tourn = Xedi

428. **Toro**

1.C Toro

2.A Turkwam

3. Nasarawa State, Akwanga LGA

4. 6,000 (1973 SIL). 2000 (Blench 1999). The Toro people live in one large village, Turkwam, some two km. southeast of Kanja on the Wamba-Fadan Karshi road

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Alumic

**Source**: Blench (1999)

Traude = Dghwede

tRor = Ror: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster

Tsâb – dialect of Yoruba

Tsaganci = next

Tsagu = Ciwogai

Tsamba = Samba Daka

Tsâb – dialect of Yoruba

Tsaganci = next

Tsagu = Ciwogai

Tsamba = Samba Daka

Tsâb – dialect of Yoruba

Tsaganci = next

Tsagu = Ciwogai

Tsamba = Samba Daka

Tsâb – dialect of Yoruba

Tsaganci = next

Tsagu = Ciwogai
4. 2,000 (1952)
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Waja group
6. Borbou, Guzubo, Swabou
Source(s) Kleinewillinghöfer (1992)

Tsudalupe – Reshe

430. Tsupamini
1. A Lopa
2. B Lopanic
2. C Lopawa
3. Niger State, Borgu LGA, Kebbi State, Yauri LGA. At least six villages on the east shore of the Lake plus two others on the west shore.
4. 960 (NAT 1950); 5,000 (1992 est.). Global estimate with Rop
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Lake group
Source(s) Blench (1992); Blench & McGill (2011)

Tsure Ja = Reshe
Tsureshe = Reshe
Tuareg = Tamajeq
Tubu = Teda
Tudawa d-Gwan = Ror: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
Tufungwa = Fungwa
Tugbeni = next
Tugbeni Kaima = Oruma: member of Inland Ijo: Ijo cluster
Tugum = next
Tugumawa = Tigong
Tugun = Tigong
Tuguru = Gura: see Lame cluster
Tuhungwar = Hungwar
Tukun = Tigong

431. Tula
1. A Ture
1. B yii Kijute
1. C Naba Kitule pl. Kitule
3. Gombe State, Kaltungo LGA. Tula is 30 km. east of Billiri.
4. 19,209 (1952 W&B); 12,204 (1961–2
Jungraithmayr); 19,000 (1973 SIL). ca. 50 villages
?100,000 est.
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Waja group
6. Baule, Wangke [used for literacy development], Yiri
7. Reading and Writing Books (I, II) (1991, 2001); Folk Stories (2007);
9. Language Cassettes (7)
11. History of Christianity in Tula (2006); Tula Land: a community designed neglect (2007); Adventure to Tula land (2005)
Source(s) Kleinewillinghöfer (1992);

Refs. Anon. (1955/6), Jungraithmayr (1968/9)

Tulai = Zeem
Tum = Kaningkon: see the Kaningkon–Nindem cluster
Tumala = Mala

432. Tumi
1. B Tutumi
2. A Kitimi
3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA
4. 635 (NAT 1949)
5. Benue–Congo: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: Kauru subgroup
Source(s) Blench (1984)

Tungbo – North–Western dialect of Ijo: Ijo cluster

433. Tunzu
1. B one person Tunzù, people àTunzù
1. C ìTunzù
2. A Dugusa, Duguza
3. Plateau State, Jos East Local Government (3 villages), main settlement at N10°02, E 9°06. Bauchi State, Toro LGA (2 villages)
4. 2500 speakers (Blench 2003 est.). There are probably another 2000 ethnic Tunzu who don’t speak the language.
10. Izere, Ibunu, Hausa
11. Threatened by switch to Hausa
Source(s) Blench & Nengel (2003)

Tuomo – a North–West dialect of Ijo: Ijo cluster
Tur – Xedi
Ture = Tula
Ture = Tangale
Turegi = Regi: see the Cinda-Regi-Rogo-Kuki cluster
Turgo = Rogo
Tur = Xedi
Tur = Etulo
Turumawa = Etulo
Turuma = Ruma
Turumawa = Etulo
tUs = Us: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
Tushama = Shama: Shama–Sambuga cluster
Tuşundura = Sundura
Tutumi = Tumi
Twareg = Tamajeq
Tyab = next

434. Tyap cluster
1. A Kataf
3. Kaduna State, Kachia, Saminaka and Jema’a LGAs
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Central
*Tyap
1. A Atyab, Tyab
1. B Tyap
1. C Atyap, Atyab,
2. A Katab, Kataf, Katap
3. Kaduna State, Kachia and Jema’a LGAs
4. estimate more than 130,000 (1990)
8. Bible Translation in Progress
*Gworok
1. B Agwolok, Agwot
2. A Agolok, Kagoro
2. B Aguro
3. Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA
4. 9,300 (NAT 1949)
*Atakar
1. A Atakat, Attaka, Attakar, Takat
3. Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA
4. 5,000 (1950 HDG)
*Sholio
1. C Asholio, Asolio, Osholio, Aholio
2. B Marwa, Morwa, Moroa, Marawa, Maroa
3. Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA
4. 5,700 (NAT 1949)
*Kacicere
1. A Aticherak
2. B Daroro
3. Kaduna State, Kachia and Jema’a LGAs
4. 700 (NAT 1949)
Tyenga = Kyenga
tZuksun = Zuksun: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster

435. Ubaghara cluster
3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA
4. 30,000 (1985 UBS)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross group Central:
North–South
*Biakpan
3. Ubaghara Development Area
*Ikun
3. Ubaghara Development Area
*Etono
3. Ubaghara Development Area
*Ugbem
3. Egup–Ita Development Area
*Utuma
3. Umom Development Area

436. Ubang
1. B Ubâŋ
3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA
5. Benue–Congo: Unclassified: Bendi
Ubâŋ = Ubang
Ubânj = Êbânj: member of KON: see Êjọ cluster
Ubeteng = Ehom: see the Akpet–Éhom cluster
Ubima – dialect of Ikwere
Ubwâbwa = Rin
Ubye – dialect of Êköpeye
Ucanja = Rojo
Ucepo = Sâgómuk
Ucinda = Cinda: see the Cinda–Regi–Rojo–Kuki cluster

437. Uda
1. B Uda
3. Akwa Ibom State, Mbo LGA
4. 10,000 plus (1988)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross
Udam – Tiv name for Bete and Bekwarra. Stanford (1976)
Udekama = a clan name of the Degema
UDO – member of Arigidi cluster
Udom = Nde: see the Bakor cluster
Udosọ = Êjọ
UDU = Êdun
UDzo = Êjọ
Ufe = Yoruba
Ufia – member of the Oring cluster
Ufion – member of the Oring cluster

438. Ugare
2. B Binangeli, Messaka
3. Cassetta & Cassetta (1994) say ‘Probably 75–80% of Ugare speakers live on the Cameroon side of the border, in the Akwaya subdivision of Cameroon’s Southwest Province. The Ugare speakers who live in Nigeria are primarily in the Benue and Taraba States. There is also a large settlement of Ugare speakers in the New Town Berumbe district of Kumba in Cameroon’s Southwest Province.’
4. 5000 (1994 est.)
Refs: Cassetta & Cassetta (1994a,b,c)
Ugare – dialect of Kukele
Ugbe – member of the Ubaghara cluster
Ugee = Ugbe
Ugep = Lokâŋ
439. Uhami
2.B Isua
3. Ondo State, Akoko–South and Owo LGAs
4. 5,498 (1963)

Uhungworọ = Hungwọryọ
Uive = Iyive
Ujagbo – Bendel State, Agbazko LGA; dialect of Esan? Bradbury (1957)
Ujo = Ijo
Ujọ = Izon: Ijo cluster
Ukwàa = Ukaan

440. Ukaan
1.A Ìkàn, Ikani
1.B Ukwàa, Ikà
2.A Anyaran
2.B Aika (Acronym of town names but not widely accepted)
3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, towns of Kakumo–Aworo (Kakumo–Keji, Ağa and Iṣẹ; Edo State, Akoko Edo LGA, towns of Kakumo–Akoko and Anyaran
5. Benue–Congo: Ukaan
6. Ishé, Ëkakumo, Ağa

Ref.s: Jungraithmayr (1973); Olukoju (1985); Abiodun (2001)

Ukanafun – dialect of Anaang
Ukele = Kukele
Ukelle = Kukele
Uki = Bokyi
Ukpe – see the Ukpe–Bayobiri cluster
Ukpe = Ukue

441. Ukpe–Bayobiri cluster
3. Cross River State, Obudu and Ikom LGAs
4. 12,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Unclassified: Bendi
*Ukpe
*Bayobiri

442. Ukpẹ–Ehom cluster
1.A Akpet–Ehom
3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA
*Ukpẹ
1.B Akpet
*Ehom
1.B Ubeteng
1.C Ebeteng
Ukpẹ = Okpẹ
Ukpilẹ = Okpela: member of the Ivbie North–Okpela–Arhe cluster
Uku = Ôkọ: see the Ôkọ–Eni–Ọsayẹn cluster

443. Ukue
2.A Ukpe, Òkpenmi
3. Ondo State, Akoko South LGA
4. 5,702 (1963)

Ukwali = Ukwuani: see Ukwuani–Aboh–Ndọnj

444. Ukwu
3. Cross River State, Akampka LGA
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross

Source(s) Connell (1991)

Ukwani = Ukwuani: see the Ukwuani–Aboh–Ndọnj cluster
Ukwu – Live among the Tiv

445. Ukwuani–Aboh–Ndọnj cluster
3. Delta State, Ndokwa LGA; Rivers State, Ahoada LGA
4. 150,000 (SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Igbo: Ukwuani
*Ukwuani
1.A Ukwani, Ukwali, Kwale
3. Delta State, Ndokwa LGA
6. Utaaba, Emu, Abbi, Obiaruku
7. 1 Primer
*Aboh
1.A Eboh
3. Delta State, Ndokwa LGA
*Ndọnj
3. Rivers State, Ahoada LGA

Ula = Fungwa
Uled Suliman – member of Arabic cluster
Uleme = Uneme

446. Ulukwumi
1.A Unukwumi
3. Delta State, Aniocha and Oshimili LGAs
4. less than 10,000
5. Benue–Congo: Defoid: unclassified Yoruboid language

Source(s) Elugbe p.c.

Ume – dialect of Isoko

447. Umon
1.C Amon
3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA
4. 25 villages
8. Scripture portions 1895

Umuahia – dialect of Igbo
Unege – Igbo

448. Uneme
1. A Uleme, Ileme, Ineme
3. Edo State, Etsako, Agbazilo and Akoko–Edo LGAs. The Uneme are a casted blacksmith group and live scattered among other language groups.
4. 6,000 (1952).
7. 1 primer

Ungu = Idun
Ungwe = Hungwaryə
Union = next
Union Igbo: see the Igbo cluster
Unogboko = dialect of Isoko
Unwana = dialect of Igbo
Uneada = dialect of Òbolo
Uokha – listed in Ethnologue (2009) as a separate language, but simply an Emai placename
Upata = dialect of Ẹkpeye
Ura = Fungwa
Urahuli = Huli: member of Fali cluster
Ura Madzar = Madzar: member of Fali cluster
Urambween = ‘Bween: member of Fali cluster
Uregi = Regi: see the Cinda-Regi-Rogo-Kuki cluster
Urga = Regi:

449. Urhobo
1. A Sobo (not recommended) (See also Isoko)
2. C Biotu (See also Isoko)
3. Delta State, Ethiope and Ughelli LGAs
4. at least 173,000 (1952 REB); 340,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: South–Western Edoid
6. Several dialects, Agbarho accepted as standard.
Okpe and Uvbi, often regarded as dialects of Urhobo, are treated as distinct languages (q.v.) on purely linguistic grounds

Uro – member of the Akoko cluster
Urago = Rogo
Urovin = Vin: member of Fali cluster

450. Usaghaade
1. A Usakade(t)
1. B Usaghaade
2. A Isangle
3. Cross River State, Odukpani LGA; mainly in Cameroon, Isangle sub-division
4. estimate 10,000 (1990) although mostly in Cameroon
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross

Source(s) Connell (1990)

Ushama = Shama: see Shama–Sambuga cluster
Usokun = Degema
Utaaba = dialect of Ùkwuanị
Utanga = Otank
Ut = dialect of Isoko
Utonkon = Ufia: see the Oring cluster
Utse = Baceve
Utser = Baceve
Utse = Uvbi: see the Iceve cluster
Utugwang = member of the Obe cluster
Utum = member of the Ubahara cluster
Utur = Etulo

451. Uvbi
1. A Uvwie, Evrie, Uvhria, Effurum, Effurun, Evhro (not recommended)
3. Delta State, Ethiope LGA
4. 6,000 (1952)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: South–Western Edoid

Uvha = Uvbi
Uvin = Vin: member of Fali cluster
Uvwe = Uvbi
Uwepa–Uwan – dialect of Òsakọ = Ẹkheek
Uwet = Ẹkpeye
Ụwọkwu = dialect of Igede

452. Uwu
1. A Ayere
3. Kwara State, Oyi LGA, Kabba District
5. Benue–Congo: Uwu-Ahan

Uyang = Doko–Uyang
Uzairue – dialect of Òsakọ = Ẹkheek

453. Uzekwe
1. A Ezekwe
3. Cross River State, Ogoja LGA
4. 5,000 (1973 SIL)

Uzere – dialect of Isoko
Uzo = Itu–Mbon–Uzo
Uzo = Ẹkpeye
Uzo = Izon: ijo cluster

454. Vaghat–Ya–Bijim–Legeri cluster
3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA; Bauchi State, Tafawa Balewa LGA
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Tarokoid

454.* Kwang
1. B Kwang
2. B Ti Vaghat
3. C sg. Vaghat, pl. aVaghat
2. A Kadun, Kwanka
3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA; Bauchi State, Tafawa Balewa LGA
454. Ya
1.B Tiya
1.C sg. Ya, pl. a-Ya
2.A Boi
3. Bauchi State, Tafawa Balewa LGA. 10 villages 20 km. South of Tafawa Balewa
4. less than 5,000 (1990)
Source(s)
454.*Bijim
3. Bauchi State, Tafawa Balewa LGA
Source(s)
454.*Legeri
3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA
Source(s) Blench (1990)

Vəcəmwe = Kamwe
Və Mvəran = Mburku

455. Vemgo–Mabas
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub-branch A: Mandara–Mafa–Sukur major group: Mandara Group
*Vemgo
3. Borno State, Gwoza LGA; Adamawa State, Michika LGA; and in Cameroon
Refs. Wolff (1971,1974); Dieu & Renaud (1983)
*Mabas
3. Adamawa State, Michika LGA. 10 km. S.E. of Madagali
4. A single village on the Nigeria/Cameroon frontier

Vere = next
Verre = Momi, Mom Jango
Vəne Mi = Miya
Vigzar = next
Vik Zaar = Zaar: see the Guus-Zaar cluster
Vimtim = Vin: member of Fali cluster
VinaHo = Kariya
Vina Zumbun = Zumbun
Visik = next
Vizik – dialect of Lamang Central: see the Lamang cluster
Vodni = Badni – dialect of Mwaghavul?
Vomni = Ndera: see the Koma cluster

456. Vono
1.B Kivɔɔn
1.C Avoɔɔn
2.B Kibolo, Kiwollo, Kiballo
3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA
4. 335 (NAT 1949); 500 (1973 SIL)
Source(s) Blench (1986)

457. Voro
1.A Vorɔɔ
1.B Ebɔna, Ebina
1.C Bena
2.A Woro
2.B Ynungur
3. Adamawa State, Song and Guyuk LGAs, South of the Dumne road. Waltande and associated hamlets.
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Yungur group
Source(s) Blench (1987); Kleinwillinghöfer (1992)

Voute = Vute
vuBaangi = Baangi: see the Kambari I cluster

458. Vute
1.A Bute, Mbute, Wute, Voute
1.C Mbutere
3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA; northeast Mambila Plateau, but mainly in Cameroon
4. 1,000 or less in Nigeria; 30,000 in Cameroon (1985 EELC)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Northern Bantoid: Mambiloid
6. At least 6 dialects
Source(s)
Refs. Guarisma (1978); Thwing (1987)

Vwang (Gyell–Kuru–Vwang) – dialect group of Berom
Vwezhi – dialect of Gbagyi
Wa–Duku – a dialect of Bacama: see the Bata cluster
Wa–Gwamhi = next
Wa–Wuri = Gwamhi–Wuri
Wa’α = Dghwedè
Wa Bambani = Agoi
Wadi – dialect of Bata
Waga – dialect of Ghumbagha: see the Lamang cluster
Wagga = Waja
Wagga = Waga: dialect of Ghumbagha: see the Lamang cluster
WaGoi = Agoi
Waha = Waga: see Lamang cluster, Lamang Central
Wahe – dialect of Gbari
Waja = Wiyaa

459. Waka
3. Adamawa State, Fufore, Mayo Belwa LGAs

Wakande = Mbembe
Wakane (Gwoza Wakane) – a dialect of Lamang
North: see the Lamang cluster
Wake = Kwange: refers to Gbari and Gbagyi
Wakirikü = Kirikü: member of KOIN: see Ijo cluster
Wakura – cover term for several languages in the Michika LGA of
Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.

Borno State. See Lamang, Glavda, Guduf
Walo = Pero
Wamba = Nungu
Wamdiu – dialect of Margi South

460. Wandala cluster
1. A Mandara, Ndara
4. 19,300 in Nigeria (1970); 23,500 in Cameroon
(1982 SIL)
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Mandara–Mafa–Sukur major group: Mandara group
8. Mark in Cameroonian dialect 1967
  *Wandala
  1. C Wandala
  2. A Mandara
  4. Used as a vehicular language in this locality of Nigeria and Cameroon
  *Mura
  1. C Mura
  2. A Mora, Kirdi Mora
  3. Uncertain if this member of the cluster is spoken in Nigeria
  4. An archaic form of Wandala spoken by non–Islamized populations
  *Malgwa
  1. C Malgwa
  2. C Malgo, Gamargu, Gamergu
  3. Borno State, Damboa, Gwoza and Konduga LGAs
  4. 10,000 (TR 1970)
  6. Gwanje
  9. Grammar (Lohr 1999)

Source(s)
Refs. Dieu & Renaud (1983)

Wandi – member of the Das cluster
Wangday = Wandi: see Das cluster
Wange – dialect of Tula
Wapan = Abinsi, Wapan: see Kororofa cluster
Wara = Akimba: see Kambari II cluster

461. Warji
1.B Sarzakwai
2.B Sar
2.C Sarawa
3. Bauchi State, Darazo LGA, Ganjuwa district, and Ningi LGA, Warji district; Jigawa State, Birnin Kudu LGA
4. 28,000 (LA 1971); 50,000 (Skinner, 1977)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch B: Bade–Warji major group: Warji group
6. Gala (?)

Refs. Jungraithmayr (1967); Skinner (1977);

Warri = Iṣeqiri
Warwar – a dialect of Nor
Wase = Jukun of Wase: see the Jukun cluster

wasFer = Fer: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
Wate (Fadan Wate) – dialect of Ninzam
Wau – see Jiir, Kar, Koor, Ror, Us and Zuksun; in the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
Wawa – dialect of Busa
Wayam = Wâyā

462. Wâyā
1. A Wayam
1.B Tûwâyā
1.C Vûwâyā pl. Āwâyā
3. Niger State, Rafi and Shiroro LGAs, Wayam town
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: West: Baushi cluster

Source(s) Blench (2001), McGill (2010)

Refs. Temple (1922: 341,518,523); Gunn and Conant (1960: 63)

Wedu – Less than 1000 scattered among the Ngas;
Related to Tal. Gospel Recordings (1971)
Wegam = Kugama
Wegele = Genge
Wême – dialect of Gbe
Weppa–Wano = Uwepa–Uwano: see Etsakọ = Yêkhee
Were = Momi
West Gwari = Gbari
West Ogbah – a dialect of Ogbah
West (Idoma West) – a dialect of Idoma
West (Margi West) – a dialect of Putai
West (Mbe West) – a dialect of Mbe
Western Hausa – a dialect of Hausa
Western Olodiama – a dialect of Ižôn: Ijọ cluster
Western Òkpanmehi – a dialect of Òkpanmehi
Western Tarakiri – a dialect of Ižôn: Ijọ cluster
Western (Mbube Western) – a dialect of Mbe
Wi = Kwange: a dialect of Gbari
Widala=Kholok
Wihọ = Kariya
Wimbum = Limbum
Wipsi–Ni (Kukum Wipsi–nǐ = Fer: see Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun
463. Wiyaa
1. A Wagga
1. B Nyan Wiyáù
1. C Wiyáà
2. A Waja
3. Gombe State, Balanga and Kaltungo LGAs, Waja district. Taraba State, Bali LGA.
4. 19,700 (1952 W&B); 50,000 (1992 est.)
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Waja group
6. Plain and Hills
7. Primer 1924; Reading and Writing Book (2006);
Source(s)

Wiyáà = Waja
Wiyáù (nyan Wiyáù) = Waja
Wiyap = Jiru
Woga = Waga: dialect of Ghumbagha: Lamang cluster
Wom = Pere
wooKag = Kag: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–
Ror–Us–Zukun cluster
Worku – dialect of Igede
Woro = Voro
Worom = Berom
Wula – dialect of Kamwe
Wúlă – dialect of Bokyi
Wudufu – Bauchi State, Darazo LGA, related to
Zumbun.
Nitecki (1972); Gunn (1953). Probably Mburku
Wukari = Jukun of Wukari: see the Kororofa cluster
Wur Nzanyi = Nzanyi
Wurbo – a dialect of Central Jukun?
Wúrgà – dialect of Margi
Wurkum – see Jukun of Wurkum
Wurkum – ‘hill people’ – a cover term used for the
peoplesof the Wurkum area, Taraba State, Karim
Lamido LGA. The term Wurkum is applied to the
following groups Kyak, Banda, Kulung, Kwonci,
Maghdi, Kholok, Mingang, Pero, Piya and Nyam.
Several of these groups remain to be investigated.
Wutana – 1075 in Bauchi Emirate. Temple (1922:
367,431). No further information
Wute = Vute

464. Xedi
1. A Hide, Hide, Xide, Xedi
1. B Xadi
2. A Gra, Tur, Turu, Tourou, Ftour
3. Borno State, Gwoza LGA; Adamawa State,
   Michika LGA; and in Cameroon
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Mandara–
   Mafa–Sukur major group: Mandara Group
Source(s)
Refs. Wolff (1971, 1974); Dieu & Renaud (1983:88);
Eguchi (1969); Frajzyngier (2007)

Xədkala = Hísdkâlás dialect of Ghumbagha: see the
Lamang cluster
Xadi = Xedi
Ya – member of Vaghat cluster
Yaa – dialect of Mumuye
Yáá Móò = Móò
Yaat – member of Hyam cluster

465. Yace
1. A Yache, Yatye, Iyace
1. C Ekpari?
3. Cross River State, Ogoja LGA
4. 6,600 (1937 RGA); 10,000 (1982 UBS)
5. Benue–Congo: Idomoid
6. Alifokpa, Ijiegu
8. Gospel of Mark in print, 1980
Refs. Armstrong (1979)

Yache = Yace
Yagba – dialect of Yoruba
Yaghwatadaxa = Guduf
Yaka = Lokọ
Yaka = Lokọ
Yakọ = Lokọ
Yakoko – a dialect of North–Eastern Mumuye: see the
Mumuye cluster
Yakoro = Bekwarra
Yakurr = Lokọ

466. Yala
1. C Iyala
4. 25,650 (1952); 50,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Idomoid: Idoma
466.a *Yala Ikom
1. A Nkum
3. Cross River State, Ikom LGA
Refs. Armstrong (1968)
466.b *Yala Obubra
2. A Nkum Akpambe
3. Cross River State, Obubra LGA
466.c *Yala Ogoja
3. Cross River State, Ogoja LGA
6. Yala Ṭkpọ̀ ma (Central Yala) spoken in all
   hamlets comprising Ṭkpọ̀ ma village; Yala
   Igbeeku spoken between Igbeeku Rikọ̀ and Oloko;
   Yala Ṭkpamẹ̀, spoken in Ṭkpamẹ̀, Yẹ̀hẹ̀ and Ebo.
467. Yamba
1.C Yamba
2.B Mbem
2.C Kaka (not recommended)
3. Taraba State, Sardauna, Gashaka LGAs, Antere and other border villages; mainly spoken in Cameroon
4. few in Nigeria; 25,000 in Cameroon (1982 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Grassfields; Mbam-Nkam; Nkambe cluster
Source(s) Blench (1990)

Yamma (Gwari Gamma) = Gbari
Yan = Yang: see the Lala cluster
Yandang = Yendang
Yang – member of the Lala cluster

468. Yangkam
1.C Yanjak
2.A Bashiri
2.C Basharawa
3. Plateau State, Langtang and Wase LGAs, Bashar town
4. [20,000 (1977 Voegelin and Voegelin)], N.B. All published population figures refer to the ethnic population. However, these groups now speak only Hausa. The likely number of speakers is less than 400, all over 40 years of age.
5. Benue–Congo: Bantu: Southern Bantoid: Grassfields; Mbam-Nkam; Nkambe cluster
Source(s) Blench (1996)
Refs. Temple (1922: 503); Shimizu (1980a:1)

Yangur = Bena
Yasgua = Yeskwa
Yatye = Yace
Yaurawa = Reshe
Yauri – dialect of Reshe
Yawotatacha = next
Yawotataxa = next
Yaxmara = Gava: Guduf–Gava cluster

469. Yebo
1.B Yêbû
1.C Nîn Yêbû
2.A Awok
3. Gombe State, Kaltungo LGA: 10 km northeast of Kaltungo
4. 2,035 (1962); xx villages
7. Reading and Writing Book (2007);
Source(s) Kleinevellinghöfer (1991); Blench (2008)
Refs. Jungraithmayr (1968); Kleinevellinghöfer (1998)

470. Yedina
1.A Yîdînâ
2.C Buduma
3. Borno State, islands of Lake Chad and mostly in Chad
4. 20,000 in Chad; 25,000 total (1987 SIL)
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara branch B: Yedina group
6. Yedina, Kuri (not in Nigeria)
Source(s)
Refs. Gaudiche (1938)

Yeghe – dialect of Kana

471. Yêkhe
1.B Yêkhe: not all speakers of the language recognise this as the name of the language
2.A Etsako: the language is not the only language listed as being spoken in Etsako LGA.
2.B Iyêkhe, Afenmai, Kukuruku (not recommended)
3. Edo State, Etsako, Agbako and Okpemia LGAs
4. 73,500 (1952), 150,000 (UBS 1987)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North–Central Edoid
6. Auchi, Uzairue, South Ishie, Uwepa–Uwano, (Weppa–Wano), Avbianwu (Fugar), Avbiele, Ibiadaobi

Yeke = Burak
Yendam = Yandang

472. Yendang
1.A Yendam, Yandang, Yundum, Nyandang
3. Adamawa State, Numan, Mayo Belwa, and Karim Lamido LGAs
4. 8,100 (1952); 10,000 (1973 SIL)
Source(s)

Yênegue = Epi
Yergam = Tarok
Yergum = Tarok
Yerwa – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu
yes Bèfràn = Firan
yes Firàn = Firan
Yeskwa = Nyankpa
Yidda = Mada
Yídənà = Yedina
Yigha = Leyigha
yii Kụtụle = Tula
Yiive = Iyive
Yikuben = Yukuben
Yimtim = Fali
Yiri – dialect of Tula

473. Ywom
1. A Yiwom
2. B Gerkanci, Gurka
2. C Gerkawa
3. Plateau State, Shendam and Langtang LGAs
4. 2,520 (Ames 1934); 8,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Chadic: West: Branch A3
7. Reading and Writing Book (2011)
Source(s) Ruth Pam (p.c.)
Refs. Jungraithmayr (19xx)

Yofọ = Kumba
Yorda = Kpan
Yọrọ – dialect of Mumuye

474. Yoruba
1. A Yorouba, Yariba (Cust)
1. B Yorùbá
1. C Yorùbá
2. A Aku, Akusa, Eyagi, Nago
3. Most of Kwarà, Lagos, Osun, Oyo, Ogun and Ondo States; western LGAs in Kogi State; and into Benin Republic and Togo. Yoruba is spoken as a ritual language in Cuba and Brazil
4. 5,100,000 (1952), 15,000,000 (UBS 1984)
5. Benue–Congo: Defoid: Yoruboid: Edekiri
A partial and preliminary subgrouping is:
   Central, including Ìfè, Ìjèshà, Èkìtì;
   North West, including Òyó, Ègbà, Ôshùn;
   North East, including Yagba, Gbédé, Ìjùmù;
   South West, including Tsàbè and Kètu (both spoken in Benin and adjacent border areas of Kwarà and Ogun States);
   South East, including Ondo, Òwọ, Ijèba, Ikálè, Ìlélẹ and Ìjọ–Apọlì
7. Much literature for over 100 years; Official Orthography
8. Scripture Portions from 1850, Bible 5 editions
Refs. Akinkugbe (1976); Capo (1989)

475. Yoti
1. A Yoti
3. Adamawa State, Numan LGA
Source: Kato (2009)

Youtubọ = Gómńọme: see the Koma cluster

476. Yukiuben
1. A Nyikuben, Nyikobe, Ayikiben, Yikuben
1. C Oohum, Uuhum
2. B Boritsu, Balaabe
2. C Uuhum-Gigi in Cameroun
3. Taraba State, Takum LGA; and in Furu-Awa subdivision, Cameroun
4. 10,000 (1971 Welmers); 1,000 in Cameroun (1976)
Source: Rennnison (2005)
Refs. Shimizu (1980); Koops (1990); Breton (1993)

Yukutare = Bitare
Yumu – dialect of Kambari 1
Yundum = Yandang
Yungirba = Bena
Yungur = Bena
Za = Ghye: see Kamwe
Zaar – member of the Guus-Zaar cluster
Zabarma = next
Zabermawa = Zarma
Zaghvana = Dghwede
Zakshi – member of the Zari cluster
Zaksọ = Zakshi: the Zari cluster
Zaladeva = next
Zaladva – member of the Lamang cluster
Zamani = Shuwa–Zamani
Zamfarawa – Western dialect of Hausa
Zana = Baatọnun

477. Zangwal
3. Bauchi State, Bauchi LGA
5. Chadic: West sub–branch B: Bade–Warji major group: Zaar group: Guruntum sub–group

Zany = Nzanyi: the Nzanyi cluster
Zar = next
Zar = Zaar: see Guus-Zaar cluster
Zaranda – member of the Geji cluster
Zarazon (Jos Zarazon) – dialect of Izere
Zarbarma = Zarma
Zarek = Izere
478. Zari cluster
2.C Barawa
3. Bauchi State, Toro and Tafawa Balewa LGAs; Plateau State, Jos LGA
5. Chadic: West branch B: Zaar group
*Zakshi
1.A Zakso
4. 2,950 (1950 HDG)
*Boto
1.A Boot
2.C Bibot
4. 1,000 (1950 HDG)
*Zari
2.A Kopti, Kwapm

Zaria – dialect of Fulfulde

479. Zarma
1.A Zerma, Dyerma, Dyarma, Djerma
2.A Songhai
2.C Zabarima, Zarbarma, Zabermawa
3. Kebbi State, Argungu, Birnin Kebbi and Bunza LGAs; Niger State, villages between Mokwa and Kontagora; also in Republics of Benin, Burkina Faso and Niger
4. 12,400 (1931 W&B); 50,000 in Nigeria (1973 SIL), 1,495,000 in Niger (1986)
5. Nilo-Saharan: Songhai
9. Dictionaries:

Zauranchi – Hausa

480. Zeem-Caari-Danshe-Dyarim cluster
2.C Barawa
3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA
5. Chadic: West branch B: Zaar group
*Zeem
4. Extinct (Caron 2005)
*Tule
2.C Tulai
4. Extinct (Caron 2005)
*Danshe
4. Extinct (Caron 2005)
1.B Chaari
4. ‘few hundred’ speakers (Caron 2005)
*Dyarim
1.B one person Man Dyarim, people Dyarim
1.C Ndyarim Tọ
2.A Kaiwari
3. Their main settlement is about 7 km. south of Toro town in Toro LGA (N10° 02, E 9° 04).
4. ca. 2000 ethnic Dyarim with a fraction speaking the language well, i.e. ca. 100. (Blench 2005 est.)
10. Hausa, Fulfulde, Izere, Tunzu, Loro

11. Threatened by switch to Hausa
Source(s) Blench (2003, 2005)
*?Lushi
1.A Lukshi
1.B Dokshi

Zendi dialect of Izere
Zeng = Zing – dialect of Mumuye
Zerma = Zarma
Zaladva = Zaladva: see Lamang cluster
Zhar – member of the Jar cluster

481. Zhire
2.B Kenyi
3. Kaduna State, Kachia and Jama’a LGAs
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Hyamic

Zhiru = Jiru
Zhitako = Dibo
Zilivọ = Zizilivakan
Zing – dialect of Mumuye
Zinna = Zing – dialect of North–Eastern Mumuye: Mumuye cluster
Ziri = Momi
Zitako = Dibo

482. Zizilivakan
1.B Zilivọ
1.C ÂmZiriv
2.A Fali of Jilbu
3. Adamawa State, Mubi LGA, Jilbu town; and in Cameroon
4. ‘a few hundred’ in Cameroon
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Bata group
Source(s) Wade (1990)
Refs. Dieu & Renaud (1983)

Zlogba – Dialect of west side of Mandara.
Westermann and Bryan (1952)
Zo = Mak
Zodi = Dot: see the Das cluster
Zogbeya = Kaiama: see Busa cluster t
Zogbme = Kaiama: see Busa cluster
Zomo – Less than 1000 south of the Cip language area; Related to Miship and Mwaghavul?
Zoo = Mak

483. Zora
1.B iZora
1.C uZora pl. aZora
2.C Cikobu, Chokobo
3. Plateau State, Bassa LGA
4. 425 (1936 HDG); in three settlements close to N10° 21.7, E 8° 50.6. About 3000 ethnic Zora of which ca. 50% have fluent command of the language.
10. Hausa is the second language of the whole community and the first language of ca. half. Jere is the other main language known to Zora
11. Highly endangered; not actively spoken by the younger generation

Source(s) Blench (2003)

Zubakpna = dialect of Gbari

484. Zubazuba
1.B Gamazuba
3. Igwama, Mariga LGA, Niger State

Source(s) McGill (2012)

Zugweya = Kaiaama: see Busa cluster
Zul = Zulawa – member of the Polci cluster
Zulawa – member of the Polci cluster
Zumbul – member of the Das cluster

485. Zumbun
1.A Jimbin
1.B Vina Zumbun
3. Bauchi State, Darazo LGA
4. 1,500 (LA 1971)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch B: Warji group
6. Wudufu (possible dialect)

Refs. Skinner (1977)

Zumper (not recommended) = Kuteb
Zumu – dialect of Bata: see the Bata cluster
Zungur = Gingwak, Badia: see the Jar cluster
Zuru – dialect of Lela
Zurubu = Surubu
Zwall – member of the Shall–Zwall cluster
Zyemawa – only known from Temple (1922: 395,431) 240 in Bauchi Emirate.
The languages of Nigeria by language family

NIGER-CONGO

MANDE

Central Mande
  Sorko [?]
Southeast Mande
  a. Busa cluster
      Bisã
      Bokobaru
      Boko
  b. Kyenga
     Shanga

ATLANTIC

Fulfulde

IJOID

a. Defaka
b. Ijo
  i. Inland Ijo
      Biseni
      Akiita
      Oruma
  ii. Izon
      a. West
      b. Central (North-East, North-West, South-West, South-East)
  iii. Nembe-Akaha
      Nembe
      Akaha
  iv. KOIN
      a. KAKIBA
         Kalaβari
         Kirokë
         Ṭhëni
      b. Nkoŋo

GUR

Baatɔnun

ADAMAWA-UBANGI

ADAMAWA

a. Waja group
  i. Wiyaa [=Wiyaa]
      Tula
      Awak

Kamo
  Dadiya
  Bangwinji
  ii. Dijim-Bwilim
      Tsobo
  b. Bikwin group
      Burak
      Loo
      Mak
      Tala?
      Kyak
      Moo
      Leelaŋu
      Maghdi
  c. Longuda
     Longuda cluster
  d. Yungur group
     i.
      Lala cluster (Yang, Roba, Êbode)
      Voro
      Bona
      ?Shaama
  ii. Mboi cluster
      Gana
      Banga
      Haanda
     iii. Kaan
  e. Kwa group
     Baa
  f. Jen group
     Dza
     Mingang Doso
     Joole
     Tha
     Kanawa?
  g. Mbum group
     Laka
  h. Mumuye-Yendang group
     i. Mumuye
     Mumuye (North East and South West)
     Rang
     Pang sensual
     ii. Yendang group
     a.
      Maya (=Bali)
      Kpasham
     b.
      Waka
      Yendang
      Yoti
     c.
      Teme

94
d. Kugama-Gengle
   Kumba

i. Vere-Duru
   Vere
   Momi
   Mom Jango
   Koma cluster
   Gomme
   Gomnome
   Ndera

j. Leko group
   Samba Leko
   Pere
   Nyong

k. Kam

UBANGI

Gbaya

KWA

Gbe cluster (Alada-Asento-Gun-Phela-Weme)

WEST BENUE-CONGO

Akpes cluster
   Akpes, Ashe, Daja, Efifa, Esuku, Gedegede, Ibaram, Ikorom, Iyani

Akokoid
   Arigidi cluster
      (incl. Arigidi, Afa, Erusu, Ese, Igasi, Oge, Ojọ, Oyin, Udo, Uro)

Ahan-Ayere

Edoid
   a. Delta Edoid
      Epie-Atışa
      Egene
      Degema
   b. Southwestern
      Uvbię
      Urhobo
      Okpę
      Isoko
      Ėrụwa
   c. North-Central
      i. Ẹdo
         Esan
         Emai-Iuleha-Ora
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Ọkoid cluster
Ọkọ
Eni
Ọsayen

Idomoid
a.
Yace
Akpa
b.
Igede
Etulo
c. Idoma cluster
Agatu
Alago
Idoma Central
Idoma West
Idoma South
d. Yala (Ikom, Obubra, Ogoja)

d. Yala (Ikom, Obubra, Ogoja)

Yoruboid
a. Yoruba
i. Central Ede (Ifẹ, Ijesha, Ekiti etc.)
ii. North East Ede (Yagba, Gbẹdẹ, Ijumu etc.)
iii. South West Ede (Tsabẹ, Ketu, Ana etc.)
iv. North West Ede (Oyo, Egba, Osun etc.)
v. South East Ede (Ikañe, Ilajẹ, Ijo-Akpoî
b. Iṣẹkiri
c. Igalá
d. Ulukwumi
Unclassified Yoruboid language

EAST BENUE CONGO

IKAAN
Auga
Ishe
Ikaan
Ikakọmọ

KAINJI
a. Reshe
b. Lake
Shen [=Laru]
Rop [=Lopa]
Tsupamini
c. Kambari
i. Kambari 1 cluster
Ashingini
Agafì
Avaì
Baangi
Yumu
ii. Kambari 2 cluster
Agaushi
Akimba
Nwanci
iii. Cipu
e. Basa
Rubasa (Basa-Benue)
Basa-Gurara
Basa-Makurdi
Basa-Kontagora
Basa-Gumna (†)
Koromba (Basa-Gurmana)
f. Kamuku cluster
Hungwọryọ
Cinda-Regi-Rogo-Kuki
Sagamuk
Zubazuba
Rubaruba
Shyabe
Makici
Shama-Sambuga(†)
g. Baushi
Fungwa
Rin
Baushi
Min
Wàyà
Ndọkọ
Samburu
Rubu
Hipina
Gurmanna
h. Northwestern group
i. cLela
ii. Hun-Saare
iii. Kag cluster (= ut-Main)
Kag
Fer
Jiir
Kar
Koor
Ror
Us
Zuksun
iv. Gwamhi-Wuri
v. Damakawa (†) (?)
i. East Kainji
i. Piti
Atsam
ii. Amo
iii. Northern Jos group
a. Ningi cluster
   Kudu-Camo (almost extinct)  
   Gamo-Ningi (Butu-Ningi†)

b. Lame cluster
   Gyem (almost extinct)  
   Shau (almost extinct)

c. Lere cluster
   Si-Gana (almost extinct)

d. North-central cluster
   Izora
   Lemoro
   Sanga

e. Kauru
   Gbiri-Niragu
   Surubu
   Kurama
   Mala-Ruma
   Bina
   Kono
   Kaivi
   Vono
   Tumi
   Kinuku
   Dungu

f. Ziriya, Kere (†)
   Sheni (almost extinct)

g. Janji
   Boze-Lore-Panawa-Gusu-Jere-Ibunu (Jere cluster)  
   Iguta
   Tunzu (=Duguza)

PLATEAU

a. Northwestern
   a. Kuturmi
      Obiro
      Ikryo
   b. Kulu
   c. Kadara
      Eda-Edra-Enezhe
      Idon-Doka-Makyali
      Ankwa-Ejiya [=Iku-Gora-Ankwe]

b. Koro
   a. Koro cluster
      Zar [=Ashe]  
      Tinɔ [=Waci-Myamya]
   b. Nyankpa-Idù cluster
      Nyankpa-Barde [=Yeskwa]

c. Hyamic-Gyongic
   a. Hyamic
      Shamang
      Cori
      Hyam cluster (incl. Kwyeny, Yaat, Sait, Dzâr, 
      Hyam of Nok)
      Zhire
      Shang
      Kurmin Dangana
   b. Gyongic
      Gyong (=Kagoma)  
      Kamantam

d. Ninzic
   Ninzo
   Ce
   Bu-Niąkada
   Mada-Nkɔ-Gbatsu
   Numana-Nunku-Gbantu-Numbu-Ninka
   Ningye
   Anib
   Ninkyop-Nindem
   Ayu?

e. Beromic
   i. Beromic
      Berom
      Cara
   ii. Iten
   iii. Shall-Zwall

f. Central
   i. Rigwe
   ii. Izeric
      northwest Izere
      northeast Izere
      Icèn
      Ganâng
      Firàn
   iii. Tyapic
      Jjù
      Tyap cluster
      Tyap
      Gwöök
      Atakar
      Kacicere
      Sholyo
      Kafancan

g. Ndunic
   Ndun
   Nyeng
   Shakara [=Târî]

h. Alumic
   i. Toro
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Alumu-Tasu
Akpondu (†)

ii.
Hasha
Sambe (†)

j. Southeastern
Fyem
Horom
Bo-Rukul

k. Eggonic-Jilic
i. Jilic
Jili
Jijili

ii. Eggonic
Eggon
Ake
Nungu

l. Tarokoid
Tarok
Yaŋkam [=Bashar]
Pe [=Pai]
Sur
Vaghat-Ya-Bijim-Legeri

m. Eloyi
Eloyi

JUKUNOID

a. Yukuben-Kutep
Yukuben
Shibong
Bete
Lufu
Kuteb
Kapya
Lissa?
b. Central Jukunoid
i. Kpan-Etkywan
Kpan (Western: Kumbo-Takum, Donga; and Eastern: Apa, Kente, Eregba)
Etkywan

ii. Jukum-Mbembe-Wurbo
a. Mbembe Tigong cluster
Ashuku
Nama
b. Jukun cluster
Jibu
Takum and Donga
Wase
c. Kororofa cluster
Abinsi
Wapan
Hone
Jan Awei?

Dampar
d. Wurbo
Shoo-Minda-Nye
Como-Karim
Jiru

Unclassified Jukunoid language
Akum

CROSS RIVER

Delta-Cross

Central Delta group

a.
Abua
Oḍual

b.
Kugbo
Mini
Kolo cluster (incl. Kolo, Oloibiri, and Anyama)
Ogbomọgum
Obulom
Ọchichị
Ogbogolọ

Ogoni

a.
Eleme
Tẹẹ
Ban

b.
Kana
Gokana

Lower Cross

a. Central
Anaang
Efai
Efik
Ekit
Etebi
Ibibio
Ibuoro
Itu Mon Uzo
Nkari
Ukwa

b. Periphery
Ebughu
Enwang
Uda
Ibinọ
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Iko
Ilue
Obolo
Ọkọbo
Oro
Usakade (in Cameroon)

Upper Cross

a. North-South
   Oring cluster (incl. Ufia, Ufiom, and Okpoto)
   Kukele
   Uzekwe
   Ubaghara cluster (incl. Biakpan, Ikun, Etono, Ugbem, and Utuma)
   Kohumono
   Agwagwune cluster (also incl. Erei, Abini, Adim, Abayongo, and Etono II)
   Umon
b. East-West
   Olulumo-Ikọm
   Lokạa
   Nkukoli
   Lubila
   Mbembe
   Legbo
   Leyigha
   Lenyima
   Ukpet-Ehom
   Agoi
   Doko-Uyang’a
   Bakpinka (nearly extinct)
   Kiọng (nearly extinct)
   Kọọp

BANTOID

NORTHERN

MAMBILOID

a. Mambila
   Nor cluster
   Mvano
   Mbongna
   Somyev
b. Ndoolla (Ndoro)
   Fam
c. Vute
d. Tep

DAKOID

a. Samba cluster
   Samba Daka
   Samba Jangani
   Samba of Mapeo
   Samba Nnakenyare
   Samba Tola
   Dirim
b. Gaa (=Tiba)
c. Dong

SOUTHERN BANTOID

a. Tivoid
   Tiv
   Abon
   Batu cluster (Amanda-Afi, Angwe, Kamino)
   Bitare
   Evant
   Iceve-Maci
   Iyive
   Otank
   Ugare
b. Buru
   Buru
c. Ekoid-Mbe
   Ndoe cluster (incl. Ekparabong and Balep)
   Ejagham cluster (also incl. Bendeghe, Northern Etung, Southern Etung, Ekin)
   Bakor cluster (incl. Nde-Nsele-Nta, Abanyom, Efutop, Nkem-Nkum, Nnam, Ekajuk)
   Mbe
d. Grassfields Bantu
   Dzodinka
   Lam Nsɔ
   Limbum
   Yamba
e. Beboid
   Bukwen
   Mashi
   Naki
f. Bendi
   i. Bendi
      Bekwarra
   ii. Bete-Bendi
      Obanliku cluster (incl. Basang, Bebi, Bishiri, Bisu, and Busì)
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Ukpe-Bayobiri
Ubang
Alege
Afrike-Irungene cluster
Obe cluster (incl. Obe, Mgbenege, Utugwang, Okwọrọgung, and Okwọrọtung)
Bumaji
Boky

II. NILO-SAHARAN

SONGHAI
   Zarma
   Dendi

SAHARAN
   Kanuri-Kanembu-Manga
   Teda

III. AFROASIATIC

SEMITIC

Arabic cluster
   Shuwa
   Uled Suliman
   Baggara

BERBER

   Tamachek

CHADIC

WEST

Sub-branch A

Hausa group
   Hausa
   Gwandara

Bole-Ngas major group

Bole group
   a.
      i. Karekare
      ii.
         Gera
         Geruma
         Deno
         Bure
         Kubi
         Giiwo
         Galambu
         Daza
   iii.
      Bole
      Ngamo
      Maaka
      Beele

b.
   i.
      Kwaami
      Pero
      Piya-Kwonci
      Kholok
      Nyam
      Kushi
      Kutto
      Tangale
   ii. Dera

Ngas group
   a.
      i. Ngas
      ii.
         Mwaghavul
         Cakfem-Mushere
         Miship (incl. Doka)
         Jorto
         Kofyar cluster (incl. Kofyar, Mernyang, Doemak, Kwagallak, Bwol, Gworam, Jipal)
   iii.
      Goemai
      Koenoem

Unclassified Benue-Congo languages:

Fali (in Baissa area; virtually extinct)
Kaura

Labir
Shiki
Kulung
Jar cluster (incl. Zhar, Ligri, Kanam, Bobar,
Gwak, Doori)
Dulbu
Gwa

Labir cluster (incl. Ruhu, Mbaru and Gura)
Pyapun
Tal
Montol
b. Gerka group
Yiwom

Ron group
a. Ron cluster
Bokkos
Daffo-Butura
Sha
Kulere
Karfa
Shagawu
Mundat?
b.
Fyer
Tambas

Sub-branch B

Bade/Warji major group

Bade group
Bade
Duwai
Ngizim
Warji group
Diri
Pa’a
Sirzakwai (=Warjī)
Kariya
Mburku
Miya
Zumbun
Siri
Ciwogai

Zaar group

a. Barawa cluster
Geji cluster
Mgang [=Bolu]
Geji
Pyaalu [=Pelu]
Buu [=Zaranda]
Polci cluster
Zul
Baram
Dir
Buli
Langas
Luri (†)
Polci

Zeem cluster
Zeem
Danshe
Lushī
Dyarim
Das cluster
Lukshī
Durr-Baraza
Zumbul
Wandi
Dot
Zari cluster
Zakshī
Boto
Zari
Guus-Zaar cluster
Sigidi
Zaar
b. Guruntum sub-group
Zangwal
Tala
Ju
Guruntum-Mbaaru
c. Boghom sub-group
Boghom
Kir-Balar
Mangas
d. Jimi?

BIU-MANDARA

Sub-branch A

Tera group
a.
Tera (incl. Nyimatli, and Pidlimdi, Bura Kokura)
Jara
b. Hwana
c.
Ga’anda
Boga
Ngwaba

Bura/Higi major group

Bura group
a.
Bura-Pabir
Cibak
Putai
Ngwahyi
b.
Huba
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Margi
Margi South

Higi group
Kamwe
Kirya-Konzol
Mukta-Hya

Mandara/Mafa/Sukur major group

Mandara group
a.
Wandala cluster
(incl. Wandala, Mura, Malgwa)
Glavda
Guduf
Gava
Cinene
Cikide
Dghwedê
Gvoko
b.
Lamang cluster (incl. Zaladva, Ghumbagha, Ghudavan)
Vemgo-Mabas
Xedi

Mafa group
Mafa

Sukur group
Sakun

Daba group
Daba

Bata group
a.
i. Bata cluster
Bata
Bacama

ii.
Gudê
Zizilivkan
Fali cluster (incl. Vin, Huli, Madzarin, Bween)

iii.
Nzanyi
b. Gudu

Sub-branch B
Kotoko group
Afađe
Jilbe

Yedina group
Yedina

Unclassified Chadic language
Kofa

Pidgins

Pidgin (including Nigerian English, English based)

Official Language
English

Language Isolate
Jalaa (=Cuŋ Tuum)

Further unclassified languages
Dzuwo
Kpwee

Unclassified Chadic language

Kofa

Pidgins

Pidgin (including Nigerian English, English based)

Official Language
English

Language Isolate
Jalaa (=Cuŋ Tuum)

Further unclassified languages
Dzuwo
Kpwee
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