

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 Fulfulde for Fulbe. 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-Benue' 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, *ḡana*, 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 is 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 'ə' and eng 'ŋ' are not generally used in head-entries although the implosives and ejectives such as *ɓ*, *d̥*, and *k̥* 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 *Afaḡe* (*Afaḡə*) 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. Fulbe /Fulani. The Fulbe people presumably originally came to Nigeria as pastoral nomads and many of them still pursue this occupation today. The language of the Fulbe is Fulfulde (Pulaar in regions west of Nigeria) although not all Fulbe still speak this language. They are divided into a complex nexus of inter-related clans, *leyŋi*, 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 Fulbe from Adamawa.

Distinctions are equally strong between urban and pastoral Fulbe, between the Fulbe wuro and the Fulbe na'i. An urban speech lect has developed among the town Fulbe in Yola and adjacent centres in Cameroun, which is syntactically and lexically distinct from rural speech forms. In this case, there is an asymmetric relationship between the town and country, as urban Fulbe have difficulty understanding rural Fulbe speaking among themselves, but the rural groups are fluent in the speech of the towns.

Apart from these distinctions, many Fulbe no longer speak Fulfulde. For at least two centuries, Fulbe 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. Ijò 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 Oko, 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
Ninzic	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 as 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, Epira 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

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

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 Yàṅkàm, plural aYàṅkàm. 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 Basherawa and Basheranci 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 from 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 Mvanip 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 Mvanip, to our surprise, we were given the name of the Ndunda people. Ndunda is a village some 5km. from Yerimaru, 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 Mvanip 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.

Mvanip 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;

Ashaganna	Fali of Baissa	Shirawa
Auyokawa	Kpati	Taura
Bassa-Kontagora	Lufu	

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.

Agalawa	A Hausa clan no distinct linguistic element
Ajawa	See above
Ambo	Tivoid
Bakarawa	possibly a-Koor (see Kag cluster)
Bellawa	Now known from Schuh (1978) (see entry)
Buru	Bantoid language of the Baissa region
Cineni	A distinct language closely related to Gava-Guduf (Kraft 1981) now given an entry
Dazawa	Daza: a Chadic language of the Bole-Tangale group (Schuh 1978)
Ganawa	Northern Jos language (Shimizu 1982)
Jilbu	Fali of Jilvu
Jiriya	Ziriya (Shimizu 1982). Now extinct
Jubawa	=Jibawa, i.e. Jibu
Kofa	Language spoken near Sorau in Adamawa State related to Bata
Kolbila	Spoken only in Cameroun
Laka	=Kamuku Laka, Hausa-speaking Kamuku
Oruma	See text
Purra	A cover term for the northern clans of the Yungur
Roma	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.)
Rumada	Generic term for former serfs of the Fulbe, nmo distinct linguistic identity

Shau	Northern Jos language (Shimizu 1982)
Subku	=Subtuu, a Yungur clan
Teshenawa	A long-extinct Chadic language
Wudufu	=Kariya Wudufu, i.e. Mburku
Wushishi	Probably Basa-Gumna
Yan	=Yang (town name), i.e. Lala
Yingilim	Not spoken in Nigeria
Yumu	Town name. Kambari spoken in the region

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

- detailed maps of complex regions
- maps to show the migrations of pastoral groups
- maps of the distribution of major lingua 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**);

Photo 1. NASFAT sign, Gusau



Source: Courtesy Andy Warren

Table 2. Nigerian languages written in Arabic script

Language	Name	Current	Comment
Arabic	Arabic	Yes	
Hausa	Ajami	Yes	
Fulfulde		Yes	
Kanuri		Yes	
Nupe		No	

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.

Photo 2. Three members of the Bura deaf community



Source: Courtesy Andy Warren

Table 3. Individuals contributing information on particular languages

Name	Region or Language(s)
Apollos Agamalafiya	Reshe
Katy Barnwell	Various languages in Gombe and Bauchi States
Jacob Bess	Mwaghavul
Bernard Caron	South Bauchi languages
Anja Choon	Uwu
David Crozier	Numerous languages
Deme Dang	Aten
Barnabas Dusu (†)	Berom
Mark Gaddis	Ashe, Idū and Nyankpa
Ben Gimba	Baushi cluster
Harald Hammarstrom	Corrections to various entries
David Heath	tHun, ut-Ma'in
Luther Hon	Kadara cluster languages
Barau Kato	Plateau, Adamawa languages
Selbut Longtau	Various languages
Alex Maikarfi	Kadara cluster languages
Stuart McGill	West Kainji languages
James McDonell	Rin
Anthony Ndemsai	Kirya-Konzəl
Gareth Mort	Kamuku languages
Katherine Mort	Kamuku languages
John Muniru	Language survey
John Nengel	East Kainji languages
Mike Rueck	Various languages
Sophie Salffner	Ikaann
Anne Storch	Jukunoid languages
Musa Tula	Tula
Mark van der Velde	Ṭəna
Andy Warren	Berom, Bura and Arabic script
Mohammed bin Yauri	Hungwəryə
Zachariah Yoder	Various languages

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-Benuue
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 = Boro–Abaro
Abatsa = Basa Benuue
Abawa – Gupa–Abawa
Abayongo – member of the Agwagwune cluster
Abbi – dialect of ʔkwuani: see ʔkwuani–Aboh–
Ndoni
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
Aboh – a member of ʔkwuani–Aboh–Ndoni cluster
Abokpna – a dialect of Gbari
Abong = Abon

1. Abon

1.A Abong
1.B Abõ
1.C Abõ
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 (Faraclas 1989)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Central
Delta
6. Central Abuan, Emughan, Otabha (Otabha),
Okpeden
7. Reading and Writing Book 1966; Primer 1 1971;
Primer 2 1973; 3 post–primer books 1972, 73;
8. New Testament 1976; Scripture portions from
1967; Selections from Psalms, 1990;

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;

Abeelee = Bele

Àdéeelé = Bele

Ache = Koron Ache = Begbere, see the Tinor-
Myamya cluster

Abuloma = Obulom

Achipo = next

Achipo = Sagamuk

Achiro – mentioned in Shimizu (1971)

Acipa = Sagamuk

Ada = Kuturmi

Adamawa – dialect group of Fulfulde

Adara = Kadara

Adarawa – a Hausa subgroup

Ade – unknown except for a reference by Temple
(1922: Kabba Province)

Adere = Dzodzinka

Ādādkā = Madaka: dialect of Bauchi

Aḍibom – dialect of Oḍual

Adikummu Sukur = Sakun

Adim – member of the Agwagwune cluster

Adiri = Dzodinka

Adoma = Kar: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–
Us–Zuksun cluster

Adong = Idun

Adū = Idun

Aduge = Okpamheri

Adun = Idun

Adun – dialect of Mbembe

Adyaktye = Kakanda

Afa = Paá

Afa – member of Arigidi cluster

Afade = Afade

Afadee = Afade

4. Afadā

1.A Afade, Affade, Afadee

1.B Afadā

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)

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Refs. Seetzen (1810); Barth (1858: 759); Lukas (1936); Breton and Dieu (1984: 9)

Afakani = Defaka

Afal: Mbe Afal = Obe cluster

Afango = Berom

Afao = Eloyi

Afawa = Paá

Afenmai = Etsako = Yekhee

Aferikpe = Afrike: see the Obe cluster

Affa – member of the Arigidi cluster

Affade = Afade

Afi = Batu Afi: a member of the Batu cluster

Afikpo – dialect of Igbo

Afizarek = next

Afizere = Izere

Afkabiye = Guduf: Guduf–Gava cluster

Afo = Eloyi

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

Agadí – dialect of Kambari I

Agalawa – Hausa subgroup in Katsina State

Agaraíwa = Nwanci: 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 = Gbari

Agbawi = Kwange: see Gbari

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. Agoi

1.A Agoi

1.C WaGoi

2.A Ibami

2.B Ro Bambami

2.C Wa Bambami

3. Cross River State, Obubra LGA, Agoi–Ekpo,

Ekom–Agoi, Agoi–Ibami and Itu–Agoi 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

Agudiana – a dialect of Epie

Aguro = Kagoro: see the Katab cluster

7. Agwagwune cluster

1.A Agwa–Gwune

3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA

4. 20,000 (SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross: North–South group

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

Source(s) BCCWL 2

Refs. Koelle (1854); Talbot (1926: II.422)

7.b*Erei

1.C Ezei

2.B Enna

3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA, Erei Development Area

Refs. Williamson (1971)

7.c *Abini

1.A Bini, Abiri

1.B Obini

3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA, Egup–Ipa Development Area

Refs. Williamson (1971: 275); BCCWL; Talbot (1926: IV.195)

7.d *Adim

1.A Arəm, Dim

1.B Odim

2.B Orum

3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA, Egup–Ipa Development Area

Refs. Williamson (1971: 275); Cook (1969b)

7.e *Abayongo

1.A Bayono, Bayino

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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

Agwara = 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

Akamkpa = Ejagham

Akanda = Kakanda: see the Nupe cluster

Akasa = next

Akassa = Akaha: member of KOIN: Ijọ cluster

Àkàyòñ = Kìyọng

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)

Akɛnfai – a dialect of Epie

Ákátṣākpó = Ashuku: see Mbembe (Tigong)

Akimba a dialect of Kambari II

Akɛta – member of Inland Ijọ cluster: Ijọ

Ákizà – dialect of Ninzam

Ako – dialect of Èkpeye

Akoiyang = Kìyọng

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

Refs. Ibrahim–Arirabiyi (1989)

13.a *Akpes

1.B Akpes

2.A Akunnu

3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Akunnu and

Ajowa towns

Refs. Daramola (1984)

13.b *Ase

3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Ase town

*Daja

1.B Daja

1.C Daja

3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Ajowa town

4. 5,000

Refs. Ayoola (1986)

13.c *Efifa

3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Ajowa town

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(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 Ukpēt–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: Alumić

10. Ninzo

11. Moribund

Source: Blench & Kato (2005)

Akpoto = Idoma

Akpō–Mgbu–Tolu – dialect of Ikwere

Ákúćúkpú = Ashuku see Mbembe (Tigong)

Akuku = Okpē–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 = Zaladva: see the Lamang cluster

17. Alege

3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA

5. Benue–Congo: Unclassified: Bendi i.

Alifokpa – dialect of Yace

18. Alumu-Təsu cluster

1.A Arum–Chessu

3. Nasarawa State, Akwanga LGA

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Alumić

18.a *Alumu

1. Arum

4. Seven villages. ca. 5000 (Blench 1999)

18.b *Təsu

1. Chessu

4. Two villages. ca. 1000 (Blench 1999)

Source Blench (1999), Kato (2003)

Alūu – dialect of Ikwere

Am Pikkà = Bole

Amala = Mala

Amana = Emane

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
 - 1.C Amap pl., Kumap sg.
 - 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
Ampika = Bole
Amtul = Tal
Amusigbo – a dialect of Yoruba
Àmzírív = Zizilivəkən

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
- Refs.** Connell (1991)

Anabeze = Buji: see the Jere cluster
Anafejanzi = Janji
Anaguta = Iguta
Anang = Anaang
Anaŋ = Anaang
Ànarubùnu = 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 = Kamantan
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 Ákpúrkpòd, Kanufi II, Ákòb.

- 4. 2000 (est. 2006)
 - 5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Ninzic
- Source(s):** Kato (2006)

Anika = Bole
Aniocha = next
Anīcha – dialect of Igbo
Anirago = next
Aniragu = Niragu: see Gbiri–Niragu
Ankulu = Ikulu
Ánkpa – dialect of Igala
Ankwa = Iku, Gora
Ankwe = Goemai
Ankwai = Goemai
Annang = Anaang
Anorubuna = Ribina: see the Jera cluster
Anosangobari = Gusu: see the Jera cluster
Anowuru = Lemoro
Anpika = Bole
Anufawa = Nupe
Anupe = Nupe
Anupewayi = Nupe
Anuperi = Nupe
Anyama – member of Kolo cluster
Anyaran = Ukaan
Anyeb = Balep: member of the Ndoe cluster
Ànyìgbá – dialect of Igala
Anyima = Lenyima
Aŋma = Aŋma Asanga: see Sanga
Apa – dialect of Kpan
Apanī – dialect of Ikwere
Apiapum – dialect of Mbembe
Apoi = Apōī – a south central dialect of Iẓon: Ijọ cluster
Apōī – a south central dialect of Iẓon: Ijọ cluster
Appa – dialect of Kpan
Appa = Tarok
Aqua = Ekin: see the Ejagham cluster

23. Arabic cluster

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

23.a *Shuwa

- 1.A Choa, Chiwa, Schoa, Shooa, Shuge, Sôougé, 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.

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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.

8. New Testament 1967

Source(s) Blench (1990)

Refs. 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 regularly 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

Arī = Rin

24. Arigidi cluster

3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA; Kwara State, Kogi LGA

5. Benue–Congo: Defoid: Akokoid

Refs. Capo (1989)

24.a *Afa

1.B Ọ̀wọ̀n Àfà

1.C Afà

2.A Oke–Agbe

3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Oke–Agbe town, Affa section

24.b *Arigidi

1.C Arigidí

3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Arigidi town

24.c *Eruṣu

1.A Erusu, Erushu

1.C Erúṣú

3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Eruṣu town

Refs. Ajiboye (1986)

24.d *Ese

1.B Ọ̀wọ̀n Èsé

1.C Èsé

2.A Aje, Oke–Agbe

3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Oke–Agbe town, Ese section

24.e *Igaṣi

1.A Igashi, Igasi

1.B Ọ̀wọ̀n Ìgáṣí

1.C Ìgàshí

3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Igaṣi town

4. 45,000 (1986)

Refs. Fakoyo (1986)

24.f *Oge

1.B Ọ̀wọ̀ Ọ̀gè

1.C Ọ̀ge

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 *Oyin

3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Oyin–Akoko town

24.i *Udo

1.A Ido

1.B Ọ̀wọ̀n Ùdò

2.A Oke–Agbe

3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Oke–Agbe town, Udo section

24.j *Uro

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

4. 3,000 (1986)

Refs. Ayọdele (1986)

aRor = Ror. Member of the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster

Arogbo – south western dialect of Iẏon: Ijọ cluster

Arokwa = Ẹrụwa

Arringeu = Rin

Arughaunya – dialect of Oḍual

Arum–Chessu = Alumu–Tesu

Arumaruma = Ruma

Aruo – 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 = Sheni

Aséntó – 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.B únér izè sg. Bèzè pl.

1.C Ìzè

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

4. 35,000 including Tinor-Myamya (Barrett 1972). 8 villages (2008) between Katugal and Kubacha.

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Koro

7. Literacy programme in progress

Source(s) Blench (1982, 2008)

Refs. Goro (2000)

Ashinginaì = 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)

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, Loka, Legbo and other languages in the Cross River area

Atam = Nta: see the Bakor cluster

Ate = next

Ate = Arhe: see the Ivbie North–Okpela–Arhe cluster

27. Aten

1.B Ten, Etien

1.C sg Àtên, pl. Nitèn

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

9. Dictionary draft online: Blench & Dang (2002)

Source(s); Kjenstad (1988); Blench (1999, 2002); Dang (2012)

Refs. Bouquiaux (1964); Hoffmann (n.d.)

Aticherak = Kacicere: see the Katab cluster

Atissa = Epie–Atissa: see Epie

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 = Səgəmək

Attaka = next

Attakar = Atakar: see Katab

Atte = Ate: see the Ivbie North–Okpela–Ate cluster

Atyab = next

Atyap = Katab: see the Katab cluster

Auchi – dialect of Etsako = Yekhee

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 = Yekhee

Avbiele – dialect of Etsako = Yekhee

Avianwu – a dialect of Etsako = Yekhee

Aviara – dialect of Isoko

Avɔnɔ = Vono

Awain = Esan with Ora–Iuleha–Emai

Awak = Yebu

Awəgə – dialect of Rin

Awok = Awak

Awori – dialect of Yoruba

Aworo – dialect of Yoruba

Awulenga –unidentified group north of Bajoga, Bauchi State (Adelberger)

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Aya = Ayu
Aya = Ya: member of the Vaghat cluster
Ayiga = Leyigha
Ayikiben = Yukuben

29. Ayu

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

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

B.

Ba = Amo
Ba Giiwo = Giiwo
Ba–Kuk = Tiyal: see Cinda–Regi–Rogo–Kuki cluster

30. Baa

1.B nyaa Baa
1.C raBaa sg, Baa 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
3. Rivers State, Gokana–Tai–Eleme LGA, Ban–Ogoi plus villages
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 Bàrgú 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
8. In Benin – New Testament 1977; Old Testament translation in progress
9. Dictionary

Ba'ban = Abõn
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 = Bada: 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-Ado), Gashua Bade (Mazgarwa)
7. Folktales, 1975
Refs. Schuh (1972, 1975, 1978)

Bade k-Ado – a dialect of Bade
Badni = Vodni, part of Mwaghavul
Bada – 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)

Bakele = Kukele

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

8. New Testament 1971, Scripture portions from 1969, 16 books of Old Testament stories 1969

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 Ekamtulufu, Mbenkpe, Udom, Mbofon, Befon

4. 4,000 (1953); est. 12,000 (Asinya 1987)

*Nsele

1.A Nselle

4. 1,000 (1953); est. 3,000 (Asinya 1987)

34. *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. *Nnam

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

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross: East–West group

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

Bakulung = Kulung

Balar = Kir–Balar

Balaabe = Yukuben

Balagete = Evant

Balep – member of the Ndoe cluster

36. Bali

1.B Ì□báalí

1.C Balo, Máyá

3. Taraba State, Numan LGA, at Bali, a single village south of Jalingo

4. 1,000 (SIL)

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Mumuye–Yendang group: Yendang subgroup

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–Minda–Nye cluster

Bandas = Durr–Baraza: see the Das cluster

Bandawa = Shoo: see the Shoo–Minda–Nye cluster

Bang – a dialect of Nor

Banga – member of the Mboi cluster

Banga, Banganci, Bangawa = Baangi: a member of Kambari I cluster

Banga, Banganci, Bangawa = Gwamhi–Wuri

Bangunji = Bangwinji

37. Bangjinge

- 1.A Bangunji, Bangunje, Bangwinji
 - 1.B Bánjìnè sg. Bánjìnèb pl.
 - 1.C nyii Bánjòn
 - 3. Gombe State, Shongom LGA
 - 4. Estimated less than 6,000. 25 villages (2008)
 - 5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Waja group i.
 - 6. Nabang, Kaloh [orthography based on Nabang]
 - 7. Reading and Writing Book (2007)
 - 8. Gospel of Luke ready for printing
 - 11. Cassettes of Gospel of Luke
- Source(s)** Kleinewillinghöfer (1992); Blench (2008)

Bánjìnè = Bangwinji
 Bánjìnèb = Bangwinji
 Banjiram – dialect of Longuda
 Bánjùn (nii Bánjùn) = Bangjinge
 Bankal = 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 = Baatonun
 Bare = Bwazza: see the Mbula–Bwazza cluster
 Baredawa – Small community in Bauchi Emirate Temple (1922: 39)
 Bareshe = Reshe
 Bargu = Baatonun
 Bari = Nyamnyam
 Bariba = Baatonun
 Barke = next
 Barko = Mburku
 Barkul = Mabo–Barkul
 Barma = Zul: the Polci cluster
 Baron – dialect of Bokkos: see Ron cluster
 Bartomba = Baatonun
 Barukul = Barkul: Mabo–Barkul
 Basa = Kuda–Camo
 Basa (Gwandara Basa) = Nimbria: 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 Gwadara-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
- 8. Pilgrim’s Progress (s.d.), Scripture portions from 1946, New Testament 1972, first draft of Old Testament translation 1988, Hymnbooks
- 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 Kòrɔmba
- 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 Iẓon: Ijọ cluster
 Basang – member of the Obanliku cluster
 Basanga = Doko–Uyanga
 Bàsáú = Basang: see the Obanliku cluster
 Basharawa = Yangkam
 Bashiri = Yangkam
 Bashua – dialect of Bokyi

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Bassa = Basa
Bassan – a South–Central dialect of Iẓon: Ijò cluster
Basua – dialect of Bokyi
Báswó – dialect of Bokyi
Bat = Bada: see the Jar cluster

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)

*Bata

1.A Batta, Gbwata
3. Adamawa State, Numan, Song, Fufore and Mubi LGAs; also in Cameroon
4. 26,400 (1952), est. 2,000 in Cameroon; 39,000 total (1971 Welmers)
6. Koboci, Kobotschi (Kobocĩ, Wadi, Zumu (Jimo), Malabu, Bata of Ribaw, Bata of Demsa, Bata of Garoua, Jirai

Refs. Meek (1931)

Batonu = Baatonun

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)

*Amanda–Afi cluster

3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA, Batu Amanda and Batu Afi villages

*Angwe

3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA, Batu Angwe village

*Kamino

3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA, Batu Kamino village

Batura = Daffo–Butura: see Ron

Bauci = Baushi

Baushi *see* Min, Wāyā, Ndəkə, Samburu, Rubu, Hipina (cf. Blench 1987; Regnier 1992)

Baule – dialect of Tula

Baya = Gbaya

Bayak: 4,025 in Bauchi Emirate: Temple (1922: 58)
Bayino = Abayongo – member of Agwagwune cluster
Bayobiri – member of the Ukpe–Bayobiri cluster
Bayono = Abayongo: see the Agwagwune cluster
Bazo = Baatonun

Bazza = Dakwa: see Kamwe

Bebi – member of the Obanliku cluster

Becheve = Baceve: see Iceve cluster

Bedde = Bade cluster

Befon = Nde: see the Bakor cluster

Befun = Bakor

Begbere-Ejar = Tinor-Myamya

Begbungba = Bakpinka

Bekulu = Ikulu

43. Bekwarra

1.A Bekwara, 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

7. Reading and Writing book 1965; Sounds and Syllables 1969; Picture book 1970; 6 Post–Primer books 1970–1975; Primers 1–4 1975; Literacy programme in progress

8. 11 Bible Story leaflets 1966–71; Mark 1976; Questions on Mark 1970; Come and Listen 1972; Ephesians, Philippians 1975; New Testament 1983

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 (Binĩ)

Benkpe – dialect of Mbe West: see the Mbe cluster

Berba = Baatonun

Bere = Bwazza: see the Mbula–Bwazza cluster

Beriberi – dialect of Kanuri, and alternative name

44. Berom

1.A Birom, Berum

1.B Cèn Bèrom

1.C sg. Wòrom, pl. Berom, Birom (Du dialect)

2.B Afango, Akuut, Baho, 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

6. Gyel–Kuru–Vwang; Fan–Foron–Heikpang;

Bachit–Gashish; Du–Ropp–Rim–Riyom; Hoss (?)

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7. Folk Stories 1975, Trial primer in 3 parts, Literacy programme in progress; Official Orthography (Kuhn & Dusu 1985).

8. Scripture portions from 1916, Hymnbook, New Testament 1984, Old Testament translation complete (2010)

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 Bette–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

8. Portions of Scripture 1977, New Testament 1984

Source(s)

Bə̀lə = Buli: see the Polci cluster

Bə̀rbou – 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

Biliri = Tangale

Bille = 'Bile

Billiri – dialect of Tangale

47. Bina

2.B Bogana

2.C Binawa

3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA

4. 220 (NAT 1949), 2,000 (1973 SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: Kauru subgroup

Binawa = Bina Bindege = next

Bindiga = Bendeghe: see the Ejagham cluster

Bini = Edo

Binna = 'Bena

Biotu = the Ijo name for Isoko

Bira = Igu: see Ebira

Biri = Igu: see Ebira

Birom = Berom

Bisá = Bisa: member of the Busa cluster

Biseni – member of the Inland Ijo cluster: see Ijo

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; Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Tivoid

49. Bo-Rukul

1.A Mabo–Barkul

2.A Mabol, Barukul

2.B Kulere; Kaleri (erroneous)

3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA, Richa district

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

5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara branch A: Tera group: Eastern Cluster

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, Bokiym

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 = Baatonun

Bòhé ábéélé = 'Beele

Bohom = Boghom

Boi = Ya: member of the Vaghat cluster

Boje – dialect of Bokyi

Boka = Boga

Boki = Bokyi

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Bokiyim = Boghom
Bokkos – dialect of Ron
Boko – dialect of Busa
Bokobaru = Kaiama: member of the Busa cluster
Bokos = Bokkos: see Ron
Bokwa – dialect of Glavda?

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
6. By clans: Abo, Bashua, Boje, East Boki, Irruan, Osokum, Basua/Bashua, Wula: Bâswó, Okúndi, Kecwan (data from Del Springer)
7. 6 Readers, tests for the Readers, Teachers' Manual 1972, Post–Primer books 1972–1975, dictionary 1975, literacy programme in progress
8. Scripture portions from 1972, New Testament 1978, complete Bible in press 1985
Source(s) Bruns (1975)

Bolanci = Bole

53. Bole

1.B Bòò Pikkà, Bopika
1.C Am Pikkà, Ampika
2.A Fika, Piika
2.B Bolanci
2.C Anika, Bolewa
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 (Fiyankayen, Anpika)
7. Pamphlets; Reading and Writing Book (2006)
8. NT extracts (2007)
9. Dictionary (Gimba et al. 2004)
Source(s) Lukas (1952–3); Schuh p.c.; Newman p.c.; Leger (1990); Blench (2007)
Refs. Lukas (1970–71), P. Newman (1977)

Boleri = Dadiya
Bolu – member of the Geji cluster
Boma = Bùmọ: a dialect of Iẓọn: see the Ijọ cluster
Bomawa – small clan in Bauchi Emirate: Temple (1922: 69,427)
Bombaro = next
Bomborawa = Bambaro: see the Lame cluster
Bonny = Iḅani: member of the KOIN cluster: see Ijọ cluster
Bonny = Bonny & Apobo: dialect of Igbo
Boo = Boko: see Busa

Bòò Pikkà = Bole
Boodlā = Zumbul: see the Das cluster
Boot = Boto: see the Zari cluster
Bopika = Bole
Borgu = Baatɔnun
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
Boúe – dialect of Kana
Bourrah = Bura
Boussa = Busa
Bozo = Sorko (not recommended)
Brass = Nembe–Akaha: see Ijọ cluster
Bu Giiwo = Giiwo
BuBure = Bure
Bucepo = Sagamuk
Bucinda = Cinda: see the Cinda-Regi-Rogo-Kuki cluster
Buduma = Yedina
Bugaje = Tamajeq
Bugel = Bujiyel, Gusu: see the Jere cluster
Buhungwɔrɔ = Hungwɔryə
Bujel = Bujiyel, Gusu: see the Jere cluster
Buji – member of the Jere cluster
Bujial = Bujiyel – dialect of Gusu: see the Jere cluster
Bujiyel – 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 = Ogbrɔnuagum

Buli – member of the Polci cluster

56. Bumaji

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

Bùmọ – South–Central dialect of Iẓọn: Ijọ cluster
Bunborawa = Bambaro: see the Lame cluster
Bungnu = Mbongno
Bunu = Mbongno

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Bunu = Ribina: see the Jera cluster
Bunu = dialect of Yoruba
Bununu (Jarawan) = Gingwak: see the Jar cluster
Bura – see Bura–Pabir

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 Kwojeffa, Huve, Huviya
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
8. Scripture Portions from 1925, New Testament 1950, revised 1987; Old Testament translation in progress, hymnbook
13. Extensive literacy materials
16. Sign language (Blench 2004)
Source(s) Warren (2005); Blench (2009)
Refs. Newman (1977); Hoffmann (1987)

58. Burak

1.B yu 'Buurak pl. yele 'Buurak
1.C nyuwä 'Búúrák
2.A 'Yele
2.C Shongom [name of an LGA]
3. Gombe State, Shongom LGA, Burak town. 25 villages.
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
11. Cassettes for book of Luke
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 = Baatonun
Burkunawa = Mburku
Burma = Boghom

Burom = Boghom
Burɔ̀ɔ̀ = Rogo
Burra = Bura: see Bura–Pabir
Burrum = 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) Kooops (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
8. Mark, Titus 1970 in Bokobaru, hymnbook 1972, Boko New Testament 1984

Source(s)

Refs. 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

9. Dictionary; Ross (2004)

*Bokobaru

1.B Zogbeya

1.C sg. Busa, pl. Busano

2.B Kaama, Zogbme, Zugweya

2.C Kaiama

3. Kwara State. Kaiama town and surrounding villages

4. 30-40,000 (est. 2004)

9. Dictionary; Ross (2004)

*Boko

1.B Boo

1.C Boko

3. Niger State, Borgu LGA. Nikki–Kande area, Benin Republic.

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

8. Mark, Titus 1970 in Bokobaru, hymnbook 1972, New Testament 1984

9. Dictionary; Ross (2004)

Busagwe = Busa

Busano = Busa
 Busanse = Busa
 Buseni = Biseni: member of the Ijọ Inland cluster: Ijọ cluster
 Busəgəmək = Sagamuk
 Bushama = Shama: Shama–Sambuğu cluster
 Busi – member of the Obanliku cluster
 Bussa = Busa
 Buta = Gamo: see the Gamo–Ningi cluster
 Bute = Vute
 Butu = Gamo: see the Gamo–Ningi cluster
 Butura (Daffo–Butura) – member of Ron cluster
 Buu = Zaranda: the Geji cluster
 Buwane = Diri
 Buzu = Tamajeq
 Bwagira – dialect of Bana
 Bwal = Bwol: see the Kofyar cluster
 Bwazza – member of the Mbula–Bwazza cluster
 Bwərī = Rin
 Bwol – member of the Kofyar cluster

B/Ḃ

Ḃa Ḃiile = Ḃile
 Ḃaaraawaa = Ḃarawa
 Ḃalo = Bali
 Ḃankal = Zhàr: see the Jar cluster
 Ḃarawa – a term covering the Das, Geji, Polci, Saya, Zari and Zeem clusters.

62. Ḃeele

1.A Bele
 1.B Àbéélé
 1.C bòhé ábéélé sg., Àbéélé 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 = Ḃeele

63. Bena

1.A Ebina, Binna, Gbinna
 1.B Ebəna
 1.C Ḃəna
 2.A Lala (not recommended), Purra (general term for northern Ḃəna)
 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. Ḃəna 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

Source(s) Blench (1983/90); Kleinwillinghöfer (1992)

Refs. Meek (1931)

Ḃəna = Bena and also used as an autonym by the Lala, Roba and Voro

64. Bile

1.A Bille, Bili, Bilanci
 1.B Kun–Ḃiilé
 1.C 6a Ḃiilé
 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–Ḃiilé is said to be intercomprehensible with Mbula
 10. Hausa, Fulfulde, English are widely used second languages
 11. Ḃiile is still widely used but code-switching with Hausa is common among the youth
 12. Occasional television and radio broadcasts from Yola

Source(s) Blench (1990); Kleinwillinghöfer (1992); Rueck et al. (2009)

Refs. Maddieson and Williamson (1975); CAPRO (1992)

Ḃoye (Korom Boye) = Kulere

Ḃumọ – South–Eastern dialect of Iẓon

Ḃuurak = Burak

Ḃwaare (also Kwaa–Ḃwaare) = Bacama: see the Bata cluster

C.

Cagere = Rin

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

Source(s) Agabus (p.c.)

Calabar = Efik

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Cala = Ron
Cala–Cala = Lela
Cam–Mwana = Dijim: Dijim–Bwilim
Camajere = Rin
Camo = member of the Kudu–Camo cluster
Cancara = Kyan Kyar: a dialect of Gwandara
Cansu = Rin

66. Cara

1.A Chara, Nfachara, Fakara, Pakara, Fachara, Terea, 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 Jalabe, Jaabe –Dijim names
3. Balanga LGA, Gombe State. Cham town.
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
Chaari = 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 = Gude
Chekiri = Işekiri
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 Cibòk, 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
Source(s)
Refs. Temple (1922: 568), Hoffmann (1955b:118, 1987), Newman (1977), Kraft (1981)

ciBaangi = 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 Tucində
1.C sg. Bucində pl. Cində
3. Niger State, Mariga, Rafi, Kuseriki LGAs, Kaduna State, Birnin Gwari LGA
6. Oxford Primary Maths 1 (1988?)
Source(s) Blench (1987); Spencer (2008)
*Regi

- 1.B Turegi
1.C sg. Buregi pl. Regi
3. Niger State, Mariga, Rafi, Kuseriki 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, Kuseriki LGAs, Kaduna State, Birnin Gwari LGA
6. Azana, Akubiar
Source(s)
*Kwacika (†)
1.B Tukwacika
1.C sg. Bukwacika pl. Kwacika
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)
*Rogo
1.B TəRəgə
1.C BəRəgə sg. Rəgə pl.
2.C Ucanja Kamuku
3. Niger State, Rafi and Kuseriki LGAs, around Ucanja town, 30 km northwest of Kagara.
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Kamuku–Basa group
Source(s) Blench (1987); Regnier (1992)

Cineni = Cinene

71. Cinene

- 1.A Cinene
1.C Cinene
3. Borno State, Gwoza LGA, east of Gwoza town in the mountains. Five villages.
4. 3200 (Kim 2001)
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara branch A: Mandara/Mafa/Sukur major group: Mandara group
Source(s)
Refs. Wolff (1974–75: 205; 1974: 23); Kraft (1981); Kim (2001)

72. Cipu

- 1.B Cicipu
1.C Tocipu
2.A Acipa, Achipa, Achipawa, Atsipawa
2.B Təcəp Tochipo Tə–Səgəmək
2.C Bucepo sg., Ucepo pl. Bu–Səgəmək sg.
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, Ticahun, Tirisino, 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, Nuadhu
3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido and Jalingo LGAs
5. Benue–Congo: Benue: Jukunoid: Central Jukunoid: Wurbo cluster

75. 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)

Cumbween = Bween: see the Fali cluster

D.

Da Holmaci = Holma: see the Nzanyi–Holma cluster

76. 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
8. Scripture Portions from 1984, New Testament in progress

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Dadia = Dadiya
Dadira = Dadiya

77. Dadiya

- 1.A Nda Dia, Dadia
 - 1.B Bwe Daddiya pl. Daddiyab
 - 1.C Nyiyò Daddiya
 3. Gombe State, Balanga LGA, Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA and Adamawa State, Lamurde LGA. Between Dadiya and Bambam.
 4. 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
Dakkarkari = Lela
Dakwa – dialect of Kamwe
Dala: see Dulumi
Dalong = Pai
Dama = Bete–Bendi
Dama = Nama: see the Mbembe (Tigong) cluster

78. Damakawa

- 1.A Damakawa
 - 2.C Tidama'un (Cicipu name)
 3. Kebbi State, Sakaba LGA, villages of Inguwar 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
- Source:** McGill (2008)

Dampar – member of the Kororofa cluster
Danti = Gomme: see the Koma cluster
Dàmùl – see the Jar cluster
Dandawa = Dendi
Danshe – member of the Zeem cluster
Dàṅ Shóó = Shoo: see the Shoo–Minda–Nye cluster
Daroro = Kacicere: see the Katab cluster

79. Das cluster

- 2.C Barawa
3. Bauchi State, Toro and Dass LGAs

4. 8,830 (LA 1971)
 5. Chadic: West branch B: Zaar group
- *Lukshi
- 1.B Dəks̩hi
4. 1,130 (LA 1971)
- *Durr–Baraza
- 1.B Bandas
 3. Bauchi State, Das LGA, Durr and Baraza villages
4. 4,700 (LA 1971); 30-40,000 (Caron 2005)
- *Zumbul
- 1.A Boodlə
 - 2.C Zumbulawa, Dumbulawa
 3. Bauchi State, Das LGA, Zumbul town
 4. See Wandī

Refs. Temple (1922)

*Wandī

- 1.A Wangday
3. Bauchi State, Das LGA, Wandī town
4. 700 (including Zumbul) (LA 1971)

*Dot

- 1.A Dwat
 - 1.B Zodi
 - 1.C shérám zodi
 - 2.A Dott
 3. South of Bauchi on the Dass road
 4. 2,300 (LA 1971); a single large village. 37,582 (local census 2003). Seven wards (of eleven) speak Zodi
 10. Hausa
 11. The language borrows heavily from Hausa (25% of lexical entries) and for this reason appears to be thriving rather than speakers switching to Hausa
- Refs.** Caron (2002)

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
 - 1.C Defaka
 - 2.B Afakani
 3. Rivers State, Bonny LGA, ward of Nkọrọ town and Ìwọma Nkọrọ
 4. ca. 200 [n.b. competence levels vary]
 5. Atlantic–Congo: Volta–Congo: Ijoid
 10. Speakers are fluent in Nkọrọ
 11. Highly endangered
- Source(s);** Connell (2007)

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Refs. Jenewari (1983); Williamson (1988, 2000)

82. Degema

- 1.A Dẹgẹma
- 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)

Dehoxde = Dghwede

Dele (nya Dele) – dialect of Longuda

Delebe – dialect of Longuda

Demsa – dialect of Bata

Denja – member of the Lamja-Denja-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 Niger
5. Nilo–Saharan: Songhai

Refs. 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

Refs. 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)

Refs. Newman (1977)

Daknu = Gwamhi–Wuri

Dakshi = Lukshi: see the Das cluster

Damak = Doemak: see the Kofyar cluster

Dghwede = Dghwede

Dghwédè = Dghwede

86. Dghwede

- 1.A Dghwede, Hude, Johode, Dehoxde, Tghuade, Toghwede, Traude

1.B Dghwédè

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

8. New Testament 1980

9. Phonology; Frick (1978)

Source(s) Kosack (n.d.)

Refs. 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

7. Orthography based on Dijim lect. Reading & Writing Book (2006)

8. Gospel of Luke ready for printing

11. Cassettes of Gospel of Luke

Source(s) Kleinewillinghöfer (1991)

Refs. Jungraithmayr (1968/9)

*Dijim

1.B Dijim

1.C sg Nii Diji pl. Diji

2.A Cham, Cam, Kindiyo,

4. Cham 3,257.

7.

*Bwilim

1.B Bwilim

1.C sg Nii Bwili pl. Bwili

2.A Mwana, Mwona [Hausa name], Fitalai [village name]

4. 4,282

Diko – dialect of Gbagyi
Dim = Adim: see the Agwagwune cluster
Dimmuk = Doemak: see the Kofyar cluster
Dindiga = Bendeghe: see the Ejagham cluster
Dingai = Lala
Dingi = Dungu
Dir – member of the Polci cluster

89. Diri

1.A Diriya, Dirya
1.B Sago, Tsagu
2.B Diryanci
2.C Buwane, Diryawa
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 Chede 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)

Diriya = Diri
Dirya = Diri
Diryanci = Diri
Djerma = Zarma
Djiri = Rop
Djo = Ijo
Dlɔge = next
Dlige – dialect of Lamang Central: see the Lamang cluster
Doemak – member of the Kofyar cluster
Doka – dialect of Miship
Doka cf. Idon-Doka-Makyali

91. Doko–Uyanga

1.B Dɔsanga
1.C Basanga
2.A Iko
3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA
4. Several towns
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross: East–West group
Refs. Cook (1969, 1976), Simmons (1976)

Dokshi = Lushi: see the Zeem cluster
Dolli – dialect of Kwaami
Doma – dialect of Alago

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)
Refs. Shimizu (1979: 18,65), CAPRO (1992:87-89)

Donga – dialect of Kpan
Donga – dialect of Jukun of Takum
Doobe = Ndera: see the Koma cluster
Dookà – see Guruntum–Mbaaru
Doome = Ndera: see the Koma cluster
Dòòrî – see the Jar cluster
Dorofi – dialect of Nor
Dɔsanga = Doko–Uyanga
Doso = Mingang Doso
Doso = Mingang Doso
Dot – member of the Das cluster
Dɔʔàràwa = Jar cluster
Dɔšekiri = Išekiri
Du – dialect of Berom
Duguranci – see Jar cluster-Duguri
Dugurawa – see Jar cluster-Duguri
Duguri, Duguranci, Dugurawa – name of several dialects in the Jar cluster
Dugusa = Tunzu
Duka = Hun
Dukanci = Hun
Duku (Wa Duku) – dialect of Bacama: see the Bata cluster
Dukuri = Duguri: the Jar cluster

93. Dulbu

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

Dulumi – Population 1000, (Mundu and Dala): Gospel Recordings (1971, 1974)
Dumawa – Small community Bauchi State: Bauchi LGA: Dumi village: Temple (1922: 100); Campbell and Hoskison fieldnotes (1969)
Dumbulawa = Zumbul; see Das cluster; possibly dialect of Zhar: Jar cluster
Dungerawa = Duguri: see the Jar cluster
Dungi = Dungu

94. Dungu

1.A Dungi, Dingi, Dwingi, Dunjawa
3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA
4. 310 (NAT 1949)
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: Kauru subgroup

Dunjawa = Dungu

Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.

Durlong – Nasarawa State, Lafia LGA, Jungwa, Namu and Njok. Possibly a dialect of Goemai: Carl Hoffmann (n.d.); Bergman & Dancy (1966)
Durr–Baraza – member of the Das cluster

Durop = Korop

Dutse (Jarawan Dutse) = Izere

Duurum = Geruma

Duwai = Duwai

Dwat = Dot: see the Das cluster

Dwingi = Dungu

Dyarma = next

Dyerma = Zarma

95. Dza

1.A Dza, Ja

1.B nnwa' Dzâ

1.C Èédzá, ídzà

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 Dza may include other Jen groups such as Joole and Tha (q.v.)

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Jen group

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

Dzar – member of the Hyam cluster

Dzərɲu (Margi Dzərɲu) – dialect of Margi

96. Dzodinka

2.A Adiri, Adere

3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA; also in Cameroon: a single village on the border

5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid:

Grasslands Bantu: East

8. Mark, 1923, John 1932

Refs. Dieu & Renaud (1983)

Dzuuba = next

Dzuuɓa – dialect of Zaladva: see the Lamang cluster

Dzuwo – an unclassified Wurkum group of Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA

97. Duwai

1.A Duwai

1.C Əvji

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, Boki; East Gwari, Gbagyi; East

Ogbah, Ogbah; Mbe East, Mbe

Eastern – see: Hausa (Kano, Katagum, Hadejiya areas); Eastern Olodiana, Iẓon; Eastern Tarakiri,

Iẓon; Mbube Eastern, Utugwang; Ijọ Eastern

Ebəna = Bena

Ebe = Asu

Ebeteng = Ehom: see the Akpet–Ehom cluster

Ebina = Bena

98. Ebira cluster

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 Adivè)

5. Benue–Congo: Nupoid: Ebira cluster

Refs. Blench (1989)

*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

8. Matthew 1891, John 1960, Christmas story 1972, Easter story 1972, John 1970, New Testament 1984

Refs. Scholz & Scholz (1972); Scholz (1976); Adivè (1989)

*Etuno

1.A tɔno

2.C Igara

3. Edo State, Akoko–Edo LGA, Igara town

Refs. Ladefoged (1964)

*Koto

2.C Igu (Egu, Ika, Bira, Birī, Panda

3. Nasarawa State, Nassarawa LGA, Toto and Umaisha towns, Kogi State, Bassa LGA

Refs. Sterk (1977)

Ebode = next

Èbode – member of the Lala cluster

Eboh = Aboh: see the Ụkwuani–Aboh–Ndoni 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:

Refs. Connell (1991)

Eche – Echie

Echie – dialect of Igbo

Èdè = Yoruba

Ediba = Kohumono

Ediro – dialect of Engenni

100. Èdo

- 1.A Oviedo, Ovioba
 - 2.A Benin
 - 2.B Edo (Binĩ
 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.
 7. Various readers, including set of 1–6, (1987); Dictionaries (1937, 1986); Official Orthography
 8. Scripture portions from 1914; New Testament 1981; Old Testament in preparation (1989 UBS)
- Refs.** Melzian (1937); Agheyisi (1986); UBS (1989); Elugbe (1989)

Edzu = Abawa: see Gupa–Abawa

Èédzá = next

Èéjá = 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:
- Refs.** Connell (1991)

Effiat = Efai

Effium = Ufiom: see the Oring cluster

Effurum = Uvbię

Effurun = Uvbię

Efifa – Yoruba dialect

Efiom = 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 new New Testament in progress (1989 UBS)
- 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

Egbe – dialect of Mbe West: see the Mbe cluster

Ègbé = Mbe West: see Mbe

Egbedna – dialect of Ikwere

Egbema – dialect of Igbo

Egbema – dialect of Iẓon: Ijọ cluster

Egbira = Ebira

Egbura = Ebira

Egede = Igede

Egedde = Igede

Eğeğ = Engenni

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 (Welters 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)

Refs: Anon. (1940) Dictionary; Gerhardt (1983)

Eghom = Okom: see Mbembe

Egnih = East Ogbah: a dialect of Ogbah

Egon = Eggon

Egu = Igu: see Ebira

Egun = Gbe

Ehom – member of the Akpet–Ehom cluster

104. Ehuęun

2.A Ekpenmi, Ekpimi, Epimi

3. Ondo State, Akoko South LGA

4. 5,766 (1963)

5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North–Western Edoid ii.

Ejagam = Ejagham: see the Ejagham cluster

105. Ejagham cluster

2.C Ekoi (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

*Etung North

2.A Icuatai

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3. Cross River State, Ikom LGA
4. 13,900 (1963)
7. Reading and Writing Book 1966, Tortoise Stories 1969, Folk Stories 1969
8. Stories of Abraham 1969
*Etung South
3. Cross River State, Ikom and Akamkpa LGAs
4. 4,200 (1963)
*Ejagham
2.B Ekwe, Ejagam, Akamkpa
3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA and in Cameroon
7. Primers 1–3 1969, English–Ejagham–French Vocabulary 1970, folktales 1981, 1985 (Cameroon)
8. New Testament in preparation in Cameroon
*Ekin
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)
Refs. Forde and Jones (1950), Cook (1969b)
- Ejar – see the Tinor-Myamya cluster
Ekajuk – Bakor
Ekama – dialect of Mbembe
Ekamtulufu = Nde
Eket = Ekit
- 106. Eki**
1.B Eki
3. Cross River State
4. 5000 plus (1988)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross: (no data) – dialect of Efik?
Refs. Connell (1991)
- Ekid = Eket
Ekin – member of the Ejagham cluster
- 107. Ekit**
1.A Ekid, Eket
3. Akwa Ibom State, Eket and Uquo Ibeno LGAs
4. 22,000 (1952 W&B); estimated 200,000 (1989)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross: Central group
Source(s) Connell (1991)
- Èkitì – dialect of Yoruba
Ekoi = Ejagham
Ekokoma = Mbembe
Ekparabong – member of the Ndoe cluster
Ekpari = Yace
Ekpetiama – a north central dialect of Izõn: Ijõ cluster
Èkpenmi – name used for both Ehuẽun and Ukue
- 108. Èkpeye**
2.B Ekpabya (by Abua), Ekkpahia, Ekpaffia
3. Rivers State, Ahoada LGA

4. 20,000 (1953); 50,000 (1969 Clark)
5. Benue–Congo: Igboïd: Southern: Lowland: Delta
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
9. Dictionary; Blench draft (2005)
Refs. Clark (1969, 1971, 1972, 1974)
- Ekpimi = Ehuẽun
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
8. Common prayer 1970, Hymnbook 1972, Mark
- 110. Eloyi**
2.B Afo, Epe, Aho, Afu, Afao
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 Ivbiosakon
3. Edo State, Owan, LGA
4. estimated 100,000 plus (1987 Schaefer)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: 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)
9. Dictionary: (Schaefer 2007)
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. Emhalhe

- 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

Emohua – dialect of Ikwere

Emu – dialect of Ukwuanj: see Ukwuanj–Aboh–Ndonj

Emughan – dialect of Abuan

Eneeme = Nama: see the Mbembe (Tigong) cluster

Enezhe – member of the Kadara cluster

114. Engenni

- 1.A Ngene, Egeṅe
- 1.B Egeṅe
3. Rivers State, Yenagoa and Ahoada LGAs
4. 10,000 (1963); 20,000 (1980 UBS)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: Delta–Edoid
6. Ediro, Inedua, and Ogua; Zarama in Yenagoa LGA
7. Reading and Writing book 1966, 3 Primers 1971 to 1975, 2 post–primers, poems 1975
8. New Testament 1979, Scripture portions from 1968

Source(s)

Refs. Thomas and Williamson (1967); Thomas (1978)

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–Igwẹ

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

Refs. Connell (1991)

Enwẹ – dialect of Isoko

Enyong – dialect of Ibibio

Epe = Eloyi

117. Epie

- 2.B Epie–Atissa, Epie–Atiṣa
3. Rivers State, Yenagoa LGA
4. 12,000 (SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: Delta–Edoid
6. two clans Epie and Atiṣa in at least three towns: Agudiama, Akẹnfai, Yẹneguẹ
7. Primer. Rivers Readers Project, Reader 1, Reading and Writing book

Refs. Thomas and Williamson (1967); Elugbe (1973, 1983, 1989)

Epimi = Ehuẹun

Erakwa = Eṛuwa

Eregba – dialect of Kpan

Erei – member of the Agwagwune cluster

Erohwa = Eṛuwa

Eruṣu – member of the Akoko cluster

118. Eṛuwa

- 1.A Erohwa, Erakwa, Arokwa
 3. Bendel State, Isoko LGA
 5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: Southwestern Edoid
- Refs.** Elugbe (1989)

119. Esan

- 1.A Ishan
 - 1.B Awain
 3. Bendel State, Agbazilo, 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
 7. Primer 1951, readers 1952, 1980
 8. Luke 1974, New Testament in press (1987), Catholic catechism c. 1930
- Refs.** Okojie and Ejele (1987); Ejele (1982, 1986)

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 Ibena LGA
 4. estimate 15,000 (1989)
 5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross: Central
- Refs.** Connell (1991)

Ethun = Hun
Etien = Aten
Etkye = Kentu: see Kpan

121. Etkywan

1.A Icen, Ichen, Itchen
1.B Kentu, Kyātō, 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 Yèkhee: 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 Iyèkhee, 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, Uzairue, South Ivbie, Uwepa–Uwano, (Weppa–Wano), Avbianwu (Fugar), Avbiele, Ivbiadaobi
8. New Testament in progress, translation of Psalms in progress (UBS 1989)

Refs. Elugbe (1989)

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
Ètunò – 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

Source(s) Gray Wordlist

Refs. Breton et Dieu (1984); Regnier (1990)

Evrie = Uvbię
Evhro = Uvbię
Ewumbonga = Ofombonga: see Mbembe
Eyagi = Yoruba
Èyẹ – dialect of Ọkpamheri
Eza = Ezaa
Ezei = Erei: see the Agwagwune cluster
Ezekwe = Uzekwe
Ezaa – a member of the Izi–Ezaa–Ikwo–Mgbo cluster
Ezelle = Jere
Ezọn = next
Èzọn = Iẓọn
Ezopong = Osopong: see Mbembe
Ezza = Ezaa: see the Izi–Ezaa–Ikwo–Mgbo cluster
Ekakumọ = Ukaan
Əshinginai – a dialect group of the Kambari I cluster
Əvji = Duwai
Fa’awa = Pa’a
Fachara = Cara
Fadan Wate = Ninzam
Fadawa – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu
Faishang – dialect of Izere
Faka = next
Fakai = next
Fakanci = Kag: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
Fakara = Cara
Fakawa = next
Fakkanci = Kag: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
Fali – Bana (in error)
Fali of Baissa – nearly extinct
Fali of Fali Plateau – unknown classification 5–6 speakers only remaining (per K. van Wyk (1984))
Fali of Jilbu = next
Fali of Jilvu = Zizilivakan
Fali of Kiria – Kirya-Konzəl
Fali of Mijilu – Kirya-Konzəl
Fali of Mubi – Fali cluster
Fali of Mucella = next
Fali of Muchella – Fali cluster

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 Ura 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 Kɔŋa, 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

Fantuan = 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–Us–Zuksun cluster

Fezere = Izere

Fier = Fyer

Fika = Bole

Fikyu – dialect of Kuteb

Filane – Filani = Fulfulde

Filatanci = Fulfulde

Filiya = Pero

Fillanci = Fulfulde

127. Firan

- 1.A Faran, Forom
- 1.B Firàn
- 1.C yes Firàn sg. yes Bèfiràn 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

Source(s) Regnier (1991); Blench (2004)

Refs. Shimizu (1975);

Fire = Tsobo

Fiti = Surubu

Fitilai = Bwilim: Dijim–Bwilim

Fiyankayen = Fika: a dialect of Bole

Fizere = Izere

Fobur – dialect of Izere

Foni = Pa’a

Forom = Firan

Foron with Fan–Foron–Heikpang – dialect group of Berom

Ftour = Xedi

FuCaka = Pa’a

FuCiki = Pa’a

Fugar = Avianwu: see Etsako = Yèkhee

Fula = next

Fulani = next

Fulbe = Fulfulde

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: Senegal group

6. Main dialects in Nigeria: Central: Kano–Katsina–Bauchi–Borno; East: Adamawa; West: Sokoto

7. newspaper; Official Orthography

8. New Testament 1964 in Benin Republic, Old Testament translation in progress, New Testament 1968 in Cameroon

9. Dictionaries: Taylor (1932), Noye (1990).

Grammars: Taylor (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, Urenciki, Renge and Utana

4. 900 (1949 H.D. Gunn)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Kamuku–Basa group

Source(s) Blench (1987)

Fursum – dialect of Izere

Furupagha – a south–western dialect of Izon: Ijọ cluster

Funtu (Koro Funtu of Minna) = Jijili

Futu – dialect of Kamwe

130. Fyem

1.A Pyam, Pyem, Paiem, Fem, Pem

2.B Gyem

3. Plateau State, Jos, Barkin Ladi and Mangu LGAs

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4. 7,700 (1952 W&B); 14,000 (1973 SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Southeastern

9. Grammar: Nettle (1998)

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)

Refs. Jungrauthmayr (1970)

132. Gaa

2.A Tiba

3. Adamawa State: Ganye LGA: Tiba Plateau;

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 Kaβən

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'andəca

4. Six villages

136b. Kaβən

1.B Tləkəβənda pl. Kaβəncea

4. Twelve villages

136c. Fərtata

1.B Tləfərtata pl. Fərtaca

4. Five villages

Source(s)

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

9. Grammar: Sterk (1978). Dictionary: Sterk (19xx)

Refs. Sterk (1977)

Gaejawa = Geji: see the Geji cluster

Gala – dialect of Warji

Galambe = Galambu

136. Galambu

1.A Galembi, Galambe

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

Galambe = Galambu

Galembi = Galambu

Gamergou – member of the Wandala cluster

Gamergu – member of the Wandala cluster

Gambar Leere = next

Gambar Lere – dialect of Zaar: see the Guus-Zaar cluster

Gamargu = Malgwa: see the Wandala cluster

Gambiwa – 285 in Bauchi Emirate: Temple (1922: 113,428)

Gamishawa = Gamshi: Offset of Geruma

Gamo = Ngamo

137. Gamo–Ningi cluster

3. Bauchi State, Ningi LGA

4. 15,000 but most speak Hausa.

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: Gamo–Ningi cluster

Source(s) Maddieson (1988)

*Gamo

1.B ti-Gamo

1.C dòò-Gamo pl. à-ndi-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

Gamshi = Gamishawa: Offset of Geruma: Temple (1922: 113,428)

Gana – member of the Lere cluster

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Gana – member of the Mboi cluster
Ganawa = Gana: see the Lere cluster
Ganagana = next
Ganagawa = Dibo
Ganang – dialect of Izere
Ganawuri = Aten
Gar – dialect of Bafa: see Jar cluster
Gar (Duguri of Gar) – see the Jar cluster
Gàr – see Guruntum–Mbaaru
Garaka = Bafa: 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
Gaticép = Sagamuk
Gau – language extinct Bauchi State: Toro LGA: Gau village: Temple (1922: 116,428); Shimizu (1982: 123)
Gauawa = Gau
Gava – 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 Matai
2.B Gwari
3. Niger State, Rafi, Chanchaga, Shiroro 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
9. Dictionary: Edgar (1909). Grammars: Edgar (1909), Hyman & Magaji (1970), Rosendall (1998)
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
Gbanraïn – north–central dialect of Iẓon: Ijọ cluster

Gbaranmatu = Oporoza: see the Iẓon cluster: Ijọ cluster

140. Gbari

2.A Gwari Yamma, West Gwari
3. Niger State, Chanchaga, Suleija, Agaie and Lapai LGAs; Federal Capital Territory; Kaduna State, Kachia LGA; Nasarawa State, Nassarawa 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, Wī Wahe, or Kwali, Paiko, Izom, Gayegi, Yamma (Gwari Gamma)). Speakers attest a division of lects based on river locations: Shigokpna, Zubakpna, Abokpna, Sumwakpna
7. Dictionary draft: Blench & Doma (1992)
8. John in Paiko 1926, Mark in Gayegi 1925
Source(s) Blench (1979-99); Rosendall & Rosendall (1999)
Refs. James (1990);

Gbari Yamma = Gbari

141. Gbaya

1.A Baya
1.B Gbaya
1.C Gbaya
3. Taraba State, Bali LGA, near confluence of Benue and Taraba Rivers; but mainly in Cameroon and Central African Republic
4. 200 (LA 1965)
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa–Ubangi: Ubangi
8. Scripture Portions from 1938, New Testament, 1951, 1983 in Yaayuwē 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 Gũ, Egun
4. 300,000 (Atinwore 1986)
8. New Testament (1892, 1919); Bible (1923, 1972)
*Phela
1.A Phelá
*Savi
*Weme
1.A Wéme

Refs. Asiwaju (1979); Capo (1979)

Gbékon – dialect of Gbe
Gbèdè – dialect of Yoruba

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)

Gbhu = Ninzo
Gbinna = Bena

144. Gbiri–Niragu cluster

3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA
4. 5,000 (1952 W&B)
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: Kauru subgroup

*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–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)

*Məgang

1.A Bolu, Buli

1.B Məgàŋ

4. 1,250 (LA 1971), 'a few hundred' (Caron 2005)

*Pyaaalu

1.A Pelu, Belu

1.B Pyààlù

*Geji

1.B Gyaaazə

2.A Bagba

2.C Gezawa, Gaejawa

3. Toro, Bauchi LGAs, Bauchi State

4. 650 (LA 1971), 1000 (Caron 2005). 20 villages (2007)

7. Reading and Writing Book (2006)

8. NT extracts (2007)

Refs. Gunn (1953)

*Buu

1.A Zaranda

1.B Bùù

4. 750 (LA 1971), 'a few hundred' (Caron 2002)

Gela = next

Gelanci (Gelanci Serim) = next

Gelawa = Jiir: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–

Us–Zuksun cluster

Gelebda = Glavda

Gema = Gyem

Gemasakun = Sukur

Gembu – a dialect of Nor

Genge = Gbagyi

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 Geerum (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

Gələvdə = Glavda

Gəmə Sák-wún = Sakun

Gəna – member of the Mboi cluster

Gəvoko = Gvoko

Ghboko – dialect of Glavda?

Ghəna = Pidlimdi: see the Tera cluster

148. Ghotuo

- 2.A Otwa, Otuṣ
 3. Edo State, Owan and Akoko–Edo LGAs
 4. 9,000 (1952)
 5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North–Central Edoid
- Refs.** Thomas (1910); Elugbe (1989)

Ghudavan = next
Ghudeven = next
Ghudəvən – member of the Lamang cluster
Ghumbagha – 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)

Gili – dialect of Bana
Gimbe = Gòmṅome: 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, Gələvdə
- 2.C Wakura
3. Borno State, Gwoza LGA; also in Cameroon
4. 20,000 (1963); 2,800 in Cameroon (1982 SIL)
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Mandara–Mafa–Sukur major group: Mandara group
6. Ngoshe (Ngweshe)
8. Mark 1967, Bible Stories 1966, Hymns and Psalms 1966
9. Dictionary; Rapp and Benzing (1968)

Refs.

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

151. Goemai

- 2.B Ankwai, 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. Gombe 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
 7. Rivers Reader, Orthography (1991)
 8. Catholic catechism, Hymnbook
- Refs.** Brosnahan (1964, 1967); Vopnu (1991)

Golawa – 230 in Bauchi Emirate: Temple (1922: 116,428)

Gombe – dialect of Fulfulde
Gombi = Ngwaba
Gong = Kagoma
Gomla = next
Gomu = Mṛ
Gongla = Gnoore – dialect of Mumuye
Gora = Iku–Gora–Ankwa
Goram = Gworam: see the Kofyar cluster
Gori = Oko: see Oko–Eni–Osanyen
Goudé = Gude
Gũ = Gbe
Guba = next
Gubawa = next
Gubi = Shiki
Gubu = next
Gubuwa = Shiki
Gude = Gude
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: I.124)

155. Guduf–Cikide cluster

- 2.C Afkabiye (Lamang)
 3. Borno State, Gwoza LGA, east of Gwoza town in the mountains. Six main villages.
 4. 21,300 (1963)
 5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Mandara/Mafa/Sukur major group: Mandara group
 *Guduf
 1.C Kədupaxa
 2.C Buxe, Gbuwhe, Latəghwa (Lamang), Lipedeke (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 Kədupaxa
 2.C Linggava, Ney Laxaya, Yaghwatadaxa, Yawotataxa, Yawotatacha, 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

Gùrdun̄ = 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: Western Kainji: Eastern group

Source(s) Blench (1989)

Gurrum – dialect of Ribina: see the Jera cluster

159. Guruntum–Mbaaru

- 1.A Gurutum
 1.B Gùrdun̄
 3. Bauchi State, Bauchi and 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

Refs. Jaggar (1988); Haruna (2007)

Gurutum = Guruntum–Mbaaru

Gusu – member of the Jera cluster

Gussum = Gusu: see the Jera cluster

Gutu = Gudu

160. Guus–Zaar cluster

- 2.B ʔarawa
 2.C Sayanci
 3. Bauchi State, Tafawa Balewa LGA. West of Tafawa Balewa town.
 4. 50,000 (1971 Schneeberg); 50,000 (1973 SIL)
 5. Chadic: West branch B: Zaar group

*Guus

1.B mur gúús (one person); Gùús (people)

1.C vîi kə gúús (mouth of Guus)

2.A Sigidi, Sugudi, Sigdi, Segiddi

4. 775 (1950 HDG). 17 villages (Caron 2001)

Refs. Schneeberg (1971); Caron (2001)

*Zaar

1.A Zaʔr, Zar

1.B Vik Zaar, Vigzar,

1.C Zaar pl. Zàrsè

2.B Sáyánci

2.C Bāsáyè pl. Sáyá: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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8. NT extracts (2007)

9. Grammar (Caron 2006)

Source(s) Blench (2007)

Refs: Caron (2006)

Guvja – a dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu

Guyak – dialect of Longuda

Guyuwa (nya Guyuwa) – dialect of Longuda

Guzubo – dialect of Tsobo

161. Gvoko

1.A Gəvoko

2.A Ngoshe Ndaghang, Ngweshe Ndhang, Nggweshe

2.C Ngoshe Sama

3. Borno State, Gwoza LGA; Adamawa State, Michika LGA

4. 2,500 (1963); 4,300 (1973 SIL); estimated more than 20,000 (1990)

5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A:

Mandara/Mafa/Sukur major group: Mandara group

Source(s)

162. Gwa

3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA

4. Less than 1,000 (LA 1971)

5. Benue–Congo: Bantu: Jarawan

Gwak = Gingwak: see the Jar cluster

Gwali = Gbari and Gbagyi

Gwamfi = Gwamhi–Wuri

163. Wuri-Gwamhyə–Mba

1.A Gwamfi

1.C wa–Gwamhi sg. a–Gwamhi pl. and wa–Wuri sg. a–Wuri pl.

2.B Banganci

2.C Lyase–ne Dəknɔ Bangawa for Gwamhi

3. Kebbi State, Wasagu LGA; Gwamhi around Danko town and Wuri around Maga town

4. Two peoples with one language

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Northern Group

Source(s) Regnier (1992); Blench & McGill (2011)

Refs. Rowlands (1962)

Gwanda (nya Gwanda) – dialect of Longuda

Gwandaba – dialect of Longuda

Gwandara–Basa = Nimbia: a dialect of Gwandara

164. Gwandara

1.B Gwàndara

3. Niger State, Suleija LGA; Federal Capital Territory; Nasarawa State, Nassarawa, Keffi, Lafia and Akwanga LGAs; Kaduna State, Kachia LGA

4. 12,000 (1952); 30,000 (1973 SIL)

5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Hausa group

6. Central: Gwandara Karashi, Western: Gwandara Koro, Southern: Kyan Kyar, Eastern: Toni; Gwandara Gitata, Nimbia (Gwandara–Basa)

Source(s)

Refs. Matsushita (1974, 1976); Na’Ibi and Hassan (1969)

Gwanje – Dialect of Wandala similar to Malgwa: Westermann and Bryan (1952)

Gwanto = next

Gwantu – member of the Numana–Nunku–Gwantu–Numbu cluster

165. Gwara

1.B iGwara

1.C uŋGwara sg. aGwara pl.

2.C Gora

3. Kaduna State, Kagarko, Jaba LGAs

4. Five villages [2012]

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Koro; Idun cluster

10. Hausa, Idū, Nyankpa

11. According to adults, Hausa is taking over among younger people, although the extent of this is hard to gauge.

Sources: Blench (2009); Duhnya (2012)

Gwàrà – dialect of Margi

Gwari = Gbari – Gbagyi

Gwari Gamma = Gbari

Gwari Matai = Gbagyi

Gwari Yamma = Gbari

Gwom = next

Gwomo = next

Gwomu = Mō

Gwong = Kagoma

Gworam – member of the Kofyar cluster

Gworam = Roba

Gwózà Wakane = next

Gwozo – dialect of Zaladva: see the Lamang cluster

Gwozum – Adamawa State: Michika LGA: people of the Gwoza hills including Lamang, Mafa etc.: Temple (1922)

Gwune = Agwagwune

Gyããzi = Geji: see the Geji cluster

Gyang–gyang – part of the Jar: Temple (1922: 170)

Gyange = Ngege: dialect of Gbagyi

Gyeermu = Geruma

Gyell – a dialect of Berom

Gyem = Fyam

166. Gyem

1.A Gema

3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA, Lame district

4. 100 (LA 1971)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: Lame cluster

167. Gyong

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- 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)
Refs. Hagen (1981)

Haanda – member of the Mboi cluster
Habe (Lao Habe) = Laka
Habe = 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: Alumiic
Source: Blench (1999)

Hátè – dialect of Ninzo

169. Hausa

- 1.A Hausa, Haoussa
1.B Háusá
1.C sg. m. Bâháushèe sg. f. Bâháushiyáa pl.
Hàusaawáa plus names by areas or towns e.g.
Adarawa, Agalawa, Arewa
2.B Abakwariga, Mgbakpa, Habe, Kadó
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
6. Eastern: Kano, Katagum, Hadejiya; Western: Sokoto, Gobirawa, Adarawa, Kebbawa, Zamfarawa, Northern: Katsina, Arewa. Harris (1930:321) mentions a 'secret dialect' called Zauranchi and Toganchi and 'inverted and abbreviated' speech-forms used to deceive outsiders.
7. Large amount of literature in circulation and being produced; Official Orthography
8. Bible 1932 and 1957, New Testament (Linjila) 1965 and 1972, Old Testament –translation in progress, Scripture portions from 1853. Some

- Scripture portions in Ajami (Arabic) script, Moslem literature in Ajami (àjàmí) (Arabic) script.
9. Dictionaries: Abraham (1946, 1962); Skinner (19xx); Ma Newman (19xx). Grammars: Robinson (18xx); Abrahams (19xx); Newman (19xx); Jagger (200x)
14. Many internet sites. Google offered in Hausa.
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
Həba = Huba
Hə̀dkàlà – dialect of Ghumbagha: see the Lamang cluster
Hide = next
Hidé = Xedi
Hidkala = Xə̀dkala: see Ghumbagha: Lamang cluster
Higi = Kamwe
Hiji = Kamwe
Hildi – dialect of Margi South
Hima – dialect of Ebira
Hina = Pidlimdi: see Tera
Hinna = Pidlimdi: see Tera
Hitkala = Xə̀dkala: see Ghumbagha: Lamang cluster

170. Hipina

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

Hoai Petel = Tita

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
11. Probably extinct (2007)
Source(s) Blench (1987)
Refs. Meek (1931a)

Hona = Hwana
Hoode – dialect of Nzanyi

172. Horom

- 2.B Kaleri (erroneous)
 - 3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA. One village and one hamlet
 - 4. 500 (1973 SIL); 1000 (Blench 1998)
 - 5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Southeastern group
- Source(s)** Blench (1998)

Hoss – dialect of Berom

173. Huba

- 1.A Həba
 - 1.B Huba
 - 1.C Huba
 - 2.A Chobba Kilba
 - 3. Adamawa State, Hong, Maiha, Mubi and Gombi LGAs
 - 4. 32,000 (1952); 100,000 (1980 UBS)
 - 5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Bura–Higi major group: Bura group
 - 6. Luwa
 - 7. Literacy programme in progress
 - 8. Bible translation in progress, Mark 1976
- Source(s)** Blench (1992)

Hude = Dghwedē

Hul = next

Huli – member of the Fali cluster

Hum = Ham

174. Hun–Saare

- 1.A Ethun
- 1.B tHun, sSaare
- 1.C Hunne
- 2.A Duka
- 2.B Dukanci
- 3. Kebbi State, Sakaba LGA; Niger State, Rijau LGA
- 4. 19,700 (1949 Gunn and Conant); 30,000 (1980 UBS)
- 5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Northern group
- 6. Western (sSaare) (around Dukku), Eastern (tHun) (around Rijau), Tungan Bunu
- 7. Primers 1–3 1976, Proverbs (s.d.)
- 8. Hymnbook, 1976, New Testament nearly complete (2003)
- 9. Draft dictionary (Heath p.c.)

Source(s) Dettweiler (1992); Heath (n.d.)

Refs. Bendor–Samuel, Cressman and Skitch (1971); Cressmann & Skitch in Kropp–Dakubu (1980)

175. Hùngwàryà

- 1.B Cəhungwàryà, T^wəhungwàryà [tə̀hungwàryà]
 - 1.C Bùhùngwàryà sg., ə̀hùngwàryà pl.
 - 2.C Ngwoi, Ngwe, Ungwe, Ingwe, Nkwai, Ngwai, Ungwai, Hungworo
 - 3. Niger State, Rafi, Kuseriki LGA, around Kagara and Maikujeri towns
 - 4. 1000 (1949 HDG), 5000 (2007 est.)
 - 5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Kamuku–Basa group
 - 6. Dialects: Bitbit (Kwabitu), Ləklək (Karaku), Jinjin (Makangara), Wüswüs (Karaiya), Tə̀mbərjə (Tambere)
 - 7. Alphabet booklet (2004); Simple sentences (2007); Calendar (2008)
 - 9. Phonology (2007), Grammar (2007)
 - 10. Hausa is principal second language
 - 11. Language maintenance good in 2007
 - 12. Gospel recordings tape (2001)
- Source(s)** Blench (1987); Regnier (1992); Davey (2007)

Refs. Temple (1922: 206); Rowlands (1962)

Hunne = Hun

Huve = next

Huviya = Bura

176. Hwana

- 1.A Hona, Hwona
 - 3. Adamawa State, Gombi LGA, Guyuk and thirty other villages
 - 4. 6,604 (1952 W&B); 20,000 (1973 SIL), estimate more than 20,000 (Blench 1987)
 - 5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Tera group
- Source(s)** Kraft (1981); Blench (1987)

Hwaso = Kpan

Hwaye = Kpan

Hwona = Hwana

Hyabe = Kakanda

177. Hyam cluster

- 1.A Ham, Hum
- 1.B Jaba
- 3. Kaduna State, Kachia and Jama’ a LGAs
- 4. 43,000
- 5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Hyamic
- 6. Kwak (=Nkwak) appears as a Hyamic language in Ethnologue (2009) and some earlier versions of this document, but it is now known to be spurious and simply a Hyam town name
- 7. Alphabet chart (1999)
- 8. Matthew, Mark 1923, Acts (n.d.)

*Kwyeny

*Yaat

*Saik

*Dzar

*Hyam of Nok

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

I.

Ibaa – dialect of Ikwere

Ibáalí = Bali

Ibagyi = Gbagyi

Ibàjí – dialect of Igala

Ibami = Agoi

Iḅani – member of KOIN cluster: Iḅo cluster

Ibara = Nupe Tako: see the Nupe cluster

Ibaram – member of Akpes cluster

Ibeno = Ibinọ

Ibeto – dialect area Kambari I

178. Ibibio

1.A Ibibyo

3. Akwa–Ibom State, Ikono, Itu, Uyo, Etinan, Ekpe–Atai, Uruan, Nsit–Ubium, Onna, Mkpát Enin and Abasi LGAs

4. 800,000 (1952) (may include Efik); 283,000 (1945 F&J); 2 million (1973 census); estimated 2.5 million (Ibibio proper 1990)

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

6. Nkari, Enyong, Central, Itak, Nsit etc. roughly according to clans

7. Efik decreasingly used as the literary language.

Primers (1987) Official Orthography

8. Bible translation in progress

9. Grammars: Kaufmann (1968), Essien (1990).

Dictionary: Kaufmann (1985)

Refs. Connell (1991)

Ibibyo = Ibibio

Ibibyo = Ibibio

Ibie (South) – dialect of Etsako = Yekhee

Ibie North = Ivbíe North: see the Ivbíe North–Okpela–Arhe cluster

Ibiede – dialect of Isoko

179. Ibinọ

1.A Ibuno, Ibeno

3. Akwa–Ibom State, Uquo–Ibeno LGA

4. 10,000 (Faraclas (1989))

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

Refs. Westermann and Bryan (1952)

Ibo = Igbo

Ibot Obolo – dialect of Obolo

Ibukwo = Kpan

Ibuno = Ibinọ

Ibunu = Ribina: see the Jera cluster

180. Ibuoro

1.B Ibuoro

3. Akwa Ibom State, Itu and Ikono LGAs

4. 5,000 plus (1988)

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

Refs. Connell (1991)

Ibut = Jidda–Abu

Ibo = Igbo

Icèn – dialect of Izere

Icen = Etkywan

181. Iceve cluster

2.B Banagere, Iyon, Utse, Utser, Utseu

3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA and in adjacent Cameroon

4. 5,000 in Nigeria, 7,000 in Cameroon (1990 est.)

5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Tivoid

Source(s) Regnier (1990)

*Ceve

1.A Icheve, Becheve, Bacheve, Bechere,

1.B Iceve

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

Ichèn – dialect of Izere

Icheve = Baceve: member of the Iceve cluster

Icuatai = Etung North: see the Ejagham cluster

Ìdáh – dialect of Igala

182. Idere

1.B Idere

3. Akwa Ibom State, Itu LGA

4. more than 5,000 (1988)

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross: (no data)

Refs. Connell (1991)

Idesa = Okpẹ–Idesa–Akuku

Idjo = Iḅo

Ido = Udo

Idoani = Iyayu

183. Idoma cluster

3. Benue State, Otukpo and Okpokwu LGAs;

Nassarawa State, Nassarawa and Awe LGAs

5. Benue–Congo: Idomoid

Refs. Armstrong (1955, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1989)

*Agatu

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- 2.A Idoma North
3. Benue State, Otukpo LGA; Nasarawa State, Nassarawa and Awe LGAs
4. 56,000 (1952 RGA); 70,000 (1987 UBS)
6. Agatu, Ochekwu
7. Primer 1, Reader 1
8. New Testament in print 1984 in Agatu, Scripture portions from 1951, hymnbook, 4 Christian books, 4 Bible correspondence courses, various tracts and booklets, Old Testament translation in progress

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

8. New Testament 1970, Scripture portions from 1927, Methodist catechism, Methodist hymnbook, Old Testament in first draft (UBS 1990)

Refs. Abraham (1951)

*Idoma West

3. Benue State, Okpokwu LGA

4. 60,000 (1952 RGA)

*Okpogu

*Idoma South

2.A Igumale, Igwaale, Ijigbam

3. Benue State, Okpokwu LGA

4. 13,500 (1952 RGA)

8. John, Acts (n.d.), Mark

Idoma Nokwu = Alago

Idon = Ajiya

Idong = Ajiya

Idso = Ijo

Idũ = Idun

Idua = Ilue

Idum = Mbe West: see the Mbe cluster

184. Idun

1.B Idú

1.C Udú sg. Adun, Adú pl.

2.A Dũya ['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]

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Koro: Nyankpa-Idun cluster

6. Active literacy programme

7. Scripture portions

Sources: Blench (2008); Duhnya (2011)

Iduwini – a south–western dialect of Izoṅ: Ijo cluster

Idzà = Dza

Idzo = Ijo

Ifaki – a dialect of Yoruba

Ifè – dialect of Igala

Ifè – dialect of Yoruba

Ifira – a dialect of Yoruba

Ifunubwa = Mbembe

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)

5. Benue–Congo: Defoid: Yoruboid: group 2

6. Ánkpa and Ógùgù in Ankpa LGA; Ifè in Ankpa and Dekina LGAs; Ànyìgbá in Dekina LGA; 'Idáh and Ìbàjì in Idah and Anambra(?) LGAs; and Èbú in Oshimili LGA

7. Grammar (out of print), Primers 1 – 6, 2 readers, literacy programme in progress; Official Orthography

8. Bible 1970, gospels revised, New Testament 1935/1948/1966, Scripture portions from 1924, New Testament concordance, 8 Sunday School Teachers' Manuals, 12 Bible Correspondence courses, hymnbook, other Christian books, tracts and booklets

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

Igbiri = Gura: see Gure–Kahugu

Igbirra = 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: Igboid

6. A large number of dialects, e.g. Afikpo, Anřcha, Oka (Awka), Bonny–Opobo, Mbaisne (Mbaise), Ngwa, Nsuka (Nsukka), Oguta, Oḡuhu, Onřcha (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 Umuhia 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: Ụkwuani–Aboh–Ndoni; Ika; Ogbah and Ikwere; Izi–Ezaa–Ikwo–Mgbo. Echie and Egbema, 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 Egbema, 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

Oniça 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) [Oniça]; Echeruo (199x) [Not stated]; Green (1999) [based on Ohuhu]. Grammars: Emenanjo (?1978); Ndimili (199x) [Echie]

Igbo Imaban = Legbo

Igbuduya – dialect of Ẹkpeye

Igedde = Igede

187. Igede

1.A Igedde, Egede, Egedde

3. Benue State, Oju, Otukpo and Okpokwu LGAs
Cross River State, Ogoja LGA

4. 70,000 (1952 RGA), 120,000 (1982 UBS)

5. Benue–Congo: Idomoid

6. Three dialects: Ọ̀jù (Central), Ị̀tòò (Ito), Ụ̀wọ̀ọ̀kwù (Worku); also Gabu (Ogoja LGA)

7. Writing book 1966, Primer 1975, Folk–tales, 1976, literacy programme in progress

8. Scripture portions from 1937, hymnbook, Catholic Catechism, New Testament 1981, Old Testament translation in progress (UBS 1990)

Source(s)

Refs. Bergman (1971, 1978); Oboh *et al.* (1987)

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)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: group c

Source(s)

Refs. Shimizu (1982)

Igwaale = Idoma South

Igwe – member of the Sasaru–Enwan–Igwe cluster

Igwuruta – dialect of Ikwere

iGyang – dialect of Tarok

Ihievbe – listed in Ethnologue (2009) as a distinct

North–Central Edoid language, but simply a section of Emai–Iuleha–Ora

Ihima = Hima: see Ebira

Ijaw = Ijo

Ijebu – dialect of Yoruba

Ijèshà = next

Ijèshà – dialect of Yoruba

Ijiegu – dialect of Yace

Ijigbam = Idoma South

Ijò Àkpòì – a dialect of Yoruba

Ijo = next

Ijo = Izon

189. Ijo cluster

1.A Djo, Idjo, Idso, Idzo, Ijaw, Ijoh, Jos, Udzo, Udso, Ujo

3. Rivers State; Delta State, Bomadi, Burutu, and Warri LGAs; Ondo State,

4. Estimated total number of Ijo speakers is 2,000,000 (1990).

5. Atlantic–Congo: Volta–Congo: Ijoid

6. Ijo is a common name for a language cluster comprising two subgroups:

I East: consisting of KOIN (Kalabari–Okrika–Ibani–Nkorò), and Nembe–Akaha; and

II West: consisting of Inland Ijo (Oruma, Okòdia, and Biseni and Izon).

There is partial intelligibility between the groups in each main branch and also between Nembe–Akassa and the southern dialects of Izon.

Refs. Jenewari (1989)

*KOIN (Kalabari–Okrika–Ibani–Nkorò)

3. Rivers State, Asari–Toru, Degema, Bonny, Okrika, and Port Harcourt LGAs

6. A cluster consisting of the closely related dialects Kalabari, Kiriķe (Okrika) and Ibani and the isolated lect Nkorò

*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)

7. Primer 1949, 1962, booklet 1953, Shell booklet 1957, Rivers Readers Project Book 1 1971, Reading and Writing book 1971, English–Kalabari phrase book; Official Orthography

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8. Gospel of Mark 1981, Bible translation in progress, Christian handbook (Scripture passages and hymns), prayer and hymnbook 1951

*Kiriķe

1.A Okrika (anglicized official form), Okirika

1.B Kiriķe

1.C Kiriķeni, Wakiriķe

2.A Opu Kirika ('Great Okrika') by Nkoro

3. Rivers State, Okrika and Port Harcourt LGAs; 13 towns and villages

4. 100,000 (1987, UBS)

7. Primer, Readers 1–2 1969, Rivers Readers Project book 1 1972, Reading and writing book 1972, traditional proverbs 1960

8. Matthew 1981, Bible translation in progress, prayer and hymnbook, 1954

*Ibani

1.A Uḅani (Igbo form), Bonny (anglicized), Obani (Cust 1883)

2.A Okuloma, Okoloḅa (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)

7. 2 primers 1870, Iḅani reader 1947, 1975 readers 1947, 1969, vocabulary 1903, Rivers Readers Project book 1 1971, reading and Writing book 1971 8.

Scripture portions 1870, prayer and hymnbook 1954, Mark (1985)??

*Nkoro

1.A Nkoro

1.B Kirika (autonym c.f. Opu Kirika for Kiriķe)

3. Rivers State, Bonny LGA; Opu–Nkoro town and 11 villages

4. 20,000 (1963)

8. Part of the Book of Common Prayer (ms)

Refs. Harry (1989)

*Nembe–Akaha cluster

2.A Brass–Ijo

3. Rivers State, Brass LGA

4. 71,500 (1977 Voegelin and Voegelin)

*Nembe

1.A Nimbi

1.C Nembe

2.A Brass, Nempe, Itebu (Cust 1883); (Nembe) Brass (Tepowa 1904); Nembe–Brass (Book of Common Prayer, 1957); Ijo (Nembe) (Bible, 1956); Brass–Nembe–Ijaw (Rowlands, 1960); Nembe–Ijo (Alagoa, 1967). Brass is the older term giving way to Nembe, the speakers' own name.

3. Rivers State, Brass LGA, Nembe, Okpoma and Tuwon (Brass) towns and nearby villages

4. 66,600 (1963)

7. Primers 1862, 1911, Traditional folktales 1963, Rivers Readers Project Reader 1 1970, Nembe–English Dictionary 1964–6, English–Nembe Phrase book 1967, Numerals (Alagoa, 1967), part of Plato's

Phaedo (1968), book on traditional culture (1989) and other literature

8. Bible 1956, New Testament 1927, Scripture portions from 1856, Catechism 1886, various prayer and hymnbooks 1856–1962, Pilgrim's Progress (abridgement) 1967, Genesis 1939

*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)

*Izon

1.A Ijo, Ijo, Ijaw, (these forms are used both in a general sense to refer to the whole language cluster and more specifically to refer to Izon; Izo (Freemann 1976), Ezon (Onduku 1960), Ijon (Tarebigha 1956 – Primer), Izon (Book of Common Prayer, 1954), Izon, Ezon (Agbegha 1961), other forms attested in various dialects are Ez'on, Ujo

1.B According to dialect: Ezon (Kumboweĩ; Ezon (Mein); Ij'ò (Iduwini, Oporoza); Ijo (Egbema); Iz'ò (Bumò, Apò, Basan, East Olodiama, Iduwini; Izon (Oporoma, East Tarakiri, Ogboin, Tungbo, Ekpetiama, Ikibiri, Kolokuma, Gbanraĩn, Kabowei, West Tarakiri; Izon (Oiyakiri, Ogbe Ijo, Mein); Ujo or Uzo (Ogulagha, Egbema, West Furupagha);

3. Rivers and Bayelsa State, Yenagoa, and Sagbama LGAs; Delta State, Burutu, Warri and Bomadi LGAs; Ondo State, Ika 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 *ibe* 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

(ĩ South–East: Bũmò (Boma), (Eastern)

Tarakiri, and Oporoma in Yenagoa LGA; Oiakiri (Oiyakiri in Sagbama LGA

(ĩ South–West: (Eastern) Olodiama, Basan (Bassan), Koluama, and Apò in Yenagoa LGA

b. North–Central: subdivided into

(ĩ North–East: Kolokuma with Opokuma, Ekpetiama and Gbanraĩn in Yenagoa LGA

(ĩ North–West: Ikibiri, Ogboin, and Tungbo (?) in Yenagoa LGA; (Western) Tarakiri, Kabowei

(Kabou, Kabo, Patanĩ, Kumbowei (Kumbo), Seimbiri, Operemò (Operemor), in Sabgama LGA; Mein in Bomadi LGA; Tuomò and Oḅoteḅe

(?), in Burutu LGA

II. Western Delta:

Iduwini in Sagbama and Burutu LGAs, (Oporoza)

Gbanranmatu and Ogbe Ijo in Warri LGA,

Ogulagha in Burutu LGA, Egbema in Warri and

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- Ovia LGAs, (Western) Olodiama, (Western) Fūrūpaga and Arogbo.
7. An attempt to develop a standard form of Iẓōn is in progress and a primer has been produced (1988)
Kolokuma: Primers 1948, Folktales 1968, Rivers Reader 1 1969, Reading and Writing Book 1969, Signs and Omens (diglot) 1971, Dictionary 1983, in progress;
Mein: vocabulary 1961, adult primer 1956, orthography 1961, storybook 1958, Ozidi Saga (diglot) 1977, Dictionary
Olodiama: Primers 1956, 1972, Traditional proverbs 1967, Poems 1972
8. Būmō and Oporoma: Bible passages 1969, Prayers 1967, Easter Story c. 1989, Christmas Story 1990
Kabowei: Gospels 1924
Kolokuma: Mark 1912/15, Gospels 1951, Bible translation in progress, catechism, prayer and hymnbook 1954–1970;
Mein: Catholic Prayer Book 1967, Catholic Catechism 1959;
- Refs.** Williamson (1965); Williamson and Timitimi (1983)
- *Inland Ijō
3. Rivers State, Yenagoa and Brass LGAs
5. Atlantic–Congo: Ijoid: Ijō Inland cluster
- *Biseni
- 1.A Buseni
1.B Biseni
1.C Biseni
2.B Amegi
3. Rivers State, Yenagoa LGA, Akpeidē, Egbebiri, Kalama, Teṅin and Tūbūru towns
4. Community consisting of five sections
- *Akīta
- 1.A Okordia, Ōkōdī
1.B Akīta
1.C Akīta
3. Rivers State, Yenagoa LGA
4. Community consisting of six sections, six towns
- *Oruma
- 1.B Tugbeni
1.C Tugbeni Kāṣama
3. Rivers State, Brass LGA
4. A single town surrounded by Central Delta languages
- Ijùmú – dialect of Yoruba
Ika = Igu: see Ebira
Ìkã = Ukaan
- 190. Ika**
- 1.A Ìkã
2.A Agbor
3. Delta State, Ika and Orhionmwon LGAs
5. Benue–Congo: Igboid
6. ‘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

Ikale – a dialect of Yoruba

Ikan = next

Ìkàn = next

Ikani = Ukaan

Ikaram = next

Ikaramu = next

Ikeram = Ikorom: a member of Akpes cluster

Ikiran = Eye: see Ōkpmheri

Ikibiri – a north–western dialect of Iẓōn: see Ijō 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. Three villages: 5,000+ (1988)

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

Refs. Connell (1991)

Ikolu = Ikulu

Ikom (Yala Ikom) – dialect of Yala

Ikōm – member of the Olulūmō–Ikōm 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: Edoid: North Central Edoid

Ikpesi = Ipesi: a dialect of Yoruba

193. Ikryo

1.B sg. à-kró pl. ā-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 Eḥwa

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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 Ikwerre

1.C Ìwhnuruòhnà

3. Rivers State, Ikwerre, Port Harcourt and Obio–Akor LGAs

4. 54,600 (1940 F&J); possibly 200,000 (SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Igboïd

6. Northern dialects: Elele, Apanì, Òmerelu, Ubima, Isiokpo, Òmagwna (Òmuegwana), Ipo, Òmudioga, Òmuanwa, Igwuruta, Egbedna, Alùu, Ìbaa
Southern dialects: Akpò–Mgbu–Tolu, Òbio, Ògbakiri, Rùmuji, Ndele, Emòhua

7. Rivers Readers Project: Reader #1 1970, Reading and Writing book, Primer (other than R.R.P.), traditional proverbs 1975, Folktales 1985

8. Hymnbook 1969, 1971, prayers 1970

Refs. Azunda (1987); Brown (1989);

Ikwerre = Ikwere

Ikwo – member of the Izi–Èzaa–Ikwo–Mgbo cluster

Ila – dialect of Yoruba

Ilaje = Ilajè

Ilajè – dialect of Yoruba

Ileme = Unèmè

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

Refs. Connell (1991)

Imaban (Igbo Imaban) = Legbo

Imiv – dialect of Isoko

Ìnchà – dialect of Ninzam

Inchazi = Rukuba

Inedua – dialect of Engenni

Ineme = Unèmè

Ingwe = Hungwəryə

Inidem = Nindem: see the Kanufi–Kaningkon–Nindem cluster

Inyima = Lenyima

Ipesi – a dialect of Yoruba

Ipo – dialect of Ikwere

Irhobo = Işèkiri

Iri – dialect of Isoko

Iri – dialect of Kadara

Irigwe = Rigwe

Irri – dialect of Isoko

Irruan – dialect of Bokyi

Isan = Esan

Isanga = Gusu: see the Jera cluster

Isangele = Usakade

197. Işèkiri

1.A Itsekiri, Ishekiri, Shekiri, Chekiri, Jekri, Izekiri, Tshakeri, Dsekiri

2.B Iwere, Irhobo, Warri

2.C Iselema–Otu (Ijò name for Warri/Itsekiri people), Selema

3. Delta State, Warri, Bomadi and Ethiope LGAs

4. 33,000 (1952); over 100,000 (1963 Omamor); 500,000 (1987 UBS)

5. Benue–Congo: Defoid: Yoruboid: Edekiri: Itsekiri/South East Èdè

7. Primers (1907, 1956, 1975, 1989, 1990)

8. Scripture portions from 1945, New Testament and Psalms (1985), Old Testament translation first draft complete (1989 UBS), hymnbook, prayer book 1909/1974, Catholic catechism

Refs. Omamor (1982)

Iselema–Otu = Işèkiri

Ishan = Esan

Ishe – dialect of Ukaan

Ìshè = Ukaan

Ishekiri = Işèkiri

Ishibori = Nkem: see the Bakor cluster

Ishua = Uhami

Isiokpo – dialect of Ikwere

198. Isoko

2.B Igabo, 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 (Ozòrò), Ofagbe, Emede, Owe (Owhe), Elu; Standard: Aviara; Western: Iyede, Imiv, Enhwe (Ènwe), Ume, Iwire (Igbide); East Central: Olomoro, Iyede–ami, Unògbòkò, Itebiegè, Uti, Iyòwo, Ibiede, Oyede; Standard: Uzere; West Central: Irri (Irī, Ole (Oleh)

7. Readers 1954–58, Adult Education pamphlets; Official Orthography

8. NT and Psalms 1970, hymnbook 1930, Scripture portions from 1920

Refs. Donwa–Ifode (1983, 1985, 1986)

Isua = Uhami

Isuama – dialect of Igbo

Itak – a dialect of Ibibio

iTarok = Tarok

iTarok Oga aSa = Tarok
 Itchen = Etkywan
 Itebiege – dialect of Isoko
 Itebu = Nembe: Nembe–Akaha cluster: see Ijọ cluster
 Iteeji = Mtezi–Iteeji – dialect of Kukele
 Itigidi = Legbo
 Itsekiri = Işekiri
 Ito = next
 Itóò – 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–Arhe cluster

3. Edo State, Etsako and Akoko–Edo LGAs
 4. 14,500 (1952); possibly 20,000 (1973 SIL)
 5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North–Central Edoid

Refs. Elugbe (1989)

*Ivbie North

*Okpela

1.A Okpella, Ukpilla

*Arhe

1.A Ate, Ate, Atte

Ivbiosakon = Emai–Iuleha–Ora, Ghotuọ, Ihiebe?

Ivhiadaobi – dialect of Etsako = Yekhee

Ivhimion – dialect of Emai–Iuleha–Ora

Iwere = Işekiri

İwhnuruòhnà = Ikwere

Iwire – dialect of Isoko

Iyace = Yace

Iyala = Yala

Iyani – member of Akpes cluster

Iyashi = Yashi

202. Iyayu

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

Iyekhee = Etsako = Yekhee

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

Iyowo – dialect of Isoko

Izarek = Izere

Izekiri = Işekiri

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, Jema'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

7. Alphabet Chart 1978, Alphabet Booklet 1984, I Fa

Yir Izere (Let's Read Izere) 1985

8. Mark's gospel 1940

*Northeastern

3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA; Plateau State, Jos LGA;

6. Federe=Fedare, Zendi, Fursum, Jarawan Kogi

*Southern

1.A Forom

3. Plateau State, Barkin Ladi LGA at Forom and Gashish villages

4. less than 4,000 (1991)

*Ichèn

*Faishang

*Ganang

205. Izi–Ezaa–Ikwo–Mgbo cluster

4. 593,000 (1973 SIL)

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5. Benue–Congo: Igboid

*Izi

1.A Ezzi, Izzi

3. Anambra State, Abakaliki and Ishielu LGAs; Benue State, Okpokwu LGA

4. 84,000 (1940 F&J); 200,000 (1973 SIL)

7. Reading and Writing book 1967, primer 1975, 4 post–primers 1972–74

8. New Testament 1979, Scripture portions from 1971, hymnbooks 1972 and 1975

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)

7. Trial Primer 1973, 2 post–primers 1974–5

8. New Testament 1980, Scripture portions from 1973, hymnbook 1972

Source(s) IL/NBTT

*Ikwo

3. Anambra State, Ikwo and Abakaliki LGAs

4. 38,500 (1940 F&J); 150,000 (1973 SIL)

7. Reading and Writing book 1973, trial Primer 1973, 3 post–primers 1974–75

8. New Testament 1980, Scripture portions from 1973, hymnbook 1972

Source(s)

*Mgbo

1.A Ngbo

3. Anambra State, Ishielu LGA

4. 19,600 (1940 F&J); 63,000 (1973 SIL)

iZini – a dialect of Tarok

Izọ = Izon: Ijọ cluster

Izom – dialect of Gbari

Izon – member of the Ijọ cluster

Izzi = Izi: see the Izi–Ezaa–Ikwo–Mgbo cluster

Ja (Tsure Ja) = Reshe

Ja = Dza

Jaabe = Cen Tuum

Jaaku = Lábí

Jaalingo – dialect of South–Western Mumuye

Jaba = Hyam

Jajuru = Kajuru: see Kadara

Jakanci = next

Jaku = Lábí

Jal = Aten

Jalabe = 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 Janganĩ – a dialect of Samba Daka
Jama = Samba Daka

207. Janji

1.A Jenji

1.B Tijánjí

1.C Ajanji

2.C Anafejanzi

3. Plateau State, Bassa LGA

4. 360 (NAT 1950)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: group c

Refs. Shimizu (1975) 14; (1980) 253

Janjo = Dza

208. Jar cluster

1.A Dş'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 Bada), Ndagshi, Dòòrí, Mùùn, Dàmùl. 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 [?]

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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 Dq̄ori

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, Baḍa

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, Baḍa

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)

209. Jara

1.A Jera

3. Borno State, Biu LGA; Bauchi State, Ako LGA

4. 4,000 (SIL)

5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub-branch A: Tera group

Jaracin Kasa = Jar cluster

Jaracin Kogi – see the Jar cluster

Jaranci = Gingwak: see the Jar cluster

Jarawa – a Hausa name used to refer to many language groups: Izere, Ribina, Lame cluster, Barawa (Das, Geji, Polci, Saya, Zari and Zeem clusters) and the languages of the Jarawan Bantu group including: the Jarawa cluster, Mbárù, Gùrà, Rúhù, Gubi, Dulbu, Lábí̄r, Kulung, and Gwa

Jarawan Bununu = Gingwak

Jarawan Dutse = Izere

Jarawan Kogi = Baḍa: see the Jar cluster

Jarawan Kogi – a dialect of Izere

Jareng = Gnoore – dialect of North–Eastern Mumuye

Jasikit = Nteng – possible dialect of Kwagallak: see the Kofyar cluster

Jeba = Hyam

Jega – dialect of Panseng

Jeere = Jera

Jekri = Iṣ̀ekiri

Jelaselem = next

Jelaselum – dialect of Karekare

Jen = Dza

Jeng – dialect of Mumuye

Jeng = next

Jenge = Nzanyi

Jengre = Jere: the Jere cluster

Jenji = Janji

Jenjo = Dza

Jenuwa – dialect of Kuteb

Jepal = next

Jepel = Jipal: see the Kofyar cluster

Jera = Jara or the Jere cluster

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

Refs. Shimizu (1968, 1980, 1982)

*Boze

1.A Anabeze

1.B eBoze

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. εGorong (2500?), εKəkəŋ (3000) εFiru (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, εGorong, εKəkəŋ as well as a third rather divergent speech form, εFiru

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)

Source(s) IL/NBTT wordlist

*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-Lɔrɔ

1.A Bunu

1.B Ibunu

1.C Anarubunu, (Anorubuna, Narabuna)

2.A Rebina, Ribina, Rubunu

3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA

4. 2,000 (LA 1971)

Source(s)

Refs Shimizu (1968)

1.B iLɔrɔ

1.C ɔnɔLɔrɔ pl. AnɔLɔrɔ

3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA

4. 1500 (Blench 2003) in four villages

Source(s) Blench & Nengel (2003)

*Panawa

1.B iPanawa

1.C unuPanawa pl. anaPanawa

2.A Bujiyel

3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA

4. 3500 (Blench 2003) in five villages

Source(s) Blench & Nengel (2003)

Jeriyawa = Ribina: see the Jere cluster

Jeriyawa = Jereawa 'North of Bauchi Emirate'

perhaps also at Ako in Gombe, population 1,470:

Temple (1922: 171): never reported again

Jetko – dialect of Kanuri

Jessi – see Shoo–Minda–Nye cluster

Jessu – dialect of Longuda

Jezhu – dialect of Gbari

Jibu – member of the Jukun cluster

Jibyal = Jipal: see the Kofyar cluster

Jidda – see Bu-Ningkada

Jiir – see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–

Zuksun cluster

211. Jijili

1.B Tanjijili

1.C Ujjijili 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: Jili group

Source(s) Blench (1980, 1999)

212. Jilbe

1.C Jilbe

3. Borno State, a single village on the Nigeria

Cameroun border, south of Dikwa

4. ? 100 speakers (Tourneux p.c. 1999)

5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara B: Mandage group

Source(s) Tourneux (1997)

Jilbu = Zizilivakan

213. Jili

1.A Megili, Migili (orthographic form)

1.B Ljijili

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

8. New Testament 1987

Jilvu (Fali of Jilvu) = Zizilivakan

Jimbin = Zumbun

214. Jimi

3. Bauchi State, Darazo LGA

4. 250 (LA 1971); 400 (1973 SIL)

5. Chadic: West sub–branch B: Zaar group

Jimo = Zumu: see the Bata cluster

Jinda = Cinda: see the Cinda-Regi-Rogo-Kuki cluster

Jinleri = Shoo–Minda–Nye

Jipal – member of the Kofyar cluster

Jirai – dialect of Bata

Jiriya = Ziriya

215. Jiru

1.A Zhiru

2.B Atak, Wiyap, Kir

3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA

5. Benue–Congo: Benue: Jukunoid: Central Jukunoid:

Jukun–Mbembe–Wurbo: Wurbo cluster

Jiwafa = Jiwapa – Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA,

Kono village: Temple (1922: 62,576); Gunn (1956: 60)

216. Jju

1.B Kəjju

1.C Bajju, Bajju

2.B Kaje, Kajji, Kache

3. Kaduna State, Kachia and Jema'a LGAs

4. 26,600 (NAT 1949); possibly 200,000 (1984 SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Central

7. Literacy programme in progress, trial primers

1974–5, Kaje alphabet book 1972, Proverbs 1985;

Official Orthography

8. Bible stories 1972; New Testament 1983

Source(s)

Johode = Dghwedè

Jompre (not recommended) = Kuteb

217. Joole

- 1.B èèzii
 - 1.C nwá èèzii
 - 3.Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA and Adamawa State, Numan LGA. Along the Benue River.
 - 5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Jen group
- Source(s)** Kleinewillinghöfer (1995)

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 = Ijọ

Jos–Zarazon – dialect of Izere

Ju (Ju Norĩ = 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
- 7. Pre–primer 1973, 3 primers 1975, Jibu–Hausa–English wordlist 1974, 1990 folktale book 1971, Primer 1991, literacy programme halted in 1976, resumed in 1987
- 8. Scripture portions and Bible stories from 1971. Genesis 1–IV, 1989. Luke, 1992. Bible translation in progress

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

7b. Takum: Primers 1–7 1966–1975, 6 post primers, Jukun grammar and Jukun–Hausa wordlist, English–Jukun wordlist 1966–1967. Literacy programme in progress

8a. Donga: Luke 1919

8b. Takum: New Testament 1980, Scripture portions since 1969, liturgy 1966, hymnbook 1961–1965, catechism, Bible stories, tracts

*Wase Tofa

3. Plateau State, Shendam and Langtang LGAs

Jukun of Wukari – see: Wapan, a dialect of Kororofa
Jukun of Wurkum – former map no. 181 (area uncertain): Gospel portions 1927, 1950

Jumu = Ijùmú: a dialect of Yoruba

Ju–Nɔri = Nor

Kaama = Kaiama: Busa cluster

Kaama = Oruma

Kaṣama (Tugbeni Kaṣama) = Oruma

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 Iṣon: the Ijọ cluster

Kabou = Kabu: see Iṣon: the Ijọ cluster

Kabri – dialect of Nor

Kabu – North–Western dialect of Iṣon: Ijọ cluster

Kaceccereere – dialect of Fulfulde

Kache = Jju

Kacicere – member of the Katab cluster

222. Kadara cluster

Language cluster: Eda–Edra–Enezhe

***Eda**

1.A Adara

1.B Ànda pl. Àda

1.C Èdà

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)

***Edra**

- 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 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)

Refs. Hon et al. (2011)

Kadun = Vaghat

Kaduna – dialect of Gbagyi

Kadò = Hausa

Kafanchan = Kafancan – member of the Katab cluster

Kafarati – dialect of Kwaami

Kafugu = Gbiri–Nirago

223. Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–[Us]–Zuksun 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 Dabai

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. woo Kag, pl. Kagne
 2.B Faka, Fakai (town name), Fakanci, Fakkanci
 2.C Pəku–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

***Jiər**

- 1.B tJiər

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

***Kər**

- 1.B tKər
 1.C sg. wauKər, pl. Kərne
 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 ət–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

224. Kaivi

- 1.A Kaibi
3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA
4. 650 (NAT 1949)
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Kauru subgroup

Kaiyorawa = Geji: see the Geji cluster

Kaje = Jju

Kajji = Jju

Kajuru – dialect of Kadara

Kaka = Yamba

Kakaba = Mbongno

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. Benue–Congo: Nupoid: Nupe group

Source(s) Blench (1986/1989)

*Kakanda–Budon

*Kakanda–Gbanmi/Sokun

Kakihum – dialect area of Kambari I

Kakumo – dialect of Ukaan

Kal – dialect of Zaar: see the Guus-Zaar cluster

Kalabari – member of KOIN: see Ijo cluster

Kaleri – erroneous name for Horom and Mabo–Barkul, which are adjacent to Kulere

Kalla–Kalla = Lela

Kaltungo – dialect of Tangale

226. Kam

- 1.C Nyimwom
3. Taraba State, Bali LGA. Mayo Kam and Kamijim villages only
4. 583 (1922 Temple); estimate more than 1000 (1987)
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Kam group

Source(s) Blench (1987)

227. Kamantan

- 1.A Kamanton = Kamantan
- 1.C Angan
3. Kaduna State, Kachia LGA
4. 3,600 (NAT 1949); 10,000 (1972 Barrett)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group: Gyongic

Kamantam = Kamantan

Kamanton = Kamantan

228. Kambari I cluster

- 1.A Kamberi
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. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Kambari group

Source(s) Blench (2008)

Refs. Hoffmann (1965); Crozier (1984)

*Agadi

1.B Tsigadi

2.A Kakihum

3. Niger State, Mariga LGA

*Avadi

1.A Abadi, Evadi

1.B Tsivadi

2.A Ibeto

3. Niger State, Magama LGA

7. Primer I,II (2005)

*Baangi

1.A Baangi

1.B ciBaangi

1.C sg. vuBaangi, pl. aBaangi

2.B Bangawa (Hausa)

3. Niger State, Kontagora LGA, Ukata town and nearby villages; probably also into adjacent Kebbi State, Yauri LGA

4. estimate more than 5,000 (1989)

Source(s) Blench (1989)

*Tsishingini

1.B Cishingini, Tsishingini

1.C Mashingini pl. Ashingini

2.A Salka

3. Niger State, Magama LGA

7. Primer I, II, III (1999-2000), Transition Primer (2001), Maths Book (2004), English Textbook (2004)

8. Luke, Mark, Act of Apostles, Genesis, Life of Moses (2000s). New Testament for typesetting

9. Dictionary (2003)

12. Gospel of Mark on cassette

13. Formerly broadcasts in Salka from Radio Kontagora, now halted.

*Yumu

1.B Yumu, Osisi

3. Niger State, Borgu LGA, at Yumu and Osisi

Source(s) Blench (2008); Washbrook

229. Kambari II cluster

1.A Kamberi

3. Niger State, Magama LGA; Kebbi State, Zuru and Yauri LGAs; Kwara State, Borgu LGA

4. with Kambari I: 67,000 (1952 W&B); 100,000 (1973 SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Kambari group

Refs. Hoffmann (1965); Crozier (1984)

*Agaushi

1.B Cishingini

2.A Auna

3. Niger State, Magama LGA; Kebbi State, Yauri LGA

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
7. Primer I, II, III (1999-2000), Transition Primer (2001), Maths Book (2004), English Textbook (2004)
8. Luke, Mark, Act of Apostles, Genesis, Life of Moses (2000s). New Testament for typesetting
9. Dictionary (2003)
12. Gospel of Mark on cassette
*Cishingini, Nwanci
1.A Cishingini, Ngwæci
1.B Cishingini, Tsiwænci
1.C Mawunci sg. ɪwænci pl.
2.A Agwara
2.B Agara'iwara
3. Niger State, Borgu, Magama LGA; Kebbi State, Yauri LGA
7. Primer series 1967, unused. Primer I, II, III (1999-2000), Transition Primer (2001), Maths Book (2004), English Textbook (2004)
8. Manuscript of the Gospels and Acts, 1967. Luke, Mark, Act of Apostles, Genesis, Life of Moses (2000s). New Testament for typesetting
9. Dictionary (2003)
12. Gospel of Mark on cassette

Kamberi = Kambari

Kamberi = Kanuri

Kamburwama – Dialect of Wandala. Formerly living in Lakwa Disa south-west of Gwoza: Westermann and Bryan (1952); Wolff (1971).

230. Kami

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

Source(s) Blench (1989)

Kamino – dialect of Batu

Kamkam = Mbongno

Kamo = Ma

Kamu = Kamo

Kamuku – cluster including Cinda-Regi-Rogo-Kuki, Rogo,

Sagamuk and Hungwəryə: population for all these groups 17,800 (1952 HDG)

231. Kamwe

- 1.B Vəcəmwe
2.C Higi, Hiji
3. Adamawa State, Michika 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), Səna, Wula, Futu, Tili Pte, Kapsiki (Ptsəkε) in Cameroon
7. Folk Tales 1970, Reading Book, 1970, Primer 1 1974, Primer 2 1976
8. New Testament 1975; New Testament in Psikye Kapsiki (1988 UBS)
Source(s) Kraft wordlist
Refs. Dieu & Renaud (1984); Mohrlang (1972)
Phonology

232. Kana

- 1.A Khana
2.A Ogoni (ethnic and political term includes Gokana)
3. Rivers State, Khana/Oyigbo and Gokana-Tai-Eleme LGAs
4. 76,713 (1926 Talbot); 90,000 (SIL)
5. Benue-Congo: Cross River: Delta-Cross: Ogoni: Kegboid: East group
6. Yeghe, Norkhana, Ken-Khana, Boúe
7. Rivers Readers Project Reader 1 1971, Khana Pocket Diary
8. Bible 1968, New Testament 1961, Scripture portions from 1930, hymnbook 1938, Methodist Book of Offices 1963, Catechism 1932, Catholic Mass Baptism and Funeral Services, Watchtower booklet

Kanakuru = Dera

Kanam – member of the Jar cluster

Kanam = Koeniem

Kanembu = Kanuri-Kanembu

Kaningkwom = Kaningkon

Kaninkon = Kaningkon

Kaninkwom = Kaningkon

Kanna = Baɗa: see the Jar cluster

Kano – E. dialect of Hausa

Kano – dialect of Fulfulde

Kantana – dialect of Baɗa: 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 Kànúrí

1.C Kànúrí

2.A Borno, Bornu

2.C Beriberi, Kamberi; also Kanembu (a separate ethnic group speaking Kanurí)

4. 3,000,000 in Nigeria, 100,000 in Chad, 56,500 in Cameroon

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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))
7. Primers before 1938, other books, texts and scripts 1951–1976, Official Orthography
8. Scripture portions 1853 in Kanuri/English/Arabic/Hausa, John 1949 and 1965, John in Ajami script 1965, Old Testament stories, various booklets and tracts, Pilgrim's Progress. Translation in progress in Yerwa and Manga dialects.

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

*Kanembu

3. Borno State, LGAs on the edge of Lake Chad; and in the Republics of Niger, Cameroun and Chad.

6. Sugurti, Kuburi (Kabari, Kuvurī

Kapsiki – dialect of Kamwe

Kapugu = Gure–Kahugu

234. Kapya

3. Taraba State, Takum LGA, at Kapya

5. Benue–Congo: Benue: Jukunoid: Yukuben–Kutep

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

Karaikarai = Karekare

Kàràkara – see Guruntum–Mbaaru

Karashi – dialect of Gwandara

235. Karekare

1.A Kòrekòre, 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.); Adiva (n.d.)

Karenjo = Como–Karim?

236. Karfa

1.A Kerifa

4. 800 (SIL 1973)

3. Nasarawa State, Akwanga LGA

5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Ron group

Karim = Como–Karim

237. Kariya

1.A Kauyawa, Keriya

1.B Vinahə

1.C Wiha

2.C Lipkawa (see also Mburku)

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 = Gbətsu

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

Kauru = 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

Kentu – extinct dialect of Etkywan

Kentu = Icen

Kenyi = Zhire

Kerang = Ngas

Kere = Ziriya
Kerekere = Karekare
Kerifa = Karfa
Kerikeri = Kerekere
Keri-Ni = Kar: see the
Kag-Fer-Jiir-Kar-Koor-Ror-Us-Zuksun cluster
Keriya = Kariya
Kesari – dialect of Baan
Ketuen = Mbe
Kétú – dialect of Yoruba
Kədupaxa = Gava and Guduf: Guduf-Gava
Kəjju = JJu
Kəlela = Lela
Kəkəkəre = Karekare
Kərine = Kar: see the
Kag-Fer-Jiir-Kar-Koor-Ror-Us-Zuksun cluster
Khana = Kana

238. Kholok

2.A Kode, Koode, Kwoode, Widala, Pia, Wurunkum, 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
Kibbun = Berom
Kibo = Berom
Kibolo = Vono
Kibyen = Berom
Kikuk = Cibak
Kila = Somyev
Kilba = Huba
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. Kìṟṟ

2.B Akoiyang, Äkäyöñ, Okoyong, Okonyong
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
Kirfi = Giiwo
Kiria (Fali of Kiria) – dialect of Kamwe
Kirifi = Giiwo
Kirika = Nkq̄o: member of KOIN: see Ij̄o cluster
Kirika (Opu Kirika) = Nkq̄o
K̄ir̄ik̄e = Nkq̄o
K̄ir̄ik̄en̄i – member of KOIN: see Ij̄o cluster
Kirikjir = Rop
Kirim = Como-Karim

242. Kirya-Konzəl

2.C Fali
3. Adamawa State, Michika LGA.
5. Chadic: Biu-Mandara sub-branch A: Bura-Higi major group: Higi group
9. Draft Dictionary (Blench & Ndemsai (2007))

*Kirya

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

*Konzəl

1.B myá Kónzəl
1.C ndá Kónzəl pl. Kónzəl
2.C Fali of Mijilu
4. 9000 est. 2007. Konzəl 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
Kiv̄oṅo = Vono
Kiwollo = Vono
Kiyu = Como-Karim
K̄oṅa = Fam
Kobo = Mom Jango
Kobo = Momi
Koboci – dialect of Bata
Kobotschi = Koboci: see Bata
Koda = Kholok

243. Koenoem

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

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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 Dəmak, Dimmuk

3. Plateau State, Shendam LGA

*Təŋ

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 Bača; Jar cluster; a dialect group of Izere is also called Jarawan Kogi

246. Kohumono

1.B KoHumono

1.C BaHumono, sg. Òhúmónò

2.A Ediba (under Ekuřĩ (Thomas))

2.B Ekumuru, Ìkúmúrú, Ìkúmóró (Igbo name); Àtàm (Efik name)

3. Cross River State, Obubra LGA

4. 11,870 (1952)

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross group: Central: North–South

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

9. Draft grammar (2004)

Source(s) Isukul (n.d.)

*Oloiřiri

7. Rivers Readers Project

Refs. Williamson (1972)

*Anyama

Kolokuma – dialect of İřon: İřo cluster

Koluama – dialect of İřon: İřo 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 Cameroonian and Nigerian names are uncertain

*Gomme

1.A Gəmme

2.B Damti, Koma Kampana, Panbe

*Gomnome

1.A Gòmnoŋme

2.B Mbeya, Gimbe, Koma Kadam, Laame, Youtubo

*Ndera

2.B Vomni, Doome, Doobe

Source(s) Blench fieldnotes

Koma Kadam = Gòmnoŋme: see the Koma cluster

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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)
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: Kauru subgroup

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

3. Federal Capital Territory. Near Lambata

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

3. Federal Capital Territory. near Zuba.

4. One village

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Jili group

Source(s) Blench (1992)

Korom Boye = Kulere

Koron – see Koro

252. Kõrõp

1.B Durop, Kurop

2.A Kõrõp

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)

5. Benue–Congo: Benue: Jukunoid: Central Jukunoid: Jukun–Mbembe–Wurbo

Refs. Shimizu (1980)

*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, Pataporĩ North Volta–Congo:

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Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Leko group Formerly Adamawa State, Ganye LGA; now all are in Cameroon since the creation of Gashaka Reserve in 1974:

Koyam – dialect of Kanuri

254. Kpan

1.A Kpanten, Ikpan, Akpanzhi, Kpanzon, Abakan
2.B Kpwate, Hwaye, Hwaso, Nyatso, Nyonyo, Yorda, Ibukwo

3. Taraba State, Wukari, Takum and Sardaunda LGAs
5. Benue–Congo: Benue: Jukunoid: Central Jukunoid: Kpan–Icen group

6. Western and Eastern groups:

Western: 1 Kumbo–Takum Group: Kumbo (Kpanzon), Takum; 2 Donga (Akpanzhī; 3 Bissaula (extinct) Eastern: Apa (per Kilham), Kente, Eregba (per Koelle)

Refs. Koelle (1854); Shimizu (1970, 1971–72)

Kpanten = Kpan

Kpanzon = Kpan

255. Kpasam

1.A Passam, Kpasham

2.B Nyisam

3. Adamawa State, Numan LGA, 1 village only, South of Jalingo

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Mumuye–Yendang group: Yendang subgroup

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 Mbembe Tigong cluster

Kpugbong – dialect group of South–Western

Mumuye: Mumuye

Kpwate = Kpan

Kpwee – an unclassified blacksmith’s language near Mapeo. Blench (1983)

Kuba = Kubi

256. Kubi

1.A Kuba

3. Bauchi State, Darazo LGA, 40 km. N.E. of Bauchi town

4. 1,090 (1922 Temple); 500 (1973 SIL)

5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: 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

3. Bauchi State, Ningi LGA

4. Language moribund, perhaps extinct

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: Ningi cluster

6. Basa said to be a sub–group

Source(s) Maddieson (1988)

*Kudu

1.A Kuda

4. Probably extinct

9. Wordlist (Shimizu 1982)

Refs. Shimizu (1982)

*Camo

1.A Chamo

4. Probably extinct

258. Kugama–Gengle

1.A Kugamma, Gengle

2.A Wegam

2.B Wegele

3. Adamawa State, Fufore LGA

4. Small

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Mumuye–Yendang group: Yendang subgroup

Kugamma = Kugama–Gengle

259. Kugbo

3. Rivers State, Brass LGA

4. 2,000 (1973 SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Central Delta group

Source(s)

Refs Wolff (19xx)

Kugong – dialect of Mumuye

260. Kukele

1.A Ukele, Ukelle

1.B Kukele

1.C Bakele

3. Cross River State, Ogoja LGA; Anambra State, Abakaliki LGA; Benue State, Okpokwu and Oju LGAs; and in Cameroon

4. 31,700 (1953); 40,000 (1980 UBS)

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross group Central: North–South

6. 4 dialects in north, 3 in south, Ugbala, Mtezi and Mtezi–Iteeji in Anambra State, Abakaliki LGA

7. Primer in 5 parts, post–primer books drafted.

Literacy programme in progress

8. Scripture Portions from (1974), New Testament (1979)

Kuki see Cinda–Regi–Rogo–Kuki cluster

Kukuluŋ (Kúkúlún) = Kulung

Kukum = Fer: see the

Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster

Kukuruku (not recommended) = Etsako = Yekhee

261. Kulere

- 1.B Akande (Kamwaĩ, 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); Jungrathmayr (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 Kúkùlún
- 1.C Bákùlún
- 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: Bantu: Jarawan Bantu
7. Primer 1924
8. Scripture portions from 1926 to 1950, Prayers and hymns 1926
9. Dictionary: McBride (ined.)
10. Hausa is the main second language
11. Kulung is currently being passed to the next generation and being learned by neighbouring peoples in contact with the Kulung.
13. In a survey in 2007, the very oldest generation included some who could read and write Kulung quite fluently, dating from the McBride era. However, this skill has not been passed on the present generation.

Source(s) Adelberger (2008); Rueck et al. (2009)

Refs. Maddieson and Williamson (1975)

Kuma = Koma

Kumap = Amo

264. Kumba

- 2.A Sate, Yofo
3. Adamawa State, Mayo Belwa LGA
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Mumuye–Yendang group: Yendang sub-group

Kumbo – dialect of Kpan

Kumbo = Kumbowei – dialect of Iẓon: Ijọ cluster

Kumbowei – dialect of Iẓon: Ijọ 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)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: Kauru subgroup

Kuri – dialect of Yedina

Kuru (Gyell–Kuru–Vwang) – dialect of Berom

Kuseki – dialect of Yandang

Kushe = Goji

Kushi = Goji

Kushi = Baushi

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 Cameroun (1976)

5. Benue–Congo: Benue: Jukunoid: Yukuben–Kutep

6. Lissam, Fikyu, Jenuwa, Kunabe, Kentin: Fikyu has sub-dialects

7. Literacy programme in progress, dictionary in preparation, primers, folktales

8. Bible translation programme in progress, hymnbooks, New Testament (1990)

9. Dictionary draft: Koops (n.d.). Grammar Koops (n.d.)

Source(s) Koops (1990)

Refs. Koops (1990), Breton (1993)

Kutep = Kuteb

Kutev = Kuteb

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Kutin = Pere – Adamawa: Vere group. Formerly in Adamawa State, Ganye LGA. Now only in Cameroon. Blench (1984)

268. Kutto

1.A Kupto

1.B Kúttò

1.C Kúttò

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)

Kùtùle = Tula

Kuturmi = Obiro, Ikryo

Kuukù – see Guruntum–Mbaar

Kuvoko = the Lamang cluster

Kuvuri – dialect of Kanembu: Kanuri–Kanembu

Kuzamani = Shuwa–Zamani

Kwa = Baa

Kwa = Ekin: see the Ejagham cluster

Kwaa Bwaare = Bacama: see the Bata cluster

Kwaa–Bwaare = Bacama: see the Bata cluster

Kwa'alang = Kwagallak: see the Kofyar cluster

269. Kwaami

1.A Kwami, Kwom

1.B Kwáámi

1.C Kwáámi

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, Dollì

9. Grammar (Leger 1990);

Refs. Temple (1922)

Source(s)

Kwabzak = Tal

Kwagallak – member of the Kofyar cluster

Kwaji – dialect of Mumuye

Kwakwi = Firan:

Kwal = Irigwe

Kwale = Úkwuanì: see the Úkwuanì–Aboh–Ndonì cluster

Kwali – dialect of Gbari

Kwalla = Kwagallak: see the Kofyar cluster

Kwami = Kwaami

Kwan = Irigwe

Kwange – dialect of Gbari

Kwanka = Vaghat cluster

Kwapm = 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 = Irigwe

Kwolla = Kwagallak: see the Kofyar cluster

Kwom = Kwaami

Kwomo (Basa Kwomu) – Basa–Benue

Kwonci – 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 Kyāk

1.C Kyāk

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

Kyātō = Etkywan

Kyantōn = Etkywan

271. Kyenga

1.B Kyangganya

1.C Kyanggani pl. Kyanggana

2.A Kenga, Tyenga

3. Niger State, Borgu LGA, north of Illo; also in Benin and Niger Republics

4. five villages on Nigeria side which speak the language; 7,591 (1925 Meek); 10,000 including Shanga (1973 SIL)

5. Niger–Congo: Mande: Southeast Mande

Source(s) Blench (1987)

Kyentu = Kentu: see Icen

Kyibaku = Cibak

L.

laa Fyandigere = Gera

Laamang = Lamang

Laame = Gòmnõme: see the Koma cluster

272. Labir

1.A Lábír

2.A Jaku, Jaaku

2.B Jakanci

3. Bauchi State, south of the Bauchi–Gombe Road, from the Gongola River at Kanyallo, in Bauchi LGA, to Gar in Alkaleri LGA

5. Benue–Congo: Bantu: Jarawan

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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

Lala – 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 Bəna

3. Adamawa State, Guyuk, Song and Gombi LGAs

4. 30,000 (SIL); 44,300 with Bəna (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 Eḃode

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)

5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A:

Mandara/Mafa/Sukur major group: Mandara Group

*Zaladva

1.A Zələdva

2.A Lamang North

3. Borno State, Gwoza LGA

6. Zaladeva (Alataghwa), Dzuuḃa (Dzuuba), Ləghva (Lughva), Gwózà Wakane (Gwozo)

*Ghumbagha

2.A Lamang Central

3. Borno State, Gwoza LGA; Adamawa State, Michika LGA;

6. Həḃkàlà (Xəḃkala, Hidkala, Hitkala), Waga (Wagga, Woga, Waha)

8. Mark in first draft, 1991. Bible translation in progress

Source(s) Roettger (p.c.)

*Ghudavan

1.A Ghudeven, Ghudəvən

2.A Lamang South

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

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, Rùhù

2.C Rufawa

4. There were said to be no speakers remaining in 1987 (Blench)

Source(s) Blench (1987)

*Mbaru

1.A Mbárù, Bambaro, Bamburo, Bambara, Bombaro

2.C Bomborawa, Bunborawa

*Gura

1.B Tu–Gura

1.C sg. Ba–Gura, pl. Mo–Gura

2.B Agari, Agbiri

277. Lamja-Deḃsa-Tola cluster

1.C Lamjavu, Deḃsavu, Tolavu

3. Taraba State, Mayo Belwa LGAs

4. There are 13 villages of Lamja and Deḃsa. The central town of the Lamja is Ganglamja. The Deḃsa 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–Nsò

278. LamNsò

1.A Lam–Nsaw, Lam–Nsò

1.B Lam–Nsò'

1.C Nsò, 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

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8. New Testament (1989)

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
 3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA. 15 km. East of Karim Lamido town.
 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)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross group Central: East–West
7. Writing book, 1966

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

281. Lelna

- 1.B cLela (Clēla, C–Lela)
- 1.C Kələla 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
 8. Scripture portions 1931–4, Mark, 1934, hymnbook 1947, Scripture portions from 1974
 9. Dictionary (2001)
- 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)
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: North–central cluster

283. Lenyima

- 1.C Anyima
- 2.C Inyima
3. Cross River State, Obubra LGA
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross group Central: East–West

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
 5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group
- *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)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross group Central: East–West

Ləghva = Zaladva: see the Lamang cluster

Libo=Kaan

Libyan Arabic – see Arabic cluster

Ligili = Mijili

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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: Benue: Jukunoid: Yukuben–Kutep: possibly the same as Lissam

Source(s) Blench (1986) (citing: P. Gray)

Lissam – dialect of Kuteb

287. Lokəə

1.A Lokə, Lokö

1.C Yaka, Yakə, Yakurr, Yakö

2.A Ugep

3. Cross River State, Obubra LGA

4. 38,200 (1953); 100,000 (1973 SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross group Central: East–West

6. Ugep, Nkpam

7. Primer 1 1973, Reading and Writing book 1967 and 1973, post–primer 1972

8. New Testament in first draft 1974, Scripture portions from 1967, Catholic catechism 1959

Source(s)

Refs. Winston (1964–5), Iwara (1982)

Lokə = Lokəə

Lokö = Lokəə

Lokukoli = Nkukoli

Longo – in old Eastern Nigeria. Winston (1964–5)

288. Longuda

1.A Languda, Nunguda, Nungura, Nunguraba

1.B nyà núngúrá Guyuk, Nungurama Nyuar

1.C Núngúráyábá Guyuk, Núngúrábà Jessu, Lóngúrábá 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 Ceriya (Banjiram=Cirimba/Gerembe hill), Nya Tariya (Kola=Taraba), Nya Dele (Jessu=Delebe), Nya Gwanda (Nyuar=Gwandaba)

7. Literacy programme in progress, Primer 1975 Folktales 1975

8. New Testament 1979, Mark 1954 and 1975

Source(s) J. Newman p.c; Kleinewillinghöfer (1992)

Refs. Newman & Newman (1977a,b)

Lóngúrábá = Longuda

289. Loo

1.B Shùṅṅó

1.C Shùṅṅó–North, Shùṅṅó–South

3. Kaltungo LGA, Gombe State, Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA. 30 km. North of Karim Lamido town.

Lo village and associated hamlets.

4. 8,000 (1992 est.)

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Bikwin group

Source(s) Kleinewillinghöfer (1992)

290. Rop

1.A Lupa, Lopa

1.B Kirikjir

1.C Djiri

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.)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Lake group

Source(s) Blench (1992); Blench & McGill (2011)

Lopawa = Rop

Loro = Ribina: see the Jera cluster

Lotsu–Piri = Tsobo

Louome – dialect of Gbagyi

291. Lubila

1.C Kabila

2.B Ojor, Kabila, Kaibre, Kabire

3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA, at Ojo Nkomba, and Ojo Akangba

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross group Central:East–West

Lovi – dialect of Nzanyi

Lughva = Ləghva; a dialect of Zaladva: see the Lamang cluster

Lukshi = Lushi: see the Zeem cluster

Lukshi – member of the Das cluster

Lundur = Langas: see the Polci cluster

Lungu = Idun

Lupa = Rop

Luri = member of the Polci cluster

Lusa – dialect of Zaar: see the Guus-Zaar cluster

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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. nùbá 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. Reading and Writing Book (2006)
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
3. Yobe State, Gujba LGA. Gulani and Bara towns and associated hamlets. NE of Dadin Kowa Reservoir.
4. More than 4,000 (1990)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Bole–Ngas major group: Bole group
6. Two dialects; Maaka (at Gulani) and Maha (at Vara)

Source(s) Blench (1990);

Refs: Coly & Storch (2012)

Maás = Mangas

Mabas – see Vemgo–Mabas

Maci – member of the Iceve cluster

294. Mada

- 1.C Məda
 - 2.B Yidda
 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
 6. Northern and Western clusters. Dialect survey results in Price (1991).
 7. Literacy work in progress
 8. New Testament (2000)
 9. Dictionary draft online: Blench & Kato (n.d.)
- Refs.** Price (1991)

Mada Eggon = Eggon

Madaka = Ndəkə

Madzarin – 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.
8. portions from 1958, New Testament 1965 (Cameroon dialect), Concordance 1972, Bible, 1989

Sources: Kosack (2000)

Refs. Dieu and Renaud (1983); Barreteau & Bleis (1991)

Maga = Maaka

Magara – dialect of Nzanyi

Magha = Maaka

296. Maghdi

- 1.B Mághdi
 - 1.C Mághdi sg., lee Mághdi 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 = Ọsayen: member of the Ọko–Eni–Ọsayen cluster

Magu = Mvanọ

Magwaram – W. dialect of Bade

Maha=Maaka

Maiha – 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) Zoo
 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–Makurdī – 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)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: Kauru subgroup

Source(s) Blench (1986)

Malabu – 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 = Mambila: 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 Nɔri

1.C Nɔr

2.A Mambila, Mambilla, Mambere

3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA. Mambila Plateau. Cameroon.

4. 18,000 (1952); 60,000 (1973 SIL); 10,000 in Cameroun

5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Northern Bantoid:

Mambiloid: Mambila

6. Almost every village has a separate dialect forming a dialect chain. Dialect centres are: Bang, Dorofi, Gembu, Hainari, Kabri, Mayo Ndaga, Mbamnga, Tamien, Warwar. At least four dialects in Cameroon.

7. Gembu dialect: Primer in 3 parts 1973, pre–primer 1974, 5 post–primer books; Reading and writing book 1973. Cameroon dialect 2 post–primer books in a 1969–70. Reading and writing book 1973. Literacy programme in progress.

8. i. Gembu: Genesis stories 1973, New Testament 1975,

ii. Cameroon: Complete New Testament (19xx)

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

Electronic Resources:

Refs:

301. Mangas

1.A Maás

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: Kanuri–Kanembu

Mapan – dialect of Mwaghavul

Mapeo (Samba of Mapeo) – dialect of Samba Daka

Mapodi = Gude

Mapuda = Gude

Marahai – a Kamwai dialect of Kulere

Marawa = Sholio: see the Katab cluster

302. Margi

1.A Marghi, Margyi

1.B Màrgí

1.C Màrgí

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 Dzərɲu = ‘Margi near the Hill ɪju’ around Gulak;

Gwàrà; Mə̀lgwí (Mulgwe, Molgheu); Wúrgà (Urga);

South Margi is counted as a separate language and is more closely related to Huba

7. Pre–primer, primer in 3 parts, 1941

8. Scripture portions from 1940–46, Old Testament stories, song and worship book 1956, Good Manhood 1940/52, New Testament (1984)

Refs. Hoffmann (1963); Wolff (1974–75); Kraft (1981)

Margi babal – dialect of Margi

Margi Dzərɲu – dialect of Margi

Margi Putai = Putai

303. Margi South

2.C Margi ti ntəm

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 group¹

6. Wamdiu, Hildi

¹ Hoffmann (1963) relates the language of Margi South to Huba rather than to Margi.

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Margi of Minthla = Putai
Margi ti ntəm = Margi South
Margi West = Putai
Marhai = Marahai: a Kamwai dialect of Kulere
Maroa = Sholio: see the Katab cluster
Maruwa = Sholio: see the Katab cluster
Marwa = Sholio: see the Katab cluster

304. Mashi

3. Taraba State, near Takum
5. Benue–Congo: South Bantoid: Bebooid

Source(s) Koops (1971)

Matakam = Mafa
Matchi = Maci: see Iceve cluster
Mavar = Mober: a dialect of Kanuri: see Kanuri–Kanembu
Mawa – Small in Bauchi State, Toro LGA: possibly
Mara village – language extinct according to Shimizu (ed.) Temple (1922) 271,430; Shimizu (1982)
Mawunci = Kambari II
Máya = Bali
Maya (Kwaya Maya) = Koyam – a dialect of Kanuri
Mayo Ndaga – a dialect of Nor
Mazgarwa = Bade
Mbaarù = Guruntum–Mbaaru
Mbada = Baḍa: see the Jar cluster
Mbadawa = Baḍa: see the Jar cluster
Mbamnga – a dialect of Nor
Mbamu – dialect of Eloyi
Mbaram = Baram: see the Polci cluster
Mbarike = Kuteb
Mbarmi = Zul: see the Polci cluster
Mbaru (Mbárù) = Guruntum–Mbaaru
Mbat = Bada: see the Jar cluster

305. Mbe

1.B Mbe
1.C Mbè
2.B Ketuen, 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: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Ekoid-Mbe group
6. Idum, Ikumtale, Odaje
7. Orthography 1983;
8. RC Catechism 1962 in Mbube; John’s Gospel (2001); Liturgy (2007)

Source(s) Paul Schroeder (2008)

Refs. Bamgboṣe (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)

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross group Central: East–West

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

8. New Testament 1985 (Adun dialect) Hymnbook 1975, Scripture portions from 1967 in Adun and Apiapum

9. Dictionary draft: Barnwell (n.d.)

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)

5. Benue–Congo: Benue: Jukunoid: Central Jukunoid: Jukun–Mbembe–Wurbo group

Refs. Koops (1990)

*Ashuku

1.A Ashaku

1.C Ákátsàkpá, Ákúçùkpú

2.B Kitsipki

*Nama

1.A Dama, Namu

1.B Kporo

2.B Nzare ‘‘I say so’’; Eneeme

Source(s)

Refs. Shimizu (1980)

Mbenkpe = Nde

Mbeya = Gòmṅome Koma

Mbofon = Nde and Bakor

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

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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. Mbɔŋŋɔ

1.A Bungnu

1.B Mbɔŋŋɔ

1.C Mbɔŋŋɔ

2.A Kamkam

2.B Kakaba, Bunu

3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA, Kakara town

4. 800 (1952 W&B); 3000 est. Blench and Connell (1999)

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

Source(s) Blench (2008); Rueck et al.(2009)

*Mbula

12. Radio broadcasts in Mbula

*Tambo

12. Radio and television broadcasts in Tambo

*Bwazza

1.B Bwà Bwàzà pl. àb̀wàzà

1.C Bwázà

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

Mburkanci = Mburku

311. Mburku

1.A Barko, Barke

1.B Və Mvəran

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 Mbuzo) = Itu Mbon Uzo

Meeka – dialect of Mumuye

Megili = Mijili

Megong = Eggon

Mein – a north–western dialect of Iẓɔn: Ijɔ cluster

Mendong–Mufons – Bauchi Province: Temple (1922)

Mernyang – member of the Kofyar cluster

Mesaka = Iceve

Məda = Mada

Məgang = Bolu: see the Geji cluster

Məlgwa = Malgwa: a member of the Wandala cluster

M’əlgwí – dialect of Margi

Məngàng (ŋwai Məngàng) = Mingang Doso

Mgbakpa = Hausa

Mgbo – member of the Izi–Ezāa–Ikwo–Mgbo cluster

Mgbu = Akpɔ–Mgbu–Tolu – dialects of Ikwere

Mi (Vəne Mī) = Miya

Miamia = Ejar: see the Tinor–Myamia cluster

Miango = Irigwe

Migili = 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 ŋwai Məngàn

1.C Mingang Doso

2.A Doso

3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA. 15 km. East of Karim Lamido town. One village and associated hamlets.

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Jen group

Source(s) Kleinewillinghöfer (1992)

Mini = Abureni

Minna – South dialect of Kadara

Minna (Koro Funtu of Minna) = Ujjili

Mirriam = Mernyang: see the Kofyar cluster

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 Vəne 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)
 9. Dictionary draft: Schuh (n.d.). Grammar: Schuh (1995?)
- Refs.** Skinner (1977);

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

315. Min

- 1.B Tiimin
 - 1.C Vwinyi 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 = Mober – 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 Momĩ, Were, Verre, Kobo (in Cameroon))
 3. Adamawa State, Fufore LGA
 4. 20,000 total (including Momĩ, 4,000 in Cameroon (1982 SIL))
 5. Adamawa-Ubangi: Adamawa: Vere group
- Source(s)** Blench (1987)

317. Momi

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

Monguna – dialect of Daffo-Butura: see the Ron cluster
Monkin – dialect group of South-Western Mumuye: see Mumuye cluster
Montoil = Montol

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)

319. Mɔ̀

- 1.B ɲwaa Mɔ̀
 - 1.C yáá Mɔ̀
 - 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 Mubĩ = Mucella (Fali of Mucella) – Fali cluster
Mucella (Fali of Mucella) – Fali cluster
Mudaye – 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
 5. Central Chadic. Kamwe ckuster. A dialect cluster with Hya in Cameroun
- 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)

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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

9. Grammar: Shimizu (1983)

*South–Western Mumuye

3. Taraba State, Jalingo LGA

6. Monkin group: Kugong, Shaari, Sagbee; Kpugbong group: Kasaa, Yɔrɔ, Lankoviri (Lankaviri, Saawa, Nyaaaja, 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,I:446–531); Shimizu (1979)

322. Mundat

3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA

5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Ron group

Mundu: see Dulumi

Munga = Leeləu

Munga = Mingang Doso

Munshi (not recommended) = Tiv

Mupun = Mwaghavul

Mura – a dialect of Wandala

Mushere = Cakfem–Mushere

Mutidi – a dialect of Nzanyi

Mùùn – see Jar cluster

Muya = Miya

Mvanɔ = Mvanɪp

323. Mvanip

1.C Mvanɔ

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: Bantoid: Northern Bantoid:

Mambiloid: Mambila

Source: Blench & Connell (1999)

Refs: Meek (1931)

Mvəran (Və Mvəvran) = Mburku

nnwa' Dza = Dza

324. Mwaghavul cluster

*Mwaghavul

1.A Mwahavul

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 *Kwop naan shi kook mo* 1981, New Testament 1992; Old Testament 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 = Shagawu

Nakanyare – dialect of Samba Daka

Nakare = Jidda–Abu

325. Naki

1.C Bunaki

3. Taraba State, ca. 6°57'N, 10°13'E, 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 iShákára

1.C sg. kùShákára pl. úShákára

2.B Tari

3. Kaduna State, a line of villages 7 km. due west of Mayir on the Fadan Karshe–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 = Wandala cluster

Nde – a member of the Bakor cluster

Ndele – dialect of Ikwere

Ndem = Nnam: see Bakor

Ndera = Koma Ndera: see Koma

327. Ndəkə

1.A Madaka

1.B Tundəkə

1.C Vundəkə pl. Andəkə

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 Ndor

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 (1990, 1999)

Refs. Dieu & Renaud (1983)

Ndor = 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

8. New Testament 1976; Scripture portions from 1916

9. Phonology: Burquest (1971, 1973), Grammar: Foulkes (1915).

10. Hausa

Refs:

Ngatlawe – West of Mandara but not a Mandara dialect: possibly Gatlaghwe, a Dghwede village: Westermann and Bryan (1952)

Ngazar – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu

Ngbo = Mgbo: see the Izi–Ezaa–Ikwo–Mgbo cluster

Nge (Basa Nge) = Nupe Tako

Ngell = Gyell: see Berom

Ngene = Engenni

Ngenge – dialect of Gbagyi

Ngezzim = Ngizim

333. Nggwahyi

1.A Ngwaxi, Ngwohi

3. Borno State, Askira–Uba LGA

4. One village

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5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Bura–Higi major group: Bura group

Refs. Kraft (1981)

Nggweshe = Gvoko

Nggwoli – a dialect of Nzanyi

Ngizim –dialect of Kanuri

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

9. Dictionary: Schuh (1981)

10. Hausa

Source(s)

Refs. Schuh (1971, 1978, 1981)

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 = Nggwahyi

Ngwanci = Nwanci: see Kambari II

Ngwe = Hungwəryə

Ngweshe = Ngoshie: see Glavda

Ngweshe Ndaghan = Gvoko

Ngweshe Ndhang = Gvoko

Ngwohi = Nggwahyi

Ngwoi = Hungwəryə

Nidem = Nindem: see the Kanufi–Kaningkon–Nindem cluster

Nife = Nupe

Ngibo – now extinct language spoken near Agameti on the Fadan Karshi-Wamba road. Probably close to Akpondu (q.v.)

nii Bánjùṅ = Bangwinji

nii Dìjì = Dijim: Dijim–Bwilim

Nimalto = Nyimatli: see the Tera cluster

Nimana = Numana: see the Numana–Nunku–Gbantu–Numbu cluster

Nimbia = Gwandara–Bara: – dialect of Gwandara

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

3. Kaduna State. Five villages along the Fadan Karshe-Akwanga road, directly north of Gwantu.

Villages are; Kobin, Akwankwan, Wambe, Ningeshen Kurmi, Ningeshen Sarki.

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)

340. 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. Àmàr Ràndá, Àmàr Titá, Ancha (Închá), Kwásù (Ákizà), Sàmbè, Fadan Wate (Hátè)
 7. Reading and Writing Book (199x)
- Source(s)** Blench (2001); Enene (2001)

Niragu = Gbiri–Niragu
 Niten = Aten
 Njai = Nzanyi
 Njanya = Nzanyi
 Njei = Nzanyi
 Njoyamɛ = Ndoola
 Njuku = Jukun
 Njwande = Bitare
 Nkafa – dialect of Kamwe
 Nkari – dialect of Ibibio. 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

341. 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
 Nkoꝛo = member of KOIN: see the Ijo cluster
 Nkpam – dialect of Lokɛ̀

342. Nkukoli

- 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)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross group Central: East–West

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

Nnam – member of the Bakor cluster
 Nnerigwe = Irigwe
 Nngas = Ngas
 nnwa' Dzâ = Dza
 Noale = Mbembe Tigong cluster
 Nokwu (Idoma Nokwu) = Alago
 Nor–Khana – dialect of Kana
 North (Arewa) = Hausa
 North (Etung North) – a dialect of Ejagham
 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 Norī = Nor)
 Nsaw = Lam–Nsɔ'
 Nsele – member of the Nde–Nsele–Nta cluster: see Bakor
 Nsit – dialect of Ibibio
 Nsɔ = Lam–Nsɔ'
 Nsuka = 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)
 Ntrigom – Cross River State, Ogoja LGA: South–Eastern State (1971)
 nɔ̀bá Ma = Kamo
 Nuadhu = Como–Karim

343. 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
 10. Hausa
- *Numbu
3. Kaduna State, Jema'a LGA; Nasarawa State, Akwanga LGA
 4. The main settlements of the Numbu are àzà Wúùn, Ambentòk, Anepwa, Akoshey, Amkpong, Gbancûn, Amfɔ̀r and Adangaŋ. There are likely to be several thousand speakers.
- *Gbantu
- 1.A Gwanto
 3. Kaduna State, Jema'a LGA; Nasarawa State, Akwanga LGA
- *Nunku
3. Kaduna State, Jema'a LGA; Nasarawa State, Akwanga LGA
 - 4.

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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

Numgwar = Mada

Nunguda = Longuda

Nungura = Longuda

Nùngùràbà = Longuda

Nungurama = Longuda

Núngúráyábá 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, Tappah, Takpa, Tapa, 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)

7. Primer 1905, Dictionary 1914 & 1916, Grammar 1915. Literacy program, Official orthography

8. Scripture portions from 1860, Bible 1953, 1965, and revision in print; New Testament 1927/30, 1983;

*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

nwi Nyé = Nye: member of the Shoo–Minda–Nye cluster

nwii Shóó = Shoo: member of the Shoo–Minda–Nye cluster

nya Ceriya = Longuda

nya Dele = Longuda

nya Gwanda = Longuda

nyà Núngúrá = Longuda

nya Tariya = Longuda

Nyaa Bâà = Baa

Nyaaja – dialect of Mumuye

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 Wiyàù = Waja

Nyandang = Yandang

Nyanga nya Ba = Ba

Nyango = Irigwe

346. Nyankpa

1.B Nnaṅkpa pl. Anaṅkpa

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)

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Koro: Nyankpa-Idun cluster

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 Tsó = Tsobo

Nyidu = Etkywan

nyii Ma = Kamo

Nyikobe = Yukuben

Nyikuben = Yukuben

Nyimatli – member of the Tera cluster

Nyimwom = Kam

Nyisam = Kpasam

nyiyo Dadiya = dadiya

Nyongnepa = Nyong

347. Nyong

1.A Nyɔŋ

1.B Nyɔŋ Nyanga

1.C sg. Nyɔŋvena, pl. Nyɔŋnepa (Nyongnepa)

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

Nyɔŋ Nyanga = Nyong

Nyɔŋ nepa = Nyong

Nyɔŋ gvena = Nyong

Nyuar – dialect of Longuda

Nzangi = Nzanyi

348. Nzanyi

1.A Njanya, Njai, Njei, Zany, Nzangi, Zani, Njeny, Jeng, Njegn, Njeng,

1.B Wur Nzanyi

1.C Nzangi sg., Nzanyi pl.

2.A Jenge, Jeng, Mzangyim, Kobochi, Kobotshi

3. Nigeria: Adamawa State, Maiha LGA. Cameroon: West of Dourbeye near Nigerian border in Doumo region, Mayo-Oulo Subdivision, Mayo-Louti Division, North Province.

4. 14,000 in Nigeria (1952), 9,000 in Cameroon.

5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Bata group

6. Paka, Rogede (Rigudedede), Nggwoli, Hooode, Maiha, Magara, Dede, Mutidi; and Lovi in Cameroun

Source(s) Blench (1987, 1992)

Nzare = Nama: see Mbembe Tigong

ŋwaa Mòò = Moo

ŋwai Məngàn = Mingang Doso

ŋwənci = Nwanci: a dialect of Kambari II

Oba – a dialect of Yoruba

Obani = Iɓani: 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 Bàsáú

*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 Ogang, Ogboria Uchuruo, Ojerim (Ojirim), Árágbán and Óbósó.

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 Otugwang

3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA

*Okwɔrɔgung

1.A Okorogung

3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA

*Ukwɔtung

1.A Okorotung, Okwɔrɔtung

3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA

Obiaruku – dialect of Ukwuanì: see Ukwuanì–Aboh–Ndonì

Obini = Abini: see the Agwagwune cluster

Obio – dialect of Ikwere

352. Obiro

1.B sg. óbirò pl. òbirò

1.C ìbirò

2.B West Kuturmi

3. Kaduna State, Kachia LGA

4. Antara village

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Northwestern group

Obolo = Iko (incorrectly)

353. Obolo

1.C Òbólò

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)

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

6. From West to East: Ataba, Unyeada, Ngo, Okoroete, Ibot Obolo

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7. Primer 1968, 1972, 1985, 1986; Reading and Writing 1978, 1985; Magazine from 1988
8. Bible translation in progress, Mark trial ed. 1987, Genesis, hymnbooks 1970, Catholic liturgy and hymns 1970 New Testament (1991)
Refs. Faraclas (1984), Connell (1991), Aaron (forthcoming)

Oboso – dialect of Obe
Oboṭeṭe – dialect of Iẓon: Ijo cluster
Obubra (Yala Obubra) – dialect of Yala

354. Obulom

1.A Abuloma
3. Rivers state, Okrika LGA, Abuloma town
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Central Delta

Òbúsu – a dialect of Mbe East: see the Mbe cluster
Ochebe = Baceve: see the Iceve cluster
Ochekwu – dialect of Idoma North
Ocheve = Baceve: see the Iceve cluster

355. Ochichi

1.B Ochichi
1.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)
10. Echie
11. Moribund

Source(s) Williamson (2003)

Ref. Ndimele & Williamson (2002:157)

Òdàjè – a dialect of Mbe West: see Mbe
Oderiga = Mbembe
Odim = Adim: see Agwagwune
Ododop = Korop

356. Oḍual

1.B Oḍual
1.C Oḍual
2.C Saka
3. Rivers State, Ahoada LGA
4. 8,400 (1963); 15,000 (1980 UBS)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Central Delta
6. Arughaunya, Adibom
7. Rivers Readers Project, Reader 1 1974, Reading and Writing book, 1975, Folk Tales 1975, Reader 2, (NBTT) 1984
8. New Testament in first draft 1974, Creation story 1975

Source(s)

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
Ofombonga – dialect of Mbembe
Ofunobwan = Mbembe
Ofutop = Bakor
Ogba = Ogbah

357. Ogbah

1.A Ogba
3. Rivers State, Ahoada LGA
4. 22,750 (1940 F&J)
5. Benue–Congo: Igboid
6. Egnih (East Ogbah), South Ogbah, West Ogbah
7. Rivers Readers Project, Reader 1 1972, Reading and Writing book in Egnih (1990)

Ogbakiri – dialect of Ikwere
Ogbe Ijo – South–Western dialect of Iẓon: Ijo cluster
Ogberia – dialect of Obe
Ogbia=
Ogbinya – see the Kolo cluster

358. Ogbogolo

3. Rivers State, Ahoada LGA
4. One town only
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Central Delta
Source(s)

Ogboin – a north–western dialect of Iẓon: Ijo cluster

359. Ogbronuagum

2.A Bukuma
2.B Agum
3. Rivers State, Degema LGA
4. One town only, north of Buguma
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Central Delta

Oge – member of the Akoko cluster
Ogoi = Baan
Ogoja = Nkem
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.
Ogori = Oko: see the Oko–Eni–Osayen cluster
Ogua – dialect of Engenni
Ògùgù – dialect of Igala
Ogulagha – a Western Delta dialect of Iẓon: Ijo cluster

Oguta – dialect of Igbo
 Ohana – sub-dialect of Mbembe
 Ohuhu – dialect of Igbo
 Oiakiri = next
 Oiyakiri – a South–Central dialect of Iẓon: Ijọ cluster
 Ojiramhi – dialect of Okpamheri
 Ojirim – a dialect of Mbe East: see the Mbe cluster
 Ojo – member of Akoko cluster
 Ojor = Lubila
 Ojù – dialect of Igede
 Okà – dialect of Yoruba
 Okam = Mbembe
 Oke–Agbe – see the Arigidi cluster, Afa, Udo, Oge and Eshè
 Okene – dialect of Ebira
 Okii = Bokyi
 Okirika = Kiriḱe: member of KOIN: see Ijọ cluster

360. Oko–Eni–Osayen cluster

3. Kwara State, Okene LGA
 5. Benue–Congo: Oko–Eni–Osayen cluster

Refs. Elugbe (1980)

*Oko

1.A Uku, Oko
 2.A Ogori (town name), Gori
 4. 4,000 (1970??)

*Eni

4. 3,000 (1970??)

*Osayen

1.A Osanyin, Osayen
 2.A Magongo (town name)
 4. 3,000 (1970??)

361. Okobọ

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

Refs. Connell (1991)

Okodí – member of the Inland Ijọ cluster: see Ijọ
 Okoloḅa = Iḅani: member of KOIN: see Ijọ cluster
 Okom – dialect of Mbembe
 Okonyong = Kiḱong
 Okordia = Akita: see Inland Ijọ: Ijọ cluster
 Okoroete – dialect of Obolo
 Okorogbana – dialect of Mbembe
 Okorogung – member of the Obe cluster
 Okorotung – member of the Obe cluster
 Okoyong = Kiḱong
 Okpame (Yala Okpame) – dialect of Yala Ogoja

362. Okpamheri

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
 6. Okpamheri means ‘we are one’: Okulosho (Okurosho), Western Okpamheri, Emhalhe (Emarle, Somorika, Semolika). Subdialects of Okulosho: Ojirami (Eekunu), Dagbala (Dangbala), Oja (Oza), Makeke (Uma), Oma. Subdialects of Western Okpamheri: Ekpe, Bekuma, Lankpese (Lampese, Lankpeshi), Imoga (Imorga, Uma), Eko (Ekon, Ekor), Eye (spoken at Ikiran); Ikaran–Oke (Ikeram–Oke), Ebunn–Oke, Ikaran–Ele (Ikeran–Ile), Ebunn–Ugbo, Ikpesa, Igbo–Ola–Sale (Ugboshi–Sale), Aiyegunle (Oshi), Igbo–Ola–Oke (Ugboshi–Oke), Onumo (Onumu), Ogugu, Ogbe–Sale, Ogbe–Oke.

9. Phonology:

Refs. Oyebiyi (1986); Abiodun (1983); Ogunwale (1985)

363. Okpe

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

364. Okpe–Idesa–Akuku

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

Okpela = next Okpella – member of the Ivbie North–Okpela–Arḱe cluster

Okpòḱoma (Yala Okpòḱoma) – dialect of Yala Ogoja

Okpoto – member of the Oring cluster

Okrika = Kiriḱe: a member of the KOIN cluster: see Ijọ

Okuloma = Iḅani: member of KOIN: see Ijọ cluster

Okulosho – dialect of Okpamheri

Okundi – dialect of Bokyi

Okuni = Olulumḱ: see Olulumḱ–Ikḱom

Okurosho = Okulosho: see Okpamheri

Okwḱorogung – member of the Obe cluster

Okwḱorotung – member of the Obe cluster

Ole = Oleh – dialect of Isoko

Oleh – dialect of Isoko

Olit = next

Oliti = Maci: see Iceve cluster

Olodiama – dialect of Iẓon: Ijọ cluster

Oloiḱiri – member of the Kolo cluster

365. Oloma

3. Edo State, Akoko–Edo LGA
 4. 353 (1957 Bradbury)
 5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North–Western Edoid: Southern

Refs. Elugbe and Schubert (1976)

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Olomoro – dialect of Isoko

Olu – a dialect of Igbo

366. Olulumo–Ikom cluster

2.A Òkúńí

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

*Olulumo

1.A Òlúlùmò

4. 1,730 (1953); 5,000 (Faraclas 1989)

*Ikom

4. 7,520 (1953); 25,000 (Faraclas 1989)

Omagwana – dialect of Ikwere

Omerelu – dialect of Ikwere

Omanwa – dialect of Ikwere

Omudioga – dialect of Ikwere

Omuegwana – dialect of Ikwere

Ondo – dialect of Yoruba

Onicha = next

Onitsha – dialect of Igbo

Onumu Egon = Eggon

Onyen – sub-dialect of Mbembe

Oohum = Yukuben

Opalo – dialect of Bacama: v the Bata cluster

Opameri = Okpamheri

Operemo – a North–West Central dialect of Iẓon: Ijo cluster

Operemor = Operemo

Opokuma – a clan speaking Kolokuma: see Iẓon: Ijo cluster

Oporoma – a South–East Central dialect of Iẓon: Ijo cluster

Oporoza – a Western Delta dialect of Iẓon: Ijo cluster

Ora – member of the Emai–Iuleha–Ora cluster

Ora – a dialect of Yoruba (Ajowa town)

367. Oring cluster

1.A Orri

1.B Koring

3. Benue State, Okpokwu LGA; Anambra State, Ishielu LGA

4. at least 25,000 (1952 RGA); 75,000 (Faraclas 1989)

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross: Central: North–South

*Ufia

2.A Utonkon

3. Benue State, Okpokwu LGA

4. 12,300 (1952 RGA)

*Ufiom

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 = Oṛo

368. Oṛo

1.A Oron

1.B Oṛo (Oro)

1.C Oṛo (Oro)

3. Akwa–Ibom State, Oron LGA

4. 319,000 (1963 per Kuperus)

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

Refs. Connell (1991)

Oron = Oṛo

Orri = Oring cluster

Orum = Adim: see the Agwagwune cluster

Oruma – member of the Ijo Inland cluster: see Ijo

Osanga = Gusu: see Jere cluster

Osanyin = next

Osayen – member of the Oko–Eni–Osayen cluster

Osholio = Sholio: see the Katab cluster

Òshùn = Òshùn: a dialect of Yoruba

Osisi = Yumu: see the Kambari I cluster

Osokum – dialect of Bokyi

Osopong – dialect of Mbembe

369. Ososo

3. Edo State, Akoko–Edo LGA

4. 6,532 (1957 Bradbury)

5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North–Central Edoid ii.

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)

Otapha – dialect of Abua

Otugwang = Utugwang: see the Obe cluster

Otuq = Ghotuq

Oturkpo = Idoma Central

Otwa = Ghotuo

Ouled Suliman – member of the Arabic cluster

Ovande = Evant

Oviedo = Edo (Binĩ)

Ovioba = Edo (Binĩ)

Owe – dialect of Yoruba

Owe – dialect of Isoko
Owere = next
Owerri – dialect of Igbo
Owhe = Owe: a dialect of Isoko
Owọ – dialect of Yoruba
Owon Afa = Afa: see the Arigidi cluster
Oyede – dialect of Isoko
Oyin – member of the Akoko cluster
Ọyọ – dialect of Yoruba
Ozoro = next
Ozoro – dialect of Isoko
Orogo = Rogo
Oshun – a dialect of Yoruba

371. Pa'a

1.A Paha, Afa
1.B FuCaka
1.C sg. FuCiki, pl. Foni
2.B Pa'anci
2.C 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)

Pabir = Bura-Pabir
Paha = Pa'a
Paiem = Fyam
Paiko – dialect of Gbari
Paka – dialect of Nzanyi: the Nzanyi cluster
Pakara = Cara
Pakaro – dialect of Karekare
Pala = Pa'a
Palci = next
Palsawa = Polci: see the Polci cluster
Panbe = Gomme: see the Koma cluster
Panda – dialect of Ebirá

372. Pangseng

3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA
5. Adamawa-Ubangi: Adamawa: Mumuye-Yendang group: Mumuye subgroup
6. Pangseng, Komo, Jega
Refs. Shimuzu (1979)

Pangu = Rin
Pani = Pana
Panseng = Pangseng
Panya = next
Panyam = Mak
Passam = Kpasham
Patani = Kabu: see Izoṅ: Ijo cluster
Patapori = Kotopo

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)

Peere = Kotopo
Péerò = Pero
Pela (Bura Pela) – dialect of Bura-Pabir
Pelu = Bolu: see the Geji cluster
Pem = Fyam
Pena = Pere
Pere = Kotopo

374. Pere

1.B Perema
1.C sg. Pena, pl. Pereba
2.A Wom (town name)
3. Adamawa State, Fufore LGA
4. Spoken in ten villages around Yadim: less than 4,000
5. Adamawa-Ubangi: Adamawa: Leko group
Source(s) Blench (1985/7)

Pereba = next
Perema = Pere

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
9. Dictionary: Frajzyngier (1985) – including a complete bibliography of publications in Pero.
Grammar: Frajzyngier (1989)

Refs.

Peski – dialect of Bana
Petel (Hoai Petel) = Tita
Pəku-Nu = Kag: see Kag-Fer-Jiir-Kar-Koor-Ror-Us-Zuksun cluster
Pəlci = 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
 Pipéerò = Pero
 Piperò = 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 Pia
- 2.A 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

*Piya

- 1.A Pia
- 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
4. 2,400 (LA 1971). 15 villages (2007)

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 Bələ
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. Lúr
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, Polshi, Palci, Pəlci
4. 2,950 (LA 1971); 70,000 (Caron 2005)

Polshi = Polci

Pongo = Rin

Posə = Polci

Pte (Tili Pte) – dialect of Kamwe

Ptsəke = 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, Damboa 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 Bàà = Baa

Raga – sub dialect of Abu: see the Jidda–Abu cluster
Randa (Amar Randa) – dialect of Ninzam

382. Rang

3. Taraba State, Zing LGA

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Mumuye–Yendang group: Mumuye subgroup

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 Bareshe

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. Birāmi (South), Bāmāmādu (Northwest), Bəpalame (Northeast). Harris (1930:321) claims a ‘secret dialect’ called Tsudalupe which = Bāmāmādu.

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 rīg^wè, Rigwe

1.C yīrig^wè pl. yīrig^wè

2.A Miango, Nyango, Kwā, Kwoll, Kwan

3. Bassa local government, Plateau State and Kauru local government, Kaduna State

4. 13,500 (HDG); 40,000 (1985 UBS)

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Central group: South–central subgroup

6. Northern (Kwan), Southern (Miango)

7. Reading and Writing Irigwe (2006)

8. Scripture portions between 1923 and 1936, Old Testament stories. *Katikism* /Irigwe Catechism (Anon 1935), nine NT books (1935), Irigwe Hymnbook (1986), Alphabet chart (1986). NT translation complete

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 Tàrī, Tārin

1.C sg. Bùrī, pl. Arí

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. Awəə 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)

Refs. Dettweiler (1992); MacDonell & Smith (2004)

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

6. Rindre, Gudi

10. Hausa

Source(s) Kato (2008)

Rishuwa = Si: see the Lere cluster

Riyom = Rim: see Berom

Rigudede – a dialect of Nzanyi

Roba – member of Lala cluster

Ro Bambami = Agoi

Rogdo – Referred to in Temple (1922:347). No further information.

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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)

Rufawa = Rùhù: see the Lame cluster
Rufu = Rùhù: see the Lame cluster
Rùhù: 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)
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: Kauru subgroup
Source(s) Blench (1981–2)

Rumada – name for settled former Fulbe slaves, some speak Fulfulde, some Hausa
Rumadawa – name for settled former Fulbe slaves, some speak Fulfulde, some Hausa
Rumaiya = Mala
Rumaya = Mala
Rumuji – 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
7. Alphabet book 1985; Alphabet chart 1995
8. Bible translation in progress

Source(s) Ibrahim wordlist

Refs. Jungraithmayr (1965, 1968a, 1968b, 1970);

*Run Bokkos

1.B Lis ma Run
2.A Bocos
2.C Challa, Cala
6. Bokkos, Baron
7. Primer 1 (1986)
9. Dictionary draft: Akila & Blench (2007)
* Run Daffo–Butura
1.A Ron

1.B Alis I Run
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 = Diriya
Saik – member of Hyam cluster
Saka = Ođual

390. Sakun

1.B Sakun, Gemasakun
1.C Gàmà Sákún
2.A Sugur
2.B Adikummu Sukur
3. Adamawa State, Madgali LGA
4. 5,000 (1952); 10,000 (1973 SIL). Seven villages
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Mandara–Mafa–Sukur major group: Sukur group
Source(s) Blench (1991);
Electronic Resources:
Refs. Wolff (1974) Sterner (200x)

Sákwún (Gàmà Sákún) = 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, Tchamba, 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

7. Literacy programme in Cameroon

8. Some religious literature published and New Testament in first draft in Cameroon (UBS)

9. Grammar: ?

Samban = Shamang

393. Sambe

1.B Sambe

1.C Sambe

3. Kaduna State.

4. 2 (2005)

5. Benue-Congo: Plateau: Alumic

10. Ninzo

11. Moribund; some rememberers exist

Source: Blench & Kato (2005)

Sambuga – member of Shama–Sambuga 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 Aṅma Asanga

1.C Asanga

3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA, Lame district

4. 1,700 (NAT 1950); 5,000 (1973 SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: North–central cluster

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–Igwe

3. Edo State, Akoko–Edo LGA

4. 3,775 (1952)

5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North–Central Edoid ii.

6. Enwan, Igwe, 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 Iẓon: Ijọ cluster

Seiyara = Zaar: see the Guus-Zaar cluster

Selemo = Iṣẹkiri

Semolika = Ẹmhalhe

Serim = Geeri–Ni: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster

Seya = Zaar: see the Guus-Zaar cluster

Səlyər – a dialect of Tarok

Səna – dialect of Kamwe

Sərzakwai = 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 = Ujjijili)

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.B Tushama

1.C sg. Bushama, pl. Ushama

2.C Kamuku

3. Niger State, Rafi LGA;

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Kamuku–Basa group

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

*Shama

1.B Tushama

1.C Bushama sg. Ushama pl.

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

4. Possibly extinct (2008)

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-faj pl. afaj

1.C faj

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. Niger–Congo: Mande: Southeast Mande

Source(s) Ross (n.d.)

Shani = Dera

Shani = Sheni

403. Shau

1.A Sho

1.B Lisháù

3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA, villages of Shau and Mana

4. Almost extinct

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: Lame cluster

Refs. Temple (1922); Campbell and Hoskison (1970); Shimizu (1982)

Shaushau = Berom

Shede = Guḍe

Shekiri = Iṣekiri

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); Blench & 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)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: group c.

Source(s) Meek (ined.) Blench (2003)

*Kere

3. Kaduna State, Lere LGA. Kere

4. extinct (Blench 2003)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: group c.

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)

Refs. Campbell and Hoskison (1969); Shimizu (1982)

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

Refs. Shimizu (1982)

Shifinagh = 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–Karim

Shonga = Shanga

Shongom – dialect of Tangale

407. Shoo–Minda–Nye cluster

3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA

4. 10,000 (SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Benue: Jukunoid: Central Jukunoid: Jukun–Mbembe–Wurbo group: Wurbo cluster

6. May be related to Jessi spoken between Lau and Lankoviri

Source(s) Leger (1990); Kleinewillinghöfer (1992)

Refs. Shimizu (1980)

*Shoo

1.A Shóó

1.B dàŋ 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

Shùŋò = Loo

Shuwa – member of the Arabic cluster

408. Shuwa–Zamani

3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: Kauru subgroup

Source(s) Blench (1986)

Si: see the Lere cluster

Sigdi = 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 = Ẹmhalhe

410. Somyɛv

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: Mambila

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 = Yèkhee

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 Izoŋ: 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 Kanembu: Kanuri–Kanembu

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Suliman (Uled Suliman) – member of the Arabic cluster

Sum – a dialect of Geruma

Sumwakpna – dialect of Gbari

Suntai = Samba Leko

Supana = Hipina

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)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: Kauru subgroup

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. Tẹẹ

1.A Tai

1.B Tẹẹ

1.C Tẹẹ

3. Rivers State, Tẹẹ 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 Kwabzak

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. Tambas

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 Tąŋlè

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

8. New Testament 1932, 1953 and 1963, Scripture portions 1920–1941

9. Dictionary

Source(s)

Refs. Temple (1922: 347,235,430); Jungrathmayr (1971, 1991)

Tangle = Tangale

Tanjijili = Ujijili

Tąŋlè = Tangale

Tapa = Nupe Central

Tappah = Nupe Central

Taraba – dialect of Longuda

Tarakiri – two dialects of Iẓon: 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

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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), Səlyər,
iTarok Oga aSa, iGyang
7. Primer 1915, Primers and readers in 3 volumes
(1988), literacy work in progress:
8. Scripture portions 1917, 1966, Catechism 1917,
New Testament 1988
9. Dictionary draft; Longtau & Blench (n.d.);
Grammar (Longtau 2008)
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

421. Teda

1.A Tubu, Kecherda, Daza
3. Borno State, Northeastern LGAs. Mostly in Niger
and Chad.
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

422. Teme

1.A Temme
3. Adamawa State, Mayo Belwa and Fufore LGAs
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Mumuye–Yendang
group: Yendang subgroup

Temme = Teme
Ten = Aten
Tenna – Lala

423. Tep

3. Taraba State. Mambila Plateau
4. A single village and associated hamlets. <4000
5. Benue-Congo: North Bantoid: Mambiloid
Source: Connell (1998)
Ref(s): Blench (1993)

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–Balbiya–Wade; Deba–Zambuk–Hina–
Kalshingi–Kwadon [orthography based on this cluster]
7. Let’s Develop Nyimatli language (2004); Reading
and writing book ready for press (2008)
8. Gospel of John, Catechism, song book (1930);
Gospel of Luke in trial edition; scripture portions in
progress
9. Grammar: Newman (1970); Phonology: Tench
(2007)
11. Jesus Film (2004)
*Pidlimdi
2.B Hinna, Hina, Ghəna
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**)
Təcəp = Sagamuk
Tərǝ = Rin
Təsəgəmək = Sagamuk
tFere = Fer: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–
Us–Zuksun cluster
Tghuade = Dghwedé

425. Tha

3.Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA and Adamawa
State, Numan LGA. Joole Manga Didí village
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Jen group
Source(s) Kleinewillinghöfer (1995)

Thir – Adamawa State: Gombi LGA: north of
Ga’anda; Tentatively Chadic: Biu Mandara branch A:
Tera group. Said not to be the same as Ga’anda.
Blench (1987)
Thlukfu – dialect of Bana
tHun – member of Hun–Saare
Tifinagh = 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 – Cakfem–Mushere: Ballard (1971)
Timap = Amo

426. Tinor-Myamya cluster

1.A The peoples falling under the name Tinor-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 Bągbwee, a Myamya village and Ejar from  zar (see 2.A).

2.A Begbere-Ejar. The Tinor-Myamya share a common ethnonym with the Ashe (q.v.) which is Uzar pl. Bazar for the people and  zar 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 Gbagyi are nearby languages often spoken by the Tinor. Hausa and English are known as languages of wider communication.

Source(s) Blench (1982, 2009); Rueck et al (2010)

***Tinor**

1.B iTinor

1.C uTinor pl. baTinor

2.C Waci, Ala, Koron Ala, Koro Makama

4. Seven villages south and west of Kubacha. Uca, Uner,  sám, Marke, Pąnkòrè,  túr, Geshèberè

13. Preliminary work on an alphabet has begun

***Myamya**

2.C Koro Myamya = Miamia = Miyamiya

4. Three villages north and west of Kubacha.  shè, Bągàr [includes Kúrátám,  cer and Bòdú] and Bągbwee.

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 Tív, Tivi

2.C Munshi (not recommended)

3. Benue State, Makurdi, Gwer, Gboko Kwande, Vandeikya and Katsina Ala LGAs; Nasarawa State, Lafía LGA; Taraba State, Wukari, Takum, Bali LGA; and in Cameroon

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

8. Bible 1966, New Testament 1942, Scripture portions from 1916, hymnbook, catechism, commentaries on parts of the Bible, other Christian literature

9. Dictionaries: Malherbe (1934), Abraham (1940b), Terpstra (1968). Grammar: Abraham (1940a)

Tivi = Tiv

Tiya = 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

tKər = Kar: 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: Akpọ-Mgbu-Tolu – dialect of Ikwere: Igbo

Toni – dialect of Gwandara

Toni – Nasarawa State, near Keffi: 1,351: Temple (1922: 353–4). An unclassified Niger-Congo language; no subsequent evidence – Blench

Tourou = Xedi

428. Toro

1.C Tɔrɔ

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: Alumiic

Source: Blench (1999)

Traude = Dghwede

Traude = Dghwede

tRor = Ror: see the Kag-Fer-Jiir-Kar-Koor-Ror-Us-Zuksun cluster

Tsábe – dialect of Yoruba

Tsaganci = next

Tsagu = Ciwogai

Tsamba = Samba Daka

Tshekeri = Işekiri

Tsigadi – dialect of Kambari I

Tsikimba – dialect of Kambari II

Tsiyadi – dialect of Kambari I

Tsiwanci – dialect of Kambari II

429. Tsobo

1.A Cibbo

1.B Tsóbó

1.C nyi Tsó

2.A Lotsu-Piri, Pire, Fire

2.B Kitta

3. Gombe State, Kaltungo LGA, Adamawa State, Numan LGA

4. 2,000 (1952)
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Waja group
6. Bərbou, Guzubo, Swabou
Source(s) Kleinwillinghöfer (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
Tsuresshe = 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 Kaiama = Oruma: member of Inland Ijò: Ijò cluster
Tugum = next
Tugumawa = Tigong
Tugun = Tigong
Tuguru = Gura: see Lame cluster
Tuhungwə̀rə̀ = Hungwə̀ryə̀
Tukun = Tigong

431. Tula

- 1.A Ture
1.B yii Kìtule
1.C Naba Kìtule pl. Kìtule
3. Gombe State, Kaltungo LGA. Tula is 30 km. east of Billiri.
4. 19,209 (1952 W&B); 12,204 (1961–2 Jungrathmayr); 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);
8. John (1929); Hymnbook (2006); Gospels John, Luke (2007)
9. Language Cassettes (7)
10. Video (traditional Christian hymns) (2006)
11. History of Christianity in Tula (2006); Tula Land: a community designed neglect (2007); Adventure to Tula land (2005)
Source(s) Kleinwillinghöfer (1992);

Refs. Anon. (1955/6), Jungrathmayr (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 Ijò: Ijò cluster

433. Tunzu

- 1.B one person Tunzú, people àTunzù
1.C iTunzù
2.A Dugusa, Duguza
3. Plateau State, Jos East Local Government (5 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.
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: group c
10. Izere, Ibunu, Hausa
11. Threatened by switch to Hausa
Source(s) Blench & Nengel (2003)

Tuomò – a North–West dialect of Ijò: Ijò cluster

Tur – Xedi
Ture = Tula
Ture = Tangale
Turegi = Regi: see the Cinda-Regi-Rogo-Kuki cluster
Turə̀gə̀ = Rogo
Turu = Xedi
Turu = Etulo
Turuma = Ruma
Turumawa = Etulo
tUs = Us: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
Tushama = Shama: Shama–Sambuga cluster
Tusundura = 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)
- 7. Primer 1990, 1991, literacy programme in progress
- 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)

***Kafancan**

- 1.A Fantuan, Kafanchan, Kpashan
- 3. Kaduna State, Jema'a LGA
- 4. 970, (1934 HDG)

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
- 8. New Testament draft being revised (UBS 1989)

***Ikun**

- 3. Ubaghara Development Area

***Etono**

- 3. Ubaghara Development Area

***Ugbem**

- 3. Egup–Ita Development Area

***Utuma**

- 3. Umon Development Area

436. Ubang

- 1.B Ûbân
- 3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA
- 5. Benue–Congo: Unclassified: Bendi

Ûbân = Ubang

Ûbani = Iḥani: member of KOIN: see Ijò cluster

Ubeteng = Ehom: see the Akpet–Ehom cluster

Ubima – dialect of Ikwere

Ubwəbwə = Rin

Ubye – dialect of Èkpeye

Ucanja = Rogo

Ucəpo = Səgəruk

Ucinda = Cinda: see the Cinda–Regi–Rogo–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
- Refs.** Connell (1991)

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

Udsò = Ijò

Udū = Idun

Udzo = Ijò

Ufe = Yoruba

Ufia – member of the Oring cluster

Ufiom – 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.)
 - 5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Tivoid.
- Refs:** Cassetta & Cassetta (1994a,b,c)

Ugbala – dialect of Kukele

Ugbe (Ugee) – Sub–tribe of Tiv in Cameroon near Turan. Population 800. Gospel Recordings (1971). Not Tiv (Maaki Adam).

Ugbem – member of the Ubaghara cluster

Ugee = Ugbe

Ugep = Lokaa

439. Uhami

- 2.B Isua
- 3. Ondo State, Akoko–South and Owo LGAs
- 4. 5,498 (1963)
- 5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North–Western Edoid ii.

Uhungwɔrɔ = Hungwɔryə

Uive = Iyive

Ujagbo – Bendel State, Agbazko LGA; dialect of Esan? Bradbury (1957)

Ujo = Ijɔ

Ujɔ = Iʒɔn: Ijɔ cluster

Ukãã = Ukaan

440. Ukaan

- 1.A Ìkàn, Ikani
 - 1.B Ùkãã, Ìkã
 - 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–Kejì, Auga and Iṣe; Edo State, Akoko Edo LGA, towns of Kakumo–Akoko and Anyaran
 - 5. Benue–Congo: Ukaan
 - 6. Ìshẹ̀, Èkakuṃọ, Auga
- Refs.** 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. Ukpet–Ehom cluster

- 1.A Akpet–Ehom
 - 3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA
 - 5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross: East–West group
- *Ukpet
- 1.B Akpet
- *Ehom
- 1.B Ubeteng
 - 1.C Ebeteng

Ukpe = Okpe

Ukpilla = Okpela: member of the Ivbie North–Okpela–Arhe cluster

Uku = Oko: see the Oko–Eni–Osayen cluster

443. Ukue

- 2.A Ukpe, Èkpenmi
- 3. Ondo State, Akoko South LGA
- 4. 5,702 (1963)
- 5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North–Western Edoid ii.

Ukwali = Ukwuanì: see Ukwuanì–Aboh–Ndonì

444. Ukwa

- 3. Cross River State, Akampka LGA
 - 5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross
- Source(s)** Connell (1991)

Ukwani = Ukwuanì: see the Ukwuanì–Aboh–Ndonì cluster

Ukwese – Live among the Tiv

445. Ukwuanì–Aboh–Ndonì cluster

- 3. Delta State, Ndokwa LGA; Rivers State, Ahoada LGA
 - 4. 150,000 (SIL)
 - 5. Benue–Congo: Igboid: Ukwuanì
- *Ukwuanì
- 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
- *Ndonì
- 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
- 5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross: Central: North–South
- 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).
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North–Central Edoid ii.
7. 1 primer

Ungu = Idun

Ungwe = Hungwəryə

Union = next

Union Igbo: see the Igbo cluster

Unogboko – dialect of Isoko

Unwana – dialect of Igbo

Unyeada – dialect of Obolo

Uokha – listed in Ethnologue (2009) as a separate language, but simply an Emai placename

Upata – dialect of Ekpèye

Ura = Fungwa

Urahuli = Huli: member of Fali cluster

Ura Madzarin = Madzarin: member of Fali cluster

Uramween = Bween: member of Fali cluster

Uregi = Regi: see the Cinda-Regi-Rogo-Kuki cluster

Urga – dialect of Margi

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 Uvbie, often regarded as dialects of Urhobo, are treated as distinct languages (q.v.) on purely linguistic grounds
7. Primers 1927, 1959, 1976, Reading Book 1963
8. Bible in press 1976, New Testament 1951 and 1962, Scripture portions from 1927

Uro – member of the Akoko cluster

Urogo = Rogo

Uroovin = Vin: member of Fali cluster

450. Usaghade

- 1.A Usakade(t)
- 1.B Usaghade
- 2.A Isangele
3. Cross River State, Odukpani LGA; mainly in Cameroon, Isangele 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 Ukwuanj

Utanga = Otank

Uti – dialect of Isoko

Utonkon = Ufia: see the Oring cluster

Utse = Baceve

Utser = Baceve

Utseu = Baceve: see the Iceve cluster

Utugwang – member of the Obe cluster

Utuma – member of the Ubaghara cluster

Utur = Etulo

451. Uvbie

- 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

Uvhria = Uvbie

Uvin = Vin: member of Fali cluster

Uvwie = Uvbie

Uwepa–Uwano – dialect of Etsako = Yekhee

Uwet = Bakpinka

Uwookwu – dialect of Igede

452. Uwu

- 1.A Ayere
3. Kwara State, Oyi LGA, Kabba District
5. Benue–Congo: Uwu-Ahan

Uyanga = Doko–Uyanga

Uzairue – dialect of Etsako = Yekhee

453. Uzekwe

- 1.A Ezekwe
3. Cross River State, Ogoja LGA
4. 5,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross: Central: North–South

Uzere – dialect of Isoko

Uzo = Itu–Mbon–Uzo

Uzo = Baatonun

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

Refs. Dieu & Renaud (1983), Blench (1990)

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

VinaHə = 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 Kivəno
- 1.C Avəno
- 2.B Kibolo, Kiwollo, Kiballo
- 3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA
- 4. 335 (NAT 1949); 500 (1973 SIL)
- 5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: Kauru subgroup

Source(s) Blench (1986)

457. Voro

- 1.A Vəro
- 1.B Ebəna, Ebina
- 1.C Bena
- 2.A Woro
- 2.B Yungur
- 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’a = Dghwede

Wa Bambami = 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
- 5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Mumuye–Yendang group: Yendang subgroup

Wakande = Mbembe

Wakane (Gwoza Wakane) – a dialect of Lamang North: see the Lamang cluster

Wake = Kwange: refers to Gbari and Gbagyi

Wakirike = Kirike: member of KOIN: see Ijo cluster

Wakura – cover term for several languages in the Michika LGA of

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Borno State. See Lamang, Glavda, Guduf
Walo = Pero
Wamba = Nungu
Wamdiu – dialect of Margi South

460. Wandala cluster

- 1.A Mandara, Ndara
 3. Borno State. Bama, Gwoza LGAs.
 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 Cameroon 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 Məlgwa
- 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 = Wandī: see Das cluster
Wange – dialect of Tula
Wapan = Abinsi, Wapan: see Kororofa cluster
Wara = Akimba: see Kambari II cluster

461. Warji

- 1.B Sərzakwai
- 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 = Işəkiri
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 = Wāyā

462. Wāyā

- 1.A Wayam
 - 1.B Tūwāyā
 - 1.C Vūwāyā pl. Āwāyā
 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 = Gengle

Wéme – dialect of Gbe

Weppa–Wano = Uwepa–Uwano: see Etsako = Yəkhee

Were = Mom Jango

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 Olodiana – a dialect of Iḷḷon: Iḷḷo cluster

Western Ōkпамheri – a dialect of Ōkпамheri

Western Tarakiri – a dialect of Iḷḷon: Iḷḷo cluster

Western (Mbube Western) – a dialect of Mbe

Wi = Kwange: a dialect of Gbari

Widala=Kholok

Wihə = Kariya

Wimum = Limbum

Wipsi–Ni (Kukum Wipsi–nī = Fer: see Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun

Wipsi–Ni (Zusu Wipsi–nī = Zuksun: 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); Counting & Numbering (2006)
8. John 1926, Matthew 1935. NT extracts (2007)

Source(s) Blench (1990, 2007)

Refs. Kleinewillinghöfer (1989, 1990a,b)

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–Zuksun cluster

Worku – dialect of Igede

Woro = Voro

Worom = Berom

Wula – dialect of Kamwe

Wúlâ – 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 peoples of 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 Hidé, Hide, Xide, Xedi
- 1.B Xədi
- 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); Frajzngnier (200?)

Xədkala = Hádkaà: dialect of Ghumbagha: see the Lamang cluster

Xədi = Xedi

Ya – member of Vaghat cluster

Yaa – dialect of Mumuye

Yáá Mòò = Mò

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, Ijiegü
8. Gospel of Mark in print, 1980

Refs. Armstrong (1979)

Yache = Yace

Yagba – dialect of Yoruba

Yaghwatadaxa = Guduf

Yakā = Lokəə

Yakə = Lokəə

Yakö = Lokəə

Yakoko – a dialect of North–Eastern Mumuye: see the Mumuye cluster

Yakoro = Bekwarra

Yakurr = Lokəə

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 Ọkpǝ□□ma (Central Yala) spoken in all hamlets comprising Ọkpǝ□□ma village; Yala Igbeeku spoken between Igbeeku Rikọ and Oloko; Yala Ọkpame, spoken in Ọkkpame, Yẹhẹ and Ebo.

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7. Pre-reading book, Primers 1–5 1973, Folk Stories 1975, Health Stories (2) 1974–5, stories by students, literacy programme in progress

8. Bible translation in progress, Mark 1975,
Refs. Bunkowski (1972, 1976); Oko (1986, 1989)

Yamaltu = Nyimatli: see the Tera cluster

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 Yanƙam

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: Benue: Tarokoid

Source: Blench (1996)

Refs. Temple (1922: 503); Shimizu (1980a:I)

Yangur = Bena

Yasgua = Yeskwa

Yatye = Yace

Yaurawa = Reshe

Yauri – dialect of Reshe

Yawotatacha = next

Yawotataxa = next

Yaxmare = Gava: Guduf–Gava cluster

469. Yebu

1.B Yěbù

1.C Niín Yěbù

2.A Awok

3. Gombe State, Kaltungo LGA: 10 km northeast of Kaltungo

4. 2,035 (1962); xx villages

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Waja group i.

7. Reading and Writing Book (2007);

8. Hymnbook (2007); Gospel of Luke ready for printing

11. Cassettes of Gospel of Luke

Source(s) Kleinewillinghöfer (1991); Blench (2008)

Refs. Jungraithmayr (1968); Kleinewillinghöfer (1998)

470. Yedina

1.A Yídónà

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. Yẹkhee

1.B Yẹkhee: 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 Iyẹkhee, 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, Uzairue, South Ivbie, Uwepa–Uwano, (Weppa–Wano), Avbianwu (Fugar), Avbiele, Ivbiadaobi

8. New Testament ms being keyboarded, translation of Psalms in progress (UBS 1989)

Refs. Elugbe (1989)

Yele = 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)

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Mumuye–Yendang group: Yendang subgroup

Source(s)

Yenegue = Epie

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Yergam = Tarok
Yergum = Tarok
Yerwa – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu
yes Bèfiràn = Firan
yes Firàn = Firan
Yeskwa = Nyankpa
Yidda = Mada
Yídánà = Yedina
Yigha = Leyigha
yii Kùtùle = 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. Jungrathmayr (19xx)

Yofo = Kumba
Yorda = Kpan
Yorọ – 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 Kwara, 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
6. Many dialects: Afo, Akono, Amusigbo, Awori, Aworo, Bunu, Egba, Egbado, Ekiti, Gbedde, Igbomina, Ifaki, Ife, Ifira, Igbena, Ijebu, Ijẹsa (Ijọsha), Ijọ Akpọi, Ijumu, Ikale, Ila, Ilaje, Oba, Ondo, Ora, Owe, Owo, Oyo, Ufe, Yagba.

A partial and preliminary subgrouping is:

Central, including Ìfẹ̀, Ijẹ̀shà, Èkìtì;
North West, including Oyo, Ègbá, Oshùn;
North East, including Yagba, Gbédé, Ijùmú;
South West, including Tsábẹ̀ and Kétu (both spoken in Benin and adjacent border areas of Kwara and Ogun States);
South East, including Ondo, Owo, Ijẹba, Ìkálé, Ìlájẹ̀ and Ijọ–Àpọ̀ì

7. Much literature for over 100 years; Official Orthography

8. Scripture Portions from 1850, Bible 5 editions 1900–1966, New Testament 8 editions 1865–1959, new translation submitted for publication, new translation of Bible in first draft

14. Many internet sites. Google offered in Yoruba.
Refs. Akinkugbe (1976); Capo (1989)

475. Yoti

1.A Yoti
3. Adamawa State, Numan LGA
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Mumuye–Yendang group: Yendang subgroup
Source: Kato (2009)

Youtubo = Gòmno: see the Koma cluster

476. Yukuben

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, Cameroon
4. 10,000 (1971 Welmers); 1,000 in Cameroun (1976)
5. Benue–Congo: Benue: Jukunoid: Yukuben–Kutep
Source: Rennison (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 = Dghwedè

Zakshi – member of the Zari cluster

Zaksə = Zakshi: the Zari cluster

Zaladeva = next

Zaladva – member of the Lamang cluster

Zamani = Shuwa–Zamani

Zamfarawa – Western dialect of Hausa

Zana = Baatonun

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 Zaksə
- 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 Zabarma, Zarbarma, Zaberma
- 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
- 8. New Testament 1954, portions 1934; Old Testament draft under revision (UBS 1989)
- 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 Mən Dyarim, people Dyarim
- 1.C Ndyarim Tə
- 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

Zələdvə = 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

Zilivə = Zizilivakan

Zing – dialect of Mumuye

Zinna = Zing – dialect of North–Eastern Mumuye:

Mumuye cluster

Ziri = Momi

Zitako = Dibo

482. Zizilivəkan

- 1.B Zilivə
- 1.C ÀmZírív
- 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.
- 5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: North–central cluster

Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.

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 = Kaiama: 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, Baḍa: see the Jar cluster

Zuru – dialect of Lela

Zusu (Wipsi-ni Zusu) = Zuksun: see the Kag-Fer-Jiir-Kar-Koor-Ror-Us-Zuksun cluster

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
 - Bisā
 - Bokobaru
 - Boko
 - b.
 - Kyenga
 - Shanga

ATLANTIC

- Fulfulde

IJOID

- a. Defaka
- b. Ijo
 - i. Inland Ijo
 - Biseni
 - Akita
 - Oruma
 - ii. Izon
 - a. West
 - b. Central (North-East, North-West, South-West, South-East)
 - iii. Nembe-Akaha
 - Nembe
 - Akaha
 - iv. KOIN
 - a. KAKIBA
 - Kalabari
 - Kirike
 - Ihani
 - b. Nkorō

GUR

- Baatonun

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
 - Leelau
 - Maghdi
- c. Longuda
 - Longuda cluster
- d. Yungur group
 - i.
 - Lala cluster (Yang, Roba, Ēbode)
 - Voro
 - Bəna
 - ?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
 - Pangseng
 - ii. Yendang group
 - a.
 - Maya (=Bali)
 - Kpasham
 - b.
 - Waka
 - Yendang
 - Yoti
 - c.
 - Teme

- 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, Efiya, Esuku, Gedegede, Ibaram, Ikorom, Iyani
- Akokoid
 - Arigidi cluster
 - (incl. Arigidi, Afa, Erusu, Ese, Igasi, Oge, Ojo, Oyin, Udo, Uro)
- Ahan-Ayere
- Edoid
 - a. Delta Edoid
 - Epie-Atisa
 - Egēne
 - Degema
 - b. Southwestern
 - Uvbiē
 - Urhobo
 - Okpe
 - Isoko
 - Erūwa
 - c. North-Central
 - i.
 - Edo
 - Esan
 - Emai-Iuleha-Ora

- ii.
 - Ghotuo
 - Uneme
 - Etsako/Yekhee
 - Ivbie North-Okpela-Arhe
 - Ososo
 - Sasaru-Enwan-Igwe
 - Ikpeshi
 - d. Northwestern
 - i. Southern
 - Okpe-Idesa-Akuku
 - Okpamheri
 - Oloma
 - Emhalhe
 - ii. Osse Group
 - Uhami
 - Iyayu
 - Ukue
 - Ehueun
- Igboid
- a.
 - Igbo
 - Izi-Ezaa-Ikwo-Mgbo
 - Ika
 - Ukwuanj-Aboh-Ndonj
 - Ogbah
 - Ikwere
 - b.
 - Ekpēye
- Nupoid
- a. Ebira cluster
 - Okene-Etuno
 - Koto
 - b. Gade
 - c. Gbari
 - Gbagyi
 - Gbagyi Nkwa
 - Gbari
 - d. Nupe group
 - i. Asu
 - ii. Kupa
 - iii. Kakanda (Budon, Gbanmi-Sokun)
 - iv.
 - Dibo
 - Kami
 - Gupa-Abawa
 - v. Nupe cluster
 - Nupe Central
 - Nupe Tako

Okoid cluster

- Oko
- Eni
- Osayen

Idomoid

- a.
 - Yace
 - Akpa
- b.
 - Igede
 - Etulo
- c. Idoma cluster
 - Agatu
 - Alago
 - Idoma Central
 - Idoma West
 - Idoma South
- d. Yala (Ikom, Obubra, Ogoja)

Yoruboid

- a. Yoruba
 - i. Central Ede (Ife, Ijesha, Ekiti etc.)
 - ii. North East Ede (Yagba, Gbeye, Ijumu etc.)
 - iii. South West Ede (Tsabe, Ketu, Ana etc.)
 - iv. North West Ede (Oyo, Egba, Osun etc.)
 - v. South East Ede (Ikale, Ilaje, Ijo-Akpofe)
- b. Isekiri
- c. Igala
- d. Ulukwumi
- Unclassified Yoruboid language

EAST BENUE CONGO

IKAAN

- Auga
- Ishe
- Ikaan
- Ikakomo

KAINJI

- a. Reshe
- b. Lake
 - Shen [=Laru]
 - Rop [=Lopa]
 - Tsupamini
- c. Kambari
 - i. Kambari 1 cluster
 - Ashingini
 - Agadi
 - Avadi
 - 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

- Hungwerye
- Cinda-Regi-Rogo-Kuki
- Sagomuk
- Zubazuba
- Rubaruba
- Shyabe

- Makici
- Shama-Sambuga(†)

g. Baushi

- Fungwa
- Rin
- Baushi
- Min
- Wayã
- Ndekò
- Samburu
- Rubu
- Hipina
- Gurmana

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]
 - Tinɔr [=Waci-Myamya]
- b. Nyankpa-Idū cluster
 - Nyankpa-Barde [=Yeskwa]

- Idū
- Gwara
- c. Hyamic-Gyongic**
 - a. Hyamic
 - Shamang
 - Cori
 - Hyam cluster (incl. Kwyeny, Yaate, Sait, Dzar, Hyam of Nok)
 - Zhire
 - Shang
 - Kurmin Dangana
 - b. Gyongic
 - Gyong (=Kagoma)
 - Kamantam
- d. Ninzic**
 - Ninzo
 - Ce
 - Bu-Ninƙada
 - Mada-Nkɔ-Gbɔtsu
 - 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
 - Ganàng
 - Firàn
 - iii. Tyapic
 - Jju
 - Tyap cluster
 - Tyap
 - Gworok
 - Atakar
 - Kacicere
 - Sholyo
 - Kafancan
- g. Ndunic**
 - Ndun
 - Nyeng
 - Shakara [=Tari]
- h. Alumic**
 - i.
 - Toro

- Alumu-Təsu
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
Yanƙam [=Bashar]
Pe [=Pai]
Sur
Vaghat-Ya-Bijim-Legeri
- m. Eloyi**
Eloyi
- JUKUNOID**
- a. Yukuben-Kutep
Yukuben
Shibong
Bete
Lufu
Kuteb
Kapyā
Lissa?
- b. Central Jukunoid
- i. Kpan-Etkywan
Kpan (Western: Kumbo-Takum, Donga; and Eastern: Apa, Kente, Eregba)
Etkywan
- ii. Jukun-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
Ođual
- b.
Kugbo
Mini
Kolo cluster (incl. Kolo, Oloibiri, and Anyama)
Ogbronuagum
Obulom
Ochichi
Ogbogolo

Ogoni

- a.
Eleme
Tee
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
Ibino

Iko
 Ilue
 Obolo
 Okoḃo
 Orḃ
 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-Ikḃm
 - Lokaa
 - Nkukoli
 - Lubila
 - Mbembe
 - Legbo
 - Leyigha
 - Lenyima
 - Ukpet-Ehom
 - Agoi
 - Doko-Uyanga
 - Bakpinka (nearly extinct)
 - Kioṅ (nearly extinct)
 - Koṛoḃ

BANTOID

NORTHERN

MAMBILOID

- a. Mambila
 - Nor cluster
 - Mvano
 - Mbḃṅṅḃ
 - Somyev
- b.
 - Ndoola (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 Nso
 Limbum
 Yamba

e. Beboid

Bukwen
 Mashi
 Naki

f. Bendi

- i. Bendi
 - Bekwarra
- ii. Bete-Bendi
 - Obanliku cluster (incl. Basang, Bebi, Bishiri, Bisu, and Busi)

<p>Ukpe-Bayobiri Ubang Alege Afrike-Irungene cluster Obe cluster (incl. Obe, Mgbenege, Utugwang, Okworogung, and Okworotung) Bumaji Bokyi</p> <p>g. Jarawan Bantu Bile Mbula-Bwazza Mama Lame cluster (incl. Ruhu, Mbaru and Gura) Labir Shiki Kulung Jar cluster (incl. Zhar, Ligri, Kanam, Bobar, Gwak, Doori) Dulbu Gwa</p> <p>Unclassified Benue-Congo languages:</p> <p>Fali (in Baissa area; virtually extinct) Kaura</p> <p>II. NILO-SAHARAN</p> <p>SONGHAI Zarma Dendi</p> <p>SAHARAN Kanuri-Kanembu-Manga Teda</p> <p>III. AFROASIATIC</p> <p>SEMITIC</p> <p>Arabic cluster Shuwa Uled Suliman Baggara</p> <p>BERBER</p> <p>Tamachek</p>	<p>CHADIC</p> <p>WEST</p> <p>Sub-branch A</p> <p>Hausa group Hausa Gwandara</p> <p>Bole-Ngas major group</p> <p>Bole group a. i. Kerekere 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</p> <p>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</p>
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Pyapun	Zeem cluster
Tal	Zeem
Montol	Danshe
b. Gerka group	Lushi
Yiwom	Dyarim
Ron group	Das cluster
a. Ron cluster	Lukshi
Bokkos	Durr-Baraza
Daffo-Butura	Zumbul
Sha	Wandi
Kulere	Dot
Karfa	Zari cluster
Shagawu	Zakshi
Mundat?	Boto
b.	Zari
Fyer	Guus-Zaar cluster
Tambas	Sigidi
Sub-branch B	Zaar
Bade/Warji major group	b. Guruntum sub-group
Bade group	Zangwal
Bade	Tala
Duwai	Ju
Ngizim	Guruntum-Mbaaru
Warji group	c. Boghom sub-group
Diri	Boghom
Pa'a	Kir-Balar
Sirzakwai (=Warjĩ	Mangas
Kariya	d. Jimi?
Mburku	BIU-MANDARA
Miya	Sub-branch A
Zumbun	Tera group
Siri	a.
Ciwogai	Tera (incl. Nyimatli, and Pidlimdi, Bura Kokura)
Zaar group	Jara
a. Barawa cluster	b. Hwana
Geji cluster	c.
Məgang [=Bolu]	Ga'anda
Geji	Boga
Pyaaalu [=Pelu]	Ngwaba
Buu [=Zaranda]	Bura/Higi major group
Polci cluster	Bura group
Zul	a.
Baram	Bura-Pabir
Dir	Cibak
Buli	Putai
Langas	Nggwahyi
Luri (†)	b.
Polci	Huba

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Margi	Sub-branch B
Margi South	
Higi group	Kotoko group
Kamwe	Afaḍe
Kirya-Konzəl	Jilbe
Mukta-Hya	
Mandara/Mafa/Sukur major group	Yedina group
	Yedina
Mandara group	Unclassified Chadic language
a.	Kofa
Wandala cluster	
(incl. Wandala,	Pidgins
Mura, Malgwa)	
Glavda	Pidgin (including Nigerian English, English based)
Guduf	
Gava	Official Language
Cinene	English
Cikide	
Dghwedé	Language Isolate
Gvoko	
b.	Jalaa (=Cuṅ Tuum)
Lamang cluster (incl. Zaladva, Ghumbagha,	
Ghudavan)	Further unclassified languages
Vemgo-Mabas	
Xedi	
Mafa group	Dzuwo
Mafa	Kpwee
Sukur group	
Sakun	
Daba group	
Daba	
Bata group	
a.	
i. Bata cluster	
Bata	
Bacama	
ii.	
Gudé	
Zizilivəkən	
Fali cluster (incl. Vin, Huli, Madzarin,	
Bween)	
iii.	
Nzanyi	
b. Gudu	

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