MBEMBE - ENGLISH DICTIONARY

compiled by

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PRELIMINARY EDITION 1985/1995

(This preliminary edition is intended for testing with other Mbumbe language speakers. Your comments and corrections are invited so that a printed edition can be more complete and correct.)

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NOTE: This version has been reformatted into Word for Windows format by Roger Blench.

I am still working on the conversion, slowly and painfully

Cambridge, October 6, 2006
PREFACE

The material for this dictionary has been compiled over a period of twenty years. Many Mbembe speakers have contributed and their help is gratefully acknowledged. We would like to give personal acknowledgement to each one who has helped. Amongst those who have given regular help over the years are the following:

Chairman Rev. L.E. Ebak   Mr. L.O. Enyam   The late Elder E. Ogaghe
Mrs. Hannah Oyama   Mr. C.O. Agbor   Mr. O. Irom
Mr. E. Ogbinji   Mr. M. Obem   Mr. O. Etaba

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Verbs beginning with my
Nouns beginning with n
Verbs beginning with n
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INTRODUCTION TO THE MBEMBE LANGUAGE

It is one of the wonders of God’s creation that each language has its own unique patterns and grammar. Even if the language has not yet been written down, the patterns are still there. A native speaker uses those patterns correctly in all their complexity, although he may not yet be aware of them or be able to explain them. The Mbembe language is no exception. It is a rich language, full of interesting patterns in the sounds and in the grammar, and with a wealth of vocabulary reflecting the life and culture of the people. It is the aim of this dictionary to record something of this wealth so that it can be appreciated both by mother tongue speakers of Mbembe and by others. We hope that the dictionary will also serve a practical purpose in establishing the written form of the language, and in helping Mbembe speakers to improve their knowledge and understanding of English as well as of their own language.

1. THE DIALECTS OF MBEMBE - a survey

The Mbembe language is spoken by about 80,000 people in the Obubra Local Government Area of Cross River State, Nigeria. It is a Benue-Congo language of the Eastern subgroup of Cross River languages.

There are five major dialects of the language, namely, Adun, Okom, Osopong, Ofombonga, and Ofonokpan. These dialects are spoken as follows:

- **Adun** dialect is spoken in the villages of Ofat, Ofodua, Onyadama, Ovonum, Ababene, Oderega, Ofukwa, Arobom and Obibem Ofatura and Oraanga.

- **Ofombonga** dialect is spoken in three villages on the Southern bank of the Cross River near Obubra. The largest of these villages is Ofombonga No. 4.

- **Okom** dialect has some sub-dialects, which are listed in this dictionary under the following headings:
  - **Okom** A spoken in Apiapum, Iyamayong, Okomoritet and Iyamtet.
  - **Okom** H spoken in Ohana, Ochong, Isabang and Ogambang.
  - **Okom** NY spoken in Onyen.

- **Osopong** dialect is divided into;
  - Southern **Osopong**, spoken in villages South of the Cross River, and
  - Northern **Osopong**, spoken in villages North of the Cross River. **Apiapum** Eja is the largest of the Northern **Osopong** villages.

The differences between the Southern and Northern forms of **Osopong** dialect are small.

- **Ofonokpan** dialect is spoken in villages on the North bank of the Cross River, East of the Bansara Creek. It is also spoken in the village known as **Ofombonga** No. 3, near Obubra.

In addition, there is another dialect spoken in the villages of Oferekpe and Ahaha.

Although there are differences in the sounds, and vocabulary, and grammar of these dialects, speakers can usually understand each other well. The same way of writing can be used in writing all the dialects.
The largest and linguistically most central dialect is Adun. In this dictionary, words are listed under the form in which they occur in Adun dialect. Variations in other dialects are also listed. Some notes on particular points of difference between dialects are given in section 8, below.

2. THE MBEMBE ALPHABET

The complete Mbembe alphabet is as follows:

a aa b bh ch d e e f ff fh g gb i j k kk kp l m mm n nn ng ny o o ọ ọ ph p ph r s s t tt u v w y z

In this dictionary, words are arranged in alphabetical order following their order in the Mbembe alphabet.

A full description of these sounds is given in Part Four of this dictionary, The Orthography of Mbembe, which may be found at the back of this dictionary.

Mbembe also has two contrastive tones, high and low. The difference between these may be heard by comparing the following words:

- okka "mother" low-low tones
- okká "crab" low-high tones
- gwo "to shave the head" low tone
- gwó "to drink" high tone

See the description of the spelling system given in Part Four for further details.

In the usual orthography for Mbembe, tone is only marked in places where there would otherwise be confusion of meaning. In this dictionary, however, tones are marked on the main entry for each word, and on compound words. But on illustrative sample sentences, tone is marked only where it would be marked in the regular orthography.

In places where tone is marked it is marked as follows:

- low tone is unmarked
- high tone is marked by the symbol ‘

Sometimes a high tone may be followed by a slight drop, or “downstep”. This is marked by the symbol ′. Thus the word è’dé’mél “water pot” has three high tones, each followed by a downstep onto the following tone.

3. FACTS ABOUT NOUNS AND WORDS WHICH QUALIFY NOUNS

Nearly all nouns in the Mbembe language begin with one of these letters:

o e i a n m

The first letter of the noun is called the prefix.
So the noun **ogbera** “chair” has the prefix **o**
the noun **eten** “fish, animal” has the prefix **e**
the noun **ikpo** “cap, hat” has the prefix **i**

When a noun is plural, the prefix changes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>singular</th>
<th>plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ogbera</strong></td>
<td><strong>agbera</strong> “chairs”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>eten</strong></td>
<td><strong>nten</strong> “fishes, animals”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ikpo</strong></td>
<td><strong>okpo</strong> “caps, hats”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In this dictionary, the entry for each noun shows first the singular form, then the plural form. For example:

ogbera, agbera
eten, nten
ikpo, okpo

The plural form does not have a separate entry, except for those very few nouns where the plural form is very much more common than the singular. There is a clear pattern in the way that plural nouns are formed.

**Nouns with the prefix o-**

Most nouns with the prefix **o-** in the singular, change to **a** in the plural. For example:

ogbera, agbera “chair, chairs”
onong, onong “person, people”
okkaara, akkaara “european, europeans”

But some nouns with the prefix **o-** in the singular, change to **i-** in the plural. For example:

osohm isohm “house, houses”
obhon ibhon “town, towns”

(Osopong: ofon, ifon)

And a few nouns with the prefix **o-** in the singular, change to **m or n** in the plural. For example:

obohk mbohk “arm, arms”
otaak ntaak “thigh, thighs”
obho mmo “leg, legs”

(Osopong: ofok, mfok)

(It is of interest that this group includes several parts of the body, especially those referring to limbs.)

Some nouns with the prefix **o-** are the plural forms of nouns which have the prefix **i-** in the singular. See below.

**Nouns with the prefix e-**
Most nouns with the prefix e in the singular, change to m or n in the plural:

- **eten,nten** “fish; animal, fishes/animals”
- **echi,nchi** “tree; stick, trees/ sticks”
- **effa,mffa** “dog, dogs”

A few nouns with the prefix e- in the singular, change to a in the plural:

- **esa,asa** “tooth, teeth”
- **egaana,agaana** “kind of fruit, fruits”

**Nouns with the prefix i**

Most nouns with the prefix i- in the singular, change to o- in the plural:

- **ikpo,okpo** “hat, hats”
- **ikira,okira** “farmshelter, farmshelters”

A very few nouns with the prefix i- in the singular, change to a- in the plural:

- **igbomma, agbomma** “rat, rats”

Some nouns with the prefix i- are the plural forms of nouns which have the prefix o- in the singular. See above.

**Nouns with the prefix m or n**

Most nouns with the prefix m or n in the singular, begin with a in the plural:

- **nnwẹr, anwẹr** “book, books”
- **ncha, acha** “sponge, sponges”

Some nouns with the prefix m or n are the plural forms of nouns which have the prefix e- or o- in the singular. See above.

**Nouns with the prefix a-**

Many nouns with the prefix a- are the plural form of nouns which have the prefix o- or e in the singular. See above.

Some nouns with the prefix a- are words which do not have any contrast between singular and plural. They are words which cannot form a plural. For example:

- words for liquids, such as **asi** “water”
  **ana** “oil”

- words for abstract things, such as
A few exceptions:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ottðhk</td>
<td>ekpo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nnwa</td>
<td>iva</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ikwanøng</td>
<td>ipanøng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ibom</td>
<td>echen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>okpaar</td>
<td>ijaar or akpaar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For a full linguistic description of these “noun classes” see Barnwell, The Noun Classes of Mbembe, Journal of West African Languages, Vol. 6.1, January 1969.

The noun is an important word. Some other words have to change in order to match the noun which they go with.

For example, the verb also starts with a- prefix, which must match the prefix of the noun which is subject of the sentence:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Singular</th>
<th>Plural</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Onøŋ okwu</td>
<td>“A person comes.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anøŋ makwu</td>
<td>“People come.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Effa ekwu</td>
<td>“A dog comes.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mffa ikwu</td>
<td>“Dogs come.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inøŋn ikwu</td>
<td>“A bird comes.”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onøŋn okwu</td>
<td>“Birds come.”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Notice how in each case, the prefix on the verb kwu “to come” changes to match the noun. (In most dialects, the prefix m or n on a noun, is matched by i- on the verb.)

Other words which change to match the noun which they go with are as follows:

- Possessive pronoun
- Relative pronoun
- Demonstrative words
- Focus particles
- Numbers
- Pronouns

**Possessive Pronouns**

Words like “my” “your” “his” are called Possessive Pronouns. In Mbembe, these change to match the noun they qualify.
1. onong kwẹ  “his (or her) person”
ogbera kwẹ  “his chair”
osohm kwe  “his house”

2. effa che  “his dog”
echi che  “his tree or stick”
eten che  “his fish or animal”

3. ikpo se  “his hat”
ikiro sẹ  “his farm shelter”
isohm sẹ  “his houses”
nchi sẹ  “his trees or sticks”
mbok sẹ  “his arms”
ntaak sẹ  “his thighs”

(Notice that plural nouns beginning with m or n have the same agreement as nouns beginning with the prefix i.)

4. ottok sẹ  “his things”
oka sẹ  “his fetish”

(Most plural nouns beginning with o- belong to this group, as well as some singular nouns.)

5. asi pe  “his water”
ana pe  “his oil”
anong pe  “his people”
agbera pe  “his chairs”

6. ekpo pyẹ  “his things”
echen pyẹ  “his yams”

(Only these two nouns belong to this group.)

The full set of Possessive Pronouns is as follows:

ogbera kwaam  “my chair”
ogbera kwọ  “your (singular) chair”
ogbera kwẹ  “his or her chair”
ogbera kwamina  “our chair”
ogbera kwabọnga  “your (plural) chair”
ogbera kwẹ  “their chair”

All the Possessive Pronouns change according to the group to which the noun belongs. Nouns of group 2. above are as follows:

eten chaam  “my fish”
eren chọ “your fish”
eren ch’ẹ “his or her fish”
eren chamina “our fish”
eren chabọŋa “your fish”
eren chabe “their fish”

Nouns of group 3. above are as follows:

ikpo saam “my hat”
ikpo so “your hat”
ikpo se “his or her hat”
ikpo samina “our hat”
ikpo sabọŋa “your hat”
ikpo sabẹ “their hat”

**Relative Pronoun**

The Relative Pronoun is a small word which links words together. Here are some examples:

1. ọsọhm kw’okka kwẹ “his mother’s house”
2. effa ch’onọng “someone’s dog”
3. ikpo s’nnwa nwo “that child’s cap”
4. ottọhk f’i’kẹ osi “the thing which he is doing”
5. asi p’awur-owur “water which is clean”
6. echen py’ejibh-ojibh “yams which are good”

Notice how the Relative Pronoun changes to match the noun. The matching parts are the same as those of the Possessive Pronoun.

The Relative Pronoun is always joined to the word which it precedes by an apostrophe.

**Demonstrative**

Words like “this” and “that” are called demonstratives. Demonstratives also change to match the noun:

1. onọng nwo “that person” onọng nwa “this person”
2. eten ndo “that fish” eten nda “this fish”
3. ikpo njo “that hat or cap” ikpo nja “this hat”
4. ottọhk mvo “that thing” ottọhk mva “this thing”
5. asi mbo “that water” asi mba “this water”
6. echen mbyo “those yams” echen mbya “these yams”

**Focus Particles**

Focus Particles may be translated “this is” or “that is... They also change to match the noun:

1. Osọhm wọ. “It is a house.”
2. **Eten dọ.** “It is a fish”
3. **Ikpo jọ.** “It is a hat.”
   *(Osopong: ikpo rọ)*
4. **Ottọhik vọ.** “It is something.”
5. **Asi bọ.** “It is water.”
6. **Echen byọ.** “They are yams.”

**Numbers**

Numbers from one to seven change to match the noun:

1. **onọng mawane** “one person” *(Osopong: onọng wọnọ)*
2. **eten madane** “one fish” *(Osopong: eten dẹnẹ)*
3. **ikpo majane** “one hat” *(Osopong: ikpo ẹnẹ)*
4. **ottọhik mavane** “one thing” *(Osopong: ottọhik wọnọ)*
5. **asi mabane** “some water” *(Osopong: asi bọnọ)*
6. **echen mabyane** “some yams” *(Osopong: echen byanẹ)*

**anọng afa** “two people”  **nten mfa** “two fishes”
**anọng attaan** “three people”  **nten ntaan** “three fishes”
**anọng anna** “four people”  **nten nna** “four fishes”

*(or: **anọng annebong, Osopong anọng annebong)*

**anọng achen** “five people”  **nten nchen** “five fishes”
**anọng achenomfa** “seven people”  **nten nchenomfa** “seven fishes”

Numbers over seven do not change:

8  **ochenọnttaan**
9  **osowane**
10  **ijobh**
11  **ijobh kawane**
12  **ijobh kkanfa**
13  **ijobh kkannttaan**
14  **osowane kw’ichi**
15  **ichi**
20  **erbh**
30  **erbh okwuma ijobh** *(20 + 10)*
40  **arbh afa** *(20 x 2)*
50  **arbh afa okwuma ijobh** *(20 x 2 plus 10)*
60  **arbh attaan** *(20 x 3)*
80  **arbh anna** *(20 x 4)*
100  **arbh achen** *(20 x 5)*
400  **enọhna**
1000 **nnọhna mfa okwuma arobh ijobh** *(2 x 400 plus 20 x 10)*

It may be seen that larger numbers are made up of multiples of twenty or of four hundred (the largest figure for which there is a simple number).
Pronouns

Words like “I”, “you” “he” are called Pronouns. These are the subject pronouns in the Mbembe:

(Kaam nchi I eat. Kọ achi You (singular) eat. Kẹ ochi He (or she or it) eats. Mina mochi We eat. Bọnga machi You (plural) eat. Be machi They eat.

The pronoun for “he” or “she” or “it” may change to match the noun it stands for:

Idima s’ichi eden ije aduk, jẹ ichi eden ittame.

The calabash which first bears fruit, it is the first to ripen.

Sometimes pronouns follow the verb, being the object of the sentence. In this position singular pronouns are joined to the verb with a hyphen; they consist of one letter only. Plural pronouns are written as separate words.


4. MORE ABOUT THE GRAMMAR OF MBEMBE

Here are examples of some common adjectives:

anọng saabhada “many people”
onọng kpenamkpen “each person, every person”
onọng birobire “a small person”
(Osopong: onọng sisẹke)
onọng odọk-ọdọk “another person”
odik okkọkka “a true word”
onọng kwiden “a big person”
(or onọng kwideden)
onọng kw’ikperede “a junior person”

Notice that most Mbembe adjectives refer to size or number, or status.
Many words which are adjectives in English, are expressed by verbs in Mbembe:

Onọng ojibh-ojibh. “The person is good.”
Eten ebar-obar. “The fish is big.”
Ikpo ikor-okor. “The cap is red.”

Adverbs

Some common Mbembe adverbs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mbembe</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>maphyir</td>
<td>“all, completely”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maworiji</td>
<td>(Osopong: mororo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“plenty, well”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>minna</td>
<td>(Osopong: mando)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“thus”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ebar-ebhar</td>
<td>“quickly”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>odôk</td>
<td>“again”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>manchene</td>
<td>(Osopong: minkeni)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“alone”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mabêmblem</td>
<td>(Osopong: módam-ódam)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>“slowly, gradually”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Time words

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mbembe</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>menda</td>
<td>“today”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okom A: mayina</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okom H: manyina</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osopong: chemma</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ophyine</td>
<td>“tomorrow”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osopong: uphyini</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chena</td>
<td>“yesterday”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osopong: chinachê</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maamba</td>
<td>“nowadays”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mokpanda</td>
<td>“now at last”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wendo</td>
<td>“a few days past”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wendo kw’osobh chena</td>
<td>“the day before yesterday”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wa</td>
<td>“long ago”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wura</td>
<td>“in the past, a few minutes ago”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kwuna</td>
<td>“in the future”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sa</td>
<td>“in the immediate future, a few minutes from now”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ewu esobh za or ophyine wọ ojek</td>
<td>“the day after tomorrow”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Question words**|

- **Ata men o?** Where are you going?
- **Asi mbong o?** What are you doing?
- **Osọọ yen o?** How are you?
- **Anyi wọ o?** Who is it?
- **Bọng-onong wọ o?** Which person is it?
- **Anọng aphaang o?** How many people?
- **Nwọr kê?** Where is the book?
- **Osempira asi minna?** Why did you do thus?
- **Kayen kw’okwu?** Why ever did he come?

The question particle o- may be dropped.

**Response words**|

There are several ways of replying to a question:

- **Akwun ephya o?** Have you returned from market?  
  **Iye, kk’ephya nkwnu e.** Yes, I have returned from market.
  ![Image](https://devnotelearning.com/assets/images/ephya.png)
  *or*
- **Mma e, ephya kinkwun e.** No, I have not returned from market.

- **Ephya kata o?** Did you not go to market?  
  **Eeee, ephya kinta e.** No, I didn’t go to market.
  ![Image](https://devnotelearning.com/assets/images/kinka.png)
  *or*
- **E’ee o, nkwun ephya.** Yes I did, I have returned (from) market.
- **Oyira ota ephya o?** Did Oyira go to market?  
  **Owe.** I don’t know.

Notice that a response to a question usually ends with the response particle e.

**Prepositions**

There are four prepositions. These are:

- **za** - indicating far distance  
  **Ota z’oraanga.** He is going to the river.  
  *(Osopong: Emma nota k’oraanga.)*

- **ma** - indicating nearness  
  **Oning m’osọhm.** He is here in the house.  
  *(Osopong: Oning ma k’ochọhm.)*

- **nya** - indicating that the thing mentioned has already been mentioned  
  **Ny’ogbe nwo…** At that time…

- **ka** - general  
  **Ota k’ikę k’osọhm.** He went to his house.
These prepositions may indicate any direction or position of movement. It is the verb which makes the meaning specific.

For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Preposition</th>
<th>Translation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nnwer onan k’okpokkoro.</td>
<td>The book is on the table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nnwer oyik k’ikwuku.</td>
<td>The book is in the box.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onong ota z’oraanga.</td>
<td>Someone is going to the river.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onong ofon z’oraanga.</td>
<td>Someone is coming from the river.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5. SOME FACTS ABOUT VERBS

For alternative forms in different dialects, see section 6.

Verbs have a “root” which is the part of the word which expresses the lexical meaning. This is the part under which each verb is entered in the dictionary.

For example:

- si  “to do”
- chi “to eat”
- kwu “to come”
- yere “to read” (Osopong, Okom: yeri)
- bhaanga “to hear, to understand”

Notice that in Mbembe, this “verb root” always begins with a consonant. By contrast, nouns (with a very few exceptions) begin with a vowel, o e i a or with m or n.

All verb roots are made up of one of the following patterns:

- Consonant Vowel e.g. si “to do, make”
- Consonant Vowel Consonant e.g. debh “to buy”
- Consonant Vowel Consonant Vowel e.g. bhaanga “to hear”

Other parts are joined to the root to show different tenses or other meanings of the verb. Notice carefully how these parts are written:

**Verb person prefixes**

These prefixes show who is doing the action:

- (Kaam) nchi. I eat.
- (Kọ) achi. You eat.
- (Kẹ) ochi. He (or she) eats.
- (Mina) mochi. We eat.
- (Bọnga) machi. You (plural) eat.
- (Bẹ) machi. They eat.
Tenses

The future tense is shown by the prefix m’:

- M’nchi. I will eat.
- M’achi. You will eat.
- M’ochi. He (or she) will eat.
- Mm’ochi We will eat.
- Mm’achi You (plural) or they will eat.

The tune of the verb also changes in the future tense.

The past completed tense is shown by the prefix kk’, and by a at the end of the verb:

- Kk’ocha. He has eaten.
- Kk’ofona. He has gone away.

In this tense, when there is an object to the verb, this precedes the verb, and the prefix kk’ is attached to it.

- Kk’et en ocha He has eaten meat.
- Kk’bẹ aza o? Have you seen them?

The plural form has n before the kk’:

- Nkk’et en acha. They have eaten meat.
- Nkk’a cha-kpo. They have finished eating.

The past completed tense also has its own special tone patterns.

Negatives

In negative sentences, the verb is always the last item in the clause. There are two negative markers, m and k. These precede the verb.

- Eten mochi. He won’t eat meat.
- Eten kochi. He didn’t eat meat.
- M’eten kachi They didn’t eat meat.

There is another form of the negative, which indicates “not yet”:

- M’eten atima acha. They have not yet eaten meat.
- Matima akwa. They have not yet come.

Commands

Commands are expressed in Mbembe as follows:
6. THE ORDER OF WORDS IN MBEMBE

In Mbembe the most usual order of words is as follows:

Subject     Verb     Object     Qualifying-phrase

Notice that the subject of the sentence (the person who does the action) comes first, then the verb, then the object of the sentence (the thing to which the action is done), and finally any additional information about where or how the action was done. The order is therefore:

In the past completed tense, however, the order changes. In this tense, the Object precedes the verb:

In negative forms, the order is different again. In all negative forms, the verb comes last in the sentence:

Another interesting fact about word order is that in contrast to English, in Mbembe almost all words which qualify a noun follow that noun. (In English they usually come before the noun.)

7. SOME COMMON PHRASES

Here are some common phrases and greetings in Mbembe:

Kk’aphyabha o?    Good morning. lit. have you woken?
Iye, kọkk’aphyabha o?    Yes, and have you woken?
Nkk’aphyabha o? Good morning (to many people).
(Osopong: Abônga kk’aphyabha? Okom: Bông akk’aphyabha?)
These greetings are used in the morning before twelve o’clock.

Kk’akwora o? Good afternoon. lit. have you remained.
This greeting is used in the afternoon when addressing someone who has remained in the compound that day.

Kk’akwuna o? Good afternoon. lit. have you returned.
A greeting to someone who has returned from farm, or from some other place. This greeting may be expanded:

Kk’eyina akwuna o? Have you returned from farm?
Kk’ephya akwuna o? Have you returned from market?
Kk’nwêr akwuna o? Have you returned from school?

Other greetings:
Kk’ephya akwa o? Have you come to market?
Greeting to someone in the market.

Kk’ayina o? Have you gone to farm?
Greeting to someone on the way to farm.

Kk’akwa o? Have you come? Welcome.
Greeting to someone who is arriving.

Aning ka o? Are you there?
Greeting by someone arriving to the person who is at home.

Min’afona o? Are you about to go?
Greeting to someone who is about to go somewhere.

Min’abhana o? Are you going home?
Greeting to someone who is going home.

All these greetings are questions. The usual response is iye “yes”.

Other common phrases
Osọ-ọ yen o? How are you?
Ottôhk azang. Response: I’m fine, no problem.
Ifor kaam kigaange. I am not well.

Asi mbông o? What are you doing?
Nwôn ottôhk e. I am cooking.
Nsi otôhm e. I am working.
Nyim-oyima e. I am lying down.
Nkwok owñhng. I am resting.
Nyere nnwr. I am reading.

Ata men o? Where are you going?
Nta ephya I am going to market.
Nta asi. I am going to the water.
Nta nnwr. I am going to school.

8. LINGUISTIC DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MBEMBE DIALECTS

(a) In Mbembe, there are two different s sounds. One is pronounced more lightly than the other.

If you are a mother tongue speaker of Mbembe, say to yourself the following two sentences:

Osi ottôhk. He is doing something.
Oze ottôhk. He sees something.

You will hear that the sound which is written z is pronounced more lightly than the first s sound, although it does not sound quite like the English z.

Most words which have the light z sound in Adun and Osopong dialects, are pronounced with r in Okom and Ofombonga dialects.

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adun/Osopong</th>
<th>Okom A &amp; NY/ Ofombonga</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Oze ottôhk.</td>
<td>Ore ottôhk.</td>
<td>He sees something.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ozima onông.</td>
<td>Orima onông.</td>
<td>He greets someone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ozeng-ozenga.</td>
<td>Oreng-orenga.</td>
<td>He walks.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ozaama ottôhk</td>
<td>Oraama ottôhk.</td>
<td>He forgets something.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ozong odik.</td>
<td>Orong odik.</td>
<td>He is knowledgeable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zônhg!</td>
<td>Rônhg!</td>
<td>Go!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>izôhka</td>
<td>irôhka</td>
<td>a cooking pot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>izek</td>
<td>irek</td>
<td>ground</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ezizang</td>
<td>erarang</td>
<td>fly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The sound which has the heavier s sound in Adun and Osopong dialects, is pronounced as h in Okom A subdialect (the dialect spoken in Apiapum, Iyamayong, Okomuritet and Iyamtet), as tt in Okom H subdialect (the dialect spoken in Ohana), and as ch in Osopong. (This happens consistently except when the sound comes before i; before i it is pronounced as s in all dialects.)

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adun</th>
<th>Okom A</th>
<th>Okom H</th>
<th>Osopong</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eso</td>
<td>eho</td>
<td>etto</td>
<td>echo</td>
<td>head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>esa</td>
<td>eha</td>
<td>etta</td>
<td>eha</td>
<td>tooth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>osphm</td>
<td>ophm</td>
<td>otphm</td>
<td>ophm</td>
<td>house</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sok</td>
<td>hok</td>
<td>ttok</td>
<td>chok</td>
<td>to put something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>saka</td>
<td>haka</td>
<td>ttaka</td>
<td>chaka</td>
<td>to lower something, to unload</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Notice that **Okom** H has **tt** in these words. In words where other dialects have **tt**, **Okom** H has **ky**.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adun &amp; other dialects</th>
<th><strong>Okom</strong> H</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ettam</strong></td>
<td><strong>ekyem</strong></td>
<td>heart</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>etta</strong></td>
<td><strong>ekya</strong></td>
<td>quarrelling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>tte</strong></td>
<td><strong>kya</strong></td>
<td>to fall</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ttta</strong></td>
<td><strong>kya</strong></td>
<td>to shoot</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(b) The sound **bh** is pronounced as a very light “fricative” **b** sound:

- **ebhaam** “cow”
- **ebhaak** “wound”
- **abhe** “afican pears”
- **bhaanga** “to hear”

**Osopong** and **Okom** H and NY dialects, however, sometimes have the sound **fh** where other dialects have **bh**. This happens when the following vowel is **u** **o** or **ọ**.

Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other dialects</th>
<th><strong>Osopong/Ohana</strong></th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>obho</strong></td>
<td><strong>ofho(k)</strong></td>
<td>leg</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>obhon</strong></td>
<td><strong>ofhon</strong></td>
<td>town, village</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ebhon</strong></td>
<td><strong>efhon</strong></td>
<td>language</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ebhona</strong></td>
<td><strong>efhona</strong></td>
<td>mortar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ebhọr</strong></td>
<td><strong>efhọr</strong></td>
<td>stomach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>bhobh</strong></td>
<td><strong>fhobh</strong></td>
<td>to flow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>bhum</strong></td>
<td><strong>fhum</strong></td>
<td>to refuse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) In **Okom** dialect, especially **Okom** A, the sounds **k** and **t** are pronounced very lightiy and roughly. They may sometimes be written **kh** and **th**. These sounds contrast clearly with the strong sounds **kk** and **tt**:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Other dialects</th>
<th><strong>Okom</strong> A</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>ikira</strong></td>
<td><strong>ikhira</strong></td>
<td>shelter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>oka</strong> (Contrast <strong>okka</strong> “mother”)</td>
<td><strong>okha</strong></td>
<td>fetish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>eta</strong> (Contrast <strong>etta</strong> “quarrelling”)</td>
<td><strong>etha</strong></td>
<td>stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>eten</strong></td>
<td><strong>ethen</strong></td>
<td>fish, animal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>otọta</strong></td>
<td><strong>othọtha</strong></td>
<td>he goes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In **Okom** A dialect, when these sounds occur after an **n**, they are pronounced **g** and **d**:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Okom</strong> A</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>okhaama ottọhkh</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ngaama ottọhkh</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ethen</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>nden</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In **Okom H** dialect, words which have t in other dialects, have gy:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Okom H</strong></th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>egyen</td>
<td>fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ogyọgya</td>
<td>he goes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ogya</td>
<td>stone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>igyọhng</td>
<td>ear</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ogyọhm</td>
<td>work</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ogyaak</td>
<td>thigh</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Also words which have j in other dialects, are pronounced with d in **Okom H** dialect:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Adun &amp; other dialects</strong></th>
<th><strong>Okom H</strong></th>
<th><strong>English</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>eja</td>
<td>eda</td>
<td>sacrifice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ejọ</td>
<td>edọ</td>
<td>water pot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ijọhk</td>
<td>idọhk</td>
<td>snake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ojibh-ọjibh</td>
<td>odibh-odibh</td>
<td>it is good</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(d) In **Osopong** dialect, words which have ph in most other dialects are pronounced as phy. In **Okom H** dialect, these words are pronounced with h.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Adun &amp; others</strong></th>
<th><strong>Osopong</strong></th>
<th><strong>Okom H</strong></th>
<th><strong>English</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ophe</td>
<td>ophye</td>
<td>ohe</td>
<td>moon, month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ipha</td>
<td>iphya</td>
<td>iha</td>
<td>harvest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pha</td>
<td>phya</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>to pluck</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>phaange</td>
<td>phyaange</td>
<td>haangi</td>
<td>to crack</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(c) In **Osopong** dialect, when the sounds ọ and a come in the middle of a word, they are pronounced in the same way, very short and unstressed.

(f) Words which end in o or e in **Adun** dialect, often end in i in **Okom** and **Ofombonga** dialects:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Adun</strong></th>
<th><strong>Okom</strong></th>
<th><strong>English</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>owono</td>
<td>owoni</td>
<td>farm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>edọngo</td>
<td>edọngi</td>
<td>throat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etọko</td>
<td>etọki</td>
<td>footprint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ofono</td>
<td>ofoni</td>
<td>worm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>okọbho</td>
<td>okọbhi</td>
<td>bone</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kibhe</td>
<td>kibhi</td>
<td>to spoil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>chibhe</td>
<td>chibhi</td>
<td>to think</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nyenge</td>
<td>nyengi</td>
<td>to shake</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
(g) There are also many differences in the pronunciation of tunes or “tones” in the different dialects. For example, many words which have a high-low tune in Adun dialect, have a low-low tune in Osopong dialect:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adun</th>
<th>Osopong</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ebá</td>
<td>eba</td>
<td>breast</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ebhr</td>
<td>efhr</td>
<td>stomach</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>edaak</td>
<td>edaak</td>
<td>tongue</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>edén</td>
<td>eden</td>
<td>path</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ivu</td>
<td>iro</td>
<td>goat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>edm</td>
<td>idim</td>
<td>bite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ichi</td>
<td>ọr</td>
<td>tree, stick</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ejì</td>
<td>jì</td>
<td>palm nut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>odìm</td>
<td>udim</td>
<td>husband</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>utum</td>
<td>utum</td>
<td>lizard</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The above examples also illustrate the fact that Osopong dialect has i and u at the beginning of a word, instead of e or o. This happens in Osopong dialect when the following vowel is either i or u. Except for these cases, there are no words which begin with u in Mbembe.

(h) Pronouns are different in some dialects:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adun/Okom</th>
<th>Osopong/Ofombonga</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>kaam</td>
<td>amma</td>
<td>I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kọ</td>
<td>omma</td>
<td>you (singular)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kẹ</td>
<td>emma</td>
<td>he, she, it</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mina</td>
<td>amina mba</td>
<td>we</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okom A</td>
<td>mamina</td>
<td>you (plural)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bọnga</td>
<td>abọnga</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okom A: bọng</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okom H: wọng</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bẹ</td>
<td>abẹ</td>
<td>they</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okom A: abẹ</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okom H</td>
<td>ọẹ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(i) In Okom dialect, the past completed tense has an extra prefix, as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Adun</th>
<th>Okom</th>
<th>English</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kk’eten ocha.</td>
<td>Okk’eten ocha.</td>
<td>He has eaten the meat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kk’akwuna o?</td>
<td>Akk’akwuna o?</td>
<td>Have you returned?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kk’aphyabha o?</td>
<td>Akk’aphyabha o?</td>
<td>Have you woken?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kk’eyina nkwuna e.</td>
<td>Nkk’eyina nkwuna e.</td>
<td>I have returned from farm.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In Okom H (Ohana) dialect, the marker of the past completed tense is kp’ instead of kk’:

Ohana

Kẹ okp’egyen ocha. He has eaten the meat.
Akp’aphyabha o? Have you woken?
In Osopong dialect, the verb ends in ia:

*Abẹ kk’eten achia.* They have eaten meat.

(j) The following differences occur in the future tense:

(k) The following differences occur in the negative:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Osopong:</th>
<th>Adun, Osopong:</th>
<th>Adun, Okom:</th>
<th>Okom:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Eten kóchı.</td>
<td>He did not eat meat.</td>
<td>He will not eat meat.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

These are a few of the differences between dialects. There are some others. Speakers of each dialect are encouraged to pronounce the words as is natural for them when reading the language.

**PART TWO - DICTIONARY**

**NOUNS BEGINNING WITH A**

**NOUNS BEGINNING WITH E**

Most nouns which begin with *e* in the singular, have a plural form which begins either with *a* or with *m* or *n*. For example:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>singular word</th>
<th>plural word(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>evu</td>
<td>goats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>avu</td>
<td>breasts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eten</td>
<td>fish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nkkaabha</td>
<td>fishing baskets</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mbang</td>
<td>gourds, bottles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mbaang</td>
<td>gourd, bottle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bhaa</td>
<td>pieces of iron</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Some nouns which begin with *e* are formed from verbs. For example:

**ebanga** “dirt” comes from the verb **bang** “to be dirty”

**enaanga** “escape, freedom, acquittal” comes from the verb **naanga** “to escape”

A full description of the use of the word is given under the entry for the verb.

Nouns which begin with *nt* in many dialects, are pronounced with *nd* in **Okom (Apiapum)** dialect: Examples:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>singular word</th>
<th>plural word(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>nte</td>
<td>'fishing baskets’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nten</td>
<td>'animals’</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Okom (Apiapum): nde

nden
ntenkpa 'animal skins'
ntoko 'footprint, sole of the foot'
ntono 'front part of goat’s skin'
ntohka 'loads'
ntohnga 'elbows'

Many nouns which begin with a are plural forms. For example:

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{anọng} & \quad \text{“people”} & \text{compare} & \quad \text{onọng} & \quad \text{“person”;} \\
\text{agbera} & \quad \text{“chairs”} & \text{compare} & \quad \text{ogbera} & \quad \text{“chair”}.
\end{align*}
\]

These nouns are listed in the appropriate section of the dictionary under the singular form of the noun. Therefore agbera will be found under the entry ogbera in the section of nouns beginning with o-.

Some nouns which begin with a- are formed from verbs. For example, the noun abangiji “dirtiness” is formed from the verb bang “to be dirty”. Similarly, the noun abarada “bigness” comes from the verb bar “to be big”. Very common nouns of this type are listed here in this section of nouns which begin with a-.

The rest may be found in the verb section under the appropriate verbs.

Many nouns in this section are words for ideas which have no singular and plural distinction. They refer to abstract ideas, or things like liquids which cannot be counted. This is the reason that, for most of the nouns in this section, there is only one form of the noun, whereas in the other sections of nouns in this dictionary (nouns beginning with e, i, m, n or o), two forms are usually listed, singular and plural.

\[
\begin{align*}
\text{ábárádá} & \quad \text{bigness, greatness} & \text{(from bár to be big)} \\
\text{abási} & \quad \text{milk} & \text{(from ebá breast, asi water, liquid)} \\
\text{abengijí} & \quad \text{to grow} & \text{(from benga to grow)} \\
\text{ábibéke} & \quad \text{pus in the eye} & \text{(pl. of ébibéke)} \\
\text{abireraaak} & \quad \text{slime} \\
& \quad \text{water-weed} \\
& \quad \text{greenish matter on the surface of stagnant water} \\
\text{abir-obira} & \quad \text{upstream, going up the river} & \text{Okom abir-obir} \\
\text{ábírókwum} & \quad \text{noisy walking, stampeding, trampling} & \text{Mamine abírokum. They are stampeding, running wildly.} \\
\text{ábọhr} & \quad \text{arthritis, disease which affects the joints} & \text{Abọhr ammẹ-ẹ. He suffers from arthritis.} \\
\text{ábụbúrá́} & \quad \text{dew} & \text{Osopong íbvubvura} \\
\text{abubura} & \quad \text{people from Obubra town} & \text{(check tones)} \\
\text{ábụ́ké́} & \quad \text{disease} & \text{filaria}
\end{align*}
\]
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>adákidáke</td>
<td>sore places between the toes, foot rot</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adím</td>
<td>1. edge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>akkorodim</td>
<td>1. edge of a machete (from okkoro machete, adim)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>amaanadi m</td>
<td>edge of a knife (from imaana knife, adim)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aduk</td>
<td>fruit, fruits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>achiduk</td>
<td>fruit, tree fruits</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>aduk</td>
<td>island, land surrounded by water;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>adumiji</td>
<td>length (from dum to be long)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afará or áfórá</td>
<td>lie, untruth, deceit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ofaranong, ofóranong</td>
<td>a lying person, liar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>áfú/kágóhnac or agbantama</td>
<td>ladder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>áffúráttábóhnng or apyakattábóhnng or aphyattábóhnng</td>
<td>dribbling,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>afhara</td>
<td>sail of a boat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>áfhu (kw)</td>
<td>halfpenny</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

elephantiasis
Okom ábikí
Osopong abíkí

cattle, oxen, Fulani cows
Okom odamagbodo, ndamagbodo
Osopong adamugbudu

Ofombonga aduk or ékwukwu
Okom edumma
Osopong ékwukwó

Ofombonga ákpántamá
Osopong ikpáantíma

saliva from the mouth of a dead person
Osopong ipfurattábóhnng
á’gá’ (kw) needle, any sharp metal projection, injection

Okwum-m aga. He gave me an injection.
Nkwum aga. I had an injection.

Ofombonga ogá, agá
Okom ịròkka
Ohana idá’ake
Osopong ogá, agá

aga fish hook
kw’ibaana barb of a fish hook

agá rope ring used when climbing palm trees, made from vine rope twisted into a circle
Ofombonga egakpa

á’gá’gá lower side part of the neck
Okom agagá
Osopong agagá

agoriji height from gor to be high
Osopong agorudo

agorokkángk neck glands found below and behind the ear
káng or aturokkángk

agorochángch bird sp. (small)
áng
Osopong agúru

ágbá chin, jaws
Osopong igbá, agbá

ágbáan family group, children of a male member of the ochi matrilineal family group; the agbaan gathers together at the time of new yam festival
Ofombonga akpaan
Osopong ákpáan

ogbaanôkk a children by one mother
Ogbanotte children by one father
(Osopong: nnwôkkâ)
(Osopong: nnwotte)

ágwágwá or achengwagwa dried leaves or yam stems; often used for cleaning yams and pots, also in making traps to catch small fish
Ofombonga achengwagwa
Okom achéngbigbi
achigwagwa  
**Osopong** achengwagwá  
branches. collection of small dried  
branches of trees

ájá'aká' or  
ájá'aká'aká'  
nothingness  
emptiness  
free  
**Okom** edukhi  
**Osopong** ejaaká

ájibhádá  
beauty  
from jibh to be good, beautiful

ákòbhísá'ká'  
remains of palm nut or coconut  
kernels  
fibres of a palm nut  
**Ofombonga akòbhísáke**  
**Okom akòbhísááká**

ákú'bhá'  
cult  
observed by the ochi family group  
in Adun and elsewhere; each  
member of the family group is  
anointed (pyi) with camwood on  
the forehead; this is the time when  
strongest union is felt with those  
who have died.) (This ceremony is  
performed each year before new  
yams are eaten;

**Osopong agbáada**

akka, abakka  
mother, mothers  
See also; okka

akkara (kw)  
small fried cakes, made from  
cassava, beans or yams  
(<Yor.?)

akkáaráchén  
spectacles,  
(from okkáará European + achen  
eyes)

akkím  
extension made when house  
building  
yams planted at the extreme limit of  
a farm;  
**Okpa akkim.** He is making an  
extension to his house,  
these yams are usually harvested  
first.

akku or akwu  
(Okom)  
pig  
See also; okkomba

ákkòná  
tricks,  
**Ochime ozonga akkona; ke wọ  
osì anọng kẹ kakpo afọ makpaarkpaar.** The antelope is  
cunning; that is why people are not  
able to kill it easily.

ákpáikpái  
slippers,  
flipflops  
**Ofombonga kpaikpai**

akpakpaa  
mud wasps  
See also; okpakpaa
akpen  life

Oruko akpen. He is alive. Ochi akpen. He is enjoying life (lit. he eats life). Akpen ajibh-ojibh. Life is good. Akpen piden ayen Ibinọkpaabyi. Real life belongs to God.

Osopong Akpen oyene akaam Ibinọkpaabyi.
Okom Akpen pideden akhaam Ibinọkpaabyi.

Akpen1 akpentamá1 That’s Life! (Exclamation) wickedness cruelty untrustworthiness bad living of any kind

ákpérm 1. razor blade Ofombonga ekpéper Okom ekper Osopong ekpéper 2. white lice found in clothes, body lice (Okom, Osopong: etteng)

See also; okpéper, egóbhra

(Compare ntteng lice found in the hair)

akpuka money, coins (The singular form okpuka is not used frequently, but may mean “a coin”.)

brass, originally brass bracelets; Okom agbukha

ákwang (kw) bed made from bamboo or raffia palm shelf which may also be used as a bed
okwukwakpa woman’s bed, made of mud Ofombonga ntekpe Okom ndékpé Osopong ntekpe

Tọka ny’ntekpe. Take it from under the bed

ákwọna 1. coils of something mudfish when coiled and threaded on a stick Okom akwọni

Ekpo ede k’akwọna. The things are coiled.

akwọhko vomit, vomiting Ofombonga akw-placeholder Okom akw-placeholder Osopong akw-placeholder

Okwọhko akwọhko. He vomits.

akwüm small bells forming part of the beads worn at the waist or ankle

ekwumọma a single bell

alilọhghhho or ililọhghhho muddy place (as when the river goes down after flooding) Okom edọghhghi

Olọghhko alilọhghhho. He slips in the mud.
ammaphyabh moustache, beard
   Okom ammaphyibha

ana oil, palm oil, oil for the body petrol, kerosene, motor oil

anökkka oil for cooking soup
akkaarana pomade

anagim pimples, See also; enagim

anang entrails, offal, lungs kidneys, liver
   Okom enang, anang
   Osopong enang

aninjë pepper See also; oninje a single pepper
   Okom abúbúki
   Osopong åkeke

aninjëgime
   Okom abubukigimi fresh peppers before drying

anökkka oil for cooking soup, palm oil

ányáaná separation, division into separate units, spreading of seed
   Okom enyaana
   Osopong enyaana

asonyaana ladies’ hairstyle in which the hair is combed out

anwersi ink (from nwéer book, así water, liquid)

ápôngá court case Masi aponga. They are having a court case. (from pônga)
   Okom aponga
   Osopong iponga, aponga

ápýibhádá ugliness (from pyíbh to be bad)

ápýibhádá or omyabhorobhök snake sp. (This type of snake resembles a puff adder; it is grey in colour, and has a hard backbone; it is related to ogbóhkakóbhó.)

Ofombongá omyabhorobhık
Osopong  omyabhoróhk

ará’mbá: delirious talk
foolish talk,
mad speech,
drunken speech
Okom  erāmbá
Osopong  erēm

Ogbaak  aramba. He is talking nonsense.

arìnádá
1. personality, individuality in dress or character
2. graceful appearance (of a person)
3. tree which is blown out of shape

Oyen arinada. He is a character; he is a unique personality.

aròbha
1. kind of fungus
2. chicken-pox, disease which affects the skin

Okom  orobh
Osopong  erobhá

See also; orobh

aróró: kind of spice, bush pepper, also name of a flower, used for frying yams or as medicine for a cough

Okom  ároro
Osopong  ádodo

Onong okohk aruru. ?

arármá: young leaves of aroro spice.

aruru
sticky strands of saliva, froth which comes from the mouth of a person in a fit

Onong okohk aruru. ?

arugbegbe
tree which yields a stick substance when its leaves are squeezed, used as medicine

así
water,
liquid

Eduk esaabhé asi. The fruit is juicy.

ésikômá
hot water

abási
milk

Ésibyéngá
baptism

Okom  esibyendi

asókórá
grey hair

Okom  kòhgh
Osopong  isoghk, asoghk

atam
age

Ode icho ijobh k’atam. He is ten years old.

atim
word

(Okom dialect) See also; odik, njom

atitá’anchákp
ribs

See also; otitáanchakpa

á: Okom  atetengchikpa
Osopong  atitáanchokpa
atitohko  yaws, skin disease
Ohom atitohki

atuk  wine, palm wine, any kind of drink
Ohana azuk

abhungatuk  wine left overnight
achituk  wine belonging to the ochi family group
amaantuk  wine used in celebrating initiation rites during the Otahba festival, or at the birth of a child
etuk-wor  the dregs of the wine, the bottom of the pot

atuurokkang  swelling of glands behind the ear
kang

attabong  spit, saliva
Os egy attabong. He blesses him.
See also: ittabong

attabyerbeyr  mosquito larvae, germs small things in water
Ofombonga ottagbar, attagbar
Okom attagbergberr
Osopong ottagbar, attagbar

atté, abatte  father
Okom otte, itta
See also: otte, ttatta

awa  1. soup
Nsiiwata. I have planted a garden
(In Ofombinga and Osopong dialects, awa means “leaves”.)

2. vegetable garden planted near the river during the dry season
Ofombonga edibhi
Okom edibhi
Ohana edibhi
Osopong idibhi, ndibhi
Ofonokpan

awokka  green leaf used for making soup
agwa
(they are not stirred during cooking)

awawa  stomach lining
(During hunting, an animal which is killed belongs to all who are hunting together, but the person who actually kills that animal is given the head and this part of the animal.)
áyambóko seeds from the wild Kana lily flower used as pellets for a toy gun; the leaves of this plant are sometimes used for cough medicine

Osopong ayabomko

áyáabhé whisper, whispering, talking in low tones Okkaabh ayaabhe. He whispers

Ofombonga ayaabha

Okom ayaabhi

Osopong odikkikkaabha

ayaabhé beans. kind of wild beans See also; iyaabhé

áyáabhó dance or ceremony performed by initiates at the time of the Otabha festival; in Osopong, drumming for the chief

azizá'aré grass, weeds See also; ozizaare a blade of grass

Ofombonga ariraare

Okom orirárái, araráarái flowers in the grass,

azizá'arígbok

VERBS BEGINNING WITH B

bá to marry, to be married Oba odim. She is married, lit. She marries husband. Oba ipanong attaan. He has three wives. Maba ayok. They married each other.

obá, obáda marriage

bák to swarm around (e.g. like flies) Azizang mabak ogbana. The flies swarm around the latrine

ebáká Osopong babh swarming

báng to be dirty, to make something dirty Ewuro chaam ebang-obang. My dress is dirty. Nnwa obang ewuro chè. The child dirts her dress. Nnwa obang izek. The child is dirty from the dirt of the ground; the child is covered with dirt. Nnwa obang mbóhk. The child’s hands are dirty.

ebángá dirt

ábángijí dirtiness (Osopong: ibangane)

bángá to be thick (of a liquid), to make thick, Awa kk’abanga. The soup is thick. Mbanga awa. I am making the soup thick. Ana abang-obanga. The oil is becoming solid, the oil is congealing.
to congeal

to join, to do something together (This meaning is not found in all dialects.) Mabanga mbǒhk. They joined hands. Mabanga mbǒhk asi ọtqhb. They did the work together.

Obang ose. He moulds clay.

Ottqhb mvo kk’okibha; odǒk k’ottqhb kobang. That thing is broken; it is no longer any use. Nnwer obang k’ottqhb. Education is useful.

(Mabanga only) to kindle, set light

to something

Obang ekpon. He kindles the fire; He sets light to the fire.

(Apiapum only) to kindle, set light

to something

Ebanga chọ ekun ekọhr. Your nearness causes trouble.

Otto obange. He fell and rolled on the ground (in pain). Obange aboyin. He rolled on the ground in mourning. (lit. he rolled deathfall)

ebángá

mixing

(bángi)

to roll on the ground in pain or strong emotion

(Apiapum)

Ebanga chọ ekun ekọhr. Your nearness causes trouble.

Otto obange. He fell and rolled on the ground (in pain). Obange aboyin. He rolled on the ground in mourning. (lit. he rolled deathfall)

bár

to be big, large

Nnwa obar-obar. He is a big child, the child is big. Nnwa obar ebhọr. The child has a big stomach.

Owonitqhb obar irem. Farmwork brings much suffering. Ogbe otim obar-obar. There is still plenty of time. Sa wura erong ebare yen, m’nyin k’iyaan. However much rain there is, I will go out. Oraanga obare ekpa. The river is wide. Ibara ibare erin. The cloth is one waist wide (i.e. two metres).

2. to be important, to be senior

Odik nwou kk’obara e! That matter is serious! Eninga chẹ, kidaam kebare. His position is not an important one. Ovaarnqog obare oyọhnga odukwa kwé. A chief is more important than his spokesman. Ongqg kk’obara. That person is grown up. or That person is old. or That person is too big, too fat.

Mbar ebhọr-ebhọr, nkwu ntta ayokvava ase. or Mbeng ebhọr-ebhọr, nkwu ntta ayokvava ase. Let me grow quickly, and come and tell others stories. Traditional words at the end of a traditional Mbembe story. Nnwa kk’obara e! The child has grown!

Osopong b:ar

ábárádá,

bigness, greatness, importance

ábáriji

bare to stamp on something,

ábar-ẹ etọko, m’evqhko maphyir. If you stamp on it, it will be completely crushed.
to stamp the foot, to trample to March

**Apiapum** bari
**Osopong** b;are

**báabha**
1. to keep watch, to guard against something

**Ofombonga** dabh
2. to go around, to wander round

3. to surround, to put something around

4. to rule

(Okom: see dabh)
5. to control, to direct,

(báak) to fence

(óbáaká) fencing
ebáaká a fence

**baaka**
1. to embrace, to hug, to put the arms round something

**báaka**
1. to add in addition, to take and join
2. to extend a house

Obare obho. He stamped his foot.

Baabha osôm. Watch the house!

Iva azenga abaabha obhon. The children wander around the village.

Azeng-ephya mazenga abaabha ebhaake ndo maphyir. The traders travel around the whole region.

Osi obaaka obaabha owono kwę. He made a fence around his farm.

Oraanga onwa, obaabha osóhm kwę. The river came up and surrounded his house.

Ovaarnong obaabha obhon. The chief rules the village.

Odim obaabha ipanong pę. A husband rules his wives.

Obaabh ifor sę. He controls himself.

Oyaar-asi otim eröm obaabha okpaar. A sailor directs his boat with an oar.

Obaake ibyi. He fences the place. He puts a fence around the place.

Obaaka ayok-mina pę. She embraced her friends. Mabaaka ayok. They embraced each other.

Otte obaaka nnwa kwę. The father embraced his child. Egaanga etim edaaek ebaaka nyékpo py’ed-echi. The anteater curls its tongue round the things it eats. Nnwa oben bę, ovura echı; otima mbokh obaaka echı. The child wanted to climb the tree; he put his arms round the tree. Mbaaka ekpa k’ogbok. I tie my purse, bag in the knot of my cloth.

Tọka baaka ka. Take this in addition.

Obaaka osóhm kwę ny’otte k’osóhm. He builds his house as an extension on his father’s house.
3. to hang about shyly, to hang back, to skulk

Orurubha obaak-obaaka. The thief is skulking in the background.

Nnwa obaaka onong. The child hangs back from someone.

ibáaká
extension of a house

Orurubha obaak-obaaka. The thief is skulking in the background.

ebáaká
hanging back, standing at the side to avoid being noticed

Nnwa obaaka on ọ. The child hangs back from someone.

baam
to creep quietly after something, to stalk something

Ogbaaji obaam eten. A hunter stalks an animal. Orurubha obaam osôhm. A thief creeps quietly up to house.

Ofombonga beke
creeping quietly after something, shy approach

Nnwa obaaka on ọ. The child hangs back from someone.

ebaama
to creep quietly after something, to stalk something

in ọhn ibaame ibyi. A hen looks for a nesting place.

baan
to be together in an orderly manner, to display, to arrange things in order, to be displayed

Aphiapum tòhn, bòbh Ohana Jon

baana
to be fitting, to be suitable, to be becoming, to be used to

Nang-ẹ ikokpbh s’ibaan-ẹ. Give him the respect which is due to him.

Eyina kk’ẹ ebaana. He is used to going to farm.

Obaan bé, wura ata za. It is right that you should go there, you had better go there.

báana
to investigate, to check up, to inspect

Aphiapum rom

ebáaná
investigation

Aphiapum rom

bár
to be sticky, to stick, to adhere through stickiness,

Agaana ad-abaara onong s’emma. Wild plums make a person’s mouth sticky. Ana mabaar-m k’mbhòhk. My hands are covered with sticky oil.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bé</td>
<td>to make something sticky</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obobe. He stands. Obe esobh. He stands accused in a court case. Obe k’ikpakpaana. He stands before them.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ebé</td>
<td>to stand, to be standing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obobe. He stands.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ebâ</td>
<td>height</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ebâ</td>
<td>standing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Obobe. He stands.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bek</td>
<td>1. to be a little too much or too little</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okebh agboroko maphyir, obek madane. He shared out the oranges; there was one over. Okem anwêr, wani obek. He share the books, and there was one left. Nang-m awa p’mabeke k’iwazòhka. Give me the soup which is left over in the dish.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. to fall short, to be lacking in something</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awa mba alebh-olebh, okenaka ottqôk f’obek-ë nga ode onung. The soup is good but it lacks salt.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. to be left out</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaam mbeke k’okebh. I was left out of the distribution. I didn’t have my share. Kê kk’obeka. He has been left out.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ebéké</td>
<td>leaving out, omission, falling short, remainder</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ben</td>
<td>1. to say (may introduce either direct or indirect speech)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oben bê bé, “Za m’inta.” He said to them, “I won’t go there.” Kê oben bê, ota obhon. He says he is going somewhere. See also; bê, gbaak, tek</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. to command, order</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Osonqông oben asoja bê, mafona. The commander ordered the soldiers to go.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. to reprove, scold</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Oben nnwa kwê idik. (Okom: Oben nnwa atim.) He scolded his child, he told his child off.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4. to boast</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Oben emma. He boasts, praises himself. (Okom: Ogbaaki emma.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>benga</td>
<td>1. to grow rapidly</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Agwu kk’abenga. The corn has grown (tall). Mbeng ebhar-ebhar, nkwu nttä ayokvava ase. Let me grow quickly. (See also bar 3.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>abengi</td>
<td>growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ohana gbon</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Ogbe kk’obenga. The time has come, the time has arrived.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. to be fulfilled, to be sufficient, to be enough (often referring to time)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mabeng ebe. They are equal in height, they match each other in height. Ikwanqông oyen ibara s’im’ibenga ewurukwuma. The woman has enough cloth to make a blouse.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. to match, to be equal, to be enough</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Onqîma kk’ê obenga. The shirt fits him. Kk’abenga ny’ebhumma o? Can you get through the gate?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. to fit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mbengana</td>
<td>equality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>béra</td>
<td>to serve something, to prepare something, to put something in a suitable place</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. to accumulate (of liquids)</td>
<td>'E rọng etebhe nya, asi mabera k'ipubhaang. When it rains, the water collects on the roof.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. to remain motionless, to be inactive</td>
<td>Onọg ober-obera. Someone stays motionless, someone stands still without moving. Esikpa ch’eber-obera a stagnant stream, a stream which does not flow</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bẹ</td>
<td>to speak, say, (introduces direct or indirect speech)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Okom bi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bẹ</td>
<td>to plaster something,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to apply something,</td>
<td>Obẹ akponkkang k’ewuro. She has got charcoal marks on her dress.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to mud a house</td>
<td>Mabẹ ididọbbe. They are mudding the house.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bẹk</td>
<td>to slip past unnoticed,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to go slowly to avoid danger,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to infiltrate,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to sneak</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ofomboka bẹke</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ebọka</td>
<td>tiptoeing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BH-</td>
<td>for all words beginning with BH see below</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bik or bùk</td>
<td>to move house, to transfer things</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ebiká’i</td>
<td>transferring</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
bike or buke  to break something up, Otim mbóh k obike ogwu. He broke corn off the cob with his hand. Obike gaare pira otuko. She broke the garri up before she sieved it. Obike ata. He broke up stones. Obike osóhm. He demolished the house.

to break something off something to demolish Okom phaaki, phaangi

ebike breaking off

bin or bún to strike something, Obin okkíkkèng. He struck the bell, he rang the bell. Nkkaninkka obin afa. The clock struck two. Obin nnwa kwé. (Okom: Otumi nnwa kwé.) He hit his child. Obin-è obóhk He struck him with his hand.

to beat something Osopong vun striking

ebiná 1. to get up, to rise Obina, ota ephyá. He got up and went to market. Obina k’ekpebha, oyin-oyn. He got up in the morning and went to farm.

2. to recover from a sickness Kk’abína o? Have you recovered? Are you better? Osí anong mabína. He healed people, lit. he caused people to rise

3. to leave Obina k’otóhm fe. He left his work.

4. to forgive Bina nya nang-m. Forgive me. Ibinókpaaabí obin nya onang anong k’mpyiba sah. God forgives people for their sins.

ebiná 1. rising up 2. first cup of wine poured out after raising the pot (etukbiná)

binge or to roll something along, to roll Obinge ebbóna. He rolled the mortar along. Obinge eta. He rolled the stone along. Obinge ébín. He rolled the drum. Ota obing-obinge. The stone rolled.

búnge

Okom bingi rolling

ebingá 1. to be swollen, Ititika sè ibir-obír. His face is swollen.

to swell Owoñho orasí maa obír. She cooked the rice until it swelled.

2. to announce what you have to sell, Obír ephyá. He calls out what he has to sell.

to cry your wares

to hawk something

ephyábirá  hawking of wares
| 1. ebírá' | going upstream |
| 2. ebírá' | swelling |
| 3. ábírá | fish sp. |

| to go upstream | Obir oraanga. He goes upstream (against the current). |
| killed at the time of the first flood in the rainy season, (often these are the kind of fish called effa ch’asi) |

| bok | 1. to cry out in surprise |
| emong-boka | squealing, screaming |
| 2. to make a warning gesture with the hand. |

| Obok emong bé, “Aiaiaiai.” He cried out, “Aiaiaiai!” The pig squeals. See also; goma, won |
| Obok anong mbo obhok. He waved his hand at those people (to quieten them). Obok nnwa. He quietens a child (with a gesture). |

| Apiapum kpébh |
| Ohana kpém |

| bóko | 1. to be rough (of water), to be choppy, to be disturbed |
| 2. to be baggy, oversize (of a garment) |
| 3. to oppose the truth, to contradict someone when you know what they say is true, to confuse what someone says. |

| Apiapum: Oboko edung. | She divides the foufou into portions. Boko odaang nang-mnchi! Serve up the foufou and give me some to eat! |
| See also; gwóhngo, róbha? |

| ebókó' | 4. to make foufou into portions for serving |

| Oboko odaang. (Apiapum: Oboko edung) | She divides the foufou into portions. Boko odaang nang-mnchi! Serve up the foufou and give me some to eat! |
| See also; gwóhngo, róbha? |

| boro | 1. to graze the skin, to pick the scab off a wound |
| eboro | a graze |

| Oboro obho. He grazed his leg. |
| Oboro ekóhna. He stripped palm mats off (the roof). Oboro ebhaak. He peeled (plaster) off his wound. Oboro astamp ka leta. He peeled the stamp off the letter. |

| ebóbh | to ask a question, to enquire |

| Obóbh bé bé, “Nkk’nwna kwaam aza o?” He asked them, “Have you seen my child?” Obóbh anong ambuma. He asks people questions. |

| ebóbhá' | the asking of questions, interrogation |

| Kpúbh | Kpém |

| Asi aboko maa, norík-orík okpaar orubho. The water was choppy, the canoe almost capsized. Onóhna kwé obok-oboko. His shirt is much too big for him. Ikwanóng obok ogbaakadik kw’odim kwé. The woman contradicted (or confused) what her husband said. |

| to strip something off something else |

| Ekóbh ebor-oboro. The palm-nut is tough. |

| to strip something off something else |

| to be tough, not easily breakable |

| bòbh | to ask a question, to enquire |

| Obóbh bé bé, “Nkk’nwna kwaam aza o?” He asked them, “Have you seen my child?” Obóbh anong ambuma. He asks people questions. |

<p>| ebóbhá' | the asking of questions, interrogation |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>bọ̀bha</th>
<th>to gather together,</th>
<th>Obọ̀bha echen z’ikaanga. He heaps yams in the yam barn. Anọng abọ̀bha z’ọsọ̀hm bè sim. They gather together in the house in large numbers.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>bọ̀ka</td>
<td>1. to catch, to hold, to arrest</td>
<td>Nkkandé id-ibọ̀ka agbomma. Cats catch rats. Ogbaaji, obọ̀ka eten k’omma. A hunter catches animals in a trap. KK’iijóhk od-ibọ̀ka z’e gb. He had caught a snake in the bush. Obọ̀k-े oke k’ọgbakọhbbiṣòhm. He caught him and sent him to prison. Obọ̀ka onọng k’obọ̀k. He caught hold of someone. Ottóhk kẹ kod-ibọ̀ka. Nothing prevents him, nothing can stop him. Obọ̀k ifor. He is self controlled, he has himself under control.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ebọ̀ká!</td>
<td>Osopong vòka catching, arrest</td>
<td>Ebhọr kk’aam ebọ̀ka. My stomach is hurting me, lit my stomach has caught me. Edingedinge kk’è ebọ̀ka. Madness has overcome him, he is mad. Ijöhng kk’è ibọ̀ka. “Ijohng” power has caught him, he is under the control of “Ijohng”. Obọ̀ka oyokmina kwẹ akpọ̀. She is plaiting her friend’s hair. Obọ̀ka akpọ̀. Her hair is plaited.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ékpọ́bọ̀ká!</td>
<td>plaiting of hair</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bọ̀ko</td>
<td>to be dirty, foul, unpleasant to look at</td>
<td>Izeb ibọ̀k-obọ̀ko. The ground is filthy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ebọ́kii`</td>
<td>filthiness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bọ́m</td>
<td>1. to be overripe,</td>
<td>Mboro kk’obọ́ma. The banana is rotten, the banana is overripe.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to be rotten (of fruit)</td>
<td>Obọ́m aji, obira obọ́m okima. He roasts palm-nuts and yam.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. to roast something in ashes until it is soft</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ebọ́ma</td>
<td>softness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bọ̀ra</td>
<td>to repent</td>
<td>Makpa nnam abọ̀ra mpyibha sabẹ̀. They turned and repented from their sins.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bọ̀hma</td>
<td>to accuse someone falsely</td>
<td>Obọ̀hma onọng odik. He makes a false accusation against someone, he slanders someone. Mabọ̀hm-m obọ̀hma. They accuse me falsely.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>édi’kọ̀hmxá!</td>
<td>false accusation</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### bohnga

to dip food (e.g. yam) into something (e.g. oil, pepper, soup)

- **Oboghana.** He dips food into oil.
- **Obogh ewakpo.** He dips food into vegetables. **Otim okima oboghana ana.** He dips yam into oil.

### ebogha

soup or sauce, any flavouring into which food is dipped

### bohra

to sharpen something (using a grinding stone)

- **Oboghana imaana k’eta.** He sharpens the knife on a stone.

### bohra

1. to deceive someone, to persuade someone by deceit

- **Ekwór obohra anong bẹ, onong okwuma okwu ofho bẹ.** Tortoise deceived people that someone was coming to kill them. **Ekwór obohra anong okpan.** Tortoise is always deceiving people. **Oborghini nnwa kwẹ bẹ, ogwo echiranga.** She persuaded her child to drink the medicine, she tricked the child into drinking the medicine. **Erọng ebohr-ẹ ohohra.** The rain deceived him. (i.e. either it rained unexpectedly, or it did not rain when it looked as though it would)

### ebhra

deception, persuasion

2. to apply medicine (for example, a liquid medicine to a wound)

### ebhra

3. to patch a cloth, to mend something with rope or thread

- **Ohana bọhna**
- See also; **daabha**
- **Bohρ-m echiranga k’ebhaak.** Put some medicine on my wound. See also; **choko, foka**
- **Obohρ onghma kwẹ.** He mended his shirt.

### ebhra

1. to cover something, to spread something over something

- **Otima ibara obubha okpokoro.** He covered the table with a cloth. **Otima obangbodo obubha ifor ẹ.** He covered himself with a blanket. **Obubha onghma k’iụtikika.** He covered his face with his shirt, he hid his face in his shirt. **Obubha nnwẹr.** He closed the book. **Obubha ikwukwu.** He closed the box.
- **Obubh onwẹrkpa.** He folded the paper.

### bubha

2. to fold

### ebubha

covering, closure, shutting of something

3. to protect, to shelter

- **Inghn ibubha anghnav pe.** A hen protects her chickens, a hen shelters her young.
4. to settle a dispute, summarily (without drawing out discussion or going into detail)

Ovaarnọng obubha odik nwo. The chief settled the matter summarily. Anọng mbo nkaroro bịa, mayin esobh; ofona nya o, mayereadidennọng p’oter, matọka odik nwo abubha. Those people didn’t want to go to court, so they called the village elders and settled the matter there and then.

5. to settle something, to pay a debt

Obubh okim asiring attaan. He paid the masquerade three shillings.

bụma
1. to be drunk, to be drugged, to be dizzy and confused

Obuma atuk. He is drunk with wine. Echiranga ndo ebuma onọng. That medicine makes a person dizzy.

ebụmá: intoxication, drunkenness
2. to be stormy

Eρọng ebum Ẹwu. It is dark and stormy (as if it is about to rain, but there is no rain).

ebụm
3. to act childishly, to act irresponsibly
4. to be a child (often implying immaturity and arrogance)

Abuma evava. You are acting childishly.
Ogbaan okka kwọ obum-obuma. His brother is still just like a child.

ebụmá: irresponsibility

VERBS BEGINNING WITH BH

bháke
1. to turn around, to turn something, to stir something

Obhake nnam. He turned round.
Obhake gaare. She is turning, stirring the garri.

2. to be transformed into something, to be changed

Orọkimaan obhake ozeng ata. The sheep turned into stones.
Obhake ominanwa. She changed into a young girl.

3. to change, to reform

Obhake emmaana, otọka ivavadik obhare za. He changed his ways, throwing his childishness aside. Obhake ettem otte mpyibha obọhik. He repented of his sins.

4. to change what you say, to contradict something, to go back on something you have promised

Kk’ọdik kwaam abhaka. You have twisted what I said. Obhake odik. He goes back on what he said, he changes his mind. Ewu kk’ebhaka. The weather has changed.

5. to interpret

Obhake odik. He interprets (from one language into another).

Ohana ghaki
change, turning

ebháki

bhána
1. to go home, to leave for home

Min’abhana o? Are you going now? Obhana z’likẹ k’ọsọhm. He went off to his house.

2. to die (used figuratively)

Okọhmama nvo oyọghŋ-ẹfa, pira obhana. That sickness was too much for him so he died.
ebháná' departure, death

bhánga to twist, to be twisted, to be crooked, to wring out, to be askew, to be deformed

Ohana ghanga crookedness

Obhanga mkpachi. He wrings out the towel. Omma obhang-obhanga. The door is crooked, the door is askew. Onọng nwo obhang-obhanga. That person is deformed.

ebhángá!

bhare to throw something, to throw something away

Ohana ghari Osopong bhar

Obhare eta. He threw a stone. Obhare ekpo z'asi. He threw the things into the water.

bháabh 1. to roast, to cook something over a fire (either in the flame or in a dry dish or pot)

2. to make firewood by the process of burning a fire round the base of the tree so that the tree dies Obhaabh immen.

3. to strike something heavily, usually with a stick or with the hand.

Obhaabh-ẹ echi. He struck him with a stick. Obhaabh onọng edong. He struck someone a blow. Obhaabh-ẹ echi bẹ kpo. He hit him hard with a stick. Obhaabh-ẹ ebaba. He slapped him. See also; fu, bin

Ohana ghaabh

bhaak 1. to butcher an animal, to cut up meat

2. to be startled, to jump in fright, to be shocked

Ohana ghaak

Ohana ghak

1. to be eaten by weevils

Otim okkoro obhaak eten. He cut up the meat with a knife. Ettem kk’aam ebhaaka. I was startled.

or by other insects (referring to things such as corn, beans, sticks)

Ogwu kk’obhaaka. The corn is full of weevils
bhaaka

1. to found something

Ovaar Ajaake wọ obhaak Obhọnọm. It was Chief Ajaake who founded Ovonum. Obhaaka obhon, obhaaka egba. He founded a village, he founded a plantation. Obhaaka osọhm. He dug the foundation for a house.

to invent something,
to begin something,
to start something

Obhaaka okim. He started a masque. Aŋọng mbo bọ mabhaak ekwura k’erong. They are the people who started the jumping.

Obhaaka emọng. He composed a song.

to compose something

Ofombokong je

2. to divide something,
to split something up

Obhaaka ochattọh agboka afa. He divided the food into two parts.

Obhaaka echi. He split the tree in two.

ebhaaka
division, splitting

See also; phaake

Obhaak ettem. He is worried. Ettem ebhaak-ẹ bẹ̀ warr. He is very worried.

ebhaaka

worry, anxiety

bhάaka

1. to hang something on the body,
to hang something over the arm

Obhaaka ekpon k’mbubaang. He hangs the gun over his shoulders.

Obhaaka onọhmọ k’mbubaang. He hangs his shirt over his shoulders. Obhaaka ibara. He wraps a cloth round him (without tying it properly).

Obhaak ekpa k’obọhkh. He hangs the bag over his arm.

Obhaaan echen. He is tying yams on the barn. Obhaan ikaanga siden. He has tied a big yam barn with yams. Obhaan engha. He has tied four hundred yams (the sign of a successful farmer, a member of Echekira society)

Ohana ghaaka

bhaan
to tie yams on the yam barn

Obhaan echen. He is tying yams on the barn. Obhaan ikaanga siden. He has tied a big yam barn with yams. Obhaan engha. He has tied four hundred yams (the sign of a successful farmer, a member of Echekira society)

ibhaana
tying of yams on the yam barn

Obhaan echen. He is tying yams on the barn. Obhaan ikaanga siden. He has tied a big yam barn with yams. Obhaan engha. He has tied four hundred yams (the sign of a successful farmer, a member of Echekira society)

ebhaana
the act of tying yams on the yam barn

Obhaan echen. He is tying yams on the barn. Obhaan ikaanga siden. He has tied a big yam barn with yams. Obhaan engha. He has tied four hundred yams (the sign of a successful farmer, a member of Echekira society)

bháanga

1. to sense,
to taste

Obhaanga k’emma. He tastes something. Obhaanga awa k’emma. He tastes the soup.

to smell,

Obhaanga k’isung. He smells something Obhaanga eruk k’isung. He smells something.

to feel,

Obhaanga k’obọhkh. He feels something.
to hear.

Obhaanga k’itqnh. He hears something. Obhaanga emqng. He hears a voice.

Obhaanga odaang. She tests the foufou (to see if it is cooked).

Kk’abhaanga o? Have you understood? Kaam ekkara kimmaang. I don’t understand English. Obhaanga mmon saabhada. He understands many languages.

Ohana ghaanga

to separate oneself, to live apart, to divide up to be split into

Obhon obhaange agboka afa. The village is split into two halves. Otte obhaange nnwa kwé oruk. The father has given his daughter the materials for a separate house.

bhaange

to test

2. to hear, to understand

Kk’abhaanga o? Have you understood? Kaam ekkara kimmaang. I don’t understand English. Obhaanga mmon saabhada. He understands many languages.

Ohana ghaanga

Ohana kebh separation

Obhaanga odaang. She tests the foufou (to see if it is cooked). Ohana kebh separation

bhaare

to castrate an animal (for example, a goat or dog)

Obhaanga odaang. She tests the foufou (to see if it is cooked). Ohana kebh separation

óvúbhháará castrated goat

Obhaanga odaang. She tests the foufou (to see if it is cooked). Ohana kebh separation

ebhaara castration

Obhaanga odaang. She tests the foufou (to see if it is cooked). Ohana kebh separation

bhék to reclaim something by payment, to redeem, to ransom

Otima akpuka obhek ewuro chéka tela. She redeemed her dress from the tailor by paying money.

Obhek onqng z’ogbakkòbhísòhm. He gains the release of someone from prison (by payment of a fine).

Obhaanga odaang. She tests the foufou (to see if it is cooked). Ohana kebh separation

bhéká to castrate an animal (for example, a goat or dog)

Obhaanga odaang. She tests the foufou (to see if it is cooked). Ohana kebh separation

ebhéká to castrate an animal (for example, a goat or dog)

Obhaanga odaang. She tests the foufou (to see if it is cooked). Ohana kebh separation

bhéke 1. to be light in weight

Otima akpuka obhek ewuro chéka tela. She redeemed her dress from the tailor by paying money.

Obhek onqng z’ogbakkòbhísòhm. He gains the release of someone from prison (by payment of a fine).

Obhaanga odaang. She tests the foufou (to see if it is cooked). Ohana kebh separation

Onong nwo obheke bé pheng. That person is as light as a feather.

Ettem ebhek-è obheke; ettem ebhek-obheke. He is fearful.

Obheke emqng. He has a light, high pitched voice.

Ohana gheki

Aletta mabheke anqng mbòhk. He likes writing letters.

Obheke onqng k’ichen o? Do people consider him as nothing?

Obhaanga odaang. She tests the foufou (to see if it is cooked).

2. to be insignificant

Obhaanga odaang. She tests the foufou (to see if it is cooked).

Obheke onqng k’ichen o? Do people consider him as nothing?

Obheke onqng k’ichen o? Do people consider him as nothing?

Ohana gheki

Onong nwo obheke bé pheng. That person is as light as a feather.

Ettem ebhek-è obheke; ettem ebhek-obheke. He is fearful.

Obheke emqng. He has a light, high pitched voice.

Ohana gheki

Onong nwo obheke bé pheng. That person is as light as a feather.

Ettem ebhek-è obheke; ettem ebhek-obheke. He is fearful.

Obheke emqng. He has a light, high pitched voice.

Ohana gheki

bhém
to be annoyed, to be offended

Otthòhk f’osi, obhem-m ettem. What he did has offended me.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>to be discouraged</td>
<td><em>Otqhm kk’aam obhema.</em> The work has discouraged me.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>to discourage</td>
<td><em>Otqhm kk’aam obhema.</em> The work has discouraged me.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ebhémá'</td>
<td>discouragement, sluggishness</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bhen</td>
<td>to close (a door)</td>
<td><em>Obhen omma.</em> He closed the door.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ebhena</td>
<td>closing</td>
<td><em>Omma obhen.</em> The door closed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bhera</td>
<td>to hold a working party</td>
<td><em>(Apiapum and Osopong dialects)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ebhera</td>
<td>holding a working-party</td>
<td><em>(such as building a house, farming)</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bhik or bhuk</td>
<td>to count, to number</td>
<td><em>Obhuk avu pê.</em> He counted his goats.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>obhuk</td>
<td>counting, total</td>
<td><em>Obhuk kk’osaabha.</em> The total is high.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bhíka or bhúka</td>
<td>to support,</td>
<td><em>Otim ota obhika nkwuka.</em> He props up the</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to prevent something from slipping</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to prop up</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bhína</td>
<td>1. to apply for something in advance,</td>
<td><em>Obhina onqng ottôhk.</em> He asked someone to</td>
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<td></td>
<td>to give someone money as a part payment</td>
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<td></td>
<td>in order to book it</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. to answer a question <em>(Okom dialect)</em></td>
<td><em>Obhum mbuma.</em> <em>(Okom: Obhun ndoña.)</em> He</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>answers questions.</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><em>Obhin ekkaabha chaam.</em> He replies to my</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>message.</td>
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<tr>
<td>ebhíná'</td>
<td>response</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bhina or bhuna</td>
<td>1. to live together in one compound,</td>
<td><em>Mabhina oter.</em> They live in one compound.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>to unite</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. to own something jointly,</td>
<td><em>Be maphyir mabhina avu mbo.</em> They own those</td>
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<td></td>
<td>to do something jointly</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3. to be called after someone, to be named</td>
<td><em>Okpen eche obhina otte.</em> He is named after</td>
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<td></td>
<td>after someone</td>
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</table>

See also: *pōhna*
4. to do something together

to co-operate

**Mobhin-obhina osi otqhm.** We are working together.

**Mobhin mbqhk.** We cooperate.

**ebhina**

to stay overnight away from home

**Obhing z’Abakaliki.** He stopped overnight at Abakaliki. **Mobhinge otubha.** We dance the night through.

to stay temporarily away from home,
to sleep out in the plantation

**Obhing z’egba.** He is sleeping in the plantation.

**ebhinga**
sleeping temporarily away from home

**Obhun nwo obhur-obhur.** That village is a long way away. **Oninga nya, k’ogbe kw’ikk’obhura.** He stayed there a long time. **Otta ose kw’obhur-obhur.** He told a long story.

**ebhinga**
sleeping temporarily away from home

**Obhun nwo obhur-obhur.** That village is a long way away. **Oninga nya, k’ogbe kw’ikk’obhura.** He stayed there a long time. **Otta ose kw’obhur-obhur.** He told a long story.

**ebhinga**
sleeping temporarily away from home

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**abhuriójí**
distance

**Obhun nwo obhur-obhur.** That village is a long way away. **Oninga nya, k’ogbe kw’ikk’obhura.** He stayed there a long time. **Otta ose kw’obhur-obhur.** He told a long story.

**bhire or bhure**

to stop something

**Obhire ebin.** He stopped the dance (usually according to traditional rules).

**Eráng ebhire bę yorom.** The rain stopped sharply.

3. to cease

**Obhir-m eyoka.** He shared his catch with me. **Obhir-m eten.** He shared his meat with me.

4. to share something with another person

**Obhire njaaka.** He has traditional markings on his face. **Obhire abhaak.** She has decorative cuts.

5. to circumcise

**Obhire nnwa kwẹ onqom.** He circumcised his child.

**Oraanga obhobh-obhobh, mawaawaa.** The river is flowing swiftly.

**Echi ebhobh z’asi.** The tree was carried along by the current of the water.

**Oraanga obhobh-obhobh, mawaawaa.** The river is flowing swiftly.

**Echi ebhobh z’asi.** The tree was carried along by the current of the water.

**bhóbh**
to flow

**Oraanga obhobh-obhobh, mawaawaa.** The river is flowing swiftly.

**Echi ebhobh z’asi.** The tree was carried along by the current of the water.

**ebhóbh**
current, flow of the river

**Ebhobh egaang-ogaange** The current is strong. **Eráng esi oranga okkaam ebhobh.** The rain has made the river flow strongly.

**ebhóbhá!**
waterflow, action of flowing.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>bhok</strong></th>
<th>1. to flower (of a tree)</th>
<th><strong>Obhe obhok-obhok</strong>. The pear tree is flowering.</th>
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<td><strong>Ohana</strong> fho</td>
<td><strong>Obhe obhok-obhok</strong>. The pear tree is flowering.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Osopong</strong> fho</td>
<td><strong>Obhe obhok-obhok</strong>. The pear tree is flowering.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. to extend the stomach (usually by overfeeding)</td>
<td><strong>Obhoko ebhọr</strong>. His stomach is extended.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Osopong</strong> goma</td>
<td><strong>Obhoko ebhọr</strong>. His stomach is extended.</td>
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<tr>
<th><strong>bhom</strong></th>
<th>to cry, to weep</th>
<th><strong>Mabhom amọng</strong>. They wept. <strong>Mabhom okwo</strong>. They were crying from hunger. <strong>Obhoma ikwosisi</strong>. He wept in sympathy.</th>
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<th><strong>bhon</strong></th>
<th>to beget a child</th>
<th><strong>Onọng nwo obhono iva attaan</strong>. That person has three children. <strong>Obhono k'edaama</strong>. He is born out of wedlock, he is illegitimate.</th>
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<th><strong>bhona</strong></th>
<th>1. to change something, to change oneself</th>
<th><strong>Obhona ifor</strong>. He changes his clothes. <strong>Oroh nwo kk'ovọhka; obhona obhakwẹ</strong>. That mantle (of the lamp) is broken; he is putting on a new one. <strong>Obhona akpuka</strong>. He gives change.</th>
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<td>2. to be many, to be spread widely</td>
<td><strong>Mabhona z'egba</strong>. They are plentiful all over the bush, they are to be found everywhere in the bush.</td>
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<th><strong>ebhona</strong></th>
<th>change, small change (usually of money)</th>
<th><strong>Nang m ebhona</strong>. Give me change.</th>
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<td><strong>Nang m ebhona</strong>. Give me change.</td>
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<th><strong>bhónga</strong></th>
<th>to allow something to pass by, to open up a way</th>
<th><strong>Bhong-m eden</strong>. Make way for me, give me room to pass. <strong>Obhong nnwa ere k'enọhna</strong>. He took a splinter out of the child’s finger. <strong>Mabhong ekeka</strong>. They opened up a way for the stream to pass, they cleared out the course of the stream.</th>
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<th><strong>bhór</strong></th>
<th>1. to mark something as your possession</th>
<th><strong>Otima okkoro obhor inọhn</strong>. He used his knife to mark the bird.</th>
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<td><strong>Otima okkoro obhor inọhn</strong>. He used his knife to mark the bird.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>mark, sign, tribal marking</td>
<td><strong>Oke ebhora chẹ</strong>. He puts his mark. <strong>Obhoro akpuka</strong>. He borrowed money.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2. to borrow something</td>
<td><strong>Obhoro akpuka</strong>. He borrowed money.</td>
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<td><strong>Osopong</strong> fhor</td>
<td><strong>Obhoro akpuka</strong>. He borrowed money.</td>
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<tr>
<td>debt</td>
<td><strong>Obhoro akpuka</strong>. He borrowed money.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>3. to frown, to show discontent</td>
<td><strong>Obhoro akpuka</strong>. He borrowed money.</td>
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<td><strong>Ohana</strong> fhor</td>
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<td><strong>Obhoro akpuka</strong>. He borrowed money.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>4. to dilute with water</td>
<td><strong>Obhoro atuk</strong>. He diluted the wine.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
bhòbha
1. to hold something in the mouth without swallowing it
   *Nnwa obhòbha ochattôh.* The child holds the food in his mouth. *Efha ebhòbha ekôbh k’emma.* Bush rats carry palm nuts in their mouths.
   *Ipanong abhòb-hobhòbha.* Women are married to one husband.

2. to be married to one husband (usually between wives)
   *Efha ebhôbhôbhô. Women are married to one husband.

ebhòbhà'
jealousy
   *Ohana flôbha Osopong flôbha*

bhôk
1. to dig something up by the roots
do to harvest a root crop by hand
2. to bring up an old matter, to stir up an old problem
   *Obhôk afhôkpa. He dug the groundnuts. Obhôk echiraanga. He dug up a root.*
   *Obhôko apona. He brought up the court case again. Obhôko odik. He brought up an old problem.*

ebhôka
digging up
   *Ohana fôk Osopong fôk*

bhô;ko
to grow up of its own accord, without being planted
   *Ogbatuma obhôko k’owono kwaam. The yam has sprouted on my farm of its own accord. Afhôkpa nkk’abhôka. Groundnuts have grown up there.*

ebhôka
to be narrow,
to be cramped for space
   *Eden ebhôk-ôbhôk. The path is narrow. Eyima ebhôk-ôbhôk. The bed is narrow. Oning ewôr k’ibyi s’ibhôk-ôbhôk. He sits in a narrow place, he is in a tight corner.*

bhor
to be dusty, to be white with dust, to be unwashed, to have a dry skin
   *Abhôr, abhôrîjî
   *Ezême: Abhôr asi mgbar, apyibhada mgbar asi. “People are ashamed of dustiness, but not of badness.”*

   *Ohana flôr Osopong flôr*

bhôro
to cover something,
to conceal, to hide something under something else, to wrap up
   *Ohina ibara obhôro eten. He wrapped meat in a cloth. Oraanga obhôro osôm. The river covered the house.*

ebhôrò'
covering
   *Ofombonga Apiapum
   Ohina flôri Osopong
   flôri*
bhọhko 1. to squeeze something in the hand, Obhọhko aji. She squeezed out the palm nuts. Ezéme: Obhọhke-adimichi, kẹ kw’mbọhkh ịjobho. The one who squeezes the bitter leaf, he is the one whose hands are bitter. The one who causes trouble is the one on whom trouble will fall. Obhọhko eso. He washed his hair.

2. to crush something to crush something

ebhọhko, abhọhkiği disturbance

Nhwa obhọhko okka kwę. The child disturbed his mother. Okpakpa obhọhkh-ị m obhọhko. I am not well, I am constantly sick.

bhọhn to be popular, to sell well Gaare obhọhn-ọhọhn. Gari is selling well. Ephya kk’aaam ebhọhna. My goods have been selling well. Ovaarnọng obhọhn-ọhọhn. The chief is a popular figure.

ebhọhna, abhọhníji popularity

bhọhr to twist a rope, to make a rope Otima obhokagba obhọhr edik. He makes a rope from bush vine.

Ofombonga bhake

Ofonbanga bhak

Ohana fhoehr

Osopong fhoehr

édik-bhọhrá! rope weaving

bhum to refuse, to reject Obhum otọhm. He refused to work. Mabhum-m. They rejected me.

ebhuma rejection, refusal

VERBS BEGINNING WITH BY

byangi (Ofombonga dialect only)

byénga 1. to pour, Mabyenga atuk k’izek. They poured wine on the ground. Asi nkk’abyenga k’izek. The water was poured on the ground.

to spill, to be poured,
to be spilt
2. to baptise, to be baptised

John od-obyenga anong asi. John baptized people. Wa kk’asi mbyenga. I have been baptised.

ébyéngá pouring
ésényéngá' baptism
östényéngánong a baptized person, a Christian

Apiapum byengi
Ohana byengi

byék to be blurred and jangling (of a sound)

Lediy obyéke emong. The sound of the radio is not clear, interference is spoiling the broadcast. Ebhon ndo obyék-obyék. That language is a blurred jangle of sound (as of a language which is not understood).

Ofombonga byangi
Apiapum gbangi, gbyak
Ohana yoki
Osopong gwaak

byi 1. to be fully cooked,
to be done,
to be ready for eating (of food)
2. to be an expert, experienced person

Orabha awa matetema awa abyi. She cooked the soup until it was done.

Kk’oby a k’nnwer. He is an expert scholar. Kk’oby a k’echiranga. He is an expert doctor, he is skilled in medicine. Eten-egba ch’wura ekkaam-okkaam, kk’oby a. The wild animal which was so fierce before, has been tamed.

ebyá' expert knowledge

WORDS BEGINNING WITH CH

cha to pack things, to gather something up, to move something

Ocha agbera k’osphem. He moved the chairs out of the house. Ocha echen. He gathered up the yams and moved them. Ocha ekpo. He moved his possessions.

echa bush clearing

Ochabhe ichen. He blinks.

chábhe to open and shut the eyes, to blink

Ozeng chacha. He gambles.

cháchá gambling

Ochak-m asi. He splashed me with water, Obhare eta k’asi, asi achake. He threw a stone into the water and the water splashed out.

cháke to splash, to splatter, to spill out

Okom cheri, pyaki
chake to groan in pain, Okohmaana mvo osi onong nwo ochake. The sickness is making that person groan.

to pant in anguish Ohana chini groaning

echake

cháme to be small Nnwa nwo ocham-ochame. That child is small.
to be little Onang-m odaang f'ocham-ochame. He gave me very little foufou.

Ofombonga soka
Okom hara
Osopong soka

áchámiji smallness

cháncángchok oro kind of bird, guinea fowl, bush fowl Ofombonga ikpomanáná Okom ékkóirmaani

chare to be strong physically, Onong nwo ochar-ochare. That person is strong.
to stand firmly,
to be steady

cháabhe to scratch at something, Nnwa otima obhkh ochaabhe otte ofha oyonga otôngh. The child patted his father with his hand so that he would listen.
to dab at something,
to call someone’s attention by a touch of the hand

to scratch at Inqhín ichaabhe ebór. The hen scratched over the rubbish heap. Otíma imaana ochaabhe izek. He scratched up the ground with a knife.

Ohana gbre

cháake 1. to sift something, Ochaake ewakpo k’asi. She washed the vegetables in water. Ochaake erakp. She swished something around in a calabash (in order to wash it clean).

to swish something in water in order to clean it Ochaake afhokpa mfha eyiyeng ening ening. She washed the groundnuts so that there should be no dirt on them.

2. to rot away in water, to separate in water Eten echaake erik akóbho akóbho. The animal rotted clean in the water and left only the skeleton.

echaaké Apiapum rotting with the flesh separated from the bones, serious emmaciation chaaki or haaki

chaane 1. to spread out (of plants) Afhokpa mbo machaan-ochaahe. The groundnuts have spread.
2. to be argumentative, to go on insisting on a thing Ochaane edikkpa. He keeps on arguing.
chaara
1. to level out a bumpy place, to reduce (a swelling) Obho kw’iwura obir-obir, oning za ochaaar. The leg which was swollen is going down, the swelling is reducing.
2. to offload things from a vessel, to take things out of something offloading Ochaar ikima z’ogbaangbaang. He unloads yams from the basin.
echaara
chaáre
to untie something Ochaare edik. He untied the rope.
echááré lloosing, untying Ez’ẹ me: Ebaragb ọ k ch’nna kw’etama, echaare kede. The knot in the cloth of an old woman cannot be untied.
chébhe
to make something untidy Ochbe osohm. He makes the house untidy.
to make messy, Kk’ogbaare ntaanga maphyir, pira iva makuw a chebhe. I had swept the floor, then the children came and made it messy.
to be untidy Osọhm ochebh-ochebhe. The house is untidy.
echebhe
scattering things about Ochebhe asi k’nwewr. He dripped water on the book.
to let fall drops of water, to drip Otamin’ong ochebhe attabọhn. The old man dribbled.
to dribble to weep Nnwa ochebhe isen. The child wept tears.
chéke
to swear, Ocheke okim. He swore by the masque.
to make a vow Ocheke oka fabẹ. He swore by their fetish.
chéké lgroup of sworn, bosom friends Machéke ayok. They vow to be friends, they are sworn friends,
echéké!
chéna
to send something to someone Otọka abhe ochena ikwanọng kwẹ. He sent pears to his wife. Ochena onọng okkoro. He sent a knife to someone.
chema
1. to run around in the rain, to wash oneself in the rain. Ivava machem asi. The children wash themselves in the rain.
2. to appropriate something to claim something as your own Ochema odik z’ike k’ifor. He brings trouble on himself.
Ochema bẹ, ode ovaarọng. He claims to be chief. Ondong kw’ochema ediden... One who claims to be great....
3. to select a husband, or wife claiming Ochem odim. She has chosen a husband.
chéna
Ofombonga sena
Osopong kyena

chénga 1. to be fragile

to be brittle,
to be easily broken
2. to sing with a high
(soprano or tenor) voice
Apiapum kyenga
Ohana gwinga

Obazekwubh ocheng-ochenga. The
mirror is fragile.

Ocheng emmong. She sings with a high
voice.

cheda 1. to agree,
to answer in agreement

2. to obey
3. to finish doing something
to complete a task.
Ofombonga sera
Apiapum hera
Ohana tera
Osopong kyera

Nzim-ę, ochera. I greeted him, he answered.
Mben-ę bę ota za, ochera. I
told him to go there and he agreed.
Kk’ochera. He answered.
Ocher odik. He obeyed.
Kk’otọhm ochera. I have finished work.
Acher akpuka mbo anang-m Give me
the rest of that money.

chéke
to grind the teeth
to creak
to squeak

Ofombonga and Osopong:
kek
Apiapum kyęki, chęki
Ohana gwęki

Otaminmong ochęke asa. The old man
grinds his teeth.,
Ωmma ochęke emmong. The door
creaks.,

chéng e 1. to whine
2. to be sickly

Nnwa ochęnge emmong. The child
whines.
Nnwa ochęng-ochęnge. The child is
sickly, the child is not well.

chi 1. to eat
2. to be a member of a
particular society
3. to practise something
4. to take something greedily,
to appropriate something.
to hoard
to accept bribe
5. to live life wildly,
to enjoy life,
to live it up
6. to cheat someone

Ochi ottqhk. He is eating. Ochi odaang.
He eats foufou.
Ochi Ebirimbir. He is a member of
Ebirimbir society. Ochi Ochekka. He is
a member of Ochekka society.
Ochi otaan. He practises witchcraft.

Ochi akpuka. He hoards up money.
Ochi ngwu. He takes bribes.

Ochi akpen. He lives it up.
Ochi onqng. He cheats a person.
7. to be an addict
8. to be first
9. to make an oath,
to swear
eating
food
the first person
to think

Ochi onọm. He is a sex addict.
Ochi eden. He is first. Ochi anọng eden. He is before others.
Ochi oka. He swears an oath by a fetish.

Oninga nya ochibhe. He stopped and thought. Ochibhe bę sẹgbh. He thought hard. Ochibhe bę, m’kẹ m’aze. He thought that they wouldn’t see him. K’achibhe! Don’t think of it! It doesn’t matter.

Otima ichọma ochike asa. He cleans his teeth with a tooth-stick. Otima ana ochike agbera. He polished the chairs.

Ochike osọhm. He takes the old roof off his house.
Ochina z’ayok-odikkoh k’osọhm. He went to his friends’ house. Ochina z’Abakaliki. He went to Abakaliki.

Nchine Ibinọkpaabyi ochine bę, onang-m nnwa. I begged God to give me a child.
Od-ochin-m matẹmẹa. He kept on pleading with me.

Ochir-ochire, pira nope. He convulsed sharply, then died.
Mbeng jane id-ichir-ochire z’awa. Some small fish are hard and stiff in soup.

Ochona onọng izozo. He keeps talking about someone.

Ochor otọhm. He finalises the work.
Ochor ipha. He completes the harvest.
to revise
2. to give a bonus, reward
(Okom only)
reward

Ochor ot hômn̄ng kwê ot hôm̄. He rewards his servant for his work.

to rub something into something
'I kk'asi ogbobha, od-ochọko ana.
When he has washed, he rubs himself with oil. Ochọko nnwa kwê echiranga k'iti̊tika. She rubs medicine onto her child's face.

Osopong twôhko

Edik echọ-ochọro. The rope is strong. Eten echọro ekpakpa. The skin of the animal is tough. Odaang ochoro-ochoro. The foufou is soft and pliable, like dough.

Osopong twôro

Onông ochoro ebôr. Someone gathers up the rubbish.

Osopong thuko

Otima ekôhna ochôhbbh osôhm. He is mending the roof of his house with palm mats.

to be obstructive, to cause trouble to prolong something
Apiapum ko hki
Osopong thuko

by drawing out the proceedings, Osong nwo ochôhbbh o dik. That person is prolonging the case

chôhha
to mend a roof, to fix a roof, to patch a roof
Apiapum dimi
Ohana dim

Ohana ghir

Ochôhna ivava masi erima. He incited the children to fight. Ochôhna o dik. He stirs up trouble.

Ichôhmâ' trouble making

Inôhn ichôhn̄ng k'êrông The bird is high up in the sky. The bird soars into the sky.

chôhngâ' to be high up and far away, to be in the distance.
Apiapum, Osopong: bhîr
Ohana ghir

Echôhngâ' soaring

VERBS BEGINNING WITH D

dâbh
to tie something
Odabh ikwa. He ties a parcel. Odabh ikaanga. He makes a yam barn, he constructs a yam barn. Odabhe egbong. He is armed ready for war.
2. to rule

Edábhá',

ruling, government

See also; báábba

Dáke

1. to dry something with a cloth,

to dab something, to rub
to mop up

2. to tickle
to worry, to irritate

Dake

to crush something, in the hand,
to squeeze, to wring

Edake

crushing, twisting

See also; myana, bhanga

Dáma

to be entangled, to be confused

Ádámá

confusion, trouble

Dán

to wind something round something,
to hug something tightly

dane

to hit someone, to strike someone, something

Ohaná jani

daabba

to soothe someone, to lull someone into doing something, to persuade (often by deception)

Ofombonga bor-ë

Osopong bok

Apiapum bok, dena

Onq ng nwo odabhe mina evaar. That person is our chief.

Otim mkpachi odake mbóhk. He dries his hands on a cloth. Odake itóhng. He dries his ear

Odake mbóhk. He rubs his hands clean

Odake asi. He mops up water. Odake mkpachi. He wrings out a towel.

Odake-m ebhór pira mma asa. He tickled my stomach and made me laugh.

Atitaana adake onqng. Ants irritate a person.

Odake mkpachi. He wrings out a towel.

Odake echiranga. He squeezes out medicine (such as the juice of a leaf).

Odake onwérkpa. He crumples up a piece of paper.

Edik kk’edama. The rope is tangled, knotted.

Odik kk’aam odama. This trouble is too much for me. Achibhe pe madam-odama. His thoughts are confused. Odama achibhe.

Otim edik odan akpó. She wound the hair-plaits tightly round with thread.

Nnwa odane otte. The child clung to his father. Ijóhkg idane onqng. The snake wound itself round someone.

Odane obóhk k’omma. He knocked on the door. Odane onqng obóhk. He slapped someone. Odane okkoro. He struck something with a knife.

Odaabh nnwa mfha otaabh oda. He lulled the child to sleep.
Ohana daaki
persuasion through deceit

daak to be pleasing to someone
Ottôhk mvo odaak-ê. That thing pleases him, he likes that thing. Kaam kọ kindaaake. I am not pleasing to you, you don't like me. Onọng onọng osi k'ose kw’odaak-ê. Everyone does as he likes. Ikwanọng kwaam odaak-m odaak. My wife pleases me.

ididaaka,
odaaké!
love

daam
1. to be happy ( impersonal form), pleased
Ettem edaam-ê odaam. He is happy. Otubha odaam-m odaam. I am enjoying the dance.
2. to be tasteful, to be pleasing
Onọng odaam-odaam. He is kind, pleasant.
to be agreeable
to be appetising
Ochattôhk kk’odaama. The food is appetising.

Ofombonga lebh
Osopong rebb, kep
peace, contentment
happiness, festivity
festival day
happiness of heart
pleasantness, kindness

dáana
1. to be a little feverish, to be off colour
Nnwa odaan-odaaná. The child is a little feverish.
2. to dilly-dally, to loiter, to dawdle
Ong nwo odaan-odaaná; Osi idaana. The person is delaying, he is loitering, dawdling.
3. to be lukewarm (of water)
Asi adaan-odaana. The water is lukewarm.
Osi idaana. He is dilly-dallying.

idáaná!
loitering

dáange to be recuperating, to be recovering
Osopong daane

Ong za odaange. He is getting better.

daara
1. to wipe the forehead ( one’s own or someone else’s),
Odaar eso. He wiped his forehead
2. to comfort someone
Odaar nwâ kwé eso. He wiped his child's forehead.
by soothing their brow
2. to grope in the dark, to feel for something with the hand
Okpichenọng otim obôhk odaara ottôhk. A blind man gropes for something with his hand.
dé to be, débh to buy something
déma to take a prolonged rest
edémá' gathering held after a funeral
denga to sway from side to side
Ohana genga
dibh to visit
ídibhádá, edibhá' visiting
édâawu, édibháwu
dim to enter
édímá' loss
dine 1. to be thick (as a piece of paper)
to be inured against suffering, to be immune to suffering

3. to become accustomed to something

4. to grow tired of something

5. to be diffident, to be awkward, to be slow and clumsy

dinge to be foolish, silly

Ofombonga dura a foolish person,

Odíngidi'ng'inọng a mad person
dire 1. to be cold

2. to be quiet, still

3. to be patient, cool-headed (Apiapum: also peri)

óttémdírá! patience

dó 1. to repair something,

to mend something

2. to prepare for something, to tidy up

3. to pay attention

Ohana jo blessing

edá’

dok to be half-complete,

to be not up to full count

dóka to decorate,

to make attractive,

to make pretty

Ekpakpa chaam kk’edina. My skin is hard and insensitive, I am thick skinned.

Opokwa kk’ọ odina. She has become used to her widowhood, she has grown accustomed to being a widow. Ônọnọ odine ettem. Someone continues persistently, he obstinately goes on.

Eba kk’ọ edina. He has grown tired of sucking the breast, He no longer cares about sucking the breast.

Ônọnọ odin ettem He is diffident.

Odíng-odinge. He is very foolish, silly, mad. Osi edingidinge. He acts foolishly.

Ekok edir-odire. The harmattan wind is cold. Odír-m odire. I am cold

Ipanọnọ narólh Otabha, obhon odire. The women run away because of the Otabha, the village is quiet.

Odíre ettem. He is patient, quiet tempered.

Odo enankwa. He repairs bicycles. Odo ekpon. He makes up the fire. Odo ittofo. He mends a fishing net.

Odo ifor. He makes himself tidy, he gets ready. Odo osọhm. He makes his house tidy.

Do be. Stand up straight, pay attention.

Ekpo pyamina kk’edoka. Our things are short, missing; some of our things are missing, (or have been stolen). Ônọnọ odoko ônọnọ osọhm. He half-completed a house for someone, he did half the job. (implying that he may have stolen some of the building materials.)

Doka oter, doka osọhm. Decorate the house, make the compound nice. Akpọ odidoka. making of fancy plaits and hairstyles
dong
to be deep, Asi adong-odong. The water is deep.
to make deep, Ebhaak edong-odong. The wound is deep.
to deepen depth Dong omma. Deepen the hole.
adongíji
dōbha
to dip a ball of fufu in soup, Odōbh odaang k’awa. He dips his fufou in soup. See also;  bánhga, Bōhnga; is used with reference to yam; dōbha for fufou.
to take fufu dipping edōbhá:
dōko
to be cross, Ettem edōk’é odōko. He is angry.
to be angry, Ettem kk’aam edōka. I am angry
to be upset,
to be mad

Osopong dwok-m dwoko
anger

ididōko
dōngo
to bore a hole, Odōngo echí. He makes a hole in a stick.
to gouge out something Odōngo odik. He keeps on arguing about something, he insists on pursuing a question to the end.

2. to argue at length

dōbh
1. to be heavy, Etōhka ché edōbhh-odōbh. His load is heavy. Odabh ekpo ny’enyanya edōbhh. He tied things on the horse until he was weighed down

2. to be satisfied (with food), Ochi odaang, odōbh. He ate fufou and was satisfied. Kk’adōbhha? Have you eaten enough?

3. to be under a burden Odōbhho irem. He saw much suffering, he suffered a lot.

with the load.

dōhka
to support, Okka odōhk nnwa k’otaak. A mother holds her child up on her lap. Ekebh edōhk osōhm. The central pole holds up the house.

edōhká:
dōhnga
to bear a grudge, Odōhnga odik. He bears a grudge.
to keep on remembering a past offence

dūbh
to hide something Odubha akpuka pe. He hides his money.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Edúbhá!</th>
<th>hiding</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dük</td>
<td>to pound something</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duka</td>
<td>to hurry,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Duka</td>
<td>to rush</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dum</td>
<td>to be long,</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adumíjí, Adum</td>
<td>length</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dúnga</td>
<td>to pick something up</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dwu</td>
<td>to burst through,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E bás, Abá</td>
<td>breast</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ébá́</td>
<td>standing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ébá́́́</td>
<td>slap</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E básam, Mbáam</td>
<td>sharp instrument used to cut open a boil, lancet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ebantété</td>
<td>sling,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Examples

- **Otim edaangachi oduk odaang.** She pounds foufou with a pestle. **Oduko aninjé.** She pounds pepper.
- **Oduk-oduka.** He hurries. **Oduk ephyá.** He hurries to market.
- **Edik edum-odum.** The rope is long. **Edik edumo owaan-owaan.** The rope is very long. **Odum anyókpa.** He has long fingers; he is inclined to steal. **Odum edóngo.** He has a long neck; he is inclined to covet.
- **Odung ottóhk k’izék.** He picked something up off the floor. **Odung abhe.** He picked up African pears (from the ground).
- **Odwu amma k’osóhm.** He cuts windows in his house. **Evu edwu obaaka.** The goat breaks through the fence. **Orurubha odwu osóhm.** The thief breaks into the house. **Odwu omma k’eraakpa.** She makes a hole in the calabash. **Ezéme: Obóhk odwu omma.** He hasn’t a penny to his name.
**ekpokpobār**
(old axe with a small blade)

**ekkáarábār**
(new axe with a larger blade)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Ofombonga</th>
<th>Osopong</th>
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<tr>
<td><strong>ebar</strong>, <strong>mbar</strong></td>
<td>axe</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Ofombonga</strong> ebar</td>
<td><strong>Osopong</strong> ebar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ebazèdik</strong></td>
<td>strong bush rope</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(used in tying fences and yam barns and in making animal traps)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ebazèkòbh</strong>, <strong>mbazèkòbh</strong></td>
<td>coconut</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(literally, Igbo nut)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ebazèkpón</strong>, <strong>mbazèkpón</strong></td>
<td>gun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ofombonga</strong> ebazèkpón</td>
<td><strong>Osopong</strong> ebazèkpón</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

? ebáan

See also: ebáam

**ébáangá**, **nìbáangá**
nail

- piece of iron, tin box; **Ofombonga** ebaanga
- small nail
- metal pot
- metal cooking pot
- snuff box

éttámbèbáangá

**ebèl**

height

(from bè to stand)

**Osopong** ebè

**ébe, ábe**

early farm, waterside farm

**Osopong** ebè

**ébèbè’chí**

mythical stick (which a child may be sent to fetch), wild goose chase

**Ivava aroro ebebechi.** The children are looking for the ebebechi (a stick which can never be found).

**ebébhá, abébhá**

cutting grass, grasscutter

**Thryonomys swinderianus**

**Osopong** ebeb

**Ofombonga** ebeb

**Apiapum** îbèb
ébêm kind of bird, hawk
Ofombonga ebem or ébemá
Osopong ettaabhabem

'Ébêm Dance, part of the Otabha festival

ébeng or kind of small fish
ébengkpá, ñlbéng
(This type of small fish is frequently caught by children using a fishing basket (ete))

Osopong ebeng

ébere, mbere pot
kind of water pot (This type of pot is made of clay; it has a wide, open mouth, and is used for fetching water. Water pots of this kind are made in Afikpo.)

Ofombonga ebire
Osopong ebire

ébibéke, ábibéke pus in the eye

Ofombonga ébibéki
Apiapum ábibéki
Osopong abibéki

ébibérá! 1. serious abscess on the arm or leg, abscess which takes a long time to heal
2. a tree with inedible long fruits (up the size of an average yam)

Ofombonga éberá

ebin, mbin drum,
dance, dancing
Okir ebin. He is drumming, beating a drum
Matubh ebin. They are dancing.

Ofombonga ebin
Osopong ibin

ebin, mbin bed
Ofombonga ebhuka, ebhika
Osopong ibhika

ebin, mbin kind of edible fungus;
(Apiapum obún
Osopong ubin

ebiná! 1. rising, waking up
(from bina to rise, to raise)

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2. first cup of wine which is poured after the pot has been lifted from the ground during a wine drinking ceremony. (from bína to raise)

Ofombonga egyina
Apiapum ejina
Osopong ibiná

ebinedik flower, “morning glory”, (creeping plant which has a delicate pink or mauve bell shaped flower)

ebirambir society to which warriors belong, society of men who have killed an enemy in battle Ochi ebirambir. He is a member of Ebirambir society.

Apiapum ibirambir
Osopong ibirambir

ébó, ábó kind of lizard, brightly coloured lizard
Ofombonga ebó!
Osopong ebó

ébónó cloud, mist, fog, velvet
Ofombonga ebóna
Apiapum ébóni
Osopong ebóna

'Ebótú'bhó' day after market day in the Adun week

ebór, mbór rubbish, rubbish heap
Ofombonga ebór or eramma
Apiapum érámá
Osopong ezamma

ebóhkó'ngó, mbóhkó'ngó wrist (from óhk hand, edóngó' neck)

Ofombonga bóhkóntí!
abohkóntí!
Apiapum ebóhkóntí
Osopong ibóhkóntí


Ofombonga ebóhk
Osopong ebóhk

ébóhkgbáka joint action, working together (from gbaka to join, mbóhk hands)
eböhng• or branch of a tree
echibö’hngâ’, aböhngâ

Apiapum echibö’hngâ’

eböhngâ’, mbohngâ’
rag, piece of cloth (also refers to the loose part of a woman's cloth, when tied around the waist

Ofombonga eböhngâ’
Osopong eböhngâ

eböhngâ’
a dip, soup or oil into which food is dipped (or any accompaniment eaten with a staple food such as yam or plantain) (from bohngâ to dip)

ebubaang, mubaang
shoulder, wing

Apiapum ebabaang
Osopong ekkaang
“shoulder”, ibubaang
“wing”

ëbùbòbhô’ or incontinence, éfùtubhâ
inability to control excretion

Ofombonga efudubhâ
Apiapum ebùzu
Osopong ifutùbhâ’

ëbùbumâ’, ñibùbumâ’
fine dust

Ofombonga obûmâ’
Osopong obûbûma, abubûma

ebubh, mbubh
cocoyam

Osopong ibubh
ebubh
kind of coco yam, used for making obukpâ “dried yam”, also often cooked in the evening ready to be eaten next morning

okkôkka
ekkáarábûbh
red, sweet coco yam
ebubhnwa
corn of a coco yam, small offshoot which may be planted

okpenkpen
ôndöhng, ándöhng
ekparibo
okpenkpen, óndöhng, ekparibo
obubhnwa

ekkáarábûbh
red, sweet coco yam
ebubhnwa
corn of a coco yam, small offshoot which may be planted

ebùm wind, air, breeze

Apiapum ebùm
Osopong ibum

See also; ópháphâ (Osopong: ophaphé) breeze
ebháke' change, alteration
    Ofombonga ebhaká
    Osopong ebhaká

ébhr running, quickness
    Ofombonga ebhar
    Osopong ebhar

Ottim ebhar. He is running.

ebhaak, mmaak wound, sore
    Ohana eghaak

Opyi ebhaak. He has cut himself, he has wounded himself.

ébháaké, nímbáaké side, region, area
    Ofombonga okwubha
    Apiapum ébháaké or okwubho

See also; okurúbhá

ebhaam, mmaam cow
    Ohana eghaam

ébháamá', nímbáamá' open meeting place, village resting place, playground
    Osopong ebhaamá
    Apiapum iphá, òphá

See also; obháang

ébháangkpón, nímbáangkpón thunder
    Apiapum ébhaangkpon
    Osopong ebhaangkpon or ikiri

See also; obháang

ébháar, mmaár kind of bird, hornbill
    or abháar
    Apiapum ébháabáarwúrí

éléhe, ábhé African pear, (This dark coloured fruit is about three inches long, and has a large stone. It is often eaten roasted.)
    native pear
    Ohana éghé

óbhé African pear tree
ébhefhú unripe pear
ébhékóbhó' kernel of a wild pear
ébhemómá' individual fruits
ébheká', ébheká'! rattles made from shells tied onto a rope; (This type of rattle is tied around the ankles of a dancer.)

Ofombonga ejájá, ajájá
Osopong ejájá

ebheká'! ransom, redeeming, rescue (from bhék to redeem something)

ébhem, ábhem or mímém hippopotamus

Ofombonga ebhém
Osopong ebhém

ebhémá! 1. discouragement, giving up, taking offence (from bhém to be discouraged, offended)

2. sluggishness

ebhen, abhen or mmen swampy area, area which is flooded in the wet season

ebhér, mmér kind of small squirrel (This squirrel has an upright tail.)

Osopong ebher

ebherede dry, desert place (Apiapum only)

ébhik, ábhik or mímik monkey

See also; ebhuk

ebhingé!, abhingé!, mmúngé! bush cow

See also; ebhúngé!

ebhóbh current of water, flow of water (from bhóbh to flow)

Apiapum ohóbhá or ofhubhá
Ohana efhobh
Osopong ehóbh

ebhóbhá! flowing of water

ébhó'kó'hró!, mímó'kó'hró! heel

Ofombonga ébhókikóhrí
Apiapum ibhókóhrí
Osopong efhókukóhró

ebhokpátókó sole of the foot (from obho leg, foot, etoko sole)

Ofombonga ehbokpatokó
Apiapum ehbókpatoko
Osopong efhokpatoko

ébhon language, dialect APIAPUM ebhón
Osopong efhon

See also: obhon place
See also: bhon to beget

ebhon crime worthy of death, such as murder; the guilty person must become the substitute for the dead person

Oróbh ebhon. He ran away from the penalty he deserved. ? Otok ebhon. ? Otoka enongmon. He is undergoing a penalty.

Ofombonga enongmon
Osopong efhon

ebhóná', mmóná' mortar for pounding things

Ofombonga ebhona
Apiapum ibhóná, obhóná'
Ohana ekyohm
Osopong ebhoná

ebho na change (of money) difference (from bhona to change)

Osopong mfhona

ébhónpó large type of calabash with mouth cut open, calabash with holes in it, used for straining food

Ofombonga ekpobora
Apiapum igorakpakpa or ékpóbórá

See also: eraaka, idima

ebhor or kind of fly,
ebhubhor, abhor

tsetse fly,

Apiapum ebhobhor
Osopong ifhofhor

ébhórá', mmórá' mark made for identification, e.g. a tribal mark on the face, or a mark on a goat to indicate the owner

Osopong efhorá

ébhóbbá relationship between wives of one husband, jealousy (from bhóbha)

Osopong efóbbá

ébhór, mmôr

Ofombonga ebhor
Ohana efhor
Osopong efhor 1. stomach 2. the opposite of back, for example, the good side of a piece of cloth

ébhuk or ébhik, múmuk

Ohana egik
**Ofombonga** ogabik monkey

ebhùngé! or ebhìngé!

**Ofombonga** ebhìngí

**Okom** ebhìngí large bush cow

ebhùmmà. mmùmmà

**Apiapum** ekpààrdéni gateway, entrance

ebyìbyì

**Ofombonga** mbyìì!

**Osopong** mbyìbyì

**Apiapum** ájààà gangrene, poisonous black matter when a wound is serious

echa

**Apiapum** otaanga (echa in **Apiapum** means “big trees”)

**Osopong** otaangana

1. clearing of the bush after burning off; preparing the ground for tilling the soil

2. packing things, gathering and removing things (from cha to pack)

echá eating

échékpó things to eat, foodstuf, food

eché;ćère! kind of large bird, preying bird (more powerful than **okpobhaang**)

eche, ache

**Apiapum** che

**Ohana** che name

eche, nché

**Ofombonga** ekye

**Apiapum** ekye

**Osopong** ekke leopard, lion,

echéké! **Osopong** echéká a group of intimate friends of the same age group, especially women, bosom friends, sworn friends (used as an expression of intimacy, especially among women) (from chéke to swear, to promise)

echén, eché pyé yams, plural form. See okima yam

echénké bundle of yams

echémmé:né! new shoots from a yam

ochénkpààr boat used for carrying yams

ichénkpà (**Okom**:echenkpa; **Ofombonga** : ochenkpa) yam growth, foliage of the yam

achténkpà ceremony of completion of the harvest; this involves the selection of a large yam which is set aside for celebration **Machi achenkpa**. They are celebrating the completion of the harvest.

echéna’, áchená! or áchená’! **Osopong** echéna broad leaved pumpkin

echí, nchí

**Osopong** ichí tree, stick

**Ofombonga** ichí branch of a tree (from echí, ebhônga branch)

échidiké root of a tree
echikê bundle of sticks (from echí, eke bundle)
echigbôk knot in a piece of wood (from echí, egbôk knot)
êchikốhố stool, wooden stand (from echí, ekốhố)
echirín tree trunk (from echí, erín waist)

échichâ, ̀áchichâ

**Ofoombonga** ochichá stalk
êgwuchichâ corn stalk

echekirá

**Ofoombonga** ekpekira
**Apiapum** ekpekira
**Osopong** ekkekira
1. hot sunshine **Echekira emaan-omaane**. The sun is shining (very much).
2. prickly heat on the body **Echekira emma nnwa**. The child has prickly heat.
3. Society to which those who have tied 400 ropes of yams belong.
Those who belong to this society are highly respected.

echikórá

**Ofoombonga** echikóra kind of tree (literally, red tree) (The sap of this tree is used as medicine for eyes and for wounds.)

echimé throbbing pain, like the pain of earache or toothache
ochimiji place which is sprained or sore, which throbs inside

echimma, nchimma

**Osopong** ichimma family on the mother’s side
See also: ochi

echimipyí, achimipyí

**Osopong** otama
**Okom** echimikpyí kind of rat, large brown rat which resembles opyewuro.

ehirâ’ngá’, nchirâ’ngá’

**Ofoombonga** echikpa
**Apiapum** échikpá
**Osopong** echakpa medicine
óchirâ’:ngá’sôhm hospital

ehirê'

**Ofoombonga** ogbôhk-ogbôhká, ottotta stiffness (as of a dead body), rigidity, paralysis

édâ’bhé', ŋdâ’bhé'

**Ofoombonga** okwohk
**Apiapum** oran
**Osopong** ozan thicket, heavy undergrowth, dense growth

edake, ndake

**Ofoombonga** opedak
**Apiapum** opedak
1. kind of plant; when crushed, this plant produces a dark green liquid which is used to stain floors or blackboards
2. squeezing, especially the squeezing of leaves in order to extract juice from them
edakedim juice used to prevent yam which has been cut from drying up
edakekwa juice of leaves used as medicine for wounds

edam

**Apiapum** ekôhng hunchback, stooping, deformity of the back caused by carrying heavy weights **Onông osi edam**. He stoops, he is bent, he is a hunchback.
edárá  ndárá
   Apiapum edora
   Osopong edara spring of water, steady stream of water, fountain of water
   ësídára   spring of water

edáak  ndáakk  1. tongue  2. hand on a clock  3. dialect, language
   ekpóndáak  tongue of fire

edáam, ndám
   Ofombonga ebubhgba
   Okom ebubhpe, abubhpe
   Osopong ibubhpe small heap made for planting coco yam
   ewá’dáam  cassava heap
   ebubhhdáam  cocoyam farm

edáam, ndám kind of snake  (resembling worm), pink coloured; (This type of snake is found in the ground. It is said to be able to move either forwards or backwards)
   Ofombonga edidaamí
   Apiapum edaam

edaamé small tree  (The juice of the leaves of this tree is used to stop bleeding on a wound.)
   See also: edidaame

’Edáawu, édíbhâwu day before market day in the Adun week

edem (Apiapum dialect) sore

edémá’, ndémá’
   Apiapum ebowobha 1. time of leisure at night before going to bed, resting before sleeping  2. funeral gathering, visit to a console the relatives of someone who has died adémátuk wine drunk at a funeral party, wine drunk by Echekira society

edémátuk, ndémátuk
   Ofombonga ejohí
   Osopong ejohhu
   Apiapum irere bitter kola (The bark of this tree is also used to cure coughs, or to clear the throat when you lose your voice.)

é!dé!mé!, ;!ndé!mé! or á!dé!mé!
   Apiapum ogbere, agbere
   Ofombonga ìgbire, ogbire
   Osopong ìgbire, ogbire water pot used in fetching water from river or spring; (This type of water pot has a narrow mouth; it is also used for storing corn or other dry food, and may be sealed with mud.)
   See also: ogberenwa

edén, ndén
   Ofombonga eden
   Osopong eden path, road, way Eden ch’asi ottôhk mvo kejibhe. The way you did that thing is not good.
   ìdényáake road junction, branching of the ways (from yàl’aka to branch)
   edéntém the middle of the path (from ettém heart, middle)
   ekkáárádén main road, trunk road
   okkadén (Osopong) main road

é’dè, ;’ndè
   Ofombonga ejá
   Osopong ejá  kind of large water-mammal (6 feet long), manatee, sea-cow This mammal resembles a pit; it can walk on the ground as well as swim in the water; it eats leaves.
'Edibhawu, 'Edâawu day before market day in the Adun week

edibhe, ndibhe

**Apiapum** édibhi
**Ofombonga** ehondibhi
**Osopong** efhondibhi kind of hot pepper (alligator pepper, formerly used in Mkpon in ceremony to test whether or not someone was guilty of a certain crime; also used as a medicine, or for soup)

edíakpá, ndidáakpá

**Ofombonga** edadaakpa
**Osopong** edadaakpa
**Apiapum** edâak slug, snail which does not have a shell, used as a bait in fishing; (This type of snail is often found in plantain stems.

edidaamawu, ūdidaamawu

**Ofombonga** ettemdaamáwu, ettemlébháwu
**Apiapum** edadaamíwu
**Osopong** otténénu festival day, important day, day of celebration, day of happiness (used for a child or baby when he is especially happy)

See also; **odidaama, ewu**

edidaamé, edidaamé

**Ofombonga** edidaami
**Apiapum** eddaabhi kind of small tree. (This type of tree bears red fruits which look like beans, which cannot be eaten. The juice from this fruit is used to stop bleeding.)

édidi'ngé

**Ofombonga** edingidíngi
**Osopong** idingidíngi foolishness, madness (often used abusively)

Osí edidinge. He is mad.

ódìngidìngé, ódìngidìngí n'obá shooting stars

See also; **ittobhutten, otubh-étén**

édidóro, ūdídóro

**Ofombonga** édídóru
**Apiapum** édídóri
**Osopong** iídúdóri 1. star, sparkle, glint in the eye 2. firefly

n'didóro s’id-iyín oba shooting stars

édidô'hóro

**Apiapum** édô’dôhrí kidney

édik, ndík

**Apiapum** edik
**Ofombonga** edíkí, ndíkí

**Osopong** idíkí rope, string, thread

Oren edik. He hangs himself.

édídìôngá

**Ofombonga** edídôngá
**Apiapum** odòdôngá frustration, discouragement, resentment (for example, the feeling a person has when someone despises what he has done)

edizonga

**Osopong** ekka knowledge, wisdom (from **odi**k matter, word, **zonga** to know)
édímmông, adímmông
Ofombonga edímmông
Ogaa edímmông
Ogaake edím. He bites.

édimé!, ńdimé!
Ofombonga edímé
Aapiapum edímé
Ogaa edim musical instrument (This instrument has one or two metal bells on which notes are struck with a stick. It is a type of gong.)

édó, ńdó
Ofombonga edó, egbódógodo
Ogaa edó dark deep muddy place in the river

édu, ńdú
Ofombonga edó, egbódógodo
Ogaa edó blow struck with the fist, especially a blow struck at someone’s head
Ofu onqóng edóng. He struck someone with his fist, he punched someone’s head.

édúdú!, ndúdú!
Ofombonga edúdú
Aapiapum edúdú
Ogaa edudúngù kind of egg plant; (The fruits are round in shape, and the leaves are cooked with yam or in soup or eaten as salad.)

edó, ndó sting of an insect
edóbh, edóbhá! heaviness, weight, satisfaction, repletion (from dóbh to be heavy, to be satisfied)

édómhá, ‘ndómha woman’s dish, made from clay 1. (iplékpa)
small dish used for pepper when eating kola 2. large clay dish used for washing by older, senior women (Ofombonga : egbéng, Ádun: isiphe)

edómhá, ńdómhá!
Ofombonga odómhá, adómhá
Aapiapum odómhá kind of egg plant; (The fruits are round in shape, and the leaves are cooked with yam or in soup or eaten as salad.)

édúdú’ngó!, ńdúdú’ngo
Okom odudúngù knee Ottim edudungo. He kneels.
eduk, aduk
Ogaa iduk fruit Owómo aduk. It bears fruit. Eduk esaabhe asi. The fruit is juicy

edúm, ndúm
Ofombonga ejum
**Édùng**

1. **Okom** dialect: foufou, (See **ődaang**)

2. **Adun** and other dialects: small ball of foufou (**ődaangdùng**), rolled ready to swallow

**Édùngá** picking up, gathering, finding (from **dùnga** to pick up)

**Édùr** Name of a ceremony that is performed at the death of a chief; senior members of a clan are involved. Mawobh Édùr; mabe Édùr. They are performing the Édùr ceremony; At the time when the chief dies, the cap of the dead chief, with other insignia, is given to the eldest child; the child is also led around the chief’s area. This does not mean that the child will necessarily be a chief in the future.

**Ódùdùrâl** member of Édùr society

**Éfà**, nîfà

**Ofombonga** éfà

**Osopong** éfà power, authority, strength, force **Oke anông efa.** He encourages people. **Oke efa hè...** He commands that....

**Éfà** two

**Éfà (dog)** See also: **effa**

**Efámgbá** or efômgbá, mfámgbá **Ofombonga** ofámgbá scissors

**Éfátúm**, nîfátúm

**Apiapum** éfátím

**Osopong** éphyatim garden egg

**Éfó!ró!**

**Ofombonga** efóró **Osopong** efóró warriors’ victory song, ballad of praise for a dead hero (This song is also sung at the time of Otabha festival or at the death of a member of Ebirambir society.)

**Éfòk** nîfòk

**Osopong** efo 1. skirt for a masquerade, or for a girl undergoing circumcision or fattening; the skirt is made with vine ropes to stick out from the waist 2. place where lightening has struck, place of bad associations

**Efú** excreta

**Éfú!bhó!** unexpectedness, surprise **Oyin-m efubho.** It happened to me suddenly, it took me by surprise.

**Apiapum** Ojubh-m efo.

**Osopong** Oyin-m ibirotum.

**Ofombonga** Oyin-m mmare.

ekā, mffā

**Ofombonga** eflā

**Apiapum** efpā
Osopong epfa dog
effāsā canine tooth, front pointed teeth
effā ch’asi kind of fish, fish with a pointed mouth

éffā’ffā’ or óffā’ffā’, níffā’ffā’
Apiapum ipfapfa
Osopong epfapfa fly, general name for winged insects

effāgbá
Ofombonga effagba
Apiapum epfagba
Osopong epfagba special cuts of meat, meat from game that has just been killed, stewed and eaten only by intimate friends and relations of the person who kills the animal

effū, affū
Apiapum epfu
Ofombonga epfu
Osopong ipfu kola, welcoming gift given to visitors Oke ong effu. He gives someone kola.
effūmo’má’ a kola nut
effūbhòr a pod of kola
iffūgbóká’ half a kola

Effuro cleaning off, wiping clean, dispersion, disorganisation (from ffuro to wipe)
efha, mfha giant bush rat (often referred to as a “rabbit”) Apiapum: Odwu ong efha. He burst in suddenly.
efha killing (from fhọ to kill)
efha’kpá’, áfhọ’kpá’
Ofombonga efhakpá
Osopong ofhakpa groundnut
éfhọ’kpá’
efhakpón, mfhakpón luminous place in the bush, caused by decaying matter

éfhû’kpá’, áfhô’kpá’
Ofombonga efhakpá
Osopong ofhakpa

éfhû, áfhû
Ofombonga efhèfhû
Apiapum ovu
Osopong ogimini unripe fruit
èbhefhû unripe pear
ègáanáfhû unripe ogaana fruit

Ofombonga : efhu owl
See also; ɪgbafunọhn

ega strong pliable vine rope or whip made from etaara vine; strands of this rope are woven together to make rings for climbing palm trees.
egakpá one strand of vine rope

é’gá’
Ofombonga egá
Apiapum igbok
Osopong ikpok action game played by children

égá’gá’, ágá’gá’
Ofombonga egàgà
Apiapum ágoro naughtiness, troublesomeness, stubbornness, lack of
cooperation  

**Nnwa nwo oye ng agaga.** That child has a stubborn disposition, that child is a naughty child. **Oning nya omaa n egaga.**

égaaná', ágaaná'  
**Ofombonga**  

égaaná, ngáaná  
kind of fruit, about one and a half to two inches in size, sticky in texture with a yellow skin,  
sometimes referred to as an apple  
See also;  **ogáaná**

egíngá!, òtohk  ì'ogaang-ogaangë  
**Ofombonga**  

egíngá, ngángá  
**Osopong**  

egíngá  
animal pangolin, anteater, a scaly animal which can climb trees; it rolls  
itself into a ball to protect itself; usually seen by night  
éváargángâ!  
**Osopong**  

evágángâ, ngángâ  
large variety of the animal

égíngá!, otóhk  ì'ogaang-ogaangë  
**Ofombonga**  

egáangá, ngáangá  
**Osopong**  

egáangá  
**Apiapum**  

Ogwugúrú  
small round fruit, resembling a garden egg, eaten as flavouring with yam

egíké!  
stiffness resulting from cold, or straining to lift  
something with great effort  
(from **gíke** to be stiff)

egímé!  
1. Food which is half-cooked, half-boiled, or half-ripe  
**Ochi ekimáigíme.** He ate the yam half cooked.  
2. Food which is unseasoned  
**Ewagímé!**  
soup without salt, unseasoned soup

egímin, òhná!  
**Ogímín òhná!**  
large green caterpillar, pupa of a moth or butterfly

eginá!  
leaving something with another object, levering something up  
(from gína to lift something up, to  
lever something)  
**Otima etóhko ogina ota.** He lifted up the stone with a yam-digger.  
**Ogin-m ommene.** He lifted up the firewood for me.  
**Ogine edóhngmómna.** He worked out the jigger, he dug out the  
jigger.

eginé!  
picking nuts from a cluster  
(from gíne to pick)

**Ogine aji.** He picks palm nuts from the  
palm fruit.

egírigírè!  
**Apiapum**  

egírigírè  
**Ofombonga**  

egírigírè  
**Osopong**  

isiséni  
**Apiapum**  

égóm, òhnám  
kind of maggot; it ressembles an esire but is larger

egohba  
1. diving  
**(from gobha to dive)**  
**Ogohóhó así.** He dives.  
2. frightening, scare  
**Ôngáng ogohb-če z'èden.** Someone frightened him on the road.

egóhbbá, ngóhbbá  
**Ofombonga**  

egóhbbá  
**Osopong**  

egóhbbá  
**Apiapum**  

ógóhbbá  
razor, razor of the old-fashioned kind like a knife  
See also;  **ekper**

egóhbbi, ngóhbbi  
**Ofombonga**  

egóhbbí  
weakness, laziness  
(from góhbbó to be lazy)
egba, mgbá  charm, talisman

egbá or ekpá, mgbá
   Ofombonga ekpaa, egba
   Osopong ekpa
   Apiapum etam
   Ohana egyam
   Ofonokpan upliya 1. bush area, forest  2. plantation, farm village or hamlet
   ogbátiém  middle of the bush

egbá
   Ofombonga ewohhhíchi  kind of tree used in preparing wooden combs

egbaká, mgbaká
   Osopong ekpaka  iron, iron lock

egbaka  unity, joining together  (from gbaka to join together)
   éfórgbaka  cooperation, fellowship

egbáaká  locking up, closing up  (from gbák to lock)

égbá’mmáaná  ability to communicate with the dead from birth;  (This is said to occur when the spirit of the former incarnation of a person (offuranóng) has not agreed to leave the newly incarnated person. When a person who is afflicted in this way (“Okwu egbammaana”) dies, the body is often mutilated by burning, or by cutting off a finger, to prevent the spirit from returning in this way again.)
   Apiapum egbaammaana
   Ofombonga ndena
   ógbá’mmáanáng  person who has the ability to communicate with the dead, a medium

egbángwur
   Ofombonga agbágadá  pain causing temporary contraction of fingers or toes, cramp, “pins and needles”  Egbangwur ebók ong k’obho. He has cramp in his leg.

égbará, mgbára  nest

egbara, agbara  small seeds or burrs which cling to whatever they touch  Ettóhkgbara enana z’eso.

egbáaji
   Ofombonga egbaaji
   Osopong égbé’jí  hunting Oyin egbaaaji. He goes hunting.

egbáaká or ogbáaká, mgbáaká
   Ofombonga egbaaka
   Osopong egbaaka  1. plank, slate, blackboard  2. speaking, telling  (from gbáak to speak)

egbaake, mgbaaake  small branch of a tree, twig
   echigbaake  branch of a tree
   See also; echibóhngaa

egbaankó (py) excessive beating  Mabin-¢ egbaankpo k’eyaaka k’eyaaka. They beat him up without cause.

egbe
   Apiapum ígbégbé  hill
égbégbétumtun or ?egbegbetuntun name of a dance, the final dance of the Otabha festival; (This dance is performed by the initiating age group, usually at night.)

egbegere, mbegere
  Apiapum egbegere or mgbogiri
  Osopong igbikiri file used for sharpening knives

'Egbényiyu
  Ofombonga egworokponwu
  Okom Eyaadawu
  Osopong Etótowù third day after market day in the Adun week

egbókkó, mgbókkó
  Ofombonga egboko
  Osopong égbokó kind of wild plant; this type of plant bears a triangular shaped fruit which can be eaten; the fruit is red with black inside; it grows like cane or vine which looks like bamboo; the fruit isin the ground

egbókóró, agbókóró
  Osopong ogbokoro root crop with a round fruit, kind of bambara nut; also called egbókkó

égbómmá, nígbómmá
  Osopong egbomma 1. gourd, fluted pumpkin 2. bottle, container

egbóng or ekpóng, mgbóng
  Ofombonga egbong
  Osopong ekpong war Marim egbong. They are fighting a war.

egbogyo, nígbogyo
  Ofombonga egbógbó kind of fruit used for thickening soup; (This fruit is round, about one inch across in size, and has a hard black shell which comes open when cooked.)

egbók or ékpók, nígbók or ágbók
  Ofombonga egbók knot ébáráegbók knot in a cloth (from íbárá cloth, égbók) Ebaragbó chnna kw’etama, onqng kw’okpo ochaare kode. (Ezeme) No one can undo the knot in an old woman’s cloth.
  (Proverb) echigbók a knot of wood (from echí tree, égbók)

egbòmma age group (from ogbó age group)
  Ofombonga egbòmmaná
  Osopong egbòmmaná

egbúra or égbíra, joint of the body
  nígbúra

égwuchíchâ, cob of maize (corn) after
  ñgwuchíchâ the grain has been eaten
  Ofombonga égwuchichá
  Apiapum ebókpachicha
1. spirit (associated with wind, blowing, breath)
2. seeds from a cotton tree; Ofombonga ogbagba
    Osopong ogbagba
    Spirit of God, Holy Spirit
Egwugwuma ch’ibinokpaabyi,
Egwugwuma ch’ewur-owur
egwugwumatama ch’Setan
evil spirit, spirit of Satan
(from gwuma to blow)

égwuma, ágwuma
kind of yam, the largest and best variety of yam
Ofombonga égwuma
nwo
Osopong ícia

Egwur song performed by initiates at Otabha festival, war song; (This type of song expresses oneness of purpose, it raises courage and determination in the face of something frightening.)

ejá, nja sacrifice
Ohana eda
Ofohn ejá. He is making a sacrifice.

ejagbara naughtiness, wildness, fooling around,
rascality
Ofombonga ejájáka
Onòng osi ejagbara. Someone is fooling around.

éjájá', ñjájá! (Adun dialect only)
kind of fish, flat fish similar to oberikpa but having lighter skin and bones

éjája final celebration, food eaten together to celebrate the completion of a task Mawọr njaja.

ejaja rattle
See also; ébheká!

éjàaká', ñjàaká! traditional marks on the face, also birth marks; the word is usually used in the plural form njaaka, or njaakakpa

Ofombonga ejaaka

éjàmọn yam porridge
Ofombonga ekimákkanga
Apiapum echenkkanga
See also; ekimakkanga
ejaan, njaan  kind of climbing plant or vine;  

**Ofombonga** ejaani

**eje**  
1. emptiness, hollowness, space  
2. family fetish  

**Omma otto eje.** The door is open, the door is ajar.

(oka) which is said to cause depression of the skull bones of a baby’s head, causing serious sickness (purging and fever) **Eje dọ ebọ̄k obhanwa nwo.** That baby is afflicted by **eje.**

**ejèkèrè**  
snubbing remark, making nonsense of something  
**Ofombonga** ekkirá

**eji, aji**  
palm nut  
**Ofombonga** eji  
**Osopong** eji  
**ejímoma**  
an individual palmnut  

**Ofombonga** ejibhá

**ejíbhá, njíbhá!** goodness  
(from jíbh to be good) See also;  **ajíbhádá** beauty See also; **ojíbhádá** wealth

**ejíjhára, njíjhára,** small house lizard  
**Ofombonga** ekpájohri  
**Okom** ekpajohri  
**Okpábyebyémá**  
**Osopong** itumkpénga

**éjíjér, njíjhíjér** insect  
kind of large insect of the family of the praying mantis (This insect has a high pitched hum which is often heard in the early evening.)

**Ofombonga** ógokó  
**Osopong** ogóko  
**Apiapum** ekerekere

**ejikíjíl, ajíkíjíl** body rings made from threaded discs, worn by children and young girls  
**Apiapum** ojíkija

**éjíñóng**  
manhood  
**Ofombonga** ejíñóng

**éjiríka, njíríka** tree sp.  
sicks from this tree are used for fencing and for building the ikaanga (yam barn); (The stick remains strong and sprouts new leaves; the leaves of the tree are used for cough medicine.)
Ofombonga egyíriká
Apiapum egyírika
Osopong igíriká

éjirimánkóká edible fruit from the
egíriká tree

évwáaríriká large egíriká tree

éjirísa, ãjirísa kind of insect

Ofombonga ejísa
Apiapum égyihá

ejitén, njitén palm-grub

Ofombonga ejisá
Apiapum égyíhá

ejó, njo water pot

Ohana edó

éjó’jó! or egbojó or
jojó namesake,

person having the same
name

Osopong egbojo

eka, nka beach, shore

ékáaka, nkáká 1. gland in the groin
2. swelling in the groin

ekáan, nkáan group of followers,
companions,
companionship

Okaann nóng follower,
member of the same
group,
disciple

ékááná fetching,
journey
to fetch something

large kind of grasshopper or locust Evaar
 ejíbhe ch’ejírisa edabhe, onyaange
min’odabhe obé, onyaange ochame mmo.
(Ezême) Some believe that they are the
only ones who can rule; when others want
to rule, they say they are not fit to do so.

Ophaake njíten. He prepared njíten for eating, he
cleaned out the inside of the grubs.

Evaar ejibhe ch’ejirisa edabhe, onyaange
min’odabhe obé, onyaange ochame mmo.

large kind of grasshopper or locust Evaar
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large kind of grasshopper or locust Evaar
 ejíbhe ch’ejírisa edabhe, onyaange
min’odabhe obé, onyaange ochame mmo.

Some believe that they are the
only ones who can rule; when others want
to rule, they say they are not fit to do so.

Evaar ejibhe ch’ejirisa edabhe, onyaange
min’odabhe obé, onyaange ochame mmo.

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only ones who can rule; when others want
to rule, they say they are not fit to do so.

Evaar ejibhe ch’ejirisa edabhe, onyaange
min’odabhe obé, onyaange ochame mmo.
ekáar, nkáar  head pad  pad used for carrying a load on the head,
   Ofombonga  ekaar
   Osopong  ekaar

eke, ake  bundle
  emmenikê  bundle of firewood
  echikê  bundle of sticks
  ewákê  bundle of cassava sticks

ekebh, nkebh  1. old wound, physical deformity
    (Osopong, Apiapum: ekem)
    2. pole  which holds up the epaso (“roof pole”) of a house. Oke ekebh. He puts up a supporting pole (to hold the roof pole).

ekeká', nkeká'  stream

ékéré, nkéré  kind of yam  type of yam which is ready for eating early (not a common variety)
   Ofombonga  ekerí
   Apiapum  ekerí
   Osopong  ekerí

ékérébë, ákérébë  cowrie shell, type of small shellfish
   Ofombonga  ekirebé
   Osopong  ogirimé

ekêne, nkêne  lower part of an animal’s leg
   Ofombonga  okêne
   Apiapum  okêne
   Osopong  okêne

ekíbh, nkíbh  navel
   Ofombonga  ekíbh
   Osopong  ikíbh

ekíkêbhë, akíkêbhë  something raw, something uncooked
   Ofombonga  ekikêbhë
   Osopong  ikikêbhë

ákíhw’kpa’kikíbhë, ákí’makikíbhë  raw groundnuts, raw yam

ékikén, ákikén  visiting, visit from a stranger
   Ofombonga  ekikên
   Osopong  ikikên

ókikênnông  visitor, stranger

ékikô’hnô’, nkikô’hnô’  kind of gourd, white melon
   Ofombonga  ekikôhnî
   Apiapum  ekôkôhnî
   Osopong  ekôhknôhnô

82
**Ekikong, ðikikong**  
Woven mat used for covering the floor, made from cane ropes; (This type of mat has a diagonal weaving pattern.)

- *Ofombonga* ekikong
- *Apiapum* okkakköhn
- *Osopong* ochuchöhn

**Éki'má'kkángá, ðikì'má'kkángá**  
Palm oil chop  
Porridge

**Ekimikíme**  
Famine time,  
Time when food is scarce (May to August)

- *Ofombonga* ekimikími
- *Apiapum* ekimikim
- *Osopong* ikinkími

**Ekimkpa**  
Costume used for a masque (from okim masque, ekpa)

- *Osopong* ikimkpa

**Ekire, nkire**  
Joke,  
Fun, something funny

- *Osapong* ékiri
- *Ofombonga* oloku
- *Osopong* okkabhe

**Ekok, nkok**  
1. Cold, coldness, harmattan time,  
2. Cold, fever

- *Ekok* esi-m osi. I am cold, I am shivering.

**Ekokpyí**  
(Rom dialect) Rat sp.

- *Ekok* osi. See also; iróhnö

**Ekónná, nkónná**  
1. Vein  
2. Rope made from palm or raffia fibre

- *Ekóppum* ekónná

**Ekórá**  
Name of a dance or masque,  
Dance performed by men, associated with Ekkonka

**Ekórá' or ekikórá**  
Neck, back part of the neck

- *Ofombonga* ekikórá
- *Apiapum* ekokórá

**Ekóbh, nkóbh**  
1. Kernel of a palm nut

**Ekóbhdukk**  
Cluster of palm fruits used for their kernels

**Ekóbhkwá**  
Flower from which palm fruits form

2. Hunchback, lump,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Term</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ekɔbh ɗo emmɛ-ɛ.</td>
<td>He is suffering from spinal deformity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ekɔbhbọmọba</td>
<td>bottle containing palm nut kernels</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>egbákbọh</td>
<td>bush palm nuts; nuts which fall before they are ripe (not good for palm oil)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ekòbhá'</td>
<td>surrounding</td>
<td>(from kòbha to surround)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ekòbbó', akòbbó'</td>
<td>kernel</td>
<td>of a fruit or nut, as of an African pear, an avocado or an ogaana fruit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ekòmá', nkòmá'</td>
<td>region, side</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ekòma, nkòma</td>
<td>meeting place, joining of ways</td>
<td>(from kòma to join)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ek öngkwuró'</td>
<td>excess, overabundance of something which is not wanted, excessive bad behaviour</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apiapum eköngkwuri</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ofombonga eköngkwuru</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Osopong eköngkwuru</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ekòhbbha</td>
<td>tree sp.</td>
<td>(This type of large tree is used for making canoes and mortars; it has fruit which can be eaten, this fruit is black with a red cap.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ekòhká', nkòhká'</td>
<td>1. sign, revelation, showing</td>
<td>(from kòhka)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. grating of yam or cassava</td>
<td>(from kòhk to grate)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ekòhna, íkòhna</td>
<td>1. roofing mat, palm leaf mat used for thatching a house</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2. name of a kind of palm from which sticks used for making roof mats and roof struts are taken</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ong ophyake ekòhna</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ókòhnáchí</td>
<td>palm stick used for building a roof</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ékòhnakpá'</td>
<td>an individual roof mat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ékohnatōng</strong></td>
<td>leaves</td>
<td>used in making roof mats</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ékohnabubh</strong></td>
<td>pile of roof mats</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| **ékohngá’, íékohngá’** | 1. elbow, elbow joint 2. rubbing against something  
**Ofombonga** eköhngá  
**Ohana** ebohkkpakyem |
| **ekohr, nko hr** | noise,  
*Masí ekohr, mało ekohr.* They are making a noise.  
quarrel, disagreement, palaver |
| **ekohr, nko hr** | back part of the head, occiput  
**Ofombonga** ekohr |
| **ékka’, ńkká** | intimate relationship  
among members of the same age group, group of close friends  
**Ipanong** mbo masi ekka. Those women are intimate friends. |
| **ékka’kkéwuro** | white cloth  
such as used for trousers, dress made from strong white cloth  
**Ofombonga** ekkakkéwuru  
**Apiapum** ekkakewura  
**Osopong** ekkakkewuru |
| **ekkákpá, nkkákpa** | kind of bird, kingfisher |
| **ekkándé, nkkándé** | cat  
**Ofombonga** ekkándé  
**Apiapum** ıkknándém |
| **ékkángá** | pellet for a bamboo shooter |
| **ékkángá’** | frying  
(from **kkáng** to fry) |
| **ékkáninkká** | watch, bell, gong  
See also; *nkkaninkka* |
| **ékkáttokó’, íékkáttokó’** | unripe palm nuts or uncooked palm nut kernels  
**Ofombonga** ekkáttokó  
**Apiapum** ekpattoky |
| **ékkáabhá’, nkkáabhá’** | message  
(from **kkáabha** to go an errand, to fetch something)  
**Ofombonga** ekkáabhá  
**Osopong** ekkáabhá |
| **ekkaam** | seizure of property in retaliation or to cover a debt  
*Osẹ-ẹ ekkaam.* He seized his property. |
ekkááná! help (from kkáana to help)

ekkáará! English language See also; okkáará! European person

ékkáarábhe, ákkáarábhe avocado pear (from okkáará! European, ébhe pear)

Ofombonga ekkaarabhê

ekkérannkkér, akkérannkkér 1. coloured rings worn by children and young girls around the waist, a type of ajikija, with different colours
2. yam cultivar (This type of yam has a good smell and colouring.)

Ofombonga ekkérannkkér

ekkikkan, nkikkkan kind of palm tree used to weave containers and mats

Ofombonga ekkikkán

Apiapum ikákán

ékébazewu, ñkkébazewu Sunday, church day

ekkóhbbó!, nkkóhbbó! 1. ceremonial stand inside the odimpa (chief's ceremonial hut), used for the arrangement of ceremonial objects

echikkóhbbó!, echekakkóhbbó! ceremonial stand for Ocheka ceremonies

2. box (especially Okom dialect)

Ekóhphyáwû weekday second day of the Adun week, day after market day

ékódim, ñkkódim kind of bird, Osopong ikkokkadim magpie

ekkóji foresight, Osi ekkóji. He is far-sighted, he plans well. economic resourcefulness, common sense

Ofombonga ekkóji

ekkonkka 1. masquerade of Adun and Ofombonga
2. name of a bird

'Ekkóriwu weekday fourth day of the week, fourth day after Adun market day

Ofombonga Ewunkpaanwu

ekkuna refusal to have dealings with someone, ostracism (from kkuna to ostracise) 86
Osopong ikkuna
Apiapum itattaanga

ekpa, mkpa
bag,
pocket,
cloth sling

ekpá
width
measurement across
something
Oraanga obare ekpa. The river is wide.

Ekpa
name of a dance
mainly danced by women; this dance usually takes place in the night and is performed to release someone from the power of Ijọhng; It may also be danced in the afternoon. It is believed to have power to bring a good harvest, and to give freedom from the power of witches.

ékpábhá'aré¹
1. snake sp.
2. stick used to mark a boundary,
boundary mark
Ofoembonga ekpábaaré

ekpákpá, mkpákpá
skin,
shell
Ofoembonga ekpákpa

ékw'a;kpákpá
snail shell
áfhọ'kpá'kpákpá
groundnut shell

ékpáng, nkákpáng
food
made from water yams (okimọkka) (< Efik)
Ofoembonga ekpáng

ékpá're¹, nkákpá're¹
kind of lizard,
Ofoembonga ekpajohri
Apiapum ekpajohri
Osopong ikpajohro

ékpájribóm
or
insides of the stomach of
an animal or human
being,
big intestine
Ofoembonga ékpájribóm
Osopong ekpökpo¹

ékpá'rimáaná
acts motivated by
another person,
acts instigated by
someone else

ekparikpa, mkparikpa
purse

ekpasaará¹
triviality,
pettiness,
small mindedness
petty troubles  
Osi ekpasaara.

cut,
act of cutting  
(from kpáara to cut)

morning
Osopong ékpébá
very early in the morning

1. flat
2. roundness
3. togetherness
Chaar-ẹ ekpěkpa. Spread it out flat.
Ode ekpěkpa. It is round (as of an orange, or a basin)
Mosi ekpěkpa. We do it together.

level open place,
plain
Ibyi ide ekpěme. The place is flat and open.

triangle,
triangular razor
See also; egóbhá

kind of bird
variety of hornbill. See also; okpikena

irregular plural of ottóhk thing

1. fire,
light
2. gun
Okpómmá a shot from a gun
okpónkóbh bullet

1. last extremity,
final limit
Ekponga dọ ma-e! This is the limit, this is the end.
2. delay
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Town</th>
<th>Place Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ofombonga</td>
<td>ekpongá</td>
<td>stockfish</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ekporókko</td>
<td>or</td>
<td>final victory, victory after a struggle and delay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>níkporókko</td>
<td>or</td>
<td>Ochi ekporó. He is the champion!</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ekporóm</td>
<td>or</td>
<td>Kk’am ekporó ocha! He has got the better of me.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nkporóm</td>
<td>or</td>
<td>Immen kk’ë ekporó ocha. The firewood was too much for him.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ekporom! Cry of victory, “I have killed!”

ékpó’böká! plaiting of hair (from akpó plaits, bọka to plait)

ekpó’gbáaji hunting with a catapult (from okpó catapult, egbáaji hunting)

ekpóká! end, finish (from kpóka to finish, to end)

Okom ókpong performed by women at the funeral of a married woman Otubho Ekporóra. She is dancing Ekporóra dance.

Ekpóhrá dance performed by women at the funeral of a married woman Otubho Ekporóra. She is dancing Ekporóra dance.

Ekwá, ñkwá snail common variety of large snail

Ekwá! coming (from kwù to come)

Ekwáduró, ñkwáduró! snail variety of very small snail

Ekwó, nkwó front of body, loins

Ekwók, akwók 1. small amount of work done on the farm as a sign to show that someone has claimed that piece of land, small clearing at the boundary of a new farm 2. place where there is thick undergrowth

Kk’ekwók oja. He has marked his claim.

Ibyi s’ikpa bé kiing
Ofombonga ọkwọk
Osopong ọkwọk
Apiapum ekhokékwọkwọ'

river scum, collection of leaves, sticks etc. which have gathered together on the surface of the river and float along together, flotsam Ekwọkwọ ezeng z’oraanga.

durtleise the hero of Mbembe traditional stories, a trickish, cunning person See also; ikwun tortoise (used when referring to the animal, not to the hero of a story)

Ofombonga ẹkwọ̀r
Apiapum ikwun

ekwubh, nkwubh hoe
Osopong ikwubh

ekwụk, akwụk yam heap
Osopong iblyiná
Apiapum epe

ekwukwùro, ọkwukwùro fireplace inside a sleeping house
Apiapum ekwukwùri
Osopong ikwukwùru

ekwùm, nkwùm 1. door knob
2. bell or rattle tied onto a child’s ankle (Apiapum ekumomó’)
Apiapum ọkum
Osopong ụkum

ekwùmọ, ọkwùmọ Esere beans poisonous wild beans which used to be used in a test to find witches

ekwùnà private place in the bush where a group of people go to mix wine after tapping, and to prepare a masquerade
Osopong ikwunà

etú’kkwùnà place for meeting to drink wine

ekwùrá jumping
Ogbe ekwura. He jumps.
weaning of a child
Osopong ikwura

ekwùrọ, ọkwùrọ place for resting in the bush
Apiapum ẹwóbhá
Osopong iningá

élaaká', ọlaká' shell, spoon
Osopong elaké
Ofombonga elaki
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Apiapum òdáakpá</strong></th>
<th><strong>émân</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>emanaaka</strong></td>
<td>woman’s private part</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>female circumcision; traditionally performed by some families (nchimma) during the first pregnancy of a woman, between the fourth and sixth months</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>émánggo,  nìmánggọ</strong></th>
<th>1. shoulder</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. (Okom, Osopong only) room</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Osopong emanggo</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>émmáaná,  nìmáaná</strong></th>
<th>1. character, behaviour, custom, nature</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2. reincarnation</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Okwu emmaana.</strong> He has been reincarnated.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>3. birth mark,</strong> mole,</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>emmaana</strong></td>
<td>birth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>emené’, amené’</strong></td>
<td>germination, shoots of a plant new growth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(from men to grow)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ofombonga emena</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Apiapum emeni</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Osopong eméne</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>eménkka</strong></th>
<th>ability practical efficiency in handwork such as mechanics, carving, hair tying, craftsmanship <strong>Osi emenkka.</strong> He is a skilled worker.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Osopong emenkká omenkká person who is a skilled worker</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>emêm</strong></th>
<th>peace</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>this word is originally borrowed from Efik; it is widely used in Mbembe, but some people prefer to use the word odaam for “peace”</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>emin, mmin</strong></th>
<th>grass sp. kind of thick grass, elephant grass; in some dialects, bamboo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Osopong imin</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Apiapum ikwungí</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>emindọro, amindọro</strong></th>
<th>nose mucus</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Apiapum emidör</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Osopong imidọro</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>émíttéme</strong></th>
<th>tie-tie tie made from fresh green palm fronds, also used for weaving baskets</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Osopong inyittem</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Apiapum ěnwụnttęb</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
emọm, mmọm  
starvation

Otto emọm. He is weak from lack of food, he is starving. In Ofombonga, emọm also refers to medicine which is intended to gain riches.)

time of hunger

Apiapum ọwọhngá

eṃmá', amṃá'  
seed, bead, single grain

Osopong emọma

eṃnung, amṃung  
voice, cry, song

Okkọhno emṃung. He sings.

omṃngnngomng  
singer

emṃəri  
capture of a prisoner in war taking a prisoner.

Obọk onṃung emṃəri. He captured a prisoner.

emmə, mmə  
mouth, opening

Ommaphyok tooth decay, mouth ulcer

ómmáyôk (Apiapum: ômmayoyok)  
sore place at the corner of the mouth

ammahôfhôhô  
dried saliva as on the mouth of a child

emmâ, mmâ  
punishment

Emma ch’oze, ebare okpan. The punishment he received was great.

Onang-ẹ emma. He cursed him.

emmakpá, mmakpá  
lip

Osopong emmákpa

enagim, anagim  
small growth on the skin, wart, mole

Apiapum enagam

enakôbh, anakôbh  
spot, pimple

Osopong osengbuk

enang, anang  
muscle, flesh

In Okom dialect, enang means “liver”.

Apiapum ẹyáárá

énánginángé  
protruding part of a sore, head of a sore, blister or whitlow

Osopong ẹnẹnẹngé
énángkwa or bicycle
míbáangá, ;'nnángkwa (from Efik)

**Apiapum** énaangikwa
**Osopong** ebaanga

**enaanga**
freedom, escape, acquittal

**enaangásó**
human head taken as a trophy in war

(Okom enogháhó)

**énaayó**
fungus

a white fungus which grows on wood, elastic in texture; it may be eaten in soup or fried

**énêm, ụnêm**
1. boundary line
2. line on the palm of your hand

**Osopong** erem

**enéné’**
snobbery, looking down on other people

**Osopong** enená

**énêm**
tree sp.

this type of tree has long leaves

**eníngá’, nníngá’**
1. meeting, company, gathering
2. existence, presence
3. position, office

**Apiapum** ewobha

**enoghmakpa**
(Okom dialect)

blanket

See also; obaangbodo

**enoghá’, nnoghá’**
finger, toe

**Osopong** enoghna

**énoghá’dímm**
big toe, thumb

**énoghá’gbèkk**
little toe, little finger

**enoghá’rin**
knuckle

**enoghá’kohn**
finger joint

(Ohana dialect)

**énoghá’, nnoghá’**
1. four hundred

this is the largest number in the Mbenme counting system for which there is a single word; larger numbers are made up from multiples

of four hundreds
plus multiples of twenty
2. the tying of four hundred ropes of yam; This is an important achievement; only very able farmers achieve this; farmers who have tied four hundred ropes of yams qualify to become members of the Echekira. Obhaan enọhna. He has tied four hundred yams.

enungkpa, nnungkpa
   bag
large bag used for storing salt or other dry foods, bag used for pressing garri (from onung salt, ekpa bag)

enya, nnya
dress
Osi enya. He is dressed up, he is wearing smart clothes.

enyanya, nnyanya
   horse
   Apiapum enyanyaang

enyina, nnyina
   1. signal of a taboo or prohibition; putting a spell on property for protection from theft
   2. last cup of wine poured before the wine pot is raised during the ceremony of drinking palm wine; after enyina has been drunk, the drinkers take a rest before raising the wine pot and drinking the ebina.

   Apiapum ejina

enyo, nnyọ
   knot or scar in the skin resulting from a wound
   See also; okpagim

ényọ́kpá, ñnyọ́kpá or
ényékpá
   1. finger or toe nail
   2. claw of an animal
   Osopong enyọgba
   Apiapum ìmyikpá
   Ohana ëmékpá

enyọng, nnyọng
two storey house
   Apiapum ohọhm kw’erọng

ényungó
   mud
black salty mud Oyibh ochi enyungo. Antelopes eat salty mud.

enwężchi, nnewężchi
   pencil
   (from nnwεr book, echí stick)

éwnọna
   stick bent to form a trap, bending of the back
   See also; (from nwona)

epa
   1. wine tapping
   2. tool for planting yams
      (Okom: erom)
3. palm frond, raffia
from palm frond used
for staking yams

(Okom: ejaan)

epá, mpá
bank,
slope
eraangapá
river bank
epásó
ridge pole of a house
épakada, rípakada
flying squirrel
Ofombonga ebákátá
Osopong ebákadá,
ebákedé
Apiapum ebábáabh

epánnám, mpánnám
back part of the
compound

épánŋọng
1. womanhood,
anything associated
with women
2. women’s crops on the
farm

épará!, rípará!
pot
kind of cooking pot, soup pot

épáam
fish sp.
ray flat round fish with a long tail; This
type of fish can sting.)
ray Potamotrygon
garouensis
epaanga, mpaanga
law,
taboo
Apiapum óphaangi
Osopong enyina,
ndódo

épêŋg, nípêŋg
container woven from
palm leaves (otera)
Apiapum éphêng

epe, ape
hole,
well,
pond
épédrókwumá
pot hole

épéké!
pidgin English,
any pidgin language
Ofombonga mpeké
Apiapum mpeki

epékwük, apekwük
grave
Osopong epekwr

épé̀rẹ̀e
call to a game, “on your
mark”; the response to
this call is erẹ̀rẹ̀e.
epine, mpine  mistake, (from pine to make a mistake) Osi epine. He speaks foolishness

error
Ofombonga epina
Apiapum epina
Osopong ipini

epọ  vine trailing growth with soft leaves; the leaves are bitter and are eaten raw with yam. Masi onqong epọ. If the close relative of someone dies, friends will cook food

and bring it to him with greetings.

epum  dirt,
mud

Mattara osqhí epum. ? They dirty the house.

epyi, mpyi  rat
Apiapum ekpyí

bush rat (general term)

epyi, mpyi  electric eel
Apiapum egbyi
Osopong igbyi

epyihi, edáangpyí
small ball of fofou

epyibhá', mpýíbhá
badness
Osopong epýíbhá

epyibhók  bell
animal’s warning bell or rattle; this is tied to an animal, especially to a hunting dog, so that the owner can know where it is

Apiapum otteka
Osopong otteka
pig’s bell

ezipyibhók

epyire  goal, success, arrival
(from: pyire to arrive)

ephyá, ríphyá  market
Ephyawu or market day
Ephyawu’ttem
ephyáangé
costliness, expensiveness
epyámôma
cheapness

ephyabha  one hair
(on the body, not the head)

ephyi, aphyi  boil, swelling
Osopong iphi
ephyongkpá, mphyongkpá
plush cloth, velvet

ephyokó, mphyokó
thorny vine, trailing growth
Apiapum ephyoki
Osopong ephyoku

erama, nrama
selfishness, (from ram to be selfish)
failure to give out things

erangá', nrangá' or
arangá'
root
echirá'ngá'
medicine

erángáná, nrángáná
1. coloured monkey
2. insects
kind of striped ant, (bigger than atitaana)

éráaká, fíráaká
gourd, calabash
Apiapum ibhókwumá, okpobora

éráakpá, fíráakpá
half a calabash
Apiapum ebhókwumákpa, ibhókwumákpa

eré, are
thorn, splinter, prickle

éréká', fíréká'
joint of the body

erena, nrena
hanger used for drying clothes
(from rena)

érimá, fírimá
fight
Masi erima. They are fighting.
Osopong irima
Ofo mbonga irima

erín, nrin
waist
Osopong irin

éríníkwum
nakedness
Ozeng erinikwum. He walks naked.
Osopong irinikwum
Apiapum irinikwum

erinna, nrinna
anthill
Efha etaam erinna. (Ezéme) The bushrat dashes the anthill. Meaning that the visitor is giving the host a gift, rather than the usual custom of the host giving the visitor a gift
Osopong irinna
érí'rá', úrí'rá' new shoots of a palm tree, palm tree fronds
Osopong irirá

érí'róm, úrí'róm snail, water snail (round in shape)
Apiaapum érórông
Osopong irúrông s'asi
Ofombonga ekwadori ch'asi

erong rain, sky, Ttatta kamina, kw'oning z'erông Our Father, who art in heaven

orôngkpákpá up
orôngkpá're' old word for sky, heavens
orôngmô drop of rain
orôngtánwá hailstone Otôhm famina, erông erông kochin. Our work is not progressing.

erohm, nrohm paddle, oar
Osopong erohm

eruk, nruk sweat, unpleasant smell
Osopong iruk

erum, nrum whitlow, callouge
Osopong irum

erungó', nrungó' night
erungittém middle of the night
Osopong irüngü
Apiaapum erungi
Ofombonga erungi

erungwúwú'ró' crab kind of large, black crab
Osopong efhongwurù
Apiaapum ekkábbiná

esa, asa tooth
Apiaapum cha
Ohana etta
Ofombonga arha
éságbó'hk, molar tooth
Apiaapum ahágbògbóhk
ésá'kpá' front tooth
effásá canine tooth
ósá'bhókó' gap between the teeth

esa, nsa whistle, wind instrument Ojẹ esa. He whistles. of any kind (any musical instrument which is played by blowing)
Apiaapum cha

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esamma laughter  
**Apiapum** ehama

esâná', nsâná'  cork,  
fastener  
**Apiapum** ehána  
**Osopong** echana  
(from sána to cork something)

esándoróko,  
asándoróko  cricket  
kind of cricket, insect having a sharp, shrill cry

esá'rá', ṣá'rá'  tail

esèndáak, asèndáak  1. tear streak  
bird sp.  
bird which has markings on the face like tear streaks,  
rock bunting

esèbin, ṣèbin  large jar,  
**Osopong** isèbin  
**Apiapum** òbè're  
used for storing water or wine

esidibhádá,  
isidibhádá  rainbow  
**Apiapum** èsidibhádá  
**Osopong** isidiikì

esìkpá, nsìkpá  a flooded place,  
standing water  
**Apiapum** osìkpá  
**Osombonga** osìkpá

esìm, nsìm  civet cat  
**Osombonga** isìsimá  
**Osopong** isìsimá  
**Ohana** ìhìhìmá or ìhìm

esìmmâ  edge of the water, brink  
**Osombonga** esìmakpa

èsisoìnò', ṣísìsoìnò'  reed used for making brooms or fishing baskets  
**Apiapum** ìtànjinìnànga  
**Osombonga** èroka  
**Osopong** ozoka

esìtèn, nsìtèn  kind of fish, eel  
See also; **etèn ch'asi**

esò, nsò  head  
**Apiapum** chò  
**Ohana** èttò

osònông  
osòbèm  
side of the face  
skull
osógáangé obstinacy
ésósâ hairdressing of men
osódím acute headache
Osodim omma onọng. Someone has an acute headache.
esobh, nsobh court
Obe esobh. He is being tried, he is defending a court case
See also: aponga
obésobh defendant
eso festival celebrated by
Okom clan
esòhká, nsòhká evening
Apiapum echòhká
Osopong echòhka
ésòhmma, nsohmma threshold, place just inside the house
Apiapum èhòhmma
Osopong echòhmá
etá, atá stone
etádim, ntádim rock, large stone
etákpá rock
Apiapum otá
Ohana ìgí ìgí
Osopong òta
etam, ntam bush
In Adun dialect, etam means thick forest, bush. The more usual word for bush in Adun is egba. In Okom dialect, etam is the common word for bush.
Ohana ìgí ìgí
Osopong egba
Ofombonga egba, ekpa
étámá, ìtáma proverb, parable, old saying, history
étárá rope strong pliable rope, made from a cane or vine, used in tying yams onto the yam barn
etarakòbhchí tree sp. (This kind of tree has large fruits and is used for cough medicine.)
étárápá, ìtárápá tapping of wine
Ofombonga ejípá
Apiapum ejípá
etaam, ntaam dash, gift, entertainment given to visitors
etáangá inside
(from taam to give a gift, to dash)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Word</th>
<th>English</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ëtáàráballí, ëtáàráballí</td>
<td>bird</td>
<td>species of bird of the swallow family, white throated bee-eater</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>n@ta! ëtáàráballí!</td>
<td>fishing basket</td>
<td>used for catching mbeng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ëté, ëté</td>
<td>animal, fish, meat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apiapum ëté</td>
<td>Osopong ëté</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nten, nten</td>
<td>missing the way, losing the path</td>
<td>(from tena to lose the way)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eténé, ëténé</td>
<td>raised platform scaffolding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apiapum agbáakká</td>
<td>Osopong eteni</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>eten-égba, nten-égba</td>
<td>bush animal</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Apiapum enen ch’ëtám</td>
<td>Ofombonga eten ch’ëkpa</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Osopong egbaten</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ntenkpá, ntenkpá</td>
<td>animal skin, leather</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apiapum eten kpá, ndenkpá</td>
<td>Osopong etenkpá</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>eteriba</td>
<td>See also: otegba</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ëtitaání, atitaání</td>
<td>ant</td>
<td>common variety of small ant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apiapum etétáná</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ëtíóngma, ëtíóngma</td>
<td>green leaf</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etítum</td>
<td>game</td>
<td>played by small children with pear stones</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etökó, ntökó</td>
<td>footprint, sole of the foot, sandal or shoe</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apiapum etöki</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etono, ntöno</td>
<td>1. part of a goat’s skin</td>
<td>used for ceremonial purposes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. silky threads on corn (maize)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Apiapum etöni</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>etöngó, ntöngó</td>
<td>okro</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Ofombonga etōngi
Apiapum etōngi
Ohana egyōngi

e tôhbb, ntôhbh | kind of fish, large mudfish

é tôhmichi', fôhmichi' | punt-pole | long bamboo used for punting a canoe along
Osopong okômó, okôhmachí kw’eyaáarâ
Apiapum okôhmachí
Ofombonga okômochì

e tôhká', ntôhkâ’ | load | (from tôhka to carry)
Apiapum ntôhka
Osopong etôhkà

e tôhkó', ntôhkó’ | tool used for digging up yam
Apiapum ichîthôhî, icheîtohî
Osopong icheîtohî

e tôhna, ntôhna | teaching, direction | (from tôhn to advise, direct)

e tôhnâ’, ntôhná’ | tying of wood

etôhnâ’, nтоhngâ’ | joint | of a limb, knee, elbow (from tôhnga)
etuk, ntuk | caterpillar
Apiapum etur, ndur
Osopong itubh?
etum, atum | sudden sound, thunder
Eróng ezange etum. The thunder rolls.
Ońong oje etum. Someone rushed in unexpectedly.

étûmó, ńtûmó | wall
Apiapum ńchûmî, ńchûmî
Ofombonga odumókpon
Osopong odumokpon

étumó’, ńtumó’ | millipede
Apiapum etumî, ndumî
Osopong itú’mu

étúturó’, ńtúturó’ | melon seed
Apiapum etuturi, nduturi

étúturó’k%pákpa | shell of melon seed

ettá, nttá | quarrelling | Masi ńttà. They are quarrelling
ettara | addition | (from ttara to add)
vine rope used for tying the framework of a house

kind of large beetle which eats yams

heart, centre

inside of the compound

Otto ntteng. He has lice in his hair.

on which the legs are rested on a bed, near the fire; the stick prevents someone from rolling into the fire. (Proverb) Meaning, No one inherits something that has no value.

etakingi (check) (from ttíma to build)

white bird of the hawk family This bird is highly respected; its feathers are used in the cap of an Ebirambir warrior.

eats dead bodies

arrangement agreement, settlement (usually used in the plural form)

wound that has been reopened

chieftaincy ceremony relating to a chief

bush that the chief takes care of, bush area that is in the care of the chief
Evaar Kingdom of God, God’s reign
ch’Ibinọkpabyi

? evemkpôn mock gun made from the root of an umbrella tree Apiapum ovavankpon

evê kind of sickness, dropsy, swelling of the body

? éviriviri celebration involving the whole town, dance, festival

évótté children of one father See also; iva, otte

évôkkâ children of one mother See also; iva, okka

evù, avù goat also general term used to include both goat and sheep Osopong ibvu Ofombonga ibvu, mvu full grown ram

ovùdím

évùm, ávùm or stool (borrowed from Efik language) See also; echikkọhbo, echikkọkkọhbhi
nìvùm
ewá’dáam, awá’dáam

Apiapum ivùm

Apiapum orankkeriwoni (check spelling) cassava farm

ewakpó (pyê) things for soup, vegetables and other soup ingredients See also; awa, ekpo Apiapum edibhikpó

éwóká Apiapum ewobha Osopong eyoka swimming Ottum ewoka. He swims.

ewonímmá, nwonímmá edge of the farm (from owono farm, emma mouth)

Ewong’ warning cry

éwòn-éwòná downstream, going down the river

ewör, nwör seat, base or bottom of something, dregs Osopong eyör

éwọhngkwóka, ñwọhngkwóka holiday
Osopong
ewongkwokká
Resting day of the Jews, Sabbath day

ewu, nwu
day

Ewu ede mabonobono. The day is cloudy.

Ohana egwu
Ofombonga igwu

owudidong
moonlight

iwühbáang
some day or other, one of these days

(Apiapum)

ewuchen, nwuchen
sun

(from ewu day, igenous)

Osopong údudón

ewudidong
twilight

last light of the sun when it sets in the west

owudodon
(Apiapum)

éwuro, ñwuro
dress, frock

Okom éwura
Ofombonga ewuru
Osopong iwuru
Ofombonga ìwur

eyá, nyá
daylight, afternoon

Osopong eya

oyákpá
midday

eyaabha, nьяabha	
tilling, preparing of yam heaps

Otubho eyaabha. He is preparing the yam heaps.

Apiapum epeyaabha
Osopong iyaabha

eyaaawu
time for tilling, season of tilling

(from eyaabha, ewu day)

? eyaaká

Apiapum oyaakiji
(check tones) heat of the day

éyáaká
wickedness

Osi eyaka. He is a wicked person. Osi k’eyaaka. He did it deliberately, he did it on purpose.

Apiapum ogban

eyaka
branching

(as of a road) (from yaak to branch)

eyaangichi, nьяaangichi
cane, whip

Osopong oyáangichi
Apiapum ochinwá

éyê, ñyê
crayfish,
shellfish

**Apiapum** okkányăang

**eyim, nyim**

onion

**Apiapum** iyímí, oyímí

**Ofombonga** iyím

**Osopong** iyím

day

goes to lie down

**eyima, nyima**

sleeping,

lies down,

bed

**éyín, áyín**

fall

**Osopong** iyíní

day

goes to lie down

**eyina**

farming,

farm

**Osopong** iyína

farm path

(from eyina, edén path)

eyeoká'

catch

gift

given to another person by someone who has caught a fish or animal while fishing or hunting

eyojík, nyójík

mammal

spotted civet cat

**Okom** égyójík

eymá', nyomá'

test,

examination

(from yoma to test)

eyong, nyong

white powder or chalk

having medicinal qualities, used for crawcraw or other skin diseases

**Apiapum** éróm, hóróm

**Osopong** eyóngu

eyonga, nyonga

engagement,

courtship,

sexual intercourse of some kind

**Ofombonga** eyok

eyoro, nyoro

gall bladder,

bile

**Apiapum** éyô

**Ofombonga** éyô

**Osopong** eyô

eyung

kind of fish

large white fish, six to twelve inches long, having large teeth

**Osopong** iyúng

See also; Ogbodo kw’asi

eyáz'zá'

harlotry,

adultery

Ozeng ezaza. She is a prostitute

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harlot, prostitute

guinea fowl

kind of snake, boa or python

broken pot

piece of broken pot, potsherd

walking stick (from zenga to walk, echí stick)

clearing of a farm, clearing the undergrowth before tilling

proverb, wise saying, speech with hidden meaning

egg

hen’s egg

game, play (general word)

greeting (from zima to greet)

kind of yam, small knobbly yam

maggot (the kind found in latrines)

fly (common word)
Osopong  ezazaang

ézi‘zánkkọn  chimpanzee

ezonga  knowledge, wisdom  (from zonga to know)
Ofombong  eronga
Apiapum  eronga

VERBS BEGINNING WITH F

fanga  to accept  something reluctantly, having at first rejected it  Ikwanọng ofang ojìnọng. The woman reluctantly accepted the man.

foka  1. to paint  Ofok osôm asì. He paints his house.
2. to anoint something, to rub something with something.  Ofok angng iso. He anoints people with camwood.

efoka  painting, anointing

fóko  1. to bring a ritual blessing on a place, to make a sacrifice on behalf of a place, especially after trouble of some kind  Ofoko obhon [?]
2. to combine or mix two or more things so that they make a harmonious whole.  Otima abhatuk ofoko etukkpan. He mixes new wine with overnight wine.
3. to comfort  Ofoko oyok ettem ch’odik okebh-ẹ. He comforted his friend because he was in trouble.

Okom  phyoki

fônica  1. to go away  Min’mfona. I am going away. Kk’ofona. He has gone. Odik nwo ofon-m k’ettem. (idiom) I really mean that, I say that from the depths of my heart.

efônica'  departure, going away
2. to come from a place,  Ofon Abakaliki. He comes from Abakaliki, he is a native of Abakaliki. Compare Ofona z’Abakaliki. “He has come from Abakaliki, he has travelled from Abakaliki.”

to be a native of a place  (Osopong: bina)
3. to arise from something  (idiomatic use)  Ofona nya o... Because of this..., arising from this... Ofon k’odik nwo... Because of this trouble...
fora to be near a place, to be a short distance away  

*Obhọnọm ofor z’Ophyapum.* Ovonum is near Apiapum. *Obhon nwo ofor eden.* That village is near the path.

See also; *bhir, blur* to be far from a place

Verbs which end in -o or -e in most other dialects, end with -i in *Okom* (Apiapum) and *Ofombonga* dialects. Examples:

- **foro - fori**  'to shell something, to peel something'
- **fọko - fọki**  'to level a place out'
- **fọno - fọni**  'to tremble'
- **fọhno - fọhni**  'to wipe something'
- **ffuno - ffuni**  'to be ofergrown'
- **goro - gori**  'to be high, tall'
- **gaange - gaangi**  'to be strong'
- **gẹke - gẹki**  'to be stiff, convulsed'

**foro**  
- to shell something
- to peel off a skin

(such as beans, groundnuts) *Oforo afhọkpa, obira oforo ntuturo.* She shells groundnuts and melon seeds.

*Oforo ogwu.* She removes the outer leaves from corn.

**fọ**  
- to bubble, to boil

*Asi mafọ bẹ kọọtọ kọọtọ.* The water is boiling hard.

**Apiapum** vu

* **fọko**  
- to level out a hilly or uneven place

*Ofọko eden.* He levels out the path. *Ofọko egbe.* He levels the hills or bumps. *Egaanga etima enyọkpa chẹ efọko erinna.* The anteater levels out anthills with its claws.

* **fọno**  
- to tremble, to shake tremulously (with fear or cold)

*Ofọn-ọfọno.* He is trembling.

* **fọra**  
- 1. to purse the lips in disapproval, to sulk, to mope
- 2. to blow the nose

*Ofọr-ọfọra.* He is sulking.

*Ofọr isung.* He blew his nose.

*Ofọr ewuro.* She is wearing a dress.

**ọfara**  
- 1. to wear a garment (dress, shirt, cap)
- 2. to dress someone in a garment

*Ofọr-ẹ onọhma.* She put a shirt on him.
3. to hold a chieftancy, to take part in a masque

Ofor evaar. He holds a chieftancy. Ovaar Obo ofor evaar ch’Oderek. Chief Obo holds the chieftancy of Oderek. Mafor okim. They are dancing a masque.

fôhno

1. to wipe something
Ofohno okpokoro. He wipes the table.

2. to iron (Apiapum, Ofombonga kwohki)
Ofohno isung. He wipes his nose.
Ofohno obara. He irons clothes.

3. to make a sacrifice
Ofohno eja. He makes a sacrifice. Ofohno eja onang Obaze. He makes a sacrifice at Obase shrine.

efôhná! [?]

fù

1. to be full, to be covered
Asi afu k’ejọ. The water pot is full of water. Anong saabhada makwu afu osôm bë tyap. Many people came and filled the house till it was packed. Onong nwo, ode onong ;kw’osi ejibha ch’efu anong k’ichen. That person is a person who does good which is clear for all to see.

2. to stake a stick, to fix a stick in the ground
Ofu nchi. He fixes the sticks in the ground.

fu

1. to steal
Ofu orubh. He steals. Ofu ekpo saabhada. He stole many things.

2. to hit someone to kick someone
Ofu onong edõhng. He struck him a blow. Ofẹ-ọhbo. He kicked him.

3. to hatch (for eggs)
Inôhn ifu iva. The hen hatches eggs. Nzi kk’ifa. The eggs have hatched.

3. to make a sacrifice
Ofu eja onang Obaze. He makes a sacrifice at Obase shrine.

4. to prepare the head of a palm tree for wine tapping.

Ofu otara.

fúka

to catch up against something, to run aground
(for example, a canoe) Okpaar ofuk k’offong. The canoe ran aground on the sands. ? Asi mafuka ny’ekôhna, mabera. The water was caught up in the mats and gathered into a pool.

and Okom: fôka

Ofor evaar. He holds a chieftancy. Ovaar Obo ofor evaar ch’Oderek. Chief Obo holds the chieftancy of Oderek. Mafor okim. They are dancing a masque.

fuma

to grab at something, to gather up quickly something which has been scattered
Iyava mbo mafum ekpo py’tichá obhare. The children snatched at the things which the teacher threw.

iﬁâmú‘

snatching, grabbing,

Masî ifafuma. They all grabbed.
VERBS BEGINNING WITH FF

ffuka or pfuka to cut the branches of a tree to lop a tree (when clearing the bush),

effuka cutting of branches Onọng osi effuka. Someone is trimming the branches.

ffuno or pfuno to be overgrown, Eden effun-offuno. The path is overgrown. Egba effun-offuno, oter offun-offuno. The bush is overgrown, the compound is overgrown. Isisa ẹffun-offuno. His hair is untidy and uncut.

effuno to be untrimmed overgrowth

ffuro or pfuro 1. to wipe out something, to rub out Offuro ottọh k’ikk’okk’ẹra. He rubbed out what he had written.

2. to dismiss, to be dismissed Offuro eninga. He dismissed the meeting. Anọng maffuro. The people dismissed, separated. Maffuro anọŋ k’egbong. They made a surprise attack.

VERBS BEGINNING WITH FH

fhọ to kill Ofhọ ogbaanọkkà kwẹ. He killed his brother. Kk’aaam afha! lit. You have killed me! You have done something serious to me.

Ofoh-ọnoŋ murderer, person
Ofoh-ọnoŋ-ọtọk-ọbọnh leaf

WORDS BEGINNING WITH G

gaake to bite Ogaake onọŋ ọdim. He bites someone. Ogaake ebhe ọchi. He bit into the pear and ate it.

Oka ẹkọm

ɡáänge to be strong, to be hard Izek igaang-ogaańge. The ground is hard.
Erima egaang-ogaange. The battle is fierce. Ifor ẹ kigaange. He is not well. Ogaange ichen. He is covetous (idiom, lit. his eyes are hard). Ogaange eso. He is obstinate (idiom, lit. his head is hard). Ogaange ettem. He is brave (idiom, lit. his heart is hard).

Osopong gbọhko
or kpọhko
strength

ágáangíjí

táara
1. to embrace
2. to tie

(Apiapum: kaar)

Oraar!
garri,
cassava flour

gare
to press,
to force,
to cause someone to do something he did not intend

(Okom only)

See also: kwa

gé
To be proud,
to be conceited,
to be haughty

Apiapum Osi ikuri.
Osopong Obar ifor ẹ.

gere
to struggle under a heavy load,
to struggle to lift a weight

Ogere ogbangbang. She struggles under the weight of her basin.

Ogere etọhka. She labours under a load.

gike
1. to be convulsed,  
   2. to be stiff and unable to move the muscles

   Nnwa omane ichen, ogik-ogike. The child is convulsed, having staring eyes.

   3. to be stiff and unable to move the muscles

       Okom 1. nini,
       2. kyęki

       Osopong 1. odwu inini,
       2. okir-okiri

       2. to be stiff, to squeak

       Omma ogik-ogike okuro bę, owor ana, ogaange ebhena. The door is stiff because it needs oil, it is hard to close.

       3. to do something reluctantly, unwillingly, hesitantly

       Ogik-ogike osi ottọhk. He does something hesitantly.

       4. to struggle under a load

       Ogike ommen. He struggles to lift a load of firewood.

       5. to scrub something hard with friction (Osopong dialect)

Ogi to do something in advance, in preparation

Ogim-ogime okwu. He came before, he came in advance. Ogim-ogime osi. He did it in advance. Ngime nsọ-ọ. I will have it ready for you.
1. to tumble, overbalance, to bow deeply **Ogin k’ebin otto k’ogbaare.** He tumbled off the bed onto the floor. **Ogin eja.** To bow deeply when making a sacrifice. 2. to help someone with a load, by means of first letting it rest on the ground then tipping it up into the air, to lever something up **Ogin-m ommene.** He levered the firewood up for me.

3. to remove something by levering or prising it **Ogine ed ọhngm ọma** He dug out a jigger, he prised out a jigger. **Ogine aji.** He picks palm nuts from the palm fruit.

**gína**

1. to tether, to pin **Ogomo ezèkpa.** He set fire to the bush before the time (before the leaves are dead or dry) **Ogomo odaang.** He took one mouthful from the foufou and left the rest. IVAVA

**ivava magomo anyökpa k’odaang.** The children pick at foufou with their finger tips.

**goro**

1. to be high, tall (of a house or a tree, not a person) **Echi egor-ogoro.** The tree is tall.

2. to be long, tall  

**gogbo**

1. to threaten  

**Eten egbọh ọm ọma.** The animal scares the child out of his wits. **Orurubha ogbọh onong mfha onang-ẹ akpuka.** A thief threatens a person so that he will give him money.

2. to seize in a fit, to frighten into a fit. **Ebhuk egbọh ọm ọma.** A convulsion siezes the child in a fit. **The child has a fit.**

3. to dive (Ofombonga : odim aw ọhng, Okom: otto edima, Osopong: orak adima) **Ogbọh ọsị.** He dives into the water.

**goṣa**

1. to shout, cry out in pain  

**Ijọhk igaak-ẹ, ogọma emọ.** The snake bit him, he cried out. **Eten egọm emọ 畿 gbọa.** The animal cried out in the bush.

2. (ApiaPum)

**to shout in greeting, welcome enthusiastically**

**gọna**

1. to be twisted, crooked, distorted  

**Ephyaanaden egọn ọghọna.** The Ophyaana road twists and turns. **Onọng nwo onọg ọnam.** That man is a hunch-back. **Adamogbodo onọg edam.** The ox has a humped back.

**gọrọ**

1. to look angrily at someone, to glare at someone  

**Ogọro onọg ọghọna.** He glares at someone.

**egọro a glare, an angry stare**

**gọgbọhọ**

1. to be weak, to be lazy, to be lethargic  

**Nuwa ọghọhọ-ọghọhọ.** The child is lazy.

**agọghbádá, agọghbhịjí laziness, inertia**

**VERBS BEGINNING WITH GB**

**gba**

1. to come to an agreement, to make a decision, to resolve  

**Ogba emma.** He agrees. **Ogba ẹmba emma.** He caused them to agree, he made peace between them. **Osi igbagba.** He makes peace.

2. to scratch, to scrape  

**Ogba ifor.** He scratches himself. **Ogba ajaahe.** He scratches himself because of crawcraw.

3. to grate something  

**Ogba gaare.** He grates gari.

**gbá**

1. to scratch, to scrape  

**Ogba ifor.** He scratches himself. **Ogba ajaahe.** He scratches himself because of crawcraw.

2. to grate something  

**Ogba gaare.** He grates gari.

**gbák or kpák**

1. to close something, to lock something  

**Ogbak-m osôm.** He has locked up the house so I can’t get in. **Ogbak dgbọkọrọ.** He has locked it with a key.

2. to close down, to be closed  

**Onwọsôm kk’ogbaka.** The school has closed down.

**egbákà closure, locking**
gbaka

Okom bhuna
Ospong tara or funu to mix, to join Magbak mbohk aso othm. They work together. Magbak ifor. They join together, they are united. Ogbak oraasi k'ngirigire. He mixes rice with beans.
egbaka mixing, joining, union
èfògbàka cooperation, fellowship, unity

gbana okpana 1. to tie something up, to tie something to something else Ogban evu. He ties up the goat. Ogban okpaar. He ties up the canoe.
2. to appeal to a higher authority Ogban odik. He appeals.

2. to be fierce, to be hostile. Ogbar akkaam. He is fierce.

gbára okpára 1. to oppose someone, to gang up against someone Otim ogbaanokka kwé ogbara onong. He joined with his brother to oppose someone.
2. to be pulled in many directions Idik igbar-m ogbara. I am pulled in many directions.

gbára to seek advice from a diviner, to look for a change of fortune. Ogbar-ogbare. He consults a diviner. Ogbare ebòhk. He consults a diviner.
egbár consultation with a diviner

gbáaak or kpáak to speak, to say Ogbaaake mina odik. He spoke to us. Ogbaaake mina afóra. He spoke lies to us, he lied to us. Ogbaaake bég, ... He said that, ... (may be followed by direct or indirect speech) Ogbaaake emma. He boasts (about possessions).
egbáakádik, édik-gbáaká
Apiaipum mbbagbaaka speech, speaking
See also; ben, bé, tek

gbáaka or kpáaka to put something on a shelf, to place something up high Ogbaaak nwé k'erong mfha iva maning atók ayaake. He put the book up high so that the children shouldn’t take it and tear it.

gbáama 1. to pull fruit down from a tree Ogbaaam aduk. He pulls fruit down.
2. to trip over something Ogbaaam edik k'obho. He tripped over a rope.
3. to cause a fuss, to raise trouble Ogbaaam anóng pe otima okwu obóh òdik. He stirred up all his family to come and discuss the question.
4. to take or do more than one thing at once Okka ogbaam iva afa. The mother carries two children at once. Ogbaaam nnankwa mfa k'ogbe mawane. He rides one bicycle and wheels a second one beside him. Ogbaaam anong saabhada otima otá. He takes a lot of people with him.

gbáara or kpáara to entrust something to someone, to give something to someone Ogbaaare ottóhk obho. He kicked something aside. Otim echi ogbaare azizaaare. He swept the grass aside with a stick.

gbé 1. to jump, to startle someone Ogbé ekwura. He jumps in the air. Ogbé nwwa k'oda. He caused the child to wake with a jump,
2. to force something open Ogbé atuk. He forced the top off the bottle of beer. Ogbé ikwukwu. He forced the box open.

gbéke or kpéke to limp, to be lame Ogbéke obho. He limps. Ogbéke ephyake. He limps because of a sprain. Ogbéke ere. He limps because of a thorn.
gbénga or kpénga  to pick seeds or fruit off a plant Ogbeng afhokpa. He picks off groundnuts. Ogbeng aninje. He picks off the peppers.

gbéré or kpéré  to scoop something up (with the hand, or with a spoon or stick) Ogbere awa. He scoops up soup. Ogbere etoko otima osi oka. He scoops up a footprint and takes it to do fetish.

gbéné or kpéné  to lick, wipe out with your finger Otim enọ̀hna ogbenez awa. He wipes out the soup with his finger and licks it. Mfa igbenez onong. Dogs lick a person.

gbéré to be shallow Oraanga ogber-ogbere. The river is shallow, the river is not deep. Izek iberi-ogbere. The soil is shallow, there is not much soil.

egbéré!  shallowness

gbère  Okom kpuki  to be boring, to be tiring, to be offensive Ogbere onong idik. He bores one with his talking. Ochattokh mvo k'am ogbera. I’m tired of that food.

egbere  boredom

gbike or gbuke  1. to nod the head in agreement Ogbike eso. He nods his head.
2. to shift something heavy, to shift something standing on the ground Ogbike etokha, Oyebhe etokha. He shifts a load.

gbinge or gbunge  Ofombonga+Okom dani  to knock someone, to joggle someone, to knock on something Kọ ọkagbinge. Don’t knock him! Don’t jostle him!

gbira or gbura  to loosen something which has been tied, to untie Ogbir evu ch’iwura kk’egbana. He loosed the goat which had been tied. Ogbir okpaar. He untied the canoe. Mogbir k’eka. We cast off the boat from the shore.

egbira  the act of pulling loose, untying

gbire or kpire  to be very active, to bounce, to be resilient, to be smart Nnwa ogbiri-ogbire. The child is very smart.

egbiri!  bounciness

gbire or gbure  Apiapum gburi to thunder Ebhaangkpon egbir atum. The thunder rolls.

gbóbha to wash oneself Ogbobh asi. He is washing.

gbóbho  1. to wash something Ogbobho nnwa kwẹ asi. She washes her child. Ogbobho obara. She washes clothes.
2. to give someone a dash, to give a present (usually from an elderly person or a host as a sign of wishing the receiver blessing or luck. Ogbobho onong mbokh. He gives someone a gift to wish him well.

ebóhkgbóbho  giving a gift

gboko  Apiapum byoki to search, to disturb, to tease, to renew old wounds Ogboko osohm. He searched the house. Kaam k’agboko. Don’t try me too far, don’t make me angry.

egboko  searching, testing

gbómá or kpómá  to go with someone in order to remove his lonesomness, to accompany someone Kwu gbom-m eyina. Come and accompany me to farm.

egbómá!  accompanying

gbón  to plant (seeds) Ogbono afhokpa. He plants grondnuts. Ogbono agwu. He plants corn.
See also; tubh, otubho echen “he plants yams”

gbọra to covet, to envy something, to want someone else to do something Ogbor ichen k’ekpo. He covets things, he wants something (which doesn’t belong to him) very much. Magbor ayok ichen. They both want the other to do the job.

gbọ 1. to shout at someone, to bark, howl Ogbo nnwa emong. He shouted, snapped at the child. Effa, ogbo emong. The dog howled.
2. to dribble, froth at the mouth, to cause something to be frothy Ogbo attabongh. He dribbles.

Ogbo mfọfo He froths at the mouth.
See also; kpẹb, kwọhro, gọma

gbọbho to nag at someone, to be quickly irritated by someone Otte ogbọbho nnwa kwẹ. The father nags at his child.

gbomo or kpomo
'Oks jaanga to be unsteady, to gather a living here and there Ogbo-ọgbọmo. He just lives as he can.

gbọngọ or kpọngo
Ofomboanga+Okom fohngi to ransack, to search in every nook and cranny Ogbọngọ osọhm, ogbọngọ ọkwụkwụ. He searches the house, he ransacks the box.

VERBS BEGINNING WITH GW

gwá to carve Ogwa echí. He carves wood. Ogwa okpaar. He carves a canoe. Ogwa okpata. He carves an idol.

gwa to urge someone to do something, to force someone, to pull downwards (implying force) Ogwa onọng bẹ, osi ottọhik ọna k’odaaké. He forces someone to do what he doesn’t want to do. Ogwa-m obhar k’izek. He pushed me to the ground. Ogwa onọng k’efa. He forces someone to do something.

gwaake
  Apiapum pyi
  Osopong gwaare to scratch something (accidentally or deliberately) Iva masi erima, nnwa wane ogwaake oyok anyọkpa. The children were fighting, and one child scratched another with his nails. Ephyoko kk’aaam egwaaka. The bramble has scratched me.

gwaana to miss an opportunity, to delay, to put off doing something Ogbe kk’minna ogwaana. The time has slipped past, the opportunity has gone, we have lost the chance. Ottọhik kk’aaam ogwaana. Something has escaped me; I missed an opportunity.

gwèngè to be clever, to be sharp, to be smart Ebhuk egweng-ogweng. Monkeys are clever. Nnwa nwo ogweng-ogweng. That child is quick and smart.
  ágwẹngíjí smartness, quickness

gwó to drink Ogwo asi. He drinks. Ogwo atuk. He drinks wine.
egwá a drink, drinking

gwo
  Apiapum phyiri
  Osopong gba to shave the head Ogwo eso. He shaves his head.

gwọko to nurse, to care for someone or something Ogwọko nnwa. She is looking after a child, she is caring for a child. Ogwọko ekpon. She is attending to the fire, she is repairing the fire.

gwọhngọ 1. to eat greedily Ogwọhngọ awa. He gobbles up the soup.
  2. to scrape something up (using spoon or scoop) Ogwọhngọ ọdaang. She scoops up foufou.
ogwöhngó’ a scoop, piece of wood for scooping
egwöhngó’ the act of scooping

gwôhra

**Apiapum** gwohri to drink or eat without discrimination, to eat anything at all **Onông**

**nwo ogwôhra-ogwôhra** That person drinks anything
egwôhra indiscriminate eating or drinking, especially drinking **Otto egwôhra**. He constantly drinks indiscriminately.

gwôhro

**Apiapum** wohr to plane wood smooth, to strip reeds **Ogwôhro ittanjane**. (Apiapum: Owôhri ejek.) He strip palm leaves (*oter*) to make a broom. **Ogwôhro ora. Ogwôhro osôhm.** He smoothes down the walls.

  *Ogwôhro-nchi* carpenter
  *egwôhrô* stripping, planing

**gwôhro** to snore, to grunt **Ogwôhro oda.** He snores.

**egwôhro** snoring, a snore

gwu to be dry **Ibara igwogwu.** The cloth is dry. **eten ch’ikk’egwa** dried meat

gwuma to blow, to breathe, to rush **Ogwum iwôhing.** He breathes, he blows. Ogwum ottambè. He takes snuff. Ogwum ebhar. He rushes along. Gwum-ô otôhk z’ichen. Remove something out of my eye.

gwunga

**Apiapum** gwonga to open Omma ogwung. The door opened. Ogwung omma. He opened the door. Ogwung onong omma. He came early in the morning (to discuss an important matter) lit. he opened someone’s door.

**egwunga** opening

**gwuninyi** disintrestedness, putting off **Osi gwuninyi.** He is procrastinating.

gwuro **Ochatôhk ogwur-ogwuro.** The food is tasteless, the food is unappetising.

**NOUNS BEGINNING WITH I**

Most nouns beginning with *i* in the singular, begin with *o* in the plural. For example:

  *ibara* cloth
  *obara* cloths

  *ibaana* fishing hook
  *obaana* fishing hooks

  *inôhn* bird
  *onôhn* birds

  *idima* calabash
  *odima* calabashes

**ibá** pants *iba nwothose pants*

**ibâbi’rä’i**

**Apiapum** ibibira a disease apparently caused by malnutrition, kwashiokor

See also; ibibuno

**ibar, óbar**

**Osopong** ubbiksum, mathematics (from Efik) **Osi ibar.** He is doing a sum.
See also; obhik, obhuk

ibár, óbár  kind of fish, sea fish

ibá'rá!, óbá'rá!
Ofombonga ibara
Apiapum íbòra
Ohana ibora
Osopong ibvara, obvara cloth Opaabh ibara. He wears a cloth.

ébá’rá’gbók the knot of a cloth (from ibá’rá’, égbók knot)

ibáaká!, óbáaká!
Apiapum ibaaka
Osopong obaaka small room built onto the end of a house, storage space

ibáaná!, óbáaná!
Apiapum ibáná fishing hook Opaabh ibara. He wears a cloth.

ébá!rá!gbó the knot of a cloth (from ébá!rá!, égbók)

ibáaká!, óbáaká!
Apiapum ibhaaki
Osopong obaaka small room built onto the end of a house, storage space

ibáaná!, óbáaná!
Apiapum ibáná fishing hook Opaabh ibara. He wears a cloth.

ibaar sticky substance, gum, Echi mach’obhe, eyen ibaar. A tree like native pear tree, has sticky sap. Ebhaak ndo ekpa ibaar. That wound is sticky with pus. ibaar s’ekwa the slime of a snail, the sticky substance given off by a snail

ibém, obém
Ofombonga asobem
Apiapum ibebem
Osopong ibem lower side of the face near the corner of the mouth, jaw

’Ibínó’kpáabyi
Osopong Ubinókpáabyi God

ibom, plural echen
Apiapum bom yam (general term)
ibomkwumá half a yam
See also; okima, echen

ibó’mókke kind of frog

ibó’ngó!, óbó’ngó!
Ofombonga ibóngí
Apiapum ibóngí or ibobongí
Osopong ibongoose corner, place for storing yams on a veranda, in an enclosed area

ibóhng
Osopong ibóhng mosquito Ibóhng id-ichi onóng k’erungo. Mosquitos bite in the night.

ibukka, óbukka
Osopong ibúgasung cricket, kind of insect similar to a grasshopper

ibú’unó!
Apiapum ibuni, obuni fishing net
See also; ittofo

ibhan pus, yellowish-white matter which forms in a wound which is not healing well
ibhaana, obhaana  tying of yams onto the yam barn. Masi ibhaana. They are tying the yams onto the yam barn.

ibhóbh or ibhók, obhóbh
Ofombonga ibhóhok, ibhók
Apiapum ibhóhokwa (for wine), ibhóhkuma (for food)
Ohana ibhók
Osopong ibhók, idifillow, cup made from half a gourd, often used by a chief and other elders in ceremonial wine drinking

ibhongo, obhongo
Ofombonga ikpor
Apiapum ibhongakpá
Osopong ihongu kind of fish (smallish, round, white, have a fin on the back)

ibhobhór  half a gourd  (from ibhoubh, ebhó)

ibhór
Osopong ihor conception, pregnancy  Otim ibhór. She is pregnant.
See also;  ebhór stomach

ibhórígba’i, obhórígba’i
Apiapum ibhgóghba
Osopong ihórúkpa native spoon, made from a calabash

ibhórugbázk, obhórugbázk
Ofombonga obhóríggbalele
Apiapum ibhórikparereng
Osopong ogwurunkpang z’izek kind of bat (very small)

ibhórhnkpe, abhórhnkpe
Ofombonga ibhunkpe
Apiapum ibhunkpe
Osopong ihórhnkpe he-goat, billy goat

ibhörhnó!
See also;  obhùbhr’hnó! frige of palm fronds

ibhuká’i, obhuká’i
Ofombonga obhika
Apiapum ibhiká
Osopong ubhika wooden drum, made from a hollowed-out tree trunk  Matim ibhuka akire Otabha ottara okim.
They use wooden drums to drum for Otabha festival and for masquerades.

ibyi, obyi (rare in the plural)
Apiapum ibe place (general term)  Ota ibyi. He has gone somewhere.

ibyíná (Okom dialect)
See also;  igbambyi

ichákpa’i, ochákpa’i
Apiapum ichákpa
Osopong ozagbá fine strips of palm stem, used for stitching palm roof mats (ora); when twisted in a bundle, they are also used as a torch (ochákpa)
ochákpa’dim strong palm stems used for making the foundation of roof mats
í'chékka

**Apiapum** enohngwor
**Osopong** ikeká kind of tree, very hard wood; bears eatable fruit

ichen, ochen (rare in the plural)

**Okom** chen eye
akkaarachen glasses, spectacles

ichénkpâ growth of a yam when growing up a stake
See also: echenkpa

ichibhé’, ochibhé’

**Apiapum** ikkyibhi
**Osopong** ikyibhi porcupine
ichibhére porcupine quill (from ichibhè porcupine ere spike, thorn)
iraangachibhé’ water porcupine

ichigbin

**Apiapum** ichihobin
**Osopong** uchigbin low stump or root of a tree

ichikwú’má’, achikwú’má’

**Apiapum** ichikuma
**Osopong** ichikwuma log of green wood (from echi tree, ikwuma half, part)

ichòmá’, ochòmá’

**Ofombonga** ichomi
**Apiapum** ihom.a
**Osopong** ichomó chewing stick

icho, ocho (rare in the plural)

**Apiapum** cho year
k’icho saabhada for many years
w’icho last year

icho (**Osopong**)

**Apiapum** ikho iso camwood, red wood

idáchên, odáchên

**Osopong** idachen dream Ottar idachen. He dreams.

ídän

**Osopong** idang dry, brown, rotten yam Okima otto idan. The yam is dry and rotten.

idáaná’ delay, dilly-dallying (from dáana to linger, to delay)

ídibh, ódibh

**Apiapum** idik whistling, blowing; kind of hollow reed Oje idibh. He is whistling.

ídíbhádá

**Osopong** idibhada visit Ota idibhada. He has gone visiting. (from dibh to visit)

ididaaka

**Apiapum** idadaaka love, liking, desire (from daake to like, love) Obaan bé, onong oyen ididaaka omaana oyok. People should love each other, it is fitting that a person loves his fellow.

ididọko

**Apiapum** idọdọki
 Osopong idudwuko
 annoyance, anger, sadness (from dọko to be angry, sad, upset)

ididóhhb, odióhhb
 Apiapum idodóhhb
 Ofombonga időhhngi
 Osopong időhhngo mud

idi'ké!, ódi'ké!
 Ofombonga ndiki, akpe
 Apiapum i'kpadidika
 Osopong ibuká'long, swinging vine, swing
 Idike s’Avaar ayòhno, abira kayòhno. (Ezême)
 Slaves don’t swing where chief’s swing; a common person
 may not do what a chief does.

idimá!, odomá!
 Apiapum égorá
 Osopong idimacalabash (general term), calabash plant
 Idima s’ichi eden ejè eduk, je jọ ichi eden
 ittame. The calabash which is the first to bear fruit, will be the first one to ripen.

idimáwòhng, ódimáwòhng
 Apiapum ódimá
 Osopong adima, idimayòhng dive, diving
 Ogbọhò idimawòhng. Apiapum: Onwa odima. He
dives into the water.

idimittém, odimittém
 Apiapum ekkóní
 Osopong idimittém man’s personal farm

'i dóhma, ó'dóhma hooked stick used for pulling fruit down from a tree
 Ofombonga edama
 Apiapum idómmá, ódómmá
 Osopong igbadimá

idongó!, odongó!
 Ofombonga emanggo
 Apiapum é'mánggo, mmanggo
 Osopong emanggò room

ídórá! bad behaviour, roughness, rudeness
 Nnwa nwo osi idora. That child is a rascal, badly behaved,
uncooperative. Ofòr idora. This expression is used at the time of a masquerade to describe
someone who keeps order by rough means.

idúbhádúbhá secrecy (from dúbh to hide)
idúbhádúbhádik secrets

ifò'fóráanga, ofò'fóráanga puffer fish (This type of fish has a rough body; when it is brought to
land the body swells up. The skin is used in making drums.)
tetraodon fahaka
 Osopong ifofóráangá
 Apiapum ifufuraanga (check tones)

ifòr, ofòr body, self ’ A si ejibha, asi anang ifòr sọ.
 Apiapum for

iffùníngá! temporary substitute, stand-in, caretaker Manang-ç iffùníngà. Otima iffùníngà. He is
standing in (for someone who has died). Oning iffùníngà.

ifhábhum mouse sp. A long-haired mouse, brownish, fat and clean; not a common variety.)
ifhọ, ofhọ new yam. **Machi ifhọ.** They are eating new yams. **Odidaama kw’ifhọ** new yam festival

igáanákwiọ, ógáanákwiọ kind of green leaf, used in making soup

- **Ofombonga** igáanákwiọ
- **Apiapum** as **Ofombonga**
- **Osopong** igáanákwiọ

ígbadú’kó! wild uncultivated bush, often an uncleared area surrounded by farm land

- **Ofombonga** igbadúkú
- **Osopong** igbadúkú
- **Apiapum** itámdúkú

ígbagbá peace, settlement Masi igbagbá. They make peace.

ígbaraúnọh, ogbáráúnọh

- **Ofombonga** egbáfu
- **Apiapum** egbáfu
- **Osopong** ifihọ owl

ígbarọọyi, ogbároọyi

- **Apiapum** ụbyina
- **Osopong** ụbyina skunk mouse, an animal with a long mouth, which gives off an unpleasant smell

ígbaán 1. wickedness Osi igbaán. He behaves wickedly.

2. name of a masquerade This masquerade is very wild.

ígbaàng, ógbààng wicker framework used for carrying a load Odebhe k’ígbaàng. He bought it in bulk (i.e. as a whole load).

ígbaaré!, ógbáaré! carved wooden dish with a lid, used for serving kola; (Oil and pepper are kept inside for dipping the kola nuts.)

ígbi, ógbi

- **Ofombonga** ikpeng
- **Osopong** igbobha, othọrọkwukụ, ottánttam dove, bird ressembling ikpomuka

ígbo, ogbo

- **Osopong** egbó main road, embankment

ígbogbọ, ógbọgbọ

- **Apiapum** ibokpagbọ
- **Osopong** igbụgbụ kind of food, prepared from pounded maize or water yam (okimokka) mixed with oil, pepper and salt, then tied into a parcel with leaves and boiled

ígbogbá’bá! or ìgbogbo, ogbogbo

- **Apiapum** idimóhọ parrot

ígbok, ogbok

- **Ofombonga** ogbok
- **Apiapum** ogbok
- **Osopong** agbok 1. pollen dust in a flower 2. eggs of an insect (as of ogugóhngọ or onyinyaange)

íg bóká!, ogbóká!
Apiapum igboka, agboka
Osopong igboká half (cut lengthwise) (in contrast to ikwuma, a half cut across) Obhaak

igboka. He splits something lengthwise.
ichéngbóká! half a yam
iffürán'nggbóká! part of a dead body

ígëmmë, ágbëmmë Apiapum ngëte house rat

ígbbóngá!, ógbbóngá! Osopong igbongá kind of tree (This type of tree has a very hard wood. It bears a fruit which is small, black and round, with a yellwish coloured inside, very sweet to eat. The leaves are glossy.)

ígór Osopong igbor kind of fish

ígô 1.#tying of yams with rope so that they will climb up a stake 2.#kidnapping of children
ígô'kè Apiapum agbiki (check tones) nodding Mattaabh igbuke. They are nodding off, falling asleep.

'Igwò Name of a society (oka) which was introduced from Ikom side. This society is associated with ezeng python. Anông mbo asi Igwo, anông mbo achi Igwo. Those people are members of Igwo society, they practice Igwo. Anông abene bẹ, Iwo wọ obọk-ẹ. People say that witchcraft was used against him.

ije, ojebh Apiapum jebh crocodile

ijitérá! Osopong ijiterá palm fronds otera, ojigba
ijohk, ojohk Apiapum johk snake (general term) - for a list of specific kinds of snake, see Appendix

'Ijohng Osopong Ijohng
Apiapum I'sohng name of a powerful society; (Members of this society are said to get rich by means of witchcraft, often practised against members of his own family; To attain membership of Ijohng, it is said that a man must kill by witchcraft (a) his first wife, (b) some children of his first wife, (c) some brothers.)

ikáribá!, ókáribá! Apiapum ikiribá Osopong ikiribaang basket

ikazohká! Apiapum ikarohka pot used for a fetish ceremony (from oka fetish izohká! pot)

ikaane Ofombonga ikkaani Apiapum îkàání a method of fishing using herbs to poison fish within a dam Majé ikaane. They they are making a fish trap.

ikáangá!, okáangá! Osopong ikaanga yam barn, framework made of bamboo or wood onto which yams are tied for storage
ikebh  role of dried palm fronds used in tapping wine; also used for making a torch

ikém, okém  kind of fish  (This type of fish is about one foot long; it has spikes on the head and lives in holes around the rocks.)

Ofombonga  ekôm
Apiapum  okkonwu ri
Osopong  ekôm

ikéribekpô  or  ibirambirkpo,  ókéribekpô  war cap, cap decorated with cowrie shells which is often worn by members of Ebirambir society; it is often decorated with feathers for the bird called ettinge; the cap may be of different kinds but is commonly made of cowrie shells (ekerebe). (from ikpo cap)

Apiapum  ibirambirkpo
Osopong  ibirambirkpo

ikirá, ókirá  shelter, temporary shelter on the farm or elsewhere, hut

Osopong  ikira

iko  kind of spotted deer

Apiapum  ikira

ikôhk  name of a ceremony connected with Otabha festival

ikka  thick strong fibres from vines, used for making tie. This type of tie is used to tie yams onto the yam barn. (Other types of tie are ngga and ńtärá.)

Osopong  ikka

ikkákwông, okkákwông
Ofombonga  ikkkakwongi
Apiapum  ikpákwongi
Osopong  ikkakwongü  kind of green leaf, used for wrapping food parcels

ikkand  (Apiapum)  cat
See also;  ekkandē

ikkàrádë’mâ’, okkàrádë’mâ’  kind of calabash (recently introduced)

Osopong  ikkaara di ma  or  ekkaarakóra
Apiapum  ekkkarågorå

ikkàrâñ’ónh, okkàrâñ’ónh

Osopong  ikkaaran’ónh  or  iban’ónh  duck  (from okkaara European, in’ónh bird)

ikkè  ekkanga  gunpowder

Apiapum

ikkikkona  surprise, amazement  (from kkono to surprise, amaze)

Apiapum  ikkoko ní

ikkom  (Apiapum)  kind of bean

ikkò  riches, wealth, inheritance  Ogbaan’ókka  kw’óng kw’ikk’opa, ochi ikkò. The brother of someone who has died, inherits his wealth.

ikkôma  staking of yams  Osi ikkôma. He is staking yams.

Ofombonga  iya
Apiapum  iya
Osopong  iya

ikpákáaná, ókpákáaná  oyaankpa (check tones) circle, gathering of people
Osopong okaana

Apiapum

ikpabire or okpaburo, okpabire kind of fish (This type of fish is small, round, white and boney.)

Ofombonga ikpaamboni
Apiapum ikpabiri, okpabiri
Osopong ikpanamburu

ikpèn chameleon animal of the lizard family, slow moving, changes colour according to its environment
Apiapum ikpeng
Osopong ikpeng

ikpenè, ókpenè! sneeze Osi ikpene. He sneezes

Ofombonga ikpenè
Apiapum ikpeni
Osopong ikpeni.

ikpo, okpo hat, cap Ofor ikpo. He is wearing a cap.

ikpokpobha respect, obedience, honour (from kpobha to obey, honour)

ikpómú'ká', ókpómú'ká' dove, pigeon

Apiapum ikpómká
Osopong ikpómká

ikwa, ipa woman, wife; plural: ipanɔng women, wives

Ofombonga kwa
Apiapum kwa female
ikwanɔng (Ofombonga, Apiapum: kwanɔng; Ononokpan: ukwanɔng)
offàkwà female dog, bitch
ovùkwà female goat

ik'kwá', ọ'kwá' parcel

Apiapum ikw'áa
Osopong ikwa

ikwongó', okwóngó' old name for a house
Mgbaka ikwubhpa ngwunga icho.

ikwosisí pity, sorrow, sympathy (from okwo deep feeling) Oyen ikwosisi

omaana anɔng. He has sympathy for people.

ikwù secret plotting of evil against someone, Machi ikwu. They are plotting something; they are hatching a plot. Mayin ikwu. They draw aside to make a secret consultation.

ikwubhpá old name for a house

Mgbaka ikwubhpá ngwunga icho.

ikwukwu, ókwukwu
Osopong  ikwúkwu
box

ikwumá', okwumá'  half of something, cut across  k’akwuma  k’akwuma  in short, in brief, to cut a
long story short  Gbaak  kwumá-kwumá.  Tell it briefly.

Apiapum  ikumá
Ohana  ikún

Osopong  ikwumá
See also;  igboka
ichènkwú'má  half a yam
ichìkwùma  half a stick, log used as a pillow

ikwún, okwún

Apiapum  ikún
Ohana  ikún

Osopong  ekwòr  tortoise (This term is used to refer to the animal as an animal. The term
ekwòr  iis used to refer to the tortoise when he is the hero
of animal fables.)
iraangakwún  turtle

ikwungó!  (Ofodua, Onyadama: omempyi, ómìmpyi).

Ofombonga  ikongi

Apiapum  ìphòhgí, émín

Osopong  ìphòhgí  bamboo
also referred to as  ókpokpo, ómìmpyi.

ikyen  ọhn  kind of large bird, preying bird
(more powerful than  okpabhaang)
ililòhùbo  muddy place
See also;  alilòhùbo

ìlokódo, álokódo  pot hole, rough place  also called  eden esaabhe  ilokodo. The
road is full of pot holes.  Eden ede  alokodo-alokodo. The road is nothing but pot holes.

ilokodo  kind of fish  (not well known)

ímaaná', ómaaná'  Ofombonga  maana
Ohana  ímaaná

Osopong  ímáana  knife (used for cooking or eating)
immen(é'), ommen(é')

Ofombonga  ìmmènì

Osopong  ìmmènì  firewood  Oyin ommen. She has gone to fetch firewood.
imùmá'ané!  pain after giving birth  Imumaane  imma ikwanọng. The woman is suffering pain after
childbirth.
inazhóhká', onazhóhká'

Apiapum  inaróhká  cooking pot used for storing oil  (from ana oil,  izóhka cooking pot)
inongkwo  kindness, compassion, sympathy, mercy  Ozong  inongkwo. He is compassionate.

Osopong  ikwosi
See also;  ìkwosisi

ình, onònh  bird (general term)

Apiapum  ìnhọnhná
ikkáarán  ọhn  duck

ình s’oter  domestic birds, chickens
hen
cock
egg
young chicken
part of a bird

This animal climbs in trees, and has a very strong grip; it is hairy, up to
eighteen inches long, and moves slowly; it eats fruit and ants; it is of the same family as the okpororo.

Ofombonga  inyikáari
Apiapum  inyikáari
Osopong  ikpakórù, inyikaaré

epilepsy

roof of a house

harvesting of yams

See also; ebhaama

native dish used for serving soup, clay dish
metal dish
dish formerly used for washing hands
tall clay dish used in war dancing during Ebirambir ceremony

kind of lizard
first wine cut from a tree

sunbird, very small kind of bird

turtle  (from ikwún tortoise, oraanga river)

suffering, punishment  Oze irem. He is suffering.

sword used in masquerades, especially by Ebirambir
society (This type of sword is shorter than okkankkang and is blunt.)

common bush rat  (small in size, having markings on the fur)

gain, profit
**isákké**

**Apiapum** nsaker (check tones) kind of wire trap used to catch small animals

**isaangé, ásaangé!**

**Ofombonga** isaangí

**Apiapum** idaangí

**Osopong** isaangé 1. urine Oje isaangé. He urinates.
2. gonorrhea, venereal disease Isaangé immẹ-ẹ. He is suffering from gonorrhea.

**isén, asén**

**Apiapum** isén tear, teardrop Osaare isen. He weeps.

**ísídíma, ásidíma**

**Apiapum** ófhôdí'má!

**Osopong** isidímá kind of plant, thorn bush having long spikes and tuberous yam-like roots; the roots may be eaten

**isijóhkh, osijóhkh**

**Apiapum** esijóhkh

**Osopong** isíjóhkh water snake, (black in colour, eats fish)

**ísíphè**

**Apiapum** isibherkpa dish used in former times for washing hands

See also; iphe

**ísísá, ósísá**

**Osopong** isísirá hair

isísánaanga a single hair

**iso, oso**

**Apiapum** iho

**Osopong** icho camwood (Red paste made from a certain tree sp. the wood is ground to make a paste which is used to anoint the body; it is used especially at the time of female circumcision, okwurakwura ceremony, and following the birth of a child, or a the Akubha ceremony.)

**ísófú, ósófú**

**Ofombonga** isofok

**Apiapum** ihóvù

**Osopong** ochofók top of the head, especially the top of a baby’s head where you can see the pulse beathing, fontanelle (from esó head)

**isung**

**Apiapum** hung

**Ohana** chung nose

osungmma nostril

ítaʼbhákpákaná circle in which Otabha festival is danced (from Otabha, ikpákaná circle)

itabhú’ká! otabhú’ká! wooden drum used during Otabha festival

ítákák, otákák

**Ofombonga** odakijaar

**Apiapum** odakinwa kind of eel (black, found in the rocks)

itangwóníjóhkh, òtangwóníjóhkh kind of snake (This type of snake is greyish in colour; it does not bite but is said to have a sting in its tail.)
iterá, oterá
   **Ohana** igyerá
   **Osopong** itera cut palm branches

itimabhâang heedlessness, carelessness

iti'attività
   **Ofombonga** itititaaki
   **Apiapum** itititaaki
   **Osopong** ittititaaké dysentry Ititaake immé-é. He is suffering from dysentry.

iti'tiitaaki, oiti'itiitaaki
   **Ohana** igyigyika face, fron Mabe k’iti’itiitaaki sé. They stood before him, in his presence.

iti'tóóhng, oti'tóóhng
   **Apiapum** itotóóhng ashes

iti'tóóhng, oti'tóóhng
   **Ohana** igyóóhng ear

iti'tóóhng, átti'tóóhng
   **Osopong** itabóóhng saliva Otte osi nnwa kwé ittabóóhng. The father blesses his child. (In Mbembe custom, the one giving the blessing spits into the outstretched hands of the child, signifying the giving of the heart.)

iti’tánjáne, ottánjáne
   **Ofombonga** ittanjáne
   **Apiapum** ittanjáne
   **Osopong** etanjané broom (made from the hard fibres which run down the centre of a palm leaf (esisóóhno))

iti’témó’má!, ottémó’má!
   **Ohana** ikyemóoma
   **Osopong** ittemó’má chest, upper part of the body

iti’tóóba ze
   **Ofombonga** ittoóbasí
   **Apiapum** ittábáhzi crayfish

See also; eyé, iyaya

iti’tóóbó, óttóóbó
   **Osopong** ittóbó baboon

iti’tóófé, óttóófé!
   **Ofombonga** ibuni
   **Apiapum** ibuni
   **Osopong** ibunufishing net, kind of net which is thrown out by one man

iwá, awá
   **Apiapum** oránkkeri cassava (borrowed word from Efik language)

See also; ojangbogoro

iwawána
   **Apiapum** ituttaanga
   **Osopong** iwáwána hatred (from wuna to hate)
íwá'awá', á'wá'awá'

**Ofombonga** ejunkwa

**Apiapum** ejínkwa

**Osopong** ogómenôìna kind of large snail (larger than ekwaduro)

iwòhbbó', owòhbbó'

**Ofombonga** iwohbbhi

**Apiapum** ibinába

**Osopong** ubinába comb (from wòhbb to comb the hair)

iwóhng, ówóhng

**Apiapum** owóhng

**Osopong** óyóhng, iboduk breath, blowing Òjì iwóhng. He is breathing

èwóhngkwó'ka rest

**iwa**

Iyamba name of a cult (oka) found in parts of **Adun**, associated with nkazema oka.

**iyaka!', oyaka!'**

**Apiapum** ojaaká! wild beans, also called devil beans (inedible and cause skin irritation)

Iyamba name of a cult (oka) found in parts of **Adun**, associated with nkazema oka.

**iyaya, óyaya** small variety of crayfish

**iyaak** suet, animal fat Awa mba akkor-m iyaak. This soup is really appetising.

**iyan**

**Osopong** iyaan light, outside Oze iyaan. He can see. Yin k’iyaan! Go outside!

**iyèm**

**Osopong** iyem or irarebha

**Ofombonga** ilalebha kind of plant; (The fruit of this plant are very sweet; they resemble sugar cane in taste; the plant looks like a pepper plant.)

**iyèn, óyèn**

**Ofombonga** iyini

**Osopong** iyini

**Ofonokpan** inóhnyín feather

**iyire, óyire**

**Ofombonga** ibuni

**Apiapum** ibuni

**Ohana** odigbé

**Osopong** odigbé fishing net, the large, long kind which is handled by several men

See also; ittofo
iyirigbôk, âyirigbôk

_Apiapum_ isigaabi
_Osopong_ iyirikpok hiccoughs Iyirigbôk jô isê-ê He has hiccoughs.

iyobhá’, oyobhá’

_Osopong_ iyóbha gorilla

iyok friendship Mazeng iyok. They are friends. (lit. they walk friendship)

See also; oyok

iyómâ disobedience Osi iyoma okpan. He is very disobedient.

See also; itimabhaang

iyorodo, òyorodo mammal of the poto family; (This animal climbs trees and has large protruding eyes; it has a loud cry which may be heard at night; it is as large as a goat in size.)

iyó’hño’, òyó’hño’ swinging end of a branch, used as a swing by monkeys or children

iyó’hñi (Apiapum) place which is on the edge of a precipice, about to fall Owobh k’iyó’hñi He is hovering on the brink of a precipice.

_izek_

_Ofombonga_ irek
_Apiapum_ irekek, irek
_Osopong_ izizek ground, earth, underneath of something Otto k’izek. He fell to the ground.

_Oning k’izek k’izek kw’okpokoro_. It is under the table.

_izè_

_Ofombonga_ isê
_Apiapum_ izi
_Ohana_ izi
_Osopong_ isê blood Oyine izê. He is bleeding.

_izizong, ozizong_

_Ofombonga_ irirong
_Apiapum_ irorong smoke

_izôhká’_

_Ofombonga_ irohká
_Apiapum_ irohká cooking pot, general word for pot ibáangází’hká’ metal cooking pot

_izozó’_

_Ofombonga_ oben
_Apiapum_ kaama atim
_Osopong_ obén noise of abusive, useless talking Machon izozo. They are chattering (uselessly).

2 VERBS BEGINNING WITH J

 já 1. to be big, to be fat, to be full Echen ejoja. The yams are big, well-developed. Ewuro ejoja. The dress is full-skirted.
 2. to pass excreta Oja isaange. He urinates. Ojoja. He has dysentery.

jáne 1. to do something without fear or shame, to be precocious (Okom: Onyaan-onyaana.) Nnwa ojan-ojane. The child is precocious, the child is forward.
2. to protrude, stick out (Okom: jana)
   Eso ch’okima ejane k’iyaan. The top of the yam protrudes. Ikwanọng nwo ojan-ojane. That woman acts like a man.

jàabha to suck (usually referring to a child sucking the breast) Ojaabh eba. He sucks the breast. Ojaabh enọhna. He sucks his finger.

jàabhe 1. to be sharp, to make sharp Imaana ijaabh-ojaabhe. The knife is sharp. Ezeme: Etadim ch’obhon odọk-odọk, dẹ dọ ejaabhe okkoro otam. The grinding stone of another town is the one which sharpens the machete better. (The grass is always greener on the other side of the fence.) 2. to itch Ajaabhe ajaabh-m ojaabhe. Crawcraw is making my body itch.

ajáabhé! crawcraw

jàake  to be clean, to be well washed and oiled (opposite of bhor) Ochọko ana mfha ojaak-ojaake. He rubs himself with oil so that his body glistens. Eten ejaak-ejaake. The meat is juicy. Ititika s’iyobha, ijaak-ojaake. The face of a gorilla, shines.

ájáakíjí glistening

jaanga to be unsteady, to wander around with no fixed purpose Ojaang-ojaanga. He wanders aimlessly around.

ejanga aimless wandering

jaara Apiapum gaama to attempt something beyond your power, to be over-ambitious Ojaar idik. He tries to do too much.

edikjaara


ejàaré! splitting

je Apiapum gyi Osopong je or gye to whistle, to play a whistle Oje esa. He whistles. Oje ikpukpohng. He blows a trumpet.

jéka 1. to cross over Ojek oraanga. He crosses the river. Ojek odenkpaare. He crosses the street. 2. to pass an examination Kk’ojeka. He has passed.

ejéká passing, success3. to infect another person Okọhmaana mvo fẹ ojek nnwa kwẹ. His sickness has infected his child.

jére to spit something out between the teeth, to spew something, to project longer than is necessary Ojere attaaboŋ ng mach’ijoko. He spits like a snake.

jéna to seek refuge, to ask protection Wa Abhatura majen Abhonôm. Long ago, Ofatura people asked for refuge with the Ovonum people.

jé Okom ji 1. to breathe deeply, to sigh, to blow Ojẹ ọwọhng. He blows. 2. to throw something down on the floor Ojẹ ọwemme. She throws her load of firewood. Ojẹ obhorokpa. She throws down a mat, she spreads a mat on the floor. Ch’masi erima, ojẹ oyok. He throws down the other man as they fight. Kk’otọh k’ekwọ o? Have you eaten anything? Ojẹ odik. He has got into trouble. (idiom) 2. to bear fruit. Ezeme: Idima s’ichi eden jẹ aduk, je ichi eden ittame. The calabash that bears fruit first is also the first to ripen.

3. to rush, spring into action Ojẹ etum ọta za. He rushed there
**jéke** to write very fast  
**Ojéke nnwér**

**jéki** (Okom dialect) to reduce

**jere** to screech, to squeak (like the breaks of a car, or chalk on blackboard)  
Ivava majere emong. Children screech, children scream.

**jibh** 1. to be good, to be beautiful  
Ojibhe eso. He is clever (lit. his head is good). Ojibhe bẹ, nta za. It is good that I should go there. Nnwa kwẹ ojibh-ọjibh. His child is beautiful.

2. to be rich, wealthy (used impersonally)  
Onọng nwo ojibh-ẹ mawuriji; otim agbangbang obubha

Isọhm s’ipanong pe ọttara. That man is rich, he even covers his wives’ houses with zinc.

3. to be lucky  
Ewu kk’aam ejibha. I’ve been lucky today.

**éjbírǎ'** goodness  
**àijbírádá** beauty, handsomeness  
**ojibhádá** wealth  
**éwú’i/jírǎ’** luck, good fortune  
**ojíbhán’ọng** a good person  
**ojibhádan’ọng** a wealthy person, a rich person

**jima** to remember, to remind someone  
Jim-m. Remind me.

**ejima** remembrance

**jobbo** to be bitter tasting  
Ezemé: Obhọhκ-adimichi, kẹ kw’mbohκ ijobbo. The one who stirs up trouble is the one who will have trouble. Agborokko mbo majobh-ọjobbo. Those oranges are bitter.

**? jor** to give a small amount of something

**jora** to be afraid, to be frightening  
Ojor-ẹ ojora. He is afraid. Osọhm nwo ojor ekonkwuro. That house is very frightening. Oning-ọ ojor. Don’t be afraid.

**ejora** fear

**jọhko** 1. to take all people as equals, to accept everybody  
Tẹ anong majohko ayok. Let everybody accept each other as they are.

2. to be sorry about something  
Majohko ikwanọng kw’nwọ kwẹ ope. They were sorry for the woman whose child had died.

3. to purse the lips (Osopong)

**jojho** 1. to break into pieces, to slice up  
Ojojho eten. He breaks up the meat.

2. to interrupt (Osopong: kpaara)  
Ojojho odik. He breaks into the conversation.

**jojmo**  
**Apiaipum** kwun to be jealous  
Ipanong pe majohm ayok. His wives are jealous of each other.

**ejjojmo** jealousy

**jojra** 1. to crush something (Okpm kpěki)  
Ojojho ijohk. He crushes the snake.

2. to crumble something (Okom: johki)  
3. to dissolve (Okom johr)  
Sugα ojohr k’asi. Sugar dissolves in water.

2 VERBS BEGINNING WITH K

**káka**  
**Okom** and Osopong: kpaaka to wash up against something, to catch on something  
Echi ekak k’eka. The tree was washed up on the beach. Otenkohbo okak-ẹ k’edongo. A bone caught in his throat. Echi etto ekaka k’echi. The tree fell and caught against another tree. Odik nwo m’okaka mina. That trouble will catch up with us. (see also gban, mye)
kam to plot, to aim, to be determined to do something. Okame odik. He is planning something. Okame bẹ, osi odik. He is planning to do something. Akam-m odik z’ettem. You bear a grudge against me in your heart.

káma

_Apiapum_ kam (check tone) to grimace, to make a face  _Okam_ ititiika. He makes a face, he looks displeased.

káabha  1. to fetch water  _Okaabh_ asi. She fetches water.

  2. to surround (_Apiapum, Osopong_: baaka)  _Makaabh_ anong ake k’ettem. They surround people. Otim obọhk okaabha bẹ. He puts his arms round them.

  See also;  baabha, kọbha, kọma

káaka

_Okom_ kaani

_Osopong_ kpane to brush someone aside  _Okaak_ onong obọhk. He brushed someone aside.

kaam  

_Okom_ and _Osopong_: kkeri to protect someone  _Ovaarn_ onong ato. A chief protects his people.

káama to be seized by a strong physical desire (most commonly used in reference to hunger)  _Okwo_ kk’aam okaama. I am hungry. _Efu_ ekaam-okaaama.

káan to cut something off something else with a knife  _Okaan_ obi. He cuts palm nuts off the bunch. Makaane odik akpeke onong. They make a scapegoat of someone; they put the blame onto someone.

káanga  1. to disagree, to argue against, to stop something  _Okaang_ onong odik. He argued with someone. _Okaang_ nnwa em onong. He stopped the child crying.

  2. to put a wooden frame onto a basket (check)  _Okaang_ ete.

  _káanga_  

_Okom_ kọma to balance out, to cancel out  _Obhoro_ kk’okaanga k’obhoro. The debts cancel each other out.  

( _Okom:_ Obhori okh’omba k’obhori.)  _Anong_ makaang k’nchimma. They are members of the same family.

kaara to be difficult, to be strongwilled, stubborn, recalcitrant  _Otohm_ nwo okaar-okaara. That work is difficult. _Onong_ nwo okaar-okaara. That person is difficult, stand-offish, uncooperative. _Nnwa_ okaar-okaara. The child is stubborn.

ke

_Osopong_ ge to put something into something, to wear (of shoes, trousers)  _Otok_ nnwọr oke k’ikwukwu. He put the book in the box. Oke akpakur. He wears shoes. Oke onong effu. He gives someone kola. Oke owono ekpon. He sets fire to the farm. Oke ewu. He fixes a day.  He commands someone.  _Oke_ efa bẹ,... He commands that... (lit. he puts power that...)

kebh

_Apiapum_ kkema to share, to divide out  _Okebhe_ eten onong anong. He divided out the meat.

kebha meet, to come to someone  _Kk’oyomina_ kw aam nkebha. I have met my friend. Nkwu nkebha onong ma. I came to meet someone here. Ope okebh-m ma. She died when I was here.

kéma to overcome, to conquer, to win  _Okem_ awawunano onong. He conquered his enemies. _Odik_ nwo kk’aam okema. This trouble is too much for me.  

ekémá! defeat

kéra

_Apiapum_ kéra to fold a cloth in a certain way, to wear a cloth so that it passes between the legs, being attached to a string at the waist
in front and behind (as women wear it at a funeral, or initiates
at Otabha festival) Oker ebọ̀hunga. She wears her cloth tied between the legs.

kere

Apiapum ker to resemble something, to be like something Ochime okere oyibh. A deer resembles an antelope. Nnwa okere otte. The child is like his father.

ekikere facial expression

kẹke to ache Obọ̀h akẹ̀-m ọ̀kẹ́ke. My arm is aching.

kibhe

Apiapum kibhiA 1. to spoil something, to be spoiled, broken Enangkwa kk’ekibha. The bicycle is broken. Okibhe osana. He breaks the law.

2. to spend money, to spend time Okibhe akpuka pẹ́ maphyir. He spent all his money.

(Okom: Okibhi agbuka pẹ́ biphyir.)

ekibhe spoiling, destruction, breakage

kir to beat a drum Okire ebin. He beats the drum. Okire Otabha. He drums Otabha dance.

kok to grind something (usually with a stone) Okoko iso. He grinds camwood. Otim eta okoko ottambẹ̀. He grinds snuff with a stone.

kóma 1. to hug the body (because of the cold or because of shame.) Okom mbòhk. He hugs himself.

2. to keep oneself to oneself, to act independently Okom ifor sẹ̀. He takes care to go carefully, he keeps himself to himself.

kona to deny, to contradict, to repudiate Okon odik. He denies something.

ekona denial

kônga to try Okong ottọ̀h osisi. He tries to do something. Kk’okonga. He has tried. Min’nkonga ifor saam, mfha nyena efà ch’im’ntima nkonga onong odók-odók. I will try for myself, so that I can help others.

kór 1. to be red or yellow Achigbok makor-okor madekadeka. The flowers are beautifully red. Önong nwoma okor-okor. This person is very light skinned, very yellow.

2. to be ripe Mboro okor-okor. The banana is ripe, mature. Echen ekor agaana. The leaves of the yams are red (showing the yams are mature).

kọ̀bha

Okom kori

Osopong komato surround, go round Ozeng okọ̀bha obhon. He walked round the town. Azizaare amen akọ̀b osohm. Grass grew round the house.

See also; baabha, kọma, kaabha

kòm to be hot Ewu ekom-okom. It’s a hot day. Ekpon ekom-okom. The fire is hot. Nnwa okọ̀m-okọ̀m. The child is sick, feverish. Emọ̀g ekom-okom. This song has a good rhythm. Okọ̀mo ettem. He is bad-tempered, cross. Osohm kwaam okọ̀m okpan. There is much trouble (or sickness) in my house.

kọma 1. to make a fire Okom ekpon. He lights a fire.

2. to surround, to go round, to join up with, join things together. Okom ibara. He joins two pieces of cloth together. Ozeng okọ̀maba obhon. He walks round the town. ekọmba junction, meeting place 3. to be full (of moon) Ophe kk’okọ́mba. The moon is full.

kọ̀ni (Okom) to fold something up small, to roll something up

kohk 1. to vomit, to cough up the medicine Okọ̀hko akwọ̀hko. He vomits. Okọ̀hko echiranga. He coughs up the medicine.

2. to do something fluently, to speak fluently. Okọ̀h ko idik sẹ̀ k’iponga He spoke fluently in the court case, words flowed from him.

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kõhk 1. to smooth something Otima echi okõhk etumo. He smoothes the wall with a stick (when plastering the wall) 2. to be smooth (of hard substances) Ogbaare okõhk-okõhk. The floor is smooth.

kõhka to show something, to reveal Okõhka onõng eden. He shows someone the way. Odik nwo okõhk onõng bé,... This shows one that ...

ekõkhá sign, signal, demonstration

kõhn to be sufficient, to be enough Eyina kk’aam ekõhna. I’m tired of farm work, I’m tired out from farm work, I have had enough of farm work. Kk’ọ okõhna o? Are you tired? Have you had enough? Idik njo ikõhn-m okõhn. Kk’aam obhema.

I am worried about those matters. I am discouraged. Onung kk’okõhna k’awa. There is enough salt in the soup.

kõhung Okom kwun, kuna to do something regularly Ewu kpenamkpen, okõhung odaang ochichi. He eats foufou every day, his staple diet is foufou. Okõhng afhokpa. He eats a lot of groundnuts (regularly). Mboto okõhng ozenga. The car usually goes. Okõhng nnwọr nwo oyiyyere. He reads that book regularly.

kõhung to rub against something Okõhng ifor k’mboto. He rubs against the car.

VERBS BEGINNING WITH KK

kká to dry up (as of a stream) Ekeka kk’ekka. The stream has dried up. Izé kk’ikka. The bleeding has stopped.

kkábhe to be playful, joking Nnwa okkabh-okkabhe. The child is playful.

kkáma to hold the breath Okkam ekwọ. He holds in his stomach. Okkam iwohng. He holds his breath.

kkáng to cook, fry (usually with oil) Okkange oraasi. She cooks rice. Okkange owomo. She fries plantains.

ekkángá! stew See also; rabha, wohn, bhaabh

kkáng(e) to be strong smelling (as pepper, or snuff) Aninjé akkang-okkang. Pepper is strong. Aroro akkang-okkang. Spice is strong.

kkare Apiapum bhun ‘Ox boko despise, reject Okkare odaang. He despised the foufou (because it was too small).

kkáabha Apiapum kkaabha to whisper Okkaabh ayaabhe. He whispers something.

ekkáabhá! message Ekkaabhá okkókka ch’ibinokpaabyi the gospel of God

kkaam to be fierce, powerful, severe Effa ekkaam-okkaam. The dog is fierce. Echiranga ekkaam-okkaam. The medicine is powerful.

akkaamíjí, akkaam harshness

kkáana 1. to help, to save Makkaan ayok. They help each other.

ekkáaná! help, salvation Okkáan saviour, helper
2. to struggle for something, to take by force Okkaan evaar. He seized the chieftancy by force. Makkaana ikwungo. They are fighting over possession of the bamboo.

kkaane to dust something, to brush something off Okkaane mmo. He brushes the dirt off his legs. Okkaane anwẹr. He dusts the books.

kkaare **Apiapum** kkaara to compete Makkaare ebhar. They have a race. Okkaare odik, okkaare emma. He makes a bet, he gives a challenge.

kké to look round, to look for something Okke obaaoha oter. He looked around the compound.

kkene **Apiapum** kkoni to be surprised, puzzled, bewildered Okkene. It puzzled him. Ekkene bewilderment


kkébhe **Apiapum** kkibha (check tone) to carry fire (in a piece of pot, as when going to farm) Okkibh ekpon. She carried fire.

kkíbha 1. to throw something up and catch it (for example, a ball) Okkibh ata. He throws up stones and catches them.

kkíbhe 2. to put a comb through your hair quickly, to brush back the hair

kkíma to take something off the fire, to remove food from the fire Kkima okima k’ekpon. Take the yam off the fire.

kkime 1. to flap the wings, to shake the dust out of something, to stamp in order to shake mud off the feet Okkime mbubaaang. He flapped his wings. Okkine ibara. He shook out the cloth. Okkine oraaasi. She blew the husks out of the rice. Okkine mbohk. Okkaane mbohk, owọra mbohk owọra ifor. He washed his hands of the whole affair.

kkíkko 2. to fall (as flowers fall to the ground) Abubura makin-okkine, achigbok makin-okkine. The dew falls, flowers fall.

kko to waste away, to grow very thin, to atrophy Nnwa okkok-okkoko. The child has grown very thin.

kkono to surprise, amaze (impersonal) Okkon-ọ okkono. It is amazing. Okkon bẹ okkono. It amazed them.

ekkono, ikkkono surprise, astonishment, amazement
kkóro  to be appetising, tasty  Araasi okkor-m iyaak. I find the rice very tasty. Afhökpa akkor-m okkoro. The groundnuts are tasty.

kkọra  to cough  Okkor agba. He coughs.

kkòhbbh to cut down a tree  Okkòhbo echi. He cuts down a tree, he fells a tree. Makkòhbb nchi k’erin. They cut the trees down at the base. Makkòhbb nchi k’ibhaang. They cut the trees down halfway up the trunk.

kkòhn  to sing, to praise  Okkòhno emong. He sang.

kkòhnanokkòhn  name of song associated with Otabha

kkòhra  1. to crow  Enòhndim ekkòh emong. The cock crows.
   2. to talk too much, to nag someone

kkòhro  1. to be big, mature  Nnwa kk’okkòhra. That child has grown big. Afhökpa kk’akkòhra. The groundnuts are well grown.
   2. to be numerous. Ekpo kekkòhro. The things are not numerous, the things are few.

kkuna  Apiapum kwuna  to have no dealings with someone, to ignore someone  Onong okkun oyok-odikkobh kw’eb’ẹ. He refused to speak to his friend.

ikkukkuna  ignoring someone

2 VERBS BEGINNING WITH KP

kpa  1. to tie a knot  Okpa evu ndik, ogban evu ndik. He ties up the goat.
   2. to block up a hole  Okpa epe. He filled in the pit. Okpa omma. He blocked up the hole.
   3. to be deficient in some bodily sense  Okpa emma. He is dumb. Okpa ichen. He is blind. Okpa itọhng. He is deaf. Okpa-m emma. (figurative) He strikes me dumb.
   4. to turn back  Okpa nnam. He turns back, he returns.
   5. to obstruct  Ottokh okpẹ-ẹdẹn. Something obstructed him, something prevented him
   6. to be circumsised  Okpa ekwurakwura. She is circumcised, she has undergone circumcision.

kpá  1. to beat the floor hard, to beat any mud construction to make it hard and solid  Okpan ogbaare. She has beaten the floor. Okpan ebin. She has beaten the bed.

okpáni! (Okom: ikpani)  instrument for beating mud  2. to pass (Ofomobonga, Okom: kwobha, Osopong: zenga)

Osopong-m k’edẹn. (Okom: okwobh-m k’edẹn.) He passed me on the road. Okpane eyoma. He passed the test. Ogbe kk’okpana. (Okom: Ogbe okk’okwobh.) The time has passed

3. idiom: except  Kokpane bẹ,... or Kw’okpane bẹ,... (Okom: kw’oyongi bi...)  Except that...

kpane  to disturb something, to knock something from a person’s hand, to clap  Okpan-m oboh. He knocked my hand. Kpane mbọh. (Okom: kpok mbọh) Clap your hands.

kpaama to tie together loosely  Kpaama ommen. Tie the firewood together.

kpaana  1. to be overdue, to be long delayed  Otohm kk’okpaana. The work is long overdue. Okpan eyoṃ. She delays a long time before doing something (as when someone cannot go to farm because of sickness). Ochatọhkh kk’okpaana. The food is spoiled by waiting. Ota kk’okpaana. The wine from the palm-tree is left uncollected (when it was ready to be collected).
   2. to be unfruitful, unproductive Ikwanọng okpaan-okpaana. A woman is barren, or is no longer bearing children (although still of an age to do so).

kpaanga  to wander about Okpaang ozenga. He wanders around, he takes a walk around.

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kpáara 1. to cut Okpaar echi. He cut the stick. Okpaar odik. He cut short what he was saying.
   2. to make a judgement Okpaar aponga. He made a judgement on the case.

kpáará cutting
ekpáará court judgement

kpapór kind of bird, long-tailed nightjar

kpèbhe to teach, to learn Okpebhe nñwër. He is learning to read. Okpebhe ong idik. He is teaching people. Okpebhe omaan. He is learning the way of initiation, he is learning about (a society) in preparation for initiation. Okpebhe eesoja. He is training as a soldier.

kpe to sell Okpe echen. He sells yams. Akpe yen? How much is it? How much are you selling it for?

kpen to be long lived, to remain alive, to delay, to last for a long time Otamin ng nwo okpen-okpen. That old man has lived a long time. Otamin nwo k’okpena. That man is very old.

akpen life
ekpena duration, existence

kpéna to guide a child away from danger, to check, to protect, to adjust something, to guide something Okpena nñwa obóök k’ekóh. He guided the child away with his hand behind the child’s head. Okpena ibara. He hitched up his cloth. Okpen okóhmakohma. He took precautions against a sickness. Okpena isisa. He brushed back his hair, he put his hair in order.

kpena to be named Okpen bẹ, Abeng. He is called Abeng.

kpéra 1. to fall heavily against something, to press something down, to jostle Echi etto ekpéra osóhm. The tree fell on top of the house. Makpéra ayok. They jostled each other. Okpéra ong k’izek. He pinned someone down on the ground. Okpáara aponga okpéra. He decided the case against him, he passed judgement against him.
   2. to cry for help Obhomo em ong okpéra ong. He cried for help to someone, he called on someone for help.

ekpéra pressure, flatness, even place

kpi ofombonga and Okom: pyaki Osopong fhonato sprinkle water, to scatter something liquid Okpono oyok asi. He sprinkles water on his fellow.

kpó 1. to gather up refuse Okpoko itíôhng. He gathers up the ashes.
   2. to shrug the shoulders (as a sign of disapproval or disagreement) Okpoko mbubaang. He shrugs his shoulders.

kpoko to obey, honour, respect Obaan bẹ, nñwa okpobha otte. It is right that a child should respect his father.

ikpokpobha respect, honour Nang Ibinókpabaayi ikpokpobha s’ibaan-ẹ. Give God the honour due to him.

kpóko 1. to gather up refuse Okpoko itíôhng. He gathers up the ashes.
   2. to shrug the shoulders (as a sign of disapproval or disagreement) Okpoko mbubaang. He shrugs his shoulders.
kpónga to delay, to stay a long time in one place Kk’akponga: What a long time you have been! Okponza. He is still delaying there.

ekpónga last extremity

kpóro Ofoombonga and Osopong: kpóra to catch someone in the act of doing something, to catch someone redhanded Kk’ẹọ kpóra. I caught him redhanded.

ekpóra

kpókà Ox kpóng, tuma to end, to finish Ch’ókpóka minna. (Okom: Tte okponza mando.) Let it end like that.

ekpókà end

kpómo 1. to be overworked, to do many kinds of work (unprofitably) Ovaarnọg kpómo ọm. The chief overworks people. Osi kpómo-kpómo. He works hard, he does all kinds of work.
ekpómo business 2. to torment someone, to torture someone. Okpómo owawunanọg kwẹ. He torments his enemy.

kpóhra to be idle Okpóhra-okpóhra, ọtohm kocher osi. He is idle, he refuses to work.

okpóhrá idleness Otto okpóhra. He has fallen into idle habits.

kpúmo 1. Ox kwuma to be short, to shrink Owa ọmọ okpum-okpumo. That person is short.

2 VERBS BEGINNING WITH KW

kwa 1. to stoop, to walk with a bent head Okwọkwa. He stoops.
   2. to be bent Echi kk’ekwa. The tree is bent.

kwoka 1. to take a rest Okwọkwohng. He is resting. Mokwoko erin, moneme erin. We take a break, we stretch ourselves. 2. to be stiff Ekoñ ọg okwọkwa. My elbow is stiff.

kwọra to remain in the compound, to stay at home Kk’akwọra o? Have you stayed at home? (greeting) Okwor k’oter. He is staying in the compound.
ekwọra staying at home

kwọmo Osopong kkọmo to burn something Okwọmo ekpon. He burns himself. Okwọmo anwékpọ. He burns the paper.
ekwọmọ燃烧

kwọno Osopong kọrọ or kọni to roll up into a ball, to roll something up Ijọk ikwọn-ikwọn iyok ekaar. The snake rolled up in a coil. Ibara ikwọn-ikwọn. The cloth is rolled up.

kwọr Osopong kọrọ or gọn Osopong bhanya to be bent, winding (as a road) Eden ekwọr-okwọr. The path is winding.

kwọro Osopong kkonọ Osopong and Ofombonga: kwọra to clench the fist, to grip something tightly in the hand Okwọro akpọka. He holds the money tightly in his hand. Okwọro ọbọhkduk. He clenches his fist.

kwọnhọọgha Apiapum or kpaanga to hoard up money, to be very economical Okwọnhọg akpọka. He saves up his money
íkwóhngá  hoarding, economy Osi íkwóhngá. He is very economical.
See also; mema

kwóhro
Okom gwon or kpèbh to shout at someone, to shout in order to waken an unconscious person. Okwóhro onong. He tried to waken someone, he tried to arouse someone by shouting. Okwóhro emoŋ. He shouted.
See also; goma, won

kwù to come Kk’akwa o? Welcome. (greeting, lit. Have you come?) Kwu kkaan-m. Come and help me. Kwu e! Come here!
ekwá coming

kwúbh
Apiapum khúbh (check)
Osopong kkúbh 1. to pursue, to chase away, to drive away Okwúbho anong. He drives people away.
2. to rush to one place Makwúbh ata za. They all rushed there.

kwúbha
Apiapum khúbha
Osopong kkúbha to cover something, hide something Inóhn ikwúbh nóhnzi sẹ. The hen sits on her eggs. Okwúbh ikpo. He puts on a cap, he covers his head. Okpaar okwúbh-okwúbha. The canoe turns over, the canoe capsizes.

kwuk (ap khúbh (check all kw- initial verbs in Okom) to suck (fruit) Okwuko agborokko. (Okom: Okwuki asokoro) He sucks oranges.

kwúko
Apiapum kwúkó 1. to crawl Nnwa k’okwúkó. The child has begun to crawl.
2. to beg, plead Okwúkó ovaarn ọmaa. He pleaded hard with the chief.

kwúm
Apiapum kwúm
Osopong kkúm to pierce, to make a hole in something, to stab, to sew Okwúm-ẹ enyókpa k’itoŋ. (idiom) He told him secretly. Erima ch’makame bẹ, mafọ ovaar, onong okwum-ẹ enyokpa. Concerning the plot to kill the chief, someone told him about it secretly.

kwum
Apiapum khúm
Osopong kkúm to cut into small pieces Okwúm-ọyim. (Okom: Okhumí iyimi.) He chops up an onion.

kwuna
Apiapum khún to return Okwún eyína. He comes back from farm. Kk’akwúna o? Good evening, evening greeting to someone returning home, (lit. Have you returned?) to someone returning home.
ekwuna returning

kwùr
Apiapum khr to fly, to leap Inóhn ikwu-r-okwúr. The bird flies. Okwuro epe. He leaps over the pit.
ékwùrá a jump, leap Ogbe ekwúra. He jumps.

kwúro
Apiapum khúr to grow up, to reach the age of reason, to wean, to be weaned Nnwa k’okwúra. The child has grown up, the child has been weaned.
VERBS BEGINNING WITH L

láake

Ofombonga and Okom: ?laake or myaangi
Osopong myaange to be soft and moist (as something newborn) Orokíamanwa olaak-olaake. The lamb is soft. Okpo kk’olaaka. The rubber has melted (become soft and sticky).

laake

Apiapum t’ohmito touch (rare, used mainly idiomatically to refer to eating) Olaake obóh’k’emma. He touches his mouth, he eats something. Kk’ott’hka alaaka o? Have you eaten?

ełaake

See also; twu

lébh

Okom dena
Osopong rebh to comfort, please Olebhe nnwa. She comforts the child.

lebh

Okom daam
Osopong rebh to be sweet, to be pleasant Awa alebh-olebh. The soup is good. Oleb-e ettem. He is happy. (lit: it sweets him, his heart is sweet.)

lébhé to be overhanging Isisa ilébh-olébhé. His hair hangs over his face. Emma elébh-olébhé. He pouts. Nkóhna ilébh emma. The roofmats overhang the door.

léke

Ofombonga and Okom: réki
Osopong sèke to insult, to abuse Oléke anong. He insults people. Oléke ifor sê. He abuses himself.

íliléke abuse

llime

Apiapum dingi (check tone) to be dull witted Ollime, ott’h’kocher okpebhe. He is dull and will not learn anything.

lóblóh

Okom daam to hold a celebration, to celebrate something, to welcome something Amaanomaaan alóbho obhon. The initiates celebrate in the town. Malóbh okókennong. They welcome the stranger. Olobh ott’h’manang-e. She shows appreciation for the thing they gave her. Malóbh egbong. They celebrate their return from war.

elóbha celebration

lóko

Ofombonga and Okom: lúki
Osopong róko to mock, to laugh at something, to jeer Olokó onong. He laughs at someone.

ílilóko mockery

loró

Apiapum kháabh to be very plentiful Akpuka kk’alora. There is a lot of money. Oyagbin oló-oloro. There are a lot of people in the world. Osi ofang oló-oloro. He is dressed to excess, he dresses too finely. Oloro atuk asi. He waters down the wine. (swamps the wine with water).

óló’ró’ plentifullness Anong asaabhe oloro. There are too many people.

lò

Ofombonga and Osopong: wòhmo
Okom kpěbh or wọhма Mało ekوها. They make a noise. Olọ odik. He is shouting loudly.

ɪ̀ọ̀hba

Okom chwu
Ofombonga and Osopong: ḏóhknowledge to rot, to decay Eten ẹlọ̀hịnọhịna. (Okom: Eten echochu.) The meat is rotten

ɪ̀ọ̀hko

Ofombonga and Okom: nyọ̀hngi
Osopong nyọ̀hngi
1. to stir something up Olòhko asi. He stirs up the water. Olọ̀hko ididọ́hịn.
He stirs up the mud. Olọ̀hko awa. He stirs up the soup.
elọ̀hko: stirring up
2. to have an upset stomach Ebhọ̀r elọ̀họ̀ onọ́gọhọ̀. Someone’s stomach is upset.
3. to humiliate someone, to seek to disgrace someone
(Okom: luki)
Olọ̀hko onọ́gọhọ. He humiliates someone.

luko

Apiapum luki to treat someone or something with contempt, to flout authority Atte kwọ́ k’aluko. Do not despise your father. Oluko nǹwọ́r. He treats education with contempt.

lùko

to be one eyed Oluko ichen.

VERBS BEGINNING WITH M

maake
’mX maam
1. swell until it bursts open (as of beans or corn which has been over cooked)Ogwu omaak-omaake. The corn is cooked and bursting open.
2. to be marked and discoloured (as the skin of an older person) Ojọnhọ̀ ng nwo omaake mmo. The legs of that man are marked and discoloured.

maama

Okom mema to be fickle, to leave one thing unfinished and go on to another Otọ́họ́ ọ́sị́ ma, ọ́tị́ma osa, omaame oyin odọ́k-ọ́dọ́k. The work which he is doing here is not yet finished, but he has left it for another job.
See also; jaanga

maama

Okom mema to open out, to unfold Omaam ibara. He opens out the cloth. Omaam nǹwọ́r. He opens the book. Aflowa kk’amaama. The flowers have opened out, the flowers are in full bloom.

maan
1. to bear a child Omaane iva afa. She has borne two children.
2. to be initiated into a cult M’icho nwa omaame Otabha. This year he has been initiated into Otabha.
omaan-ómaan an initiate, a woman who bears many children
máana to be with, to be concerned with Ogbaak odik kw’omaan k’otte kwé. He speaks about his father. Onóng oning epyíbha ochiibe omaana ooyok. A person should not think evil about anyone. Morim egbong omaana awawanñong pamina. We fought against our enemies.

máane to shine (of a light) Echekira emaane okpan, Echekira emaane bë, kpaii. The sun is shining strongly. Ottoronkkang omaan-omaane. The lamp is shining brightly.

máang to be sour Okima omaang-omaang. The yam has gone sour. Odaam omaang-omaang, awamaang-omaang.

meke Okom kebh or nang to give something, to share something with others Meke-m ottôhk. Give me a share.

méma to economise, to use something sparingly, to make something last a long time Omem akpuka. He economises. úmémá! economy Osi imema, osi nkkar k’akpuka pë. He economises, he saves his money Omeme akpuka. He spends his money sparingly.

See also; kwoñnga

méme Okom mema Osopong gom to pick pieces out of something with the fingernail, to pinch Otim enyökpa omeme okima. He picked pieces out of the yam with his fingernail. Omeme oyok enyökpa. He pinched his friend.

mén 1. to germinate, to grow Echi kk’emena. The tree has grown. Omene itôhng. He has ears.

emené! germination, growth

méme Okom mema to bleat Evu ememé emöng. The goat bleats.

mère to flick the tongue in and out (like a lizard or snake) Otum omère edaak. The lizard flicks his tongue in and out. Omong omére edaak. A person licks his lips (over food).


It vibrates like a motor.

mómm 1. to be weak, to be soft Ibara njo imóm-omómm. The cloth is soft.

2. to be easy, to be cheap Omóm ephyá. It is cheap.

3. to finish work Kk’ómômma. (Okom okk’owonga) He has finished work.

4. to flatter Omómm onong ifór. He flatters someone, he softens someone up.

amómmi weakness, softness.

môngó Apiaípum rana, môngi to soak something in order to wash it Omongo ibara. He soaked the cloth. Omongo asi. He stirred something up in water.

múmá to hurt someone, to do physical harm to someone Otim egbomma omum onong ottôhk k’eso. He wounded someone on his head with a bottle.

mungá (Okom dialect; other dialects see rik) to be almost, to be on the point of something Omung-omunga ope. He was almost dead.

2 VERBS BEGINNING WITH MM
Mmá to be ill, to be hurting. Ommé-é omma. He is ill. Obóhk omma-m omma. My arm is hurting me. Odik nwo omma-m ettem. I feel that matter deeply (lit. that matter hurts my heart).

Mma to smile, to laugh. Omma asa. He laughs.

Mmmáana to be born. Ommaan z’Obubra. He was born in Obubra. Ommaan ny’odenkpaare. He is born out of wedlock, he is illegitimate.

Mme

Ofombonga mmoo
Okom jaari
Osopong jaare to strip the outer fibres off a vine when preparing it to be used for tying. Ommé obhukagba. He strips the vine. Ommé odik. He strips the rope.

2 .cp 10

VERBS BEGINNING WITH MY

Myána to wring water out of a cloth, to squeeze out moisture. Omyan ibara. She wrings out the cloth. Omyan ogborokko. She squeezes the juice from the orange. Omyan ephyi. She presses out the boil.

Em’yaná' pressing, squeezing

Myana to be insolent, to be disrespectful. Omyan odik. He is insolent, he is disrespectful, he speaks disrespectfully. Omyan onong. He does not respect someone.

Emyana lack of respect

Myáange 1. to miaouw. Ekkand émyaange emong. The cat miaouws.
2. to be oversoft, to be watery, to be sloppy (of food). Odaang omyaang-omyaange. The foufou is too soft.

Myé

Apiapum myi to press down, to squeeze. Omyé gaare. He presses down the gari. Ibyi imyémyé. The place is packed tight, the place is full to bursting point.

Myéngé (Osopong dialect) to do something listlessly, slowly

Myi 1. to swallow. Omyi odaang. He swallows foufou.
2. to be silent. Omyi macha omyii nya, omyi bé sëébh. He is as silent as can be, he is totally silent. Omyi efókpi'.
myine to evaporate, to soak away, to come to nothing Asi kk’amyina. The water has evaporated. Onong omyin-omyine. Someone has not grown, he is stunted.

myinga look and see if someone or something is there, to peer, to peep Zohng myinga eten z’ebhaama kwu tek-m. Go and look to see if there is any meat in the playground, then come and tell me. Omying ott ọh. He peered at something.

emyima peeping, observation

NOUNS BEGINNING WITH M

mboró’, amboró’

Ofombonga obázéwówí
Apiaapum ogwómikorá
Osopong obázéwómó banana (the sweet kind of banana)

Mbóló name of a dance which is danced in the Mbembe and Yakur areas

mibúmá, ámbúmá

Ofombonga mbubha
Apiaapum níbómá
Osopong odik question (word originally borrowed from Efik) Obóhho ambuma. He asks questions.

mfofó

Ofombonga mfofó
Apiaapum ifhùfhù
Osopong ifofó froth, suds, foam

Mfhám name of a cult practised in Adun and Ofombonga areas.

mgbaká’

Apiaapum egbaká’
Osopong ogbakékpa iron tripod used for cooking

mgbar shyness, shame Mgbar isè-ẹ, osi mgbar. He is shy.

mgbakóhhó’

Ofombonga mbbakóhhó
Apiaapum mbbakóh
Osopong mbbakkóh chains, prison Make-ẹ mbbakóhhó. They put him in prison.

mgbárángbóro

Apiaapum agbarangbóro (check tones)
Ofombonga magboroghak pounding of foufou in unison; two or three women pounding in rhythmic unison in the same mortar Maduko mgbarangbóro. They are pounding together.

mgbike

Ofombonga oghikésó
Apiaapum oseirikpá
Osopong ugbakecho 1. kind of grub or larvae 2. kind of plant, wild yam (has edible tuberous root and thorny foliage)

mgbodo, Òmgbodo
Ofombonga mgbodo
Osopong mgbodo  covering mats, used to cover garri, or loads on a canoe

mgborokọ  bronchitis, chest illness which causes coughing and pain in the chest

níkpá'chi'
Apiapum ógêm  towel
Osopong ogímí  mkpachi nwo that towel

mkpámmá!
Apiapum mkpakaámmá (check)
Osopong mkpamama  armpit

níkpekpê  the carrying of a person on the back of another, piggyback
Osọ-ẹ mkpekpê. He carries him on his back.

níkp;ët;ë
Apiapum nígbetë  lameness, paralysis
Ophyake mkpetë. He is a cripple.

níkpın, ákpín  skirt
mkpin nwo that skirt

mpyi, ampyi
Osopong upyi drinking horn, made from the horn of a cow
mpyi nwo that drinking horn

NOUNS BEGINNING WITH N

ńcha, áncha
Ofombonga nsọhhtane
Apiapum chọhhôhní
Osopong ifohhono  sponge (made from a type of gourd)
ncha nwo that sponge

ńchíchà, ochíchà
Ofombonga nkwúrichí
Apiapum achíchá
Osopong ibikà shelf, beam, rack for storing things inside a house
ńchicha njo that shelf

ńdwódwọ
Ofombonga ijò
Apiapum ijù
Osopong idwọ brains
ńdwódwọ njo those brains

ńgete (Apiapum)
See also; ìgbomma

ngwu
Ofombonga ńgwụ  bribery
ngwu nwo that bribe

ngwuruphyè  stick insect, in the family of a praying mantis
ngwuruphýè nwo that insect

ńjáaká! traditional marks on the face
Obhure njaaka. He has traditional marks on his face.
nféká!

**Ofombonga** ngéká
**Apiapum** nféká, ngyeka
**Osopong** ngéká middle, centre, midst

njohm prayer Oze njohm. He is praying
njohm njo that prayer

nkaanga, ankaanga kind of tree

nkómé!

**Apiapum** ngómi
**Osopong** okómo difference Made nkôme. They are different.

ñkkánînká, ánkánînká

**Ofombonga** eganya, ekkarankka, okkarankka
**Apiapum** ánkánînká
**Osopong** ekkarinkká bell, clock, time Obine nkkaninkka. He rings the bell. Ode akkaninkka atta. It is three o’clock.

ñkká’zémbá!

**Ofombonga** nkwuwachi
**Osopong** nkazémá place where things associated with a dead person, or sacrifices, are deposited

nkwüká

**Ofombonga** ekponkwukwuri, etákwuri, ekwukwuri fireplace
ntáküká the stones of a fireplace

nkwúrò!

**Ofombonga** nkwuoro
**Apiapum** nkwuri
**Osopong** nkwuru omen of ill fortune (as the sight of a bush rat (efha) crossing the path, or of a banana falling Oze nkwuoro. He sees an omen. Ode nkwuoro. It is a bad omen.

nnam, onnam back Okpong nnam. He delays, hangs back.
epannam the back of the compound
okpongannamgbe in the end, finally
nnam njo that back

nnwa, iva

**Ofombonga** nnwa, va
**Apiapum** nnwa, va
**Ofonokpan** unggwa, uva child, also servant
nnwanwá child
obhánwá newborn baby
mnwókká, ivókká (**Apiapum**: vókká) child(ren) of one mother
nnwér, nnwér
**Ofombonga** nnwér, onnwr book, paper (originally borrowed from Efik) Oyere nnwér. He is reading a book. Nnwr kozong. He is not educated.
onnwerpó schoolchild
ónw’ersóhm school building
onnwerpó paper
ennwerpó pencil, pen
ennwerpó ink

nsó, asó

**Apiapum** chóhbh
**Osopong** nsóp soap
ntanne wife of a friend

ntês;’ë

Apiapum owobha-oré witness (borrowed from Efik)

nyambóko, anyambóko hare, rabbit

rinyángá gently pushing Osi nnyanga. He dribbles the ball (in football).

nyyaang wild, fierce behaviour Onọng nwo okaam-okkaam, osi nnyanga. That person is fierce, he behaves in a wild, brutal manner.

2

2

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NOUNS BEGINNING WITH M

mboró’, amboró’

Ofombonga obázéwójí

Apiapum ogwömikorá

Osopong obázéwómó banana (the sweet kind of banana)

Mbóló name of a dance which is danced in the Mbembe and Yakur areas

nibùmá, ámbùmá

Ofombonga mbubha

Apiapum nibùmá

Osopong odik question (word originally borrowed from Efik) Obôbho ambuma. He asks questions.

mfofó

Ofombonga mfofó

Apiapum ifhúfú

Osopong ifofó froth, suds, foam

Mfhám name of a cult practised in Adun and Ofombonga areas.

mbaká’

Apiapum egbaká’

Osopong ogbakékpá iron tripod used for cooking

mbar shyness, shame Mgbar ise-ë, osi mbgar. He is shy.

mbakkohbhó’

Ofombonga mbakkohbhí

Apiapum mbakkoa

Osopong mbakkohbhó chains, prison Mak-ë mbakkohbhó. They put him in prison.

ogbakkohbhíin’óh a prisoner

ogbakkohbhísóhm prison building

ngbarángboro

Apiapum agbarangboro (check tones)

Ofombonga magboroghak pounding of foufou in unison; two or three women pounding in rhythmic unison in the same mortar Maduko mgbarangboro. They are pounding together.

mbike

Ofombonga oghikesó

Apiapum oseirikpa

149
150

Osopong ugbakecho 1. kind of grub or larvae 2. kind of plant, wild yam (has edible tuberous root and thorny foliage)

mgbodo, Òmgbodo
Ofombonga mgbodo
Osopong mgbodo covering mats, used to cover garri, or loads on a canoe

mgboróko bronchitis, chest illness which causes coughing and pain in the chest

níkpá’chi’
Apiapum ógêm towel mkpachi nwo that towel

mkpámmá’
Apiapum mkpakpaammá (check)
Osopong mkpampa armpit mkpamma njo that armpit

níkpékpé the carrying of a person on the back of another, piggyback Osé è mkpékpé. He carries him on his back.

níkp’èt;è
Apiapum mígbéòe lameness, paralysis Ophyake mkpiètè. He is a cripple.

níkpìn, ákpìn skirt mkpìn nwo that skirt

mpyi, ampyi
Osopong upyi drinking horn, made from the horn of a cow mpyi nwo that drinking horn

2
NOUNS BEGINNING WITH N

ìcha, áncha
Ofombonga nsòhhtane
Apiapum choòbhòhlnì
Osopong ifhòhno sponge (made from a type of gourd) ncha nwo that sponge

nychà, ochichà
Ofombonga nkwúrichì
Apiapum achichà
Osopong ibikà shelf, beam, rack for storing things inside a house nchicha njo that shelf

ndwòdwò
Ofombonga ijò
Apiapum ijù
Osopong idwò brains ndwòdwò njo those brains

ígete (Apiapum)
See also; igbomma

ngwu
Ofombonga ñgwù bribery Ochi ngwu. He takes a bribe.
ngwu nwo that bribe

ngwuruphyè stick insect, in the family of a praying mantis
ngwuruphyè nwo that insect

ójákà’ traditional marks on the face Òhure njaaka. He has traditional marks on his face.
Ofombonga ngéká

Apiapum ńjégéká, ngyeka

Osopong ngéká middle, centre, midst

njohm prayer Oze njohm. He is praying

njohm njo that prayer

nkaanga, ankaanga kind of tree

nkòmê! Apiapum ngômí

Osopong ńkñmo difference Made nkôm. They are different.

ńkkánimkká, ánkknínkká

Ofombonga eganya, ekkarankka, okkarankka

Apiapum nkknínkka

Osopong ekkarinkká bell, clock, time Obine nkkaninkka

attaan. It is three o’clock.

ńkká’zémA! Ofombonga nkwuwachi

Osopong nkkażémA place where things associated with a dead person, or sacrifices, are deposited

ńkwúká Ofombonga ekponkwukwuri, etákwuri, ekwukwuri fireplace

ńtákñwúká the stones of a fireplace

ńkwúrô! Ofombonga nkwuro

Apiapum nkwuri

Osopong nkwuru omen of ill fortune (as the sight of a bush rat (efha) crossing the path, or of a banana falling Oze nkwuro. He sees an omen. Ode nkwuro. It is a bad omen.

ńnam, ńnam back Okpong nnam. He delays, hangs back.

epánam the back of the compound

ńkompongannambe in the end, finally

ńnam njo that back

ńnwá, ńva Ofombonga ńnwá, va

Apiapum ńnwá, va

Ofonokpan ńgwá, ńva child, also servant

ńnwá child

ńbwá newborn baby

ńwokká, ivokka (Apiapum: vokka) child(ren) of one mother

ńwér, ńwer Ofombonga ńwér, onwér book, paper (originally borrowed from Efik) Oyere ńwér. He is reading a book. Nńwér kozong. He is not educated.

ńwérńwá schoolchild

ńwér;ńsóhm school building

ńwérkpá paper

ńwérchí pencil, pen

ńwérkú ink

ńsó, ńsó Apiapum chońbb

Osopong ńsòp soap
ntianne wife of a friend

 Apiapum owobha-oré witness (borrowed from Efik)

nyamboko, anyamboko hare, rabbit

inyángá gently pushing Osi nnyangá. He dribbles the ball (in football).

nyaaang wild, fierce behaviour Onong nwo okaam-okkaam, ozi nnyaaang. That person is fierce, he behaves in a wild, brutal manner.

VERBS BEGINNING WITH N

na 1. to relieve someone of something, to take something from someone Ona oyok et’ohka. He relieved his friend of the load. 2. to seize by force (after a struggle) Ona-m akpuka. He seized the money from me. 3. to shake hands Na-m ohhk. Shake hands with me.

nana 1. to be on top of something, to place something on something Ebhuk enan k’echi. The monkey is in the tree. Ikwukwu inan k’okpokoro. The box is on the table. Onan ikariba k’okpokoro. She puts the basket on the table. 2. to accuse someone falsely of something Onan oyok odik. He accuses his friend (falsely).

enana resting place for load ediknanana false accusation

ng Onang on’ohk. He gives someone something. Otohka echen okpe onang bonga. He sells the yams to you. Zima ikwanong kwo nang-m. Greet your wife for me.

enángá gift

naame (Osopong dialect) to stride along, to space widely Onaame ohhk. He something out widely.

naane to be listless, to be lacking in energy Onong onaan-onaane. Ewu enaan onong onaane. The weather saps one’s energy.

naanga to escape, to be free from harm, to survive Onaang obo. He escaped from death. Onaang aponga. He is acquitted in the court case. Echi enaang-onaanga. The tree has survived (as when a tree is transplanted).

enaanga freedom

naange to slither along, to slide along, to travel in a long line Ijohk inaaang-onaange. The snake is slithering along. Atitaana anaang-onaange. The ants are streaming along (in a long steady line) Ottóhk onaaang-m onaange. Something is running up me (up my back).

neme to be straight, to make straight, to straighten out Eden enem-oneme. The path is straight. Oneme ifor sê. He stretches himself.

néné to be snobbish, to act as if something is beneath you, to do something grudgingly Onene anong. He looks down on people.

enéné grudging action See also; luko, ge

nénge 1. to be thin Onenge ifor. He is thin. 2. to travel slowly Onenge ozenga. He travels slowly.

nine 1. to jump in fright, to start suddenly, to be startled Onin-online. He jumps in fright.

enine shiver of fright 2. to be spoiled (of food which turns black when left
half cooked) Okima kk’onina. The yam has spoiled.

ninge  Okom gon to click out of joint (as of a knee joint) Oning obho. His leg has given way, he leg has become disjointed. Oning-ẹ oninge. He twitched.

ninga  Apiapum wobha to be, to remain, to sit Atte kwọ oning memma? Where is your father? Oning z’oṣoọhm. He is in the house. Oninga nya. He remained there. Oning ewọr. He sat down. Oning akpen. He is alive. Wa okpichenn oning e. Once there was a blind man. (traditional story opening) Aning za awọgho? Are you there cooking? (continuous form) eninga! meeting, position, post, office Masi eninga. They held a meeting. Otok eninga ch’oyok-odikkobh kwẹ. He succeeded to the office of his friend, he took his friend’s position.

nóngo to look away from something which you do not like, to disregard something, to close your eyes to something Kaam k’anongo! Don’t look away from me! Onong-ẹ ichen. He looks down at him, he looks at him in disdain.

nòhma 1. to insert something into something else, to put something into a hole Oņôm obọhk ny’ekpa. He puts his hand in the bag. Oņôm echi k’omma. He puts the stick in the hole. 2. to have sexual intercourse (Okom: nòhm)

nọhna to put something on the fire Ońôm izọhka k’ekpon. She puts the pot on the fire. Ońôm asi. She puts water on the fire. enọhna  cooking (general term)

nọhng to bury Ońôm egbomma. He buries the bottle. Ońôm offuranṣọng. He buries the dead body, he buries the corpse.

VERBS BEGINNING WITH NN

nna to be shining, sparkling, to give light, to shine in the darkness Ottoronkkang onnọnna. The lamp is shining. See also; maane

2 .cp 10

VERBS BEGINNING WITH NY

nyane to adorn, to decorate, to make fancy Aflowa mbo manyane osọhm. The flowers adorn the house, the flowers make the house beautiful. Osọhm onyan-onyane. The house is decorated.

nyaame (or nyaane ?) to spread Aghanna anyaam-onyaame. The green leaf plant spreads. Ana anyaame k’okpokoro. The oil spreads over the table. Odik nwo onyaame. That matter became widely known, the news spread everywhere.

nyaana 1. to be proud, to be boastful, to be forward, to be precocious Onyaan-onyaana. (Okom: Osi anyaanada.) He is proud. See also; ge, nene 2. to be happy in the end Kk’onyaana. He is happy now (implying formerly there were difficulties). ányáaniği, ányáanádá

nyaane to scatter something, to sow by throwing, scattering Onyaane oraaṣi. He sows rice.

nyaange to shift to one side, to move aside, to give chance Nyaange z’eden. Move out of the way. Mboto kk’onyaanga k’eden. The car moved to the side of the road.

enyaange separation
Ofombonga nyi

Apiapum nyi
1. to lay eggs  
   Inyin nying nnyinzi ittaa. The hen lays three eggs.
2. to pass excreta  
   Onye efu. He passes excreta.

nyenge  to shake something, to shake, to be shaking, to be trembling  
   Izek inyeng-onyenge. The earth shook.  
   Nyenge egbomma ndo. Shake that bottle.

nyéngel

Ofombonga nyangi

Osopong séke  to be very small  
   Enyong enyeng-onyenge. It is drizzling.  
   Effaffa enyeng mmo. The insect has tiny legs.

nyina

Okom jina  to pause in the ceremony of drinking wine  
   Manyin atuk. They paused in their wine drinking. (This is the traditional pause after drinking the first round from the head of the pot before the second round, which is poured before the pot is lifted from the ground)

enyina  the second round of wine

nyine

Okom boki  
   Osopong boko to be disgusting, to be revolting  
   Izek inyin-onyine. The ground is disgusting.

nyoma

'Ok fora  to be near (referring to place or time)  
   Eden kk’enyoma. The path is nearby.  
   Obhatura onyin k’Obhònom. Ofatura is near to Ovonum.  
   Ogbe kk’onyoma. The time has come near.

   See also; fora

nyongo

Okom  and Osopong: nyonga
1. to fold something, to bend sharply  
   Onyongo ibara. He folds the cloth.  
   Eden enyong-onyongo. The path bends sharply.
2. to twist, coil  
   Ijohk inyong-onyongo. The snake is coiled up.  
   Okpo onyong-onyongo. The plastic has melted, the plastic has shrivelled up (as when a plastic bucket is put too near the fire).

enyongo  sharp bend

nyoñgho  to be flooded, to be very watery  
   Eden enyoñgh-onyoñgho. The path is flooded (with mud).  
   Odaang onyoñgh-onyoñgho. The foufou is watery.

nyuna or nuna

Ofombonga nyina

Okom jina  to place a charm in order to keep evil powers or thieves away  
   Onyun oka. He protects something with a fetish.

nyuno or nuno

Apiapum nyuni to push, to shove  
   Manyuno mboto. They push the car.  
   Manyuno ayok. They push each other, they jostle each other.

2 cp 10

VERBS BEGINNING WITH NW

nwa  to enter, to go into  
   Manwa egba. They enter the bush.

   See also; dim (more commonly used of entering a building)

nwoñko

Ofombonga and Okom: moki

Osopong moñko  to ease something out of something else, to nudge something out of the ground, to uproot  
   Okkomba onwoñko izek. The pig digs up the ground with its nose.  
   Onwoñko owóomo od-ogbon k’ibiýi odôk–odôk. He uproots the plantain tree and plants it in another place.
nwọna 1. to bend something (as a stick), to be bent  Onwọn omma. He fixes a trap, he bends a stick back to set the trap. Echi enwọn-onwọna. The stick is bent.
   enwọná a stick bent to form a trap  2. to bear a grudge, to keep something in mind  Onwọn odik. (Ofombonga : Osok-ọ odik.)  He bears a grudge, he refuses to forget something.

nwọnọ
\'Ox mọọng to cut palm nuts Onwọnọ aji. He cuts palm nuts.

nwọnọ 
   Ofombonga and Osopong: mọngọ
   Apiapum mọngọ to refund, to return something Ojiọnọ onwọnọ akpuka p’ikwanyọng kwę. The man refunds the price of his wife.

nwọnọ or cheke
\'Ox cheki to promise, to swear Onwọnọ odik. He makes a promise.
   See also: cheke
   nwwọnọgo a bet Bẹ anang ayok nwwọnọ. They make a bet.

nwọnọ
   Ofombonga mọhnọ
   Osopong mọhnọ or dohnọng to murmur, to grumble, to complain Manwọnọ odik, magbaak odik z’edọnọ. They are complaining, they are grumbling.

2
.cp 10
NOUNS BEGINNING WITH O
   Most nouns which begin with o in the singular, begin with a in the plural. For example:
   \li 5
   onọng person,
   anọng people;
   ogogo white ants,
   agogo white ants;
   ogbera chair,
   agbera chairs.

\w
   \li 0

However, a few nouns which begin with o in the singular, begin with i, or with m or n in the plural.
For example:
   \li 5
   osohm house, Okom A: okhohm
   isohm houses; Okom A: ikhohm
   obọh hand, arm,
   mbọh hands, arms;
otaak thigh,

ntaak thighs. Okọm A: ndaak
li 0

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obá or obáda

**Apiapum** obáada

**Osopong** oba or obáda marriage, sexual intercourse (from bá to marry) Ota oba. She has married another husband (left one husband and married another).

**obásôhm** oba, osôhm house marriage celebration, time when the bride comes to the house of the husband

obakpa or obakpanong, abakpa or abakpanong Hausa person

See also; ebakpa Hausa language

óbám, ábám kind of bird; (This bird lives in holes in hollow trees)

obáam name of a society or dance (ebin) which is often performed at night; (This is a type of war dance, usually performed secretly at night by members of the society, but on certain occasions may be performed openly.)

obaze or obazenong, abaze or abazenong Igbo person, Igbo people

See also; ebaze Igbo language

**Obaze** name of a cult associated with patrilineal family groups, also refers to a tree or shrine which is dedicated to this cult

obazekwuh, abazekwuh mirror, looking glass, sheet of glass (as in a glass window)

óbáaká, ábáaká fence, hedge (from báak to fence)

obaaanga or obirabaanga

**Ofombonga** obirabaanga

**Apiapum** obirabaanga

**Ohana** obirabaanga

**Osopong** ubirabaanga or ibirampyi kind of large squirrel

See also; ebher

óbáangákpá, ábáangákpá button

óbáangbodo, ábáangbodo

**Ofombonga** énôhmákpa

**Apiapum** énôhmákpa

**Ohana** énôhmákpa

**Osopong** énôhmákpa blanket

obáanggoro, abáanggoro mango

óbéngkpá, ábéng'kpá, ábéngkpá kind of small fish (smaller than oberikpa)

See also; ebeng

óbéri'kpá', áberi'kpá'

**Ofombonga** igbór

**Apiapum** okpabiri, ibéngkpá

**Osopong** igbór kind of fish, tilapia variety (small, flat and fanshaped)

See also; igbor
óbèngkórá, ábèngkórá kind of fish, alestes variety, a scaly fish which feeds on the surface of the water

obé, abé (Okom dialect only) kind of maggot found in palm tree, often eaten as a delicacy; similar to njiten

óbèrèbèrè or ódèrèbèrèbèrè, ábèrèbèrè

Ofombonga ódèrèbèrèbèrè
Ospong ódèrèbèrèbèrè quietness, coolness, enchantment

Onòng nwo ozong obèrèbèrè That person has power to enchant. Ojè obèrèbèrè. He casts a spell.

óbìbì'rè! kind of small garden egg
See also; óbùbù'rò!

obi'mchòkórò, abî'mchòkórò

Ofombonga ekpòkpo
Apiapum ĝègbáàni
Ospong udi'mchòkórò' gizzard, that part of the digestive system of a bird where food is ground up small

obiná blackness, dark colour; (This covers all dark shades, including dark blue and dark green.) Ode obina. It is dark-coloured.

óbìná, ábìná

Apiapum obuna or ochìbuna club, truncheon
óchìbìná dark coloured wood, ebony

obira or obiranòng, abira or abiranòng slave
See also; ebìra slavery

óbìrá, ábìrá large flat fish with a pointed mouth, killed at the time of the first flood of the river; (This special species is often referred to as effa ch’asi. The term óbìrá may also be used more generally to refer to any kind of fish which is killed at the time of the first flood; long knives are used in this type of fishing.) Mèndà anòng ap yi abìrá. Today people have made a catch of fish in the first flood.

óbìrá, ábìrá time of second weeding on the farm Mayok obìrá. They are doing the second weeding. See also; osòka first weeding

obirabaang, abirabaang

Apiapum ovaarbirabaang king squirrel, kind of large squirrel

obó, ibó (rare in the plural)

Ofombonga obo
Apiapum obó

Ospong obo death, funeral Mayine obo. They are going to a funeral. Otòhro ebòdik. He draws his dying breath. Obo obare kèkèkè. Death passes no one by.

ebòdik last breath before a person gives up and died
ebòtên (from obó, eten fish, meat) meat or fish eaten during a funeral celebration
ebódéni preparations for a funeral, funeral arrangements Ozeng k’ebodên. He rounds others up and collects necessary contributions for a funeral.

èbìkùnwà main centre for funeral celebrations
èbòtòkà first message delivered to a person informing him of the death of someone
èbòsó (from obó, osò head person) leader of the funeral celebration
èbòsà funeral celebration
èbòyína going to farm to bring food at the time when someone dies
èbòyìn throwing the body on the ground in mourning
óbó', ábó!

**Apiapum óbo or egbaajikpa** hunter’s bag, bag used for carrying animals which have been killed when hunting; (This type of bag is often made from string or raffia.)

See also; ébhorkpá woven bag

óbó’né' kind of leaf, used for soup or stewed and eaten with yam; also used for traditional medicine, used in Akuwa ceremony

óbónyi, ábónyi

*Ofombonga* óbónyi or óbó(m)nyi

*Apiapum* otokpoténé or ífábhum

*Osopong* óbópyi or óbómpyi kind of large fat rat, grey in colour, having whiskers; sometimes called the king of rats

óbóngó' or ibongo or ibobongo, ábó'ngó!

*Ofombonga* bongi

*Apiapum* ipá’páki

*Ohana* obobongi

*Osopong* ibongú inside corner or narrow space used for storage

obọ, abọ

*Apiapum* okóhnachi

*Osopong* oja bamboo sticks used in making the framework for the roof of a house, having a piece cut out at one end to form a joint on the ridge of the roof

obọma, abọma

*Apiapum* ibububhá

*Osopong* ibúbubhá name of plant used to draw designs on the body; (The tubers of this plant are used to make a paste used for decorating the body. The paste is painted onto the body or face in a design, using a small stick. It is allowed to dry and remain for about twelve hours before it is washed off. The design remains imprinted on the skin, rather like a tattoo.) Okkere nnwa kwé obọma. She is decorating her child using obọma.

obọ́h, mbọ́h

*Osopong* óbọ́h hand, arm Ozeng mbọ́h mbọ́h. He went empty handed. Tte-m obọ́h! Leave me alone! Mabhun mbọ́h. They join hands, they cooperate. Ottim-ẹ mbọ́h z’izek; Obọ́k-ẹ mbọ́h z’mo. He pleads with him. Mbọ́h e! Greeting of respect to a chief, or to a gathering of elders or age group (used when approaching the chief, accompanied by the gesture of placing the hands on the ground)

   ebọ́hkrin forearm (from obọ́h, erín waist)

   ebọ́hkọ́ngó wrist (from obọ́h, edọngó' neck)

   obọ́hkpáttém palm of the hand

   ebọ́hkmámí back of the hand (from obọ́h, nnam back)

   odimbọ́h right hand

   óbhùrùbọ́h, *Okom*: ibhiribọ́h left hand

obọ́hngánọ́ng, abọ́hngánọ́ng diviner, sorcerer, someone with powers of insight into the spiritual world abọ́hngákpákpá shells used in divination

óbubemá', ábubemá'

*Ofombonga* óbemá

*Apiapum* ibemkpákpá or ebem

*Osopong* etabhabem or etabha kind of bird of the hawk family (smaller than okpobhaang)

See also; okpobhaang
obubh or óköhnabubh, abubh
  Apiapum okohna:bum
  Osopong eköhnábin  bundle of palm leaves from roof mat palm, used for making roof mats

óbú'bhó!, abú'bhó!
  Apiapum oyuk
  Osopong oyuk (ububhù arrow) bow (used with arrows); (This is a small ceremonial bow, used in Ekpohra dance.)

óbubú'rò! or óbibí'rè!, ábubú'rò! or abíbí'rè!
  Ofombonga ongejenge
  Apiapum onyènyèngi, ongengenge
  Osopong ongejenge  kind of garden egg;  (This type of garden egg is small, round and rather bitter. It is often ground and eaten with yams. It may also be eaten raw.)

óbú'kó!, ábú'kó!
  Apiapum obuki (check tone)  deadness
  óchibú'kó!  dead wood

obukpá, abukpá kind of food made from coco yams (ebubh) which have been sliced and dried; sometimes used to refer to bread

obukpọ stomach illness, acute stomach ache, usually suffered by growing women. Obukpọ wo omme-è. She is ill with stomach ache.

obum bunch of something

óbú'má!, ábú'má!
  Apiapum obubuma (dust), abubuma (flour, fine crumbs) dust, flour, fine crumbs

obhákwán  bride, new wife

obhánwá, abhává
  Osopong nnawurù  young baby, infant

óbhâak or óténbâak
  Ofombonga etenbhaak
  Apiapum obháaki
  Osopong etenbhaak  meat from a fowl, breast meat

obhaaka, abhaaka  founder, originator  (from bhaaka to found something)

obhaamá!, abhaamá!
  Ofombonga ibhábháamá, ábhábbáamá
  Apiapum ibhábháamá, ábhábbáamá
  Ohana ighaghaama
  Osopong obhabhaama  stinging centipede

obháang, abháang
  Osopong obhaang  bush path, track to farm
    See also;  ebhaang, Okom  ebhaangi animal track

óbhaangá!, ábhaangá!
  Osopong obhaange  fruit of a certain tree;  (This fruit is ground to make indigo dye which is used for painting decorative designs on the skin of women or children, or
for wall decoration in the house.)

óbháará', óbháará'

Ofombonga óbháará
Ohana ógháará
Osopong óbháará castrated animal (for fattening)
óvúbháará' castrated goat

óbhe, ábhóhe
Osopong óbhóhe African pear tree
See also; ébhó, ábhóhe African pear fruit

óbho, mmo
Ofombonga óbhóho
Ohana ofho
Osopong ófhok mfhok leg, foot Ozeng k’mmo. He walks on foot. Ozeng mmo. He goes alone.
ebhodík ankle tendon (from obho, edik rope)
‘ebhó’kóhró’ heel
èbhokpátökó sole of the foot
ebhochen shin bone
ebhodongó’ lower part of the leg (from obho, edongo neck)
ebhobhóhr calf of the leg (from obho, ehbhor stomach)

óbhokágbá, abhókágbá
Ofombonga óbháagbá or óbúbháagbá
Apiapum óbháagbá
Osopong ofhokagbá rope made from a vine (used for tying yams to the yam barn, or for tying the framework of a house)
obhokágbákáará bundle of rope (from óbhókágbá, ókáará bundle)

óbhóko, abhókó
Ofombonga ógbe
Apiapum ópháangí
Osopong óbhaang, òfhókù opportunity, chance, opening Oze obhoko. (Okom: Ore ophaangi) He sees an opportunity, he gets a chance. Nang-m obhoko. Give me a chance, let me through.

óbhôn, ibhôn
Ohana ofhon
Osopong ofhon, ifhon village, town, place of any size Otòh-k’é obhon.

óbhôn
Ofombonga obhoni
Osopong ofhon begetting, fathering of children, lineage on the father’s side

óbhonsó, abhonsó
Apiapum obhongikho
Osopong ofhonchó, ofhonkóh kind of wasp-like insect; (This insect commonly makes its house of wax inside houses, or in the bush amongst the leaves of a tree; stings)

óbhóró, ibhóró
Ofombonga obhói
Apiapum óbhróí
Osopong ofhóróí debt, borrowing (from bhó to borrow) Obhoro kk’okaang a ko bhoro. One debt cancels out another. Tuk-m obhoro kwaam! Pay me my debt! Pay me what you owe me.
He carries sleeping mats to Nyima. (Nyima is a place well known for making sleeping mats. The meaning of this proverb is the same as that of the English proverb “He carries coal to Newcastle”, that is, to bring something to a place where such things are already plentiful.)

obhòng, abhòngescape hole made by a bush rat from its nest

obhòró!, abhòró!

Ofombonga  obhòró
Apiaapum  obhòró
Ohana  ofhòró
Osopong  ofhòró

1. intestine, entrails
2. flanks, side of the body
3. socks, stockings

obhubháak, abhubháak

Apiaapum  obhubháak or obhùbháaká
Ohana  oghaghaak

It is very weevily, it is full of weevils.

obhùbhòhnó or ibhòhnó, ábhùbhòhnó!

Apiaapum  ibhòbhí

fringe of palm fronds which is hung over the entrance of a yam barn (ikaanga) to show that the owner has tied 4OO yams or more; also used for dressing for a masquerade or other cultural dressing

See also;  ibhòhnó'

obhuk, abhuk

Ofombonga  obhík
Apiaapum  obhuk or obhík
Ohana  oghík

horn of an animal

obhuk

Apiaapum  obhík counting, number, total (from bhuk to count)

obhúk, abhúk

Ofombonga  obhík
Apiaapum  obhík
Ohana  oghík
Osopong  ubhík dam across a stream or river, made in order to trap fish

obhùká!, ábhùká!

Ofombonga  obóka
Apiaapum  obhíká

foot holds cut in the trunk of a tree to help a climber

obhurubhók, abhurubhók

Ofombonga  obhùribhók
Apiaapum  oworibhók (?obhùribhók) - check
Osopong  oyiribhók or obhùribhók

frog

o bhùribhók, abhùribhók

Ofombonga  kwabók
Apiaapum  kwabók
Osopong  obhùribhók

left hand

Osi obhurubhók. He is left handed.

obyënnë, ábyënnë

Ofombonga  obénnë
**Apiapum** óbènné  
**Osopong** obenné  
Tree sp. (This tree has small black, edible fruit.)

óbyêng, ábyêng

**Ofombonga** obyemi  
**Apiapum** òbvèm  
**Osopong** obyémi  
Tree sp. (This tree has flowers and umbrella like leaves; the base of the trunk spreads out with deep boles.)

obyidík

**Okom** obiyádík  
**Apiapum** obiyíiyá  
Wicked action, uncivilized, atrocious behaviour; something shocking, unnatural

obyí'nóng, abyí'nóng

**Ofombonga** obiyíyanòng  
**Apiapum** obiyíyanòng  
**Osopong** obiyíyanòng wicked, wild, uncivilized person

ochájaangé', achájaangé'

**Ofombonga** ocháchaangi  
**Apiapum** ichájaangí or igáanginòhn  
**Osopong** uchíjaangé kind of bird, ant-eater (from chí to eat, ájaangé! ants; small bird, about the size of a weaver bird, dark with long legs)

ochákpá'dím or ochákpá, achákpá'dím (f)

**Ofombonga** chikpadím, ochikpadím  
**Apiapum** ikhómachikpá  
**Osopong** oságbádím, iságbádím stick used in making roof mats; (The stick is split and the two halves are tied one on each side of the palm leaf mat.)

ócháng, ácháng

**Apiapum** ochángcháng  
**Osopong** nchang enamel mug, tin mug

óchátt  
**Osopong** uchí-att  
Food (from chí to eat, ottóhk thing)

ocháttóhk, écháttóhk (f)

**Apiapum** ocháttóhk  
**Osopong** uchi-attóhk  
Food (from chí to eat, ottóhk thing)

óchedén, áchedén  the first, the most important  (from chí to eat, edén path)

óchedénnóng  the first person

óchedéntóhk, **Okom**: ochìchedéntóök  the first, most important thing  
óchedéndógbé  (from chí, ogbé time)  the first time

ochekka, achekka

**Apiapum** okyekka  
1. senior association to which chiefs and elders belong, having authority in ritual matters and in village affairs; **Adun** and **Okom**  
areas  2. kind of flying beetle

óché'nýàang, áché'nýàang

**Apiapum** ókyénýàam  
**Osopong** ókkényàam  
Animal of the cat family, wild cat, diminutive of leopard (eche)

och;èbá  1. favourite wife  
2. the evening star
óch;’éch;’é, ách;’éch;’é
Ofombonga ozę ze
Apiapum ozizi
Osopong ozaze or osisé or ozę́ze small animal, ?otter shrew (small hairy animal, bigger than a squirrel, having a long mouth; it eats palm fruits, ants and snakes; these animals go about in groups)

óchékédé, áchékédé
Ofombonga okęgerę
Apiapum okwubh
Osopong okęgerę or ommakwubh door made from woven palm strips

ochi (f) matrilineal family group, family on the mother’s side
ochinong member of the ochi family group
ochimmanongkwanong woman of the ochi family group
ochinwá child of the ochi family group
echimma family group

óchibhé!, áchibhé!
Ofombonga ochibhi
Apiapum ochibhi
Osopong úchibhi or eká thought, thinking (from chibhe to think)
ochibhitama evil thought, evil thinking

óchíchá See also; échíchá

óchícháak, áchícháak
Apiapum óchácháak
Osopong ochaaaka musical instrument made from a calabash containing seeds which rattle Mawohk ochichaak. They are shaking the ochichaak.

ochí’chéné, achi’chéné
Ofombonga ókyíkyéngi
Apiapum ókkekkengi
Osopong okyinkyení intestinal parasite, threadworm (commonly seen in animals and chickens)
ochídók, achídoč stump or trunk of a dead tree which has hardened in the river (from echí tree, stick, odók fallen tree in river)
ochídúk, achídúk fruit, fruit of a tree (from echí tree, eduk or oduk fruit)

ochígóbók, achígóbók
Apiapum ochígbók
Osopong uchígbók flowers, blossoms of a tree (from echí tree, ogbok flower)

ochígóbók, achígóbók 1. (Aapiapum: ichikwumá, Osopong: uchigbong) pillow, cushion 2. (Aapiapum: ochígóbók, Osopong: uchipok) sheltered place at the base of a large tree, bole, buttress rock

ochime, achime
Ofombonga ochimi
Apiapum ochimi
Ohana ochimi
Osopong ochimi kind of animal of the antelope family (frequently seen at night)
ochimítáak  leg of meat from an ochime
ochimibíná  black ochime
ochimikórá  red or brown ochime

ochirángásőhm, achirángásőhm
    Ofombonga  ochakpasőhm
    Apiapum  ochékpáőhm
    Osopong  ochakpachőhm, uchirangachőhm  hospital; also called ifókbók (Efik)  (from echirá'ngá medicine, ósőhm house)

odá, idá (rare in the plural)
    Osopong  oda  1. sleep Ottaabhe oda. He is sleeping.
    idáchên  dream  (from odá, ichen eye)  2. sleeping sickness

ódádá, ádádá  1. old word for a two sided knife, no longer in common use  2. a person who is an intermediary, a go-between, an influential ambassador  Odada omaane ogbagbonga, ogbagbonga omaan odada. (proverb)  A bright person may give birth to a lazy man, and a lazy man may give birth to a bright person.

odákídáke, adákídáke
    Apiapum  odádaki
    Ohana  odakidake or odádaki
    Osopong  enóñnagbagbá  sore places between the toes

odadake, idadaki or adadaki  creature of the centipede family

ódamogbodo, ádamogbodo  Fulani cow
    See also; adamogbodo

ódáná, ádáná  hair style, hair tied with thread in fine plaits  Obọk adana. Her hair is tied in odana style.

odaaké  or ididaaka
    Ofombonga  ididaaka
    Apiapum  idadaaka
    Osopong  ididaaka  love  (from daake to love, be pleasing)

odáang, idáang (rare in the plural)
    Apiapum  édúng
    Osopong  odaang  yam foufou, staple food Ochi odaang. He is eating foufou. Oduko odaang. She is pounding foufou. Owọhno odaang. She is cooking foufou.

    edáangpyí  lump of foufou (from odaang, epyi)
    edáangdúng  small piece of foufou ready for swallowing  (from odaang, edung)  Apiapum: edungdim
    edáangchí  pestle, stick used for pounding foufou  (from odáang, echí stick)
    édaangdúká  the pounding of foufou (from odáang, dúk to pound)
    owọhn-odáang  cooked foufou

ód;èd;è  high life, high living  Ochi odèdé. He is living it up; he is living extravagantly.

odèdé, adèdé  kind of fungus or mushroom which often grows on dead palm trees

odè'èkpá', adè'èkpá'
    Apiapum  oréngákpé
    Ohana  oréngákpé
Osopong  odękpa or obhẹmakpakpa  cockroach or bed bug

odibh or offádíbh, adibh
Ofombonga  odibh
Osopong udibhhunting with dogs,  (in contrast to egbaaji which is hunting with a gun or other weapon)

ódídaama
Ofombonga  odidaami
Apiapum  ódáadaami
Ohana  ódáadaami
Osopong  ottémrebh  happiness, rejoicing, celebration, festival  Masi odídaama. They are having a celebration, festival. Moning k’odídaama. We are celebrating.
óttémđídaama  happiness of heart  (from ettém heart, ódídaama)
édídaamawu  festival day  (from ódídaama, ewu day)

odidènnông, adidènnông
Ofombonga  ódènnông
Apiapum  ódèdènnông
Ohana  ódèdènnông
Osopong  ódúdènnông  or  ódúnnông  elder, senior person, important person

ódíd’hró’ or  ódó’hró’,  ódido’hór’ 1. #(Apiapum: édódóhri, Osopong: eduduró)
kidneys 2. #(Apiapum: ódódóhri, Osopong: eduduró)
kind of fruit; small wild fruit, yellow in colour, which grows in swampy places

donik, idik
Apiapum  odik or atim
Ohana  achim
Osopong  udik 1. word, sentence, utterance, subject matter, meaning  Ogbaake odik. He is speaking. Ozong odik. He is knowledgable, wise.
k’odik okkokkà  in truth, truly 2. matter, trouble, difficulty  Odik ode yen? What is the matter? Odik otto. A difficulty developed. Kk’odik nja e! I have got into trouble. Kaam nde idik-idik. I have many troubles, I am in great difficulties.

édi’kyéná’  trouble making, having difficulty
édi’kkáangá’  argument, disagreement  (from odik, káanga to disagree, dispute)
édi’kdóhhngá’  bearing a grudge

donik, adik
Ofombonga  ikaana
Apiapum  ókáana
Osopong  egbagbá, okpaaama  line  Mabe k’odik. They stand in a line. Ottaare odik. He draws a line.

odikkóbh, adikkóbh
Ofombonga  odikkóbh
Osopong  udikkóbh  boy, youth
odikkóbhnhwá  young man, youth
oyok-odikkóbh  male friend, boy friend
See also;  edikkóbh  boyhood, boyish behaviour

odíkkpá, adíkkpá
Ofombonga  odikipá
Apiapum  mìkpásín
Ohana  mìkpásin
Osopong  ùdúkikpá, ùdkkpa  belt, girdle  Okpaam odíkkpa. He wears a belt.
odím, adím
  Osopong  udím husband, male  Oba odím. She is married; she has married a husband.
  idímítém  husband’s farm
  enohndim  cock
  otōhmdim  serious work

odímichí, adímichí
  Osopong  ūdímichí  bitter leaf, often eaten raw with pepper, or used in soup  Obhök-odímichí,
  ke kw’mbohk ijobho. (Ezeme) The one who causes trouble is the one on whom the trouble
  falls.

ôdimitoká, ádimitoká¹
  Apiapum  ódimitoká
  Osopong  udimtôka  kind of leaf, used in making soup or for making ebônga (has white
  flowers)

odimpá, adimpá
  Apiapum  ováardimpá
  Ohana  odimtohnm
  Osopong  udimpa  chief’s hut, shelter in the chief’s compound in which
  ceremonial objects are kept and near which meetings of the chiefs
  and elders are held

ododo, adodo  musical instrument, kind of flute, played by drawing it sideways
  across the mouth  Oje ododo. He plays the flute.

ôdó’dól¹, ádó’dól¹ (Apiapum, Ofombonga )  flower

odók or ochídók, adók
  Osopong  uchidok  dead tree or stick in the river, hardened like bone

  Odón, Adón  Adun, Adun person  Adon abene bẹ,... Adun people say....
  oodonné, oodonng or adón  Adun person
  idónkómá, odon-obhon  Adun area, Adun territory
  édónmáná  Adun custom
  edón  Adun dialect, Adun language

ôdórogo, ádórogo
  Ofombonga  ochenpháake, ówánbire
  Apiapum  oddedingibóm
  Osopong  ichákírâ  kind of yam  short, squat, round-shaped yam. See Appendix.

ôdó’hró¹
  See also; odidôhro

oduduná¹, aduduná¹
  Ofombonga  oduná
  Apiapum  odaaduná
  Osopong  idwudwuna or idwadwuna  kind of bird  (small bird with a short red pointed beak;
  they stay together
  in groups and are often seen along the road)

odükiso, adükiso
  Ofombonga  odukiso
  Osopong  udükikchó  kind of bird, red-headed weaver bird; weaves a long shaped nest
  See also; ókwa kw’emin, okworékwo, ogbonggaaná
ódukwa or ójukwa, ádukwá
  Ofombonga  ojúkwa
  Apiapum  ójukwa
  Osopong  ojúkwa  the right hand man of the chief, the chief’s assistant and representative; (One function of the ódukwa is to give public pronouncements on behalf of the chief. He assists the chief in his ceremonial duties. If the chief is old or sick, the ódukwa may act on his behalf, representing him in ceremonies.)

óduró, áduró  kind of small fish; (This type of fish is often caught by children with a hook and worm in streams or shallow water.)

odwo  kind of frog
  See also; óttọ

ófá
  Osopong  isché propaganda, conspiracy, underhand dealings, gossiping  Osi ofá. He is talking with some underhand motive.
  ófànọ̀ng  politician, conspirator, gossip
  ófábọhnmọ́ng  person who agrees with everything to your face but changes behind your back

ófáfá, áfáfá  kind of praying mantis

ófókódó
  Ofombonga  ófö
  Apiapum  ódiríji
  Ohana  ódiríji
  Osopong  ofó  shade, shadow, shelter

oforkpakpá, afaroforkpakpá
  Ofombonga  offúranọ́ng
  Apiapum  forpakpa  or  for-idúki  or  opfúranọ́ng  or  obuki
  Osopong  iforkpakpa  or  offurakpakpa  body (dead or alive), corpse, carcase  (from ifor body, ökpákpa shell, skin)

ófonó, áfonó  
  Ofombonga  ófoní
  Apiapum  ófoní
  Ohana  ófoní
  Osopong  ofónu  worm, earthworm, intestinal round worm

ófông, áfông
  Ofombonga  opóng
  Apiapum  ópfóng
  Ohana  ópfóng
  Osopong  opóng  sand, sands (fine sand used for building, of the kind found by the river bank) Ótoró ofóg. She is fetching sand.

oforubh, afaroforubh
  Ofombonga  ófóribh
  Apiapum  ófóribh
  Osopong  ofóribh  thief, person who steals (from fu to steal, orubh theft)
    See also; orurubha

ófóribh or owawa
  Ofombonga  owawa
  Apiapum  obhabha
Osopong awawatuk illicit gin, native gin 
efọfọghbomma wine bottle

ofọra or ofara, afọra (most commonly used in the plural form)

.Apiapum ibbórá lie, untruth, deceit Osi afọra. He is lying, he tells a lie.
oforanọng or ofaranọng liar, lying person

ofọhngó!, afọhngó!

Ofombonga ọfọhngi
.Apiapum ọfọhngi
.Ohana ọfọhngi
.Osopong ọfọhngó kind of tree, similar to an Iroko tree (umbrella tree, has wide leaves, tall, bears inedible fruit, which resembles a kola nut to look at)

ófú shelter, shade

ofú'fóhko, afú'fóhko

Ofombonga ófúfóhki
.Apiapum ópfófóhbbi
.Ohana ópfófóhbbi
.Osopong opfúfóhbbó kind of snake, viper (possibly of the boa family, short, fat, blackish-green with grey markings, has dangerous bite and is often found lying under leaves)

ofukó!, afukó!

Ofombonga ofuki
.Apiapum ófú'kpá!
.Ohana ófú'kpá!
.Osopong ufuku bush mango tree
.ofukodu bush mango fruit

offādibh

.Apiapum effatam hunting with dogs
See also; odibh

offunwá, affunwá orphan
child whose parents have died
Ofombonga offunwa
.Apiapum opfunwá
.Ohana opfunwá
.Osopong upfunwá

offuránọng, affuránọng spirit
ghost of a dead person, corpse
Ofombonga offurunọng
.Osopong upfurunọng

öffürasōhm or öffusōhm house of a person who has died
Ofombonga öffisōhm
.Apiapum öffükhhōhm
.Osopong öpfunchohm

öffürabhon place of dead spirits, (Et. ffuro to wipe away, obhon place)
land of the departed
Osopong upfurafhon
ofhanong, afhanong murderer (from fhọ to kill, onong person)

\[\text{Apia} \text{pum ofhōnong} \]
\[\text{Oso} \text{pong ofhanong} \]
\[\text{enongfha the act of killing someone, murder} \]

ófhâng gorgeous dressing, 
Ofhâng. He dresses in a very fancy way.

excessive dressing, 
fancy dressing

\[\text{Ofombonga ofhâng} \]

ofhobhonogbáan, afhobhonogbáan insect kind of stinging insect, similar to a cricket, found mainly in grassland near the river

\[\text{Apiapum ofhabhonigbáan} \]
\[\text{Oso} \text{pong ofhonokpaan} \]

ofhonong-otok-óbhon, afhonong-otok-óbhon plant herb having medicinal qualities (used as medicine for jaundice and for cough. The literal meaning is “murderer takes the town”. The plant is often found near neglected houses.)

ófhum, áfhum wind 
\[\text{Otok ofhum. He is taking the air; he is taking a stroll. See also; ebum, air, breeze} \]
\[\text{Apia} \text{pum ópháphá} \]
\[\text{Oso} \text{pong ibum} \]

ógá/miné. ágá/miné fish kind of large fish, shark, sea fish (not found in the river; it has hard, sharp fins on its back)

\[\text{Ofombonga } ?ochibirkohn} \]
\[\text{Apiapum } ?óchimbéng} \]

ogâamá', agâamá' whisker, 
eyelash
\[\text{Ofombonga ogaama} \]
\[\text{Apiapum igáámá, agáamá} \]
\[\text{Oso} \text{pong ogaama} \]

ogaana See also; ogigaana weaver bird

\[\text{Ogàaná, ágàaná! tree bears yellow sticky plum-like fruits (sometimes called wild apple) See also; ogàaná} \]
\[\text{Oso} \text{pong egàaná} \]

ogâang, agâang musical bow 
This instrument resembles a hunter's bow. The taut vine string is played by using the mouth and a small stick. This instrument is used when a girl undergoing circumcision rites (okwurakwura) dances.

\[\text{Ofombonga igom} \]
\[\text{Apiapum ogàanggaang} \]
\[\text{Oso} \text{pong ogàanggaang} \]

ogèr, agèr 1. barb such as that of a fishing hook, or the sting of a bee, or a pointed spear 
spike

\[\text{Apiapum ogàer} \]
\[\text{Oso} \text{pong ugèr} \]

ógidi, ágidi cartridge, 
metal beads, 
ball bearings,
shot
**Ofombonga** onyêr
**Apiapum** ogidi
**Osopong** ugidì

gidi', agidi' food kind of food, made from maize (eaten with soup)
**Apiapum** agidi (check tones)

ógigâ'anâ' or ógá'anâ', ágigá'anâ' weaver bird
**Ofombonga** ogagaâna
**Osopong** ogaaâna

ógigé'ngâ' or ogagenga ágî'gê'ngâ' kind of insect, fat, yellow ant (often found in palm trees or pear trees, fond of sugar)
**Ofombonga** ogagenga
**Apiapum** ógégéngâ
**Osopong** ogágenga

ogimê', agimê'
**Ofombonga** ogimi
**Apiapum** ogími
**Osopong** ugimi unripe fruit
anínegimê' unripe pepper
obanggorogime unripe mango (from **obanggoro** mango, **ogime**)

ogorochângâ, agorochângâ bird sp.

ógórogbaâng, ágórogbâang butterfly, moth
**Apiapum** ógôhnikpá
**Osopong** ogworônkpaang

ogo, ago, otingi 1. name of a tree
2. yellow paint made from grinding the wood of the ogo tree. This paint is used to decorate the body, particularly in **Okwurakwura** ceremony.)
3. yellow colour **Ode** ogo. It is yellow. **Ofoko** ogo. He paints a yellow mark.
**Apiapum** itingi
**Ohana** itingi

ogoño, agoogo white ant
**Osopong** egogo

ogomô', agomô'tree sp. This kind of tree is often planted within a compound and in plantations. It is associated with the **Obase** cult shrine.
**Ofombonga** ogomi
**Apiapum** egomi
**Ohana** egomi, ngomi
**Osopong** ogomo

ogôrhoro, agorôhro wooden mask made to cover the face
**Apiapum** ekimhó
**Osopong** ekpônga

ógôhn, ágôhngbird stork, heron; (This bird is large; it has long legs and is often seen standing in or near water.)
**Osopong** ogôhnga

ógugôhngô, águgôhngô praying mantis large insect of the grasshopper family
**Ofombonga** ógugôhngi
**Apiapum** ógogôhngi
**Osopong** ogòhnggoхngó

ogùmogùm, agùmogùm sansa musical instrument with plucked metal keys

**Apiapum** ogimogim (check tones)

ógùrubhébhé', ágùrubhébhé' locust

**Ofombonga** ogurubhèbhè

**Osopong** ogurubhèbhè

ogbá or okpá, agbá cough **Okkór ogba.** He clears his throat, he coughs. **Ophye ogba.** He clears his throat. **Ogbá kokkór.** He doesn’t respond. **Ogbire ogba.** He coughs (a deep chest cough).

**Osopong** ogba

ogbábháang, agbábháang path that has been cut or trodden in the bush (from egba bush, obhaang path, track) **Ope ohaang.** He cuts a path. See also; **ohaang**

**Apiapum** ohaang kw’etam

ogbagbá', agbagbá' older man with no wife (either a widower or an older bachelor)

**Apiapum** ódimárara

**Osopong** egbágbá

ogbagba, agbagba shadow, soul, spirit

**Osopong** ogbagba, okpákpa

ógbágbó'nggá', ógbágbó'nggá' a lazy, slothful person See also; **odada, ogbogbora**

ogbáná, agbáná latrine

**Apiapum** ewuchí, nwuchí

**Ohana** efuchi

**Osopong** ogbana

ógbánná, agbánná kind of green leaf, used in making soup

**Apiapum** ógbánná

**Ohana** ógbánná

**Osopong** okpanná

ógbángkéré', agbángkéré' breakable earthenware dish

**Apiapum** ogbánggarí

**Osopong** ogbánggarí

ógbányèké', agbányèké' edible fruit from a certain kind of tree. These fruits grow in pods and are fried and ground to make a special kind of oil which is sometimes eaten with kola nuts; the oil is also used in flavouring ekkimokanga porridge. The pods are also used as a rattle by children

**Apiapum** óríáaká

**Osopong** ogbényènga

ogbara, agbara burr small rough plant fruits which stick to hair and clothing

ogbata leaf sp. (also called oraraaka kw’awa)

ogbá'twú' title person who has killed a bush cow, also a game title given to someone who has excelled in hunting

**Egômi [?]**

ogbangbang, agbangbang zinc, metal, tin,
enamel bowl  any object or container made with enamel or metal

Enamel:  

**Apiaipum** ogbángbang  
**Osopong** ogbangbang or efhiki  
**ogbangbang** pan-roofed house  
(from **ogbangbang, osóhm**)

ogbáajinòng, agbáajinòng  hunter  (from **egbàați hunting, onqong person**)

*Agbáajinòng*  

**Apiaipum** or:  ogbàajìjà  
**Osopong** ògbèjìnòng

ogbáká, agbáká  board,  
plank, 
piece of sawn wood

**Apiaipum** egbáká, mgbáká  
**Osopong** egbaaka

tagbaaka p’obo  cross (boards of death)

ó’gbáaka, ã’gbáaka, or ógbakáâtantree sp.  (The fruits of this tree grow in small pods, two or three fruit to each pod. The pods crack with a snap in the sun.  The fruits are used to flavour okimọkka |i water yam and palm oil chop.)

**Ofombonga** ogbaaka, oraka  
**Apiaipum** ogbáakáada, ágbakáada  
**Osopong** ogbáada(Chi), oraka

ogbáakádík  speech  (from **gbáak** to speak, **odik** word)  
utterance

**Apiaipum** mgbagbaaka (check tones)  
**Osopong** okpaakadik

ogbáaan, ágbáaan member of a family group;  (At the time of eating new yam, a special ceremony is celebrated with the **ogbaan**.)

**Osopong** ogbáanda, ókpaandá  
See also; **agbaan, ogbaanọkka**

ogbáanọkká, ivôkka  brother  This term is used in two ways: 1. To refer to a brother or sister born by the same mother. 2. More generally, to refer to any relative.)

sister

**Apiaipum** nwókka, vókka  
**Ofombonga** nwókka  
**Osopong** nwókka

ogbáanọtté, ivotte  brother or sister born from the same father  (from **ogbaan family group, otte father**)

**Apiaipum** ?, votte  
**Ofombonga** nwotté  
**Osopong** nwotté

ogbá’angáĭ  unpleasant smell  For example, rotten fish.  
See also **ogbugbaanga** stink

ogbaare, agbaare

**Apiaipum** ibhóki, óbhóki,  
**Ohana** ihóki  floor, base  
**onnamgbaare**  base of the spine  
(from **nnam back, ogbaare**)

ogbée, ígée or ígé  time  **Ogbe kk’obenga**. The time has arrived. **k’ogbe k’ogbe** At times, from time to time

**Ofombonga** ogbe  
**Osopong** okpe
ógbégbè, ágbégbè ant tailor ant. This type of ant makes a nest of leaves, often in pear trees. It can sting.

- Ofombonga okpekpe, obhagbegbe
- Apiapum ógégéngá
- Osopong obukhágbegbe

ó’gbéra, á’gbéra chair
- Osopong ogberá
- ovaargbera throne (from evaar chieftaincy, ogbera)

ógbérénwá pot used for palm wine (Usually well decorated, with smooth body and small mouth.)

ógbérégbéré, ágbérégbéré kind of (dry) yam, yellowish in colour, with a rough skin

- Ofombonga ópháaki
- Apiapum ópháaki, ápháaki
- Osopong óphyáaké

ógbérkpá, ágbérkpá shallow dish, cover
- lid for a dish
- Apiapum ogbérangbér, agbérangbér (check)

ogbigbék, agbigbék tick parasite found on dogs or other animals

- Apiapum égbégbébh
- Osopong ugbugbek, ukpukpek

ógbín, ágbín Ogin! Exclamation of surprise, as in English: Good heavens!)
- Osopong igbín dry land, beach
- oyagbin world

ogbíndara or ógbúmó, agbíndara spoon

- Ofombonga ogbimi
- Apiapum odáakpa
- Ohana elaaka
- Osopong ugbúmu

ógbódá’, ågbódá’ kind of vegetable; (This vegetable grows wild in the bush. It resembles a garden egg (efatum) and can be eaten raw. It is rather sticky. The root is also used in soup.)

- Ofombonga ókpóra
- Apiapum ipóra
- Ohana ipóra
- Osopong ígbóra

Ogbodo, Agbodo Society concerned with the organisation of community work in a village. It is also responsible for the discipline of young men. (The Society is represented by a masque. The masquerader wears a woven masque which covers the whole body and carries a whip. The dance done by ogbodo masque is connected with Otaabha festival.)

ogbodo kw’asi (ochimbéng) kind of fish chases and preys on other fish (This fish is related to eyung, but is larger than an eyung; but has a shorter mouth; it can jump and has teeth. It can be distinguished from an eyung in that an eyung has a spot or mark near the tail fins.)

ógbogíma, ágbogíma smallpox serious sickness causing eruptions of the skin
- Osopong ogbogimá

ogbok, agbok flower (usually used in the plural form), especially that part of a flower which bears seeds

ogbók, aqgbók hips, part of the body where the thigh joins the hips
- Osopong ogbok
ogbóng-ó’mmasaj toby jug, 
jug shaped like a person

ogbór (f) poverty Otto ogbor. He has become poor. 

Osopong ogbór
ogbugbora poor man

ogbongkkáng, agbongkkáng kind of plant; (This kind of plant has a thorny stem, and large, fleshy green leaves which are sometimes used in soup.)

Ofombonga ogbongkkang

ógóórókkó!, ágbórókkó! citrus fruit, 
orange, 
lemon, 
grapefruit

Apiapum isókkóró, asókkóró
Ohana osókkóró
Osopong ogborokkó

ogboróndô mud wasp stinging insect which builds its mud home in sheltered places, often inside a house

Belenogaster griseus

Ofombonga ogbirand
Apiapum ototobáadimá
Osopong ógbórándwông

ógóóróró! future time, (from ogbe time, ororo future, forward)

Apiapum ogbe kw’ororo, ogbe oror
Osopong ogbékoró, okpékoró

ógbô, ágbô or igbô company, (Group of people born within the same year, or sequence of years. These age groups have an important place in the Mbembe social structure.) Mode ogbô mawane. We belong to the same age group.

age group;

Apiapum ógbô
Osopong ogbo

ógógbográfó’kô! shin bone, certain bone in the lower part of the leg

Ofombonga ogbogbôki
Osopong úbúbhnwâ

ógbôk, ágbôk 1. lump (This may be a swelling caused by deformity of the body, or it may be the result of a blow.)

2. swelling on the body, 
hunchback;

(Okom: ekhông)

ógbôkakôbhô!, agbôkakôbhô! 
Ofombonga ókpukpóki
Apiapum ititáámá
Osopong ikpakokobhá kind of snake, mamba (This type of snake is long and thin. It has a dangerous bite.)

ógbôkôrô, ágbôkôro key, (<Efik) An alternative word for a padlock is mbékkû.

padlock

ógbonggono, ágbonggono kind of fruit of a tree; (This fruit cannot be eaten. It is round and shaped like a ring. It is often used in children’s games as it can be threaded onto sticks.)
Osopong ogbônggôhno

Ogbügbâ'angâ' unpleasant smell Osomo ogbugbaanga. It stinks.

Apiapum mgbagbaanga (check tones)
See also; ogbaanga

Ogbügbôhngô bat small mouse-like animal which flies by night

Ofombonga ogbugbôhngô
Ogbügbôhngô

Ogbügbôhngô agbugbôhngô poor man

Ofombonga ogbugbóra

Ogbügbôhngô ogbogborâ, okpokporâ poverty

Ogbü, agbü 1. new sprouting yam, new yam See also; ifhô
2. horn of a bush pig

Ogwâna, agwâna kind of fish (six inches - one foot long)

Ôgwasi' half a calabash, used for drinking (from gwo to drink, asi water)

Ofombonga ëgôra
Apiapum ogwasi

Ogwôhkó kind of insect, type of praying mantis

Ogwôhngô', agwôhngô'

Ogbügbórâ piece of flat wood, used for scooping foufou from the mortar, and for cleaning out the mortar (from gwôhngô to scoop up)

Ogwî, ãgwî

Ogbügbó kernel, used in basketry

Apiapum obokpa, abokpa
Ohana ogbakpa
Osopong ugwûncorn, maize

Ogwû, ãgwû wide bracelets, for wrists or ankles, made from brass or ivory, worn by women in ceremonies such as ikwurakwura. Also used to refer to twisted wire.

Ogwakó, ãgwakó

Apiapum ojaa (check tones)
Ofombonga oja bottom yam; when yams are tied onto the yam barn, oja refers to the bottom yam of each string; it is usually a large yam

Ojâ, ãjâ

Ogwakó, ãgwakó

Apiapum ënìyângânyanga
Ofombonga ënyàngânyanga kind of domestic fowl, chicken having ruffled and untidy feathers

Ojâgbôkóro, ãjâgbôkóro

Ofombonga ëjângbôkóro orangâta (old word)
Apiapum orântkeri
Osopong obaakabom cassava (Cassava is often referred to also by the Efik word iwa.)

Ojâbhé, ãjâbhé crawcraw, itching skin disease which often afflicts children, causing small eruptions of the skin
Ojaangé, ajaangé

Osopong  ijaangé, ajaangé  kind of large ant, soldier or driver ant
ejaangidik  column of ants (from edik rope, ojaange)

Oje, aje

Apiapum  oje or eje

Osopong  ejé, ájé  hollow place, hole (such as in the hollow of a tree trunk, the inside of a pawpaw, or in a fish trap)  Omma otto eje. The door is open, the door is ajar.

Ójeje, àjeje  kind of fruits, found in the bush, used for soup
(resembles bush mango)

Ojéritá, àjéritá

Apiapum  ?ewóm, nwóm

Osopong  ojerita  kind of snake, black cobra, spitting cobra

Oji, aji, usually called otara in Adun

Ofombonga  oji

Osopong  uji  palm tree  (The type of cultivated, full grown palm tree from which palm wine is drawn; often called otara in Adun dialect.)

See also; ojigbá

Oji  type of coco yam

See also; ebubh

Ojibháda

Osopong  ojibhadá  riches, wealth  (from jibh to be good, to be beautiful, to be rich)
ejibha  goodness
ajibhada  beauty

Ojidim, aijdim

Osopong  újidim  a barren woman, a woman who cannot bear children

Ojigbá, ajigbá

Osopong  ujigba or ujikpa  kind of palm tree, especially a palm tree which is not yet fully grown or mature; compare oji, which refers to a mature palm tree

See also; oji

Ojiji

Osopong  ujiji, igbobha kind of bird, of the dove family  (This bird is often heard at dawn; its call is kuu kuu kuu; it eats palm fruits.)

Ójijó'hangá, ájijó'hangá!

Apiapum  ósôshngá

Osopong  ojijongá  member of the Ijong (water) society; one who practises witchcraft through Ijong powers

Ojinúng

Osopong  újúnóng  man, male
ojinongnwa

Apiapum  ijinononga  boy, male-child

Ojiròbh  mushroom, eatable fungus which grows on a palm tree where the tree has been cut to draw wine  (from oji palm tree, orôbh mushroom)

See also; odèdè
ójójó! ájójó!

Ofombonga omanimáni kind of frog or toad (small, has a high-pitched cry, eatable)
See also; obhurubóhk, ógwór, owor, obodo

ojorá! (f)

Osopong ojorá fear (from jorá to be afraid) ojorá f his fear Ojorá osé-ẹ He is afraid. (lit. fear is doing him)

oka, aka fetish, juju, cult power, shrine or fetish, associated with a cult
obhaamaka name of a cult ceremony performed by the whole village, preceding
the planting of new crops
okasadaanga foufou offered at an oka ceremony

okáan
See also; okikáan

ókáaná!, ákáaná!
row or line of objects or people (as of a line of people dancing, or a row of plants)

ókáannmóng, ákáannmóng follower, disciple, group member (from ekaan group, following, onong person)

okángodik, akángodik
Osopong okaangodík person who puts an opposing case (as of a defendant in a court case, or a person who disagrees in an argument; from káanga to argue, disagree, odik word, matter)

okaar, akaar

Apiapum okaaríchí
Osopong okaaríchpa kind of tree (large, with thorns)

ókaará! or ?okaar, ákaará!
See also; ókikaará!

ókaará, ákaará bundle of rope
obhokagbakaara bundle of rope (from obhokagba kind of rope, okaara)

okeke, akeke name of a cult, oka, belonging to women (ressembles Obaze)

ókeré, ákeré

Ofombonga ókerí
Apiapum óker
Osopong okikére kind of shell fish, limpet(found attached to a rock)

ókerékpe, ákerékpe

Ohana ochanong
Okom ochákoehr-dóhng,
Osopong uchikambohra bed bug

okikáan, akikáan, or okaan
Ofombonga okáan-okáan
Osopong okaan-ókaan or obem side, edge

ókikaará! or ókaará!, ákikaará!

Ofombonga ókáarí
Apiapum ókáarí
**Osopong** okikáare or okaang basket trap for catching fish (made from echakpa palm, long woven trap with a hole at one end)

**okicenng**

**Apiapum** okekenng (check tones) stranger, visitor, foreignor (from ekiken visit, onong person)

**okim**

**Ofombonga** okim

**Apiapum** okimikind of tree, Iroko tree (tall, hard-wooded tree found in the bush)

okim, akim (f) masque, masquerade (general term which includes specific masques, such as: Otunga, Ikkonkka, Igban, Otomato, Mkpm) Akim paam o! Shout of victory or elation, used especially on ceremonial occasions okim fe his masque

ókí’má’, plural: ikima or echên

**Apiapum** bom

**Osopong** ukimá yam (general term used to include all types of yams)

See also; ibom

okim-mkpón, akim-mkpón

**Ofombonga** oyén-mkpon

**Osopong** oven-ekpon name of a certain okim, masque, danced at the funeral of an important person (a torch made of twisted vine rope is set on fire; the masqueraders chase victims, trying to sprinkle fire on them until the fire burns out. In **Osopong**, this masque is danced once every seven years.)

See also; nyimane

ókí’mọ́kka, ákí’mọ́kka

**Osopong** ukimokka or ?onéne kind of yam, water yam

okinikiné, akinikiné

**Apiapum** okinikini

**Osopong** ukinikini kind of tree, Pesodia tree (large tree, bears round edible fruits; has the property of rooting easily)

ókírà, ákírà

**Ofombonga** osi

**Apiapum** odém, adém colour, kind or type of something ikóhmaana k’akira k’akira different kinds of illnesses

ókónchîkind of tree (large tree with hard wood)

ókóngá’, ákóngá’

**Osopong** ikóngá shaped edge of something, such as a piece of planed wood, or a cement block, or the corner pillar of a house

odenkonga gutter, edge of road (from eden path, road, okonga)

ókórà, ákórà

**Ofombonga** okora

**Apiapum** erima ch’eyaanga 1. wrestling 2. redness (from kór to be red)

ókòbhó, akòbhó

**Ofombonga** okobhi

**Apiapum** okobhi

**Osopong** okobhó bone
ochenkōbho  lower spine, spinal cord  otenkōbhó  animal bone, fishbone

ókọma  name of a stream

okòmìkọmọ, akòmìkọmọ
Ofombonga  okọmì
Apiapum  okékọmì
Osopong  ogọmọ  kind of tree, cotton tree

okòhmáaná, ikòhmáaná (f)  illness, disease, sickness

okòhn, akòhn (f)
Apiapum  ekokòhná  bee  Okòhn otte-ẹ. A bee stung him.
akòhnsi  honey  (from okòhn, asi liquid, water)

okòhn, akòhn (f)
Ofombonga  okòhn
Osopong  okòhn  spear, used in war or ceremony, also used for fishing

:'Okòhna  Song or ceremony which announces the return of Otabha festival (associated with Ochébirokwông, similar to the Yoruba dance Oro)

okò'hnyiká  disobedience  Osi okòhnyika maa. He is very disobedient.

okòhnachi, ákòhnachi
Ofombonga  okòhnachi
Apiapum  ókòhnachi
Osopong  okòhnachi  long straight stick, cut from ekòhna, used in making roof mats, also used to describe the cross sticks in the framework of the roof of a house

okòhngá, akòhngá  kind of termite, white ant  (similar to agogọ but slightly smaller)

okka, abakka  mother  (personal form: akka kwaam my mother)

okká, akká  crab

okkangkkang, akkangkkang
Osopong  okkangkkangkkoro  ceremonial sword,  (a long sword, with a handle)

ókkányáng, ákkányáng
Apiapum  ókkyanyáng
Osopong  ókkanyang  kind of shell fish, of the crab or lobster family

okkáre
Apiapum  ókpárákpa  large glass jar for palm wine

okkáabha!, akkáabha!
Apiapum  akkawa  limestone;  (A small piece of this is sometimes used in cooking soup; it is also ground and mixed with tobacco to make snuff.)

okkáan(a), akkáan(a)
Osopong  okkaana  helper, saviour  (from kkáana to help, save)

ókká'angé!, ákká'angé!
Ofombonga ókkaangi!
Apiapum ókkaangi!
Osocong okkaangi! thorny brier, thorny plant having long, trailing prickly growth
(sometimes used for making rope, also for making fishing baskets, etc)
See also; ófodíma

okkáará, akkáará
Osocong okkaara European, white person
ekkaara English language
okkaarakpaar large ship, steamer (from okkaara, okpaar canoe)
okkaarotòhm clerical work (from okkaara, otòhm work)
okkaarater England, Europe (from okkaara, oter compound)
ekkaarabhe avocado pear (from okkaara, ebhe pear)
okkaaradaang kind of fruit, ?breadfruit (from okkaara, odaang foufou, food)
akkarachèn glasses, spectacles (from okkaara, achen eyes)
ükkaaranòhm duck (from okkaara, inòhm bird)
ekkaaradèn tarred road (also called igbo) (from okkaara, eden road)

okkékér, akkékér
Ofombonga ?akkékköbh
Apiapum ottétér
Osocong ?akkókköbh 1. spots, something spotted Ewuro chè esi akkékèr. Her dress is
spotted, patterned with spots.
2. globules of liquid on an oily surface Obòhk kwò ose akkékèr. Your arm is covered with
globules of water. (as when the body has been oiled with pomade after a bath, so
that water gathers in globules on the skin)

ókkéng, ákkéng
Apiapum okkáaki seive used in preparing garri (word borrowed from Efik)

okkéwoho, or okkáwoho
Apiapum okkèwòhra
Osocong okkèwòra 1. Name of an oka, owned by an efona patrilineal family group 2. Object
possessed by a diviner, used in divination, especially to
find something which has been lost

okkikkere, akkikkere
Ofombonga okkkikkeri
Apiapum okkkèdèn, atikèdèn,
Osocong ikkkèri, akkkèri bed made from mud, found in women’s houses

ókkikkéng, ákkikkéng
Ofombonga egaanàyaang
Apiapum okkkèngkkéng
Osocong egaanàyaang bell, gong

okkìm (or okwum), akkìm
Ofombonga ?ntira, esó’hmsó
Apiapum ò
Osocong akkìm an extension built onto a house to protect the wall from rain Okpa
akkìm. He built a sheltering extension.

okkirikka, akkirikka old clothes, second hand clothes

okkò, akkò (f)
Apiapum ìsú
Osocong okkò kind of game, draughts Ozeng okko. He plays draughts.

180
okkomọ́ma counter for draughts  (from okko, emọ́ma bead, unit)

okkomba, aktomba

Apiapum ákkú or ákwù pig, domestic pig

ó'kkóra, á'kkóra

Ofombonga ekkórigbaaka
Apiapum ebhónákpá, mmonákpá,
Osopong ekkóru, ekkórigbaaka flat wooden container or tray  (used for carrying a load, or for clearing rubbish)

ókkóro, ákkóro

Osopong okkoró machete, farm knife

okkorópa sheath, case for a machete  (from okkoro, opa sheath)

akkorodim edge of a knife

Okomba, Okkombo
Osopong Okkombo
Osopong Okkombo
Apiapum Okkombo
Osopong name of a dance

okkómichi (Ofombonga only)

See also; otóhmichi

ókkótímá', ákkótímá'

Apiapum otóhm-otóhm kw'ápóngá court messenger

ókkóhna, ákkóhna

Ofombonga ékko hna
Apiapum ékkóhna, íkko hna
Osopong ekkóhna kind of bird, of the raven or hornbill family  (a large bird, found inside the bush, with a large beak which is sometimes used as a horn for drinking)

Okkombonakko hna
Osopong Okkomhna- okko hna name of a dance, the final dance of the Otaabha festival, danced in response to the Egbegbetuntum dance

ó’kkúrúmbeké, á’kkúrúmbeké

Ofombonga onumbechi
Apiapum ́dorókkó, ōdorókkó
Osopong urúgbéché pawpaw (borrowed from Efik)

okpá, akpá

Apiapum ekpá, mkpá
Osopong ekpa cover, lid

okpabire kind of small fish

okpábyembyém, akpábyembyém

Ofombonga okpábyém
Apiapum ikpábyém
Osopong ikpábyám kind of bird, nightjar  (often flies by night, has long wing feathers and a trailing tail)

okpá chechená, akpáchechená biting insect of the fly family  Okom: blind man

okpagim, akpagim
**Apiapum** ényù scar, mark resulting from a past wound

ókpakubha, ákpakubha

**Osopong** okpokubha pineapple

ókpakubha, akpakubha (check pineapple) plant used for weaving sleeping mats (the plant has long spiky leaves and grows in swampy areas)

ókpákur, akpákur

**Apiapum** ikpákkor shoe, slipper; (This word is borrowed from Efik; some speakers prefer the indigenous Mbembe word, etóko, or the phrase ekpo py’mmo.)

ókpákkorokkor

**Apiapum** okpákkorókkor circumcision (of a male), ceremonial circumcision

Masé-ẹ okpkákkorókkor. They circumcision. They practise circumcision.

ókpákpá, akpákpá

**Osopong** ekpakpa emptiness, skin, shell

orongpakpa sky (from erong up, okpakpa)
oforkpakpa corpse, dead body (from ifor body, okpakpa)
egorakpakpa (**Apiapum**) empty calabash

ókpákpá’a, akpákpá’a

**Osopong** okpakpa kind of very small wasp; (These insects live in colonies, building oval shaped nests in the bush; the nest ressembles paper in texture. They have a humming sound and can sting.)

ókpánchekede, akpánchekede

**Apiapum** odókpa

**Osopong** oráagba kind of bean, round beans

ókpáné’, akpáné!

**Ofombonga** ikpané

**Apiapum** ikpání

**Osopong** ikpánné tool used for smoothing a mud floor or bed

ókpátá, akpátá

**Apiapum** okpátá or ogbátá, carved figure, idol

okpántanwa doll (from okpata, nnwa child, small)

ókpáribáam

**Apiapum** ókpáamá

**Osopong** okporokpór weal or welt, inflicted by a blow

ókpasarattohk, ekpasarakpo a worthless, petty thing, a trifle

ókpáwoká’, ákpáwoká’

**Apiapum** ikkom, okkom

**Osopong** okpáwohkà 1. kind of plant, trailing vine; (This plant bears oval shaped fruits which, when dried, are used in rattles to amuse children, or in dancing.)

2. knee cap

ókpaake, akpaake

**Apiapum** okpaakjī

**Osopong** okpaaekte catarrh, cold in the head Okpaake ommé-ẹ. He has a cold in the head.
okpáamá’, ákpáamá’

Oso pong okpaamá line Ottaare okpaama. He draws a line. (This expression is often used in reference to the line drawn across the ground in a wrestling match, to mark the boundary. It may also be used in reference to parting the hair.)

okpaama kw’enangkwaang a bicycle track

ó’kpaang, á’kpaang

Apiapum opéringá
Oso pong otáanga space left between yam heaps

okpaar, ijaar

Apiapum okpaar, akpaar
Oso pong okpaar, akpaar boat, canoe, also used to refer to any kind of vehicle

okkaarakpaar steam, sea-going boat (from okkaara European, okpaar)
okpaar kw’erong aeroplane
okpaar kw’ogbin land vehicle, car or lorry
ekpaarrso bows, front of a canoe (from okpaar, eso head)
ekpaargbaaka seat in the centre part of a canoe (from okpaar, egbaaka plank)
ekpaarwọ stern, back part of the canoe, paddler’s place (from okpaar, ewọ bottom, end)
ochenkpaar yam boat, boat used for carrying yams, having a covered area for storage of yams (from echen yams, okpaar)

okpáar-mbọ̀hk, akpáar-mbọ̀hk

Apiapum orena-mbọ̀hk
Oso pong okpaar-níbohık string vest, any shirt with no sleeves (from kpáara to cut, mbọ̀hk arms)

okpébhe, akpébhe

Oso pong okpebhí teacher, one who teaches (from kpébhe to teach)

ókpé or ékpér, ákpé

Apiapum ekpér or ikpékperá, nkper
Oso pong ekper 1. razor blade, especially the older kind of triangular razor blade (Ekpér may also be used to refer to the modern type of razor, but this is more usually called egóhbb.) 2. lice in clothing, body lice (Also called etteng in Apiapum dialect.)

okpíchennong, akpíchennong

Apiapum okpáchechenă
Oso pong okpachen blind man (from kpa to tie, ichen eye, onONG person)

okpisó or okpinsó

Apiapum okpíhó
Oso pong okpecho the end object, the one at the end of a row; (For example, the last bamboo on a roof frame. The term is often used to refer to a row of people.)

okpisodik the gist of the matter, the main point of a speech (from okpisó, odik word)

okpitòhng, akpitòhng

Apiapum okpitòhngá
Oso pong okpitòhng deafness (from kpa to tie, itòhng ear)

okpitòhngnònng a deaf person

okpó, akpó a bamboo beam in the framework of a roof, on which abọ rests
okpóbhaang, akpóbhaang
Apiapum okpáhaang
Osopong okpobháang 1. kind of bird of prey, black kite; (This is a very large bird, reputed to seize and eat small children. It is similar to obibema but larger.) 2. name of an important cult, of which the village chiefs are priests

okpókórá
  Apiapum ókkí'má! 1. leprosy Okpokora wọ osẹ-ẹ. He suffers from leprosy.
  Osopong okpokora

ókpókkóró, ákpókkóró table (Word borrowed from Efik.)

okpokpaang
  Osopong okpángkpaaang fan

ókpokpo, ákpokpo
  Apiapum ominchí, iphyọng, ikwungi
  Osopong iphyọng, ükwungú small bamboo, elephant grass

ókpónbángáchí, ákpónbángáchí
  Apiapum ekpón'chi iron bar, poker (from ekpon fire, ebaanga metal, echi stick)

ókponá, åkponá large protruding eyes and climbs tree. It is also called írè.)

ókpónkán, ákpónkán the last one, the last born
  Osopong okpongánnam the last time, the final time

okpónkín or okpón'kidiki
  Apiapum okpóngkwurukwur
  Osopong okponkirika big fire, conflagration

okpónkób, åkponkób
  Osopong okpónkób bullet (from ekpon fire, gun, ekóbhu nut)

okpotoró, akpotoró
  Apiapum ókpóttórówórkumá!
  Osopong nkómkìnkì of animal of the poto family; (This kind of animal lives in trees, it eats fruits; it is larger than okpona.)

okpó, akpó
  Apiapum okpadim
  Ohana okpadim plait of hair, twist of hair Obọk akpó. She has her hair tied in plaits.

okpó, akpó
  Ofombonga olaak
  Osopong orak rubber, anything made of rubber, including car tyre, catapult ekpokpaaji hunting with a catapult (from okpó, egbaaji hunting)

ókpóbomízek, ákpóbomízek
  Apiapum okpákárirek
Osopong: ökpábomizek measles, infectious disease common amongst children. Okpabomizek wọ ose-ẹ. It is measles he is suffering from.

ókpọkančhi', ākpọkančhi!

Apiapum: okpọkinčhi

Osopong: okkoḥbáanchi: kind of bird, woodpecker

ókpọkpọ

Apiapum: okwukwuki

Osopong: ọkụkụdụkpọ or okpakpa: layer of the stem of thick papyrus grass, or of a palm tree

ókpọ́rọkpor, akpọ́rọkpor

Apiapum: okporọkpọ, akporọkpọ

Osopong: okporọkpọ́r: rash, weal, mark left by a blow or by a sting (usually the result of a natural cause, rather than being deliberately inflicted. Contrast ókpáribāam.)

ókpọ́wuró!, akpọ́wuró!

Apiapum: obọ́rawurí

Osopong: okpawurú: bandage, sheet, white cloth

ókpọhра́ (f): idleness, inactivity, laziness Osi okpọhra. He is idle.

ókpukpolŋ

Apiapum: obukpolŋ: trumpet, kind of wind instrument (also called esa ch’obhuk.)

ókpukpolŋ: kind of palm tree; (This type of palm tree grows very tall, then remains static.)

ókpútọ́

Apiapum: oviriyo

Ohana: oviriyo

Osopong: okpitọng, okpùtwun: umbrella

Okwa

Apiapum: ókwa name of a society (okim) of warriors and chiefs (The leader of Okwa society is the Odukwa. The symbol of the society is ekwat, a tall standing stone, usually found in the village playground, and associated with Obhaamaka.)

okwábiná (Apiapum) 1. kind of thick black cloth 2. kind of snail

okwabhar, akwabhar

Apiapum: okwabhar, akwabhar

Ohana: okwagbhar

Osopong: okpaabhäng: kind of bush animal, of the wild dog or fox family


inongkwo: compassion, sympathy, human feeling. Ozong inongkwo. He is a compassionate person.

ikwosisi (Apiapum: nkwosisi): pity, mercy (from okwo, si to do, make)

okwonkpa, akwonkpa

Apiapum: òkkekheñ

Osopong: obhakadekpa: a kind of fruit (This type of fruit is large and yellow; it has sections which
are sweet to suck. The tree often grows near a stream or swamp.
The leaves are sometimes used by Hausa men for wrapping kola nut.)
See also; ovem

okwongițohng, akwongițohng
Osopong ikwontohng green leaf, leaf

okwọ, akwọ
Apiapum ogôn, agôn
Ohana ogôn, agôn
Osopong egóng child’s spinning top Ottem okwọ. He is spinning his top. (lit. beating his top)

okwọná
Apiapum okwọ'kwɔr
Osopong okwọña wrinkle

okworékwor, awokorékwor
Apiapum okhorekor (check tones)
Osopong okworókwohr kind of bird, bird of the pigeon family (This type of bird builds a woven nest, often among raffia palms. It ressembles the bulbul.)
Okwókwor black headed bulbul (has a call, “Icecream property quite correct”.

okwóhngá, akwóhngá
Apiapum okóhngá
Osopong okwóhngá small insect, eats yam and other crops

okwóhrikwórọ, akwóhrikwórọ
Apiapum ádòdòhr’a
Osopong okwóhrikwórọ kind of fruit, wild fruit resembling a bean (This fruit grows wild on trailing vine, it is cooked before eating.)

okwubhatérá, akwubhatérá rough grass, weed (This weed can spoil yams if not weeded early.)

okwú'kwóhko, akwú'kwóhko
Apiapum okwókwóhki
Ohana okwókwóhki
Osopong okwúkwóhko kind of bird, pied crow (This bird has a white ring round its neck; it is very destructive of farm crops.)

ókwúkwú'ngó', ákwúkwú'ngó'
Apiapum ikhúkhungí
Osopong ukwukwúng eyebrow

okwuno, akwuno
Apiapum okwuni
Osopong ukwunu 1. tsetse fly 2. skin rash, dermititis, itching skin disease causing thickening of the skin

ókwúrákwúra, ákwúrákwúra
Apiapum maninkyím (onwa nkyim)
Ohana maninkyím female circumcision, girl undergoing circumcision rites
See also; ikwuakwurura

oilóhko, aliöhko
Apiapum edidöbhhi
Osopong elohbho, inyoñng-onyñnggo muddy place (from loñko)

olökichen, alökichen

Apiapum ọ'ju-ichên
Ohana ọ'ju-ichên
Osopong ọ'ju-ichên kind of fish (This is a small fish, sometimes also called ekpa.)

ólóko

Apiapum ekiri
Osopong uluki or orókú funniness, fooling around, joking Osi oloko. He is joking, he is playing the fool.

ómangkkong, ámangkkong

Osopong omángkkong sugar cane
ómankkongkpákpa sugar cane after the juice has been extracted (from omankkkong, okpakpa emptiness)

omaan, imaan (f)

Apiapum ekkó, nkkó (bead)
Osopong imaan, omaan necklace, decorative body rings which go round the waist
ómá'ans;'ek; 'ç small size body rings, worn round the waist of a child
omáaná and, with ajinong omaana ipanong men and women

omaanává'ará', aamaanává'ará'

Apiapum imaanavává'ará'
Osopong imaanaváar kind of rat

omaanóomaan, aamaanóomaan 1. one who gives birth 2. an initiate, as one who is newly inititated into Otabha society or another society

ómên-é'bá, ámen-é'bá

Apiapum ibhongákpá-men-gha (Check), imenaba
Osopong akpákpa kind of fish or eel (very large, has large fins)

oménkka a skilled person (such as a good mechanic)
See also; emenkka

ominánwá, aminává

Osopong uminanan young, unmarried girl

omirágbám

Osopong otótorù kind of plant or grass
See also; ofutór

omma, amma 1. hole, hollow, doorway (Apiapum: obhaang, Osopong:obhaang or okok)
ommakwubh mat door, woven door which slides across a doorway 2. trap Omíne omma. He has set a trap.
ómma‘báaká' trap to catch animals or fish, especially trap made from a fence
ofhamma trap for catching bush rats (from efha bush rat, omma)

ómmaákkara, ámmaákkara

Apiapum ommàákkàári
Osopong ommakkarí competition, bet, gamble Onang-ç ommaakkaare. He made a bet with him.
ommān (f) delivery, birth of a baby, labour. Omma osê-ê. She is in labour.

?ómmên or ommenê, immen (f)
  
  Apiapum immen, ommen
  Osopong immeni, ommeni firewood

ommû
  Osopong ómmû pot or vessel moulded from fine clay

onadik, anadik
  
  Apiapum inakwongí
  Osopong onadik, onangadik kind of bitter leaf, formerly used for washing the body (Creeping plant; its leaves are used medicinally as a purge; used for washing white cloth; may also be used to make soup, or eaten raw or cooked with yam.)

onagim, anagim

onaanga, anaanga
  
  Apiapum enaanga 1. silky thread on maize
  Osopong enaanga (from ogwu corn, maize, onaanga) 2. new shoot, freshly sprouting growth

onáang-ewùró-ró, anáang-ewùró-ró very small, fast moving kind of ant

óndôhng or ñôhng, ñôhng
  Ofombonga ñôhng
  Apiapum ndôhng
  Osopong ñdwohng or obirokósi jigger

onêng, anêng
  
  Apiapum ónêng small earth worm

ôninêngé, áninêngé! kind of leaf (Brownish or reddish in colour, used in making soup, quickly wilts or droops.)

onînjê, anînjê (usually used in the plural form)
  
  Ofombonga akeke
  Osopong akêkê
  Ohana okêkê, akeke
  Apiapum obubukhi, ebubukhimọma, ebubukhichen pepper
  onînjegimê fresh pepper (before being dried)

onôm, anôm
  
  Apiapum onôm, inôm
  Ohana enômchimale genital organ

onong, anong person
  ikwanaong
  
  Apiapum kwanong woman
  ojinong man
  oyokinong human being (Apiapum: onong-éyá)

ônôhmá, ânôhmá
  
  Osopong onôhmá shirt, man’s garment
on̄hámádó‘ngó' shirt collar (from on̄hma, ed̄ongo neck, throat)
on̄hmatama old, torn shirt

on̄hmasi, an̄hmasi

**Apiapum** in̄hmasi, on̄hmasi dragonfly, kind of insect often found near water

ónũm (f) greed, greediness, coveting someone else;'s food Ochi on̄um. He is greedy.

on̄ung, in̄ung (f)

**Osopong** un̄ung salt
un̄ungkpa sack of salt, sack used for salt

ônna, ánna ?? gourd cup, used for drinking

ónya, án̄ya kind of shellfish (crayfish, lobster)
on̄ye, anye any relation by marriage on the female side

onyi, anyi

**Osopong** un̄yi elephant
en̄yīsa (**Apiapum**: en̄yīha) elephant tusk (from on̄yi, esa tooth)
on̄yikóbhọ ivory (from on̄yi, okóbhọ bone)

onyīnyáange, anyīnyáange creature of the milipede family (Resembles etumo but is smaller; the longest ones are about two inches long; they are harmless and are usually found in groups.)

ónyinyáange or on̄yaange, ányinyáange

**Ofombonga** ?ejisa
**Apiapum** é̱gyíha
**Osopong** ónyinyáangi large grasshopper, locust (Often fried and eaten.)

on̄werkpa, an̄werkpa

**Apiapum** enwerkpa
**Osopong** enwerkpa paper, sheet of paper

opá, apá

**Apiapum** opa or ekpa sheath, scabbard, packet into which something else fits
okkoropa sheath for a machete (from okkoro machete, opa)

opábọhék, apábọhék

**Osopong** opábọhk overhanging roof at the back of a house

opo, apo

**Osopong** opó weight used to weigh down fishing nets

ópobhá'l, ápobhá'l

**Apiapum** óbóbóbhá
**Ohana** óbóbóbhá
**Osopong** opóbha blister, caused by rubbing or burning

ópókwa, ápókwa

**Apiapum** ópópa
**Ohana** ópópa
**Osopong** opopá widow, woman whose husband has died

opomá' (f)
Ofombonga ópomá cowardice, excessive fearfulness, timidity (from poma) Otto opoma. He is timid, cowardly.

ópópò, ápópò bamboo cup, empty tin
See also; ikwungo

ópum, ápum kind of fungus or mushroom (Eatable when cooked; ressembles bread in appearance.)

óphâak, áphâak
Ofombonga ófa
Apiapum opfurätatáana
Ohana opfuragyagyana
Osopong obökûrâak spider, spider;'s web (In Apiapum, the web is called òburudâak.)

óphâ’angé!, áphâ’angé!
Apiapum ophaangi or ebhaak
Osopong ophangené space, opening, crack (For example, a crack or split in a wall. (In Apiapum, a crack in a wall is called ebhaak.)

óphaangé!, áphaangé!
Apiapum ophaangi
Ofombonga ejina commandment, law
See also; osana, ojijina, nyina

opháarammâ, ápháarammâ kind of fetish, tied as a charm to the wrist

ophé, aphé
Okom okhe (check this is correct for Apipaum)
Osopong ophyé 1. moon, month Ophe onn Onna. The moon is shining.
2. menstruation

óphyá, áphyá
Ofombonga obhera
Apiapum òbhéra
Osopong obhera working party, friends join to work together on a farm or project of one of their group, and are entertained with wine and food

ophyabhá, aphyabhá, mphyabhá
Ofombonga iphyabha
Apiapum ophyibha, iphyibha
Osopong iphyabha, aphyabha hair on the face or body, animal hair (Contrast isisa which refers to hair on the head.)
ommaphyabha (Apiapum: abebemphyibhá) beard (from emma mouth, ophyabha)
itenphyibha (Apiapum) animal hair

ophyáam (f)
Apiapum óphyáam kindness, generosity Osi ophyaam. He is generous.

ophyére, aphyére
Osopong ophyeri (check tones)
Osopong ophyeri kind of small palm nut, succulent and fleshy, soft, easily broken

ophyikn, aphyikn
Ofombonga ommaphyabha (check spelling) Efik person
ophyòng, aphyòng
  Osopong ophyong headscarf, headtie
ophyòngnw (Apiapum: iphyophyòngà) handkerchief

ophyok or ophyu, aphyu bad smell, stink (as of a rotting body)
  Apiapum ephyok
  Osopong ofök
otenphyok

ópya, ápya tool used for beating down a mud floor (Ikpane is the tool used for smoothing the floor after it has been beaten down with an opya.)

opýé, apýé ceremonial sword carried by the supreme chief, used in masquerades

ópyewuró, ápyewuró
  Apiapum etenwurikpyi kind of rat, white rat

opyi, apyi
  Ofombonga aphyi
  Apiapum agbyi
  Ohana aphyi
  Osopong aphyispike, trap made with sharp pointed sticks in a pit

opyi'pyi', apyi'pyi'
  Apiapum enong-biná dark-skinned person

ora, ara
  Ofombonga ejêke
  Apiapum ejêkí
  Osopong ejêke strip of fibre from a dried ek hôna palm branch, used for stitching together the palm leaves when making roofing mats

orási, arási
  Apiapum erêzi
  Ohana erêzi rice

orâak, arâak
  Ofombonga olaak
  Apiapum okpô
  Osopong oraaksticky gum, glue Obê oraak. He applies glue.

See also; okpô

orâak, irâak
  Ofombonga iраak abuse Otwọ onong oraak. He abuses someone.

oraanga, araanga river Okpan araanga k’akora k’akora. He has crossed many rivers; ie. he has come from far, far away.
  eraangattém the middle of the river (from oraanga, ettem heart, middle)
  oraanga kwiden sea, ocean
  iraangano'hng kind of bird, white, slender, graceful, often found near water.

óräikkâng, äräikkâng
  Ofombonga ekkåarakpón
  Osopong ekkåarakpon match (originally borrowed from Efik.)
orena, arena  last yam at the top end of the string when yams are tied onto the yam barn

ór;̣ẹ́ṛé́, ́ár;̣ẹ́ṛé́ kind of tree  (This tree has medicinal properties; medicine made with its leaves is used to encourage the afterbirth to come out.)

orimichên, arimichên, ọ́rumichí
  Ofombonga orungichi
  Osopong orungichi  kind of tree  (This kind of tree is often used to make yam barns (ikaanga). It remains green and easily takes root. It is also often used for Obaze shrines.)

orongo, arongo
  Ofombonga orong
  Apiapum orong
  Osopong orong  kind of mushroom, edible fungus  (grows in fields where white ants have been; good for soup)

órónta, arónta
  Osopong onónta  sweet potato

óróró́ future, forward, ahead
  ogbe ororo  future time

ororó, aró́ró
  Apiapum ́iró́ró
  Osopong adodo  bush pepper

oró́bh, aró́bh
  Osopong oró́bh  mushroom, edible fungus (general term)

oró́bh-ùjì  pieces of mushroom
  iró́bhkwá́ parcel or package of mushrooms

oró́kimaan, aró́kimaan
  Apiapum orukimaan
  Ohana osukimaan  sheep
  oró́kimaandim  ram, male sheep
  oró́kimaanwa  lamb, young sheep
  okkere-aró́kimaan  shepherd, one who looks after sheep

oró́mótúm or orókotum, arómótúm
  Apiapum orókettim  soft cassava, fermented cassava

oróngmò, arọngmò
  Apiapum oróngkkákkábhá  drop of rain

oró́ngtánwá, arọngtává
  Ofombonga oróngtánwa
  Apiapum oróngdá
  Osopong oróngtánwa  hail stone  (from oróng up, eta stone, nnwa small)

órọ́ngají, árọ́ngají
  Apiapum orónjíjí
  Osopong orónjíjí  kind of palm tree  (Tall, used for tapping wine.)

orọ́ngkpạ́kạ́
  Apiapum oróŋkpạ́ang (check)
  Ofombonga oróŋkpạ́ang
Osopong orôngkpáang sky (from erọng up, okpakpa emptiness)

orubh, irubh (f)

Apiapum oribh
Osopong uribh stealing, thieving, theft
orurubhá' (Apiapum: oriribha) thief, someone who steal

orungibángá

Ohana osungibanga
Osopong urungubanga darkness (from erungo night, ebanga darkness, dirtiness)

orungánde, arungánde

Ofombonga ebhaane
Osopong ebhaane kind of fish (Similar to ikém but larger; good to eat.)

orurugbaar, arurugbaar horsefly

ósákinôhn, ásákinôhn

Ohana ógohrá
Osopong osobôno kind of leaf, used in cooking meat

osamma, asamma

Apiapum obhin-emọng chorus, supporter in singing, one who responds

ósáná, ásáná

Ofombonga ejina
Apiapum ejina (check)
Ohana eghiha
Osopong inyina announcement, pronouncement, law (from sána to announce)
osán-odik town crier, village announcer

osánititoñhngá, asánititohngá

Ofombonga ocháchená
Apiapum ozêzéri
Osopong ukpítóhng flying ants (often appear after rain)

osangotúbhúkpo, asangotúbhúkpo,

Apiapum oraraangotubhikpo (check tones) kind of plant (attracts flies)

ose, ase

Apiapum odem
Ohana otte
Osopong oche 1. way, means Osi k’ose kw’uwura ntek-ẹ. He did just as (lit. in way that) I told him.

2. story Otta ose. He told a story.

See also;

ose

Ofombonga ole
Apiapum ohe
Osopong ore clay, used in making pots Oyoko ose. She is making pots.

osere, asere

Apiapum eheri
Osopong oseré kind of long-necked deer

ósérikpá’, ásérikpá’

Ofombonga oránkkeré
Apiapum aránkkeri
Osopong orankéri kind of food, made from dried and fermented wild yams (The yams are soaked overnight, then sliced and dried; they are then eaten with oil and spices.)

osé

Apiapum ósí Osopong ósé the throwing of leaves during a cult ceremony (oka) in order to find out whether an offering has been accepted; when one leaf falls face upwards, while the other falls face downwards, then the offering has been accepted Obhare osé.

ósibyéngánong, ásibyéngánong baptised person, church member, Christian (from asi water, byénga to pour, onong person)

osíkkong, ásíkkong

Apiapum assíkkong Osopong usíkkong (or esóhka old word) clay pipe for smoking

osó or osónông, asó

Apiapum okhó or okhonòng Ohana Otto
Osopong ochorong leader, head person (from eso head, onong person)

ósóbhá or ottonggoro large ram, male sheep with tufted hair (etono) on the chest

ósochí1, ásochí1

Apiapum óhochí Ohana ottochi
Osopong ochorchi kind of wood, camwood tree

ósóká, ásóká time of first weeding on the farm (Contrast obira (Apiapum: óphōngá) the second weeding.)

ósóhm, isóhm

Apiapum óhóhm Ohana ottohm
Osopong ochorhm house, building onwersohm school building okkobazisohm church building ogbaangbaangsohm a zinc-roofed house osóhmmaaka a broken down, ruined house osóhmntama a poor, bad house

osóbhá, asóbhá

Apiapum izóbhá Old word, no longer in use, for a priest; one who has the care of a particular cult (oka), such as igwu.

ósukó1, ásukó1

Apiapum óchúkí Osopong usúku kind of yam, yellow yam

ótá, atá

Ohana ogya, ogyakpa In Okom dialect: a stone of any kind (=eta). In all other dialects: a large stone, a grinding stone See also; eta, otakpa

Otabhá1 Otabhá festival, an important ceremony, held every three years in Adun, every seven years in Osopong, during which young men are
initiated into full adult status
ótá’bhá’kwaná the return of Otabha, the beginning of the Otabha festival
Otabhabhana the departure of Otabha, the end of the Otabha festival
Obhontabhá‘ dance taking place within the town, in which everyone takes part
Osohkatabha Evening dance of Otabha festival
ókpébhátá’bhá‘ Morning dance, in which chiefs and other senior men participate
Otabhatam part of the bush where Otabha ceremony is performed
Otabhaama

otákpá, atákpá

Apiapum etakpa
Ofombonga etakpa, itakpa
Ohana ogyakparock

otaminông, ataminông

Apiapum otamanong (check)
Ofombonga ojigba or orji
Osopong otyra palm tree, kind of palm from which wine is draen Ope otara. He is tapping wine.

otarabuko palm tree whose wine is finished
See also; oji, ojigba,...

ótáabhá

Ohana ogyaabha
Osopong otabha collection (from taabh to collect)

ótáak, ntáak

Ohana ogyáak
Osopong otaak, ataak or ntaak thigh, legbone, lap (portion of meat traditionally presented by hunters to the chief)
ochimitaak legbone of an antelope
ovutaak legbone of a goat

ótáam, atáam kind of bird, small sunbird, (comes in July - October, has a cry: ching ching ching)
See also; ováardáduna, okwa

otáan, i (f)

Ohana ogyaan witchcraft, sorcery, spiritual powers (traditionally believed to be located within the chest of a person) Ochi otaan. He practises witchcraft. (This expression is sometimes used jokingly of someone who does something very surprising.)
ótítá’aná‘ (Apiapum: otátáaná) witch

ótáangá

Ofombonga echa
Ohana ogyaanga
Osopong otaangane sweeping, clearing (from táang to sweep) In Okom dialect, otaanga is used in reference to clearing the bush to making a farm; in Adun and other dialects, clearing the bush is called echa.
otaare

**Osopong** otútaaré  kind of mushroom

ote, ate

**Ohana** ogyc kind of reptile, found in the bush, especially near water; iguana or monitor lizard

óté'gbá’, áté'gbá’

**Apiapum** ótékpa

**Ohana** ogykpa

**Osopong** itegbá, otegbá  rack used for drying peppers and other things; also called eteriba

otek, atek

**Apiapum** iwóhki-otek

**Ohana** ogyk  bellows Okwoko otek. He uses the bellows, he blows up the fire.

osotek, otiteká  blacksmith

otenkôbhó’, atenkôbhó’

**Apiapum** otenkobhi or osité'ngobhi

**Ohana** ogyenkôbhi  animal bone, fishbone  (from eten animal, fish, okôbho bone)

otentáak,

**Apiapum** otendáak

**Ohana** ogyengyaak

**Osopong** otentaak  leg of meat, traditional homage given to a chief by hunters

See also; otaak

otewuró’, atenwuró!’

**Ofombonga** otengwuri

**Ohana** ogyenwuri

**Osopong** otengwuru  small animal of the deer or antelope family, duiker

otér, itér

**Apiapum** otér, etòmmá

**Ohana** ogyer, ekyomma

**Osopong** oter  compound, home; village or town in contrast to bush or farm

oterá! or iterá!, aterá!

**Apiapum** itera, otera

**Ohana** ogyera

**Osopong** itera  palm leaves

óté'rábû’kó! (**Apiapum**: oterábúki)  dead palm leaves

oteng, ateng

**Ohana** ogyeng  bridge

ótikitike

**Osopong** otikitike

**Apiapum** otikitiki (check tones) fever, shivering, sickness  (often associated with delirium, rambling talking)

otim-mkpón, atim-mkpón

**Ofombonga** okor-n@kkang

**Apiapum** akó’ri-mbâbâang or obabaangura

**Ohana** ogyim-mkpon

**Osopong** okor-n@kkang  policeman  (from tíma to hold, ekpon gun, fire)
otiribohng, atiribohng a kind of dance or masque

otitá'aná!

Ofombonga otaaná
Apiapum otátáaná
Ohana ogygyana
Osopong otaaná witch, one who practises sorcery

See also; otaan

ötitená!, atitiená!

Apiapum ovu-;nisitên fisherman
See also; eten

ótitohkó!, átitohkó!

Apiapum átötohki
Osopong amónga yaws, skin disease

oton, atoun

Apiapum opá'rampá
Ohana opá'rampá funnel, used for pouring liquid into a bottle or container
with a narrow opening

óttótó!, áttótó! bad patch in a yam

otöribhaana, atöribhaana

Apiapum otörikáangá symbolic yam (At the time when the work of tying yams to the yam barn is begun, the otoribhaana yam is the first one to be tied to the barn. When the time for planting comes, this yam will also be the first to be planted. The yam is rubbed with charcoal and dressed with leaves.)

otóhm, itóhm (f)

Osopong otóhm work
owonitóhm farm work (from owono farm, otóhm)
ootóhm-otóhm messenger
otóhmñong, osotóhmñong servant

ótúbhá, átúbhá

Ohana osubha
Osopong otúbhá dance, dancing (from túbh to dance)

ótkú!, átkú!

Ohana suk
Osopong otuka (also means retaliation) fine, debt (from tuk to owe, repay)

otukáattáta!, atukáattáta! kind of insect which stings

Osopong otukátatta

ótkítú'kó!, átkítú'kó!

Apiapum ótútúri
Ohana osusuri
Osopong ?otúbudáanga kind of plant (often used for a hedge or fence, roots easily and has fig shaped leaves; the juice from the leaves is used as medicine for stomach trouble)

otukupá!, atukupá!

Ofombonga ováar kw’ós.óhm
Apisapum  itik-ókhôm, atik-ókhôm
Osopong  oyen-óchômgecko, very small lizard often found inside houses

otukutukó’, atukutukó’  left over scraps or crumbs of food

ótûm, átûm
    Ohana  osum  supporter
    Ofonokpan  okankádim  common lizard, agama lizard
    étûmdim  male lizard
    étûmkwa  female lizard
    ìtütumá’, ikpábyibymá’  small lizards  Mobin ayok atum. (idiom)  We have been playmates from youth.

ótûm, átûm
    Apiapum  obhibhiná, otûm
    Ohana  usum
    Osopong  utuma  1. supporter  2. watchfulness, expectancy  Okè-è otum  He watched out for him. Do otum!’  Be on the watch, watch out!

ótùmíjóhk, átûm’ìjóhk (check tones)
    Ohana  osum kw’ìjóhk
    Osopong  otùm kw’ìjóhk, otumkpájóhk  kind of snake  (long, black, poisonous)

otumkkáárá, atumkkáárá
    Apiapum  okkáárábóm  type of sweet potato
    See also;  orónta  pink sweet potato

ótumónyínyáange
    See also;  onyínyáange

otutubárbá’, atutubárbá’
    Apiapum  odumémémmá
    Osopong  ukputtádim  kind of fish  (small, thin fish)

ótámbe
    Ohana  ekyabha
    Osopong  ottambé  snuff  Ogwum ottambé. He takes snuff.
    ittámbétohng  tobacco
    ettambébaanga  snuff box, tin for snuff  (from ottambe, ebaanga metal tin)

ótánggárá, attánggárá  hanging rack, used by older people for storage

otté, abatté or abittatta
    Apiapum  itta, abitta
    Ohana  okye
    Osopong  otte  father  (also used as a term of respect in referring to an older man)  Ottong  (or ochi) otentaak kw’otte. He usurps his father’s rights.
    ogaanotte  brother or sister by the same father
    atte kwaam  my father  (The personal form atte is often used in the first or second person.)

ótándidaama
    Apiapum  otendeamiji, ottándidaama
    Osopong  ottemlébh  peace, happiness, joy, contentment  (from ettem heart, daam to be happy)

ótándim, attándim
Osopong agbadim deep, heavy cough (like the cough of someone suffering from tuberculosis)

öttere, attere
  Apiapum uttere, attere
  Osopong odeđe vulture

öttette, åttette basket or cage for putting birds in

öttinji, attinji
  Apiapum öttünji ? Ode ottinji He acts as a wealthy person.

otto-kichên, atto-kichên plant kind of cactus plant (from otto it falls, k’ichên in eye)
  Apiapum itto-káchên
  Osopong egobhá

ottokinyin, attokinyin hepatitis, jaundice (also called by older people isangíkórá)
  Apiapum ottubhényin
  Osopong isangikúm

ottórôngkkáng, attórôngkkáng bush lamp, lantern, kerosene lamp
  Apiapum ottubhíkkang
  Osopong

öttöttö, åttöttö goat kind long haired goat
  Apiapum öttottovù

öttöhk, ekpó (f) thing
  Apiapum ottok
  Ohana okyoök
  öttöhkyaané! thing, thing-me-jig (used when a person cannot think quickly of the word he wants)
  öchättóhk (from chi to eat, öttöhk) food

öttubha cow smaller variety of bush cow
  Ofombonga ettubha
  Apiapum ettubha
  Osopong ittubha

öttün gà, attün gàmasque or dance (okim, ebín) danced by senior people (Adun, Okom and Osopong); secret society

öttwó, attwó leech, small blood-sucking creature found in swampy places
  Apiapum özwór, ódjwó
  Osopong ötwó

ováar or ováarnòng, aváar or aváarnòng chief
  ováárhôn area of chieftaincy, the area over which a chief rules (from ováar, obhon village, place)
  ováárdík pronunciation by a chief, the word of the chief (from ováar, odik word)
  ováárikim, iváárikim chief’s masque, the masque belonging to the chief (from ováar, okim masque)

  See also; eváar chieftaincy
  ováar kwididen paramount chief especially the paramount chief of Adun

ovúbhóró’, avúbhóró’
1. intestine of a goat (from evù goat, obhóró’ intestine)
2. woven towel (of the kind used by older men)
Apiapum  ovùbhòrì', avùbhòrì'
Osopong uvuèhrò

ovùdìm or ọttonggoro  sheep  full grown ram
Ofombonga  ovudìm
Apiapum  ovùdìm, ibhohnkpé
See also; ọttonggoro

ovùgbára, avùgbára  kind of tree

ovùgbóká', avùgbóká!  goat  female goat, nanny goat
Osopong  ovugbòká

ôwáda, âwáda  yam  (short, stumpy yam, not a very common variety)
owawa  lung

owáyìbh, awáyìbh  kind of yam  yellow yam

owaaare  length, lengthwise  Esim ede eten ch’èdumo owaaare. A civet cat is a long animal. Echi edum owaaare. A tree is long lengthwise.
owéng, awéng  clay pot  used for tapping wine
Apiapum  itáρóhká
Osopong  otółhrakpé

owó  cotton, cotton wool
Apiapum  egwùgwùmá

owonó', iwonó'  farm
Ofombonga  owoni'
Apiapum  owoni'
Osopong  owonu
owonítòhm  farmwork  (from owonó', otółhm work)
owoninàm, osowoninàm (Apiapum: owowoni, ósówoní')  farmer, one who does farmwork
ewonitàtem  the middle of the farm, the heart of the farm

ówóg, áwóg  gums, firm flesh at the root of the teeth in the mouth
Apiapum  ohátén
Osopong  úyúyông

ówór, áwór  toad
Apiapum  ógwó
Osopong  owór

ówóchikwóngó, awóchikwóngó  kind of tree or shrub
Apiapum  okakàarkwongí
Osopong  okachikwongu

owókka, awókka  water leaves, fresh greens
Apiapum  ogwa, agwa
Osopong  owa, awa

ówómó', áwómó'  plantain also used as a general term to cover all varieties of banana and plantain
Ofombonga  owomi
Apiapum  ógwómi
Ofonokpan  ógwówm
òwó’ngá’ or ikwungo, àwó’ngá’ bamboo (The term òwó’ngá’ is used particularly in the villages of Ofat, Ababene and Oderega.)

**Apiapum** ominchí or iphyông

owóhbb (f) talent, natural gift  **Oyen owóhbb f’egbaaji.** He is a talented hunter, he is a natural hunter.

òwóhng, iwóhng rest  **Okwok owóhng.** He is taking a rest, he is resting.

**Osopong** òyóhng
ewóhngkwokawu resting day, holiday
ewóhngkwokawu kw’aJu Resting day of the Jews, Sabbath day

owudidong twilight, See also; ídimmôn
dusk
time when the evening gets darker

òwú’jì’bhál good luck, (from ewu day, jìbh to be good)
good fortune

**Osopong** owújìbhá

òwú’pyì’bhál bad luck, (from ewu day, pyìbh to be bad)
misfortune,
disappointment

**Osopong** iwùpyìbhá

òwuwùnanong, àwuwùnanong enemy (from iwawuna hatred, onong person)

**Apiapum** ótátáànàngánìng

òyágbín or iyágbín, áyágbín world  **Oyágbín kk’aam okebha¹** (idiom) That’s the limit! That’s too much! (The form iyágbín is used particularly in Ofat and Oderega.)

**Osopong** iyágbín
òyágbînnô, onôngéyá person of this world, human being

oyakindá’bhé’, ayakindá’bhé¹ kind of bird  ?of the woodpecker family

oyákpa middle of the day, afternoon

**Osopong** oyákpa
oyákpaàjém midday, middle of the day  (from oyákpa, ettem heart, middle)

oyaamma

òyá’angé’, áyá’angé¹ kind of grasshopper  See also; onyaange, onyinyaange

oyéké¹, ayéké¹ skin disease similar to crawcraw

oyèmbòhng, ayèmbòhng kind of biting fly especially prolific in early planting time

òyéné house owner, house holder

**Apiapum** ókáam

**Osopong** oyeni, okáam owner

oyé’n-osóhnm
oyén-izek owner of the land, landowner, also used of people who are native inhabitants of a place

oyeng See also; óyíyéng

oyibh, ayìbhi antelope

**Apiapum** ejìbh

oyibhtáak antelope leg, leg of antelope meat
oyikêk, ayikêk  sores on the face,  ?scabies, common amongst men
  **Apiapum** oyêkî
  **Osopong** oyekî

oyiyange, ayiyange  kind of bush insect
  **Apiapum** iyayangî
  **Osopong** ekpôbâantêng

ôyiyéng or oyeng, áyiyéng  sand, sandy ground, dust
  **Ofombonga** oyêng
  **Apiapum** ôyéyéng
  **Osopong** oiyiyeng

oyok, ayok  friend, See also; iyok  friendship
  fellow human being,
  person,
  fellow
  oıyokînô  human being, person
  oıyok-odîkkôb  male friend, mate
  oyyomîná!  female friend

ôyómo, ayómo  dry season, season from October to April
  **Apiapum** oyoyômi or iyoma
  **Osopong** ôyôm

ôyô  cancer, spreading ulcer or growth
  **Apiapum** ebhaam
  **Osopong** ebhaam

ôYòrôbâǹong, áYòrôbâǹong  Yoruba person, person from Yoruba country

ôyûk, áyûk  bow used in hunting
  **Osopong** ôyûk, iyûk

ozengâ!, azengâ!  travelling,
  walking,  (from zenga to walk, travel)
  journey
  **Ofombonga** orenga
  **Apiapum** orenga
  **Osopong** azenga
  azeng-eden  messenger
  azeng-ephya  trader, one who travels about trading
  azengâché!  walking stick

ozéngâkpa  very hard round patch of skin on the back of a porcupine
  **Apiapum** orengakpa (check tones)

özéngâkpáyìma, ázéngâkpáyìma  piece of broken clay pot

ôzi, azi  bush pig
  **Ofombonga** osi
  **Osopong** uzi

ôzizá'aré! or ózizá'aré!, ázizá'aré!  grass  (usually used in the plural form)
  **Ofombonga** oriraraare
  **Apiapum** áráráài
  **Osopong** izizaaré, azizaaré
  azizaaritama  weeds
ozòhk indiscriminate eating eating of unsuitable kinds of food, such as flies, frogs, etc. Osì ozòhk. He eats things which ought not to be eaten.

Ofombonga oròhk
Apiapum oròhk
Osopong igwohra
oziz’hká’ person who eats indiscriminately

VERBS BEGINNING WITH P

pake to be rotten, Asa p è apak-opake. His teeth are decaying.
to be decaying (of teeth),
to be blackened
Ofombonga dòhka

pange to despise someone or something Opange ogbaanòkka kwè. He despises his brother See also; luko
Ofombonga paki
Osopong pak
Okom luki

para to pick up refuse,
to glean,
to pick up one by one Opar agwuchicha. He picks up corn stalks.
epara gleaning

páabha to tie a cloth round the waist Opaabh ibara. She is wearing a cloth.

paange to renounce something,
to give up doing or eating something (either from dislike of the thing or for religious reasons)
Mapaang odaang. They renounce foufou. See also; tim, dok
Okom phaangi

pè 1. to die Opope. He dies. Kk’opa. He is dead. Ope bè kpa. He died on the spot.
2. to be amazed,
to be astounded,
to be stunned Ifor ipe bè. They were astounded. Kk’mpa e’! I feel this too much, I am amazed.
3. to sell at a certain price Ope yen? How much is it? Ope asiring afà. It costs two shillings.
4. to stop (of machine or clock) Nkkankinkka kk’opa. The clock has stopped.
5. to fade Ope asi. To become faded, to be stained with washing. Ibara ipe asi. The cloth is faded, washed out.

pe 1. to cut with a knife or machete Ope echi. He cuts a stick. Ope ottara. He taps wine. Ope ekòhna. He cuts palms for roof mats. Ope ekeka. He dams the stream. ? Ope obhaang. He stops midway. ?
2. to make a streak of something on something Ope nnwa kwè iso. He smeared a streak of camwood onto his child.
epa cutting (usually in reference to winetapping)

peke to slice, Opeke okima. She slices up the yam.
to chop into slices,
to saw up logs Opeke echi. She chops up the wood.

pema to be cowardly Opem-opema, osi pem-pem. Otto opoma. He is cowardly.
Ofombonga+Okom poma

pere to slit open the skin in order to remove a splinter. Per-m ekpakpa. Slit the skin for me.

pèna to sharpen something to a point, something Opeñ echi. He makes a point on the stick, he sharpens the stick to a point
to smooth the edge of
Okom pẹni

pẹnẹ to soil oneself  Nnwa opẹnẹ efu. The child soils himself.
  Apiapum pẹngi
  Ofombonga nyọhngi

pẹni penny, kobo

pẹra 1. to mix something smooth  Opẹr abasi. She mixes powdered milk smooth.
  2. to smear in a long streak  Opẹr-ẹ iso k’titika. He smears a streak of camwood on his face.
Okom peri
Osopong pere

pẹre to wipe a child’s mouth  Opere nnwa kwẹ emma. She wipes her child’s mouth.
Ofombonga ọhnią

peri to be patient  (Okom and Osopong dialects) See also; dire

pẹte to be dripping wet, Ibara saam ipẹt-ọpẹte. My cloth is dripping wet.
  to be soaked through
  to be drenched

pine 1. to miss the mark  Oben bẹ, otta eten, opine. He intended to shoot the animal, but he missed.
  2. to make a mistake, error  Opin-opine, osi epine. He made a mistake. Opine odik. He said the wrong thing, he was mistaken in what he said.
Okom pin
  epine  mistake, error,

poka to stretch  Poka erin. Take a rest, stretch yourself. Erin kk’aam epoka.

póma to be cowardly  Opom-opoma. He is cowardly.
opoma cowardice  Otto opoma. He is overcome by cowardice.
  See also; pema

ponga to slander someone,
to speak evil behind someone’s back

pôm to be punctual,  Opom-opom. He is punctual.
  to be prompt,
  to be in good time  Opomọ eyina. She goes to farm in good time, she goes to farm early.
Opomọ odaang. He eats foufou early.
Okom wobh
  epomá punctuality

pọhka 1. to warm up something which is already cooked Opọhk awa. She warms up the soup.
  2. to wither away (of person or plant) Azizaare apọhk-opọhka. The grass withers.

pọhna 1. to reply,  Opọhn odik. He replies. See also; pena
  to answer Opọhn onqọng nwo bẹ, .... He answered that person ....
  2. to sharpen something (with a knife) (Apiapum ?)  Opọhn egọhba. He sharpened the razor.
Opọhn enwẹrchi. He sharpened the pencil.  Opọhn okkorọ. He sharpened the machete.
  Apiapum bhina
  Ohana ghina

pọhna to do something again,
to repeat a second time
VERBS BEGINNING WITH PH

phá

O sopong phya 1. to pluck (fruit), to pick Opha abbe. He picks wild pears.
2. to skin something which has been roasted Opha okima. He takes the skin off (roasted) yam.

pha


ipha harvesting

phaake 1. to split wood (with an axe or machete) Ophaake ommen. He splits firewood. Ophaake njiten. He splits the top of a palm tree from which wine has been tapped looking for edible grubs. Ophaake eten. He cut meat up into joints. Otima okkoro ottara eta ophaake okere. He prizes the limpets off with a knife and stone.
2. to be well developed in body, to put on weight. Ominanwa kk’ifor ophaaka. The girl is well-developed.

Apia pum phaaki

O sopong phyaake

phaange 1. to crack, Ophaange ekobh. He cracked open a nut (splitting the kernel). Ekobh ephaang-ophaange. The nut is cracked open.
2. to ache badly (of a headache) Eso ephaang-m ophaange. (Okom: Eho ephaak-m ophaaki.) My head is aching, I have a splitting headache.

Apia pum phaangi

O sopong phyaangi

pháara 1. to fall down from a high place Ophaar k’echi otto. He fell down from the tree.
2. to force something until it snaps apart, to break loose Efa ephaar edik. The dog breaks its rope. Eten ephaar waya. The animal broke out of the trap.

O sopong phyaara

phe to lean against something, to prop something up against something. Ophe k’etumo. He leant against the wall. Ophe ogbaangbaang k’etumo. She leant the basin against the wall. Phe nnam k’Ibin ọkpaabyi. Trust God.

O sopong phye

phéna to be weak and wavering Anqhnav p’akpebhe ekwura maphena-ophena. Fledglings learning to fly, waver about.

Okom phera

phéra to be cross-eyed Opher ichen. (Okom: ichenrika) he is cross-eyed.

O sopong phyera

VERBS BEGINNING WITH PHY

phyabha to wake up Ophyabh oda. He wakes up. Kk’aphyabha o? Good morning. (lit. Have you woken? usual greeting)

Apiapum phybha

phyake to snap in half, to break sharply Ophyake echi. He broke the stick. Ophake ekchna. He made roof mats (by stitching with a length of palm fibre and snapping the palm after each stitch). Ophyake obho. He has broken his leg, he has sprained his leg. Ophyake erin. She has backache. Otqhmn mvo ophyak-m erin. That work gives me backache.

Apiapum phyaki
phyáake  to receive someone politely,  
to treat someone with respect  
\textbf{Okom} phyaaka
phyam to be generous  (usually used in the nominal form):  \textbf{Osi ophyam}. He is generous.
phyém to beg for something  \textbf{Ophyeme ochattök}. He begs for food.  \textbf{Ophyeme an.ong ekpo}. He begs people for things.
ephyaema  begging
phyé to spit,  \textbf{Ophyé attabohng}. He spits.  \textbf{Ophyé akobhsisaka}. He spits out the fibres of a palm nut.
with breath)
\textbf{Apiapum} phyi

phyé to call people to drink wine before a working party,  \textbf{Ophyé eyaabha}. He calls people to drink wine before tilling heaps together.  \textbf{Ophyé anong ophya}. He calls people to a working party.
to invite  
\textbf{Ofombonga}+\textbf{Okom} bher
ophya a working party  \textbf{Machi ophya}. They are taking part in a working party.
phyika 1. to arrange,  
to measure things in groups (as for sale)  \textbf{Ophyik aninjè}. She arranges the peppers in small piles (for sale).
2. to straighten something,  
to correct,  
\textbf{Osopong} pyika
phyire 1. to trim something  with a knife, or with razor or scissors,  \textbf{Ophyire ong isisa}. He cuts someone’s hair.  \textbf{Ophyire azizaare}. He trims the grass.  \textbf{Ophyire eso}. His hair is newly trimmed.
to trim something hairy or overgrown,  
to be cut  
\textbf{Apiapum} phyiri
2. to snip something off,  
to snap off

phyoko to cut grass  (with a machete) with swishing, swinging motion)  \textbf{Ophyoko azizaare}. He cuts down the grass.
 \textbf{Osopong} phyok
\textbf{Ofombonga}+\textbf{Okom} phyori

phyoro to whip  \textbf{Ophyoro nchi}. He whips.  
\textbf{Apiapum} phyori

\section*{VERBS BEGINNING WITH PY}

pyáke  \textbf{Apiapum} phaki to spit, to spit something out (with a downward motion onto the ground), to bespatter  \textbf{Opyake attaböhn}. He spits.  \textbf{Opyake asi}. To sprinkle water.

pyáne  \textbf{Apiapum} kpyari (check tone)  
\textbf{Okom} kpan  
\textbf{Osopong} pyaare  to slip, to fall to the ground  \textbf{Opyane elilhibho}. He slipped in the mud.  
\textbf{Opyane izek}. He fell to the ground (in grief, as when mourning).
pyaare 1. to skid, slip  **Opyaare elìgbho.** He skidded in the mud.
2. to pass (of time)  **Ewu kk'esò epyaara.** The day has slipped past midday (lit. the day has passed its head).
3. idiom: to till a large farm area.  **Opyaare eyaабha.** He tills a very large farm.

pyi  
1. to be black, to be dark  **Ewu kk'epya.** It is dark.  **Onqong nwo opyopyi.** He is dark skinned.
2. idiom: to till a large farm area.  **Opyaare eyaabha.** He tills a very large farm.

**Osopong** pye  
1. to cut yourself  **Opyi ebhaak.** He has wounded himself.
2. to strike a match  **Opyi araikkang.** He strikes a match.
3. to clutch, to hold on with the hands (as a child learning to walk)  **Opyi mbqh.** He clings hold.

**pyibh**  
1. to be bad, to be evil  **Nnwa nwo opyihb-opyibh.** That child is bad.  **Opyibhe emana.** He has an evil character.
2. to be poor  **Onqong nwo opyibh-ẹ.** That man is poor.
3. to be unlucky (Ospong: **pyina**)  **Ewu kk'ẹ epyibha.** He is unlucky, it’s his unlucky day.

epyibha' evil, badness
apyibhada ugliness

**pyima**  
**Apiapum** pyibh to blame, rebuke someone  **Opyim onqong.** He blames someone else.

epyimá blame

**pyina**  
**Apiapum** pyini

**Osopong** pyini to blacken something  **Opyin ogbaare akponkkang.** He blackens the floor with charcoal.  **Opyin ititika.** He blackens his face (in preparation for war).

**pyira**  
**Apiapum** pyiri

**Osopong** pyiri 1. to lower, to let down, to suspend something  **Opyir ottanggara.** She suspends a hanging shelf.
2. to unfold, to release something, to be released.  **Opyir ibara.** He unfolds the cloth.  **Omma opyir-opyira.** The trap goes off, the trap is released.  **Opyir omma.** He sets off the trap.

**pyire**  
**Apiapum** pyiri

**Osopong** gbira or **kpira**

**Ofombonga** gbira to arrive, to reach  **Opyire za.** (**Apiapum:** **ropyiri kẹ.**) He reached there, he arrived.  **Anqong mbo, mapyire anqong arọbh afa.** Those people numbered forty.

**VERBS BEGINNING WITH R**

rābha 1. to cook soup  **Orabh awa.** She cooks soup.  **Arabh mbong o?** What are you cooking? (iẹ what's in the soup?)  **Nrabh eten.** Is there any meat (in the soup)?  **Arabh onung.** He is making salt, he is distilling salt.
2. to smelt iron, to heat iron so that it can be moulded  **Adidenn oghar mbang s'Otaabha.** The elders smelt the iron drum for Otaabha.  **Orabh akpuka.** He smelting brass.
3. to make a cement mould  **Orabh epekwuk ch’otte.** He has made a cement grave for his father.

raka to bend down  **Orak odonga ottbhk.** He bent down and picked something up.

ram to be selfish, mean (used most commonly in the nominal form)  **Orame onqong ottbhk.** He selfishly keeps something from someone.

erama selfishness  **Osi erama.** He is selfish.
ráma  to do something newly  Orame opipe. He has just died. Orame ommimmaan. He is just born.

rána  to soak something, to cool something by putting it in water, to dip something  Oran ekporokko. She soaks the stockfish. Oran enwørchi k’anwørsi. He dips his pen in the ink.

ráake  Apiapum  ráaki  to rinse something out, to wash out roughly  Oraake agbaangbaang. She rinses the dishes. Oraake ibara. She rinses out the cloth.

raake  Ana araake k’onóhma. The oil stuck to his shirt.

órâak  gum

ráame  Apiapum  raami  to be scattered, to be spread around untidily  Anwerp araame nya. The books were scattered around.

ráanga  to wander about aimlessly  Araang mbong? What are you wandering about for? Oraang-oraanga. He wanders about.

ráar  1. to tie cross sticks when building a house  Oraare akohnachi. He tied the cross sticks. Oraare ipubhaang. He tied the cross sticks on the roof.

2. to swerve to avoid something, to dodge, to divert  Oraar nnwa. He dodged the child.

Odimichi oraar emma. Sweetness follows bitterness.

rék  to be narrowed in, to be squeezed in, for example like a waist in a tight belt, or a tree trunk chopped round ready to be felled, anything shaped thus: ). Echi erek-orek. The tree is chopped round. Onong oreke erin. Someone has a small, squeezed-in waist.

rena  to hang something up  Oren obara. She hung up the clothes. Odik nwo, nk’è arena k’edongo. They brought the trouble upon him.

erena  hanger  edikéna  suicide by hanging

rénge  Apiapum  réngi  1. to pull an animal out of a trap  Orenge eten. He takes the animal from the trap.

2. to take a part of something  Orenge ochattohık ochi. To take some of the food and eat it.

rere  Ofombonga  kohna  to exhaust someone  Okohnaana kk’aam orera, odök efa kinyen. This illness has exhausted me, I have no more strength. Oter-ç orere. He is exhausted. Otohm kk’è orera The work has exhausted him.

rik  1. to leave behind  Maróbho arik otòhm.

2. to be left over, to be remaining  Kk’agboroko ocha, norike mawane. He has eaten the oranges, there is one left. Ogboroko odök korike. There are no oranges left. Orike mina nso ntaan. There remained only three of us. Norik-orik ope. (Okom: Orik ibiba ope.) He was all but dead. Norik nchi ofufu. There remains only the staking to do. Chi rik oyok. Eat and eave some food for others.

3. to see someone off, to go with someone part of the way  Orike oyomina kwè z’eden. She saw her friend off along the road.

4. to return borrowed property  Kwu rik.

rima  to fight, to be fought  Marim egbong. They fight a war. Egbong erima matetémmaa. The war was fought for a long time. Marim okimmkpon? They fought Okim-mkpon masque. Marim-orida, masi erima. They fight.

érimá  a fight
rina 1. to be a wild person (hair wild and unkempt) Orin-orina. He is a wild person.
  2. (of the sky) wild, threatening, black Orongkpakpa kk’orina. The sky is overcast and stormy.
  3. to be dense, tangled Egba erin-orina. The bush is too dense and tangled.
arinádá storminess
ringe

**Apiapum** ringi shake the head in denial, to refuse something strongly by shaking the head
Kk’eso oringa. He has shaken his head in refusal.

róna to be pointed Okkaange oron-orona. The thorn is pointed.
Echi eron emma. The speak is sharp at the end.

ror to look for, to seek, to want Oror-ẹ matetema, kẹ koze. He looked for it for a long time but
didn’t see it. Aroro ekiken chaam o? Do you want a visit from me? Kinroro bẹ, nsi otohm. I don't
want to work. Ikwanong kinnoro. I don't want a wife.
erora search

rôbh to run away, to run off Kk’orōbha. He has run away. Erōbho ebhar. He runs away.

rōk 1. to court a wife, to become engaged to a girl Orōko ikwanọng, orọko ominanwa.
**Apiapum** orokinya imina. He has become engaged.
  2. to care of a child, to nurse a child Orọko nnwa. She looked after the child.
erọka courting, nursing
orọrọká a nurse

rônọ

‘Oks rọn to stoop over, to incline the head (as when a tall
person speaks to a short person) Orọno nnwa. He bent down to the child.

rôhbha

**Osopong** rōbha1. to remove something, to take something away Orōbhọ ottoh k’emma. He took
something out of his mouth. Rōbha ekpo mbyo. Take these things away.
  2. to choose, select Rōbhọ anọt ataa mfa motohn oyin. Choose three people to go with us
to farm.
  3. to dismiss, to sack, to terminate Nkk’ẹ orōbhọ k’otohm. They have dismissed them.
Marōbhọ ovaarnọng. They have dismissed the chief.
  4. to take a photograph, to photograph Marōbhọ iva ka photo. They photographed the children.
rubh

**Apiapum** rībhi to capsize, to overturn Okpaar k’orubha. The canoe has capsized.
erubha capsizing

rūk to live, to inhabit Aruko mema? Where do you live? Nruko z’Obubura. I live in
erūk living, livelihood Onang-ẹ eru. He gives him a living, he supports him.
ruma to wash the face Orum ititika. He washes his face.
runga

**Ofombonga** sunga to sweat Orung-orunga, orung eru. He sweats.
erunga sweat

rūro

**Apiapum** rūri to lay something down Oruro nnwa k’ebín. He laid the child down on the bed.
Oruro offuranọng. He laid down the corpse. Oruro nchi. He laid down the sticks.
ruro to be sticky, to be tacky Okōn orur-oruro. (Okom: Oto-ọto.) Honey is sticky.
aruru strands of sticky saliva.
sá  **Apiapum** kha  to be finished  Kk’osa. It is finished. M’ososa. It will be finished. Ewu kk’esa. The day is over.

saka  **Apiapum** khaka 1. to put down a load, to help someone put down a load  Osak etöhka. ch. She set down her load. Kwu sak-m. Come and help me down with my load. Saka ifor si ottöh. Put everything you have into doing something.
2. to come down  Osak k’egbe. He came down the hill.
3. to stay the night somewhere, to visit someone  Osaka ny’oyok-odikkobh k’osohm. He stayed at his friend’s house. Osaka oyomina kw. She stayed with her friend.
4. to give someone a gift on returning from a journey. Sak-m obhon¹  Give me a present on your return!  Ettem kk’aam esaka. My mind is now at rest (after anxiety).

sáma  **Okom** khama  **Osopong** chama  to bear down, to retch, to be about to vomit  Osam akwöhko. He was about to vomit. Osam nnwa. She bore down on the child (in giving birth)

sána  **Apiapum** sána  **Ofombonga** yina 1. to announce to make a pronouncement  Osan odik. He made an announcement.
2. to cork something, to plug a hole  Osan egbomma. He corked the bottle.
 bó ( **Apiapum** : ehana)  a cork

sanga  **Apiapum** khanga 1. to take something down, to come down  Osang ibara k’erena. She took the cloth down from the hanger. Osang z’eröng otto. It fell down.
2. to strike someone  Osang-ẹ ob. He struck him with his hand.

sára 1. to tie something firmly with a knot, to tighten a knot  Osar edik. He knotted the rope tightly. Osar okpowuro. He knotted the bandage. Ifor isar-ẹ osara. His body is rigid, paralysed.  Osara isung.  **(Osopong)** He blew his nose.  2. to be stubborn, immovable  Osar itöhng  He won’t listen, he is stubborn.

sáabh  **Apiapum** khaabh  to be many, to be plentiful  Anong masaabh-osaabh. There are many people. Onang nnwa agboroko p’asaabh-osaabh. He gave the child many oranges.

saan 1. to imitate, copy  Osaan otte kwe. He imitates his father.
2. to respond when called in different directions  ó de anong mayer-ọ k’ningen saabha, ásaan nninga njo, akpuka pọ masa maphiyir. If people invite you to many meetings, if you respond, your money will quickly finish.

sáange  **Apiapum** khaangi  to be blue-eyed (like an albino)  Osaange ichen. He is blue-eyed.

saare  **Apiapum** saari  to trickle down  Osaar isen. Tears are trickling down his face.
séka

**Apiapum** khekato walk on your toes (as if with a wounded foot) Obho kwaam omme-ẹ emma, kẹ wọ osi pira nsek-oseka. My foot is hurt, that is why I walk on my toes.

séne

** Apiapum** zeni to sprout fresh shoots, to be fresh and green Azizaare asen-osene. The grass is sprouting freshly.

sére

**Apiapum** kheri

**O sopong** seri to flake something, to shred something, to cut something thinly

**Apiapum** okheri arangkke (check spelling). Shred up the cassava. Osere eyim. She cuts up the onion finely.

See also; kwum

séke

**Ofombonga** reki

**Apiapum** zekí to be chopped up in small pieces, to be granular, to make into fine grains Osẹke amọma.

**Apiapum** Okhar amọma. It is granular.

sér

**Ofombonga** bangi

**Apiapum** jaabhi mmo to be quick Ọsẹ-ọsẹ! Be quick! Ọsere emma. He speaks quickly, he is quick to speak. Ọsere mbohk. He is quick fingered.

si to make, to do (very common) Ọsi otọh. He is busy, doing something. Asị mbong ou? What are you doing? Ọso-o yen o? How are you? (lit. how does it do you?) B’otọh vo osọ-o? What is the matter?

Commonly used with a verbal noun: Ọsi erimâ. He is fighting. Ọsi echa. He is clearing the bush. Ọsi erama. He is selfish. Ọsi ipha. He is harvesting. Masi aponga. They are having a court case.

Other common phrases: Ọsi afora. He tells lies. Ọsi egbaaji. He is a hunter. Ọsi enem. He makes peace. Ọsi ejibha. He does good. Ọsi epyibha. He does evil. Ọsi osohm. He is building a house.

Ọsi ikira. He is building a shelter. Ọsi oka. He is doing juju. Ọsi otọh. He is working. Ọsi oloko. He is fooling around.

síka

**Ofombonga** nyaangi

**Apiapum** yerí or chi nnwa to shift something to one side, to tip something up Osik atuk. He tips the wine pot. Osik ebhona. She tilts the mortar.

síra

**Okom** sara to stub the toes against something Osir k’eta. He stubbed his toe on a stone. Osir-osira. He stubbed his toe.

síring, asíring shilling, ten kobo

sisi, asisi sixpence, five kobo

sobha

**Okom** khobha

**O haná** toobha

**O sopong** chobha to dawn Ewu esobh za o,... When day dawned, when day breaks,... Oyomo kk’osohba. The dry season has come.

éwé’sobh dawn
sója, asója  soldier, military
osojanong  soldier

sok  
Okom khok
Osopong chok 1. to place, to put down, to keep, to guard  Osoko ekpo k’okpokoro. He puts things on the table. Sok ekpo mbyo nang-m. Keep these things for me. Osok-m okpan. He looks after me well.
2. to believe something  Osoko onong nwo k’odik okkọkka. He believes that person.
3. to expect, to hope for something  Osoko ichen k’akpuka. He hoped for money. Osoko ünchen ɓe, okikennong m’okwu. He hoped the stranger would come.

som  to be smelly  Eten kk’esoma. The meat has become smelly.
to be bad smelling  Enñosizí ndo ésomo eruk. That egg smells bad.

Okom khom

sóna  
Okom khona to fill something up  Sona okkọbh nwo asi. Fill that cup with water.

sóro  
Okom khorì Osopong chorùto peck, to take something in small bites Inọhn isoro afhọkpa. The bird pecks at the groundnuts.

sóbho  
Okom kóbhi 1. to uproot something, to pull something up by the roots  Osóbho azizaaare. He pulled up the grass. Osóbho ottara. He uprooted the palm tree.
2. to lift something heavy  Osóbho ikwukwu. He lifted the (heavy) box. Osóbho okpaar. To shift a (loaded) canoe, 3. cry from the depths of the heart  Osóbho edimmong. He cried out in grief. Osóbho-m ettem. It makes my heart bleed.

sóhmo  
Okom khóhmi Osopong chohmo to be slippery  Eden esóhm-osóhmo. The path is slippery.

súngó  
Apiapum khungi Osopong sungu to despise, to belittle, to be displeased with something  Osung onong. He despises someone.
See also; luko

2  WORDS BEGINNING WITH T

ta  
Ohana gya to go somewhere  Ota ephyà. He is going to market. Ota iblyì. He is going somewhere. Ota ẹbhọkh. He has gone to the diviner. Ota k’oter. He has gone home. Ota z’osóhm. He has gone to the house.
etta going

tam  to be old  Kk’otama, otam-otam. He is old.
atam age  Ode iculo ichi k’atam. He is fifteen years old.
otaminong an old person
otaminong-kwanong an old woman
etamá olden times
anong p’etama people of olden times

tám  to commit sacrilege, to break a law relating to fetishes  Otame oka. He has broken the law of a fetish.
táabh

**Apiapum** taabha  
**Osopong** tabh  to collect, make a collection. Mataabh akpuka. They are collecting money. Metaabh echen. They are collecting yams.

collection

taam

**Ohana** gyaam  to give a gift, to dash someone  Otaame okikennọ. He gave a gift to the stranger.  
Otaame oka. He worshipped the fetish.

gift, dash

táang 1. to sweep  Otaange ibyi. She swept the place. Otaange osọhm. She swept the house.

táangá!  sweeping 2. to be bald  Otaange eso. He is bald.

táare  to draw a line, to make an incision, to operate  Otaare okpaama. He drew a line. Otaare erum. He incised the witlow. Otaare nsọ k’eso  He smeared lines of soap on his head (in preparation for washing his hair).

tata, abittatta

**Ofombonga** tete  
**Apiapum** itta  
**Ohana** gyagya  
**Osopong** ati’té  father, sir, term of respect to a senior man, also familiar form of address from a child to his father

tebh  to fall (of rain)  Erọng min’etebh. It is going to rain.

etitebhe  the rainy season

tek or gbáak  to tell  M’ntek bônga o? Shall I tell you something?  Nteke bônga bę,... I tell you that ...

téka  to choose,  
to appoint,  
to select  
**etéká!**  selection, appointment

Otek-m otaabha. ???

tem  to sink,  
to submerge

**Okpaar eteme z’oraanga.** The canoe sank in the river.

tená  to point,  
to direct something in a certain direction

**Oteng enọng enọhna.** He points his finger at someone.  *Eżeme: Enọhna ch’aten oyok, m’ebira ekwu ebhake etena ifor sọ odọk.*  
The finger you point at another will turn to point at you. **Oten asi.** He places something in position to catch water. **Oten atuk.** He directs the distribution of wine in the correct order of precedence. **Oten ogbaangbaang.** He holds out his bowl. **Tena obókh z’erọng.** Put your hand up. **Eten onọng itọhng.** He strained his ears to hear someone.

teng  to bridge,  
to go across  
**Oteng oteng.** He went across.

oteng  a bridge

ter  to attach something firmly

**Ter ekwubh.** Put a handle on the hoe.  **Matim**
for use ekpa ch’oyibh ater ebin. They stretched the antelope skin tightly over the drum.

oter mbin rope used in fixing a drum or bed

téra 1. to replace, Okíma nwo kójibhe, ter-m odók-odók. That yam is not good, replace it for me with another.
to do something instead, Mben-egers, oyin nnwer, otera oyin-oyin. I told him to go to school, but he went to farm instead.
to substitute ó de obhaamdím ina ode, mm’atíma ibhòhngkpe atera obhaamdím. If there isn’t a bullock then use a ram instead. Bònga matera eso ch’ábittatta pabonga. You stand in the place of your forefathers.

2. to retaliate (Okom: tuk)

ték to do something slowly and steadily Otéké ozenga. He travels slowly and steadily. Otéké ebin. He dances steadily.

Apiapum nengi (check spelling)
Ofombonga mengi
Osopong menge
Okom kpóhra
do do something slowly and steadily

tré to be bloated with food Apiapum teka (check spelling)

tère 1. to be low, to be stunted Erena etër-etëre. The hanger is low.
to be stunted Ap. re; Os. Of. teri)

Okom rê; 2. to lower something (Osopong: téné; Ofombonga rê)

urnished

tibh to reveal something, to disclose something, to show something Otibhe bë eden. He showed them the way. Tibh-m ache pabonga. Tell me your names.
etibha showing See also; kòhka
tik to wait for something Otike onqong. He is waiting for someone. Otike mboto. He is waiting for a lorry.
tim to refrain from eating, to fast Otime ochattóhk. He fasts.
tima 1. to take, use Otim imaana okpaara edik. He cut the rope with a knife. (lit. he took a knife and cut the rope) Otima nnwa kwé oyin ephya. She took the child with her to market.

Ohana gyima
2. to rule, Ovaarnqong otim obhon. The chief rules the
to govern

3. to be pregnant
See also; dabh, baabha
Otım ibhör. She is pregnant.

tin to recognise something,
to acknowledge someone
Kk'ę atina o? Did you recognise him? Matin ayok. They recognised each other.

tine to hold,
to carry something
Otine en ọhnzi. He held the eggs.
Otine nnwa k'obök. He carried the child in his arms.

Ofombonga tini or dira
Ohana gyini

Otire on ọhn. He keeps hens.

Erima etire onqon. He is eager to fight.

tobha 1. to arrange something, to put something in order
Otoh ekpo pyé maphyir. He puts all his things in order.
2. to bring together two people who have quarrelled, to reconcile
Otoh anqon p’nk’etta asa. He reconciled the people who had quarrelled.

ton Ofombonga tona or yona
Osopong tona 1. to be calm (of water), to be quiet and still
Asi aton-oton. The water is calm, settled.
2. to come to your senses after giddiness

tor 1. to follow, to be a follower of someone, to support someone
Ko ad-ator-m nnam nnam kw’mbong? Why are you following me? Nd-ntor abakpanong. I went along with the Hausa people.
Agbaanaka kwaam kw’otor-m nnam My younger brother, (lit. my brother who follows me behind) Matim egbong mator Adon. They joined the war in alliance with Adun.
2. to be straight, to be correct, to be right, to be logical, to be respectable
Onqong nwo otor-otor. That person is a respectable character, he is an upright person. Odik kwò otor-otor. What you say is right.

toka Ohana gyọka to take
toma Apiapum tte ewor to begin, to start
Otöm emong okkikkohan. He began to sing. Tōma za ch’abittatta ammaan, kaam wo mfor evaar ndo. Right from the time our forefathers were born, I have held this chieftancy. Matoma z’Onyikpanden matubh eyaabha. Beginning from Onyikpanden, they tilled yam heaps. Otöm etohm. He began work. Matoma za asi etohm. They began to work.
etọma beginning, start
tòn Ohana gyon
Osopong twon to do something together, to accompany someone
Onqong maton ata za. Someone accompanied them there, someone went with them. Kinroro bè, mffà moton oyima. I don’t want to sleep together with dogs.
tọr

**Osopong** tọr 1. to pull, drag  Otoro evu. He dragged the goat along.
2. to be elastic, to be stretchable, resilient  Edik ndo etọr-etọr macha okpọ. That rope is as elastic as rubber. Etọngo etọr-etọr. The okro is sticky.

tọ̀bhh  1. to collide, to crash, to bump into something  Matọ̀bhhọ̀ ayok. They collided with each other.
Mboto otọbhhọ̀ k’egba. The car crashed in the bush.
2. to throw something forcefully  Otọbhhọ̀ onọ̀ng etọ̀a. He flung a stone at someone.
3. to speak on behalf on someone  Otọbhhọ̀ oyok emma. He spoke up for his friend.
4. to embroider, to stitch with a needle  Otọbhhọ̀ ibara. She stitched the cloth by hand.

tọ̀hka  to carry a load (usually on the head)  Otohkh iwa. She carried a load of cassava.
etọ̀hkà! a load
tọ̀hm  to send someone for something or to do something  Otōhm an ọng eten. He sent people for meat. Otōhm be be, masi ikira. He sent them to build a hut.
   otōhm  work
   otōhm-otōhm  a messenger, worker
   otōhm, itōhm  a messenger, an apostle
tọhn  1. to advise, direct, teach  Otōhn onọng edik. He gave somebody directions.
   2. to heap things together, to make a bundle of something  Otōhn ommen. He made a bundle of firewood.

tọ̀hno  to re-open a wound, to knock a wound  Otōhn ebhaak. He knocked a wound open.

tọ̀hnga  1. to praise  Otōhng Ibinokpaabyi. He praised God. Otōhng nnwa. He praises the child.
   2. to join two ropes together  Otōhng edik. He joined two ropes.

tọ̀hnga  to choke  Otōhng ochattohkh. He choked over his food. Otōhng odik. He choked over his words.

tọhr  to fetch material (usually sand or mud for building)  Ipanọ̀gh atọhro offong. The women fetched sand.
etọ̀hr  a load

tùbh

**Ohana** subh  1. to till, to plant (root crops)  (Apiapum: yaabh)Otubho eyaabha.
**Apiapum** Oyaabh ape. He tills yam heaps. Otubho echen.
**Apiapum** Oyaabh ape. He plants yams. Otubho owomo.
**Apiapum** Oyaabh owoni. He tills a farm.

tùbha

**Okom** chubha  to hide oneself Otubh k’egba. He hides in the bush. Otubh-otubha. He is hiding.
tuk  to repay a debt, to pay a fine  Otuk-ẹ obhoro kwẹ. He paid him the debt.
   ọtukà! a fine  Makpaar otka anang-ẹ. They fined him.
tuko  to sieve, to crumble finely any dry thing Otuko gaare. He is sieving gari.
tum  1. to swim  Otimu ewoka.
**Apiapum** ottum iwo. He swims.
   2. to prepare thin soup watery soup (when food is scarce) Otum owa. She made watery soup.
tum  1. to dig  Otimu ihek. He dug the ground. Otum epe. He dug a pit.
   2. to pay homage  Otimu ovaarnọng otaak. He gave the chief the thigh-bone (leg of meat) as homage.
etuma  digging
etuma, Apiapum nduma  homage

tuma  1. to reach (of time)  Otum k’ewu dane ... It happened one day....
    2. to be near (of place or position)  Osółm kwẹ otum ephya. His house is near the market.
    See also;  nyọma  3. to support something Tuma  echumi  nduma. (Apiapum)
Support that wall.

tùmutumó!  kind of snake, found in water

Tùnum  1. to shoot (with a gun, catapult) Otta oyok ekpon. He shot someone with a gun. Otta okpọ. He shot off his catapult. Otta bali. He kicked the ball.
    2. to snap, to crack something Otta enọhana. He snapped his fingers.
    3. to sting Otta ekọkọhna ettẹẹ. The bee stung him.
    4. to go somewhere directly and quickly, purposefully Otta makpaar. He went direct.
    5. to tell a story Otta ose. "Mbar ebhar-ebhar nkwo nta ayokvava ase. Let me grow quickly and come and tell my small friends stories. (traditional end to Mbembe folk stories)"
    6. to be stiff, to be rigid (Ofombonga) Ottọttata. He is stiff.

Tùnum  1. to remind someone of something constantly, to nag, to shout at something to frighten it away
    2. to spoil something by hanging it in a smoky place


Tunna  1. to support something Tumam echumụ ndumam. (Apiapum)
Support that wall.

2
cp 10
VERBS BEGINNING WITT TT

Ttá  1. to shoot (with a gun, catapult) Otta oyok ekpon. He shot someone with a gun. Otta okpọ. He shot off his catapult. Otta bali. He kicked the ball.
    2. to snap, to crack something Otta enọhana. He snapped his fingers.
    3. to sting Otta ekọkọhna ettẹẹ.
    4. to go somewhere directly and quickly, purposefully Otta makpaar. He went direct.
    5. to tell a story Otta ose. (Apiapum) Otta odem. He told a story. Mbar ebhar-ebhar nkwo nta ayokvava ase. Let me grow quickly and come and tell my small friends stories. (traditional end to Mbembe folk stories)

Ttákhe  1. to grumble, to bring up a question repeatedly Otta ekọkọhna ettẹẹ. He grumbles, he constantly brings up this question.
    See also;  nwọhno  2. to fetch water in small quantities (as when the water supply is low) Otta asi. He fetches water a little at a time. Otta odik ogbigbaak.
    3. to click the tongue (Osopong: ttok Ofombonga: kara) Otta edaak. He clicks his tongue.

Ttame  to be mature  Awomo nkkattama. The bananas are ready for picking. Onọng nwo ottam-ottame. That person has supernatural power.
ttame  magical word

ttara  to add  Also commonly used as a conjunction with the meaning and, with, plus Abittatta ottara abinna  Ladies and gentlemen Arabha awa, abira attara ana biribire. You cook the soup and add a little more oil.

ttáabha  Ohana kyaabha to sleep, to close the eyes Ottaabha oda. He sleeps. Ottaabh ichen. He closes his eyes.

ttáabh  to cut into pieces, split open, to butcher Otim okkoro ottaabh eten. He butchered the meat with a knife.

Apiapum  Ttáabh echi nduma. Cut this tree into pieces.

ttáake  to lick  Ottaake ana. He takes a lick of oil (as when eating kola). Ottaake ogbindara. He licks the spoon.

ttáane  1. to be clear, understandable Ottaan-ẹ ottaane. It became clear to him. Kk’aam ottaana. I understand. Kaam kottaane. I’m not clear about it.
2. to be clear, free of impediment Ibyi ittaan-ottaane. The place is all clear.

ttáange  to be hostile, to be at enmity Mattaange ayok. They are hostile to each other.

ttáara  1. to dream Ottaar idachen. He dreams.
2. to take large strides (when hurrying), to stride along Ottar obho. He strides along.

tte  Ohana kye to let go, to allow Ttẹ-ọboh. Let him go. Tte ode minna.

Apiapum  Tte ode mando. Let it be thus. Tte pira.

Apiapum  Tte tte. Wait a little.

ttém  to clear undergrowth (with a machete) Ottem eden. He clears a path, he makes a new path. Compare: Odo eden. “He clears a path (which is already there).” Ottem ezeokpa.

Apiapum  Ottemi owoni. He clears undergrowth (ready for a farm) Otteme azizaare. He cuts down the grass.

ttem  to break, to split open nuts, to crack Otte nkọbh. He cracks open palm nut kernals.

ttema  

Apiapum  ttum  1. to beat someone, to flog Ottem iva pẹ nchi. He beats his children.
2. to meet someone by chance on the road Ottem oyomina kwẹ k’eden. She met her friend on the road.

ttěna  to be lost, to lose the way, to wander around Otten eden. He lost the way. Otten-ottena. He wandered around. Otten okóhmaana. He wanders around in search of a cure for his sickness.

ttika  

Apiapum kwọbha, tte obọhk
Ofombonga  tte obọhk
O sopong  kuma  to stop Kk’ottika.

Apiapum  Okk’kwọbha. He has stopped.

ettika, ekwo bha  stoppage

ttima  1. to build, to fix something which stands vertically Ottim osọhm. He builds a house. Iphyabha se ittim k’ibu ihe magaragara.

Apiapum  Iphyibha se ittim k’ibe ihe bi garaang. Attim echi. Attim mmankkong 2. to kneel Ottim ndudungo. He kneels.
3. to run Ottim ebar.
Apiapum  Otoôhi ebhar. He runs.
4. to make a saluation (with the hands)  Ottim ovaarnation mbôhk. He saluted the chief (by lowering both hands to the floor at the doorway of the chief’s house).
5. to stand still

ttô  to fall  Otto eyin. He falls. Otto obange. He falls and rolls on the ground. Echi etto k’izek. The tree fell on the ground. Otto ntteng. He has lice.

Ogwohr-ogwohr. He is greedy, a glutton. Odik otto k’obhon. Trouble comes to the village. Otto owomo. He transplants the banana (i.e. re-plants the banana in a new place).

ttôno  Ottono edaak. He clicks his tongue.

btong  1. to gather together  Makwu attonga nya. They come and gather together here.
2. to number, to complete a certain number  Nkk’attonga. Their number is complete, that’s the lot. Ttong kaam, ttong anong attaan.

Ake kaam, nottong anong attaan. Counting me, that makes three of us. Ezeme: Eji ekwom-ọ madane, èttong afa, m’achi ekikebhe. If one roast palm nut burns you, you will eat the second one raw.

ttǒng  to pick off small pieces and eat them  Ottǒng eten. He picks bits off the meat.

ttôr  threepence

ttôhko  to be dented, to be crushed, to be bashed in

ttôhna  to make a settlement, to reach an agreement, to hold a discussion and come to some conclusion. Mattohn odik. They discussed the matter.

Masi ettôhna. They made an agreement, they settled the matter.

ttôhng  1. to give something in small quantities (usually liquid)  Ttôhng-m atuk. Give me a little wine.
2. to give drops  Ottôhng echiranga k’ichen. He put drops of medicine into his eyes.

Otwô onong. He abuses someone.

Otwô  dwo  to be crumpled, to be creased, to be withered  Ibara itwọtwọ. The cloth is creased. Nnwa otwọtwọ. The child is crumpled and untidy.

Otwô  dwo  to be crumpled, to be creased, to be withered  Ibara itwọtwọ. The cloth is creased. Nnwa otwọtwọ. The child is crumpled and untidy.

Otwu eten. (idiom)  He is mad. (lit. he touches animal)

Otwu  ché  to touch something  Otwu otôhk obôhk. He touched something with his hand.

Otwu eten. (idiom)  He is mad. (lit. he touches animal)

Otwô  dwo  to be crumpled, to be creased, to be withered  Ibara itwọtwọ. The cloth is creased. Nnwa otwọtwọ. The child is crumpled and untidy.

Eten ndo  kk’etwa, onong kocher odebh. That meat is rotten, no one will buy it.

VERBS BEGINNING WITH V
vema or baana

Ofombonga+Okom baana

Osopong benga to suit, to be appropriate, to be suitable Kk’aam ovema. That suits me.

Kk’obaana. That is appropriate. Ogbe kk’ovema o? Has the time come?

vomo

Okom benga to grow rapidly, to shoot up, to thrive, grow luxuriously Echi evom-ovomo. The tree grows rapidly.

vohko

Apiapum voohki to smash something, to break Ovohko izohka. He smashes the pot. Ovohko osohm. He breaks up the house. or He breaks up the lumps of mud (for the final smoothing over of the building). Ovohko odik.

Apiapum Ovohki nntohna. He breaks the agreement.

vura

Apiapum vu to climb Ovur z’echi. He climbs into the tree. Ovur egbe. He climbs the hill.

2

VERBS BEGINNING WITH W

wa 1. to catch fish, to fish (with hook and line) Owa nten. He fishes.

2. to catch someone in a trap Omma kk’be owa. The trap has caught them. Ichen kk’iwa.

(idiom) He has dropped asleep (on his feet).

waake

Okom boka, na to snatch something, to grab Owaake onong ottok. He snatches something from someone.

waaake to be rough (like sand paper) Igwutohng iwaak-owaake. Corn leaves are rough to the touch.

Otum owaak-owaake. A lizard has a rough skin.

waara 1. to be ended, to be finished, to be dead, to be over Ewu kk’ewaara. The day has finished. Offuran ng kk’owaara. A dead body has nothing more.

2. to be stretched, to be straightened out Owaar mmo. He stretches out his legs.

wéna to be unstable, to stagger, to sway See also; tunga, phera.

were

Ofombonga+Okom yori

Apiapum bheki - to be light in weight

Apiapum yori - to be thin (as of a thin skin, thin paper) 1. to be thin, to be light in weight Ogborokko owere akpakpa.

Apiapum Isokkoro oyori akpakpa. The orange has a thin skin. Onwerkpa nwo ower-owere. That paper is flimsy.

2. to be weak with hunger, to be in a state of malnutrition Ower-m owere. (Okom: opher-m ophera; Osopong: obhek-m obheki.) I am famished, fainting with hunger.

wobha

Osopong yobha to squat, to squat on your heels. In Okom, wobha is the equivalent of ninga “to be” in other dialects: Owobha ewor. = Oninga ewor. “He sits down.”

wobh

Apiapum oyin nykim to go from place to place (ceremonially) Owobho ikwurakwura. She goes from place to place according to the
circumcision custom. Mawobho Idor. They go from place to place according to Idor rites in **Okom**, Owobh ibe. means “He is punctual, he is early” = Opọm-opọm.

wobh  **Osopong** yobh to bail water  Owobho asi. He bails water.

wök  **Okom** wobh  **Osopong** yok to float, swim  Owoko asi. It floats on the water.

ewoka, **Apiapum**: ewobha swimming  Owoko asi. He swims.

woko  1. to wave something in the air, to fan, to waft. Owoko okpikpaang. He fans.
      2. to indicate with a wave of the hand  Owoko osōhm obóhk. He indicates the house with a wave.
      3. to throw with force  4. to wave to somebody (as in greeting, to stop a car, or in dismissal)  Owok-ë obóhk. He waved to him. Owok-ë obóhk bẹ, ozọhng. He waved him away.

wön  **Okom** gwon  to call out, to call loudly (as to someone a distance away), to make an announcement Owono emọng. He calls out. Owono mffa. He calls his dogs. Nwon-ọ. I'm calling you (for you).

wona  to pour something, to empty something out  Owon asi. She pours water. Owon gaare. She pours garri.

wônga  to take food from the pot (with a skewer), to fish something out of something  Wonga okima ke-m ka nduk. Take out of the yam and put it here for me to pound. Owong anọng k’asi. He fished people out of the water.

wonga  **Okom** gwonga, kwunga to open something (as a box)  Owong ikwukwu. He opens the box. Owong nnwer. He opens the book.

See also;  gwonga, maam

wor  to be scarce, to be lacking  Onung oworo okpan. There is a shortage of salt. Bong-ottōhk voxwor-ẹ?  What does he need? What does he lack?Kk’awora!  You have been away a long time!

wọra  **Okom** gwora (also = to cut off escape route) to fly about  Ezizaang ewor-owora  Flies fly around.

wọko  **Apiapum** wọk  to hurry someone, to urge someone to be quick  Owoko onong. He hurries someone. Awọk-m maa. You hurry me too much.

wọko  **Ofombonga** kọm

**Okom** kọm, woka  **Osopong** yokọ to be hot and peppery, hot and stinging  Echiranga ewok-m owoko. The medicine burns me. Ebhaak ewok-m owoko. My wound smarts. Aninjẹ awok-m owoko. The pepper is burning me.

wọn  **Osopong** yom  to bear fruit (of a tree or plant)  Obhe owomo aduk. The wild pear tree is bearing fruit

woma  to rekindle a fire, to blow up a fire, to flare up  Owọm ekpon. He stirs up the fire. Ekpon ewọm-owọma. The fire flares up.

wọmo
Okom wom to make a noise (of a crowd talking or shouting together) Mawömo amöng bë yök. They made a loud noise, (growing to a crescendo). Awömo eköhr. You make a great noise.

wöna 1. to empty something out Owoñ izöhka. He empties the pot. Owoñ atuk. He drains off the wine. 2. to go downstream to go downhill Mawöñ-owoña. They go downstream. Owoñ egbe. He goes downhill.

éwöna (Okom: eraka) downstream south Mata Ewöna. They go down to Calabar.

wöngo Okom yake (check) Osopong yohbb to keep moving a child (to keep him quiet) Okka owöngö nnwa kwë. The mother rocks her child. Nnwa owöngö emöng. The child tired himself out with crying. Okk’owonga.

(Okom) He is tired out.

wöra 1. to take off a garment, to undress Owor onöhma. He takes off his shirt. Mawor ovaamong ikpo. They take off the Chief's cap, they depose the chief. Owor nkwna. She comes out of mourning.

2. to be emaciated Kk’awöra. You are emaciated, you are too thin. Owoña ekpakpa. It has a thin skin.

wohbb to excel, to be talented Owoñhbb-owoñhbb. He is talented. Owoñhbb k’eten. He excels at fishing. Owoñhbb k’egbaaji. He excels at hunting.

wohbb Okom wöhr Osopong yohbb to comb, to pick out things one by one Owoñhbb eso. He combs his hair. Owoñhbb akpakpa.

Apiapum Owoñh akpakpa. He cleans out a wasp nest. Otima ekpon owoñhbb oohn. He gathers honey.

ibhönhbô! (Osopong: iyöñhbb, ubiñaba) a comb

wohha Osopong yohhba to be near the fire, to hug the fire Owoñhbb ekpon. He hugs the fire.

woh k Apiapum gwoñk dancer shakes rattles tied to leg and arm

wöhka Osopong yohka 1. to carry something in the arms Owoñk oohna kwë. She carries the child in her arms. 2. to have many troubles Owoñk idik. He is burdened with many troubles. 3. to bear fruit (of maize) Agwu awoñk oiva. (Okom: Abökpa atim v; Abökpa awoñk va.) The maize bears a crop.

wohko to cause something bad, to incite Owoñko erima etto. He caused a fight. Owoñko onöng oje odik. He caused somebody to get into trouble. Ezëme: Owoñko edabhe, kë kw’edake ekpeke. The one who causes trouble is the one on whom trouble falls.

wöhmo 1. to save by clutching, to clutch somebody unexpectedly Asi awôhm-owoñho. The water is steady and level. Owoñmo asi mfha maning abyeng. He carries the water without tipping it so that it does not spill.

wohn 1. to cook (general term) Owoñho ottöhk. She is cooking. Owoñho odaang. She is cooking foufou. Owoñho okima. She cooks yams.
rabha, kkang, bhaabh.
2. Owohno emma. His mouth is covered with sores (lit. he cooks mouth) Kk’odik nwohna. (slang) I fixed it (implies bribery or trickery).

wọhng (Apiapum) to be tired. Owọhng otohm. He is tired of work.

wọhngo

Apiapum nyengi to shake someone in anger Owọhngo owawunanọng kwẹ. He shook his enemy.

wọhr to strip something down Owọhr akwongitorhng. He strips the leaves off the stalk.

wohro to slide down something, to come down Owọhro k’echi. He slides from the tree.

wuna

Okom ttaanga to hate Owun onong. He hates someone. Mawun ayok. They hate each other.

iwawuna hatred

iwawunanọg (Okom: itattaanga) an enemy

wur to be clean, to be white, pure, holy Mbọحك sẹ iwur-owur. His hands are clean.

Egwugwuma ch’ewur-owur The Holy Spirit

awurádá purity, whiteness

wura to disregard an established custom Mawur emmaana ch’matten egba ndo. They disregard the custom concerning that bush area.

Apiapum wor (check spelling)

wiro to yodel (sometimes as a sign of praise) Owuro emọng. He yodels.

VERBS BEGINNING WITH Y

yak 1. to bother someone, to worry someone Mayake onọng odik. They worry someone, they are very troublesome. 2. to be hard pressed, to be poor, to be down and out Oyak onọng nwo oyak. That person is down and out. 3. to force something onto or into something Oyak ebaanga ch’enọhna. He forces the ring onto his finger.

Yak obọhık kongá bé,... (idiom) Try your very hardest to ...

yake 1. to press down under a load, to be pressed under a load (Okom: jaki) Oyak-m ekpo. He loads me with things. Oyake onọng oyake. He lies on top of someone.

2. to press close behind, to press something down (Okom: jema) Oyak-m nnam. He follows me close behind.

Apiapum jai

yán to smile (to oneself) Oyan-oyan. He smiled to himself.

yaak 1. to strip the leaves off a branch (as when preparing palm for building) Oyaaka etera. He strips palm leaves. Oyaaka ekọhna. He removes raffia palm leaves from the stick.

2. to be dressed gloriously, (sometimes with the implication of being pompous or ostentatious) (Okom: yaanga) Oyaaka ojinoŋ Osi eyaaka. He dresses very finely.

3. to be overfat (as of greasy meat), to be oily, to be sweaty. Ewu eyaaka-oyaak. It is a very hot day, it is a day to make one sweat.

4. to be wealthy (can be slightly mocking) Obọhık kwẹ oyaak-oyaak. (Okom: Obọhık kwẹ oyaang-oyaang.) He’s a wealthy man, his palm is well-greased. Afu kẹ kayaake.
yaaka 1. to take another path, to branch onto another road  Onong-onong oyaak k’ogbabhaang kwé. Everybody takes his own bush path. Oyaak k’odimbéhk. He branches to the right. Oyaak k’osóhm. He branches to the house.

dényáake, eyaaka branching of the path, a fork in the road 2. to go off a tangent, to divert  Kk’oyaaka k’ogbaakadik. He has gone off the point, he is talking off the subject.

yaaka 1. to tear, to rend, to be torn  Nnwé nwo k’ayaake! Don’t tear that book!  Onóhma kwékk’oyaaka. His shirt is torn. 2. to make a confession, to explain something, to name or reveal someone  Oyaake odik. He explains the matter. Oyaake ejam. He announces the exam results.

eyaake (Okom: ejaaki)  explanation, revelation Masi eyaake. They give an explanation, they interpret.

Eyaake ch’Jisus Kraist The Book of Revelation 3. to open out a road, to complete the clearing of a path or a new farm area. Eden kk’eyaaka. The path is finished.

Okom jaaki

yaam 1. to trade, to buy and sell, to hire  Oyaame ephya. She trades. Oyaame enankwa chè. He hires out his bicycle. 2. to lend or borrow

yaan to dry something, to put something to dry  Oyaane nten. He dries meat. Oyaane ibara. She dries the cloth.

yáana 1. to warm oil, to warm something which is solid like jelly in order to make it liquid  Oyaan ana p’nnkk’ataabha z’ekpon. She warmed the oil which had congealed on the fire. 2. to perform a fetish ceremony, to consecrate, to move into a new house  Oyaan osóhm. He performs the opening ceremony and moves into his new house. Oyaan oka. He stirs up a fetish, he performs a ceremony to reactivate power

yaanga to be red hot, to glow to burn like charcoal, to make something red hot,  Oyaang ekpon. He attends to the fire to make it red and glowing. Mboto oyaang-oyaange. The engine is red hot.

yáange to look up  Oyaange z’éng. He looks up.

yaar to row, to drive, to ride, to travel in any kind of vehicle  Oyaare mboto. He drives a car. Oyaare enyanya. He rides a horse. Oyaare okpaar. He paddles a canoe.

ye 1. to save something, to store something up. Oye akpuka pe. He saves his money. Ye ekpo mbyo nang-m. Keep those things for me. Oye awomo akor. He keeps the bananas until they are ripe. 2. to help someone with their load, getting it into positionKwu ye-m. Come and help me with my load.

yébh to raise, to lift something up from the ground  Oyebhe ikwukwu. He lifts the (heavy) box with an effort.

yébha to drink something with a spoon, to spoon something up  Oyebh awa. He spoons up his soup. Oyebh gaare. He eats gari with a spoon. Apiapum jébha

yéke 1. to be full of thorns or other bits, to be thorny  Ibyi njo iyek-oypeke. The place is thorny. Awa eyek-oypeke.

Apiapum yéki  Apiapum Edibhi eyek-oyeki. The soup is full of bones.

2. to smart, to irritate, to be prickly  Ebhaak eyek-m oyeke. My wound is irritating me, my wound itches.

3. to stutter, to have a speech impediment  Oyeke odik. He stutters. (Osopong: Oyeki ebaang.)
4. to roll a drum, to beat a drum slightly off beat **Oyeke ebin.** He beats a drum on the drum.
5. to accuse someone falsely **Oyeke onong orubh.** He falsely accused someone of the theft.

See also; **nana**

**yeke**

--- **Apiapum jekì** to reduce something, to remove a part of something **Oyeke awa.** She pours off some of the soup. Oyeke ommen. She takes away some of the firewood.

--- **yeme** to waken someone **Oyeme nnwa kwẹ.** She wakens her child.

--- **Ofs phyabha**

--- **yéna**

--- **yene** 1. to light a fire, to light, to light up **Oyene ekpon.** He lights a fire. **Ekpon eyene,** The fire lights 2. to strain, to filter, to pour off liquid so that solid matter is left behind **Oyene asi.** She strains the water.

--- **yere** 1. to call, invite **Oyere nnwa kwẹ okwu.** She calls her child to come. **Oyere ayomina pé maphyir.** She invites all her friends. **Adidennong mayere okwa.** The elders call an assembly.

--- **yibhi (Okom)** be eager to do something

--- **yika** to put something inside something, to get inside, to be inside **Oyik ekpo k’ikariba.** She put the things in the basket. **Echen eyik k’okpaar.** The yams are in the canoe.

--- **yike** to be shaky, unsteady **Echi ndo eyik-oyike.** That post is unsteady.

--- **yima** 1. to lie down, to go to rest **Oyim ny’ebin.** He lies on the bed. **Eyima bed, place for lying on.** 2. Goodbye’ greeting when leaving people **Yima e!** (singular) **Mayima e!’** (plural) Goodbye!’ (lit. rest)

--- **yin** 1. to go for something, to go to fetch something, to go somewhere **Oyine asi.** She goes for water. **Oyine ommen.** She goes for firewood. **Oyin nnwẹr.** He goes to school. **Oyine k’iyaan.** He goes outside. **Oyine egbaaji.** He goes hunting. 2. to go to farm Kk’oyina. He has gone to farm. **Oyin-eyin.** He goes to farm. **Kk’ayina o? Have you gone to farm? (usual greeting on the way to farm)**
3. to happen, to come to pass  
   Okwu oze odik kw’ikk’oyina. He comes to see what has happened.

4. to mean, to imply  
   Oyine bŋ, odók za m’ọta. It means that he will not go there again.

yire  
   to deafen (resulting from a loud, whistling or deafening noise)  
   Ekôhr ndọ iyir-m itôhng. That noise deafens me.  
   Itohng iyir-m oyire. I am deafened.

yobh  
   1. to be careful of something, to take care, to beware of hurting something  
      Yobh nna nwo. Take care of that child.  
      Yobh-m okkoro† Look out! Don’t cut me with your knife!  
   2. to beware of something, to regard with suspicion  
      Yobh orurubha nwo. Beware of that thief.

yók  
   to hoe, to clear weeds with a hoe  
   Oyoko azizaare. She weeds with a hoe.  
   Oyoko Osôka. She weeds Osoka (the first weeding of the season).  
   Oyoko obira. She weeds Obira (the second weeding of the season).

yóka  
   1. to mould pots  
      Oyoko ose. She is moulding clay pots.
   2. to weave  
      Oyoko ibara. She weaves cloth.  
      Oyoko ikariba. She weaves a basket.

yóma  
   to test, to try out, to measure  
   Oyom ibara. He measures the cloth.  
   Oyom okkoro kwẹ. He tries out his knife.

eyómá' test, exam, temptation  
   Masi eyoma. They are doing a test, they are making an experiment.

yon  
   to settle, to become quiet  
   Ana mayon-oyona. The oil settles.  
   See also;  
   Osonpong zona

yonga  
   to prune something,  
   to cut something off  
   Oyong echi. He prunes the tree.  
   Oyong onong enôhna. He cuts off someone’s fingers.  
   Oyong abôhnga. He trims off the branches.  
   Ofs yok  
   Apiapum ffụka.

yonga  
   Osonpong kohmo to listen  
   Mayonga otôhng. Listen†

yóro  
   to be lonely and deserted  
   Eden eyor-eyoro. The path is lonely.  
   Ibyi iyor-oyoro. The place is deserted.

Apiapum yongi  
   Osonpong wong

yoka  
   to throw something into the mouth, to swallow something with one gulp  
   Oyôk eten. He gulps down the meat.

yôngo  
   to smoothe something,  
   to plaster something.  
   Oyôngo osôm. He plasters the house.

Apiapum choki (check tone)  
   Ofombonga kwunga  
   Osonpong wôhngō

yôhhb  
   to set something apart, to pick something out

yôhk  
   1. to waddle, to sway from the waist as you walk  
      Oyôhk-oyhk. She waddles.
   2. to do something about which you are deeply concerned, to compete  
      Oyôhko akim.

yôhko  
   to be quiet,  
   to be controlled,  
   to be restrained  
   to abate  
   Egbong kk’eyhka. The war has abated, the war has been brought under control.  
   Ebum eyhko. The wind has dropped.

Apiapum yongi
The town is quiet, there is no noise in the town.

1. To swing helplessly: Edik eyonhu. The rope hung loose.
2. To be on the edge of a precipice, to be about to fall: Edik eyonhu. I am worried, anxious.
3. To be parched, to be famished, to be withered: Echi k'eyonhu. The tree has withered up. Nyohn-eyonhu. I am famished.
4. To surpass: Oyohng ogbaanokka kw'kebe. He is taller than his brother. (lit he surpasses his brother in height.) Obare oyohng-m. He is bigger than I am, he is greater than I am.
5. To recur (of an ailment): Epyaake k'ey. The sprain is troubling him again. Edongo k'ek'e eyoka. His throat infection has recurred.
6. To teese, to threaten in fun, to deceive in fun: Erong k'ekaam eyuka. The rain has tricked me, I didn’t think it would rain, but it did.
7. To travel, to pass to another place: Ozenge z'Enugu. He travels to Enugu.
8. To change to something else, to be transformed: Asi abhake azeng atuk. The water changes into wine.
9. To be full of something: Ekeka ek'ere nga. The steam is full of water.

VERBS BEGINNING WITH Z
1. To sob from the heart: Ozange edimmo. She sobs a deep cry of mourning.
2. To tread, to threaten in fun, to deceie in fun: Erong k'ekaam eyuka. The rain has tricked me, I didn’t think it would rain, but it did.
3. To lie across something: Echi ezem ekpa. The stick lies across the bag. Echi ezem k'izek. He laid the stick crossways on the ground.
4. To travel, to pass to another place: Ozenge z'Enugu. He travels to Enugu.
5. To change to something else, to be transformed: Asi abhake azeng atuk. The water changes into wine.
6. To be full of something: Ekeka ek'ere nga. The steam is full of water.

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zenga

Ofombonga+Okom renga to walk Ozeng z’ekeka. He walks to the stream. Ozeng za k’mmo. He walks there on foot. Mazeng iyok. They are friends. Ozeng mmo osi. He did it himself alone. Ozeng ephy. He trades.
ezenga journey
ezengachi, Apiapum: ochikhura a walking stick
ozeng-ephya a trader

zima to greet, to thank Ozim-ẹ bẹ, “Kk’aphyabha o?” He greet him “Good morning.” Nzim anọng naphyihir. I thank everybody.

Ofombonga+Okom rima
ezimá! thanks, greeting

zinge to twist something out by force (as a tree root from the ground) Ozinge ekwubh. (idiom) She is in labour, she is giving birth.

zonga

Ofombonga+Okom ronga to knowOzong odik. He is wise. Ozong nnwọr. He is literate, he can read. Ozong echiranę. He knows about medicine. Ozong bẹ, okka wọ. He knows that it was his mother.
ezonga, edikzonga knowledge, wisdom

zóno

Ofombonga+Okom roni to thread something onto a stick, to impale Ozono nten k’echi. He impales the fish on a stick, he puts a stick through the fish.

zọko to move to one side, Ozọko z’eden. He moves to one side of the path.
to shift to one side, Ozọko nnwọr. He pushes the book aside.

Apiapum rōkí
Osopong twōhko

zōhka to eat anything at all (including things like lizards) Osi ozōhka. He eats anything.

Apiapum rohbh, ororohbh
ozizōhka a person who eats anything at all

zohng to go (nearly always occurs in the imperative form) Zohng! Go!

Ofombonga+Okom rōhng

3 .cp 15
\mt APPENDIX OF SPECIAL TOPICS

CONTENTS OF THE APPENDIX

2 .cp 10
\mt 1. DAYS OF THE MBEMBE WEEK 228
'Ephyáwû, 'Ephyáwû'ttém (Adun dialect), Edónwu (other dialects) Adun market day

'Ebótú'bhô!
- **Ofombonga** Ekamawu
- **Okom** Ebherekpewu
- **Osopong** Eni'kkêwu day after Adun market day

'Ekkqohphyáwû
- **Ofombonga** Ekkumaawu
- **Okom** Eyaaamiwu
- **Osopong** Ejéwu second day after Adun market day

'Egbényiwu
- **Ofombonga** Egworo okpongwu

**Apiapum** Eyaadawu
- **Osopong** Etótow'u third day after Adun market day

'Ekkôriwu
- **Ofombonga** Ewunukpaanwu
- **Okom** Ekkoríwu
- **Osopong** Ekkoríwu fourth day after Adun market day

Edaawu or 'Edíbhawu
- **Ofombonga** Edibhawu
- **Okom** Edibhawu or Ebohngáwu
- **Osopong** Ejebéwu fifth day after Adun market day, day before the next market day

3

\mt 2. NUMBERS

1. wan'o
   - **Apiapum** wani
   - **Ohana** wano
   - **Osopong** wano one

2. mfa two

3. nttáan
   - **Osopong** ntaan three

4. nna or nnébung
   - **Ofombonga** nnébung

**Apiapum** nna
- **Osopong** nnébung four

5. nchen
   - **Ofombonga** nzen

**Apiapum** nzen
- **Osopong** nzen five

6. nchadane
   - **Ofombonga** nzadáni

**Apiapum** nzadáni
- **Osopong** nzajáne six

7. nchen'omfa
   - **Ofombonga** zen'omfa

**Apiapum** nzen'omfa
Osopong nzenomorphic seven

8. óchén'onttáán
   Ofombonga zononttaan
   Apiapum nzenánnttaan
   Osopong nzenonttaan eight

10. osowane
    Ofombonga zowání
    Apiapum háwání
    Osopong sowanó nine

9. (ode) ijobh
   Ofombonga odijqobh
   Apiapum (ode) jobh
   Osopong (ude) jóbh ten

11. ijobh kkawane
    Apiapum jobh obhirí wani
    Osopong jobh kkawanó eleven

12. ijobh kkamfa
    Apiapum jobh obhirí afa
    Osopong jobh kkámfá twelve

13. ijobh kkanttaan
    Apiapum jobh obhirí attaan
    Osopong jobh kkánttáan thirteen

14. osowane kw’ichi
    Ofombonga sowane kw’ichi
    Apiapum háwání kw’áchí
    Osopong sowan’o kw’áchqi fourteen

15. ichi
    Ofombonga odíchí
    Apiapum (ode) chi
    Osopong (ude) chi fifteen

16. ichi kkawane
    Apiapum chi obhirí wani
    Osopong chi kkawanó sixteen

17. ichi kkamfa
    Apiapum chi obhirí afa
    Osopong chi kkámfá seventeen

18. ichi kkanttaan
    Apiapum chi obhirí attaan
    Osopong chi kkánttáan eighteen

19. osowane kw’eróbh
    Ofombonga zowani kw’eróbh
    Apiapum hawani kw’eróbh
Osopong sowano kw’erobh  nineteen

20. erobh
   Ofombonga (ode) erobh
   Osopong (ude) erobh  twenty

21. erobh okwuma mawane
   Apiapum erobh obhiri wani
   Osopong erobh okwuma wan  twenty one

30. erobh okwu’uma ijobh
   Apiapum erobh obhiri jobh
   Osopong erobh okwu’uma jobh  thirty

40. arobh afa  forty

50. arobh afa okwuma ijobh
   Apiapum arobh afa obhiri jobh  fifty

60. arobh attaan sixty

80. arobh anna
   Osopong arobh annebung  eighty

100. arobh achen
   Apiapum arobh azen
   Osopong arobh asen  one hundred

400. én;’ohná’
   Apiapum én’ohná
   Osopong enohná  four hundred (all larger numbers are formed by multiples of four hundred.

1000. mnohna mfa okwuma arobh ijobh
   Apiapum mnohna mfa obhiri arobh jobh  one thousand (lit. twice four hundred plus ten times twenty)

3

3. PARTS OF THE BODY

ifor
   Apiapum for  body

emma  mouth

eso
   Apiapum ekho
   Ohana echo  head

ichen
Apiapum chen eye

itohng ear

isung Apiapum khung nose

obohk hand, arm

obho Ofombonga obhok

Apiapum obho

Ohana ofho

Osopong ofhok leg, foot

ititika face

edongo

\Ofa edongi throat, neck

isisa Apiapum isisa

Osopong isisira hair

enochna finger

enyokpa

Apiapum enyikpa finger nail

agba chin

otaak thigh

edudungo

Apiapum odudungi knee

etoko

Apiapum etoki foot

ebhokohro

Apiapum ibhokokohri heel
ANIMALS OF THE DEER AND ANTELOPE FAMILY

Oyibh

*Apiapum* ejibh Large variety of antelope, five to six feet high; dark red in colour with white marks on the sides.

Ochime

*Apiapum* ochimi Smaller variety of antelope, about the size of a goat; has a black streak mark from neck to tail. Nocturnal. Reputed to be rather slow and stupid.

- ochimibina black ochime
- ochimikora brown ochime
- ichimimêm grey ochime (a rare variety, very beautiful)

Otenwurô!

*Ofombonga* otenwuri

*Apiapum* otenwuri

*Osopong* otenwuru duiker; small delicate deer with fine, thin legs; smooth coated, silvery grey in colour; can run very fast; has large years and a wobbly tail.

Osere

*Apiapum* oseri or eheri

*Osopong* oseri long necked deer; very tall, slender, has long, spirally curved horns; is often seen standing in a stream; (local legend says that the osere drinks through its hoof; can swim well

Ikqo a rare variety of spotted deer

OTHER LARGE BUSH ANIMALS

Onyi

*Osopong* unyi elephant
ébhêm  hippopotamus

ebhìngé/ or ebh'ungé/
   Ofombonga  ebhìngi
   Osopong  ibhìngi   bush cow; large bush cow having long, curved horns; these animals
live on land in herds, but are also able to swim

ottubha
   Ofombonga  ettubha
   Apiapum  ettubha
   Osopong  ittubha   smaller bush cow; have small, straight horns; these animals move
singly or in pairs; they are black in colour and very fierce.

ijebh
   Apiapum  jebh   crocodile

ozi
   Osopong  uzi   bush pig

2 .cp 10
ANIMALS OF THE CAT FAMILY

ekkánde
   Apiapum  ikkandem   domestic cat

eche
   Ofombonga  ekyc
   Apiapum  ekyc
   Osopong  ekke   leopard

esím
   Ofombonga  isisima
   Apiapum  ihihimá/ or èhím
   Osopong  isisimá   civet cat; large cat-like animal which walks by night; it has a
long tail; grey and white markings

eyohk
   Apiapum  eyohk   two spotted civet cat; larger and fatter than esím; lives in
trees; long haired; also walks by night

ótt'ubhâ cheetah??

ochenyaang
   Ofombonga  okyényaang
**Apiapum** okyenaam

**Osopong** okkényaam  wild cat, smaller variety of leopard

*etto* genet; largish animal (larger than esim), black and white in colour with a strong smell

okkokkontta (**Apiapum**) type of wild cat

2

**ANIMALS OF THE POTO FAMILY**

ókponá

**Ofombonga** ókpqon

**Apiapum** ikpókponá or íráirá (another small variety?)

**Osopong** ókpóna  small variety of poto, slow moving but can jump; has large bulging eyes which (people say) never close. Its cry is “chchchchch”.

íyorodo night poto; sleeps in a tree by day, hanging by its legs; it is about the size of a small goat and has a bite like a dog. It has a high pitched cry, four fingers, which are short with fine, finger nails. It has a white mark on its back, short stocky limbs, and walks slowly when on the ground. ‘Esi emóng k’esóhka, anóng mmin’akiken anwa. ‘Esi emóng k’ekpebha, eyin bê, ewu mìn’esobha. It is an animal from which one can tell the time. When it calls in the evening, it will soon be time to return from farm. When it calls in the morning, it means that the day is about to break.

okpotor’o akpotor’o

**Apiapum** okpotor’iworkwuma

**Okom** okpotôr’o or ókp’ot’or’òkwumá ? larger, very fine variety of poto

ínyiqigá’re

**Ofombonga** inyikàré

**Apiapum** inyikáar

**Osopong** inyikàré  Another kind of poto; it has a very powerful grip, the most powerful of all the small bush animals. It is smaller than okpotororo. By day it sleeps, curled up. It lives in thickets in the bush.

írê or érê

**Apiapum** ?íráirá Another variety of poto. It resembles ebher squirrel, but is smaller. It is active by night. Its cry is: “ichen tetetete tte ntaabha oda”

2

**ANIMALS OF THE SQUIRREL FAMILY**

ebhér
**Osopong** eber common brown squirrel; lives on the ground; has a chattering cry; weaves a nest of soft grass (often used by hunters to stuff a gun)

**Obaang**
- **Ofombonga** obirabaang
- **Apiapum** obirabaang
- **Osopong** ibiramypi larger variety of squirrel (larger than eber); brownish in colour; lives in trees, especially in ofõhongo trees; its cry is:
  - ekwukwukwukwu
    - obirabaang or ovaarbirabaang large variety of obirabaang (king squirrel)

**Épakada**
- **Ofombonga** ebákátá
- **Apiapum** ébááabhh
- **Osopong** ebákadá flying squirrel; has fleshy pouches under the arms which extend to make “wings” when the animal jumps; has bulging eyes

**Ipiranam**

**Oreng-edenden**
- **Ofombonga** ódéfôhn
- **Apiapum** ódôfôhn
- **Osopong** idôhîhn ground-nut eating squirrel; it is a rare animal with a bush tail and fine marks on the fur; the meat of this animal is very sweet and traditionally used to be included as part of the bride price for a new wife

2

**ANIMALS OF THE MONKEY FAMILY**

**Ébhík** or **ébhuk**
- **Ofombonga** ébhik
- **Apiapum** ébhik
- **Osopong** ibhík monkey

**Iyóbha’**
- **Osopong** iyóhiba gorilla

**Ézí’zánkkôn**
- **Ofombonga** izizankkôm
- **Apiapum** izizankkôm
- **Ohana** igyigiyinkkong
- **Osopong** izizánkkôm chimpanzee; large animals which resembles a man since it walks on its hind legs; these animals live in groups in trees or on the ground; they have short tails with a red behind; they are fierce and have no settled home; the young are carried on the breast

**Ittóbo**
- **Ofombonga** óttobó
Apiapum óttobó  
Osopong óttobó  baboon; long tail and a long face; very destructive to farms; these animals are found in the region near Apiapum Eja

erángáná
Osopong erangana coloured monkey with a red behind (check: is this a type of fox rather than a monkey?)

opyi’pyi’i type of large monkey; black with white spots on the nose and a light coloured stomach

ebhik ch’obibini (Okom) type of small monkey; reddish in colour, has a long tail, jumps 2 .cp 10

DOMESTIC ANIMALS, ANIMALS OF THE COMPOUND

effá dog

ekkande
Ohana ikkândem
Osopong ékkandé cat

evu Osopong ibvu goat; this is the most general word for goat and may be used to refer to different kinds of goats and sheep; more specific kinds of goat and sheep are as follows:
orokimaan, Apiapum: orukima sheep
ov’ugbóká’ she-goat, nanny goat
ov’udím or ottonggoro, Apiapum: ibhunkpe full grown ram
ibhönkpe (Osopong: ifhönkpé) he-goat, billy goat
öttotto (Okom: öttottov’u) long-haired goat

okkömba
Apiapum ákkú pig

ebhaam cow

ádamogbodo or ódamogbodo Fulani cow, ox

enyanya
Apiapum enyanyaang horse

FROGS
obhurubohk
Ofombonga obhöribóhk
Apiapum owöribóhk
**Osopong** oyiribohk  common frog

ówór  
**Apiapum** ógwór  
**Osopong** owor toad

óbhur or obhiribohk kw’ogwu  small green frog, often found in leaves of maize  
? ogbaara-k’onong-k’aba

odubho or odwo  large bull frog; lives near water and has a loud song; it can be eaten; it sheds its skin

ibómókke  
**Apiapum** ibumokke another type of bull frog; smooth skinned and can be eaten; often found in the planting season

okwur-odikoh k’owono  
**Apiapum** okuri adikoh woni  jumping frog

ójó’jó'  another type of bullfrog, smaller in size  
2  
ANIMALS OF THE RAT FAMILY

igbömama  
**Apiapum** ngéte  
**Osopong** igbómma  general term for rat

epyí  
**Apiapum** ekpyí general term for bush rat

ir’ohnó'  
**Ofombonga** irohni  
**Osopong** irohn  
**Apiapum** ekkokpyí common bush rat, small in size with markings

óbényi  
**Apiapum** otokpôténá  
**Osopong** otama or óbópyi larger variety of bush rat

ifhábhum rare variety of long haired mouse; fat, very clean, brownish in colour

ópyewuró  
**Apiapum** etenwurikpyí  white rat

echimipyí  
**Apiapum** echimikpyí
Osopong otama large brown rat which resembles opywuro

omaanávú'vá'arú'

Apiapum imaanavaara

Osopong imaanavaar small variety of rat, greyish in colour, usually bears 7-8 young in each litter

igbá'mpyi!

Apiapum iblyiná

Osopong iblyina skunk mouse

2

OTHER SMALL MAMMALS

efha giant bush rat (often reffered to as rabbit)

ebébhá

Ofombonga ebebh

Apiapum iblebh

Osopong ebebh cutting grass

'nymbókó rabbit, hare

ôch;'èché!

Ofombonga ozézé

Apiapum ozizi

Osopong osizi long haired mongoose; goes into ant hills and eats ants and snakes; found in groups

okwabhrur

2

KINDS OF LIZARD

ótum agama lizard

otumjeng, étúmdim male lizard, red necked lizard

otukwa female lizard

it'utumã or ikpábyibemã smaller variety of lizard

otukupá

Ofombonga ovaar kw’osóhm

Apiapum otiköohoh.m

Osopong oyeón-óch'óhm gekko, small house lizard

ékpá're!

Ofombonga ekpârè

Apiapum ekpâjohri

Osopong ikpaj'ohro smooth skinned lizard

ébqo small smooth skinned lizard, similar to ekpare

ebó monitor lizard; beautifully coloured, raibow lizard

ikpên

Ofombonga ikpeng
**Apiapum** ikpeng  chameleon

ote  iguana lizard; large lizard which lives near water, can swim;
said to be the younger brother to ijebh crocodile

2

**BATS**

ogbú’gb’ohngo

**Ofombonga** ógbugb’ohngo

**Apiapum** ogbângbang

**Osopong** ogb’óngbohnó  common bat

iwórubyázék

**Ofombonga** obhorigbalele

**Apiapum** ibhőrikpaereng

**Osopong** ogwur’unkpang z’izék  small bat, ?vampire

3

\textsuperscript{\textordmasculine}nt 5. SNAKES, SNAILS AND INSECTS

**KINDS OF SNAKES**

ójérítá!

**Ofombonga** ojerítá  spitting cobra; black cobra

éwqom

**Apiapum** éwqom  cobra, long black snake with a dangerous bite; sometimes 15-18 feet long;
has red markings on the throat; rare;

éwomkóradongi (**Apiapum**)  spitting cobra

ogb’okakobhó'

**Apiapum** ivoikhákóngkpá  common variety of viper, long, thin, brown

ápýibbádá  another variety of viper; greyish brown in colour; has a hard back
bone

ot’um kw’ijohk  large fat snake, eats birds and frogs

ezéng  or ominiijohk

**Apiapum** eréng python, boa, very large and dangerous

of’uf’ohko

**Apiapum** ó’p’óphóbhí

**Osopong** op’upfubhó  kind of boa, short fat snake with greenish markers; brother to
ezeng (? viper)
ekpekirajo'ok green snake, fast moving, not dangerous

itanwonijo'ok

**Apiapum** ebubunijo'ok (sand snake) grey-green snake, commonly found in grassland; brother to ekpekirajo'ok (both varieties are called enangabohra in Osopong dialect)

ommeninwájoko'ok hedge-lover, tree snake; resembles a dead twig in appearance, harmless; brother to itanwonijo'ok

**Apiapum** odékwongikwoni small green, non-poisonous snake, often seen by the road side

íítá'amá' another variety of green-yellow snake, brother to ekpabhaare; male and female differ in appearance, the male being more dangerous than the female; the male is also called otataamakora

esobhaakajo'ok

**Apiapum** ehobhaakajo'ok rare snake, reddish in colour with stripes; sometimes found in water

íttabhaphye

**Apiapum** íttabhape very dangerous snake, sleeps during the day

ísijqo'ok

**Apiapum** esíjqo'ok black water snake

KINDS OF SNAIL

ékwá common snail

éri'rqom

**Apiapum** erorom periwinkle

ékwáduró'í

**Apiapum** ekwadóri

i'wáawá'í

KINDS OF INSECTS

WASPS AND BEES

obhonsó

**Apiapum** obhongikhó house wasp
okóhn
**Apiapum ekóhnhóhná** bee

okpákápa'á bush wasp

ogboróndqong
**Apiapum** odudubáadiná mud wasp

obóohóhn sweat wasp

2

KINDS OF ANTS
etitaaná
**Apiapum** etátáaná small ants

ogógo white ant

osántít'óhngá flying ant

ó'jaangé driver ant

ógbégbé
**Apiapum** obhirákágbégbétailor ant

ógígé'ngá'
**Apiapum** ógégéngá
**Ohana** ógégéngá fat, yellow ant

otubhattáttá small stinging ant

iránnéturétur black ant, smells, sometimes flies

or'obhiw'urów'uró
**Apiapum** orobhiwórowóro small black ant

2

GRASSHOPPERS AND LOCUSTS

ónyinyáange grasshopper

ógug'óhngó
**Apiapum** ógog'óhngi praying mantis
oguribhéhé!

**Apiapum** oguribhebhe locust

od;’ekpá!

**Apiapum** oganganakpa (check tones) cockroach

ogágáphyinamphyin small insect of the cockroach family

íbukka

**Apiapum** egyika cricket

éjirisa biting cricket

ejijér cricket; can be heard humming in the early evening

ogwohko

**Apiapum** og;wohki type of cricket

ogbongitowóbhá large green cricket

2

**SPIDERS**

óphák

**Apiapum** oburudaak spider

2

**GRUBS, MAGGOTS AND WORMS**

etuk

**Apiapum** etur? caterpillar

éziré

**Apiapum** eriri maggot

ejitên grub found in palm wine

edáak large slug

ófonó worm

2

**LICE AND BEDBUGS**

ók;’érēkpe or ochononga-k’odông

**Apiapum** ochi-onông-akordung bed bug

ogbigbék
**BEETLES AND FLIES**

éfá’fá!

**éfá’fá!**

O**fombonga** ipfátá

**O**fombonga ipfátá

**Apiapum** ingaffá fly (general term)

ebbora

**Apiapum** ébhóbhór tsetse fly

obubunó!

**Apiapum** obubuni sand fly

ezizaang

**Apiapum** eraraang fly

otukátá ?tt ?otubhattatta beetle

etata kind of beetle

okórá yellow fly

obhobhonogbáan

**Apiapum** orungkigbáar horse fly, large fly which bites

2

**OTHER INSECTS**

obhaamá!

**Apiapum** ibhabhaama type of centipede; stings

étumó!

**Apiapum** etumi milipede

3

1’mt 6. KINDS OF BIRDS

**BIRDS OF THE HAWK FAMILY**

ób’ubemá!

**Osopong** etabhabem kite

okpóbhaang buzzard

ottère vulture
ókkôhnà    raven

etinge    Osopong itingehawk

gbôgbâgbâ'ì
Apiapum idimokho (check)    parrot
2
SMALL BIRDS
odudunà

tâàm    sunbird

iráó’rà'ì
    Osopong iraróra

gorochoángchâng

od’ukiso    red-headed weaver bird

ógîgà’anà'ì
    Osopong ogàanà    weaver bird
ókâàr    variety of weaver bird (highly coloured)
2
OTHER BIRDS

ógqoòng    stork, heron

iraanganôhn    type of stork

ekkákpà
    Osopong ittambéka    kingfisher

igbâf’uònôhn
Apiapum egbañhu
    Osopong ifh’u    owl

ochájaangé'ì
    Osopong ochichaange    ant-eater

ezâang
Apiapum eraang    guinea fowl

okwù'kw'o’hko
Apiapum okwókwóìki
    Osopong okw’ukwohko    crow

éch;’êré'ì    drongo

ékkódim    magpie

ekpapórnight jar

ékpiñpenà'ì
**Apiapum** ekpyengkpyeng  
**Osopong** ekpikpena hornbill

ebháar hornbill

eséndáak small variey of irarora

étá’arábaáná’
**Apiapum** ikpabyem  
**Osopong** odim kw’ikpabyam bee eater

okpábyembyem bird of the swallow family (smart, often on the ground)

oyakindá’bhé!

okworékwor
**Apiapum** okorekor

ókp’ókanché!
**Apiapum** okpokinchi  
**Osopong** okkóbhánchi woodpecker

óbám bird of the woodpecker family

én’ohnwró ?cattle egret

íkpómmú’ká’
**Apiapum** ikpombhika  
**Osopong** igbobha dove

ígbé
**Apiapum** igbegba pigeon

ojìji  
**Osopong** ojìji type of pigeon

3

V.FISH 7. FISH

2  
VERY LARGE FISH  
edé manatee

ekpárómáten large, round, scaly fish with a divided tale

ówqo

ophyakesó  
**Apiapum** ophyakehó
íraan

iff'uchi (*Apiapum*)
2
LARGE FISH

ikpabire, ikpaburo

ikëm
   *Ofombonga* ekohm
   *Osopong* ekohm

ifō'fōráanga
*Apiapum* if'ururáanga

ibhongo
*Apiapum* ibhongakpá

éyûng  large fish with sharp teeth

effâ (ch’asi)  dog fish

épâam  rayfish

obë
2
SMALL FISH
olókichen
*Apiapum* ó’jüchen

óberi’kpá’

ígbor  (related to oberikpa)

ébéng

ébéngkpá
*Apiapum* ibengkpa

ódurqo
2
EELS
idákídák
odumámdum

epyi
**Apiapum** egbyi electric eel

esítēn
2

CRAYFISH
eyē

iyaya

ıtóbaze
**Apiapum** ittabazi
2
SHELLFISH
ókkányāng  variety of lobster

okká  crab

ökere
**Apiapum** ıkër  limpet

odāakpa  muscle limpet

erung'uwū'rō!'  
2
**OTHER KINDS OF FISH**
okkokkobaraákpa

ogbodo

ogbóbodá
**Apiapum** ogbokodo

orungande  ?tone
éjaja
ibarbonga
ógá'minē'!
owana  ?tone

ómená'bá

igbabhongo

odéñang

ogwéna

etohng
'mf'uchi

ógbohng

ifhô

á'gâ'

otutubárobár

ottaakitákpá (Apia) mudskipper; has prominent eyes

ett'o'hbb (Apia) variety of mudfish; has separated back fin and brown stripe on the tail

odakinwa (Apia) mudfish, may be the same as esiten
ibhongakpa (Apia) - check the following:

Apia oyâar
Apia ottatakpa
Apia eyung
Apia obenkora
Apia odumandum
Apia ifhufhuraanga
Apia egbyi
Apia obebeya
Apia obengkpa

3

\'mt 8. KINDS OF TREES

ót'ukítú'kô! kind of tree which roots easily; often used for making fences

éjîrika used for fencing and building yam barns; leaves are used to make cough medicine

orimíchên also used for building yam barns; roots easily

orukichî

Apia orikichi small tree, good for firewood; has red sap, like gum; used for oka and eja

ókkáarádáang

Apia ekkaaradung ?breadfruit tree; has large fruits with edible seeds, very sweet when cooked

echikóra

Apia echikora small tree; the juice of the wood is used as eye medicine and for wounds

óvêm umbrella tree; has quick burning wood
ok'omik'omó

Apiapum okökomi cotton tree, very large tree, used for timber

ózéngá hard wood tree from which charcoal is often made; grows near river; burns fast

ókpokpço bush kola tree; has small red fruits

ósochí¹

Apiapum okhochi large tree often used for making canoes; the leaf is used in making soup

okinikiné

Apiapum okikini large tree which lives for a long time; the leaves of the tree are used for medicine for stomach pains and convulsion

okim

Apiapum okimi Iroko tree, tall, hard wood tree, used for timber

óv'ud'udó'ki'chi¹

ogbaanchi

ogbongkkáng small, thorny tree

ókkáar

Apiapum okker (check spelling) moderate sized, thorny tree; the fruits are much liked by birds

ogomó¹

Apiapum egomí tree associated with certain fetishes, particularly emaanaka and Obaze

of'ongó¹

Apiapum ofungi tall tree with beautiful white flowers; fruit are not edible

óbyénné or obenni

Apiapum obenemoderate size tree with small black edible fruit; the fruit looks like a small orange

óbyéng
íchékka  tall tree which bears small fruit which can be sucked

ígbônggá!  hard wood tree, bears a sweet tasting fruit like small beans

edidaame!  small tree with inedible fruit; used for staking yams

énêm  wood of this tree is bad for cooking; the leaves are used as medicine for ringworm

ow'ochikwungó

ochibiné

**Apiapum ochibina**  ?ebony, tall strong tree with heavy wood, used for making canoes and other carved things like walking sticks

ogbányèckè  tree with small leaves, bears fruit; seeds grow in bean-like pods, they are roasted, ground and mixed with oil and eaten with yams

ó'gbáaka  large tree which bears round fruits; the fruits are used to flavour water yam, okimokka.

éttì'má’  slender tree with a juicy stem; people drink the sap of this tree as refreshment in the bush; the sap is also used as medicine for sprains

ónyáan  wood of this tree is used for making hoe handles

ótítòhng  tree of moderate size which grows near streams; bears round fruit which are eaten when cooked; resembles bush mango; the leaves are used in soup

ófh'obhó'ukpá  (The fruits of this tree are used for witchcraft test ordeal.)

owachi  small tree used in making spring traps, onwohno

óff'uráwó  wild plantain, used in making sacrifice

**Apiapum offuragwómi**

**TYPES OF PALM TREES**

|ap orong-ji

oji

ójigbá

ókkir  leaves of this type of palm tree are used in making fans; also in makingepyibhok  rattle which is tied onto the neck of a hunting dog

ór'ongaji'
WORDS FOR BAMBOO

ikwongó word used in Adun: Ahaha, Ovonum and Ofatura
owongo word used in Adun: Ofat, Ababene, Oderega
omemfi word used in Adun: Ofodu, Onyadama
ómémpyqi word used in Abanene
omiphí word used in Apiapum
iphýng word used in Apiapum and Osopong
emin word used in Iyamayon and Iyamitet (means “elephant grass” elsewhere)
okpoko

9. KINDS OF YAMS

ibom, echen general term for uncooked yam
Apiapum bom

okima general term for cooked or uncooked yam
Apiapum ?

égwuma popular variety of large white yam

náija another popular variety of large white yam
Apiapum nnaja

ésir or ésirobin short, round-shaped, knobbly variety of yam, slightly darker in colour than náija
Apiapum esirobin

ówáda resembles ésir in shape but is less common; whitish in colour, has thorny growth

ódr'g another popular variety of yam, squat and roundish in shape, large and white

owáyqibh large, long shaped yam, yellowish in colour

ékéré long, pear-shaped, flat yam, resembles owayqibh, does not germinate well
Apiapum ekeri

ógbérégbéré fat, broad shaped, somewhat dry in texture, reddish in colour
Apiapum ophaaki
Ofombonga ophaaki

ókí'm'okka water yam, large fat yam with dark outer skin and white flesh
varieties of water yam: ózéngki'm'okka, édongirqom, ekpatu, obolébá, óniná'àngé', ójínqöng, ekwákpó, odiz.é
óṣukó  small, reddish coloured yam
  *Apia* plum ochuki

ebubh       cocoyam
  ebubh okkọkka  large variety of cocoyam, often cooked in the evening for eating
cold next morning
  ekkaarabubh  large white variety of cocoyam
  obubhkorá    red cocoyam, resembles *ekkaarabubh* in shape
  ékpupkéne    *Apia* plum obubhkkora

ódohng       large round variety, often having many side shoots
  *Apia* plum odohnga

egbadibo     large round variety of coco yam

obubhnwa     corm of cocoyam

10. VEGETABLES AND FRUITS

2 VEGETABLES, THINGS USED IN MAKING SOUP, EWAKPO

ígáanákw ( *Apia* plum : igaanakwongi), ódímítoká!, ógbáná, odimichi, owọkka,
ogbata, ósákinqọhn, ónínén'íngẹ', ósochqimma, e'ohhungá     kinds of green leaf

etongí!
  *Apia* plum etongi    okro
etuturo or esisóhno
  *Apia* plum etuturi  melon seed, egwusi seed
eyim
  *Apia* plum iyimi onion
egidí    type of root vegetable
egirigire bean
okwohrọkwohro curled green beans
efatum
  *Apia* plum ephatum garden egg
  égb'ogbọ  root vegetable used to thicken soup
egbókó   bambara nut

2 WILD VEGETABLES
egbókó red fruit which grows near streams

ótitqo'hng   fruit resembling a bush mango

ófukó  *Apia* plum ofúkpa    bush mango

ó'gbáaka   fruit which grows on a tree, used to flavour okimokka, black inside

KINDS OF FRUITS

ókpakubha   pineapple

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Apiaapum edorokko pawpaw
ógbóró'kkó'
Apiaapum isokkoro citrus fruit, orange, lemon, grapefruit, lime
ógáaná'il wild plum, sticky yellow fruit

obánggoro
Apiaapum ibanggoro mango
mboró'il
Apiaapum obasegwomi short, stumpy variety of banana
ekkáarábhe avocado pear
okkáarádáang
Apiaapum ekkaaredung ?fig like ?bread fruit
ebhé wild pear

okwonkpá sweet yellow fruit

11. PLANTS HAVING MEDICINAL PROPERTIES

it'ohng-íbháang-ódik plant having light green leaves about six inches long; the roots of
the plant are used as medicine for ear trouble
óbhámá plant having leaves about four-five inches long which are used as edicine for mouth ulcer

ofabhorukpa
Apiaapum ovaarbhirikpa plant having dark green leaves, five to six inches long, which has
tuberous roots with medicinal properties; it is used as medicine for
sprains

ofukwótá'aná small bush having leaves two to three inches long; the roots are
ground (uncooked) to make medicine for stomach illness; its fruit is
cooked and applied to boils

oraanwa kw’ivava inedible fruit of a mottled orange-white colour, two to three
inches across, resembling a pomegranate in appearance; the seeds of
the fruit are used as medicine for stomach disorders

w osisangotub;kó kind of leaf, used as stomach medicine; the tree has inedible
reddish-yellow fruits with a plush-textured skin, two to three inches
across
w etuksáná reddish stalked tree having leaves four to five inches long with a
red tinge; the leaves are
cooked to make cough medicine; the tree often grows under larger trees;
w ofho-onông-o't'ok-óbhóh plant which has medicinal properties to help jaundice,
ottokinyin; bears white flowers
w étí'ímá' small tree with a juicy stem; people drink the sap of this tree as
refreshment in the bush; it is also used on rub on the body as medicine
for sprains
12. KINDS OF DISEASES AND SICKNESSES

**Apiapum** okpókarirek measles Okpóbomizek osi nnwa kwè. Her child has measles.

**w aróbha** prickly heat (??chickenpox) Aróbha osi nnwa kwè.

**w okpókórá**

**Apiapum** okkima leprosy Okpokora osi onọng nwo.

**w ógbog'uma**

**Apiapum** ogbog'ima smallpox Okpoguma osi nnwa kwè.

**w ottokinyin**

**Osopong** isaangíkwûm jaundice, hepatitis, sometimes mistakenly called yellow fever Ottokinyin wọ omme-ẹ; Ottokinyin wọ obok-ẹ

**w ábí'ké' or ábú'ké'**

**Apiapum** ábíki

**Osopong** obíki filaria, elephantiasis

**w ìb'ubú'nó 'or íbá bú'nó'**

**Apiapum** iyimakwok type of filaria

**w evé**

**Osopong** ebvé dropsy, swelling of the legs as in pregnancy

**w ìbá bí'r'á'**

**Osopong** ibibirá kwashiokor, malnutrition resulting in swollen or emmaciated limbs, and in reddish coloured hair

**w ótitikite**

**Osopong** otitikite Apiapum otiti ki fever, shivering and trembling of the limbs

**w ípé'pá'**

**Apiapum** itítóa'á

**Osopong** ipwápwá epilepsy Ipápa imme-ẹ.

**w ébhik** convulsion ébhik egóbh-ẹ a convulsion seized him

**w iti'táake**

**Apiapum** iti'táaki

**Osopong** ititaaké dysentery

**w isaangi**

**Apiapum** isaangi gonnorea

**w okwubahachi** paralysis

**w odá** sleeping sickness

**w itarak'obh**

**Apiapum** ettak'obhá hernia
\w ek\o bh hunchback

\w okpaake
Apiapum okpaakiji  Osopong okpaade cattarrh, bronchitis, cold

\w ekok cold

SKIN DISEASES

\w ótítóhko!
Apiapum át'ótohki  Osopong emanga sores, ulcers, yaws

\w oyíyék crawcraw, less serious than ótítóhko
Apiapum ayéki  Osopong oyéki

\w ojáabhé!
Osopong ojaabhé
Apiapum ojaabhi itching, crawcraw

\w ebhaak
Apiapum edém (ulcer), ebhaak (cut) cut or wound of any kind, ulcer Osi ebhaak. He has ulcers;

\w okwuno
Apiapum okwuni  Osopong okkuno oedema, irritating skin trouble

\w iwǒhng
Apiapum awǒhng eczema

\w ópôhá!
Apiapum óbóbóbha  Osopong opôbha blister

\w ephyí
Osopong iphyi boil

\w enagim
Apiapum enagam spot, pimple, mole, small growth

\w érabángi (Apiapum) wound which keeps on errupting

\w ebháam (Apiapum) kind of boil

\w enyo
Apiapum enyu
Apiapum Osopong = scar, knot in the skin resulting from an old wound

\w erum whitlow
Apiapum Osopong irum

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ekáka

*Apiapum*

*Osopong* ekaká swollen gland in the groin

adákidáke

*Apiapum* adadaki

*Osopong* = sore places between the toes

ebyíbyi gangrene

ebibeke pus in the eye

3

**mt 13. POTS AND VESSELS**

izohka

*Apiapum* izohka general word for pot

2

**KINDS OF WATER POT**

ejoh large round clay pot, used for storing water in the house

édémé clay pot used for fetching water; has a narrow mouth with a lip

ebere

*Apiapum* obere big clay pot with a round open mouth, used for keeping water in the house (made in Afikpo)

2

**OTHER POTS AND JARS**

Ésébin

*Apiapum* ésébin large jar with handles

owéng round pot used for tapping wine

égbere or ogberenwapot used for water or wine, a type of edeme has a small mouth, often decorated

ommoqo

*Apiapum* omu vessel made of fine clay, china or pottery

iphë

*Apiapum* ibhekpa clay dish, shaped with a stand at the bottom, used for soup

isiphe

*Apiapum* isibhekpa moulded clay dish formerly used for washing

ëgbongphë tall clay dish, used ceremonially in Ebirambir

ogbaanggeré!

*Apiapum* ogbanggari flat, breakable earthenware or china plate or dish

ókpekqin

*Apiapum* okpokkin big cooking pot

épará! small cooking pot with no lip

édohma open dish for dipping pepper or other things
3

1. MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

2

DRUMS

ebin drum
- ebinsó  large round wooden drum with a skin covering
- öbyá  long wooden drum with skin covering
- obinnwa  similar to obya but smaller

étte (Apiapum)  long drum

ibhuká
Apple ibhika  wooden drum made from a hollowed tree, with a handle at each end

- itabhabhuka  largest size of drum
- ökimábaná  next biggest size of drum
- ókpom  third size of drum
- agárigari  small drum of this type

WIND INSTRUMENTS

ekha  any kind of whistle or pipe which is blown

obukphang  trumpet

ododo  reed pipe, played sideways across the mouth

idqibh  pipe made from a reed

ekaarasa  mouth organ

PERCUSSION INSTRUMENTS

ingme  double bell, gong with two notes, struck with a stick

ókkikêng  bell

ogâang
Apple ogãanggâang  bow made from a taut vine string, played by moving the mouth along the string to vary the note, striking the string with a small stick

egorogbâang (Apiapum)  carved bamboo, struck with a stick; used in Epeyaama ceremony

óchicháak  rattle, made from a calabash or woven palm ropes, containing pebbles or seeds

ogbêré  instrument made from a pot with two holes
15. NAMES OF OKA AND OKIM

2

NAMES OF DIFFERENT OKA

\w Okeke

\w Obazé

\w Mfham

\w Iyamba

\w Ekpa

\w Abire

\w 'Ikw'u

\w okeworo

\w obyantamana

\w Akubha

2

NAMES OF DIFFERENT SOCIETIES

\w Okwa

Ijohng

\w Ebirambir

\textbf{Apiapum} Ibirambir Warriors' society

\w Ochekka society of chiefs and elders

\w Echekira

\textbf{Apiapum} Ekpikira society of those who have tied four hundred yams

2

NAMES OF DIFFERENT DANCES OR MASQUES

\w Ott'unga

\w Okim-mkpón

\w Ekp'ohra

\w Ekórá'

\w 'Efô'rô'

\w Ed'ur

\w Ikohk

\w Ikpe (Apiapum)

\w ökk'ohnànkôn

\w Eso

\w Egwur

\w Igw'u

\w Of'orammá

\w Otabhá

\.pa
16. MBEMBE PROPER NAMES

17. PARTS OF A HOUSE