

The Ashe language, It̄ɔ̄ɔ̄ dialect, in Central Nigeria



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1. Introduction

This is an abbreviated phonology, grammar notes and wordlist of the Itɔ̄ dialect of Ashe language, spoken in some twenty villages in Kaduna and Nassarawa States, Nigeria. The wordlist was collected by Roger Blench with the assistance of Barau Kato and Jonathan Barnhoorn at a workshop in Jos on the 4-5th of May 2009¹. Pastor Danjuma Ndaka and Peter Dogo of the Ashe literacy committee were the main collaborators. The cover page shows the workshop participants.

The wordlist was collected as a ‘one-shot’ exercise and the transcription must therefore be regarded as preliminary. This analysis was prepared by Roger Blench, who added the comparative observations. This document is being circulated for comment.

2. Location, history and sociolinguistic situation

2.1 Nomenclature

Previous information about the Ashe people under the name ‘Koro’ has been extremely inaccurate. The general term for the Ashe people is;

úfè pl. áfè

There are two subgroups;

útɔ̄ɔ̄ pl. àtɔ̄ɔ̄ who speak itɔ̄ɔ̄
ùcék pl. àcék who speak icék

who speak slightly different versions of the language. Another branch of ‘Koro’ are the Tinor or Koro Waci, who live adjacent to Ashe². They share much of their culture, but the two languages are not mutually comprehensible. Other languages which fall under the general label ‘Koro’ include Nyankpa [=Yeskwa] and Idū [=Lungu] as well as the previously undescribed Gwara. These language are clearly related, but not closely. Among the Ashe live the Kushampa, a small group in two villages near Kurmin Jibrin. It is not known what language they speak, but it is completely incomprehensible to the Ashe.

2.2 Location and settlements

The Ashe live in Kaduna State, Kagarko LGA and Karu LGA Nassarawa State. The main settlements of the Atɔ̄ɔ̄ are;

Official	IPA	Hausa
Katugal	àtɔ̄ɔ̄	Kàtúgàl
Andorok	àndòròk	Kondoro
Inkwí	ìnkwi	Shadalafiya
Ukpíi	ùkpíi	Kukwi
Inkojuk	ìnkôjuk	Inkojuk
Okojàn	òkôjàn	Kurmin Jibrin
Adako	àdàko	Dakko
Agidi	àgídì	Gadi
Unoròkòk	ùnóròkòk	Sabon Gida Koso
Adaka	àdákà	

and of the Acék;

¹ Thanks to Mark Gaddis for setting this up

² The ‘Koro’ of Gerhardt (1983) is evidently Tinor.

Official	IPA	Hausa
Uvaw	ùvàw	Angwampa ice
Inorøha	ìnòrøha	Ice Kasa
Itanja	ìtànjà	
Ingbe	ìngbè	Ice Bisa
Ekaŋ	èkàŋ	Kukan
Okulik	òkulik	Kokuri
Oogwe	óógwè	Kube
Oogdò	óogdò	Shinkafa
Egbak	égbàk	Chigwa
Andabo	àndábò	Unguwar Maje
Okɔk	òkɔk	Kukok
Oda	óda	Kuda
Ingbada	ìngbàdà	Nassarawa
Inoro nyam	ìnóro nyam	

The Tinor call the Ashe language Izè, one person is Únér izè and the people are Bèzè.

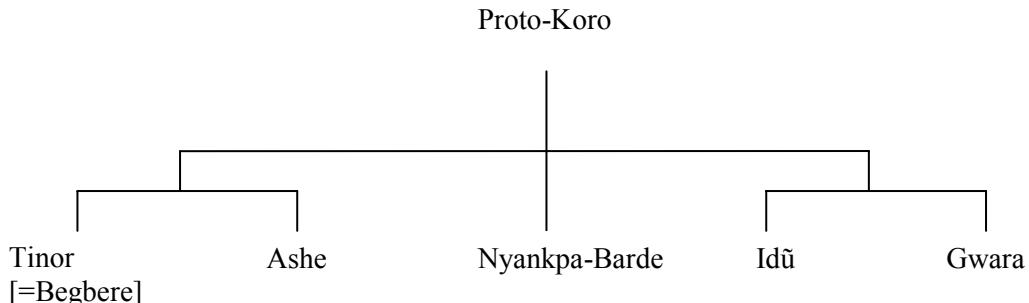
2.3 Language status

The main second languages are Idū and Hyam, but Hausa and English are also spoken. The language may be quite endangered according to the informants. There are no media broadcasts in Ashe.

2.4 The classification of Ashe

Ashe is undoubtedly a member of the Koro cluster and shows lexical links with Idū and Nyankpa, but most importantly with Tinor. Williamson (1971) had already put together the ‘Koro dialect cluster’, Lungu (Idū) and Yeskwa (Nyankpa). Figure 1 shows a tentative outline classification of the languages in the Koro cluster.

Figure 1. Classification of the Koro languages



3. Phonology

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

3.1 Vowels

Ashe probably has seven phonemic vowels;

	Front	Central	Back
Close	i		u
Close-Mid	e		o
Open-Mid	ɛ		ɔ
Open		a	

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All of these vowels can be nasalised. Ashe has a contrast between vowel plus final nasal (m/n/ŋ) and the central nasalised vowel /a/. In all other cases these appear to be in complementary distribution. Thus /ɛ/ and /ɔ/ occur frequently, but never show contrast with /ən/ and /əŋ/. E.g.

Spear	a-kpan	Sky	à-hàrã
Hoe	i-gan	Slave	u-gâ
Spider	i-ntan		

Other Vn sequences without nasalised counterparts are;

Wart-hog	i-njìn
Rock	i-tàŋgbín
hyrax	
Knife	è-kòn

Nasalised vowels rarely occur word-medially, and it seems likely that when they do this is an example of leftwards nasal spreading, which also occurs in Idū.

Sky	à-hàrã
Custard apple	u-wîhã
Walk	jéyâ
Drop	ŋwéhé
Answer (question)	jéhúrẽm

Ashe has a contrast between nasal and non-nasal vowels followed by a segmental nasal, which does not seem to be true for other Koro languages. This provides a very significant argument for using the nasalisation symbol in the orthography. Examples of contrast are as follows;

Answer (question)	jéhúrẽm
River-mud	àdẽm
Ground	ò-bé
Spider	i-ntan
Weep	àâŋ
Drinking gourd	e-haŋ
Wipe	ɔɔŋ
Mount	hɔɔ
Cold	idɔŋ

Ashe also has a complete set of long vowels;

	Front	Central	Back
Close	ii		uu
Close-Mid	ee		oo
Open-Mid	ɛɛ		ɔɔ
Open		aa	

Long nasalised vowels \àà\, \éé\, \éé\ and \ɔɔ\ have been recorded, but it may be that with more extensive data, the other vowels will be found.

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Salt	èyàà
Tear	vââr
Fry (in oil)	kââî
Set trap	dèéî
Female breast	ó-bééz
Flow (water etc.)	jéé
Swallow	ôôî
Wipe	òôŋ

One of the most striking features of Ashe morphology is the sequences of vowels that can occur, both in verbs and as a result of V- prefixes on nouns combined with consonant deletion in the stems;

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Compound	àèé	iyéy
Nose	é-ɔ̄	i-ɔ̄
Tear	ò-ɛé	-
Set trap	dèéî	
Fry (in oil)	kââî	
Swallow	ôôî	
Resemble	aí	

Ashe also has sequences of unlike vowels or diphthongs. Examples;

Breath	o-wòa
Fly (birds)	tēä
Hot	ɛdùá
Lose s.t.	bùì
Say/speak	yìa

It would be attractive to interpret front vowel + u sequences as Vw and probably this is where such sequences originate. For example;

Navel	i-kpèu
Sweat	ì-jìù
Flog	mìù
Grasscutter	ì-bew
Steal	hëw

However, synchronically, Ashe has sequences of two or more vowels where both are clearly articulated syllables and both bear independent tones. Similar V + i sequences appear to contrast with V + y sequences for the same reasons.

Sheep	ìdòi
Nile crocodile	ì-hày
Toad	ì-wèy
Bitterleaf	ì-tôy

3.2 Consonants

Ashe consonants are as follows:

	Bila-bial	Labio-dental	Alveo-olar	Alveo-palatal	Palata l	Velar	Labial-velar	Glottal
Plosive	p b		t d		c j	k g	kp gb	
Nasal	m		n		jŋ	ŋ		
Trill			r					
Fricative		f v	s z	ʃ ʒ				h
Approximant					y		w	
Lateral			l					
Labial					[ɥ]			

Status of [t̪]

Apart from [r], Ashe has a retroflex [ʈ̪], occurring in the follow word;

Tongue á-ʈ̪éṁ

[ɥ]

[ɥ] has only been recorded in one word and may be a loan-phoneme.

Sack á-ɥírá

In contrast to many Plateau languages, labial and palatal prosodies play little role in Ashe phonology. The only palatalised consonant recorded is /ʃ/, which is already palatal. For example;

Mushroom u-fyù

It is suggested that this is a fiu sequence, where the tone on the /i/ has become assimilated.

Labialisation is only slightly more frequent.

Masquerade I	ì-nangbwesi
Young man	u-ŋwese
Room	o-ŋwɔ́
Crab	ì-táŋkwòy
Duck (Domestic)	ù-gwagwa

It is possible the labials heard before the back vowels are phonetic. More examples would be needed to demonstrate this. Sequences of high back vowel + V might also be interpreted as labialisation, but the first vowel appears to bear an independent tone.

Hot	ɛdùá
Lose s.t.	bùí

Prenasalised consonants

Ashe permits contrastive homorganic nasals preceding consonants, although they are not common in the language. These are realised as m- before bilabials, ɳ- before velars and n- before all others. Thus;

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Moon/month	ù-héèntó
Wall (of room)	o-báanjin
Masquerade	u-kuyanga
Tree pangolin	i-ñkpawoy
Floor-beater	ù-bámbà
They	ímbɔ́ɔ

3.3 Tones

Ashe has three level tones, and glide tones that arise from sequences of level tones. The basic conventions are as follows;

High	'
Mid	`
Low	˘
Rising	˘˘
Falling	˘˘˘

The rising and falling tones probably need to be subdivided further. At least some words show contrasts between High-Mid and Mid-Low;

Load u-cé i-cé

4. Orthography considerations

Ashe has yet to be written, except on an experimental basis. The phonology is very similar to neighbouring languages such as Idū and probably many of the same conventions can be adapted.

Representing the existing vowels

The practice of representing vowels with underlines;

é as e
ó as o

and so on, derives from the days when there were no computers and this was a convention easily available on a typewriter. However, it has the disadvantage that the underlines are easily left off or forgotten. The use of IPA-like symbols (as, for example the nasalisation adopted for Idū) would avoid this problem. With computers used to prepare all documents, it is now easier and more practical to use 'é' and 'ó'.

[t̪]

The retroflex [t̪] is only recorded in two words and is probably not worth distinguishing in the orthography.

The symbols used in this paper are broadly phonetic/IPA. Typical orthographic conventions in Nigeria are;

ŋ ng
n ny
ʃ sh

Tones

Tone plays a crucial role in Ashe and it is difficult to see how an effective orthography could ignore this. Numerous plurals are made only by tone. The role of grammatical tone is yet to be explored, but it is unlikely to be minor. At this point, some exploration of strategies for marking noun plurals should be undertaken with the literacy committee and new readers.

5. Morphology

5.1 Nouns

5.1.1 General

Ashe must originally have had a system of nominal plurals based on affix alternation, but this has almost entirely broken down, its only remnants being i- and u- prefixes in the singular and a- prefixes in the plural. For many words, the singular prefixes have been deleted in citation forms and only appear in sentence contexts. The disappearance of the prefixes appears to have resulted in a complex morphophonology; tone changes between singular and plural of nouns are highly unpredictable with only fragmentary patterns occurring. In addition, many nouns that might naturally have plurals, such as household objects, seem to have lost them.

5.1.2 Morphologically marked plurals

Ashe has a restricted range of vowel prefixes marking nouns. These are probably what remains of a more complex nominal class system that has collapsed. There is a slight tendency to cite nouns without prefixes, a trend which is much more pronounced in Idū and Nyankpa. There are some fossilised traces of nasal prefixes, which are no longer functional. Nominal affix pairings are highly variable and often seem to reverse. The underlying reason may be the presence of a three-term plural system, particularly as applied to body parts. The logic is broadly a distinction between a single body part, a pair belong to an individual and ‘many pairs’ (Table 1);

Table 1. Three term plurals for body parts in Ashe

Gloss	sg.	pl.	2 nd plural
Eye	o-ʃu	a-ʃu	i-ʃu
Ear	o-to	a-to	i-to
Shoulder	ó-ték	á-ték	i-ték
Arm, hand	ó-bók	á-bók	i-bók
Female breast	ó-béé	á-béé	i-béé

It can be imagined that in such a system, irregular erosion of individual terms would lead to a highly irregular system of nominal class-pairings.

In Ashe, the prefixes are as follows;

Singular prefixes

e~e, i, u, o

Plural prefixes

a, e~e, i, í, o, u

Nouns with apparent singular a- prefixes are those with no morphologically marked plural. A common prefix alternation in Ashe is e~e/o (Table 2);

Table 2. e~e/o plural alternation in Ashe

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Bird (generic)	è-nòŋ	ò-nòŋ
Head	e-ce	ò-ce
Stomach	é-ní	ò-ní
Knife	è-kòn	ò-kòn
Basket (generic)	è-síŋ	ò-síŋ

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 Table 3 shows the u/ɛ alternation;

Table 3. u/ɛ plural alternations in Ashe

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Tree (generic)	ù-tì	ɛ-tí
Mushroom	u-syù	ɛ-syú
Granary	u-du	e-du
Thing	u-bin	ɛ-bin
Cloud	ù-mèhè	ɛ-mèhɛ
Boil	ù-kpì	ɛ-kpì

Table 4 shows some examples of rare u/a plural alternations;

Table 4. u/a plural alternations in Ashe

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Owl	u-ncu	a-ncu
Swallow	ú-hay	á-hay
Termite	ù-lè	à-lè
Floor-beater	ù-bámbà	á-bàmbá

5.1.3 Tonally marked plurals

Numerous noun plurals are marked only by tone where the prefix is i-. For monosyllabic stems, the tone on the root remains stable while the low tone singular prefix is raised to Mid or High;

Animal (Bush)	i-gwɛ	i-gwɛ
Dog	i-gwî	i-gwî
Axe	i-mâw	i-mâw
Winnowing tray	i-tăk	i-tăk
Silk-cotton tree ³	i-kum	i-kum
Gourd	i-céù	i-céù

In polysyllabic words both the prefix and first syllable of the stem, is raised, usually by one level;

Beard	i-gwarànjò	i-gwáranjò
Intestines	i-kàràbì	i-karabi
Hedgehog ⁴	i-kirikpi	i-kírikpí
River-bank	i-háñòdù	i-háñòdù

6. Pronouns

Ashe pronouns vary surprisingly little between subject, object and dative. The initial i- is deleted following some auxiliaries, but they are otherwise tonally and segmentally conservative. In particular they do not seem to be marked for tense/aspect, in contrast to many neighbouring languages;

I	ímê
You	íñwô
He/she/it	íyê
we	íntê
you pl.	ípnímè
They	ímbójò

³ (*Ceiba pentandra*)

⁴ (*Atelerix albiventris*)

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Object pronouns are the same as the subject ones. However, if the subject is a noun, the verb takes a concord prefix.

igwi inyɔr ime
dog bit me

ulede unyɔr ime
pig bit me

In a negative sentence, the verb is bracketed with **hā...ki** and the initial vowel of the pronoun is deleted.

igwi hā inyɔr ki 'me
dog not bit not me

igwi hā inyɔr ki 'ŋo
dog not bit not you

ulede hā unyɔr ki 'ŋo
pig not bit not you

The incompletive is expressed without the concordial prefix on the verb;

igwi nyɔr ime
dog bites me
etc.

The habitual used the auxiliary **na**.

igwi na nyɔr ime
dog PRES biting me

This becomes **ne** in a negative sentence.

igwi hā ne nyɔr ime
dog NEG PRES biting me
etc.

The future auxiliary is **fí**.

igwi fí nyɔr ime
dog FUT bite me

igwi fí ni nyɔr ime
dog FUT NEG bite me

Datives

There are no distinctive dative pronouns and ‘to’ is expressed with **ni**.

ja wa ni ime
give it to me

In singular negative imperatives, the **ni** is obligatory, but is deleted or only inserted optionally with plural pronouns.

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n̄eka ja i ni ime
Don't give it to me

n̄eka jēhē ni him
Don't give [it] to iye

n̄eka ja it us
Don't give it [to] inte

n̄eka jēhī [ni] them
Don't give [it] [to] imbɔɔ

Where the direct object is a noun, the form of the verb changes, but the sentence otherwise maintains the same structure. The first person (sg. and pl.) form of 'give' is different from the second and third persons;

jaa igwii ni ime
give dog.the to me

jēhī igwii ni iyē
give dog.th to him
e

jēhī igwii ni iBitrus
give dog.the to Bitrus

jēhī ulede.i ni iBitrus
give pig.the to Bitrus

7. Verbs

The paradigm for the present continuous/incompletive is as follows;

Gloss	PRON	am	beating	dog
I	íme	na	apéte	ìgwî
You	íŋwô	na	apéte	ìgwî
He/she/it	íyê etc.	na	apéte	ìgwî
we	íntê	na	apéte	ìgwî
you pl.	ípímè	na	apéte	ìgwî
They	ímbɔɔ	na	apéte	ìgwî

The negative paradigm simply inserts *hā* before the auxiliary;

I not am beating dog
íme hā na apéte ìgwî
etc.

The future is marked by the auxiliary JV- where V reflects the vowel of the pronoun set in the present, but the consonant is deleted.

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PRON	FUT	PRON	beat	dog
ímê	ʃ	im	per	ìgwî
íñwô	ʃ	u	per	ìgwî
íyê	ʃ	a	per	ìgwî
íntê	ʃ	e	per	ìgwî
íñímè	ʃ	a	per	ìgwî
ímbóò	ʃ	a	per	ìgwî

The following construction corresponds to a future perfect, i.e. 'I will not have beaten the dog';

PRON	FUT	PRON	beat	dog
ímê	ʃ	ini	peti	ìgwî
íñwô	ʃ	unu	peti	ìgwî
íyê	ʃ	ina	peti	ìgwî
íntê	ʃ	ine	peti	ìgwî
íñímè	ʃ	ina	peti	ìgwî
ímbóò	ʃ	ina	peti	ìgwî

The completive past is strikingly different in form. A series of prefix-like pronouns are placed in front of the verb, which itself has a distinctive form. Thus;

I	PRON	beat.past	dog
ímê	im	per	ìgwî
íñwô	u	per	ìgwî
íyê	a	per	ìgwî
íntê	ke	per	ìgwî
íñímè	ma	per	ìgwî
ímbóò	a	per	ìgwî

The negative completive repeats the pronoun after the verb. The pronoun is thus signalled three times in one sentence.

PRON	not	PRON	beat.past	PRON	dog
ímê	hã	im	peti	me	ìgwî
íñwô	hã	u	peti	ño	ìgwî
íyê	hã	a	peti	i	ìgwî
íntê	hã	e	peti	yer	ìgwî
íñímè	hã	a	peti	nyim	ìgwî
ímbóò	hã	a	peti	bõ	ìgwî

8. Adjectives

Ashe does not generally use concordial adjectives with changeable prefixes. However, the verb **fí** 'is', which is a common construction in Plateau languages, does show marking for number and noun-prefix.

ìgwî	ìshîshí	bââ
dog	is	red

ìgwî	íshòshí	bââ
dogs	are	red

ùlédeí	ùshùshú	bââ
pig	is	red

ènóngè	èshìshé	bââ
bird	is	red

ònóŋè **òshùshó** **báà**
birds are red

àlédéí **àshòshá** **báà**
pigs are red

Another form of adjectival construction is JV- where the vowel shows concord with the noun prefix. This might correspond to English ‘that is’;

dog	ìgwî	shi	báà
pig	ùlédè	shu	báà
bird	ènóŋ	she	báà
birds	ònóŋ	sho	báà
pigs	àlédè	sha	báà

Another type of adjective **dO-** ‘hot’ seems to permit rather different constructions;

àmèé.ì **è** **dò.á**
water.the is hot.is

àmèè **shà** **dɔ̄**
water that is hot

àmèè **àdɔ̄**
water hot

9. Numerals

Numerals follow the noun and delete the prefix found in count forms but do not otherwise agree with the noun.

ìgwî **nyíŋ**
dog one

ùlédè **nyíŋ**
pig one

The noun seems to undergo tonal changes with numbers higher than one;

ígwí **hwèy**
dogs two

ígwí **tar**
dog three

10. Ashe wordlist

The words are classified in sections as; Nouns Pronouns Verbs Numerals Adjectives Other

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
1.	Tree (generic)	ù-tì	ε-ti	
2.	Leaf	ù-yèrà	à-yèrà	cf. Idū ùyèré, Tinor wu-yi,
3.	Root	ù-nàŋ	ε-naŋ	cf. Idū ùnúná, Tinor wu-naŋ,
4.	Branch	ù-nàw	ε-naw	cf. Nyankpa ónap, Bu εna, Hasha i-nak,
5.	Bark (of tree)	ù-gùk	ε-guk	cf. Tinor ugugub,
6.	Thorn	ì-dòk	í-dòk	cf. Tinor idìdòg, Nyankpa èdòk, Idū idìdò
7.	Grass (generic)	ùbèhè	-	cf. Nyankpa obe, Idū bii,
8.	Vine (generic)	u-nùmà	ε-nùma	cf. Tinor wo-num,
9.	Mushroom	u-syù	ε-syú	cf. Nyankpa èsùsùk, Nunku jú, Idū isù,
10.	Seed/stone/pip	ì-kò	í-kò	cf. Tinor ikpò,
11.	Charcoal	-	εkā	cf. Nyankpa aka, Tinor ikà,
12.	Dust	ù-cik	-	cf. Tinor wuci,
13.	Ashes	-	à-tòò	there seems to be a second plural ke-tòò which means ‘piles of ash’. cf. Nyankpa àtòk, Idū àtó,
14.	Rubbish-heap			
15.	Mud	u-loy	-	
16.	River-mud	àdèm	-	
17.	Clay	àbè	-	
18.	Dew	ùmèhè	-	cf. Ninzo àmè, Bu mme, Hasha eme, Rukul mmaŋ, Tarok imìmyàŋ, Yaŋkam myaŋ but going back to a Niger-Congo root #me-
19.	Stone	ò-tèy	i-tey	cf. Idū u-tar, Tinor gù-tà, Niger-Congo #ta
20.	Sand	ù-jèw	-	cf. Tinor ujijirip, Idoma òjè, Yala wòjè, Jijili ijwe, Hyam njep,
21.	Smoke	à-jòò		cf. Idū àzòò, Tinor yàzù, Hyam jòŋ,
22.	Fire	ε-la		cf. Tinor yirá,
23.	Water	àmèè		cf. Tinor bàmì, Eggon ami, Ake imbi, Akpa imèny,
24.	Rain	ì-nây		cf. Tinor indáy, Idū inai, Nyankpa èney,
25.	Cloud	ù-mèhè	ε-mehé	
26.	Thunder	eyarkâ		
27.	Rainy Season	ì-dò	-	cf. Tinor idòy, Idū idòì, Nyankpa èdò,
28.	Dry season	ì-nôy	-	cf. Nyankpa ènwi, Idū inoi,
29.	Harmattan	ì-när	-	cf. Tinor i-nar,
30.	Year	ámèk	-	cf. Idū mék, Hyam mēk,
31.	Today	εpε		
32.	Yesterday	òòrε		
33.	Tomorrow	ìdà		cf. Idū dà, Nyankpa èdà,
34.	Morning	òòcà		
35.	Evening	ùyè		
36.	Day	ú-nòm	ì-nòm	
37.	Night	ú-ñi	ì-ñi	
38.	Moon/month	ù-héèntó	à-héèntó	
39.	Sun	ñòm		
40.	Star(s)	ì-jér	í-jér	
41.	Wind	ù-gbàk	-	
42.	God	ù-ſè	-	

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
43.	Sky	à-hàrà		
44.	World	o-dɛ̄		
45.	Ground	ò-bɛ̄		
46.	Large River	u-dù	i-dù	
47.	Stream	o-pɔnɔ	i-pɔnɔ	
48.	Lake, pond	ò-kàw	à-kàw	
49.	Forest	a-koy	-	
50.	Mountain, hill	ì-gɔ̄	í-gɔ̄	
51.	Bush, farm	ù-ʃi	-	
52.	Field	à-màn	ò-màn	
53.	Market*	è-jè	i-jè	
54.	Compound	àéé	ìyéy	
55.	Room	o-pwɔ̄	i-pwɔ̄	
56.	Wall (of room)	o-báanjin	i-báanjin	
57.	Thatch roof			
58.	Granary	u-du	e-du	
59.	Well	ù-ríjìya		
60.	Road, path	u-dɛ̄	i-dɛ̄	
61.	Village/settlement	o-tew	i-téw	
62.	River-bank	i-haŋòdù	í-háŋòdù	
63.	Swamp/wetland	ì-bɔ̄k	i-bɔ̄k	
64.	Place	ε-nɛ̄ŋ	ò-nɛ̄ŋ	
65.	Person/people	u-nekè	a-nekè	
66.	Man	fucak	facak, acak	
67.	Woman	sucey	facey, acey	
68.	Child	u-ŋwɛ	a-ŋwɛ	
69.	Husband	u-cak	a-cak	
70.	Wife	u-cey	a-cey	
71.	Young man	u-ŋwɛfè	a-ŋwɛfè	
72.	Young girl	u-nɛɛfè	a-nɛɛfè	
73.	Old person	ì-ntètè	à-ntètè	
74.	Father	ì-ntè	à-ntè	
75.	Mother	ì-pa	à-pa	
76.	Relations	ì-màr	-	
77.	Ancestors	à-ntè		
78.	Brother	u-ŋwɛyir	a-ŋwɛyir	
79.	Sister	u-nɛɛfir	a-nɛɛfir	
80.	Friend	ì-ndɔ̄k	à-ndɔ̄k	
81.	Guest/stranger	u-jè	a-jè	
82.	King/chief/ruler	u-wèrè	a-rèrè	
83.	Hunter	u-lâw	a-lâw	
84.	Thief	u-hêw	a-hêw	
85.	Doctor	u-kôy	a-kôy	
86.	Witch	u-jím	a-jím	
87.	Corpse	ù-kòm	i-kòm	
88.	Blacksmith	u-nàhà	a-nàhà	
89.	Slave	u-gâ	a-gâ	
90.	Masquerade I	ì-naŋgbwefi	à-naŋgbwefi	
91.	Masquerade II	u-kuyaŋga	a-kuyaŋga	
92.	Masquerade III	u-kwâsyâ	a-kwâsyâ	
93.	Masquerade IV	ì-gafëra	a-gafëra	

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
94.	Masquerade IV	ù-jòk	à-jòk	
95.	Prophesy			
96.	Shame			
97.	Fear/fright			
98.	Bravery/courage			
99.	Laughter			
100.	Wisdom			
101.	Guilt			
102.	Anger			
103.	Race/running			
104.	Suffering			
105.	Death	à-cè	ò-cè	
106.	Name	ó-còk	ì-còk	
107.	Grave	ò-jèk	ì-jèk, à-jèk	
108.	Song	a-bum	o-bum	
109.	Story	o-yè		
110.	Word	ù-rèm	à-rèm	
111.	Hunger	ìmèy		
112.	Horn	ú-tòm	ì-tòm	
113.	Tail	ú-jáw	ì-faw	
114.	Egg	ò-jě	à-jě	
115.	Wing	ó-pèmè	ó-pèmè	
116.	Feather	ì-car	í-cár	
117.	Ant-hill I	ε-cε uwe	ò-cè ùwè	large
118.	Ant-hill II	ε-cε ulèŋ	ò-cè ùlèŋ	small
119.	Hole	o-hwe	ì-hwè	
120.	Smell	ì-nük	-	
121.	Load	u-cẽ	i-cẽ	
122.	Bundle	o-kpilè	a-kpilè	
123.	Firewood	o-kpà	a-kpà	
124.	Stick	ì-gbɔ̄	í-gbɔ̄	
125.	Yam-heap	ì-fahì	í-fahì	
126.	War	ì-wà	í-wà	
127.	Work	ì-cèr	í-cär	
128.	Medicine (generic)	ú-gòw	ì-gòw	
129.	Money	i-cibi	-	
130.	Shadow	ó-sinj	ì-sinj	
131.	Thing	u-bin	ε-bin	
132.	Strength	ε-ceta	-	
133.	Length	é-ɛɛŋε		
134.	Land/country			see 'ground'
135.	Sleep	òrò		
136.	Disease (generic)	ì-lă	-	
137.	Chicken-pox	i-kpuruk		
138.	Diarrhoea	ì-piik		
139.	Eczema			
140.	Goitre	ì-guk		
141.	Boil	ù-kpì	è-kpì	
142.	Sore/wound	ì-nòr	í-nòr	
143.	Leprosy	ε-ŋgbum		

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
144.	Head	e-ce	ò-ce	
145.	Eye	o-fu	a-fu	i-fu.
146.	Face	ì-nòk	í-nòk	
147.	Cheek	ó-tám	ì-tam	
148.	Forehead	a-feece	ì-fèècè	
149.	Nose	é-ń	ì-ń	
150.	Ear	o-to	a-to	i-to many pairs of ears
151.	Mouth	á-pì	èp-ì	
152.	Tooth	o-pi	a-pi	
153.	Tongue	á-łém	ì-łem	
154.	Throat	ì-ròk	i-ròk	
155.	Neck	ú-tóó	ì-tóó	
156.	Jaw	-	à-ŋgbòk	
157.	Chin	a-njòr	-	
158.	Shoulder	ó-ték	á-ték	i-ték.
159.	Armpit	o-εem	a-εem	
160.	Arm, hand	ó-bók	á-bók	i-bòk.
161.	Leg, foot	ó-dák	á-dák	
162.	Thigh	ígő àdak	ígő àdak	
163.	Knee	u-curu	ɛ-curu	
164.	Nail (Finger/toe)	u-cáakwe	ì-caàkwè	
165.	Female breast	ó-béé	á-béé	i-béé.
166.	Stomach	é-ní	ò-nî	
167.	Chest	ì-kòk	i-kòk	
168.	Navel	i-kpèu	i-kpeu	
169.	Back	ú-bìn	ì-bìn	
170.	Buttocks	u-kòk	a-kòk	
171.	Penis	ì-bɔ̄	í-bɔ̄	
172.	Vagina	ì-jɔ̄	í-jɔ̄	
173.	Skin	í-gùr	ù-gùr	
174.	Bone	ú-kú	ì-ku	
175.	Rib	ì-gbăñ	i-gbăñ	cf. 'lute'
176.	Vein	ì-cim	i-cim	
177.	Blood	u-mèhè	-	
178.	Breath	o-wòa	-	
179.	Tear	ò-ɛé	-	
180.	Saliva	à-cìi	-	
181.	Sweat	ì-siù	-	
182.	Urine	à-hìrà	-	
183.	Faeces	à-bìi		à-bì. 'bad thing'
184.	Hair	ì-gwar	i-gwar	
185.	Beard	i-gwarànjò	í-gwáranjò	
186.	Liver	à-shà	-	
187.	Heart	ì-kpìm	í-kpìm	
188.	Intestines	ikàràbì	ikarabi	
189.	Body	ìwòr	-	
190.	Meat	ì-gwε	-	
191.	Animal (Bush)	ì-gwε	i-gwε	
192.	Cow	ì-nàk	i-nàk	
193.	Goat	ì-bū	i-bū	
194.	He-goat	ì-sur	i-sur	

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
195.	Sheep	ídòi	ídòi	
196.	Ram	ì-tùrùk	í-tùrùk	
197.	Dog	ì-gwî	í-gwî	
198.	Cat	ì-padùmà	í-padùmà	
199.	Pig	ù-lédè	á-lèdé	
200.	Horse	ì-dò	í-dò	
201.	Donkey	ì-zanci	í-zanci	
202.	Elephant	ì-ní	í-ní	
203.	Buffalo	ì-yây	í-yây	
204.	Lion			
205.	Leopard	u-cami	a-cami	
206.	Hyena ⁵	ú-bínötük	á-bínötük	
207.	Jackal ⁶			
208.	Civet cat ⁷			
209.	Genet cat ⁸			
210.	Wart-hog ⁹	ì-njìn	à-njìn	
211.	Duiker antelope ¹⁰	ì-ñcera	à-ñcera	
212.	Kob antelope ¹¹			
213.	Roan antelope ¹²			
214.	Porcupine ¹³	ì-yík	í-yík	
215.	Tree pangolin ¹⁴	ì-ŋkpawoy	à-ŋkpawoy	
216.	Baboon	ì-kɔ̄	í-kɔ̄	
217.	Patas monkey ¹⁵	ì-cem	í-cem	
218.	Vervet monkey ¹⁶	ì-dǔ	í-dǔ	
219.	Squirrel (ground)	ì-ndûk	í-ndûk	
220.	Squirrel (tree)	ì-sala	á-sala	
221.	Rat (generic)	ì-kpí	í-kpí	
222.	Bush-rat I			
223.	Giant rat ¹⁷	ì-kör	í-kör	
224.	Fat mouse			
225.	Pygmy mouse	ì-ndi	í-ndi	
226.	Grasscutter ¹⁸	ì-bew	í-bew	
227.	Hedgehog ¹⁹	ì-kirikpi	i-kírikpí	
228.	Hare ²⁰	ì-njoo	à-njoo	
229.	Mongoose			
230.	Rock hyrax	í-tàngbin	á-tàngbin	

⁵ (*Crocuta crocuta*)

⁶ (*Canis aureus*)

⁷ (*Viverra civetta*)

⁸ (*Genetta genetta*)

⁹ (*Phacochoerus aethiops*)

¹⁰ (*Cephalophus* spp.)

¹¹ (*Kobus kob*)

¹² (*Hippotragus equinus*)

¹³ (*Hystrix cristata*)

¹⁴ (*Manis tricuspidis*)

¹⁵ (*Erythrocebus patas*)

¹⁶ (*Cercopithecus aethiops*)

¹⁷ (*Cretomyces* sp.)

¹⁸ (*Thryonomys Swinderianus*)

¹⁹ (*Atelerix albiventris*)

²⁰ (*Lepus Crawshayi*)

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
231.	Bat (all)	ì-ŋkpàŋ	à-ŋkpàŋ	
232.	Nile crocodile	ì-hày	í-hày	
233.	Chameleon	ì-pà	í-pa	
234.	Agama lizard	ì-gwér	í-gwér	
235.	Skink	ì-kpánje	à-kpánje	
236.	Gecko	ì-fé ndom	à-fé ndom	
237.	Monitor lizard (<i>damo</i>)	ì-kùngwér	à-kùngwér	
238.	Monitor lizard (<i>guza</i>)	ì-yey	í-yéy	
239.	Toad	ì-wèy	í-wèy	
240.	Frog I	ì-vòm	í-vòm	
241.	Frog II, smaller	ì-fày	í-fày	
242.	Tortoise,turtle	ì-kurungbók	à-kurungbók	
243.	Snake (Generic)	ì-sùu	í-sùu	
244.	Spitting cobra	ì-dúm	í-dum	
245.	Python	ì-ŋgurum	à-ŋgurum	
246.	Crab	ì-táŋkwòy	à-táŋkwòy	
247.	Fish (generic)	ì-ca	i-ca	
248.	Electric fish ²¹	ì-rük	í-rük	
249.	Bird (generic)	è-nòŋ	ò-nòŋ	
250.	Chicken	ì-nòð	í-nòð	
251.	Cock	ì-kòy	í-kòy	
252.	Duck (Domestic)	ù-gwagwa	à-gwagwa	
253.	Dove	è-nèw	ò-nèw	
254.	Guinea-fowl	ì-jɔk	í-jɔk	
255.	Hooded Vulture ²²	ì-ŋgbébè	à-ŋgbébè	
256.	Village Weaver ²³	ì-yék	à-yék	
257.	Black kite ²⁴	ì-ncèw	à-ncèw	
258.	Eagle			
259.	Standard-wing Night-jar			
260.	Owl (various spp.)	u-ncu	a-ncu	
261.	Grey Parrot ²⁵			
262.	Senegal Coucal ²⁶	ú-ntur	é-ntur	
263.	Bush- fowl/partridge	ì-kòy	í-kòy	
264.	Swallow	ú-hay	á-hay	
265.	Pied crow ²⁷	ì-ńkòlɔ	à-ńkòlɔ	
266.	Woodpecker	ì-ŋkpòlenti	à-ŋkpòlenti	
267.	Insect (Generic)	ù-cú	à-cú	
268.	Scorpion	ì-nàhà	í-nàhà	
269.	Butterfly	ù-pésékú	à-pésékú	
270.	Dragon-fly	ì-njár kátàm	à-njár kátàm	

²¹ (*Malapterurus electricus*)

²² (*Neophron monachus*)

²³ (*Ploceus cucullatus*)

²⁴ (*Milvus migrans*)

²⁵ (*Poicephalus senegalus*)

²⁶ (*Centropus* spp.)

²⁷ (*Corvus albus*)

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
271.	Mosquito	i-bū	i-bū	
272.	Spider ²⁸	i-ntan	a-ntan	
273.	Mason wasp ²⁹	ù-mànjin	à-mànjin	
274.	Bee	i-woy	í-woy	
275.	Sweat-fly	i-fèm	í-fèm	
276.	Biting fly	ú-jù	í-jù	
277.	Housefly	i-jù	í-jù	
278.	Ant (Generic)	i-gòo	í-gòo	
279.	Driver ant	i-hìrá	í-hìrá	
280.	Louse (Human)	i-rò	í-rò	
281.	Millipede	ú-tûnjew	á-tûnjew	
282.	Cockroach	ù-kpéhew	á-kpéhew	
283.	Termite	ù-lè	à-lè	
284.	Flying-ant	ù-wyèe	à-wyèe	edible
285.	Grasshopper			
286.	Locust			
287.	Praying mantis	i-ndóòri	à-ndóòri	
288.	Firefly	ù-mwèla	à-mwèla	
289.	Mole-cricket			
290.	Earthworm	ù-ntòòm	è-ntòòm	
291.	Giant Snail	i-kor	í-kór	
292.	Oil	àcè	-	
293.	Fat/grease	àcè	-	
294.	Salt	èyàå		
295.	Soup/stew	ù-bàtaŋ	-	
296.	Porridge	o-hē		
297.	Sorghum-beer	à-dèk		
298.	Palm-wine	ù-bǎm		
299.	Peelings	ε-hëka		
300.	Filter	e-ſé		
301.	Rag	o-ſamèntà	a-ſamèntà	
302.	Floor-beater	ù-bámbà	á-bàmbá	
303.	Handle (of tool)	u-how	i-how	
304.	Sickle	ù-nàmzin	à-nàmzin	
305.	Cutlass	ù-dá	à-dá	
306.	Iron	ù-jow	à-jow	
307.	Axe	i-mâw	í-mâw	
308.	Adze	i-mâw àcè èbì	í-mâw àcè èbì	
309.	Hoe I	i-gan	í-gan	
310.	Hoe II	ù-të	à-të	
311.	Hammer			
312.	Knife	è-kòn	ò-kòn	
313.	Comb	ù-caca	à-caca	
314.	Broom	ú-hô	í-hô	
315.	Bag I	i-jàrà	í-jàrà	
316.	Bag II	u-bër	ì-bër	
317.	Sack	á-hywírá	ó-hywírá	
318.	Fireplace	a-căla	-	

²⁸ (Acarina spp.)

²⁹ (Belenogaster spp.)

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
319.	Shoe	i-kɔy adák	a-kɔy adák	
320.	Cloth	a-binʃetuka	-	
321.	Hat	ò-kàtà	à-kàtà	
322.	Grindstone (top)			
323.	Grindstone (lower)	o-kɔk	e-kɔk	
324.	Mortar (wood)	o-twi	e-twi	
325.	Pestle	ú-ji	é-ji	
326.	Pot (generic)	u-gba	e-gba	
327.	Head-pad	ù-jìr	è-jìr	
328.	Basket (generic)	è-ʃùj	ò-ʃùj	
329.	Winnowing tray	ì-ták	í-ták	
330.	Mat (generic)	ù-hàr	é-hàr	
331.	Needle	a-gwi	o-gwi	
332.	Spear	a-kpan	o-kpan	
333.	Bow	ò-tòò	è-tòò	
334.	Arrow	a-gwi	o-gwi	
335.	Quiver	o-haw	e-how	
336.	Chain	i-pa	-	
337.	Rope	à-rì	ò-rì	
338.	Stool	ú-kpòw	é-kpòw	
339.	Wooden door	à-dè	ò-dè	
340.	Fence	o-kpeŋ	a-kpeŋ	
341.	Ladder	ù-bèŋ	è-bèŋ	
342.	Bee-hive	éʃpròtoy	-	
343.	Fish-net I	ì-tšr	-	
344.	Fish-net II	ɛ-ru	-	H. <i>kelli</i> .
345.	Fish-trap I	ì-dùmà	í-dùmà	
346.	Fish-trap II	ì-pîn	í-pîn	
347.	Spring-trap	ù-gburuk	à-gburuk	
348.	One	èpiŋ		
349.	Two	èhwè		
350.	Three	èntär		
351.	Four	ènnär		
352.	Five	èntòò		
353.	Six	èntòòpiŋ		
354.	Seven	èntòòhwè		
355.	Eight	èntòòrɔk		
356.	Nine	èntùrà		
357.	Ten	uko		
358.	Eleven	uko nyâ piŋ		
359.	Twelve	uko nyâ hwè		
360.	Twenty	ìʃk ihwè		
361.	Thirty	ìʃk èntär		
362.	Hundred	ìnu		
363.	Black	ʃuhìn	ʃahìn	
364.	White	ʃugwíra	ʃagwíra	
365.	Red	ʃubà	ʃabà	
366.	Sweet	àlòlò		
367.	Bitter	ecowa		
368.	Half	iháŋì		

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
369.	Hot	ɛdùá		
370.	Cold	ìdôŋ		
371.	Old	fùgbé		
372.	New	fùhá		
373.	Wet	ɛhùrá		
374.	Dry	ekôr		
375.	Smooth	ɛlèpà		
376.	Add to	táká		
377.	Answer (question)	jèhúrẽm		
378.	Arrive	bà		
379.	Ask a question	rùfà		
380.	Ask/beg for something	fû		
381.	Awaken (s.o.)	fôka		
382.	Bark (dog)	gbyü		
383.	Be bent	kùrkà		
384.	Be heavy	m��r		
385.	Be on (s.t.)	t��or��		
386.	Be rotten	h��		
387.	Be short	kpikpa		
388.	Warm s.t.	n��n��		
389.	Beat (drum)	b��r		
390.	Beat (s.o.)	p��r		
391.	Become dry	k��r		
392.	Begin	f��y		
393.	Bite	n��r		
394.	Blow (flute etc.)	b��r		cf. beat drum
395.	Blow (wind etc.)	t��		
396.	Boil	h��á		
397.	Build (house etc.)	j��n		
398.	Burn (fire burns)	kp��á		
399.	Bury	j��k		
400.	Buy	g��y		
401.	Call (to someone)	y��f��		
402.	Carry	c��		
403.	Carve (wood etc.)	c����		
404.	Catch	d��r		
405.	Chew	t����		
406.	Choose	t����		
407.	Climb	h����		also ‘mount, ride’
408.	Close	c��y��		
409.	Come	b��		
410.	Come out (of room)	w��r		
411.	Continue (to do s.t.)	?		
412.	Cook	f��k		
413.	Cough	kp��f��		
414.	Count, study	h��, h��r��		
415.	Cover	c��y��		
416.	Cut down (tree)	gb��r		

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
417.	Cut in two	kèfè		
418.	Cut off (head etc.)	kèfè		
419.	Dance	jér		
420.	Die	cè		
421.	Dig (earth etc.)	ʃim		
422.	Divide/share	gàfá		
423.	Do/make	kpè		
424.	Drag	dɔɔ̄		
425.	Draw water	jìrnâ		
426.	Dream	rɔ̄rɔ̄		
427.	Drink	hwá		
428.	Drop	ŋwɛhɛ̄		
429.	Dry in sun	tè̄		
430.	Eat	le		
431.	Enter	nǐ		
432.	Extinguish	nímâ		
433.	Fall (rain)	jì		
434.	Fall over	jì		
435.	Fear	wê		
436.	Feel (cold etc.)	gɔɔ̄		
437.	Fight (in war)	cíyâ		
438.	Fill	tòk		
439.	Finish (a task)	màa		
440.	Float	tàak		
441.	Flog	mìù		
442.	Flow (water etc.)	jé̄		
443.	Fly (birds)	té̄		
444.	Fold (cloth etc.)	hètâ		
445.	Follow	dòfâ		
446.	Forget	yirkâ		
447.	Fry (in oil)	kââñ		
448.	Gather/collect	kòwâ		
449.	Get	dùk		
450.	Give	jaá		
451.	Give birth	màr		
452.	Go	jé̄		
453.	Go out/exit	wùr		
454.	Grind	gɔk		
455.	Grow (plants)	ʃeŋ		
456.	Hatch (egg)	hum		
457.	Have	fò		
458.	Hear	gɔɔ̄		
459.	Hoe	kaw		
460.	Hunt	làw		
461.	Jump	fòk		
462.	Kill	hèr		
463.	Kneel	rùkpâ		
464.	Know	hwenj		
465.	Laugh	jâ		
466.	Learn	màa		
467.	Lick	rè̄		

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
468.	Lie down	nò		
469.	Listen	gɔɔ̄		
470.	Look	jē		
471.	Lose s.t.	bùi		
472.	Marry	hèyà		
473.	Mix	kaà		
474.	Mould (pot)	jîn		
475.	Mount	hɔɔ̄		
476.	Open	cirkă		
477.	Pierce/stab	hwìr		
478.	Plait (hair)	cèk		
479.	Plant (crop etc.)	dòi		
480.	Play	ŋwâ		
481.	Pound (in mortar)	nun		
482.	Pour (liquid)	tûk		
483.	Pull	jìrŋâ		
484.	Push	yíja		
485.	Put on (clothes)	túk		
486.	Receive	ái		
487.	Refuse	kpɛ̄		
488.	'Remain'	bɔ̄r		
489.	Remember	yìtîk		
490.	Resemble	ái		
491.	Return	gûi		
492.	Ride (horse etc.)	hɔɔ̄		
493.	Roast on coals	hùmâ		
494.	Rub	yìʃâ		
495.	Run	tê		
496.	Say/speak	yìa		
497.	Scatter	nà		
498.	See	rî		
499.	Seek, look for	bèrâ		
500.	Sell	goy		
501.	Send	tûk		
502.	Set trap	dè̄i		
503.	Sew	fɔ̄r		
504.	Shake	niʃaa		
505.	Sharpen	har		
506.	Shoot (arrow)	tan̄		
507.	Sing	bom̄		
508.	Sit down	fér		
509.	Slaughter (animal)	nwâ		
510.	Sleep	rɔ̄		
511.	Smash	lòkò		
512.	Smell	nûk		
513.	Sow seeds	dòi		cf. 'plant'
514.	Spit	táŋ àcî		
515.	Split	ààma		
516.	Stand	dé̄e		
517.	Steal	h̄ew		
518.	Stir (soup)	kaà		

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
519.	Suck (breast etc.)	màmâ		
520.	Surpass	tóŋyè		
521.	Swallow	ʒɔ̄i		
522.	Sweep	yà		
523.	Swell	fɛŋa		
524.	Swim	rɛm		
525.	Take	nene		
526.	Tear (cloth etc.)	ʃeek		
527.	Tear II	vãar		
528.	Tell	hèe		
529.	Throw	taŋ		
530.	Tie	gwèʃà		
531.	Touch	bàŋà		
532.	Twist (rope etc.)	ʃen		
533.	Untie	gàak		
534.	Uproot (tuber)	gùur		
535.	Vomit	gòy		
536.	Walk	jéyâ		
537.	Want/need	bèmâ		
538.	Wash s.t.	wàk		
539.	Wash body	wàâ		
540.	Wear	túk		
541.	Weave	nòk		
542.	Weed	kpòtâ		
543.	Weep	àâŋ		
544.	Wipe	ʒɔ̄ŋ		
545.	Work	cèr		
546.	Yawn n.	ɛɛmê		
547.	I	ímê		
548.	You	íŋwô		
549.	He/she/it	íyê		
550.	we	íntê		
551.	you pl.	ípímè		
552.	They	ímbòò		
553.	Who?	ìpá		
554.	Which?	ífúʃɔ̄ŋ		
555.	What?	úŋwε		
556.	When?	íŋkanj		
557.	Where?	nihé		

Edible and Useful Plants

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
558.	Guinea-yam ³⁰	o-cîr	a-cîr	
559.	General tuber	u-hî	a-hî	
560.	Aerial yam ³¹			
561.	Water-yam ³²	ì-njábà	à-njábà	

³⁰ (*Dioscorea guineensis*)

³¹ (*Dioscorea bulbifera*)

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NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
562.	Taro (Old cocoyam) ³³	ú-gbɔ	-	
563.	New cocoyam ^{34*}	fèkènu	-	
564.	Cassava* ³⁵	rogo	-	
565.	Sweet potato* ³⁶	ù-lawur	-	
566.	Wild yam I	ù-hék	à-hék	
567.	Wild yam II	ú-dú	-	
568.	Rizga ³⁷	ànàŋgǎw	-	
569.	Sorghum ³⁸	ù-wáàkpâ		
570.	Bulrush millet ³⁹ (<i>gero</i>)	i-ma	i-ma	
571.	Eleusine* ⁴⁰	u-tamba		
572.	Fonio (H. <i>acca</i>) ⁴¹	ì-kpɛ		
573.	Iburu (H. <i>iburu</i>) ⁴²			
574.	Maize* ⁴³	à-gutàmà	-	
575.	Rice* ⁴⁴	ù-siŋkafa		
576.	Cowpea ⁴⁵	ì-nêw	í-nêw	
577.	Spiral cowpea	ì-neòbɛ	-	
578.	Lima bean ^{46*}	ineò'mpòtò		
579.	Other beans I	ineò'agwĩ		H. <i>achisuru</i>
580.	Bambara groundnut ⁴⁷	ì-màndèr	í-màndèr	
581.	Groundnut (Peanut) ⁴⁸	ì-hywì	í-hywì	
582.	Garden egg ⁴⁹	ì-hwéy	í-hwéy	
583.	Okra ⁵⁰	èce	-	
584.	Chili pepper all ⁵¹	ù-yàbú	-	
585.	Ginger	ù-cità		
586.	Onion (<i>Allium cepa</i>)	ù-gburuma	-	
587.	Egusi melon ⁵²	ìcéè		
588.	Edible squash ⁵³	ìhè	-	
589.	Sorrel/roselle ⁵⁴	ice	-	

³² (*Dioscorea alata*)

³³ (*Colocasia esculenta*)

³⁴ (*Xanthosoma mafaffa*) (H. *wali*)

³⁵ (*Manihot esculenta*)

³⁶ (*Ipomoea batatas*)

³⁷ (*Solenostemon rotundifolius*)

³⁸ (*Sorghum bicolor*)

³⁹ (*Pennisetum* spp.)

⁴⁰ (H. *tamba*) (Eleusine *coracana*)

⁴¹ (*Digitaria exilis*)

⁴² (*Digitaria iburua*)

⁴³ (*Zea mays*)

⁴⁴ (*Oryza sativa/ glaberrima*)

⁴⁵ (*Vigna unguiculata*)

⁴⁶ (*Phaseolus lunatus*)

⁴⁷ (*Vigna subterranea*)

⁴⁸ (*Arachis hypogaea*)

⁴⁹ (*Solanum melongena*)

⁵⁰ (*Abelmoschus esculentus*)

⁵¹ (*Capsicum frutescens*)

⁵² (*Citrullus lanatus*)

⁵³ (*Cucurbita pepo*)

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
590.	Kenaf ⁵⁵	ù-rama		
591.	Sesame seeds ⁵⁶	ì-kotay		
592.	Black sesame ⁵⁷	ú-fùn		
593.	Sesame leaves ⁵⁸	è-jâw		
594.	Bitterleaf ⁵⁹	ì-tôy		
595.	Waterleaf* ⁶⁰	àlehu		
596.	Banana, plantain	ù-yàbà	à-yàbà	< H.
597.	Orange* ⁶¹	ìmímí	-	
598.	Bamboo	ì-yěy	í-yěy	
599.	Coconut* ⁶²	ù-kwákwa	à-kwákwa	
600.	Pawpaw* ⁶³	ì-hàgbá	í-hàgbá	
601.	Gourd (Generic)	ì-jí	-	
602.	Gourd-bottle ⁶⁴	èkénèmè		
603.	Gourd (spherical) ⁶⁵	ewecẽ		
604.	Other gourds	ì-céù	í-céù	
605.	Drinking gourd	e-haj		
606.	Cotton	u-ru	e-ru	
607.	Tobacco*	à-jòò		
608.	Sugar-cane*	ù-gám		
609.	Cola	ù-górò		
610.	Oil-palm ⁶⁶	ì-rék	í-rék	
611.	Palm-oil	àcé'rék		
612.	Raphia palm ⁶⁷	ì-koy	i-koy	
613.	Fan-palm ⁶⁸	ù-jê	a-jê	
614.	Monkey-guava ⁶⁹	ì-hwâr	í-hwâr	
615.	Canarium tree ⁷⁰			
616.	Custard apple ⁷¹	u-wihã	-	
617.	Wild date-palm ⁷²	ì-néy	í-néy	
618.	Baobab ⁷³	ù-kukà		
619.	Silk-cotton tree ⁷⁴	ì-kum	í-kum	

⁵⁴ (H. yakuwa) (*Hibiscus sabdariffa*)

⁵⁵ (H. rama) (*Hibiscus cannabinus*)

⁵⁶ (H. Ridii) (*Sesamum indicum*)

⁵⁷ (*Sesamum radiatum*)

⁵⁸ (H. karkashi)

⁵⁹ *Vernonia amygdalina*

⁶⁰ (*Amaranthus spp.*)

⁶¹ (*Citrus sinensis*)

⁶² (*Cocos nucifera*)

⁶³ (*Carica papaya*)

⁶⁴ (*Lagenaria siceraria*)

⁶⁵ (*Cucurbita maxima*)

⁶⁶ (*Elaeis guineensis*)

⁶⁷ (*Raphia spp.*)

⁶⁸ (*Borassus aethiopum*)

⁶⁹ (*Diospyros mespiliformis*)

⁷⁰ (*Canarium schweinfurthii*)

⁷¹ (*Annona senegalensis*)

⁷² (*Phoenix reclinata*)

⁷³ (*Adansonia digitata*)

⁷⁴ (*Ceiba pentandra*)

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NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
620.	Shea tree ⁷⁵	ì-jârjâr	í-jârjâr	
621.	Locust tree ⁷⁶	ì-rû	i-rû	
622.	Locust fruit	ù-rû	-	
623.	Locust-bean cakes	ù-bee	i-bee	
624.	Sodom apple ⁷⁷			
625.	Terminalia sp. ⁷⁸	ù-yéà o εεre		'leaves of a chief'
626.	Black plum ⁷⁹	ì-jèŋ	í-jèŋ	
627.	<i>Isoberlinia doka</i>	ì-buli	í-búlí	
628.	<i>Pilostigma thonningii</i>	úhuma	é-huma	
629.	<i>Swartzia madagascarensis</i>	ì-nér	í-nér	
630.	<i>Strychnos spinosa</i>	ì-dunu	í-dúnú	
631.	<i>Lophira lanceolata</i>	ì-haak	í-haak	
632.	<i>Euphorbia kamerunica</i>	ì-shôw	í-shôw	
633.	<i>Pterocarpus santalinoides</i>	ì-gèndé	í-gèndé	
634.	<i>Sarcocephalus latifolius</i>	ì-láè	í-láè	
635.	<i>Syzygium guineense</i>	ì-hwék	í-hwék	
636.	<i>Cola cordifolia</i>	ì-katakpa	í-katakpa	
637.	<i>Cissus populnea</i>	ógbòhòrò		
638.	Tree sp. I	ì-cecek	í-cecek	
639.	Tree sp. II	ù-jèì	à-jèì	
640.	Tree sp. III	ù-dòdôk	à-dòdôk	
641.	Tree sp. IV	ì-kpákákpáká	à-kpákákpáká	
642.	Tree sp. V	ì-vènèmì	à-vènèmì	
643.	Tree sp. VI	ù-dâm	à-dâm	
644.	Tree sp. VII	ì-kpèíkpèí	à-kpèíkpèí	
645.	Tree sp. VIII	u-ara	a-ara	

Musical Instruments

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
646.	Drum I			
647.	Drum II			
648.	Drum III			
649.	Flute			
650.	Zither			
651.	Lute	ì-gbăŋ	i-gbăŋ	cf. 'rib'
652.	Xylophone			
653.	Harp			
654.	Transverse horn			
655.	Clarinet			
656.	Iron gong			
657.	Gourd-rattle			
658.	Ankle rattles			

⁷⁵ (*Vitellaria paradoxa*)

⁷⁶ (*Parkia biglobosa*)

⁷⁷ (*Calotropis procera H. tumfaifiya*)

⁷⁸ (*H. baushe*)

⁷⁹ (*Vitex doniana*)

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