

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

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## 1. Introduction

This is an annotated wordlist of the Ningye language, spoken in Ningshen Kurmi village, Kaduna State, Nigeria. The wordlist was collected by Roger Blench with the assistance of Selbut Longtau from the chief, Abubakar Salihu Samu and Bulus Magaji and a group of villagers in Ningye on the 19th of December 1998. The wordlist was collected as a 'one-shot' exercise and the transcription must therefore be regarded as very preliminary. In general, tones are not marked, although the data was taped and they will be added when time permits. This analysis was prepared by Roger Blench, who added the comparative observations. This document is being circulated to scholars for comment.

## 2. Location, history and sociolinguistic situation

### 2.1 Nomenclature

The Ningye people do not seem to be recorded in any previous literature (Benue-Congo Comparative Wordlist; Hansford et al. 1976; Crozier & Blench 1992). Ningye is the name of the language and the people.

### 2.2 Location and settlements

The main village of the Ningye is Ningshen Kurmi, some 19 km. south of Fadan Karshi on the Akwanga road. There are three other settlements, Akwankwan, Kobin and Ningshen Dutse due north of Ningshen Kurmi but these are all small.

### 2.3 Language status

The Ningye language is spoken by perhaps 4-5000 speakers at a maximum. Nonetheless, the language does not seem unduly threatened; during the language elicitation session it seemed that many of the children present were able to produce the required lexical items simultaneously with the adults. The Ningye are multilingual; Numana and Gwantu are the main languages they speak, but Hausa is widely known and some younger people also speak English.

## 3. Phonology

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

### 3.1 Vowels

Ningye probably has eight phonemic vowels;

	Front	Central	Back
<b>Close</b>	i		u
<b>Close-Mid</b>	e	ə	o
<b>Open-Mid</b>	ɛ		ɔ
<b>Open</b>		a	

Ningye permits sequences of Vy and Vw, where V<sub>1</sub> is /a/. Examples;

<b>ngaw-tir</b>	path
<b>ray</b>	length
<b>kay</b>	breast

### 3.2 Consonants

Ningye consonants are as follows:

	Bilabial	Labio-dental	Alveolar	Alveopalatal	Palatal	Velar	Labial-velar	Glottal
Plosive	p b		t d		[tʃ] dʒ	k g	kp gb	
Nasal		m		n		ŋ		
Trill			[r]					
Fricative		f v	s z	ʃ ʒ				h
Approximant					y		w	
Lateral Approximant			l					

### 3.3 Tones

The tone system of Ningye is still to be analysed but there appear to be three level tones and a number of glides, some of which may be phonemic.

## 4. Morphology

### 4.1 Nouns

#### 4.1. Introduction

Noun pluralisation strategies are extremely various and since some occur only once in the data it is uncertain whether they have been adequately captured. The most common underlying processes appear to be;

- a) partial or complete reduplication of the stem
- b) tone-raising
- c) prefix alternation

In addition, less common strategies are;

- a) addition of a pluraliser suffix
- b) consonant alternation
- c) stem vowel change

In some cases, both occur within the same pluralisation. It also seems clear that pluralisation strategies are undergoing constant renewal. In many cases, clearly reduplicated stems now have new pluralisation prefixes, or undergo tone-raising. Plurals of some relatively recent items of material culture such as tobacco allow a tentative historical stratification of some of these strategies.

#### 4.2 Stem reduplication

The most common pluralisation strategy is stem reduplication. This can be partial or complete. If the stem vowel is -a-, the reduplicated vowel in the prefix must be either -u- or -ə-. If the preceding consonant is labialised, the vowel will be --u-, otherwise it is -ə-. Two exceptions are noted below the tables which should be checked.

**Table 1. Prefix reduplication with -a- stem vowel**

<b>Gloss</b>	<b>sg.</b>	<b>pl.</b>
Stone	<b>mpaŋ</b>	<b>mpəmpaŋ</b>
Father	<b>ba</b>	<b>bəba</b>
Barren woman	<b>pa</b>	<b>pəpa</b>
Slave	<b>gan</b>	<b>gəgan</b>
Name	<b>sa</b>	<b>səsa</b>
Nail (Finger/toe)	<b>mfap</b>	<b>mfəmfap</b>
Knee	<b>gbəru</b>	<b>gbəgbəru</b>
Wing (of bird)	<b>mbaŋ</b>	<b>mbəmbaŋ</b>
Arrow	<b>kap</b>	<b>ki-kap</b>
Liver	<b>pəmpani</b>	<b>pəmpəmpani</b>

Hoe    **kar**    **ke-kar**

**Table 2. Prefix reduplication with -a- stem vowel and a labial consonant**

<b>Gloss</b>	<b>sg.</b>	<b>pl.</b>
Moon/month	<b>nkwa</b>	<b>kunkwa</b>
Song	<b>kwa</b>	<b>kukwa</b>
Egg	<b>kpaŋ</b>	<b>kpuŋkpaŋ</b>
Yam-heap	<b>bwar</b>	<b>bubwar</b>
Vagina	<b>mpya</b>	<b>mpumpya</b>

Adze    

<b>gyar</b>	<b>gigyar</b>
-------------	---------------

Cheek    **ŋaŋ**    **ŋaŋŋaŋ**

Branch    **na**    **nina**

Where the stem vowel is –u- and the root either ends or is prefixed by a nasal, the vowel in the reduplicated prefix is always –u- (Table 3). The single example where the initial consonant of the root is palatalised yields an –i- as a prefix vowel.

**Table 3. Prefix reduplication with a -u- stem vowel**

<b>Gloss</b>	<b>sg.</b>	<b>pl.</b>
Thorn	<b>ntu</b>	<b>tu-ntu</b>
Corpse	<b>kum</b>	<b>kukum</b>
Grave	<b>gun</b>	<b>gugun</b>
Tail	<b>ndum</b>	<b>dundum</b>
War	<b>kum</b>	<b>kukum</b>
Work	<b>tum</b>	<b>tutum</b>
Wind	<b>mbu</b>	<b>mbumbu</b>
Field	<b>dzu</b>	<b>dzudzu</b>
King/chief/ruler	<b>cum</b>	<b>cuncum</b>
Head	<b>tu</b>	<b>tutu</b>
Canoe	<b>gum</b>	<b>gumgum</b>
Mouth	<b>nyu</b>	<b>nyunyu</b>
Vein	<b>cyu</b>	<b>cucyu</b>
Thief	<b>gyu</b>	<b>gigyu</b>

A mid front vowel in the stem always yields a high front vowel in the prefix (Table 4);

**Table 4. Prefix reduplication with an -E- stem vowel**

<b>Gloss</b>	<b>sg.</b>	<b>pl.</b>
Year	<b>je</b>	<b>ʃife</b>
Goitre	<b>mwɛr</b>	<b>mwɛmwɛr</b>
Fist	<b>nkyeŋ</b>	<b>kikyeŋ</b>
Pot (generic)	<b>rɛn</b>	<b>rɛrɛn</b>
Thing	<b>kye</b>	<b>kekye</b>
Head-pad	<b>mbekar</b>	<b>mbembekar</b>
Chin	<b>dɛ</b>	<b>dide</b>
Tongue	<b>rirɛm</b>	<b>rirɛm</b>

A high front vowel in the stem always yields a high front vowel in the prefix (Table 5);

**Table 5. Prefix reduplication with an -i- stem vowel**

<b>Gloss</b>	<b>sg.</b>	<b>pl.</b>
Road	<b>tir</b>	<b>titir</b>
Village/settlement	<b>cip</b>	<b>cicip</b>
Place	<b>bim</b>	<b>bibim</b>
Bundle	<b>mpin</b>	<b>mpimpin</b>
Eye	<b>yi</b>	<b>yi yi</b>
Stomach	<b>ni</b>	<b>nini</b>
Knife	<b>ndʒi</b>	<b>ndʒindʒi</b>
Tooth	<b>pin</b>	<b>pipin</b>
Hippopotamus	<b>ni</b>	<b>neni</b>
Cobra	<b>nyik</b>	<b>ninyik</b>

Where the stem vowel is mid back, the prefix vowel is –u- although there are a couple of exceptional cases (Table 6);

**Table 6. Prefix reduplication with an -O- stem vowel**

<b>Gloss</b>	<b>sg.</b>	<b>pl.</b>
Smell	<b>mbɔ</b>	<b>mbumbɔ</b>
Lie	<b>mwɔ</b>	<b>mumwɔ</b>
Poison	<b>tos</b>	<b>tutos</b>
Compound	<b>kɔp</b>	<b>kukɔp</b>
Horn	<b>nzom</b>	<b>zunzom</b>
Ear	<b>tɔŋ</b>	<b>titɔŋ</b>
Back	<b>gɔŋ</b>	<b>gu-gɔŋ</b>
Stool	<b>rɔn</b>	<b>ru-rɔn</b>
Mountain	<b>bo</b>	<b>bobo</b>

### 4.3 Tone-raising

<b>Gloss</b>	<b>sg.</b>	<b>pl.</b>

### 4.4 Prefix alternation

Some Ningye nouns show clear alternations between singular and plural prefixes. These are shown in Table 7;

**Table 7. Prefix alternation in Ningye**

<b>Gloss</b>	<b>sg.</b>	<b>pl.</b>
Hunter	<b>ni-tak</b>	<b>bi-tak</b>
Doctor	<b>nɛ-tɔ</b>	<b>bɛ-tɔ</b>
Blacksmith	<b>nɛ-rak</b>	<b>bɛ-rak</b>
Disease( generic)	<b>u-rɔ</b>	<b>ru-rɔ</b>
Fist	<b>n-kyeŋ</b>	<b>ki-kyeŋ</b>

These do, however, represent a surprisingly small number of cases and are not likely to be the last relics of the full system of affix alternation but some later accretions.

Prefixes paired with a zero prefix in the singular are regarded as suspect since they may arise through some other morphological process. These are shown in Table 8;

**Table 8. Prefix alternation with zero in Ningye**

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Witch	<b>cɛn</b>	<b>bi-cɛn</b>
Woodworker	<b>fɛp</b>	<b>bi-fɛp</b>
Forest	<b>cu</b>	<b>mu-ncu</b>
Paddle	<b>mpumpa</b>	<b>ne-mpumpa</b>
Spear	<b>taŋpan</b>	<b>ne-ŋtaŋpan</b>
Branch	<b>na</b>	<b>nina</b>
Castrated goat	<b>bwɔ</b>	<b>ni-bwɔ</b>
Goat	<b>gugu</b>	<b>ni-gugu</b>
Ram	<b>nturu</b>	<b>ni-nturu</b>
Castrated sheep	<b>ram</b>	<b>ni-ram</b>
Wooden door	<b>nu-tsɛr</b>	<b>ni-tsetsɛr</b>
He-goat	<b>yir</b>	<b>ni-yir</b>
Ladder	<b>kukɔŋ</b>	<b>nu-kukɔŋ</b>
Sheep	<b>wantam</b>	<b>nu-wantam</b>
Shoulder	<b>mbaŋ</b>	<b>tu-mbaŋ</b>

Of these, the **bi-** prefixes are likely to be the same as the **bV-** prefixes in Table 7. Ningye has an **nV-** prefix in both singular and plural, with an underspecified vowel. It is particularly common with animal names and it may be a type of default plural when the correct plural cannot be remembered. There is a single example each of the **mu-** and **tu-** prefixes, so their status must remain questionable.

These prefixes seem to be historically recent, as there is evidence for prior prefixation using reduplicative strategies. For example, the word for ‘rope’ **riri**, has external cognates such as Tarok **irik**, i.e. non-reduplicated. In Ningye, it seems to have been reduplicated, the resulting form interpreted as a singular and then re-prefixed. Other cases include the word for ‘paddle’ **mpumpa** pl. **ne-mpumpa**, and **xx**.

#### 4.5 Addition of a pluraliser suffix

A small number of nouns in Ningye, especially those to do with persons have plural suffixes of various forms (Table 9);

**Table 9. Plural suffixes in Ningye**

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Mother	<b>iya</b>	<b>iya-mɔ</b>
In-laws	<b>yi</b>	<b>yi-mɔ</b>
Ancestors	<b>cimcim</b>	<b>cimcim-bɔr</b>
Person/people	<b>nder</b>	<b>nder-fir</b>
Man	<b>nurum</b>	<b>nurum-namwi</b>

**mɔ** is a common plural marker in Plateau (Eggon, for example) and also occurs in Chadic (in Mwaghavul and other related West chadic languages).

One word, ‘wall of room’ **cin** pl. **kɔn-cin** appears to have a prefixed morpheme marking plural which may be an old compound.

#### 4.6 Consonant alternation

Some words connected with persons appear to show consonant alternation (Table 10);



**Table 10. Consonant alternation in Ningye**

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Child	ven	mumwen
Young man	vendʒe	mwendʒe
Woman	uwa	mba
Widow	waku	mbaku
Mat (generic)	kikur	cicidukur
Female breast	kay	yay

The word for ‘breast’ also has a more conventional plural, **kə-kay**, as well as the (presumably older) form recorded here.

### 5. Lexical comparison and the classification of Ningye

As a language so far unrecorded, no preliminary material for classifying Ningye exists, by definition. The Ningye generally consider their language to be closest to the Numana-Nunku-Gwantu-Numbu cluster, which would put it in the southwestern group of Western Plateau. This is a hard assertion to test directly, since published data on the Numana cluster is exiguous in the extreme. The present exercise is intended to identify as many external cognates as possible, both where these reflect wide Niger-Congo roots and more local comparisons with Plateau languages. The noun morphology of Ningye is complex, but does show clear external comparisons. Other types of comparison, such as phonology and syntax, must await more detailed descriptions of neighbouring languages. However, it can be said that the phonology of Ningye is standard for these languages – affix reduction has proceeded far enough to eliminate the complexities of languages such as Tyap.

### 6. Ningye comparative wordlist

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
1.	Tree (generic)	<b>kuŋkuŋ</b>	<b>cin-kuŋkuŋ</b>	cf. Tarokoid <b>#-kon</b> but this root is widespread in Niger-Congo, often meaning firewood.
2.	Leaf	<b>mbaŋ</b>	<b>mbaŋ</b>	
3.	Root	<b>ryiŋ</b>	<b>ryiŋ</b>	cf. Fyem <b>liŋ</b> pl. <b>baŋiŋ</b> , Tarok <b>aŋiŋ</b> , Pe <b>liŋ</b> pl. <b>a-liŋ</b> . A PWS root
4.	Branch	<b>na</b>	<b>nina</b>	cf. Bu <b>ɛna</b> , Hasha <b>i-nak</b> ,
5.	Bark (of tree)	<b>ku</b>		cf. Ce <b>ko-nko</b> , Toro <b>ùkùkù</b> , Nandu <b>kukôn</b> , Eloyi <b>ku-kù</b> ,
6.	Thorn	<b>ntu</b>	<b>tu-ntu</b>	cf. Bu <b>ncɛŋ</b> , Alumu <b>tòtò</b> , Hasha <b>i-tyok</b> , Ce <b>ititɔ</b> ,
7.	Grass (generic)	<b>gəga</b>	—	cf. Ninzo <b>agígá</b> , Bu <b>giga</b> , Ce <b>ku-gá</b> ,
8.	Mushroom	<b>dʒu</b>		cf. Bu <b>dʒudʒu</b> , Ninkyob <b>ñzyûŋ</b> ,
9.	Water-lily	<b>yataka</b>		
10.	Algae	<b>nanden</b>		
11.	Seed/stone/pip	<b>be</b>		cf. Bu <b>ibi</b> , Toro <b>biro</b> , Alumu <b>biro</b> <sup>+</sup> , Shall <b>biri</b> , Ce <b>ibi</b> ,
12.	Charcoal	<b>ndiri</b>		
13.	Dust	<b>ngur</b>		cf. Ninzo <b>ihúr</b> , Bu <b>iwuru</b> , Ce <b>ihut</b> ,
14.	Ashes	<b>ntoŋ</b>		cf. Niger-Congo <b>#ntoN</b>
15.	Rubbish-heap	<b>dudu</b>		
16.	Rubbish-pit	<b>mbɔn dudu</b>		‘hole of rubbish’
17.	Mud	<b>rankyɛp</b>		cf. Ninkyob <b>pwèp</b>
18.	Clay	<b>nkyɛm</b>		cf. Bu <b>ntɛmɛ</b> , Ce <b>ku-nté</b> ,

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
19.	Dew	<b>mmeŋ</b>		cf. Ninzo <b>àmé</b> , Bu <b>mmɛ</b> , Hasha <b>eme</b> , Rukul <b>mmaŋ</b> , Tarok <b>imimyaŋ</b> , Yaŋkam <b>myaŋ</b> but almost certainly going back to a Niger-Congo root <b>#me-</b>
20.	Stone	<b>mpaŋ</b>	<b>mpəmpaŋ</b>	cf. Ake <b>ripyɔ</b> , Tarok <b>ipaŋ</b> . Also Chadic: Mwaghavul <b>paŋ</b>
21.	Sand	<b>waŋɔm</b>		cf. Bu <b>ŋaŋumɔ</b> ,
22.	Smoke	<b>nteŋ</b>		cf. Bu <b>ente</b> , Ce <b>inci</b> , Ninkyop <b>ñseŋ</b>
23.	Fire	<b>wɔr</b>		cf. Ninzo <b>ùrú</b> , Bu <b>wuru</b> , Ce <b>uwù</b> ,
24.	Water	<b>mafir</b>		cf. Ninzo <b>masiri</b> , Bu <b>mma</b> , Cara <b>mal</b> , Horom <b>bamal</b> , also Ura <b>mò</b> and Bokyi <b>ɔ-mo</b> . Also in Chadic: Tala <b>maal</b> , Buli <b>màl</b> . Words for ‘water’ with ma- are Africa-wide and may derive from the old ma- class-prefix for liquids.
25.	Rain	<b>wɔr-fu</b>		cf. Ce <b>àwòrò</b> , Bu <b>iwulu</b> ,
26.	Cloud	<b>pawur</b>		cf. Bu <b>fɛwulu</b> ,
27.	Rain-cloud	<b>wɔrafi</b>		
28.	Lightning	<b>nay</b>		
29.	Rainy Season	<b>koos</b>		cf. Ce <b>ki-kus</b> ,
30.	Harmattan	<b>mvur</b>		cf. Bu <b>ɛmru</b>
31.	Year	<b>je</b>	<b>jife</b>	cf. Bu <b>ise</b> , Berom <b>fɛy</b> pl. <b>nefey</b> . Probably also Hausa <b>jekara</b>
32.	Today	<b>rɛŋ(a)</b>	—	cf. Ninkyob <b>rɛŋ</b>
33.	Yesterday	<b>ryɛɛŋ</b>		cf. Bu <b>ɛri</b> , Rukul <b>irwɛ</b> , Ninkyob <b>rɛŋ</b>
34.	Tomorrow	<b>mbwer</b>		cf. Bu <b>mbrɛ</b> , Ce <b>kambàlà</b> ,
35.	Morning	<b>mbwɛfir</b>		
36.	Evening	<b>ryɛgɔr</b>		‘today’ + ?
37.	Dawn	<b>ki-mgwɔr</b>		
38.	Day	<b>ri</b>		See
39.	Night	<b>cu</b>		cf. Bu <b>ecir</b> , ? weakened from widespread <b>#tuk-</b> forms
40.	Moon/month	<b>nkwa</b>	<b>ku-nkwa</b>	cf. Bu <b>ɛhwa</b> ,
41.	Sun	<b>ri</b>		See 38.,
42.	Star(s)	<b>ndis</b>	<b>ndis</b>	
43.	Wind	<b>mbu</b>	<b>mbumbu</b>	
44.	God	<b>ri</b>		See 38.,
45.	Sky	<b>kpaɸukur</b>	—	cf. Bu <b>ifu</b> ,
46.	World	<b>gɔm</b> <b>mɛmmɛ</b>		
47.	Ground	<b>mɛmmɛ</b>		As ‘land’ (136.) cf. Bu <b>mɛmɛ</b> , Ninzo <b>ímímí</b> , Tarok <b>mbin</b> ,
48.	Large River	<b>nɛk</b>		cf. Bu <b>nne</b>
49.	Stream	<b>wɔn</b>		cf. Ce <b>u-wɔk<sup>+</sup></b> ‘river’,
50.	Forest	<b>cu</b>	<b>muncu</b>	cf. Ce <b>kutúk</b> ,
51.	Mountain	<b>bo</b>	<b>bobo</b>	cf. Ninkyob <b>gbyo</b>
52.	Hill	<b>nkugbu</b>	<b>nkugbu</b>	cf. Bu <b>ŋbulu</b> , Ce <b>igbul</b> ,
53.	Bush	<b>nkwaŋ</b>		
54.	Farm	<b>urum</b>	<b>urum</b>	cf. Fyem <b>rám</b> , Tarok <b>irám</b> Yaŋkam, Sur, Pe <b>ram</b> and other languages in this area. Ngas has <b>màr</b> which looks like metathesis
55.	Field	<b>ɖɖu</b>	<b>ɖɖudɖu</b>	cf. Ce <b>ki-ndɖik</b> ,
56.	Market*	<b>kasuwa</b>		as Hausa

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
57.	Compound	<b>kəp</b>	<b>ku-kəp</b>	cf. Ninzo, Bu <b>ikə</b> , Ce <b>kikə̀</b> , Shall <b>ngup</b> ,
58.	Interior courtyard	<b>miŋ kəp</b>		
59.	Room	<b>miŋtar</b>	<b>kitar</b>	cf. Bu <b>i-təra</b>
60.	Wall (of room)	<b>cin</b>	<b>kən-cin</b>	
61.	Thatch roof	<b>mbe-gəga</b>	<b>mbe-gəga</b>	‘x of grass’
62.	Granary			
63.	Well*	<b>mbwe</b>	<b>mbwe</b>	
64.	Road	<b>tir</b>	<b>titir</b>	cf. Ce <b>kə-cilí</b> , Rukul <b>i-təl</b> , Kadara <b>utera</b> , Tarok <b>asəl</b> , Eggon <b>ofen</b> ,
65.	Path	<b>ngaw-tir</b>	<b>ngaw-titir</b>	
66.	Village/settlement	<b>cip</b>	<b>ci-cip</b>	cf. Ce <b>kə-cíp</b> ,
67.	River-bank	<b>nyu</b>	<b>nyu</b>	cf. Bu <b>inyinε</b> ,
68.	Swamp/wetland	<b>badi</b>	—	
69.	Place	<b>bim</b>	<b>bibim</b>	cf. Nupe <b>ebà</b> . A Niger-Congo root that reconstructs to PMC. Westermann gives it as # <b>bia-</b>
70.	Person/people	<b>nder</b>	<b>nder-ŋir</b>	
71.	Man	<b>nurum</b>	<b>nurum-namwi</b>	cf. Fyem <b>róm</b> pl. <b>ɓarom</b> but this is a very widespread Benue-Congo root for ‘man/male’, ‘person’ (see discussion in BCCW, II)
72.	Woman	<b>uwa</b>	<b>mba</b>	As wife (76.). cf. Bu <b>uwa</b> pl. <b>imba</b> , Ce <b>u-wa<sup>+</sup></b> pl. <b>í-mba</b> ,
73.	Child	<b>ven</b>	<b>mumwen</b>	cf. Tarok <b>ován</b> ‘children’, Bu <b>ivɾε</b> , Ce <b>u-vim<sup>+</sup></b> pl. <b>í-ŋmín</b> ,
74.	Husband	<b>bakəp</b>	<b>bəbakəp</b>	‘father of the compound’
75.	Widow	<b>waku</b>	<b>mbaku</b>	‘woman of death’
76.	Wife	<b>uwa</b>	<b>mba</b>	As woman (72.)
77.	Young man	<b>vendʒe</b>	<b>mwendʒe</b>	‘child’ + <b>-dʒe</b>
78.	Young girl	<b>vua</b>	<b>mwiŋɔ</b>	
79.	Old person	<b>tətər</b>		this is probably an adjective to go with ‘person’
80.	Father	<b>ba</b>	<b>bəba</b>	
81.	Mother	<b>iya</b>	<b>iya-mə</b>	cf. Bu <b>iya</b> , . Also widespread in Afroasiatic e.g. Hausa <b>iya</b>
82.	Barren woman	<b>pa</b>	<b>pəpa</b>	
83.	Relations	<b>gaap</b>	—	
84.	In-laws	<b>yi</b>	<b>yi-mə</b>	cf. Bu <b>wayi</b> ,
85.	Ancestors, grandparents	<b>cimcim</b>	<b>cimcim-bər</b>	
86.	Friend	<b>tsen</b>	<b>tsentsen</b>	cf. Ce <b>ŋin</b> , Bu <b>tsəɾε</b> ‘guest’, Izere <b>atsen</b> , Mbd <b>*kèn</b>
87.	King/chief/ruler	<b>cum</b>	<b>cuncum</b>	cf. Bu <b>icu</b> , Ninzo <b>ùcù</b> , Nupe <b>etsu<sup>+</sup></b> , Ce <b>u-tù</b> , also Tarok <b>-cumcum</b> ‘important’
88.	Hunter	<b>ni-tak</b>	<b>bi-tak</b>	cf. Nandu <b>nàtəki</b> ,
89.	Thief	<b>gyu</b>	<b>gigyu</b>	
90.	Doctor	<b>nətɔ</b>	<b>bətɔ</b>	
91.	Witch	<b>cən</b>	<b>bicən</b>	cf. Cara <b>fəm</b> pl. <b>inkəm</b> ,
92.	Corpse	<b>kum</b>	<b>kukum</b>	cf. Ce <b>kɪ-kúm</b> , Izere <b>kukóm</b> . Also in Chadic Goemai <b>kum</b> , Ngas <b>kuum</b> . from widespread ‘death’ root (100.)
93.	Blacksmith	<b>nərak</b>	<b>bərak</b>	cf. Ninzo <b>nilà</b> , Bu <b>ɛla</b>
94.	Woodworker	<b>ŋɛp</b>	<b>bifɛp</b>	the <b>-ŋɛp</b> element is from a widespread verb root meaning ‘to carve’.
95.	Slave	<b>gan</b>	<b>gəgan</b>	cf. Hyam <b>gan</b> , Bu <b>ɛgərā</b> , Cara <b>ki-gyen</b> ,

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
96.	Masquerade (gen)	<b>rim</b>		cf. Ninkyob <b>rim</b> , Tarok <b>ùrim</b> , Sur <b>rum</b>
97.	Masquerade I	<b>mbwi</b>		cf. Nandu <b>ámbwê</b> ,
98.	Masquerade II	<b>kariŋ</b>		
99.	Masquerade III	<b>ɖɔaŋbɔŋ</b>		A masquerade widespread in the Plateau area
100.	Death	<b>ku</b>		
101.	Name	<b>sa</b>	<b>səsa</b>	cf. Kuturmi <b>utwa</b> , Kenta <b>tím</b> , Fyem <b>ɖi-sá</b> . The # <b>sa-</b> element is widespread in Plateau and Kainji, # <b>-tak</b> in BCCW, II, 63. Perhaps also Chadic cf. D-B and others <b>súm</b>
102.	Grave	<b>gun</b>	<b>gugun</b>	
103.	Song	<b>kwa</b>	<b>kukwa</b>	
104.	Riddle	<b>mpɛŋrɛŋ</b>		
105.	Proverb	<b>bigyirɛŋ</b>		
106.	Story	<b>mbe</b>	<b>mbe</b>	
107.	Word	<b>mpaŋryɛŋ</b>		
108.	Lie	<b>mwɔ</b>	<b>mumwɔ</b>	
109.	News	<b>banrɛŋ</b>		
110.	Hunger	<b>ɖɔŋ</b>		cf. Bu <b>iyɔ̄</b> , Fyem <b>yóŋ</b> , Tarok <b>ayáŋ</b> , Sur <b>yyɔŋ</b> , Ce <b>ì-wyo</b> , Ultimately Hausa <b>yunwa</b> .
111.	Famine	<b>kwadɔŋ</b>		
112.	Egg	<b>kpaŋ</b>	<b>kpuŋkpaŋ</b>	cf. Tari <b>akebi</b> , Kuturmi <b>ikpa</b> , Ninzo <b>inkpe</b> ,
113.	Horn	<b>nzom</b>	<b>zunzom</b>	
114.	Tail	<b>ndum</b>	<b>ɖundum</b>	cf. Ce <b>u-ndú</b> , Fyem <b>dum</b> , Rukul <b>itum</b> , Nandu <b>ùntùm</b> ,
115.	Wing (of bird)	<b>mbaŋ</b>	<b>mbəmbaŋ</b>	cf. ‘shoulder’ (162.). cf. Bu <b>ŋba</b> , Ce <b>ku-ŋgbà</b> ,
116.	Beak (of bird)	<b>nyu nunur</b>	<b>nyunyu nunur</b>	‘mouth of bird’
117.	Nest (of bird)	<b>ndɛŋ</b>	<b>ndɛŋ</b>	
118.	Gum/glue	<b>cəgá</b>		
119.	Ant-hill	<b>todan</b>	<b>todan</b>	cf. Ce <b>kɪ-ndá</b> ,
120.	Hole in ground	<b>dudu</b>	<b>dudu</b>	cf. Ninkyob <b>du</b> , Bu <b>ɖyudɖyu</b> , Ce <b>ku-du</b> ,
121.	Smell	<b>mbɔ</b>	<b>mbumbɔ</b>	
122.	Poison	<b>tos</b>	<b>tutos</b>	cf. Bu <b>ntsɔ̄</b> , Rukul <b>tus</b> ,
123.	Bundle	<b>mpin</b>	<b>mpimpin</b>	
124.	Firewood	<b>kunkun biŋ wur</b>		‘wood of fire’
125.	Stick			
126.	Yam-heap	<b>bwar</b>	<b>bubwar</b>	
127.	War	<b>kum</b>	<b>kukum</b>	cf. Nupe <b>ekū</b> , Bu <b>eku</b> , Tarok <b>ikùm</b> ,
128.	Work	<b>tum</b>	<b>tutum</b>	# <b>tom-</b> is a Niger-Congo root.
129.	Divination (types)	<b>tɔ</b>		
130.	Medicine (generic)	—	<b>kəka</b>	cf. Ce <b>íkál</b> , Hyam <b>gwap</b> ,
131.	Money	<b>nkwər</b>		cf. Bu <b>ɛnkərə</b> , Ce <b>in̄kərəhi</b> ,
132.	Shadow	<b>ryim</b>		cf. Tarok <b>urim</b> ‘spirit’,
133.	Thing	<b>kye</b>	<b>kekye</b>	cf. Ce <b>ìkpi</b> , Hyam <b>gyə</b> , Jili <b>ágā</b> □,
134.	Strength	<b>tsi</b>		
135.	Length	<b>rai</b>		
136.	Land/country	<b>məmme</b>		As ‘ground’ (47.)
137.	Sleep	<b>na</b>		<b>na-</b> element is common in East Benue-Congo, e.g. Sur <b>na</b> , Wukari Jukun <b>na</b> , Yashi <b>na</b> , Lamnsɔ̄ <b>náá-rî</b>

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
138.	Disease(generic)	<b>urɔ</b>	<b>rurɔ</b>	cf. Bu <b>lilɔ</b> , Tarok <b>arwa</b> , Hyam <b>rwoŋ</b> ,
139.	Smallpox	<b>mbɛŋdu</b>		
140.	Diarrhoea	<b>turza</b>		
141.	Eczema	<b>wuwo</b>		
142.	Goitre	<b>mwɛr</b>	<b>mwɛmwɛr</b>	As ‘throat’ (158.)
143.	Boil	<b>pupwap</b>		
144.	Sore/wound	<b>ʃifi</b>		
145.	Leprosy I	<b>mpu</b>		the state when the fingers fall off
146.	Leprosy II	<b>mawo</b>		
147.	Head	<b>tu</b>	<b>tutu</b>	cf. Bu <b>itu</b> with vowel raising from the more common #ti- roots
148.	Eye	<b>yi</b>	<b>yiyi</b>	cf. Horom <b>yo</b> pl. <b>i-yo</b> , Ayu <b>i-ɔ̄ɔ</b> , Fyer <b>yuurù</b> , Nupe <b>eye</b> , common Jukun #- <b>zo</b> . Widespread Chadic roots appear to be weakenings of initial forms such as Hausa ‘ <b>ídòò</b> ’.
149.	Face	<b>tuyi</b>	<b>tutuyi</b>	‘head + eye’ cf. ‘forehead’ (152.)
150.	Skull	<b>kpuŋkpetu</b>		‘x + head’
151.	Cheek	<b>ŋaŋ</b>	<b>ŋaŋŋaŋ</b>	cf. Tarok <b>ɲɔ̄zàŋ</b> ‘cheek’,
152.	Forehead	<b>tuyi</b>	<b>tutuyi</b>	cf. ‘face’ (149.)
153.	Nose	<b>mver</b>	<b>mvɛmver</b>	cf. Bu <b>emvri</b> , Sur <b>gɛvɛrum</b>
154.	Ear	<b>tɔŋ</b>	<b>titɔŋ</b>	cf. Fyem <b>hutɔŋ</b> , Mabo <b>utó</b> also throughout Tarokoid, but a PVC root # <b>tuN-</b> . Also reflected in Ron, cf. Sha ‘ <b>a-tôn</b> ’
155.	Mouth	<b>nyu</b>	<b>nyunyu</b>	cf. Bu <b>enyu</b> , Fyem <b>núŋ</b> , but an old Niger-Congo root
156.	Tooth	<b>nyin</b>	<b>nyinyin</b>	cf. Tarok <b>inyin</b> . A PNC root
157.	Tongue	<b>rirɛm</b>	<b>rirɛm</b>	cf. Mabo <b>de-rem</b> , Pe <b>ti-lem</b> , Yanƙam <b>rem</b> cLela <b>d-rémé</b> , ultimately Atlantic-Congo #- <b>lima</b>
158.	Throat	<b>mwɛr</b>	<b>mwɛmwɛr</b>	As ‘goitre’ (142.). #mVr- is a widespread Niger-Congo root.
159.	Neck	<b>tɔ</b>	<b>tutɔ</b>	cf. Horom <b>ɖi-sító</b> , Eloyi <b>ki-tó</b> , Ninkyob <b>tyɔ̄</b> ,
160.	Jaw	<b>ciŋŋaŋ</b>	<b>ciciŋŋaŋ</b>	
161.	Chin	<b>dɛ</b>	<b>didɛ</b>	
162.	Shoulder	<b>mbaŋ</b>	<b>tu-mbaŋ</b>	cf. ‘wing’ (115.)
163.	Armpit	<b>duduŋ gbaŋ</b>	<b>duduŋ gbaŋ</b>	
164.	Fist	<b>nkyeŋ</b>	<b>kikyeŋ</b>	
165.	Arm	<b>mbaŋ</b>	<b>mbɛmbaŋ</b>	cf. ‘shoulder’, ‘wing’ (162., 115.)
166.	Hand	<b>mbar-kək</b>	<b>mbar-yək</b>	
167.	Leg	<b>za</b>	<b>zeza</b>	cf. Ninkyob <b>zá</b> ,
168.	Foot	<b>mbar za</b>	<b>mbar zeza</b>	
169.	Thigh	<b>mbɛza</b>	<b>mbɛŋzeza</b>	
170.	Knee	<b>gbɛru</b>	<b>gbɛgbɛru</b>	
171.	Nail (Finger/toe)	<b>mfap</b>	<b>mfɛmfap</b>	cf. Tarok <b>ifir</b> ,
172.	Female breast	<b>kai</b>	<b>yai</b>	Also pl. <b>kəkai</b>
173.	Stomach	<b>ni</b>	<b>nini</b>	cf. Ninzo <b>inè</b> , Hasha <b>ipi</b> , Kamanton <b>jii</b> , Kenyi <b>jeŋ</b> , and scattered forms in Plateau. Also in Chadic: Sya <b>anyi</b>
174.	Navel	<b>kum</b>	<b>kum</b>	cf. Pe, Tarok <b>igum</b> , Yanƙam <b>kum</b> , Nindem <b>ikom</b> , also PLC *- <b>kóp</b> , Nizaa <b>kómni</b> , Vute <b>cómè</b> . Also Mambiloid (Cambap) <b>kúmbūn</b> , PB # <b>kóbù</b> Also in Chadic: Mwaghavul <b>kúm</b> , Tangale <b>kúmbi</b>

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
175.	Back	<b>gəŋ</b>	<b>gu-gəŋ</b>	cf. Bu <b>ɛgɔ̄</b> , Ninzo <b>úgo</b> ,
176.	Buttocks	<b>ndaŋciŋ</b>	<b>ndaŋciŋ</b>	
177.	Penis	<b>dʒidʒi</b>	<b>dʒidʒi</b>	
178.	Vagina	<b>mpya</b>	<b>mpumpya</b>	
179.	Skin	<b>kpa</b>	<b>kpəkpa</b>	Niger-Congo root #kpa-
180.	Bone	<b>kuku</b>	<b>kuku</b>	cf. Ninzo <b>ukfúkúfú</b> , Fyem <b>huhúp</b> pl. <b>ahúp</b> , weakened from the more widespread # <b>kup</b> . Cf. Bo <b>ukúp</b> , Pe <b>ukup</b> , Tarok <b>akúp</b> and Yaŋkam <b>kup</b> and PB #- <b>kubi</b>
181.	Rib	<b>saŋ</b>	<b>sesaŋ</b>	cf. Ninkyob <b>ñsâr</b> , Rukul <b>a-kyen</b> , ? Tarok <b>ñzàkín</b> ,
182.	Vein	<b>cyu</b>	<b>cucyu</b>	
183.	Blood	<b>gyi</b>		cf. Ninzo <b>àyiŋi</b> , Bu <b>eyi</b> , PLC <b>*i-yíp</b>
184.	Breath	<b>vər</b>		cf. Ninkyob <b>vyər</b> , Bu <b>evri</b> , Sur <b>vəri</b> , Pe <b>mve</b> . cf. Vute <b>fii</b> , Somyev <b>fièlá</b>
185.	Tear	<b>mayi</b>	<b>məmayi</b>	cf. Alumu <b>miyá</b> , Toro <b>amya</b> , Bu <b>masi</b> ,
186.	Sweat	<b>cir</b>		
187.	Urine	<b>manyin</b>		cf. Ninkyob <b>nyír</b> ,
188.	Faeces	<b>gye</b>		cf. Ninzo <b>ànyé</b> , Bu <b>inye</b>
189.	Hair	<b>mfu</b>		cf. Bu <b>nfu</b> ,
190.	Beard	<b>nten</b>		cf. Bu <b>ntɛbɛ</b> ,
191.	Brain	<b>kpuŋkpetu</b>		‘? + head’
192.	Liver	<b>pəmpani</b>	<b>pəmpəmpani</b>	
193.	Heart	<b>sunsun</b>		cf. Toro <b>sunə</b> ‘heart’, Bu <b>isurɔ̄</b> , Tarok <b>itun</b> ,
194.	Intestines	—	<b>rire</b>	cf. Bu <b>ɛrɛ̄</b> , Rukul <b>ilel</b> , Tarok <b>alèr</b> ,
195.	Body	<b>pa</b>		cf. Ninzo <b>ukpá</b> , Bu <b>ekpa</b> ,
196.	Meat	<b>nam</b>		an ancient Niger-Congo root, widespread in Plateau
197.	Animal (Bush)	<b>namgu</b>		‘meat’ + ‘bush’
198.	Cow	<b>randoŋ</b>	<b>randoŋ</b>	this root is widespread in both Plateau and adjacent Chadic languages
199.	Bull	<b>nurum</b> <b>randoŋ</b>	<b>nurum</b> <b>randoŋ</b>	‘male cow’
200.	Calf	<b>mwə randoŋ</b>		‘child cow’
201.	Goat	<b>gugu</b>	<b>ni-gugu</b>	
202.	He-goat	<b>yir</b>	<b>ni-yir</b>	cf. Bu <b>ɛri</b> ,
203.	Castrated goat	<b>bwə</b>	<b>ni-bwə</b>	cf. Horom <b>ɓòl</b> , Fyem <b>bʷol</b> , Tarok <b>ibìl</b> , Pe <b>ibwel</b> but an old Niger-Congo root
204.	Sheep	<b>wantam</b>	<b>nu-wantam</b>	cf. Tarok <b>itam</b> , Pe <b>itam</b> , Yaŋkam <b>tam</b> but also widespread in West Africa
205.	Ram	<b>nturu</b>	<b>ni-nturu</b>	
206.	Castrated sheep	<b>ram</b>	<b>ni-ram</b>	cf. Bu <b>ɛra</b> ,
207.	Dog	<b>ŋguŋgu</b>	<b>ni-ŋguŋgu</b>	
208.	*Cat	<b>musa</b>	<b>ne-musa</b>	cf. Ngas <b>mus</b> . A common term in this region originally derived from Hausa
209.	*Pig	as H.		
210.	*Horse	<b>nyam</b>	<b>ni-nyam</b>	cf. Bu <b>ŋgəma</b> ,
211.	*Donkey	as H.		
212.	Elephant	<b>nyi</b>	<b>ninyi</b>	cf. Ninzo <b>iŋyí</b> , Toro <b>nyi</b> , Bu <b>ninyi</b> , but a Proto-Atlantic-Congo root # <b>nyi-</b>
213.	Hippopotamus	<b>ni</b>	<b>neni</b>	cf. Horom <b>nírí</b>

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
214.	Buffalo	<b>gyar</b>	<b>negyar</b>	cf. Horom <b>yat</b> , Cara <b>i-yàt</b> pl. <b>yat</b> , Yanƙam <b>yvet</b> , PB <b>#-páti</b> reflecting a more widespread root <b>#-yati</b> in East Benue-Congo. Also in WBC e.g. Nupe <b>eya</b> . See also Daffo <b>yàt</b>
215.	Lion	<b>darmok</b>	<b>ne-darmok</b>	
216.	Leopard	<b>tse</b>	<b>ne-tse</b>	cf. Bu <b>εεε</b> , Horom <b>kyè</b> , Fyem <b>kwe</b> , Hasha <b>ehwe</b> , Jari <b>i-kwì</b> , Tesu <b>kwi</b> related to old Niger-Congo root <b>#-gbe, -kpe</b>
217.	Monkey (generic)	<b>kar</b>	<b>ne-kar</b>	cf. Horom <b>cáráŋ</b> , but probably also more widespread <b>#kana</b> roots. Also in Chadic: Mwaghavul <b>kaar</b> ,
218.	Baboon	<b>nkagbo</b>	<b>ne-nkagbo</b>	The <b>#-gbo</b> element appears to be widespread
219.	Patas monkey <sup>1</sup>	<b>tsem</b>	<b>ne-tsem</b>	cf. Tarok <b>isím</b> ,
220.	Squirrels (generic)	<b>sersan</b>	<b>ne-sersan</b>	
221.	Rat (generic)	<b>ci</b>	<b>ne-ci</b>	cf. Horom <b>kí</b> , Fyem <b>kwi</b> , Alumu <b>i-kwì</b> , Bu <b>εci</b> , Pe <b>ikuu</b> , Tarok <b>ipi</b>
222.	Other bush-rats I	<b>zek</b>	<b>ne-zek</b>	
223.	Other bush-rats II	<b>ntai</b>	<b>ne-ntai</b>	
224.	Other bush-rats III	<b>cɔn</b>	<b>ne-cɔn</b>	
225.	Other bush-rats IV	<b>tankan</b>	<b>ne-tankan</b>	
226.	Other bush-rats V	<b>cinzip</b>	<b>ne-cinzip</b>	
227.	Grasscutter <sup>2</sup>	<b>gyo</b>	<b>ne-gyo</b>	cf. Izere <b>àgòr</b> ,
228.	Hare <sup>3</sup>	<b>gyɔm</b>	<b>ne-gyɔm</b>	cf. Ningye <b>ɣwyɔm</b> , but almost certainly cognate with widespread <b>#-zom</b> roots
229.	House-bat	<b>mpud</b>	<b>ne-mpud</b>	
230.	Fruit-bat	<b>gəgəp</b>	<b>ne-gəgəp</b>	
231.	Nile crocodile	<b>kur</b>	<b>ne-kur</b>	cf. Toro <b>kuru</b> , Bu <b>ŋkuru</b> , Ninzo <b>àkur</b> , Che <b>ikut</b> , Also in Chadic: Goemai <b>ƙut</b> , Ngas <b>kut</b> .
232.	Chameleon	<b>nte</b>	<b>ne-nte</b>	cf. Alumu <b>atende</b> <sup>+</sup>
233.	Agama lizard	<b>bɔ</b>	<b>ne-bɔ</b>	cf. Tarok <b>ibòlí</b> ,
234.	Skink	<b>cimbwər</b>	<b>ne-cimbwər</b>	cf. Ayu <b>íntámêr</b> ,
235.	Gecko	<b>tarpas</b>	<b>ne-tarpas</b>	
236.	Monitor lizard (damo)			
237.	Monitor lizard (xx)			
238.	Toad	<b>bawul</b>	<b>ne-bawul</b>	cf. Bu <b>bawulu</b> ,
239.	River frog	<b>bam</b>	<b>ne-bam</b>	
240.	Land tortoise	<b>kpurkpa</b>	<b>ne-kpurkpa</b>	cf. Rukul <b>akpa</b> ,
241.	Snake (Generic)	<b>i-wya</b>	<b>ni-wya</b>	A Niger-Congo root for ‘snake’
242.	Spitting cobra	?	?	
243.	Cobra	<b>nyik</b>	<b>ninyik</b>	
244.	Puff adder	<b>kurɔŋkɔŋ</b>	<b>ne-kurɔŋkɔŋ</b>	
245.	River turtle	<b>kpurkpa</b>	<b>ne-kpurkpa</b>	
246.	River crab	<b>kaw</b>		cf. Ninkyob <b>ñkyankwāw</b> ,
247.	River molluscs	<b>ɲpar</b>	<b>ne-ɲpar</b>	
248.	Fish (generic)	<b>mbe</b>	<b>ne-mbe</b>	cf. Bu <b>lambɛ</b> ,

<sup>1</sup> (*Erythrocebus patas*)<sup>2</sup> (*Thryonomys Swinderianus*)<sup>3</sup> (*Lepus Crawshayi*)

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
249.	Fish sp. I	<b>bibir</b>	<b>ne-bibir</b>	
250.	Fish sp. II	<b>kər</b>	<b>ne-kər</b>	
251.	Fish sp. III	<b>patan̄ke</b>	<b>ne-patan̄ke</b>	
252.	Fish sp. IV	<b>nanza</b>	<b>ne-nanza</b>	
253.	Fish sp. V	<b>wanyin</b>	<b>ne-wanyin</b>	
254.	Fish sp. VI	<b>kpiŋkpir</b>	<b>ne-kpiŋkpir</b>	
255.	Fish sp. VII	<b>bua</b>	<b>ne-bua</b>	
256.	Fish sp. VIII	<b>kpuŋkpoto</b>	<b>ne-</b>	
257.	Fish sp. IX	<b>pak</b>	<b>ne-pak</b>	
258.	Fish sp. X	<b>mbekəkar</b>	<b>ne-</b>	
259.	Fish sp. XI	<b>kənkam</b>	<b>ne-</b>	
260.	Fish sp. XII	<b>ntuŋ</b>	<b>ne-</b>	
261.	Fish sp. XIII	<b>ben</b>	<b>ne-ben</b>	
262.	Fish sp. XIV	<b>nendorop</b>	<b>ne-nendorop</b>	
263.	Electric fish <sup>4</sup>	<b>manzariya</b>	<b>ne-</b>	< Hausa
264.	Bird (generic)	<b>nunər</b>	<b>ne-nunər</b>	cf. Horom <b>nɔ̀n</b> , Tarok <b>inyil</b> , Pe <b>i-nol</b> , Yaŋkam <b>noi</b> A common Benue-Congo root also found in Bantu.
265.	Chicken (General term)	<b>kukə</b>	<b>nu-kukə</b>	cf. Rukul <b>kwər</b> , Mada <b>kəkə</b> , Kahugu <b>akoro</b> and is probably a shortening of the t-k-r roots found in this group and outside BC. See BCCW, 43
266.	Cock	<b>gbak</b>	<b>ne-gbak</b>	cf. Bu <b>bakə</b> ,
267.	*Duck (Domestic)	<b>gwagwa</b>	<b>ne-gwagwa</b>	< Hausa
268.	Guinea-fowl	<b>tsingbe</b>	<b>ne-tsingbe</b>	
269.	Hooded Vulture <sup>5</sup>	<b>uŋgura</b>	<b>nuŋgura</b>	< Hausa ?
270.	Village Weaver <sup>6</sup>	<b>ʃər</b>	<b>ni-ʃər</b>	
271.	Cattle-egret <sup>7</sup>	<b>ɖaba-randoŋ</b>	<b>ne-</b>	
272.	Black kite <sup>8</sup>	<b>mpan̄</b>	<b>ne-mpan̄</b>	
273.	Standard-wing Night-jar	<b>wamben</b>	<b>ne-</b>	
274.	Owl (various spp.)	<b>ɖzum</b>	<b>ne-ɖzum</b>	cf. Bu <b>edzu</b> ,
275.	Bush-fowl/partridge	<b>manturvay</b>	<b>ne-</b>	
276.	*Pied crow <sup>9</sup>	<b>banadzu</b>	<b>ne-</b>	
277.	Woodpecker	<b>kpukpək</b>	<b>ne-</b>	
278.	Bird sp.	<b>cəs</b>	<b>ne-cəs</b>	has crest, digs holes
279.	Insect (Generic)	<b>daŋbar</b>		
280.	Scorpion	<b>paŋ</b>		
281.	Butterfly	<b>pambarim</b>		
282.	Mosquito	<b>wə</b>	<b>nu-wə</b>	cf. Ninkyob <b>yò</b> ,
283.	Spider	<b>garantan</b>	<b>ne-</b>	cf. Ninkyob <b>ràntàrp</b> ,
284.	Mason wasp <sup>10</sup>	<b>ncena</b>	<b>ncena</b>	

<sup>4</sup> (*Malapterurus electricus*)

<sup>5</sup> (*Neophron monachus*)

<sup>6</sup> (*Ploceus cucullatus*)

<sup>7</sup> (*Ardeola ibis*)

<sup>8</sup> (*Milvus migrans*)

<sup>9</sup> (*Corvus albus*)

<sup>10</sup> (*Belenogaster* spp.)



No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
285.	Bee	sə	ni-sə	cf. Berom <b>ʃok</b> pl. <b>ʃok</b> , Cara <b>ʃò</b> pl. <b>ʃo</b> , Bu <b>ʃò</b> , Izere <b>ijəʃ</b> pl. <b>ijəʃ</b> ,
286.	Sweat-fly	<b>ŋku</b>	<b>ni-ŋku</b>	
287.	Housefly	<b>ciŋciŋ</b>	<b>ni-ciŋciŋ</b>	cf. Tarok <b>ic̣iŋciŋ</b> , Berom <b>ciŋ</b> , Horom <b>ciŋ</b> . Reconstructed as <b>#-ciN</b> to Proto-Benue-Congo in Blench (ms.). Also Chadic: Ngas <b>nfi</b> , Mwaghavul <b>ndifi</b> , Tangale <b>tfin</b>
288.	Ant (Generic)	<b>kənkai</b>	<b>ni-</b>	
289.	Louse (Human)	as H.		
290.	Millipede	<b>cicəmanpan</b>	<b>ni-</b>	
291.	Cockroach	<b>periŋkpa</b>		
292.	Termite	<b>dan</b>		cf. Horom <b>di-tàn</b> , Pe <b>i-kataan</b> , Tarok <b>inàntàn</b> , and see below
293.	Flying-ant	<b>gyo</b>	<b>ne-gyo</b>	
294.	Praying mantis	<b>kuruŋban</b>		
295.	Firefly	<b>karanyau</b>		
296.	Giant Cricket	<b>ntes</b>	<b>ni-ntes</b>	
297.	Earthworm	<b>ndʒan</b>	<b>ni-ndʒan</b>	cf. Tarok <b>adʒándʒán</b> ,
298.	Giant Snail	<b>mpar</b>		
299.	Dragon-fly	<b>mantaraŋ</b>		
300.	Soap (Traditional)	<b>tək</b>		
301.	Oil	<b>nyi</b>		cf. Bu <b>ipe</b> , Hasha <b>ane</b> , Tesu <b>amene</b> , Berom <b>nói</b> , Aten <b>noi</b> , Gure <b>mani</b> , Tarok <b>n̄m̄i</b> , Central Kambari <b>m̄ani</b> and ultimately Hausa <b>mai</b> .
302.	Fat/grease	<b>iyó</b>		
303.	Salt	<b>maŋ</b>		cf. Cara <b>imbasi</b> , Rukul <b>mmək</b> , Fyem, Horom <b>ma</b> , Tarok <b>m̄m̄an</b> , but also Fulfulde <b>manda</b>
304.	Soup/stew	<b>nyin</b>		
305.	Porridge	<b>sə</b>		
306.	Sorghum-beer	<b>iyé</b>		
307.	Palm-wine	<b>ncen</b>		cf. Tarok <b>ncè</b> ,
308.	Peelings	<b>nku</b>	<b>na-nku</b>	cf. Tarok <b>akukuk</b> ,
309.	Funnel	as H.		
310.	Filter	<b>sisan</b>	<b>ni-</b>	cf. Hasha <b>zəzeŋ</b> , Rukul <b>a-sən</b> ,
311.	Rag	<b>kpəntur</b>	<b>kpəptuntur</b>	
312.	Floor-beater	<b>naŋkpa</b>		
313.	Handle (of tool)	<b>wyandzi</b>	<b>wyandzindzi</b>	
314.	Sickle	<b>lawdzi</b>		< Hausa
315.	Cutlass	<b>da</b>	<b>deda</b>	< Hausa
316.	Iron	<b>puŋkər</b>		
317.	Axe	<b>ŋgai</b>	<b>nu-ŋgai</b>	cf. Hasha <b>ikai</b> , Tarok <b>ikù</b> , Bu <b>in̄ge</b> , Rukul <b>gaya</b> ,
318.	Axe II	<b>ber</b>	<b>buŋber</b>	
319.	Adze	<b>gyar</b>	<b>gigyar</b>	cf. Tarok <b>ikór</b> ,
320.	Hoe	<b>kar</b>	<b>ke-kar</b>	
321.	Hammer	as H.		
322.	Knife	<b>ndzi</b>	<b>ndzindzi</b>	cf. Ninzo <b>andzi</b> , Bu <b>inzi</b> , Che <b>kudzik</b> , Also in Chadic: Goemai <b>jik</b> ,
323.	Comb	as E.		
324.	Broom	<b>tsintsak</b>	<b>tsintsák</b>	cf. Fyem <b>wis</b> , Horom <b>uwes</b> , Bu <b>sisá</b> ,
325.	Sack	<b>puru</b>	<b>ne-pupuru</b>	
326.	Fireplace	<b>tsətsər</b>		cf. Tarok <b>acír</b> ,

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
327.	Mortar (wood)	<b>dʒiŋ</b>	<b>dʒiŋdʒiŋ</b>	cf. Bu <b>ɛdʒi</b> ,
328.	Pestle	<b>kunkun</b>	—	
329.	Pot (clay) (generic)	<b>rɛn</b>	<b>rɛrɛn</b>	cf. Rukul <b>a-risen</b> , Bu <b>ɛri</b> ,
330.	Pots I	<b>kər</b>		
331.	Pots II	<b>mɛmɛ</b>		
332.	Pots III	<b>gam</b>	<b>gəŋgam</b>	‘very large’
333.	Head-pad	<b>mbekar</b>	<b>mbembekar</b>	<b>ka-</b> element is a widespread Volta-Congo root
334.	Basket (generic)	<b>sisəŋ</b>	<b>ni-sisəŋ</b>	cf. Ninzo <b>í-sísà</b> ,
335.	Large basket	<b>soŋkpo</b>	—	
336.	Sieve	<b>ʃeŋye</b>		
337.	Winnowing tray	<b>mbumbum</b>	<b>mbumbùm</b>	cf. Ayu <b>imùm</b> ,
338.	Mat (generic)	<b>kikur</b>	<b>cicidukur</b>	
339.	Spear	<b>taŋpan</b>	<b>neŋtaŋpan</b>	cf. Ningye <b>tampəran</b> ,
340.	Bow	<b>teta</b>	<b>ne-teta</b>	<b>#-ta</b> is a Niger-Congo root
341.	Arrow	<b>kap</b>	<b>ki-kap</b>	
342.	Quiver	<b>banduŋ</b>	<b>bándùŋ</b>	cf. Tarok <b>ibòntíli</b> ,
343.	Chain	<b>tsetsəŋ</b>	<b>ne-tsetsəŋ</b>	
344.	Rope	<b>riri</b>	<b>ne-riri</b>	cf. Tarok <b>ìrik</b> ,
345.	Stool	<b>rən</b>	<b>ru-rən</b>	
346.	Wooden door	<b>nu-tsɛr</b>	<b>ni-tsetsɛr</b>	
347.	Fence	<b>mfor</b>		
348.	Ladder	<b>kukəŋ</b>	<b>nu-kukəŋ</b>	cf. Rukul <b>kwəŋ</b> ,
349.	Canoe	<b>gum</b>	<b>gumgum</b>	
350.	Paddle	<b>mpumpa</b>	<b>ne-mpumpa</b>	
351.	Bee-hive	<b>kampu</b>	<b>kámpú</b>	
352.	Fish-trap	<b>kər</b>	<b>ku-kər</b>	
353.	One	<b>gyin</b>		? cf. Tarok <b>uziŋ</b> , Yangkam <b>pinuŋ</b>
354.	Two	<b>war</b>		cf. Mbəŋnə <b>hwaan</b> , Somyev <b>haan</b> , Tiv <b>-hár’</b> , Kajju <b>-hwa</b> , Mada <b>há</b> , Rindre <b>a-ha</b> , These may all be independent weakenings of the more widespread <b>#-fa</b> root.
355.	Three	<b>tar</b>		A Proto-Niger-Congo root also found in other African language phyla
356.	Four	<b>naas</b>		<b>#naas</b> can be reconstructed for East Benue-Congo but also occurs in Gur
357.	Five	<b>tuuŋ</b>		A Niger-Congo root found in this form in Plateau languages of the region. (BCCW 107)
358.	Six	<b>kaane</b>		
359.	Seven	<b>taŋba</b>		cf. Bu <b>taŋba</b> , Ninkyob <b>tàŋgba</b>
360.	Eight	<b>taŋdan</b>		cf. Ninzo <b>táŋdàr</b> , Bu <b>tandəra</b> ,
361.	Nine	<b>tɛrɛs</b>		cf. Fyem <b>téres</b> , but also Che <b>ataras</b> , Doka <b>o-tara</b> and found in compounds in other numbers (see Rukul ‘seven’) and presumably all interconnected with Hausa <b>tárà</b> . BCCW (111) supposes these are simply borrowed from Hausa, but it seems possible they were borrowed by Hausa from Plateau.
362.	Ten	<b>wur</b>		cf. Bu <b>wuru</b> ,
363.	Eleven	<b>nɛgyin</b>		
364.	Twelve	<b>wur nu war</b>		

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
365.	Twenty	<b>sowar</b>		? x 2. The so- element is the old form for 'twelve', cognate with Bu <b>sɛ-</b> which appears in a similar formation
366.	Forty	<b>so naas</b>		4 x 10 with the now fossil so element
367.	Sixty	<b>sotani</b>		
368.	Eighty	<b>sotaŋdan</b>		
369.	Hundred	<b>boŋgin</b>		
370.	Black	<b>ʃifir</b>		cf. Bu <b>ʃinze</b> ,
371.	White	<b>kikar</b>		cf. Bu <b>kinkəla</b> ,
372.	Red	<b>ʃifen</b>		
373.	Sweet	<b>re</b>		
374.	Bitter	<b>rigbaŋ</b>		
375.	Half	<b>mbir</b>		
376.	Hot	<b>bɛmɔ</b>		
377.	Cold	<b>mvur</b>		
378.	Old	<b>titɛr</b>		
379.	New	<b>uwas</b>		
380.	Wet	<b>ndiŋdiŋ</b>		
381.	Dry	<b>kukur</b>		
382.	Smooth	<b>kɔŋ</b>		
383.	Add to	<b>ʃura</b>		
384.	Answer (question)	<b>kanyima</b>		cf. Bu <b>nyimɛ</b>
385.	Ask a question	<b>ryip</b>		? cf. Surubu <b>rivi</b> , Nindem <b>irib</b> , Doka <b>lirbi</b> , Hyam <b>libi</b> , Hasha <b>rifi</b> , Rukul <b>rip</b> ,
386.	Ask/beg something for	<b>bɛn</b>		? widespread <b>bip</b> roots?
387.	Awaken (someone)	<b>gur</b>		
388.	Bark (dog)	<b>bus</b>		cf. Izere <b>gbúsùm</b> , Ayu <b>gbush</b> , Bu <b>bɔ̄</b>
389.	Be bent	<b>dan</b>		
390.	Be heavy	<b>ri</b>		cf. Toro <b>rifi</b> ,
391.	Be on (s.t.)	<b>etu</b>		
392.	Be rotten	<b>bwɔ</b>		
393.	Be short	<b>pes</b>		cf. Ayu <b>kpésh</b> ,
394.	Become dry	<b>kur</b>		cf. Bu <b>kulu</b>
395.	Begin	<b>wu</b>		cf. Toro <b>woro</b> ,
396.	Bite	<b>nyum</b>		cf. Toro <b>nyuŋwa</b> ,
397.	Blow (flute etc.)	<b>fu</b>		cf. Rukul <b>fufwɔ</b> , Ninzo <b>fú</b> 'blow fire',
398.	Build (house etc.)	<b>me</b>		cf. Ninzo <b>mé</b> , Bu <b>mɛ</b> , Traok <b>mé</b> ,
399.	Burn (fire burns)	<b>mɔk</b>		
400.	Buy	<b>rɛp</b>		cf. Fyem <b>rɛp</b> , Cara <b>rɛp</b> but widespread in BC and reconstructed as #- <b>rɛp</b> - in Blench (ms.). Discussed in Gerhardt (1983) and also found in some neighbouring Chadic languages.
401.	Call (to someone)	<b>ɔɔ</b>		cf. Ninzo <b>yó</b> , Bu <b>yɔ</b> ,
402.	Carve (wood etc.)	<b>ʃɛp</b>		Widespread in Plateau, e.g. Kulu, Nindem, Kwanka <b>sep</b> and Jju <b>ʃab</b> , Cara <b>ʃipal</b> , Bu <b>ʃɛ</b> , Pe <b>ʃap</b>
403.	Catch	<b>vuŋ</b>		cf. Bu, Ninzo <b>vú</b>
404.	Chew	<b>re</b>		see under 'eat' (421.)
405.	Choose	<b>cun</b>		cf. Bu <b>cu</b>
406.	Climb	<b>wuŋ</b>		

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
407.	Come	<b>ɲak</b>		
408.	Come out (of room)	<b>ru</b>		
409.	Continue (to do s.t.)	<b>rici</b>		
410.	Cough	<b>sum kpupər</b>		cf. Bu <b>kpu kpuɓ</b>
411.	Count	<b>ban</b>		cf. Toro <b>bere</b> , Ninzo <b>bré</b> , Bu <b>bəla</b> ,
412.	Cut down (tree)	<b>wan</b>		
413.	Cut in two	<b>ʃər</b>		cf. Bu <b>tse</b> ‘cut down’,
414.	Cut off (head etc.)	<b>cun</b>		
415.	Dance	<b>zor</b>		
416.	Die	<b>tu</b>		
417.	Dig (earth etc.)	<b>kau</b>		
418.	Do/make	<b>nan</b>		cf. Tarok <b>nəm</b> ,
419.	Drag	<b>bər</b>		
420.	Drink	<b>sə</b>		cf. Ninzo <b>sò</b> , Horom <b>sə</b> , Fyer <b>ʃo</b> . A common root shared by both Chadic and Plateau, probably originally Chadic (cf. Gerhardt 1983)
421.	Eat	<b>re</b>		cf. Fyem <b>dé</b> , Mabo <b>ré</b> , linked to the widespread – <b>ri</b> , – <b>di</b> roots found in Niger-Congo
422.	Enter	<b>rer</b>		cf. Fyem, Cara <b>del</b> , Rukul <b>ryel</b> , Tarok <b>tár</b> ,
423.	Fall (rain)	<b>wur rəku</b>		
424.	Fall over	<b>ʃər</b>		
425.	Feel (cold etc.)	<b>wə</b>		cf. Nupe <b>wo</b> ,
426.	Fight (in war)	<b>vəm</b>		
427.	Finish (a task)	<b>cər</b>		cf. Ninzo <b>klé</b> , Bu <b>nakəre</b> ,
428.	Flog	<b>tsek</b>		cf. Rukul <b>wəcək</b> ,
429.	Flow (water etc.)	<b>tsur</b>		
430.	Fly (birds)	<b>dwak</b>		
431.	Fold (cloth etc.)	<b>pin</b>		cf. Bu <b>pau</b>
432.	Follow	<b>zup</b>		
433.	Forget	<b>murʃima</b>		
434.	Fry (in oil)	<b>kar</b>		Gerhardt reconstructs <b>*kar</b> as PP4 but Blench (ms.) reconstructs PBC as <b>#kaNa</b> reflecting a common Niger-Congo root <b>#ka(la)</b> . <b>#ka-</b> is also found in the (Chadic) North Bauchi languages
435.	Gather/collect	<b>vu</b>		
436.	Give	<b>nək</b>		cf. Fyem <b>ní</b> . <b>#na</b> is widespread throughout Plateau, but see also Tangale <b>oni</b> .
437.	Give birth	<b>nyər</b>		
438.	Go	<b>tsən</b>		cf. Fyem <b>soo</b> , Nindem <b>sen</b> , Doka <b>seŋ</b> , Gyong <b>ze</b> , Izere <b>tsɛŋ</b> , All these are perhaps connected with more widespread roots ‘to run’ reconstructed for Proto-Benue-Congo as <b>#ʃir-</b> .
439.	Go out/exit	<b>turu</b>		cf. Fyem <b>dú</b> , Yaŋkam <b>turuk</b> , Tarok <b>tur</b> ‘remove’ and Ekoid M <b>dúù</b> but also Chadic: Bokkos <b>đu</b> , Fyer <b>đoo</b>
440.	Grind	<b>kək</b>		cf. Bu <b>kə</b> , Rukul <b>kwə</b> , Cara <b>kəŋ</b> , Pe <b>kòk</b> , PLC <b>*kók</b> , Sur <b>gwak</b> , Yaŋkam <b>gba</b> , Tarok <b>kpà</b> . Also in Chadic: Ngas <b>gwak</b>
441.	Grow (plants)	<b>fur</b>		

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
442.	Hatch (egg)	<b>wun</b>		
443.	Hear	<b>wɔ</b>		cf. Nupe, Ọkọ, Horom <b>wó</b> , although these are weakenings of a widespread Benue-Congo root common in Plateau both as <b>#wo</b> and <b>#pok</b> , but both are to be reconstructed back to PBC <b>#gbo</b> (Blench (ms.))
444.	Hit/strike (drum etc.)	<b>tsek</b>		cf. Bu <b>te</b> ,
445.	Hunt	<b>rap</b>		
446.	Jump	<b>tək</b>		
447.	Kill	<b>wun</b>		A Niger-Saharan root discussed in Blench (in press), e.g. Koman <b>wu</b> , Nubian <b>wur</b> as well as throughout Niger-Congo.
448.	Know	<b>gyi</b>		
449.	Laugh	<b>mwar</b>		
450.	Lick	<b>rai</b>		
451.	Lie down	<b>ɖgukur</b>		
452.	Listen	<b>wo</b>		see 'hear' ()
453.	Marry	<b>kawa</b>		
454.	Mix	<b>saŋ</b>		cf. Ayu <b>shen</b> ,
455.	Mould (pot)	<b>mɛ</b>		cf. Bu <b>mɛ</b> ,
456.	Open	<b>bu</b>		cf. Bu <b>bu</b> , Tarok <b>bol</b> ,
457.	Plant (crop etc.)	<b>cip</b>		
458.	Play	<b>rər</b>		cf. Bu <b>rɔ</b> ,
459.	Pound (in mortar)	<b>cu</b>		
460.	Pour (liquid)	<b>fur</b>		
461.	Pull	<b>bur</b>		
462.	Receive	<b>ka</b>		cf. Tarok <b>kóm</b> ,
463.	Refuse	<b>kak</b>		
464.	Remember	<b>fum</b>		
465.	Return	<b>ŋgak</b>		
466.	Ride (horse etc.)	<b>wuŋ</b>		
467.	Roast on coals	<b>mək</b>		
468.	Run	<b>tsur</b>		cf. Tarok <b>tsír</b> ,
469.	Say/speak	<b>ban</b>		
470.	See	<b>ye</b>		cf. Tarok <b>yá</b> ,
471.	Sell	<b>rep</b>		cf. Fyem <b>rép</b> , Bu <b>rɛ</b> , Cara <b>rɛp</b> , but widespread in BC and reconstructed as <b>#-rɛp-</b> in Blench (ms.). Discussed in Gerhardt (1983) and also found in some neighbouring Chadic languages.
472.	Send	<b>tum</b>		
473.	Shake	<b>vam</b>		
474.	Sharpen	<b>yɔ</b>		
475.	Shoot (arrow, gun)	<b>tak</b>		cf. Tarok <b>tat</b> ,
476.	Sing	<b>kwa</b>		
477.	Slaughter (animal)	<b>wak</b>		
478.	Sleep	<b>kurna</b>		
479.	Smash	<b>tseŋa</b>		
480.	Snap in two	<b>mun</b>		
481.	Spit	<b>ta ʃɛr</b>		cf. Tarok <b>tat nshi</b> ,
482.	Stand	<b>cɛr</b>		? Cf. Tarok <b>cɛr</b> 'place'

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
483.	Steal	<b>gyi</b>		cf. Tarok <b>yi</b> ,
484.	Stir (soup)	<b>gu</b>		
485.	Suck (breast etc.)	<b>sɔ</b>		see ‘drink’
486.	Suck (orange etc.)	<b>maŋ</b>		cf. Tarok <b>má</b> ,
487.	Surpass	<b>tse</b>		? cf. Tarok <b>zhi</b> ,
488.	Swallow	<b>mwər</b>		cf. Yaŋkam <b>mər</b> , Sur <b>mərək</b> , Tarok <b>məkən</b> <sup>+</sup> , Ekoid <b>məl</b> , Mambila <b>mènà</b> . Connected with a widespread root for ‘throat’ reconstructed for PBC as #- <b>mərən</b> in Blench (ms.)
489.	Take	<b>ka</b>		
490.	Tear (cloth etc.)	<b>buŋan</b>		
491.	Throw	<b>tak</b>		
492.	Touch	<b>zək</b>		
493.	Twist (rope etc.)	<b>kaa</b>		cf. Tarok <b>kwar</b> ,
494.	Uproot (tuber)	<b>cun</b>		cf. Ayu <b>cúnúk</b> ,
495.	Walk	<b>tsɛn</b>		cf. Tarok <b>cèn</b> ,
496.	Want/need	<b>so</b>		cf. Bu <b>su</b> , Mada <b>sɔ</b> . Also in Chadic: Hausa <b>soo</b> .
497.	Wash	<b>nar</b>		cf. Tarok <b>nəl</b> ,
498.	Wear	<b>soŋ</b>		cf. Bu <b>su</b> ,
499.	Weep	<b>gyin</b>		cf. Tarok <b>yíŋ</b> ,
500.	Work	<b>tum</b>		cf. Ayu <b>tùm</b> , Niger-Congo root #-tum-
501.	I	<b>ŋgwa</b>		
502.	You	<b>wa</b>		
503.	He/she/it	<b>wuwo</b>		
504.	we	<b>koro</b>		
505.	you pl.	<b>ŋgyina</b>		
506.	They	<b>bubɔ</b>		
507.	Who?	<b>ŋŋa</b>		
508.	Which?	<b>ŋyike</b>		cf. Tarok <b>nna ke</b> ,
509.	What?	<b>ŋyike</b>		
510.	Where?	<b>batama</b>		

### Edible and Useful Plants

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
511.	Guinea-yam <sup>11</sup>	<b>du</b>	<b>dudu</b>	
512.	Aerial yam <sup>12</sup>	<b>mbon</b>	<b>mbunmbon</b>	
513.	Red yam <sup>13</sup>	<b>du-rifen</b>		
514.	Water-yam <sup>14</sup>	<b>nta</b>	<b>ntenta</b>	
515.	Taro (Old cocoyam) <sup>15</sup>	<b>gba</b>	<b>gbugba</b>	
516.	New cocoyam <sup>16*</sup>	<b>gba nasara</b>	et sim.	
517.	Cassava <sup>*17</sup>	<b>lawur</b>	<b>lelawur</b>	< Hausa for ‘sweet potato’

<sup>11</sup> (*Dioscorea guineensis*)

<sup>12</sup> (*Dioscorea bulbifera*)

<sup>13</sup> (*Dioscorea cayenensis*)

<sup>14</sup> (*Dioscorea alata*)

<sup>15</sup> (*Colocasia esculenta*)

<sup>16</sup> (*Xanthosoma mafaffa*) (*H. wali*)

<sup>17</sup> (*Manihot esculenta*)

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
518.	Sweet potato* <sup>18</sup>	<b>ryiŋ kum</b>	<b>ryiŋ kukum</b>	
519.	Wild yam	<b>tuntom</b>	<b>tuntôm</b>	
520.	Tumuku <sup>19</sup>	<b>nku</b>	<b>kunku</b>	
521.	Rizga <sup>20</sup>	as H.		
522.	Sorghum <sup>21</sup>	<b>kpo</b>	<b>kpukpo</b>	
523.	3-month Sorghum	<b>kpokoos</b>		
524.	Bulrush millet <sup>22</sup> <i>maiwa</i>	<b>amwe</b>		
525.	Bulrush millet ( <i>dauro</i> )	<b>mwan</b>		
526.	Fonio (H. <i>acca</i> ) <sup>23</sup>	<b>kyi</b>	<b>kyinkyi</b>	
527.	Iburu (H. <i>iburu</i> ) <sup>24</sup>	<b>cim</b>	<b>cimcim</b>	
528.	Maize* ( <i>Zea mays</i> )	<b>kpawur</b>	<b>kpukpawur</b>	
529.	Rice* <sup>25</sup>	<b>cɛrcɛŋ</b>	<b>cɛrcɛŋ</b>	
530.	Cowpea <sup>26</sup>	<b>ʃɛn</b>	<b>ʃiʃɛn</b>	cf. Tarok <b>asò</b> ,
531.	Spiral cowpea	<b>ʃɛm mɛmmɛ</b>		
532.	Lima bean <sup>27*</sup>	<b>ʃɛn patak</b>		
533.	Other beans I	<b>ʃɛŋ zaku</b>		
534.	Bambara groundnut <sup>28</sup>	<b>mfi nyiŋwe</b>		
535.	Groundnut (Peanut) <sup>29</sup>	<b>mfi</b>	<b>mfimfi</b>	cf. Tarok <b>afi</b> ,
536.	Tiger-nut <sup>30</sup>	<b>mbaŋruru</b>		
537.	Garden egg <sup>31</sup>	<b>ndaŋ</b>	<b>ndendaŋ</b>	
538.	Okra <sup>32</sup>	<b>ndan</b>	<b>ndendan</b>	cf. Bu <b>ndra</b> ,
539.	Rainy season okra	<b>ndan kus</b>		
540.	Dry season okra	<b>ndan ndi</b>		
541.	Chili pepper* (large) <sup>33</sup>			
542.	Birdseye chili* <sup>34</sup>	<b>ʃo tsitsap</b>		
543.	Onion ( <i>Allium cepa</i> )	<b>libasa</b>	<b>libasa amwe</b>	< Hausa
544.	Garlic <sup>35</sup>	<b>libasa kibiya</b>		
545.	Tomato <sup>36</sup>	<b>doŋkunifen</b>		‘red thing for making soup’
546.	Egusi melon <sup>37</sup>	<b>cɛs kpuMkper</b>		

<sup>18</sup> (*Ipomoea batatas*)

<sup>19</sup> (*Plectranthus esculentus*)

<sup>20</sup> (*Solenostemon rotundifolius*)

<sup>21</sup> (*Sorghum bicolor*)

<sup>22</sup> (*Pennisetum* spp.)

<sup>23</sup> (*Digitaria exilis*)

<sup>24</sup> (*Digitaria iburua*)

<sup>25</sup> (*Oryza sativa/ glaberrima*)

<sup>26</sup> (*Vigna unguiculata*)

<sup>27</sup> (*Phaseolus lunatus*)

<sup>28</sup> (*Vigna subterranea*)

<sup>29</sup> (*Arachis hypogaea*)

<sup>30</sup> (*Cyperus esculentus*)

<sup>31</sup> (*Solanum melongena*)

<sup>32</sup> (*Abelmoschus esculentus*)

<sup>33</sup> (*Capsicum frutescens*)

<sup>34</sup> (*Capsicum annuum*)

<sup>35</sup> (*Allium sativum*)

<sup>36</sup> (*Lycopersicon esculentum*)

<sup>37</sup> (*Citrullus lanatus*)

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
547.	Melon (other) <sup>38</sup> H. <i>guna</i>	<b>cəs tsitsap</b>		
548.	Edible squash <sup>39</sup>	<b>gberiyi</b>	<b>gbəŋgberiyi</b>	cf. Tarok <b>ib̄ik</b> ,
549.	Sorrel/roselle <sup>40</sup>	<b>je</b>	<b>fiŋe</b>	
550.	Jews' mallow <sup>41</sup>	<b>yər</b>	<b>yu-yər</b>	
551.	Kenaf <sup>42</sup>	<b>nkun</b>	<b>kunkun</b>	
552.	Sesame seeds <sup>43</sup>	<b>kukun</b>	<b>kukún</b>	
553.	Sesame leaves <sup>44</sup>	<b>muŋ nyin</b>		
554.	Bitterleaf <sup>45</sup>	<b>ntun</b>	<b>tuntun</b>	
555.	Waterleaf* <sup>46</sup>	<b>war yər</b>		
556.	Plantain ( <i>Musa</i> AAB)	<b>bumgbam</b>		
557.	Banana ( <i>Musa</i> AAA)	<b>bumgbam</b>		
558.	Orange* <sup>47</sup>	as H.		
559.	Cow-itch <sup>48</sup>	<b>kɔ</b>	<b>kukɔ</b>	
560.	Pawpaw* <sup>49</sup>	<b>kabus</b>	<b>kakabus</b>	<Kanuri
561.	Gourd (Generic)	<b>gbugba</b>	<b>gbugbá</b>	cf. Ce <b>ɪ\$-gba</b> , Ninzo <b>a-gbugba</b>
562.	Gourd-bottle <sup>50</sup>	<b>kəkan</b>	<b>kəkán</b>	cf. Ce <b>kɪ-kàn</b> ,
563.	Other gourds	<b>n-tse</b>	<b>tse-ntse</b>	cf. Ce <b>ka-cɛ@</b> pl. <b>ɪ\$-n-cɛ@</b> ,
564.	Tobacco*	<b>tamba</b>	<b>tintamba</b>	< Hausa
565.	Sugar-cane*	<b>zinzan</b>		
566.	Loofah <sup>51</sup>	<b>kiŋ wəkpa</b>		'thing to wash with'
567.	Cola	<b>dəwu</b>	<b>didəwu</b>	
568.	Oil-palm <sup>52</sup>	<b>rik</b>	<b>cinrik</b>	cf. Bu <b>eri</b> ,
569.	Palm-fruit	<b>mbeŋ-rik</b>		
570.	Palm-oil	<b>didar</b>		?
571.	Fan-palm <sup>53</sup>	<b>fiŋfiŋ</b>		
572.	Fan-palm fruit	<b>fiŋfiŋ</b>		
573.	Monkey-guava <sup>54</sup>	<b>tsir</b>	<b>tsitsir</b>	
574.	Canarium tree <sup>55</sup>	<b>war</b>	<b>wuwar</b>	
575.	Custard apple <sup>56</sup>	<b>mbur</b>	<b>mbumbur</b>	cf. Tarok <b>ab®@ŋ</b> ,

<sup>38</sup> (*Cucumis* spp)<sup>39</sup> (*Cucurbita pepo*)<sup>40</sup> (H. *yakuwa*) (*Hibiscus sabdariffa*)<sup>41</sup> (H. *lalo*) (*Corchorus olitorius*)<sup>42</sup> (H. *rama*) (*Hibiscus cannabinus*)<sup>43</sup> (H. *Ridii*) (*Sesamum indicum*)<sup>44</sup> (H. *karkashi*)<sup>45</sup> *Vernonia amygdalina*<sup>46</sup> (*Amaranthus* spp)<sup>47</sup> (*Citrus sinensis*)<sup>48</sup> (*Mucuna pruriens*)<sup>49</sup> (*Carica papaya*)<sup>50</sup> (*Lagenaria siceraria*)<sup>51</sup> (H. *sošo*) (*Luffa cylindrica*)<sup>52</sup> (*Elaeis guineensis*)<sup>53</sup> (*Borassus aethiopum*)<sup>54</sup> (*Diospyros mespiliformis*)<sup>55</sup> (*Canarium schweinfurthii*)



No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
576.	Wild date-palm <sup>57</sup>	<b>ninek</b>		cf. Bu <b>nɛnɛ</b> ,
577.	Baobab <sup>58</sup>	as H.		
578.	Silk-cotton Tree <sup>59</sup>	<b>kum</b>		
579.	Shea tree <sup>60</sup>	<b>zizap</b>		
580.	Locust tree <sup>61</sup>	<b>urò</b>	<b>uró</b>	cf. Bu <b>ɛ̀rɔ̄</b> , Tarok <b>ilúr</b> ,
581.	Locust fruit	<b>nyin</b>	<b>nyinyin</b>	cf. Hyam <b>nyiin</b> ,
582.	Locust-bean cakes	<b>ru</b>	<b>ruru</b>	
583.	Tamarind <sup>62</sup>	<b>mumwaŋ</b>	—	cf. Cara <b>wam</b> ,
584.	Sodom apple <sup>63</sup>	<b>badum</b>	—	
585.	<i>Terminalia</i> sp. <sup>64</sup>	<b>nkwək</b>	<b>ku-nkwək</b>	
586.	Black plum <sup>65</sup>	<b>ncu</b>	<b>cuncu</b>	cf. Tarok <b>ìcù</b> , Bu <b>ncu</b>

### Musical Instruments

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
587.	Drum I	<b>gəŋgaŋ</b>	—	cf. Tarok <b>igàŋgáŋ</b> , but also Hausa <b>gangaa</b> .
588.	Drum II	<b>gəŋgaŋ tsap</b>	—	
589.	Drum III	<b>gəŋgaŋ pək</b>	—	
590.	Flute	<b>mpururu</b>		
591.	Zither	<b>ntyam</b>	<b>tentyam</b>	
592.	Lute	<b>garaya</b>		< H.
593.	Xylophone	<b>nzom randon</b>	<b>zunzom randon</b>	‘zither of cow’
594.	Horn	<b>yiyeŋ</b>		
595.	Iron gong	<b>wuya</b>	<b>ha-wuya</b>	
596.	Gourd-rattle	<b>ʃək</b>	<b>ʃi-ʃək</b>	
597.	Ankle rattles	<b>ncak</b>	<b>cacak</b>	

### 6. The classification of Ningye

On the basis of speakers’ assertions, the closest relatives of Ningye are the Numana-Nunku-Gwantu-Numbu languages. The data indicates much in common with Bu, Ninzo and presumably other related languages such as Ce and Mada. Further clarification will only come with richer data on the Numana cluster. Although there are quite a number of good Tarok cognates, this is probably an artefact of a having the list reviewed by a knowledgeable speaker rather than an indication of particular closeness.

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<sup>56</sup> (*Annona senegalensis*)

<sup>57</sup> (*Phoenix reclinata*)

<sup>58</sup> (*Adansonia digitata*)

<sup>59</sup> (*Ceiba pentandra*)

<sup>60</sup> (*Vitellaria paradoxa*)

<sup>61</sup> (*Parkia biglobosa*)

<sup>62</sup> (*Tamarindus indica*)

<sup>63</sup> (*Calotropis procera* H. tumfafiya)

<sup>64</sup> (*H. baushae*)

<sup>65</sup> (*Vitex doniana*)

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