

**The Ake language**

**of**

**Central Nigeria and its affinities**

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**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<b>1. INTRODUCTION</b>	<b>2</b>
<b>2. LOCATION, HISTORY AND SOCIOLINGUISTIC SITUATION</b>	<b>2</b>
2.1 Nomenclature	2
2.2 Location and settlements	2
2.3 Language status	2
2.4 Existing language materials and the classification of Ake	2
<b>3. PHONOLOGY</b>	<b>3</b>
3.1 Vowels	3
3.2 Consonants	3
3.3 Tones	3
<b>4. MORPHOLOGY</b>	<b>4</b>
4.1 Nouns	4
<b>5. AKE WORDLIST</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>6. CONCLUSIONS: THE CLASSIFICATION OF AKE</b>	<b>25</b>
<b>REFERENCES</b>	<b>26</b>

**TABLES**

Table 1. Ake morphologically marked plurals	7
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## **1. Introduction**

This is an annotated wordlist of the Ake language, spoken in four villages in Nassarawa State, Nigeria. The wordlist was collected by Roger Blench with the assistance of Selbut Longtau from a group of villagers in Uga on the 12th of May 1999. We would like to thank Alhaji Musa and Sa'idu Sarki for speaking the Ake examples on tape and Mohamed A. Musa and Akye Mohamed Akboba for help with interpretation.

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<sup>1</sup>. This document is being circulated to scholars for comment.

## **2. Location, history and sociolinguistic situation**

### **2.1 Nomenclature**

This language is recorded in the existing sources as Ake, Aike, Akye. It is clear that this is a Hausa name, but attempts to discover the correct name of the Ake led to considerable sometimes abusive discussion among elders with no clear result. Ake is here used as a default ethnonym.

### **2.2 Location and settlements**

The Ake live in four villages northeast of Lafia town in Lafia LGA, Nassarawa State, in Central Nigeria. The villages are reached from a track going north from the Lafia-Shendam road, turning at Ashige some 37 km. east of Lafia. Ugah is 20 km. along the track and the other villages are a few kilometres beyond that. These villages are Ugah, Gweyaka, Alingani and Kiguna. Some Ake people have recently moved to a new settlement, Sabongida, close to an irrigation scheme. The four villages have distinct migration histories and are not regarded as hamlets of Ugah. Ugah is by far the largest settlement, but has a very mixed population, including Mada, Eggon, Seyawa and others. The other villages are regarded as more purely Ake. The location of these settlements is shown in Map 1.

### **2.3 Language status**

In general, Ake still seems to be spoken generally among the people of the four villages. Elders in Ugah complain that more and more of the children there are speaking Hausa, which is to be expected in such a multilingual community. Nonetheless, it seemed that Ake was still widely understood by young people, so the language is probably not unduly threatened. Nonetheless, it is unlikely that there are more than 2000 speakers, so complacency is not in order.

### **2.4 Existing language materials and the classification of Ake**

Ake has never been the subject of any linguistic study and published data is apparently confined to some lexical items in the BCCW. In addition, Mark Duffill collected an orthographic list which he has kindly made

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<sup>1</sup> I am grateful to who have assisted me with external parallels and other comments.

available. A similar list was also submitted to Ian Maddieson. The data presented here is all newly collected in 2006-2007.

### 3. Phonology

The phonology of Ake should be regarded as tentative at this stage.

#### 3.1 Vowels

Ake probably has seven phonemic vowels;

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

Ake has at least three nasalised vowels;

	Front	Central	Back
<b>Open-Mid</b>	ẽ		õ
<b>Open</b>		ã	

#### 3.2 Consonants

Ake consonants are as follows:

	Bilabial	Labio-dental	Alveolar	Alveopalatal	Palatal	Velar	Labial-velar	Glottal
Plosive	p b		t d		[c] j	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

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

High	´
Mid	Unmarked
Low	`
Rising	˘
Falling	˙

## 4. Morphology

### 4.1 Nouns

Ake nouns no longer have morphologically marked plurals, with a few exceptions in the case of persons. However, there is considerable evidence for prior systems of CV prefixes, many of which survive in frozen form preceding the stem. The key to detecting such affixes is external cognates. Many words appear with different prefixes in related languages. Thus, although proto-Ake almost certainly had a **ki-** prefix, in the word **kipindye** ‘village/settlement’ the **ki-** is not a prefix, since it is cognate with forms in remote Plateau languages such as Hyam **khep**, Jili **kúpḏ**, and the **-ndye** element then a type of compounded element. Such evidence is not available for all the terms with potential affixes, so only more elaborated morphological comparisons will increase certainty. The provisional tables below give examples of these proposed affixes;

The former V- prefixes often have two distinct tones and may therefore be ultimately of different origins. However, since they exist in high-low pairs for almost all the hypothetical prefixes reconstructed below, it may also be that this is the result of a now-lost morphophonemic process.

í-

Gloss	Ake
Seed/stone/pip	íswà
Place	íbya
Man	íro
Laughter	íṅwa

ì-

Gloss	Ake
Tree (generic)	ìkwe
Thorn	ìgwá
Song	ìḟi

rí-/rì

Gloss	Ake
Pygmy mouse	ríkyá
Head	ríse
Penis	ribye
Vagina	rifi
Hippo	rìṅyě
Hole in ground	rìye
Hunger	rìmiye

rú-/rù-

<b>Gloss</b>	<b>Ake</b>
Market*	<b>rútú</b>
Bush	<b>rúyame</b>
War	<b>rúkò</b>
Grindstone	<b>rúkpà</b>
Sore/wound	<b>rúkò</b>
Poison	<b>rùva</b>
Stomach	<b>rùvo</b>

mú-/mù

<b>Gloss</b>	<b>Ake</b>
Dust	<b>múwa</b>
Length	<b>músra</b>
Ashes	<b>mùfe</b>
Smell	<b>mùnù</b>
Masquerade I	<b>mùswà</b>

kì-/kí-

<b>Gloss</b>	<b>Ake</b>
Spear	<b>kíré</b>
Story	<b>kímbye</b>
News	<b>kibyàlábá</b>
Prophecy	<b>kinzwehumà</b>
Bravery/courage	<b>kìmusure</b>
Blacksmith	<b>kikǎn</b>

Words such as;

Doctor	<b>kyòkun</b>
Witch	<b>kyumukan</b>

probably also had an original ki- prefix, but the deletion of C<sub>1</sub> of the stem (which may well have been equally unproductive C+ back vowel prefix), created initial ky-.

kú-/kù-

<b>Gloss</b>	<b>Ake</b>
Ear	<b>kútò</b>
Agama lizard	<b>kúnaga</b>
Palm-wine	<b>kúkùrà</b>
Basket (generic)	<b>kúkúru</b>
Broom	<b>kúwyá</b>
Black kite	<b>kùkwì</b>
Spitting cobra	<b>kùwě</b>
Swallow	<b>kùtòbìyé</b>
Cockroach	<b>kùrùfà</b>
Bee-hive	<b>kùtèṅwè</b>

Ake has other, rarer kV- prefixes and this is possibly evidence for an original kV- affix with an underspecified vowel, such as occurs in East Kainji languages such as Boze. Examples;

Gloss	Ake
World	kàyùnzà
Ground	kàʃe
Masquerade	kàŋgìrì
Grave	kèmi

ð/ɔ-

Gloss	Ake
Mouth	ðmu
Tongue	ðlé
Neck	ðlwa
Shoulder	ðkye
Armpit	ðŋgwɔ

ò-/ó-

Calf	òyèna
Castrated small ruminant	òkì
Colobus monkey	òkpesè
Hare	òzwè
Electric fish <sup>2</sup>	òrì
Fish sp. I	ópò

u-

Gloss	Ake
Catfish (sp.) <sup>3</sup>	ùkpà
Canoe	úsé
Black kite	unzwa

a-

Gloss	Ake
Weaver bird	age
Hooded Vulture	aze
Mason wasp	akumu
Peelings	aŋgu
Fireplace	aswa
Iron	aŋgba
Friend	amwa

<sup>2</sup> (*Malapterurus electricus*)

<sup>3</sup> (*Synodontis* spp.)

ŋ-

<b>Gloss</b>	<b>Ake</b>
Hammer	<b>ŋbùkù</b>
Fish sp.	<b>ŋgásóré</b>
River turtle	<b>ŋgyáklà</b>
Toad	<b>ŋbáwù</b>

It is possible that this prefix was a homorganic nasal, which case a number of other items could be included. Words such as;

Chameleon	<b>íŋbrǔ</b>
Bee	<b>íŋwè</b>
Giant Snail	<b>íŋgírà</b>

clearly once had a nasal prefix, which then became unproductive and was re-prefixed with i-, a process also attested in neighbouring languages. It will be noted that almost all the words with ŋ- prefixes are in the same semantic area, reptiles, crustaceans and insects.

Table 1 shows the few nouns, all concerned with persons which have morphologically marked plurals. There are no clear similarities between them;

**Table 1. Ake morphologically marked plurals**

<b>Gloss</b>	<b>sg.</b>	<b>pl.</b>
Person/people	<b>bebe</b>	<b>mambiye</b>
Man	<b>íro</b>	<b>yarogigi</b>
Woman	<b>íwa</b>	<b>yawa</b>

All these prefixes are attested in neighbouring Plateau languages and sometimes in the external cognates, giving support to their reality. There seems to be no significant semantic unity among these prefix sets as yet, although as false comparisons are weeded out, this may become clearer.



## 5. Ake wordlist

The wordlist given below and the etymological commentary are intended to throw some light on the classification of Ake. Ake has been compared with a wide variety of neighbouring languages for potential cognates. The words are classified in sections as; Nouns Pronouns Verbs Numerals Adjectives Others

NO.	Gloss	Commentary
1.	Tree (generic)	<b>ikwe</b> cf. Tarok <b>ikún</b> , Tarokoid <b>#-kon</b> but this root is widespread in Niger-Congo, often meaning firewood.
2.	Leaf	<b>dú</b>
3.	Root	<b>óṅgbò</b> cf. Bu <b>igba</b> , Eggon <b>o-ṅmgbó</b> ,
4.	Branch	<b>òlè'kwe</b>
5.	Bark (of tree)	<b>àṅgù</b> cf. Eggon <b>anguvu</b> ,
6.	Thorn	<b>igwá</b> cf. Eggon <b>edzga</b> , Jijili <b>iga</b> ,
7.	Grass (generic)	<b>àme</b>
8.	Grass sp.	<b>ímbo</b> grass by the stream for making mat
9.	Vine (generic)	<b>íkikwè</b>
10.	Mushroom	<b>páplá</b> cf. Jili <b>flòflo<sup>+</sup></b> ,
11.	Seed/stone/pip	<b>íswà</b> cf. Jili <b>isɔ<sup>+</sup></b> ,
12.	Charcoal	<b>míbiyì</b> cf. Eggon <b>a-mbímzi</b> ,
13.	Dust	<b>múwa</b> cf. Jijili <b>umuru</b> ,
14.	Ashes	<b>mùfe</b>
15.	Rubbish-heap	<b>mbaríke</b>
16.	Mud	<b>rúmbe</b>
17.	Clay	<b>dámwà</b> cf. Eggon <b>lamwe</b> , Eloyi <b>lombo</b> ,
18.	Dew	<b>òṃḍ</b> cf. Eggon <b>ombze</b> , Ninzo <b>ámé</b> , Ningye <b>mmeṅ</b> , Hasha <b>eme</b> , Rukul <b>mmaṅ</b> , Tarok <b>ìṃìmyàṅ</b> , Yaṅkam <b>myaṅ</b> reflecting a Niger-Congo root <b>#me-</b>
19.	Stone	<b>rìpyo</b> cf. Jili <b>kúpele</b> , Ningye <b>mpaṅ</b> , Tarok <b>ipaṅ</b> . Also Chadic: Mwachavul <b>paṅ</b>
20.	Sand	<b>niṅgye</b>
21.	Smoke	<b>òwí</b>
22.	Fire	<b>òwe</b> cf. Eggon <b>ovro</b> , Ninzo <b>ùrú</b> , Bu <b>wuru</b>
23.	Water	<b>ímbì</b> cf. Eggon <b>ami</b> , Akpa <b>ìmèny</b> , Yeskwa <b>ame</b> , Eloyi <b>embi</b>
24.	Rain	<b>ímbì òfò</b> 'water of sky'
25.	Cloud	<b>ákpà</b> cf. Eggon <b>akpafi</b> ,
26.	Lightning	<b>òfòsei</b>
27.	Rainy Season	<b>ṅgo</b> cf. Jijili <b>rogoro</b> ,
28.	Dry season	<b>òná</b> cf. Eloyi <b>ònèkà</b> ,
29.	Harmattan	<b>kìvyò</b> cf. Jili <b>kúvòyi</b> 'cloud',
30.	Year	<b>lé</b>
31.	Today	<b>yànnù</b> cf. Eggon <b>anye</b> , Jili <b>ínyè</b> 'yesterday',
32.	Yesterday	<b>kírye</b> cf. Alizaga Eggon <b>kere</b> , Bu <b>èri</b> , Rukul <b>ire</b> , Ningye <b>ryeṅ</b> ,
33.	Tomorrow	<b>ùmbwà</b>
34.	Morning	<b>lòmbu</b> 'sun' + ?
35.	Evening	<b>lòre</b> 'sun' + ?
36.	Dawn	<b>líkuvòmbù</b>
37.	Day	<b>ònnè</b> see 'sun' ( <b>Error! Reference source not found.</b> ).

NO.	Gloss		Commentary
38.	Night	<b>òùt</b>	cf. Eggon <b>tyutyuku</b> , Akpa <b>itfú</b> , Izere <b>kâ-túk</b> , Cara <b>kituk</b> , Yeskwa <b>ocúk</b> , CB #- <b>túkù</b> , Fyem <b>tukwa</b> ‘day’, Berom <b>túrùk</b> , but also <b>túk</b> ‘day of 24 hours’ and reflecting more general EBC #-tuk
39.	Moon/month	<b>òywā</b>	cf. Idoma <b>ɔya</b> , Akpa <b>òkwya</b> , PJ #- <b>kwa</b> ,
40.	Sun	<b>ònnè</b>	cf. Jijili <b>ɔŋwe</b> , Idoma <b>ènò</b> ,
41.	Star(s)	<b>súndiri</b>	cf. Ningye <b>ndis</b> ,
42.	Wind	<b>òwù</b>	cf. Cara <b>wul</b> , Shall <b>wu</b> , Kulu <b>u-wùrù</b> , Rukul <b>uwol</b> ,
43.	God	<b>òróma</b>	cf. Eggon <b>olum</b> ‘sun’, and widespread Plateau <b>#nom</b> for ‘sun’
44.	Sky	<b>kándò húma</b>	
45.	World	<b>kàyùnzà</b>	
46.	Ground	<b>kàfe</b>	cf. Eloyi <b>ejj</b> ,
47.	Large River	<b>rúzo</b>	cf. Eggon <b>onzu</b> ,
48.	Stream	<b>òŋwà</b>	
49.	Forest	<b>dúvɔŋwa</b>	
50.	Mountain/hill	<b>ìŋgì</b>	
51.	Bush	<b>rúyame</b>	
52.	Farm	<b>ásā</b>	cf. Jijili <b>ise</b> , Ninzo <b>i-zu3ú</b> , Bu <b>izə</b> ,
53.	Field	<b>ónza</b>	
54.	Market*	<b>rútú</b>	cf. Bu <b>ricu</b> , Alizaga Eggon <b>letuku</b> ,
55.	Compound	<b>rúvekùtá</b>	cf. Eggon <b>akù</b> ‘room’,
56.	Room	<b>izo</b>	
57.	Wall (of room)	<b>dàbà</b>	
58.	Thatch roof	<b>izrà</b>	
59.	Well* <sup>4</sup>	<b>ríyé</b>	see ‘hole’ ()
60.	Road/path	<b>òke</b>	
61.	Village/settlement	<b>kípindye</b>	cf. Hyam <b>khep</b> , Jili <b>kúpḏ</b> ,
62.	River-bank	<b>òmúruru</b>	
63.	Swamp/wetland	<b>rúvekenya</b>	
64.	Place	<b>íbya</b>	cf. Eggon <b>àbì</b> , Nupe <b>ebà</b> . A Niger-Congo root that reconstructs to PMC. Westermann gives it as <b>#bia-</b>
65.	Person/people	<b>bebe</b>	pl. <b>mambiye</b>
66.	Man	<b>íro</b>	pl. <b>yarogigi</b>
67.	Woman	<b>ìwa</b>	pl. <b>yawa</b> . cf. Bu, Ningye <b>uwa</b> , Also Chadic: Hausa <b>uwa</b> .
68.	Child	<b>òye</b>	cf. Tarok <b>ùyen</b>
69.	Children	<b>mèzúmba</b>	
70.	Husband	<b>mádàji kuta</b>	
71.	Wife	<b>áyàji kuta</b>	
72.	Widow	<b>uwa wúku</b>	
73.	Young man	<b>màga</b>	
74.	Young girl	<b>indòrò</b>	
75.	Old person	<b>gàkirà</b>	
76.	Father	<b>àda</b>	cf. Eggon <b>àdá</b> , Jijili <b>ùda</b> , Nupe <b>ndá</b> ,
77.	Mother	<b>àyo</b>	cf. Bu, Ningye <b>iya</b> . Also Chadic: Hausa <b>iya</b>
78.	Barren woman	<b>ìwa dàtèmà</b>	

<sup>4</sup> \* Starred items are unsuitable for historical reconstruction

NO.	Gloss	Commentary
79.	Relations	<b>mayó</b>
80.	Ancestors	<b>áma còṅgùni</b>
81.	Grandparents	<b>cúṅwa</b>
82.	Grandchild	<b>mínye</b>
83.	Brother	<b>yáyò</b>
84.	Sister	<b>mayáyò</b>
85.	Friend	<b>ámwà</b> cf. Jijili <b>uzanómwe</b> ,
86.	Guest/stranger	<b>kimike</b> cf. Eggon <b>akimazba</b>
87.	King/chief/ruler	<b>òrṣ</b> cf. Eggon <b>aren</b> ,
88.	Hunter	<b>kìku tṵwe</b>
89.	Thief	<b>kìyĩ</b> cf. Tarok <b>ùyí</b> , but #-yi element is common Niger-Congo for ‘to steal’
90.	Doctor	<b>kyòkun</b>
91.	Witch	<b>kyumukan</b>
92.	Corpse	<b>òkwṣ</b> cf. Jijili <b>ukò</b> , Eggon <b>okom</b> , Izere <b>kùkóm</b>
93.	Blacksmith	<b>kìkǎn</b>
94.	skin for fanning fire for blacksmith	<b>wétówù</b> H. <i>lizga</i>
95.	Woodworker	<b>kìkpòkún</b>
96.	Slave	<b>ínyēn</b> cf. Eggon <b>wanye</b> ,
97.	Masquerade I	<b>mùswà</b>
98.	Masquerade II	<b>dàṣàn</b> serves as a judge in trivial cases
99.	Masquerade III	<b>màṅgà</b> used for dancing the death of a prominent personality in the land
100.	Masquerade IV	<b>kàṅgìrì</b> women don’t see it at all. It is the one that buries mature men especially traditional worshipers
101.	Masquerade V	<b>gíṣi</b> generic
102.	Masquerade VI	<b>kàka</b> cf. Jili <b>kokà</b> ,
103.	Masquerade VII	<b>rúko</b>
104.	Masquerade VIII	<b>dùwa</b>
105.	Prophecy	<b>kinzwehumà</b>
106.	Shame	<b>kebí</b>
107.	Fear/fright	<b>kijù</b> cf. Eggon <b>iyili</b> ,
108.	Bravery/courage	<b>kìmusure</b>
109.	Laughter	<b>íṅwa</b> cf. Eggon <b>enwo</b> ,
110.	Anger	<b>áṅya</b>
111.	Race/running	<b>íṅya</b>
112.	Suffering	<b>álòge</b>
113.	Death	<b>ruku</b> cf. Eggon <b>iku</b> , Ninzo <b>ikfú</b> , Bu <b>eku</b> , reflecting NC root #ku
114.	Name	<b>ríí</b>
115.	Grave	<b>kèmi</b>
116.	Song	<b>ìṣi</b> cf. Bu <b>ise</b> , Tarok <b>nshi</b> ‘singing’,
117.	Proverb	<b>àṅgàlà</b> cf. Jijili <b>ugula</b> ‘word’,
118.	Story	<b>kìmbye</b>
119.	Word	<b>àṅbyálá</b>
120.	Lie	<b>hìrukùrè</b>
121.	News	<b>kìbyálábá</b>
122.	Hunger	<b>rìmiye</b>

NO.	Gloss		Commentary
123.	Horn	<b>ákwè</b>	
124.	Tail	<b>hudu</b>	
125.	Egg	<b>àkè</b>	cf. Jijili <b>akpa</b> ,
126.	Wing (of bird)	<b>?</b>	
127.	Beak (of bird)	<b>ḍḡwə pàgyà</b>	
128.	Nest (of bird)	<b>kute pàgyà</b>	
129.	Gum/glue	<b>kutaḡ</b>	
130.	Ant-hill	<b>ḍhwo</b>	
131.	Hole in ground	<b>rìye</b>	also 'well' ()
132.	Hole in tree	<b>òlwékwe</b>	
133.	Smell	<b>mùnù</b>	cf. Jili <b>mru</b> ,
134.	Poison	<b>rùva</b>	
135.	Bundle	<b>kúdú</b>	cf. Hyam <b>dzum</b> ,
136.	Firewood	<b>ikwe</b>	see 'tree' ()
137.	Yam-heap	<b>budu isu</b>	
138.	War	<b>rúkò</b>	cf. Bu <b>eku</b> , Nupe <b>ekū</b> , Ningye <b>kum</b>
139.	Work	<b>ínzò</b>	
140.	Divination (types)	<b>íyà</b>	
141.	Medicine (generic)	<b>òku</b>	
142.	Money I	<b>aḡba</b>	also 'iron'. cf. Eggon <b>aḡban</b> ,
143.	Money II	<b>mbwài</b>	cf. Tarok <b>mbwài</b> . This term really means 'cowry' and reflects the spread of shell currency.
144.	Shadow	<b>ómle</b>	
145.	Thing	<b>ìwo</b>	
146.	Strength	<b>wúsúré</b>	
147.	Length	<b>músra</b>	
148.	Land/country	<b>ḡrù mbè</b>	cf. Tarok <b>m̀bín</b> ,
149.	Sleep	<b>muḡla</b>	cf. Jili <b>ńla</b> ,
150.	Disease(generic)	<b>ókwya</b>	
151.	Smallpox	<b>ókyòḡè</b>	
152.	Diarrhoea	<b>mibídìdò</b>	
153.	Sore/wound	<b>rúkò</b>	cf. Hyam <b>co</b> <sup>+</sup> ,
154.	Leprosy	<b>ákpírè</b>	
155.	Head	<b>rìse</b>	cf. Eggon <b>ifì</b> ,
156.	Eye	<b>ìyí</b>	cf. Eggon <b>iyi</b> , Nupe <b>eye</b> ,
157.	Face	<b>ida</b>	
158.	Cheek	<b>tàḡgbò</b>	cf. Eggon <b>angbon</b> ,
159.	Forehead	<b>íta</b>	? cf. Eggon <b>ondan</b> ,
160.	Nose	<b>ika</b>	
161.	Ear	<b>kútḡ</b>	cf. Eggon <b>oto</b> , Ninzo <b>ùtú</b> , Fyem <b>hutóḡ</b> , Mabo <b>utó</b> also throughout Tarokoid, but a PVC root <b>#tuN-</b> . Also Chadic: Sha <b>'a-tôn</b>
162.	Mouth	<b>ḍmu</b>	cf. Nupe <b>emi</b> <sup>+</sup> ,
163.	Tooth	<b>àmbà</b>	
164.	Tongue	<b>ḍlé</b>	cf. Mabo <b>de-rem</b> , Jijili <b>ule</b> , Pe <b>ti-lem</b> , Yanḡkam <b>rem</b> cLela <b>d-rémé</b> , ultimately Atlantic-Congo <b>#-lima</b>

NO.	Gloss		Commentary
165.	Throat	<b>àngòlwa</b>	
166.	Neck	<b>òlwa</b>	
167.	Jaw	<b>ákwlá</b>	
168.	Chin	<b>idòmu</b>	
169.	Shoulder	<b>ókye</b>	
170.	Armpit	<b>òngwò</b>	Probably cf. Eggon <b>àngbá</b> .
171.	Arm	<b>ábwà</b>	Reflects widespread <b>#bok-</b> forms. See BCCW, 1.
172.	Hand	<b>táplábwá</b>	
173.	Leg	<b>àḡve</b>	
174.	Foot	<b>tápláḡve</b>	
175.	Thigh	<b>kutíre</b>	cf. Jili <b>kítirè</b> 'leg',
176.	Knee	<b>ḡgbùlù</b>	cf. Jili <b>kúlu</b> ,
177.	Nail (Finger/toe)	<b>ìḡwà</b>	
178.	Female breast	<b>àmbe</b>	cf. Eggon <b>ebum</b> , Tarok <b>m̀byal</b> , Rukul <b>iri-bel</b> , Tesu, Toro <b>bene</b> , Nupe <b>ebé</b> , Hasha <b>a-ven</b>
179.	Stomach	<b>rùvo</b>	? cf. Bankal <b>vùḡ</b> , though these might be independent weakenings of widespread <b>#bu-</b> . See BCCW, 1.
180.	Chest	<b>òḡgù</b>	cf. Eggon <b>ongu</b> ,
181.	Navel	<b>ikwè</b>	
182.	Back	<b>ìnzo</b>	
183.	Buttocks	<b>àbòsù</b>	
184.	Penis	<b>ribye</b>	
185.	Vagina	<b>rifi</b>	
186.	Skin	<b>ìkpà</b>	cf. Eggon <b>kpakpa</b> ,
187.	Bone	<b>kufò</b>	cf. Eggon <b>àkùfú</b> ,
188.	Rib	<b>ándrekwa</b>	
189.	Vein	<b>iru</b>	
190.	Blood	<b>mife</b>	cf. Jili <b>ńzè</b> , Eggon <b>manji</b> ,
191.	Breath	<b>ḡiyà</b>	
192.	Tear	<b>mínyi</b>	
193.	Sweat	<b>ìkyā</b>	cf. Eggon <b>ekyim</b> ,
194.	Urine	<b>mànggbà</b>	cf. Eggon <b>angbon</b> ,
195.	Faeces	<b>imbì</b>	cf. Eggon <b>a-mbí</b> , Nupe <b>ebi</b> ,
196.	Hair	<b>mànza</b>	cf. Eggon <b>matsen</b> ,
197.	Beard	<b>mànza</b> <b>didòmù</b>	
198.	Liver	<b>àkyòḡ</b>	
199.	Heart	<b>dísekyá</b>	
200.	Intestines	<b>hányè</b>	
201.	Body	<b>bòwè</b>	
202.	Meat	<b>ìwye</b>	? cf. Tesu <b>we</b> , Hasha <b>i-vwe</b> , widespread in Jukunoid as <b>wi</b> , suggesting a regional root <b>-#vwi</b> See BCCW,1 where this is treated as a weakening of <b>#-bi</b> .
203.	Animal (Bush)	<b>ìwyamè</b>	'meat of bush'
204.	Cow	<b>ìnà</b>	cf. Tarok <b>ìnà</b> but reflecting a widespread NC root <b>#-na</b> .
205.	Bull	<b>néro</b>	
206.	Calf	<b>òyèna</b>	'child cow'

NO.	Gloss		Commentary
207.	Goat	<b>igbwe</b>	cf. Eggon <b>ebe</b> , Tarok <b>ibí</b> , reflecting widespread NC #-bo
208.	He-goat	<b>you</b>	
209.	Castrated small ruminant	<b>òkì</b>	
210.	Sheep	<b>dàgbewà</b>	'female ram'
211.	Ram	<b>dàgbè</b>	
212.	Dog	<b>igu</b>	cf. Eggon <b>àbú</b> ,
213.	*Cat	<b>bìkyákù</b>	
214.	*Pig	<b>àrimà</b>	
215.	*Horse	<b>nyimà</b>	cf. Eggon <b>enyema</b> ,
216.	*Donkey	<b>àrùmè</b>	
217.	Elephant	<b>nyi</b>	cf. Ninzo <b>inyí</b> , Toro, Ningye <b>nyi</b> , Bu <b>ninyi</b> , but a Proto-Atlantic-Congo root <b>#nyi-</b>
218.	Hippo	<b>rìnyě</b>	This is probably related to widespread <b>#nyi-</b> roots for 'elephant' since hippo is often 'elephant of the water'. cf. Tarok <b>ñniŋ</b> , Ningye <b>ni</b> , Horom <b>nírí</b>
219.	Buffalo	<b>irà</b>	cf. Bu <b>eyira</b> , Ninzo <b>iyár</b> , Horom <b>yat</b> , Cara <b>i-yàt</b> pl. <b>yat</b> , Yanƙam <b>yyet</b> , PB <b>#-nàti</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>
220.	Lion	<b>gèdì</b>	
221.	Leopard	<b>ife</b>	cf. Bu <b>ece</b> , Ningye <b>tse</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>
222.	Hyena <sup>5</sup>	<b>dùmû</b>	cf. Nupe <b>măkũndũnu</b> ,
223.	Civet cat	<b>ikpre</b>	
224.	Genet cat	<b>itũ</b>	
225.	Jackal	<b>tabubru</b>	
226.	Wart-hog <sup>6</sup>	<b>iri</b>	cf. Tarok <b>iri</b> , Jili <b>lí</b> ,
227.	Bush-pig <sup>7</sup>	<b>àrimàme</b>	
228.	Duiker antelope	<b>ifre</b>	
229.	Kob antelope	<b>itš</b>	
230.	Roan antelope	<b>isã</b>	
231.	Porcupine <sup>8</sup>	<b>ifrè</b>	
232.	Tree pangolin	<b>ðgwe</b>	
233.	Baboon	<b>isèn</b>	cf. Eggon <b>ise</b> 'black monkey', Tarok <b>isóm</b> ,
234.	Patas monkey <sup>9</sup>	<b>irù</b>	
235.	Vervet monkey <sup>10</sup>	<b>ikà</b>	cf. Eggon <b>ekala</b> , Tarok <b>iká</b> 'baboon',
236.	Colobus monkey	<b>òkpesè</b>	
237.	Squirrel (ground)	<b>ifwà</b>	
238.	Squirrel (tree)	<b>ifwekwe</b>	
239.	Rat (generic)	<b>iyš</b>	
240.	Bush-rat I	<b>ifi</b>	cf. Jijili <b>uzi</b> , Jili <b>ðzi</b> , the rat found in swampy & muddy area

<sup>5</sup> (*Crocota crocuta*)<sup>6</sup> (*Phacochoerus aethiopus*)<sup>7</sup> (*Potamochoerus Porcus*)<sup>8</sup> (*Hystrix cristata*)<sup>9</sup> (*Erythrocebus patas*)<sup>10</sup> (*Cercopithecus aethiops*)

NO.	Gloss		Commentary
241.	Bush-rat II	<b>iyǝ ten</b>	has white belly
242.	Bush-rat III	<b>dǝdǝyi</b>	smelly rat
243.	Giant rat <sup>11</sup>	<b>ikwre</b>	cf. Jijili <b>ukoro</b> , Eggon <b>ekro</b> ‘cane rat’,
244.	Pygmy mouse	<b>ríkyá</b>	eat yams
245.	Grasscutter <sup>12</sup>	<b>ibyǝ</b>	cf. Horom <b>bèbè</b> pl. <b>ì-bèp</b> , Kpan <b>i-byú</b> , Ibibio <b>ébióŋ</b> and reconstructible for PBC.
246.	Hedgehog <sup>13</sup>	<b>ingume</b>	
247.	Hare <sup>14</sup>	<b>òzwè</b>	cf. Tarok <b>izúm</b> ,
248.	House-bat	<b>kúrmbu</b>	
249.	Fruit-bat	<b>òfwǎ</b>	cf. Jijili <b>uzu</b> ,
250.	Nile crocodile	<b>ikru</b>	cf. Eggon <b>e-kró a-mí</b> ,
251.	Chameleon	<b>ingbrǔ</b>	
252.	Agama lizard	<b>kúnaga</b>	
253.	Skink	<b>ŋbókló</b>	
254.	Gecko	<b>kusire</b>	
255.	Monitor lizard ( <i>damo</i> )	<b>ifre</b>	
256.	Monitor lizard ( <i>xx</i> )	<b>yà</b>	
257.	Toad	<b>ŋbáwù</b>	cf. Eggon <b>mbawu</b> ,
258.	River frog	<b>àgira</b>	cf. Eggon <b>agyere</b> ,
259.	Land tortoise	<b>ikrù</b>	cf. Eggon, Jijili <b>akulu</b> , but this is a pan-African root (Blench 1997).
260.	Snake (Generic)	<b>gbàzè</b>	
261.	Spitting cobra	<b>kùwě</b>	
262.	Python	<b>igyǝ</b>	
263.	River turtle	<b>ŋgyáklà</b>	
264.	River crab	<b>ikrù</b> <b>dágádagà</b>	
265.	River molluscs	<b>ingbrē kútɔŋ</b>	
266.	Fish (generic)	<b>ìwe</b>	cf. Jijili <b>ufwi</b> , Eggon <b>atsà</b> ,
267.	Tilapia	<b>ògù</b>	
268.	Puffer fish <sup>15</sup>	<b>tùrmbǔ</b>	
269.	Catfish (spp.) <sup>16</sup>	<b>ùkpà</b>	
270.	Nile Perch <sup>17</sup>	<b>òkù</b>	
271.	Electric fish <sup>18</sup>	<b>òrǐ</b>	
272.	Fish sp. I	<b>sùgbó</b>	the fins are long
273.	Fish sp. I	<b>fàndere</b>	Hausa <b>bali</b>
274.	Fish sp. I	<b>kuwú</b>	Hausa <b>dunu</b>

<sup>11</sup> (*Cretomyces* sp.)<sup>12</sup> (*Thryonomys Swinderianus*)<sup>13</sup> (*Atelerix albiventris*)<sup>14</sup> (*Lepus Crawshayi*)<sup>15</sup> (*Tetraodon fahaka*)<sup>16</sup> (*Synodontis* spp.)<sup>17</sup> (*Lates niloticus*)<sup>18</sup> (*Malapterurus electricus*)

NO.	Gloss		Commentary
275.	Fish sp. I	<b>àgyǎ</b>	Hausa <b>kawara</b>
276.	Fish sp. I	<b>iwébī</b>	Hausa <b>tawarda</b>
277.	Fish sp. I	<b>ópò</b>	Hausa <b>giwan-ruwa</b>
278.	Fish sp. I	<b>nzǎrá</b>	Hausa <b>sege</b> – has teeth
279.	Fish sp. I	<b>òkpá</b>	Hausa <b>kurungu</b>
280.	Fish sp. I	<b>ngásǎré</b>	Hausa <b>gondo</b>
281.	Fish sp. I	<b>ikwlà</b>	Hausa has breast
282.	Fish sp. I	<b>gyǎglē</b>	Hausa <b>gargaza</b>
283.	Bird (generic)	<b>bàgiyā</b>	
284.	Chicken (General)	<b>innè</b>	
285.	Cock	<b>òtúú</b>	
286.	*Duck (Domestic)	<b>kàzáràbā</b>	
287.	Pigeon (Domestic)	<b>nyīnrō- bàkpà</b>	
288.	Guinea-fowl	<b>ìkyǎ</b>	
289.	Hooded Vulture <sup>19</sup>	<b>àzè</b>	cf. Eggon <b>ashuvmo</b> ,
290.	Village Weaver <sup>20</sup>	<b>àgē</b>	
291.	Cattle-egret <sup>21</sup>	<b>bàgètè</b>	
292.	Black kite <sup>22</sup>	<b>kùkwì</b>	
293.	Standard-wing Night-jar	<b>ngyàpépè</b>	
294.	Owl (various spp.)	<b>mgbúkù</b>	‘x + death’
295.	Grey Parrot <sup>23</sup>	<b>àgúbé</b>	
296.	Senegal coucal	<b>kūtón- phīphī</b>	
297.	Bush- fowl/partridge	<b>àkpàñ</b>	
298.	Swallow	<b>kùtòbìyé</b>	
299.	*Pied crow <sup>24</sup>	<b>ádāgbrífǎñ</b>	
300.	Woodpecker	<b>kpáǎkōkō</b>	
301.		<b>àgūbé</b>	Hausa <b>kirya</b>
302.	Insect (Generic)	<b>kpàjīt</b>	
303.	Scorpion	<b>nna</b>	#-na is found across Benue-Congo
304.	Butterfly	<b>pípí</b>	
305.	Mosquito	<b>ìmò</b>	
306.	Spider <sup>25</sup>	<b>pejéyǎ</b>	
307.	Mason wasp <sup>26</sup>	<b>àkùmù</b>	
308.	Bee	<b>ìṅwè</b>	
309.	Sweat-fly	<b>ódrō</b>	

<sup>19</sup> (*Neophron monachus*)<sup>20</sup> (*Ploceus cucullatus*)<sup>21</sup> (*Ardeola ibis*)<sup>22</sup> (*Milvus migrans*)<sup>23</sup> (*Poicephalus senegalus*)<sup>24</sup> (*Corvus albus*)<sup>25</sup> (*Acarina spp.*)<sup>26</sup> (*Belenogaster spp.*)



NO.	Gloss		Commentary
310.	Housefly	<b>nji</b>	cf. Ninzo <b>ivíŋci</b> , Horom <b>cìŋ</b> , Cara <b>jìn</b> , Berom <b>cíŋ</b> . Reconstructed as #-ciN to Proto-Benue-Congo in Blench (ms.). Cf. also Ngas <b>nŋi</b> , Mwaghavul <b>ndiŋi</b> , Tangale <b>tín</b>
311.	Ant (Generic)	<b>tunzu</b>	cf. Oohum <b>kií-tùn</b> ,
312.	Louse (head)	<b>lele</b>	
313.	Louse (cloth)	<b>ŋima</b>	
314.	Millipede	<b>tunzu</b>	
315.	Cockroach	<b>kùrùfà</b>	
316.	Termite	<b>ibè</b>	
317.	Flying-ant	<b>gùgu</b>	
318.	Grasshopper	<b>bàŋgà</b>	
319.	Praying mantis	<b>nyimɔ ròmə</b>	
320.	Firefly	<b>dádàdàmwe</b>	
321.	Giant Cricket	<b>ìgiri</b>	cf. Tarok <b>ìgigyàk</b> ,
322.	Earthworm	<b>táŋzwà</b>	
323.	Giant Snail	<b>ìŋgìrà</b>	
324.	Soap (Traditional)	<b>sàbùlù</b>	< H.
325.	Oil	<b>mànyè</b>	cf. Ningye <b>nyi</b> , Hasha <b>ane</b> , Tesu <b>amene</b> , Berom <b>nói</b> , Aten <b>noi</b> , Gure <b>mani</b> , Central Kambari <b>màni</b> and ultimately Hausa <b>mai</b> .
326.	Fat/grease	<b>diye</b>	
327.	Salt	<b>mmà</b>	cf. Rukul <b>mmək</b> , Fyem, Horom <b>ma</b> , Tarok <b>m̀m̀àn</b> , but also Fulfulde <b>manda</b>
328.	Soup/stew	<b>ìŋya</b>	
329.	Porridge	<b>ìkɔ</b>	
330.	Sorghum-beer	<b>òvi</b>	
331.	Palm-wine	<b>kúkùrà</b>	
332.	Peelings	<b>àŋgu</b>	
333.	Filter	<b>kàẓ̣̣</b>	
334.	Rag	<b>dúkùrù</b>	
335.	Floor-beater	<b>ɔ̀bé</b>	
336.	Handle (of tool)	<b>ɔ̀kù</b>	
337.	Sickle	<b>ɔ̀vlɔ</b>	
338.	Cutlass	<b>ŋgwèko</b>	'big knife'
339.	Iron	<b>aŋgba</b>	cf. 'money' (142.).
340.	Axe	<b>ɔ̀vla</b>	
341.	Adze	<b>òdù</b>	
342.	Digging stick	<b>òdù</b>	spear-like instrument used in digging wells <Hausa <b>kwálba</b>
343.	Hoe	<b>ìŋgbye</b>	cf. Eggon <b>yinbyé</b> ,
344.	Hammer	<b>ŋbùkù</b>	
345.	Knife	<b>ŋgwe</b>	
346.	Comb	<b>kazra</b>	
347.	Broom	<b>kúwyá</b>	
348.	Sack	<b>ɔ̀ḅ̣̣</b>	
349.	Fireplace	<b>àsàwà</b>	cf. Jijili <b>ase</b> , Tarok <b>acír</b> ,
350.	Shoe	<b>bàŋvè</b>	
351.	Cloth	<b>òsè</b>	cf. Jijili <b>isimi</b> ,
352.	Grindstone	<b>rúkpa</b>	

NO.	Gloss		Commentary
353.	Mortar (wood)	<b>dúlù</b>	cf. Pe <b>utuŋ</b> , Horom <b>u-duŋ</b> , PLC <b>*-dùŋ</b> . This may be an old Niger-Congo root derived from the verb 'to pound'. Hausa <b>túrmíí</b> may be from this source.
354.	Pestle	<b>òye dúlù</b>	'child of the mortar'
355.	Pot (generic)	<b>ìkpì</b>	cf. Bekana Eggon <b>ekye</b> ,
356.	Pot I	<b>ìkpìnya</b>	
357.	Pot II	<b>ìkpikò</b>	
358.	Pot III	<b>ìkpikwémbi</b>	
359.	Pot IV	<b>ìkpìniŋe</b>	
360.	Pot V	<b>dàmbàŋ</b>	
361.	Head-pad	<b>táklá</b>	cf. Bu <b>kakla</b> , <b>-kala</b> element is a widespread Volta-Congo root
362.	Basket (generic)	<b>kúkúru</b>	cf. Jijili <b>ukulumu</b> 'winnowing tray',
363.	Winnowing tray	<b>kúta</b>	
364.	Mat (generic)	<b>wèlà</b>	
365.	Spear	<b>kíré</b>	
366.	Bow	<b>kūtā</b>	#-ta element is Niger-Congo
367.	Arrow	<b>ōbyé</b>	Widespread but scattered in Plateau. Cf. Nungu <b>ubye</b> , Eggon <b>obi</b> , Boya <b>bi</b> , Shall <b>nbi</b> , Wapan <b>abo</b> .
368.	Quiver	<b>caŋba</b>	
369.	Sling	<b>àblè</b>	Hausa <b>majajawa</b>
370.	Chain	<b>ìkyàngbà</b>	'iron rope'
371.	Digging stick	<b>òdù</b>	iron-tipped stick used for digging wells
372.	Rope	<b>ìkì</b>	cf. Kulu <b>ù-lík</b> , Berom <b>rwík</b> , Cara <b>rik</b> ,
373.	Stool	<b>ìbla</b>	
374.	Wooden door	<b>òke</b>	
375.	Fence	<b>gaba</b>	
376.	Ladder	<b>wetándo</b>	
377.	Bridge		
378.	Canoe	<b>úsé</b>	
379.	Paddle	<b>ìse</b>	
380.	Bee-hive	<b>kùtèŋwè</b>	
381.	Fish-Net	<b>kélì</b>	
382.	Fish-trap	<b>kúwà</b>	non-return valve-trap
383.	Fish-trap II	<b>ākóji</b>	made of net
384.	Fish-hook	<b>màkúrá</b>	< Hausa
385.	Snare	<b>tànjwâ</b>	< Hausa
386.	One	<b>ìŋgyà</b>	
387.	Two	<b>ya</b>	
388.	Three	<b>yatrà</b>	-tra element is a widespread Niger-Congo root
389.	Four	<b>ane</b>	#naas can be reconstructed for East Benue-Congo but also occurs in Gur
390.	Five	<b>aswa</b>	cf. Jijili <b>ŋoo</b> ,
391.	Six	<b>ándrà</b>	cf. Bu <b>tārē</b> ,
392.	Seven	<b>ánzini</b>	
393.	Eight	<b>áneple</b>	
394.	Nine	<b>ásàrane</b>	
395.	Ten	<b>ágwé</b>	

NO.	Gloss		Commentary
396.	Eleven	<b>ázengyà</b>	
397.	Twelve	<b>ázòwà</b>	cf. Jijili <b>uzwe</b> ‘ten’,
398.	Twenty	<b>wangye</b>	
399.	Twenty-four	<b>wangye nà zàne</b>	
400.	Forty	<b>wangye ya</b>	
401.	Sixty	<b>wangye yatrà</b>	
402.	Eighty	<b>wangye ane</b>	
403.	Hundred	<b>wangye aswā</b>	
404.	Black	<b>idí</b>	cf. Tarok <b>dín</b> ‘to blacken’,
405.	White	<b>itē</b>	
406.	Red	<b>ibá</b>	cf. Tarok <b>bán</b> ‘to redden’
407.	Sweet	<b>mùyùwà</b>	
408.	Bitter	<b>unira</b>	
409.	Half	<b>kige</b>	
410.	Hot	<b>muzwa</b>	
411.	Cold	<b>ònyí</b>	
412.	Old	<b>dàkíra</b>	
413.	New	<b>yìwà</b>	
414.	Wet	<b>ninyo</b>	
415.	Dry	<b>ḡwó</b>	cf. Tarok <b>wóm</b> ‘to be dry’, Yangkam <b>ḡwom</b> , Sur <b>womi</b> .
416.	Smooth	<b>gblegble</b>	
417.	Add to	<b>kwátàmà</b>	
418.	Answer (question)	<b>tòsun</b>	
419.	Arrive	<b>bá</b>	see ‘come’ (448.)
420.	Ask a question	<b>da</b>	
421.	Ask/beg for something	<b>ve</b>	cf. Eggon <b>vén</b> , Ufia <b>vèf</b> , Wapan <b>vo</b> ,
422.	Awaken (s.o.)	<b>ryà</b>	
423.	Bark (dog)	<b>bõ</b>	cf. Jijili <b>boro</b> ,
424.	Be bent	<b>kõ</b>	cf. Jijili <b>jiku</b> ,
425.	Be heavy	<b>múrò</b>	cf. Jijili <b>mulu</b> , Bu <b>rõ</b> ,
426.	Be on (s.t.)	<b>sáka</b>	
427.	Be rotten	<b>va</b>	cf. Ewe <b>vó</b> , Nupe <b>vò</b> , Uvwie <b>von</b> ,
428.	Be short	<b>àḡwè</b>	
429.	Beat (drum)	<b>we</b>	
430.	Beat (s.o.)	<b>bwá</b>	
431.	Become dry	<b>áḡwò</b>	
432.	Begin	<b>kàrbe</b>	
433.	Bite	<b>tá</b>	see ‘chew’ (444.). cf. Eggon <b>táḡ</b> , Ninzo <b>ta</b> , Nupe <b>sá</b> , Ikwere <b>-tá</b> . Widespread in BC.
434.	Blow (flute etc.)	<b>mwò</b>	
435.	Boil	<b>sàkòne</b>	
436.	Build (house etc.)	<b>mē</b>	cf. Ninzo, Tarok <b>mé</b> , Bu <b>mē</b>
437.	Burn (fire burns)	<b>súwe</b>	

NO.	Gloss		Commentary
438.	Bury	<b>ni</b>	cf. Tarok <b>lí</b> , Jili <b>ni</b> , but a widespread Niger-Congo root
439.	Buy	<b>rõ</b>	cf. Ninzo <b>lé</b> , Fyem <b>rép</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.
440.	Call (to someone)	<b>wafè</b>	cf. Tarok <b>wór</b> ,
441.	Carry	<b>yó</b>	cf. Tarok <b>yár</b> ,
442.	Carve (wood etc.)	<b>pà</b>	cf. Tarok <b>kpà</b> ,
443.	Catch	<b>brí</b>	
444.	Chew	<b>ta</b>	See commentary under 'bite' (433.)
445.	Choose	<b>ɲwa</b>	
446.	Climb	<b>kàndò</b>	
447.	Close	<b>fó</b>	
448.	Come	<b>ba</b>	cf. Tarok <b>ɓá</b> , Jijili <b>bɛ</b> , but a widespread Niger-Congo root
449.	Come out (of room)	<b>wyé</b>	
450.	Continue (to do s.t.)	<b>ninizà</b>	
451.	Cook	<b>sàkówe</b>	
452.	Cough	<b>kwá</b>	
453.	Count	<b>ka</b>	cf. Jijili <b>cweni</b> , Tarok <b>kúnj</b> ,
454.	Cover	<b>fó</b>	
455.	Cut down (tree)	<b>krá</b>	
456.	Cut in two	<b>gó</b>	
457.	Cut off (head etc.)	<b>gwá</b>	cf. Bu <b>ga</b> ,
458.	Dance	<b>bwà</b>	
459.	Die	<b>fò</b>	
460.	Dig (earth etc.)	<b>kɔ̃</b>	cf. Eggon <b>kbà</b> , Jili <b>kuu</b> ,
461.	Do/make	<b>za</b>	
462.	Drag	<b>kó</b>	cf. Jijili <b>kpolo</b> ,
463.	Draw water	<b>kwèngì</b>	
464.	Drink	<b>wá</b>	cf. Tarok <b>wá</b> ,
465.	Drop	<b>fífi</b>	
466.	Dry in sun	<b>tré</b>	
467.	Eat	<b>rí</b>	cf. Tarok, Bu <b>rí</b> , Fyem <b>dé</b> , Mabo <b>ré</b> , reflexes of the widespread – <b>ri</b> , – <b>di</b> roots found in Niger-Congo
468.	Enter	<b>nya</b>	
469.	Extinguish	<b>yíró</b>	
470.	Fall (rain)	<b>nàbè</b>	
471.	Fall over	<b>fífi</b>	
472.	Fear	<b>zfi</b>	
473.	Feel (cold etc.)	<b>mvo</b>	
474.	Fight (in war)	<b>kú úkò</b>	
475.	Finish (a task)	<b>ákè</b>	
476.	Flog	<b>borobi</b>	
477.	Flow (water etc.)	<b>tíya</b>	
478.	Fly (birds)	<b>wiwó</b>	
479.	Fold (cloth etc.)	<b>ka</b>	cf. Tarok <b>kúp</b> ,

NO.	Gloss		Commentary
480.	Follow	<b>klá</b>	
481.	Forget	<b>pekyá</b>	
482.	Fry (in oil)	<b>vre</b>	
483.	Gather/collect	<b>kwāī</b>	cf. Tarok <b>kwap</b> ,
484.	Get	<b>bì</b>	
485.	Give	<b>na</b>	cf. Tarok <b>na</b> ,
486.	Give birth	<b>mlá</b>	cf. Tarok <b>mar</b> ,
487.	Go	<b>nyǎ</b>	cf. Jili <b>na</b> ,
488.	Go out/exit	<b>wíyé</b>	
489.	Grind	<b>kpá</b>	cf. Tarok <b>kpa</b> ,
490.	Grow (plants)	<b>kúli</b>	
491.	Hatch (egg)	<b>ǰá</b>	cf. Jili <b>sa</b> ,
492.	Hear	<b>vo</b>	
493.	Hit/strike (drum)	<b>ba</b>	
494.	Hoe	<b>tuame</b>	
495.	Hunt	<b>musé</b>	
496.	Jump	<b>wò</b>	cf. Igala <b>é-wù</b> , Igbo <b>wù</b> , Olulomo <b>wó</b> , PJ <b>*vwun</b> , reflecting PBC #vwu(N)
497.	Kill	<b>wě</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.
498.	Kneel	<b>kúriǰí</b>	
499.	Know	<b>ge</b>	
500.	Laugh	<b>ŋwǎ</b>	
501.	Learn	<b>bò</b>	
502.	Lick	<b>le</b>	
503.	Lie down	<b>làǰí</b>	
504.	Listen	<b>vò</b>	
505.	Lose s.t.	<b>bí</b>	
506.	Marry	<b>bla</b>	
507.	Measure		
508.	Mix	<b>sǝ</b>	cf. Jijili <b>sa</b> ,
509.	Mould (pot)	<b>nèpí</b>	
510.	Open	<b>kó</b>	
511.	Pierce/stab	<b>swa</b>	
512.	Plait (hair)	<b>ta</b>	cf. Tarok <b>tát</b> ,
513.	Plant (crop etc.)	<b>sa</b>	
514.	Play	<b>tóka</b>	
515.	Pound (in mortar)	<b>dù</b>	cf. Tarok <b>dōŋ</b> ,
516.	Pour (liquid)	<b>nàbé</b>	
517.	Pull	<b>ko</b>	
518.	Push	<b>mùnù</b>	
519.	Put on (clothes)	<b>ŋa</b>	
520.	Receive	<b>bi</b>	
521.	Refuse	<b>tàngù</b>	
522.	‘Remain’	<b>kwíkìrì</b>	
523.	Remember	<b>kyo</b>	cf. Jili <b>cuwǝ</b> <sup>+</sup> ,
524.	Remove	<b>wě</b>	

NO.	Gloss		Commentary
525.	Resemble	<b>wá</b>	
526.	Return	<b>kiréba</b>	cf. Tarok <b>le ɓa</b> ,
527.	Ride (horse etc.)	<b>yiré</b>	
528.	Roast on coals	<b>yúwà</b>	cf. Tarok <b>wàŋ</b> ,
529.	Rub	<b>gbà</b>	cf. Tarok <b>gbàk</b> 'to clean', Jili <b>gbùgblo</b> ,
530.	Run	<b>tinya</b>	
531.	Say/speak	<b>gwó</b>	cf. Jili <b>kó</b> ,
532.	See	<b>zè</b>	
533.	Seek	<b>year</b>	
534.	Sell	<b>rǎ</b>	Probably reflects PBC #-rép- although the vowel is unusual, as is the nasalisation.
535.	Send	<b>sínzo</b>	
536.	Set trap	<b>gya</b>	
537.	Shake	<b>zò</b>	
538.	Sew	<b>rwá</b>	
539.	Sharpen	<b>vyě</b>	
540.	Shoot (arrow, gun)	<b>tré</b>	cf. Tarok <b>tat</b> <sup>+</sup> ,
541.	Sing	<b>ʃi</b>	cf. Jili <b>sé</b> , Tarok <b>shì</b> ,
542.	Sit down	<b>tíʃi</b>	cf. Tarok <b>ʃim</b> ,
543.	Slaughter (animal)	<b>kyǎ</b>	
544.	Sleep	<b>wúŋklà</b>	
545.	Smash	<b>ya</b>	cf. Tarok <b>páp</b> ,
546.	Smell	<b>vo múnù</b>	
547.	Snap in two	<b>bwí</b>	cf. Tarok <b>ɓíkci</b> ,
548.	Sow seeds	<b>sá</b>	cf. Jili <b>sé</b> , Tarok <b>súk</b> ,
549.	Spit	<b>tánce</b>	
550.	Split	<b>ra</b>	
551.	Stand	<b>tápè</b>	cf. Tarok <b>təl</b> ,
552.	Steal	<b>yímí</b>	cf. Tarok <b>yí</b> , but reflects wider Niger-Congo #yi
553.	Stir (soup)	<b>fle</b>	
554.	Suck (breast etc.)	<b>wá</b>	see 'drink' ()
555.	Surpass	<b>wà</b>	
556.	Swallow	<b>mlê</b>	
557.	Sweep	<b>wyé biya</b>	
558.	Swell	<b>mòò</b>	
559.	Take	<b>bí</b>	
560.	Tear (cloth etc.)	<b>gàya</b>	
561.	Tell		
562.	Throw	<b>tabé</b>	
563.	Tie	<b>bwǎ</b>	
564.	Touch	<b>tábwa</b>	cf. Jili <b>da</b> <sup>+</sup> ,
565.	Twist/wring	<b>jen</b>	
566.	Twist (make rope)	<b>tèki</b>	
567.	Untie	<b>ʒì</b>	
568.	Uproot (tuber)	<b>gǔ</b>	
569.	Vomit	<b>kwě</b>	

NO.	Gloss	Commentary	
570.	Walk	<b>kìkyà</b>	
571.	Want/need	<b>dòka</b>	cf. Tarok <b>ḍòm</b> ,
572.	Wash	<b>na</b>	cf. Tarok <b>nàl</b> , Nupe <b>ná</b>
573.	Wear	<b>ɲa</b>	
574.	Weed	<b>kyo</b>	
575.	Weep	<b>túfè</b>	
576.	Wipe/erase	<b>wlé</b>	
577.	Work	<b>zénzo</b>	
578.	Yawn	<b>taɲa</b>	
579.	I	<b>àmù</b>	
580.	You	<b>àɲḍ</b>	
581.	He/she/it	<b>ànì</b>	
582.	we	<b>ani</b>	
583.	you pl.	<b>ánù</b>	
584.	They	<b>ama</b>	
585.	Who?	<b>nyame</b>	
586.	Which?	<b>iyá</b>	
587.	What?	<b>ákè</b>	
588.	Where?	<b>kíyà</b>	

## Edible and Useful Plants

NO.	Gloss	Commentary	
589.	Guinea-yam <sup>27</sup>	<b>īsrú</b>	
590.	Aerial yam <sup>28</sup>	<b>īsrú-kàndḍ</b>	
591.	Red yam <sup>29</sup>	<b>īsrú-ībāñ</b>	
592.	Water-yam <sup>30</sup>	<b>ávúnà</b>	
593.	Taro (Old cocoyam) <sup>31</sup>	<b>búdù</b>	
594.	New cocoyam <sup>32*</sup>		
595.	Cassava <sup>*33</sup>	<b>ūmbēkwé</b>	
596.	Sweet potato <sup>*34</sup>	<b>gbyògbyòr</b>	
	Wild yam I	<b>àhwyèn</b>	
597.	Tumuku <sup>35</sup>	<b>fāfā</b>	
598.	Rizga <sup>36</sup>	<b>ḡmā</b>	
599.	Sorghum <sup>37</sup>	<b>īfō</b>	

<sup>27</sup> (*Dioscorea guineensis*)<sup>28</sup> (*Dioscorea bulbifera*)<sup>29</sup> (*Dioscorea cayenensis*)<sup>30</sup> (*Dioscorea alata*)<sup>31</sup> (*Colocasia esculenta*)<sup>32</sup> (*Xanthosoma mafaffa*) (*H. wali*)<sup>33</sup> (*Manihot esculenta*)<sup>34</sup> (*Ipomoea batatas*)<sup>35</sup> (*Plectranthus esculentus*)<sup>36</sup> (*Solenostemon rotundifolius*)<sup>37</sup> (*Sorghum bicolor*)

NO.	Gloss		Commentary
600.	Bulrush millet <sup>38</sup> ( <i>gero</i> )	<b>irē</b>	
601.	Bulrush millet ( <i>maiwa</i> )	<b>ike</b>	
602.	Fonio (H. <i>acca</i> ) <sup>39</sup>	<b>àlè</b>	
603.	Maize* <sup>40</sup>	<b>sákpà</b>	cf. Ninzo <b>samkpar</b> ,
604.	Rice* <sup>41</sup>	<b>íhrènkènyà</b>	
605.	Cowpea <sup>42</sup>	<b>ǎkyǎkpà</b>	cf. Nungu <b>ŋeki</b> , Ninzo <b>ukye</b> ,
606.	Spiral cowpea	<b>ákíkíkò</b>	
607.	Lima bean <sup>43*</sup>	<b>ǎkyǎkpà</b>	
608.	Bambara groundnut <sup>44</sup>	<b>ānvī</b>	
609.	Groundnut (Peanut) <sup>45</sup>	<b>njākpà</b>	
610.	Tiger-nut <sup>46</sup>		
611.	Garden egg <sup>47</sup>	<b>glēglē</b>	
612.	Okra <sup>48</sup>	<b>tūtūrū</b>	
613.	Chili pepper* (large) <sup>49</sup>	<b>ŋitā</b>	
614.	Birdseye chili* <sup>50</sup>		
615.	Onion ( <i>Allium cepa</i> )		
	Garlic	<b>sētē</b>	
616.	Tomato <sup>51</sup>		
617.	Egusi melon <sup>52</sup>		
618.	Melon (other) <sup>53</sup>		
619.	Edible squash <sup>54</sup>	<b>kádū5</b>	
620.	Sorrel/roselle <sup>55</sup>	<b>ŋvò</b>	
621.	Jews' mallow <sup>56</sup>		
622.	Kenaf <sup>57</sup>	<b>àmwā</b>	
623.	Sesame seeds <sup>58</sup>	<b>ìzwà</b>	
624.	Black sesame <sup>59</sup>	<b>ìzwèdì</b>	

<sup>38</sup> (*Pennisetum* spp.)<sup>39</sup> (*Digitaria exilis*)<sup>40</sup> (*Zea mays*)<sup>41</sup> (*Oryza sativa/ glaberrima*)<sup>42</sup> (*Vigna unguiculata*)<sup>43</sup> (*Phaseolus lunatus*)<sup>44</sup> (*Vigna subterranea*)<sup>45</sup> (*Arachis hypogaea*)<sup>46</sup> (*Cyperus esculentus*)<sup>47</sup> (*Solanum melongena*)<sup>48</sup> (*Abelmoschus esculentus*)<sup>49</sup> (*Capsicum frutescens*)<sup>50</sup> (*Capsicum annuum*)<sup>51</sup> (*Lycopersicon esculentum*)<sup>52</sup> (*Citrullus lanatus*)<sup>53</sup> (*Cucumis* spp)<sup>54</sup> (*Cucurbita pepo*)<sup>55</sup> (H. *yakuwa*) (*Hibiscus sabdariffa*)<sup>56</sup> (H. *lalo*)(*Corchorus olitorius*)<sup>57</sup> (H. *rama*) (*Hibiscus cannabinus*)<sup>58</sup> (H. *Ridfi*) (*Sesamum indicum*)<sup>59</sup> (*Sesamum radiatum*)



NO.	Gloss		Commentary
625.	Sesame leaves <sup>60</sup>	<b>nyādi</b>	
626.	Bitterleaf <sup>61</sup>	<b>tānjwē</b>	
627.	Waterleaf <sup>*62</sup>		
628.	Plantain ( <i>Musa</i> AAB)	<b>àgàdà</b>	
629.	Banana ( <i>Musa</i> AAA)	<b>ànrù</b>	
	Bamboo	<b>iyē</b>	
	Pineapple	<b>ndákpē- nàsārā</b>	
	Coconut <sup>*63</sup>	<b>kwáràtǎ</b>	
630.	Pawpaw <sup>*64</sup>	<b>ndákpà</b>	
631.	Gourd (Generic)	<b>ìngà</b>	
632.	Gourd-bottle <sup>65</sup>	<b>ηbò</b>	cf. Tarok <b>ab̀̀η</b> ,
633.	Gourd (spherical) <sup>66</sup>	<b>kpókp̀̀lò</b>	used for catching fish
	Cotton	<b>m̀̀m̀̀-̀̀r̀̀r̀̀</b>	
634.	Tobacco*	<b>tába-ibi/óηwi</b>	
635.	Sugar-cane*	<b>àngà</b>	cf. Tarok <b>̀̀gal</b> ,
636.	Loofah <sup>67</sup> ( <i>H. soso</i> )	<b>mgbákùsrē</b>	
	Cola	<b>ágbò</b>	
637.	Oil-palm <sup>68</sup>	<b>k̀̀r̀̀η</b>	cf. Tarok <b>ak̀̀lóm</b> ,
	Palm-fruit	<b>mlé-k̀̀r̀̀η</b>	
638.	Palm-oil	<b>m̀̀nyěñ-ibañ</b>	
639.	Palm kernel	<b>dāmbwā</b>	
640.	Raphia/ bamboo palm <sup>69</sup>	<b>yiyē</b>	
641.	Fan-palm <sup>70</sup>	<b>àpũ</b>	
642.	Monkey-guava <sup>71</sup>	<b>ákpápàrà</b>	
643.	Canarium tree <sup>72</sup>	<b>ipǎ</b>	
644.	Custard apple <sup>73</sup>	<b>l̀̀lwē</b>	
645.	Wild date-palm <sup>74</sup>	<b>takpe</b>	
646.	Silk-cotton tree <sup>75</sup>	<b>iv̀̀η-kyíǎfi</b>	
	Shea-fruit	<b>kikyòñ</b>	cf. Tarok <b>ik̀̀ní</b> ,

<sup>60</sup> (*H. karkashi*)<sup>61</sup> *Vernonia amygdalina*<sup>62</sup> (*Amaranthus spp*)<sup>63</sup> (*Cocos nucifera*)<sup>64</sup> (*Carica papaya*)<sup>65</sup> (*Lagenaria siceraria*)<sup>66</sup> (*Cucurbita maxima*)<sup>67</sup> (*Luffa cylindrica*)<sup>68</sup> (*Elaeis guineensis*)<sup>69</sup> (*Raphia spp.*)<sup>70</sup> (*Borassus aethiopum*)<sup>71</sup> (*Diospyros mespiliformis*)<sup>72</sup> (*Canarium schweinfurthii*)<sup>73</sup> (*Annona senegalensis*)<sup>74</sup> (*Phoenix reclinata*)<sup>75</sup> (*Ceiba pentandra*)

NO.	Gloss		Commentary
647.	Shea tree <sup>76</sup>	<b>ikwē- kikyðñ</b>	
648.	Locust tree <sup>77</sup>	<b>irɔñ</b>	
649.	Locust fruit	<b>ágbēnyñ</b>	
650.	Locust-bean cakes	<b>ɔfɔ</b>	
651.	Tamarind <sup>78</sup>	<b>ikyēñ/gáṅgā</b>	
652.	Nim tree	<b>íkwe-dáyōnà</b>	Hausa <b>dogon yaro</b>
	Sodom apple <sup>79</sup>	<b>āmbwé- dùrbò/tāpwí</b>	
	<i>Terminalia</i> sp <sup>80</sup>	<b>ikwàn</b>	
653.	Black plum <sup>81</sup>	<b>súswà</b>	

### Musical Instruments

NO.	Gloss		Commentary
654.	Drum I	<b>gàṅgāñ/wiwe</b>	hanging type
655.	Drum II	<b>mimbì</b>	these are many and are kept on the ground before striking
656.	Drum III	<b>úkpè</b>	this is long and they sit on it to strike it
657.	Drum IV	<b>gàṅgékò</b>	< Hausa gangaa + -ko 'big'
658.	Drum V	<b>nìṅgì</b>	
659.		<b>ígbā</b>	flute either made of cornstalk or any iron that has hole
660.		<b>kēlèkù</b>	horn made of cornstalk
661.		<b>àbà</b>	iron put on the hand & used during warfare to guide the bow
662.	Flute	<b>rùkwè</b>	
663.	Zither	<b>gùnā</b>	
664.	Lute	<b>kùmbúrù</b>	this has only one string. Hausa <b>garayya</b>
665.	Lute	<b>kùṅgùlù</b>	< Hausa dunguru
666.	Horn	<b>ìndrù</b>	used for announcing or to call others to come.
667.	Clarinet	<b>àṅbān-bwá</b>	
668.	Iron gong	<b>kàmbō</b>	to announcing the chief's calling or someone is lost but the sound differs
669.	Gourd-rattle	<b>ìṅgbò-jjìṣ</b>	
670.	Ankle rattles	<b>kàkyà</b>	

### 6. Conclusions: the classification of Ake

Ake is not evidently close to any Plateau language but purely on lexical cognates, Eggon is its nearest relative. Nonetheless, the two languages are very different, as Eggon still has a fully functioning noun-class system. More remotely, Ake is a relative of the Jilic languages (Jijili and Jili, the so-called 'Koro' cluster).

<sup>76</sup> (*Vitellaria paradoxa*)

<sup>77</sup> (*Parkia biglobosa*)

<sup>78</sup> (*Tamarindus indica*)

<sup>79</sup> (*Calotropis procera* H. tumfafiya)

<sup>80</sup> (*H. baushe*)

<sup>81</sup> (*Vitex doniana*)

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