

The Jijili (Koro) language
of
Central Nigeria and its affinities

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1. Introduction

This is an annotated wordlist of the Jijili language, spoken in Niger State, Nigeria. The wordlist was collected by Roger Blench with the assistance of Selbut Longtau from Joel Yakubu and Yakubu Aze in Adunnu on the 19th of May 1999. Some further data (not tone-marked) has been added from a short list collected in Suleja from Umaru Idawda of Kafin Koro in 1982.

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 observations¹. This document is being circulated to scholars for comment.

2. Location, history and sociolinguistic situation

2.1 Nomenclature

The Jijili of the region of Kafin Koro were known in colonial sources as the 'Koro Huntu', literally 'naked Koro'. This is an offensive term and should be expunged from all further writing. The correct term is ùJìjìlì for one person and aJìlìlì for the people, suggesting that Jijili is an appropriate reference name.

These Kafin-Koro people further claim that the tribal name Koro came from a Hausa corruption of the term Ofro which is a type of bag they still make. But other sources say the term Koro is the Hausa for "drive away" and was given this group of people because they had suffered continuous raids as a result of which they were always driven away to new places.

2.2 Location and settlements

The main settlements of the Jijili are Kakuri, Abolu, Kwagana, Sikiti, Aboroson, Kudami, Pini, Naniti and a number of others. These are all situated between the main road from Suleja to Minna and Adunnu. The Jijili of Kafin Koro recognise related subgroups as follows: Ojijili-o-Lafia (around Lafia in Plateau State), Ojijili-o-Kaduna, Ojijili-o-Zuba (near Suleja), Ojijili-Saako, and Ojijili-Bekase. They say that though there are differences in the way the groups speak, they understand one another.

2.3 Language status

Jijili in small towns such as Kafin Koro and Adunnu are tending to lose their language in favour of Hausa, but in most villages Jijili is still apparently healthy. To judge by the number of villages, there must be at least 7-8000 Jijili.

2.4 Jijili culture and history²

Temple (1922) uses the names Zuba, Nja and Funtu. The Koro are a widespread group of people found in Plateau, Niger and Kaduna States of Nigeria. Those in Plateau are called Jili while the rest are called Jijili. Grimes (1992) gives their population as 299,447 (in 1990). Her figure is doubtful owing to the fact that she locates the Koro only in Kaduna State. She also gives 50,000 for Lijili, obviously Koro of Lafia, making the total 349,447. But other writers give many more: Koron-Ache, Koron-Agweshi, Koron-Ala, Koro-Funtu, Koro-Zane, Koron-Lafia (Jili), Koron-Gwandara, Koro-Phoware (or Phonare), Koro-Ganagana (Koro-Ndulu or Afiki), Koron-Ija, Koron-Zuba, Koron-Kenyi (Jaba) and also Lungu "closely associated with, if not an actual segment of Koro of Zaria province" (Wente-Lukas, 1985). In this research, however, treat many of these as separate tribes.

Their language is closely related to Gbagyi (Gwari) and Gwandara. As can be seen above, many previous writers present the Koro as rather a combination of several groups under one name and say that the term Koro is used as a cover term for several languages. It is not clear, however, to what extent these "several languages" are lexically similar or otherwise.

Koro people are quite modernised but those in Plateau State place higher in terms of exposure to education than the rest of the Koro groups. Generally, they have a positive attitude towards schooling and health care, but they

¹ I am grateful to xx who have assisted me with external parallels and other comments.

² This section adapted from CAPRO (1995).

prefer traditional farming methods. Being farmers, they grow yam, maize, guinea-corn, ginger and rice. They are warm to strangers.

History:

Many Koro claim they originated in the Borno area. Some say they were living at Kano under Hausa rulership. But the Hausa could not really control them, so they asked the Kanuri to help them against the Koro. In this way, the Koro were driven away from Kano, and as they escaped, some went towards Lafia (Plateau State), some to Kubacha (Kaduna State) and others went to the Suleja and Kafin-Koro areas. At Suleja they were again under a Hausa ruler who used them to fight against their own brothers (from Kafin-Koro). They got to know this only when they saw an arrow left behind by the Kafin-Koro people and they recognised it as the work of Koro craftsmanship. So they stopped fighting their brothers. Those who came to Kubacha had earlier settled at Zaria but queen Amina's forces drove them away so they fled to Kubacha. They claim that the first wife of the Emir of Kano (grandfather of Ado Bayero) was a Koro and the first wife of the Emir of Suleja was also a Koro. But this is disputed by others.

Temple (1965) wrote "They all claim to have come from Bornu . . . The Zuba were the first to come and settle at Chachi . . . They were followed at the end of the 18th century by another section of Koro, Muhammedans . . . to Zuba."

Culture

Birth/Naming:

Women about four months pregnant begin to receive special treatment. They are given some locally made medicines which they drink and also use when bathing. If a woman in labour is having problems, she is treated with a certain concoction and elderly women attend to her. Infants remain indoors for about three days or until the umbilical cord falls off. On the day the child is taken out, the grandfather pronounces his name. The child is taken through some religious ceremonies so as to provide spiritual protection for him.

Circumcision and Initiation:

When boys reached the age of three or four years, they were circumcised by a specialist. Following circumcision, the boy would not eat any draw-soup like okro but only leafy vegetables like spinach. After the wound was healed, wild game was gotten from the bush, and a day long feast held for the boy in which much food was available but no beer. Nowadays, only few practise this. Boys are taken to the *Okpili* shrine after circumcision and initiated to the cult but as they grow up, they are told the secrets of the cult in detail.

Marriage:

Parents of two families arrange between when both mothers are pregnant, that their children, if opposite sexes, will become husband and wife. Following delivery of the girl, the parents of the boy bring a log of wood and a bundle of stubble (dried stems of guinea-grass) to the mother. A measure of guinea-corn is also brought in the first year but in each succeeding year, they increase it by one measure. One other responsibility during the courtship period is for the parents of the boy to build houses for those of the girl. Not too many people still do this. After the courtship has been successfully done, a day is fixed for some female relations of the boy to go and collect the bride from her parent's house. But she is kept in the house of one of the friends of the groom till the wedding day. On the wedding day, elders and people gather at the groom's compound; the ladies again go and escort the bride to the groom's house. The ladies also bring plenty of firewood which is used for cooking during the wedding feast and the rest is shared among the elders. After eating food and rejoicing with the bride and groom, all the people disperse. The bride does not commence cooking food until after about three months when her parents have brought to her all her kitchen utensils. She may, in the meanwhile, cook in her mother-in-law's kitchen.

Burial:

A young person is buried immediately while an elder is buried on the following day, after a festival involving dancing and feasting. A bigger festival follows after a year. They used to bury several persons in one grave

which was dug with one opening but two spaces in the ground so that another body could be laid in the second space later. Whenever they were sure that the other body had decayed, they could use the same grave for another body. The specialists in burying the dead used a powder called *Awonorebei* to stop the smell.

Chieftancy:

The various Koro people are under various traditional heads. There is no single head over all the Koro people. Most of their chiefs (*Choazie*) are either second class or third class, except that of Lafia who is a first class chief. The former traditional system is giving way to the new traditional arrangement which is externally imposed on the people. The government plays a strong role nowadays in selecting the chief and he may not be the popular choice. But they are not under any form of political oppression. They respect their rulership which is according to tradition more than the Hausa style of rulership.

Greetings:

A person coming to a group of people says *Vei sawah* - (Good morning) and the people respond *Maa viuwa* or *Maabewah* (Welcome). If they are inside the compound or a house, he enters and takes permission to greet them. Being permitted, he squats and asks a series of questions after their well-being, and answers that it is well with him. If the people he is greeting are elders, he rubs his palms against each other as a sign of respect. For women, mere welcome is sufficient.

Religion

Osi is the name for the Creator God who lives in heaven and is not involved in human affairs. *Okpili* is the deity that is directly involved with men. *Okpili*, represented by a masquerade, is considered stronger than both *Osi* and *Osi's* priest, *Uvwechi*. *Okpili* has the power to heal sick people and to protect from harm. The function of *Uvwechi* is to collect offerings brought to *Osi* and *Okpili*. He also treats sick people.

Ile is the diety for rain making and can also cause excessive rain to stop. When the people are in need of rain, the priest or elders make a paste of ashes and pour it into a pot inside the *Ile* shrine. The priest can do the same rites for rain making in order to cause rain to stop. But he must not drink water within three or four days after the sacrifice to stop rain has been made. If he does, rain will commence again.

Ogatugba is an object that is consulted for solutions to a variety of problems. The consultation is done through an *Ozekpiliaga* (priest).

Onyotugba is a deity that can cause disability to both humans and animals; so it needs to be pacified with sacrifices.

Festivals of the various gods are held at various times of the year but all have the same features which are: much eating of food and meat, sacrifices and no dancing. Strangers are not allowed to participate. There is no festival involving all Koro groups together. Each group has its own separate festivals.

Some 35% of Koro are Christians and 30% are nominal Muslims.

2.5 Existing classifications

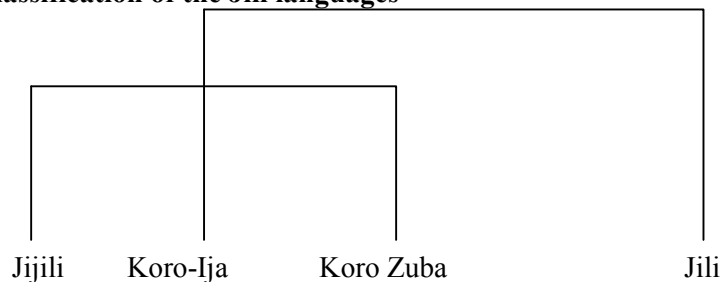
Despite their appearance in ethnographic works, no linguistic data on Jijili has ever been published or circulated. On the basis of a short list collected by Roger Blench in 1982, Jijili was classified together with Jili [Jili], the Koro of Lafia, a language substantially better known through the publications of Stoffberg (1975). This was circulated as a comment and published in Gerhardt (1989) and Crozier and Blench (1992). Discussions with Jijili speakers suggested that they are aware of the Jili people and of the connection between their languages.

The term 'Koro' is widespread as an ethnonym in Central Nigeria and Gerhardt (19xx) has published data on the Koro spoken in the Kadarko area. Following unpublished work by Blench, this Koro is now subdivided

into Begbere, Ashe and Myamya. However, neither Jili nor Jijili show any particular relationship with these languages and this seems to be a case of a floating outsiders' name applied to quite distinct peoples.

However, there are two more groups of Koro, the Koro-Ija and Koro Zuba reported initially in Crozier and Blench (1992). These are spoken near Lambatta on the Suleja-Minna road and near Zuba rock on the main Kaduna-Abuja highway. No data was available for these languages, then as now, but discussions in Adunnu suggest that they are related to Jijili. It is likely that 'Jili' is the base ethnonym of these peoples and it is here used to refer to the group. The following proposal is therefore made;

Figure 1. Tentative classification of the Jili languages



The historical scattering of these languages is something of a puzzle, as Lafia is quite geographically remote from Kafin Koro. The explanation may lie in the precolonial slave trade which was apparently responsible for the similar dispersal of the Basa peoples.

3. Phonology

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

3.1 Vowels

Jijili probably has eight phonemic vowels;

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

The status of the /ə/ is uncertain, and it may be an allophone of /i/. For the present it is transcribed as heard.

Jijili has at least three nasalised vowels;

	Front	Central	Back
Open-Mid	ẽ		õ
Open		ã	

The nasalised vowels õ and ẽ occur phonetically but may be allomorphs of their more open counterparts.

3.2 Consonants

Jijili consonants are as follows:

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

3.3 Tones

4. Morphology

4.1 Nouns

Many Jijili nouns do not have marked plurals, even where a singular plural distinction would appear to be clear (see list). Plurals are all marked by prefixes, which is vowels except in some rare cases. The following tables show the possible combinations.

The alternation ù-/a- is by far the most common plural pairing, accounting for over half the recorded examples. It seems to cover an unrestricted semantic field and to incorporate recent loanwords.

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Arrow	ugasa	aganasa
Bone	uko	ako
Canoe	uyɛ	ayɛ
Cockroach	uparɛ̃	aparɛ̃
Hole in ground	uvɔŋ	avɔŋ
Leaf	ùwa	awa
Money	ukurivi	akurivi
Owl	ukpwɛ	akpwɛ
Tree	ùci	aci

The rarer alternation ì-/a- also covers an unrestricted semantic field.

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Chin	ìmuli	amuli
Nail (Finger/toe)	ìfolo	afolo
Paddle	ìpanɛ	apanɛ
Root	ìguŋ	aguŋ

The ò-/a- alternation may originally have been an allomorph of ù-/a-. There is an incomplete tendency for it to occur with voiced consonants. However, in the case of ò-/i- (below) there is now evidence for their separation.

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Bark (of tree)	òfaraci	afarnaci
Buffalo	ozwa	azwa
Ear	otɔ̃	atɔ̃
Fan-palm ³	o-fɔ̃ɔ̃	afɔ̃ɔ̃
Handle (of tool)	ofɔ̃fɔ̃	afɔ̃fɔ̃
Hare	odare	adare

The pairing ò-/i- seems to be restricted to animals and trees;

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Bush-rat sp.	oʒwe	izwe
Dog	ova	iva
Goat	ovɔ̃	ivɔ̃
Leopard	oke	ike
Locust tree ⁴	olo	ilo
Oil-palm ⁵	ozāi	izāi

This also suggests that ù- and ò- prefixes must be regarded as distinct, since **ùlo** is the name for the locust fruit with **òlo** the singular of the tree.

The pairing ù-/i- is very rare;

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Medicine (generic)	ùga	iga
Sheep/ram	ùcɛmɛ	icɛmɛ
Chameleon	ùtɛrɛmɛ	itɛrɛmɛ

The pairing ù-/u- only occurs with persons;

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Person/people	ùnyè	unyè
Husband	ùvɛɛ	uvɛɛ
Mother	ùma	uma
Guest/stranger	ùnyɔ̃zɛ̃	unyɔ̃zɛ̃

A rare prefix pairing consists of rrV-/N-. The long /rɪ/ may well be a collapsed reduplicated prefix or a reinterpretation of something like the retroflex found in Lafia area languages. The following V harmonises with the stem vowel. The nasal in the plural is affected by the following consonant. /m/ precedes a bilabial and a stop or fricative. More examples will be needed to work out the full implications of this pairing.

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Grave	rrəgbɛ	ŋgbɛ
House-bat	rruzu	ŋzu
Vagina	rrabala	mbala

³ (*Borassus aethiopum*)

⁴ (*Parkia biglobosa*)

⁵ (*Elaeis guineensis*)

A single example of rrV-/i- occurs in the data and may possibly be an informant's error;

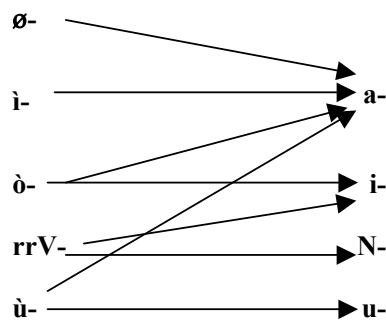
Gloss	sg.	pl.
Squirrel (ground)	rrədɔ	idɔ

The pairing ø-/a- is only found on recent loanwords and may well be unstable, as some of these now have a ù- prefix;

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Maize	museri	amuseri
Cassava	lonɔ	alongo
Hooded Vulture	gulɛmɛ	agulɛmɛ

Figure 2 shows a synthesis of the noun-class system of Jijili;

Figure 2. Noun-class pairings in Jijili



5. Lexical comparison and the classification of Jijili

The wordlist given below and the etymological commentary are intended to throw some light on the classification of Jijili. Jijili has been compared with a wide variety of neighbouring languages for potential cognates.

6. Jijili wordlist

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

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
1.	Tree (generic)	ùci	aci	cf. Jili kíci but reflects a widespread #-ti root in Niger-Congo.
2.	Leaf	ùwa	awa	cf. Jili kúwa but reflects a widespread #-wa root in EBC
3.	Root	ìguŋ	aguŋ	cf. Jili kúgúmu,
4.	Bark (of tree)	òfaraci	afarnaci	cf. Jili áfrɔ,
5.	Branch	iple pəlaci		cf. Jili kíplà,
6.	Thorn	iga		cf. Ake igwa, Eggon edzga,
7.	Grass (generic)	ufu	afu	cf. Idoma áci, Etulo òʃɛ, Jili kúsò, Eloyi kó-sè,
8.	Vine (generic)	uli	ali	
9.	Mushroom I	udabeni	adabeni	'large type'
10.	Mushroom II	dewule	mwule	

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
11.	Seed/stone/pip	ibebe		cf. Toro biro , Ningye be , Bu ibi , Shall biri , Tarok ap̄ir ultimately related to widespread Niger-Congo ‘child’ roots.
12.	Charcoal	okatira	akanatira	
13.	Dust	umuru		cf. Ake muwa , Eloyi kumburu ,
14.	Ashes	unjene		
15.	Rubbish-heap	udumu		
16.	Mud	rəbai		
17.	Clay	rije		
18.	Dew	ayware		cf. Jili áwyáro ,
19.	Stone	u-cie	acie	
20.	Sand	ijwe		cf. Jili ńjúwɔ , Idoma ɔ̀jè , Yala wɔ̀jè , Hyam njep , Yeskwa énjíp ,
21.	Smoke	ɲɔ		cf. Jili ńzɔ ,
22.	Fire	rətəra		cf. Jili átra ,
23.	Water	ɲkwale		
24.	Rain	ɔ̀nɛɛ		cf. Jili ɔ̀nɛɛ ,
25.	Cloud	rreɛ		cf. Jili ‘water’ léɛ ,
26.	Lightning	umale		
27.	Rainy Season	rogoro		cf. Ake ɲgɔ ,
28.	Dry season /harmattan	rowo		
29.	Year	ɔ̀fɔɲ		
30.	Today	ile		cf. Jili ísilè , but also words for ‘yesterday’ Bu ɛ̀ri , Rukul ire , Ningye ryɛɛɲ ,
31.	Yesterday	inyɛ		
32.	Tomorrow	ivɔ		cf. Jili ívɔ̀ ,
33.	Morning	isa		cf. Jili sísa ,
34.	Evening	inyɛɛ		
35.	Dawn	isa		cf. ‘morning’ (33.),
36.	Day	iwulɛ		
37.	Night	aji		cf. Jili ájí ,
38.	Moon/month	upya		cf. widespread Niger-Congo root #pel-
39.	Sun	ɔ̀ɲwɛ		cf. Ake ɔ̀nɛ , Idoma ènɔ̀ . Also Yoruba òòrùn . ? cognate with widespread Plateau #–nom forms.
40.	Star(s)	izigbi		cf. Jili kúzùgbè ,
41.	Wind	umuru		as ‘dust’
42.	God	usi		cf. Jili òsi ,
43.	Sky	rreɛ		as ‘cloud’
44.	World	inyize		cf. Nupe yizè ,
45.	Ground	rɛbai		cf. Jili rúbɔ ,
46.	Large River	isepi		
47.	Stream	iwi		

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
48.	Forest	ukəɓ		cf. Horom kəl̩ , Gokana kəl , but probably a version of the more common #-kala root.
49.	Mountain/hill	rogo		cf. Jili rúgǔ ,
50.	Bush	avəŋ		
51.	Farm	ise		cf. Ake asā , Ninzo i-zuzú , Bu izə ,
52.	Field	ufili		< E.
53.	Market*	uze		cf. Jili múzē ,
54.	Compound	ipi		
55.	Room	uyo	ayo	cf. Jili kúyo ,
56.	Wall (of room)	ikəri uyo		
57.	Thatch roof	ivun		
58.	Granary			
59.	Well* ⁶	urijiya		< H.
60.	Road/path	uje	aje	cf. Jili míjē ,
61.	Village/settlement	no word		
62.	River-bank	ikəri ise		
63.	Swamp/wetland	uda	ada	cf. Jili kída ,
64.	Place	ula	ala	
65.	Person/people	ùnyè	unyè	cf. Jili ̀nyè ,
66.	Man	̀nyɔvɛɛ	unyɔvɛɛ	cf. Jili nyevèlè ,
67.	Woman	̀nyɔnyina	unyɔnyina	cf. Jili nyinyŕá ,
68.	Child	ubya	abya	
69.	Husband	̀vɛɛ	uvɛɛ	
70.	Wife	̀pina	upɔpina	
71.	Young man	uzu	azu	
72.	Young girl	ukpaka	akpaka	
73.	Old person	̀nyukpu	unyukpu	
74.	Father	̀da	uda	cf. Ake ada , Ndun edâ , Nupe ̀ndá , Idoma áda , CB – tàátá
75.	Mother	̀ma	uma	cf. Nupe mma ,
76.	Barren woman			
77.	Relations	idici		
78.	Ancestors	̀nyɛ vapawu		
79.	Brother	̀gbunime ̀vɛɛ	ugbunime uvɛɛ	
80.	Sister	̀gbunime nyina	ugbunime nyina	
81.	Friend	uzanɔmwɛ	izanɔmwɛ	cf. Ake amwa ,
82.	Guest/stranger	̀nyɔzè	unyɔzè	
83.	King/chief/ruler	ucozɛ		cf. Ninzo ̀cù , Ningye cum , Nupe etsu⁺ ,

⁶ * Starred items are unsuitable for historical reconstruction

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
84.	Hunter	ugbɛ	agbɛ	cf. Nupe gbe ⁺ ‘to hunt’,
85.	Thief	ubayi	abanayi	#-yi element is a common form for ‘to steal’
86.	Doctor	uvuci	avuci	cf. EBC root #- bok-
87.	Witch	ujɛ	ajɛ	
88.	Corpse	ukɔ		cf. Ake ɔkwɔ̄ ,
89.	Blacksmith	upye		
90.	Slave	ubala	abala	
91.	Masquerade general	ukpili	akpili	
92.	Masquerade I	adici		
93.	Masquerade II	aba		
94.	Masquerade III	isɛ		
95.	Death	unyakpu		
96.	Name	aza		cf. Jili áza ,
97.	Grave	rrəgbɛ	ŋgbɛ	
98.	Song	ɔtɔɔ		
99.	Story	ususa	asusa	
100.	Word	ugula	agula	
101.	Lie	agbija		
102.	News	ananyi		
103.	Hunger	umele		
104.	Horn	utuma		cf. Jili kutuma ⁺ , Pe ucom , Uda ńdòk , Nkim ń-tân , PEG *-dɔŋ ⁺ , Manenguba *-tɔŋ .
105.	Tail	ivələma		
106.	Egg	akpa		cf. Ake ake , Jili kúkpa ,
107.	Wing (of bird)	apəla		
108.	Nest (of bird)	ika		
109.	Gum/glue	ŋtire		
110.	Ant-hill	ipi ɔkɔɔ		
111.	Hole in ground	uvɔŋ	avɔŋ	reflects widespread #- boŋ root.
112.	Hole in tree	uvu aci	avunaci	
113.	Smell	upane		
114.	Bundle	utasa	atasa	
115.	Yam-heap	rrədigbele dajye		
116.	War	rrokɔ		cf. Ake rukɔ , Nupe ekū , Ningye kum
117.	Work	utuma		#tom- is a Niger-Congo root.
118.	Medicine (generic)	uga	iga	
119.	Money	ukurivi	akurivi	
120.	Shadow	rɔvɔ̄		
121.	Thing	uga		as ‘medicine’
122.	Disease (generic)	nnɔɔ		cf. Ningye urɔ , Bu lilɔ ,
123.	Sore/wound	ubai	abai	
124.	Head	ucɔ̄	acɔ̄	cf. Jili kúɔ̄ ,

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
125.	Eye	usi	asi	cf. Jili kísí , Bu ifi , Ninzo ifífi , but an extremely widespread root
126.	Face	isi		
127.	Cheek	uṅgbija		
128.	Forehead	rətire		
129.	Nose	awē		
130.	Ear	ot̩	at̩	cf. Ninzo ùtú , Fyem hutón , Mabo utó also throughout Tarokoid, but a PVC root #tuN-. Also Chadic: Sha 'a-tôn
131.	Mouth	inyi		cf. Jili únyí , Ningye nyu , Fyem núŋ , but an old Niger-Congo root
132.	Tooth	anyi		cf. Tarok inyin . A PNC root
133.	Tongue	ule	ale	cf. Mabo de-rem , Ake ɔɛ , Pe ti-lem , Yan̄kam rem cLela d-rémé , ultimately Atlantic-Congo #- lima
134.	Throat	imale		
135.	Neck	ugbɛ	agbɛ	cf. Jili kúgbɛ ,
136.	Chin	imuli	amuli	
137.	Shoulder	ukpala		
138.	Armpit	uncerecere		
139.	Fist	ugbare		
140.	Arm/hand	uva		cf. Jili kúva , Irigwe vá , Berom vwo , but probably all secondary weakenings of widespread # bok - forms. See BCCW, 1.
141.	Palm	odarava		
142.	Leg/foot	ukpɛɛ		
143.	Thigh	ujɛ	ajɛ	
144.	Knee	ulu	alu	cf. Jili kúlu ,
145.	Nail (Finger/toe)	ifolo	afolo	
146.	Female breast	mbɛ		
147.	Stomach	ikpɛ		cf. Jili lúkɛ , Mada ikpiki , Eggon àkpgí ,
148.	Chest	ogaba		
149.	Navel	ukpɔ		
150.	Back	imɛ		
151.	Buttocks	ifuru		
152.	Penis	iplɛ		
153.	Vagina	rrabala	mbala	
154.	Skin	rətaada		
155.	Bone	uko	ako	
156.	Rib	aseɛ		
157.	Vein	izwa		
158.	Blood	ɲʒɛ		cf. Jili lúkɛ ,
159.	Breath	awulu		
160.	Tear	ɲsi		

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
161.	Sweat	odõ		
162.	Urine	uduru		
163.	Faeces	abi		
164.	Hair	iwaacõ		
165.	Beard	amuri		
166.	Liver	ayε		
167.	Heart	ugɔ		
168.	Intestines	avi		
169.	Body	ribili		
170.	Meat	ukpi		
171.	Animal (Bush)	ukpi esi		‘meat of bush’
172.	Cow	una	bana	
173.	Calf	una acale		
174.	Goat	ovõ	ivõ	
175.	He-goat	ovõ vεε	ivõ vεε	
176.	Sheep/ram	ucεmε	icεmε	
177.	Dog	ova	iva	
178.	*Cat	muskule		
179.	*Cat II	ukpaduma	akpaduma	
180.	*Pig	ukulufu	akulufu	
181.	*Horse	udõ	adõ	
182.	*Donkey	izεε		
183.	*Rabbit	ukpu ekpi		‘hare of house’
184.	Elephant	ugbolu	agbolu	
185.	Hippo			
186.	Buffalo	ozwa	azwa	Widespread in Plateau. cf. Tarok izhar , Aten za , Tyap zat , Nindem ijät .
187.	Lion			
188.	Leopard	oke	ike	
189.	Hyena ⁷			
190.	Civet cat ⁸			
191.	Genet cat ⁹			
192.	Jackal ¹⁰			
193.	Wart-hog ¹¹			
194.	Bush-pig ¹²			
195.	Duiker antelope ¹³			

⁷ (*Crocuta crocuta*)⁸ (*Viverra civetta*)⁹ (*Genetta genetta*)¹⁰ (*Canis aureus*)¹¹ (*Phacochoerus aethiopus*)¹² (*Potamochoerus Porcus*)¹³ (*Cephalophus* spp.)

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
196.	Kob antelope ¹⁴			
197.	Roan antelope ¹⁵			
198.	Porcupine ¹⁶	ɛtəra		
199.	Giant pangolin ¹⁷			
200.	Monkey(generic)			
201.	Baboon	uka	aka	
202.	Patas monkey ¹⁸	ukale	akale	
203.	Vervet monkey ¹⁹			
204.	Colobus monkey ²⁰			
205.	Squirrel (ground)	rrədɔ	idɔ	cf. Bu, Toro itɔ ,
206.	Squirrel (tree)			
207.	Rat (generic)	uzi	azi	
208.	Bush-rat I	ukpile		
209.	Bush-rat II	oʒwe	iʒwe	
210.	Bush-rat III			
211.	Bush-rat IV			
212.	Giant rat ²¹	ukərə	akərə	
213.	Fat mouse			
214.	Pygmy mouse			
215.	Grasscutter ²²	uci		
216.	Hedgehog ²³			
217.	Hare ²⁴	odare	adare	
218.	House-bat	ruzu	ɲzu	
219.	Fruit-bat	uzu	azu	cf. Ake oswā ,
220.	Nile crocodile	oba	iba	
221.	Chameleon	utereme	itereme	
222.	Agama lizard	uvile	ivile	
223.	Skink	uwanɛ	iwanɛ	
224.	Gecko			
225.	Toad	ùmàlè	amàlè	
226.	River frog	ubla	abla	
227.	Land tortoise	ukulu	akulu	
228.	Snake (Generic)	uwa	iwa	

¹⁴ (*Kobus kob*)¹⁵ (*Hippotragus equinus*)¹⁶ (*Hystrix cristata*)¹⁷ (*Manis giganteus*)¹⁸ (*Erythrocebus patas*)¹⁹ (*Cercopithecus aethiops*)²⁰ (*Colobus polykomos*)²¹ (*Cretomyces* sp.)²² (*Thryonomys Swinderianus*)²³ (*Atelerix albiventris*)²⁴ (*Lepus Crawshayi*)

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
229.	Spitting cobra	udu	adu	
230.	Python	uvɔ	avɔ	
231.	River turtle			
232.	River crab	uceɛ	aceɛ	
233.	River molluscs			
234.	Fish (generic)	ufwi	afwi	cf. Ake uwe , Eggon atsà ,
235.	Tilapia (spp.)			
236.	Puffer fish ²⁵			
237.	Catfish (spp.) ²⁶			
238.	Nile Perch ²⁷			
239.	Electric fish ²⁸			
240.	Bird (generic)	ɔnɔ esi	anɔ esi	
241.	Chicken (General)	ɔnɔ	anɔ	
242.	Cock	ukɔlɔkɔ	akɔlɔkɔ	
243.	*Duck (Domestic)	ucwã	acwã	
244.	Pigeon (Domestic)	uvuvu ebi	avuvu nipi	
245.	Guinea-fowl	udye	adye	
246.	Hooded Vulture ²⁹	guleme	aguleme	
247.	Village Weaver ³⁰			
248.	Cattle-egret ³¹			
249.	Black kite ³²	unye	anye	
250.	Owl (various spp.)	ukpwɛ	akpwɛ	
251.	Grey Parrot ³³			
252.	Senegal Coucal ³⁴			
253.	Bush-fowl/partridge			
254.	Swallow			
255.	*Pied crow ³⁵	guleme ɛdɔ	aguleme ɛdɔ	
256.	Woodpecker			
257.	Insect (Generic)			
258.	Scorpion	ina		
259.	Butterfly	utugubili	atugubili	
260.	Dragon-fly			
261.	Mosquito	iyi		

²⁵ (*Tetraodon fahaka*)²⁶ (*Synodontis* spp.)²⁷ (*Lates niloticus*)²⁸ (*Malapterurus electricus*)²⁹ (*Neophron monachus*)³⁰ (*Ploceus cucullatus*)³¹ (*Ardeola ibis*)³² (*Milvus migrans*)³³ (*Poicephalus senegalus*)³⁴ (*Centropus* spp.)³⁵ (*Corvus albus*)

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
262.	Spider ³⁶	alɛɛ ʒiʒɔ		‘x of up’
263.	Mason wasp ³⁷	ububure	abubure	
264.	Bee	ifɔ̃		
265.	Sweat-fly			
266.	Sandfly			
267.	Housefly	udiri	adiri	
268.	Ant (Generic)	idumu		
269.	Louse (Human)	ukorokota	akorokota	
270.	Millipede	ukpeele		
271.	Cockroach	uparẽ	aparẽ	
272.	Termite	ukɔnɔ		
273.	Flying-ant	uyɛ	ayɛ	
274.	Grasshopper	ufɔ̃	afɔ̃	
275.	Praying mantis			
276.	Firefly			
277.	Giant Cricket	isisisi		
278.	Earthworm	ufway	ifway	
279.	Giant Snail	ukpay	ikpay	
280.	Soap (Traditional)	njɛɛ		
281.	Oil	ɔnɔ̃		cf. Ningye nyi , Hasha ane , Tesu amɛɛ , Berom nɔ̃i , Aten noi , Gure mani , Central Kambari màni'í and ultimately Hausa mai .
282.	Fat/grease	mbye		cf. Chawai bap , Jijili mbye , Berom sɛbwɛp , Yangkam m-byep , Nnakenyare byep , reconstructed to EBC as #- byep
283.	Salt	ukasẽ		
284.	Soup/stew	uzi		
285.	Porridge	rije		
286.	Sorghum-beer	udu	idu	
287.	Palm-wine	ubɔmi		< H.
288.	Peelings	afɔɔ		
289.	Filter	ugega		
290.	Rag	asuma		< H.
291.	Floor-beater	upane	apane	cf. Nupe epa , Cara i-pal , Cambap pápáp ,
292.	Handle (of tool)	ofɔ̃fɔ̃	afɔ̃fɔ̃	cf. Nupe efú , Ce uhup , Izere kufóp , Eggon ofuvu , Mambila fù
293.	Sickle	ulawʒe		< H.
294.	Cutlass	uda	ada	< H.
295.	Iron	umâlè		contrast ‘toad’
296.	Axe	ifɔ̃		
297.	Adze	ifwa		

³⁶ (*Acarina spp.*)³⁷ (*Belenogaster spp.*)

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
298.	Hoe large	oʒoma	aʒoma	
299.	Hoe small	ukura	akura	
300.	Hoe Gbari –for yam heaps	ukalikpu	akalikpu	
301.	Hammer	rəsa		
302.	Knife	obā	abā	
303.	Comb	ici ac̄		
304.	Broom	oyare		
305.	Sack	as Hausa		
306.	Fireplace	asɛ		
307.	Shoe	atanava		
308.	Cloth	isimi		
309.	Grindstone	uce igbuza		
310.	Mortar (wood)	uʒwa		
311.	Pestle	izwa		
312.	Pot (generic)	unu	anu	
313.	Pot I	unu yerebai		
314.	Pot II			
315.	Pot III			
316.	Pot IV			
317.	Head-pad	udiri		
318.	Basket (generic)	rrɛka		
319.	Winnowing tray	ukulumu	akulumu	
320.	Mat (generic)	uborokama	aborokama	
321.	Spear	ijwa		
322.	Bow	uta		#-ta element is Niger-Congo
323.	Arrow	ugasa	aganasa	
324.	Quiver	ugusa	agusa	? loanword
325.	Chain			
326.	Rope	ili		
327.	Stool	ucidəre	acidəre	
328.	Wooden door	ileyu		
329.	Fence	ibe ipi		
330.	Ladder	agani fwanyi		
331.	Bridge	uje mbele		
332.	Canoe	uyɛ	ayɛ	
333.	Paddle	ipanɛ	apanɛ	
334.	Bee-hive	ipi erutū		
335.	Fish-Net	ikpla		
336.	Fish-trap I	uka	aka	
337.	Fish-trap II			
338.	Fish-trap III			

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
339.	Snare			
340.	One	lo		cf. Jili lōm ,
341.	Two	mbɛ		cf. Jili bě ,
342.	Three	ncyɛ		cf. Jili tsé ,
343.	Four	nnare		# naas can be reconstructed for East Benue-Congo but also occurs in Gur
344.	Five	foo		cf. Ake aswa ,
345.	Six	zi		cf. Jili mizi ⁺ ,
346.	Seven	ta		
347.	Eight	rɔnɔ		cf. Jili runɔ ⁺ ,
348.	Nine	ɜwa cye		
349.	Ten	uɜwe		
350.	Eleven	uɜwe gu luɔ		
351.	Twelve	uɜwe gu bɛ		
352.	Twenty	izwe bɛ		
353.	Forty	izwe nnare		
354.	Sixty	izwe zi		
355.	Eighty	izwe rɔnɔ		
356.	Hundred	udari		< H.
357.	Black	tre		
358.	White	vulu		
359.	Red	sɛnɛ		
360.	Sweet	sa		
361.	Bitter	ɔla		
362.	Half	ugbele		
363.	Hot	ɔɔ		
364.	Cold	děě		
365.	Old	nyukpo		
366.	New	sis		
367.	Wet	děě		
368.	Dry	kɔb		
369.	Add to	zie		
370.	Answer (question)	yɛɛ		
371.	Arrive	be		
372.	Ask a question	fu		
373.	Ask/beg for s.t.	pya		May be connected with widespread root # bip – BWWC,1.
374.	Awaken (s.o.)	nyina		
375.	Bark (dog)	boro		
376.	Be bent	jiku		
377.	Be heavy	mulu		cf. Ake murɔ , Bu rɔ ,
378.	Be rotten	ɜwa		

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
379.	Beat (drum)	pa		
380.	Beat (s.o.)	pa		
381.	Become dry	kɔɔ		
382.	Begin	bini		
383.	Bite	gwanyi		'x + tooth'
384.	Blow (flute etc.)	pye		
385.	Boil	furu		
386.	Build (house etc.)	ʒu		
387.	Burn (fire burns)	ji		
388.	Bury	nu		
389.	Buy	be		
390.	Call (to someone)	yɔɔ		
391.	Carry	mɔ		
392.	Carve (wood etc.)			
393.	Catch	gɔ		
394.	Chew	ta		Widespread in BC. cf. Eggon táŋ , Ninzo ta , Nupe sá , Ikwere -tá .
395.	Choose	fini		
396.	Climb	ʃwa		
397.	Close	guʃɔ		
398.	Come	bɛ		
399.	Come out (of room)	bu		
400.	Continue (to do s.t.)	nawu		
401.	Cook	tɔɔ		
402.	Cough	gwɔ		
403.	Count	cwɛni		
404.	Cover	ko		
405.	Cut down (tree)	seme		
406.	Cut in two	gise		
407.	Cut off (head etc.)	seme		
408.	Dance	yera tɔɔ		
409.	Die	kpuɔ		
410.	Dig (earth etc.)	sɛɛ		
411.	Do/make	nyɔ		
412.	Drag	kpolo		
413.	Draw water	bɛɛ		
414.	Drink	ʃwe		
415.	Drop	ci		
416.	Dry in sun	yware		
417.	Eat	ta		
418.	Enter	li		
419.	Extinguish	wɔ		

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
420.	Fall (rain)	ngbē		
421.	Fall over	ngbē		
422.	Fear	wa		
423.	Feel			
424.	Fight (in war)	lɔ		
425.	Finish (a task)	kɔlɔ		
426.	Flog	pa		
427.	Flow (water etc.)	cu		
428.	Fly (birds)	wye		
429.	Fold (cloth etc.)	ku		cf. Tarok kúp , Ake ka ,
430.	Follow	kasē		
431.	Forget	vewɔ		
432.	Fry (in oil)	kane		
433.	Gather/collect	bɛ		
434.	Get	cɛna		
435.	Give	dē		
436.	Give birth	pya		
437.	Go	na		cf. Ake nya ,
438.	Go out/exit	bu		
439.	Grind	gbo		
440.	Grow (plants)	ɟɔ		
441.	Hatch (egg)	pya		
442.	Hear	wɔɟɔ		
443.	Hit			
444.	Hoe	kpo		
445.	Hunt	darogbe		
446.	Jump	wye		
447.	Kill	wō		A Niger-Saharan root discussed in Blench (in press), e.g. Koman wu , Nubian wur as well as throughout Niger-Congo.
448.	Kneel	trelu		
449.	Know	pɛ		
450.	Laugh	sadare		
451.	Learn	mɛrɛ		
452.	Lick	bɔlɛ		
453.	Lie down	ɟwawō		
454.	Listen	wɔɟɔ		
455.	Lose s.t.	vigu		
456.	Marry	mɪa		
457.	Measure			
458.	Mix	sa		cf. Ake sō ,
459.	Mould (pot)	ju		

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
460.	Open	guru		
461.	Pierce/stab	tu		
462.	Plait (hair)	folo		
463.	Plant (crop etc.)	jɛɛ		
464.	Play	yerafwi		
465.	Pound (in mortar)	ɜwe		
466.	Pour (liquid)	yɛ		
467.	Pull	bɛɛ		
468.	Push	ci		
469.	Put on (clothes)	jɛ		
470.	Receive	gbɛ		
471.	Refuse	tɔ		
472.	'Remain'	si		
473.	Remember	cafai		
474.	Resemble	gbogbai		
475.	Return	kpɛɛ		
476.	Ride (horse etc.)	ɲre		
477.	Roast on coals	nɔ		
478.	Rub	bu		
479.	Run	danɔ		
480.	Say/speak	tane		
481.	See	nyini		
482.	Seek	fini		
483.	Sell	li		
484.	Send	tuma		
485.	Set trap	dana		
486.	Shake	diri		
487.	Sew	tu		
488.	Sharpen	da		
489.	Shoot (arrow, gun)	bu		
490.	Sing	yere		
491.	Sit down	dere		
492.	Slaughter (animal)	nyaga		
493.	Sleep	fwawɔ		
494.	Smash	sale		
495.	Smell	panai		
496.	Snap in two	wɔɔ		
497.	Sow seeds	jere		
498.	Spit	ɜu		
499.	Split	bisɛ		
500.	Stand	zi		
501.	Steal	yi		

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
502.	Stir (soup)	dise		
503.	Suck (breast etc.)	fwɛ		
504.	Surpass	ka		
505.	Swallow	male		
506.	Sweep	gɔrɔ		
507.	Swell	fware		
508.	Take	bɛ		
509.	Tear (cloth etc.)	pare		
510.	Throw	yie		
511.	Tie	lu		
512.	Touch	tre		
513.	Twist (rope etc.)	kplɛ		
514.	Untie	tase		
515.	Uproot (tuber)	vu		
516.	Vomit	kporo		
517.	Walk	darna		
518.	Want/need	fini		
519.	Wash	guru		
520.	Wear	jɛ		
521.	Weed	nama		
522.	Weep	za		
523.	Wipe	gwɔrɔ		
524.	Work	tuma		
525.	Yawn	saanyi		
526.	I	imai		
527.	You	iwɔ		
528.	He/she/it	inɔ		
529.	we	ila		
530.	you pl.	ila		
531.	They	iba		
532.	Who?	unay		
533.	Which?	inɔ		
534.	What?	ipai		
535.	Where?	inɔla		
536.	When?	initu		

Edible and Useful Plants

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
537.	Guinea-yam ³⁸	ujye	ajye	
538.	Aerial yam ³⁹	rabai		
539.	Red yam ⁴⁰			
540.	Water-yam ⁴¹	ugara	agara	
541.	Bush-yam	ugiseri		
542.	Taro (Old cocoyam) ⁴²	ugufu	agufu	
543.	New cocoyam ^{43*}	as above		
544.	Cassava ^{*44}	ulongo	alongo	< H.
545.	Sweet potato ^{*45}	usamart̃		
546.	Wild yam I			
547.	Wild yam II			
548.	Tumuku ⁴⁶	ajwe		
549.	Rizga ⁴⁷			
550.	Sorghum ⁴⁸	ugulu	agulu	
551.	Bulrush millet ⁴⁹ (<i>gero</i>)	ikɔ		
552.	Bulrush millet (<i>maiwa</i>)			
553.	Fonio (H. <i>acca</i>) ⁵⁰	icwe		
554.	Iburu (H. <i>iburu</i>) ⁵¹	ɲturu		
555.	Maize ^{*52}	umuseri	amuseri	
556.	Rice ^{*53}	sikama	asikama	
557.	Cowpea ⁵⁴	azwa		also uzo pl. azo . See next entry
558.	Spiral cowpea	nzo		cf. Tarok asò , Irigwe ̀̀zò ,
559.	Lima bean ^{55*}			
560.	Other beans I			
561.	Other beans II			
562.	Other beans III			
563.	Bambara groundnut ⁵⁶	avili nan jinjili		
564.	Kersting's ground-nut ⁵⁷			

³⁸ (*Dioscorea guineensis*)³⁹ (*Dioscorea bulbifera*)⁴⁰ (*Dioscorea cayenensis*)⁴¹ (*Dioscorea alata*)⁴² (*Colocasia esculenta*)⁴³ (*Xanthosoma mafaffa*) (H. *wali*)⁴⁴ (*Manihot esculenta*)⁴⁵ (*Ipomoea batatas*)⁴⁶ (*Plectranthus esculentus*)⁴⁷ (*Solenostemon rotundifolius*)⁴⁸ (*Sorghum bicolor*)⁴⁹ (*Pennisetum* spp.)⁵⁰ (*Digitaria exilis*)⁵¹ (*Digitaria iburua*)⁵² (*Zea mays*)⁵³ (*Oryza sativa/ glaberrima*)⁵⁴ (*Vigna unguiculata*)⁵⁵ (*Phaseolus lunatus*)⁵⁶ (*Vigna subterranea*)⁵⁷ (*Macrotyloma geocarpa*)

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
565.	Groundnut (Peanut) ⁵⁸	avile na dundolo		‘groundnuts of Kadara’
566.	Tiger-nut ⁵⁹			
567.	Garden egg ⁶⁰	ugbala	agbala	
568.	Okra ⁶¹	ukpøle		
569.	Chili pepper* (large) ⁶²	alagba		
570.	Birdseye chili* ⁶³	usa		
571.	Onion (<i>Allium cepa</i>)	ulubasa		
572.	Garlic ⁶⁴			
573.	Tomato ⁶⁵			
574.	Egusi melon ⁶⁶			
575.	Melon (other) ⁶⁷			
576.	Edible squash ⁶⁸	udiri		
577.	Edible squash II	dekpa dabeya		
578.	Sorrel/roselle ⁶⁹	ncwi		
579.	Jews' mallow ⁷⁰			
580.	Kenaf ⁷¹			
581.	Sesame seeds ⁷²	izi		
582.	Black sesame ⁷³			
583.	Sesame leaves ⁷⁴	ifu		
584.	Bitterleaf ⁷⁵	utu		
585.	Waterleaf* ⁷⁶			
586.	Plantain (<i>Musa</i> AAB)	agulemɔ		
587.	Banana (<i>Musa</i> AAA)			
588.	Orange* ⁷⁷			
589.	Bamboo			
590.	Pineapple* ⁷⁸			
591.	Coconut* ⁷⁹			
592.	Pawpaw* ⁸⁰	ugwanda		

⁵⁸ (*Arachis hypogaea*)⁵⁹ (*Cyperus esculentus*)⁶⁰ (*Solanum melongena*)⁶¹ (*Abelmoschus esculentus*)⁶² (*Capsicum frutescens*)⁶³ (*Capsicum annuum*)⁶⁴ (*Allium sativum*)⁶⁵ (*Lycopersicon esculentum*)⁶⁶ (*Citrullus lanatus*)⁶⁷ (*Cucumis* spp)⁶⁸ (*Cucurbita pepo*)⁶⁹ (*H. yakuwa*) (*Hibiscus sabdariffa*)⁷⁰ (*H. lalo*) (*Corchorus olitorius*)⁷¹ (*H. rama*) (*Hibiscus cannabinus*)⁷² (*H. Riđi*) (*Sesamum indicum*)⁷³ (*Sesamum radiatum*)⁷⁴ (*H. karkashi*)⁷⁵ *Vernonia amygdalina*⁷⁶ (*Amaranthus* spp)⁷⁷ (*Citrus sinensis*)⁷⁸ (*Ananas comosus*)⁷⁹ (*Cocos nucifera*)

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
593.	Gourd (Generic)	ipini		
594.	Gourd (on vine)	atɔ		
595.	Gourd (dried)	otɔ		
596.	Gourd(hemispherical)	itɔ		
597.	Gourd-bottle ⁸¹	iva		
598.	Gourd-bottle II	ikpini		
599.	Gourd (food plate)	itare		
600.	Gourd (spherical) ⁸²	utɔtɔrɔba		
601.	Other gourds			
602.	Tobacco*	utaba		
603.	Sugar-cane*	usa	asa	
604.	Loofah ⁸³ (H. <i>soso</i>)			
605.	Cola			
606.	Ink-tree	dezri	mɜri	
607.	Oil-palm ⁸⁴	ozāi	izāi	
608.	Palm-fruit			
609.	Palm-oil	unu sɛnɛ		
610.	Palm kernel			
611.	Raphia/ bamboo palm ⁸⁵	usa	asa	? poss. ukpala .
612.	Fan-palm ⁸⁶	o-fɔlɔ	afɔlɔ	
613.	Monkey-guava ⁸⁷			
614.	Canarium tree ⁸⁸			
615.	Custard apple ⁸⁹	ovovini	avovini	
616.	Wild date-palm ⁹⁰	ndūra		or oze pl. aze .
617.	Baobab ⁹¹	ulici		or ukuka .
618.	Silk-cotton tree ⁹²	ukumu	akumu	
619.	Shea tree ⁹³	okwyɛ	akwyɛ	
620.	Shea-fruit			
621.	Locust tree ⁹⁴	olo	ilo	
622.	Locust fruit	ulo		
623.	Locust-bean cakes			
624.	Tamarind ⁹⁵	manman		
625.	Sodom apple ⁹⁶			

⁸⁰ (*Carica papaya*)⁸¹ (*Lagenaria siceraria*)⁸² (*Cucurbita maxima*)⁸³ (*Luffa cylindrica*)⁸⁴ (*Elaeis guineensis*)⁸⁵ (*Raphia* spp.)⁸⁶ (*Borassus aethiopum*)⁸⁷ (*Diospyros mespiliformis*)⁸⁸ (*Canarium schweinfurthii*)⁸⁹ (*Annona senegalensis*)⁹⁰ (*Phoenix reclinata*)⁹¹ (*Adansonia digitata*)⁹² (*Ceiba pentandra*)⁹³ (*Vitellaria paradoxa*)⁹⁴ (*Parkia biglobosa*)⁹⁵ (*Tamarindus indica*)⁹⁶ (*Calotropis procera* H. tumfafiya)

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
626.	<i>Terminalia</i> sp. ⁹⁷			
627.	Cow-itch	ɲguleme	aɲguleme	
628.	Black plum ⁹⁸	u3o	a3o	

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⁹⁷ (H. *baushe*)

⁹⁸ (*Vitex doniana*)