

Musical instruments

s.	pl.	Tone	Class	Definition	Notes
Idiophones					
céèsáŋ	bòcèèsáŋ	[HLH.LHLH]		box-rattle	Made from raffia. Used for njaŋ , ndoŋ and in some churches. <i>Also ceensaŋ.</i>
ficáw	mvucáw	[MH.MH]	11/12	calabash net-rattle	
fiŋkuy	mvùŋkuy	[LM.LM]		single or double iron clapperless bell	played for njaŋ . It has other names according to the ensemble it is in.
kebúw	bibúw	[MH.MH]		xylophone sticks	
kèbweè ke coŋ é	bìbweè bi coŋ é	LML M M H.		friction drum	played for a celebration for an old man in the coŋ society and for the enthronement of a Fon.
kenkpwaà	binkpwaà	[MML.MML]	7/8	scraped notched stick	raffia bar scraped with an iron ring, sènè
mbàcà	bòmbàcà	LL.LLL		basketry rattles	
mbyeŋe	mbieŋe	[LMM.MMM]	9/10	iron clapper-bell	used by masquerades.
ncéw	no pl.	[MH]		flat stone	used for music by women, beaten with ncùy smaller stones for the coŋ [= fimbwên] dance.
ncùy ñjáŋ	bancùy bònjáŋ	[ML.ML] LH.LH		small stone single or double iron clapperless bell	used to beat ncéw played for secret society
ñjáŋ	bònjáŋ	[LH.LH]	1/2	xylophone	made from 5-7 heavy wooden bars laid across banana logs
ntáká ŋgɛm sélé	bòntáká boŋgɛm bòsélé	LHH.LHH [LL.LL] HH.LHH	1/2	sansa clapper bell single or double iron clapperless bell	played for Samba dance association
sènè	bòsènè	LL.LLL		iron ring	used to scrape kenkpwaà
Membranophones					
kèntóm	bìntóm	[LH.LH]	7/8	tall standing pegged drum with legs	used by Mfu and Saamba societies. <i>Also: maŋka, ntam.</i>
màŋkà	bòmàŋkà	[LL.LLL]	1/2	tall standing pegged drum	formerly used only in the Mfu and Samba houses but

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				with legs	now used in churches and other places. <i>Also:</i>
ncùm	ncùm	[LL.ML]		tall, narrow, cylindrical, pegged drum	kemaᅅka . <Lamso'. used in churches and njaᅅ . Also name for bamboo whistle kenffuy in the coᅅ dance
ntàm	bòntàm	LL.LL		tall standing pegged drum with legs	also kèntóm, màᅅkà
Chordophones					
komè	dikomè	[ML.MML]	5/13	pluriarc	Also refers to the fiᅅkuy in secret society talk
Aerophones					
filúm	mvulúm	[MH.MH]		calabash flute with changeable pitch	played for a celebration for an old man in the coᅅ society. Also for the enthronement of a Fon.
kèmbaa	bìmbaa	[LMM.LMM]	7/8	transverse horn	played for njaᅅ and announcements for the kpi fon society. Made of antelope or cowhorn
kèñffuy	bìñffuy	[LM.LM]	7/8	end-blown cylindrical trumpet	made from Indian bamboo
ndoᅅ	ndoᅅ	[LM.MM]		cruciform whistle	
sóᅅ	disóᅅ	H.MH		European trumpet or horn	

Nouns

fiᅅkiè	mvùᅅkiè	[LL.LL]	11/12	short song	
kenjiᅅ	binjiᅅ	[LM.LM]	7/8	dance type	
ncin		[MM]		dance following a death	
kpwe					
ndoᅅ	bondoᅅ	[LM.LM]		dance using the whistle ndoᅅ	
ᅅjàᅅ		-[LL]	1/2	dance by both men and women.	
ᅅkièè	boᅅkiee	[LL.LLL]	1/2	song	
ᅅgày	bòᅅgày			dancing place also meeting place	
ᅅgòᅅjùù	ᅅgonjuu	[LL.ML]	9/10	woman of any compound or the palace; the only one who may sing the genealogical chant of the compound; the song is sung in a shrieking chant at the beginning or climax of a dance.	
bine	dibine	[MH.MMH]	5/13	1) dance. 2) music.	
coᅅ	no pl.	[M]		royal dance by women using the drum, rattle, kenffuy .	
ᅅmam	no pl.	[MM]		1) twins. 2) special sacrifice offered and danced on honour of twin babies.	
fele	ᅅfe [!]	[MM.MM]	5/6	Canarium fruits with hard seeds used for making musical instruments and playing games	
wey		[M]		whistling	

Noni music

Verbs

bée	HH	to enter in a song as the second voice	
bin	[H]	to dance	Also: ɕɛŋ . <i>From:</i> Lamnso. A different style of dance
kaa	M	to play a rattle	
kòònéń	LLH	to play harmoniously together	
kpwaa	[MM]	to scrape a notched stick with an iron ring. <i>Also:</i>	
kum	[M]	to play an instrument	Also 1) touch. 2) hit 3) implicate or involve someone
mɛw	[M]	to dance, contrast with bin , etc.	
tóŋ	H	to blow a trumpet or horn.	
weyte	[MM	to whistle, communicate	
wey	M]		
yém	[H]	to sing	
yow	[M]	to chant	to lead a song, singing which starts Oo and ends with Oo.