

# Dictionary of Ònìchà Igbo

2<sup>nd</sup> edition of the Igbo dictionary, Kay Williamson, Ethiope Press, 1972.

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This printout: August 11, 2013

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## Abbreviations:

Parts of speech of headwords have been indicated in this edition as follows

adj.	adjective
aux. v.	auxiliary verb
cf.	compare
coll.	colloquial
conj.	conjunction
dem.	demonstrative
E.	English
enc.	enclitic
esp.	especially
ext. suff.	extensional suffix
H.	Hausa
infl. suff.	inflectional suffix
int.	interjection
int.	interrogative
lit.	literally
n.	noun
num.	numeral
p.n.	proper name
prep.	preposition
pron.	pronoun
poss.	possessive pronoun
quant.	quantifier
usu.	usually
v.	verb
Y.	Yoruba
	derived from

## **Editor's Preface**

The present Igbo dictionary is a much revised and expanded version of the Igbo dictionary published by Kay Williamson, Ethiope Press, Benin City in 1972. Professor Williamson died in early January 2005, with it still unpublished. The revision was prepared in the 1970s and 1980s and was typed camera-ready in a manuscript submitted to the same publishers in 1983. The publishers first delayed in responding and then finally admitted they had lost the copy. So only a photocopy of the original typed version exists. During the 1990s, the manuscript was partly typed without alteration into a Word processor, originally an Apple-based system. This was transferred to an IBM system, but without any conversion of the character codes. It seems that two different systems of coding diacritics were used and more than two IPA phonetic fonts. Furthermore, for some reason, the typing of the grammar sketch which precedes the manuscript is incomplete. In order to make the manuscript available, I have therefore joined together the fragments of the electronic manuscript and converted all the diacritics to a single system. I hope I have done this consistently, but errors may still remain. Where something was mistyped from the ms. the global conversion occasionally produced eccentric results. I have checked this as far as possible against the photocopy, but some inconsistencies between photocopy and electronic file may remain. I have also corrected other obvious errors, checked and updated scientific names and reformatted the headings. I have added additional etymologies where they were known to me and substituted updated scientific names. One orthographic change is the substitution of the more easily understood  $\eta$  symbol for the velar nasal in place of the 'n' with superdot ( $\dot{n}$ ) in the manuscript. The photographs were inserted by the editor, deriving from fieldwork in Nigeria. The dictionary has been converted first into Unicode and then into Times New Roman, so conversion errors can remain.

I believe the ms. should be published in hard copy, but there are several reasons for not doing this at present. The first is that the ms. represents a form of Igbo current in the 1970s, and the language has changed. It will need to be reviewed by competent speakers of the current language. Secondly, since the preparation of the ms. there have been two major published dictionaries of Igbo, by Echeruo (1998) and Igwe (1999) as well as innumerable publications marking advances in the understanding of the grammar of Igbo, which any new publication must take into account. In addition, the English itself has an archaic feel to it and I have sometimes updated rather antiquated expressions. For the present I have left in example sentences referring to long-disappeared stores, such as Kingsway, but these will eventually need to be replaced. The dictionary was originally prepared in Ibadan and some of the examples reflect this. Cultural and monetary references may well induce nostalgia in those familiar with the more recent history of Nigeria<sup>1</sup>. Web publication is therefore an intermediate step, while efforts are underway to produce an acceptable version for a press.

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11 August 2013

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<sup>1</sup> e.g. the example 'The members of staff of the Kingsway stores enjoy life' [!]

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**Editor's note: The Echeruo (1997) and Igwe (1999) Igbo dictionaries**

Since the preparation of the manuscript, two other dictionaries of Igbo have appeared. Since these differ in important ways from the present document, the following notes are to assist the reader.

Michael J. Echeruo 1997. *Igbo-English Dictionary*. New Haven and London: Yale University Press.

1. Includes an English-Igbo finderlist
2. Aims to be comprehensive (the Igbo-English section is pages 3-175) and does not identify with a specific dialect although locations are occasionally marked after particular lexical entries.
3. Marks the subdotted vowels with a diaeresis, thus ɥ appears as ü.
4. Marks tone with bracketed symbols following the word, thus (HL). Downstep, rising and falling tones are not marked.
5. Is virtually without scientific names or cultural vocabulary, as befits a dictionary prepared in the United States.

G. Egemba Igwe 1999. *Igbo-English Dictionary*. Ibadan: University Press.

1. Does not include an English-Igbo finderlist
2. Is very comprehensive (the Igbo-English section is pages 1-845) and draws on many dialects with particular emphasis on Central dialects.
3. Marks vowels with subdots as in the present manuscript
4. Marks low, downstep, rising and falling tones leaving high unmarked as in the present manuscript.
5. Has limited scientific names and technical vocabulary.

The most striking feature of Igwe is that because it includes words from many dialects, it symbolises the aspiration and nasalisation that are distinctive for some Igbo dialects and thus uses a very wide array of consonant symbols.

Both dictionaries have many more headwords than the present manuscript because the Williamson dictionary tends to include all derived forms under a single headword whereas Echeruo and Igwe list derived forms as separate entries.

It will be seen that goals of the various dictionaries are somewhat different and I hope that they will be treated as complementary rather than in competition with one another.

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Cambridge

**Kay Williamson's 1983 Preface to the Second Edition**

The study of Igbo has advanced enormously since the first edition of this dictionary, and the standardization and development of the language have also progressed under the leadership of a group of dedicated linguists and the enthusiasts of the Society for Promoting Igbo language and Culture. A dictionary of Standard Igbo is now seriously needed; it is hoped that the present work will be one of the sources for such a dictionary.

The complete text was revised in 1976-77 with the assistance of Mr Alphonsus A. Ndife, then a student at the University of Ibadan, who proved to be a gifted lexicographer and added many words, such as the names of fishes, which were not in the first edition. Other words were added or revised from other sources, but in order to keep the size within manageable limits not all possible sources have been exploited. I am particularly grateful to my reviewers, who pointed out some of the glaring errors; I hope they will find this edition at least slightly less faulty.

I am very grateful to Dr (now Professor) E.N. Emenanjo, Mr (now Dr) P.A. Anagbogu, and to Miss Helen Joe Okeke and Miss Ifeoma Okoye, students of Alvan Ikoku College of Education, Owerri, for last-minute [sic] help on the grammatical section of the introduction; and to the late Mr A.E. Ahunanya, Mrs Dorothy Njoku, and Miss Mercy Harry for their care over the typing.

Kay Williamson  
Port Harcourt  
December, 1983

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1. Earlier lexicographical work on Igbo**

Igbo has been strangely neglected by lexicographers. Probably the main reasons for this neglect have been the considerable variation between the dialects of Igbo, noted from the beginning of Igbo studies, and the lack of a single early authoritative figure to impose a standard written language, as Crowther did for Yoruba. Recently, the publication by Beatrice F. Welmers and William E. Welmers of *Igbo: a learner's dictionary* (UCLA, 1968) has done something to fill the gap<sup>2</sup>. As the title implies, this is a work for learners, and the vocabulary is therefore restricted, although the words included are freely and helpfully illustrated in sentences. The authors include a brief review of four earlier Igbo works concerned partly or wholly with lexicography (Adams 1932, Swift and others 1962, Green and Igwe 1963, Ogbalu 1962), and their comments will not be repeated here. Several works can, however, be added to the list;

The earliest Igbo dictionary (as opposed to the early wordlist<sup>3</sup>) to be published was Crowther's *Vocabulary of the Ibo language* (1882), to which Schön added *Part II: English-Ibo* in 1883. Hair (1967:86) gives the following account of the origin of Crowther's dictionary:

‘He came to the conclusion that translation work was held back by the problem of dialects, and that more must be learnt before a firm policy could be evolved. To this end, in the late 1870s he ordered the missionaries at Onitsha to begin work on a comparative dictionary of Igbo dialects. This ambitious enterprise was not carried out, mainly because of lack of able researchers, but such material as did become available, Crowther put together to form a dictionary....’

In 1904 Ganot published an English, Ibo and French dictionary, based on the Onitsha dialect, and in 1907 Zappa published a French-Igbo dictionary based on a Western Igbo dialect.

Northcote W. Thomas devoted four of the six volumes of his Anthropological report on the Ibo-speaking peoples of Nigeria to language, three of them being essentially lexicographic. Part II (1913) consists of an English-Ibo and Ibo-English dictionary, based on the Awka and Onitsha dialects. It has a rather complex and non-phonemic transcription of the vowels; tone is partially marked. Part III (1913) consists of Proverbs, narratives, vocabularies and Grammar, the vocabularies being of Awka, Oniča (Onitsha), Abo (Aboh), Ivitenu, and Oj́á (the last two being apparently extreme northern dialects). These vocabularies are based on the same list that Thomas uses in his *Specimens of languages from Southern Nigeria* (1914), in which he gives lists from 26 dialects of Igbo and closely related languages. Part V (1914) consists of Addenda to Ibo-English dictionary; apart from corrections to Part II, this volume adds a large amount of material from the Asaba dialect. In general, Thomas's material is extensive, but inadequately transcribed and analysed.

The CMS mission at Onitsha undertook the collection of a considerable amount of lexical material. Several copies of a typescript *Ibo-English dictionary*, edited by T.J. Dennis, are in existence (one is in the library of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London). The material is stated in the introduction to be mostly from ‘Onitsha and its neighbourhood’; it was collected by ‘Miss Warner and other Missionaries and Native Agents of the C.M.S.’, and alphabetically arranged by the Hon. L.E. Portman and Miss Bird. A

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<sup>2</sup> Reviewed by M.M. Green in *Journal of African Languages* 8:48-50 (1969)

<sup>3</sup> Some wordlists, however, reached a considerable length, notably that by Norris (1841)

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number of words are marked as being from Abo (Aboh), Oka (Awka), or other dialects. No date is given on the typescript, but it is dated about the year 1906 in the preface to a companion work, a Dictionary of the Ibo language: English-Ibo (1923). This latter work was also largely the responsibility of Dennis, and it is listed under his name in bibliographies, although his name does not appear on the title-page. The preface to this book gives its history as follows:

‘While the Union-Ibo Version of the Bible was being prepared, the Assistant-Translator, Mr T.D. Anyaegbunam, was asked to make a list of new words as they occurred. Many additions were made to the list by the late Archdeacon Dennis, and by other Missionaries as they supervised the work from time to time. It was then decided to prepare a Dictionary for the use of English-speaking people, with the object of encouraging them to learn the language of one of the largest, if not the largest, of the tribes in Nigeria. The outline Dictionary of English words, by A.C. Madan, prepared for students of African languages, was taken as the basis of work, and in 1913 this selection of words was completed. Archdeacon Dennis was asked to revise the work and to see it through the Press during his furlough in English. On August 1st, 1917, the ship in which he was travelling with his wife was torpedoed off the coast of Ireland and the Archdeacon lost his life, and the MSS., together with his baggage, disappeared. Towards the end of August a fisherman found the box containing the MSS on the shore near Towyn, Wales, where it had been washed up. He found a letter inside with an address, to which he sent the MSS, and in this way they came into the hands of Mrs Dennis. The edge of the paper had been worn by the action of the water, but most of the writing was legible, and the rest which was a little difficult to decipher was copied out by Miss Beswick, one of our C.M.S. missionaries.’

This dictionary gives forms in the Onitsha, Bonny, Arochukwu, and Ungwana dialects, ‘more or less in that order’, but ‘to avoid confusion’ does not mark which form comes from which dialect. Probably confusion would have been better avoided by the opposite decision.

More recently, R.C. Abraham had, before his death, begun work on an Igbo-English dictionary. The large amount of material he had collected has been deposited with the Institute of African Studies, University of Ibadan, where it is available for consultation. Based on the speech of Mr D. Alagoma of Bonny, it represents a form of Igbo similar to the ‘Compromise Igbo’ of Welmers and Welmers, and is copiously illustrated. If its author had lived to complete it, it would no doubt have been of a richness comparable with that of his Dictionary of Modern Yoruba (Abraham 1958).

A still more recent work, Armstrong’s Comparative wordlists of five Igbo dialects (1967), began as an attempt to determine more exactly the dialect of Abraham’s material and hence the dialect in which the work could most profitably be continued. This work re-emphasizes the complex phonology of the southern Igbo dialects, already brought to light in the work of Carnochan (1948), Swift and others (1962), and Green and Igwe (1963)

It will be seen that a common theme running through much of the work here surveyed is a pre-occupation with the dialect problem. Only the work of Abraham and Welmers and Welmers attempts to deal with an unqualified ‘Igbo’. Of the other works, it is clear that a great deal of Onitsha material, in particular, has been collected at one time or another; that so little of it has reached print is probably due to the concentration first upon Union and later upon Central Igbo.



## **2. The development of the present work**

The immediate source of this dictionary is a long vocabulary compiled by G.W. Pearman in several MS copies. The copy I have made use of is written in blue ink in a foolscap notebook, with additions in red ink, and is 188 pages long. It has no title, but is marked on the inside cover: ‘The property of the C.M.S. Niger Mission, ONITSHA’, with a note ‘Copyright reserved!!’ and the author’s signature, dated once 12.9.56 and once 13.2.57.

This manuscript came to me through the suggestion of Miss M.M. Green, who, learning that I was beginning the study of Onitsha Igbo, requested Miss M. Munro, then working in Owerri, to send it to me. Miss Munro kindly did so. Both she and the C.M.S. representatives in Onitsha assured me they had no objection to my revising and publishing this material, and this assurance was repeated by the Rev. G.W. Pearman when I met him on my next visit to England in 1965. During our meeting, Mr Pearman told me that his work was based on that by T.J. Dennis. He added to the work of his predecessor, while omitting words which were not Onitsha or which he could not confirm. At a later date, after his transfer to Umuahia, he added further words which are not necessarily correct in Onitsha; these are the red ink entries in the MS. At first glance, I thought the publication of this MS would be comparatively easy. The obvious course seemed to be to re-transcribe it from the Old orthography into the Official orthography, check and where necessary re-write the tones<sup>4</sup> and eliminate any forms which were found to be not in current use in Onitsha.

The major difficulty that presented itself at this point was deciding which form of Onitsha Igbo to use. It was already obvious to me that there was considerable variety of dialect within Onitsha Province, which, on the basis of a quick check of a few pages in the MS, appeared to extend to vocabulary as well as to phonology<sup>5</sup>. My original decision was to use the dialect of Onitsha Town itself, but it became obvious that in many respects this was a highly specialized dialect, different from the generalized ‘Onitsha’ which is widely understood and used. In the end, therefore, we ended up using a fairly general form, no doubt coloured by the individual dialects of the people who worked on the dictionary

Initially, I checked a few pages of the dictionary manuscript with Mr W.C. Mbonu, of Umuoji, and a larger number with Mr E. Okwuosah, of Onitsha Town. After their graduation in 1965, I began to work more intensively on the dictionary with Mr Oradiwe of Onitsha Town. The MS was then typed out, exactly as it stood, but with a space left after each Igbo word, before the English translation, for the checked and re-transcribed form of it to be re-written. Soon it became clear that some fairly drastic re-arrangement was called for, particularly among the verbs. Here, for example, is the section under **-ba** as it stands in the MS (the numbers at the left have been added for reference in what follows; the later entries in red ink are distinguished, as in the MS, by the use of =):

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<sup>4</sup> High and low tones were marked throughout. Both high and downstepped high were marked with the acute accent, although there was a separate list at the end of ‘5th Class Nouns’, with downstepped high

<sup>5</sup> For some of the differences in phonology, see section 3 below

1.	<b>-bá</b>	Verbal suffix sg. Beginning, inception, going in, coming in
2.	<b>-bà</b>	do
3.	<b>bà</b>	To enter
4.	<b>bá</b>	To peel, pare
5.	<b>bá ábá</b>	To be many
6.	<b>bá ànì</b>	To dig ground
7.	<b>bà n'ányá</b>	To intoxicate (of wine)
8.	<b>bà nwúnyè</b>	= To betroth
9.	<b>bà èlèlè</b>	???
10.	<b>bà n'ifé</b>	To be useful, profit, benefit
11.	<b>bà úlù</b>	???
12.	<b>bà ọlà</b>	To be stale (of food)
13.	<b>bá mbá</b>	To shout at, rebuke, chide, scold
14.	<b>bàbá</b>	To soak (corn etc.)
15.	<b>bácá</b>	To pare
16.	<b>bàkọ</b>	To enter together
17.	<b>bàkọ</b>	To be about to enter
18.	<b>bàmì</b>	To enter deeply into, to get worse
19.	<b>bà nà nízú</b>	To rub on chalk
20.	<b>bànyé</b>	To join, enter, go in, to woo, court
21.	<b>--bànyé</b>	Verbal suffix sig. within, inside
22.	<b>bànyélú</b>	About, concerning, of
23.	<b>bàtá</b>	To enter, come in
24.	<b>báwányé</b>	To increase

It is obvious, first, that high and low tone entries should be separated. Then it is clear that among the high tone entries, nos. 5 and 24 are related, nos. 4 and 15 are related, while nos. 1, 6, and 13 represent different elements. Among the low tone elements, nos. 2, 3, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, and 23 are clearly related, and nos. 7, 9, 10, 11, and 12 can also be connected with this group. The remaining low tone elements appear to be separate.

It was decided that the dictionary would be much clarified if groups of related words were placed together under a single root. We therefore adopted the following procedure; Mr Oradiwe went through the typed-out words, cut them up individually, and pinned together those which he considered to be related. I then went through each pinned-together group with him, re-transcribing each word according to his pronunciation. We discarded items which he could not recognize, and added short examples to clarify the meaning in certain cases. After this, Mr M. Igbozurike copied out each re-transcribed form or example on to a slip of paper. At the beginning of each group of slips, he wrote the root on a 3 x 5 cards, which thus served as a head-word for the group. He then arranged the head-words, and the slips after each head-word, in alphabetical order. (It should be added that Mr Igbozurike, being a speaker of Orlu and not of Onitsha, was purely a scribe and did not serve as an informant.)

We had gone approximately half-way through the dictionary when I went on study leave to the U.S. from June 1966 to December 1966. When I returned in January 1967, Mr Oradiwe had left the University as a result of the crisis. Soon afterwards, however, Mr E.I. Madunagu, of Nnoobi, joined the project and

completed the work of cutting up the pinning together the slips. At the beginning of the long vacation of 1967 he was joined by his brother, Mr C.N. Madunagu.

Both brothers learnt to use the orthography, including the tone-marking system, that was being used in the dictionary. Mr E.I. Madunagu then undertook the task of going through the Abraham MS materials (see Section 1) to extract any forms with Onitsha cognates which were not already in the dictionary. Meanwhile, Mr C.N. Madunagu proved to have a great aptitude for producing sentences which illustrated the meaning and use of words; the great majority of the examples are due to him. Their merit is that they are not translations from English, but natural Igbo sentences elicited only by the stimulus of the word they illustrate. The short essays which appear from time to time (e.g. under otùtù, ògbañje) on aspects of culture are also his work, as are the sketches which served as basis for the illustrations, a large number of new words, and various features of the arrangement. When he had finished the second half of the alphabet, he went back and revised the first half. As a result of all these additions, the dictionary rapidly increased in size and complexity much beyond what had originally been thought of. It was not possible to complete the checking in the long vacation, as had originally been planned, and Mr C.N. Madunagu continued to work on the dictionary at intervals until his graduation in June 1968.

Meanwhile, Mr E.I. Madunagu, after going through the Abraham material, went through various other lexicographic collections (e.g. Armstrong 1967, Green and Igwe 1963, later Welmers and Welmers 1968)<sup>16</sup>, adding words which had not yet been included. After this, he re-checked the Pearman MS against the files, so that there is a record of words in the MS which are not in the dictionary. The status of these words remains to be investigated; some, no doubt, are from dialects other than Onitsha, while others are archaic or rare words which would not be known to my informants (all of whom have been young undergraduates)<sup>17</sup>. Mr E.I. Madunagu also went through Basden 1938 and Obi 1963 to collect older terms and legal terms respectively; the terms for cowrie counting, for example, come entirely from Basden.

A number of plant names are included, which have been identified in several ways. A few were directly recognised on the campus at Ibadan, where many trees are labelled with their botanical names. Others were equated with Yoruba names (both the Madunagu brothers are bilingual in Yoruba), and the botanical names were obtained by looking up the Yoruba names in Abraham 1958. Finally, a list of Igbo names was abstracted from Dalziel, *The useful plants of West Tropical Africa* (1937) by Miss F.N. Okesa. Mr E.I. Madunagu then consulted his mother about these names, correlated with the description of the plants, and some further identifications were obtained in this way.

In 1968 I began a final check through the complete files. I was, however, considerably interrupted by other commitments, and only completed this in the long vacation of 1969. The files were then sent to the Institute of African Studies, where Mr E. Ohaegbu undertook the typing, which he did with exceptional care and scrupulousness. In the meantime, Mr E.I. Madunagu began going through the files in order to produce an English-Onitsha Igbo dictionary, which is now completely compiled but still to be edited. He also proof-read the master-copies as the dictionary was typed; this task was later completed by Mr C.O. Obiora.

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<sup>6</sup> I was not aware at the time of the extent of Thomas's material, or this would have also been included

<sup>7</sup> It had originally been planned to spend part of the long vacation, 1967, in Onitsha to check these words with older people, but this was not possible.

The project was supported first by the Department of Linguistics and Nigerian Languages, University of Ibadan, which gave financial support for the work of Messrs. Mbonu, Okwuosah, and Oradiwe, and gave working space and facilities to all my various assistants; secondly by the West African Linguistic Society, which awarded me two grants for the project, for which I am very grateful; and finally by the Institute of African Studies, University of Ibadan, which gave vacation and part-time employment for part of the period to Mr E.I. Madunagu, and undertook the typing of the manuscript, Mr Charles Umezude drew the illustrations. I am most grateful to all those who supported this project. Finally, I should like to express my warmest appreciation of the work by Messrs. C.N. and E.I. Madunagu; without their co-operation and courage during a very difficult period this dictionary could not have appeared when it did. No one is better aware than myself of the many shortcomings of this work; it is offered to the world as a beginning rather than an achievement, a stimulus rather than an authority.

### **3. Onitsha Igbo**

The dialect of both Mr Pearman's MS and of the present form of the dictionary may be described as a generalized form of Onitsha. My own decision to work on Onitsha Igbo was prompted by the fact that while there are some good studies of Central Igbo (e.g. Green and Igwe 1963, Carnochan 1948, Swift 1962, and more recently Emenanjo 1978), there is no modern linguistic study of Onitsha except Emenanjo 1975<sup>8</sup>. This is a strange lack when it is considered that Onitsha has been the only serious rival to Central as a candidate for the basis of a standard Igbo; that, in its spoken form, it is quite possible more widely used than Central, since it is the *lingua franca* of the eastern part of Bendel State as well as Anambra State, and is probably the form of Igbo most often learnt, for purposes of trade, by non-Igbos. It has, further, the advantage of simplification in having lost the nasalization and aspiration which are phonologically distinctive in Southern Igbo. No detailed study of Igbo dialects has ever been published, though Thomas (1914b) contains much information which has never been properly analyzed. Ida Ward (1914) made a survey of a limited number of phonological features and verb constructions, but not of lexical items, with a view to recommending the best forms for a standard language. Ubahakwe (1980) includes interesting information.

Probably the best definition of the dialect used here is that we have made the opposite choice to Ward (and Abraham and Welmers) in the following cases:

f	rather than h in words like <b>afia</b>	'market'
l	rather than r in words like <b>mmifi</b>	'water'
n	rather than l in words like <b>unò</b>	'house'
r	rather than h in words like <b>aru</b>	'body'
-go	rather than -la in the perfect form	
-lụ	rather than -rA in the neutral form	

With these differences, of course, go a host of lexical differences. It is hoped that comparison with other dialects will bring these to light. At the same time, it should be realized that not all the words included here are 'pure' Onitsha. Thus **ogè** is a more typically Onitsha word than **mgbè** for 'time'; yet **mgbè** is known - and used - by many Onitsha speakers. This is simply a reflection of the fact that speakers from all parts of

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<sup>8</sup> There are, of course, the older and traditionally oriented works by Ganot (1899) and Kelly (1954)

Igboland mix and communicate with each other and naturally influence each other. This dialect is also a ‘Compromise Igbo’ - but with a Northern instead of a Southern flavour.

It has already been noted that there are dialect variations within the Onitsha area. A few points about the Onitsha Town dialect may be noted here:

1. The dialect of Onitsha Town (and at least some parts of the Asaba area) has no /gh/ [ɣ]. It is replaced by /y/ before front vowels, /w/ before back vowels. In the dictionary, the more general forms with /gh/ have been used, but the /y/ or /w/ forms have usually been added as variants.
2. In Onitsha Town, /e/ is [e] when combined with /i o u/, but otherwise [i]. It is neutral to the vowel harmony system in that it can occur with both sets of vowels, but belongs to the ‘dotted’ set in that it selects dotted vowels to harmonize with it:

<b>imē</b>	‘to do’ (vs. normal <b>imē</b> )
<b>omèlù</b>	‘he did’ (vs. normal <b>o mèlù</b> )

Furthermore, the sequences i-e, o-e appear in this dialect as ì-e, ò-e: **ife** ‘thing’ (vs. normal **ife**) **òke** ‘rat’ (vs. normal **òke**). When it was intended to use the Onitsha Town dialect throughout, these dotted forms were written, but later the more general forms were restored. The dotted forms are sometimes given as variants and occur from time to time in examples. (cf. Williamson 1968 for further details.)

3. A typical phonetic feature of Onitsha Town is the realization of /kw/ as [x<sup>w</sup>]: e.g. [ox<sup>w</sup>u] for /okwu/ ‘speech’ (occasionally this is carried over into English so that ‘quarter’ /kwɔ:tə/ is pronounced [‘x<sup>w</sup>ɔta])<sup>9</sup>.

#### **4. Alphabetization and arrangement**

The alphabetical order is as follows:

a b ch d e f g gb gh gw h i ì j k kp kw l m n nw ny ò o ọ p r s sh t u ụ w y z

high tone (unmarked), step tone (̄), low tone (˘).

It will be observed that the order here is strictly alphabetical, in that dotted letters follow their undotted counterparts (e.g. ì follows i) and double letters (digraphs) follow single letters (e.g. gb follows g)

Where words are identical except for their tone, the tones are alphabetized as above: e.g.

<b>akwa</b>	(cry)	or	<b>ezē</b>	(tooth)
<b>akwà</b>	(cloth)		<b>ezè</b>	(king, chief)
<b>àkwa</b>	(egg)			
<b>àkwà</b>	(bed, bridge)			

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<sup>9</sup> Since this section was written, a more detailed study of the phonology of the Onitsha Town dialect has been made by E.N. Emenanjo (1971)

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In phrases and sentences (but never in single entries) the following additional tone marks are used:

ˆ	(high to low falling tone):	
	<b>Afô jùlù m</b>	(I am satisfied)
ˉ	(step to low falling tone):	
	<b>Aka m̄ `kà aka yā</b>	(I am stronger than him)
˘	(rising tone)	
	<b>akǎ à</b>	(Last year)

All words are alphabetized under their initial letter, whether vowel or consonant.

The form of the verb given is the stem; an initial hyphen indicates that the form cannot stand alone as given. Each element of the stem is given with its underlying tone, which will often change in context. Complex verbs are given under their initial element. A verb which occurs only in combinations is cited with a hyphen after it: thus -bì 3. borrow, which can only occur in combinations (-**bìli**, -**bìnye**). But a verb root which is known only in a single combination is cited with a hyphen between the two elements: **bì-chi** stop; block. A verb which cannot occur without a complement (see section 6) or a suffix is followed by +: -**bù** + indicates that the verb can only be used with an object: -**bù ibù** be stout. A simple gerund (see section 6) is listed immediately after the verb root. Complex gerunds are, where included, listed after the verb they are formed from. Other verbal nouns are included in the list of derivatives in their alphabetical order.

A number of verbs in Igbo are used with an object which corresponds to the subject of an English intransitive verb. Thus **mmilī nà-àgu m̄** I am thirsty (lit. water is-longed-for-by me). In this case, the Igbo subject is enclosed in parentheses, but the translation given is the normal English one: (**mmilī**) -**gụ** be thirsty. In many cases an example is added to clarify the correspondence. Where there is more than one word of exactly the same shape, they are distinguished as 1., 2., etc. The part of speech of each headword is given in abbreviated form. See section 6 for definitions of parts of speech. Different but related meanings of the same word are distinguished as A, B, etc. A main entry is followed by two alphabetized lists of some of the more common compounds, derived forms and phrases in which it occurs; the first list consists of the examples in which the main entry is initial, the second of those where it is non-initial. All examples which illustrate the use of a word or phrase are preceded by a colon.

A noun which is used only in a fixed phrase is followed by ‘used in’: e.g.

**ajjī** 2. used in: **ajjī iyī** crocodile

A noun with low-high(-high) tones is frequently pronounced high-high(-high) after a high tone verb. Such nouns, however, are normally given in their basic forms, with the understanding that the alternative is possible. Thus -**do àkanya** can be pronounced -**do akanya**. Loanwords have been referred to their source language where possible. The translations of examples are in the main the work of my assistants. I have done a little editing, but have often preferred to leave a fairly close translation of the Igbo rather than to substitute an idiomatic English phrase which would reflect the Igbo structure less clearly. This may tend to make the dictionary of more use to English speakers studying Igbo than to Igbo speakers studying English. In particular, the flavour of the translation may help to remind an English speaker that not only two languages but two cultures are being compared, and many concepts cannot be easily equated between the two. Many

English words are used in Nigeria with a sense rather different from that normally understood by an English speaker from Britain or America. Some of these words are placed in double quotation marks when used in their Nigerian sense.

## **5. Orthography**

### **5.0 General**

The orthography of the dictionary generally conforms with the Official Orthography and the additional recommendations of the Standardization Committee of the SPILC (Society for Promoting Igbo Language and Culture/**Otu Iwelite Asụsụ Na Omenala Igbo**). In a few cases there are minor deviations, the reasons for which are explained

### **5.1 Alphabet**

The alphabet and its order are identical with those recommended by the Standardization Committee (Vol.1), except that:

- (a) v is not required for Onitsha Igbo
- (b) n as a modified letter has been placed after the digraphs nw, ny, which are based on the unmodified letter n. In this respect the first edition of the dictionary was not in accordance with the principle of strict alphabetization.

The Standardization Committee has recommended that a strictly alphabetical order (a b ch...) be used for dictionaries in accordance with international practice, while the traditional order (a b gb...) may remain in use for other purposes. There is a third method of alphabetizing for dictionaries which should be considered. This is to treat the digraphs not as separate letters, but under their first letter: thus words in gb- will come between words beginning with ga- and words beginning with ge-. This method would definitely be simpler if dictionaries were to be compiled based on Central dialects, where, for instance, not only is k different from kw, but k and kw are also different from kh and kwh.

### **5.2 Double vowels**

Vowels have been written double wherever they are heard long in lexical items. This practice differs from the recommendation of the Standardization Committee, because tone is being fully marked. Although it is possible to use the falling tone mark on **nwânyị** (woman) to avoid writing **nwaànyị** with double vowels, it is not possible to use any single tone mark on **nīle/nīne** (all) to represent the high-step sequence correctly. It is also felt that the recommendation of the Standardization Committee is inconsistent in that certain words, such as **àsaà** (seven) are normally written with double vowels.

### **5.3 Syllabic nasal**

The syllabic nasal has been marked as follows:

- m before labial sounds (p b kp gb m f) and approximants ( w y)
- n before all other sounds

in accordance with the recommendations of the Standardization Committee. Examples:

- m **mpì** (horn), **mbà** (town), **mkpulū** (seed), **ngba** (wrestling), **mmā** (goodness), **mfe** (lightness), **mwepụ** (taking out, subtraction), **myò** (sieve)
- n **ntu** (nail), **nnwa** (child), **nsi** (poison), **nyàafụ** (yesterday), **njọ** (evil), **ngòmi** (imitation), etc.

#### 5.4 Tones

The system of tone-marking introduced by Green and Igwe (1964, 1967a, 1967b, 1970) has been employed, which uses only two tone marks (low and step). Nwachukwu (1983a) proposes using three tone marks (high, low and step) to mark the first tone of each level, and to leave subsequent tones on the same level unmarked. A simplification of this is to use only two tone marks (high and low) to mark the first tone of each level, with a high after a high representing a step, and to leave subsequent tones unmarked; this system was used by Welmers and Welmers (1968a, 1968b) and has been adopted by Nwachukwu (1983b). It would be highly desirable to conduct systematic experiments to decide which of these systems is the easiest for Igbo speakers to learn and apply consistently.

#### 5.5 Word division

There is some variation here in practice, and it is not very easy to give consistent principles.

- a. Pronouns and demonstratives have been written as separate words, except that common assimilated forms with demonstratives (e.g. **nkaà** for **nke à**) have been allowed
- b. Hyphens have been used with auxiliaries in accordance with the usage of the Standardization Committee: **nà-àbịa** (is/are coming), **gà-àbịa** (will come)
- c. Reduplicated words have been written separately if the elements occur alone: **èdo èdò** (yellow) because of **èdo** (yellow dye); but together if the elements have undergone a sound change: **osịsọ** (quickly) or cannot occur alone: **ngòngò** (joy). Nwachukwu (1983a) suggests that all reduplicated words should be written together, and this could be justified on the grounds that the reduplicated items often function in different grammatical contexts from the unreduplicated ones
- d. Nominal phrases have generally been written separately: **nnà ochiè** (grandfather), **di jī** (farmer), except for a few very well established compounds which it would be pedantic to separate: **nwannē** (brother), **dikē** (strong person). The Standardization Committee, however, recommends treating all kinship terms and professions formed with **di** as compounds
- e. Enclitics are suffixed to verbs but written separately from other words: **bịanụ** (please come), **bikō nụ** (please!). The Standardization Committee and Nwachukwu 1983a recommend writing them together in all cases

#### 5.6 A note on ‘y’

In one important respect the writing system used here agrees with the Official orthography and diverges from some linguistic analyses. This is in the use of ‘i’ or ‘i’ and not ‘y’ in words like **ibịa** (to come), **afia** (market), and **efifiè** (middle of the day). The linguistic analyses referred to either treat by, fy, etc. as single palatalized consonants (Green and Igwe 1963, following Carnochan 1948, Abraham 1967) or as clusters of consonant plus /y/ (Swift and others 1962, Welmers and Welmers 1968b, Carrell 1970). In favour of these treatments is the fact that nouns like **afia** behave like disyllabic nouns in that they change their tone in the associative construction:



**izù af̩a** (market week)

whereas a trisyllabic noun remains unchanged in this position:

**unò akwùkwò** (school building)

Other considerations, however, weigh against this solution:

1. In verbs, there is alternation between a vowel and a glide. Thus the imperative is pronounced with a vowel:

**bja** (come!)<sup>10</sup>

whereas the infinitive is pronounced with a glide, as **ib̩yā**. The alternation can be stated very simply if it is assumed that the underlying form contains a vowel and not a glide, i.e. that **-bja** is, basically, of CVV structure. In conditions where the two vowels have different tones, both are preserved; but where they are both on the same surface tone (as in the infinitive), the first one loses its syllabicity and is thus reduced to a glide. By writing **bja** and **ib̩ja**, we represent the underlying form, from which the infinitive as actually pronounced can be derived by a simple, automatic rule<sup>11</sup>.

2. The gerund is formed by a process involving the reduplication of the initial consonant of the verb root with either I or U<sup>12</sup> (see 6.2.4. below for a fuller description). If therefore, the initial consonant of the root were a single palatalized consonant, one would expect that the verbal noun of the verb discussed above would be **\*òby̩bya**. But what one actually has is **òb̩bja** (pronounced, according to the rule, **òb̩bya**). This proves that the consonant of the root is not a palatalized consonant. It is not, however, a conclusive argument against the /b/ plus /y/ interpretation, for it can be argued that only the first consonant of a cluster is reduplicated.

3. The palatalized consonant solution draws a parallel with the analysis of kw, gw, etc., as single labialized consonants. But their behaviour is not parallel; thus **ikwà** (to push) has the imperative **kwàa** (and not **\*kùa**) and the gerund **òkwùkwà** (and not **\*òkùkwà**). Again, this is not an argument against the cluster interpretation, which does not claim any parallelism

These arguments appear to be conclusive against the palatalized consonant solution, though less so against the cluster solution. Probably the best solution is one in which y is treated as a conditioned variant of either /i/ or /ī/, depending for its realization on its position in the syllable and in relation to the tone pattern. (Cf. the treatment of the English glides as variants of vowels in Jakobson, Fant and Halle 1951<sup>13</sup>) This treatment would allow for the fact, noted above, that nouns like af̩a behave tonally as disyllables. In underlying structure, the noun is V-CIV; but by the time the tone rules apply it is already V-CyV.

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<sup>10</sup> The syllable division, to my ear, is clearly b̩-a, and not bya-a, as required by the Green-Igwe spelling **byaa**

<sup>11</sup> The same rule is required in the rules for the combination of words; see Emenanjò 1971

<sup>12</sup> I = either i or ī, depending on harmony; similarly,

U = u or ū, O = o or ō, E = e or a

<sup>13</sup> Jakobson, Roman, C. Gunnar M. Fant, and Morris Halle, 1951. *Preliminaries to speech analysis: the distinctive features and their correlates*. M.I.T. Press

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## 6. Grammatical sketch

The study of Igbo grammar has progressed significantly since the first edition of this dictionary; see, for example, Emenanjo (1978), and less accessible but highly significant works such as Emenanjo (1975, 1981), Nwachukwu (1976a, 1976b, 1983b) Ukata (1981), Uwalaka (1981), and Winston (1973). I am also grateful to the above authors, to my students, and to Victor Manfredi, for many stimulating discussions of Igbo grammar over the years. The grammar assumed in this work is a partial synthesis of works such as these, though the actual arrangement is my own.

### 6.1 Parts of speech

A. Nominals: are all capable of forming a Noun Phrase without any other words in certain circumstances

1. Noun (n.): functions as head of a basic Noun Phrase, and shows associative tone pattern: e.g. **isi ewū** (goat-head): **isi** functions as head, **ewu** shows associative tone change; both are nouns.
2. Pronoun (pron.): replaces a Noun Phrase, or occurs in apposition to a Noun Phrase in a polar question: e.g. **Mụ nà gị, ànyị jèlụ afịa?** (Did you and I go to market?): **mụ** and **gị** replace names of people, **ànyị** occurs in apposition to **mụ nà gị** in a polar question

Possessives are included under pronouns, for they replace genitive Noun Phrases: e.g. **isi yā** (his/her/its head): **ya** replaces a noun (e.g. **ewu**) and modifies **isi** as a genitive.

3. Interrogative (int.): replaces the Noun Phrase being questioned in a non-polar question: e.g. **ifi chòlụ gịnī?** (What do you want?): **gịnī** replaces a Noun Phrase, as seen in the reply: **Achòlụ m̄ isi ewū** (I want goat-head)
4. Numeral (num.): modifies a noun in a basic Noun Phrase, where it shows two contrasting tone patterns: e.g. **unò àtọ** (three houses) **unò ātọ** (the third house); or stands alone in a reduced Noun Phrase: e.g. **Achòlụ m̄ àtọ** (I want three)

B. Nominal modifiers: are never capable of forming a Noun Phrase without any other word

5. Adjective (adj.): modifies a noun without showing any associative tone pattern: e.g. **isi ukwu** (big head): **ukwu** does not change its tone
6. Demonstrative (dem.): a deictic word which modifies a noun and causes associative tone pattern on the noun: e.g. **unò à** (this house): **à** causes **unò** to change its tone
7. Quantifier (quant.): a nominal modifier which shows quantity and can be used after a demonstrative: e.g. **unò oma afụ nīne** (the whole of that beautiful building)

C. Non-nominal parts of speech

8. Verb (v.): functions primarily as the central part of the Verb Phrase, and takes inflectional prefixes and suffixes: e.g. **Ànyị èjego afịa** (We have gone to market): **èjego** is the central (essential) part of the

Verb Phrase (**èjego afja**), and has the inflectional prefix **è-** and suffix **-go**. Participles, infinitives and gerunds are included under verbs. Auxiliary verbs, which must be followed by another verb, are marked (aux. v.)

9. Conjunction (conj.): links words or syntactic structures: e.g. **mụ nà gị** (I and you): **nà** links the two pronouns
10. Preposition (prep.): introduces Noun Phrases in prepositional phrases: e.g. **n'afja ñkwọ** (at/in the Nkwọ market): **n'** (short for **na**) introduces the Noun Phrase **afja ñkwọ**
11. Interjection (int.): an exclamation, not connected syntactically to the rest of the sentence: e.g. **aà** (oh!)
12. Enclitic (enc.): a particle that can follow the subject, the verb, or the complement: e.g. **Gịñī kwa bụ ñke à?** (What else is this?) **Gịñī bụkwà ñke à?** (What else is this?) **Ọnyê bụ ñke à kwà?** (Who else is this?). In the dictionary, enclitics are written joined to verbs but separated from other parts of speech
13. Suffix (suff.): follows and is joined to verbs:
  - (a) Inflectional suffix (infl. suff.): changes the grammatical form of the verb: e.g. **Fâ jèlụ afja** (They went to market): **-lụ** indicates that the verb is in the past tense
  - (b) Extensional suffix (ext. suff.): changes the meaning of the verb by adding some additional meaning: e.g. **Wèta yā** (Bring it): **-ta** adds the meaning of 'towards' to **-wè**, which means 'take'. Following Emenanjo 1978 extensional suffixes have been divided into four types according to the verbal derivatives with which they occur:

Table on verbal derivatives (from Emenanjo 1978 here)

## **6.2 Verbs**

### **6.2.1. Types of verbs**

Igbo verbs are either:

- (a) main verbs: capable of occurring as the only verb in a clause: e.g. **O jèlụ ụnọ**. (He/she went home) or:
- (b) auxiliary verbs: capable of occurring in a clause only in combination with a main verb: e.g. **Ọ nà-èje ụnọ**. (He/she is going home)

### **6.2.2. Roots**

In Onitsha, monosyllabic verb roots are either H (= high tone verb; high or step in most verb forms) or L (= low tone verb; low in most verb forms)<sup>14</sup>. Most verb roots are free; some, however, are bound, in that they

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<sup>14</sup> Some Central dialects have a third type, HL (= high-low tone verb, which behaves like a high tone verb in some contexts and like a low tone verb in other contexts)

can only be used with another element following them: e.g. **-lọ-** (twist) is a bound root, occurring only in combinations: **-lọgọ** (be bent), **-lọjị** (twist). A few verb roots consist of two syllables, each of which bears its own tone: e.g. **-kène** (greet, thank)

### 6.2.3. Stems

The stem of an Igbo verb is the part that remains when the inflectional affixes are removed: e.g.

<b>jèlù</b> (went):	jè-	stem
	-lù	inflectional suffix
<b>èri</b> (has eaten):	è-	inflectional prefix
	-ri	stem
	-go	inflectional suffix
<b>wètàlù</b> (brought):	wètà-	stem
	-lù	inflectional suffix

A stem is either:

- (a) simple: consisting of a single monosyllabic root: e.g. **-li** (eat), **-wè** (take)  
or (b) complex: consisting of one of the following:

Disyllabic

- (i) root + root: e.g. **-tigbu** (beat to death) = **-ti** (beat) + **-gbu** (kill)
- (ii) disyllabic root: e.g. **-kène** (greet, thank)
- (iii) root + extensional suffix: e.g. **-wèta** (bring) = **-wè** (take) + **-ta** (towards)

Trisyllabic

- (iv) root + root + root: e.g. **-wèbìpù** (take out some) = **-wè** (take) + **-bì** (cut) + **-pù** ((go)out)
- (v) root + root + extensional suffix: e.g. **-kwupùta** (speak out) = **-kwu** (speak) + **-pù** ((go)out) + **-ta** (towards)
- (vi) disyllabic root + extensional suffix: e.g. **-kènebe** (begin to greet) = **-kène** (greet) + **-be** (inceptive)
- (vii) root + extensional suffix + extensional suffix: e.g. **-kpakọta** (gather together and bring) = **-kpa** (gather) + **-kọ** (together) + **-ta** (towards)
- (viii) root + disyllabic extensional suffix: e.g. **-kwerùbe** (shake thoroughly) = **-kwe** (grip) + **-rùbe** (thoroughly, vigorously)
- (ix) root + extensional suffix + root: e.g. **-kpakọbà** (gather together into)

Similar combinations can be made with four or more syllables. Emenanjo (1975:55) gives an example of a stem with nine syllables:

**Merùbesịkenegodulu m̄ kalama à** (Kindly shake this bottle thoroughly for me.)

### 6.2.4 Verbal derivatives

A verbal derivative is a word which is derived from a verb by a regular process. Some verbal derivatives remain fully verbal (like the participle), others are partly verbal and partly nominal (like the infinitive, which takes an object like a verb but can function as a subject like a noun), others are fully nominal (like the gerund). We here adapt to Onitsha Emenanjo's (1978) classification of seven verbal derivatives derived from simple and complex stems. The basic form of the verb stem is given with the basic (underlying) tone of each syllable, and is preceded by a hyphen to show that this form is an abstraction, not normally pronounceable without modification; it is this basic form which is given in the dictionary entries for verb stems. In verbal derivatives, tone changes take place in the stem as follows:

1. A non-stem-initial high becomes low before low: e.g. **-gbatìpù** → **-gbatìpù** (stretch out)
2. A stem-initial low becomes high before low: e.g. **-wèpù** → **-wèpù** (take away)
3. High becomes low after low in the infinitive: e.g. **ìkpàjìta** → **ìkpàjìta** (break and bring)
4. High becomes step after the infinitive prefix: e.g. **ìkpakọta** → **ìkpākọta** (gather together and bring)

These rules apply in order to complex stems:

Basic form	<b>-yòchapù</b>	(sift out)
	<b>-bèkapùta</b>	(cut to pieces from)

Rule 1

**-yòchàpù**  
**-bèkàpùta**

Rule 2

**-yòchàpù**  
**-bakàpùta**

Rule 3

**-ibekàpùtà**

Rule 4

**ìyòchàpù**  
**ibèkàpùtà**

The infinitive is formed by prefixing I- (i.e. harmonizing i- or ì-) to the stem and applying the appropriate tone changes. The participle is formed by prefixing È- (i.e. harmonizing è- or à-) to the stem and applying the appropriate tone changes. The prefix often dissimilates to high before low (cf. tone rule 2). The bound verb complement is formed by prefixing È- to the stem and applying the appropriate tone changes. The prefix does not dissimilate like that of the participle. The gerund is of two kinds:

1. Simple gerund: formed from simple stems by prefixing Ò- (i.e. harmonizing ò- or ò-) and reduplicating the root with a harmonizing close vowel. The reduplicating vowel is I with roots containing I and U with

roots containing U; with verb roots containing other vowels, the reduplicating vowel depends on the consonant, thus:

	e	a	o
Labials or labialized velars	U	U	U
gh	I	U	U
Other velars, and n	I	I	U
All other consonants	I	I	I

2. Complex gerund: formed to complex stems by prefixing N- (i.e. homorganic syllabic nasal) and applying the appropriate one changes. The noun agent is formed by prefixing Ò- and applying the appropriate tone changes. The noun agent requires a complement, and the tone pattern between them is the specific construction (see 6.5):

e.g.    **òde àkwùkwọ**   (writer)  
          **òje m̀bà**       (traveller)

The noun instrument and the noun of result are both formed by prefixing Ñ- to the stem. They differ in meaning and consequently in the verbs to which they can be formed. Both normally take a complement; the noun instrument requires the specific tone pattern and the noun of result the associative tone pattern

[Table on verbal derivatives from Emenanjo \(1978\) here](#)

### 6.2.5 Classification of verbs

Verbs can be divided into action verbs (AV), which express actions, and stative (expressing states). For a full discussion of stative verbs, see Nwachukwu 1983f. Within the action verbs, there is a small subclass which do not take the open-vowel suffix -E in the imperative, subjunctive, and perfect verb-forms:

e.g.    **Nye m̀!**   (Give me!)   (no -E suffix)  
versus   **Lìe yā!**   (Eat it!)   (normal -E suffix)

These are referred to as unaffixing verbs (UV)

Stative verbs also fall into two classes:

(a) those which take only the open vowel suffix in the above verb forms:

e.g.    **Nwèè uchè!**   (Have sense!)

These are referred to as non-alternating stative verbs (NSV)

(b) those which alternate between the open vowel suffix (completive) and the -LU (incompletive) suffix:

**Bùe jī!** (Carry yams!)

**Bùlu jī!** (Carry yams!)

These are referred to as alternating stative verbs.

### **6.2.6 Verbal categories**

Verb forms differ with respect to the following categories:

- (a) Mood: indicative, sequential, subjunctive, or imperative
- (b) Aspect: Simple or perfect, each subdivided into completive and incompletive with further subdivisions where necessary
- (c) Tense: neutral, emphatic past, future, and unfulfilled
- (d) Seriality: whether the action is single or is part of a series
- (e) Polarity: affirmative or negative

### **6.2.7 Mood**

Mood expresses the status of the action/state as regards its actuality, potentiality or sequence. The recognition of mood as a distinct category in Igbo is due to Winston (1973)

(a) Indicative (= Winston's Definite): expresses a definite action or state independent of any earlier or later state of the verb. In the affirmative, it has:

in simple forms:

- (i) a floating low tone (the remains of an earlier È-prefix) preceding the verb, which is realized as a fall on the last syllable of the noun (not pronoun) subject if it ends in a high tone
- (ii) low tone throughout the verb, including its suffixes
- (iii) no change of tone in the complement

E.g. **Àdâ rìlì jì** (Ada ate yam)

in the perfect:

- (i) an È- prefix, which becomes step between two high tones by partial assimilation
- (ii) inherent tone on the verb
- (iii) change of tone on the complement

E.g. **Àdâ ērìgò jī** (Ada has eaten yam)

(b) Sequential (= Winston's General). The mood which expresses an action/state relative to some earlier, later or contrasting action/state. In the affirmative, it has:

- (i) a floating low tone in Onitsha (corresponding to an È-prefix in Central dialects), which is realized as a low tone on a preceding pronoun
- (ii) inherent tone on the verb
- (iii) change of tone on the complement

E.g. **M̀gbè ọ̀ rùsị̀lị̀ fà, ò wèlụ̀ òfu wèe lie** (When he had finished roasting them, he took one and ate it.)

(c) Subjunctive. The mood which expresses supposition as opposed to fact, manifested either as intention or as a circumstance of condition or time (Winston 1973). It is found particularly in the hortative construction, introduced by *kà* (Emenanjo 1978: 196-7) and in the conditional. In the affirmative, it has:

- (i) no prefix
- (ii) inherent tone on the verb
- (iii) change of tone on the complement

E.g. Hortative: **Kà Àda lie nnī** (Let Ada eat food)

Conditional: **Àda kọ̀a jī**,..(If Ada plants yam,..)

(d) Imperative. The mood which expresses commands. In the affirmative, it has:

- (i) no prefix
- (ii) low tone on the first syllable of all verbs, except when followed by a second low tone in a complex stem
- (iii) change of tone on the complement

E.g. **Lie jī** (Eat yam)

### 6.2.8 Aspect and tense in the indicative mood

Tense denotes the time of a situation (i.e. of an action or state), whereas aspect denotes how a situation is spread over time. Most languages express both, but some give more prominence to one or the other in their grammar. In English, tense is more important than aspect. In Igbo, aspect is more important, but tense is also found

#### 6.2.8.1 Simple versus Perfect aspect

In the indicative mood, the simple aspect contrasts with the perfect aspect. The perfect is always marked by -go (Central -IE), whereas the simple is not marked. The perfect aspect indicates the continuing present relevance of a past situation' (Comrie 1976:52), whereas the simple aspect does not so indicate. (Note that Comrie clearly distinguishes the perfect from the perfective, which is what we call complete.)

Alternating      Simple Aspect      Perfect Aspect

Stative **Àdā̀ bụ̀ onye isī̀ Àda àbụ̀go onye isī̀**

Verbs: (Ada is a leader) (Ada was once a leader.)



	<b>O bù ibu alō</b> (He is carrying a heavy lead)	<b>O bū go ibu alō</b> (He once carried heavy load.)
Non-Alternating	<b>O nwèlù egō</b> (He has money)	<b>O nwēgo egō</b> (He has acquired money.)
Stative Verbs:	<b>Àdâ màlù mmā</b> (Ada is beautiful)	<b>Àda àmago mmā</b> (Ada has become beautiful)
Action Verbs	<b>Fâ sịlì àsị</b> (They told lies)	<b>Fa àsigo àsị</b> (They have told lies)
	<b>Ụzọ lịlì jị</b> (Ụzọ ate yam)	<b>Ụzọ èlìgo jị</b> (Ụzọ has eaten yam)

### 6.2.8.2 The Simple Aspects: Progressive versus Non-Progressive

The simple progressive aspect denotes a situation which is either continuous or habitual, while the simple non-progressive indicates a situation without emphasis on its continuity or habituality. The simple non-progressive is subdivided into the incompletive and the completive. The incompletive expresses a situation which is not complete, normally with a stative verb, and is translated into English by a present tense. The completive expresses a situation which is complete, with either an action or a stative verb, and is translated into English by a past tense. The simple incompletive aspect (or simple form) is marked by a zero suffix (O) when it occurs with alternating stative verbs (ASV):

<b>Ọ bụ akwụkwọ</b>	(It is a book)
<b>Fâ bù ibu</b>	(They are carrying loads)

The non-alternating stative verbs (NSV) are marked by the assertive suffix -lụ (Central -rV) when they are in the simple incompletive:

<b>Àdâ màlù mmā</b>	(Ada is beautiful)
<b>O nwèlù egō</b>	(He has money/He is rich)

The simple completive aspect (or simple past) is also marked by the assertive suffix -lụ. We have just observed that the NSV take the same assertive suffix in the incompletive; thus, obviously, they cannot also take it to show the completive (or simple past). The ASV and action verbs, however, do take the -lụ to show the completive (past):

ASV:	<b>Ọ bụlụ onye isị afọ àtọ</b> (He was the leader for 3 years)
	<b>Fâ bụlù ibu</b> (They carried loads)
Action:	<b>O sịlì nni</b> (She cooked food)

The -lụ (-rV) suffix is called assertive by Uwalaka (1981:104) because it ‘only affirms what is stated by the verb’; it does not refer to tense, because it translates as a past time with action verbs and ASV, as shown in the example above. All simple non-progressive forms have a low tone pattern throughout the verb form, and the object keeps its inherent tones. The last syllable of the subject usually changes from high to falling (unless it is a dependent pronoun<sup>15</sup>) before the simple non-progressive verb forms. This is as the result of the low tone of an old prefix to this verb form which has been lost in most dialects but survives in the Oloko dialect (Ukata 1981):

Oloko:     **Àdha èriri jì**  
Onitsha:  **Àdà lìlì jì**

The -lụ suffix generally assimilates to a wide vowel in the stem by becoming wide:

**gòlụ**     →   **gòlù**     (bought)  
**gbùlụ**   →   **gbùlù**   (killed)

It assimilates completely to i or ì in the stem by becoming -lì or -lị respectively:

**lìlụ**   **lìlì**   (ate)  
**sịlụ**   **sịlị**   (said)

The suffix can also be shortened by losing its -l-, in which case the vowel is completely assimilated to the preceding stem vowel:

**lìlì**    **lìlì**    (ate)  
**tàlụ**   **tàà**    (chewed)

The resulting long vowel is often shortened, in which case the result is the same as using a zero suffix. The simple progressive aspect is marked by the auxiliary verb -na, which is realized with the low tone pattern of the simple non-progressive nà. It is complemented with the participle (see 6.2.4):

**Ụzọ nà-èlè jī**  
(Ụzọ sells yams)           (Habitual)  
(Ụzọ is selling yams)   (Continuous)

The progressive expresses both habitual and continuous meanings, whereas in some Central dialects these are expressed differently. It is not quite clear whether the suffix -kọ is an inflectional suffix marking the simple progressive aspect or an extensional suffix (see Emenanjo 1978:111):

**Ejèkọ òm afià èjekọ** (I’m on my way to market right now)

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<sup>15</sup> See 6.3.

There is another form of the progressive, marked by a prefix before -na, which Emenanjo (1978) calls the Progressive Unexpected. It expresses emphasis, surprise, or sarcasm

**Eè! Ụzọ àna-àzụ afịa!**  
(Oho! So Ụzọ trades/is trading!)

**Eē! Mbè àna-àtụ n̄tụ!**  
(Oh! So Tortoise is playing his pranks!)

### **6.2.8.3 The Perfect aspects: Completive and Incompletive**

The most common perfect aspect is the Perfect Completive, which shows that the situation is finished, although (as always with the perfect) its effect continues. The perfect Completive is marked by a prefix E- and a suffix -go (= Open Vowel Suffix -E followed by Perfect -IE in Central dialects). The verb stem keeps its inherent tone. The basic low-tone prefix partly assimilates to high tones both preceding and following by becoming step, and often dissimilates from a following low by becoming high. The object takes modified tones (e.g.

**Ụzọ èligo jī**  
(Ụzọ has eaten yam)  
**Ànyị ēlego yā**  
(We have sold it)  
**Ànyị àzàgo/azàgo ụnò**  
(We have swept the house)

With the ASV verbs, there is a contrast between the Perfect Completive and the Perfect Incompletive, which shows that a situation has begun and has not yet finished. In Onitsha the Perfect Incompletive is marked by adding the assertive suffix -lụ to -go (Central has -rV assertive preceding -IE):

Completive: **Ụzọ àbụgo onye isī**  
(Central: **àbụọla**)  
(Ụzọ has been a leader (and no longer is))

Incompletive: **Ụzọ àbụgolu/àbụlụgo onye isī**  
(Central: **àbụrụla**)  
(Ụzọ has become a leader (and still is))

The contrast between the Perfect Completive and Incompletive has not been found in Onitsha with action verbs. In a few cases it is found with action verbs in Central dialects by omitting the open vowel suffix -E, which gives a completive meaning (Green and Igwe 1963:59, Winston 1973:135-7):

Completive: **Ọ gāala ahịa**  
(She has been to market (and come back))  
Incompletive: **Ọ gāla ahịa**  
(She has gone to market (and not yet come back))

It remains to be investigated whether there are true Perfect Progressive forms in Onitsha. Forms using the progressive auxiliary -na, the suffix -bu, and a harmonizing suffix (or enclitic) -lì have been recorded but are not included in the summary table below:

**Òbi nà-èbubulì jì**

(Obi has been carrying yams)

**Ụzọ nà-ènwebulì egō**

(Ụzọ has been having money)

**Àda nà-azàbulì unò**

(Ada has been sweeping the house)

### 6.2.8.4 Tense in Igbo

It has frequently been observed that some verb forms in Igbo, especially the simple ones, refer to either present or past time, and this has been used as an argument for saying that tense has little or no importance in Igbo. It appears, however, that tense is required in Igbo syntax in addition to aspect, for the following reasons:

1. All dialects appear to have a suffix which indicates a past time previous to another, or a more emphatic past time than the one denoted by the assertive suffix. This emphatic past suffix is -bu in Onitsha and -rV in Central; Winston (1973:150-1) calls it -rV4, 'past' and distinguishes it from -rV3 'punctual' (here called 'assertive'). The Onitsha forms make it clear that Winston's analysis is correct, for -bu corresponds consistently to -rV4 but never to -rV3, which is -lụ in Onitsha; compare the following sentences:

#### Action verbs

- |    |          |                         |   |
|----|----------|-------------------------|---|
| 1. | Onitsha: | <b>O sìlì jì</b>        | Assertive suffix;                                       |
|    | Central: | <b>O sìrì jì</b>        | past meaning (She cooked yam)                           |
| 2. | Onitsha: | <b>O sìbùlù jì</b>      | Emphatic past suffix                                    |
|    | Central: | <b>O sìrì jì</b>        | plus assertive suffix;                                  |
|    |          | (She used to cook yams) | emphatic/previous past meaning (She cooked yams before) |

#### Alternating stative verbs

- |    |          |                    |  |
|----|----------|--------------------|--|
| 3. | Onitsha: | <b>O bù jì</b>     | Zero suffix;                             |
|    | Central: | <b>O bù jì</b>     | present meaning<br>(He is carrying yams) |
| 4. | Onitsha: | <b>O bùlù jì</b>   | Assertive suffix;                        |
|    | Central: | <b>O bùrù jì</b>   | past meaning<br>(He carried yams)        |
| 5. | Onitsha: | <b>O bùbùlù jì</b> | Emphatic past                            |
|    | Central: | <b>O bùrù jì</b>   | suffix plus assertive                    |

(He used to carry yams) suffix; emphatic or  
(He carried yams before) previous past meaning

### Non-alternating stative verbs

6. Onitsha: **O nwèlù jì** Assertive suffix;  
Central: **O nwēre jì** present meaning  
(He has yams)
7. Onitsha: **O nwèbùlù jì** Emphatic past suffix  
Central: **O nwēere jì** plus assertive suffix;  
(He had yams) past meaning

Thus -bu is the mark of the emphatic past tense, whereas the forms which are marked by the assertive suffix are said to be in the neutral tense, whose meaning is past or present depending on the type of verb that it combines with.

2. All dialects form a future with an auxiliary verb, usually **-ga**. There seems no reason to call this an aspect when it has a clear time reference, and so all verb forms which contain **-ga** have been called ‘future tense’.

3. All dialects have forms with auxiliary verbs that express an ‘unfulfilled’ meaning. Although it is not common to talk of an ‘unfulfilled tense’, we can say that it is referring to ‘no time’. The stronger reason for grouping it with the tenses, however, is that these unfulfilled forms occur with most of the aspects already set up, just as do the past and future tenses.

We thus have a set of four tenses interacting with the five aspects already set up. This should give twenty different forms, but it is somewhat less, chiefly because the distinction between complete and incomplete aspect is found only in the neutral tense.

#### 6.2.8.5 Neutral tense

All the forms given under the discussion of aspect are in the neutral tense, and it is therefore not necessary to repeat examples. There is no special mark for the neutral tense; all its verb forms bear the aspect markers. As noted above, it has either present or past meaning

#### 6.2.8.6 Emphatic Past tense

As noted above, the emphatic past tense in Onitsha is marked by **-bu** suffixed to the neutral form. It gives a more emphatic past sense than the assertive suffix, often with a sense of ‘used to, but no longer does’ or ‘did before something else’.

#### Simple Emphatic Past

The Simple Emphatic Past is marked by -bu, which is usually followed by the assertive suffix -lu

<b>O jèbùlù afịa</b>	(He had gone to market)
<b>O libùlù jì tupù ò lie àgwà</b>	(He ate yam before he ate beans)
<b>Àda bụbù onye isī</b>	(Ada was a leader (sometime))

Progressive Emphatic Past

This is marked by the auxiliary -na plus -bu (plus -lụ)

<b>Ọ nà-èjebu Òwèrè</b>	(He used to go to Owerri (but no longer does))
<b>O nà-ènwebu egō</b>	(He used to have money (but doesn't any more))

**Perfect Emphatic Past**

This is marked by **-bu** added to the perfect form;

**Àda ābụbugo onye isī** (Ada has been a leader (but no longer is))

### 6.2.8.7 Future tense

The future tense in Onitsha is marked by the auxiliary -ga. The variety of future forms in Onitsha was first reported by Emenanjọ (1975), from whom most of the following examples are taken:

#### Simple (Non-Progressive) Future

The simple future is formed by the auxiliary -ga, with the low tone of the simple non-progressive, followed by the participle. The complement changes its tone;

**Ụzọ gà-ègo jī**  
(Ụzọ will buy yams)

There is a variation of this tense, corresponding in form to the simple progressive unexpected, which has the meaning of 'immediate future' (Emenanjọ 1975):

**Ànyị àga-ègo jī**  
(We are about to buy yams)

#### Simple Progressive Future

This is formed with the two auxiliaries, -ga and -na

**Ànyị gà na-ègo jī**  
(We will be (habitually) buying yams)

### Perfect Future

Emenanjọ gives a form with -ga and -go, but not all speakers seem to use it;

**Ànyị gà-ègogo jī**

(We shall (must) have bought yams)

(We shall have to buy yams)

Those who do not use it replace it with an unfulfilled form (see below)

**Ànyị àka-ègogoli jī**

#### 6.2.8.8 Unfulfilled tense

The unfulfilled tense in Onitsha is marked with the auxiliary -ka, which is always prefixed by È-, complemented by the participle

#### Simple (Non-Progressive) Unfulfilled

The simple unfulfilled has -ka plus the participle. The complement changes its tones;

**Ànyị àka-ègo jī**

(We should buy yams (but haven't done it yet))

#### Simple Progressive Unfulfilled

The simple progressive unfulfilled takes the two auxiliaries -ka and -na;

**Ànyị àka na-ègo jī**

(We should (habitually) be buying yams (but are not doing so))

#### Perfect Unfulfilled

The perfect unfulfilled is formed with -ka and -go;

**Ànyị àka-ègogo jī**

(We should have bought the yams (before now, but didn't))

Table on summary of aspects and tenses here

#### 6.2.9 The Sequential Mood

The sequential mood is used to express an act

[Here the typing of the introduction ends. The ms. has about another ten pages plus bibliography]

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IGBO DICTIONARY

<b>A.</b>		
<b>a</b>		see <b>e</b>
<b>a-</b>		see <b>e-</b>
<b>a- ... m</b>		see <b>e- ... m</b>
<b>-a/-e/-o/-o</b>	infl. suff.	(-a after a i u; -e after e i u; -o after o; -o after o) completive or open vowel suffix, used with most verbs in the imperative, the subjunctive, and the sequential forms: <b>Lùà ọlù</b> Do the work: <b>Kà ànyị jee</b> Let us go: ... <b>ò wèè nalue ụnọ wèè fụ yā</b> ... and then he got home and found it
<b>à</b>	dem.	this
	<b>ife à</b>	this (thing)
	<b>onye à</b>	this person
	<b>ebe à</b>	this place, here
	<b>etu à</b>	this way
<b>àà, aā</b>	int.	Oh! (surprise)
<b>àa</b>	int.	answer to a call, e.g. yes; a low murmuring or exclamation over tragic news or surprise
<b>Àba 1.</b>	p.n.	Aba town
		<b>Ọbịàgèlì bì n'Àba</b> Obiageli lives in Aba
<b>àba 2.</b>	n.	flatness; lying flat on the back: <b>Ọ tọgbọlù àba</b> He lay flat
	<b>-chalụ àba</b>	lie flat on the back: <b>Ọfọ sị mù chàlụ àba</b> Ọfọ asked me to lie flat on my back
	<b>-dinà n'àba, dinà àba</b>	sleep on the back
		Idiomatic greeting and response:
		Q. <b>Kèdụ kà eke sị ànya anwū?</b> How are things? (lit. How is the python enjoying the sun?)
		A. <b>Àba nà nkọ</b> Fine (lit. Back and sides)
<b>àba</b>	n.	iron hook for fastening windows or doors or joining a canoe, or used by medicine men, usu. forced into ground
<b>àbàchà</b>	n.	cassava (especially boiled and sliced) (cf. <b>okilì 2.</b> )
<b>àbàda</b>	n.	cloth used mostly by women (Dutch print), also <b>akwā àbàda</b>
<b>abadaba, abasāla</b>	n.	width; breadth; state or quality of being wide or broad
	<b>-dị abadaba</b>	be wide, broad, flat: <b>Wètalụ m̄ nni òkè m n'ime afele dī abadaba</b> Bring me my own food in a broad flat plate
<b>àbalà</b>	n.	fruit of iroko (used for feeding goats, sheep, etc.): also <b>àbalà ọjì</b>
<b>àbànà</b>	n.	water yam ( <i>Dioscorea alata</i> Linn.) (also <b>ji àbànà</b> )
<b>àbàni 1.</b>	n.	midnight; night
		<b>ètítí àbàni</b> midnight
		(onye) <b>àbàni dī egwù</b> bandit (lit. the night is dangerous): <b>Onye àbàni dī egwù tibànyèlù n'ụnọ afụ</b> A bandit broke into that house
		<b>òtu àbàni dī egwù</b> gang of bandits
<b>àbàni 2.</b>	n.	royal sword, double-edged and made of brass, with which the king touches the <b>ozì</b> gong to direct the sounding of the war-drums and leads his soldiers to war (also <b>mmā àbàni</b> )

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<b>àbị, àbị</b>	n.	yam cv. (sausage-shaped)
<b>abịà</b>	n.	music played on <b>ìgbà ogwè</b> , a tall standing drum, when great warriors die
<b>abō</b>	n.	long basket used for fishing (also <b>̀̀nkàtà abō</b> )
<b>àbọ</b>	n.	plantation
<b>abọsị</b>	n.	shrub whose twigs are used for chewing-sticks and for <b>̀̀kàlòògòlì</b> figures
<b>àbù</b>	n.	A. plant resembling <b>anā</b> , used for its fibres B. the rope made from it
<b>abukè</b>	n.	wooden vessel used for carrying
<b>abùke</b>	n.	(usu. <b>̀̀okukù abùke</b> ) kind of fowl which never grows to a large size but is tough (usually used for sacrifice)
<b>abụ 1.</b>	n.	pus
<b>abụ 2.</b>	n.	cat-like animal that sleeps by day, probably the Two-Spotted Palm Civet or genet
<b>abụ 1.</b>	n.	armpit <b>̀̀kpà abụ</b> boil in armpit
<b>abụ 2.</b>	n.	song; solo
		<b>abụ akwā</b> A. song (esp Song of Solomon) B. mourning song
		<b>abụ mbido</b> opening song
		<b>abụ mgbasà</b> dismissal song
		<b>abụ mmeli</b> victory song
		<b>abụ ncheta</b> memorial song
		<b>abụ ochiè</b> old hymn book
		<b>abụ otuto</b> songs of praise
		<b>abụ ofụfụ</b> new hymn book
		<b>abụ oma</b> psalm
		<b>-bụ abụ</b> sing (a solo)
		<b>̀̀kwa àbụ</b> soloist
<b>àbụa</b>	num.	two (= <b>̀̀bụa, ̀̀bụo</b> )
<b>abụba</b>	n.	feather; leaf; fibre
<b>àbùbà</b>	n.	fat
		<b>-ma àbùbà</b> be fatty, plumpy, fat: <b>̀̀kpì nkaà màlù àbùbà</b> This he-goat is fat, or, the meat of this he-goat is fatty
<b>abụbọ</b>	n.	vegetables
		<b>nni abụbọ</b> food prepared with vegetables
<b>abụbù</b>	n.	used in: <b>abụbù akwū</b> pounded palm nut fibre left after removal of kernels
<b>àbùbù 1.</b>	n.	patches of grass brought down and abandoned by the flood
<b>àbùbù 2.</b>		used in: <b>̀̀bùbù jì</b> cooked yam mashed to feed child or for sacrifice
<b>abụzù</b>	n.	mole-cricket (edible)
<b>àchàlà</b>	n.	generic name for coarse grass or straw, including bamboo ( <i>Oxytenanthera</i> sp.), elephant grass ( <i>Pennisetum purpureum</i> ) and spear-grass ( <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> ). <b>̀̀pì àchàlà</b> Peugeot 404
<b>achị</b>	n.	hip-joint
<b>achịcha</b>		see <b>asịsa</b>
<b>àchịchà</b>	n.	A. biscuit; cake;

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		B. dried food (prepared by boiling plantain or banana and cutting it up into small bits, after removing the skin, and drying it in sun. In the dry form this is stored in a bag and preserved in <b>ũko</b> till used. It is then measured out like beans and steeped in water for a few minutes, removed and wrapped in balls with leaves and boiled. It is then emptied on to boiled pieces of yam or cocoyam, sometimes with vegetables added, and stirred and rolled thoroughly with other ingredients - pepper, oil, etc. - and served)
<b>Adà 1.</b>	p.n.	A. a warlike people living to the north of the Ọhafia, who traditionally acted as head-hunting mercenaries to the Nike and the Aru
		B. a feast, celebrated to commemorate a victory of Onitsha North people over the Ada, in which large numbers of small masquerades throw sticks and stones at people
<b>adà 2., ada</b>	n.	a fall
	<b>-dà adà</b>	fall; fall down (usually of persons) (cf. <b>-dà 1.</b> )
<b>adà akā</b>	n.p.	ganglion, tumour on arm or hand
<b>àda</b>	n.	eldest daughter; chief woman of family; loosely used for all daughters
	<b>àda èzè</b>	princess
	<b>àda ìbà</b>	daughter of the family; female name
	<b>àda mmā</b>	fine daughter (used to praise a small girl); also female name
	<b>àda nne nnà</b>	paternal aunt
	<b>àda nne nnē</b>	maternal aunt
	<b>àda Ñrì</b>	female palace dwarf associated with <b>Ezē Ñrì</b>
	<b>àda ọrà</b>	daughter of all; female name
	<b>Nwaāda</b>	A. same as <b>àda</b> (for petting) B. female name
	<b>umụ āda</b>	group of married women who originate from a particular town and, even though they are usually married outside it, influence the affairs, of their home town and particularly the women who marry into it.
<b>àdakā 1.</b>	n.	baboon (also used to abuse someone)
<b>àdakā 2.</b>	n.	(also <b>egbē àdakā</b> ) type of locally-made gun
<b>Àdo</b>	p.n.	an old name for Onitsha people
	<b>ute Àdo (= ute m̀kpàla)</b>	stiff mat used in burial ceremonies, in roofing, and to make shelters
<b>àdù</b>	n.	bitter kola ( <i>Garcinia kola</i> Heckel)
<b>adụ</b>	n.	creeping plant with edible fruit, like potato in appearance
<b>afa</b>	n.	divination; shells of native mango fruit strung together and used by medicine men in divination
	<b>àkpà afā</b>	diviner's bag
	<b>-gba afa</b>	practise divination. This is part of the work of certain native doctors. A collection of various objects is used, including human and animal teeth, cowries, seeds, coins, pieces of bone, seeds of certain plants. This collection is kept in a container. Divination is then carried out by collecting these objects in the hand and throwing them on the floor or table, picking them up and repeating the throwing one or several times

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		more. The diviner then remains silent or mutters some incantation. He stares steadily at the objects for some minutes, then directs his gaze to his client, to whom he tells the revelation of the divination. Before concluding this report he can throw the objects once, twice or more times with the necessary additional revelation. He sometimes takes up some of the objects and gives them special attention. Some diviners tie the objects of divination to a string. The throwing is then done in this form
<b>afà</b>	n.	name; sort; kind
	<b>-ba afà</b>	give a name
	<b>-fo afà</b>	mention; mention name
	<b>-fota afà</b>	make mention; mention
	<b>-gù afà</b>	name; give a name to
	<b>-kpọ afà</b>	call by name; name
	<b>-malụ afà</b>	be well-known, important:
	<b>A màlụ afà ya</b>	He is well-known
	<b>A mārọ afà ya</b>	No one has heard of him; he is unknown
	<b>-tu afà</b>	extol; salute by title, nickname
	<b>-za afà</b>	bear a name; answer to one's name
<b>afà Ìgbò i</b>		your Igbo name
<b>afà i</b>		your personal name
<b>afà nnà i</b>		your father's name, surname
<b>afà ọtutu</b>		name by which someone is called on solemn occasions; praise-name
<b>afà Oyibo ī</b>		your English name
<b>àfaà</b>	n.	title given to chiefs
<b>àfè</b>	n.	dress; clothes; sewn garment; mask
<b>àfè m̄mọọ</b>		mask of the masquerader; masquerader's cloth
<b>àfè ọnụ</b>		see <b>àfụ ọnụ</b>
<b>àfè ụkà</b>		cloth, garment, robe set aside and devoted to wearing to service; Sunday clothes
<b>àfè ụlā</b>		night-gown
<b>aka àfè</b>		garment sleeve
	<b>onye àfè ojii</b>	policeman (-woman)
	<b>-wopụ àfè</b>	put off clothes
	<b>-yi àfè</b>	wear cloth
	<b>-yili àfè</b>	put on clothes: <b>Yili àfè gị kà ànyị je Ụkà</b> Put on your clothes and let us go to Church
<b>afele</b>	n.	plate; flat dish
	<b>afele nsansa</b>	flat plate
	<b>afele ọwịwa</b>	breakable dish
	<b>afele ụkọlọ</b>	hollow plate
	<b>-gbacha afele</b>	clean the plate (of food)
<b>afịa</b>	n.	market; trade:
		<b>Afịa yā dachìghàlụ àzụ, màkà nà o nwēro ike izụ ego e nyèlụ ya</b> His trade declined because he could not build up his capital
	<b>afịa ọlile</b>	merchandise; commodity
	<b>àtụmafịa</b>	commission to buy in the market; order

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	-gba aḩia	trade
	-gho aḩia	suffer loss in trade
	ife aḩia	small edible articles bought by women for their children
	izù aḩia	market week of four days
	-kpoba aḩia	expose, display wares for sale
	-kwalu aḩia	pack and move wares away
	-le aḩia okshòm	sell wares at an auction
	onye aḩia	merchant; customer; trader
	omà aḩia	centre of market
	onu aḩia	price; market price; cost
	-sù aḩia	A. flood the market (of excess commodity): <b>Azù sùlù aḩia</b> The market is flooded with fish:
		<b>Akpukpo ukwù m zùtalù n'Àba n'ónwa gālù agà sùlù aḩia</b> The shoes I bought from Aba last month were sold at a loss
		B. (fig., of person) be useless: <b>I sùlù aḩia</b> You are pretty useless
	-tu aḩia	request someone going to market to help buy something; commission someone to buy something
	unò aḩia	market stall
	-zu aḩia	trade; hold market; buy and sell in market
<b>aḩiḩia</b>	n.	grass; sweepings; parings; herb; native medicine prepared with herbs. Used abusively: <b>Ọ nà-àgwa umù aḩiḩia okwù</b> He is speaking to low-grade people
	<b>aḩiḩia ogwù</b>	herb (for the preparation of native medicine)
	-gbu aḩiḩia	clear weeds
	-kpa aḩiḩia	collect herbs: <b>Onye dibìà nà-èje ikpā aḩiḩia</b> The native doctor is going to collect the herbs
<b>aḩo</b>	n.	stomach; bowels; belly; abdomen (regarded as the seat of the affections)
	<b>aḩo imē</b>	pregnancy (lit. belly of pregnancy)
	<b>aḩo njò</b>	unkindness
	<b>aḩo nnī</b>	gluttony
	<b>aḩo òfùfù</b>	(Biblical) liberality; generosity
	<b>aḩo òbàlà</b>	dysentery
	<b>aḩo òchìchì</b>	diarrhoea
	<b>aḩo òlulù</b>	colic; stomach-ache
	<b>aḩo oma</b>	kindness
	<b>aḩo òrà</b>	sacrifice before cultivation
	<b>aḩo ọsisa</b>	dysentery
	<b>aḩo ọsùsù, aḩo ọziza</b>	flatulence
	<b>aḩo ukwu</b>	gluttony
	<b>aḩo ukwù</b>	calf of leg
	<b>aruru aḩo</b>	intestinal worm, very tiny; pinworm (lit. ants of belly)
	<b>-bu aḩo imē</b>	be pregnant (lit. carry pregnant belly): <b>Ngọzi bù aḩo imē</b> Ngọzi is pregnant
	<b>elili aḩo</b>	the intestines
	<b>-ju aḩo</b>	satisfy: <b>O jùlù m aḩo</b> It satisfies me.:

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		<b>Afọ jùlù m</b> I am satisfied
	<b>-kò afọ</b>	distend abdomen
	<b>-laju afọ</b>	drink to satisfy
	<b>-lụ afọ</b>	have stomach-ache
	<b>ngilj afọ</b>	intestine; bowels
	<b>-nupụ afọ</b>	A. act as purgative; B. have swollen belly
	<b>nwannē afọ</b>	brother or sister of same father and mother; full brother or sister (lit. brother or sister of same womb)
	<b>-nwe afọ ọma</b>	be generous, kind, benevolent
	<b>-nyeju afọ</b>	feed well
	<b>ogwù afọ</b>	purgative
	<b>-tepùlù afọ</b>	have distended abdomen like that of ascitic or overfed child
	<b>-tepùbè afọ</b>	have a bulging distended abdomen
	<b>-to afọ</b>	have great swollen belly; develop ascites
	<b>ụma afọ</b>	enlarged spleen; kind of abdominal disorder in children characterized by swelling of the spleen in the left side of the abdomen. It is felt to be round and hard when pressed. It is wrongly believed by many to be a living thing in the stomach which resembles a crab and walks up and down the stomach
<b>Àfọ</b>	n.	a day in the Igbo four-day week, following Oyè, personified as an alūsị
		<b>Àfọoma</b> name of female person born on <b>Àfọ</b>
		<b>Nwaàfọ</b> name of male person born on <b>Àfọ</b>
<b>Afrìkà</b>	n.	Africa (E.)
<b>afù 1.</b>	n.	halfpenny (E. halfpenny)
<b>afù 2.</b>	dem.	that
	<b>àkà afù</b>	last year; (generally) old times, days of old
	<b>ebe afù</b>	that place; there:
	<b>Ònyè nọ ebe afù?</b>	Who is there?
	<b>èkpè afù</b>	then; at that time
	<b>etu afù</b>	so; in that manner
	<b>mgbè afù</b>	then; at that time
	<b>ndị afù</b>	those (people)
	<b>òfu afù</b>	that very one
	<b>onye afù</b>	that person
<b>àfù</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>àfù ọnụ, àfè ọnụ</b>	moustache; beard
	<b>-gba àfù ọnụ</b>	grow beard, moustache
<b>àfufà</b>	n.	eggplant ( <i>Solanum macrocarpon</i> Linn.) (= <b>aṅàlà</b> )
<b>afufu</b>	n.	trouble; difficulty
	<b>afufu ñmụọ</b>	A. punishment in underworld B. very severe punishment or trouble
	<b>afufu ụwà</b>	misfortune; ups and downs of life
	<b>-fụ afufu</b>	suffer
	<b>-ta afufu</b>	suffer; punish; be in suffering, trouble:
	<b>I gà-àta afufu</b>	You will suffer
	<b>ụwà afufu</b>	world of suffering
<b>afufu</b>	n.	any rash caused by perspiration; dermatitis; eczema; urticaria; swollen patches due to sensitivity to some particular food,

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		serum, drug, etc. ( -fù 1. swell)
agā 1.	n.	adze
agā 2.	n.	large needle for sewing sacks, etc.
àgà 1.	n.	variety of yam
àgà 2.	n.	barren woman
agàba	n.	A. lion
		B. name of masquerade
agadī	n.	old person
	agadī nwaànyị	old woman
	agadī nwaànyị isi awọ	(lit. an old woman with grey hair) plant used as medicine to see night witches
	agadī nwokē	old man
	-me agadī	be old, decrepit; become old
àgàfù	n.	bandit; expert thief
agàmeèbù	n.	A. false thistle ( <i>Acanthus montanus</i> T. Anders.)
		B. name of a masquerade
àgàna	n.	barbed spear for hunting or fighting
àgidi	n.	maize gruel (Y. àgidi)
agidigi	n.	fatness; stoutness; bigness
	-gbà agidigi	be fat, plump; have stout build (of human being only)
àgìgò		see àgùgò
agilì isì	n.p.	hair of head
agogo	n.	iron gong for proclamations (cf. Y. agogo 'bell')
àgòlò	n.	medicinal plant with reddish seeds
agrị	n.	wild Canna ( <i>Canna indica</i> Linn.), seen in Agwụ shrines
agū 1.	n.	leopard
	agū atā	A. jackal-like animal
		B. name of a town (lit. leopard of the wilderness)
	agū iyī	crocodile
	agū ogbà	leopard which is weaker and less ferocious than the real leopard
	nwa agū	very young leopard
	obi agū	daring, fearless like a leopard; brave
	Ògbu āgū	title; holder of Ògbu āgū title; name (lit. leopard-killer)
	Ògbà agū	secret night society (using agū ogbà); Leopard Society
agū 2.	n.	open grassy country; wilderness
agù	n.	person bearing same name as oneself; namesake (cf. ògbò)
agùba	n.	razor
àgùgò, àgìgò	n.	denial; plea:
		Ènwerọ m àgùgò I have no plea
	-gọ àgùgò	deny:
		Adā m àchọ ụkpa onye nā-agọ àgùgò ife o mēlụ I do not like the company of anybody who denies what he has done ( -gọ 1. deny)
agugụ	n.	festival
Agunyego	n.	name for a child believed an ogbāñje (lit. Are we to count you among our family circle (or are you going to leave us again?))
Agù	n.	see Agwù
agūū	n.	hunger; desire; eagerness



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	( <b>agụū</b> ) – <b>gụ</b>	be hungry
	<b>agụū mmīli</b>	thirst
	<b>-gụ agụū</b>	hunger; desire; long for ( <b>-gụ</b> 2. desire)
<b>agbā</b> 1.	n.	title given to chiefs
<b>agbā</b> 2.	n.	tree from which firewood and incense are obtained ( <i>Symphonia globulifera</i> or <i>Daniella oliveri/ thurifera</i> (?) or <i>Carpolobia alba/Intea</i> )
<b>àgbà</b> 1.	n.	covenant; appointment
	<b>Àgbà Ochìè</b>	Old Testament
	<b>Àgbà Ọfụū</b>	New Testament
	<b>-kà àgbà</b>	make appointment
<b>àgbà</b> 2.	n.	jaw
	<b>-nwe àgbà</b>	(fig.) have a say in; have influence
<b>àgbà</b> 3.	n.	rheumatism (cf. <b>òkpòòmīli</b> )
<b>àgbadàgbà ntị</b>	n.	mumps
<b>Agbàlà</b> 1.	n.	A. the author of fertility, one of the manifestations of Chukwu Òkike, Creator B. male name C. child (usually male) whose pregnancy and delivery was made possible by Agbala
	<b>-do Agbàlà</b>	A. perform routine sacrifice to Agbala B. swear blood-brotherhood; make covenant (between two or more parties) vowing not to do anything to endanger either party's life safety, etc.
	<b>-je Agbàlà</b>	consult the Agbala in Awka, the most famous one
<b>agbàlà</b> 2.	n.	(also <b>agbàlà nwaànyị</b> ) woman of great influence or of strong, stout build
<b>agbàlà</b> 3.	n.	an object about 8' long, made of two long bamboos, with a number of coconut shells fixed between them representing the number of girls the owner was on intimate terms with in his youth
<b>àgbàlà, àgbalà</b>	n.	cow-itch ( <i>Mucuna pruriens</i> Linn.)
<b>àgbàtà</b> 1.	n.	boundary line; border
	<b>àgbàtà obi</b>	neighbourhood; neighbour
	<b>onye àgbàtà obi</b>	neighbour; next-door neighbour:
		<b>Ọnwụkà bù onye àgbàtà obi m</b> Ọnwụkà is my neighbour: Proverb: <b>Àgbàtà obī onyê bù nwa nnē ya</b> A person's neighbour is his brother (or sister)
<b>Àgbàtà</b> 2.	n.	A. a god B. male name
<b>agbè</b>	n.	long, narrow calabash for carrying water or wine; calabash
<b>agbidi</b>	n.	solid, thick palm oil
<b>agbịsị, agbusị</b>	n.	black ant infesting houses, living in holes in mud floors
<b>agboro</b>		taut
<b>agbòrò</b>		thing?
<b>agbọ</b>	n.	(also <b>agbọ ajọ ọfia</b> ) very thick forest, especially that devoted to a god, out of bounds to all except the priests of that particular god
<b>àgbọ</b> 1.	n.	growing calabash
<b>àgbọ</b> 2.	n.	covering cloth

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àgbò 3.	n.	descent; family; lineage; inheritable characteristic of a family: <b>Àgbò Nngozí bù àgbò nā-adj nkenke</b> Ngozi's lineage is one of short people
	<b>Àgbòmmā</b>	female name
<b>àgbòghò</b>		see <b>àgbò</b>
<b>agbòlò</b>	n.	slimy substance, e.g. from fish
<b>àgbònò</b>		see <b>ògbònò</b>
<b>agbò</b>	n.	vomit
	<b>-gbò agbò</b>	vomit:
		<b>Àda nà-àgbò agbò</b> Ada is vomiting
	<b>-rù agbò</b>	retch; make to feel nausea; cause nausea
	<b>(-gbò 1.</b>	vomit; = <b>ògbùgbò</b> )
<b>àgbò, àgbòghò</b>	n.	girl of marriageable age; young girl:
	<b>àgbòbìà</b>	girl of marriageable age
		<b>Roseline bù nwa àgbò</b> Roseline is a young girl
	<b>-me àgbòghò</b>	act as or be a young woman
<b>agbù</b>	n.	A. bonds; a binding
	<b>-fie agbù</b>	bind; cord
	<b>-ke agbù</b>	bind:
		<b>O kèlù yà agbù</b> He bound him
		B. rope used for climbing, made from ngwò fronds
<b>àgbùgbò</b>	n.	place where refuse is disposed; dunghill (usually deliberately kept as store of manure for fertilizing land); compost heap; rubbish heap
	<b>àkpa àgbùgbò</b>	grub usually found in a decaying compost heap
	<b>-kpo àgbùgbò</b>	collect decayed compost for application to crops
<b>agbùlùgàdà</b>	n.	molar teeth; part of the jaw where they are situated
<b>agbùsì</b>		see <b>agbìsì</b>
<b>agha, aya 1.</b>	n.	war
	<b>-bu agha</b>	fight
	<b>-busò agha</b>	fight or war against; carry war against:
		<b>Ànyì nà-àchọ ibūsò fa agha</b> We are going to carry war against them
	<b>-dọ n'agha</b>	take prisoner in war
	<b>ọdịdọ n'agha</b>	captivity; state of being a prisoner of war
	<b>ife aghā</b>	weapon
	<b>-je agha</b>	go to war; be recruited into war
	<b>ndi aghā</b>	soldiers; warriors
	<b>-nụ agha</b>	fight war; war
	<b>-nụ □ sò agha</b>	fight or war against
	<b>ọchị agha</b>	A. military officer, leader; commanding officer B. a male name
<b>agha, aya 2.</b>	n.	used in: <b>agha ọghughā</b> changing of state of things for worse
<b>àghalā, àyalā</b>	n.	lawlessness; confusion:
		<b>Ọjì nà-àbja ebe à ìkpā àghalā</b> Oji is coming here to cause confusion
	<b>-gba àghalā</b>	riot; be disorderly; be rascally
	<b>-kpọ àghalā</b>	cause confusion, riot, tumult
	<b>onye āghala</b>	lawless person

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aghùghò, awùwò	n.	guile; deceitfulness; cunning; double-dealing
	<b>-ghò aghùghò</b>	be tricky, cunning, fond of setting persons against one another (such activity usually being done underground); carry on double-dealing:
		<b>Èmekà āna aghòka aghùghò</b> Emeka is very fond of double-dealing
	<b>-pù ala aghùghò</b>	pretend to be mad (in order to cheat or trick)
agwa, agwaā	n.	homesickness; nostalgia
	<b>(agwa) –ma</b>	miss:
		<b>Agwa enyi m nwokē nō n'Òbòdò Oyibo nà-àma m̄</b> I miss my friend who is in England (i.e. I feel his absence)
àgwà 1.	n.	beans; Lima bean ( <i>Phaseolus lunatus</i> Linn.)
	<b>àgwà ọcha</b>	cowpea ( <i>Vigna unguiculata</i> Walp.)
	<b>ifùlìfù àgwà</b>	pod of beans
àgwà 2.	n.	colour
	<b>-tù àgwà</b>	be spotted, variegated in colour:
		<b>Akwụkwọ ñkaà tùlù àgwà ọcha nà èdò</b> This leaf is coloured white and yellow:
		<b>Nkịtā m̄ tùlù àgwà kà agụ</b> My dog is spotted like a leopard
àgwà 3.	n.	manners; behaviour:
		<b>Àgwà ya adịsịrọ mmā</b> His manners leave something to be desired
	<b>àgwà ochiè</b>	old custom
	<b>-kpa àgwà</b>	behave (usually badly)
	<b>-kpa àgwà ọjọọ</b>	behave badly
agwọ	n.	snake (generic)
agwọ	n.	A. raffia
		B. raffia dancing-skirt used by masquerades
Agwù, Agù	n.	an <b>alūsì</b> , or class of <b>alūsì</b> , of ambivalent character, the spirit of <b>afa</b> divination. Agwù possesses those who are called to serve as <b>ndị dibịà</b> , the signs of a vocation being absent-mindedness, disorientation, and the like:
		<b>Ndị nā-eme Agwù kà Agwù nà-àkpa</b> It is those who minister to Agwù that Agwù possesses
	<b>(Agwù) –kpa</b>	be possessed by Agwù; be mildly eccentric or mentally deranged:
		<b>Agwù nà-àkpa Okaafọ; ònyê mà mà ò mego ife anarọ ème? Okaafọ</b> is disturbed in his mind; who knows if he has committed an abomination?
	<b>-lu Agwù</b>	perform the preliminary sacrifice before being initiated into <b>Agwù</b>
	<b>nne Agwù</b>	figure to the right of <b>Agwù</b>
	<b>nwa Agwù</b>	figure to the left of <b>Agwù</b>
	<b>ùdènè Agwù</b>	vulture associated with <b>Agwù</b> , an image of which is made
àhaà!	int.	aha! (surprise)
ajā	n.	earth; trodden clay; building mud; sand
	<b>Ajaàna</b>	see <b>Ànị</b>
	<b>aja idèi</b>	heap of sand collected by flood after rainfall
	<b>aja ñgwe</b>	wall
	<b>aja òdido</b>	wall

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	<b>aja ubòm</b>	white sand, got from river, used in building
	<b>aja ūke</b>	red soil
	<b>aja ụpà</b>	red clay used for building in upland areas (cf. <b>ulō</b> )
	<b>-do ajā</b>	build a wall
	<b>-gbu aja ụnò</b>	build walls of mud building
	<b>nwa ezè alā aja</b>	instep of foot (lit. the king's baby never licks the sand)
	<b>-te ajā</b>	rub, smoothe, wet wall; paint wall
	<b>-tibo ajā</b>	break piece of wall of with blow; remove part of wall with blow
	<b>ụwà aja āja</b>	troublesome world; world of trials and tribulations (lit. world of sands; any food or beautiful thing, once sand is spilt into it, is fouled)
<b>ajà</b>	n.	cymbal
<b>àjà 1.</b>	n.	sacrifice, particularly the joyless sacrifice offered to pacify or drive out evil spirits
	<b>àkàlòògòli, ajō mmuō, ekweñsu</b>	sometimes, more generally, any sacrifice
	<b>-chụ àjà</b>	offer joyless sacrifice to drive out evil spirits
	<b>-do àjà</b>	deposit joyless sacrifice
	<b>ụgbọ àjà</b>	roughly-woven basket containing joyless sacrifice
<b>àjà 2.</b>		Nile Perch, the largest fish in the area ( <i>Lates niloticus</i> )
	<b>nkōlọ àjà</b>	smaller sized <b>àjà</b>
<b>àjàdù</b>	n.	widower; widow
	<b>àjàdù nwaànyị</b>	widow
	<b>àjàdu nwokè, àjàdu nwokè</b>	widower
<b>aji 1.</b>	n.	hair of humans or animals (excluding hair of head and eyelashes, which are known as <b>ntùtù (isī)</b> and <b>ntùtù anyā</b> respectively)
	<b>-kpàcha aji</b>	crop, shave, cut hair
	<b>-kpàcha aji anū</b>	crop, cut hair of animal
<b>aji 2.</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>aji iyī</b>	crocodile
<b>aji 1.</b>	n.	(also <b>akwà aji</b> ) a kind of native woven cloth, rough, coarse and thick
<b>aji 2.</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>aji enyī</b>	severe dysmenorrhoea (painful menstruation) which occurs mostly in young women; in severe cases leaves the patient prostrate, and can be disabling
<b>aji</b>	n.	shortened form of <b>aji iyī</b> crocodile
<b>ajilija 1.</b>	n.	sweat; perspiration
	<b>-gba ajilija</b>	perspire
<b>ajilija 2.</b>	n.	A. smooth pebble
		B. (fig.) strong and wiry:
		<b>Ọ bụ ajilija mmadụ/Ọ dī ajilija n'anya</b> He is strong and wiry
<b>ajō</b>	a.	bad
	<b>ajō arụ</b>	bad luck
	<b>ajō ife</b>	crime, including abomination and defilement
	<b>ajō isi</b>	back luck

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	<b>ajō mmuṛō</b>	bad spirit
	<b>ajō oyi</b>	rheumatism
	<b>ajō ofīa</b>	see under <b>ofīa</b>
	<b>ajō ọlụ</b>	very, exceedingly, hard:
	<b>Ọ dī ajō ọlụ</b>	It is very hard
	<b>ajō ọnọdụ</b>	bad position or condition
	<b>ajō ọnu</b>	bad speech; foul-mouthedness
	<b>ajō ọyà</b>	malignant disease
	<b>ajō mmadụ</b>	wicked person:
		<b>Ànyị àmalugo nà Ọbìàgèlì abūrọ ajō mmadụ</b> We know that Ọbìagèlì is not a wicked person
	<b>ajō uchè</b>	bad plan
	<b>-lụ ajō ọlụ</b>	do work badly
<b>ajụ</b>	n.	headpad
	<b>ajụ ụtabà</b>	roll of tobacco
<b>ajụ 1.</b>	n.	dizziness
	<b>(ajụ) –bu</b>	be dizzy:
	<b>Ajụ nà-èbu m̄</b>	I am dizzy
	<b>-bu ajụ</b>	cause dizziness:
		<b>Ọgwù m n̄lụ n'ùtùtù à nà-èbu m̄ ajụ</b> The medicine I drank this morning is making me dizzy
	<b>-chụ ajụ</b>	be giddy; feel giddy
<b>ajụ 2.</b>	n.	tall coarse grass used for thatching
<b>ajụjụ</b>	n.	question
	<b>-jụ ajụjụ</b>	ask a question ( <b>-jụ</b> 1. ask)
<b>aka 1.</b>	n.	arm; hand; foreleg; handle; part; portion
	<b>aka àfè</b>	sleeve of garment
	<b>aka āzụ</b>	bribery (lit. back-hand):
		<b>Ọ nà-àchọ ilī aka āzụ</b> He wants to take a bribe
	<b>aka ebē</b>	A. witness; surety:
		<b>Ọ bụ onye aka ebē m</b> He is my witness
		B. pledge:
		<b>Kà ife à nọdụ n'aka ebē</b> Let this (thing) stand as a pledge
	<b>aka èkpè</b>	left hand
	<b>aka ezē</b>	toothache
	<b>aka ikē</b>	A. stinginess
		B. rigid discipline
		C. force; violence
	<b>aka ikeṅgà</b>	right hand
	<b>aka izizē</b>	<<shaky hand>> (e.g. some people cannot bear to inflict injury on other even in treatment, as in incision of abscess, injection, etc.)
	<b>(aka) –ka āka</b>	be stronger than (lit. hand to be greater than hand):
	<b>Aka m̄`kà aka yā</b>	I am stronger than he
	<b>akâ mèlụ</b>	illicit gin (lit. made by hand)
	<b>aka mkpà</b>	one's very own
	<b>aka n̄chìchā</b>	hand with white patches (due to depigmentation)
	<b>aka n̄gwe</b>	stone or wooden pestle for pepper, egusi, herbs, etc.
	<b>aka òkà</b>	artistically inclined, talented
	<b>aka nkō</b>	handy; quick-handed

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	<b>aka nġ</b>	gentleness
	<b>aka nnġ</b>	right hand
	<b>aka ntadide</b>	stinginess
	<b>aka nġtġtġ</b>	pilfering; light fingers:
		<b>Q bġ onye aka nġtġtġ</b> He is light-fingered
	<b>aka odġ</b>	wooden pestle for yam pounding
	<b>aka ġkwute</b>	stone for grinding corn
	<b>akġlġ akġ</b>	lines on the hand; destiny
	<b>akpġ akġ</b>	biceps
	<b>amġ akġ</b>	span (of thumb and forefinger)
	<b>ġnġ ogwġ akġ</b>	forearm
	<b>ġzġ akġ</b>	(fig.) hypocrisy (lit. back of hand):
		<b>Q nġ-ġzi ġnyġ ġzġ akġ</b> He is being hypocritical with us. (lit. He is showing us the back of the hand)
	<b>-bġkwġsġ aka</b>	lay hands upon
	<b>-bġkwġsġ aka n'isi</b>	confirm (in church confirmation)
	<b>-bġtġ aka</b>	take hold of, grasp, press with hand lightly (e.g. as when feeling the temperature of a person with the hand)
	<b>-chġni aka</b>	A. lift up hands
		B. take the hands off; desist from
	<b>-chġnita aka</b>	hold up the hands
	<b>-dġ aka</b>	lay hands on
	<b>-dġ n'aka</b>	be responsible
	<b>-du aka</b>	help
	<b>-dġ aka</b>	poke
	<b>ġfeli akġ</b>	withered hand
	<b>-fe aka</b>	beckon
	<b>-gado aka</b>	hold someone responsible
	<b>-gġgġdo aka</b>	catch hold of lightly
	<b>-gba aka</b>	A. snap fingers to show interest
		B. be empty-handed:
		<b>Agġ m ġgba akġ je be ezġ</b> I shall go to the King's house empty-handed
	<b>-gba aka nwġ</b>	be childless
	<b>-gba aka ġkpġrġ</b>	be empty-handed
	<b>-gba aka ġlġ</b>	be unemployed
	<b>ikili akġ</b>	elbow
	<b>iru akġ</b>	forearm
	<b>isi akġ</b>	thumb
	<b>-jġ aka</b>	be sure; hope:
		<b>ġ jġ aka nġ Nwaġmġlġbġ gġ-ġbġ taġ? Ee, ġjġ m ġka nġ ġ gġ-ġbġ taġ</b> Are you sure Nwaamalġbġ will come today? Yes, I am sure she will come today:
		<b>Ejġ m ġka nġ Chukwu gġ-ġnyelġ ġnyġ aka</b> I am hopeful that God will help us
	<b>-jġkġ aka</b>	join hands in doing something, esp. in marriage
	<b>-jġpġ aka</b>	be disappointed
	<b>-ju aka</b>	be plentiful
	<b>-kġ n'aka</b>	nurse; hold in the arms
	<b>-kġ aka</b>	clap hands

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	<b>-kụpụ aka</b>	fail; give up
	<b>-kpukpụ aka</b>	motion with hands for silence
	<b>-kwà aka</b>	push; urge; drive
	<b>-kwe n'aka</b>	shake hands
	<b>-kwedo aka</b>	lay hold of
	<b>-kwọ aka</b>	wash the hands
	<b>-kwukwù aka</b>	clench, close the hand
	<b>nkukwù akā</b>	fist
	<b>-kwụkọ aka</b>	rub the hands together in supplication
	<b>-lu aka</b>	receive; reach
	<b>-malụ aka</b>	be friendly; be familiar with
	<b>m̀bè aka nnī</b>	handful of food (e.g. fufu)
	<b>-me aka n̄tụtù</b>	be fond of pilfering, picking and stealing
	<b>-metụ aka</b>	touch lightly
	<b>m̀gbà akā, mgbà akā</b>	ring
	<b>m̀kpà akā</b>	biceps
	<b>m̀kpà n'aka</b>	walking-stick; staff
	<b>m̀kpịsị akā</b>	finger
	<b>n̄ju akā</b>	handful
	<b>n̄kù akā</b>	elbow
	<b>-nu aka</b>	push
	<b>-nye aka</b>	help; assist; give a helping hand
	<b>nnweju akā</b>	sufficiency; enough
	<b>ọbù akā</b>	palm of hand
	<b>ọchichị aka ikē</b>	tyranny
	<b>ọdụ akā</b>	little finger
	<b>ọgwè akā</b>	arm
	<b>ọgwù akā</b>	whitlow (on the finger or hand)
	<b>ọtụtù akā</b>	arm's length
	<b>-sà aka</b>	open the hand
	<b>-tì aka</b>	strike, beat, with hand
	<b>-tinye aka na nni</b>	dine; have meal; dine with (in invitation to a friend present during a meal)
	<b>-tị aka</b>	stretch hands, fingers; crack the knuckles
	<b>-tụkpò aka</b>	clasp
	<b>-tụtù aka (n̄tụtù)</b>	pilfer; pick and steal
	<b>umù akā</b>	(young) children; babes in arms
	<b>-wèni aka</b>	take hand from; raise hand; abandon; leave alone
	<b>-wèni aka enū</b>	raise hand up
	<b>-wèpụ aka</b>	take hands off (e.g. a matter)
	<b>-zo aka</b>	point at; point with the hand
<b>aka 2.</b>	n.	length; distance
	<b>-bitè aka</b>	A. live far away B. live for long
	<b>-butè aka</b>	carry to a great distance
	<b>-gatè/jetè aka</b>	go far away
	<b>-tè aka</b>	be distant, far, remote; be long (in time)
<b>akà</b>	n.	kind of bead worn round neck; necklace; bead worn on wrist by renowned men

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àkà 1.	n.	dwarf; midget (cf. <b>àkàkpò</b> )
	<b>àka Ñrì</b>	male palace dwarf associated with <b>Ezè Ñrì</b>
àkà 2., òkà	n.	jigger; animal tick
	<b>àkà nwa òtùgbu</b>	insect seen on unscrubbed mud floors
àkà 3.	n.	year
	<b>àkǎ à, àkà afù</b>	last year; old times; days of old
<b>akàbò</b>	n.	pangolin, whose skin is used for medicine
<b>àkàjè</b>	n.	mockery; humiliation
	<b>-me àkàjè</b>	humiliate; disgrace:
		<b>Ọ bụlụ nà nwokè afù àbịazie ebe à ọzọ anyị gá-ème yá àkàjè</b> If that man dares come here again we shall humiliate him
<b>àkàkpò</b>	n.	person (usu. child) of stunted growth; underdeveloped person (usu. child or young person); dwarf (cf. <b>àkà 1.</b> )
	<b>-dà àkàkpò</b>	be stunted in growth
	<b>nwa àkàkpò</b>	dwarf; stunted person
	<b>-sù àkàkpò</b>	be stunted in growth
<b>àkàkpò</b>		derogatory term depicting the extreme shortness of a dwarf (Nwaozuzu Ph.D. 290)
<b>akàlà</b>	n.	sign; mark; cut; footprint
	<b>-kà akàlà</b>	draw a line
	<b>akàlà akā</b>	lines on the hand; destiny
	<b>akàlà ọkwā</b>	insignia of office
<b>àkàlà, àkàrà</b>	n.	cake made of beans (Y. <b>àkàrà</b> )
<b>àkàloògòli</b>	n.	A. spirits of the dead of worthless people (see <b>mmụọ</b> ):
		<b>Ndị àkàloògòli jì yà aka</b> He is possessed by the spirits of worthless people
		B. unambitious, easy-going, prodigal person
<b>àkàmù</b>	n.	guinea corn gruel; hot pap (< H. L.O. Igwe)
	<b>-gbe àkàmù</b>	mix, prepare liquid pap
<b>àkanwụ</b>	n.	potash (< H. <b>kanwaa</b> )
<b>àkanya, àkanyị</b>	n.	thatching mats made of <b>ngwọ</b> leaves
	<b>-do àkanya</b>	make thatch
	<b>-tụ àkanya</b>	thatch roof; build thatch-roofed house
	<b>-tụ unọ akanya</b>	build thatch-roofed house
<b>àkàrà</b>		see <b>akàlà</b>
<b>àkàsị</b>	n.	common type of cocoyam (cf. <b>edè</b> )
<b>àkàtaàkà</b>	n.	masquerade with a large head
<b>àkàtàkpo</b>	n.	great person (used as a praise-name):
		<b>Ọ bụ àkàtàkpo mmadụ</b> He is a great person
<b>àkèle</b>	n.	frog whose cry is a sign of the annual flood of the Niger
<b>akịlịka</b>	n.	dry grass; grass for thatching; dry palm fronds
	<b>-tụ (unọ) akịlịka</b>	build grass-roofed house
<b>àkịkà 1.</b>	n.	termite
<b>àkịkà 2.</b>	n.	pattern of spots
	<b>-tù àkịkà</b>	be spotted
<b>akịkọ</b>		see <b>akukọ</b>
<b>akịlịkọ</b>	n.	A. peeling or scraping of roasted yam; food burnt in cooking
		B. dry yam plant (external stem which looks like rope and which when twined into a bundle resembles a sponge,



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		sometimes used for hard scrubbing)
<b>àkọ 1.</b>	n.	sense
	<b>àkọ nà uchè</b>	intelligence; mind
	<b>-nwe àkọ</b>	be intelligent
	<b>-nwe àkọ nà uchè</b>	be sensible, intelligent:
		<b>Nwaàmàlùbja nwèlù nnukwu àkọ nà uchè</b> Nwaamalùbja is very intelligent (or sensible)
<b>àkọ 2.</b>	n.	food prepared from ground maize for feasts
<b>àkọlọ</b>	n.	dry (land)
<b>àkọlọ</b>		see <b>àkùlọ</b>
<b>akọm, akùm</b>	n.	fever; malaria; jaundice (cf. <b>ìbà</b> )
<b>àkọmọnū</b>	n.	abuse; vituperation
<b>akūlu</b>	n.	plant with tiny thorns which yields strings, used to tie up seed-yams or to make <b>àkwali</b> B. [check]
<b>àkùpè</b>	n.	fan
	<b>-kù àkùpè</b>	fan:
		<b>Fa nà-ekù mmụọ fa àkùpè</b> They are fanning their masquerade
<b>akụ 1.</b>	n.	palm kernel
	<b>akụ mmili igwē</b>	hail
	<b>akụ oyibo</b>	coconut
	<b>akụ ùtùtọlọ</b>	kernels of unripe palm fruits (usually white)
	<b>ichèlè akụ</b>	shells of palm kernels
	<b>-kpa akụ</b>	A. search for palm kernels at the farm (usually of children) B. play a board game like draughts
	<b>m̀kpa akụ</b>	the search for kernels
	<b>m̀kpulọ akụ</b>	palm kernel
	<b>-ta akụ</b>	be dried, without juice, as of some fruits and tubers; non-succulent
	<b>ùde akụ</b>	palm kernel oil
<b>akụ 2.</b>	n.	pubic hair
	<b>-gba akụ</b>	grow pubic hair
<b>àkụ</b>	n.	arrow
	<b>àkpa àkụ</b>	quiver
<b>àkụ 1.</b>	n.	wealth; riches
	<b>-li àkụ</b>	inherit wealth
	<b>òli àkụ</b>	(loved) wife; heir; inheritor
	<b>-kpata àkụ</b>	acquire wealth
	<b>unọ àkụ</b>	bank; departmental store; trading post
<b>àkụ 2.</b>	n.	winged termite (edible)
<b>akụkọ, akịkọ</b>	n.	A. story (in general)
	<b>-kọ akụkọ</b>	tell a story; give news
	<b>akụkọ irò</b>	fable; myth
		B. true narrative; history (as opposed to akụkọ irò)
<b>akùkù</b>	n.	side; part; locality
	<b>n'akùkù</b>	beside
<b>àkùkù</b>	n.	slang
	<b>àkùkù ofụfụ</b>	new piece of slang
	<b>-kụ àkùkù</b>	say slang word
<b>àkùlọ, àkọlọ</b>	n.	plant ( <i>Selaginella</i> )

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<b>akùm</b>		see <b>akòm</b>
<b>àkùnà</b>	n.	prostitution
<b>akpà</b>	n.	strip iron used to strengthen a mud building and join timbers
<b>àkpa 1.</b>	n.	grub such as found in compost heap or decaying palm tree
	<b>àkpa āgbụgbọ</b>	grub usually found in a decaying compost heap
	<b>àkpa nkwū</b>	grub found on palm tree and in decaying palm tree trunk (lit. palm tree grub)
<b>àkpa 2.</b>	n.	living or dead palm fronds; long broom prepared from palm fronds, used for sweeping outside
	<b>àkpa nkwū</b>	palm fronds; long broom of palm fronds
	<b>oke ākpa</b>	long broom of palm fronds
<b>àkpà 1.</b>	n.	bag; sack; container
	<b>àkpà abụ</b>	boil in armpit
	<b>àkpà afā</b>	diviner's bag
	<b>àkpa ākụ</b>	quiver
	<b>àkpà egō</b>	A. purse
		B. 24,000 cowries (= 20 <b>akwà</b> )
		C. a hundred pounds
	<b>àkpàkwùlù</b>	stomach
	<b>àkpà nnwā</b>	womb; uterus
	<b>àkpà nnwammīlī</b>	bladder
	<b>àkpà ọjī</b>	pod of kolanut
	<b>àkpà uchè</b>	mind; memory
	<b>àkpà ụkwalà</b>	asthma
<b>àkpà 2.</b>	n.	nest (of bees or wasps)
	<b>àkpà anwū</b>	bees' nest
	<b>àkpa èbù</b>	wasps' nest
<b>àkpaka</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>àkpaka ụzū</b>	log of wood on which the blacksmith's anvil is set. It is buried in the ground with raffia fibres forming the base so that the log of wood jumps when the iron is hit by the blacksmith. This lightens the jarring of the hammer on the blacksmith's hand
<b>àkpakà</b>	n.	oil-bean tree?
<b>akpàlàtà</b>	n.	long bamboo frame for carrying load; stretcher for sick person
<b>akpàlataā</b>	n.	tree whose seed is used in making soup. <i>Azelia africana</i> , <i>bipinde</i> (Leguminosae-Caesalpi-oideae)
<b>àkpammānụ</b>	n.	yellow; brown
<b>àkpanā</b>	n.	dung of fowls and birds
<b>àkpànị</b>	n.	used in: <b>-tụ àkpànị</b> be bellicose, pugnacious
<b>àkpàràjà</b>	n.	(fig.) someone who can behave badly because he is protected at a higher level
<b>akpata</b>	n.	shelf for storing
<b>akpàtì</b>	n.	box
	<b>akpàtì ozū</b>	coffin
<b>àkpelè</b>	n.	trumpet; horn
<b>akpì</b>	n.	scorpion (cf. <b>òdogwu ọzàlà</b> )
<b>àkpì</b>	n.	tick; bedbug
<b>àkpìlī</b>	n.	A. throat
	<b>(àkpìlī) –gụ</b>	lose voice (as a result of excessive straining of the voice from

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		long speech or of a cold):
		<b>Àkpilī gùlù m</b> I have lost my voice
	<b>amāafia ñtùtọ</b> <b>ākpilī</b>	sore throat
	<b>-gù àkpilī</b>	make to lose voice:
		<b>Ụkwalà gùlù ò àkpilī</b> A cough has taken away my voice
	<b>òpu àkpilī</b>	goitre
		B. desire; greed; lust
	<b>àkpilī ìkpō nkụ</b>	intense thirst
	<b>-dọ àkpilī</b>	long after
	<b>-to àkpilī</b>	delight; appeal to; also specifically used to refer to practice by some children who gaze steadily at person eating or holding eatable thing which greatly appeals to them
<b>akpīlīkpā</b>	n.	scale of fish
<b>akpo</b>	n.	round; number of times
	<b>sọ òfu akpō</b>	once only; once for all
<b>àkpō</b>	n.	soft palate; (more generally) roof of the mouth
<b>akpụ 1.</b>	n.	cassava; cassava starch; fufu (raw and pounded)
	<b>akpụ àpàlàpà,</b> <b>àpìlàpì</b>	raw fufu (sieved and ready for cooking. Usually sold in this form in the market, where it is rolled into balls and retailed in small amounts)
	<b>akpụ ñkòlọ</b>	shredded cassava; raw or pounded fufu; archaic name loosely used for cassava generally
	<b>akpụ ñkòlọ inū</b>	a bitter variety
	<b>akpụ ñkòlọ ūsọ</b>	a sweet variety
	<b>-gbunye akpụ</b>	steep, soak cassava in water
	<b>-kwọ akpụ</b>	grate cassava; make gari
	<b>òdọ akpụ</b>	cassava, raw fufu stalls – a section of the market where cassava, raw fufu, is displayed for sale
<b>akpụ 2.</b>	n.	cottonwood; silk cotton tree ( <i>Ceiba pentandra</i> (Linn.) Gaertn.), found at Agwù shrine
	<b>òwu akpụ</b>	kapok
	<b>ùlume akpụ</b>	kapok
<b>akpụ</b>	n.	knot; lump; cyst; hump (cf. <b>òkpụ</b> )
	<b>akpụ akā</b>	biceps
	<b>akpụ jī, akpụjī</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup> yam for replanting. At the beginning of yam harvest, the first yams harvested are not quite as firm as those harvested at the end, so some early harvested yams when dug up are not completely rooted out from the soil; the tuber is carefully cut leaving the very tip of the head and the roots in the soil. These are properly covered back in the soil. By the end of the yam harvest these are harvested together with the remaining yams. By this time the small piece of the yam left with the tip of the head of the yam in the soil has grown more yam
	<b>akpụ onū</b>	goitre
	<b>akpụ ukwū</b>	thigh muscle
	<b>-wụ akpụ</b>	extract, excise tumour
<b>akpukpa</b>	n.	crawcraw
	<b>(akpukpa) –ta</b>	attack (of crawcraw):
		<b>Akpukpa nà-àta Azubūogù</b> Azubūogù has crawcraw

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	-ta akpukpa	cause crawcraw:
		<b>Nnu ọchànjà nà-àta akpukpa</b> Ochanja salt causes crawcraw
<b>akpukpọ</b>	n.	skin; leather; hide
	<b>akpukpọ ukwū</b>	boot; shoe; sandal
	<b>-gba akpukpọ</b>	flay
	<b>-yi akpukpọ ukwū</b>	wear shoes
<b>akpukpu</b>	n.	crumbs (of pounded food):
		Proverb: <b>Akpukpu ikwè ka nne nnī, ònye nwē nni ebulukwọ nnī ya</b> (Lit. If crumbs of pounded food tend to be larger than the main food, the owner of the food will take back his food [in annoyance, discontinuing the pounding])
<b>akpùlụ</b>	n.	droppings, dung, of animals (the kind that is rolled in small balls, made especially by goats)
<b>akpùlụ</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>akpùlụ ekwē</b>	unsplit cane
<b>ákpúkwú</b>	n.	shoe
<b>akwa</b>	n.	cry; weeping
	<b>akwa àlịlị</b>	weeping over personal tragedy or misfortune, e.g. death of one's dear one; unnatural misfortune, e.g. thrashing by one's child or lover:
		<b>Onye m bù n'òbì àrapugo m wèlụ naba, akwa àlịlị ègbue m̄</b> My sweetheart has left me and died, I am dying of a broken heart
	<b>akwa nnī</b>	greediness; lack of hospitality (lit. crying for food)
	<b>àkwamozu</b>	mourning; keeping burial customs
	<b>abụ akwā</b>	A. song (especially Song of Solomon)
		B. mourning song
	<b>-be akwa</b>	cry
	<b>-chị akwa</b>	cry very much, sob (harder than -kwa akwa)
	<b>ọchịchị akwā</b>	hard sobbing
	<b>-gò akwa</b>	bewail; lament
	<b>-kwa akwa</b>	cry; weep; lament
	<b>-mìkpọ akwa</b>	burst out crying
	<b>-sù mbimbi akwā</b>	sob
	<b>-tipu akwa</b>	burst out crying
<b>akwà 1.</b>	n.	cloth
	<b>akwā àbàda</b>	<b>àbàda</b> cloth
	<b>akwā ajị</b>	native woven cloth, very thick, rough and coarse
	<b>akwā mgbòchi</b>	curtain
	<b>akwā mmīli</b>	rain-coat
	<b>akwā oyī</b>	blanket
	<b>akwā ọmụma</b>	blanket; wrapper
	<b>akwā ùfufè</b>	sail
	<b>akwā ūru</b>	mourning garment (usually of black cloth); sackcloth
	<b>akwā ụjụ</b>	black cloth worn by mourners
	<b>-chì akwà</b>	scrub cloth
	<b>-de akwà</b>	iron clothes
	<b>-gbasà akwà</b>	spread cloth
	<b>-gbò akwà</b>	cover with cloth
	<b>igwu akwà</b>	cloth-louse

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	-jelụ akwà	put on clothes; gird
	-kowàsị akwà	wrap a cloth about the body
	-kpà akwà	weave cloth
	-kpù akwà	cover the body with cloth
	-kpupụ akwà	take off coverlet
	-kwe akwà	weave cloth (usu. with hand-loom)
	-ma akwà	wear, tie wrapper; be dressed in wrapper
	nkịlịka akwà	rag; ragged cloth
	òkwa àkwà	tailor
	-sụ akwà	wash clothes
	-tọ akwà	strip body; make nude by stripping
	-tụ akwà	roll, fold cloth
	-wà akwà	wear loincloth
	-yi akwà	wear cloth
akwà 2.	n.	1200 cowries (= 20 ùkwù)
àkwa	n.	egg
	àkwa ògàzị	egg of guineafowl
	-bụ àkwa	hatch eggs
	òbùbù àkwa	contents of egg
	ikèlikè àkwa	eggshell
	-kpù n'ákwa	sit on eggs; brood
	mgbụgbọ àkwa	eggshell
	okuko àkwa	eggshell
	ùbùlụ àkwa	eggshell
	-yi àkwa	lay eggs
àkwà	n.	bed; bridge
	àkwà edinà	bed
akwalà	n.	A. vein; sinew; muscle B. fibres from raphia palm; rope made from them (also akwalà ngwọ)
	ùbọ akwalà	stringed instrument resembling guitar
àkwalị	n.	A. creeping plant in the bush, whose vines can be made into strings ( <i>Landolphia dulcis</i> ) B. a charm, made of the strings of àkwalị A. or akwūlu to increase fruitfulness (òmụmụ). It can be for a whole village or family, or for an individual woman (àkwalị nwaànyị)
àkwamozu	n.	funeral ceremony
akwụ	n.	palmnut; palm fruit
	akwụ ànị	white ant (the type that lives in the ground) (lit. palmnut of the ground)
	akwụ(kwọ) olū	pineapple ( <i>Ananas comosus</i> Linn.)
	akwū òsukwū	fruit of a type of palm, easy to break
	abụbụ akwū	pounded palmnut fibre left after removal of kernels
	-gbu akwū	cut palm fruit
	ògùlù akwū	inferior palm-oil
	ogbè akwū	head of palmnuts
àkwụ	n.	bird's nest (= anị)
akwụkwà	n.	mud cooking-stand or metal tripod
	-fi akwụkwà	make a cooking-pot stand
akwụkwọ	n.	A. leaf

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	<b>akwụkwọ nnī</b>	vegetable
	<b>akwụkwọ ōbodòlòbo</b>	broad leaf
	<b>akwụkwọ osisi</b>	leaf of tree
	<b>akwụkwọ ūma</b>	<i>Sarcophrynium</i> spp. of leaf with smooth surface much used in wrapping food and kola nuts
	<b>-kpa akwụkwọ</b>	collect leaves (e.g. like a herbalist)
	<b>mgbụ ākwụkwọ</b>	(shed) leaves
	<b>m̀kpa ākwụkwọ</b>	(shed) leaves
		B. book; paper; letter
	<b>akwụkwọ īwu</b>	law book
	<b>akwụkwọ mfukòba</b>	folded paper
	<b>Akwụkwọ Nsọ</b>	Holy Bible
	<b>akwụkwọ ofụū</b>	new book
	<b>akwụkwọ olū</b>	letter of appointment:
		<b>Fà ènyego ī akwụkwọ olū?</b> Have they given you the letter of appointment?
	<b>akwụkwọ ūkwe</b>	hymnbook
	<b>-bì akwụkwọ</b>	print, type paper, book
	<b>-de akwụkwọ</b>	write letter
	<b>-degalū akwụkwọ</b>	write (letter) to:
		<b>Achòlù m̀ idēgalū onye isī akwụkwọ</b> I want to write to the manager
	<b>-delū akwụkwọ</b>	A. write (letter) to B. help in writing a letter:
		<b>Anà m̀ àchọ idēlū ya akwụkwọ</b> I am preparing to write him (or, write for him)
	<b>ego akwụkwọ</b>	currency note
	<b>òde ākwụkwọ</b>	clerk; letterwriter
	<b>-sà akwụkwọ</b>	open leaves of a book (looking for a particular page or chapter)
		C. legal paper; matters arranged by means of legal papers
	<b>akwụkwọ isī</b>	tax; tax receipt, payment (lit. head paper)
	<b>-dọka akwụkwọ</b>	dismiss a case
	<b>-gba akwụkwọ</b>	prosecute (by law):
		<b>Ọ bụlụ nà ì bàta ugbò m̀ ogē ọzọ agà m̀ àgba gī akwụkwọ</b> If you dare trespass on my farm another time I shall prosecute you:
		X: <b>Agà m̀ àgba gī akwụkwọ</b>
		Y: <b>Ị purọ ya; mà jèe gbàa m̀ ọ bụlụ nà ì nwèlù ike</b>
		X: <b>Ọ bụ m̀ gbaa gī ì dọkaa?</b>
		X: I shall prosecute you!
		Y: You can't; just go and prosecute me if you can
		X: If I prosecute you, can you get it dismissed?
	<b>-gbà akwụkwọ</b>	wed (in church or under ordinance):
		<b>Roseline nà-àkwadebe ìgbà akwụkwọ n'ọnwa nā-abịa</b> Roseline is preparing to wed next month
	<b>-na akwụkwọ isī</b>	pay tax:
		<b>Ị nago akwụkwọ isī gī?</b> Have you paid your tax?
	<b>-sèkà akwụkwọ</b>	dismiss a case (lit. tear papers):

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		<b>Anà m̀ elò nà a gà-esèka akwụkwọ Ọnwụka gà-àgba m̀</b> I think that the prosecution Ọnwụka is going to bring against me will be dismissed
	<b>ọgbụgba akwụkwọ</b>	legal prosecution
		D. school
	<b>nwatà akwụkwọ</b>	school-child; student
	<b>umụ akwụkwọ</b>	school-children; student
	<b>unọ akwụkwọ</b>	school; place of learning
		E. book-learning in general:
	<b>ọgụ akwụkwọ</b>	reader; scholar
		<b>Akwụkwọ b̀l̀ ul̀</b> Book knowledge is useful
	<b>-ma akwụkwọ</b>	(lit. know book); be brainy:
		<b>Ọ nà-èsilì ndị àmarọ akwụkwọ ike inwèta ọlụ n'ogè kịtaà</b> It is difficult for illiterates to secure employment nowadays:
		<b>Rose mà akwụkwọ</b> Rose is brilliant (in studies)
	<b>-mụ akwụkwọ</b>	study (lit. study book)
	<b>-nwe isi akwụkwọ</b>	be brainy, brilliant (at studies)
<b>àkwụkwù</b>	n.	epilepsy
	<b>-dà àkwụkwù</b>	have epilepsy; be epileptic; have epileptic fits:
		<b>Ọfọ nà-adà àkwụkwù</b> Ọfọ has epilepsy
<b>àkwumà</b>	n.	yaws (cf. <b>òfi</b> )
	<b>àkwumà ukwù</b>	corn (on foot)
<b>àkwùnàkwunà</b>	n.	prostitute; harlot (cf. <b>ọgàcha</b> )
<b>ala 1.</b>	n.	breast; milk
	<b>ala efi</b>	milk (from cow)
	<b>-chụ ala</b>	wean:
		<b>Ànyị gà-àchụ nwa ànyị ala n'ọnwà isii</b> We shall wean our child at six months
	<b>-gba mmili alā</b>	contain breast milk; have flow of milk from the breast
	<b>mmili alā</b>	milk
	<b>mmili ala efi</b>	cow's milk
	<b>-nye ala</b>	breast-feed
	<b>-nụ ala</b>	suck breast (of infant):
		<b>Nnwa nà-ànyị alā</b> The child is sucking
	<b>-sa ala</b>	A. wash breasts, especially of a newly delivered mother, to induce breast milk  B. artificially induce the breasts of a non-pregnant woman to begin to produce milk by washing with a certain native medicine preparation. This is usually done when the mother of a sucking infant dies, or when the child is taken from her on medical grounds, etc. A healthy woman is asked to take up the infant's breast-feeding. Her breasts are then medicinally washed to induce milk
	<b>ogbòdògbò alā</b>	abnormally heavy, large and long breasts
	<b>nwaànyị ogbòdògbò alā</b>	woman with abnormally large and heavy breasts
<b>ala 2.</b>	n.	madness
	<b>(ala) –kpa</b>	be mad (lit. be moved with madness)
	<b>onye alā</b>	mad person
	<b>-pụ ala</b>	become mad; be mad:

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		<b>Ì nà-apụ alā?</b> Are you mad?
	<b>-pụ ala aghùghò</b>	pretend to be mad (in order to cheat or trick)
	<b>-yị ala, -wị ala</b>	be mad; become mad:
		<b>Ọ nà-ayị alā</b> He is mad
<b>àlakùba</b>	n.	Arabic language, named after the phrase in Moslem prayers 'Allāhu 'akbar':
		<b>Ọ nà-àsụ àlakùba</b> He is talking double Dutch
<b>Àlàhambrà</b>	n.	name of a particular small market in Onitsha, now replaced by <b>Ọchànjà</b>
<b>alā ụla</b>	n.	sleeplessness
<b>alịlị</b>	n.	a millipede (cf. <b>esu</b> )
<b>àlịlị</b>	n.	resentment at misfortune:
		<b>Ọ nà-àkwa àlịlị</b> He resents his misfortune
	<b>-be àlịlị</b>	mourn; lament
<b>álo</b>	n.	long iron gong (Okorji 1991) dial?
<b>alò</b>	n.	advice; counsel; suggestion; idea; consultation
	<b>-ra alò, -ralu alò</b>	consider; take counsel; consult together; advise
	<b>-ranye alò</b>	advise; give advice
	<b>-tụ alò</b>	advise; counsel; deliberate on and give advice or offer suggestion
	<b>-tụnye alò</b>	advise; counsel; suggest; give opinion ( <b>-lò</b> think)
<b>alọ</b>	n.	heaviness; grievousness
	<b>àrụ alọ</b>	dullness; sloth; sluggishness
	<b>-dị alọ</b>	be heavy:
		<b>Akpàti nkaà dī alọ</b> This box is heavy
	<b>ibu alọ</b>	heavy load
<b>alọ 1.</b>	n.	cock's comb
<b>alọ 2.</b>	n.	A. spear used by titled men for ceremonies (= <b>ubē n̄zè</b> ) B. (in Nri) staff symbolizing the power which a lineage received from Chukwu during its creation
<b>àlòm̄m̄ụf̄</b>	n.	feast for sacrificing to the ancestors
<b>àluluū</b>	n.	mist; cloud; vapour
<b>alụ</b>	n.	bite
	<b>-ta alụ</b>	bite
<b>alū</b>	n.	abomination; hurtful, obnoxious thing; taboo
	<b>ife alū</b>	abomination; used with verbs to signify intensity
	<b>-kwu okwu alū</b>	speak abominable word(s)
	<b>-me alū</b>	commit abomination; break taboo; do something traditionally forbidden
<b>alụlụ</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>alụlụ ànị</b>	injustice; maltreatment; wickedness
<b>àlụlụ</b>	n.	medicinal plant, also used for stew
<b>àlụlụ 1.</b>	n.	yamsticks
<b>àlụlụ 2.</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>-kwụ àlụlụ</b>	be misty
<b>alūsi</b>	n.	spirit; divinity; deity; invisible supernatural 'being-force', divided by Nri into four types: those directly established by Chukwu such as <b>Igwē</b> , the firmament those established by <b>Eri</b> such as <b>Ànị</b> , <b>Ajaàna</b> , <b>Ifèjiokū</b> , <b>Onuebo</b> , and the market days <b>Èke</b> , <b>Oyè</b> , <b>Àfọ</b> , and <b>Ñkwọ</b> ; those established by the ancestors



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		such as <b>Idemmīli</b> , <b>Udō</b> , <b>Arọ</b> , <b>Àkwali Ọmùmù</b> , <b>Ngènè</b> , <b>Ọgwùgwù</b> , and <b>Ọrìmmīli</b> ; those called <b>Agwù</b> . The market-days and the <b>alūsi</b> of the third and fourth types have human temperaments and are represented by <b>nkwu</b> (images). Others are regarded as forces rather than beings and so can be represented only symbolically in shrines (Onwuejeogwu 1974: 85 ff.)
	<b>-do alūsi</b>	erect a shrine
	<b>efi alūsi</b>	sacred cow ( <b>efi Ịgbò</b> type owned by village, which cannot be killed; if it dies it is given burial like a human being)
	<b>egwu alūsi</b>	traditional religious dances
	<b>eze alūsi</b>	priest
	<b>-gọ alūsi</b>	worship a spirit
	<b>òkwu alūsi</b>	shrine
	<b>Ọnwa Uzo Alūsi</b>	twelfth month of the traditional Nri calender, devoted to rituals and offerings to the <b>alūsi</b> and to wrestling matches and dances before the temples
	<b>-pi alūsi</b>	carve, shape image
	<b>-rù alūsi</b>	worship a spirit
	<b>ụnọ alūsi</b>	shrine; building consecrated to a deity
<b>ama</b>	n.	(also <b>èzi amā</b> ) space in front of the compound, outside the compound wall and beginning from the main gate; street. Settlement (Udi) used in place-names <b>Ama ofi</b> [amɔɔɔa]:
		<b>Ama Madụnààgụ</b> Madunaagụ street
	<b>-nọ n'ama</b>	(fig.) menstruate:
		<b>Nwaanyi nọ n'ama</b> The woman is menstruating
	<b>-pụ ama</b>	go to the toilet (lit. go out to the fore-compound beyond the main compound door):
		<b>Anà m apụ amā</b> I am going to the toilet
	<b>-pụ n'ama</b>	reach age of menstruation:
		<b>Nwaanyi pụlụ n'ama</b> The girl has reached puberty
	<b>uzọ ezi amā</b>	main entrance to a compound
<b>amā</b>	n.	distinguishing mark
	<b>ife irịbà amā</b>	token:
		<b>Enyē m gi akwukwọ nkaà kà ọ bulụ ife irịbà amā nà a kpōbàtalụ gi nà òtu anyị taatà</b> I present this book to you as a token to your admission into our society today
	<b>-rì(bà)amā</b>	mark; put distinguishing mark on
	<b>nrịba amā</b>	(distinguishing) mark
<b>amà</b>	n.	measure
	<b>amà akā</b>	span
	<b>amà okwū</b>	verse
	<b>amà ukwū</b>	pace; footstep (< -mà measure)
<b>àmà</b>	n.	witness; secret divulged (e.g. if a person is planning to kill me on a certain day and a friend happens to know of this and tells me beforehand this information is <b>àmà</b> ); information; testimony:
		<b>Ndi àfè ojī nà-àkwadebe ijide Chiinwè mà ndi enyi ya āgbagolụ yā àmà</b> The police were going to arrest Chiinwe but her friends have warned her of this

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	<b>àma ụghā</b>	false witness:
		<b>Ọ bù ife ọjọọ igbā àma ụgha</b> It is a bad thing to bear false witness
	<b>-gba àmà</b>	bear witness; divulge secret; betray:
		<b>Ndi àmà Chukwu</b> God's witnesses; the martyrs:
		<b>Ụnụ bù ndi àmà m</b> You are my witnesses:
		<b>Ndi àmà Ị nà-etō ị n'enu igwē</b> Thy Martyrs (witnesses) are praising Thee in Heaven
		<b>Ndi àma Jèhovà</b> Jehovah's Witnesses
	<b>onye àmà</b>	tale-bearer; gossip; informer
<b>amāafīa</b>	n.	tooth-ache
	<b>amāafīa ñtùtọ ākpijī</b>	sore throat
<b>amaka</b>	n.	goodness [check]
<b>amàlà</b>	n.	fish sp.
<b>àmàlà 1.</b>	n.	favour
<b>àmàlà 2.</b>	n.	paddle (for canoe)
	<b>ụgbọ àmàlà</b>	canoe
<b>àmàni</b>	n.	point of time; hour
<b>àme</b>	n.	black plaited necklace
<b>amị</b>	n.	(also <b>amị mīlō</b> ) reed
<b>amōosu</b>	n.	witch
	<b>ezè amōosu</b>	chief of witches
	<b>-ta amōosu</b>	be a witch; practise witchcraft
<b>amụ</b>	n.	laugh; laughter
	<b>-kpa amụ</b>	cause laughter; be absurd; jest; trifle; amuse
	<b>-kpụmụlị amụ</b>	smile, laugh, chuckle, in a gentle way (as a sign of pleasure)
	<b>mkpụlụ amụ</b>	a smile
	<b>-sọ amụ</b>	make laugh; please; amuse; delight; be funny (< <b>-mụ amụ</b> laugh)
<b>amụ</b>	n.	scrotum
	<b>amụ ibi</b>	hydrocele
	<b>-gba amụ</b>	castrate
	<b>mkpụlụ amụ</b>	testis
	<b>-pị amụ</b>	castrate
<b>amụma</b>	n.	prophecy
	<b>-bu amụma</b>	prophecy;
	<b>-ma amụma</b>	prophecy; foretell
	<b>onye amụma</b>	prophet
	<b>onye amụma āsị</b>	false prophet ( <b>-ma</b> + 8. announce)
<b>àmụmà</b>	n.	lightning
	<b>-sè àmụmà</b>	show lightning; flash; lighten
<b>ànà</b>		see <b>ànị</b>
<b>anakā</b>	n.	branch
	<b>anakā osisi</b>	branch of tree
	<b>-du anakā</b>	put out shoots, suckers
<b>Ànàndiichè</b>	n.	god of family, represented by a tree
<b>ànàsị</b>	n.	chief or favourite wife (usually first) of a king
<b>anị</b>	n.	(also <b>anị nnùnụ</b> ) bird's nest (= <b>àkwụ</b> )
<b>ànị, ànà</b>	n.	A. land; ground; soil

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	àṅ apìtì	swamp
	àṅ èdò	Atani area
	àṅ ezè	kingdom
	àṅ isī	skull of head
	àṅ ṁmadù	A. foreign country; another person's land
		B. land of the living (opposed to àṅ ṁmụọ)
	àṅ mmanụ anwū nà ṁmili ala efi	promised land (land of milk and honey)
	àṅ mmānya	dregs of wine
	àṅ mmarùbe	earthquake
	àṅ ṁmụọ	land of the dead (opposed to àṅ ṁmadù, land of the living) (Christian usage) hell; Hades:
		<b>Ọ līdàlù n'àṅ ṁmụọ</b> He descended into hell
	àṅ obi	place of abode; settlement
	àṅ ogwē akā	forearm
	àṅ okwū	most important part of the story
	àṅ olū	land overflowed in wet season
	àṅ ọcha	A. dry land, not overflowed in wet season
		B. Igbo land
	àṅ ọma jìjì	earthquake
	àṅ ọnà ọcha nà ọnā èdò	land of gold and silver
	àṅ ụkwū	heel of the foot
	àṅ ụlọ	clay soil
	akwụ àṅ	white ant (the type that lives in the ground) (lit. palmtree of the ground)
	àrụ àṅ	quietness
	awa àṅ	division, plot, of land
	-bọ àṅ	scratch, paw the ground (of fowls, dogs)
	-dị àṅ	be low:
		<b>Oche à dī àṅ</b> This chair is low
	-do àṅ	settle a country; establish peace
	-dolu àṅ	put down
	-dolu àrụ àṅ	take things easy
	enu àṅ	dry land (as opposed to water); high land between Asaba and Agbor
	enū nà àṅ	'up and down'; blouse and wrapper made of same material
	-fè àṅ	prepare land for planting by propitiating the gods concerned
	-gbabo àṅ	kick up the ground
	-gbakili àṅ	run hither and thither; make fuss; be dilatory, going hither and thither without anything being seen done by the person; dilly-dally
	-kpa okē àṅ	make boundary between lands
	-kpọbo àṅ	level ground; break ground for planting
	-kpọ isi àṅ	prostrate; cringe; worship; beg
	-kpọ àṅ	clear ground by burning
	-lu àṅ	arrive at a settlement or conclusion
	-lụ àṅ	wreak havoc; commit treachery, abominably wicked or cruel act
	-lucha àṅ	cultivate land; clear weeds

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	<b>ngwu ànị</b>	tool for digging; digger
	<b>ntọ ànị</b>	foundation; origin
	<b>òbì n'ànà alá ajā</b>	one who lives underground but does not absorb earth (i.e. masquerade)
	<b>onu ànị</b>	low tone:
	<b>Ọ nà-èkwu n'onu ànị</b>	He is speaking in low tones
	<b>onye ànị</b>	fellow countryman
	<b>onye ànị m̄madù</b>	foreigner; stranger
	<b>ọkpụ ànị</b>	ancient; long-established
	<b>ọkpụkpa ànị</b>	making of boundary
	<b>ọmụ ànị</b>	bottom
	<b>ọrụ ànị</b>	dregs (of wine)
	<b>ọsụsụ ànị</b>	cutting, clearing of bush preparatory to farming
	<b>-pu n'ànị</b>	be native or home-born, indigenous (lit. grow, sprout in the soil)
	<b>-rulu ànị</b>	stoop down
	<b>-runata ànị</b>	stoop down a bit
	<b>-sekpùlu ànị</b>	worship; bow, kneel down; give honour to
	<b>-sù isì n'ànị</b>	fall headlong; throw oneself headlong
	<b>-sù n'ànị</b>	thump on the ground; set down heavily
	<b>-tò anya n'ànị</b>	be observant, watchful, careful; take notice of; watch (lit. lay the eye to the ground)
	<b>-tò ntị n'ànị</b>	hearken; pay attention (lit. lay the ear to the ground)
	<b>-tò ntọ ànị</b>	lay foundation
	<b>ugbo ànị</b>	lorry; car
	<b>ùsọ ànị</b>	A. boundary (of farmland) B. bank of river
	<b>-wa ànị</b>	break up land by digging; divide land for planting; dig ground
	<b>-wedàta ànị</b>	bring down; humble; humiliate
		B. <b>Ànị, Ànà</b> the Earth Spirit, regarded as the mother of all men, the queen of the underworld, and the custodian of public morality
	<b>Ajànà</b>	aspect of the earth related to death rites
	<b>Ànịgbòka</b>	person's name
	<b>Ànịemeka</b>	person's name (lit. The land has done very well)
	<b>Ànị ēzi</b>	the shrine of Ànị owned by the head of a compound, kept in front of his house
	<b>Ànị Ọnịchà</b>	secret place worshipped by Onitsha people
	<b>alụlụ Ànị</b>	injustice; maltreatment; wickedness
	<b>ezē Ànị</b>	life-size status of carved wood, representing Ànị
	<b>nsọ Ànị</b>	abomination
	<b>-rù Ànị</b>	sacrifice to Ànị
<b>anịkijijā</b>	n.	old, worn-out thing, usually machine or vehicle:
		<b>Igwē nkaà bù anịkijijā</b> This bicycle is very old and worn-out
<b>àniñi, àniniī</b>	n.	tenth of a penny (<H. <b>àniiniī</b> )
<b>àniniī</b>	n.	see <b>àniñi</b>
<b>ànọ</b>	num.	Central Igbo form of <b>ịnọ</b> , used in <b>ta à bù ànọ</b> three days ago (lit. today is four)
<b>ànunuū</b>	n.	plant yielding black dye

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<b>anụ</b>	n.	animal; meat
	<b>anụ atulū</b>	mutton
	<b>anụ efi</b>	beef
	<b>anụ ewū</b>	goat's meat
	<b>anụ ezi</b>	pork
	<b>anụmànụ</b>	animal (generic)
	<b>anụ namà</b>	beef
	<b>anụ ofīa</b>	A. wild animal
		B. (fig.) any person who behaves like an animal; foolish person
	<b>anụ ūfe</b>	flying creature: bird; bat
	<b>anụ ugbokō</b>	stupid, uncivilized person
	<b>-chụ anụ</b>	chase animals
	<b>-dọka anụ</b>	tear, rend (flesh)
	<b>ezè anụmànụ</b>	king of the beasts; elephant
	<b>onye anụ</b>	meat seller, dealer
	<b>ọkpùlùkpù anụ</b>	piece of meat
	<b>ọlụ anụ</b>	leg (of meat)
	<b>ugwùlùgwù anụ</b>	breast (of meat)
	<b>ụw'a anụmànụ</b>	the animal world
<b>ànụm</b>	n.	A. female tortoise
		B. wife of Tortoise in fables
<b>ànụmdi</b>	n.	marriage (of woman to man); wedding
<b>ànụnụ 1.</b>	n.	bird (rare, small)
	<b>ànụnụ ebè</b>	tree supposed very poisonous, associated with <b>ànụnụ</b>
<b>ànụnụ 2.</b>	n.	indigo vine ( <i>Lonchocarpus cyanescens</i> Benth.)
	<b>ànụnụ ñgwe</b>	vegetable
<b>ànụnụ 3.</b>	n.	type of game played by children
<b>ànwàlị</b>	n.	(also <b>ìpo ànwàlị</b> ) a fish ( <i>Alestes leuciscus</i> ); <b>ìpo</b> is regarded as the larger size of <b>ànwàlị</b>
<b>ànwànsị</b>	n.	conjuring, magic, jugglery, by <b>dibjà</b>
	<b>-me ànwànsị</b>	conjure; do wizardry
<b>anwū 1.</b>	n.	sunshine; heat of sun
	<b>(anwū) –cha</b>	beat (of sun)
	<b>anyaanwū</b>	see separate entry
	<b>-cha n'anwū</b>	be apparent, obvious, conspicuous
	<b>-kpọ anwū</b>	wither
	<b>m̀kpọ anwū</b>	drought; extended or severe dry season; long period without rain
	<b>òche anwū</b>	umbrella; sunshade
	<b>oke anwū</b>	intense sunshine
	<b>ọjị anwū</b>	false iroko ( <i>Antiaris africana</i> Engl.)
	<b>-zè(lụ) anwū</b>	shelter from sun
<b>anwū 2.</b>	n.	bee
	<b>àkpà anwū</b>	beehive
	<b>mmanụ anwū</b>	honey
	<b>-ra anwū</b>	take honey from the comb (after driving away the bees)
<b>anwū 3.</b>	n.	mosquito
	<b>anwū ntà</b>	mosquito
	<b>unò anwū</b>	mosquito-net

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<b>anwūlị</b>		see <b>anūlị</b>
<b>anwūlịnwụ</b>	n.	rough surface
<b>anwūlụ</b>	n.	A. smoke
		B. tobacco; cigarette; cigar; tobacco snuff (cf. <b>ūtabà</b> )
	<b>anwūlụ èkèlèke</b>	tied tobacco; bits of tied tobacco retailed in small amounts – 1d, 3d, etc.
	<b>isi anwūlụ</b>	head of tobacco; bunch of prepared tobacco leaves (usually black tobacco) counting 5 leaves in one head
	<b>-kpọ anwūlụ</b>	take snuff:
		<b>Ọ nà-àkpọ anwūlụ</b> He is taking (tobacco) snuff
	<b>mkpọ anwūlụ</b>	snuffbox
	<b>-kwụ anwūlụ</b>	smoke (of a fire)
	<b>òkwute anwūlụ</b>	stone for grinding snuff
	<b>-sè anwūlụ</b>	smoke tobacco:
		<b>Adā m esè anwūlụ</b> I never smoke
<b>anya 1.</b>	n.	eye
	<b>anya akpà</b>	goggling eyes
	<b>anyaanwū</b>	see separate entry
	<b>(anya) –bughalị</b>	be dizzy, giddy, mad:
		<b>Anyà nà-èbughalị m</b> I am dizzy
	<b>anya ikē</b>	boldness; fearlessness; greed
	<b>anya ī</b>	exclamation of pleasure on meeting a friend after long separation
	<b>anya mpīa</b>	eye partly closed through disease or accident
	<b>anya mkpō</b>	blindness
	<b>anya mkpūlụ egō</b>	eye with pupil whitened by disease
	<b>anya mmīli</b>	tears
	<b>-gba anya mmīli</b>	shed tears
	<b>anya ọkū</b>	A. disease of the eye
		B. fierceness of aspect
		C. jealousy; envy (lit. fiery eyes)
	<b>anya ūdo</b>	self-control; temperance
	<b>anya ùfiè</b>	squint; cross eyes
	<b>anya ukwu</b>	greed; covetousness (lit. big eyes)
	<b>arị anyā</b>	filaria; filaria worm (of the eye)
	<b>-bà n'anya</b>	intoxicate
	<b>-bo anya</b>	stare at
	<b>-bokwàsị anya</b>	stare at
	<b>-bughalị anya</b>	make dizzy, giddy, mad:
		<b>Ọgwù m nūlụ n'ùtùtù nà-èbughalị m anya</b> The drug I took in the morning makes me dizzy
	<b>-bịachị anya</b>	come regularly
	<b>-chalàpụ anya</b>	stare at; look sternly at
	<b>-chi anya</b>	be well woven; be tight
	<b>-chìchapụ anya</b>	stare; glare
	<b>ènyò anya</b>	pair of glasses
	<b>-febè n'anya</b>	get in eye; (fig.) be cheated:
		<b>Ekwēna kà ife febē gị n'anya</b> Don't let anything get in your eye, or, Don't let yourself be cheated
	<b>-fụju anya</b>	toil, suffer greatly

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	<b>-fù n'anya</b>	love; like
	<b>-fusì anyā</b>	suffer greatly; see many tribulations; have hard experience
	<b>-gbado anyā</b>	fix the eye on, persevere, be diligent
	<b>gbàdo anyā</b>	greeting to a departing friend
	<b>-gbagwòju anyā</b>	confuse; abash:
		<b>Ife à gbagwòjùlù m'anya</b> This has confused me
	<b>-gbà ùgègbè anyā</b>	wear glasses
	<b>-gbe anyā</b>	steal a look at
	<b>-gbudo anyā</b>	perceive; observe
	<b>-gha anyā</b>	turn the eyes; long for; expect
	<b>-gha anyā n'azu</b>	look backwards; look back; glance back
	<b>ife itū n'anya</b>	surprising thing
	<b>-jechi anyā</b>	be punctual
	<b>-ji anyā</b>	be lazy
	<b>-ju anyā</b>	surprise; astonish
	<b>-ka anyā</b>	surpass by greediness, boldness
	<b>-kpacha anyā</b>	do something on purpose
	<b>-kpachalu anyā</b>	be careful, warned, cautious, beware; take heed (lit. clear way for sight)
	<b>-kpachapụ anyā</b>	take care; be careful, vigilant
	<b>-kwakposị anyā</b>	cry bitterly (lit. blind oneself with tears)
	<b>-lọ anyā</b>	eye; look at angrily or with contempt
	<b>-ma anyā</b>	attract
	<b>-me anyā ulā</b>	be drowsy
	<b>-meghèli anyā</b>	confuse:
		<b>O meghèli m'anya</b> He confused me
	<b>mkpulụ anyā</b>	eyeball
	<b>-ne anyā</b>	behold; look (at); gaze at; look after; mind
	<b>-nefè anyā</b>	overlook
	<b>-nefèga anyā</b>	overlook; neglect
	<b>-nefù anyā</b>	look aside; neglect; overlook
	<b>-nekpọ anyā</b>	take a good look at
	<b>-nekwàsị anyā</b>	look upon; look again
	<b>-nenye anyā</b>	look into
	<b>-neta anyā</b>	regard; have respect for
	<b>-netị anyā</b>	look ahead
	<b>-netù anyā</b>	look downwards
	<b>-nezi anyā</b>	beware; look out; be cautious
	<b>nkù anyā</b>	eyebrow
	<b>ntùtù anyā</b>	eyelash
	<b>nwantànta anyā</b>	pupil of eye
	<b>-nwùchì anyā</b>	shut eyes
	<b>-nwùchita anyā</b>	dazzle the eyes
	<b>ọdụ anyā</b>	corner of the eye
	<b>-sì anyā</b>	be bold, capable of withstanding hardship, courageous
	<b>-sọ anyā</b>	refrain from doing something because of respect for someone present
	<b>asọ anyā</b>	disregard for status or presence; (in good sense) fairness in judgement; (in bad sense) disrespect
	<b>-tabè anyā</b>	wink

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	<b>ntabè anyā</b>	in the blink of an eyelid; in the twinkling of an eye
	<b>-tilò anyā</b>	tame; beat very severely (lit. beat till the eyes become soft)
	<b>-tò anyā n'ànì</b>	be observant, watchful, careful; take notice of; watch (lit. lay the eyes on the ground)
	<b>-tụ anyā</b>	expect
	<b>-tụkpọ anyā</b>	damage eye by hitting it with something
	<b>-tụ n'anya</b>	surprise; astonish
	<b>ugègbè anyā</b>	(eye) glasses
	<b>ùwà anyā ọkū</b>	envious, jealous world
	<b>-wèpụ anyā</b>	ignore; overlook; connive at
	<b>-wo n'anya</b>	be plain, clear, obvious; stare one in the face; leap to the eye
	<b>-zi n'anya</b>	convince
<b>anya 2.</b>	n.	distance
	<b>-dị anyā</b>	be distant, far:
		<b>Ebe mkpọtụ sị àbịà dị anyā</b> Where the noise is coming from is far away
<b>ànyāā</b>	int.	how? what? (used in addressing persons)
<b>anyaanwū</b>	n.	A. sun (as heavenly body)
	<b>azizà anyaanwū</b>	beam of light
	<b>iru anyaanwū</b>	A. sun
		B. sky (= <b>iru igwē</b> ):
		<b>Iru anyaanwū dị njo</b> The sky is cloudy
	<b>ọdịdà anyaanwū</b>	sunset; West
	<b>ọwụwa anyaanwū</b>	sunrise; East
		B. the sun, regarded as a manifestation or son of Chukwu, the author of light and knowledge:
		<b>Chèè irū n'anyaanwū, sị 'Anyaanwū nà Agbàlà'</b> Face the sun, saying, 'Sun and Agbala' (in sacrifice) ( <b>anya 1.</b> eye + <b>anwū 1.</b> sunshine)
<b>anyàlà</b>		see <b>anàlà</b>
<b>ànyàlì</b>	n.	albino
	<b>-cha ànyàlì</b>	be an albino:
		<b>Ụmụ ya naàbò chàlụ ànyàlì</b> Two of his children are albinos
<b>ànyàsì, anyàsì</b>	n.	evening; night (cf. <b>ùchichì</b> )
	<b>-gba (àzì) anyàsì</b>	take supper
	<b>kwà ànyàsì</b>	every evening
	<b>mgbèdè anyàsì,</b>	late in the evening; evening
	<b>nni anyàsì, nni ànyàsì</b>	supper
<b>anyikē</b>	n.	axe ( <b>anyụ + ike</b> )
	<b>osisi anyikē</b>	wooden handle of axe
<b>ànyị, àyị</b>	pron.	(independent, 1 <sup>st</sup> pers. pl.) we; us; our:
		<b>Ànyị nọ ebe à</b> We are here:
		<b>Wètalụ àyị ego àyị</b> Bring us our money:
		<b>Ònye nà-àkpọ àyị?</b> Who is calling us?
	<b>ànyị nà ònwe ànyị</b>	we ourselves
	<b>ànyị nwà</b>	we here; we ourselves
	<b>dì ànyị</b>	such a one, so and so (e.g. where a name is unknown); friend
	<b>Dinwenu ànyị</b>	Our Lord
	<b>-dị n'isi ànyị</b>	be our responsibility



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	<b>ibe ānyị</b>	comrades; friends; compatriots; companions
	<b>ñke āyị</b>	our; ours
<b>ànyị</b>		female (Nwaozuzu Ph.D 295)
<b>ànyịnyà, ìnyịnyà</b>	n.	horse
	<b>ànyịnyà ibū</b>	donkey; mule; ass; beast of burden
	<b>ànyịnyà igwè</b>	bicycle (old term)
	<b>-magolu ànyịnyà</b>	mount a horse
<b>anyu</b>	n.	axe (also <b>anyikē, anyu ikē</b> ), see separate entry:
		<b>A kàta nà a gà-ègbu ọjị, anyu èpelu ọnū, mpòmà èpelu ọnū</b> When it is said that the iroko is to be felled, the axe loses its edge, the matchete loses its edge (i.e. people become discouraged at the thought of too difficult a task)
	<b>anyu ñkà</b>	small hammer used by blacksmith
<b>anyū</b>	n.	pumpkin
<b>añā</b>	n.	wild cane; rattan; generic term applying to <i>Oncocalamus wrightianus</i> Hutch., <i>O. acanthocnemis</i> , <i>Ancistrophyllum secundiflorum</i> , and <i>A. opacum</i> , used to make chairs, beds, walking-sticks, baskets, trays, whips string, etc (see <b>ekwe</b> 3).
	<b>elili aṅā</b>	cane string (= <b>ekwe</b> )
	<b>-gbu aṅā</b>	collect cane from bush
<b>añàafị</b>	n.	kind of ant with painful bite and characteristic smell; stink-ant
<b>aṅàlà, anyàlà</b>	n.	(= <b>ofe</b> ) egg-plant with tiny fruits and edible leaves ( <i>Solanum macrocarpon</i> Linn.) (= <b>àfufā</b> )
<b>añùlị, anwùlị</b>	n.	feast; joyful celebration
	<b>aṅùlị nnwā</b>	feast for a child (e.g. outing, christening, etc.) ( <b>-ṅù</b> 1. rejoice)
<b>añuluma</b>	n.	drinking spree
	<b>onye aṅuluma</b>	drunkard
<b>àpà</b>	n.	scar; mark
	<b>àpà ọnyā</b>	scar; scar of sore
	<b>àpà ukwū</b>	footprint
	<b>-bo àpà</b>	leave scar or mark on:
		<b>Ọ bụlụ nà nwe sī ebe à gaa ọzọ m tisià gī èbo m̄ gī àpà</b> If you dare pass here again I shall give you a thorough beating (lit. ... after beating you I shall leave scars on you)
	<b>-bu àpà</b>	have, bear scar or mark
<b>àpàlàpà, àpìlàpì</b>	n.	fresh fufu (< <b>-pà</b> mould)
	<b>akpu àpàlàpà</b>	raw fufu (sieved and ready for cooking)
<b>àpàlị</b>	n.	climbing fibre plant
<b>àpàtàpà</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>àpàtàpà ukwū</b>	thigh
<b>àpị</b>	n.	foreskin
<b>apịa</b>	n.	Black-and-White-Tailed Hornbill ( <i>Tockus fasciatus</i> )
<b>àpìlàpì</b>		see <b>àpàlàpà</b>
<b>apìtị</b>	n.	mud; mire; swamp; marsh
	<b>ànị apìtị</b>	swamp
<b>apupa</b>	n.	race, dynasty [check?]
		<b>Echie àphùphà - àphùphā</b>
<b>àràbà 1.</b>	n.	plant planted to enrich the soil (esp. in the <b>Ìgbo agba enū</b> area)
<b>Àràbà 2.</b>	n.	Asaba

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		<b>nga Àràbà</b> (fig.) heavy punishment (< first prison yard)
<b>àriwòlò</b>	n.	decayed teeth
<b>arị</b>	n.	worm
	<b>arị anyā filaria</b>	worm (of the eye)
<b>àrịkwā</b>		intestinal worm (roundworm) (cf. <b>òkpò</b> )
<b>arịma</b>	n.	sign; distinguishing mark
	<b>arịmaamā</b>	mark; copy (also <b>nrịmaamā</b> )
	<b>ife arịma</b>	token; sign; omen
	<b>-me arịma</b>	make a sign, signal
<b>àrịnzè</b>	n.	A. grace; favour B. male name
<b>arịraā</b>	n.	shrub the leaves of which are used in soup ( <i>Corchorus oltorius</i> Linn.); Jew's Mallow (Yoruba <b>ewédú, èéyó, òòyó</b> )
<b>arọ</b>	n.	A. year
	<b>arọ gālụ aga</b>	last year
	<b>arọ naabia</b>	next year; the coming year(s)
	<b>arọ njọ</b>	smallpox (euph.)
	<b>arọ ñkaà, arọ à</b>	this year:
		<b>Ìmìlikiti mmadú ànwụgo n'arọ</b> A great many people have died this year
	<b>arọ ọzọ</b>	next year
	<b>-gba arọ</b>	be a year old:
		<b>Di ọkpala m gà-agbà arọ echi</b> My first son will be a year old tomorrow
		<b>Osisi à agbàgo arọ isii</b> This tree is already six years old
	<b>mgbà arọ</b>	a year (old)
	<b>mgbà arọ naabò</b>	two years (old):
		<b>Mgbà arọ naabò kà ọ dị taàtà</b> It is two years ago today
		<b>Ọ gà-àdị mgbà arọ echi m jìlì bili n'ebe à</b> It will be a year tomorrow since I have been living here
	<b>kwà arọ</b>	yearly; every year:
		<b>Ezè Nnoòbi nà-àgba Ọfala kwà arọ</b> The Chief of Nnoobi celebrates the Ọfala every year
	<b>mmili ndà arọ</b>	the first rain in the year
	<b>ngwucha arọ</b>	end of year
	<b>ọkàlà arọ</b>	mid-year
	<b>ụmà arọ</b>	young children
<b>arọ</b>	n.	B. the Year, <b>an alūsị</b> with a cult
<b>àrụ</b>	n.	body (living cf. <b>ozu</b> )
	<b>àrụ alọ</b>	dullness; sloth; sluggishness
	<b>àrụ ànị</b>	quietness
	<b>àrụ efè</b>	unoccupied; at leisure
	<b>àrụ ikē</b>	health
	<b>àrụ ikē nà ọdimmā</b>	good health and well-being; well-being
	<b>àrụ lue</b>	calm; tranquility
	<b>(àrụ) –ma nni</b>	tremble:
		<b>Àrụ nà-àma yā nni</b> He is trembling
	<b>àrụ mfe</b>	good health; activity
	<b>àrụ mgbakà</b>	fidgetting
	<b>àrụ mgbu</b>	pains; difficulty; agony; illness

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	àrụ mmīli	stoutness; dropsy; fresh, plump body:
		<b>Òff owèlụ àrụ mmīli</b> Òfọ is robust (or plump)
	àrụ m̄mūọ	leprosy (= àrụ ọcha)
	àrụ ọfufo	freedom from care; security; ease
	àrụ ọlulo	weariness
	àrụ ọcha	leprosy (=àrụ m̄mūọ)
	àrụ ọkū	fever
	àrụ ọlụlụ	state of being maimed or spiritually unclean
	àrụ ọnwunwụ	illness
	àrụ ukwu	leprosy
	àrụ ụfụ	A. urgency; stae of disquiet
		B. sickness; pain
	ajọ àrụ	bad luck
	-chitụlụ àrụ	muzzle; rub against body (of animals)
	-dàkpọ àrụ	feel ill
	-dò àrụ	A. recuperate
	-dò àrụ	B. get stout
	-gbà àrụ	be stout
	-gbakà àrụ	torment; afflict
	-gbatị àrụ	stretch oneself (e.g. for exercise)
	-gbè àrụ	tire completely
	-jụ àrụ	purify by sacrifice
	-ka àrụ	be strong, fearless, headstrong
	-kaba àrụ	try hard; strive
	-kanite àrụ	increase in stature, strength; be mature
	-kata àrụ	be of age, full, perfect, developed, headstrong
	-lapado n' àrụ	cling
	-lapalụ n' àrụ	cling (to one)
	-lụ àrụ	receive; reach
	-lụ àrụ ụka	be self-controlled
	-na àrụ	become used to; indulge in or be addicted to (of habit, condition, act, diet) (lit. know body):
		<b>Ilī ofe mmānụ àmalugo m̄ àrụ</b> I have become used to oily soups
		<b>Oyi Òbòdò Oyibo àmalugo ndi bī nà ya àrụ, yâ mèlụ nà ọ dā ènye fā nsògbu</b> The people who live in the United Kingdom are already used to the cold there; that is why it does not worry them
	-meka àrụ	trouble; bother
	-melụ àrụ	hurt; wound
	m̄fīa àrụ	adversity, distress; hardship; want; poverty
	mgbùgbọ àrụ	skin
	mma àrụ	physical beauty
	nwannē àrụ	near relative
	-nwò àrụ	change bodily appearance (e.g. put mask on or off)
	-nwụ àrụ	make ill; be ill; cause illness
	onye àrụ ọcha	a leper
	-si àrụ	be very tough (of person)
	-ta àrụ	get thin; be emaciated
	-wenitā àrụ	get better (lit. raise body)

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	-wụ àrụ	wash the body
	-wucha àrụ	wash (clean), cleanse (body)
	-wụchàpụ àrụ	wash the body thoroughly
arurụ	n.	ant (generic); any tiny ant-lime insect
	arurụ afō	kind of very tiny intestinal worms; pin worm (lit. intestinal ants)
	arurụ nkwū	earwig
	arurụ ọcha	sugar-ant (cf. <b>dandā</b> )
	-lu arurụ	breed worms
asa	n.	the most highly-valued fish ( <i>Gymnarchus niloticus</i> ) (= <b>ononọ</b> )
àsalà	n.	agreeableness; politeness
	-me àsalà	be polite
àsatō		see <b>ịsatō</b>
àsè, èsè	n.	advice; enquiry
	-ju àsè	ask after; ask of; enquire:
		<b>Èkè jùlù àsè gị</b> Eke asked after you
asị	n.	hatred; dislike
	-kpọ asị	hate; dislike; abhor:
		<b>Òbì kpòlù Àda asị</b> A Christian should abhor sin
àsị	n.	lie; lying
	-kwu okwu àsị	speak falsehood
	òbù aàsị èje ogbè	a gossip
	okwu àsị	lie
	onye àsị	liar
	-si àsị	tell lie(s):
		<b>I nà- àsị àsị</b> You are telling a lie
	-tù àsị	tell a lie
	-tùkpò àsị	lie against
àsịlị	n.	tale-bearing
	onye àsịlị	gossip (person)
asịsa, achịcha (Onitsha Inland)	n.	A. sponge (when used for washing things); grass or fibre for cleaning utensils
		B. sandpaper tree ( <i>Ficus asperifolia</i> Miq.)
asọ	n.	spittle; saliva (cf. <b>onụ mmīli</b> )
	-bụ asọ	spit
	-gba asọ	spit
	-zi asọ	spit (by placing the tongue under the upper front teeth); sometimes in contempt, esp. by women)
àsọ	n.	dignity; venerability; holiness
	-dị àsọ	be venerable, worthy of respect, dignified
asọkwūlu	n.	fool; foolishness
asùduù	n.	non-barbed spear for hunting or fighting
asùsụ	n.	language; tongue
	-sụ asùsụ	speak language or tongue:
		<b>Anyị nà-àsụ asùsụ Ìgbò</b> We are speaking the Igbo language or We speak Igbo
	-sughalị asùsụ	interpret language; switch to speaking another language )< -sụ + 2. speak)
ata 1.	n.	A. spear-grass ( <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> Linn) P. Beauv.) applied

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		principally to Loudetai spp. (BNO< Burkill)
<b>ata 1.</b>	n.	B. large expanse of waste land covered with spear-grass; wilderness
<b>ata 2.</b>	n.	title of a great chief, the Atta of Idah, in Igala
<b>atala</b>	n.	kind of tree ( <i>Anogeissus leiocarpus</i> ) (DC.) Guill. and Perr.)
<b>àtala</b>	n.	kind of mat-net used in fishing (cf. <b>Izon atáléí</b> mat-net, <b>atálá</b> to fish with such a net)
<b>àtálì</b>	n.	anklet worn by titled man, woven from a number of white threads, (formerly) sometimes with small <b>ìjèlè</b> -bells added
<b>àtani</b>	n.	bamboo mat
<b>aṭita</b>	n.	proof; fact; piece of evidence given to prove a case
<b>àtītā</b>	n.	loud bubbles in the river that presage the flood
<b>àtọ</b>	num.	Central Igbo form of <b>itọ</b>
		<b>ta à bù àtọ</b> day before yesterday (lit. today is three)
<b>atụ 1</b>	n.	chewing stick
<b>atụ 2.</b>	n.	bushcow; buffalo ( <i>Syncerus caffer nanus</i> )
<b>àtù</b>	n.	model; thing to which something else is compared; (source of) comparison
		<b>ife àtù</b> example; sample (also used as name)
		<b>-ma àtù</b> point at for illustration, as an example, a model; compare to
		<b>-nwe àtù</b> have equal or another of its kind:
		<b>Ụnọ Ọfọ ọfụ ̄ amaka ò nwerọ àtù</b> Ọfọ's new building is very magnificent; it has no equal.
<b>atụlụ</b>	n.	sheep
		<b>anụ atụlụ</b> mutton
		<b>ìgwè atụlụ</b> flock of sheep
		<b>ndị n̄che atụlụ</b> shepherds
		<b>nwa atụlụ</b> lamb
		<b>oke atụlụ</b> ram
<b>àtùmaanya</b>	n.	expectation; hope
<b>àtùmà</b>	n.	a popular masquerade for small children
<b>àtùmàkasà, àtùmàkasi</b>	n.	needlework cover used in covering tables, food, radios etc., for protection from dust or as an ornament; antimacassar (< E. antimacassar)
<b>atụtọ</b>	n.	<i>used in -yi atụtọ</i> tickle
<b>atụtụ</b>	n.	A. stain; discolouration; disfigurement; blemish; moral stain; flaw
<b>atụtụ</b>	n.	B. (fig.) state of being untouchable (as a result of being an <b>orù</b> or <b>òsu</b> )
		<b>Ọ dị n'atụtụ</b> He is an untouchable
<b>àtùtù</b>	n.	sticky juice of tree or fruit
		<b>àtùtù osisi</b> sap of tree
		<b>àtùtù ụdálà</b> juice or stain of ụdala fruit
<b>awayi, awayị</b>	n.	stew made with solid like yam; meal prepared by cutting up peeled yam, cocoyam, etc., boiled with ingredients – meat, oil, pepper, tomato, etc., and stirred until done; yam pottage
<b>àwàni, àwòni,</b>	n.	castrated he-goat
<b>awayị</b>	n.	<i>see awayi</i>
<b>awelē</b>	n.	good luck
		<b>isi awelē</b> good luck

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	-nwe isi awelē	be lucky; have good luck
àwīngu	n.	kind of edible caterpillar
awọ	n.	grey hair
	-cha isi awọ	turn grey (of hiterto black hair gradually turning grey):
		Àgbọ́ ànyị́ adā àcha isi awọ́ People in our family never turn grey
	isi awọ	grey hair
awọ	n.	toad; frog (cf. <i>m̀bàla</i> )
àwọ̀lọ́ 1.	n.	leopard
àwọ̀lọ́ 2.	n.	sloughed or shed skin (e.g. of snake)
	-wo àwọ̀lọ́	come off in scales; shed skin
àwọ̀lọ́ 3.	n.	mask; disguise
	àwọ̀lọ́ m̀mụọ	masquerade's mask
	-bà n'ime àwọ̀lọ́	enter into mask; put on mask
	-yi àwọ̀lọ́	wear mask
	-yipụ àwọ̀lọ́	take, put off mask from body; unmask:
		Mmụọ ànyị́ nà-èje iyipụ àwọ̀lọ́ Our masquerade is going to take off its mask
àwọ̀nị		see <i>àwàni</i>
àwuùfù	n.	something got free of charge (< Pidgin awuf)
awū	n.	monitor lizard ( <i>Varanus niloticus</i> )
Awusa	n.	Hausa
	mmà Awusa	Hausa dagger
awùwọ		see <i>aghughọ</i>
aya	n.	vessel; container
ayàkàtà	int.	beautiful! (slang)
ayìyọ	n.	petition; begging
	onye ayìyọ	beggar
	-yo ayìyọ	beg:
		Ọ nà-àyọ yā ayìyọ He is begging him (< -yọ beg)
ayo	n.	musical instrument [check]
ayọ	n.	grass for roofing
ayọ̀lọ́		see <i>egō</i>
àzana	n.	fence made of matting
azị	n.	present generation; young people (of present); the younger generation
	azị kītāà	youth of nowadays
	umụ azị	(young) children
àzị	n.	meal
	àzị efifè	lunch
	àzị ùtutù	breakfast:
		Anà m̀ àgba àzị ùtutù I am eating my breakfast
	-gba àzị	eat a meal
azịzaā		see <i>azịzaā</i>
azịzà	n.	brush; small broom made of midrib of palm-frond, used by girls (cf. <i>ñzịzà</i> )
	azịzà anyaanwū	beam of light
	ùkwù azịzà	broom (considered as a whole bundle of prepared palm-fronds) (< -za 1. sweep)
azịza	n.	answer; reply

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	-za azịza	answer query (< -za 1. answer)
azịzaā, azịzaā	n.	swelling; boil (< -za 2. swell)
azụ	n.	fish (generic)
	azụ ndụ	fresh fish
	azụ nkụ	stockfish (cf. <b>okpòlokò</b> )
	azụ ukpoò	fish caught with hook
	-mị azụ	dry fish
	azụ ukpoò	scales of fish
àzụ	n.	the back; behind; outside; absence of
	àzụ akā	back of the hand; (fig.) hypocrisy
	àzụ oji	carved iroko panel in door or wall
	aka āzụ	bribery (lit. back hand)
	-bịakpè àzụ	come last
	-bịa(sò) n'azụ	come after
	-chìgha àzụ	retreat
	-dàchìgha àzụ	fall back; rebound; backslide
	-ga àzụ	be retrogressive, not making progress:
		<b>Ọfọ nà-ème ọfuma n'akwukwọ yā n'arọ gālụ aga, mà kịtāà ọ nà-àga āzụ</b> Ọfọ used to do well in his studies last year, but now he is not making progress.
	-gbakùta àzụ	turn back; desert; neglect
	-ghalị àzụ	turn around; go back
	ìkpe āzụ	the last
	ife ìkpe āzụ	the last thing
	ogē ìkpe āzụ	the last time; at the end of the time; at the end of the world
	ụbọsị ìkpe āzụ	the day of judgement; the last day
	ìru nà àzụ	backwards and forwards; up and down; to and fro
	-kpè àzụ	be last; bring up the rear
	-kwu okwu azụ	slander; backbite
	-na àzụ	lag; (fig.) dwindle
	n'azụ	behind; at the back of; in the absence of:
		<b>Àchọrọ m kà a gbaa egwu à n'azụ m</b> I don't want this dance staged in my absence.
	òpùnù isi āzụ	posterior fontanelle
	ọkpụkpụ āzụ	backbone
	-sòchi ibè n'azụ	walk in single file; follow immediately behind each other or behind companions
	- sòchi n'azụ	follow immediately after
	ụmụ āzụ	disciples; followers
àzụzụ	n.	cold in the head; catarrh

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<b>B.</b>		
<b>-ba + 1.</b>	v.	A. be many, plenty, much, abundant, numerous; increase in number; multiply B. grow rich, wealthy
	<b>-ba aba</b>	be many
	<b>-bachì</b>	be very plentiful:
	□	<b>Ụmụ ya bàchì ụnò</b> His offspring fill the house (said of a man with many children)
	<b>-ba ọgàlanya</b>	grow rich; become wealthy:
		<b>Ndụbeeze àbago ọgàlanya</b> Ndubeeze has grown rich
	<b>-ba ọnya</b>	develop into sore or ulcer (of fresh wound)
	<b>-barị</b>	be wealthy:
		<b>Ọ bārigo</b> He has become wealthy
	<b>-ba ụba</b>	A. be many; multiply; increase: <b>Ụmụ ya bàlụ ụba</b> He has many children B. be rich, wealthy:
		<b>Fà bàlụ ụba</b> They are rich
	<b>-bawanye</b>	increase:
		<b>Ànyị àbawanyego</b> We have increased (e.g. of family, society)
	<b>ụba</b>	A. plentifulness; increase B. wealth; riches (cf. <b>àkụ</b> )
<b>-ba + 2.</b>	v.	shout at; rebuke; chide; scold
	<b>-ba mba</b>	scold, etc.:
		<b>Ọ bààlị yà mba</b> He scolded him
<b>-ba 3.</b>	v.	peel (with knife)
		<b>Ọ nà-àba jī</b> He is peeling yams
	<b>-bachapụ</b>	peel completely
<b>-ba 4.</b>	v.	break (under pressure); burst (as of weak clay pot with water in it being broken by pressure of the water; of fufu balls breaking in the pot during boiling):
		<b>Ìtè afụ akārọ aka, ọ gà-àba mà ị tanye mmili n'ime ya</b> That pot is not strong; it will break if you pour water into it
	<b>ọbụba</b>	breaking
<b>-ba/-be 1.</b>	ext. suff.1.	be (doing something); begin and continue:
		<b>Lụba ọlụ</b> Be working
		<b>Ị chọ kà m bebe akwā?</b> Do you want me to be crying?
<b>-ba/-be 2.</b>	ext. suff.1.	at; on; against
	<b>-dàbe</b>	lean against:
		<b>Osisi ànyị gbūlụ dàbèlụ n'ọjị</b> The tree we cut down is being supported by the iroko
	<b>-dọba</b>	put on, at:
		<b>Dọba mmili afụ n'ànị</b> Put that water on the floor
	<b>-gbabe</b>	lean against
	<b>-kwụba</b>	place against
<b>-ba/-be 3.</b>	ext. suff.2.	causative
	<b>-gbabebe</b>	make something lean against something (cf. <b>-gbabe</b> lean against)
	<b>-yibe</b>	put clothes on someone (cf. <b>-yi</b> 1. wear clothes)



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<b>-ba/-be 4.</b>	ext. suff.	away from
	<b>-chùbe</b>	go away to fetch
	<b>-gaba, -jebe</b>	go away
<b>-bà- 1.</b>	v.	enter:
	<b>bàa</b>	go in
	<b>òbùbà</b>	entrance, entry; initiation
	<b>-bà èlèlè</b>	be useful; profit; benefit:
		<b>Ọlụ à abàrọ èlèlè</b> This work is not useful (cf. <b>-bà n'ife, -bà ulù</b> )
	<b>-bàkọ</b>	A. enter together B. be about to enter
	<b>-bàlụ</b>	be profitable to (someone); be source of gain to:
		<b>Ọ bàgolụ ị</b> You have profited from it
	<b>-bàmì</b>	enter deeply into
	<b>-bà n'anya</b>	intoxicate:
		<b>Mmanya à bà m n'anya</b> This wine intoxicates me
	<b>-bà n'ife</b>	be useful; profit; benefit (cf. <b>-bà èlèlè, -bà ulù</b> )
	<b>-bà n'ime àwọlọ</b>	enter into mask; wear mask (like a masquerade)
	<b>-bànye</b>	join; enter; go in
	<b>ụzọ mbànye</b>	crossroads; street corner
	<b>-bànyelụ okwu</b>	join, intervene, in a discussion
	<b>-bà ọlà</b>	be stale (of pounded food)
	<b>-bàta</b>	enter; come in
	<b>-bà ulù</b>	be useful; profit; benefit (cf. <b>-bà n'ife, -bà èlèlè</b> )
	<b>èzi ìbà</b>	court of a native house
<b>-bà- 2.</b>	v.	soak
	<b>-bàba</b>	soak (corn, clothes, etc.)
	<b>-bànye</b>	soak in
	<b>-bànye akpu</b>	soak cassava
<b>-bà + 3.</b>	v.	
	<b>-bà afà</b>	name; give a name (e.g. to new-born baby)
	<b>òbùbà afà</b>	giving a name
<b>-ba-cha</b>	v.	peel; pare (yam, cassava, etc., with knife) (cf. <b>-be-cha</b> )
	<b>bànyelụ</b>	about; concerning:
		<b>Achọ m ijūta ife banyelụ yā</b> I want to inquire something about him
<b>basikùlù</b>	n.	bicycle (E., cf. <b>igwè, òkpòlè, ànyinyà igwè</b> )
<b>be 1.</b>	n.	home; dwelling:
		<b>Ọ nọ nà be yā</b> He is at home; he is in
	<b>be m̄</b>	my house, home
	<b>ndi be</b>	household; people of the house; fellow-townfolk
<b>-be 2.</b>	v.	cry out
		<b>Ọ nà-èbe kà ewu</b> He is crying like a goat
	<b>òbube</b>	crying
	<b>-be akwa</b>	cry
	<b>-be àlịlị</b>	mourn; lament
	<b>-bekù</b>	appeal to; implore; cry to
	<b>-bekwàsị akwā</b>	cry to; plead to
	<b>-be ọnwụ ọnwụ</b>	cry in death-agony
<b>be 3.</b>	v.	stop (on reaching sufficiency):

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		<b>Kà o be nọ̀fụ!</b> That is enough!
		<b>Ò berọ̀ etu à</b> It is more than this (lit. It does not stop at this size, or at this number):
		<b>Ọ̀ bụ̀ etu à kà o bẹ̀lụ?</b> Is it only this? Is this all?
<b>-bè 1.</b>	v.	cut; stop:
	<b>òbùbè</b>	ending; stopping
	<b>ụ̀wà ebè èbè</b>	everlasting; for ever and ever
	<b>Bèlụchī,</b> <b>Bèlụchukwu</b>	personal name ('Except God')
	<b>bèlụ mà</b>	only if; unless (not):
		<b>Agà m àbịa bèlụ mà ị bịa</b> I will come only if you will come:
		<b>Bèlụ mà ị mè ife à m amā abịa</b> Unless you do this, I will not come
	<b>bèlụ sọ</b>	except:
		<b>Ìmadụ nīne bìàsị, bèlụ sọ m</b> All the people came except me
	<b>-bèji</b>	cut down
	<b>-bèka</b>	cut out; cut into
	<b>-bèkalụ</b>	cut part of (for)
	<b>-bèkanye</b>	cut part and give
	<b>-bèkapụ</b>	cut off:
		<b>O bẹ̀kàpụ̀lị aka</b> He cut off (someone's) hand
	<b>-bèkapụta</b>	cut to pieces from
	<b>-bèkọ</b>	cut together
	<b>-bèlì</b>	cut into pieces
	<b>-bèlụ</b>	subtract; deduct
	<b>-bènata</b>	lessen; reduce:
		<b>Bènatalụ m egō</b> Reduce the price for me:
		<b>Àrụ nā-aya yā ebènatago</b> His illness has abated; he is convalescing:
		<b>Ejì m aka nà ọ nà-ebènata yā</b> I hope she is improving (in illness)
	<b>-bè nkenke</b>	cut short; shorten; abbreviate (story, speech, etc.)
	<b>-bè nni</b>	cut up food for eating
	<b>-bènye</b>	cut and give
	<b>-bènyelụ okwu</b>	join, intervene, in a discussion
	<b>-bè okwu</b>	settle a dispute
	<b>-bèpụ</b>	cut off
	<b>-bè ugwù</b>	circumcise; (fig.)
		<b>Ìmanya èbègo ugwù</b> The pot of wine is no longer full
	<b>ebè èbè</b>	endless
	<b>ndụ ebè èbè</b>	everlasting life
	<b>m̀bè aka nnī</b>	handful of food (e.g. fufu)
<b>-bè 2.</b>	v.	perch, settle (of bird)
	<b>-bèdo</b>	perch on
	<b>-bègolu</b>	perch on top of:
		<b>Nnụ̀nụ̀ à bẹ̀gòlù n'enu osisi</b> This bird perched on top of the tree
	<b>-bèkwàsj</b>	alight; perch

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	<b>-bè mbè</b>	catch by the leg (in wrestling)
	<b>ànụ̀nụ̀ ebè</b>	tree, supposed very poisonous, associated with <b>ànụ̀nụ̀</b> (lit. <b>ànụ̀nụ̀</b> never settles on it)
<b>-be-cha</b>	v.	pare; peel (orange, yam, cassava): <b>Ọ̀ nà-èbecha òlòma</b> He is peeling an orange (cf. <b>-ba-cha</b> )
<b>beèdi</b>	n.	bed (E., cf. <b>àkwà</b> )
<b>beèlùtù</b>	n.	belt (E.)
<b>-bi 1.</b>	v.	live; dwell: <b>Na-èbi ọ̀fuma</b> Goodbye (lit. keep living well)
	<b>òbibi</b>	act of dwelling
	<b>ebe òbibi</b>	habitation; dwelling place
	<b>-bichi</b>	occupy another's house
	<b>-bidèbe</b>	live near
	<b>-bifè (okè)</b>	live too long (in a place)
	<b>-bi ichè</b>	live separately
	<b>-bika unò</b>	live in a house till it is old
	<b>-bikọ̀</b>	live together
	<b>mbikọ̀</b>	living together
	<b>-bimalụ̀</b>	live for a long time in one place and become accustomed to it
	<b>-bimì</b>	live far in
	<b>-bi n'ùdo</b>	live in peace, harmony
	<b>-binyelụ̀</b>	live with
	<b>-bisà</b>	live extending far over an area: <b>Fà bisà èbisà</b> They live spread out over a wide area, wide apart
	<b>-bisọ̀</b>	live alone
	<b>-bitè aka</b>	A. live far away B. live for long
<b>-bi 2.</b>	v.	cut; slice
	<b>òbibi</b>	cutting
	<b>-bi abụ̀bọ̀</b>	cut vegetables
<b>-bì 1.</b>	v.	press; print
	<b>òbibi</b>	printing; pressing
	<b>-bì akwụ̀kwọ̀</b>	print, type paper, book
	<b>-bidà</b>	press down; reduce; compress
	<b>-bido</b>	press; press on: <b>Bido akā n'òbì ị</b> Press your hand on your chest
	<b>-bìkwàsị aka</b>	lay hands upon
	<b>-bìkwàsị aka n'isi</b>	confirm (of church confirmation)
	<b>-bì ọ̀mà</b>	greet (by embracing (cf. <b>-ti ọ̀mà</b> ))
	<b>-bìpùta akwụ̀kwọ̀</b>	publish a book
	<b>-bìtụ̀ aka</b>	take hold of; grasp; press with hand lightly (e.g. as when feeling the temperature of a person with hand)
<b>-bì 2.</b>	v.	A. cut
	<b>òbibi</b>	terminating; ending
	<b>-bì nkenke</b>	shorten (a speech) B. terminate; bring to an end
	<b>-bì okwu</b>	settle a matter; resolve a quarrel
<b>-bì- 3.</b>	v.	borrow
	<b>-bìli</b>	borrow something (especially money)

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	-binye	lend (especially money):
	onye nā-ebinye egō	money-lender
	m̀bibì	borrowing
	-gba m̀bibì	borrow; go about borrowing:
	Ọ nà-àgba m̀bibì egō	He is borrowing money
-bì-chi	v.	stop; block; prevent
-bi-do	v.	begin
	mbido	beginning; starting
	mbido arọ	beginning of the year:
		Ọ gà-àbja na mbido arọ She will come at the beginning of the year
	abụ mbido	opening song
	isi mbido	beginning
-bì-gbọ	v.	shout loudly; roar; bawl at:
		Bigbọ nwatà afụ nā-akpa āghala Shout at that child causing confusion
bikō	int.	please! I beg you!
bilibili	n.	cloudiness; dimness
	bilibili chī	dawn(ing)
-bì-ni	v.	get up
	-bini ọtọ	stand up; rise up
	mbinite (n'ọnwụ)	resurrection; rising (from the dead)
-bja	v.	come
	ọbija	coming; advent
	Ọbijaā Kraịst	Advent
	-bjachi anya	come regularly
	-bjachigha	come; return
	bjadi(lì)	by the way, ...
	-bjaketa	come nearer
	-bjakwute	come near to (a person)
	-bjalu	arrive at; reach
	-bja òso	approach
	-bja(sò) n'azụ	come after
	arọ nā-abja	A. next year (cf. arọ ọzọ) B. coming year(s)
	-sibja	come from; come (by way of)
-bja	v.	squeeze; compress
	ọbija	squeezing; compressing
	-bjaju	fill (by squeezing in)
	-bja kọ	cram; squeeze in; pack together
	-bja nye	plunge, dip, poke, squeeze in
bjalì	n.	softness; smoothness
-bo l.	v.	put on; load on; help to raise to head
	-bo anya	stare at
	-bo àpà	leave scar or mark on
	-bogbu	overload
	-bo ibu	lift a load onto someone's head
	-bo iru	stare at
	-bokwasi anya	stare at

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<b>-bo + 2.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-bo èbùbò, ebùbo</b>	accuse (wrongly): <b>O bòlù mụ èbùbo</b> He accused me falsely
<b>-bo 3.</b>	v.	ext. suff. 1. (break) off (of something large and brittle and capable of being reduced to ashes or powder, e.g. wall, floor)
	<b>-gbabo</b>	break off: <b>Okpòlò igwē dī n’ime ụnọ gà-àgbabo ajā</b> The rod in the room will break off a piece of the wall
	<b>-tibo</b>	break off
<b>-bọ</b>	v.	rake surface; clear; dig up
	<b>ọbụbọ</b>	raking; digging;
	<b>-bọ ànị</b>	scratch, paw the ground (of fowls, dogs)
	<b>-bọ ezi</b>	clear a path, roads, of weeds
	<b>-bọ ilo</b>	clear the village square
	<b>-bọkọta</b>	gather together, pile up
	<b>-bọni abọni</b>	dig up earth into beds for planting
	<b>-bọ ozu</b>	exhume a body
	<b>-bọsa</b>	spatter (e.g. with dust)
	<b>-bọsà</b>	scatter (esp. grain)
	<b>-bọsàsị</b>	scatter about
<b>-bọ</b>	v.	A. divide; cut up (animal carcase); break: <b>Ị bọgo chí?</b> Good morning!
	<b>-bọkapụ</b>	cut out
	<b>-bọkasị</b>	divide into pieces
	<b>-bọlì</b>	divide into small pieces
		B. :
	<b>-bọcha</b>	be inquisitive; dig out information
	<b>-bọ ntọọọ</b>	pull down the lower eyelids and widen the eyes as a form of mockery, to imply ‘I told you so!’ or ‘Just what I expected!’ (i.e. rejoicing over someone else’s misfortune)
<b>-bọ 2.</b>	v.	revenge; avenge:
		<b>Bọlụ ife o mèlụ gị</b> Take revenge for what he did to you
	<b>-bọgwalụ</b>	take revenge: <b>Abọgwalụgo m̄ ife o mèlụ m</b> I have taken revenge for what he did to me
	<b>-bọ mbọ</b>	seek revenge with blood: <b>Ndi à jèkọ mbọ</b> These people are going to seek blood revenge
	<b>-bọ ọbọ</b>	avenge; revenge
<b>bọọlụ</b>	n.	ball (<E.)
	<b>-kpa bọọlụ</b>	dribble a ball
<b>-bu 1.</b>	v.	carry, bear (something big or heavy)
	<b>òbubu</b>	carrying; bearing
	<b>-bu afọ imē</b>	be pregnant
	<b>-bu agha</b>	fight
	<b>-bu ajụ</b>	cause dizziness
	<b>-bu amụma</b>	prophecy
	<b>-bu àpà</b>	bear scar or mark
	<b>-bu asị je ogbè</b>	gossip:
	<b>òbù àsị èje ogbè</b>	a gossip
	<b>-budà</b>	bring down; humble

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	-bufè	carry over, across
	-buga	carry to; transport
	-bugha(ì)	postpone
	-bughàlì	carry badly
	-bughalì anya	be mad, dizzy, giddy
	-bukwàsì	place on
	-bulu	carry, bear (something big or heavy)
	-bulu n'isi	A. carry on head
		B. undertake
	-bu mmụ̀	be a priest; look after deity
	-buna	carry home
	-buni enū	lift up; carry shoulder-high:
		<b>Ogè ọ gbā-sìlì ọsọ fā b̀ǹǹ yà enū</b> When he finished the race, he was carried shoulder-high
	-buni ijè	start on a journey
	-bu n'isi	A. be youthful, in one's prime:
		<b>O b̀ ume n'isi</b> He is in the bloom of youth
		B. know by heart
		C. be responsible
	-bu n'obi	learn by heart
	-bu ọ̀ǹ	fast
	-bup̀	carry away
	-bup̀te	A. carry out (object)
		B. bring out, display (e.g. dance)
	-buruka	move; carry aside
	-busà	scatter (heavy objects)
	-busàsì	scatter about (heavy objects)
	-busò agha	war against
	-bute	bring
	-butè aka	carry to a great distance
	-bute ọ̀yà	catch (a disease)
	-bu ụ̀kà	make trouble
	aj̀ (-bu)	be dizzy
-bu + 2.	v.	
	-bu isi, -bu isì	be first (to come)
	-bu ụ̀z̀	lead; precede; used after another verb, = before:
	-d̀bu	exist before
	-kwubulu	say beforehand
-bu 3.	infl. suff.	(emphatic past) formerly; once (but not now):
		<b>Ọ b̀b̀ onye nkuzi</b> He was once a teacher
		<b>Ị nà-àlabu mmānya?</b> Have you been drinking wine before?:
		<b>Ọ z̀tabugolu m̄ ewu</b> He has bought a goat for me before
-b̀ +	v.	be large, stout
	òb̀b̀	stoutness
	-b̀ ib̀	be stout, large, flourishing
	-b̀ isi	be horrible; be horrified
	-b̀ ogbè	be big
b̀l̀b̀l̀	n.	balloon (E.)
b̀us̀	n.	cat (E. puss, cf. <b>nwa m̄ba, nwa ònogbò</b> )
-b̀ 1.	v.	be (used to identify two noun phrases with each other):

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		<b>Abū m onye isī</b> I am the leader
	<b>òbubụ</b>	becoming
	<b>-bụ èjìma</b>	be twins
	<b>-bụgodu isi</b>	be the head (first and foremost, before being anything else)
	<b>-bụgbàdo</b>	be altogether, entirely
	<b>-bụ isi</b>	be first, in the first place
	<b>-bụkọdo</b>	be both in; carry both in
	<b>bụluzịdụ</b>	even if:
		<b>Ọ gà-àsọ m mà ọ bụlụ nà Ọfọ mèlù ọfuma na nnene akwukwo arọ à ọ bụluzịdụ onye nke ikpe āzụ</b> It would please me if Ọfọ could pass this year's examination, even if he is in the last place
	<b>-bụ ògbò</b>	be namesake, age-mate
	<b>-bụ onye òsi ālị</b>	be a witness
	<b>ọ bụ ezie nà</b>	though; although (lit. It is true that...):
		<b>Ọ bụ ezie nà mụ bụ nwatà mà enwèlù m uchè</b> Although young, I am sensible
	<b>ọ bụlụgodụ</b>	if; even if; though:
		<b>Ọ bụlụgodụ nà fā rìlì nnē agà m ènwe ike ikpāta nni gā-ezùlù fā</b> Even if they are many I shall be able to provide food that will be sufficient for them
	<b>ọ bụluzia</b>	if it happens; if it later happens:
		<b>Ọ bụluzia nà fā kpọ nwannē gị bja, sòlu fā nàba</b> If it happens that they come with your brother, follow them home
		<b>Ọ bụ màkà nke à</b> therefore; hence (lit. It is because of this...)
	<b>òbunà, ọbunà</b>	any; every:
		<b>Nye m ife ọbunà</b> Give me anything
	<b>ò bụnā, ọ bụnāda, ọ bụnādu</b>	even if; even; if:
		<b>Bikō nye m nni ọ bụnāda nke oyī</b> Please give me some food, even if it is cold
	<b>ò bụràba</b>	even; even if; although; be it:
		<b>Bikō nye m egò, ọ bụràba afụ</b> Please give me some money, be it (i.e. even if it is) only a half-kobo
<b>-bụ 2.</b>	v.	eject; project
	<b>-bụ asọ</b>	spit
	<b>-bụ ọnụ</b>	curse
	<b>-bụ ọnụ mmīli</b>	spit
	<b>-bụsa</b>	drizzle (of rain)
<b>-bụ + 3.</b>	v.	scramble
	<b>-bụ abụ</b>	scramble (for something)
	<b>-bụkọ</b>	get all by scrambling
	<b>-bụsịsị</b>	scramble madly (for something):
		<b>Fā būsīsīlī àbūsīsī</b> There was a great scramble for it
	<b>-bụta</b>	get by scrambling
	<b>-bụ ùbụ</b>	scramble (for something)
<b>-bụ 1.</b>	v.	break (hard covering, shell) to get out contents (e.g. egg, <b>ụkwà</b> ); hatch:
		<b>Ọkukọ mụ gà-abū akwa yā n'ọnwa ọzọ</b> My hen will hatch her eggs next month

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	òbùbù	hatching (of eggs)
	-bù àkwa	peck open shell (of hen helping chickens to hatch)
	-bù ụmụ	peck open shell
-bù + 2.	v.	sing
	-bù abù	sing (a solo)
-bù 3.	v.	uproot:
		<b>Ọ nà-abù nkwū</b> He is uprooting a palmtree
	òbùbù	uprooting
	-bù àbù	root up (cassava and cocoyam)
	-bùnite	uproot
	-bù osisi	uproot tree
bùù	n.	quietness
<b>CH.</b>		
-cha 1.	v.	A. be light- or reddish-coloured (as opposed to being dark)
	-cha ànyàlì	be an albino
	-cha èdò èdò	be yellow in colour
	-chagha	turn pale
	-chaghali	be light in colour; change colour; fade; be bloodless (of person)
	-chaghali anya	change expression, colour of eyes (through sorrow, anger, surprise, etc.)
	-chagha(ì) iru	change colour, expression (cf. <b>-chaghali anya</b> )
	cha isi awō	turn grey (of black hair turning grey)
	-cha mmanụ mmanụ	be reddish orange (as oil)
	-cha ntụ ntụ	be ash-grey in colour
	-cha òbàla òbàlà	be red, blood-red
	-cha òcha	be fair in complexion
	-cha ufie ūfie	be red
	-dị òcha	be fair in complexion; be white, clean
	ọcha	white; light-coloured
	òcha	whiteness; light colour
		B. be(come) ripe, as shown by change of colour (of fruit, e.g. orange, banana; contrast -ka, ripen or mature by getting hard, as maize):
		<b>Ọ nà-àcha ācha</b> It is ripening (and changing colour)
	-chakpọ	be fully ripe
	-chalọ àchalọ	be fully ripe
	-chatọ	be over-ripe
	osè ọcha	ripe (red) pepper
-cha 2.	v.	wash, scrub (hand, foot, hard object); clean off; be clean, pure (cf. -sa 1.)
	òchicha	washing; scrubbing
	-chacha	clean (stronger than -cha)
	-chachanye	wash into
	-chagbu ọnya	heal a sore by washing
	-chapụ	wash off



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	<b>-wụcha (àrụ)</b>	wash, wash clean, cleanse (body)
	<b>-wụchapụ (àrụ)</b>	wash (the body) thoroughly
	<b>-wụchapụta</b>	wash thoroughly
<b>-cha 3.</b>	v.	shine (as sun); glisten; glitter; blaze; beat down (as sun); scorch (of sun, fire, hot iron, etc.) (cf. <b>-mụ 2.</b> , but stronger)
	<b>ọchịcha</b>	scorching; beating (of sun)
		<b>Anwụ chālụ</b> The sun shone
	<b>-chachị</b>	dazzle:
		<b>Anwụ chàchịlị m'anya</b> The sun dazzled me
	<b>-chagbu</b>	cause to wither (by heat); scorch
	<b>-chani</b>	flare up; blaze; force away by heat
	<b>-chanwụ</b>	wither
	<b>-cha ọkụ</b>	be red-hot (of metal)
<b>-cha 4.</b>	v.	open up; reveal
	<b>-chalàpụ anya</b>	open eyes wide; stare at; look sternly at
	<b>-chalụ àba</b>	lie flat on the back
	<b>-cha n'anwụ</b>	be apparent, obvious, conspicuous (cf. <b>-gba n'anwụ</b> )
<b>-cha- 5.</b>	ext. suff. 1.	partial (doing of action); act (on relatively small object or small part of object):
		<b>Tàchalụ nwantịntị</b> Bite off a little bit.:
		<b>Tichalụ yā</b> Slap him gently.:
		<b>Ị nà-ètichalụ m' àbụ m' ọyị gị?</b> Are you taking liberties with me by slapping me?:
		<b>Nàchalụ yà akwụkwọ</b> Snatch the book from her.:
		<b>Bikō fụchàpụ m' ife dābà m' n'anya</b> Please help me by blowing something out from my eye
<b>-cha 6.</b>	ext. suff. 1.	thoroughness
	<b>-kachasị</b>	surpass entirely (cf. <b>-kasị</b> surpass)
	<b>-nụcha</b>	hear well (cf. <b>-nụ</b> hear)
	<b>-ruchanye</b>	pour all into (cf. <b>-runye</b> pour into)
<b>-chà 1.</b>	v.	give place; give way
	<b>-chàlụ n'ụzọ</b>	let one pass, give way to
	<b>-chà n'ụsọ</b>	go aside; give way
<b>-chà 2.</b>	v.	cut (slang)
	<b>-gbubè, -bè</b>	more commonly used)
	<b>-chà akwà</b>	cut cloth (e.g. into yards)
	<b>-chà akwụkwọ</b>	cut paper
	<b>-chà elili</b>	cut rope
<b>chalekū, chelekū, ichēku</b>	n.	A. Black Tamarind ( <i>Dialium guineense</i> Willd.), tree with small edible dark-brown fruits which grow in clusters
	<b>ichēku oyibo</b>	Indian Tamarind ( <i>Tamarindus indica</i> Linn.)
		B. charcoal made from it
<b>cham</b>	n.	dane-gun
<b>-che 1.</b>	v.	wait; watch for; watch over, protect, guard, shelter (in good sense); lie in wait for, ambush (in bad sense)
	<b>òchiche</b>	waiting; preserving; protecting
	<b>-chebe, -chelụ</b>	guard; keep; preserve
	<b>-chebe ntị</b>	listen
	<b>-chedo</b>	protect; shelter
	<b>nchedo</b>	defence; protection; sheltering

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	<b>-chedo mmilī</b>	hold water
	<b>-che iru</b>	be opposite
	<b>-chekàta</b>	wait a long time
	<b>-chekwa(ba)</b>	look after; take care of
	<b>-chekwa iwe</b>	bear malice
	<b>-chekwata</b>	save (money)
	<b>nchekwata</b>	saving(s) (of money, etc)
	<b>-che ñche</b>	keep watch; watch; keep vigil:
		<b>Ọ nà-èche ñche</b> He keeps watch (over something); He keeps vigil.:
		<b>A gà-èche yā nche</b> It will be watched
	<b>-che ñdò</b>	A. act as regent; administer during interregnum
		B. give shade
	<b>-che ntị</b>	listen
	<b>-cheràba</b>	wait a long time
	<b>ndi ñche atulū</b>	shepherds
	<b>òche ānwụ</b>	umbrella; sunshade
	<b>òche ñdò</b>	anything giving shade (lit. giver of shade)
	<b>Ọrànànche</b>	male name (lit. all at watch)
<b>-che 2.</b>	v.	present; offer
	<b>-che iru</b>	face
	<b>-chelīta</b>	face (of a person)
	<b>nchelīta</b>	facing; opposing
	<b>nchelīta irū</b>	opposite; facing
	<b>-che n'iru</b>	present; place before
	<b>-che oji</b>	give kola
	<b>òche ọgụ</b>	praying mantis (lit. the one offering fight)
<b>-chè</b>	v.	think; ponder; meditate
	<b>òchìchè</b>	thinking; pondering; meditating
	<b>-chè echìchè</b>	think; think deeply on an abstract problem; ponder; meditate
	<b>-chèfù</b>	forget
	<b>-chègbu</b>	worry; care; be anxious
	<b>-chèghalị</b>	reconsider; repent
	<b>nchèghalị</b>	repentance
	<b>-nchèkasi</b>	worry greatly; wear out oneself with thinking
	<b>nchèkasi</b>	anxiety; care; worry
	<b>-chèkwube</b>	trust
	<b>nchèkwube</b>	trust; confidence; trustworthiness; faithfulness
	<b>-chèta</b>	remember
	<b>nchèta</b>	memorial; remembrance
	<b>abụ nchèta</b>	memorial song
	<b>ife nchèta</b>	memorial
	<b>-chè uchè</b>	think; wonder; doubt; be perplexed
	<b>-chèzọ</b>	forget
	<b>nchèzọ</b>	forgetfulness
<b>chelekū</b>		see <b>chalekū</b>
<b>chi 1.</b>	n.	A. (in general) animate, purposeful essence; procreative life-force
		B. (specifically) life-force or spiritual essence of an individual, which with he has made a pre-birth contract that

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		determines his life-pattern:
		<b>Chukwù kèlù gị, kèè chi nwè i</b> God created you and created your personal chi:
		<b>Òfu nnè nà-àmụ, mà òfu chī adī ejì</b> The same mother, yes; but not the same chi:
		<b>Chi m̄, ekwēnaà!</b> My chi, don't let it happen (exclamation when danger threatens):
		<b>Di nwaànyị bụ chi yā</b> A woman's husband is her personal chi (i.e. directs her life). A good chi is responsible for one's success, and a bad chi for one's failure:
		<b>Akà m̄ gị ka chī gị</b> I am greater than you and your chi:
		<b>Abụ m̄ onye ajọ chi</b> I am a man of a bad chi
	<b>ego chī</b>	money ritually received for one's chi
	<b>ewu chī</b>	a goat given to one's mother for her personal chi, which must never be killed:
		<b>Ewu chī nwaànyị bụ òfu ụzọ nnwā</b> A woman's chi-goat is as sacred as a child
	<b>òfu chī</b>	(fig.) having the same character or behaviour (of two people)
	<b>ògbụ chī</b>	fig-tree planted near dwelling to represent one's chi
		B. (specifically and more particularly) life-essence of the universe; God:
	<b>Chi ọma</b>	God the Good:
		<b>mà Chi kweif</b> God allows. Usually qualified as <b>Chukwu</b> (i.e. <b>Chi Ukwu</b> , Great God, see separate entry) or <b>Chinèkè</b> (i.e. <b>Chi nā-ekè</b> God who creates)
<b>chi 2.</b>	n.	day (i.e. day time)
	<b>chi abọ</b>	day breaks
	<b>chi ànaā</b>	It is evening; the day declines
	<b>chi èfoo</b>	day breaks
	<b>chi èjimiè</b>	It is late evening, night
	<b>chi èjiri</b>	The day declines
	<b>chi ekùfoo</b>	It is getting light (of day)
	<b>chi emìè</b>	It is late evening or night
	<b>chi èrulu</b>	It is afternoon; the day draws in; the evening comes on (idiomatic)
	<b>chī jìrịlị</b>	Darkness (night) is coming on: (fig.)
		<b>Chī jìrịlị n'òbòdò taàtà</b> Someone very important died in town today
	<b>chi òfifò, òfufo</b>	period after daybreak as light grows stronger; daybreak
	<b>bilibili chī</b>	dawn(ing)
		<b>Ì sago chī?</b> Good morning
	<b>-fo chi</b>	last till dawn; last till the following morning
		<b>Kà chi foo</b> Good night
	<b>ùfochī</b>	dawn; dayspring; next day
<b>-chi 3.</b>	v.	make (king, minister); crown (cf. <b>-chị</b> ); take title
	<b>-chi echi(chi)</b>	take or bestow a title
	<b>-chi ezè</b>	become, be installed Chief or King:
		<b>Kà ànyị je ebe a nà-èchi ezè</b> Let us go to the place where a Chief is being installed
	<b>-chi mmụọ</b>	take a title of a god

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	<b>-chi ọzọ</b>	take a title take <b>ọzọ</b> title (lit. take honour)
	<b>-chizù</b>	become fully qualified; take the highest (hierarchical) title:
		<b>Ụkọ Chukwu ñke à èchizùgo</b> This priest has become full qualified (i.e. is now a full priest)
<b>-chi 4.</b>	v.	A. show; present:
		<b>Bikō chi ọkụ</b> Please show the light
		B. put drink to someone's lips
<b>-chi 5.</b>	v.	block
	<b>-chi anya</b>	be well-woven, tight
	<b>-chi ntị</b>	be deaf, obstinate, disobedient
	<b>-kpuchi</b>	cover
<b>-chi + 6.</b>	v.	report; make report of
	<b>-chi ikpe</b>	complain; make complaint
<b>-chi + 7.</b>	v.	A. tap (palm wine)
		B. cup; draw blood
	<b>-chi ochi</b>	cup; draw blood
	<b>ochi</b>	cupping, drawing blood with horn or horn-shaped calabash from any part of the body to relieve congestion, swelling, pain, etc.
<b>-chi 8.</b>	ext. suff. 1.	in place of
	<b>-kuchi</b>	take wife of dead relative
	<b>-tinyechi</b>	put in place of
<b>-chì 1.</b>		rub forcefully; scrub
	<b>òchìchì</b>	scrubbing
	<b>-chì akwà</b>	scrub cloth
	<b>-chìchapụ</b>	wipe off; rule off
	<b>-chìchapụ anya</b>	stare; glare
	<b>-chìchapụ obi</b>	be broadminded; clear the mind of prejudice
	<b>-chìfịa àrụ</b>	abrade the skin
	<b>-chìtụlụ àrụ</b>	muzzle; rub against the body (of animals)
<b>-chì- 2.</b>		move
	<b>-chì àzụ</b>	return; turn back
	<b>-chìgha àzụ</b>	return
	<b>-chìghalị</b>	turn round and round; be undecided:
	<b>Ndi aghā ayī chighālụ àzụ</b>	Our troops retreated
	<b>-chìpụ</b>	start on a journey
<b>-chì 3.</b>	<b>(slang):</b>	
	<b>-chì jọbù</b>	cheat; unlawfully use part of another's time in attending to one's needs (e.g. as a clerk who secretly fills in football coupons in the office); do petty job as a sideline
<b>chìchì</b>	n.	bedbug (Yoruba <b>idun</b> )
<b>chinchìn</b>	n.	"chinchin"; i.e. a type of small biscuit, fried hard in small pieces
<b>-chị 1.</b>	v.	A. carry, take (many things)
	<b>ọchịchị</b>	taking, carrying (many things)
	<b>afọ ọchịchị</b>	diarrhoea
	<b>-chị aka jī</b>	gather in yam tendrils
	<b>-chịdèbe</b>	bring near
	<b>-chìghalị uchè</b>	consider; ponder; meditate; put one's mind to

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	<b>-chị inyemè</b>	marry a plurality of wives
	<b>-chịkọ</b>	gather together
	<b>-chịkọlụ</b>	take the whole number for oneself
	<b>-chịkọta</b>	gather and give entirely; gather together and bring a whole number
	<b>-chịlị</b>	take to oneself
	<b>-chịni</b>	lift up (several things)
	<b>-chịni aka</b>	A. lift up hands
		B. take off the hands; desist from
	<b>-chịnita aka</b>	hold up the hands
	<b>-chị òkwè</b>	A. divine with beads, nuts
		B. pay divine homage to <b>òkwè</b> ; hence village name ( <b>Isi òkwè</b> )
	<b>-chị òmụ</b>	have a strong current (of river)
	<b>-chịpụ</b>	take away (several things)
	<b>-chịta</b>	bring (several things)
		B. lead; be the leader (e.g. of a group)
	<b>-chị ụmụ</b>	look after children or young of animals
		C. rule; govern; reign; direct
	<b>ọchịchị</b>	rule; government; ruling:
	<b>Ọchịchị Nàjirịa</b>	the Government of Nigeria
	<b>-chị (achị)</b>	rule; govern
	<b>-chịdebe</b>	cease reigning, ruling
	<b>-chịkọbà</b>	rule
	<b>ọchị agha</b>	A. military officer; commanding officer; military leader
		B. male name
	<b>ndi nā-achị āchị</b>	the rulers; members of the government
<b>-chị + 2.</b>	v.	be slippery
	<b>-chị achị</b>	be slippery:
		<b>Ebe à nà-achị āchị</b> This place is slippery
<b>-chị</b>	v.	grunt; make sound with effort
	<b>ọchịchị</b>	grunt; sound made with effort
	<b>ọchịchị akwā</b>	hard sobbing
	<b>ọchịchị n̄sị</b>	defecation with grunts:
		<b>Onye ọyà afụ nà-achị n̄sị</b> The sick man is defecating with grunts
	<b>-chị (àchị)</b>	cry, chirp (as a cricket)
	<b>-chị akwa</b>	cry very much; sob (harder than <b>-kwa akwa</b> )
	<b>-chị ọchị</b>	laugh hard or uproariously (no vowel suffix; less common than <b>-mụ amụ</b> )
<b>chịm, chīm</b>	n.	firm
	<b>chīmchīm, chīmchīm</b>	strong; upright; firm:
		<b>Ndi aghā anyị nọ chīmchīm n'òbòdò afụ</b> Our troops remain in firm control of the city
	<b>-dị chīm</b>	be firm:
	<b>Oche n̄ke à dī chīm</b>	This chair is very firm
	<b>-kwụ chīm</b>	be firm; stand firm; be firmly established or secure in a place (of person)
<b>-chò</b>	v.	display articles for sale (also <b>-chòbe</b> )
<b>-chọ</b>	v.	A. want; desire; seek; need:

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		<b>Ugbọ m chọlụ ndokwa</b> My car needs repairs
	<b>ọchịchọ</b>	seeking; desire; wish
	<b>oke ọchịchọ</b>	excessive desire; greed
	<b>-chọba</b>	seek
	<b>-chọ egō</b>	seek for money (by any means):
		<b>Ọ nà-àchọ egō ri nnē</b> He tries to make money by hook or by crook
	<b>-chọfè</b>	search more than necessary
	<b>-chọ mmā</b>	decorate; ornament
	<b>-chọ okwu</b>	provoke, seek a quarrel
	<b>-chọpùta, -chọta</b>	search out; find; discover
	<b>-chọsà</b>	seek everywhere
	<b>-chọta</b>	find
	<b>-chọ ùdo</b>	seek for peace
	<b>-chọ ụla</b>	go and sleep with friend or relative
		B. be in season, on heat (of animals):
		<b>Ewu Ndu àchọgo; a gà-àkpugalu yā mkpi</b> Ndu's goat is on heat; it will be taken to a he-goat
<b>-chu 1.</b>	v.	be dull, half-done; fade; tarnish
	<b>-chu echu</b>	be dull, half-done (of colour of half-cooked food); fall short of expected standard (esp. in colour); be dull, morose, half-baked (of person); be degrading (of action)
	<b>-chu ichuchu</b>	be unripe
	<b>-chu ụla</b>	be wakeful, sleepless
	<b>-churu</b>	fade; tarnish:
		<b>Ìyèlì à èchurugo</b> The earring has tarnished (stronger than èchugo)
<b>-chu + 2.</b>	v.	be greedy, lazy; gorge
<b>-chu + 3.</b>	v.	fetch (usu. water)
	<b>-chube</b>	go away to fetch
	<b>-chu iyī</b>	go to a spring or stream to draw water
	<b>-chu mmilī</b>	go to fetch water
<b>-chu + 4.</b>	v.	persevere
	<b>-chu uchu</b>	persevere; be industrious
<b>Chukwu, Chuku</b>	n.	God ( <b>chi</b> 1. + <b>ukwu</b> ). In Nri belief, Chukwu has four major manifestations: <b>Anyanwū</b> , the sun, which represents <b>Chukwu</b> as everywhere present, all-powerful, and the source of knowledge; <b>Agbàlà</b> , manifested in the fertility of the earth and its creatures; <b>Chi</b> , the ability of living beings to procreate; <b>Òkikè</b> , the never-ending process of creation (Onwuejeogwu 1974:82)
	<b>Chukwu Ābjàmà</b>	God the Provider
	<b>Chukwu emeka</b>	A. God has done well B. male name
	<b>Chukwu Òkikè</b>	God the creator
	<b>Ikeè Chukwu</b>	A. the power of God B. male name
	<b>Ụkọ Chukwu</b>	(Christian usage) minister; pastor; deacon; priest
<b>-chụ 1.</b>	v.	drive; pursue
	<b>ọchụchụ</b>	driving; pursuing

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	<b>-chụ ala</b>	wean
	<b>-chụ anụ</b>	chase animals
	<b>-chụchigha</b>	chase, drive back
	<b>-chụdà</b>	drive down
	<b>-chụgo</b>	drive up
	<b>-chụkọ nta</b>	hunt together
	<b>-chụmì</b>	drive far away
	<b>-chụna(ta)</b>	drive home
	<b>-chụni</b>	stir up (birds, etc.)
	<b>-chụ nta</b>	hunt; go hunting
	<b>-chụ ọsọ</b>	drive; pursue
	<b>-chụpụ</b>	drive away, out
	<b>-chụsà</b>	scatter:
		<b>Ñke à chụsàsịlị egwū nā-atụ m̄</b> This dispels my fears
<b>-chụ + 2.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-chụ àjà</b>	offer joyless sacrifice to evil spirits (sometimes connected with 1., as the sacrifice is to drive out the spirits)
<b>-chụ + 3.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-chụ ajụ</b>	be, feel giddy
<b>D</b>		
<b>-da + 1.</b>	v.	warm; heat up
	<b>-da n'ọkụ</b>	warm (soup, etc.)
	<b>-da ọkụ</b>	brand; cauterize
	<b>-dazè</b>	melt slowly
<b>-da 2.</b>	v.	press (cloth)
	<b>-dakọ</b>	press (cloth, to dry it)
<b>-da + 3.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-da anya</b>	shirk one's duty:
		<b>Ọ nà-àda anya ọlụ</b> He is shirking the work
	<b>-da ñdamanya</b>	be lazy; malingering; loaf about
<b>-dà 1.</b>	v.	fall; befall; occur; happen to (of something tragic); suffer from; fail; set (of sun):
		<b>Ọgụ dàlụ</b> A fight broke out:
		<b>Akụ mmili nà-adà</b> Hailstones are falling
	<b>ọdịdà</b>	fall; fall of a great or rich person; failure
	<b>ọdịdà anyanwū, ọdịdà chí</b>	West; sunset
	<b>-dà àba</b>	fall on the back
	<b>-dà adà, ada</b>	fall; fall down (usually of persons):
		<b>Ọ dàlụ adà</b> She fell down
	<b>-dà aka</b>	lay hands on
	<b>-dà àkàkpọ</b>	be stunted (of person):
		<b>Ọ dàlụ àkàkpọ</b> He is stunted in growth
	<b>-dà àkwụkwù</b>	have epilepsy; be epileptic; have epileptic fits
	<b>-dàbà</b>	fall in with; correspond; be in agreement with
	<b>-dàbanye</b>	fall into; match; correspond
	<b>-dàbe</b>	support; rest back on

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	<b>-dàbelụ</b>	lean upon
	<b>-dàbepụ</b>	fall off from (of part)
	<b>-dàchasi</b>	lose all one's resources; be liquidated (business); fail in all subjects (in exam)
		<b>Ọlụ anyị amā-adàchasi ncha</b> Our business cannot fail completely
	<b>-dàchi</b>	fall across (so as to block)
	<b>-dàchigha àzụ</b>	fall back sideways; rebound horizontally; backslide (e.g. as child's progress):
		<b>Àda mụ nà-àdachigha āzụ n'akwukwọ</b> My eldest daughter is falling behind at school
	<b>-dàdo</b>	lean against; fall upon:
		<b>Nkwụ afụ dādòlụ n'enu ụnọ</b> That palmtree fell on top of the house
	<b>-dàfèga</b>	fall across something, e.g. stream
	<b>-dàfo</b>	clear and open up as a result of a fall (e.g. of tree)
	<b>-dàgbu</b>	fall heavily upon, so as to kill
	<b>ndàgbu</b>	a fall of something heavy so as to kill; fall occasioning death (usually of another object but can be of object falling)
	<b>ndàgbu ọnwè</b>	death (by falling)
	<b>-dàghali</b>	toss about; be restless:
		<b>Ogè ọ nùsịlị mmanya, ọ na-àdàghali</b> When he had taken the palmwine, he started to fall about
	<b>-dà ibi</b>	have hydrocele
	<b>-dàji</b>	fall across and break:
		<b>Ogbè ụkwà adàjigo mkpọ</b> A fruit of ụkwà has broken the walking stick.:
		<b>Mkpọ igwè m dàjilì n'ùtutù</b> My steel walking-stick fell and snapped in the morning
	<b>-dàjina</b>	have a hole, hollow, groove (of wall)
	<b>ndàjina</b>	hollow place, groove (in wall, etc.)
	<b>-dàkọlita</b>	be in harmony with (lit. sound together or fall together)
	<b>ndàkọlita</b>	harmony
	<b>-dàkọ ọnụ</b>	coincide; be in harmony
	<b>-dàkụlụ</b>	fall against
	<b>-dàkpò</b>	attack; fall upon (e.g. of house)
	<b>-dàkpò</b>	fall upon violently; pounce upon (of people fighting)
	<b>-dàkpò àrụ</b>	feel ill
	<b>-dàkpọ</b>	fall into ruins; fall down flat
	<b>-dàkpu</b>	fall in:
		<b>Nwookoyè adàkpugo n'ọnụ</b> Nwookoye has fallen into a hole
	<b>-dàkpudo</b>	fall upon
	<b>-dàkwàsi</b>	fall on; befall:
		<b>Ọ dàkwàsìlì ya</b> It fell on him, or it befell him (of fate, etc.)
	<b>-dàkwepụ</b>	snap
	<b>-dàkwepụ amụ</b>	laugh loudly; burst out laughing
	<b>-dàlụ</b>	fall short of what was expected
	<b>-dàlụ aka</b>	take by the hand
	<b>-dà mbà</b>	be lazy; be exhausted, worn out, very tired
	<b>-dà mkpụna</b>	have hernia



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	-dà n'aka	take by the hand
	-dànarị	fall off; slip off; fall from
	-dà ñgwọlọ	be lame
	-dà nra	fine:
		<b>Fâ gà-adā yā nra</b> They will fine him (cf. -li nra)
	-dà n'ukwụ	happen in one's presence
	-dà ñzuzō	hide oneself
	-dānye	give in; submit; fall into
	-dà òbùlùbù	fall upon one in a mass
	nda òbùlùbù	falling upon in a mass:
		<b>Fâ bìàkwùtèlụ yà nà nda òbùlùbù</b> They came falling upon him in a mass
	-dà ogbènyà	be very poor
	-dà ogbī	be dumb
	-dà ọbọ	be idle (= -dị ọbọ)
	-dà ọbụ	fall into pit trap
	-dà ọkpụ āba	fall on the back
	-dà ọmà	embrace
	-dapụ	fall off (of whole, from a place)
		<b>Akwụkwọ afụ àdapụgo</b> That paper has fallen off (e.g. the table)
	-dapụta	happen; occur unexpectedly
	ife ndapụta	event; occurrence
	-dàsịsị	drop one by one:
		<b>Akwụ nà-adàsịsị</b> Palm-nuts keep on falling
	-dà ùbịàm	be poor, a pauper
	-dàwa	fall and break
	-dàwusa	fall against; sprinkle; scatter upon (as rain)
		<b>mmilī ndà arò</b> □ the first rain of the year
	ndàbebe	support; stay; upholding:
		<b>Ndàbebe unọ à sili ike</b> The supporting posts of this house are strong
-dà + 2.	v.:	
	-dà ùdà	sound
-dà + 3.	v.:	
	-dà ọnụ	be expensive
daa	n.	day by day; daily:
		<b>Ọ nà-èkwu ife à daa</b> He says this all the time
	kwà daa	every day:
		<b>Ànyị nà-ème yā kwà daa</b> We do it daily:
	ụbọsị daa	every day; daily; day by day
-dà-ju	v.	be quiet: calm, peaceful
	Ọ dàjugo	It is quiet:
	Ọ dàjùlù àdàjù	It is very quiet
	ndàjù	calm; quiet; <b>fricant</b> ity:
		<b>Ndàjù adūro ebe à</b> There is no quiet here
	-dàjù obì	propitiate; appease; atone
dàalụ	int.	thank you; a form of greeting
	dàalụ nù, dàalụkwọ nù	a form of greeting (to more than one person in the same place); I greet you all

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	<b>dàalụ sọ̀</b>	thank you very much!
	<b>dàalụ zị</b>	form of greeting used by a person leaving a place to the person he is leaving; <b>dàalụ zị nụ</b> such a greeting directed to more than one person
	<b>dàalụ ọlụ</b>	salutation to those working
<b>dandā</b>	n.	sugar-ant (cf. <b>arurụ ọcha</b> )
<b>-de 1.</b>	v.	mark; write; press
	<b>òdide</b>	writing; pressing; marking
	<b>-de akwà</b>	iron clothes
	<b>-de akwụkwọ</b>	write letter
	<b>òde akwụkwọ</b>	clerk; letter-writer
	<b>-debà</b>	write into
	<b>-dechapụ</b>	erase; cancel
	<b>-dedo</b>	write upon
	<b>-defiè</b>	write incorrectly
	<b>-degalụ akwụkwọ, letà</b>	write (letter) to
	<b>-dekwu</b>	write more
	<b>-de letà</b>	write letter
	<b>-delụ akwụkwọ, letà</b>	A. write (letter) to
		B. help to write a letter
	<b>-denye</b>	write in(to); enter by writing; include
	<b>-depụta</b>	write out; copy out:
		<b>Depụta nke à</b> Copy this out
	<b>ndepụta</b>	edition
	<b>-deta letà</b>	write letter to the speaker
	<b>-detọ</b>	lampoon; write against; libel
	<b>-de ùlì</b>	decorate the body with ùlì
<b>-de- 2.</b>	v.	put; place
	<b>-debe</b>	A. appoint; place
		B. take care of; keep; observe
	<b>-debe ọnụ duu</b>	be silent
	<b>-debe uchè</b>	think; imagine
	<b>-delụ duu</b>	stop talking; remain silent
	<b>-de n'ile</b>	taste; place on the tongue
	<b>-detụ ọnụ</b>	taste
<b>-de 3.</b>	v.	sound; rumble
	<b>-de mmilī</b>	threaten rain (with thundering)
	<b>-demù</b>	murmur; mutter; growl; grumble
	<b>-derube</b>	rumble; sound around
<b>-de 4.</b>		see <b>-gi-de</b>
<b>-dè 1.</b>	v.	be soft (as ripe fruit); be soft and wet, soggy (as muddy ground, wet clothes); dissolve in water (cf. <b>-di-dè</b> )
	<b>-dè òdè</b>	be sickly, delicate
	<b>-dèsị mmilī</b>	drip (as of wet clothes)
<b>-dè 2.:</b>		
	<b>-dè òdè</b>	disappear
<b>-de-be, -do-be</b>	ext. suff. 1.	stop (cf. <b>-be 3.</b> )
	<b>-bedebe</b>	stop crying:

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		<b>O bedebego kà ò nà-èbelìsì?</b> Has she stopped (weeping) or is she still weeping?
	<b>-jedebe</b>	come to a stop:
		<b>Ebe à kà o jēdebelu</b> It was here that he stopped
<b>-dè-be, -dò-be</b>	ext.suff. 1	near(er)
	<b>-bjadèbè</b>	come nearer:
		<b>Bjadèbè m̄</b> Come nearer to me
	<b>-jedèbè</b>	go, move nearer:
		<b>Jedèbe ọkū</b> Go nearer the fire
<b>deeme</b>	int.	thank you!
<b>Dei</b>	n.	name of one of the founding fathers of one of the nine quarters of Onitsha; hence Umùdei, a village in Onitsha founded by him
	<b>umùdei</b>	freeborn children; children of a king or chief
<b>di</b>	n.	husband
	<b>di ānyị</b>	such a one; so and so!; (used to address a man, or less often to refer to him, either where name is unknown or by wives referring to husband)
	<b>di jī</b>	farmer; one who successfully cultivates much ground
	<b>dikē</b>	strong or courageous person
	<b>di m̄gba</b>	A. wrestler
		B. convulsions (because the child suffering a convulsive attack behaves like a person who is wrestling with an unseen wrestler)
	<b>di m̄kpà</b>	strong (young) man, originally one who could cultivate a large number of yams (stored on <b>m̄kpà</b> )
	<b>di ntā</b>	hunter
	<b>nwa di ntā</b>	hunter's attendant
	<b>di nwēnu</b>	owner; master
	<b>Dinwēnu ānyị, Dinwēnu</b>	Our Lord; the Lord:
		<b>Jesù bụ Dinwēnu ānyị</b> Jesu is our Lord
	<b>di òchì</b>	palm wine tapper
	<b>di ọkpa</b>	term of respectful address to men in general, esp. an elderly one; master
	<b>di ọkpà</b>	cock
	<b>di ọkpala</b>	A. first-born son
		B. eldest man, and therefore priest, in a patrilineage
	<b>-la di</b>	have sexual intercourse (of woman); be promiscuous, sexually loose (of woman)
	<b>-na be dī</b>	A. (of woman just married) be married; go, return to husband's house
		B. (in normal sense) go, return to husband or husband's house
	<b>-nụ di</b>	marry (of a woman)
	<b>nwunyē di</b>	co-wife; 'mate'
	<b>ọzọ dīm̄gba</b>	gorilla
<b>-dì</b>	v.	endure; be patient
	<b>-dìdò obì</b>	be patient
	<b>-dì èdì</b>	endure:
		<b>I gà-edī yā èdì</b> You have to endure it

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	<b>-dì òdìdì</b>	be patient
<b>dibjà</b>	n.	native doctor; a member of the professional corporate group of traditional medicine men and diviners
	<b>dibjà afā</b>	a native doctor who specializes in divination
	<b>dibjà àjà</b>	a dibjà who specializes in preparing the various sacrifices associated with the <b>alūsì</b> and the <b>mmụō</b>
	<b>dibjà ọgwù</b>	medicine man who specializes in medical treatment
	<b>nwa dibjà</b>	native doctor's attendant; native doctor
<b>-di-de</b>	ext.suff. 1	continuously; persistently
	<b>-jedide</b>	keep going on
	<b>-kwudide</b>	continue speaking
	<b>-kwụdide</b>	continue standing
<b>-dì-dè</b>	v.	soak; soften:
		<b>Achìchà ì bányèlù nà mmilì n'ùtùtù èdìdègo</b> The biscuit you steeped in water in the morning has become soft
	<b>-dìdè obì</b>	A. make to feel sick; cause nausea B. yearn over; be affectionate (lit. soften heart)
	<b>(obì) –dìdè</b>	feel sick; feel nausea:
		<b>Obì nà-èdìdè m̄</b> I feel nausea
	<b>obì ndìdè</b>	nausea (caused by indigestion)
<b>-di-nà</b>	v.	lie down; have sexual intercourse with; sleep with, a woman:
		<b>A nà-èdinā x A</b> (a man) sleeps with <i>x</i> (a woman)
	<b>-dinàji onu</b>	strain or crick the neck while sleeping:
		<b>Edinàji m̄ onu</b> I strained my neck while sleeping
	<b>-dinàkọ</b>	have sexual intercourse (lit. lie together)
	<b>-dinà mmakpù</b>	lie on the stomach
	<b>-dinà àba</b>	sleep on the back
	<b>-dinà nkọ</b>	lie on the side
	<b>àkwà edinà</b>	bed
<b>-dì</b>	i.v.	be (in a state of); have (a certain quality)
	<b>ọdìdì</b>	A. appearance; likeness; being; form; shape B. taking one's part, siding with:
	<b>Ọ dì egwù</b>	It is tragic, wonderful, marvellous:
	<b>Ọ dì ifelē</b>	It is shameful:
	<b>Ọ dì n'iwu</b>	It is illegal
		<b>Ife à i mè ọ dì anyāā?</b> This thing you did, how was it?
	<b>-dì ànì</b>	be humble, low, of low estate, contemptible
	<b>-dìba</b>	begin to live
	<b>-dìbu</b>	exist before
		<b>Ọ dìbù àdìbu</b> It has been existing
	<b>ọdìbù àdìbu</b>	something (e.g. habit, custom) that has been existing for a long time
	<b>-dìchili</b>	block
	<b>-dìdèbe</b>	be near:
		<b>Ụnọ nwoke afù dìdèbèlù ụnọ ọgwù</b> The man's house is near the hospital
	<b>-dì èbùbè</b>	be esteemed
	<b>-dì enū</b>	be out of reach
	<b>-dìfù</b>	exist; be well
	<b>-dì ichè</b>	be different

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	-dị ike	be able
	-dị imē	be pregnant
	-dị kà	seem probable, as if; resemble; look like:
		<b>Ọ dị m kà m fùlụ ya</b> I imagined that I saw him
		<b>Ọ dị kà ọ fùlụ mụ n'anya</b> He seems to like me
	-dị kà àgàsị	be as if
	-dịlị	belong to
	-dịlilị	remain; continue
	-dị mkpà	be necessary
	-dị mmā	be good; please
	idimma	goodness
	-dị mmā n'anya	be a pleasant sight
	-dị n'aka	be responsible
	-dị n'anya	desire; wish
	-dị ndụ	live; be alive
	-dị nkọ	be sharp
	-dị n'obì	be dear to one; be in one's heart
	-dị n'òfu	be in agreement, at one:
		<b>Bianụ kà ànyị dị n'òfu</b> Come and let us agree together
	-dị nsọ	be holy, separate
	-dị òzuzò	be secret
	-dị nwaayọ	be meek, calm, quiet, humble:
		<b>Ọ dị nwaayọ</b> She is gentle
	-dịnyelụ	side with
	-dị oke ọnụ	be dear, expensive
	-dị òkìkìkì	be round
	-dị ọbọ	be idle, lazy (= -dà ọbọ)
	-dị ọcha	be pure, clean
	idịocha	purity; cleanness
	-dị ọgọ	be grateful, polite, modest, well-behaved, courteous, nice-looking
	-dị ọkòlọkọlọ	be round in shape
	-dịrị	get better; recover from illness
	-dị uchu	be industrious, diligent
	-dị ùfù	be painful, distressing
	-dị ụjọ	be cowardly; fear
	-dị walala	be narrow
	-dịwanye mmā	improve
	àrụ ikē nà ọdimmā	(good and) well-being
	ọ dị kà	probably; it looks as though, if
	ọdịnààni	custom
-dị 2.	aux.v.	(probably originates from -dị 1., in Onitsha used only in the negative; it marks the progressive or habitual negative verb forms:
		<b>Chikē adī-àbịa</b> (So) Chike is not coming/does not usually come:
		<b>Nkịtā adī àta ọjī</b> Dogs never eat kolanuts
	adī àma āma	perhaps; maybe; in case (lit. one never knows)
dịnwọ, dịọ	dem.	this (emphatic):
		<b>Amāro m ife dīnwọ</b> I do not know this thing

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-do + 1.	v.	set up; make; place; arrange: <b>Kà ànyị doo ife à èdoo</b> Let us arrange this thing properly
	-do Agbàlà	perform routine sacrifice to the god <b>Agbàlà</b>
	-do ajā	build a wall
	aja òdido	wall
	-do àjà	place object(s) of sacrifice in a place
	-do akanya	make thatch
	-do alūsi	erect a shrine
	-do ànị	settle a country; establish place
	-dogbu	kill or spoil by placing
	-dogha	change; change place of; re-arrange; reverse; turn (something) round
	-doghalị	change place
	-do iru	face; turn face to incline towards
	-do iyī	place an object or objects, as charm or something obnoxious, on property in the belief that the charm will bring evil on a person who defies the charm and steals the property; protect an object by a fetish
	-dokwa	A. make peace; settle quarrel B. arrange; decorate
	-dolu ànị	put down
	-dolu àrụ ànị	take things quietly
	-doni	set up; build up
	-do nsọ	consecrate
	-dozi	arrange; prepare; settle; repair
	-dozi ànị	remove pollution from a community
	-dozi okwu	settle a case
-do 2.	v.	ext. suff. 1. against; fast (in, on) (implies continuity; cf. -do 1.)
	-gàdo	hold firm (with fingers or claws)
	-gbabìdo	hold up; waylay; intercept (lit. run to a halt against)
	-kwụdo	stand firm: <b>Òtu ànyị àkwụdosigo ikē</b> Our club is now on a firm basis
	-mado	stick to: <b>Ọ gịnị mado gị n'agbà?</b> What is sticking to your jaw?
	-nọdo	sit on, against: <b>I nọdò m n'ụkwụ</b> You are sitting on my foot
	-tado	grip with teeth: <b>Arurụ tado gị na ntị</b> An ant has got its pincers into your ear
-dò	v.	be clear, settled, shady; settle, become clear (of liquids)
	-dò anya	be clear: <b>Ife à dò m anya</b> This thing is clear to me
	-dò àrụ	A. recuperate B. get stout
	-dò èdò	be clear (of liquids)
	-dò òdò	be shady (of place)
doo	n.	quiet; calm; in an orderly, quiet manner: <b>Ebe à dì doo</b> It is quiet here
-dọ 1.	v.	draw; pull
	òdịdọ	pull(ing)

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	<b>-dọ aka na ntị</b>	advise; warn
	<b>-dọ akpịlī</b>	long after
	<b>-dọbè</b>	break off (leaves or stalks of a plant)
	<b>-dọbì</b>	break off by pulling
	<b>-dọchìgha àzụ</b>	give a setback to; retard
	<b>ndọchìgha āzụ</b>	setback:
		<b>Ñke à bụ ndọchìgha āzụ</b> This is a setback
	<b>-dọdo</b>	hold fast
	<b>-dọ dọ̀nịdọ̀,</b> <b>dọ̀lịdọ̀</b>	pull against one another; have a tug-of-war
	<b>-dọgọ</b>	pull crooked or wrongly
	<b>-dọgbu</b>	strangle
	<b>-dọgha</b>	change position of something
	<b>ndọgha</b>	reverse; changing of position (of something by somebody)
	<b>-dọka</b>	be torn; tear
	<b>ndọka</b>	tearing; rending
	<b>-dọka akwụkwọ</b>	dismiss a case (lit. tear paper)
	<b>-dọka anụ</b>	tear, rend (flesh)
	<b>-dọkalị</b>	tear from and take
	<b>-dọkalì</b>	tear in pieces
	<b>-dọkasi</b>	tear to pieces; to torn to pieces
	<b>-dọkọ</b>	pull together
	<b>-dọkpụ</b>	drag; draw; pull along (e.g. goat with rope round its neck)
	<b>-dọkpupụ</b>	draw out; pluck out forcibly
	<b>-dọlì</b>	tear into pieces
	<b>ndọlì</b>	tearing into pieces
	<b>-dọlụ</b>	attract; convey
	<b>-dọ mbọ</b>	tear with nails
	<b>-dọ mmà ọdụ</b>	saw a piece of timber by pulling (this is usually done by two people –one in a pit across which the timber is laid, and the other at ground-level)
	<b>-dọ n'agha</b>	take prisoner in war
	<b>ọdịdọ n'agha</b>	captivity as result of war
	<b>-dọ ndọ</b>	A. persist; haggle; bargain
		B. have a tug-of-war
	<b>-dọ ñdùdọ</b>	argue; draw out a discussion
	<b>òdọ ñdùdọ</b>	argumentative, difficult, disagreeable person; fretful, testy child
	<b>-dọnị</b>	wrinkle; be wrinkled (used for a material which has been stretched beyond its elastic limit, and then relaxed)
	<b>ndọnị</b>	wrinkle
	<b>-dọ nkì</b>	cut a face mark
	<b>-dọ ntị</b>	warn; admonish; exhort (cf. <b>-dọ aka na ntị</b> )
	<b>-dọpụ</b>	draw out
	<b>-dọpụta</b>	draw out; pull out; rescue
	<b>-dọsà</b>	pull apart or into pieces
	<b>-dọsò</b>	pull after
	<b>-dọtị</b>	be extended; extend
	<b>-dọtị ụta</b>	draw a bow (ready to shoot)
	<b>ndọtị</b>	elasticity

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	-dowa	rend, tear (of cloth, not flesh)
-dọ 2.	v.	stay; place
	-dọba	put down, set down
	-dọlụ adọlụ	remain; be left over; be stagnant (of water)
	-dọlụ kilih	be round, spherical (as a ball)
	-dọnọ, -dọ n'ànị	sit down
	-dọnọrube	sit around
	-dọnye	lay in; put into
	-dọ ọdụ	sit down (in speaking to children):
		<b>Nne m nà-àdọ n'ọdụ akwà màkà nà ọ nà-èbu akwà</b> My mother usually sits at the cloth stall because she deals in clothes
dọkịtà	n.	doctor (E.)
dọ̀nịdọ̀, dọ̀lịdọ̀	n.	tug-of-war
dọtị 1.	n.	catapult
	-gba dọtị	shoot catapult:
		<b>Dọtị kà o jilị gbagbu nnùnụ afụ</b> It was a catapult that he killed the bird with
dọtị 2.	n.	dirt; filth (coll., E. dirty)
	-lu dọtị	be dirty, filthy:
		<b>Ndụ nà-èlu dọtị</b> Ndụ is usually dirty
-du 1.	v.	lead; accompany
	òdudu	leading; guidance
	-du aka	help
	-dubà	introduce; lead in, into
	-dufiè	mislead
	-dufù	seduce; lead astray
	-duga	accompany
	-dukọta	muster:
		<b>Dùkọta ndi aghā afụ màkà nnene</b> Muster the troops for inspection
	-dulu	accompany; seduce
	-duna	lead; escort home
	du onye isì	lead a blind person
	-dupụ	lead out; accompany; escort; push off a boat
	-duruka	lead a little way
	-kpa òndu	walk together; be companions; escort
-du + 2.	v.	put out (roots, shoots)
	-du anakā	put out shoots, suckers
	-dudo	take root
-du 3.	v.	ext. suff. 1. first; beforehand; precede (cf. -godu, and perhaps -du 1.)
	-kpọtadu	bring first (something capable of self-movement)
	-wètadu	bring first (i.e. bring something before doing something else, or before doing something else to the thing brought):
		<b>Wètadu yā tupu ì tọghee yā</b> Bring it first before you open it
-dù	v.:	
	-dù-dù	be in a dull state
	-gbadùba iru	be morose, sulky, downcast:
		<b>Ginī mèlụ nị jì gbadùba irū?</b> Why are you sulky?



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	<b>-kpòdùlu</b>	remain in dull uncheerful state; be dull and sad:
		<b>Amāro m ife mēlu Okeēke o jì wèe kpòdùlu n'ụnò jụ nà nya amā eje akwukwọ</b> I don't know what happened to Okeēke to make him stay dull at home and refuse to go to school
	<b>dum</b>	quant. all; the whole (cf. <b>nīne</b> , which is the common Onitsha form)
	<b>ife dum</b>	all things
	<b>ngbè dum</b>	always; at all times; in perpetuity (cf. <b>ngbè nīne</b> )
<b>duu</b>	n.	still; quiet
	<b>-debe ọnụ duu</b>	be silent
	<b>-delụ duu</b>	stop talking
	<b>-gba duu</b>	keep silence; refrain from answering; endure, tolerate
	<b>-tọgbò duu</b>	lie still; lie down softly (cf. <b>-gba duu</b> )
	<b>dụ</b>	enc. marks interrogative:
		<b>Gịnị dụ bụ nke à?</b> What is this?
		<b>Gịnị kwọ bụdụ nke à?</b> What is this again?
<b>-dụ 1.</b>	v.	prick; pierce; sew
	<b>ọdụdụ</b>	pricking; piercing; sewing
	<b>-dụ aka</b>	poke
	<b>-dụgbu</b>	pierce
	<b>-dụkọ</b>	sew together
	<b>-dụmi ụnọ</b>	construct framework of roof before thatching or fixing the sheets
	<b>ndụmì (ụnọ)</b>	roof framework before thatching or fixing the sheets
	<b>-dụ ọfọlọ</b>	punt
<b>-dụ 2.</b>	v.	regurgitate; vomit (cf. <b>-gbọ</b> )
	<b>-dụ adụ</b>	retch
	<b>-dụ ubili</b>	belch
	<b>-dụ ukòlò</b>	belch
<b>-dụ + 3.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-dụ isi</b>	swear one's innocence by a deity
<b>-dụ 1.</b>	v.	advise; give advice
	<b>-dụ ọdụ, ọdụ</b>	advise; give advice
<b>-dụ 2.</b>	v.	plant (the stem, cutting of stem or branch, of a plant)
<b>E.</b>		
<b>e, a</b>	pron.	(dependent, indefinite; harmonizes) one; 'they' (indefinite); often translated by English passive:
		<b>A nà-èsi nnī</b> Food is being cooked:
		<b>E jì yà aka</b> He has been arrested
<b>e-, a-</b>	pref.	(harmonizes) verb prefix marking negative:
		<b>Ìgbò enwē ezè</b> The Igbo have no kings
<b>e-/a- ...m</b>	pron.	(dependent, 1 <sup>st</sup> person singular; harmonizes) I:
		<b>Anà m èje</b> I am going:
		<b>Elilì m ife</b> I ate food
<b>è-, à-</b>	pref.	(harmonizes; tone high before low tone root) verb prefix marking sequential mood

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		<b>Chi èfoo</b> Day breaks:
		<b>Chi abọọ</b> Day breaks
<b>-e</b>		see <b>-a/-e/-o/o</b>
<b>ebe</b>	n.	place; where; while; since; whereas:
		<b>Agà m̀ èje ebe ọ nọ</b> I will go where he is
		<b>Emēna mkpọtụ ebe m nà-àgụ akwụkwọ</b> Don't make a noise while I'm reading
		<b>Kà ànyị chēlu yā n'uzọ à ebe ọ bụ nà ọ gà-èsi uzọ à gafè</b> Let us wait for him here, since he will pass by this road
	<b>ebe à</b>	this place:
	<b>n'ebe à</b>	here
	<b>ebe afụ</b>	that place:
	<b>n'ebe afụ</b>	there
	<b>ebe a nà-àmụ nnwā</b>	maternity home
	<b>ebe a nà-eni ozū</b>	burial ground
	<b>ebe a nà-èsi nnī</b>	kitchen
	<b>ebe dī (n')ichè (n')ichè,</b>	different, various places
	<b>ebe ịtā nni</b>	pasture
	<b>ebe mgbabà</b>	refuge
	<b>ebe nīne</b>	everywhere
	<b>ebe n̄zuzo</b>	secret place; retired spot
	<b>ebe ọbibi</b>	habitation; dwelling place
	<b>ebe ọbunà</b>	any place
<b>ebē</b>	n.	yam beetle
<b>èbeē</b>	int.	where (to)?:
		<b>Èbeē kà ị jèkọ</b> Where are you going?
		<b>Èbeē kà ọ dī?</b> Where is it?:
		<b>Èbeē kà ọ nọ?</b> Where is she?
	<b>èbeē zi?</b>	Where then? where else?
<b>èbelè</b>	n.	mercy; pity
	<b>Èbelèchukwu</b>	male name (lit. mercy of God)
	<b>-dī èbelè</b>	be kind-hearted
	<b>-me èbelè</b>	have pity on; be sorry for; have mercy on:
	<b>Mèelụ ànyị èbelè</b>	Have mercy on us
	<b>-nwe obī èbelè</b>	be kind-hearted
	<b>obī èbelè</b>	kindness; mercy
	<b>onye èbelè</b>	the merciful (person)
	<b>onye kāsị èbelè</b>	the most merciful:
		<b>Chinèkè Onye kāsị èbelè</b> Most merciful God
<b>ebenebe</b>	n.	extraordinary happening; disaster
	<b>(ebenebe) –gbu</b>	happen (of disaster, scandal, something serious):
		<b>Ebenebê gbùlù</b> It was a disaster
<b>ebī</b>	n.	lungfish; mudfish ( <i>Protopterus annectens</i> ) (= <b>ekwum</b> )
<b>ebi</b>	n.	porcupine
	<b>ebi ntà</b>	Brush-tailed Porcupine ( <i>Atherura fricana</i> Gray)
	<b>ebi ogwū</b>	Crested Porcupine ( <i>Hystrix cristata senegalica</i> Cuv.)
<b>èbili</b>	n.	storm on water; wave
	<b>-tụ èbili</b>	be agitated; swell (as river or sea in gale)
<b>ebo</b>	n.	A. the smallest kinship-cum-residential unit, a subdivision of

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	<b>umụ nnà</b>	(patrilineage); sublineage:
		<b>Ebo unù bù gịnī?</b> What is your special sublineage?
		B. (= <b>ogbè</b> ) ‘village’; a constituent part of a ‘quarter’ which is itself part of a ‘town’ ( <b>òbòdò</b> ), containing a number of patrilineages ( <b>umụ nnà</b> ):
	<b>Ọnìchà Ebo Ìtènaānị</b>	the Nine Villages of Onitsha
<b>Ebō</b>	n.	male name (short for <b>Ebōzinam</b> , lit. stop accusing me)
<b>èbù 1.</b>	n.	mildew; mould
	<b>-ma èbù</b>	grow mould:
		<b>Ụtālà e lōfùlù n’ime akpàtì nnī amago èbù</b> The pounded fufu forgotten in the food-box has gone mouldy
<b>èbù 2.</b>	n.	wasp; hornet
	<b>àkpa èbu</b>	wasps’ nest
<b>èbùbè</b>	n.	marvel; wonder; majesty
	<b>ife èbùbè</b>	a wonder
	<b>-kobe èbùbè</b>	honour (lit. hang honour on)
	<b>-me èbùbè</b>	beautify; decorate
<b>èbùbe āgụ</b>	n.	African Bowstring Hemp or Leopard Lily ( <i>Sansevieria liberica</i> Gér. and Labr.), seen in <b>Agwụ</b> shrines and used as a charm against thieves or a medicine for pregnant women
<b>ebùbo, èbùbò, èbùbo</b>	n.	accusation; charge ( <b>-bo 2.</b> v. accuse)
	<b>-bo ebùbo</b>	levy accusation; accuse:
		<b>E bòlù yà ebùbo orī</b> He has been accused of stealing:
		<b>Èbùbo kà onya mmà</b> A false accusation is worse than a matchet wound
<b>èbùnù</b>	n.	ram
	<b>èbùnù Idemīli</b>	the ram of the Idemili god (This ram lives mainly in the Idemili god’s shrine and its surroundings. But it also roams about the village from compound to compound. The ram must not be beaten or killed by anybody, as it is believed that anyone who does this will automatically be visited and killed by the god.)
<b>echi 1.</b>	n.	tomorrow
		Proverb:
		<b>Echī dī imē, ò nwerō onye mā ife ọ gà-àmụ</b> Tomorrow is pregnant, no one knows what it will bring forth
	<b>echi nīne</b>	tomorrow (emphatic)
	<b>echi yā</b>	the next day; the following day:
		<b>Ndụ gbàlụ akwụkwọ ụbòsị Krisìmaàsị, ò lue echī ya ò sie nnukwu òlilì</b> Ndụ wedded on Christmas Day; the following day he gave a great feast
	<b>nwanne echī</b>	day after tomorrow
	<b>ùtùtù echī</b>	tomorrow morning
<b>echi 2.</b>	n.	old type of money in form of bent wires
<b>echìchè</b>	n.	thought
	<b>-chè echìchè</b>	think; ponder; meditate
<b>echichi</b>	n.	title; titled man (general; cf. <b>m̄mụq̄ 2., ọzq̄</b> )
<b>edè</b>	n.	cocoyam

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	<b>edē ànà</b>	plant with spotted leaves and corm, the juice of which can be used to mark the body ( <i>Cynastrum cordifolium</i> )
	<b>edè ekò</b>	cocoyam cooked like yam ( <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> Schott)
	<b>edē mmụḡ</b>	Ground Arum, plants whose leaves resemble the cocoyam ( <i>Stylochiton hypogaens</i> Lepr. and <i>S. lancifolius</i> Kotschy and Peyr.)
	<b>edē ụmakà (also edè)</b>	cocoyam which requires boiling overnight, probably the oldest type ( <i>Xanthosoma mafaffa</i> Schott.)
	<b>mkpà edè</b>	room where cocoyams are stored
<b>edi</b>	n.	African civet ( <i>Viverra civetta</i> ), Genet ( <i>Genetta</i> spp.), Two-spotted Palm Civet ( <i>Nandinia binotata</i> )
	<b>òsì edī</b>	genitals of <b>edi</b> , which smells and is used for medicines
<b>edò</b>	n.	tree whose trunk is used for canoes and whose roots and bark are used as medicine (prob. <i>Terminalia glaucescens</i> Planch. ex Benth., perh. also <i>T. superba</i> Engl. and Diels, possibly <i>Distemonanthus benthamianus</i> Baill.)
<b>èdò 1.</b>	n.	yellow vegetable dye; yellow (of colour)
	<b>-cha èdò èdò</b>	be yellow
		<b>Àfè m nà-àcha èdò èdò</b> My shirt is yellow
	<b>-dị èdò èdò</b>	be yellow
	<b>ọnà èdò</b>	gold
	<b>ọnà ọcha nà ọnà èdò</b>	silver and gold (fig. fine luxuries)
<b>Èdò 2.</b>	n.	divinity
<b>èdù</b>	n.	wild grass (Udi)
	<b>èdù agụ</b>	open grassland
<b>èe</b>	int.	answer to a call
<b>èe'è [èè?è], e'è</b>	int.	no!
<b>èè e, eee</b>	int.	yes
<b>èèye!</b>	int.	yes! certainly!
<b>èeyī!</b>	int.	yes!
<b>efè</b>	n.	chance; opportunity; leisure:
		<b>Enwēro m efè ịbịa ebe à</b> I didn't have a chance to come here
	<b>àrụ efè</b>	unoccupied; at leisure
	<b>-dị efè</b>	be vacant
	<b>-fụ efè</b>	find time, chance, opportunity
	<b>-nwe efè</b>	have a chance, an opportunity
	<b>-nye efè</b>	give chance, opportunity
<b>èfè 1.</b>		(dialectal) = <b>àfè</b>
<b>èfè 2.</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>-kwụ èfè</b>	swing to and fro; be neutral
<b>efi</b>	n.	cow
	<b>efi alụsị</b>	sacred cow ( <i>efi Ịgbò</i> type) owned by village; cannot be killed; if it dies, it is given burial like a human
	<b>efi awụsa</b>	zebu cattle
	<b>efi Ịgbò</b>	dwarf cattle
	<b>efi ọfịa</b>	bushcow; buffalo ( <i>Syncerus caffer bedingtoni</i> Lyd.)
	<b>ala efī</b>	cow's milk
	<b>anụ efī</b>	beef
	<b>ozu efī</b>	carcase of cattle

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<b>èfi</b>	n.	kind of fish
<b>efifiè</b>	n.	afternoon; middle of the day; heat of the day
	<b>efifiè naàbò</b>	noonday
	<b>àzì efifiè</b>	lunch
	<b>-gba (àzì) efifiè</b>	take lunch
	<b>kwà efifiè, kwà èfifiè</b>	every midday
	<b>m̀gbè efifiè</b>	during the afternoon
<b>efù</b>	n.	emptiness; vanity:
		<b>Ọ mèlù ya n'efù</b> He did it in vain
	<b>efùlefù, èfùlèfù</b>	empty; vain; useless (usu. of a person)
<b>efürù</b>	n.	African nutmeg ( <i>Monodora myristica</i> (Gaertn.) Dunal)
<b>egedege, egege</b>	n.	front
	<b>egedege irū</b>	forehead
<b>egō</b>	n.	money
	<b>ego akwukwọ</b>	currency note; paper money
	<b>ego àyòlò, àyò</b>	cowry
	<b>ego edwòd</b>	money used during the reign of King Edward
	<b>ego e nyèlù ya</b>	capital
	<b>ego kilikili</b>	coins
	<b>ego mgbudamgbu</b>	type of money made by blacksmiths
	<b>ego naàbò</b>	twelve cowries (= <b>èkpète naàbò</b> )
	<b>ego naatò</b>	eighteen cowries
	<b>ego nwunyè</b>	bride-price
	<b>àkpà egō</b>	A. purse
		B. a hundred pounds
	<b>anya mkpūlù egō</b>	eye with pupil whitened by disease
	<b>-chọ egō</b>	seek for money by hook or by crook
	<b>isi egō</b>	A. unit of six cowries (= <b>èkpète</b> )
		B. capital
	<b>-kpata egō</b>	acquire money
	<b>mkpūlù egō</b>	a cowrie, coin, shilling
	<b>oke egō</b>	fantastic riches
	<b>-zu egō</b>	steal money
	<b>-zụ egō</b>	build up, increase one's capital
<b>ègùlò, ègùlè</b>	n.	weaverbird
<b>egbe</b>	n.	A. hawk; kite
		B. rogue (slang)
<b>egbè</b>	n.	gun
	<b>egbè ādakā</b>	type of locally made gun
	<b>egbè igwē</b>	thunder
	<b>egbè ndù</b>	cannon
	<b>-gba egbè</b>	fire gun
	<b>ndị jī egbè èje orī</b>	armed robbers
	<b>ntụ egbè</b>	gunpowder
	<b>ọnụ egbè</b>	opening of a gun barrel
	<b>-pị egbè</b>	carve wooden part of gun
	<b>-sụ egbè</b>	load gun
	<b>utù egbè</b>	trigger (lit. penis of the gun)
<b>ègbè</b>	n.	boundary mark:

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		<b>Onye ropù ègbè ò je ñga</b> Anyone who uproots a boundary mark will go to prison
<b>ègbenu, ègbene</b>	n.	cock
<b>ègbènù</b>	n.	warriors
	<b>ègbènu òba</b>	warriors
		<b>Ndi (òtu) ègbènu òba</b> society of warriors. They are not necessarily warriors who go to battle. But their society is a warrior-like one. Members dress like warriors with helmet-like hats stuck full of long feathers, with cutlasses in their hands. They are usually invited to grand traditional ceremonies, funerals of great men and of course to funerals of their dead members. They greet each other by knocking the blades of each other's swords together
<b>ègbili</b>	n.	fish ( <i>Heterotis niloticus</i> ) (= <b>ìgbènù</b> )
<b>egbò</b>	n.	boundary around compound or village; more especially the entrance, shaped like goalposts, of bamboo palm leaves or ògilisi, which bears protective medicines
<b>egbū</b>	n.	tree ( <i>Alstonia congensis</i> Engl.); bark used medicinally for cure of different kinds of <b>ìbà</b> or <b>akòm</b>
<b>egbugbèlè</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>egbugbèlè ònū</b>	lip(s)
<b>egbugbu</b>	n.	tattoo; mark
	<b>-gbu egbugbu</b>	tattoo; mark
<b>ègwe</b>	n.	wall of beaten earth
<b>egwu</b>	n.	A. drum
		B. dance; play; entertainment
	<b>egwu alūsi</b>	sacred dances
	<b>egwu òtā</b>	ritual drum
	<b>egwu ùdù</b>	music in which <b>ùdù</b> features prominently
	<b>-gba egwu</b>	dance
	<b>ògba ēgwu</b>	dancer
	<b>-gwù egwu</b>	play
	<b>-gwùli egwu</b>	play about
	<b>-gwùsò egwu</b>	play with someone
	<b>nnwa egwū</b>	doll
	<b>òtù egwū</b>	dancing club
	<b>ògụ ēgwu</b>	singer; minstrel
	<b>-te egwu</b>	dance in a peculiar way
	<b>-gwò egwu</b>	dance very well in type of dance in which back muscles come into play
<b>egwù</b>	n.	A. fear
		B. fearful, terrible or fierce-looking thing; dangerous thing
	<b>àbàni dì egwù</b>	bandit
	<b>atū egwù</b>	courage; bravery; boldness
	<b>-dị egwù</b>	be dangerous, dreadful
	<b>-tụ egwù</b>	fear; respect; be afraid of
	<b>-yi egwù</b>	frighten
<b>egwugwu</b>	n.	the most elderly and most venerated form of the incarnate dead, of Igala origin (Igala <b>ègwùgwù</b> , = <b>ìmmụọ ogonogo</b> )
<b>ègwusi</b>	n.	water-melon seeds (cf. Yoruba <b>ègùsi</b> ) ( <i>Citrullus vulgaris</i> )

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		Schrad.)
	<b>ofe ēgwusi</b>	melon, egusi soup
<b>ejiji</b>	n.	dress; adornment
<b>ējima</b>	n.	twin
	<b>-bụ ējima</b>	
	<b>nwa ējima</b>	
	<b>umū ējima</b>	
<b>ējò</b>		
<b>ejù</b>	n.	
	<b>ejù isī</b>	
<b>ejùnà, njùnà, njìnà</b>	n.	
	<b>nkekele ejùnà</b>	snail-shell
<b>eke</b>	n.	Royal Python ( <i>Python regius</i> ), the smaller species of python, more common, lives in compounds and is freely handled, sacred in most parts of Igboland
	<b>eke mmīli</b>	water python
	<b>eke nà ogwùlùgwù</b>	rainbow
	<b>eke ukwu, eke ogbà</b>	the larger python; African or Rock Python; ( <i>Python sebae</i> )
<b>Ekè 1.</b>	n.	A. a divinity B. <b>ekè</b> good luck, fortune
<b>ekè 2., ekò</b>	n.	gizzard
	<b>ekē oḳukò</b>	fowl gizzard
<b>Èke</b>	n.	a day in the Igbo four-day week, following <b>Ñkwọ</b> , personified as an <b>alūsị</b>
	<b>Mgbeeke</b>	female name (for child born on <b>Èke</b> )
	<b>Nweēke, Òkeēke, Èkeemezie</b>	male names (for someone born on <b>Èke</b> )
<b>èkène</b>	n.	thanks; salutation; greeting; gratitude:
	<b>Èkène dīlị Chukwu</b>	Thanks be to God
<b>ekike</b>	n.	A. adornment of the body B. tie; belt; girdle
<b>ekike ilē</b>	<b>string of the tongue</b>	
	<b>ife ekike</b>	finery; adornment
	<b>-ke ekike</b>	dress; adorn
<b>ekò 1.</b>	n.	blacksmith's bellows
	<b>-fụ ekò</b>	pump bellows
	<b>-fụ ekò</b>	blow bellows
<b>ekò 2.</b>		see <b>ekè 2.</b>
<b>ekò mmīli</b>	n.	plant with large leaves, used for shelter or to wrap fish ( <i>Anchomanes difformis</i> (Bl.) Engl. and <i>Cyrtosperma senegalense</i> ) (Scott) Engl.)
<b>eku</b>	n.	spoon; ladle (cf. <b>ngàjì</b> )
<b>ekpē</b>	n.	inheritance
	<b>-kè ekpē</b>	make a will
	<b>-lite ekpē</b>	inherit
<b>ekpè</b>	n.	earthwork constructed on the outskirts of a village for defence purposes, or on farm to mark boundary or check erosion
	<b>-ti ekpè</b>	make low mud wall, usually on farm, to mark boundary



Two persons are twins

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		and/or check erosion
<b>èkpè 1.</b>	n.	left (hand)
	<b>aka èkpè</b>	left hand
	<b>ife dī n'aka èkpè</b>	something on the left:
	<b>anya aka èkpè</b>	the left eye
<b>èkpè 2.</b>	n.	time
	<b>èkpè afū</b>	then; at that time
	<b>èkpè nīne</b>	always; (at) all times
	<b>èkpe ȝbunà</b>	whenever; (at) any time
<b>èkpele, èkpelu</b>	n.	prayer
	<b>-kpe ekpele</b>	say prayer
<b>èkpelu</b>		see <b>èkpele</b>
<b>èkpènta, èkpènta</b>	n.	leprosy
	<b>onye èkpènta</b>	leper
<b>ekpètè</b>		see <b>okpètè</b>
<b>èkpète</b>	n.	( <b>èkpète</b> ) unit of measuring system, consisting of six
	<b>èkpète ñli</b>	( <b>èkpète</b> ) unit of measuring system, consisting of six
	<b>èkpète naàbò</b>	( <b>èkpète</b> ) unit of measuring system, consisting of six
<b>ekwe 1.</b>	n.	
	<b>-su ekwe</b>	beat the gong
<b>ekwe 2.</b>	n.	xylophone
<b>ekwe 3.</b>	n.	string from <b>anā</b>
	<b>akpùlù ekwē</b>	unsplit cane
<b>ekwè 1.</b>	n.	small uncarved stool
<b>ekwè 2.</b>	n.	occiput (also <b>ȝkpù n'ekwè</b> )
<b>ekwēekwe</b>	n.	stubbornness
<b>ekwēeme</b>	n.	impossibility
<b>ekwelē</b>	n.	tie-rope; cane; fibre for making fish traps
<b>ekweñsu</b>	n.	A. the malevolent spirits of those who have died a 'bad death' and cannot reincarnate; malevolent non-human spirits; (Christian usage) the devil B. (fig.) a person who causes confusion and havoc
<b>ekwò</b>	n.	back of head; nape of neck
	<b>ȝkpùn'okwò</b>	back of head; occiput
<b>ekwòlò</b>	n.	envy; jealousy
	<b>-gba ekwòlò</b>	compete (in bad sense); be jealous, envious
	<b>-kwò ekwòlò</b>	envy; contest enviously
<b>Ekwu</b>	n.	hearth spirit, the domestic spirit of women, worshipped by head woman of household
	<b>mmà ekwū</b>	small kitchen knife
<b>èkwulèkwu</b>	n.	talkativeness; loquacity:
	<b>onye èkwulèkwu</b>	a talkative
	<b>-kwu èkwulèkwu</b>	be loquacious, talkative
	<b>oke èkwulèkwu</b>	talkativeness; bragging
<b>ekwuñ</b>	n.	lungfish; mudfish ( <i>Protopterus annectens</i> ) (= <b>ebī</b> )
<b>elèghelū</b>		see <b>elūuluū</b>
<b>èlèlè, èlilè 1.</b>	n.	profit; gain
	<b>-bà èlèlè</b>	be useful; profit; benefit



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	-li èlilè	gain
èlèlè, èlilè 2.	n.	food prepared with beans (after the chaff is removed, the beans are ground with water into pulp, then wrapped in leaves in convenient bits with normal food ingredients added, then boiled till done)
	èlèlè t̄ko	èlèlè boiled in tins (e.g. milk tins) instead of being wrapped in leaves
èlèm	n.	fish-fry; small sprat-like fish caught when Niger rises
elili	n.	rope (general term); string to tie yams; shoe lace (cf. <b>ùd̄ò</b> , <b>ekwe</b> , <b>àbù</b> ) see èlèlè 1. and 2. <b>elili</b>
	elili af̄ò	intestines
	elili of̄fa	snake (euphemism)
	-gbà elili	wear strings round ankles
	-kwu elili	commit suicide by hanging
èlilì		see èlùlù
elō 1.	n.	mushroom
	elo m̄m̄ūo	poisonous mushroom sp. (lit. spirits' mushroom) (see also <b>mm̄ūo</b> )
	-pu elō	A. grow fungus B. (fig.) live for ever
elō 2.	n.	Standard-wing Nightjar ( <i>Macrodipteryx longipennis</i> )
elū elu	n.	A. North (borrowed from Central Igbo) B. (fig.) very far away
èlùlù, èlilì, olighilì	n.	electric catfish ( <i>Malapterurus electricus</i> ) (= <b>ndudù</b> )
elùluū		see elùluū
elùuluū, elùluū, elèghelū	n.	black driver ant; soldier ant
	ikeṅgà elùluū	giant ants, with very big heads, seen among smaller ones
emēnj̄o	n.	innocence; infallibility (from -me do)
emume	n.	custom; observance
emumechī	n.	daybreak
ene	n.	Harnessed Antelope; bushbuck ( <i>Tragelaphus scriptus scriptus</i> Pallas)
enekē	n.	swallow (bird)
	enekē nt̄i obā	swallow
enū	n.	height; top
	enu àṅì	dry land (as opposed to water); high land between Asaba and Agbor
	enu igwē	heaven; sky
	enu igwē nà ùwà	heaven and earth
	enu nà àṅì	up-and-down; blouse and wrapper made of same material: <b>O yì enu nà àṅì</b> She is wearing an up-and-down
	enu nt̄ul̄u	hardship; misfortune
	enu oghigha	changes in the world
	enu un̄o	roof
	enu ùwà	whole world
	-buni enū	lift up; bring up; carry shoulder-high
	-gba enū	be shallow
	-kòni enū	hang up
	-mani enū	jump up

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	<b>n'enū</b>	above; upon
	<b>-nọ n'enu mmīli</b>	be in trouble, difficulty
	<b>-se n'enū</b>	float; (fig.) be ignorant of what is happening
	<b>ugbo enū</b>	aeroplane
	<b>ukwu enū</b>	by land; overland
	<b>-wèni enū</b>	raise up
	<b>-wèni aka enū</b>	raise hand
	<b>-wèni enū</b>	lift up; take up
	<b>-wùnj enū</b>	jump up
<b>Enugwū</b>	n.	Enugu
<b>ènwè</b>	n.	monkey; useless person
	<b>ènwè ofīa</b>	wild monkey
<b>enyi</b>	n.	elephant
	<b>aji enyi</b>	severe dysmenorrhoea (see <b>aji</b> )
	<b>ọdu enyi</b>	elephant's tusk
<b>enyi</b>	n.	friend (less common than <b>ọyi</b> )
	<b>enyi nwaayi</b>	girl-friend; woman friend
<b>ènyò, ènyinyò</b>	n.	mirror; glass (= <b>ugògbè</b> )
	<b>ènyò anyā</b>	pair of spectacles
<b>eriri 1.</b>	n.	power of transforming oneself into an animal
<b>eriri 2.</b>	n.	wart
<b>èrulu</b>	n.	red coral; coral bead
<b>èsè</b>		see <b>àsè</b>
<b>èsèmkwu</b>	n.	quarrel; dispute; bickering ( <b>-sè</b> draw, pull)
<b>esō</b>	n.	gum from tree
<b>esu</b>	n.	(cf. <b>alili</b> ) millipede
<b>esuso, etuto</b>	n.	blister; boil
	<b>-so esuso</b>	form boil abscess
<b>esusu</b>	n.	contribution to revolving benefit fund, to which each member contributes regularly and from which members profit in turn (? < Yoruba)
<b>ètè</b>	n.	rope for climbing trees
<b>eteke</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>eteke uvīe</b>	fish ( <i>Hemichromis bimaculatus</i> ) (cf. <b>ikpoòkpò</b> )
<b>ètètè</b>	n.	woven shield used in war by the Ada people
<b>ètiti</b>	n.	middle; centre
	<b>ètiti naàbò</b>	the middle, centre
	<b>ètiti ūchichi, ètiti àbàni</b>	midnight
	<b>n'ètiti</b>	amidst; in the middle
	<b>n'ètiti mụ nà gị</b>	between you and me
<b>etu 1.</b>	n.	manner
	<b>etu à</b>	thus; in this manner
	<b>etu afụ</b>	so; in that manner
	<b>etu ọ dị nọọfụ</b>	as it is so
<b>etu 2.</b>	n.	leech
<b>etùketù</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>-kpọ etùketù</b>	hiccough
<b>etum</b>	n.	long bamboo used to propel a canoe
<b>ètum</b>	n.	dust in the air

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<b>etuto</b>		see <b>esuso</b>
<b>èvi</b>	n.	snakehead fish ( <i>Channa obscura</i> )
<b>ewī</b>		see <b>eyī</b>
<b>ewō!, èwo!</b>	int.	exclamation of surprise
<b>ewòò!</b>	int.	exclamation of sympathy or pity
<b>ewu</b>	n.	goat; (applied to person) fool
	<b>anụ ewū</b>	goat-meat
	<b>Ewu kà ọ bụ</b>	He is a fool
	<b>ewu-efi-ọkụkọ-atụ</b>	(lit. goat-never-touches, fowl-never-pecks) a poisonous plant
	<b>nwa ewū</b>	young goat; kid
<b>ewù</b>	n.	fame; report; rumour
<b>ewùù!</b>	int.	exclamation of regret, sympathy
<b>eyī, ewī</b>	n.	Giant or Pouched Rat ( <i>Cricetomys gambianus</i> Waterhouse; Yoruba <b>òkètè</b> )
<b>ezē</b>	n.	tooth
	<b>eze nkwō</b>	loss of tooth, teeth
	<b>aka ezē</b>	toothache
	<b>-gado ezē</b>	grip (but not bite into) with teeth
	<b>ikili ezē</b>	part of jaw near molar
	<b>-kpopụ ezē</b>	extract a tooth
	<b>-kwo ezē</b>	take out, extract teeth; lose tooth, teeth
	<b>-tachapụ ezē</b>	grin; (coll.) smile; laugh
	<b>-ta ikekele ezē</b>	grind teeth
	<b>-wa ezē</b>	file teeth
<b>ezè</b>	n.	A. king; chief:
		<b>Ìgbò enwē ezè</b> The Igbo have no kings
	<b>ezè alụsị</b>	priest (of a particular spirit that has a shrine and an organized cult)
	<b>ezè amōosu</b>	chief of wizards
	<b>ezē ànị</b>	life-size image of carved wood
	<b>ezē kachasị akasị</b>	God in heaven
	<b>ezē ñmụọ</b>	king of underworld
	<b>ezè nwaàyị</b>	queen
	<b>àda èzè</b>	princess
	<b>ànị ezè</b>	kingdom
	<b>-chị ezè</b>	become, be installed chief or king
	<b>Ndùbeeze, Ndùbeze</b>	male name (lit. life is king or life is most important)
	<b>oche ezè</b>	throne
	<b>òkpu ezè</b>	crown
	<b>-zọ ezè</b>	contest for chieftancy title
		B. (fig.) the best or chief of its kind
	<b>ezè anụmànụ</b>	king of the beasts, the elephant
	<b>ezè azụ</b>	king of the fish ( <i>Gymnarchus niloticus</i> )
	<b>ezè nnụnụ</b>	king of the birds, the eagle
<b>ezi</b>	n.	goodness; truth; kindness
	<b>n'ezie</b>	(shortened from <b>n'ezi okwū</b> ) truly:
		<b>N'ezie onye orī kà ọ bụ</b> Truly he is a rogue
	<b>ezi ndụ</b>	health
	<b>ezi okènyè</b>	aged person
	<b>ezi okwū</b>	truth

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	-kwu ezi okwū	speak the truth
	ezi òmùme	good deeds; righteousness
	ezi ūdo	perfect peace
	n'ezi okwū	really; in reality; indeed; truly
ezi	n.	pig; domestic pig; dirty person
	ezi ọfịa	bushpig; Red River Hog ( <i>Choeropotamus porcus porcus</i> L.)
	anụ ezi	pork
	ọkwùlụ ezi	pawpaw; papaya
èzi 1., ezi	n.	outside or precincts of a house
	ezi amā	space in front of the compound outside the compound wall and beginning from the main gate; street
	èzi ìbà	court of a native house
	èzi ìlo	precincts of a house
	èzi nà ụnọ	household headed by one man
	-nwe èzi nà ụnọ	become a householder
	-bọ èzi	clear a path, road, of weeds
	m̄bala ēzi	compound inside walls (contrast ìlo)
	ọkpụ ezi ụzọ	middle of path or road; main road; permanent path
	ụzọ ezi amā	main entrance to a compound
èzi 2.	n.	menses
èzi 3.	n.	loan
ezi gbō	n.	good; true; kind:
		<b>Ọ bụ ezi gbō mmādụ</b> He is a good person
F.		
fa	pron.	(independent; 3rd pers. pl.) they; them; their
	fa nà isi fā	they themselves
	fa n̄cha, fa n̄ine	all of them
	fa nwà	they, them (emphatic)
	̀n̄kè fa	their; theirs
-fa	v.	stuff; crowd; squeeze (cf. -fā)
	-fabà (or -fàbà)	squeeze into
	-fabàsị (or -fàbàsị)	stuff, squeeze into (e.g. crowded room)
	-faghali	stuff from one position to another
	-fanye	stuff in between (two objects)
	-fata	squeeze
-fā	v.	stuff; crowd; squeeze (cf. -fa)
	-fādo	stuff, crowd, squeeze in
	-fānye aka n'ụkwụ	fold hands; clasp hands between knees; sit with one's hands in one's lap; sit idle
	-fāpụ (or -fapụ)	ease, by removing some part
	-fāpùsị (or -fapùsị)	remove with difficulty from a crowded place; squeeze out
Fada	n.	Roman Catholic priest, father (<E. Father)
	ndị Fada	Catholic fathers; Catholics
	Ụkà Fada	Roman Catholic Church
-fe 1.	v.	A. fly;
	òfufe	flight (of birds, flies, aeroplanes)
	-febà	fly in

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	-febàta	fly over into
	-fedà	fly down
	-fedàta	fly down (towards)
	-fefè	fly across
	mfefè	flying across
	-fefèga	fly across
	-fefù	fly away out of sight
	-fega	fly over to
	-fego	fly upwards
	-feghalị	fly about
	-fekwu	fly to
	-fenaba	fly home
	-feni	fly up
	mfeni	flying up; flight
	-feniri	fly up; spring up quickly
	-fenye	fly into
	-fepụ	fly off; (fig.) hurry off
	-fesà	fly in all directions
	-fe ùfe	fly
	̀mfe	lightness; ease
	ùfe	flight
	anụ ùfe	flying creature; bird; bat
	ụgbọ nà-efe ẹfe	aeroplane
		B. blow (of wind); fan; flutter; wave; flap
		<b>Ufèlè nà-ẹfe ẹfe</b> The wind is blowing:
		<b>Ibe akwà nà-ẹfe n'ikùkù</b> The cloth is fluttering in the breeze
	-fe aka	wave hand
		<b>O fèlụ m aka</b> He waved to me
	-fe azịlịza	fan (oneself or another)
	-fecha	flap (wing, to dry it)
	-fe ọkụ	fan fire
	-fepụ	blow away (of wind)
	-fe ụkwụ	dangle leg(s)
	akwā ùfufè	sail
-fe 2.	v.	sprinkle; cast; throw (esp. many objects)
	òfufe	sprinkling; casting; throwing
	-fedà	throw down
	-fe mmiri	A. drive away rain
		B. sprinkle water
	-fe mkpụlụ	scatter seeds
	-fe òzà	cast lots:
		<b>E fèlụ òzà, òz.a wèe ma Òkèchukwu</b> They cast lots; the lot fell on Okechukwu
	-fesà	sprinkle all over; splash
	-fesàsị	sprinkle completely
-fe + 3.	v.:	
	-fe ọlụ	superintend work (shortened from -nefe look over)
-fè 1.	v.	worship; serve
	òfufè	service; worship; adoration
	òfufè nrù	church service; religious worship

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	-fè alūsj	serve a divinity
	-fè ànì	prepare land for planting by propitiating the spirits concerned
	-fèga ofia	prepare forest for planting by propitiating the spirits concerned
	-fè òrù	pay homage, esp. present gifts in traditional style to <b>okpala</b>
-fè + 2.	v.	cross over; pass:
		<b>O fèlù mmilì</b> He crossed the river:
		<b>O fèlù m n'uzò</b> He passed me on the way
	òfufè	crossing; passing
		<b>O fègo</b> He has passed
		<b>Ogè efègo</b> The time has long passed
	-fè èfè	be contagious or infectious
	-fè ofè	be excessive (less common than <b>-ri nnē</b> )
	-fè ogwè	cross a bridge
	-fè okè	surpass; pass the bounds
	-fètàbà	cross over (someone else's area):
		<b>Ifètàbà okè adīrọ mmā</b> Exceeding the limit is not good
	-fètaba	begin to cross over
-fe-nì	v.	dry up, wither, become emaciated (of plants or people)
-fi 1.	v.	wipe by pressing
	-fi aka n'anya	be wary; be careful
	-ficha	wipe (smaller amount than <b>-kwọcha</b> )
	-fichapụ	wipe off:
		<b>Fichapụ ètùm dī n'arụ akwà afụ</b> brush off the dust on that cloth
	-fichasị	wipe thoroughly
	-fili	press, rub hard so as to break into pieces; crush with hand or foot
-fi + 2.	v.	support
	-fi akwụkwà	make a cooking-pot stand
	-fido	support
	-fili	support
	-fili isi	rest the head
	ofili isī	pillow
-fie 1.	v.	bind; tie; gird
	òfifie	binding
	-fie agbụ	bind; cord
	-fiedo	make fast with a cloth or belt:
		<b>O fièdò ònwa n'ukwù</b> she tied a child on her back
	-fiedosi ike	tighten
	-fiegbu (-figbu)	strangle
	-fiekọ	tie together
	-fierube	gird, tie around
	ife mfiedo	girdle; belt
-fie 2.	v.	demand
	-fieta ngò	receive back bride-price from wife's relations
	-fie ụgwọ	demand payment of a debt
-fiè	v.	miss (most often used as 2 <sup>nd</sup> element in compound verb)
		<b>Ife afia nne ayi gòtālù fièlù m</b> The goodies which mother bought missed me

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-fī 1.	v.	dry up; wither
	-fī afī	be withered, shrivelled
	-fīkọ	dry together
	-fīkọ	dry together
	-fīkpọ, -fīkpa	dry up; wither and break
	-fīnwụ	wither; shrivel up
-fī + 2.	v.	twist; wring; braid
	òfīfī	twisting
	-fīcha	wring
	-fīghalị	twist
	-fī ùdọ	braid rope
-fī	ext. suff.1.	in a twisted state; entangled (cf. -fī 2. twist)
	-tufī	be entangled (also -tusi)
-fīa 1.	v.	be difficult
	m̄fīa ārụ	adversity; distress; hardship; want; poverty
-fīa 2.	ext. suff.1.	off
	-chìfīà	rub, scrub, off
	-kọfīa	scratch, pick off
-fịọ, -shọ	v.	make a noise (by large number of people); make tumultuous noise1
	-fịọ ùzù	make quarrelsome noise; quarrel noisily; make tumultuous noise = -tụ ùzù
fịọfịọ, shọshọ	n.	pigeon pea ( <i>Cajanus cajan</i> (Linn.) Millsp.)
-fo 1.	v.	A. break (of day)
	òfīfo, òfufo	breaking (of day):
		<b>Chi èfogo</b> Day has dawned
	-fo chi	last till dawn; last till the following morning
	òfufo chī	dawn
	-fosà	become fully light (of day):
		<b>Chi èfosàgo</b> Daylight has come fully
	-fosàsị	be bright (of daylight):
		<b>Chi èfosàsigo</b> The daylight is bright and strong
	chi òfīfo, òfufo	period of daybreak as light grows stronger
		B. be open, clear
	-focha	clear (a space)
	-fochapụ	clear away
	-fo iru	be open, clear, spacious
	àrụ òfufo	freedom from care; security; ease
-fo 2.	v.	mention
	òfufo	mentioning
	-fo afà	mention; mention name
	-fota afà	make mention; mention
-fọ 1.		remain; be left over (cf. -gbọ 3.):
		<b>Ọ fọ mmadụ òne?</b> How many people are left?
	-fọdụ	be left; remain over
	-fọduga	remain in different places
	-fọ sọ òkpukpu	be very emaciated
-fọ- 2.	v.	put (in or out); take out from; put, squeeze, insert into (bag, pocket, etc.)
	-fọnye	put, squeeze into pocket, bag, etc.:

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		<b>Ọ nà-àfonye jī n’ime àkpà</b> He is putting yams into the bag
	<b>-fọpùta</b>	take out from pocket, bag, etc.:
		<b>Ọ mànyèlù aka n’àkpà fọpùta oji naàbọ</b> He dipped his hand into his pocket and brought out two kolanuts
<b>-fù</b>	v.	lose; get lost:
		<b>Akwụkwọ m̄ efugo</b> My book is lost
	<b>òfùfù, mfù</b>	loss
	<b>-fù èfù</b>	lose; go astray; be lost
	<b>-fùghalịba</b>	wander about
	<b>-fumina</b>	be lost in such a way that the probability of being recovered is very low
		<b>Ego afù èfuminago</b> The money has been totally lost
	<b>-fùnarị</b>	wander from; be lost from:
		<b>Akwụkwọ m̄ efùnarịgo m̄</b> I have lost my book (lit. My book is lost from me)
	<b>-fùru</b>	be lost
	<b>-fù ụzọ</b>	lose one’s way:
	□	<b>Efùlù m̄ ụzọ</b> I lost my way
<b>-fu-fè</b>	v.	shake
	<b>-fufè isi</b>	shake the head
<b>fù, fù</b>	enc.	(has tone opposite to that of the preceding syllable) just; just now; right; very:
		<b>Èbèè kà i bífù?</b> Where do you live now?
	<b>fù ndụù, fù kịtaà</b>	just now, immediately:
		<b>Bikō, achọlù m̄ kà i bịa fù ndụù</b> Please, I want you to come just now
<b>-fù 1.</b>	v.	see; find (no vowel suffix)
	<b>ọfufu</b>	seeing
	<b>-fucha(sị)</b>	see all; see clearly
	<b>-fuchata</b>	be curious, inquisitive
	<b>mfuchata</b>	curiosity; inquisitiveness
	<b>-fudà</b>	see to the end
	<b>-fù inyègè</b>	see faintly
	<b>-fujọ</b>	be evil-disposed to; dislike
	<b>-fukọ</b>	see together
	<b>-fulu</b>	discover a fault
	<b>-fululu</b>	spy on
	<b>-fumì</b>	see to the bottom (lit. and fig.)
	<b>-fù n’anya</b>	love; like:
		<b>Fà fùlù ònwe fā n’anya</b> They love each other.
		<b>Afùlù m̄ gị n’anya</b> I love you
	<b>ifunàanya</b>	love; fondness:
		<b>Ọ bụlù nà ifunàanya adịrọ n’ètiti ụnù, ụnù amā aga n’iru</b> If love does not exist among you, you cannot progress
	<b>-funarị</b>	see more (than another person)
	<b>-fù ọfù</b>	see vision
	<b>-futa</b>	find
	<b>-futè</b>	see afar off
	<b>-fù ụzọ</b>	see clearly; be transparent
	<b>-fūwa</b>	see clearly



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	<b>-fuzù</b>	see all
	<b>òfufu anya uzò</b>	sight
<b>-fụ 2.</b>	v.	hurt (intr.)
	<b>-fụ afufụ</b>	suffer (cf. <b>-ta afufụ</b> )
	<b>-fụju anya</b>	A. toil, suffer greatly
		B. be horrified, as by an abomination:
		<b>Ndị mmadụ àfụjugo anya n'ife nā-eme kītāà</b> People are horrified by what is happening now
	<b>-fụsì anya</b>	suffer greatly; see too many tribulations
	<b>-fụ ùfụ</b>	hurt:
		<b>Ụkwụ nà-àfụ m ùfụ</b> My leg is hurting me
<b>-fụ 3.</b>	v.	peel
	<b>-fụ ji</b>	peel yam (usu. cooked)
<b>fụ</b>	see <b>fụ</b>	
<b>-fụ 1.</b>	v.	blow; puff; swell
	<b>-fụcha</b>	winnow thoroughly
	<b>-fụ ekò</b>	blow bellows
	<b>-fụkpọ</b>	blow until (it) bursts
	<b>-fụnye ume</b>	inflate
	<b>-fụnyụ</b>	blow out a light
	<b>-fụnwu</b>	light fire; kindle by blowing; raise light
	<b>-fụnwu okụ</b>	light a fire by blowing
	<b>-fụ okụ</b>	blow fire
	<b>-fụwa</b>	puff, burst (as bag)
<b>-fụ-kò</b>	v.	crumple; rumple
<b>G.</b>		
<b>ga</b>	<b>enc.</b>	optional plural marker:
		<b>Ife ndị à gà sị bụchà nkè m</b> All these things are mine
		<b>Ndị à bụgàsị nkè m lị</b> These things are all really mine, you know
<b>-ga 1.</b>	v.	A. go; pass; move
	<b>ògiga</b>	a pass; passing
	<b>-ga àzụ</b>	be retrogressive, not making good progress
	<b>-gaba</b>	go on; continue to go; henceforth; thenceforth:
		<b>Mèlu gàba etu m̄bụ</b> Continue as hitherto!
	<b>-gabido</b>	go in front and intercept
	<b>-gabiga (cf. -gafèga)</b>	go in front of; overtake
	<b>ngabiga</b>	passing over; Passover
	<b>-gabulu n'iru</b>	go before, carrying something
	<b>-gadobe, -gadebe</b>	stop moving
	<b>-gadòbe, -gadèbe</b>	move nearer
	<b>-gafè</b>	cross; pass (away, over, through)
	<b>-gafèga</b>	go in front of; overtake
	<b>-gafè okè</b>	be in excess:
		<b>Ife gafèlù okè dì njo</b> Enough is as good as a feast

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	-gafèta	come over
	-gaghalị	wander; stroll
	-gakọ	pass towards
	-ga(lu) aga	be past; ago
	arọ gālụ aga	last year:
		<b>Ọ mụlụ èjìma n'arọ gālụ aga</b> She gave birth to twins last year
	ife gālụ aga	past event; past thing
	onwa gālụ aga	last month:
		<b>Ọ bjàlụ ebe à n'onwa gālụ aga</b> He came here last month
	ukā gālụ aga	last week
	-gamì	go in; pass deeply; travel inland
	-ga n'iru	go forward; go in front; progress
	ìgàniiru	progress
	ọgàniiru	progress
	-ga ọfuma	prosper; succeed; go well
	-garube	surround; go round
	-garuka	go a short distance; go aside (esp. for discussion)
	-gata	pass here (towards speaker):
		<b>Nye m efè kà m gata</b> Let me pass!
	-gatè aka	go far away
	-gawa	pass, go, straight on
	-gawaga	pass, go, straight on
	-gawalụ	go away
	-gazù	go through
		B. be beyond; be farther off
	-gabìga	come round to intercept someone
	-kpumìga	move farther off:
		<b>Bikō kpumìga!</b> Please move farther off!
-ga 2.	v.	thread (so as to hold together):
		<b>Bikō mègehe ụzọ kà nne anyị wèlù fụ ụzọ ga ife onū ya</b> Please open the door so as to allow our mother to see well to thread her necklace
	-gado	hold together
	-gado aka	hold someone responsible:
		<b>Ọ gàdò m aka</b> He held me responsible
	-gado ezē	grip (but not bite into) with teeth
	-gakọ	thread, string (together)
-ga 3.	aux. v.	(probably originates from -ga 1.) marks the future verb forms:
		<b>Chikē gà-àbja</b> Chike will come (future affirmative):
		<b>Chikē agā-abja</b> Chike will not come (future negative):
		<b>Chikē gà na-ègo jī</b> Chikē will be (habitually) buying yams (future progressive affirmative):
		<b>Ụzọ kpùchisilì ụnọ ya, mmilì agā naabā yā</b> Ụzọ roofed his house so that rain might not come in (future progressive negative):
		<b>Chikē gà-ègogo jī</b> Chike will/must have bought yams (future perfect, affirmative):
		<b>Chikē gà na-ègogo jī</b> Chike will/must have been (habitually) buying yams (future progressive perfect affirmative)

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-gà +	v.	scratch
	<b>-gàdo</b>	hold with nails, claws, or teeth
	<b>-gà mbọ</b>	scratch with nails
	<b>-ga-cha</b>	take off
	<b>-gachata</b>	snatch off
<b>-gà-la 1.</b>		be proud
	<b>-gàla ngàla</b>	be proud
<b>-gà-la +</b>	<b>2.</b>	
	<b>-gàla ọnụ</b>	be dear:
		<b>Nni gálàlụ ọnụ n’ebe à</b> Food is dear here
	<b>ngàla ọnụ</b>	dearness
<b>gàràgàrà</b>	n.	staggering walk
	<b>-sọ gánàgàrà</b>	stagger
<b>gàrị</b>	n.	dried and grated cassava; gari
<b>GB.</b>		
<b>-gba 1.</b>	v.	move:
		A. independent movement (i) run
	<b>-gba àghalā</b>	riot; be disorderly; be rascally
	<b>-gbabà</b>	run into, in; (fig.) trust in; confide:
		<b>Gbabàanụ ime ụnọ</b> Run (you pl.) into the house
	<b>ebe mgbabà</b>	refuge
	<b>-gbabàta</b>	run in, into towards the speaker:
		<b>Ụmụ akā, gbatànụ ime ụnọ!</b> Children, run into the house
	<b>-gbabè</b>	stop running; run out of breath (cf.
		<b>Mmili gà-àgbabè n’elekele isii</b> The water will stop running at 6 o’clock
	<b>-gbabido</b>	enclose; cut off; ambush; waylay
	<b>-gbadà</b>	run down; descend
	<b>mgbadà</b>	slope; descent
	<b>-gbadebe</b>	stop running
	<b>-gba egwu</b>	dance
	<b>ọgba egwu</b>	dancer
	<b>-gba ekwòlò</b>	compete (in envy); be jealous, envious
	<b>-gbafo</b>	disperse; scatter; clear (of people, e.g. from market, or of clouds)
		<b>Nwèè òdìdì, chi gàfụ àgbàfo</b> Be patient, the weather will soon clear up.:
		<b>Afịa àgbàfogo</b> The market has cleared
	<b>-gbafù</b>	escape; run away; miss
	<b>-gbafù obì, -gbafù ume</b>	take the breath away; startle; shock; make shudder
	<b>-gbago</b>	ascend; run up
	<b>mgbago</b>	ascent
	<b>-gbagota</b>	ascend (towards the speaker)
	<b>-gbaghà</b>	overtake
	<b>-gbaghàga</b>	run past
	<b>-gbaghali</b>	run about

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	-gbaghàlụ	pardon; forgive; leave; let alone
	mgbaghàlụ, mgbayàlụ	forgiveness
	-gbaje	run to
	-gbajebe	run somewhere
	-gbakili ànị	run hither and thither without anything being done; make fuss; dilly-dally
	-gbakọ	run together
	mgbakọ	gathering; meeting
	-gbakọba	meet together; come, run, together:
		<b>Gbakọbanụ n'òfu ebē</b> Come (you pl.) together in one place
	-gbakọba ọnụ	meet together; assemble, run together
	-gbakute	run to (someone):
		<b>Gbakute nnā ānyị</b> Run to our father
	-gbakụ(ri)ta	neglect; turn back on:
		<b>Ọ gbakụrịtalụ m àzụ ogè m nọ na nsògbu</b> He turned his back on me when I was in trouble
	-gbakụta àzụ	turn back; desert; neglect
	-gbakpù	obscure; move across and cover (as clouds the sun)
	-gbalụ ọsọ	dodge; avoid:
		<b>Mba nà-àgbalụ m ọsọ</b> Mba is running away from me, or Mba is dodging me, or Mba tries to avoid me
	-gba mbìbì	borrow; go about borrowing
	-gba mbọ	strive; attempt; try hard, persist; be enterprising, industrious
	-gbana	run home
	-gbana n'òsu	seek refuge with a deity
	-gbanarị	outrun; run away from; forsake; abandon:
		<b>Nkịtā m àgbanarigo m</b> My dog has run away from me:
		<b>Agà m àgbanarị gị n'ọsọ</b> I can outrun you
	-gbanata	run home (from another place towards the speaker)
	-gba òje	run to and fro; be going to and from a place (including the world of spirits)
	ọgbānje	see main entry <b>ọgbānje</b>
	-gba nrịra	run from husband to another man
	-gbanụ	be in a hurry; hurry
	mgbanụ	hurry; haste
	-me mgbanụ	be in a hurry:
		<b>Ọ nà-eme mgbanụ</b> She is in a hurry
	-gba òdibọ	work as servant; serve; wait on (on a master-servant basis)
	-gba ọsọ	run; run away; abscond; run race
	-gbapụ	run away, out
	-gbapụta	run out, away
	gbaràpụ	forsake; abandon
	-gbasò	run to, after
	-gba ụzọ	go out very early in the morning
	-gbawa	run away; abscond:
		<b>Ọ chọlụ igbāwa</b> He wants to run away, abscond
	mgbawa	running home, away
	-gbawalụ	run away; abscond:
		<b>Gwa yā kà ọ gbawalụ</b> Tell him to run away:

		<b>Nwa òdìbò m rāpùlù m gbawalụ ọgè ànyị nọ n'Òbòdò Oyibo</b> My servant left me and ran away when we were in the United Kingdom (ii) move in vehicle; ride
	<b>-gba igwè</b>	ride bicycle
	<b>-gba ụgbọ</b>	go in a vehicle
		B. move (as liquid) (1) flow, run (liquid as subject)
	<b>-gbacha</b>	leave off raining
	<b>-gbadebe</b>	stop running:
		<b>Mmili nà-àgbadebe n'elekele itènaānị</b> Water stops running at 9 o'clock
	<b>-gbanye</b>	flow, pour into
	<b>-gbapụ(ta)</b>	exude; pour out (of liquids)
	<b>-me mgbafù</b>	be poured away, off, to waste:
		<b>Ọgwù m nàtālù n'ùtùtù mèlù mgbafù</b> The drug I received in the morning was spilt
	<b>(mmilì) -gba</b>	flow (of water)
	<b>(mmilì) -gbafùsị</b>	flow to waste (of water):
		<b>Èri nnyàafù pòmputù dī n'iru ụnọ ānyị jilị mebì kà mmilì ya jì àgbafùsị n'òkpọrọ</b> Since yesterday, when the tap in front of our house broke down, the water from it has been running to waste (ii) pour, run, exude (liquid as object); shed (tears); bleed, perspire, etc.
	<b>-gba ajilija</b>	perspire
	<b>-gba anya mmilì</b>	shed tears:
		<b>Ife nā-eme n'ogè kītāà nà-àgba imèliimè mmādù anya mmilì</b> What is happening at the present time is making many people shed tears
	<b>-gba asọ</b>	spit
	<b>-gbafù</b>	pour away, off; pour to waste:
		<b>Gbafue mmilì dī n'ime itè</b> Pour off the water in the pot
	<b>-gba mmeē</b>	bleed (cf. <b>-gba ọbàlà</b> )
	<b>-gba mmilì</b>	A. pour water on (fainting or shocked persons as treatment) B. bring out water, sap, etc. (as tree):
		<b>Achòlù m kà ị gbaa òdòdo mmilì</b> I want you to water the flowers:
		<b>A gà-àgba onye dālụ enū mmilì</b> Water should be poured on the person who has fallen from a height:
		<b>Anà m èje ọsọ ọsọ ikūte mmilì a gà-àgba onye dālụ enū</b> I am hurrying to bring water to be poured on a person who has fallen from a height
	<b>-gba mmilì alā</b>	contain breast milk; have flow (of breast milk from the breast)
	<b>-gbanye</b>	pour (liquid) into a container
	<b>-gba ọbàlà (cf. -gba mmeē)</b>	bleed; shed blood:
		<b>Ọ bụlụ nà i zèrọ ndị òtu āyaka mà dabanye n'aka fā, fa tisja ị fà àgbaa yī ọbàlà tupu fà àrapū yī</b> If you do not dodge the gang of thugs but fall into their grip, they will beat and make you bleed before they leave you
	<b>-gbapụ</b>	pour out:
		<b>Gbapụ mmilì dī n'ime itè</b> Pour out the water in the pot

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	-gbasa	splash
	-gbasị	gush out (e.g. blood from wound)
	-gbawụsa	pour upon; sprinkle; splash
	ife ọgbugba	post-partum haemorrhage; menorrhagia (excessive loss at menstrual period)
		C. project (i) spit; inject
	-gba asọ	spit
	-gba nnu	spit salt on (e.g. wound)
	-gba ọgwù	inject (drug with syringe):
		<b>Anà ì èje ụnọ ọgwù igbā ọgwù</b> I am going to the hospital to have an injection
	-gbawụsa asọ	spit upon (ii) sting; irritate the throat (sometimes painfully, as after eating fresh or improperly cooked cocoyam)
	-gbakà àrụ	torment; afflict (iii) shoot; fire
	-gba egbè	fire gun
	-gbafiè	shoot and miss
	-gbagbu	kill by shooting
	-gbami	shoot far
	-gbasu	startle by firing a gun:
		<b>Dì ntā afù àgbasugo ụmù nnù nù bēkwàsìlì n'enu osisi afù dī n'ètiti ubì</b> The hunter has dispersed the birds on that tree standing in the middle of the farm
	-gbatọ	shoot badly (victim would be mutilated)
	-gbatù	shoot down; kick down
	-gba ụta	shoot arrow with bow
	ọgbaā tumtum	see separate entry
	ọgba nta	hunter (iv) snap (with sharp sound); spring up (as corn) with a popping sound, as when roasting
	-gba aka	snap fingers to show interest (v) kick
	-gba ụkwu	kick (with foot (vi) abort
	-gba imē	abort; commit abortion
	-gbakwopụ imē	cause abortion; abort
		D. spread; scatter
	-gba afa	divine; practise divination
	-gba ghalij	confuse:
		<b>Okwu afù gbàlù ì ghalij</b> I didn't understand that word
	-gbagwa	mix; dilute; run together (of liquids and solids)
	-gbagwọju anya	be abashed; be confused by
	-gbalù iru	look gloomy
	-gbarà	leave and forget
	-gbasà	scatter; spread
	mgbasà	dismissal; scattering; spreading; dispersal
	abụ mgbasà	dismissal song
	-gbasà akwà	spread cloth
	-gbasà iru	look cheerful (lit. 'spread face')
	-gbasà Ozi Ọma	spread the Gospel
	-gbasàpụ	stretch out; spread out (as a bird its wings)
	-gbasàsi	be scattered about
	-gbasị	rub off grains from cob
	-gbasị ọgbàdụ	rub off grains from maize cob

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	-gbatị	stretch; unroll
	-gbatị àrụ	stretch oneself (e.g. for exercise)
	-gbatị ònwe	stretch oneself (e.g. for exercise)
	-gbatipụ	stretch out
		E. wrestle; fight
	-gba m̀gba	struggle; wrestle
	ọ́gba m̀gba	wrestler
	-gba ọ́gụ	side with; defend; fight for
-gba 2.	v.	A. shine (of moon only); burn
	-gba ọ́kụ	burn: (1) trans.
		ị g̀à-àgbà ụ̀nọ ọ́kụ ọ́ bụ̀lụ̀ nà ị kpàchàpụ̀rọ̀ anya You will burn (set fire to) the house if you are not careful (2) intrans.
		Ụ̀nọ̀ nà-àgbà ọ́kụ̀ The house is burning (on fire)
		B. (combined with another verb) make bright; do thoroughly:
		Achọ̀ m̀ kà ị figbaa akpukpọ̀ ukwū afụ̀ èfigbaa I want you to give those shoes a thorough polishing
	-lụgbà	do thoroughly:
		Ọ́ sị̀ nà nya g̀à-àlụgbà ọ́lụ̀ afụ̀ àlụgbà She said that she was going to do the work thoroughly
-gba- 3.	v.	crack; split; snap; break
	-gbabè	snap asunder; cut; (fig.) die suddenly or unexpectedly:
		Elili àgbabègo The rope has snapped:
	□	Ọ́fu nwa ikolobịà gbabèlụ̀ ebe à nnyàafụ̀ A young man died here suddenly yesterday
	-gbabo	break; break off part of wall, ground or anything of that consistency, such as anthill, mud seat, etc.:
		Wèlụ̀ nwayòò màkà ị gbābo ajā Be careful lest you break off the wall
	-gbabo ànị	kick up the ground:
		Ọ́kwute ị dèbèlụ̀ n'ebe afụ̀ g̀à-àgbabo ànị ụ̀nọ̀ The stone you placed in that place is going to break the floor
	-gbaji	break; snap (stick, bone, etc.)
	-gbajipụ	break off
	-gbatọ	break; cut; tear
	-gbawa	crack; split
	mgbawa	crack; cracking
	obi mgbawa	great anger; broken heart
	ùbụlụ̀ mgbaka	brain fatigue
-gba 4.	v.	bend
	-gbagò	bend; make crooked
	mgbagò	crookedness; sinuousness; bending
	-me mgbagò	be bent, crooked, curved:
		Osisi òke à mèlụ̀ mgbagò This stick is bent
	-gbagò àgbagò	be bent
	-gba ngilìgò	be circuitous; have many bends
	-gba ngò	A. be bent, crooked, curved:
		Mkpisị̀ òke à gbàlụ̀ ngò n'òñụ̀ This spike is bent towards the tip:
		òke à bù ụ̀zọ̀ gbàlụ̀ ngò This is a crooked path
	-gba ngò	B. be crooked, wrong, false:

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		<b>Ụzọ gbālụ ngọ kà i sị àbịa okwu nwā m</b> The way you are approaching me for my daughter (whom you want me to give you in marriage) is wrong. (Lit. The way through which you come for my daughter is crooked):
		<b>Òmùme afụ gbālụ ngọ</b> That deed is wrong
	<b>-gbàzì</b>	make straight; correct; advise; instruct
<b>-gba 5.</b>	v.	speak (in certain special ways)
	<b>-gba aka ebē</b>	bear witness; stand surety
	<b>-gba àmà</b>	act as informer; bear witness (in bad sense); reveal secrets; betray
	<b>-gbabu okwu</b>	speak all together:
		<b>Wèlụ nwayọọ na-èkwu, rapụ ịgbābu okwu</b> Speak a bit more slowly and stop jumbling your words
	<b>-gbagha</b>	contradict; argue
	<b>onye mgbagha</b>	argumentative person
	<b>-gba izù</b>	take counsel together; whisper
	<b>-gbakpò izù</b>	plot secretly against someone
	<b>-gbakpọ izù</b>	consult well about a matter
	<b>-gba òsiālị</b>	bear witness
<b>-gba 6.</b>	v.	tie; twine round; make basketwork frame
	<b>ọgbambùlù</b>	anything round
<b>-gba 7.</b>	v.	remain in a state
	<b>-gbachi ñkịtị</b>	keep silence; refrain from answering; endure;
	<b>-gba duu</b>	keep silence; refrain from answering; endure; tolerate
	<b>-gba enū</b>	be shallow:
		<b>Mmili afụ gbālụ enū</b> The stream is shallow
	<b>-gba ghòlòghòlò</b>	be watery
	<b>-gba ñkịtị</b>	keep silence; refrain from answering (cf. <b>-gba duu</b> )
	<b>-gba mfe</b>	relieve; lesson; be light
	<b>-gba nke</b>	lie in wait
	<b>-gba nlò</b>	be soft; be watery (esp. of food)
	<b>-gba ọtọ</b>	be naked
	<b>mgbalụ ọtọ</b>	state of nakedness, nudity
<b>-gba 8. +</b>	v.	cut
	<b>-gba akpukpọ</b>	flay
	<b>-gba amụ</b>	castrate
	<b>-gbacha isi</b>	trim the hair (of head)
	<b>-gba mbọ</b>	pare nails (cf. -be mbọ)
<b>-gba 9.</b>	v.	take meal
	<b>-gba àzị</b>	take food, eat (esp. in early morning)
	<b>-gba (àzị) anyàsị</b>	take supper
	<b>-gba (àzị) efifiè</b>	take lunch
	<b>-gba àzị ụtụtù, -gba ụtụtù</b>	take breakfast
	<b>-gbacha afele</b>	clean the plate (of food)
	<b>-gbapụ àzị ụtụtù</b>	take breakfast (usu. a light one and taken in a hurry); just breakfast
<b>-gba 10.</b>	v.	sprout; spring out, up; grow out
	<b>-gba àfụ ọnụ</b>	grow beard, moustache
	<b>-gba akụ</b>	grow pubic hair



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	-gba òkpòlògwù	take root
	-gbado òkpòlògwù(gwù)	take root
	-gbakasi	make spots or scars on
	ògbakasi	any disease that has spots that leave scars (chickenpox, smallpox, etc.)
	-gbami òkpòlògwù(gwù)	send roots deep
	-gbanye òkpòlògwù(gwù)	be rooted in; be connected with a place by birth
	-gba ome	send out shoot when yet unplanted
	-gbapute	break ground (of shoot)
-gba 11. +	v.	be without
	-gba aka	be empty-handed; go without
	-gba aka nnwā	be childless:
		<b>Òkukò ji ofù gbà aka nnwā</b> A hen with one chicken is childless
	-gba aka olū	be unemployed
	-gba aka òkpòrò	be empty-handed
-gba 12.	v.	buy, pawn (person); buy (land, tree, e.g. palm tree, etc.)
	-gba afia	trade
	-gbalu	recover pawn or pledge
	-gba mmadù	buy, pawn person:
		<b>Mmadù adā àgbazì ibè ya n'ogè kītāà</b> People no longer buy each other nowadays
	-gba ngò	reckon up bride price
	-gbapù	redeem; ransom
	-gbapù n'orù	redeem from slavery, servitude
	-gbapùta	redeem; ransom
	mgbapùta	ransom; redemption
-gba 13.	v.	change; spoil; pollute
	-gbadùba	make dull; becloud
	-gbadùba iru	frown; scowl; make sour face; grimace
	-gbaka	go sour; stale (of soup, palm wine, etc.); be spoilt (of person); be grieved, sullen
	-gbalù	foul; defile; be defiled, polluted (as when water containing sediment, standing in a jar, is stirred, or when the water of the stream is polluted by the activities of fish)
	mgbalù	pollution (of liquids)
	obì mgbalù	melancholy; trouble in one's mind
	-gbalù àgbalù	change for worse; be polluted, fouled, defiled
	-gbalù iru	sulk; scowl; lower (of sky)
	-gbalù mmilì	defile, pollute water
	-gbalù ogwù	neutralize effect of poison
	-gba nchāla	rust; corrode
	-gbanwè	change; exchange:
		<b>Gbanwèlù m̄ ji òkàà</b> Change this yam for me
	mgbanwè	change; changing
	-me mgbanwè	be changed:
		<b>Iru igwè nà-ème mgbanwè</b> The face of the sky is changing

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	-gbatò	foul by treading on or stirring (e.g. with finger on pears or rod in àkàmù); rub bloom off (fruits)
	-gba ụka	be sour
	-gba ụtụ	be affected with boring grub (of wood)
-gba- 14.	v.	be fixed; fix
	-gbado	fix; stick (as an arrow); hold tightly; choke; take by the throat; compress by pressing fingers firmly on:
		<b>Ọgè Èke nà Ọnyido nà-anū ọgụ n'ùtutū ñnyàafū Ọnyido butùe Èke n'ànì gbado yā aka n'àkpilī</b> When Èke and Ọnyido were fighting yesterday, Ọnyido threw Èke to the ground and squeezed his throat with his fingers
	-gbado anya	fix the eye on; persevere; be diligent; e.g. (greeting):
		<b>Gbàdo anyā</b> Take care of yourself
	-gbakòta	hold all together
-gba 15.	v.	stop up; close; enclose; obstruct by moving; open
	-gbabido	enclose (esp. with fence); encircle; ambush; waylay
	-gbachi	foil; counteract; supplant; stop up (e.g. road or gap); lock door; shut box or window; fence:
		<b>Gbàchie ụzò</b> Lock the door:
		<b>Ọ nà-àbụ ebe ọbunà mụ èjè nà ichò ọlụ, Agụ èjee gbachie nà ya</b> Wherever I go in search of a job, Agụ goes there to mar my success:
		<b>Achòlù m m à ì gbachie āzụ ụnò ānyị</b> I want you to erect a fence to screen our back yard
	-gbachi ùgòdì	turn the key
	-gbachibido	waylay; ambush; fence round; stop up
	-gbaghe	open box or window; unlock door; untie (parcel):
		<b>Bikò gbàgheelụ m ụzò</b> Please unlock the door for me
	-gbaghepù	throw open (door, window, box, etc.); untie and expose (parcel)
	-gba ògìgè	fence compound or farm:
		<b>Agà m àgba ugbo m ògìgè</b> I shall fence my farm
-gba 16.	v.	lean
	-gbabe	lean; be leaning against:
		<b>Òfù ọbè gbàbè n'ajā</b> A ladder is leaning against the wall
	-gbabebe	(causative of)
	-gbabe	lean something against somewhere:
		<b>Bikò gbàbebe ọbè n'enu ajā</b> Please lean the ladder against the wall
-gba- 17.	v.	turn
	-gbaghali	stir; turn round
	-gbaghali egò	(exchange money)
	-gbaghali nni	stir food
	-gbakùta āzụ	turn the back on
	-gba ntị	probe the ear
-gba 18.	v.	cultivate (cassava and other plants propagated by cuttings)
	-gba n'ugbò	cultivate adjoining farms; be farm neighbours
-gba 19. +	v.:	
	-gba enū	be well-known
-gbà 1.	v.	A. lie across

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	-gbàchi	block by lying across
	-gbàdo	hold to the ground (by lying across, as wrestler); pin down
	-gbàgha	turn round (esp. of a boat)
		B. spread (across, as mat, cloth, etc.); lie (across):
		<b>Achòlù m̀ kà ì gbàa akwà n'enu àkwà</b> I want you to spread cloth on the bed
	-gbàba	spread (as mats, etc.)
	-gbà ufiè	lie across or crosswise
		C. spread (as of cloud over view); becloud; become dark
	-gbà anya òchìchī	dim the vision
	-gbàchi	be cloudy, dark, gloomy, lowering
	-gbà òchìchī	be dark, get dark
-gbà 2.	v.	give a hand in carrying
	ògbùgbà	carrying:
		<b>Bikò nyèlù m̀ aka ìgbàlù ewu e kèlù eke dī n'ime ùkpà à n'ụnwà jee n'ùgbò</b> Please help me to carry the tied goat in this basket to the lorry
-gbà 3. +	v.	A. join; pair; add
	-gbàkọ	reckon; reckon up; take account of; count; add
	mgbàkọ	A. joining; seam; collection; joining together, gathering, flowing together (of liquids)
		B. arithmetic; addition
	-gbàkwụnye	add to; enlarge (e.g. a house) by addition of more rooms; extend
	-gbàkwụnye ụnọ	enlarge, extend house (by adding more rooms at either or both ends or sides);
		<b>Anà m̀ agbàkwụnye ụnọ m ụnọ ùla naàbò</b> I am enlarging my house by two more bedrooms
	-gbànye	reckon with; regard; care for; consider (as important):
		<b>Àgbanyèrọ m̀ yà n'ife</b> I have no regard for him or I do not consider him/it important
		B. mate (mammals); wed; marry
	-gbà akwụkwọ	marry by church and/or ordinance, esp. by church wedding:
		<b>Ndụ gà-agbà akwụkwọ echī</b> Ndụ will get married tomorrow
	àgbàkwụkwọ	wedding (church or ordinance, esp. church)
-gbà 4.	v.	wear any kind of ring or anklet, etc., on any part of the body (the object, of any material, must go round the particular part of the body)
	-gbà elili	wear strings round ankles
	-gbà ugègbè anyā	wear glasses
	mgbà akā, mgbà akā	ring
-gbà 5. +	v.	force to drink liquid (e.g. drug, water, wine, etc.)
	-gbàgbu	suffocate; choke; drown
	-gbà iyī	bind with an oath; adjure
	-gbà mmanya (manya)	make drunk
	-gbà mmilī	force to drink water (e.g. primitive way of feeding baby); force to drink water by pushing the victim under water
-gbà 6.	v.	A. grow big or strong; grow, become stout; come of age; be

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		fully-grown:
		<b>Mkpi gbàlù àgbà</b> The he-goat is fully-grown
	<b>ògbùgbà</b>	maturity
	<b>-gbà àrụ</b>	be stout
	<b>-gbà òkolobjà</b>	become adolescent (of man)
	<b>-gbà ọkpụkpụ</b>	become physically stronger (of growing young person) (lit. toughen bones)
	<b>-gbà ume</b>	encourage (lit. strengthen the heart)
		B. be so many years old, ago
	<b>-gbà arọ</b>	be a year old; be so many years old:
		<b>Nnwa afụ agbàgo arọ ise</b> The child is five years old
	<b>mgbà arọ</b>	a year (ago)
	<b>mgbà arọ naàbọ</b>	two years (ago):
		<b>Ọ dịgo mgbà arọ naàbọ alụ afụ mèlù</b> It is now two years since the tragedy occurred
<b>gbàà</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>-nwu gbàà</b>	shine, glitter, very brightly; be very white
	<b>-gbà-do</b>	ext. suff. 1. all; entirely (cf. <b>-gbà</b> 3.)
	<b>-bụgbàdo</b>	be entirely:
		<b>Ụmụ ya nīnē bụgbàdò ndi orī</b> All his children are thieves
	<b>-ligbàdo</b>	eat altogether
	<b>-petùgbàdo</b>	concern all
<b>gbalagbala</b>	n.	cleverness; smartness; agility
<b>-gba-lì +</b>	v.	be slender, slim
	<b>-gbalì àgbalì</b>	be slender, slim
	<b>-me mgbalì</b>	be slender, slim
<b>gbamgbam</b>	n.	tin; enamel pan; anything made of tin; corrugated iron sheet
	<b>ụnọ gbamgbam</b>	building with corrugated iron roofing, 'zinc house'
<b>-gba-zè</b>	v.	melt; change consistency of
<b>-gbe 1.</b>	v.	crawl; move stealthily
	<b>ògbugbe</b>	crawling
	<b>-gbebà</b>	creep in; encroach
	<b>-gbechigha</b>	crawl back
	<b>-gbe egbe</b>	move stealthily, stalk
	<b>-gbefè</b>	crawl over, past
	<b>-gbe igbē, igbe</b>	crawl (like children)
	<b>-gbelèghalì</b>	loiter, creep (about)
	<b>-gbenata</b>	crawl home
	<b>-gbepùta</b>	crawl out
	<b>mgbelè</b>	stealthy walking; slow, snail-paced walk
<b>-gbe + 2.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-gbe anya</b>	steal a look at
<b>-gbè</b>	v.	mix, prepare (e.g. custard, cornflour, starch, or anything which thickens in hot water)
	<b>-gbè àkàmù</b>	mix, prepare liquid pap:
		<b>Achòlù m̀ igbè àkàmù</b> I want to prepare hot pap
	<b>-gbè àrụ</b>	tire completely (make body soft, weak, like pap)
<b>gbelele</b>	n.	thinness
	<b>-dị gbelele</b>	be thin
<b>gbùgbù</b>	n.	catfish ( <i>Clarias lazera</i> )

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<b>-gbò</b>	v.	A. prevent (aggravation); stop; staunch (blood); check or relieve, prevent (disease); protect:
		<b>Achòlù m̀ kà ì gbòo ògbùgbò ife sī n'òkù nà-àgbò</b> I want you to check the bubbling of the thing on the fire
	<b>ògbùgbò</b>	preventing
	<b>-gbòbì</b>	part; prevent from fighting
	<b>-gbòchi</b>	prevent; hinder
	<b>-gbò mkpà</b>	relieve need; satisfy want; suffice; be useful:
		<b>Igwè Nnā āyì zùtaalù m n'arò gālù aga nà-egbòlù m̀ nnukwu mkpà n'arò à màkà nà ọ̀ bụ̀ ya kà m̀ jìzì èje akwùkwọ̀ n'ụ̀nọ̀ akwùkwọ̀ m̀ ọ̀fụ̀ ị̀ tẹ̀lụ̀ aka ri nnē</b> The bicycle bought for me by our father last year is very useful to me this year, because it is the bicycle that I ride to my new school, which is very far away
	<b>-gbò ọ̀gụ̀</b>	part (antagonists); arbitrate and make peace
	<b>-gbòsà</b>	part (antagonists)
	<b>Ànịegbòka</b>	person's name (lit. the land has offered very formidable protection)
		B. cover in order to prevent; cover
	<b>-gbò akwà</b>	cover with cloth
	<b>-gbòchi</b>	cover (so as to prevent looking in or attack)
	<b>akwà mgbòchi</b>	curtain
	<b>ife mgbòchi</b>	covering; veil; screen
	<b>-gbòdo</b>	cover
	<b>mgbòdo</b>	protection; covering; shield
	<b>-gbòpụ̀</b>	uncover
<b>gboo</b>	n.	early; formerly; long ago; ancient; olden (times):
		<b>Jèe gboo</b> Go early:
		<b>Nàa gboo</b> Go where you are going safely, and come back in time:
		<b>Ọ̀ dị̀ gbo</b> It has been so for a long time
	<b>gboo gboo</b>	long, long ago
	<b>gboo li</b>	early; formerly; long ago; ancient; olden (times) (stronger than gboo)
	<b>ndi gboo</b>	the ancients
<b>-gbọ̀ 1.</b>	v.	A. vomit
	<b>ògbùgbọ̀</b>	vomit (n.)
	<b>-gbọ̀ agbọ̀ọ̀</b>	vomit (vomit):
		<b>Ọ̀ gị̀nị̀ kpàtàlụ̀ ì jì àgbọ̀ agbọ̀ọ̀ n'ùtutù?</b> Why were you vomiting in the morning?
	<b>-gbọ̀pụ̀</b>	vomit out
	<b>-gbọ̀tọ̀</b>	vomit and leave the mess
<b>-gbọ̀ 2.</b>	v.	bark; roar:
		<b>Anùlù m̀ ogè nkítā nà-àgbọ̀ ọ̀dùm nā-agbọ̀ n'òzàlà</b> I heard when the dog was barking at the lion that was roaring in the wilderness
	<b>-gbọ̀jà</b>	shout at suddenly (so as to frighten)
	<b>-gbọ̀ ụ̀jà</b>	bark; roar
<b>-gbọ̀ 3.</b>	v.	remain; be over (cf. -fọ̀ 1.)
	<b>-gbọ̀ agbọ̀</b>	remain over; be left

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	<b>-gbọfọ</b>	remain over; be spare
<b>-gbọ 4.</b>	v.	break off (forcibly and roughly)
	<b>-gbọkàpụ</b>	A. cut up meat
		B. prune (tree); break off with force (e.g. as tree branch breaking during a storm)
	<b>-gbọkwo</b>	pluck (unripe fruit); miscarry (esp. of animals, but also of humans)
	<b>-gbọkwopụ</b>	break off; pluck off; miscarry (very severe and accidental)
	<b>-gbọwa</b>	split; hew (wood)
	<b>mgbọwa</b>	crack; splitting
	<b>-gbọwapụ</b>	split up
<b>-gbọ 5.</b>	v.	boil (of water); bubble; foam; froth:
		<b>Mmili nà-àgbọ</b> The water is boiling
	<b>ògbugbọ</b>	foaming
	<b>-gbọ àgbọ</b>	steam and bubble:
		<b>Ìtè nà-àgbọ àgbọ</b> The pot is steaming and bubbling
	<b>-gbọ ùfufù</b>	foam; froth
<b>gbọ</b>	int.	word asking for confirmation or denial of a report; e.g. A narrates to B something concerning C, and B turns to C saying ‘ <b>Gbọ</b> ’, which implies ‘You have heard what A has said. Is it true?’ B then expects C to confirm or deny A’s statement
<b>-gbọ-tò, -gba-tò</b>	v.	lay down:
		<b>Ebe à kà ọ gbọtòlù òkpu m nà-àchọ</b> It is here that he abandoned the hat I was looking for
<b>-gbu 1.</b>	v.	A. kill; cut; chop
	<b>ògbugbu ìmmadù</b>	manslaughter; murder
	<b>-gbu afiḡia</b>	clear weeds
	<b>-gbu akwụ</b>	cut palm fruit
	<b>-gbubè</b>	cut off, across; chop off:
		<b>Gbubèe yā isi</b> Cut off his head, or Behead him:
		<b>Egbūbègo m agwọ afù ìbùọ</b> I have cut the snake into two
	<b>-gbucha</b>	cut side of something; trim hedges; peel bark
	<b>-gbudo</b>	cut and place; fix firmly
	<b>-gbudo anya</b>	perceive; observe
	<b>-gbu egbugbu</b>	tattoo; mark
	<b>-gbufo</b>	hack a way through
	<b>-gbugwò</b>	A. cut open (of pot or pot-like object, e.g. coconut, or something breakable, e.g. plate, with knife or matchet):
		<b>Àchọrọ m kà i gbugwò akụ oyibo afù</b> I do not want you to break that coconut (by cutting)
		B. till (something hard)
	<b>-gbu ichi</b>	cut <b>ichi</b> marks
	<b>-gbuji</b>	cut off with knife or matchet; cut across:
		<b>Àda nà-àchọ igbūji ọdū</b> Ada is going to cut the pestle (into two)
	<b>-gbujipụ</b>	break off; cut off; chop off; (with knife, matchet)
	<b>-gbujirà</b>	cut into two
	<b>-gbukasị</b>	hew; cut to pieces
	<b>-gbulì</b>	till (something soft)

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	-gbu mgbu	clear prospective farm; clear bush of trees
	-gbunye	cut up and bring together into
	-gbunye akpụ	steep, soak cassava in water
	-gbunye ọgwù	cut up and bring together into a pot various herbs, roots and other ingredients of native medicine:
		<b>Achòlù m̀ igbū nye ọgwù ịbà</b> I want to brew malaria medicine
	-gbu ọchi	draw blood with horn or horn-shaped calabash from any part of the body to relieve pain, swelling, congestion; get rid of impure or stagnant blood
	-gbu ọchù	commit murder (or manslaughter, but strictly murder)
	-gbu ọkịkà	tattoo
	-gbupụ	kill outright; cut off
	-gbusịsị	annihilate
	-gbutọpụ	massacre; complete the killing or cutting
	-gbutù	fell; cut down (e.g. trees)
	-gbu ugbō	farm, cultivate
	-gbuwa, -gbuwe	cut open, break into two (e.g. coconut)
	-gbuwa ụzọ	cut new road
	ògbu mmādù	‘man-killer’; a much-coveted honour in the olden days conferred on anyone who possessed a human head
		B. intoxicate
	(mmanya) -gbu	be intoxicated by alcohol:
		<b>Mmanya nà-ègbu Ọjị</b> Ọjị is intoxicated
	-gbu ọgùgọ	gladden
-gbu 2.	v.	plant (tubers)
-gbu 3.	v.	blow (musical instrument)
	-gbu ọkpòlòfifiè	whistle:
		<b>Ụfọdụ mbà nà-àsọ igbū ọkpòlòfifiè nsọ</b> Some towns forbid whistling
	-gbu ọpì	blow horn, bugle
	-gbu ọjà	blow flute, whistle:
		<b>Afùlù m̀ ndị nā-egbu ọjà</b> I saw some people playing flutes
-gbu 4.	v.	build, lay, mud wall
	-gbu aja ụnọ	build walls of mud building
-gbu 5.	v.	place (knees, elbows) against
	-gbudo òkù akā	place the elbows against:
		<b>Egbūdozina òkù akā n’enu oche nnī</b> Stop putting your elbows on the table
	-gbu ikpèlè	kneel:
		<b>Bianù kà ànyị gbue ikpèlè n’ànị</b> O come and let us kneel down
	-gbu ikpèlè ụkwū	fall on one’s knees; kneel
-gbu 6.	v.	coat, permeate (as paint, oil, dye, etc.)
	-gbu nchà	soap oneself
	-gbu ùlì	mark parts of the body with ùlì
-gbu 7.	v.	flash; glitter; shine
	-gbu fịàfịà	flash; glitter
	-gbu ìnyègè ìnyègè	glisten (as water or glass in sun)
	-gbuke	shine

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	-gbu màlàlà	shine; glitter
-gbu 8.	v.	hurt
	-gbu mgbu	hurt; cause pain:
		<b>Ụkwụ nà-ègbu m mgbu</b> My leg is hurting me
	-gbu mgbu obì	pain in the heart
	àrụ mgbu	pains; difficulty; agony; illness
	ife mgbu	ailment
-gbu 9. +	v.:	
	-gbu ēgbu	intoxicate:
		<b>Mmanya ikē nà-ègbu ēgbu</b> Local gin is intoxicating
gbùlùgbulù	a.	roundness; surroundings:
		<b>Onye ndi ilò gbàlù gbùlùgbulù nà-èche bē ya nche mgbè niīne mgbè niīne</b> A person surrounded by enemies always keeps watch over his house
-gbu +	v.	shed (leaves); remove:
		<b>Ọjī dī n'iru ụnọ anyị nà-àgbụ akwụkwọ</b> The iroko tree in the front of our house is shedding its leaves
	-gbụ àgbụ	A. be slippery, slip on or off (of rings, bracelets) B. be shed (leaves)
	-gbụcha	shed leaves; slip; be slippery
	-gbụcha ọnū	wash, rinse mouth:
		<b>Ogē ọbụna ì tàsìlì atụ gba mbọ gbụchaa ọnū gị</b> Whenever you finish using your chewing stick, try and rinse your mouth
	-gbụchapụ	slip off; be out of joint
	-gbụ mgbu	shed leaves; strip:
		<b>Osisi dī nà mbala afia adī àgbụ mgbu</b> The tree in the market place never sheds its leaves
	mgbụ akwụkwọ	fallen leaves
	-gbụnye	put on (ring, bracelet):
		<b>Gbụnye mgbàna nke à kà m fụ etu ọ gà-àdị gị</b> Put on this ring and let me see how it fits you
	-gbụ ọnụ mmili	spit
	-gbụpụ	take off (e.g. shoe, ring); fall off (of leaves):
		<b>Achòlù kà ì gbụpụ mgbàna gị tupu ì bàta ụnọ</b> I want you to remove your ring before you enter the house:
		<b>Ọjī dī n'òbi nà-àgbụpụ akwụkwọ ọgè ncha</b> The iroko tree ( <i>Milicia excelsa</i> ) in the court sheds leaves at all times
	-gbütọ	slip off and abandon:
		<b>Afūgo m ebe ọ gbütọlù akpukpo ụkwū ya</b> I have seen where she (slipped off and) abandoned her shoes
-gbụ	v.	lose appetite for; have eaten sufficiently and want no more off; be fed up:
		<b>Nnī gbùlù m</b> I have no appetite for food (in general):
		<b>Eligo m ji ogonogo ọgè; kītāà ọ gbùgo m</b> I have eaten yam for a long time; now I am fed up with it (specific cause - monotony)
	-gbụ àgbụ	be fed up; have lost appetite for; have no appetite for:
		<b>Ụdị ọlụ à nà-àgbū àgbū ọsọ ọsọ</b> This kind of work quickly becomes boring



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-gè 1. +	v.	listen
	<b>-gè ntị</b>	listen
-gè 2. +	v.:	
	<b>-gè ñgìgè</b>	cordon round with rope or fence
<b>genye nà</b>	conj.	unless; until:
		<b>Agà m anọ ebe à genye nà ọ bialụ</b> I will be here until he comes
		<b>Àyi amā eje ọlụ genye nà ọ mèlụ ife ayị chọlụ</b> We shall not work unless he does what we want.
<b>GH.</b>		
<b>-gha 1.</b>	v.	A. change (usu. for worse); turn; alter; turn round
	<b>ọghụgha, ọghigha</b>	change, turning (usu. for worse)
		<b>aya ọghụgha, enu ọghụgha, ife ọghụgha</b> changing of state of things for the worse, esp. in social matters, fashion, etc.:
		<b>Ọ bụ aya ọghụgha mèlụ nà ụmụ àgboghọ nà-èjizi akā fa arọlụ di sọlụ fa</b> It is the changing of the state of things for the worse that has brought about marriageable girls choosing their husbands by themselves
	<b>-gha agha</b>	change, alter (usu. for worse)
	<b>-gha anya</b>	turn the eyes; long for; expect:
		<b>Bikō ghà anyā</b> Please look this way
	<b>-gha anya n'azụ</b>	look backwards; look, glance back:
		<b>Agwàlụ m yà kà o jisie ikē ghàlụ ighā anya n'azụ</b> I told him to strive hard without looking backwards:
		<b>Onye nā-amụ ịgbā igwè adā àgha anyā n'azụ ọgè ọ nọ n'enū ya</b> A person just learning to ride a bicycle does not look backward while on it
	<b>-ghagbu</b>	A. confuse; play complicated trick (on someone); cheat:
		<b>Ibè àghagbugo m; o kwèsìlị kà mụ kèta ego ìlì n'ego mụ nà ya kètàlụ, mà sòsò ego ịnọ kà m kètàlụ</b> Ibe has tricked me; I ought to get one naira out of the money we shared, but I got only forty kobo
	<b>nghagbu</b>	cheating; trickery
	<b>onye nghagbu</b>	trickster
		B. toss about before dying
	<b>-ghahalị</b>	turn round, about
	<b>-ghakpù iru</b>	turn upside down; lie face downwards
	<b>-ghalị àzụ</b>	turn round; go back
	<b>àma ūgha</b>	false witness
		B. followed by <b>-lị</b> , used as suffix meaning 'about'
	<b>-jeghalị</b>	stroll about:
		<b>Agū nà-èjeghalị n'òzàlà ịmā mà ọ nwè ife ọ gà-àfụ kpachalị</b> Agū is going about in the grassland to see if he can find some (animal) to take
	<b>-kwaghalị</b>	move (things) about
	<b>-kwughalị</b>	loiter about lazily
	<b>-maghalị</b>	jump about

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<b>-gha 2.</b>	v.	scatter, throw (broadcast); sow (broadcast)
	<b>òghughà</b>	scattering:
	<b>Anà m̀ èje ìghā osè</b>	I am going to sow pepper seeds (broadcast)
	<b>-gha mkpūlū</b>	sow seeds (broadcast)
	<b>-gha mkpūlū osisi</b>	sow seeds (broadcast)
	<b>-ghasà</b>	sow by scattering; scatter
<b>-ghà</b>	v.	pass; overtake; leave; surpass; let alone; leave off; fail
	<b>òghughà</b>	passing, etc.
		<b>Ghàa yā aka</b> Leave him alone!
		<b>Ụgbọ afụ ghàlụ àyị nà Nnoòbì</b> The car overtook us at Nnoobi
	<b>-ghàgbu</b>	leave someone far behind:
		<b>Ndị mmụ nà fa yìbido ijè aghàgbugo m̀</b> The people I started the journey with have left me far behind
	<b>-ghàlụ = -ghà</b>	
	<b>-gbaghà</b>	overshoot (one's target)
<b>-gha-ìj</b>		see <b>-gha 1.B.</b>
<b>-ghe 1.</b>	v.	be open; open; yawn; gape
	<b>-ghekpọ</b>	yawn; pant
	<b>-ghe oghe, -ghe oghē</b>	be open:
		<b>Ụzọ ghè oghē</b> The door is open
	<b>-ghe ughelē</b>	yawn
	<b>-kwùghe</b>	open; take off lid or cover:
		<b>Bikō kwùghee itè</b> Please uncover the pot
	<b>oghē</b>	opening
	<b>oghele</b>	opening; opportunity
<b>-ghe 2.</b>	v.	fry
	<b>òghighe</b>	frying
	<b>-ghekpọ</b>	fry dry
	<b>-ghe ògèdè</b>	fry plantains
	<b>anụ òghighe</b>	fried meat
	<b>anụ eghēleghe</b>	fried meat
<b>-ghè</b>	v.	be properly cooked
	<b>òghighè</b>	being properly cooked
	<b>-ghèdè</b>	cook very soft (esp. of carbohydrate food)
	<b>-ghèkpọ</b>	cook properly (esp. of meat, fish); be well cooked
	<b>-sighè</b>	cook properly
<b>-ghè-li</b>	v.	cut into pieces:
		<b>Ghelie anụ afụ</b> Cut that meat into pieces
	<b>-jèghèli</b>	wander about at random
	<b>-meghèli</b>	fool about
<b>ghòlòghòlò</b>	n.	watery, light consistency (of soup, broth etc.; cf. <b>gologolo</b> )
	<b>-dị ghòlòghòlò</b>	be watery
	<b>-gba ghòlòghòlò</b>	be watery
<b>-ghọ 1.</b>	v.	A. go wrong; miss; be mistaken
	<b>òghughọ</b>	mistaking
	<b>-ghọ aghọ</b>	be a mistake; show a loss:
		<b>Ibè akpāchāpūrọ anya wèlụ gbu ewu m̀madụ kamà ọ ghòlụ yà àghọ</b> Ibe did not deliberately kill another man's

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		goat; it was a mistake
	<b>òghom̄</b>	mistake; mishap
		B. show a loss
	<b>-gho afia</b>	suffer loss in trade:
		<b>Àda àkwusigo m̄gbele azụ màkà nà o ghōgo yā afia</b> Ada has stopped her fish trade because it has shown a loss
	<b>òghom̄</b>	loss
<b>-gho 2.</b>	v.	A. catch (object falling from a height or thrown)
	<b>òghugho</b>	catching:
		<b>Anà m̄ èje ighō ife o nà-àcho itūpūlū m̄ site n'enu osisi</b> I am going to catch what he is going to drop for me from the top of the tree
	<b>-ghodo</b>	catch something falling
	<b>-gholu = -gho</b>	catch:
		<b>Ghōlū ife o nà-àcho itūpūlū gi</b> Catch what he is going to throw to you
		B. pick, pluck fruit
	<b>-ghota</b>	pick; pluck; snatch at
		C. collect dripping liquid
		<b>Achōlū m̄ ijī afele wēlū ghota mmili na-ātusisi n'ānī</b> I want to use a plate to collect the water dripping on the floor
		D. understand
	<b>-ghodo</b>	understand well:
		<b>Achōlū m̄ kà i ghodo ife m nà-èkwu òfuma</b> I want you to understand what I am saying well:
		<b>Àghodōsīro m okwu i nà-èkwu n'ūtūtū màkà nà anà m̄ akū mgbanū ogè i nà-èkwu okwū</b> I did not quite get what you were saying in the morning because I was in a hurry when you were speaking
	<b>-ghota</b>	understand:
		<b>Achōlū m̄ kà i ghota okwū m</b> I want you to understand my word:
		<b>Aghōtago m̄ ife i nà-àkuzili m̄</b> I have understood what you are teaching me
	<b>nghota</b>	understanding
<b>-gho 1.</b>	v.	change, develop into; become
	<b>òghugho</b>	changing
	<b>-gholu</b>	change, develop into; become:
		<b>Akpukpa dī n'arū Iwu aghōlugo oyà ocha</b> The rash on Iwu's body has developed into leprosy
<b>-gho 2.</b>	v.	play trick; trick; work deceit:
		<b>Kèdū ife i nà-aghō ebe afū?</b> What trick are you up to there?
	<b>-gho aghugho</b>	be cunning; deceive; work deceit; play trick; trick
	<b>-ghodo</b>	trick someone into missing something elsewhere
	<b>-ghogbu</b>	confuse, play trick on someone
	<b>-gholi</b>	'deceive' by exerting pre-natal influence on child to resemble oneself. If a pregnant woman keeps constant company with another person, during much of the pregnancy, the child is very likely to resemble that person when born:
		<b>Òbìagèlì ghòlìlì</b> Àda ogè a dī ime Àda, i fūro etu Àda silì yi

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		yā? Obiageli ‘deceived’ Ada while Ada was in the womb; don’t you see how Ada resembles her?
-ghu	v.	cook; boil (cf. -si)
	òghughu	cooking:
		<b>Gīnī kà ì nà-àchọ ighū ?</b> What are you preparing to boil?
-ghu 1.	v.	(cf. -gwọ) pluck out; extract (e.g. like eyes); remove, scoop (e.g. coconut flesh from shell)
	òghughu	plucking out; extraction:
		<b>Ì jèkọ ighū m anya?</b> Are you going to pluck out my eye?
	-ghulụ	pluck out; extract (and take away)
-ghu 2.	v.	bath
-gi-de, -ji-de, -de	ext. suff. 1.	against:
	-kwugide	speaking against:
		<b>Fa nà-èkwugide yā èkwugide</b> They are speaking against him
	-megide	act against
	-nwude	seize; throw in wrestling; catch (e.g. thief) red-handed
gidigidi	n.	disorder; trouble (cf. Yoruba <b>gidigidi</b> of violent physical movement, esp. fighting):
		<b>Ụnọ à nà-adà gidigidi</b> There is great trouble in this house.:
		<b>Ogè ife à mèlụ mmadụ nīne wèe na-àgba gidigidi</b> When this thing happened all the people were running helter-skelter
gi	pron.	(independent; 2nd pers. sg.) you, your (sg.); thou; thee; thy (cf. ñgi):
	mụ nà gi	you and I
	nhè gi	yours; thine:
		<b>Ọ nà-àgwa gī</b> He is telling you
-gi-gàdo +:		
	-gigàdo aka	catch hold of (of someone weak, e.g. spider)
giligili	n.	thinness; slightness; slenderness
gīnī?	int.	what?
	gīnī zī?	what? what then?
	gīnī kpàtalụ?	why?
	gīnī mèlụ?	what happened?
	màkà gīnī?	for what? for what reason?
	ọ gīnī?	what?
-go 1.	v.	buy; hire (men, things)
	-gokọ	buy together
	-gokolụ	buy all
	-golu	buy; hire (things)
	-gote	buy from
	-gotelụ	buy for someone
-go 2. +	v.:	
	-go ñgo	give a reward or inducement
-go 3.	infl. suff.	(perfect marker):
		<b>Ọ nātago</b> He has arrived:
		<b>Ọ gwūgo</b> It has finished:
		<b>Ì pùtago ūla</b> Good morning (lit. Have you come out of the sleeping room?)
-go 4.	ext. suff. 1.	upwards (related to ngō, upper part):
		<b>Ụmụ akwukwọ nà-akwàgo motō Óbelē enu ugwū</b> Students

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		are pushing Obele's car up the hill.:
		<b>Afụ m Obelē kà ọ nà-àgbago ụzọ ụnọ akwụkwọ</b> I saw Obele going upwards in the direction of the school.:
		<b>Afụ m Obelē kà ọ nà-àlịgo ajā</b> I saw Obele climbing up the wall
<b>-gò + 1.</b>	v.	make a noise
	<b>-gò akwa</b>	bewail; lament
	<b>-gòli</b>	rejoice; make a joyful noise
<b>-gò + 2.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-gò iru</b>	be coy; hesitate to grant a favour which one actually wants to grant
<b>-go-du</b>	<b>ext.suff.</b>	first; beforehand; preceding (cf. <b>-du 3.</b> ):
		<b>Bịàgodu fụ m tupu ì jebe afịa</b> Come and see me first before going to the market:
		<b>Chèegodu!</b> Wait first!
<b>gogògo</b>	n.	fish sp. ( <i>Ichthyborus besse</i> )
<b>gologolo</b>	n.	wateriness (of soup, broth, etc.; cf. <b>ghòlòghòlò</b> ):
		<b>Achòlù m ofe dī gologolo</b> I want a watery soup
<b>-go-si</b>	v.	show
		<b>O gōsigo ònwe yā</b> He has shown himself (in his true colours):
		<b>Ọ nà-èje igōsi ya ụnọ Ọfọ</b> He is going to show him Ọfọ's house
	<b>ngosi</b>	revelation; show
	<b>-mùgosi</b>	teach:
		<b>Ọ nà-amùgosi yā etu e sì egbē àkàmù</b> He is teaching him how liquid pap is prepared
<b>-gọ 1.</b>	v.	deny
	<b>-gọ àgìgò, àgùgò</b>	deny (a fact)
	<b>-gọ agọ</b>	deny
	<b>-gọnarị</b>	deny (knowledge of something)
<b>-gọ 2.</b>	v.	worship
	<b>-gọ alūsi</b>	worship a deity
	<b>-gọ ọjị</b>	offer kolanuts to the ancestors or deities
	<b>-gọ mmụọ</b>	worship spirits (by presenting kolanuts)
		<b>Fā nà-àgọ mmụọ</b> They are worshipping spirits
	<b>igọmmụọ</b>	worshipping spirits
<b>-gọ 3.</b>	v.	bless
	<b>-gọ ọfọ</b>	bless with <b>ọfọ</b> , the symbol of authority
	<b>-gọzi</b>	bless; invoke a blessing
	<b>ngọzi</b>	A. blessing
		B. female name
<b>-gò + 1.</b>	v.	be related by marriage
	<b>-gò ọgò</b>	perform duties of a relation by marriage
	<b>ọgò</b>	in-law; relative by marriage
	<b>ọgò nwaànyị</b>	mother-in-law; female relative by marriage
	<b>ọgò nwoke</b>	father-in-law; male relative by marriage
<b>-gò 2.</b>	<b>ext. suff. 1.</b>	make, be bent (cf. <b>ngò</b> crookedness)
	<b>-dọgò</b>	pull crooked
	<b>-tigò</b>	bend by beating:
		<b>Ụzụ nà-ètigò mkpịsị</b> The blacksmith is beating the spike to

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		bend it
<b>-gu</b>		see <b>-gwu</b>
<b>-gù +</b>	v.:	
	<b>-gù mmilī</b>	be damp (as of salt)
<b>-gụ 1.</b>	v.	count; read
	<b>ògụgụ</b>	figures; number(s); counting; reading; recitation
	<b>onụ ògụgụ</b>	numbering; the Book of Numbers (Bible)
	<b>-gudà</b>	read through
	<b>-gufiè</b>	misread
	<b>-gụkọta</b>	add up; reckon; count
	<b>-gụmì</b>	read deeply
	<b>-gụnwù</b>	read again
	<b>-gụnye</b>	add; reckon; count in:
		<b>fị gụnyego fā?</b> Have you counted them in the group?
	<b>-gụnye nà</b>	reckon as; account
	<b>-gụ onụ</b>	count; reckon
	<b>-gụpù</b>	count out
	<b>-gụsi ike</b>	read out forcefully
	<b>-gütè aka</b>	read for a long time
		<b>agụkata àgbà àwarị</b> an uncountable number
<b>-gụ- + 2.</b>	v.	desire; like; want; need (with thing desired or needed as subject)
	<b>-gụ agụ</b>	hunger; desire; long for
	<b>(agụ) -gụ</b>	be hungry
	<b>(mmilī) -gụ</b>	be thirsty:
		<b>Mmilī nà-àgụ yā</b> She is thirsty
	<b>(ndụ) -gụ</b>	want to live
	<b>(onwụ) -gụ</b>	want to die:
		<b>fị chorō ichàlụ motò òfuma, ọ dì kà onwụ ọ nà-àgụ gī?</b> You don't want to give way properly to the lorry; it seems you want to die?
<b>-gụ- 3.</b>	v.	bring; fetch; pick out
	<b>-gụpùta</b>	rescue (from fire or water):
		<b>Ọ gụpùtālì yà nà mmilī</b> He rescued him from drowning
	<b>-gùta ọkụ</b>	fetch fire
<b>-gụ 4.</b>		see <b>-gwụ</b>
<b>-gù + 1.</b>	v.	give name to; name
	<b>-gù afà</b>	name; give a name
	<b>agù</b>	namesake
<b>-gù + 2.</b>	v.:	
	<b>(àkpilī) -gù</b>	lose voice (as a result of excessive straining of the voice resulting from long speech or cold)
<b>-gù 3.</b>	v.	embrace; grip; enclose in arms
<b>-gù-gù</b>	v.	soothe, hush, comfort (e.g. small child):
		<b>Ọ nà-àgugù yā akwa</b> She is soothing (the baby) to make it stop crying
	<b>-gùgùta</b>	soothe; comfort; soothe to make stop crying (small child)

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GW.		
-gwa 1.	v.	tell (no vowel suffix):
		<b>Gwa m̄ ife mēlụ ị b̄jaro ụnyàafụ</b> Tell me why you did not come yesterday:
		<b>Ọ chọ igwā m ịfe</b> He wants to tell me something
	ògwụgwa	telling
	-gwagbu	slander (a person) to death; curse bitterly
	-gwaghali	tell again
	-gwakwụlụ	reply
	-gwa okwu	address
	-gwata	hint to a person
-gwa 2.	v.	mix
	ògwụgwa	mixing
	-gwa agwa	mix
	-gwa gari	mix gari
	-gwa mmanya	mix wine with water or other wine
	-gwazi	mix properly
-gwa 3.	v.	revenge; avenge
	-gwa ọchụ	pull apart
	-kugwa	revenge, avenge a beating
	-megwa	revenge; avenge (lit. do back):
		<b>Agà m̄ emegwa yā ịfe ọ mēlụ m</b> I will take vengeance for what he did to me
	-tigwa	revenge; avenge beating (lit. beat back):
		<b>Ọ bụlụ nà o tie gī ịfe, tigwalụ yā</b> If he beats you, beat him back
-gwe	v.	pound, grind (usu. dry objects)
	ògwugwe	pounding
	-gweli	pound well
	-gwe ọkà	pound corn
	-gwesị	pound all
	ngwe	grinder; apparatus, machine for grinding
gwègèlègwègèlè	n.	weak flabbiness
	-tụ gwègèlègwègèlè	move in a weak, flabby way
-gwò	ext. suff. 1.	into pieces (something harder than -li)
	-gbugwò	cut open (pot, etc.), till (something hard)
	-tigwò	break into pieces (e.g. iron pot)
-gwọ 1.	v.	mix; cure
	ògwụgwọ	curing
	-gwọ nsị	work sickness or death by means of magic or poison
	-gwọ ọgù, ọgwù	make poison or medicine
	-gwọ ọyà	cure disease
	-gwọ ụla	keep oneself awake by using kolanuts, drugs, etc.
		<b>dibịa ọkpụlụ ọgwọ!</b> praise name for a native doctor (lit. doctor who cures as soon as he sips). Native doctors sometimes sip or chew certain medicines in the mouth, then spit it on any part of the patient's body, or in the air, following this sometimes by incantations
	ọgwọ nnụ ọyà	panacea; medicine capable of curing all diseases (lit. 'curer of

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		400 diseases’)
<b>-gwọ + 2.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-gwọ ụla</b>	snore
<b>-gwọ 3.</b>	v.	sit with the lower limbs twisted and drawn up, as a lame person or as Moslems during prayer; sit with the lower limbs drawn up (usually on the floor)
	<b>-gwọlụ</b>	be seated on flat surface (e.g. floor) and unable to stand
	<b>-gwọ ñgwulọ</b>	sit with the lower limbs drawn up (like a lame person, usually on the floor) (cf. <b>-kù ñgwulọ</b> )
	<b>ñgwọlụ ñgwọlụ, ñgwọlụ ñgwọ</b>	(slang) food prepared by mashing together different kinds of food (e.g.
	<b>akpụ a gwọlụ agwọ</b>	shredded cassava mashed with <b>ụkwà</b> or <b>òkwè</b> )
<b>-gwọ + 1.</b>	v.	
	<b>-gwọ àgwọ</b>	be flexible, pliant
		<b>Osisi à gwọlù àgwò</b> This tree is flexible
	<b>-gwọ ile</b>	speak in metaphor or slang unintelligible to an outsider
<b>-gwọ</b>	v.	scrape, scoop out (cf. <b>-ghụ</b> )
	<b>ògwùgwọ</b>	scraping; scooping out
	<b>-gwọ ofe</b>	take all the meat, etc., of soup at expense of others
<b>-gwu, -gu</b>	v.	dig
	<b>ògwugwu</b>	digging
	<b>-gwufiè</b>	dig in the wrong direction
	<b>-gwumì</b>	dig deep inside
	<b>-gwu ọba</b>	make a barn of yams
	<b>-gwupute</b>	dig up
	<b>-gwurube</b>	dig around:
		<b>Ọ nà-ègwurube ànị n’ukwù osisi</b> He is digging holes around the tree
	<b>-gwute</b>	dig up:
	<b>-gute ji</b>	harvest yams
	<b>-gwù unyì</b>	dig, mine coal
<b>-gwù + 1.</b>	v.	swim
	<b>ògwùgwù</b>	swimming
	<b>-gwufè</b>	swim across
	<b>-gwù mmilì</b>	swim
<b>-gwù + 2.</b>	v.	play
	<b>-gwù egwu</b>	play
	<b>-gwùli egwu</b>	play about
	<b>ngwùli</b>	play; fun
	<b>-gwùso egwu</b>	play with someone
<b>-gwù, gu</b>	v.	finish
	<b>ògwùgwù</b>	ending (cf. <b>ngwùsi</b> )
	<b>-gwùcha</b>	finish; end
	<b>-gwùfọ</b>	finish, leaving a little quantity:
		<b>Ọ gūfọgo</b> It is just about to run out
	<b>-gwù ike</b>	tire; be weary; be tired; have one’s energy sapped:
		<b>Ife à àgwùgo m̄ ike</b> I am tired of this thing, or, This thing has tired me
	<b>-gwùsị</b>	finish
	<b>ngwùsị</b>	ending (cf. <b>ògwùgwù</b> ):



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		<b>Ọ</b> gà-àbịa ebe à na ngwụsị arọ She will come here towards the ending of the year
	<b>agwū agwū</b>	inexhaustible
	<b>ike ọgwugwu</b>	tiredness
<b>H.</b>		
<b>haà!</b>	int.	oh! (surprise)
<b>heì!</b>	int.	oh! (surprise)
<b>I</b>		
<b>i</b>		see <b>ị</b>
<b>i-</b>		see <b>ị-</b>
<b>ibe</b>	n.	A. part (of); piece (of)
	<b>ibe akwà</b>	piece of cloth
	<b>ibe akwukwọ</b>	sheet, piece, of paper
	<b>ibelibe</b>	a small piece:
	<b>ibelibe itè</b>	potsherd:
	<b>ibelibe nkū</b>	splinter
	<b>ibe naàbọ</b>	two pieces
	<b>Ìtè afụ tìwàlụ ibe naàbọ</b>	The pot broke into two pieces
	<b>ibe nkū</b>	plant; piece of wood
	<b>ibe nnī</b>	a piece of food (like yam, cocoyam, etc.)
	<b>Sùlu ọfu ibe nnī</b>	Take a piece of food
	<b>ibe ọjī</b>	diction or cotyledon of kola
	<b>ibe òlòma</b>	segment of orange
	<b>ibe osisi</b>	part of tree (split from the main body)
	<b>n'ibe n'ibe</b>	in pieces; to pieces; piece by piece
	<b>-wa ibe</b>	break, smash, into pieces
<b>ibē</b>	n.	A. pledge; security; pawn; hostage
	<b>-gba ibē</b>	pledge; give as security:
		<b>Ejilì m ewu gba Ọbi ibē</b> I pawned my goat to Obi:
		<b>Ejilì m ụnọ m gbalụ ibē</b> I gave my house as security/mortgaged my house:
		<b>Ọ gbàlụ ndụ ya n'ibē</b> He insured his life:
		<b>Ọ jì m gba ibē?</b> Am I a pawn at his mercy?
	<b>-jide n'ibē</b>	hold as hostage:
		<b>E jidèlụ yà n'ibe</b> He's a hostage
		B. bet:
		<b>Ibē fièlù m</b> I lost the bet
	<b>-ma ibē</b>	bet; stake
<b>ibè</b>	n.	companion; neighbour;
	<b>ibē ānyị</b>	comrades; friends; compatriots; companions;
	<b>ikwu nà ibè</b>	relatives and neighbours; kinsfolk and friends
	<b>-sòchì ibè n'azu</b>	walk in single file; follow immediately behind each other; follow immediately behind or after companions

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<b>ibèli</b>	n.	instrument with cane handle and many cords, used for flogging or for killing flies
<b>ibì</b>	n.	hydrocele
	<b>amù ibì</b>	hydrocele
	<b>-dà ibì</b>	have hydrocele
<b>ibìli</b>	n.	adult woman; married woman
	<b>ibìli àchị</b>	adult woman; married woman
<b>ibome, ubom</b>	n.	iron gong used by town-crier, or by titled man on feast-days to summon the ancestors
<b>ibu</b>	n.	load ( <b>-bu</b> 1. carry)
	<b>ibu alọ</b>	heavy load:
		<b>O bù ibu alọ</b> He is carrying a heavy load
	<b>(ibu) -nyị</b>	weigh heavily (of load); be heavy-laden (of person):
		<b>Ibu nà-anyị m̄</b> I am weighed down by a load
	<b>(ibu) -nyịgbu</b>	weigh heavily on (of load); be heavy-laden (of person):
		<b>Ibu nà-ànyịgbu onyebulu nā-ebugalụ anyị ibu n'ụgbọ</b> The load is weighing heavily on the carrier who is carrying our luggage to the lorry
	<b>anụ ibū</b>	beast of burden
	<b>ànyịnyà ibū</b>	donkey; mule; ass
	<b>-bo ibu</b>	lift a load on to someone's head
	<b>-kwa ibu</b>	pack loads, belongings, luggage
<b>ibù</b>	n.	bigness; size
	<b>-bù ibù</b>	be big:
	<b>O bù ibu</b>	It is big
	<b>-tu ibù</b>	be stout
<b>iche 1.</b>	n.	missile; stone for throwing or use with catapult
	<b>iche ọkū</b>	spark (lit. missile of fire)
	<b>-tụ iche</b>	throw missile:
		<b>Ọ nà-àchọ itū ñgwèle nọ n'enu ajā iche</b> She wants to throw something at the lizard on the wall
<b>iche 2.</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>iche òkù</b>	parrot
<b>ichè</b>	n.	difference; apartness; separateness
	<b>ichè ichè</b>	various; different:
		<b>Ife dī ichè ichè dī n'afīa Ọnịchà</b> There are different kinds of things in Onitsha market
	<b>-bī ichè</b>	live separately
	<b>-dī ichè</b>	be different:
		<b>Ọ dī ichè</b> It is different
		<b>ife dī ichè</b> a different thing
	<b>n'ichè n'ichè</b>	different; various; differently
<b>ichekē</b>	n.	yam which turns red when cut
<b>ichēku</b>		see <b>chalekū</b>
<b>ichèlè</b>	n.	shells of palm nuts
	<b>ichèlè akū</b>	shells of palm kernels
<b>ichi</b>	n.	marks on body and face
	<b>-gbu ichi</b>	cut ichi marks
<b>Ìchiè</b>	n.	(also <b>ndị Ìchiè, ndi ichie ànị</b> ) titled people; wise old men; chiefs; king's counsellors

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<b>ide</b>	n.	post; doorpost (cf. <b>isò</b> )
	<b>Ìdebūàni</b>	male name (lit. pillar that holds the land)
	<b>ide jī ụnò</b>	chief person supporting family (lit. pillar holding the house)
<b>ideèlè</b>	n.	general name for fish of the family Schilbeidae (= <b>ijaàri</b> )
<b>idèi, idè</b>	n.	flood; torrent; spate (caused by rainfall, cf. <b>iji</b> for flooding of river):
		<b>Idèi likpùlù ụzọ</b> The flood has covered the road
	<b>aja idèi</b>	heap of sand collected by flood after rain fall
	<b>ụzọ idèi</b>	trench; channel; gutter
<b>Ìdemmīli</b>	n.	A. an <b>alūsī</b> with a cult, usually with one shrine on the land and another in the water
		B. name of a stream
	<b>Ìdemmīli Òbosi</b>	Idemmīli stream at Obosi
<b>ididè</b>	n.	earthworm
<b>idò</b>	n.	brown ‘tailor ant’
<b>ife, ife</b>	n.	thing; anything; possession; article
	<b>ife afīa</b>	small edible articles bought by women for their children
	<b>ife aghā, ife ayā</b>	weapon
	<b>ife alū</b>	abomination:
		<b>Ọ mèlụ ife alū</b> He committed an abomination, sacrilege
	<b>ife arīma</b>	token; sign; omen:
		<b>Ife arīma èmego</b> A significant thing has happened
	<b>ife àtụ</b>	example; sample (also used as female name)
	<b>ife èbùbè</b>	a wonder
	<b>ife ekike</b>	finery; adornment
	<b>ife enunu</b>	domestic animals; cattle; poultry
	<b>-kpa ife enunu</b>	keep livestock
	<b>ife gālụ aga</b>	past event; past thing
	<b>ife ibī ụnò</b>	furniture
	<b>ife ikē</b>	violence
	<b>ife inē ọlụ</b>	prize; reward
	<b>ife iwē</b>	annoying thing
	<b>ife izè, òzizè</b>	thing to avoid; offensive thing
	<b>ife izè ndò</b>	shelter (e.g. from rain)
	<b>ife ịtụ n’anya</b>	surprising thing
	<b>ife mbèlède</b>	chance; accident
	<b>ife m̄bụ</b>	the first thing
	<b>ife mfiedo</b>	girdle; belt
	<b>ife mgbòchi</b>	covering; veil; screen
	<b>ife m̄gbu</b>	suffering; painful thing
	<b>ife m̄kpali</b>	scorn; mockery; disrespect
	<b>ife mkpofù</b>	offal
	<b>ife mwuta, ife mwute</b>	painful, distressing thing
	<b>ife nchèta</b>	memorial
	<b>ife ndapùta</b>	event; occurrence
	<b>ife nkèta</b>	inheritance
	<b>ife n̄kịtị</b>	nothing; useless, contemptible thing
	<b>ife nsiji</b>	dye
	<b>ife nsọ</b>	A. forbidden thing

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		B. holy thing
	<b>ife ntùchì</b>	bolt
	<b>ife ñtụmāđi</b>	accident; unexpected, sudden thing
	<b>ife ñzizo, ñzuzo</b>	secret thing
	<b>ife nṅòmi</b>	pattern; example worthy of emulation
	<b>ife nnwùta</b>	something borrowed
	<b>ife òghughu</b>	abdominal discomfort after delivery
	<b>ife òlulo</b>	hurt; pain
	<b>ife onū</b>	necklace
	<b>ife ònyinyò</b>	image; likeness; resemblance
	<b>ife orī</b>	stolen goods
	<b>ife òbunà</b>	whatever; anything
	<b>ife ògù</b>	arms; weapon
	<b>ife ògbugba</b>	post-partum haemorrhage (P.P.H.); menorrhagia (excessive loss at menstrual period)
	<b>ife òghughu</b>	changing of state of things for worse
	<b>ife òjò</b>	bad, evil, thing or deed
	<b>ife òkukụ</b>	anything to be planted
	<b>ife òlịla</b>	something drinkable
	<b>ife òlụ</b>	tool; instrument
	<b>ife òma</b>	nice, good thing
	<b>ife òṅṅụ</b>	something drinkable
	<b>ife òzọ</b>	another thing
	<b>ife ùfụ</b>	painful, distressing thing
	<b>ajọ ife</b>	abomination; defilement
	<b>amā ife</b>	ignorance
	<b>-bà n'ife</b>	be useful; profit; benefit
	<b>-gbànyè n'ife</b>	reckon with; regard; care for; consider (as important)
	<b>-ma ife</b>	have sense; be wise
	<b>òòbò ife, òbùbò ife</b>	heap of something
	<b>-pịa ife</b>	whip; flog; punish; chastise
<b>ifè</b>	n.	A. light (of day)
		B. civilization
		<b>Anyaanwū nà-ènye ùwà ifè</b> The sun illuminates the world
	<b>(ifè) -tiwa</b>	(of civilization) be widespread:
		<b>Ifè ètiwago nà Nàjíríà, ndi mmādù adā àgbazilì ibè fa orù</b> Civilization has become widespread in Nigeria; people no longer serve their fellow beings as slaves
	<b>-pùta ifè</b>	come out into the open; be made manifest, not secret:
		<b>Ndi nā-emebī iwu adā àchọ kà ajọ ife fa nà-eme pùta ifè</b> Criminals never want their bad deeds to come out into the open
<b>Ifèjiokū</b>	n.	Yam Spirit, who is worshipped before planting begins and for whom the New Yam Festival ( <b>òwụwa jī</b> ) is held
	<b>isī nni Ifèjiokū</b>	to cook food, by a girl who is pregnant for the first time and presented to Ifejioku
<b>ifelē, ifelē</b>	n.	shame; shyness; reserve:
		<b>Ifelē ekwēro ya àyọ ayịyo</b> He was too ashamed (embarrassed) to beg
	<b>enwē ifelē</b>	unrestrained; unabashed

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	<b>iru ifelē</b>	modesty, blushing
	<b>-me ifelē</b>	put to shame
	<b>-menye ifelē n'iru</b>	make ashamed of oneself (lit. bring shame to one's face)
	<b>-nwe ifelē</b>	be shy, restrained, reserved
	<b>(ifelē) -me</b>	be ashamed:
		<b>Ifelē mèlù onye orī afū ogè fa jìdèlù ya</b> The thief was ashamed when he was caught
<b>ifi</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>-sà ifi</b>	confess voluntarily to crime, abomination, or other bad deed
<b>ifùlù</b>	n.	small fish with fins, caught when the Niger falls (November)
<b>ifulū</b>	n.	flower; blossom (cf. <b>ìgùgù</b> )
	<b>-kpọ ifulū</b>	blossom; flower (cf. <b>-kpọ ìgùgù</b> )
	<b>-ra ifulū</b>	blossom; flower
<b>ìgèdu</b>	n.	timber
<b>ìgiligi</b>	n.	dew
<b>ìgo</b>	n.	twisted foot
<b>ìgòsì</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>umụ ìgòsì</b>	children; young children
<b>ìgù</b>	n.	palm-branch
	<b>ìgù nkwū</b>	palm-frond; large size of <b>ọmụ nkwū</b>
<b>ìgùgù</b>	n.	flower; blossom; (cf. <b>ifulū</b> )
	<b>-kpọ ìgùgù</b>	blossom; flower
<b>ìgùlùbè, ìgùlùbe</b>	n.	ladder
<b>ìgbē</b>	n.	crawling
	<b>-gbe ìgbē</b>	crawl (like children):
		<b>Ọ nà-ègbe ìgbē</b> He is crawling
<b>ìgbe</b>	n.	bow; casket
<b>ìgbènù</b>	n.	fish ( <i>Heterotis niloticus</i> ) (= <b>ègbili</b> )
<b>ìgbìlì, ìgbì</b>	n.	gum (of mouth)
	<b>-kwọ ìgbì</b>	rub the gums (of teething child)
<b>ìgbo, ìgbogīdi</b>	n.	general name for top minnows, family Cyprinodontidae
<b>Ìgbò</b>	n.	A. the Igbo people in general; the Igbo language:
		<b>Abụ m onye Ìgbò</b> I am an Igbo person
	<b>-sụ Ìgbò</b>	speak Igbo
		B. (when qualifying another noun) indigenous, as opposed to something of outside origin
	<b>afā Ìgbò</b>	Igbo name (versus <b>afà Oyibo</b> , European name)
	<b>efi Ìgbò</b>	dwarf cattle (versus <b>efi Awusa</b> , zebu cattle)
	<b>ofe Ìgbò</b>	type of palm-oil
		C. in a more restricted sense, the upland people to the east of the Niger (also <b>ndị Ìgbò</b> ), contrasted with Olu (also <b>ndị Olū</b> ), the riverain Igbo. The people of Onitsha itself do not classify themselves with either <b>Ìgbò</b> or <b>Olu</b> (Henderson 1972: 40 - 41, 89 n.)
	<b>Ìgbò Adàgbè</b>	term for most of the peoples of Anambra Division
	<b>Ìgbò Agba Enū</b>	term for the peoples of Idemmīli, Aguata and Awka Divisions
<b>ìgbogīdi</b>		see <b>igbo</b>
<b>ìgbùdù 1.</b>	n.	imitation coffin containing plantain stem representing dead person, thrown away in the bush during the second burial
<b>ìgbùdù 2.</b>	n.	trap for animals (esp. grasscutter)

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igwē 1.	n.	sky; heaven; firmament, regarded as an <b>alūsì</b> created directly by <b>Chukwu</b>
	<b>Igwē ka Ànì</b>	A. title for an <b>Obi</b> or <b>Ezè</b>
		B. name of a very notorious and powerful Igbo cult, with which many important Igbos were connected. It has been banned by legislation
	<b>Igwē nà Ànì</b>	(in <b>Nri</b> thought) the firmament and the earth, which together make up <b>Ụwà</b> , the visible world
	<b>Igwē nā-ezùlu òrà</b>	praise-name for someone who has taken highest title
	<b>enu igwē</b>	the sky; heaven
	<b>enu igwē nà ụwà</b>	A. heaven and earth
		B. title for a king or chief
	<b>iru igwē</b>	weather; sky (= <b>iru anyaanwū</b> )
igwē 2.	n.	salutation for a king
		<b>Fà nà-ètu yā igwē</b> They are saluting him 'Igwē!'
igwè	n.	iron; any type of machinery or mechanical contrivance
	<b>igwè ìkwā akwà</b>	sewing-machine
	<b>-gba igwè</b>	ride bicycle
	<b>ndele igwè</b>	iron rod used for fighting
	<b>okpòlò igwè</b>	rod of iron
	<b>onyà igwè</b>	steel trap
igwè	n.	large number
	<b>igwè atulū</b>	flock of sheep
	<b>Ìgwè bù ike</b>	A. Union is strength
		B. Man's name
	<b>igwe mmadụ</b>	large crowd
igwu	n.	louse
	<b>igwu akwà</b>	cloth-louse
	<b>igwu isī</b>	head-louse
igwù	n.	palm-fronds
	<b>-kpà igwù</b>	prepare palm-fronds
igwùlùbè, igùlùbè	n.	locust
ijè	n.	journey
		<b>Nwayòò bù ijè</b> slow and steady wins the race (lit. gentleness is the journey)
	<b>-buni ijè</b>	start on a journey
	<b>ijè oma</b>	farewell!
	<b>-pù ijè</b>	go on tour; travel
	<b>-ranyè ijè</b>	pick one's way; move on slowly; step; toddle
	<b>-sètìpù ijè</b>	embark or continue on a journey
	<b>onye ijè</b>	traveller
ijelè 1. [=ijerè]	n.	soldier ant (cf. <b>elùuluū</b> , the more typical Onitsha word)
ijelè 2.	n.	a graceful masquerade with a very large complex mask
ijèlè	n.	small round jingling metal bells worn while dancing; strung bells
ijī	n.	annual flooding of the Niger (contrast <b>idèi</b> ). The signs of the flood are:
		1. <b>àtītā</b> , loud bubbles in the river
		2. <b>Àkèlè nà-àkpọ ijī</b> The <b>akele</b> (frog) is calling the flood
		3. <b>Mmili nà-erughalì āzụ</b> The water is flowing backwards

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		(i.e. becomes sluggish)
<b>ijiji</b>	n.	fly; housefly
<b>ike</b>	n.	strength; authority; force; power
	<b>ike ọgwugwu</b>	fatigue; tiredness; exhaustion
	<b>aka ikē</b>	A. rigid discipline
		B. stinginess
		C. force; violence:
		<b>Ezè afụ jì aka ikē wèlu àchị ndi òbòdò ya</b> The chief enforces rigid discipline in his town
	<b>anya ikē</b>	A. boldness; greed; fearlessness
		B. axe
	<b>àrụ ikē</b>	health
	<b>-fiedosi ike</b>	tighten
	<b>-gwụ ike</b>	tire; make weary, tired; sap energy (lit. finish energy)
	<b>ife ikē</b>	violence
	<b>isi ikē</b>	rebellion
	<b>onye isi ikē</b>	a rebel
	<b>jè si ikē</b>	salutation to one starting on a journey
	<b>-kedosi ike</b>	tighten
	<b>-kwàsi ike</b>	push firmly
	<b>-kwusi ike</b>	speak strongly or loudly
	<b>-kwụsi ike</b>	stand firm
	<b>-lụsi ike</b>	work hard, energetically
	<b>-me isi ikē</b>	be headstrong
	<b>-me n'ike</b>	do violently, forcibly
	<b>ngà ọlụ ikē</b>	imprisonment with hard labour
	<b>-nwe ike</b>	be capable, strong, able
	<b>enwē ike</b>	strengthless; a weakling
	<b>obì ikē</b>	hardheartedness, relentlessness
	<b>ọchịchị aka ikē</b>	tyranny
	<b>-si ike</b>	be strong, hard, difficult
<b>ikè</b>	n.	bottom; hinder part; buttock(s); anus; rectum
	<b>ikè mmānya</b>	dregs
<b>ikèi</b>	n.	old man; old
	<b>ndị ikèi</b>	the elders
<b>ikekele</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>-ta ikekele ezē</b>	grind teeth
	<b>ike kwọ, ike kwe</b>	perhaps:
		<b>Ike kwọ agà m̀ àbịa</b> Perhaps I will come
<b>ikele</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>ọkpa ikele</b>	groundnut
<b>ikèlike</b>	n.	crumbs; fragments
	<b>ikèlike akwa</b>	eggshell
	<b>ikèlike ọkụ</b>	spark
<b>Ìkèngà 1.</b>	n.	personification of the strength of a man's right hand, symbolizing success; image representing <b>Ìkèngà</b> personal to a man and split at his funeral
	<b>aka ikèngà</b>	right hand
<b>ikèngà 2.</b>	n.	jar for storing palm wine
<b>ikèngà 3.</b>	n.	used in:

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	<b>ikèngà elùuluū</b>	giant ants, with very big heads, seen among smaller ones
<b>ikènyè, ikènyà</b>	n.	grown men; elders; principal men
<b>ikikè</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>òkukū ikikè</b>	small fowl; pullet
<b>ikili</b>	n.	joint used in:
	<b>ikili akā</b>	elbow
	<b>ikili ezē</b>	part of jaw near molar
	<b>ikili ukwū</b>	heel
<b>ikiti</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>ikiti ukwū</b>	(sound of) footstep
<b>ikō</b>	n.	fish-trap
<b>iko</b>	n.	cup; drinking vessel
	<b>èlèlè iko èlèlè</b>	boiled in tins (e.g. milk tins) instead of being wrapped in leaves
	<b>nju iko</b>	cupful
<b>ikòlò, ukòlò</b>	n.	wooden drum, played on great occasions, e.g. when a great man dies, or as an alarm for war:
		<b>Nwànyị adị àgbà ukòlò</b> Women cannot dance to the <b>ikòlò</b> (because only men who have killed can dance to it)
<b>ikolobjà</b>	n.	see <b>òkolo</b>
<b>ikòm</b>	n.	male (opp. of <b>inyòm</b> )
	<b>ndị ikòm</b>	males; men
<b>ikù, ñkù</b>	n.	eyebrow (also <b>ikù anyā</b> )
<b>ikùkù</b>	n.	breeze; wind; gale
	<b>ikùku oḡbarù</b>	south wind; breeze from down-river
<b>ikpe</b>	n.	judgement
	<b>ikpe kwū ọtọ</b>	justice:
		<b>Ezè afụ kpèlụ ikpe kwū ọtọ</b> The king administered justice
	<b>-chi ikpe</b>	complain; make complaint
	<b>-kè ikpe</b>	give judgement
	<b>-ma ikpe</b>	condemn:
		<b>A màlụ ya ikpe orī</b> He was found guilty of stealing
	<b>àmàmikpe</b>	condemnation, conviction (in case)
	<b>onye ikpē</b>	judge
	<b>ụnọ ikpē</b>	court of law
<b>ikpè</b>	n.	slander; bad things said about one with exaggeration or untruth
<b>ikpe āzụ</b>		see <b>-kpè + 1.</b>
<b>ikpèlè</b>	n.	knee
	<b>-gbu ikpèlè</b>	kneel
<b>ikpele</b>	n.	edge; border; bank
	<b>ikpele mmīli</b>	bank of the river
<b>ikpo</b>	n.	collection, set (of things); large crowd (of people) (contrast <b>mkpụ</b> )
	<b>ikpo afīfīa</b>	rubbish-heap
	<b>ikpo akwukwọ</b>	set of books
	<b>ikpo mmadụ</b>	large crowd of people
<b>ikpo</b>	n.	square bronze bell
	<b>m̄m̄ụọ ikpo</b>	masquerade covered with <b>ikpo</b>
<b>ikpò 1.</b>	n.	tall coarse tufted grass. <i>Andropogon</i> spp.



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ìkpò 2.	n.	see ùkpò
ìkpòòkpò	n.	general name for cichlid fish, Tilapia and Hemichromis genera, and extended to similar fish
	ìkpòòkpò àgù	<i>Tilapia galilaea</i>
	ìkpòòkpò akasa	<i>Tilapia nilotica</i>
	ìkpòòkpò nkòlò	<i>Cichlidae tenopoma kingsleyae</i>
	ìkpòòkpò ọ̀nụ ogonogo	<i>Hemichromis fasciatus</i>
	ìkpòòkpò ụ̀nọ̀ dị mmā	<i>Tilapia aurea</i>
ìkpù	n.	hairy part in front of genitals of either sex; vulva
ìkpulū	n.	worm; maggot
ìkwè	n.	mortar
ìkwu	n.	relative (general term):
		<b>Ọ kpò ndị ikwū ya</b> He summoned his relatives
	ìkwu nà ànyị	our people
	ìkwu nà ibè	relatives and neighbours; kinsfolk and friends
	ìkwu nnē	the home quarter of one's mother
ìkwuù	n.	used in:
	ụ̀nọ̀ ìkwuù	moveable house; tent; booth
ile	n.	tongue
	ile nkitā	<i>Laportea aestrans (Urticaceae)</i>
	ile ọkū	flame; spark; hot part of fire
	-de n'ile	taste
	ekike ilē	string of the tongue
	-gwò ile	clip words
	-lapùta ile	put out the tongue
ilè	n.	power; potency; effectiveness (of thing):
		<b>Ọgụ à dì ilè</b> This medicine is powerful
ìli	num.	ten
ìlilì [ilighilì]	n.	splinter
ìlilò	n.	weed
ìlo	n.	enmity
	-dị n'ilo	be enemies
		<b>Fā dì n'ilo</b> They are enemies:
		<b>Mụ nà Òbì dì n'ilo</b> Obi and myself are enemies
	onye ilò	enemy; person bearing malice towards one
ìlo	n.	outside; compound outside walls (= èzi amā, contrast mbala ēzi); area in village not occupied by houses (includes but is wider than èzi)
	-bọ ilo	clear the village square
	èzi ilo	precincts of a house
	n'ilo	outside; without
	okpolo ilo	road, street (esp. in town)
	-pụ ilo	go out; go for a stroll
	-pụ n'ilo	go outside (and stay)
ìlòlò 1.	n.	deep thought (on a problem)
	-lo ililò, ilòlò	think
	ọka ilòlò	adviser; counsellor
ìlòlò 2.	n.	used in:

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	<b>onụ ìlòlò</b>	gutter; drain
<b>imē</b>	n.	A. inside; interior
	<b>imelime</b>	interior; inmost part
	<b>imelime unò</b>	an inner room
	<b>ime òbi</b>	name given to interior of the palace where the king mostly stays
	<b>ime unò</b>	room
	<b>n'imē</b>	A. inside; in; within:
	<b>n'ime unò</b>	inside the house
		B. out of (a number)
		B. pregnancy
	<b>ime òpùpù, òpùpù imē</b>	miscarriage
	<b>afọ imē</b>	pregnancy (lit. pregnant abdomen)
	<b>-bu afọ imē</b>	be pregnant (lit. carry pregnant abdomen)
	<b>-dị imē</b>	be pregnant:
		<b>Ọ dị imē</b> She is pregnant:
		<b>Ọ dị ime onwa ịtọ</b> She is three months pregnant
		Proverb: <b>Echị dị imē</b> Nobody knows tomorrow (lit. tomorrow is pregnant)
	<b>-gbakwo imē</b>	abort; miscarry
	<b>-gbakwopụ imē</b>	abort; miscarry
	<b>-ke imē</b>	cause abortion
	<b>-me imē</b>	be in labour; travail
	<b>nwaànyị imē</b>	pregnant woman
	<b>-tuba imē</b>	impregnate:
		<b>Ọjị gà-àtuba gị imē ọ bulụ nà ị kpàchàpùrọ anya</b> Ojì will get you pregnant if you are not careful
	<b>-tụ imē</b>	become pregnant; be pregnant
	<b>-tụlụ imē</b>	become pregnant; become pregnant illegitimately and accidentally (e.g. of girl in school):
		<b>Àda m nọ n'unò akwụkwọ akwụsigo akwụkwọ màkà nà ọ tūlugo imē</b> My first daughter who has been in school has stopped schooling because she has become pregnant ('illegitimately' implied)
<b>imejū</b>	n.	liver
<b>imèliimè</b>	n.	much; plenty; a large number:
		<b>Ìmèliime mmādụ bialụ ebe à</b> A great crowd of people came here
<b>imi</b>	n.	nose; mucus (of nose)
	<b>imi mpịa</b>	nose partly or wholly destroyed by disease; depressed nostril
	<b>-mapụ imi</b>	blow the nose
	<b>oghele imī</b>	nostril
	<b>-su imi</b>	wrinkle nose in direction of person in disdain (usually not allowing the victim to know, but allowing others around to know)
	<b>-te imi</b>	rub, coat, with mucus
	<b>-zì imi</b>	blow the nose
<b>imilikiti</b>	n.	many
<b>imùlimu</b>	n.	tiny, minute size:

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		<b>O kpùtè imùlimu ajā</b> He brought some fine sand
<b>ìni</b>	n.	grave; burial place (from <b>-ni</b> bury (corpse)):
		<b>O sigo n'ini kùnie</b> He has risen from the dead
	<b>ìni ozū</b>	cemetery; burial ground; burial place
<b>ìninè</b>	n.	green leaf vegetable, 'green amaranth' ( <i>Amaranthus hybridus</i> Linn.)
	<b>ìnine m̀gbolokō</b>	variety of <i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>
	<b>ìnine m̀mee</b>	wild or green amaranth ( <i>Amaranthus lividus</i> Linn. and <i>A. viridis</i> Linn.)
	<b>ìninè ogwū</b>	spring or prickly Amaranth ( <i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> Linn.)
<b>inu 1.</b>	n.	bitterness (of taste)
	<b>-nu inu</b>	be bitter:
		<b>Ogwū nkaà nà-ènu inū</b> This drug is bitter
<b>inu 2.</b>	n.	proverb; parable; riddle:
		<b>Inu bù m̀manụ e jì èsuli okwū</b> Proverbs are the oil for eating speech
	<b>-kowa inu</b>	interpret a proverb or parable
	<b>-nù inu</b>	propound riddle, proverb
	<b>-tụ inu</b>	speak proverb, parable
<b>inyègè</b>	n.	appearance of something not seen clearly, either because of darkness or dazzling light
	<b>-fụ inyègè</b>	see faintly
	<b>-gbu inyègè inyègè</b>	glisten (as water or glass in sun):
		<b>Ọ dị inyègè, ogè ọ fụlụ ya</b> It was very faint when he saw it
<b>inyègèè</b>	n.	fish ( <i>Alestes baremose</i> )
<b>inyemè</b>	n.	wives (plural of <b>nwunyè</b> )
	<b>-chị inyemè</b>	marry a number of wives
<b>inyi</b>	n.	dirt(iness)
	<b>-lu inyi</b>	be dirty, filthy:
		<b>O lù inyi</b> It is dirty
<b>inyo</b>	n.	foolishness
	<b>okwu inyo</b>	foolish talk
<b>inyòm</b>	n.	female (opp. of <b>ikòm</b> )
	<b>ndị inyòm</b>	women; females
<b>ipètè</b>	n.	moonfish; a general name for fish of the genus <i>Citharinus</i>
	<b>ipètè arịjị</b>	<i>Citharinus distichoides</i>
	<b>ipètè eriri</b>	<i>Citharinus latus</i>
<b>ipo</b>	n.	fish ( <i>Alestes nurse</i> )
	<b>ipo ànwàlị (= ànwàlị)</b>	fish ( <i>Alestes leuciscus</i> and <i>Alestes macrolepidotus</i> )
<b>ipopo</b>	n.	(also <b>ipopo osisi</b> ) sapling (= <b>opòpò</b> )
<b>irò</b>	n.	story told in song; fable
	<b>akụkọ irò</b>	fable; myth
<b>iru</b>	n.	A. face; front; forward part
	<b>iru akā</b>	fore-arm
	<b>iru anyanwū</b>	A. sun
		B. sky
	<b>iru ifelè</b>	modesty; blushing
	<b>iru igwē</b>	weather; sky
	<b>iru mmà</b>	edge (of a knife)

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	<b>iru naàbò</b>	hypocrite; hypocrisy (lit. with double face):
		<b>Nwokè afụ bụ onye iru naàbò</b> That man is a hypocrite
	<b>iru nà àzụ</b>	backwards and forwards; up and down; to and fro
	<b>iru nà iru</b>	face to face
	<b>iru ọcha</b>	cheerfulness;
		<b>Ọ bụ mmadụ iru ọcha</b> He is a cheerful person
	<b>iru ọjọọ</b>	bad omen
	<b>iru ọma</b>	favour; goodness; good omen
	<b>-bo iru</b>	stare at
	<b>-chagha(ị) iru</b>	sulk
	<b>-che iru</b>	be opposite
	<b>-chelita iru</b>	face; direct gaze against, towards
	<b>-che n'iru</b>	present; place before
	<b>-do iru</b>	face; turn face to incline towards
	<b>egedege irū, egenege irū</b>	forehead
	<b>-fo iru</b>	be open, clear, spacious
	<b>-gabulu n'iru</b>	go before
	<b>-ga n'iru</b>	go forward; go in front; progress; be progressive
	<b>ọganiiru</b>	progress
	<b>-gò iru</b>	be coy; hesitate to grant a request which one actually wants to grant
	<b>-gbadùba iru</b>	frown, scowl; make sour face; grimace
	<b>-gbalụ iru</b>	sulk; scowl; lower (of sky)
	<b>-gbasà iru</b>	look cheerful; smile
	<b>-ghakpù iru</b>	turn upside down; lie face downwards
	<b>-je n'iru</b>	go forward; go in front
	<b>-kpù iru</b>	upset; overturn; turn upside down
	<b>-menye ifele n'iru</b>	abash (lit. bring shame to one's face)
	<b>mkpọchi n'iru</b>	anything fastened on forehead or in front
	<b>m̀kpọniiru</b>	anything fastened on forehead or in front of (something)
	<b>n'iru</b>	forward; before (of place)
	<b>n'iru ọrà</b>	in public; publicly
	<b>̀nkè irū kà</b>	A. that to come is greater
		B. personal name
	<b>̀nkù irū</b>	forehead
	<b>-nye iru</b>	face
	<b>obodobo irū</b>	broad face
	<b>ọ̀d̀niiru</b>	that which is to come
		B. cult of the face, symbolizing one's commanding personality and influence, symbolized by a wooden chalice
<b>irurù m̀manụ</b>	n.	water lettuce ( <i>Pistia stratiotes</i> Linn.)
<b>ise 1.</b>	num.	five
	<b>ife ise, ife neesè</b>	five things
	<b>ili nà ise</b>	fifteen
<b>ise 2.</b>	int.	So be it! Amen! (Edo (Bini))
<b>isi</b>	n.	head; chief; sense; meaning; issue
	<b>isi akā</b>	thumb
	<b>isi anwūlụ</b>	head of tobacco; bunch of prepared tobacco leaves (usually black tobacco) containing 5 leaves in one head

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	<b>isi awelē</b>	good luck
	<b>isi awō</b>	grey hair
	<b>isi egō</b>	unit of six cowries (= <b>èkpète</b> )
	<b>isi ikē</b>	stubbornness; bad luck:
		<b>O nwèlù isi ike</b> She has bad luck
	<b>isi mbido</b>	beginning:
		<b>A mà m isi mbido okwū</b> I know the beginning of the case
	<b>isi mmīli</b>	source of a stream or river
	<b>isi na ọdụ</b>	(lit. head and tail) substance, meaning (esp. of speech)
	<b>isi njedebe</b>	end, finish:
		<b>Ànyị òlugo n'isi njedebe òbòdò afụ</b> We have reached the end of that town
	<b>isi nkwọcha</b>	baldness:
		<b>O nwè isi nkwọcha</b> He is bald
	<b>Isi Ōji</b>	Africa; Africans; Black race
	<b>Ndi Isi Ōji</b>	the Africans
	<b>Òbòdò Isi Ōji</b>	Africa
	<b>isi okwū</b>	meaning of a word or speech:
		<b>Ife o kwulù enwēro isi</b> What he said makes no sense
	<b>isi ọjọọ</b>	bad luck
	<b>isi ọma</b>	good luck
	<b>isi ọwụwa</b>	headache; fever
	<b>isi ọzàlà</b>	edge of grassland, wilderness
	<b>isi ụkwū</b>	big toe
	<b>isi ụtabà</b>	head of tobacco
	<b>ajọ isi</b>	ill luck
	<b>akwụkwọ isī</b>	tax; tax receipt, payment (lit. head-paper)
	<b>àñ isī</b>	skull of head
	<b>-bìkwàsị aka n'isi</b>	confirm (in church confirmation)
	<b>-bù isi</b>	be horrible; be horrified
	<b>-bulu n'isi</b>	undertake
	<b>-bu n'isi</b>	A. be youthful, in one's prime
		B. know by heart
	<b>-bụgodu isi</b>	be first, in the first place
	<b>-bụ isi</b>	be first, in the first place
	<b>-cha isi awō</b>	turn grey (of originally black hair)
	<b>-dụ isi</b>	swear one's innocence by a deity
	<b>ejù isī</b>	top of skull
	<b>enwē isi</b>	useless
	<b>-fufè isi</b>	shake the head
	<b>-gbacha isi</b>	trim the hair (of head)
	<b>igwu isī</b>	head-louse
	<b>ịchàfù isī</b>	head-tie
	<b>-kọcha isi</b>	shave
	<b>-kọ isi</b>	shave; barb
	<b>-kpàcha isi</b>	crop, barb, shave hair
	<b>-kpà isi</b>	plait hair
	<b>-kpocha isi</b>	cut hair (of head) very low (lit. gather and remove)
	<b>-kwàkọ isi nà isi</b>	set people at loggerheads
	<b>-kwe n'isi</b>	nod the head

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	-me isi ikē	be headstrong
	-na akwụkwọ isī	pay tax
	ndi isī	chiefs; headmen
	nkonko isī	the skull
	ntùtù isī	hair of head
	-nụpụ isī	be disobedient; rebel; revolt
	-nwe isi	be reasonable; be successful, fruitful
	-nwe isi akwụkwọ	be brainy, brilliant (at studies)
	-nwe isi awelē	be lucky; have good luck
	-nyà isi	boast
	ofili isī	pillow
	okpokolo isī	A. skull, cranium
		B. (fig.) empty-headedness; foolishness
	onye isī	head; chief; champion; leader
	onye isi ọchịchị	head of state:
		<b>Yâ bù onye isi ọchịchị ndi Frañs</b> He is the Head of State of France
	òsusu isī	lock, coil of hair
	òtí isī	headache (lit. head-knocker)
	òwu isī	black cotton thread used by women for plaiting the hair
	ọkìlì mgbawa isī	very severe chronic headache (= ọyà isī)
	ọkọ isī	barber
	ọkpụ isī	A. shaver; barber
		B. ringworm of the head ( <i>tinea capitis</i> ):
		<b>Ọkpụ isī adīrọ n'isi m̄</b> There is no ringworm on my scalp
	ọkpụ isī elī ngo	ringworm of the head ( <i>tinea capitis</i> ) (lit. barber who receives no pay)
	ọyà isī	chronic severe headache (= ọkìlì mgbawa isī)
	-pionye isi	push the head in through small opening
	-ra isi	comb (hair of head)
	-rube isi	incline the head; obey; submit; be loyal to; give respect to
	-sụ isi n'ànì	fall headlong; throw oneself headlong
	-tí isi	butt, knock with head (like fighting man)
isì	n.	scent; smell
	-ma isì	smell
	-nụ isì	smell; scent
isì	n.	blindness
	-kpù isì	be blind
	ndi isì	blind people
	-sọ isì	walk as though blind
isii	num.	six
isò	n.	pillar of house
	ukwù isò	base of a pillar of house; pillar of house
itè	n.	pot
	itè Agbāja	very large pot which can hold some 40 gallons of wine for feasting
	itè alūşì	charm for protecting the family, kept inside the shrine
	itè mmānya	pot for wine
	itè mmīli	water pot
	itè ofē	soup pot

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	<b>ìtè òkū</b>	lamp (= <b>ùtùkpè</b> )
	<b>ibelibe ìtè</b>	potsherd
	<b>òsì ìtè</b>	A. cook
		B. metal cooking tripod
	<b>òkpụ ìtè</b>	potter
	<b>-sì ìtè</b>	cook; boil
<b>ìteghete</b>		see <b>teghete</b>
<b>ìtènaānị</b>	num.	nine (cf. <b>teghete</b> )
<b>ìtì</b>	n.	wine from base of crown of <b>nkwụ</b>
<b>ìtì</b>	n.	(slang) novice, beginner (at a game, etc.)
<b>iwe</b>	n.	anger
	<b>iwe obì</b>	ill-nature; malice
	<b>-chekwa iwe</b>	bear malice
	<b>-dị iwe</b>	annoy:
		<b>Ife o mèlụ dị m iwe</b> What he did annoys me
	<b>ife iwē</b>	annoying thing
	<b>-kpani iwe</b>	provoke to anger
	<b>-kpasu iwe</b>	provoke to anger; annoy
	<b>mkpasu iwē</b>	spite; provocation
	<b>-sụ iwe</b>	sulk
	<b>-we iwe</b>	be annoyed, angry
	<b>-wewusa iwe</b>	be annoyed, angry against
	<b>mwewusa iwē</b>	anger, vexation (with a person, etc.)
<b>ìwòlò</b>	n.	peeled-off skin, slough, of snake
<b>ìwu</b>	n.	law
	<b>akwụkwọ ìwu</b>	law book
	<b>-dị n'ìwu</b>	be forbidden, illegal, forbidden by law
	<b>-mà ìwu</b>	make, enact law
	<b>-mèbì ìwu</b>	commit crime, offence; break law; sin
	<b>-tì ìwu</b>	make, enact law
	<b>-wu ìwu</b>	make law
<b>ìyàjì</b>	n.	dyed cloth
<b>ìyèlì</b>	n.	earring
<b>iyī 1.</b>	n.	A. oath; spirit on which oath is sworn
	<b>-do iyī</b>	place object(s) like charm or something obnoxious on property in the belief that the charm will bring evil on a person who defies the charm and steals the property; protect an object by a fetish
	<b>-gba iyī</b>	bind with an oath; adjure
	<b>-nụ iyī</b>	take an oath
	<b>òṅṅṅṅ iyī</b>	oath-taking
		B. stone or any other article used in oath-taking
		C. swearing at (someone); abuse; insult; curse
	<b>-kpọ iyī</b>	curse; call on oath; abuse:
		<b>Ọ kpọ m iyī</b> He abused me
<b>iyī 2.</b>	n.	water springing from rock; spring; stream
	<b>agụ iyī</b>	crocodile
	<b>-chu iyī</b>	go to a spring or stream to draw water
<b>iyì</b>	n.	loss; waste; destruction
	<b>-na n'iyì</b>	be useless:

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	<b>ọ nà n'iyì</b>	He's no use:
		<b>Afĩa ọ jè nà n'iyì</b> The trade he did was a loss
<b>izìzì</b>	n.	sharpness, tartness (to taste)
	<b>-li izìzì</b>	tickle:
		<b>Ọ nà-èli izìzì n'ọnụ</b> It is sour to his taste
<b>izìzì</b>	n.	the first; the beginning
	<b>n'izìzì</b>	at first
	<b>̀nke izìzì</b>	first
<b>izù</b>	n.	week
	<b>izù afĩa</b>	market week of 4 days
	<b>izù ụkà</b>	week of 7 days (i.e. of church)
	<b>kwà izù</b>	weekly
	<b>̀nkwe izù</b>	one Igbo week; period of 4 days
	<b>afĩa nkwe izù</b>	weekly market (Igbo week)
<b>izù</b>	n.	meeting; council; consultation; plot
	<b>izu n̄zuzo</b>	secret plot
	<b>-gba izù</b>	take counsel together; whisper:
		<b>Kà ànyị je gba izù</b> Let us go and have a consultation
	<b>-gbakpò izù</b>	plot secretly against someone
	<b>-gbakpọ izù</b>	consult well about a matter
	<b>-kpọ izù</b>	call a meeting
<b>ị</b>		
<b>ị, i</b>	pron.	(dependent, 2nd person singular; harmonizes with following vowel if subject, and with preceding vowel if object or possessive); you (singular); your (singular):
		<b>Ị jèkọ èbèè?</b> Where are you going?
	<b>Ị pùtago ụla</b>	Good morning (lit. have you come out of the sleeping-room?):
	<b>Kèdu kà i mèlụ?</b>	How are you?:
	<b>Afụlụ m ị</b>	I saw you:
	<b>ụnọ ị</b>	your house:
	<b>̀nkè i</b>	yours
<b>ị-, i-</b>	pref.	(harmonizes with vowel of verb root) (marks infinitive):
	<b>ijè</b>	to go:
	<b>ibà</b>	to enter
<b>ibà</b>	n.	fever (general term, cf. <b>akọm</b> )
	<b>ibà mmānụ</b>	jaundice accompanied by pronounced coloration of the eye-balls, fingernails and sometimes skin
	<b>ibà ògùlù</b>	jaundice
	<b>ibà ojī</b>	malaria; jaundice without yellow coloration of eyeballs and fingernails
	<b>ibà ọcha</b>	yellow jaundice (= <b>ibà mmānụ</b> )
	<b>ibà ukwù anyā</b>	hepatitis
<b>iba</b>	n.	branch (cf. <b>anakā</b> )
<b>ibà 1.</b>	n.	ancestral house, typical of Onitsha and corresponding to the <b>òbi</b> of other areas. It is constructed around a rectangular open-air courtyard, one end of which leads to the <b>ùkpò</b> or throne of the household head and the other to the entrance, beyond



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		which is an open meeting-place ( <b>onụ ịbà</b> ). All rooms are within coursed mud walls (Henderson 1972: 167)
	<b>àda ịbà</b>	A. daughter of the family B. female name
<b>ịbà 2.</b>	n.	unpounded garri
<b>ịbụọ, ịbụa, àbụa</b>	num.	(counting form); <b>naàbò</b> (qualifying form) two
	<b>èfifiè naàbò, efifiè naàbò</b>	noonday
	<b>ètiti naàbò</b>	the middle, centre
	<b>ibe naàbò</b>	two pieces
	<b>iru naàbò</b>	hypocrite; hypocrisy (lit. with double face)
	<b>-kwu onụ naàbò</b>	speak hypocritically
	<b>mmaji naàbò</b>	two-fold
	<b>̀nke àbụa, ịbụọ</b>	second
	<b>ogụ ịbụa, àbụa</b>	forty
	<b>òkàla naàbò</b>	two halves
	<b>ùgbòlò naàbò</b>	twice; two times
	<b>umụ naàbò</b>	twins
<b>ìchàfù</b>	n.	headtie; handkerchief
	<b>ìchàfù isì</b>	headtie
	<b>-sùlụ ìchàfù n'isi</b>	put on headtie
<b>ìchọ</b>	n.	board game, mancala, warri, game like Yoruba <b>ayo</b> : <b>Kà ànyị sụa ìchọ</b> Let's play <b>ìchọ</b> (cf. <b>nchọkọtọ</b> )
<b>ife</b>		see <b>ife</b>
<b>ifele</b>		see <b>ifele</b>
<b>ifùlịfù</b>	n.	scrap; morsel
	<b>ifùlufù àgwà</b>	pod of beans
<b>ifùlịfù, ofùlịfù □</b>	n.	"up-wine" from crown of oil-palm
<b>ifunàanya</b>	n.	love; liking; fondness (see <b>-fù 1.</b> )
<b>ìgà</b>	n.	fetters; handcuffs
	<b>-kù ìgà</b>	put in fetters; handcuff
<b>ìgọlọ</b>	n.	shin
<b>ìgbà 1.</b>	n.	drum (general name)
	<b>ìgbà ègèdè</b>	drum in pairs, used by <b>dibjà</b>
	<b>ìgbà ijelè</b>	drum or music for the <b>ijelè</b> masquerade
	<b>ìgbà ogwè</b>	tall standing drum used to play <b>abjà</b> music
<b>ìgbà 2.</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>ìgbà akā</b>	arm-band of skin worn on the upper arm at funerals; a similar arm-band, but made of iron, used as a charm against bullets
<b>ìgbàdikè</b>	n.	type of dance with masquerade
<b>ijaàrì</b>	n.	a general name for fish of the family Schilbeidae (= <b>ideèlè</b> )
<b>ìkòlìkò</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>onye ìkòlìkò</b>	one melancholy or slightly mad
<b>ìkpa</b>	n.	rascality:
		<b>Ọ nà-ème ìkpa</b> He is a born rascal
<b>ìkpà [ìkpà descent – check tone, &amp; is it Oni?]</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>-ti ìkpà</b>	box; strike with fist
<b>ìkpàkele</b>	n.	ground corn mixed with oil condiments, and fried

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<b>ìkpàkpaà</b>	n.	a food produced from maize
<b>ìkpata</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>ìkpata ùkwū</b>	hoof
<b>ìno, àno</b>	num.	(counting form); <b>naanō, naanò</b> (qualifying form) four
	<b>ife naanō</b>	four things
	<b>ogụ ìno</b>	eighty
<b>ìnyànga</b>	n.	parade; bluff; showing-off
<b>ìnyinyà, ànyinyà</b>	n.	horse
	<b>ìnyinyà ibū</b>	ass
<b>ìràrìì</b>	n.	millet:
		<b>Ìràrìì bù nwanḡ mkpụlụ ajā</b> Millet grains are as small as a grain of sand
<b>ìsaà, àsaà</b>	num.	seven (counting form); <b>naasāà</b> (qualifying form):
		<b>Chitalụ m̄ òlòma naasāà</b> Bring me seven oranges
	<b>ḡke ìsaà</b>	the seventh; seventh:
		<b>Ànyị gā-àna ụnò n'ḡnwa ḡke ìsaà</b> We shall go home in the seventh month
	<b>ḡnwa ìsaà</b>	seven months; seventh month (July):
		<b>Ọ gā-àbja n'ḡnwa ìsaà</b> He will come in the seventh month
<b>ìsatō, àsatō</b>	num.	eight, eighth (counting form); <b>naasātō</b> (qualifying form):
		<b>Ọ dī jì naasātō n'ime ñkātā</b> There are eight yams in the basket
	<b>ḡke ìsatō</b>	the eighth:
		<b>Èjīmā bù onye ḡke ìsatō</b> Ejima is the eighth person, or Ejima is in the eighth position
	<b>ḡnwa āsatō</b>	eighth month:
		<b>Ọ nwūlụ n'ḡnwa āsatō</b> He died in the eighth month
<b>ìsha</b>	n.	shrimp; crayfish
<b>ìta</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>-ta ìta</b>	win stakes in a game
<b>ìtā</b>	n.	act of pointing out guilty person by native doctor
	<b>-tā ìtā</b>	bear witness (usu. of native doctor pointing out guilty person)
	<b>onye ìtā</b>	someone who gives evidence of harm done by sorcery
<b>ìtālì</b>	n.	cane (for thrashing)
	<b>-pīa ìtālì</b>	flog with whip; whip; chastise
<b>ìtō</b>	num.	three (counting form)
	<b>naātō</b>	(normal qualifying form)
	<b>ndụdụgandụ ḡke ìtō</b>	third generation
<b>ìwàlàgàdà</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>ìwàlàgàdà ùkwū</b>	disease around groin
<b>ìyaa, iyaa</b>	int.	exclamation of assent or pleasure; very good! excellent! fine!

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<b>J.</b>		
<b>-ja +</b>	v.:	
	<b>-ja ike</b>	praise
<b>jà</b>	v.	cut:
		<b>Òkeeke wèe jàa onye orī mmà</b> Then Okeeke cut the thief with a matchet
<b>-je 1.</b>	v.	go; walk
	<b>òjije</b>	going; walking
	<b>-je agha</b>	go to war; be recruited into army
	<b>-jечи anya</b>	be punctual
	<b>-jedebe</b>	stop walking; end a journey
	<b>njedebe</b>	end; finish; terminus
	<b>isi njedebe</b>	end; finish
	<b>-jedèbe</b>	go near
	<b>-jedide</b>	keep going on
	<b>-jefù</b>	go astray; err; get lost when walking, travelling
	<b>-jegbu</b>	denounce; betray
	<b>-jeghalị</b>	walk about
	<b>-je ijè</b>	walk; go on a journey
	<b>-jekọ</b>	meet; encounter; walk together
	<b>-jekwudo</b>	catch up and overtake
	<b>-jekwulu</b>	go to someone
	<b>-jelu</b>	reach, go up to (a particular point, place)
	<b>-jemì</b>	go far in
	<b>-je n'iru</b>	go forward; go in front
	<b>-je ozi</b>	go with a message; serve; do housework
	<b>-je òfuma</b>	go well
	<b>-je òkù</b>	go fishing
	<b>-jerube</b>	go round
	<b>-jeruka</b>	go aside; go a little way
	<b>jè si ikè</b>	salutation to one starting on a journey
	<b>-jesò</b>	follow; follow after
	<b>-jeta</b>	gain:
		<b>O jètà ife</b> He gained something
	<b>-jetè aka</b>	go far away
	<b>-jezù</b>	go all over; go throughout
	<b>-gba òje</b>	run to and from; be going to and from a place (including the world of spirits)
	<b>njefiè</b>	error; trespass
	<b>̀̀jè̀̀m̀̀</b>	travelling; travel
	<b>̀̀jè̀̀ǹ̀jè̀̀</b>	travel; walking about
	<b>òjije</b>	outwards (of a journey)
<b>-je + 2.</b>	v.	wear
	<b>-jelụ akwà</b>	put on clothes; gird
	<b>-jepù</b>	untie (wrapper)
<b>ji 1.</b>	n.	yam ( <i>Dioscorea</i> spp. Linn.)
	<b>ji àbà̀̀nà̀̀</b>	wateryam ( <i>Dioscorea alata</i> Linn.)
	<b>ji àbị̀̀</b>	( <i>Dioscorea praehensilis</i> Benth.) yam cultivar which never grows to a very great size, of inferior quality

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	<b>ji nwa nnùnù</b>	sweet potato
	<b>ji okō</b>	plantain
	<b>ji òkù</b>	variety of Yellow Guinea Yam (cf. <b>ji òyibò</b> )
	<b>ji òyibè, òyibò</b>	Yellow Guinea Yam ( <i>Dioscorea cayenensis</i> Lam.)
	<b>ji ofuṛ</b>	new yam
	<b>ji ukòm</b>	White Guinea Yam ( <i>Dioscorea cayenensis rotundata</i> Poir.), fat and of high quality; features in feasts
	<b>akpṛ ji, akpṛ □ jī</b>	second yam for re-planting
	<b>di jī</b>	farmer; one who successfully cultivates much ground
	<b>-fṛ ji</b>	peel yam (usually cooked one)
	<b>-gba ji</b>	train yams along short sticks
	<b>-ke ome jī</b>	break off premature yam shoots
	<b>-kpacha ji</b>	scrape yam (usu. roasted one)
	<b>-kpà ji</b>	stack yams (in the barn)
	<b>-kwacha ji</b>	cut off roots of yam
	<b>m̀kpṛlṛ jī</b>	small yam (see <b>m̀kpṛlṛ</b> )
	<b>ogè iwā ji</b>	annual yam festival
	<b>odṛ jī</b>	tail end of yam
	<b>-su jī</b>	pound yam
	<b>-tù jī</b>	dig up yams for storing
	<b>ùfiè ji okṛ</b>	sacrifice, feast before eating new yams (cf. <b>Ìfèjiokṛ</b> )
	<b>ùkpa jī</b>	basketful of yam
	<b>-wa ji</b>	hold annual religious New Yam Festival
	<b>òwṛwa jī (cf. iwā ji)</b>	New Yam Festival
<b>-ji 2.</b>	v.	break; snap:
	<b>Mkpṛ afṛ èjigo</b>	The walking-stick has broken
	<b>òjiji</b>	breaking; snapping
<b>-ji + 3.</b>	v.	A. be dark (of day)
	<b>(chi) -jibido</b>	benighted:
		<b>Chí jibidòlù ànyị n'uzò</b> We were benighted on the way
	<b>-jimì</b>	be very dark
	<b>Chi èjimgo</b>	It is the dead of night (cf. <b>Chi èjigo</b> Night has fallen (about 8 - 10 p.m.))
		B. be black, dark (of colour)
	<b>-ji eji</b>	be ripe (esp. of <b>ùbe</b> )
	<b>-ji òji</b>	be black, dark
	<b>-ji oji</b>	be black, dark-coloured
	<b>ife nsiji</b>	dye
<b>-ji + 4.</b>	v.	dress
	<b>-ji ejiji</b>	adorn; dress; equip
	<b>-jikwa</b>	dress properly; get ready
<b>-jì</b>	v.	take; hold; use
	<b>-jì aka</b>	expect; hope; be confident:
		<b>Ejì m̀ aka nà ì gà-àbija</b> I hope you will come
	<b>-jide</b>	hold; grasp
	<b>-jikelṛ</b>	prepare; make ready
	<b>-jikṛ aka</b>	join hands in marriage
	<b>-jikṛta</b>	join together
	<b>njikṛ(ta)</b>	joining together

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	-jìkọta ọ̀nụ	A. join together
		B. maintain discipline
	-jì nchèkwube	have confidence; be confident; hope
	-jì ọ̀fọ	be in the right; be innocent
	-jì ọ̀sọ	rush:
		<b>Ejì m̀ ọ̀sọ wèè bja ebe à</b> I rushed to get here
	-jìpụ aka	be disappointed:
		<b>O jipụ m̀ aka</b> I was badly disappointed
	-jì ụgwọ	owe; be in debt
	ya kà ..... jì	for that reason; so; therefore:
		<b>Adá kwùlụ ezi okwù ya kà m̀ jì gbaghàlụ yā</b> Ada spoke the truth, that is why I forgave her
-ji-de		see <b>-gi-do</b>
-jìgida	n.	beads worn round waist by women for ornament (<H. <b>jìgidaa</b> )
-jì-jè	v.	mimic; mock (= <b>-zi-zò</b> )
	<b>njijè</b>	mimicry; mockery
-jì	v.?	be tough
-jọ + 1.	v.:	
	<b>-jọ njọ</b>	be bad, wicked, evil, ugly; refuse to share (esp. food):
		<b>Nwatā à àna àjọka njọ</b> This child always refuses to share his food
-jọ 2.	v.	fear
	<b>-jọ ụjọ</b>	fear; be afraid; be cowardly, timid (less common than <b>-tụ egwù</b> )
	<b>-jọ ụjọ akwụkwọ</b>	play truant:
		<b>Onye nkuzi àyị jòlụ ụjọ akwụkwọ n'ogè ọ dī nà nwatā</b> Our teacher played truant when he was a child
-ju	v.	be full; fill
	<b>ọjuju</b>	being full
	<b>-ju afọ</b>	be satisfied, satisfy:
		<b>Okwu à ejūrọ m afọ</b> I am not satisfied with this case (statement)
	<b>-ju aka</b>	be plentiful
	<b>-ju anya</b>	surprise; be admired; astonish:
		<b>O jù m̀ anya</b> It astonished me
	<b>-ju eju</b>	fill; be full:
		<b>O jù èju</b> It is full:
		<b>Chùjue itè afụ</b> Fill that pot with water
	<b>-jupụta</b>	be full (up)
	<b>-jupụta n'ọ̀nụ</b>	be full to the brim:
		<b>Ìtè afụ jupùtālụ n'ọ̀nụ</b> The pot is full to the brim
-ju 1.	v.	ask
	<b>ọjuju</b>	asking
	<b>-ju ajùju</b>	ask question
	<b>-ju àsè, èsè</b>	inquire, ask about:
		<b>Ajù m̀ àsè i</b> I asked about you
	<b>-ju ọ̀rà</b>	ask after welfare:
		<b>Anà m̀ àju màkà ọ̀rà</b> I'm asking about the welfare of the people

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	<b>-jupùta</b>	ascertain; find out
	<b>ajùjù</b>	a question
<b>-jù 2.</b>	v.	refuse; reject:
		<b>Ọ jùgo ndi enyì ya</b> He has given up his friends
	<b>òjùjù</b>	refusing; rejecting
	<b>-jù àjù</b>	refuse:
		<b>Ajù m̀ fà àjù</b> I refused them
<b>-jù + 3.</b>	v.	be cool, calm
	<b>-jù àrụ</b>	purify by sacrifice
	<b>-jùnata</b>	become cool (e.g. of food)
	<b>-jù oyī</b>	be cold, cheerless, miserable, deserted, disheartened:
	<b>Àrụ jùlù ya oyī</b>	He is cold, miserable
<b>-jù + 1.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-jù àrụ</b>	propitiate a deity for a broken taboo
<b>-jù + 2.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-jù ọnụ</b>	draw out someone for information
<b>jùù</b>	n.	quiet
	<b>-dị jùù</b>	be quiet, calm:
		<b>Ebe à dị jùù</b> This place is calm:
		<b>Ogè ọ bàtálù ebe nīme dị jùù</b> When he entered, every place was quiet
<b>K.</b>		
<b>-ka 1.</b>	v.	surpass; exceed; be more than; be superior to:
		<b>Ịnọ kà ịtọ</b> Four is more than three:
		<b>Ọ kà m n'ọkwa</b> He is senior to me:
		<b>Ọ kà m ogonogo</b> He is taller than me:
		<b>Uchè ya kà afọ ya</b> He is advanced (in intelligence) for his age
	<b>ọkịka</b>	surpassing; being bigger than
	<b>-ka aka</b>	be greater, stronger (than)
	<b>-kachasị</b>	surpass entirely; be pre-eminent
	<b>-kalị</b>	be more (than); surpass; excell
	<b>-ka mmā</b>	be better than:
		<b>Ùdo kà agha mmā</b> Peace is better than war:
		<b>Ọnwụ kà ife ifelē mmā</b> Death is better than dishonour
	<b>-kasị</b>	be greatest
	<b>-kasị akasị</b>	be pre-eminent
	<b>aka ịkā aka</b>	be stronger than (lit. hand to be greater than hand)
<b>-ka 2.</b>	v.	be hard, strong, firm, dry, mature, ripe (in firmness; contrast)
	<b>-cha</b>	be ripe as shown by change of colour) (of yam, cassava, corn, coconut); (fig.) be bold, brave, determined
	<b>-ka aka</b>	be hard, ripe, firm
	<b>-ka anya</b>	be bold, confident
	<b>-ka àrụ</b>	be strong, fearless, headstrong
	<b>-kaba àrụ</b>	try hard; strive
	<b>-kachi ntị</b>	be stubborn, wilful, disobedient
	<b>-ka obì</b>	be bold, brave, determined:
		<b>Ọ bụ sọsọ ndi kālụ obì nà-èje ebe a nà-enì ozū n'anyàsị</b>

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		Only bold people visit the cemetery at night:
		<b>Ọ bụlụ nà ọ kaa gī obì, sòlụ fā jèbe</b> If you are determined, go with them
	<b>-kasi obì</b>	comfort (usually a bereaved person)
	<b>nkasi obì</b>	comfort; consolation
	<b>-kata àrụ</b>	be headstrong
<b>-ka 3.</b>	v.	be old, worn out, torn, rent, tattered; hence, apart, asunder (as result of tearing or cutting)
	<b>-ka nka</b>	tear; decay; grow old; wear out:
	<b>ụnọ kalụ nka</b>	thatched house which is leaking as a result of the mats being spoiled:
		<b>Nnā Īlo àkago nkā</b> Ilo's father has grown old
	<b>-kakpọ</b>	wear thin (of cloth)
	<b>-bèka</b>	cut asunder
	<b>-bika</b>	cut asunder
	<b>-dọka</b>	be torn (by pulling); tear
	<b>-sèka</b>	tear by pulling
	<b>-sèkapụ</b>	break off by pulling:
		<b>Ọ chọ isèkàpụ ọfu aka ewī</b> She wants to tear off one foreleg of the giant rat
	<b>-sèkasi</b>	tear off into pieces
	<b>-taka</b>	spoil by biting (as of ants or termites destroying articles of (clothing):
		<b>Àkìkà àtakago àfè m zùtālụ nnyàafụ</b> The termites have destroyed the garment I bought yesterday
<b>-ka 4.</b>	v.	be stupid, foolish
	<b>-kaghè</b>	talk, act foolishly
	<b>-kakwù</b>	be stupid, foolish:
		<b>Ị nà-àkakwū akakwù</b> You are being stupid
	<b>nkakwù</b>	stupidity; foolishness
<b>-ka + 5.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-ka(ta) àrụ</b>	be of age, full-grown, developed
	<b>-kanite àrụ</b>	increase in stature; be mature
<b>-ka 6.</b>	aux. v.	marks the negative perfect and the unfulfilled verb forms:
		<b>Chikē akà ègorọ jī</b> Chike has not bought yams (negative perfect):
		<b>Chikē àka na-ègo jī</b> Chike should (habitually) be buying yams (but he is not doing so) (unfulfilled):
		<b>Mmīlī àka èzògo</b> Rain should have fallen (but it didn't)
<b>kà 1.</b>	conj.	that; as; as if to say; when; while; like:
		<b>Kà aзі</b> What then?
		<b>Kà m je</b> Let me go
	<b>Kà chi fo</b>	goodnight (lit. let the day break)
	<b>Kà (chi) bọp</b>	goodnight (this is used as a reply to <b>kà chi fo</b> ):
	<b>kà...kà</b>	both...and:
	<b>kà nwokē kà nwaanyi</b>	both men and women (= <b>mà...mà</b> )
		<b>Ngwulọ kà ị bụ</b> You are a powerless person (incapable of doing anything):
		<b>Nwokē afụ bialụ kà m nà-èsi nnī</b> The man came when I was

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		cooking:
		<b>Ọ gịnị kà ị nà-èle?</b> What is it that you are selling?
	<b>kà ọ bù</b>	or; nor
	<b>kà o si nà dị</b>	nevertheless; yet; notwithstanding
	<b>kà.....rà</b>	all; as many as; as much as; every single one; entirely:
		<b>Onye nkuzi pịagbádòlù ụmụ akwụkwọ yá ịtali, kà fa niine rà</b> The teacher flogged all his pupils, every single one of them:
		<b>Achòlù m ịfụ ndị egwū niine kà fa rà</b> I want to see all the dancers (none to be left out)
		<b>Achòlù m kà ànyị rà je</b> I want all of us to go
	<b>kà.....wèe</b>	in order that; so that:
		<b>Dètalụ m akwụkwọ kà m wèe malụ nà ị nālugo</b> Write to me so that I may know you have arrived
	<b>kèemesia</b>	goodbye (lit. let it be till then)
	<b>kọọ (= kà ọ) dị nwọọ</b>	the present:
		<b>etu m dị kà m dị nwọọ</b> in my present (great) position
	<b>ya kà.....jì</b>	for that reason; so; therefore:
		<b>Èkè dị mkpụmkpụ ya kà e jì jụ iwè yà n'ọlụ àfè ojū</b> Eke is short; that is why he was not recruited into the police
<b>-kà 2.</b>	v.	guess
	<b>-kà àkà</b>	guess
	<b>-kàfiè</b>	guess wrongly
	<b>-kàta</b>	guess correctly
<b>-kà 3.</b>	v.	(make a) mark; fix; appoint
	<b>ọkịkà</b>	ceremony
	<b>ọkịkà manya</b>	ceremonial drinking
	<b>-kà àgbà</b>	make arrangement (for meeting)
	<b>-kà akàlà</b>	draw a line, mark
	<b>-kàcha</b>	erase; cancel
	<b>-kàchapụ</b>	cancel out
	<b>-kàgha</b>	fix again; adjourn; postpone
	<b>-kàghali</b>	re-fix; postpone
	<b>-kà nzū</b>	mark with chalk on ground
	<b>-kànye</b>	vaccinate; inoculate
<b>-kà 4.</b>	v.	speak; say
	<b>-kà ụkà</b>	hold divine service; converse; quarrel
<b>-kà 5.</b>	v.	afflict; torment; worry:
		<b>Akwa ọ nà-èbe nà-akā m arụ</b> Her crying is worrying me (i.e. making me uncomfortable)
<b>kaị!</b>	int.	my word! goodness! (= <b>paị!</b> )
<b>kalama, kalamam</b>	n.	bottle
<b>kamà</b>	conj.	rather than; lest; but rather (after negative); instead of; even if (cf. <b>tumà</b> ):
		<b>Kamà m gà-ème ife à m nwụa</b> I would rather die than do this:
		<b>Agà m èje ọkịkà afụ kamà àgarō m èli ife ọbunà</b> I shall attend the party, but I shall not take anything:
		<b>Bàa n'ime ụnọ kamà ị kwūlụ nà mmili</b> Enter the house



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		instead of standing in the rain:
		<b>Ànyị gá-àbja, kamà ànyị àghàlụ ilī ife</b> We shall come even if we do not eat (there)/We must come, even if it means missing our food
<b>-kàta</b>	ext. suff. 4.	so much...that; to such an extent...that:
		<b>Aṅụkàtà m̀ mmanya n'ebe ànyị jè àgbàmakwụkwọ ñnyàafụ ọ fọ nwantintị afọ m̀ gbawaa</b> I drank so much at a wedding yesterday that I almost burst:
		<b>Ọ bụlụ nà òdìbò gị nwè ntị ikē i kwukàta okwū ike agwụ gị</b> If your servant is stubborn you will be worn out with talking:
		<b>O kwukàtalụ okwu àkpilī gụa yā</b> He talked so much that he became hoarse
<b>-ke 1.</b>	v.	tie
	<b>òkike</b>	tying
	<b>-ke agbụ</b>	bind
	<b>-kebe</b>	get ready
	<b>-kedo</b>	prepare; tie on with rope:
		<b>O jì ụdò wèe kedo jī</b> He used a rope to tie up the yams (cf. -fiedo)
		<b>Kèdo akpàti afụ n'enu motò</b> Tie that box on the car
	<b>-kedosi ike</b>	tighten
	<b>-ke ekike</b>	dress; adorn:
		<b>O kèlụ ekike ndi aghā</b> He is dressed as a soldier
	<b>-ke imē</b>	cause abortion
	<b>-kekọta</b>	join together
	<b>-kekù</b>	coil; coiling
	<b>nkekù</b>	coil; coiling
	<b>-kekpù</b>	tie in a knot
	<b>-kekwa</b>	re-tie
	<b>-kelụ</b>	prepare
	<b>-ke ome jī</b>	break off premature yam shoots
	<b>-ke ọbā</b>	bind yams in barn
	<b>-kesi ike</b>	tie strongly
	<b>-ke ụdò</b>	tie with rope, cord, etc.
	<b>anwulū, ụtabā èkèlèke</b>	tied or rolled tobacco; bits of such tobacco retailed in small amounts
<b>-ke 2.</b>	v.	shine; glitter
		<b>Ọkụ dī n'ụnọ enū nà-èke kà kpakpandò</b> The lantern in the storey house is glittering like a star:
		<b>Òkwutē afụ nà-ègbuke kà goolù</b> The stone is glittering like gold
<b>-kè 1.</b>	v.	share; divide
	<b>òkikè</b>	sharing; dividing
	<b>-kè ekpē</b>	make a will
	<b>-kè ikpe</b>	give judgement
	<b>-kè ịbụọ</b>	divide into two; bisect
	<b>-kèji</b>	divide into two
	<b>nkèji</b>	division; division into two halves
	<b>nkèji ụkwū</b>	ankle

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	-kèlụ	take one's share
	-kèlụ okè, òkè	take a share
	-kèmù	divide into small pieces
	-kènye	give a share
	-kè okwu	give judgement; settle a dispute
	-kèpụ	divide out; separate from
	-kèrà	divide equally
	nkerà	division; sharing into equal parts
	-kèsà	distribute; divide among
	-kèta	take a share; inherit:
		<b>Ekètàlụ mụ òfu ànị obi mgbè nna āyị nwùlụ</b> I inherited a plot of land when our father died
	nkèta	sharing; inheritance
	ife nkèta	inheritance
	onye nkèta	inheritor
	-kèta òkè	take a share (and bring back)
	-kèwa	divide off; separate
	-kèwalụ	secede
	-kèwapụ	separate from
	-kèwọ	deny a person a share
-kè (èkè) 2.	v.	create
	òkikè	creating; creation:
		<b>Chukwù kèlụ ùwà</b> God created the world
-kè- 3.	v.	give (daughter) in marriage; betroth
	-kèbe	betroth:
		<b>Ọ kèbè m àda yā</b> He betrothed his daughter to me, or He gave me his first daughter in marriage
	-kèli	A. betroth daughter to a man irregularly by going to bargain with him instead of waiting until the girl is asked for B. give (daughter) in marriage
<b>kèdu, kèdụ</b>	int.	how? which?
		<b>Kèdụ kà i mèlụ?</b> How are you?
	kèdụ azị	how then?
	kèdụ ebe?	where?
	kèdụ èkpè?	when?
	kèdụ ife?	what? which thing?
	kèdụ mgbè?	when? (lit. which time?)
	kèdụ òkè	which?
	kèdụ ogè?	when? (lit. which time?)
	kèdụ onye?	who? which person?
	kèdụ uchè i?	what is your opinion?
	kèdu zi, kèe zi	how then?
-kè-ne	v.	greet; thank
-kè-ta	ext. suff. 1.	near(er)
	-jekèta	go near, nearer:
		<b>Jekèta yā nso</b> Go near him
	-kpukèta	draw near, nearer:
		<b>Kpukèta akpàtì afụ</b> Go up to that box, or, Draw that box nearer
-kì-li	v.	look at; gaze at; witness; watch

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<b>-kì-li</b>	ext. suff. 1.	about; up and down (always with <b>-gba</b> )
		<b>-gbakili ànì</b> go about; go or move about hesitantly, worriedly, at random:
		<b>Motò ì kà esò je afia enupùgo ebe ì nà-àgbakili ànì</b> The lorry you were to have taken to the market has left while you were busy fussing about
<b>kìlìkìlì</b>	n.	tiny size:
		<b>Ọ kùtá ụmụ kílìkílì azụ</b> He caught tiny fish
	<b>-dì kílìkílì</b>	be very tiny, small:
		<b>Achòlù m àgwá dī kílìkílì</b> I want small beans
	<b>egō kílìkílì</b>	coins
<b>kílìkílìkílì</b>	int.	word used by children when trying to count stars at night; each number is preceded by this word, and they try to count as far as possible on one breath
<b>kítāà</b>	n.	now
	<b>azì kítāà</b>	youth of nowadays
<b>kítìkpā</b>	n.	smallpox
<b>-ko 1.</b>	v.	A. hang
	<b>-kobe</b>	hang something on; spread out to dry; confer, bestow
	<b>-kobe èbùbè</b>	honour (lit. "hang honour on")
	<b>-kokwàsì</b>	hang upon (as a snake)
	<b>-kokwàsì akwà</b>	wrap a cloth about the body
	<b>-kolu</b>	remove from where hanging:
		<b>Kòlu yā ebe à</b> Remove it from here (where you left it hanging)
	<b>-kopù</b>	remove from where hanging:
		<b>Kopù ya ebe à</b> Remove it from here (where it is wrongly hanging)
		B. be arrested and suspended in fall
<b>-ko 2.</b>	v.	used in:
	<b>-kolu</b>	prepare
	<b>-koni</b>	start; set out
<b>-kò + 1.</b>	v.	swell; distend; bulge
	<b>òkùkò</b>	swelling; distending; bulging
	<b>-kò afọ</b>	distend abdomen;
		<b>Nni nkaà nà-ekò afọ</b> This food is stodgy
	<b>-kò èkò</b>	A. writhe; bubble; froth; ferment
		B. distend; swell; bulge
	<b>-kò ọ̀nùmà</b>	be angry; swell with anger
	<b>-kò ukò</b>	put on airs; show off; be lavish in hospitality; puff oneself up
<b>-kò 2.</b>	v.	hook; take with a hook
	<b>-kòdo</b>	catch; entangle; be entangled
	<b>-kò èkò</b>	creep; climb (of plants)
	<b>-kòni enū</b>	hang up (on hook)
	<b>-kò okwu</b>	(fig.) cause trouble; invite quarrel, dispute (usually deliberately); assault
<b>kòso</b>		see <b>òkòso</b>
<b>-kọ 1.</b>	v.	tell; relate; guess
	<b>ọ̀kụkọ</b>	telling, relating; guessing
	<b>-kọ akụkọ</b>	tell a story; give news

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	<b>-kọcha</b> □	defame; revile; curse (= <b>-kọ ọnū</b> )
	<b>nkọcha</b>	defamation; reviling; curse
	<b>-kọ ọnū</b>	quarrel; abuse; revile (= <b>-kọcha</b> )
		<b>Ada nà Nkwọoma nà-àkọ ọnū</b> Ada and Nkwọoma are quarrelling:
		<b>Àdà jì nnwa Nkwọoma āmutārọ àkọ yā ọnū; o lofugo nà ọ bụ Chukwu nà-ezita nwā</b> Ada has been taunting Nkwọoma with her childlessness; she has forgotten it is God who sends children
	<b>-kọsà</b>	reveal; declare:
		<b>Ọ kọsàgo ife m gwàlụ ya</b> He has revealed what I told him
	<b>-kọwa</b>	explain; introduce:
		<b>Kọwalụ m ọnye ọ bụ</b> Introduce him to me
	<b>-kọwa inu</b>	interpret a proverb or parable
	<b>-kọwa ọdịnààni</b>	explain and set up new codes of ritual and political behaviour (esp. of Nri man)
<b>-kọ + 2.</b>	v.	scratch
	<b>-kọcha isi</b>	shave head
	<b>-kọfja</b>	rub skin off hand
	<b>-kọ isi</b>	shave head; barb
	<b>ọkọ isi</b>	barber
	<b>-kọ ọkọ</b>	scratch; itch
<b>-kọ 3.</b>	v.	be dry
	<b>-kọ akọ</b>	dry
	<b>mgbè ọkọchì</b>	dry season
<b>-kọ 4.</b>	v.	be scarce, no longer obtainable:
		<b>Ego kọlụ m</b> I am short of money
	<b>-kọ ụkọ</b>	be scarce
<b>-kọ + 5.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-kọ nsi, -kọ ọgwù</b>	practise sorcery against
<b>-kọ 6.</b>	ext. suff. 1.	together (in company with); joining (cf. <b>-kọ</b> , where convergence, sometimes to the point of deformity, is stressed)
	<b>-dụkọ</b>	sew together
	<b>-gakọ</b>	bring together with thread (e.g. beads):
		<b>Ọ nà-àgakọ jìgìda</b> She is threading the waistbeads together:
		<b>Anyị nà-àchọ igbakọ mmilì makà echi</b> We want to draw water into a large container for tomorrow (lit. fetch water together)
	<b>-jekọ</b>	meet, walk together
<b>-kọ 7.</b>	ext. suff. 1	all; altogether
	<b>-chịkọta</b>	gather and bring a whole number
	<b>-gokọlụ</b>	buy all
	<b>-kpọkọlụ</b>	dry up completely
<b>-kọ 8.</b>	infl. suff.	present action; en route to:
		<b>Ejèkọ m afia</b> I'm going to market
<b>-kọ 1.</b>	v.	plant (tubers)
	<b>-kọ ugbō</b>	make a farm
<b>-kọ 2.</b>	ext. suff. 1.	together (i.e. converging) (cf. <b>-kọ</b> , where unity is stressed):
		<b>Ọ nyākọlụ m̀kpọ igwè m</b> He bent my steel walking stick:
		<b>Ọ nyākọlụ iko m</b> He pressed the edges of my cup together

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	-gbakòba	come together:
		<b>Ndi mmādụ àgbakòbago</b> The people have come together
	-nòkòba	sit together:
		<b>Achò ìn kà unù nòkòba onū</b> I want you to sit together
	-tùkòba	heap together
<b>kòbò, kòpò, kobo</b>	n.	penny (< E. copper)
<b>kòmkom</b>	n.	an old type of money
<b>kòpò dī nwòpò</b>		see <b>kà</b>
<b>kòtùma</b>	n.	court messenger (< E.)
	<b>ndị kòtùma</b>	court messengers
<b>Kraịst</b>	n.	Christ
	<b>onye òtuū Kraịst</b>	a Christian
	<b>òtuū Kraịst</b>	Christianity
<b>-ku + 1.</b>	v.	scoop up and carry liquid
	<b>-ku eku</b>	scoop; ladle
	<b>-ku mmilī</b>	scoop water out of a vessel
	<b>-kunye mmilī</b>	bring water:
		<b>Kūnye m̄ mmilī</b> Give me water
	<b>-ku ofe</b>	scoop up soup
	<b>-kute mmilī</b>	fetch water in a vessel
<b>-ku 2.</b>		see <b>-kwu 3.</b>
<b>-kù 1.</b>	v.	blow (of wind); fan; breathe
	<b>òkùkù</b>	blowing; fanning; breathing
	<b>-kù àkùpè</b>	fan
	<b>-kùdebe ume</b>	stop breathing
	<b>-kùfè</b>	moving rapidly past, creating a current of air
	<b>-kùfè èkufè</b>	pass away; blow over as the wind
	<b>-kù n'anya n'anya</b>	pant:
		<b>Ọ gbàlụ ọsọ, wèe na-ekù n'anya n'anya</b> He ran and started panting
	<b>-kùpụ ume</b>	faint; be faint
	<b>-kù ume</b>	breathe
	<b>-kùbì ume</b>	cease to breathe; die
	<b>nkù</b>	wing
	<b>òkùkù ume</b>	lung (human)
<b>-kù- 2.</b>	v.	carry
	<b>-kùbàta</b>	bring in (esp. of small child)
		<b>Kubàta nnwa n'ụnò</b> Bring the child into the house
	<b>-kùchi nwunyè</b>	take the wife of a dead relation
	<b>-kùdà</b>	bring down
	<b>-kù n'aka</b>	nurse; hold in the arms
	<b>-kùni</b>	lift up; rise; get up:
		<b>O kùnigo!</b> He is risen:
		<b>Ọ nà-èje ikùnì nwa dālụ adà</b> She is going to pick up the child who has fallen down
	<b>-kù n'obì</b>	hold at the breast; carry in the bosom
	<b>-kupùte, -kupùta</b>	present child at naming ceremony
<b>-kù 3.</b>	v.	call (cf. <b>-kpọ</b> )
	<b>-kù mmụpò</b>	invite masquerader to a place (e.g. funeral)
	<b>-tikù</b>	call upon

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<b>kukuñdùku</b>	n.	sweet potato
<b>-ku-zi</b>	v.	teach
	<b>nkuzi</b>	teaching
	<b>onye nkuzi</b>	teacher; instructor
	<b>òzùzù nkuzi</b>	teacher training
<b>-kụ 1.</b>	v.	plant (seeds)
	<b>òkụkụ</b>	planting; time for planting:
		<b>Agà m àbja n'òkụkụ òkà</b> I shall come during the maize-planting season
	<b>-kụ òkà</b>	plant maize
	<b>ife òkụkụ</b>	anything to be planted
<b>-kụ 2.</b>	v.	knock; strike; ring (a bell)
	<b>òkụkụ</b>	knocking; striking; ringing
	<b>-kụ aka</b>	clap hands
	<b>-kụji</b>	break into parts
	<b>-kụkọlita</b>	collide
	<b>nkụkọlita</b>	collision
	<b>-kụkpọ</b>	break; smash (e.g. egg); break down
	<b>-kụ kwali</b>	revenge/avenge a beating
	<b>-kụli</b>	break into pieces
	<b>-kụ mgbilighba</b>	ring a bell
	<b>-kụ òfọ</b>	knock <b>òfọ</b> on the ground (of a priest in giving judgement)
	<b>-kụ òkpọ</b>	knock the head with the knuckles; box
	<b>-kụpia</b>	smash into pieces
	<b>-kụpụ</b>	knock off
	<b>-kụpụ aka</b>	fail; give up
	<b>-kụsịsị aka</b>	<b>Ife à kụsịsịlị ya aka</b> This thing discouraged him
	<b>òkụ òkpòkpò</b>	influenza
<b>-kụ 3.</b>	v.	mix
	<b>-kụ mmanya</b>	mix wine
	<b>-kụ nsị</b>	mix poison; practise sorcery
	<b>-kụ ògwù</b>	mix medicine
<b>-kụ 4.</b>	v.	ext. suff. 1 upon; to; against
	<b>-dàkụlụ</b>	fall against
	<b>-takụ</b>	stick to
<b>-kù 1.</b>	v.	hook
	<b>-kù azù</b>	catch fish; fish with hook:
		<b>Afùlù m ndi nā-akù azù na mmili Òbosi</b> I saw some people fishing in Obosi river, or I saw some fishermen in Obosi river
	<b>-kù igà</b>	put in fetters; handcuff
	<b>-kù ògwulọ</b>	sit cross-legged
		<b>azù mgbàakùlù</b> dried fish which is rolled up with a stick through it:
		<b>Nwannē m nwaanyi nà-èle azù mgbàakùlù</b> My sister sells <b>mgbàakùlù</b> fish
<b>-kù 2.</b>	v.	bring into use, esp. for food production; cultivate land; tend livestock
	<b>-kù nni</b>	supply with food; cultivate:
		<b>Ò gịnị kà ị nà-èje imē n'ubì n'ùtutù à? Anà m èje ịkù nni</b> What are you going to do in the farm this morning? I am

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		going to cultivate some crops
	<b>-kù ọkù</b>	tend, keep livestock:
		<b>Ikù ọkù bụ ezigho ọlù</b> Keeping livestock is a good hobby
<b>-kù + 3.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-kù àkùkù</b>	use slang word
<b>-kù 4.</b>	<b>ext. suff. 1</b>	used in:
	<b>-gbakùta àzụ</b>	turn the back on
	<b>-makù</b>	press to one's body; embrace
	<b>-makùta</b>	embrace completely
<b>-kù-ja</b>	v.	start; be startled
	<b>nkùjà</b>	a start, shock
<b>-kù-ta</b>	<b>ext. suff. (= -kù 4. (?) + -ta 5. D.)</b>	completely
	<b>-gbakùta</b>	contest all
	<b>-kwukùta</b>	say all
	<b>-makùta</b>	know all
	<b>-nùkùta</b>	hear all
	<b>-sàkùta</b>	reply to all
<b>KP.</b>		
<b>-kpa 1.</b>	v.	move with an instrument; propel; hence, in a more abstract sense, cause
	<b>ọkpukpa</b>	propelling
	<b>-kpa aka ànị</b>	be mischievous; play tricks
	<b>-kpa akpa</b>	pick with an instrument
	<b>-kpa amụ</b>	cause laughter:
		<b>Ọ kpàlụ amụ</b> He made a joke:
		<b>Ọ jì ò àkpa amụ</b> He's making fun of me
	<b>-kpa bọlụ</b>	dribble a ball
	<b>-kpacha</b>	scrape (e.g. roasted yam); make neat
	<b>-kpacha anya</b>	do something purposely
	<b>-kpacha ji</b>	scrape yam
	<b>-kpachalụ anya</b>	be careful, warned, cautious; beware; take heed (clear the eyes)
	<b>-kpachapụ = -kpapụ</b>	
	<b>-kpachapụ anya</b>	take care; be careful, vigilant
	<b>-kpachapụta</b>	bring out with an instrument; to pick out, expose, bring out by scraping
	<b>-kpalàchi</b>	be spread, strewn upon
	<b>-kpani</b>	A. raise, lift up (with instrument)
		B. (fig.) stir up; provoke; incite
	<b>-kpani iwe</b>	provoke to anger:
		<b>Bikō akpānikwona m iwe</b> Please do not anger me
	<b>-kpanye</b>	make a small present; give a tip:
		<b>gịnị kà ị kpānyelụ nwatā bjalụ kène gị?</b> What did you give the child who visited you?
	<b>-kpa okè</b>	make boundary; move (objects) aside to show demarcation

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	òkpukpa ànị	making of boundary
	-kpa okē ànị	make boundary between lands
	-kpa ọchị	cause laughter:
		<b>Ife o kwulù kpàlù ọchị</b> His remark gave rise to laughter
	-kpa ọkụ	strike a match; turn on a light
	m̀kpa ọkụ, m̀kpa nọkụ	matches
	-kpaṛù	shove off; brush off; set aside (normally with instrument); pick out (with stick) and remove; push open by force, press open (e.g. burst door open); push off (e.g. three persons lying on a bed, one of them being pushed off as a result of the others being selfish. The pushing is not done by the hand but by the body):
		<b>Bikō, kpaṛù alịlị afụ ilo</b> Please take that millipede outside; (fig.) push out (e.g. if one person is forced to leave house where he was living with others)
	-kpasà	scatter (with some care); spread out (e.g. grains in sun, partly burnt firewood)
	-kpasàṛù	spread wide open
	-kpasu	disturb; trouble; provoke
	mkpasu	excitement; provocation
	-kpasu iwe	provoke to anger; annoy:
		<b>Àsị yā nà-àkpasu m̄ iwe</b> His lies make me angry, or I am indignant at his lies:
		<b>Ada kpàsùlù nne yā iwe</b> Ada annoyed her mother:
		<b>Ọ bụ gịnị kpàtàlù i jì gbakà irū n'ùtùtù? Ọ bụ Àdà kpàsùlù m̄ iwe</b> Why did you frown in the morning? It was Ada who annoyed me
	mkpasu iwē	provocation
	-kpata	cause:
		<b>Ọ bụ gị kpàtàlù ife e jì pia m̄ ìtālì n'ùtùtù à</b> You were the cause of my being flogged this morning
	-kpatụ	rustle
	mkpatụ	rustling
	(agwù) -kpa	be mildly mentally deranged
	(ala) -kpa	be mad ( <i>lit.</i> be moved by madness):
		<b>Ọọala nà-àkpa ị?</b> Are you mad?
-kpa 2.	v.	
	A.	gather; search for
	-kpa afiṛia	collect herbs
	-kpa akụ	
	A.	search for palm-kernels in the farm (usu. by children):
		<b>Ụmụ akā èjego ịkpā akụ</b> The children have gone in search of kernels
		<b>m̀kpa akū</b> the search for kernels
	B.	play a board game like draughts:
	<b>Bịa sòlu m̄ kpàa akū</b>	Come and play a (board) game with me
	-kpaqọ	gather; collect
	-kpaqòbà	gather together into; heap up



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	-kpaḳonye	gather and give or put into
	-kpaḳoṭa	gather, collect (from different points but same area, e.g. farm) and bring:
		<b>Achòlù m̀ kà ụǹ jee kpaḳoṭa nkū</b> I want you (pl.) to go and fetch firewood
	-kpa m̀kpa	seek diligently; search for carefully e.g. <b>-kpa m̀kpa akū</b>
		search for palm kernels in the farm (usu. by children)
	-kpa nkụ	gather firewood
	-kpa nni	(of animals) wander about in farm, forest, etc., in search of food
	-kpata	acquire; collect
	-kpata àkụ	amass wealth
	-kpata egō	acquire money
	B.	pluck (leaves from plant)
	-kpa akwụkwọ	collect, pluck leaves (e.g. as herbalist)
-kpa 3. +	v.	walk; move; (of humans) wander, walk about; (of animals) wander about
	-kpa àgwà	behave (usually in a bad sense)
	-kpa àgwà ojọ	behave badly
	-kpa ajọ ụkpa	make bad or disagreeable friendship (e.g. as when a person is intimate with another person whose morality and ways are bad or questionable); walk with criminals or suspects; keep bad company
	-kpabàta	walk, wander in(to)
	-kpafù	go astray; stray and get lost
	mkpafùli	negligence; going astray
	-kpago	walk up; stray up
	-kpaghalị	a walk about; stroll; wander about
	-kpaḳo	walk together (of friends)
	mkpaḳo	intercourse
	-kpaḳwudo, -kpaḳwudo	encounter each other suddenly; overtake
	-kpanarị	forsake; leave behind
	-kpa ndu	walk together; be companions; escort
	-kpaṛụ	go out for a walk
	-kpa ụkpa	be friends, companions
	-kpa ụkpa orị	be friends with a thief or thieves
	ọkpa nnakā ya, ọkpa nnikā ya	person who is fond of going alone, who is never found going anywhere in company of friends; solitary person
	ụkpa	walk; friendship; communion
-kpa 4. +	v.	speak
	-kpa aghalā	cause disturbance
	-kpa amụ	jest; trifle; amuse
	-kpaḳozi	teach
	-kpaḳị	insult; show disrespect to
	mkpaḳị	an insult
	-kpa ñgàngà	joke; be boastful
	-kpa nkàta	talk; converse; chat:
		<b>Bikō nye mụ nà Ibè efè níme ụnò ụlā màkà nà ànyị chòlù ịkpā nkàta nébè afụ</b> Please leave the room for Ibe and

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		myself, for we want to chat there
	<b>-kpazi</b>	show; teach; direct
<b>kpa 5. +</b>	v.	
	<b>A.</b>	buy (oil)
	<b>-kpa manụ</b>	buy oil
	<b>B.</b>	rub oneself with something greasy
	<b>-kpa ùde</b>	rub on pomade, grease, ointment, cream
<b>-kpa 6.</b>	v.	rear (child, animals):
		<b>Akpà m m̀kpà n'aka</b> I am nursing a baby
	<b>-kpa ife enunu</b>	keep livestock
<b>-kpa +</b>	<b>7.</b>	v.:
	<b>-kpa m̀kpà</b>	be few; scarce
<b>-kpà 1.</b>	v.	press together (in order to break or close up)
	<b>òkpùkpà</b>	suppression; compression
	<b>-kpà àkpà = -kpà m̀kpà</b>	be narrow, tight, pressed together, choked, crowded; restrict; oppress; ill-treat; deny freedom; capture; kidnap:
		<b>Fa àkpàlụgo ezē ānyị nà m̀kpà</b> Our chief has been kidnapped
	<b>-kpàchibido</b>	lock in or out
	<b>-kpàchisị</b>	lock up (many locks, doors, etc.)
	<b>-kpàchi(ta)</b>	lock
	<b>-kpàdo</b>	pile up; store; board; cover up ( <i>lit.</i> press upon)
	<b>-kpàfànye</b>	intrude; force in between tight space; insert
	<b>A.</b>	
	<b>-kpàgbu</b>	choke; suffocate
	<b>B.</b>	do wrong to; oppress; harass; trouble
	<b>m̀kpàgbu</b>	tribulation; oppression; trouble
	<b>-kpàghe</b>	press open; unlock (with key):
		<b>Bikō kpàgheelụ m̄ uzọ</b> Please unlock the door for me
	<b>-kpàji</b>	break; snap
	<b>-kpàjipụ</b>	break, snap off
	<b>-kpàjirà</b>	break into two equal parts
	<b>-kpàjita</b>	break and bring
	<b>-kpàkọ</b>	be tight or packed; sit close together so as to leave little or no space in between
	<b>-kpà m̀kpà = -kpà àkpà</b>	
	<b>-kpà ntị</b>	listen carelessly; pretend not to hear; be obstinate ( <i>lit.</i> close ear)
	<b>-kpà ọnụ</b>	become, render speechless; be dumbfounded:
		<b>Ife Àda mèlụ nébe ànyị jèlụ kpàlụ m̄ ọnụ</b> What Ada did where we went left me dumbfounded
	<b>anya akpà</b>	goggling eyes
	<b>(ọnụ) -kpà</b>	
	<b>A.</b>	lose appetite:
		<b>Ọnụ kpàlụ m</b> I have no appetite
	<b>B.</b>	be speechless; be unable to speak much, or at all
	<b>ọnụ òkpùkpà</b>	speechlessness; exhaustion; utter weariness
<b>-kpà 2.</b>	v.	be needful:
		<b>gịnị nà-akpà gị?</b> What are you in need of?

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	<b>-kpà mkpà</b>	need; have need; be necessary; compel:
		<b>Ènyò anyā nà-akpā m mkpà ñkè nnukwū</b> I am seriously in need of glasses
	<b>mkpà</b>	need; necessity
<b>-kpà 3. +</b>	v.	tie permanently; stack; plait; weave
	<b>òkpùkpà</b>	plaiting
	<b>òkpùkpà isi</b>	plaiting of hair
	<b>-kpà akwà</b>	weave cloth
	<b>-kpà isi</b>	plait hair
	<b>-kpà ji</b>	stack yams (in the barn)
	<b>-kpà ñkàtà</b>	make basket
<b>-kpà 4.</b>	v.	trim, cut (hair)
	<b>òkpùkpà</b>	trimming; cutting
	<b>-kpàcha</b>	cut; trim; barb; crop
	<b>-kpàcha aji</b>	crop, shave, cut hair
	<b>-kpàcha aji anū</b>	crop, shave, cut hair of animal
	<b>-kpàcha isi</b>	barb; cut hair
	<b>-kpàchapù</b>	crop, cut, trim off
	<b>-kpàchasi</b>	cut, shave, etc., entirely
	<b>-kpàchasi isi</b>	barb hair of head (less common than <b>-kpàcha isi</b> )
	<b>-kpà igwù</b>	prepare palm fronds
<b>kpakalakpakala</b>	n.	<i>used in:</i>
	<b>-me kpakalakpakala</b>	be cranky and noisy (refers esp. to noise made by an old bicycle)
<b>kpakpañdò</b>	n.	star
	<b>kpakpañdo ùtùtù</b>	morning star:
		<b>Na-àgafè dika kpa kpakpañdo ùtùtù</b> Passing away like the morning star (funeral hymn)
<b>-kpa-kwu</b>	v.	concern oneself with; make friendly advances to; befriend
<b>kpalakwū kwu</b>	n.	pigeon
<b>kpamkpàm</b>	n.	entirely; completely:
		<b>Alūchago m ọlụ afụ kpamkpàm</b> I have finished the work completely
<b>kpamkpamkpam</b>	n.	sound of knocking
<b>-kpe 1.</b>	v.	report; judge:
		<b>O kpèli m</b> He reported me:
		<b>Agà m èkpe gī n'aka nnà gī ukwu</b> I shall report you to your master
	<b>òkpukpe</b>	reporting; judging
	<b>-kpe ikpe</b>	judge a case
	<b>-kpejide</b>	judge unfairly; make unfair report
	<b>mkpejide</b>	injustice
	<b>ikpe</b>	case
	<b>ndị ikpè</b>	the judges
<b>-kpe 2.</b>	v.	pray; beg:
		<b>Kà ànyị kpeelu Chinèkè</b> Let us pray (unto God):
		<b>O tègo m jì èkpelu yā kà ọ rapū m</b> I have been begging him for a long time to leave me alone
	<b>-kpe ekpelu, ekpele</b>	say prayer; pray:
		<b>Kà ànyị kpeē ekpelu</b> Let us pray

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<b>-kpe 3.</b>	v.	smear
	<b>òkpukpe</b>	smearing
	<b>-kpe mmanụ</b>	smear with oil
<b>-kpe +</b>	<b>4.</b>	v.:
	<b>-kpe ụgbọ</b>	steer canoe
<b>-kpè +</b>	<b>1.</b>	v.:
	<b>-kpè àzụ</b>	be last; bring up the rear
	<b>ìkpe āzụ</b>	the last thing:
		<b>Ife ìkpe āzụ ị gà-émê bù ijē kute mmiṛli dọbe n'ụnọ</b> The final thing you should do is to fetch water and keep it in the house
	<b>ogē ìkpe āzụ</b>	the last time; at the end of the time; at the end of the world
	<b>ụbòsị ìkpe āzụ</b>	the last day; the day of judgment
	<b>-bịakpè àzụ</b>	come last
<b>-kpè 2. +</b>	v.	backbite; slander; speak evil of (esp. indirectly and in the hearing of the person being slandered)
	<b>-kpècha</b>	slander
	<b>mkpècha</b>	slandering
	<b>-kpè ìkpe</b>	backbite; slander; speak evil of. Much practised by the <b>Egwu Ojā</b> dancers many years ago. The soloist in the course of her singing spoke to evil-doers who had been committing evil in secret, e.g. a thief or people involved in adultery, thereby bringing their anti-social practices to light
<b>-kpè 3.</b>	v.	scrape
	<b>-kpècha</b>	strip off (bark, skin, etc.)
	<b>-kpèchalụ</b>	strip and take the bark
	<b>-kpèchapụ</b>	strip off
	<b>-kpèchasi</b>	strip off bark (entirely); pare (everything off)
<b>kpelèkpelè</b>	<b>n.</b>	in circles:
		<b>Ọ nà-àgba kpelèkpelè</b> It moves in circles
<b>-kpị +</b>	v.:	
	<b>-kpị isi</b>	cut hair
	<b>-kpịcha isi</b>	cut hair very short
<b>-kpo 1.</b>	v.	gather; collect; pick
	<b>òkpukpo</b>	gathering; collecting; picking
	<b>-kpo àgbụgbō</b>	collect decayed compost for application to the crops
	<b>-kpocha</b>	
	<b>A.</b>	clear (rubbish, refuse); rid a place (of rubbish, refuse, filth):
		<b>Ànyị nà-àkwadebe iwū ụnọ n'ànị a nà-èkpocha</b> We are preparing to build a house on the place which is being cleared
	<b>B.</b>	purify woman after childbirth
	<b>-kpocha isi</b>	be bald:
		<b>Nwokē afụ kpòchàlụ isi</b> That man is bald
	<b>-kpochapụ</b>	clean away; exterminate
	<b>-kpochi onùnù</b>	fill hole
	<b>-kpofù</b>	gather and throw away
	<b>mkpofù</b>	throwing away
	<b>ife mkpofù</b>	offal
	<b>-kpoju</b>	fill; gather and fill
	<b>-kpokọ</b>	gather together; collect

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	-kpokò	gather together; collect (in one place) (Emphasizes togetherness more than -kpokò)
	-kpokòbà (òṅṅ)	gather together; collect in one place
	-kpokòlụ	gather together and carry away; collect:
		<b>Ekpòkòlụgo m òlòma dī nénu tebùlù</b> I have collected (and taken away) the oranges on the table
	-kpo(lụ) ọsọ	rush; run quickly ( <i>lit.</i> collect running)
	-kponita, -kponite	gather up
	-kpopùta	gather out
	-kpo uzuzù	gather sand; play in and with sand (of children)
-kpo +	2.	v.:
	-kpo lilili	swarm (of bees)
	-kpowa	rush away
-kpò 1. +	v.	be hot; smell pleasantly and hot (of well-prepared, spiced soup, mentholatum, etc.); sting (of pepper); hurt (of sting)
	-kpò èkpò = -kpò	
	-kpo nàlànàlà	be tepid, lukewarm
	-kpò òkpoòfùfù	perspire; cause perspiration
	-kpò ọkụ	be hot; be lively (of season or place)
-kpò 2.	ext. suff.1	upon
	-gbakpò	spread upon
	-kwukpò	cover up with words
	-yikpò	cover the body with clothes
	-zàkpò	sweep upon
-kpo-pù	v.	extract
	-kpopù ezē	extract a tooth
-kpọ 1.	v.	
	A.	call; invite; summon; name
	ọkpụkpọ	calling; vocation
	-kpọ afà	call by name; name:
		<b>Kpọọ onye orìí afà</b> Call the thief by name:
		<b>Agà m àkpọ yā afà</b> I shall call him by name
		<b>Kpọọ yā afà</b> Name him
	-kpọ àghalā, àyalā	be in an uproar:
		<b>Àda āna-àkpọka aghalā</b> Ada is very fond of causing an uproar, or creating a disturbance
	-kpọ asị	hate; dislike:
		<b>Ịkpọ mmadụ ibē ānyị asị bụ ñjọ</b> Hatred towards our fellow-men is sin:
		<b>Akpọlụ m yā asị</b> I hate him, or I dislike him:
		<b>Chukwu Nnà, bikō zopùta ānyị n’aka ndị niñne nā-akpọ ānyị asị</b> God the Father, please deliver us from the hands of all that hate us
	-kpọbàta	call in; welcome; admit
	-kpọchigha	call back; recall
	-kpọdèbe	call near; bring near
	-kpọgopùta	call up and out; escort up and out
	-kpọ ìzù	call meeting
	-kpọkọlụ	call together and take away (of humans and animals that are capable of following):

		<b>Ọ bụlụ nà ụnụ emēchirọ ụzọ ọfuma nkịtā m gà-abàta kpọkọlụ ụmụ ya</b> If you do not close the door properly my dog will come in and take away its puppies
	<b>-kpọkù</b>	call upon; call to
	<b>-kpọlụ</b>	blaspheme
	<b>-kpọ mụṽ</b>	
	A.	take <b>mụṽ</b> when assuming duties of <b>ọkpala</b>
	B.	invite masquerade to a ceremony
	<b>-kpọnaba</b>	call home; take home
	<b>-kpọ nzùkọ</b>	call meeting
	<b>-kpọ òkù</b>	call; call by name
	<b>-kpọ òmìmì akwā</b>	sob
	<b>-kpọpùta</b>	lead out:
		<b>Kpọpùta nwātà afụ n'anwū ọsọsọ!</b> Take the child out of the sun quickly!
	<b>-kpọte</b>	arouse; waken
	<b>-kpọtụ</b>	
	A.	call upon
	B.	make noise
	<b>mkpọtụ</b>	noise; uproar
	<b>-kpọwa</b>	pronounce clearly
	<b>ọkpọ na-àkpọ òkù</b>	echo
	<b>-kpọ</b>	
	B.	lead; take along; go with (all referring to something capable of self-movement):
		<b>Ọ kpọ mmadụ naàbò</b> He comes with two persons:
		<b>Onye kà ì gà-àkpọ je egwū?</b> Whom are you taking to the dance?:
		<b>Ọ kpọ nkịtā bja nzùkọ</b> He came to the meeting with a dog
<b>-kpọ 2.</b>	v.	be dry; (of certain fruits) be ripe
	<b>ọkpụkpọ</b>	drying
	<b>-kpọ akpọ</b>	be dry:
		<b>Wètalụ m òfu oko ọkā kpọlụ akpọ</b> Bring me a dry ear of corn
	<b>-kpọ anwū</b>	wither
	<b>m̀kpọ ānwū</b>	drought; extended dry season; severe dry season; long period without rain
	<b>-kpọkọlụ</b>	wither; dry up (completely)
	<b>-kpọ m̀bụ = -kpọ m̀gbụ</b>	dry (e.g. of leaf)
	<b>-kpọ nkụ</b>	be dry
		<b>Wètalụ m akwụkwọ kpọlụ nkụ</b> Bring me a dry leaf:
		<b>Ọ bụlụ nà ì ñaa azụ ndụ afụ nọkụ ọ gà-àkpọ nkụ ọsọ ọsọ</b> If you place that fresh fish over the fire it will get dry quickly
	<b>ọkpọnkụ</b>	dryness
	<b>-kpọnwụ</b>	dry up; shrivel; wither:
		<b>Ọ bụlụ nà ì gbāro òdòdo dī nīru iṅlo mmiliṅ ọ gà-àkpọnwụ</b> If you do not water the flowering plant in front of the house it will wither

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	<b>akpīlī ìkpō nkū</b>	intense thirst
<b>-kpọ 3.</b>	v.	
	A.	strike; knock; drive nail or stake in
	<b>-kpọbè</b>	
	A.	cut; abrade; stub (toe by knocking it against something)
	B.	cut asunder by placing sharp pointed instrument like an anvil on top and knocking its head with the hammer
	<b>kpọbè ùkwụ</b>	knock and cut, hurt, stub the toes
	<b>-kpọbo ànị</b>	level ground; break ground
	<b>-kpọdo</b>	nail; fasten
	<b>-kpọdo n'obe</b>	crucify; nail on cross
	<b>-kpọ etüketù</b>	hiccough:
		<b>Etüketù nà-àkpọ m̄</b> I have hiccoughs
	<b>-kpọgbu</b>	crucify; kill by nailing
	<b>Onye a kpọgbùlụ n'obē</b>	The Crucified
	<b>-kpọ isi ànị</b>	kneel and touch ground with head in humiliation and entreaty
	<b>-kpọji</b>	chop across grain
	<b>-kpọmì</b>	knock in (nail, peg, etc.)
	<b>-kpọmìna</b>	fasten; knock completely in
	<b>-kpọ mkpụkpọ</b>	to drive (a peg into the earth):
		<b>Anà m̄ èje ìkpō mkpụkpọ n'okè mụ nà Ìbā</b> I am going to put pegs along the boundary between Ìbā and myself
	<b>-kpọ n'ùbu</b>	shrug the shoulders
	<b>-kpọnye</b>	nail; drive a peg or skewer
	<b>-kpọ òmìmì</b>	dive
	<b>-kpọpu</b>	force open; open by perforating with pointed object; break ground (as shoot)
	<b>-kpọ ùkwụ</b>	stub the toes
	<b>-kpọwa</b>	split; divide by splitting
	<b>-kpọ ụgbà</b>	turn a somersault
	<b>-kpọwa isi</b>	part the hair
	<b>-kpọwalụ</b>	rush, run away (permanently; one is less likely to come back than with <b>-kpọwa</b> , which simply means run away)
	B.	take (snuff) ( <i>lit.</i> strike in)
	<b>-kpọ anwulụ</b>	take snuff
	<b>-kpọ ụtabà</b>	take snuff
<b>-kpọ 4. +</b>	v.	suffer blindness (as a result of the destruction of an eye or both eyes); destruction of an eye or both eyes due to injury, disease, etc.:
		<b>Anya àkpọgo nwoke afụ dālụ enu nkwụ</b> The man who fell off the palm tree is now blind
	<b>anya mkpō</b>	blindness
<b>-kpọ 5. +</b>	v.	buy, purchase (clothes, pottery)
	<b>-kpọta</b>	buy, purchase (clothes, pottery):
		<b>Akpõtālụ m̄ akwà ofuū</b> I bought a new cloth:
		<b>Anà m̄ èje ìkpōta ite ọzọ</b> I am going to purchase another pot
	<b>-kpọ ute</b>	buy mat
<b>-kpọ 6. +</b>	v.	expose; display
	<b>-kpọba afia</b>	expose, display wares for sale

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	-kpọ ifulū	blossom; flower (cf. -kpọ ìgùgù)
	-kpọ ìgùgù	blossom; flower
-kpọ 7. +	v.	clear by setting fire to; burn
	-kpọ ànị	clear ground by burning
	-kpọcha	clear; clean by burning:
		<b>Jèe kwànwue ọkụ a gà-èji kpọcha atulū a nà-àkwadebe igbū</b> Go and make the fire with which the hair of the sheep that is about to be slaughtered will be burned off
	mkpọcha	burning
	-kpọnye ọkụ	build up a fire; set fire to; burn off with fire
		<b>Ànyị chòlù ìkpọ ewu ọkụ</b> We want to burn off (the hair of) a goat:
		<b>Anà m̀ èje ìkpọnye ọkụ a gà-èji mị azụ ndụ afù</b> I am going to build up the fire with which the fresh fish will be dried
-kpọ 8.	v.	break (of something fragile, e.g. egg, bladder, eye):
		<b>Àkwa ì chòlù isị ìkpọgo</b> The egg you want to boil has broken:
		<b>Ọ fòlù nwantintị kà o tikpọ akwa m nà-àkwadebe isị</b> He almost broke the egg I am preparing to cook
	-gbakpọ	break (by itself):
		<b>Àkwa àgbakpọgo</b> The egg has broken (e.g. while being boiled)
	-kpọlì	grind dry thing (not thoroughly); break into splinters or pieces
	mkpọlì	grinding
-kpọ 9. +	v.	rub; pluck off
	-kpọ ọkà	remove the grains from the ear of maize
	-kpọsị	rub, pluck off grains from cob, etc.
	-kpọsị ọkà	rub off grains from cob
	-kpọ ùbọ	play musical instrument (sanza, guitar, organ)
-kpọ 10. +	v.	
	-kpọ aghalā	cause confusion, riot, tumult
-kpọ 11.	ext. suff. 1	(fig.) denoting thoroughness arising from repeated action
	-gbakpọ izù	discuss very thoroughly, again:
		<b>Ànyị gbàkpọlù izù àgbakpọ</b> We really had a thorough discussion:
		<b>Jèe nù gbàkpọ izù</b> Go and discuss it again
-kpọ 1.	v.	curse; abuse
	-kpọ iyiì	curse; abuse:
		<b>Ìwu nà-akpọ m iyiì</b> Iwu is cursing me
	-kpọlì	reproach; abuse
	mkpọlì	reproach; abuse
	-kpọlụ	abuse; reproach
-kpọ 2.	ext. suff. 1	denoting thoroughness, proper performance:
		<b>Ji adā èkwe m̀ ilì mà ọ bulụ nà o ghèkpòrò èghekpò</b> I can't eat yam if it is not thoroughly done:
		<b>Ọ nà-àgwa i. Ada nà nyà chòlù kà Àda gwèkpò tanjele ọ nà-ègwe ègwèkpò</b> She is telling Ada to grind the galena stone that she is grinding very thoroughly
	-kpọ-chi	shut; be shut
	-kpọchi	shut; lock; turn (key); imprison



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	<b>mkpọchi</b>	button
	<b>-kpọchibido</b>	shut out or in:
		<b>Ụzọ àkpọchibidogo m̄</b> The door has shut against me:
		<b>Ị nà-àchọ ịkpọchibidò m ụzọ?</b> Are you trying to shut the door against me? or Are you going to shut the door against me? or Are you going to lock me out (or in)?
	<b>-kpọchi ntị</b>	be deaf, stubborn ( <i>lit.</i> close ears to)
	<b>mkpọchi ntị</b>	stubbornness; habitual disobedience (usu. of young person)
	<b>-kpọchi mmiliị</b>	turn off (i.e. lock, shut) tap
	<b>-kpọchita</b>	close; shut
<b>-kpọ-kọ</b>	see	<b>-kpo(-kọ)</b> (result of assimilation)
<b>-kpọ-lè</b>	v.	roll (of objects; cf. <b>-tulù</b> )
	<b>mkpọlè</b>	rolling
	<b>-kpọlèdà</b>	roll down
	<b>-kpọlèfèga</b>	roll across
	<b>-kpọlègota</b>	roll up (of an object that rolls)
	<b>-kpọlèpù</b>	roll away, off:
		<b>Òlòma naàbò àkpọlèpùgo</b> Two oranges have rolled away
<b>kpọm</b>	n.	<i>used in:</i>
	<b>-tụ kpọm</b>	
	A.	strike a hard surface
	B.	drip (= <b>-tụ pọm</b> )
<b>kpọ!</b>	int.	no! (cf. <b>mbà</b> )
<b>-kpu</b>	ext. suff.1	in
	<b>-dàkpu</b>	fall in
	<b>-nakpu</b>	go in
<b>-kpù 1.</b>	v.	
	A.	cover; put on, wear (something on head)
	<b>òkpùkpù</b>	covering
	<b>-kpù akwà</b>	cover the body with cloth
	<b>-kpùchi</b>	cover; cover up
	<b>-kpùchibido</b>	shut in or out; confine by shutting up
	<b>-kpùchi ọnū</b>	hush; shut one's mouth
	<b>-kpùchita</b>	cover up; shut up; shut; cover
	<b>-kpùdo</b>	cover; use one thing to cover up another
	<b>mkpùdo</b>	covering
	<b>-kpù enu ụnò</b>	roof a house
	<b>-kpùghe</b>	uncover; reveal
	<b>-kpù mmụọ</b>	put on a mask
	<b>-kpù òkpu</b>	put on, wear hat, cap
	<b>-kpù òkpu ezè</b>	wear crown
	<b>-kpù òkpu ogwū</b>	wear crown of thorns
	<b>-kpùpù</b>	uncover; take off (hat, cap, etc.)
	<b>-kpùpù akwà</b>	take off coverlet
	<b>-kpùpù òkpu</b>	remove hat, cap, etc.
	<b>-sikpù</b>	cover
	<b>nsikpù</b>	obscuring (e.g. of sun)
	B.	cover, sit on (eggs)
	<b>-kpù n'akwa</b>	sit on eggs; brood:
		<b>Ọ kụkọ m ēbidogo ikpù n'akwa yā</b> My hen has started to sit

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		on its eggs
	<b>C.</b>	overturn; capsize
	<b>-kpù èkpù</b>	capsize; upset; overturn; sink
	<b>-kpù iru</b>	upset; overturn; turn upside down:
		<b>Ì chòlù ikpù ofe irū ?</b> Do you want to overturn the soup?
	<b>-kpù ụgbọ</b>	capsize a boat
	<b>D.</b>	be blind
	<b>-kpù isi</b>	be blind:
		<b>Ì kpùlù isi?</b> Are you blind?:
	<b>onye kpū lu isi</b>	blind person
<b>-kpù 2.</b>	v.	lose flavour; be without flavour and go sour (of <b>ògìlì ofē</b> ); become bad:
		<b>Ògìlì à kpùlù èkpù</b> This <b>ògìlì</b> is sour
<b>-kpù 3. +</b>	v.	
	<b>-kpù òkwu</b>	be plentiful (i.e. as common as <b>òkwu</b> in a village)
<b>-kpù-kpù +</b>	v.:	
	<b>-kpùkpù aka</b>	motion with hands for silence:
		<b>O kpukpùlù aka ọgè m nà-àkwadebe ikwū ife ọ mèlù</b> He tried to silence me by gesturing with his hand when I was about to reveal what he had done
<b>kpukpulukpu</b>	<b>n.</b>	stiffness; firmness:
		<b>Ọ bù ụdị ọyà gịnī kà Ọjī nà-ayà afọ yā jì kwe kpukpulukpu?</b> What disease is Ọjī suffering from that his abdomen is so stiff and distended?
	<b>-me kpukpulukpu</b>	become stiff, firm
<b>-kpù 1.</b>	v.	
	<b>A.</b>	pull; draw
	<b>ọkpukpù</b>	pulling; drawing
	<b>-kpùchigha</b>	draw back; lead back (animals)
	<b>-kpùdà</b>	pull down; move down
	<b>-kpùdèbe</b>	draw; come nearer
		<b>Achòlù m kà ị kpùdèbe ọkụ</b> I want you to draw near the fire
	<b>-kpùdèbe ñso</b>	draw, come near
	<b>-kpùgo</b>	draw, pull up
	<b>-kpùgonita</b>	draw, pull up
	<b>-kpùkọ</b>	lead together
	<b>-kpùkọ</b>	pull together; pack closely
	<b>-kpùkọnata</b>	lead home together
	<b>-kpùkọnata</b>	pull together (e.g. branches which have been cut); compress; pack closely together
	<b>-kpùlù</b>	pull away; pull away with rope, take, lead (of animals):
		<b>Kèdụ ụbòsị ị gà-àbịa kpùlù atulū gị?</b> What day are you coming to take away your sheep?
	<b>-kpùmì</b>	draw away; move further
	<b>-kpùmìga</b>	draw farther
	<b>-kpùnita</b>	draw within, nearer
	<b>-kpùnita</b>	draw up; pull up
	<b>-kpùnye</b>	launch (a boat)
	<b>-kpù ụkpùlù</b>	mark, make trail (e.g. with the foot to mark out foundation)
	<b>-dọkpù</b>	pull along (e.g. goat with rope round its neck)

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	<b>B.</b>	pull oneself along without using legs; creep; shuffle; wriggle; glide (as snake)
	<b>-kpụ àkpụ = -kpụ:</b>	
		<b>Nwa m̄ nwokē achōrọ igbē igbe, ọ bụ ọkpụkpụ kà o jì ikè àkpụ</b> My little boy does not want to creep; he is pushing himself forward on his buttocks:
		<b>Agwọ bụ ọfu níme anụ nā-akpụ ākpụ</b> The snake is one of the animals that move by gliding:
		<b>Afùlụ m̄ onye oriṅ afù ogè ọ dàlụ n'ànì wèlụ afō ya na-àkpụ kà mmadū wèlụ ghàlụ ifū ya</b> I saw the thief when he fell to the ground wriggling on his stomach in order to avoid being seen by people
	<b>-kpụghali</b>	creep; glide, wriggle about
	<b>-kp'ụkòntata</b>	contract in size (of something long and flexible, e.g. snake or worm, when it draws body together before expanding)
	<b>-kpụnye</b>	creep, crawl, glide, pull into
	<b>-kpụpụ</b>	creep, crawl, glide forth, out
	<b>-kpụpụta</b>	creep, crawl, glide out (to the open)
	<b>-kpụrụka</b>	move aside:
		<b>Bikō kpùrụkalụ m̄</b> Please move aside from me (i.e. without using legs)
<b>-kpụ 2.</b>	v.	mould; make, manufacture (iron materials like a blacksmith)
	<b>ọkpụkpụ</b>	moulding; making; manufacturing
	<b>-kpụ aja</b>	make mud wall
	<b>-kpụ egbè</b>	make a gun
	<b>-kpụghali</b>	refashion; remake; alter
	<b>-kpụ mmà</b>	manufacture cutlass
	<b>-kpụ ndèlè</b>	make track
	<b>-kpụ ụzụ</b>	work as blacksmith; make metal appliances in blacksmith's workshop
	<b>ọkpụ itè</b>	potter
<b>-kpụ 3. +</b>	v.	barb; shave
	<b>ọkpụkpụ</b>	barbing; shaving
	<b>-kpụ àfụ ọnụ</b>	shave beard
	<b>-kpụ isi</b>	shave hair-of head:
		<b>Anà m̄ èje ìkpū isi</b> I am going to cut my hair
	<b>ọkpụ ìisi</b>	
	A.	shaver; barber
	B.	ring-worm of the head ( <i>tinea capitis</i> )
	<b>ọkpụ ìisi eliṅ ngo</b>	ring-worm of the head ( <i>lit.</i> barber who receives no pay)
<b>-kpụ 1.</b>	v.	hold, carry (in mouth); sip
	<b>-kpụ nònụ</b>	carry in the mouth; (fig.) be actually, still speaking:
		<b>Akpụ m̄ akụ nònụ</b> I am holding palm kernels in my mouth
	<b>-kpụ okwu nònụ</b>	be still speaking; be speaking (e.g. as contribution to debate or speeches during meeting):
		<b>Ụnụ emēzina mkpọtụ màkà nà mmadụ kpụ okwu nònụ</b> Stop making a noise, because somebody is speaking (usu. during meetings)
	<b>-kpụ ọkụ nònụ</b>	(colloq.) be smoking a pipe, cigarette, etc.: colloq.
		<b>Ibè kpụ ọkụ nònụ</b> Ibe is smoking at present

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<b>-kpù 2.</b>	v.	smooth; shave; plane; scrape off
	<b>òkpùkpù</b>	smoothing; shaving; scraping
	<b>-kpùba</b>	abrade; abrade by scraping or dragging rough object over the surface or skin:
		<b>Ì chòlù ìkpùbà m àrụ?</b> Do you want to scrape my skin off?
	<b>-kpùcha</b>	smooth; plane; scrape
	<b>-kpùchapù</b>	scrape out
	<b>-kpùchapùta</b>	scrape out completely
<b>-kpù- 3.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-kpùmụlị amụ</b>	smile, laugh, chuckle, in a gentle way (as a sign of pleasure):
		<b>Ogè a gwàlù Ibè nà nwunyè nwa nnē ya àmụgo ò kpùmụlịa amụ</b> When Ibe was informed that his brother's wife had delivered (a child) he smiled
	<b>-kpù-kpò</b>	unroof; break up roof; be broken:
		<b>A gà-àkpùkpò unò anyị ochiè echi</b> Our old house will be unroofed tomorrow
	<b>-kpùkpòpù</b>	unroof; break up roof; be broken
<b>KW</b>		
<b>kwa, kwọ</b>	<b>enc.</b>	also; in addition to (additive, denoting repetition, emphasis, or an action in addition to an action previously mentioned; occurs after verbs and nominals):
		<b>Jèkwa</b> Go again:
		<b>Ìkwèkwanụ ù kwe afụ òzọ</b> Please sing that song again:
		<b>Ònye kwa nụ bụ ñke à?</b> Who else is this?
		<b>gịnì kwọ bụdụ ñke à?</b> What is this again?:
		<b>O sikwọ ike</b> He is very strong:
		<b>Ì bīarọkwọnụ akwụkwọ ñnyàafụ</b> I'm sure you didn't come to school yesterday
	<b>-mekwa</b>	do again
	<b>-rikwa</b>	eat again
<b>-kwa</b>	<b>1.</b>	pack; carry off; clear away
	<b>òkwụkwa</b>	packing; carrying off
	<b>-kwachakọ</b>	take away everything
	<b>-kwachi</b>	move into place vacated by another
	<b>-kwachị</b>	remove to another house
	<b>-kwadebe</b>	prepare; propose to do something
	<b>-kwadèbe</b>	bring everything near
	<b>-kwado</b>	prepare; get ready; pack for journey:
		<b>Akwàdò m ijē afīa</b> I am ready to go to market
	<b>-kwafè</b>	move over; remove (belongings to another house)
	<b>nkwafè</b>	transfer (by packing bag and baggage and going to another place)
	<b>-kwaghali</b>	move (things) about:
		<b>Ọ nà-àkwaghali ife yā</b> He is moving his things about
	<b>-kwa ibu</b>	pack loads, belongings, luggage:
		<b>Ọ bụlụ nà ì kpàchàpùrò anya ndi ori ñ gā-àkwa ibu niñne dī n'ụnò gị</b> If you are not careful thieves will carry off all the

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		loads in your house
	<b>-kwaju</b>	gather and fill; amass
	<b>-kwakọ</b>	pack up; pack together:
		<b>Ànyị nà-àkwakọ ife ànyị ọnyụ</b> We are bringing our belongings together
	<b>-kwakọbà</b>	gather together (into); collect; prepare
	<b>-kwakọlụ</b>	take, remove everything; pack away everything
	<b>-kwakọta</b>	pack things together
	<b>-kwalụ</b>	pack up:
		<b>Ọ kwàlụ ife yā wèe naa</b> He packed up and went home
	<b>-kwalụ afià</b>	pack and move wares away
	<b>-kwanye ọkụ</b>	stir up a fire; accelerate a car: (fig.) stir up (trouble):
		<b>Ọ kwànyèlụ nsògbu à</b> He stirred up this crisis
	<b>-kwa obì</b>	settle (in a place):
		<b>Akwāgo m obì n'Enugwū</b> I've settled in Enugu
	<b>-kwapụ</b>	clear out everything
	<b>-kwa ụzọ</b>	open road (by clearing); prepare way
<b>-kwa 2. +</b>	v.	
	A.	weep; cry; lament
	<b>-kwa akwa</b>	cry; weep; lament
	<b>-;kwakpọsị anyà</b>	cry bitterly ( <i>lit.</i> blind oneself with tears)
	B.	keep funeral:
		<b>Ànyị nà-àkwa Ijè</b> We are keeping Ije's funeral
	<b>ọkwụkwa</b>	keeping of funeral; funeral ceremony:
		<b>Ijè nwùlụ ònyàafụ mà a gà-èbido ọkwụkwa yā echi</b> Ije died yesterday but his funeral will begin tomorrow
	<b>-kwa ozu</b>	perform burial ceremony; keep funeral:
		<b>A gà-àkwa ozū echi</b> A funeral will take place tomorrow
	<b>àkwamozu</b>	funeral ceremony:
		<b>Ànyị gà-èje àkwamozu echi</b> We shall attend a funeral ceremony tomorrow
	C.	cry (of animals and birds)
		<b>Oko ọkpà kwàlụ</b> The cock crowed:
		<b>Ugòlo ọmà nà-àkwa</b> The crows are cawing:
		<b>Àkìlị nà-àkwa</b> Frogs croak
	D.	<i>used in:</i>
	<b>-kwa òmààlụ</b>	regret:
		<b>I gà-àkwalụ òkàà òmààlụ</b> You'll regret this:
		<b>Ọ kwàlụ òmààlụ nà o mèlụ ya</b> He's sorry he did it
<b>-kwa 3. +</b>	v.	cough
	<b>-kwa ụkwalà</b>	cough
	<b>(ụkwalà) -kwa</b>	have a cough
<b>-kwa 4.</b>	v.	sew
	<b>ọkwụkwa</b>	sewing
	<b>-kwa (akwà)</b>	sew (cloth)
	<b>-kwachi</b>	repair; patch (up):
		<b>Kwàchielụ m akwà m</b> Patch my clothes for me
	<b>-kwakọdo</b>	sew together
	<b>-kwa nga àgbà</b>	tie bandage under chin of a dead person
	<b>ọkwa àkwà</b>	tailor ( <i>lit.</i> sewer of clothes)

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<b>-kwa 5.</b>	ext. suff. 1.	well; so as to restore good condition
	<b>-dokwa</b>	repair; put in the proper position; (fig.) settle quarrel:
		<b>Ọ nà-èje idòkwa motò ya mē mmebì</b> She is going to repair her lorry which has got a fault:
		<b>Ọ gà-èdokwa ya bụ okwu</b> He will settle that case
	<b>-jikwa</b>	dress (someone else)
	<b>-lụkwa</b>	repair
	<b>-mekwa, -mekwata</b>	repair; please by an action; give a tip, small present:
		<b>Ọ sị nà ya amā ana mà ọ bụlụ nà fa emēkwatarọ ya</b> He said he would not go if he was not pleased (i.e. if something was not done to please him)
	<b>-nọkwalu</b>	sit firm, well
<b>kwà 1.</b>	prep.	every; each (with reference to periods of time)
	<b>kwà ànyasị</b>	every evening
	<b>kwà arọ</b>	yearly; annually
	<b>kwà daa</b>	daily
	<b>kwà èfifè</b>	every midday
	<b>kwà izù</b>	weekly
	<b>kwà mbọsị</b>	daily
	<b>kwà mgbèdè</b>	every evening
	<b>kwà ọnwa</b>	monthly
	<b>kwà ùchichì</b>	nightly
	<b>kwà ụbọsị</b>	every day; daily
	<b>kwà ụtutù</b>	every morning
<b>-kwà 2.</b>	v.	push
	<b>ọkwụkwà</b>	pushing
	<b>-kwà aka</b>	push; urge; drive
	<b>-kwabànye</b>	push in; hustle in:
	<b>kwabànye yā nime ụnọ</b>	hustle him inside the house
	<b>-kwadà</b>	push down
	<b>-kwàdo</b>	support; hold up; stop from falling
	<b>-kwafè</b>	push over
	<b>-kwàghe</b>	push open
	<b>-kwàkọ</b>	push together
	<b>-kwàkọ isi nìsi</b>	set people at loggerheads
	<b>-kwàkpọ</b>	overthrow; push down; demolish
	<b>-kwànj ọkụ</b>	
	A.	(lit.) fan fire
	B.	(fig.) instigate someone to do something
	<b>-kwànye</b>	push in
	<b>-kwàsi ike</b>	push firmly
	<b>-kwàtù</b>	knock down; push down
	<b>-kwà ụzọ</b>	open a road; prepare way
<b>-kwà 3.</b>	v.	miss; slip
	<b>ọkwụkwà</b>	disappointment; missing (something) as a result of some hindrance:
		<b>Ọ bụ egwu ọkwụkwà mèlù nà ị fụrọ onye isi egwu ụmụ àgboghọ a sị nà ọ bụ yā màràrịsịlị egwu àgba n' Ọgidi</b> It is your missing the dance that prevented your seeing the leader

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		of young women's dance, reputed to be the greatest dancer in Ogidi:
		<b>Egwu afụ mụ ējedōrọ̀ bụ̀ m̀ nnukwu ife òkwùkwà</b> ( <i>lit.</i> The dance that I did not meet is to me a great disappointment) I'm very disappointed about missing the dance:
		<b>Ọ̀ bụ̀ ife òkwùkwà mèlù nà mụ esòrọ̀ nnene akwùkwọ̀ n'ụ̀kà à je</b> Something prevented me from taking the examination this week:
		<b>Òlilì nà ònụ̀nụ̀ dī̀ nébe à ònyàafụ̀ akwàgo gi</b> You have missed the feasting that took place here yesterday
	<b>-kwàcha</b>	slip off and fall down
<b>-kwà 4.</b>	v.	blow (e.g. pipe); sing
	<b>òkwa àbù</b>	soloist
	<b>òkwa òjà</b>	piper; flute-player
<b>-kwà 5.</b>	v.	pour, spill (water, liquid)
	<b>-kwafù</b>	spill:
		<b>Ọ̀ kwāfùlù mmilìjì</b> He spilt the water, or He poured away the water
<b>-kwà 6.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-kwà ụ̀ta</b>	regret; be sorry
<b>-kwa-cha</b>	v.	scrape; chip
	<b>-kwacha àkwacha</b>	chip; scrape
	<b>-kwacha jì (edè)</b>	cut off roots of yam (cocoyam)
<b>kwalìkwatà</b>	<i>n.</i>	louse, very stubborn, found on clothes, pubic hair, etc. of habitually dirty persons ( H. cf. <b>igwu</b> louse)
<b>-kwà-sa</b>		see <b>-kwà-sì 1.</b>
<b>-kwà-sì 1, -kwà-sa</b>	<b>ext. suff. 1</b>	upon; on
	<b>-dakwàsì</b>	fall upon (of thing):
		<b>Ọ̀ dāk̀wàsì nēnu ọ̀chē</b> It fell on the chair
		<b>Ọ̀ nọ̀kwàsì nēnu ikpo akwū</b> She sits on the heap of palmnuts:
		<b>Ọ̀ bī̀kwàsì yà aka</b> He lays his hands on him
<b>-kwà-sì 2.</b>	<b>ext. suff. 1</b>	again
	<b>-kwukwàsì</b>	speak again
	<b>-mekwàsì</b>	do again
<b>-kwe 1.</b>	<i>n.</i>	believe; agree; obey; be willing; permit:
		<b>Nwoke afụ̀ kwèsìlì jìjā ike</b> The man deserves praise
	<b>òkwukwe</b>	agreement
	<b>-kwekọ̀</b>	agree together
	<b>nkwekọ̀</b>	agreement; harmony
	<b>-kwekọ̀lìta</b>	come to an agreement:
		<b>Ànyị̀ èkwekọ̀lìtago</b> We have come to an agreement
	<b>-kwelụ̀</b>	accept
	<b>-kwe nìsì</b>	nod the head
	<b>-kwenye</b>	agree; allow
	<b>-kwenyelụ̀</b>	agree with
	<b>-kwesì</b>	deserve; be fitting; be suitable; correspond
	<b>òkwùkwe</b>	belief; faith
	<b>ùkwe</b>	assent
<b>-kwe 2. +</b>	v.	sing

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	-kwe ùkwe	sing hymns, songs in chorus
	ùkwe	song; hymn
-kwe 3.	v.	grip
	-kwedo aka	lay hold of
	-kwe n'aka	shake hands
	-kwerùbe	shake (e.g. bottle of oil)
	nkweko akā	wrist
-kwe 4. +	v.	bargain; price
	-kwedà	lower (price)
	-kwe ọ̀nụ	offer (a price)
-kwe 5.	v.	set, prepare for use (something involving strings)
	-kwe akwà	weave cloth (usu. with hand loom)
	-kwe ọ̀nyà	set (rope, wire) trap
	-kwe ụta	string a bow
	-kwezi ụta	re-string a bow
-kwo	v.	pluck, extract forcibly or prematurely; remove from position (e.g. fruit, foetus) prematurely
	òkwukwo	plucking
	-kwo ezē	take out, extract teeth; lose tooth (teeth)
	eze nkwō	loss of tooth (teeth)
	-kwosị ugbènè	pluck feathers
	-dàkwo	(of fruit) fall from tree before it is ripe
	-kakwo	(esp. of fruits) pluck prematurely
	-takwo	(of fruits) eat unripe:
		<b>Ọ nà-àtakwo ugiliị acharō àcha</b> She is eating an unripe wild mango
-kwò 1.	v.	be crowded; be in a rush; rush; jerk
	òkwùkwò	rushing
	-kwòbà	rush in
	-kwòbàta	rush in
	-kwò èkwò	rush in numbers
	-kwò ekwòlò	envy; contest enviously
	-kwòjili	rush violently
	-kwò ọ̀nwụ	be at point of death; struggle with death
	-kwòpụ	rush out
	mmili nā-ekwō èkwò	
	A.	tap or stream where there is a rush of people wishing to fetch water
	B.	fast-flowing stream, river, water-way:
		<b>Mmili (pọ̀mpụ) Ụmụagụ nà-ekwō èkwò n'ùtùtù</b> There is usually a rush at the stream (tap) of Ụmụagụ in the mornings
	(mmili) -kwò	
	A.	undergo a rush of people anxious to fetch water (of a stream)
	B.	rush, flow rapidly (of water-way, stream)
	(pọ̀mpụ) -kwò	be surrounded by anxious, pushing crowd trying to get water (of tap)
-kwò 2.	v.	uproot
	-kwò ililò	uproot a plant
-kwò +	3.	v.



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	-kwò ekwòlò	envy; be jealous of
-kwò +	4.	v.
	-kwò ụla	snore
kwọ		see <b>kwa</b>
-kwọ	1.	grind; grate; saw; rub; (with <b>aka</b> as object) wash (hands)
	ọkwụkwọ	grinding; grating; sawing:
		<b>Fa nà-àkwọ osisi fa gbùlù ònyàafụ</b> They are sawing the tree they felled yesterday
	-kwọ aka	wash the hands
	-kwọ akpu	grate cassava; make gari:
		<b>Ọ nà-àkwọ akpu ọ gà-èjì ghe gàlì</b> She is grating the cassava with which she is going to make farina
	-kwọbè	saw asunder:
		<b>Ànyị chòlù ijì mmà ọdụ kwọbè osisi dāchilì ụzọ</b> We want to saw asunder the tree which fell across the road
	-kwọcha	file
	-kwọcha isi	be bald
	isi nkwọcha	baldness; bald head (i.e. as if head has been scraped)
	onye isi nkwọcha	bald-headed person
	-kwọ ìgbì	rub the gums (of teething child)
	-kwọjipù	saw off
	-kwọ mụlụmụlụ	be smooth (of stone); be very smooth and shining
	-kwọ osè	grind pepper:
		<b>Ọ nà-àkwọ osè</b> She is grinding pepper
	̀kwọ òsè	pepper-grinder (stone, machine, etc.)
	-kwọ ọkà	grind corn:
		<b>Ì nà-àkwọ ọkà ì gà-èjì me nni ọkà?</b> Are you grinding the corn with which to prepare pap?
	-kwọjà	grind to little bits or pulp; crush; mash
	(motò) -kwọjà	be crushed (by lorry or any vehicle):
		<b>Motò gà-àkwọjà gī isi otù ụbòsị màkà nà ì dī achàlụ motò ọfuma</b> A lorry will crush your head one day because you never give way properly to lorries
	-kwọzè	grind to pulp; reduce by grinding
	kwọzè	(slang, usu. among school-children) snack, small edibles like <b>àkàlà</b> , groundnuts, <b>èlèlè</b> , bought and eaten by school-children during the recess period by those who can afford it
	-ta kwọzè	eat such snacks
-kwọ 2. +	v.	scoop up (water)
	-kwọ mmiliì	bale; dip up water (with hands or container)
	-kwọsa mmiliì	
	A.	throw water over the hands or body (as in taking a shower)
	B.	wipe off water from the floor or any wide surface (also - <b>kwọcha</b> )
-kwọ	v.	carry on the back
	-kwọlụ	carry on the back (e.g. child)
	-kwọ nnwa	carry child on the back:
		<b>Kwọlụ nnwā</b> Carry the child on your back
	-kwọ nnwa n'àzụ	carry child on the back
	-kwọpù	put down from the back something carried on it

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-kwu	1.	speak
	òkwukwu	speaking
	-kwubi	end a speech:
		<b>Bikō, kwubìzià okwu afụ</b> Please, end that speech
	-kwubido	interrupt
	-kwubulu	foretell; say beforehand
	-kwudebe	cease speaking
	-kwudide	continue speaking
	-kwu èkwulèkwu	talk excessively or like a chatter-box; nag
	-kwu ezi okwū	speak the truth:
		<b>Ọ bụ ezi okwū kà m nà-èkwu</b> I am speaking the truth
	-kwufiè	speak wrongly, incorrectly
	-kwughali	say the opposite of what one said before
	-kwujọ	speak evil of
	-kwukwàsi	speak again
	-kwulụ	blaspheme; revile
	-kwu mpụ	talk at random
	-kwunyị	overwhelm with talking:
		<b>I kwū nyị m!</b> You overwhelm me with talk!
	-kwu òfegà, -kwu ofega	talk in a flippant way
	-kwu okwu	speak; utter words
	-kwu okwu alụ	speak abominable word(s)
	-kwu okwu āsi	speak falsehood
	-kwu okwu azụ	slander; back-bite:
		<b>Ọ nà-èkwu m̄ okwu āzụ</b> He is talking about me behind my back
	-kwu okwu ūgha	speak falsehood
	-kwu ọny naàbọ	say different things on different occasions or to different people
	-kwupụ	speak out
	-kwupụta	speak out; confess:
		<b>Ọ kwū pụtago echìchè ya</b> He has put forward his views
	nkwupụta	confession; profession (of faith, etc.)
	-kwsà(sì)	proclaim; declare; publish abroad
	-kwsàsịba	begin to spread news in all directions
	-kwusi ike	speak strongly, loudly
	-kwute	make mention of
	-kwutọ, -kwutị	slander; speak evil of
	Ekwū tọsị	female name ( <i>lit.</i> Don't slander)
	nkwutọ	evil-speaking
	-kwuwa	speak plainly
	-kwuwapụ	speak out plainly
	Chinèkwu	female name ( <i>lit.</i> It is God who speaks, i.e. it is God who says what will happen)
	èkwulèkwu	excessive talking; nagging
	okwu	speech
	ọka èkwukwu	chatterbox
	ọny nā-ekwulụ +	spokesman
	ọny nā-ekwulụ	our spokesman:

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	<b>ānyị</b>	
		<b>Ọjị bù ọny nā-ekwulū ānyị</b> Oji is our spokesman
	<b>ọny nā-ekwulū ọrà</b>	spokesman of the public, all
<b>-kwu-, -kwụ- 2.</b>	v.	cork
	<b>-kwuchi</b>	cork; stopper
	<b>nkwuchi</b>	cork; covering
	<b>-kwuchi ọny</b>	cover, plug hole, mouth, opening
	<b>okwuchi, okwu</b>	stopper; cork; cover
	<b>-kwughe</b>	open; uncover
<b>-kwu 3., -ku</b>	ext. suff.1.	to; towards
	<b>-chèkwube</b>	trust in:
		<b>Chèkwube Chinèkè</b> Trust in God
	<b>nchèkwube</b>	trust; confidence:
		<b>Nchèkwube ānyị dì nà Chinèkè</b> Our trust is in God
	<b>-gbakwu(te), -gbakurịta</b>	run towards, to:
		<b>Ọ nà-àgbakwu nnē ya</b> She is running to her mother
	<b>-jekwu</b>	go to; towards:
		<b>Achọ m ijekwu nnà m</b> I want to go to my father
	<b>-kpukwu</b>	move, crawl towards:
		<b>Ọ nà-àkpukwu nwa nnē ya</b> She is moving towards her sister
<b>-kwu 4.</b>	ext. suff.1.	more; more of
	<b>-likwu</b>	eat more:
		<b>Ị chọ ilikwu nni?</b> Do you want to eat more food?
	<b>-mụkwù</b>	read more (of):
		<b>Ọ chọ imụkwù akwụkwọ</b> She wants to study further
	<b>-nụlụkwu</b>	drink more of:
		<b>Nụlụkwue mmịli</b> Drink more water
	<b>-wètakwu</b>	bring more (of):
		<b>Wètakwuelu m mmadụ naàbọ</b> Bring me two more persons
<b>-kwù-</b>	v.	cover; cover with lid; invert
	<b>-kwùchi</b>	close (opening):
		<b>Kwùchie ite sị nọkụ</b> Cover the pot on the fire
	<b>-kwùchikpò</b>	cover in
	<b>-kwùghe</b>	open (bottle, tin, pot, etc.)
	<b>-kwùghepụ</b>	uncover
	<b>-kwùpụ</b>	uncork (a bottle, etc.)
<b>-kwu-do</b>	v.	meet
<b>-kwu-kọ, -kwụ-kọ</b>	v.	join, piece together
	<b>-kwùkọ aka</b>	rub the hands together in supplication
	<b>-kwùkọnye, -kwùkọnye</b>	join, piece together
<b>-kwù-kwù 1.</b>	v.	hold together, clench (of hand)
	<b>-kwùkwù aka</b>	clench, close the hand
	<b>nkwùkwù akā</b>	fist
<b>-kwù-kwù 2.</b>	v.	be foolish
<b>kwùlikwùlì</b>	<i>n.</i>	<i>used in:</i>
	<b>-me kwùlikwùlì</b>	behave like a harmless madman
<b>kwùlu</b>		<i>used in:</i>
	<b>ọnwā kwùlu ọnwā</b>	month after month

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	arò kwùlu arò	year after year
	nnù kwùlu nnù	thousands upon thousands; million(s):
		<b>Nnù kwùlu nnù ndi be anyị nà-èje Òbòdò Oyibo kwà arò</b> Thousands of our people go to Europe each year
<b>-kwụ 1.</b>	v.	pay
	òkwụkwụ	paying
		<b>Anà m àbja ìkwụ onye òbunà dika olu ya silì dì</b> I am coming to pay everyone according to his work:
		<b>Ibì egò adā àdì ọlọ kà òkwụkwụ yā</b> Borrowing money is not usually as difficult as repaying it
	<b>-kwụchigha</b>	pay back; repay; refund
	<b>-kwụ ngò</b>	
	A.	pay bride-price
	B.	repay the bride-price paid on a wife
	òkwụkwụ ngò	payment of bride price
	<b>-kwụta</b>	send payment (of debt or wages, to speaker):
		<b>Ọ kwūtagolū m ugwō o jì m</b> She has sent payment of his debt to me
	<b>-kwụ ugwō</b>	pay wages, debt:
		<b>Kwūa m ugwō m</b> Pay me my wages, or Pay your debt to me
	òkwụkwụ (ugwō)	payment (of debt, wages)
	<b>akwūcha akwūcha</b>	irredeemable; that which can never be completely repaid; debt which can never be completely liquidated
<b>-kwụ 2.</b>	v.	stand; set
	<b>-kwūba</b>	stand (something); place
	<b>-kwūbido</b>	interfere; stand in the way of
	<b>-kwūchi</b>	resist; stand in front of; block someone's view; replace; stand in for
	<b>-kwū chīm</b>	be firm; stand firm; be firmly established or secure in a place (of person)
	<b>-kwūdèbe</b>	stand near
	<b>-kwūdo</b>	meet; fall in with; overtake; stand on
	<b>-kwūghalì</b>	loiter
	<b>-kwūlụ n'usòlò</b>	be in a line, single file
	<b>-kwūlụ ọtọ = -kwū ọtọ</b>	
	<b>-kwū ọtọ</b>	
	A.	stand upright, straight
	B.	be right, upright, just
	<b>-kwūrube</b>	stand around
	<b>-kwūsi</b>	stop; stay:
		<b>Ọ chò ìkwūsi motò</b> He wants to stop the car
	<b>nkwūsi</b>	termination; abolition
	<b>-kwūsi ike</b>	stand firm
	<b>-kwū ugbà</b>	turn a somersault
	<b>-kwūzi</b>	make straight
	<b>akwūdo akwūdo</b>	instability; shakiness; that which is never stable
<b>-kwụ 3.</b>	v.	hang
	<b>-kwūba</b>	hang
	<b>-kwūba akwà</b>	hang up a cloth

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	-kwụ èfè	swing to and fro; be neutral
	-kwụ elili	commit suicide by hanging
	-kwụfè	suspend; hang
	-kwụfèghalì	swing; hang around
	-kwụgbu	kill by hanging
	-kwụ ùdò	commit suicide (by hanging); hang oneself
-kwụ 4. +	v.	smoke
	-kwụ àlùlù	be misty
	-kwụ anwùlù	smoke (of a fire)
	-kwụgbu	suffocate by smoke
	-kwùni, -kwuni	rise (of mist, smoke, etc.)
-kwụ 5.	v.	jump
	òkwùkwù	jumping
	-kwùbà	jump in
	-kwùdà	lower; let down
	-kwùfè	jump over
	-kwùpù	jump off
	-kwùtù	jump down
-kwù 6.		see -kwu
<b>L.</b>		
-la 1.	v.	drink
	òlìla	a drinking
	ife òlìla	drink
	-lafọ	drink and leave some remaining
	-lakwu	drink again, in addition, the remainder
	-laju afọ	drink to satiety
	-lalụ	drink a part
	-la oke mmānya	drink to excess; get drunk
-la, -lụ 2.	v.	sleep
	-lamì ụla	fall fast asleep
	-larụ alarụ	congeal, coagulate, curdle (e.g. oil)
	-larụ ụlā, -lụ ụla	sleep
-la 3.	v.	have coition with:
		<b>Ọ chọ ịlā ya</b> He wants to sleep with her
	-la di	have sexual intercourse (of woman); be sexually loose (of woman)
-lā + 1.	v.	entice; seduce; deceive
	-lādà	soothe, rock (a baby)
	-lāfù	seduce; deceive
	nlafù	seduction; deceit
	-lāpùta ile	put out the tongue
	-lā ụlā	entice; charm; persuade
-lā 2.	ext. suff. 1.	open; flat; exposed
	-chalàpù anya	stare at
	-nwulàpù	flash
	-telā	rub flat

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<b>-la-cha</b>	v.	lick; eat (juicy fruit); drink (soup)
<b>-la-pa</b>	v.	stick to; cling to
	<b>-lapado n'arụ</b>	stick to body
	<b>-lapalụ n'arụ</b>	cling (to somebody)
<b>-le 1.</b>	v.	sell
	<b>òlile</b>	(art of) sale
	<b>afia òlile</b>	merchandise; commodity
	<b>-le (afia) òkshòm</b>	sell wares at an auction
	<b>-lebe (= -lesị)</b>	sell to
	<b>-ledà</b>	sell cheaply
	<b>-lefọ</b>	sell, leaving some parts
	<b>-lefù</b>	sell into slavery
	<b>-lesị</b>	sell to:
		<b>I mā elesị m ewu gị?</b> Won't you sell me your goat?
<b>-le 2.</b>	v.	be rotten
	<b>-letọ</b>	be very rotten
	<b>-letọsị</b>	be completely rotten
	<b>-le ùle</b>	rot; be rotten; be corrupt; be lazy
<b>-le 3.</b>	v.	brand with hot thing; burn, touch with fire or hot object; be hot
	<b>-ledo</b>	blaze out; catch fire
	<b>-leji</b>	cut asunder by burning
	<b>-le ọkụ</b>	A. be hot, warm:
		<b>Arụ gị nà-èle ọkụ</b> Your body is hot
		B. brand with hot object; burn or touch with fire, hot object:
		<b>Ị nà-àchọ ilē m ọkụ?</b> Are you going to burn me?
	<b>(ọkụ) -le</b>	be hurt or touched (by fire or hot object):
		<b>Ọkụ lè m n'aka</b> I was burned on the hand
<b>-lè 1.</b>	v.	fulfil; come to pass; (of medicine or sorcery) be efficacious
	<b>òlilè</b>	fulfilling; coming to pass
	<b>-lèzù</b>	fulfil; come to pass
	<b>-dị ilè</b>	(of medicine or sorcery) be efficacious
	<b>(ogwù) -lè</b>	(of medicine or sorcery) be efficacious
<b>-lè 2.</b>	ext. suff. 1.	(used with movement) about; used only in:
	<b>-gbelè</b>	loiter; creep about:
		<b>Àda nà-ègbelèghalị ebe a nà-èsi òlilì</b> Ada is hanging about where a feast is being prepared
	<b>-kpọlè</b>	roll along:
		<b>Afụlụ m nyà kà ọ nà-àkpọlè bọlụ</b> I saw her rolling a ball
<b>letà</b>	n.	letter (E., cf. <b>akwụkwọ</b> )
	<b>-de letà</b>	write letter
	<b>-degalụ letà</b>	write letter to:
		<b>A gà-èdegalụ yā letà</b> He will be written a letter
	<b>-delụ letà</b>	write letter to; help write letter:
		<b>Anyị gà-èdelụ yā letà</b> We shall write him (a letter)
	<b>-deta letà</b>	write letter to (the speaker):
		<b>Òbì kwù nà nya gà-èdeta letà ogè nya lù Òbòdò Oyibo</b> Obi said he would write when he reaches the United Kingdom
	<b>-nata letà</b>	receive letter
	<b>-za letà</b>	reply to letter

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	-zipụ letà	post, mail, dispatch, send out letter:
		<b>Agà m èzipụ letà m echī</b> I shall dispatch my letter tomorrow
-li 1.	v.	eat; acquire; absorb
	òlili	feast; eating; consumption
	Òlili Nso	Holy Communion
	-li àkù	inherit wealth:
	Òbìàgèèliakù	name for a girl born into a wealthy family
	òli àkù	loved wife; heir; inheritor
	-li àrụ efè	be at ease, free from care:
		<b>Ọ nà-èli àrụ efè</b> He is just resting quietly at home, or He is at ease
	-lichapụ	eat up; devour
	-lidà	cause someone to spend all he has
	-li èlèlè	gain
	-lifọ	eat and leave some remaining
	-ligbàdo	eat up
	-ligbu	defraud (otherwise than in trading)
	nligbu	cheating; fraud
	-liju afo	eat to satiety
	-likọ	eat together
	-likpù	overwhelm, swallow up (of water, mud, etc.)
	-likwu	eat more
	-li ñgàlì	take bribe
	-li ngọ	accept a bribe
	-li nni	eat food; feed
	-li nrā	fine; impose a fine
	-li obì	resemble in behaviour; behave in exactly the same way as another person
	-li òlili	have a feast
	-li ọkù	inherit wealth
	-li ọnụ	dumbfound; astonish:
		<b>Ọ li m ọnụ</b> It astonished me
	-lipụ	devour; eat up
	-lita n'ùkwù	inherit; gain by inheritance
	-lite	A. accommodate; contain
		B. eat from; have a share of (inheritance)
	-lite ekpē	inherit
	-li ulù	gain; profit; benefit
	-li ụgwọ	receive salary, wages, etc.
	-li ụwà	enjoy; enjoy life
	(mmilī) -li	(of water) drown:
		<b>Ọ nà-àgbaku onye mmilī nà-àchọ ilī</b> He is running to a person about to drown
-li + 2.	v.:	
	-li ìzìzì	tickle:
		<b>Ọ nà-èli m ìzìzì</b> He is tickling me
-li 3.	ext. suff. 1.	on; against
	-fili	support
	-meli	overcome
-li	ext. suff. 1.	reduce to small units; splinter; crush (something softer or

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		more fragile than -gwò)
	<b>-bèlì</b>	cut into small pieces:
		<b>Achò m̀ ibèlì anụ m̀ gà-ènye nwa nkịtā</b> I want to cut into small pieces the meat I intend to give to the puppy
	<b>-gbalì</b>	dissolve; crush; break into small pieces:
		<b>Mkpụlụ ọgwū dānyelụ n'ime mmīlì agbaligo</b> The tablet which has fallen into water has dissolved
	<b>-kụlì</b>	break into pieces by knocking:
		<b>Ọ nà-àkụlì ajā</b> She is breaking a piece of mud wall
	<b>-tilì</b>	break (e.g. china, tilley-lamp)
	<b>-zòlì</b>	reduce to powder or splinters by stepping on:
		<b>Ị nà-àzòlì m̀ ụkwụ</b> You are stepping on my foot
<b>-lì-lì</b>	v.	be very old (of thing):
		<b>Àfè m̀ eliligo</b> My garment is already tattered
	<b>-lìlì èlilì</b>	be old and tattered (of clothes); crumble (of a wall):
		<b>Ọ yì àfè lìlì èlilì</b> She is wearing an old and tattered dress
<b>lìlì</b>	n.	shivering or quivering state
	<b>-kpo lìlì</b>	swarm (of bees)
	<b>-rù lìlì</b>	shiver; quiver
<b>-lì + 1.</b>	v.	climb; creep
	<b>òlìlì</b>	a creeping, stroll
	<b>-lì alì</b>	creep (of insects, etc.)
	<b>-lìdà</b>	descend; go down
	<b>-lifèta</b>	climb over
	<b>-lìgo</b>	climb
	<b>-lìgota</b>	climb up
	<b>-lìkwàsì</b>	climb upon; climb up again
	<b>-lìpù</b>	alight from a vehicle
	<b>-lì ụgwu</b>	climb mountain, hill; move uphill
<b>-lì 2.</b>	ext. suff. 1.	for one's own benefit; to oneself
	<b>-kpachalì</b>	(lit.) scrape for the benefit of oneself; (fig.) enjoy; scrounge:
		<b>Ọ nà-èje n'ebe a nà-anụlì anụlì nnwā ìmā mà ọ nwè ife ọ gà-àfụ kpachalì</b> She is going to the place where a naming ceremony is going on to see whether there is something she could get to eat (or, take away)
	<b>-kwàchalì</b>	exclaim in pleasure or amusement; chuckle:
		<b>Gèe ntị, ì gà-ànụ kà Àda nà-akwàchalì</b> Listen, you will hear Ada chuckling to herself
	<b>-lachalì</b>	lick; (fig.) make the most of; enjoy:
		<b>Ọ bụlụ nà ulù àdapùtalụ m̀ ebe m̀ jèkò m̀ lachalì yā</b> If I get some profit (usu. unexpected) where I am going, I will make the most of it
	<b>-mụlì, -kpùmùlì</b>	smile; laugh
	<b>-nachalì</b>	roast (for oneself):
		<b>Anà m̀ èje ināchalì àbùba anụ nnē nyèlù m̀</b> I am going to roast the animal fat that mother has given me
<b>-lì, li 3.</b>	ext. suff. 1.	about; around (often combined with <b>-gha</b> 1.B)
	<b>-gòlì</b>	rejoice; make joyful noise:
		<b>Ànyì nà-egòlì</b> We are rejoicing
	<b>-jeghèlì</b>	wander about at random



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	<b>-nòlì</b>	sit around; sit around idly:
		<b>Ọgè òcha kà ọ nà-anòlì n'ụnọ</b> Āda He always sits around in Ada's house
	<b>-nùlì</b>	rejoice:
		<b>Gịnì kpàtà ijì anùlì?</b> Why are you rejoicing?
<b>-lì, -lì 4.</b>	ext. suff.3.	still:
		<b>Ì nòlì?</b> Are you still here?
<b>lì</b>	<b>enc.</b>	indicates politeness (can follow verb or (pro)-noun):
		<b>Kwùe nyā lì</b> Say it, then!:
		<b>Jèelì afia</b> Please to go market:
		<b>Gwa m lì ife i kwùlù</b> Please tell me what you said:
		<b>Bialì</b> Please come!
<b>-lì +</b>	v.	
	<b>-lì ọlìlì</b>	announce news, usu. to summon people to a meeting
	<b>onye ọlìlì</b>	town-crier
<b>-lì(-ta)</b>	<b>(deriv. suff.)</b>	against; opposing; opposite:
		<b>Èbùnù naàbò nà-àkùlita m̀pì n'ilo</b> Two rams are butting their heads together outside
	<b>-kùlita</b>	knock against, together
	<b>-chelita iru</b>	face; direct gaze against, towards:
		<b>Ọ nà-èchelita afia iru</b> It is facing the market
<b>-lo 1.</b>	v.	be painful; ache
	<b>òlilo</b>	being painful
	<b>-lo ilo</b>	hurt; ache; be painful
	<b>àrụ òlulo</b>	weariness
	<b>ife òlulo</b>	hurt; pain
<b>-lo 2.</b>	v.	be among; be one of:
		<b>Ebo lòlù na ndi a chupùlù n'ọlụ</b> Ebo was one of the people dismissed from work
	<b>-lo elo</b>	be useful; be fitting
	<b>-lo n'ife</b>	be useful
<b>-lo + 3.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-lo ilo</b>	bear a grudge; be enemies
<b>-lò</b>	v.	think (about a problem)
	<b>-lòchigha</b>	repent; reflect
	<b>-lò èlò</b>	think
	<b>-lòfiè</b>	think wrongly; be mistaken
	<b>-lògha</b>	repent; change one's mind
	<b>nlògha</b>	repentance; change of mind
	<b>-lo ililò, ilòlò</b>	think; suggest
	<b>lòkene!</b>	think, please! just think of it (usually of something bad)
	<b>-lòkọba</b>	consider:
		<b>Anà m èlokọba ife o mè m</b> I am thinking of all the things he has done to me (good or bad)
	<b>-lòpùta</b>	think out; suggest
	<b>-lòta, -lòte</b>	remember
	<b>nlòta</b>	remembrance
	<b>-lòtalụ</b>	remind
	<b>-lòzọ</b>	forget
	<b>nlòzọ</b>	forgetfulness

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	<b>alò</b>	advice; suggestion
	<b>ọka elùlò, ọka ilòlò</b>	counsellor; thinker; adviser
<b>-lọ + 1.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-lọ mmụọ</b>	feast the dead; offer food to the ancestors
<b>-lọ + 2.</b>	v.	bend; twist; be bent, twisted
	<b>-lọgọ</b>	be crooked, bent, winding, sinuous, tortuous:
		<b>Ìkpisi afụ lọ(lụ) àlọ</b> The spike is bent
	<b>-lọji</b>	twist yam tendrils round the stake
	<b>-lọji onu</b>	break the neck
	<b>-lọkọ</b>	curl hair
<b>-lọ + 1.</b>	v.	dream
	<b>-lọ nọ</b>	dream
<b>-lọ 2.</b>	v.	be thick (of liquids)
	<b>ọlụlọ</b>	being thick
	<b>-lọ àlọ</b>	be thick (of liquids):
		<b>O tēgo m jì wèlụ èli ofe dī gololo, mà kịtāà achòlụ ìn ilī ofe lọlụ àlò</b> For a long time I have been eating watery soups but now I want to eat a thick soup
<b>-lọ + 3.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-lọ anya</b>	eye; look at angrily or with contempt:
		<b>Ọ nà-alọ ìn anya</b> She is eyeing me
<b>lọlọ</b>	n.	a chief's wife
<b>-lu 1.</b>	v.	reach; arrive at; amount to; reach a time:
		<b>O lūe</b> It is time:
		<b>Ò lue ìngbè afụ, ...</b> When it was time, ...:
		<b>Ò luzia</b> It happened; it came to pass; then
	<b>-lu aka</b>	receive; reach
	<b>-lu anị</b>	arrive at a settlement, conclusion
	<b>-lu àrụ</b>	receive; reach
	<b>-lu ogō</b>	reach age (for doing particular things); perform ceremony (for girl reaching puberty); be able to
	<b>-lute</b>	arrive at; reach
<b>-lu 2.</b>	v.	grow; breed
	<b>-lu arurụ</b>	breed worms
	<b>-lu dọtị</b>	be dirty, filthy
	<b>-lu inyi</b>	be dirty
	<b>-lute</b>	grow (head hair)
<b>-lu 3.</b>	v.	overflow, rise (of river in rainy season):
		<b>Òrìmmìlì lùù n'arọ à</b> The Niger has overflowed this year
	<b>-lukupù</b>	overflow; drown; submerge
	<b>-lusà</b>	overflow; spread
	<b>ìmmìlì òlulu</b>	rising of water at flood-time
<b>-lù 1.</b>	v.	A. become soft; soften
		B. (of pears) soften by warming (in hot ashes, water, etc.)
		C. (of cassava) become soft by fermentation
	<b>-lù èlù</b>	become soft
<b>-lù 2.</b>	v.	threaten (of rain):
		<b>Mmìlì nà-elù</b> Rain is threatening
	<b>-lùchì</b>	obscure (sun, of clouds)
<b>-lụ 1.</b>	v.	work; construct; make:

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		<b>Ọ nà-àlụ ọlụ</b> He is working
	<b>ọlụlụ</b>	A. working; constructing; making
		B. work; task; work to be done; working:
		<b>Ọlilì nà ọlụlụ dì be m̄</b> There is plenty of eating and working in my house
	<b>-lụ ajọ ọlụ</b>	do work badly:
		<b>Ọ nà-àlụ ajọ ọlụ</b> He is a bad worker
	<b>-lụcha ànị</b>	cultivate land; clear weeds
	<b>-lụmì</b>	go far with a task:
		<b>Ndụ àlụmìgo ugbō yā</b> Ndụ has gone very far in the cultivation of his farm
	<b>-lụni</b>	build up
	<b>-lụnwù</b>	rebuild
	<b>-lụ ọlụ</b>	work
	<b>-lụsị</b>	finish a piece of work:
		<b>Alụsigo m̄ ọlụ m̄</b> I have finished my work
	<b>-lụsi ike</b>	work hard, energetically
	<b>-lụta</b>	earn
	<b>-lụ ugbo</b>	work a farm
	<b>-lụ ụnọ</b>	build a house
	<b>ọlụ</b>	work; labour; profession; task
<b>-lụ + 2.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-lụ àrụ ụkà</b>	be self-controlled
	<b>-lụlita ụkà</b>	debate; discuss
	<b>-lụ onwē ụkà</b>	be disciplined, self-controlled:
		<b>Ọ nà-àlụ onwe yā ụkà</b> He is self-controlled
	<b>-lụ ụkà</b>	dispute with; argue
<b>-lụ + 3.</b>	v.	defile; desecrate; be faulty, defective
	<b>-lụ afọ</b>	have stomach-ache
	<b>-lụ alụ</b>	be defiled, corrupt; commit abomination
	<b>-lụ ànị</b>	commit abomination, havoc, treachery:
		<b>Ibè lụlụ ànị</b> Ibe committed an abomination
	<b>-lụ (nni) ọgwù</b>	A. neutralise effect of poison:
		<b>Anà m̄ èje ìkpọ dibā ga-alụ ọgwù ànyị lòlụ nà e tinyèlụ n'ime nni e bụnyèlụ ànyị</b> I am going to call a native doctor who is going to neutralise the effect of the poison we think has been added to the food offered to us
		B. (fig.) To prove that food and drink presented by the host to his guests have not been poisoned, the host usually tastes from every eatable thing presented before allowing his guests to have their share. This tradition is called <b>ilụ ọgwù</b> :
		<b>Bikō kpọọ di bī ụnọ kà ọ bịa lualụ ànyị nni ọgwù</b> Please call the master of the house to come and taste the eatables (traditionally, to prove absence of poisoning)
	<b>àrụ ọlụlụ</b>	state of being maimed or spiritually unclean
<b>-lụ 4.</b>	v.	see -la 2.
<b>-lụ 5., -lu, -lị, -li</b>	infl. suff.	(-lu after o u, -lị after ị, -li after i) neutral tense marker, denoting past with action verbs and present with non-alternating stative verbs:
		<b>Ì lili gini?</b> What did you eat?

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		<b>Fâ jèlù afia</b> They went to market:
		<b>Àdâ màlù mmā</b> Ada is beautiful:
		<b>Ọ chòlù egō</b> He wants money. With alternating stative verbs, its absence denotes present time and its presence past time:
		<b>Àdâ bù itè</b> Ada is carrying a pot:
		<b>Àdâ bùlù itè</b> Ada carried a pot. It is often reduced to -V (i.e. a vowel identical with the preceding vowel) or entirely dropped:
		<b>Kèdù m̀gbè i j̀l̀l̀i/j̀i/j̀i b̀j̀a?</b> When did you come?:
		<b>Ọ r̀l̀l̀i/r̀l̀i/r̀l̀i enū</b> He climbed up. When followed by another suffix of the same shape (i.e. -l̀ 6 or -l̀ 7.), the first one is dropped entirely if the sentence is unemphatic and reduced to -V if the sentence is emphatic:
		<b>Ọ silì yà nni</b> She cooked food for him:
		<b>Ọ sìl̀l̀l̀l̀ yà nni</b> She did cook food for him (-l̀ 5. + -l̀ 6.)
		<b>Edèl̀ ̀m̀ nyà akẁukẁọ</b> I wrote to him:
		<b>Edèèl̀ ̀m̀ nyà akẁukẁọ</b> I did write to him (-l̀ 5. + -l̀ 6.):
		<b>Bikō nyèl̀ ̀yā aka ch̀ik̀ọl̀ ̀yā òl̀oma d̀i n'ime unò</b> Please help her gather and take away the oranges in the room (-l̀ 5. + -l̀ 6.; more emphatic than <b>ch̀ik̀ọl̀</b> , implying that the oranges are scattered and take longer to collect:
		<b>Achò m̀ kà i gòk̀ọl̀ ̀m̀ ọk̀uk̀ọ abùke n'afia</b> I want you to help go round in the market and buy me <b>abuke</b> fowls (-l̀ 5. + -l̀ 6. more emphatic than <b>gòk̀ọl̀</b> , implying that every single one from all parts of the market must be bought):
		<b>Ọ gbàwàl̀ ̀ọsọ</b> He ran away (at the first sight of danger):
		<b>Ọ gbàwààl̀ ̀ọsọ</b> He ran away (in the midst of the battle) (-l̀ 5. + -l̀ 7.)
<b>-l̀ 6., -lu, -l̀i, -li</b>	ext. suff. 1.	(-lu after o u, -l̀i after i, -li after i; follows inflectional suffixes) dative suffix, denoting that the action is done to or for the benefit of the indirect object:
		<b>Ọ z̀utagolu m̀ ewu</b> He has bought a goat for me. If there is no indirect object, it is understood to be for the benefit of the subject (reflexive):
		<b>Bùlu j̀i</b> Carry yams (for yourself). For rules of combination with -l̀ 5. (neutral), see under -l̀ 5.
	<b>-f̀utal̀</b>	discover for
	<b>-gotel̀</b>	buy for
<b>-l̀ 7.</b>	ext. suff. 1.	(-lu after o u, -l̀i after i, -li after i) ablative suffix denoting from, away:
		<b>Ọ z̀ugolu m̀ ewu</b> He has bought a goat from me (note contrast in meaning with:
		<b>Ọ z̀ugolu m̀ ewu</b> He has bought a goat for me (usually, unambiguously, <b>z̀utagolu m̀</b> ), proving that this is a different suffix from -l̀ 6.). For rules of combination with -l̀ 5., see -l̀ 5
	<b>-gbawal̀</b>	run away
	<b>-kp̀ọk̀ọl̀</b>	gather together and take away
	<b>-ǹul̀</b>	drink from
	<b>-wèl̀</b>	take; take away; take from

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-lụ 1.	v.	stick in, out
	<b>-lụ aka</b>	point out; put finger on
	<b>-lụdo</b>	A. stick in B. persist
	<b>-lụdo osisi</b>	stick a stick into the ground
	<b>-lụnye aka</b>	poke finger into
-lụ + 2.	v.:	
	<b>-lụ ukwụ</b>	limp
-lụ + 3.	v.:	
	<b>-lụ ụla</b>	be sleepy
-lụ 4.	ext. suff. 1.	(cf. -lụ 3.) polluting; spoiling
	<b>-gbalụ</b>	pollute by mixing
	<b>-tilụ àrụ</b>	bruise
	<b>-tụlụ</b>	roll in; wallow
<b>M.</b>		
<b>m</b>	pron.	(independent; 1st person singular; cf. e-/a-...m) I; me; my: <b>Ọ kpòlụ m</b> He called me:
	<b>Kà m je</b>	Let me go:
	<b>aka m̄</b>	my hand
<b>-ma 1.</b>	v.	know; be familiar with; know how (to do something): <b>Àmà m?</b> Do I know? <b>Ị mà ebe o sì bịa?</b> Do you know where he comes from? <b>Ànyị amārọ ànị</b> We (as strangers) don't know this place: <b>Ọ mààlụ anyà ụgbọ</b> He drives well: <b>Ị mààlụ àgụ akwụkwọ?</b> Can you read?: <b>Ọ marọ ède ife</b> He doesn't know how to write: <b>Ọ marọ òke bù aka nnị nà aka èkpè</b> He doesn't know his left from his right
	<b>ọmuma</b>	knowing; knowledge
	<b>-ma akwụkwọ</b>	be literate, brainy
	<b>-ma amuma</b>	prophecy; foretell
	<b>-ma anya</b>	be familiar with; attract; be good at doing something: <b>Nni m mààlụ anya yā bù ji</b> My usual food is yam: <b>Ọ mààlụ anya akwà</b> He's a good judge of cloth
	<b>-ma àrụ</b>	become customary/habitual to: <b>Ịteta ụla n'elekele ise ụtụtụ àmalugo m̄ arụ</b> I have become used to waking up at five o'clock in the morning
	<b>-machasịlị</b>	know well
	<b>-ma ife</b>	have sense; be wise
	<b>-ma isi</b>	smell
	<b>-ma izù</b>	be prudent: <b>Ọ mààlụ izù</b> He's prudent
	<b>-malụ afà</b>	be well-known, important: <b>Nwoke afụ bù onye a màlụ afà ya</b> The man is well-known
	<b>-malụ aka</b>	be friendly, familiar with
	<b>-ma nnwokē</b>	not to be in state of virginity (of woman) (lit. know a man): <b>Nwatà nwaànyị afụ akā amarọ nnwokē</b> The young girl has

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		not known a man
	<b>-ma obi</b>	know one's own mind:
		<b>Ọ marọ obi ya</b> He doesn't know his own mind, or, He's fickle
	<b>-ma ọgọ</b>	be grateful, polite, well-behaved, modest, courteous:
		<b>Ọ dī àma ọgọ</b> He is not usually grateful
	<b>-mata</b>	understand:
		<b>Ị màtálù ife m kwùlù?</b> Do you understand what I said?
	<b>-ma ùma</b>	intend; act wilfully, knowingly, deliberately:
		<b>Ọ mà ùma wèe me yā</b> She did it on purpose
	<b>-ma ùnọ</b>	be tame, domesticated (of animal)
	<b>-mazi</b>	direct; explain to (e.g. a way of doing something):
		<b>Anà m èje iyọ Ibè kà ọ mazielụ m etu m gà-èsi je nnukwu unọ ogwū dī n'Ìbàdàn a nà-àkpọ UCH ghàlụ ifù ụzọ</b> I am going to beg Ibe to direct me as to how to reach the big hospital at Ibadan called UCH without missing the way
	<b>-mazù</b>	know all; understand fully
	<b>adī àma āma</b>	perhaps; maybe; in case of
	<b>amā</b>	(negative form), used in many negative noun phrases, e.g.:
	<b>amā ama/ife</b>	ignorance:
		<b>Ife o jì dàa nnene akwụkwọ bù amā ama</b> What made him fail the examination was ignorance:
		<b>Amā ama adī ègbu amā àmà</b> Something you don't know of won't kill you
	<b>amā ndị a nà-ezè</b>	failure to know the people to be avoided
	<b>amā nnà</b>	lack of respect for father:
		<b>Jọh bù amā nnà</b> John does not respect his father
	<b>amā oku ọnụ</b>	inability to express oneself freely; inarticulateness
	<b>amā onwe</b>	senselessness; unconsciousness
	<b>amā ọgọ</b>	ingratitude; ungrateful person
	<b>amā uchē Chukwu</b>	inability to understand God's ways
	<b>amā ụma, amānụma</b>	mistakenly
	<b>Àmà-àma-amāsi-amasi</b>	A. one known but never fully (praise-name of God)
		B. title-name for masquerade
	<b>àmàmife</b>	knowledge; wisdom
	<b>oke àmàmife</b>	great wisdom
<b>-ma 2.</b>	v.	A. jump
	<b>-ma ama</b>	hop
	<b>-mafè</b>	leap over
	<b>-mafù obi</b>	take the breath away
	<b>-magolu ànyịnyà</b>	mount a horse
	<b>-maghalị</b>	jump about
	<b>-mani enū</b>	leap, jump
	<b>-ma n'onyà</b>	be caught in a trap
		B. shake
	<b>-maghalị</b>	shake (a vessel containing liquid)
	<b>-ma lili</b>	shiver
	<b>-marùbe</b>	shake; move

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	àṅṅ mmarùbe	earthquake
	àṅṅ ọma jìjìjì	earthquake
	(àrụ) -ma nni	tremble
-ma + 3.	v.	stab; throw; pierce; stick in
	-maghalị	throw about
	-ma mmà	pierce, strike with sword, machet; stab:
		<b>Màa yā mmà!</b> Stab him!
	-manye	attack with violence; force; persecute; assault
	-ma osisi	plant a live stick, slip or cutting
	-ma ọla	slap
	-mapu	pierce (with knife, spear, etc.)
	-mapụ	ostracise
	mmapụ	ostracism
	-mapụ imi	blow the nose
	-ma ubè	pierce with a spear
	-ma ụla, ọla	slap the face with the open hand
-ma 4.	v.	A. mould
	-makọ	compress together
	-ma mkpūlu	make an earthbed, mound
	-ma òkpokō	mould large morsel of pounded food (idiomatic)
	-ma òkpoko ụtàlà	mould large morsel of pounded fufu
	ọmụma ụnọ ikwuù	encampment
		B. stick together; stick to; compress together; pile up
	-ma àbùbà	be fatty, plumpy
	-mado	stick; be sticky
	-ma èbù	become mouldy
	-makụ	embrace
	-makụdo	stick; stick to
	-makpù	lie on the stomach
	-dìnà mmakpù	lie on the stomach
-ma + 5.	v.:	
		<b>Ọ mākā!</b> Good! It is very good, beautiful!
	-ma mmā	be good; be beautiful, handsome:
		<b>Nnwatà nwokē afụ màlụ oke mmā</b> The young man is very handsome
	ọfuma	well
-ma 6.	v.	beat (of rain and sun)
	-madè	be beaten by rain to the skin (of humans); be beaten soggy by rain (of articles)
	-malì àmalì	be drenched thoroughly
-ma 7.	v.	wrap; tie
	ọmụma	wrapping
	-ma akwà	wear, tie wrapper; be dressed in wrapper (cf. -mà ọgòdò)
	-makwụ	tie
	-ma ọgòdò = -ma akwà	wear, tie wrapper, be dressed in wrapper
	akwā ọmụma	blanket; wrapper
-ma + 8.	v.	announce
	-ma àtụ	point at for illustration, as an example, a model; compare to
	-ma ikpe	condemn; be condemned:

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		<b>A màlù yà ikpe</b> He was condemned
	<b>àmàmikpe</b>	condemnation, conviction (in case)
	<b>-ma ìwu</b>	make, enact law
	<b>-ma ọkwà</b>	announce; give public notice
<b>-ma 9.</b>	v.	rub; press
	<b>-malà</b>	rub; stroke; soothe; massage
	<b>-makù</b>	bring near
	<b>-makùta</b>	clasp to body
	<b>-malù obì</b>	soothe the heart
	<b>-ma mmilī</b>	press sprain, etc., with cloth dipped in hot water
<b>-ma + 10.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-ma ọsò</b>	suck the teeth (in contempt, etc.)
<b>-ma 11.</b>	v.:	
	<b>(agwa) -ma</b>	miss
	<b>(agwa) ụnò) -ma</b>	be homesick
		<b>Agwa ụnò nà-àma m̄</b> I am homesick
<b>-ma 12.</b>	aux. v.	marks the future negative tenses:
		<b>Chikē amā-abja</b> Chike will not come (future negative):
		<b>Chikē amā na-ègo jī</b> Chike will not be (habitually) buying yams (future progressive negative, used in main clauses, cf. -ga 3.):
		<b>Chikē amā egogo jī</b> Chike will/must not have bought yams (future perfect negative):
		<b>Chikē amā na-ègogo jī</b> Chikē will not have been (habitually) buying yams/Chike can't have been buying yams (future progressive perfect negative)
<b>mà</b>	conj.	but; if; whether:
		<b>Jùà nnwokē afù mà ọ gà-àbja echī</b> Ask the man whether he will come tomorrow
	<b>màkà</b>	on account of; lest; concerning; for; for the sake of; because:
		<b>Kèdụ màkà gị nwà?</b> And how about you?
	<b>màkà gịnī</b>	why? because of what?
	<b>màkà ifi</b>	for the sake of; because of
	<b>màkà nà</b>	because; for; since
	<b>màkà ya</b>	therefore; consequently
	<b>mà ... mà</b>	both ... and:
	<b>mà ji mà ọkà</b>	both yam and maize (= kà ... kà)
	<b>mà òcha</b>	not at all; none (used with negative):
		<b>Àrụ esògbugo m̄ ọnwà ìsìì; kịtāà, ènwèrọ m egō mà òcha</b> I have been ill for six months; now, I have no money at all (implying 'not even a kobo')
	<b>mà ọ bù</b>	either; or; neither - nor:
		<b>Achòlụ m̄ onye ònyemaka mà ọ bù nnwokē mà ọ bù nwaànyị</b> I need a helper, man or woman:
		<b>Zùta ewu mà ọ bù atulū</b> Buy a goat or a sheep
<b>-mà</b>	v.	measure (a quantity, e.g. salt or beans with cup, etc.)
	<b>-màta</b>	buy (something measured)
<b>maàzi</b>	n.	mister (of <b>Ndizuògụ</b> origin)
<b>-ma-ji</b>	v.	fold over; double
	<b>mmaji</b>	folding; doubling



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	<b>mmaji naàbò</b>	two-fold
<b>màkà</b>		see <b>mà 1.</b>
<b>màlàlà</b>	n.	glittering quality
	<b>-gbu màlàlà</b>	glitter
	<b>-nwu màlàlà</b>	be dazzling
<b>mangòlò</b>	n.	mango ( <i>Mangifera indica</i> Linn.) (< H.)
<b>mbà 1.</b>	n.	nation; tribe; (another person's) town:
		<b>Òje mbà enwē ilo</b> A traveller rarely has enemies:
		<b>ndi mbā ānyị</b> people of our nation:
		<b>Kà m je mbà</b> Let me go to another town
	<b>enyi mbà</b>	'Elephant people' (referring to the Igbo)
<b>mbà! 2.</b>	int.	no! (emphatic) (cf. <b>èe è</b> )
<b>mbà 1.</b>	n.	scolding; bluster; bitter complaining
	<b>-ba mbà</b>	scold; rebuke; "howl":
		<b>Ọ nà-àbalụ yā mba</b> She is scolding her:
		<b>Ada ètiwago itè, nne ānyị gà-àba mba ogè ọ nàtàlụ</b> Ada has broken a pot; mother will complain when she returns
<b>mbà 2.</b>	n.	cat
	<b>nwa mba</b>	cat (cf. <b>nwa ònogbò</b> )
<b>mbà</b>	n.	extreme tiredness; exhaustion; faintness
	<b>-dà mbà</b>	be very tired and exhausted; be tired by a task to the extent that one can no longer go on with it; be worn out
<b>Proverb</b>		
		<b>Ugwu kà a gà-àlị</b> The hill, we shall climb
		<b>Mbà kà a gà-adà</b> Faintness, we shall feel
		(This short proverbial expression is used when facing a difficult task which cannot be avoided.)
<b>mbacha</b>	n.	peelings (of yam, etc.) (from <b>-ba-cha</b> peel)
<b>mbadamba</b>	n.	flatness
<b>mbala</b>	n.	outside:
		<b>Pụa mbala</b> Go outside
	<b>mbala ēzi</b>	compound inside walls (contrast <b>ilo</b> )
<b>mbalā</b>	n.	A. spaciousness; roominess; wideness
	<b>-dị mbalā</b>	be spacious, wide:
		<b>Ebe à dì mbalā</b> This place is spacious
	<b>-sa mbalā</b>	be wide:
		<b>Afele à sà mbalā</b> This plate is wide
		B. compound; pack; open space in town
<b>mbàla</b>	n.	kind of edible frog with long hind legs
<b>mbàzù</b>	n.	tool for digging
<b>mbè</b>		see <b>mbèkwù</b>
<b>mbè 1.</b>	n.	pledge; security
<b>mbè 2.</b>	n.	Pygmy Mouse ( <i>Mus minutoides</i> )
<b>mbè 1.</b>	n.	small calabash for measuring salt
<b>mbè 2.</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>mbè n'ukwù</b>	skirt; native skirt worn as underwear
<b>mbèbèlè</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>mbèbèlè anyā</b>	eyelid
<b>mbèkwù, mbè</b>	n.	tortoise (male)
	<b>nkekele mbè</b>	tortoise shell

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	<b>okpulukpu mbè</b>	tortoise shell
<b>mbèlède</b>	n.	suddenness;
		<b>Ọ bjàkwùtè m nà mbèlède</b> He came to me suddenly:
	<b>ife mbèlède</b>	chance; accident
<b>mbèmbè</b>	n.	small black edible fruit of <b>ilighìlì</b>
<b>mbì</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>-ru mbì</b>	lie in wait; set an ambush
<b>mbìbì</b>	n.	borrowing (-bì 3. borrow)
	<b>-gba mbìbì</b>	borrow; go about borrowing:
		<b>Ogè nīne kà ọ nà-àgba mbìbì egō</b> He always goes about borrowing money
<b>mbìdo</b>	n.	pressing; repressing ( <b>-bido</b> press)
<b>mbìgbọ</b>	n.	scolding; storming; uproar
<b>mbìàmbija</b>	n.	stranger; squatter
<b>mbọ</b>	n.	nail (of toe or finger); claw
	<b>-dọ mbọ</b>	tear with nails
	<b>-gà mbọ</b>	scratch with nails
	<b>-gba mbọ</b>	pare nails
	<b>-rọ mbọ</b>	pinch, scratch with nails
	<b>-tù mbọ</b>	pinch with fingernails
<b>mbọ 1.</b>	n.	revenge
	<b>-bọ mbọ</b>	seek revenge with blood:
		<b>Ànyị jèkọ ịbọ mbọ</b> We are going to take revenge
<b>mbọ 2.</b>	n.	effort; struggle; industry; enterprise
	<b>-gba mbọ</b>	strive; attempt; try hard; persist; be enterprising, industrious
<b>mbọcha</b>	n.	curiosity; inquisitiveness ( <b>-bọcha</b> )
<b>mbọsị</b>		see <b>ụbọsị</b>
<b>mbùmbu</b>	n.	bogeyman (a creature that will carry bad children away) (= <b>ntànta</b> )
<b>mbụ</b>	n.	one (in counting only); (the) first:
		<b>Èkè bụ onye nke m̄bụ</b> Eke is in the first place
	<b>ife m̄bụ</b>	the first thing
	<b>ogē m̄bụ</b>	at first; initially
	<b>ụbọsị m̄bụ</b>	the first day:
		<b>Taa bụ ụbọsị m̄bụ n'ọnwa</b> Today is the first day of the month
<b>mbụbọ</b>	n.	peel (of fruit)
<b>-me</b>	v.	do; act; make; happen; cause
	<b>òmume</b>	doing; acting; making; happening;
		<b>Ọ gịnị mèlụ ya?</b> What has happened to him?
	<b>-me àgadī</b>	be old, decrepit
	<b>-me àgbọọ</b>	do as, be a young woman
	<b>-me àghalā</b>	be troublesome, rascally
	<b>-me àkàjè</b>	humiliate; disgrace
	<b>-me aka n̄tutù</b>	be fond of pilfering, picking and stealing
	<b>-me alū</b>	commit abomination; break taboo; do something traditionally forbidden
	<b>-me ànwànsị</b>	conjure; perform magic
	<b>-me anya ụlā</b>	be drowsy
	<b>-me arịma</b>	make a sign, signal

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	-me àsalà	be polite
	-mebe	prepare; make (ready)
	-mebì	keep in disorder; spoil:
		<b>O mebì ife à nụnwà</b> He spoilt this very thing:
		<b>Ajọ ūkpa nà-èmebì nnwatà</b> Bad influences spoil a child
	mmebì	mess; spoiling; ruin
	-mebì iwu	commit crime, offence; break law; sin
	mmebì iwu	crime
	-mecha imi	wipe the nose
	-mechi	shut, close (eye, mouth, window, door, book); close down:
		<b>O mèchì ụzọ</b> He shut the door:
		<b>Àyi èmechigo ọzụzụ afịa āyi</b> We have wound up our business
	-mechi ọnụ	hush; shut up
	-mechite	close door behind one:
		<b>O mèchitè ụzọ</b> He shut the door behind himself
	-me èbelè	take pity on; be sorry for; have mercy on:
		<b>Èbelè yà mèlụ m</b> I am full of pity for him
	-me èbùbè	beautify; decorate:
		<b>O mèlụ akwà afụ èbùbè</b> He decorated the cloth
	-mefiè	do wrong; sin
	mmefiè	crime; transgression; wrongdoing
	-mefù	spend lavishly; waste
	-megide, -mejide	act against
	-megbu	oppress; ill-treat
	mmegbu	oppression
	-meghalị	move round; stir; shake
	-meghe	open (eye, window, door) (cf. -sàghe)
	-meghèli anya	confuse
	-meghepụ, -mepụ	undo; loose; unfasten; open
	-megwalụ	take revenge
	-me ifelè	put to shame
	-me imē	be in labour; travail
	-me isi ikē	be headstrong
	-mejọ	injure
	mmejọ	injury
	-meju	fill
	-mekà àrụ	trouble; bother
	-mekàta, -mekata	do for a long time
	-mekọ	act together; have intercourse with; fraternise with
	mmekọ	companionship; partnership; intercourse
	-mekọta	happen together:
		<b>Ife naàbọ afụ mèkọtálụ</b> The two events were simultaneous
	-me kpakalakpakala	be cranky and noisy (refers esp. to noise made by an old bicycle)
	-me kpukpulukpu	become stiff, firm
	-mekwàsị	repeat (action)
	-mekwọlụ	take revenge
	-me kwùlikwùli	behave like a harmless madman
	-mekwulu	return; do in return; take revenge

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	-meli	overcome (person); win:
		<b>Ọọ mụ nwà mēlilì n'ọsọ afụ</b> It was I that won the race
	mmeli	victory
	abụ mmeli	song of victory
	-melụ	defile; do a forbidden thing:
		<b>Fâ mēlụlụ ụnọ ụkà</b> They desecrated the church
	-melụ àrụ	hurt; wound:
		<b>Emēlụ m àrụ</b> I hurt myself
	-me mgbagọ	be bent, crooked, curved
	-me mgbagha	dispute
	-me mgbalị	be slender, slim
	-me mgbanwè	be changed
	-me mpàko	be proud, pompous, arrogant, aloof
	-meni	stir up
	-me n'ike	do violently, forcibly
	-me nkwa	keep, fulfil a promise
	-me nni	be fertile (of land)
	-me n'ogè	be punctual; do something in good time
	-me nsọ	break a prohibition; do a forbidden thing
	-me ntado	be tight (e.g. as undersized shirt, etc.)
	-me ntiwa	be broken
	-me nzofù	hide away; become perpetually hidden
	-menye ifelē n'iru	make ashamed of oneself (lit. bring shame to one's face):
		<b>Ifelē mēlụ onye àbànìdịegwu afụ mgbè a kpùtálụ ya n'ụnọ ikpē</b> The robber was ashamed of himself when he was brought before the court
	-menyụ	extinguish
	-me okènyè	be aged, elderly, old
	-me okolobjà	do as, be a young man
	-me ọgọ	be kind to; do a kindness to
	-me ọzọ	repeat; do again
	-mesi	counteract pain of
	-mesi ọnya	dress a fresh wound
	-mesi	finish
	-mesò	deal with; treat; do to
	-meta	be exact; imitate correctly
	-mete	rouse
	-mete n'ụla	waken; rouse from sleep:
		<b>Jèe mētee Ndụ nụụla</b> Go and rouse Ndụ from sleep
	-metọ	spoil; defile
	mmetọ	defilement; dishonour; disgrace
	-metụ	touch
	-metụ aka	touch lightly:
		<b>O mētù m aka</b> He touched me (with the hand)
	-me ụnàlà	make noise with mouth or horn (esp. to attract attention)
	-mezi	correct; repair:
		<b>Mèzie ife m mebilụ</b> Correct my mistakes!
	akâ mēlụ	illicit gin (lit. made by hand)
	Ànịemeka	male name (lit. The land has done very well)
	emē eme	something that is not done

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	e mekàta	after a while
	e mesia	afterwards
	ọmā koòmè = ọmā ka ò mè however it may be	
	-pụ imē	be able to do
	apụ imē	inability to do; impossibility
mèlìmpụ	n.	of no consequence:
		<b>Onye à bù mèlìmpụ</b> This person is of no consequence
mfe	n.	lightness; ease
	àrụ mfe	good health; activity
	-dị mfe	be light:
		<b>Ọ dị mfe</b> It is light
	-gba mfe	be light:
		<b>Ọ gba mfe</b> It is light
mfù	n.	loss (-fù lose)
mfùkọ	n.	used in:
	mfùkọ akwà	crease
mgba	n.	used in:
	mgba akā, mgbà akā	ring
mgbā	n.	wax; glue
mgbà	n.	wrestling (-gba I.E. wrestle)
	mgbà n'ògụ	strife; conflict
	di mgbà	A. wrestler
		B. convulsions (because the child suffering a convulsive attack behaves like a person who is wrestling, in this case with an unseen wrestler)
	-gba mgbà	struggle; wrestle
	ògba mgbà	wrestler
	-yọ mgbà	challenge to a wrestling contest
mgbà + 1.	n.	used in:
	mgbà arọ	a year
mgbà 2.		see <b>mgba</b>
mgbàjàlà	n.	whip
mgbàchi	n.	stopping of a gap; blocking; counteracting; thwarting; interposition
mgbadà	n.	level ground, as opposed to a hill
mgbàdà	n.	Maxwell's duiker
mgbañlì	n.	small type of yam which cannot be replanted but only eaten (= <b>mkpulụ</b> )
mgbagò	n.	state of being bent
mgbaghàlụ	n.	forgiveness
mgbaka	n.	sour, tart taste (as of unripe fruit)
mgbakà	n.	used in:
	mgbakā arụ	uneasiness of body; irritation
	àrụ mgbakà	fidgeting
mgbàkalakòm		see <b>mkpàkalakòm</b>
mgbasịlì	n.	used in:
mgbasịlì akā		finger-ring

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m̀gbè	n.	time; period; when (cf. ogè)
	m̀gbè afụ	then; at that time
	m̀gbè ñcha	always; at all times
	m̀gbè nīne	all times; every time
	m̀gbe ọ̀bunà	any time; every time:
		<b>Ị nwè ike ịbịa ebe à m̀gbe ọ̀bunà ị chọlụ</b> You can come here any time you wish
	m̀gbè ochīè	olden days
	m̀gbè ọ̀kọchì	time of dry season
m̀gbèdè, m̀gbèdè	n.	late afternoon; early evening (from when sun is getting low till dusk)
	m̀gbèdè anyàsị	late in the evening; evening:
		<b>Ọ gà-àbịa ebe à na m̀gbèdè anyàsị</b> She will come here late in the evening
	kwà m̀gbèdè	every evening
m̀gbelē	n.	trading
	-tụ m̀gbelē	trade; retail
m̀gbịlịm̀gba	n.	bell
	-kụ m̀gbịlịm̀gba	ring bell
m̀gbō	n.	shutter or door; plank used as kneading-board for clay
m̀gbō	n.	bullet
m̀gbòlòdị	n.	waterleaf ( <i>Talinum triangulare</i> )
m̀gbu	n.	painfulness; pain
	àrụ m̀gbu	illness:
		<b>Ọ nwè àrụ m̀gbu</b> He is ill
	-gbu m̀gbu	be painful, hurtful:
		<b>Ọ nà-ègbu m̀ m̀gbu</b> It is hurting me
	ife m̀gbu	painful, hurtful, thing
m̀gbùlùgùdù	n.	abyss; place at bottom of a cliff or steep hill
m̀gbụgbọ	n.	covering; bark; skin
	m̀gbụgbọ àkwa	eggshell
	m̀gbụgbọ àrụ	skin
-mì	v.	be deep; be depressed inwards
	òmìmì	depth; (fig.) importance:
		<b>Ọ dị òmìmì</b> It is deep
	-mì èmì	be deep, skilled, mysterious
	-mìkpọ	burst out crying after suppressed sobbing
	-mì òmìmì	dive
	-mì ọ̀nụ	draw in the mouth; pout; be envious
-mị 1.	v.	dry (usually over fire)
	ọ̀mịmị	drying
	-mị azụ	dry fish
	-mìkpọ	dry (fish, corn, etc.)
-mị 2.	v.	slip; move smoothly
	ọ̀mịmị	slipping
	-mị àmị	be slippery:
		<b>Ọ nà-àmị àmị</b> It is slippery
	-mịbà	plunge; sink in; enter stealthily
	-mighalị	loiter about; walk stealthily about
	-mị mmà	draw sword, matchet

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	-mīnye	sheathe (knife, etc.)
-mì 1.	v.	suck
	òmìmì	sucking
	-mìkpọ akwa	sob
	-mìlì	suck
-mì + 2.	v.:	
	-mì mkpūlū	bear fruit
mkpà 1.	n.	need; difficulty; necessity (from -kpà 2. be needful)
	-dì mkpà	be necessary, needful, essential, important:
		<b>Igwè dì ì mkpà</b> I need a bicycle:
		<b>Ọ dì mkpà nà nne nà nnā ọbunà gà-azùnite ụmụ fa n'ụzọ ezi òmùme nà itụ egwū Chinèkè</b> It is important that all parents should bring up their children in the way of righteousness and the fear of God
	-gbò mkpà	be useful
	-nọ na mkpà	be in difficulty:
		<b>Anọ ì na mkpà</b> I am in difficulty
	oke mkpà	great need
mkpà 2.	n.	used in:
	mkpà edè	room where cocoyams are stored
mkpa 1.	n.	scarcity; fewness (cf. ụkọ)
	-kpa mkpa	be few, scarce
mkpa 2.	n.	used in:
	mkpa ākwukwọ	(shed) leaf, leaves
mkpa 3.	n.	used in:
	-kpa mkpa	seek diligently
mkpà 1.	n.	forceps; tongs
	mkpa akā	biceps
mkpà 2.	n.	holding; captivity; restriction; imprisonment (from -kpà 1. grip)
	kpà mkpà	capture; kidnap
	mkpà n'aka	walking stick; staff (lit. what is held in hand)
	mkpà ñsịkọ	cramp; pins-and-needles (= titaṅgwèlè)
mkpà 3.	n.	one stake full of yams tied in a barn
	dì mkpà	strong young man, originally one who could cultivate many yams
mkpaàkìlìka	n.	small black millipede, usually seen on grass-thatched houses after rain
mkpàkalakòm, mgbàkalakòm	n.	centipede (smaller than esu/alìlì)
mkpàkàrà	n.	steel trap (= ọnyà igwè)
mkpàla 1.	n.	cane, e.g. midrib of mkpàla egbò, the boundary tree <i>Dracaena fragrans</i> (Linn.) Ker-Gawl.
mkpàla 2.	n.	(also <b>ute mkpàla</b> ) type of mat which can be used for building igbùdù or as shelter (= <b>ute Ādo</b> )
mkpalì	n.	insult; abuse
	ife mkpalì	scorn; mockery; disrespect
	okwu mkpalì	insulting word
mkpi	n.	he-goat
mkpì	n.	sexually-debased human being (Nwazuzu Ph.D. 290)

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<b>ṁkpilīte</b>	n.	small wooden mortar used for grinding pepper
<b>mkpīlikpī</b>	n.	fragment, small piece, stump (of something long, e.g. snake, yam, etc.)
	<b>nwa mkpīlikpī</b>	very small; short
	<b>nwa mkpīlikpī ogè</b>	moment: minute; very short time
<b>mkpīlisi</b>	n.	shortness; broken portion
	<b>mkpīlisi osisi</b>	stump of tree
<b>mkpī</b>	n.	section (as of seed or nut)
<b>ṁkpīṣī</b>	n.	any object shaped like a ramrod with pointed tip; spike
	<b>ṁkpīṣī akā</b>	finger
	<b>ṁkpīṣī, (ṁkpala) egbè</b>	ramrod
	<b>ṁkpīṣī igwè</b>	spoke (e.g. of bicycle)
	<b>ṁkpīṣī ñgụ</b>	rib
	<b>ṁkpīṣī (nnī)</b>	spike used for bringing boiled pieces of yam or meat out of the pot
	<b>ṁkpīṣī ụkwū</b>	toe
<b>mkpogo, mkpogomkpo</b>	n.	steep place; cliff
<b>mkpomkpo</b>	n.	rubbish-heap; rubbish
<b>mkpò</b>	n.	small box; can
	<b>mkpò anwūlụ</b>	snuff-box
	<b>mkpò tanjele</b>	special container for <b>òtanjele</b>
	<b>mkpò ūtabà</b>	snuff-box
<b>ṁkpọ</b>	n. 1.	walking-stick
<b>ṁkpọ</b>	n. 2.	pole (= <b>utum</b> )
	<b>ṁkpọ àchàlà</b>	bamboo pole
<b>mkpọchi</b>	n.	A. locking
		B. button (from <b>-kpọchi</b> lock)
	<b>mkpọchi n'iru</b>	anything fastened on forehead or in front of (something)
<b>mkpòdù</b>	n.	kind of shrub
<b>ṁkpọlọ</b>	n.	A. rod; bar
		B. confinement; imprisonment
	<b>-tụ mkpọlọ</b>	imprison:
		<b>A tūgo òyị m ṁkpọlọ</b> My friend has been jailed:
	<b>ụnọ ṁkpọlọ</b>	prison
<b>ṁkpòlọgwùgwù, ṁkpòlọgwù</b>	n.	root
	<b>-gba(do) ṁkpòlọgwù</b>	take root
	<b>-gbamì ṁkpòlọgwù</b>	send roots deep
	<b>-gbanye ṁkpòlọgwù</b>	be rooted in; be connected with a place by birth
	<b>-pu ṁkpòlọgwùgwù</b>	take root
<b>mkpọmkpọ</b>	n.	A. broken-down object; ruinous, ruined, waste (wall, house):
		<b>Ñkaà bụ mkpọmkpọ ụnọ</b> This is a dilapidated house:
		<b>Oke ìmàdù adịrọ èbi na mkpọmkpọ ụnọ</b> A great man never lives in a dilapidated house
		B. poor, despised, hopeless (of person)



	<b>mkpòmkpò</b> <b>mmàdù</b>	a poor, despised, hopeless man:
		<b>Àdịrọ m àchọ kà mụ nà mkpòmkpò mmàdù bili n'òfu ụnọ</b> I never want to live in the same house as a poor despised man
<b>mkpọniiru</b>	n.	anything fastened on forehead or in front of (something)
<b>mkpu 1.</b>	n.	loud cry; shout; call for help
	<b>-rị mkpu</b>	cry out in horror
	<b>-ti mkpu</b>	shout, call for help; raise the alarm
		<b>Ọnye nà-èti mkpū?</b> Who is shouting (for help)?
<b>mkpu 2.</b>	n.	A. ant-hill
		B. termite
	<b>obi mkpū</b>	queen termite
<b>mkpu</b>	n.	ceremonies performed for girls reaching puberty
<b>mkpukè</b>	n.	woman's house, contrasted with the <b>obi</b> of a man (= <b>ùsokwū</b> )
<b>mkpukpu</b>	n.	hunch (on back); lump
	<b>-kwà mkpukpu</b>	be hunchbacked
<b>mkpūlu</b>	n.	mound of earth
	<b>-ma mkpūlu</b>	make a bed of earth, mound
	<b>-tụ mkpūlu</b>	make raised beds for planting
<b>mkpumè</b>	n.	stone; rock
<b>mkpụ</b>	n.	small group (contrast <b>ikpo</b> ):
		<b>Fà kwù na mkpụ na mkpụ</b> They are standing about in little groups
	<b>mkpụ ọfịa</b>	small patch of bush left in middle of cleared area
<b>mkpụ</b>	n.	carpenter's plane ( <b>-kpụ</b> 2. scrape)
	<b>mkpụkpọ</b>	nail; peg (from <b>-kpọ</b> 3. nail)
<b>mkpụkpọ</b>	n.	a ritual or dramatic chant or cry, esp. in the contexts below
	<b>-ti mkpụkpọ</b>	A. praise someone and remind him of what his forefathers did, sometimes to encourage him to undertake new enterprises; chant praise-poetry
		B. in sorrow, praise the dead in mourning, usually by someone close to the deceased
		C. raise the alarm, as death (cf. <b>-ti mkpu</b> )
<b>mkpụlū</b>	n.	A. seed; fruit
	<b>mkpụlụ akū</b>	palm kernel
	<b>mkpụlụ jī</b>	seed-yam
	<b>mkpụlụ osè</b>	seed of pepper
	<b>mkpụlụ osisi</b>	fruit
	<b>-gha mkpụlū</b>	sow seeds (broadcast)
	<b>-mị mkpụlū</b>	bear fruit
	<b>ngà mkpụlụ ọkà</b>	life imprisonment (lit. imprisonment of grains of maize; from idea that each year was represented by a single grain of maize)
		B. (fig.) object of fruit or seed-like shape, e.g. pill, tablet
	<b>mkpụlụ amụ</b>	a smile
	<b>mkpụlụ amụ</b>	testicle
	<b>mkpụlụ anyā</b>	eyeball
	<b>mkpụlụ egō</b>	cowrie; coin; shilling
	<b>mkpụlụ mmili</b>	hail; drops of rain
	<b>mkpụlụ obi</b>	heart; soul

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	<b>anya mkpūlụ egō</b>	eye with pupil whitened by disease
		C. (fig.) fruit; seed; offspring; descendant:
		<b>Nwa ñkaà dī kà mkpūlụ Èzènwīlè</b> This child looks like a descendant of Ezenwiile
		D. (fig.) fruit, result (of deed):
		<b>Ibè nò n’ime oke afufu, ọ bụ mkpūlụ njọ yā kà ọ nà-àgholụ</b> Ibe is in great trouble; he is reaping the fruit of his sin
		E. (fig.) individual
	<b>mkpūlụ ụbòsị</b>	a day
		F. (fig.) small number (out of large total number); handful:
		<b>Ọ bụ gīnī kpàtàlù o jì wèè bụlụ sòsò mkpūlụ mmādù ịtọ bialù ụkà n’ùtutù à?</b> Why is it that only three persons attended the service this morning?
	<b>mkpūlụ ogè</b>	few moments
	<b>òfu mkpūlụ</b>	only one
<b>mkpūlụ</b>	n.	kind of bean - small and round. Unlike other beans, the plant is a shrub and not a creeping plant
<b>̀mkpūlụ</b>	n.	something round and smooth, e.g. shot-putt
	<b>̀mkpūlụ jī</b>	small yam, soft and round, usually eaten (= <b>mgbafilì</b> )
<b>mkpumkpụ 1.</b>	n.	shortness
	<b>mkpumkpụ mmadù</b>	short person
<b>mkpumkpụ 2.</b>	n.	bare dry place
<b>̀mkpuna</b>	n.	hernia
<b>mmā</b>	n.	goodness; beauty; prosperity
	<b>mma arụ</b>	physical beauty
	<b>mmā mma</b>	A. well
		B. go well! safe journey! (greeting to a person returning home)
	<b>àda mmā</b>	A. fine daughter (used to praise a small girl)
		B. female name
	<b>-chọ mmā</b>	decorate; ornament
	<b>-dị mmā</b>	be good, beautiful, well, satisfactory, friendly:
		<b>Ọ dị mmā</b> It is good
		<b>Mụ nà yā dị mmā</b> He and I are friendly
	<b>-ka mmā</b>	be better than
	<b>-ma mmā</b>	be beautiful
<b>mmà</b>	n.	knife; sword; matchet
	<b>mmà awusa</b>	Hausa dagger
	<b>mmà ekwū</b>	small kitchen knife
	<b>mmà iru naàbò</b>	A. two-edged knife
		B. unreliable person
	<b>mmā ògè</b>	matchet; cutlass (cf. Ekpeye)
	<b>mmà ọdụ</b>	saw
	<b>iru mmà</b>	edge (of a knife)
	<b>-kpụ mmà</b>	manufacture cutlass
	<b>-ma mmà</b>	pierce or strike with a sword or hatchet; stab
	<b>-mị mmà</b>	draw the sword or matchet
	<b>ọbọ mmà</b>	sheath of knife
	<b>onụ mmà</b>	edge of a sword

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	-so mmà	sharpen knife, matchet
	-sù mmà	stab
mmà	n.	a measure (by container, of any size) (from -mà measure)
mmadù, mmadù, madù	n.	person; human being
	mmadù ìtọ	three persons:
		<b>Achọ m mmadù ìtọ</b> I need three persons
	mmadū nkiti	A. ordinary person; man in the street
		B. a useless person
	mmadū ọbunà	everybody; any, every person
	-gba mmadù	buy, pawn person
	igwe mmadù	a large crowd
	mkpọmkpọ mmadù	a poor, despised, hopeless man
	mkpụlụ mmadù	few people
	mkpụmkpụ mmadù	a short person
	ngiliga mmadù	stupid, hopeless person; ruffian
	nkịlịka mmadù	rough, rascally person
	nwa mmadù	freeborn person; well-behaved person
	ògbugbu mmadù	manslaughter; murder
	ògbu mmadù	A. "man-killer"; a much-coveted honour in the olden days conferred on anyone who possessed a human head
		B. murderer
	oke mmadù	a man of great reputation
	okpotokpo mmadù	huge person; person of big build
	òli mmadù	cannibal
	ọra mmadù	the public; the people
	ùwa mmadù	the world of men
	-wò àchụ mādù	become man
mmakwu	n.	loop
mmānụ, mmanụ, manụ	n.	oil, esp. palm oil
	mmanụ anwū	honey
	mmanụ ọpàpa	groundnut oil
	ìbà mmānụ	jaundice accompanied by pronounced coloration of the eyeballs, fingernails and sometimes skin
	-kpa mmanụ	buy oil
	-kpe mmanụ	smear with oil
	onye mmānụ	oil-seller
	poni mmānụ	cask, puncheon of palm oil
	-te mmanụ	anoint with oil; paint, coat, smear with oil
mmānwụ, mmanwụ, manwụ	n.	masquerade
	ñne mmānwụ	(at Nri) the highest women's title, which elderly married women of exemplary character are allowed to take and in which the secret of the ritual mask is revealed (Onwuejeogwu 1974:177)
mmānya, mmanya, manya	n.	wine, esp. palm wine; any type of alcohol

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	(mmanya) -gbu	be intoxicated by alcohol
	mmanya nā-abà n'anya	(lit. wine that enters the eyes - mostly used in Bible)
	mmanya nkwū	wine from oil-palm
	mmanya obubu	intoxicant
	mmanya oggòlò	wine from raphia palm (ngwò)
	(mmanya) -tụ	be drunk
	ànì mmānya	dregs of wine
	-gbà mmanya	make drunk
	mmanya oyibo	gin; imported wine or spirits
	ikè mmānya	dregs
	-kụ mmānya	mix wine
	-la oke mmānya	drink to excess; get drunk
	-nuta mmanya	buy native wine (e.g. palm wine)
	onye mmānya	wine (usually palm wine) seller
	òkìkà mmānya	ceremonial drinking; feast
	òlaka mmānya	drunkard
mmeē	n.	blood (cf. òbàlà)
	mmeē m̄mee	red, reddish:
		Ò gīnī kpatalụ anya gī jì wèlụ àcha mmeē m̄mee Why are your eyes red?
		Kpòlụ m̄ nwatà nwokē yi àfè mmeē m̄mee Call me the boy in the red shirt
	-gba mmeē	bleed; shed blood
	ònà mmēe	white variety of the three-leaved yam, <i>Dioscorea dumetorum</i>
m̄mīlī, mmīlī, mīlī	n.	water; rain
	mmīlī alā	breast-milk
	mmīlī ala efi	cow's milk
	(mmīlī) -gba	flow (of water)
	(mmīlī) -gbafūsi	flow to waste (of water)
	(mmīlī) -kwò	A. undergo a rush of people anxious to fetch water (of a stream) B. rush, flow rapidly (of waterway, stream)
	(mmīlī) -ma	A. (lit.) be beaten by rain: Mmīlī gà-àma gī ọ bulụ nà ì nāba kītāà Rain will beat you if you leave now, i.e. You will be drenched if you leave now B. (fig.) be in grave trouble; suffer grave loss
		Chinèkè m! Mmīlī àmaa m̄. Onye ēnyemaka ọ bụ sòsò ya kà m nwèlụ n'ụwà ànwụa! My God! I am done for. The only helper I have in this world is dead!
	mmīlī m̄mīlī	wet; damp; watery
	-dị mmīlī m̄mīlī	be wet, damp, watery:
		Kèdu ife kpatalụ nà ụnò à dị mmīlī m̄mīlī? Why is this house so wet?
	mmīlī ndà arọ	the first rain in the year
	m̄mīlī òlulù	gathering of clouds before rain
	mmīlī osisi	sap
	m̄mīlī òzùzò	rain
	mmīlī ọhụhụ	drinking water
	mmīlī ọwụwụ	coming out of underground water, flooding the land of that

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		area. In buildings in swampy areas, water sometimes appears and floods the floors
	<b>àfè mmīlī</b>	rain-coat
	<b>aguū mmīlī</b>	thirst
	<b>akū mmīlī igwē</b>	hail
	<b>àkpà nwaammīlī</b>	bladder
	<b>anya mmīlī</b>	tears
	<b>àrū mmīlī</b>	stoutness; dropsy; fresh, plump body
	<b>-bū ɔnū mmīlī</b>	spit
	<b>-chedo mmīlī</b>	hold water
	<b>-chu mmīlī</b>	go to water
	<b>-dèsj mmīlī</b>	drip
	<b>-fe mmīlī</b>	A. drive away rain
		B. sprinkle water
	<b>-gba anya mmīlī</b>	shed tears
	<b>-gbalū mmīlī</b>	defile, pollute water
	<b>-gba mmīlī</b>	pour water on (fainting or shocked persons as treatment)
	<b>-gbà mmīlī</b>	force to drink water (as primitive way of feeding baby, or by pushing victim under water)
	<b>-gba mmīlī alā</b>	contain breast milk; have flow of milk from the breast
	<b>-gwù mmīlī</b>	swim
	<b>ìkpele mmīlī</b>	bank of river
	<b>isi mmīlī</b>	source of a stream, river
	<b>-ku mmīlī</b>	scoop water out of a vessel
	<b>-kanye mmīlī</b>	bring water to
	<b>-kute mmīlī</b>	fetch water in a vessel
	<b>-kpọchi mmīlī</b>	turn off (i.e. lock, shut) tap
	<b>-kwọ mmīlī</b>	bale, dip up water with the hands
	<b>-kwọsa mmīlī</b>	A. throw water over (as in taking a shower)
		B. wipe off water from floor, table, windscreen, or any wide surface (larger quantity than <b>-ficha</b> ; also <b>-kwọcha</b> )
	<b>mkpụlụ mmīlī</b>	hail; drops of rain
	<b>ògbu mmīlī</b>	deep water; the sea
	<b>òdọ mmīlī</b>	pond
	<b>onụ mmīlī</b>	spittle; saliva
	<b>-ra mmīlī</b>	make, produce rain
	<b>ọra mmīlī</b>	rain-maker
	<b>-ri mmīlī</b>	leak
	<b>-ru nwa mmīlī</b>	urinate
	<b>-sala mmīlī</b>	lap water (as dog)
	<b>-ta obì mmīlī</b>	be callous, wicked, determined
	<b>ùfèsj mmīlī</b>	across the stream, river, etc.; other side of the river, stream, etc.
	<b>n'ùfèsj mmīlī</b>	on the other side of the river
	<b>ụgbọ mmīlī</b>	ship; boat; canoe
	<b>-zè(lụ) mmīlī</b>	shelter from rain
<b>mmịkolo</b>	n.	ferret
<b>mmịmị</b>	n.	small peppery fruit used as alternative to kola; the tree itself; "pepper-fruit" <i>Dennetia tripetala</i> . Annonaceae
<b>mmùmù</b>	n.	used in:

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	<b>mm̄m̄m̄m̄ ɔnwa</b>	A. star
		B. firefly
<b>mm̄m̄m̄m̄, mm̄m̄m̄m̄, mm̄m̄m̄m̄, mm̄m̄m̄m̄, mm̄m̄m̄m̄</b>	n.	A. spirit of the dead; ghost. The spirits of the dead are divided into good and evil:
		<b>Aj̄m̄ mm̄mad̄m̄ b̄m̄ aj̄m̄ mm̄m̄m̄m̄</b> A wicked man makes a wicked spirit. The good ones are:
		<b>a) nd̄i ich̄iè</b> good and successful men who leave children behind, subdivided into <b>ich̄iè ukwu</b> , the great ancestors, who were <b>oz̄m̄</b> titled men who founded the various hierarchies of the extant lineages, and <b>ich̄iè nt̄à</b> , the small ancestors, dead untitled men with extra extant lineages:
		<b>b) um̄m̄ āda</b> the spirits of the dead married daughters of the lineage. All good ancestors reincarnate in their lineage. The evil ones are:
		<b>a) àk̄alòḡòlì</b> people who grew old without achieving anything and die without having children; they cannot reincarnate in their lineage, roam wild in the spirit world and from time to time gain entry to the world of men to cause confusion:
		<b>b) ekweñsu</b> the spirits of people who died <b>ɔnw̄m̄ ɔj̄m̄m̄</b> , i.e. accidental or premature deaths or suicide; such spirits cannot be reincarnated or reach the spirit land, but come back to earth to cause other bad deaths:
		<b>c) ɔgb̄añje</b> the spirits of children who die while young and keep revisiting their mother's womb to repeatedly be reborn and die (Onwuejeogwu 1974:89-99):
		<b>M̄m̄m̄m̄m̄ lie m̄</b> Let the ancestors consume me (if I do such a bad thing)
	<b>mm̄m̄m̄m̄ inyī</b>	bad, unclean spirit
	<b>mm̄m̄m̄m̄ ogonogo</b>	'tall ghost', the most elderly and venerated form of the incarnate dead (= <b>egwugwu</b> )
	<b>afufu m̄m̄m̄m̄</b>	A. punishment in underworld
		B. very severe punishment or trouble
	<b>aj̄m̄ mm̄m̄m̄m̄</b>	bad dead spirit
	<b>àn̄j̄ m̄m̄m̄m̄</b>	lands of the dead; (Christian usage) hell
	<b>ego mm̄m̄m̄m̄</b>	money ritually offered to the dead
	<b>ezē m̄m̄m̄m̄</b>	king of underworld
	<b>-kp̄m̄ m̄m̄m̄m̄</b>	take <b>m̄m̄m̄m̄</b> when assuming duties of <b>ɔkpala</b>
	<b>-l̄m̄ m̄m̄m̄m̄</b>	offer food to the ancestors; feast the dead
	<b>-na mm̄m̄m̄m̄</b>	die (euphemistic) (lit. return to the land of the spirits)
	<b>ndi m̄m̄m̄m̄</b>	the dead; the ancestors
	<b>ɔk̄u m̄m̄m̄m̄</b>	A. (Christian usage) hell fire
		B. matches
	<b>ùwà ndi m̄m̄m̄m̄</b>	the world of spirits
		B. masquerade (= <b>m̄m̄manwu</b> )
	<b>mm̄m̄m̄m̄ ebì ogwū</b>	masquerade with porcupine quills on the body
	<b>mm̄m̄m̄m̄ ijelè</b>	graceful, elaborate masquerade
	<b>mm̄m̄m̄m̄ ìkp̄o</b>	masquerade covered with <b>ìkp̄o</b> -bells
	<b>àfe m̄m̄m̄m̄</b>	mask of masquerader; masquerader's cloth

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	<b>àwòlọ̀ m̄mụ̀ọ̀</b>	masquerade's mask
	<b>-kù m̄mụ̀ọ̀</b>	invite masquerader to a place (e.g. funeral)
	<b>-ma m̄mụ̀ọ̀</b>	A. be initiated into the masqueraders' cult (and learn its secrets)
		B. (loosely) be initiated into secret cult
		C. (loosely) be let into deep secret
	<b>òdogwu m̄mụ̀ọ̀</b>	any type of masquerade with horned head (For other types of masquerade, see <b>àkàtaàkà</b> , <b>àtùmà</b> , <b>ìgbàdikē</b> , <b>ùlágà</b> )
		C. Follows name of object (usu. plant) to denote a poisonous, non-edible, degenerate, or abnormal variety, as opposed to the non-poisonous, edible, normal kind
	<b>edē m̄mụ̀ọ̀</b>	inedible plant similar to cocoyam
	<b>elo m̄mụ̀ọ̀</b>	kind of poisonous mushroom
	<b>ùtabā m̄mụ̀ọ̀</b>	kind of non-edible shrub resembling tobacco plant in appearance and smell
<b>m̄mụ̀ọ̀ 2.</b>	n.	the first title, taken before <b>ọzọ̀</b>
	<b>-chi m̄mụ̀ọ̀</b>	take the <b>m̄mụ̀ọ̀</b> title
<b>motò</b>	n.	motor vehicle (E. motor)
	<b>(motò) -kwọ̀pịà</b>	be crushed (by motor vehicle)
<b>mpàlà</b>	n.	measure of length; stride
<b>m̄panaaka</b>	n.	small native hand-lamp
<b>m̄pe</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>nwa m̄pe</b>	very short, little, smallish (of human beings in particular, and animals)
	<b>-pe m̄pe</b>	be small, little
<b>mpempe</b>	n.	edge, hem (of cloth); pieces (of paper, cloth, etc.)
<b>m̄pì</b>	n.	horn
	<b>-sọ̀ m̄pì</b>	butt with the horns; compete
<b>m̄pio</b>	n.	hole(s) through the compound wall used as passage for livestock, especially young ones, to and from the outside; or to let surface water escape from compound or house
<b>mpīa</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>imi mpīa</b>	nose partly or wholly destroyed by disease; depressed nostril
<b>m̄pòmà</b>	n.	matchet (cf. <b>mmà</b> )
<b>mpoto</b>	n.	cocoyam leaf? Osha?
<b>mpū, m̄pu</b>	n.	hold (in a bag, etc.); outlet ( <b>-pu</b> 2. be perforated, have hole(s) (cf. <b>oghēle</b> ))
<b>mpụ</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>-kwu mpụ</b>	talk at random
<b>m̄pùm</b>	n.	highway robbery
	<b>ndị m̄pùm</b>	armed robbers
<b>-mù</b>	v.:	
	<b>-mù mbọ̀</b>	use nails on
	<b>-kwọ̀mù</b>	grind into small pieces
	<b>-tamù</b>	bite into small pieces
<b>mụ 1.</b>	pron.	I; me (independent, 1st pers. sg.)
	<b>mụ nà gị</b>	you and I
	<b>mụ nà isi m̄</b>	I myself (emphatic)
	<b>mụ nwà</b>	I myself, me (emphatic)
<b>-mụ 2.</b>		give birth to; beget

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	<b>òmụmụ</b>	birth
	<b>-mụkwo</b>	give birth prematurely
	<b>-mụpụta</b>	bring forth; give birth to
	<b>ndị mụlụ</b>	parents
	<b>òmụgwò</b>	birth feast; period from immediately after a woman's safe delivery to about 3 months later, during which she is confined to home and does not go to market
	<b>òmụlụ nwa</b>	interest (on capital)
<b>-mụ + 3.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-mụ amụ</b>	laugh at
<b>-mụ 4.</b>	v.	sharpen
	<b>òmụmụ</b>	sharpening
	<b>-mụ mmà</b>	sharpen a sword, knife, matchet
<b>-mụ 1.</b>	v.	learn; study
	<b>òmụmụ</b>	learning
	<b>-mụ akwụkwọ</b>	study (lit. study book):
		<b>Anà m èje Òbòdò Oyibo ìmụ etu esi ebì akwụkwọ</b> I am going to the United Kingdom to study printing
	<b>-mụta</b>	learn
	<b>onye mmụta</b>	scholar; pupil
<b>-mụ 2.</b>	v.	shine
	<b>òmụmụ</b>	shining; brightness
	<b>-mụ àmụmà</b>	lighten (of lightning)
	<b>-mụlụ ọkụ</b>	light from (fire, etc.)
	<b>-mụnye</b>	light (a lamp)
	<b>-mụ ọkụ</b>	kindle light
	<b>-mụsị</b>	glitter; shine
<b>-mụ-mụ, -mu-mụ, -mụ-mụ</b>	v.	hum; murmur:
		<b>Amāro m ìfe nā-amụmụ n'ime ụnọ</b> I don't know what is humming in the room
<b>myọ</b>	n.	sieve (-yọ sieve)
<b>N.</b>		
<b>n'</b>		see <b>nà 1.</b>
<b>-na 1.</b>	v.	A. go home; go away (finally)
	<b>ònịna</b>	going home; leaving
	<b>-na àzụ</b>	lag; dawdle:
		<b>Ọlụ m nà-àna àzụ</b> My work is lagging
	<b>-naba</b>	go home
	<b>nàba!</b>	go home!
	<b>-nabà</b>	go to bed
	<b>-na be dī</b>	A. (of woman just married) marry; go to husband's house:
		<b>Ọ gà-àna be dī n'ọnwa ọzọ</b> She will be married next month
		B. go, return to husband or husband's house
	<b>-nachigha</b>	return home
	<b>-nafè</b>	go abroad
	<b>-nafù</b>	go and not come back



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	<b>nàa gboo</b>	farewell (to those expected to return)
	<b>-nakọ ànakọ</b>	go homewards
	<b>-nakpu</b>	go in
	<b>-nakwulu</b>	go home to (someone)
	<b>-namì</b>	go to an uncertain destination
	<b>-na mmụọ or -na ànị m̄mụọ</b>	die (euphemistic) (lit. return to the land of the spirits)
	<b>-nanarị</b>	escape from; go away from
	<b>-nata</b>	return (home):
		<b>Kèdu ụbòsị ị gà-ànata?</b> What day will you return?
	<b>-na n'iyì</b>	become useless, spoilt; be ruined:
		<b>Ife o mè nà n'iyì</b> What he has done is useless
		B. go away, heal (of sore, cut, etc.)
	<b>ọnịna</b>	healing:
		<b>Ọnya m̄ ànago</b> My cut has healed
<b>-na 2.</b>	v.	receive; take; take by force:
		<b>Òne kà ọ nà-àna n'ọnwà?</b> How much does he earn a month?
	<b>ọnịna</b>	taking; receiving
	<b>-na akwụkwọ isī</b>	pay tax (lit. take tax-receipt)
	<b>-nachigha</b>	receive back; recover
	<b>-nado</b>	contain; retain; accommodate
	<b>-nalụ</b>	receive; take
	<b>-napụga</b>	save; redeem
		<b>Onye Nnapụga</b> Redeemer (cf. <b>Onye Nzọpụta</b> )
	<b>-napụta</b>	snatch out; snatch away; deliver
	<b>-napụta okwu</b>	force someone to speak out
	<b>-nata</b>	receive
	<b>-nata letà</b>	receive letter
	<b>-na ụgwọ</b>	receive salary, wages, etc.
	<b>-na ụtụ</b>	exact tax
<b>-na 3.</b>	aux.v.	marks the progressive and habitual verb forms:
		<b>Chikē nà-àbịa</b> Chike is coming (progressive)/(usually) come (habitual):
		<b>Chikē gà na-àbịa</b> Chike will be coming (future habitual):
		<b>Chikē gà na-ègogo jī</b> Chike will/must have been (habitually) buying yams:
		<b>Na-èbì ọfuma</b> Goodbye (lit. keep on living well):
<b>-na 4.</b>	infl. suff.	(-naà when in final position after non-low tone) negative commands:
		<b>Ejēna ozi à</b> Don't go on this errand:
		<b>Ejēnaà</b> Do not go
<b>nà 1.</b>	prep.	(before a vowel written as n'; tone is basically low, but assimilates to a following high tone vowel) at; in; to; from:
		<b>Anọ m̄ nà m̄balā</b> I am outside:
		<b>Ebì m̄ nà Kanò</b> I live in Kano:
		<b>Àdā nọ n'ime ụnọ</b> Ada is inside the house
	<b>n'aka ebē</b>	as a pledge, surety:
		<b>Jide akwụkwọ à n'aka ebē</b> Take this book as a pledge
	<b>n'ànị</b>	on the ground
	<b>nà òkịtị</b>	in vain; for nothing:

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		<b>Ife o mè bù nà òkítì</b> What he has done is in vain
	<b>nà òtùmādi</b>	suddenly; unexpectedly
	<b>n'azu</b>	behind; in the absence of
	<b>n'ebe à</b>	here; at this place
	<b>n'enū</b>	above; upon; on top of
	<b>n'etiti</b>	amidst; in the middle of
	<b>n'ezì okwū</b>	(shortened to <b>n'ezī</b> ): in truth; really; in reality; indeed; truly
	<b>n'usòlò n'usòlò</b>	in order; one after the other
	<b>n'unò</b>	at home; in the house; within (the house)
	<b>n'usò</b>	beside; by the side of
	<b>n'uzo ututu</b>	in the early morning
	<b>-si nà</b>	come from
<b>nà 2.</b>	conj.	that:
		<b>Ọ si nà fà bù èjima</b> She said that they are twins
<b>nà 3.</b>	conj.	and:
		<b>Mụ nà gị</b> You and I
<b>naàbò</b>	num.	two (qualifying form, cf. <b>ìbùọ</b> )
<b>naanò, naanò</b>	num.	four (qualifying form, cf. <b>ìnọ</b> )
<b>naasāà</b>	num.	seven (qualifying form, cf. <b>ìsāà</b> )
<b>naasātọ</b>	num.	eight (qualifying form, cf. <b>ìsātọ</b> )
<b>naātọ</b>	num.	three (qualifying form, cf. <b>ìtọ</b> )
<b>-na-ghà, -na-rà</b>	v.	prevent; hinder; restrain
	<b>-naghà ntị</b>	refuse to listen; act wilfully:
		<b>Ọ naghà ntị wèe me ife à</b> He did this thing wilfully
	<b>-naghà okwu</b>	interrupt
<b>-na-lụ</b>	v.	win; be correct; (of statement) agree with statement or information previously made:
		<b>Ọ nàalụ gị</b> You are correct
<b>nànwuledè, ùnànwuledè, nànwulụ, ùnànwulụ</b>	n.	wild cat; genet
<b>-na-rị 1.</b>	ext. suff. 1	more than; surpassing
	<b>-gbanarị</b>	surpass in running
	<b>-sonarị</b>	surpass in growth:
		<b>Àda gà-èsonarị nwa nnè ya nwoke ogò</b> Ada will grow taller than her brother
<b>-na-rị 2.</b>	ext. suff. 1	away from
	<b>-fenarị</b>	fly away from:
		<b>Egbe afụ èfenarigo m̄</b> The hawk has flown away from me (from my grip, or from where I kept it confined)
	<b>-gbanarị</b>	run away from (something); abscond from (something, someone):
		<b>Nkịtā m zùtālù ònyàafụ àgbanarigo m̄</b> The dog I bought yesterday has run away (from me)
	<b>-nanarị</b>	go away from
<b>nàirà</b>	n.	Naira
<b>nchà 1.</b>	n.	soap; detergent
	<b>nchà ngụ</b>	local soap
	<b>-gbu nchà</b>	soap oneself

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<b>nchà 2.</b>	n.	curdled oil preparation for eating certain foods like yam, plantain, shredded cassava, etc. It is prepared by crushing some quantity of potash stone, <b>àkanwụ</b> , or pouring some liquid <b>ngụ</b> into oil, and stirring it till the oil thickens and curdles. Some condiments are added and the preparation is used as stew
<b>ñcha 1.</b>	quant.	all; altogether; entirely
	<b>fa ñcha</b>	all of them (cf. <b>fa ñīne</b> )
	<b>mà ñcha</b>	not at all; none (used with negative)
	<b>mgbè ñcha</b>	always; at all times
	<b>ñcha ñcha</b>	not at all:
		<b>Àgarō m ipụ n'ụnọ ñcha ñcha</b> I shall not leave the house at all
	<b>ogè ñcha</b>	always; at all times
	<b>ụnụ ñcha</b>	all of you; you all
<b>ñcha 2.</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>ñcha ọcha</b>	fish sp. ( <i>Tilapia zillii</i> ) (cf. <b>ikpoòkpò</b> )
<b>nchāla</b>	n.	rust
	<b>-gba nchāla</b>	rust; corrode
	<b>-ta nchāla</b>	be rusty
<b>ñche</b>	n.	keeping; saving; watching over; vigil ( <b>-che 1.</b> watch)
	<b>-che ñche</b>	keep watch, vigil:
		<b>Ọ nọ nà ñche</b> He is on guard
	<b>ñche ānwụ</b>	sunshade; umbrella
	<b>ndi ñche</b>	the guards
	<b>ndi ñche òbòdò</b>	A. the town or village guards B. the police
	<b>onye ñche</b>	watchman
		<b>Ọrànnàñche</b> male name (lit. All at watch)
	<b>ụkà ñche</b>	watchnight service (e.g. that held on eve of Christmas, New Year, etc.)
<b>nchebe</b>	n.	preservation; keeping (from <b>-chebe</b> preserve, keep)
<b>nchịcha [ɪʔ]</b>	n.	towel; duster; eraser
<b>ñchì</b>	n.	cane rat, cutting grass, "grasscutter" ( <i>Thryonomys swinderianus</i> )
<b>ñchichè</b>	n.	venereal disease which eats off the nose (stage of syphilis)
<b>ñchịcha</b>	n.	disease causing skin to turn yellow; blasting or withering of vegetation
<b>ñchịkwịñkwị</b>	n.	dried latex from rubber tree or <b>ụdalà</b> (so called from sound when chewed)
<b>ñchọlọkọtọ</b>	n.	board game with twelve holes, sometimes dug in the earth, played by two persons with nuts, seeds or small stones
<b>ñchụ</b>	n.	hat (cf. <b>òkpụ</b> )
<b>ndàlāgwùgwù</b>	n.	valley
<b>ndàma ndàmi</b>	n.	trial; temptation (from <b>-dàma</b> fall up and down, here and there)
<b>ndamanya</b>	n.	laziness
	<b>-da ndamanya</b>	be lazy; malingering; loaf about
<b>ndasì</b>	n.	tumbler
<b>ndè 1.</b>	n.	sickly, delicate condition

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	-dè ndè	be sickly, delicate:
		<b>Ọ nà-edē ndè</b> He is sickly
ndè 2.	n.	disappearance; charm giving one the power to be invisible:
		<b>Dibịa à nà-àgwọ ndè</b> This <b>dibịa</b> can prepare a charm for vanishing
	-dè ndè	disappear:
		<b>Dibịa à nà-edē ndè</b> This <b>dibịa</b> has the power of disappearing
ndèelī	n.	midnight
ndèèwo!	int.	common salutation of welcome or thanks
nde	n.	rod; large staff
	nde igwè	iron rod used for fighting
ndèlè	n.	line; row; track
	-kpụ ndèlè	make track
ndene	n.	properly
ndepụta	n.	A. writing out
		B. edition
	ndepụta ochiè	old edition
	ndepụta ofụfụ	new edition:
		<b>Ndepụta ofụfụ akwụkwọ ñkaà apụtago</b> There is a new edition of this book
ndi		see <b>ndị</b>
ndidì	n.	A. patience; perseverance
	-dì ndidì	be patient
	onye ndidì	patient person:
		Proverb: <b>Onye ndidì nà-èlì azụ ùkpòò</b> The patient man eats hook-killed fish
		B. personal name
ndị, ndi	n.	nation; people, those (plural of <b>onye</b> )
	ndị à	these:
		<b>Akwà ndị à bụ òkè ñkè m</b> These clothes are my share
	ndị afụ	those
	ndị aghā	soldiers; warriors
	ndi be	household; people of the house; fellow townfolk
	ndi gboo	the ancients
	ndị īchiè	chiefs, titled persons (alive or departed)
	ndi ikènyà	elders; grown men; principal men
	ndi ikpè	the judges
	ndi isī	chiefs, headmen
	Ndi Isi Ōji	the Africans
	ndi isì	blind people
	ndi kọtụma	court-messengers
	ndi m̄bụ nà ndi àbò	the ancestors
	ndi m̄mụọ	dead people (spirits)
	ndi mpùm	highwaymen; robbers; bandits
	ndi m̄lụ	parents
	ndi ñche atulū	shepherds
	ndi ñkè nya	his own people
	ndi ñkịtị	common people
	ndi ntā	hunters
	ndi nwufù	those yonder

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	<b>ndinyom̄</b>	women; females
	<b>ndi ochiè</b>	the ancients
	<b>Ndi oji</b>	Africans; black people
	<b>ndị okènyè</b>	elders
	<b>ndi orī</b>	rogues; highwaymen
	<b>ndi orù</b>	slaves
	<b>ndi ōsu</b>	people owned by deities; outcasts
	<b>ndị ozi</b>	messengers; the apostles
	<b>ndị okù</b>	fishermen
	<b>ndị onwò</b>	some people
	<b>ndi ọta ọji</b>	nickname used only by the Igbo to describe the Yoruba
	<b>ndị ọyị</b>	friends
	<b>ndi Ụkà</b>	Christians
	<b>ndị ụlà</b>	deceivers; cunning people
	<b>ụwà ndi n̄m̄ọ</b>	world of spirits
	<b>ụwà ndi oyibo</b>	luxurious pleasure-loving way of life or living; extravagant life (lit. the world of the white people)
<b>ndịdà</b>	n.	down-river; the South; low-lying country
	<b>Ọgbe N̄dịdà</b>	village in Onitsha Inland Town
<b>ndịlì</b>	n.	row; line
<b>ndò [check tone!]</b>	n.	kind of pigeon
<b>ndo</b>	int.	salutation of sympathy
<b>ndò</b>	n.	shade; shadow
	<b>-che ndò</b>	give shade
	<b>òche ndò</b>	anything giving shade
<b>ndodo</b>	n.	horizontal house-beam
<b>ndokwa</b>	n.	settlement; peace; pacification ( <b>-dokwa</b> make peace)
<b>ndoò</b>	int.	goodbye (to people one is leaving)
<b>ndu</b>	n.	leadership; guidance
	<b>onye n̄du</b>	leader; guide:
		<b>Ònyê bụ onye n̄du fa?</b> Who is their leader?
<b>ndù</b>	n.	animal tick sp. ( <b>àkà</b> ) found on rats and Kemp's Gerbil
<b>ndudù</b>	n.	electric catfish ( <i>Malapterurus electricus</i> ) (= <b>èlùlù</b> )
<b>ndụ</b>	n.	A. life
		<b>Ndụbeeze (Ndụ bụ eze)</b> male name (lit. life is greatest, or life is king: i.e. to be able to do or be anything, life is the first precondition)
	<b>Ndụbiisi (Ndụ bụ isi)</b>	male name (lit. life is the head)
	<b>Ndụbụàkù</b>	male name (lit. life is wealth)
	<b>ndùdùgandù</b>	generation
	<b>ndù ebè èbè</b>	everlasting life:
		<b>Chinèkè dị ndù ebè èbè</b> God is everlasting
	<b>(ndù) -gụ</b>	want to live
	<b>-dị ndù</b>	be alive:
		<b>Adị m̄ ndù</b> I am alive
	<b>ezi ndù</b>	health
	<b>ogonogo ndù</b>	long life
	<b>-tụ ndù</b>	breathe slowly, faintly, with difficulty (as one dying)
	<b>-tụlụ, -tụnye ndù</b>	revive; refresh

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	<b>-tute ndù</b>	wake up; make alive; revive; refresh; resuscitate
	<b>-zè ndù</b>	be afraid of; avoid (from fear); be beware of; fear for one's life
	<b>-zọ ndù</b>	save life
		B. state of being living, raw, fresh, green, uncooked:
		<b>Ọ nà-èli ji ndù</b> He is eating raw yam:
		<b>Ọ nà-àta akwụkwọ ndù</b> He is eating fresh leaves (as opposed to dry ones)
	<b>azù ndù</b>	fresh fish
	<b>-dị ndù</b>	be raw, fresh, uncooked, etc.
<b>ndụdụ</b>	n.	fork, skewer of iron or wood for taking yam, etc., from cooking-pot
<b>ndùdùgandù</b>	n.	generation ( <b>ndù</b> , life)
	<b>ndùdùgandù òke ịtọ</b>	third generation
	<b>ndùdùgandù òke ịnọ</b>	fourth generation
<b>ndumì, ndumì</b>	n.	framework of roof
	<b>ndumì unọ</b>	framework of roof (before thatching or fixing the sheets)
<b>ndùmọọdụ</b>	n.	advice; counsel; warning ( <b>-dụ ọdụ</b> advise)
	<b>-nye ndùmọọdụ</b>	give counsel, advice
	<b>-sò ndùmọọdụ</b>	follow advice
<b>-ne l.</b>	v.	look at
	<b>ònine</b>	looking
	<b>-ne anya</b>	behold; look (at); gaze at; look after; mind
	<b>-nebà</b>	look into
	<b>-nedà</b>	despise
	<b>nnedà</b>	contempt
	<b>-nedo</b>	look at closely; study; spy
	<b>-nedụ</b>	keep quiet, still
	<b>-nefe</b>	look after; serve; wait upon
	<b>-nefè anya</b>	connive at; wink at
	<b>-nefèga anya</b>	overlook; neglect
	<b>-nefù anya</b>	look aside; neglect; connive at
	<b>-nega</b>	A. visit
		B. see afar off
	<b>-negalụ</b>	visit and look after sick person
	<b>nnegalụ</b>	nursing a sick person (on casual visit)
	<b>-nekọta</b>	supervise; be in charge
	<b>nnekọta</b>	supervision
	<b>-nekpọ anya</b>	take a good look
	<b>-nekwàsị anya</b>	look upon; look again
	<b>-nene</b>	watch; examine
	<b>-nenị</b>	disregard; despise
		<b>Nnwatà nwokè afụ nà-ènenị okwū m</b> The boy ignores my words
	<b>nnenị</b>	contempt; disregard
	<b>-nenye anya</b>	look into
	<b>-nepụ</b>	look for; seek
	<b>-neta</b>	visit (esp. bereaved or sick)

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	<b>nnetā</b>	visit (esp. to bereaved or sick)
	<b>-neta anyā</b>	regard; have respect for
	<b>-netị anyā</b>	look ahead
	<b>-netù anyā</b>	look downwards; look down on
	<b>-nezi anyā</b>	beware; look out; be cautious
	<b>ñne anyā</b>	a glance, look:
		<b>Ị chọọ ịmā ife ọ nà-ème ọfu ñne anyā ezùgolụ gị</b> If you want to know what he is doing, a glance is sufficient for you
<b>-ne 2.</b>	v.	entertain; reward
	<b>-ne ọbịà</b>	entertain a stranger; be hospitable
	<b>-ne ọlụ</b>	reward; pay (wage):
		<b>Ọ gā-ène fā ọlụ</b> He will reward them for their work
<b>neesè</b>	num.	five (alternative qualifying form of <b>ise</b> )
<b>ngā</b>	n.	gag; bit; iron bar
	<b>ngā àgbà</b>	the gag used for a dead person
<b>ngā</b>	n.	imprisonment
	<b>ngā Àràbà</b>	(fig.) heavy punishment (from the first prison yard at Asaba):
		<b>Ndị mmụọ tinyèlì yà nà ngā</b> The ancestors inflicted lifelong punishment (i.e. lingering sickness) on him
	<b>ngā mkpụlụ ọkà</b>	life imprisonment
	<b>ngā ọlụ ikē</b>	imprisonment with hard labour:
		<b>A tùlụ yà ngā ọlụ ikē</b> He was imprisoned with hard labour
	<b>onye ñga</b>	prisoner
	<b>ụnọ ñga</b>	prison-yard
<b>ngāā</b>	v.	have it; take:
		<b>Ngāā egō</b> Have some money
<b>ngàdàbà</b>	n.	branch (of tree):
		<b>Kòbe akwà gị na ngàdàbà osisi afụ dī n'òbi</b> Hang your cloth on the branch of that tree in the court
<b>ngàjì</b>	n.	spoon
<b>ngàla</b>	n.	pride
	<b>-gàla ngàla</b>	be proud
	<b>onye ngàla</b>	proud person
<b>ngàlì</b>	n.	bribe
	<b>-lì ngàlì</b>	take bribe
<b>ngalìga</b>		see <b>ngìlìga</b>
<b>ngàmàsù</b>	n.	native court
<b>nganā</b>	n.	laziness
	<b>onye ñgana</b>	lazy person
<b>nganga 1.</b>	n.	slim; slim in build
<b>nganga 2.</b>		see <b>ngìlìga</b>
<b>ngàngà</b>	n.	arrogance; rudeness; insolence; pride
	<b>-kpa ngàngà</b>	be arrogant, insolent, rude:
		<b>Àchọrọ m ịfụ nwatà afụ nā-akpa ngàngà</b> I don't want to see that arrogant boy
<b>ngedelegwu, ngedegwū</b>	n.	xylophone (basket-work over pot, with two bars)
<b>ngènè</b>	n.	water welling from a spring
	<b>ọnụ ngènè</b>	(place of a) spring of water
<b>ngìgè</b>	n.	fence; hedge; rope marking off or enclosing a place

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	-gè òngìgè	cordon round with rope
òngì	pron.	(emphatic; 2nd pers. sg.) you (singular); thou; thee:
		<b>(Ọ) òngì kà mụ nà-àgwa</b> It is you I am talking to
	òngì nà ònwe gī	you yourself (emphatic)
	òngì nwà	you yourself
ngìga	n.	round basket, often used for smoke-curing of fish, keeping pepper, òngìlì, etc.; usually kept in or suspended from ùko over the fire-place
òngìlì	n.	used in:
	ngìlì, òngìlì afọ	intestines; bowels
	ngìlìgò	crooked (of road)
ngìlìga, ngalìga, nganga	n.	ragged; contemptible (cf. nkìlìka)
	ngìlìga akwà	rag; ragged cloth
	ngìlìga mmādù	stupid, hopeless person; ruffian:
		<b>Bikō akpòkwona Ọfọ àbìà bē m màkà nà adī m àchọ ifụ ngìlìga mmādù be m̄</b> Please never visit my home in the company of Ọfọ because I resent the presence of ruffians in my home
ngo	n.	money, reward received for services rendered; bribe
	-go ngo	give a present, reward
	-li ngo	receive money, reward, or bribe for services
	ọkpụ isi elī ngo	ringworm of the head ( <i>tinea capitis</i> ) (lit. barber who receives no pay)
ngō	n.	upper part, place:
		<b>Anà m àgbago ngō</b> I am going upwards
ngòli	n.	exultation; rejoicing (-gòli rejoice)
ngongo	n.	steep place
ngọ	n.	type of food [check]
ngọ	n.	bride-wealth; deposit paid to wife's family which is refunded in the event of a divorce and remarriage
	-fieta ngọ	receive back bride-price from wife's relations
	-gba ngọ	reckon up bride-price
	-kwụ ngọ	pay bride-price:
		<b>Ànyị nà-èje ìkwụ ngọ nnwa èzè m nà-àkwadebe ìnū</b> We are going to pay the bride-price of the princess I am preparing to marry
	ọkwụkwụ ngọ	payment of bride-price
ngọ 2.	n.	crookedness; bend
	-gba ngọ	be bent, crooked
ngọ 1.	n.	bribe:
		<b>Ọ nàlụ yà ngọ wèè wèlụ yā n'ọlụ</b> He took a bribe from him before giving him a job
	-li ngọ	accept a bribe
ngọ 2.	n.	doubt
	-si ngọ	doubt (obstinately)
	òsi ngọ	doubter
ngòngò 1.	n.	stumbling; staggering
	-sọ ngòngò	stumble; stagger:
		<b>Ọyị gị nwaànyị gà-àkpatalụ gī isọ ngòngò</b> Your girlfriend



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		will cause you to stumble
<b>ngòhngò 2.</b>	n.	joy; gladness
	<b>-tụ ngòhngò</b>	rejoice (usu. of women)
<b>ngozì</b>	n.	A. blessing ( <b>-gozi</b> bless)
		B. male and female name
<b>ngu</b>	n.	long stick with hooked end for plucking fruits; crook
<b>ngùgù, ngwùgwù</b>	n.	780 large cowries = 13 <b>ùkwù</b>
<b>ngùgù 1</b>	n.	ribs; lungs; loins; waist
	<b>mkpisi ngù</b>	rib
<b>ngùgù 2</b>	n.	spoke, metal skewer
<b>ngwa</b>	n.	haste; swiftness
	<b>ngwa ngwa</b>	quickly
<b>ngwe</b>	n.	grinder; apparatus, machine for grinding ( <b>-gwe</b> grind)
<b>ngwèlè</b>	n.	lizard (general term, including <b>olubulu</b> , but esp. the common agama lizard ( <i>Agama agama</i> Linn.); cf. <b>okpodi</b> , which refers only to the male agama)
	<b>ngwèlè anwū</b>	"iguana"; monitor lizard ( <i>Varanus niloticus</i> Linn.)
<b>ngwò 1.</b>	n.	raphia palm ( <i>Raphia hookeri</i> Mann and Wendl.); wine from the raphia palm (= <b>ògòlò</b> )
	<b>akwalā ngwò</b>	fibre of stem of <b>ngwò</b>
	<b>mmanya ngwò</b>	raphia palm wine
	<b>ose ngwò</b>	raphia palm wine tapped from raphia palms at the river or stream bank
<b>ngwò 2., ugwò</b>	n.	kind of skin disease; eczema (Yoruba <b>ifo</b> )
<b>ngwò</b>	n.	period of <b>òmụgwò</b> (seclusion following birth of a child); observation of <b>òmụgwò</b>
<b>ngwòlùngwòlù, ngwòlùngwò</b>	n.	(slang) food prepared by mashing together different kinds of food (e.g. <b>akpu a gwòlù agwò</b> - shredded cassava mashed with <b>ùkwà</b> or <b>òkwè</b> )
<b>ngwu</b>	n.	tool for digging out yams ( <b>-gwu 1. dig</b> )
	<b>ngwu ànị</b>	tool for digging; digger
<b>ngwùgwù 1.</b>	n.	parcel; bundle
	<b>ngwùgwù nnū</b>	block, parcel of salt
<b>ngwùgwù 2.</b>		see <b>ngùgù</b>
<b>ngwùlù</b>	n.	compound (of a dwelling)
<b>ngwụ</b>	n.	type of bat found in ceilings (not edible)
<b>ngwụcha</b>	n.	end ( <b>-gwụcha</b> end)
	<b>ngwụcha arò</b>	end of year
<b>ngwụlò</b>	n.	cripple; lame person:
		<b>Ngwụlò adịrò àgbà ọsọ</b> A lame person never runs
		<b>Ọyị m nwokè adàgo ngwụlò</b> My friend has become crippled (fig.) lazy, powerless, person:
		<b>Ngwụlò kà ị bù</b> Powerless person that you are!
	<b>-dà ngwụlò</b>	be lame
	<b>-gwò ngwụlò</b>	sit with the legs drawn up (like a lame person, usually on the floor)
	<b>-kù ngwụlò</b>	sit on floor with legs crossed:
		<b>Akùzịnà ngwụlò n'iru onye ọbịà</b> Stop sitting cross-legged in the presence of the stranger
<b>-ni</b>	v.	put in a place; tie up (animals, canoes, etc.)

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	<b>-nibe</b>	lay down, put down (child, sick person, corpse, etc.)
	<b>-nido</b>	tether (an animal)
	<b>-ninye</b>	lay down
<b>-nì</b>	v.	bury
	<b>ònìnì</b>	burying
	<b>-ninye</b>	bury
	<b>-nì ozu</b>	bury corpse:
		<b>Enìgo m̄ ozu nkìtā m nwūlụ ònyàafụ</b> I have buried the body of my dog which died yesterday
	<b>inì</b>	grave
<b>nī</b>	v.	Take it! Here! (in offering something)
<b>nīne</b>	quant.	all; every
	<b>èkpè nīne</b>	always; at all times
	<b>fa nīne</b>	all of them
	<b>mgbè nīne</b>	at all times; every time
	<b>ụnụ nīne</b>	all of you
	<b>ụwà nīne</b>	all over the world
<b>-ni-ri</b>	v.	rise up; start; depart
	<b>-niri ọtọ</b>	stand up
<b>-nị 1.</b>	v.	despise, overlook, endure (e.g. insult); forgive:
		<b>Anà m̄ anị mkpalị</b> I overlook insults
		<b>Anìgo m̄ ife ọjọọ i mèlù m n'ọnwà gālụ aga</b> I have forgiven you your offence of last month:
		<b>Anà m̄ anị ọnwụ nnē m</b> I am enduring the death of my mother
		Proverb: <b>E nenja nwütè ọ gbonyua ọkū</b> If a small pot is despised it will bubble over with boiling water and extinguish the fire
<b>-nị 2.</b>	ext. suff. 1	describes a shrivelled or wrinkled state
	<b>-dọnị</b>	be tough, fibrous (like meat or tendon, ligament, etc.):
		<b>Anụ ị nyelụ m̄ mè ndọnị</b> The piece of meat you gave me is tough
	<b>-fenị</b>	be shrivelled; shrivel
	<b>-kwụnị</b>	be tough:
		<b>Ọsè m zọlụ n'ugbō ònyàafụ èfenịgo</b> The pepper I transplanted in the farm yesterday has shrivelled up
<b>ñja</b>	n.	brass leg spiral (no longer worn)
<b>ñjàkịlị</b>	n.	friendly joking
<b>ñje</b>	n.	mosquito larva
<b>ñjè, ñjèm</b>	n.	journey; going (-je 1. go)
<b>njenje</b>	n.	any type of 'hot drink' (spirits)
<b>ñjènjè</b>	n.	travelling, walking, wandering aimlessly:
		<b>Anà m̄ àkaba ārụ ịgwā ọyị m nwokē kà ọ kwụsị ijē ñjènjè mākà nà ñjènjè abàrọ ulù</b> I have been trying my best to persuade my friend to stop gadding about because gadding about does not bring any gain
		<b>Ụbọsị ọje ñjènje jèkwùdòlù ife ọjọọ kà ọ gà àkwụsị ñjènje</b> The day a person who is fond of wandering around runs into trouble he will stop wandering around
<b>ñji</b>	n.	blackness; darkness (-ji 3. be black)

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	<b>-ji nji</b>	be black, dark:
		<b>Igwē nà-èji nji</b> The sky looks black
		<b>Àdà jìnrìlì Qjì nji</b> Ada is darker than Qji (in complexion)
<b>njìnà</b>		see <b>ejùnà</b>
<b>̀njo</b>	n.	evil; badness; wickedness; sin
	<b>afọ̀ njo, afọ̀ njọ̀</b>	unkindness
	<b>-jọ̀ njo</b>	be bad, wicked, evil, ugly; refuse to share (esp. food):
		<b>Q dì njo</b> It is bad
	<b>onye njo, onye njọ̀</b>	sinner; miserly, niggardly person
<b>̀nju</b>	n.	one full measure
	<b>̀nju aka</b>	handful:
		<b>Tinye nnu nju aka naabọ̀ n'ime ofe afụ̀</b> Put two handfuls of salt into that soup
	<b>̀nju iko</b>	cupful:
		<b>Bikọ̀ manyelụ̀ m̄ nju iko gari naabọ̀</b> Please measure out two cupfuls of gari for me
	<b>̀nju ọ̀nu</b>	mouthful
<b>njùnà</b>		see <b>ejùnà</b>
<b>nka</b>	n.	old age; oldness
	<b>-ka nka</b>	tear; decay; grow old; wear out
<b>̀nkà</b>	n.	art:
		<b>̀Nkà adịrọ̀ n'ife ọ̀ pìlì</b> There is no art in what he carved
	<b>onye nkà</b>	craftsman; skilled workman; artist; sculptor; designer
	<b>̀nkaà</b>	this (assimilated form of <b>̀nke à</b> )
	<b>̀nkaà nụnwà</b>	this (particular) one
	<b>arọ̀ nkàà</b>	this year
<b>̀nkakwụ̀</b>	n.	Musk Shrew ( <i>Crocidura</i> spp.), a small, sharp-nosed creature which feeds on insects and protects itself with an obnoxious smell
<b>̀nkàta</b>	n.	conversation (from <b>-kà</b> 4. speak)
	<b>-kpa nkàta</b>	converse
<b>̀nkàtà</b>	n.	A. round basket
	<b>-kpa ̀nkàtà</b>	make, weave basket
		B. fish sp.-trap
<b>̀nkè</b>	n.	that of <i>x</i>
	<b>̀nke à, ̀nkaà</b>	this (one)
	<b>̀nkè afụ̀, ̀nkàafụ̀</b>	that (one)
	<b>̀nke àtọ̀</b>	(the) third
	<b>̀nke ànyị̀</b>	our; ours
	<b>̀nkè fa, ̀nkè fa nwà</b>	their; theirs
	<b>̀nkè i, ̀nkè gị̀</b>	your (sg.); yours; thy; thine
	<b>̀nkè irū</b>	the one to come, expected
	<b>̀nkè irū kà</b>	A. that to come is greater
		B. female name
	<b>̀nke izizi</b>	first
	<b>̀nke ibụ̀a</b>	(the) second
	<b>̀nke isaà</b>	(the) seventh
	<b>̀nke isatọ̀</b>	(the) eighth
	<b>̀nke itọ̀</b>	(the) third
	<b>ndùdùgandū̀ ̀nke</b>	third generation

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	<b>īṭọ</b>	
	<b>̀̀kè m, ̀̀kè mụ nwà</b>	mine; my own
	<b>̀̀ke m̀bụ</b>	(the) first
	<b>̀̀ke òne ̀̀dị</b>	whose? (pl.)
	<b>̀̀ke ònye</b>	whose?
	<b>̀̀ke òbunà</b>	whichever; either
	<b>̀̀ke òzọ</b>	the other
	<b>̀̀kè unù</b>	your (pl.); yours
	<b>̀̀kè ya, ̀̀kè nya nwà</b>	his; her; hers; its
	<b>̀̀dị ̀̀kè nya</b>	his own people
	<b>onye ̀̀kè</b>	relation; supporter
<b>nkekele</b>	n.	shell
	<b>nkekele ejunà</b>	snail-shell
	<b>nkekele mbè</b>	shell of tortoise
<b>nkenke</b>	n.	shortness
	<b>-bì nkenke</b>	cut short (a speech)
	<b>nwa nkenke</b>	very short
<b>̀̀kenū</b>	n.	small bird which nods its head
<b>̀̀kì</b>	n.	face or body mark; tattoo
	<b>-dọ ̀̀kì</b>	cut face, body marks; tattoo
	<b>-tù ̀̀kì</b>	cut face, body marks; tattoo
<b>̀̀kìlịka</b>	n.	raggedness; contemptible state (more used to refer to people than <b>ngiliga</b> )
	<b>̀̀kìlịka akwà</b>	rag
	<b>̀̀kìlịka mmādù</b>	rough, rascally person
<b>̀̀kìlịsị</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>òlòma ̀̀kìlịsị</b>	lime (lit. small orange)
<b>̀̀kìtā</b>	n.	dog
	<b>̀̀kìtā ofīa</b>	tree bear, tree-hyrax ( <i>Dendrohyrax dorsalis sylvestris</i> Temm.)
<b>̀̀kìtị</b>	n.	silence
	<b>-gbachi ̀̀kìtị</b>	keep silence; refrain from answering; endure
	<b>-gba ̀̀kìtị</b>	be silent; endure (an insult, provocation)
<b>̀̀kìtị</b>	n.	nothing; simple, common, ordinary, good-for-nothing thing or person
	<b>ife ̀̀kìtị</b>	nothing; useless, contemptible thing
	<b>mmadū ̀̀kìtị</b>	A. ordinary person; man in the street B. a useless person
	<b>nà ̀̀kìtị</b>	in vain; for nothing
	<b>̀̀dị ̀̀kìtị</b>	common people
	<b>-tọgbọ ̀̀kìtị</b>	be empty, desolate, neglected
<b>̀̀kò</b>	n.	hook (-kò 2. hook)
	<b>̀̀kò uzọ ajā</b>	hook attached to window to keep it steady and prevent the glass from being shattered by the wind
<b>nkonko, okoko</b>	n.	empty container
	<b>nkonko isī</b>	the skull
<b>̀̀kọ 1.</b>	n.	sharpness; intelligence; nimbleness; acuteness
	<b>aka ̀̀kọ</b>	handy; quickhanded
<b>̀̀kọ 2., ̀̀kọ</b>	n.	side:
		<b>Dinā ̀̀kọ</b> Lie on your side

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<b>̀̀k̀</b>	n.	tool with curved edge for hollowing out a canoe
<b>nk̀wa</b>	n.	explanation ( <b>-k̀wa</b> explain)
<b>̀̀k̀ 1.</b>	n.	A. wing of bird; fin of fish; projecting part of body B. barb of a hook or spear
	<b>̀̀k̀ ak̀</b>	elbow
	<b>̀̀k̀ anỳ</b>	eyebrow (= <b>ik̀ anỳ</b> )
	<b>̀̀k̀ ir̀</b>	forehead
	<b>-ti ̀̀k̀</b>	flap wings
<b>̀̀k̀ 2.</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>̀̀k̀ um̀</b>	breath ( <b>-k̀ um̀</b> breathe)
<b>nk̀</b>	n.	wood; dry wood; firewood
	<b>(̀̀kpil̀) -kp̀ nk̀</b>	be intensely thirsty
	<b>az̀ nk̀</b>	stockfish (cf. <b>ok̀p̀loko</b> )
	<b>ibe nk̀</b>	plank; piece of wood
	<b>ibelibe nk̀</b>	splinter
	<b>-kpa nk̀</b>	fetch firewood
	<b>-kp̀ nk̀</b>	to dry up:
		<b>Akẁkẁ af̀ ̀̀kp̀go nk̀</b> The leaf has dried up
	<b>ok̀ nk̀</b>	hard wood
	<b>onye nk̀</b>	wood-cutter or gatherer
	<b>̀̀kp̀kp̀ nk̀,</b> <b>̀̀kp̀kp̀ nk̀</b>	drought; dryness
	<b>̀̀ǹk̀ nk̀</b>	half-burnt piece of wood
	<b>̀̀kẁ nk̀</b>	bundle of firewood
<b>nk̀zi</b>	n.	teaching; instruction
	<b>onye nk̀zi</b>	teacher
	<b>onye nk̀zi ̀̀k̀</b>	church teacher; catechist
<b>nk̀ẁ 1.</b>	n.	promise:
		<b>Nkẁ k̀ ̀̀ b̀</b> It is a promise
	<b>-kwe nk̀ẁ</b>	make promise; give pledge:
		<b>̀̀ kẁl̀ m̀ nk̀ẁ</b> He promised me
	<b>-me nk̀ẁ</b>	keep, fulfil a promise
<b>nk̀ẁ 2.</b>	n.	drum
<b>̀̀kẁ 2.</b>	n.	Igbo market day following <b>̀̀f̀</b> , personified as an <b>al̀si</b> :
		<b>Echi b̀ ̀̀kẁ</b> Tomorrow is <b>Nkẁ</b>
		<b>Otu ̀̀kẁ</b> Onitsha main market
<b>̀̀kẁ 2.</b>	n.	grater ( <b>-kẁ 1.</b> grate)
<b>nk̀ẁ</b>	n.	oil palm ( <i>Elaeis guineensis</i> Jacq.); palm wine from <b>nk̀ẁ</b>
	<b>nk̀ẁ eǹ</b>	"up-wine" from crown of <b>nk̀ẁ</b>
	<b>̀̀kpa nk̀ẁ</b>	A. grub found on palm tree and in decaying palm trunk B. palm fronds; long broom prepared from palm fronds, used for sweeping outside
	<b>ar̀r̀ nk̀ẁ</b>	earwig
	<b>m̀manỳ nk̀ẁ</b>	wine from oil palm
	<b>-gba nk̀ẁ</b>	hold traditional marriage ceremony
	<b>-te nk̀ẁ</b>	tap oil palm for wine
<b>̀̀la</b>	n.	children's ailment (rash); <i>tinea carcinata</i> (cf. <b>̀̀kp̀ isi tinea capitis</b> )
<b>nl̀</b>	n.	softness
	<b>-gba nl̀</b>	be soft, watery (esp. of food)

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	<b>obì nlò</b>	tenderness
<b>nlọ</b>	n.	dream
	<b>-lọ nlọ</b>	dream a dream:
		<b>Alọlụ m kà Èjima bjalụ</b> I dreamt that Ejima arrived
<b>nlọgò</b>	n.	crookedness; bend; winding, sinuous, tortuous condition (from <b>-lọgò</b> be bent)
<b>nnà</b>	n.	father
	<b>nnă dī</b>	father-in-law (more personal and affectionate than <b>nnā dī</b> ):
		<b>Nnă dī m gà-àzụtalụ m ife n'Ọnichà o jèlụ</b> My father-in-law is going to buy me a present from Ọnichà
	<b>nnā dī</b>	(more formal than <b>nnă dī</b> ) father-in-law:
		<b>Nnā dī m àbịago ifụ di m àrụ nà-esògbu</b> My husband's father has come to see my sick husband
	<b>nnà egwū</b>	patron (of dancing society)
	<b>nnà milichukwu</b>	godfather
	<b>nnà ochiè</b>	mother's father; ancestor
	<b>nnà ukwu</b>	master; employer; boss
	<b>àda nne nnà</b>	paternal aunt
	<b>afà nnà</b>	father's name
	<b>àkụ nnà</b>	patrimony
	<b>nwa nnà</b>	brother, sister (not of the same mother); relative; blood relation
	<b>nwunyè nnà</b>	stepmother
	<b>umụ nnà</b>	half-brothers and/or sisters; relatives (viewed collectively); family; extended family
<b>nnà 1.</b>	n.	miserliness; closefistedness; meanness; niggardliness; stinginess; selfishness
	<b>-kpa nnà</b>	be miserly:
		<b>Ndi nā-akpā nnà adịrọ ènwe ọyị</b> Miserly people hardly have friends
	<b>onye nnà</b>	miser
<b>nnà 2.</b>	n.	fish weevil
<b>nnàgbuledè</b>	n.	wild cat
<b>nne</b>	n.	A. mother
	<b>nne dī</b>	husband's mother
	<b>nne egwū</b>	patroness of a dancing-club, musical group, etc.
	<b>nne milichukwu</b>	godmother
	<b>nne nnà</b>	paternal grandmother
	<b>nne nnē</b>	maternal grandmother
	<b>nne nwunyè</b>	mother-in-law
	<b>nne ochiè</b>	maternal grandmother
	<b>nne ukwu</b>	mistress; manageress; female head or director
	<b>àda nne nnà</b>	paternal aunt
	<b>àda nne nnē</b>	maternal aunt
	<b>ikwu nnē</b>	one's mother's home town
		B. mature female (of animal); contrast <b>nwunyè</b> , immature female animal:
		<b>Azùtālụ m nne ewū n'afịa Àfọ Nnoòbì n'ụbòsị àfọ gālụ àga</b> I bought one female goat at the Afọ Nnoobi market last Afọ market day

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<b>nnē</b>	n.	many; plenty
	<b>-ri nnē</b>	be many, much, numerous, plentiful, plenty; be abundant, very much
	<b>-ru nnē</b>	grow (of tuber); grow to be more than average size (of tuber)
<b>nnekwu, nnekwū</b>	n.	hen
	<b>nnekwu ọcha</b>	white hen
<b>ñnekwu, ñnukwu, nnekwū, nnukwū</b>	n.	size; bigness; importance; ( <b>nnē + ukwu</b> ):
		<b>Ìmadū à dī ñnukwu</b> This man is big/important:
		<b>Ñnukwu mmādū a ẹrika</b> The importance of this man is obvious:
		<b>Ñnukwu ifē kà ọ mèlū</b> It is a great thing he did
<b>nni</b>	n.	food
	<b>nni abụbọ</b>	food prepared with vegetables
	<b>nni akpū</b>	fufu (cassava)
	<b>nni anyàsị</b>	supper
	<b>nni edè</b>	pounded cocoyam
	<b>nni efifiè</b>	lunch
	<b>nni egbè</b>	cartridge
	<b>nni jī</b>	pounded yam
	<b>nni ọgbàdụ</b>	<b>agidi</b> (see <b>nni ọkà</b> )
	<b>nni ọkà</b>	<b>agidi</b> ; food prepared from maize by grinding, sifting, boiling until thick and stiff and sometimes wrapping in leaves for selling
	<b>nni ọlà</b>	yesterday's food; stale food
	<b>nni nnùnụ</b>	corn, millet grain; chicken food
	<b>nni ūchichì</b>	late supper
	<b>nni ūtūtù</b>	breakfast
	<b>afọ nnī</b>	gluttony
	<b>ajọ nni</b>	bad cooking
	<b>aka nnī</b>	right hand
	<b>akwa nnī</b>	stinginess over food
	<b>akwukwọ nnī</b>	vegetable
	<b>-bè nni</b>	cut up food for eating
	<b>-gbaghali nni</b>	stir food
	<b>ibe nnī</b>	piece of food (like yam, cocoyam)
	<b>-kụ nni</b>	supply with food; cultivate
	<b>-kpa nni</b>	(of animals) wander about in farm, forest, etc., in search of food
	<b>ìkpisi (nnī)</b>	spike used for bringing boiled pieces of yam or meat out of the pot
	<b>-ra nni</b>	knead pounded food in plate, mortar, etc.
	<b>-ta nni</b>	graze (of animals)
	<b>-tinye aka na nni</b>	dine; have meal; dine with (as an invitation to a friend present during a meal)
	<b>-wè nni</b>	reap; harvest (lit. take food)
	<b>òwùwè nnī</b>	harvest; crop
<b>Ñnọdụ</b>	p.n.	shortened form of the name <b>Nọdulum</b> or <b>Nonyelum</b>
<b>nnọ, nnụà</b>	int.	Welcome! (greeting to visitors or to someone passed on the way)

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<b>nnu</b>	n.	salt
	<b>nnu ākanwụ</b>	potash stone
	<b>nnu oyibo</b>	sugar (imported)
	<b>nnu ụtabà</b>	potash stone
	<b>-gba nnu</b>	spit salt on (e.g. wound)
	<b>-tụ nnu</b>	season with salt
	<b>-tụnye nnu</b>	season with salt; (fig.) exaggerate, make more interesting (of story); embellish
<b>nnukwu</b>		see <b>nnekwu</b>
<b>nnụ</b>	n.	400
	<b>nnụ egō</b>	twenty pounds (= 400 shillings)
	<b>nnụ kwùlu nnụ</b>	innumerable; myriads; one million
	<b>ògwọ nnụ oya</b>	panacea; medicine capable of curing all diseases (lit. curer of 400 diseases)
<b>nnụà</b>		see <b>nnọọ</b>
<b>nnùnụ</b>	n.	bird (generic)
	<b>ezè nnùnụ</b>	eagle; king of the birds
<b>nnwa, nnwa, nwa</b>	n.	( <b>nwa</b> when first word in combination)
		A. child; (fig.) used as term of endearment by older to younger person (cf. ụmụ for plural)
	<b>nwaàdikē</b>	warrior; hero
	<b>nwa afō, nnwa afō</b>	freeborn child
	<b>nwa āgbọọ, āgboghò, āgboghòbià</b>	girl of marriageable age
	<b>nwa bī be</b>	child living in one's house
	<b>nwadiànị</b>	social name of a child in his mother's family, home, locality, village or birthplace: e.g. Each of the children of a woman who hails from Obi's family is known as a <b>nwadiànị</b> among Obi's family and kin. If a child's home town is <b>Nneewi</b> but his mother's birthplace is <b>Nnoobi</b> , that child is a <b>nwadiànị</b> at <b>Nnoobi</b> ; if the mother's birthplace is the United States the child when in Nigeria is said to be <b>nwadiànị</b> in the United States
	<b>nwa dibịà</b>	native doctor's attendant; native doctor
	<b>nwa di ọtā, nwa di ntā</b>	hunter's attendant
	<b>nwa ègwu</b>	doll
	<b>nwa èjima</b>	a twin
	<b>nwa ezè alā ajā</b>	instep of foot (lit. the king's baby never licks the sand)
	<b>nwa kā ibè ya</b>	form of praise for one who excels his colleagues; first among equals
	<b>nwa m̄ba</b>	cat
	<b>nwa mgbèyi, nwa ogbènyè</b>	orphan; destitute child
	<b>nwa mkpùkpù mmē</b>	newborn infant
	<b>nwa m̄madụ</b>	freeborn person; well-behaved person
	<b>nwa nnà</b>	brother, sister (not of same mother); relative; blood relation
	<b>nwa nnabè</b>	echo (cf. <b>òkpọ̀nàkpọ̀ òkù</b> )



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	<b>nwannē</b>	brother, sister (strictly of same mother but also brother, sister of same father but not of same mother, i.e. half-brother and sister); sibling, relative; blood relation; also used as term of address to a close friend
	<b>nwanne af̄</b>	brother or sister of same father and mother; full brother or sister (lit. brother or sister of same womb)
	<b>nwannē ārụ</b>	close relative
	<b>nwanne echī</b>	day after tomorrow
	<b>nwannē nwaàyi</b>	sister; female relative
	<b>nwannē nwokē</b>	brother; male relative
	<b>nwa nnwā</b>	grandchild
	<b>nwa nwaàyi</b>	female child; daughter
	<b>nwa nwokē</b>	male child; son
	<b>nwa ogbènyè, nwa mgbèyi</b>	orphan; destitute child
	<b>nwa òkolo</b>	lad; boy; youth
	<b>nwa òkolòbjà</b>	youth; boy
	<b>nwa òlukpùlu</b>	blindman's buff
	<b>nwa ònogbò</b>	cat
	<b>nwa òseāka</b>	prodigal son
	<b>nwa ofuū</b>	new-born child
	<b>nwa ògbañje</b>	child believed to belong to a group in the world of spirits to which he/she returns after dying in infancy, only to go back to his mother's womb again. See <b>ògbañje</b>
	<b>nwa òlū</b>	apprentice
	<b>nwatà, nwantà</b>	child
	<b>nwatà akwukwọ</b>	schoolchild; student
	<b>nwatà nwaàyi</b>	girl; daughter (from <b>nwa ntà nwaàyi</b> )
	<b>nwatàkìlì</b>	young child (from <b>nwa ntàkìlì</b> )
	<b>nwa ùyòm</b>	chick
	<b>àkpà nnwā</b>	womb; uterus
	<b>àkpà nwaāmmili</b>	bladder
	<b>aṅùlì nnwā</b>	child feast (e.g. "outing", christening, etc.)
	<b>-gba aka nwā</b>	be childless
	<b>-kwọ nnwa (n'azụ)</b>	carry child (on the back)
	<b>-lòlu ònnwa</b>	adopt a child
	<b>obele nnwā</b>	small child; caressing words used by mothers to their children
	<b>ùme nnwā</b>	frequent loss of children soon after birth (by death)
	<b>umụ nwaànyị</b>	women
	<b>umụ nwokē</b>	men (as opposed to women)
		B. Used as first element of names, preceding name of market day on which someone was born:
	<b>Nwañkwọ, Nweēke, Nwooyè, Nwaáf̄</b>	for men born on <b>Ñkwọ, Èke, Oyè, and Àf̄</b> respectively, and <b>Nwaṅgbañkwọ, Nwaṅbeēke, Nwaṅgbaáf̄</b> for women born on <b>Ñkwọ, Èke, and Àf̄</b> respectively. It is also used preceding the name of a deity, person, or set of circumstances, etc., after which a person is named: e.g. <b>Nwudō</b> (son of <b>Udō</b> , a deity); <b>Nwoṅrà</b> (son of all); <b>Nwoòlisà</b> (son of <b>Òlisà</b> , God); <b>Nwachukwu</b> (son of God); <b>Nwiijè</b> (for a son born away from home)

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		C. young of animal
	<b>nwa agū</b>	very young leopard
	<b>nwa atulū</b>	lamb
	<b>nwa ewū</b>	young goat; kid
		D. used to make a noun phrase (often corresponding to an English adjective) out of a descriptive word
	<b>nwa àkàkpò</b>	dwarf; stunted person
	<b>nwa bialì</b>	soft, smooth quality
	<b>nwa bùù</b>	quietness; ease
	<b>nwa mkpìlikpì</b>	very small, short, quality or amount (cf. <b>mkpìlikpì</b> )
	<b>nwa mkpìlikpì ogè</b>	moment; minute; very short time
	<b>nwa m̄pe, mpe</b>	very short, little, smallish state (of human beings in particular, and animals):
	<b>Nwa m̄pe kà ọ̀ bù</b>	He is smallish
	<b>nwa nkenke</b>	very short (cf. <b>nkenke</b> )
	<b>nwa ntìkòlò</b>	very little, small amount, etc.:
		<b>Tinye nwa ntìkòlò mmilì n'ime itè</b> Put very little water into the pot
	<b>nwantintì</b>	small amount, state, etc.:
		<b>Chèlụ nwantintì</b> Wait a little
	<b>nwa pe, nwa mpe</b>	a very small, little
<b>nnwọ̀</b>		see <b>nwọ̀</b>
<b>ńnya</b>	n.	sticky gum
<b>ńnyàafụ, ńnyàafụlụ, ńnyàa</b>	n.	yesterday:
		<b>Mmilì zòlù ńnyàafụ</b> It rained yesterday
<b>-no</b>	v.	swallow
	<b>ònuno</b>	swallowing
	<b>-nodà</b>	swallow down
	<b>-nomina</b>	swallow down
	<b>-no uno</b>	try to eat more than one's share
<b>-nọ + 1.</b>	v.	be slimy, slippery
	<b>-nọ ànọ</b>	be slippery, slimy (as okra or <b>ògbònò</b> soup, gum, etc.):
		<b>Ofe nọlụ ànọ adịrọ àsọ m̄, ya kpàtálụ nà mụ adịrọ èlì ofe ògbònò</b> I dislike slimy soups; for that reason I do not eat <b>ògbònò</b> soup
	<b>-nọcha</b>	slide; slip (= <b>nwàcha, -kwàcha</b> ):
		<b>Ànị nà-ème nọcha n'ùtutụ à màkà nà mmilì ezòka ńnyàafụ</b> The ground is slippery this morning because there was a lot of rain yesterday
	<b>ofe ọ̀nịnọ</b>	soup prepared with okra, or <b>ògbònọ</b> , or both
<b>-nọ 2.</b>	v.	rub thoroughly; massage
	<b>-nọcha</b>	rub; clean; polish:
		<b>Achòlụ m̄ inọcha mmà m kà ọ̀ na-akwā màlámàlà</b> I want to polish my sword so that it will be glittering
	<b>-nọ ọ̀gwù</b>	rub balm (on a particular place)
<b>-nọ + 3.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-nọ mmilì</b>	(used with <b>obì</b> or <b>ume</b> ) be fearful, worried:
		<b>Èrì m jì nụ nà ụgbọ̀ gbùlù mmadụ̀ n'uzọ̀</b> <b>Àba kà obì jì ànọ m̄ mmilì màkà nà nwụnyè m jèlụ̀ ịzụta ife n'Àba akà</b>

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		<b>ànatarọ</b> Since learning that somebody was killed by a lorry on the Aba road I have been worried, because my wife who is away in Aba to buy something has not returned
<b>-nọ</b>	v.	be in a place (of animate creatures); stay; dwell; be at home (cf. <b>-bi</b> , which refers to more permanent living); sit
	<b>ọ̀nụ̀nụ̀</b>	staying; dwelling
	<b>-nọ anya</b>	represent; be in place of
	<b>-nọchi</b>	usurp someone's place; take the place of; succeed
	<b>-nọchi anya</b>	A. take the place of (somebody); succeed; follow:
		<b>Samsịn nà-àbịa ịnọchị anya m̄</b> Samson is coming to replace me
		B. block the vein:
		<b>Agà m̄ anọchi ị anya kà ị ghàlụ ịfụ ife a nà-ème n'ime ụnọ ọfuma</b> I am going to block your view in order to prevent you from seeing what is going on in the room properly
	<b>-nọchibido</b>	besiege; prevent; hinder:
		<b>Ndi ilō m nà-àkwado ịnọchibidō m ịbà n'òtù ụmụ òkolọbịa</b> My enemies are trying to bar my entry into the young men's association
	<b>-nọdèbe</b>	sit, stay near
	<b>-nọdide</b>	continue, remain (of person)
	<b>-nọdo</b>	sit on:
		<b>Ọ gịnị kpatalụ nwa nkịtā afū jì èbe akwā? Ọ bụ Èjìmā nọdòlụ ya n'isi, mà adọgo m̄ ya aka na ntị kà ọ rapụ ịnọdò nwa nkịtā n'isi màkà nà nwa nkịtā nwèlụ ike ịtā ya</b> Why is that puppy crying? It is Ejima who is sitting on its head, but I have warned her to stop sitting on its head because it may bite her
	<b>-nọdolụ</b>	be with:
		<b>Nọdolụ m̄ nwantintị ogè</b> Stay with me for a short while
		<b>Nọdulụm̄</b> Stay with me (name for an <b>ọgbanje</b> )
	<b>-nọdu ànị</b>	sit; sit down:
		<b>Gwa yā kà ọ nọdu ànị</b> Tell him to sit down
	<b>nọdu mmā</b>	goodbye (to one going home)
	<b>-nọfè</b>	sit around
	<b>nọgboo</b>	greeting to a person travelling (lit. return early!)
	<b>-nọkọ</b>	sit together; assemble
	<b>-nọkọba ọnụ</b>	assemble; sit together
	<b>-nọkọ ọnụ</b>	sit together, assemble:
		<b>Ànyị gà-anọkọ ọnụ</b> We shall sit together
	<b>-nọkwu</b>	stay longer:
		<b>Bikō nọkwue</b> Please stay longer!
	<b>-nọlịlị</b>	stay up to the present; be still waiting, staying:
		<b>Ị nọlịlị?</b> Are you still waiting, staying, here?
	<b>-nọ n'aka ebē</b>	stand surety
	<b>-nọ nà m̄be</b>	stand surety for
	<b>-nọ n'ọkwa</b>	be in a post, position
	<b>-nọ n'ùdo</b>	live in peace
	<b>-nọ n'ụfụ</b>	be in distress
	<b>-nọ n'ụjụ [check]</b>	be (in) mourning

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	-nò n'ụnò	be at home:
		<b>Nnā ānyị nò n'ụnò</b> Father is in
	-nònyelụ	dwell with; stay with; sit with
		<b>Nònyelụm</b> Stay with me (name for an <b>ògbanje</b> )
	-nò ọdụ	tarry; stay long; delay; remain
	-nòpụta	withdraw (esp. from fire); sit away from
	-nòrube	surround; sit round
	-nòrụka	stay long; sit on one side; sit out of the way
	-nòsasi	sit scattered apart
	-nòsị	finish staying
	-nòtè aka	be far away, at a distance; stay away long
	-nò ụwà	be reborn; reincarnate:
		<b>Òkeeke nòlụ nwa mụ ụwà</b> Okeeke has reincarnated as my child:
		<b>Ọ bụ nnā ānyị ochiè nòlụ mụ ụwà</b> It is our grandfather who is reincarnated in me
	-nòwanye	sit down carelessly and uninvited among a group
	-nòzi	sit straight, properly
	nòọfụ	so; thus; in this manner:
		<b>Kà ọ dị nòọfụ</b> It is enough, or Stop it at that, or, Let it remain like that, in that form
	nòọnwọ, nòọnwa	so; thus; here (cf. <b>n'ebe à</b> ):
		<b>Ọ dị nòọnwọ</b> It is here
<b>nrā</b>	n.	fine
	-dā nrā	fine
	-li nrā	fine:
		<b>Fā lili ya nrā</b> They fined him
	-ra nra	pay a fine; levy a fine
<b>ñra</b>	n.	comb
	-ra isi	comb the hair:
		<b>Anà m àchọ irā isi m</b> I want to comb my hair
	-ra ñra	comb (with comb)
<b>ñramanya</b>	n.	equality (-rā 1. be equal)
	-kè ñramanya	divide equally:
		<b>Bikō kèe anụ afụ ñramanya</b> Please divide that meat equally
<b>ñri</b>	n.	used in:
	ụkwalā ñri	whooping-cough (cf. <b>ụkwalā ntiriiri</b> )
<b>Ñri</b>	n.	A. settlement of Nri, founded by <b>Nri</b> son of <b>Èri</b> , and its people; (more loosely) people who claim some kind of relationship with <b>Nri</b>
	àka Ñri	dwarf associated with Nri people
		<b>Ama Ñri</b> the Nri village square, believed by many surrounding groups to be a resting place en route to the land of the dead
		<b>Ezē Ñri</b> the sacred king of Nri
	nwa Ñri	an Nri man who has taken the Ichi title and travels widely through Igbo-land exercising ritual and political authority
	ọdịnààni Ñri	Nri culture
		B. (in Nri) the highest ritual-political title in Nri and Oreri:
		<b>Ñri bụ echichi</b> Nri is a title

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<b>nr̄kō</b>	n.	crab
<b>nr̄</b>	n.	service; bondage; homage; veneration
	<b>-fè nr̄</b>	serve; wait upon; pay tribute; worship
	<b>ifè nr̄</b>	serving; tribute
	<b>òfufe nr̄</b>	A. traditional presentation of gifts to the <b>òkpala</b> , esp. at great feasts B. church service; religious worship (Protestant usage)
<b>nsala</b>	n.	watery soup; "pepper soup"
	<b>ofe nsala</b>	watery soup (sometimes with little or no oil); "pepper soup"
<b>nsam</b>	n.	small shellfish found in salt water; periwinkle (cf. <b>ejùnà</b> , <b>kòso</b> )
<b>nsansa</b> 1., nshansha	n.	small amount (of liquid)
	<b>nsansa mm̄lì</b>	shower of rain; few drops of rain
<b>nsansa</b> 2.	n.	flatness
	<b>afele nsansa</b>	flat plate
<b>ns̄lì</b>	n.	(-s̄ 1. bring out) used in:
	<b>ns̄lì àzù</b>	heron
<b>nsi</b>	n.	poison; sorcery
	<b>-ghe nsi</b>	prepare poison
	<b>-gwọ nsi</b>	work sickness or death by means of magic or poison
	<b>-kọ nsi</b>	practise sorcery against
	<b>-kụ nsi</b>	poison; practise sorcery against
	<b>-nye nsi</b>	poison
<b>nsisi</b>	n.	a measure of volume
<b>ns̄jì</b>	n.	dung; faeces; excreta, manure, shit
	<b>òchìchì n̄s̄jì</b>	defecation with grunts
	<b>ns̄jì ègbè</b>	(fig.) gunpowder
<b>ns̄kō</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>m̄kpà ns̄kō</b>	cramp; pins and needles
<b>nsò</b>	n.	nearness; the vicinity of
	<b>-b̄j̄a nsò</b>	approach
	<b>-d̄j̄ nsò</b>	be near; be at hand
	<b>-kpudèbè nsò</b>	draw, come near
<b>nsò</b>	n.	queue
<b>nsògbu</b>	n.	trouble (-sògbu trouble)
<b>nsọ</b>	n.	A. (in general) sacredness; things or acts that are holy and/or forbidden (including both <b>asọ</b> and <b>nsọ</b> B.)
	<b>-d̄j̄ nsọ</b>	A. be holy, revered: <b>Ọ d̄j̄ nsọ</b> It is holy
		B. be a saint: <b>Pọọlụ d̄j̄ nsọ</b> St Paul
		<b>Òlilì Nsọ</b> (Christian usage) Holy Communion
	<b>unọ nsọ</b>	Church building
		B. forbidden things and acts, including both those which are forbidden or taboo (= <b>nsọ</b> C.) and those which are abominations ( <b>nsọ ànì</b> , = <b>alū</b> )
	<b>nsọ ànì</b>	an act forbidden by the land, or abomination, which cannot be ritually undone but must be 'dragged' in an expiatory ritual which involves dragging a live chicken tied to <b>ọmụ</b> round the town:

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		<b>Onye mē nsọ ànị mèlù alù; ọ gà-àkpụ alù</b> Whoever commits an act forbidden by the land commits abomination; he must 'drag' the abomination
		C. taboo; forbidden act which if committed must be undone
	<b>-dị na nsọ:</b>	be forbidden, prohibited, taboo:
		<b>Ọ dị na nsọ</b> It is forbidden
	<b>-me nsọ</b>	break a taboo; do a forbidden thing:
		<b>Onye mē nsọ, ọ gà-èmegha nsọ</b> Whoever commits a forbidden act must undo it
	<b>-sọ nsọ</b>	forbid; prohibit; taboo:
		<b>Ànyị nà-àsọ yā</b> We forbid it (for ritual reasons)
<b>̀nsụ</b>	n.	stammering
	<b>onye ̀nsụ</b>	stammerer
	<b>-sụ ̀nsụ</b>	stammer; stutter
<b>nsụkpe, nsụtu</b>	n.	noise as of a steamboat; puffing
<b>nsụsụ</b>	n.	light jab (-sụ 2.)
	<b>nsụsụ ọnu</b>	kiss
<b>nsụtu, nsụkpe</b>	n.	noise as of a steamboat; a puffing
<b>nta</b>	n.	hunting
	<b>nta egō</b>	striving for money
	<b>-chụ nta</b>	hunt; go hunting
	<b>di ntā</b>	hunter
	<b>-gba nta</b>	hunt
	<b>-je nta</b>	hunt
	<b>ndị ntā</b>	hunters
	<b>nwa di ntā</b>	hunter's attendant
	<b>ọgba ntā</b>	hunter
<b>ntà</b>	<b>used in:</b>	
	<b>anwụ ntà</b>	mosquito
	<b>ntàkịlị</b>	very small
	<b>nwatà ntà</b>	small child
	<b>ụkwalà ntà</b>	tuberculosis
<b>̀ntànta</b>	n.	bogeyman (used to frighten children) (= <b>m̀b̀m̀mbu</b> )
<b>̀ntànta</b>	n.	meat
<b>̀ntàtàlabù, ̀ntàtabùlabù</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>-yi ̀ntàtàlabù</b>	tickle (to make laugh)
<b>̀nte, ntē</b>	n.	small cricket
<b>̀nti</b>	n.	beater (shortened form of <b>̀ntiti</b> ) (- <b>ti</b> 1. beat)
	<b>̀nti āja</b>	instrument for smoothing wet wall, especially of a new building (lit. beater of walls)
	<b>̀nti àkwà</b>	club-like wooden instrument shaped like a short pestle and used by native washermen in place of an iron in smoothing thick heavy native clothes (lit. beater of clothes)
	<b>̀nti ̀unọ</b>	wooden tool for smoothing house walls and floor
<b>̀nti</b>	n.	cheek
<b>̀ntiti</b>	n.	tool for smoothing walls and floors (see <b>̀nti</b> )
<b>ntị</b>	n.	ear
	<b>ntị akwà</b>	hem or edge of cloth
	<b>ntị ikē</b>	obstinacy; perverseness

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	<b>ntị ịkpō</b>	headstrongness
	<b>onye ntị ịkpō</b>	a headstrong person (mainly used for children):
		<b>Ọ bụ onye ntị ịkpō</b> He is a headstrong person
	<b>ńtị ńkítà</b>	waterleaf (Alo Uno, Nsukka) Nwaozuzu Ph.D. 291
	<b>ntị ọke</b>	wild waterleaf; <i>Talinum triangulare</i> or <i>Indigofera macrophylla</i> ; “a loose term applied to various plants” (Burkill < JMD)
	<b>-che (be) ntị</b>	listen
	<b>-chi ntị</b>	be deaf, obstinate, disobedient
	<b>-do ntị</b>	warn; admonish; exhort
	<b>-gè ntị</b>	listen
	<b>-gba ntị</b>	probe the ear
	<b>-kachi ntị</b>	be stubborn, wilful, disobedient
	<b>-kpà ntị</b>	listen carelessly; pretend not to hear; be obstinate (lit. close ear)
	<b>-kpọchi ntị</b>	be deaf, stubborn (lit. lock ear)
	<b>mkpọchi ntị</b>	stubbornness; habitual disobedience (usu. of young person)
	<b>-naghà ntị</b>	act wilfully
	<b>-n̄a ntị</b>	listen; heed; incline the ear; pay attention
	<b>-tọ ntị n’ànị</b>	hearken; pay attention (lit. lay the ear on the ground)
	<b>ntị oke</b>	edible leaf growing on waste land ( <i>Talinum triangulare</i> Willd.)
<b>ntịrịrị</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>ụkwalà ntịrịrị</b>	whooping-cough (cf. <b>ụkwalā n̄ri</b> )
<b>ntọ 1.</b>	n.	kidnapping; captivity
	<b>-tọ ntọ</b>	kidnap
<b>ntọ 2.</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>ntọ ànị</b>	foundation; origin:
		<b>Achọlụ m̄ ịmā ntọ ànị emume afụ</b> I want to know the origin of the custom
	<b>-tọ ntọ ànị</b>	lay foundation
<b>ntu</b>	n.	nail (used in carpentry)
<b>ntù</b>	n.	(-tù 1.) down (= <b>ùlumē</b> )
	<b>ntù azù</b>	scales of fish
	<b>ntu ọkukò</b>	soft body feathers or down
<b>ntubu 1.</b>	n.	difficulty
<b>ntubu 2.</b>	n.	rolling
<b>ntùtù</b>	n.	hair (of head, etc.; cf. <b>aji</b> , body hair)
	<b>ntùtù anyā</b>	eyelash
	<b>ntùtù isi</b>	hair of head
<b>ntụ</b>	n.	ash; powder
	<b>ntụ egbè</b>	gunpowder
	<b>ntụ n̄tụ</b>	grey; ash-coloured:
		<b>Òkpụ afụ nà-àcha ntụ n̄tụ</b> The cap is ash-grey
	<b>ntụ ọkū</b>	ash
	<b>ogbènyè ọnụ ntụ</b>	very poor, destitute, person
	<b>-wụ ntụ</b>	buy gunpowder
<b>ntụ</b>	n.	deception; guile; craft; cunning
	<b>-tụ n̄tụ</b>	tell a lie:
	<b>Ị nà-àtụ n̄tụ</b>	You are telling a lie

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<b>ntù</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>ntù akā</b>	whitlow
<b>ntulụ</b>	n.	hardship; misfortune
<b>ntumāđi, ntumade</b>	n.	suddenness; unexpectedness
	<b>ife ntumāđi</b>	unexpected, sudden thing; accident:
		<b>Ọ bụ ife ntumāđi</b> It is an unexpected thing:
		<b>Ife ntumāđi mēlụ</b> An unexpected thing happened
	<b>nà ntumade</b>	suddenly; unexpectedly:
		<b>Afụ m Ọjị nà ntumade</b> I saw Ọjị unexpectedly
<b>ntumāđi, ntumādụ, tùmāđi, tùmādụ</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>mà ntumāđi</b>	especially; particularly:
		<b>Ọ nà-àsọ m ijē mkpahalị nà mgbèdè anyàsị tùmādụ nà m nòđụ n'èzùmike</b> I love going on a stroll in the evenings, particularly when I am on leave
<b>ntutụ</b>	n.	needle
<b>-nu 1.</b>	v.	push; take hold of and cause to move
	<b>ònnunu</b>	pushing
	<b>-nu aka</b>	push
	<b>-nubà</b>	push in
	<b>-nu enu</b>	urge; force someone to do something against his wish
	<b>-nufù</b>	mislead; deceive; advise wrongly; seduce; push out of the way
	<b>-nughalị</b>	go about (in a herd or crowd); push about
	<b>-nukpọ</b>	urge on; hurry on
	<b>-nunù</b>	entangle; perplex; bewilder; be entangled
	<b>-nunye</b>	push into (e.g. trouble, problematic situation); mislead into
	<b>-nupụ</b>	push out; sail, push off (a boat); set off (in vehicle)
	<b>-nupụ afo</b>	act as purgative; have a big belly
	<b>-nupụta</b>	force out; gush out
	<b>-nurù</b>	take hold and shake
	<b>-nutù</b>	push down
<b>-nu + 2.</b>	v.	be bitter
	<b>-nu inu</b>	be bitter:
		<b>Ọgwū nkaà nà-ènu inū</b> This drug is bitter
<b>-nu 3.</b>	v.	buy (palm wine, or other native drink); cf. <b>-go, -zụ</b> buy (anything else); <b>-kpa</b> (buy oil only)
	<b>-nuta mmanya</b>	buy native wine (e.g. palm wine):
		<b>Jèe nùtalụ m mmanya</b> Go and buy me some palm wine
<b>-nu 4.</b>	v.	rear animals
	<b>ònnunu</b>	rearing (animals)
	<b>ife enunu</b>	domestic animals; cattle; poultry
<b>-nu + 5.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-nu ọbịà</b>	offer hospitality (= <b>-ne ọbịà</b> )
<b>-nù + 1.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-nù inu</b>	ask riddle; use proverb:
		<b>Bikō nùelụ m òfu inū</b> Please give me a proverb
<b>-nù 2.</b>	deriv. suff.	ever:
		<b>Ọ bjanùrọ ebe à</b> He never visited here:
		<b>Ọ fụnùgo ụzọ?</b> Was he ever able to see?



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	<b>-nùta</b>	(deriv. suff.) never; not ever (with negative verb):
		<b>Ọ mā enwenùta ike ibütù m̄ n'ànì</b> She will never be able to throw me to the ground
<b>nụ</b>	enc.	indicates strong request, begging (stronger than <b>lị</b> )
		<b>Gwànụ m̄</b> Please tell me
		<b>Nyènụ m̄ nnu</b> Give me some salt, please!
<b>-nụ + 1.</b>	v.	hear
	<b>ònụnụ</b>	hearing
	<b>-nụ anụ</b>	hear; obey
	<b>-nụcha</b>	hear well
	<b>-nụfiè</b>	hear incorrectly
	<b>-nụfjalụ</b>	overhear
	<b>-nụ isì</b>	smell; scent
	<b>-nụ okwu</b>	hear; obey
	<b>-nụta ikpè</b>	hear bad talk about someone (and often report it)
<b>-nụ + 2.</b>	v.	marry
	<b>ònụnụ</b>	marrying:
		<b>Anụlụ m̄ ya ònyàafụ</b> I married her yesterday
	<b>-nụ di</b>	marry (of woman)
	<b>-nụ nwaànyị</b>	marry (of man)
	<b>-nụ nwunye</b>	marry (of man)
<b>-nụ + 3.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-nụ ọkụ</b>	be warm
	<b>-nụ ọkụ n'obì</b>	be zealous, enthusiastic; agitate; anger; enrage
<b>nụ</b>	enc.	plural:
		<b>Bjanụ!</b> Come, you people!:
		<b>Dàalụ nụ</b> Greetings to you all:
		<b>Kà ànyị lie nụ</b> Let's eat:
		<b>Fa b̄jago nụ</b> They've come
<b>-nụ</b>	v.	fight; war; strive
	<b>-nụ agha</b>	fight a war; war
	<b>-nụcha</b>	loot
	<b>-nụ ògụ</b>	fight (a fight)
	<b>-nụpụ isi</b>	be disobedient; rebel; revolt
	<b>-nụsò</b>	strive, fight, against; war with
	<b>-nụsò agha</b>	war against; engage in battle against
	<b>-nụsò ògụ</b>	fight against
	<b>-nụta</b>	fight for; spoil; rob; loot:
		<b>Òkeèke tili nwa Okaàfò, Okaàfò weè je inùtà ògụ</b> Okeèke beat Okaafò's son, so Okaafò went to fight on his behalf
	<b>-nụ ùnù</b>	struggle
	<b>onye nnusò ògụ</b>	an enemy
	<b>ònùmà</b>	severe displeasure; wrath; fury (stronger than <b>iwe</b> )
<b>-nụ-cha</b>	v.	purify; prove; try; refine; be purified, proved, etc. (metals, by fire)
<b>nụfụ</b>	dem.	that yonder:
	<b>Nye m̄ ifeē nụfụ</b>	Give me that thing yonder
<b>nụnwà</b>	dem.	this (cf. <b>nwà</b> )
<b>nụù</b>	dem.	that; that yonder
<b>nwa</b>		see <b>nnwa</b>

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<b>nwà</b>	enc.	very, -self (used with nominals):
		<b>Kèdụ màkà gị nwà?</b> And how are you yourself?
	<b>mụ nwà</b>	I myself
	<b>ndi à nwà</b>	these very ones
	<b>ngị nwà</b>	you; yourself; thou; thyself (emphatic)
<b>-nwà 1.</b>		attempt; try; essay; tempt; prove
	<b>ònwùnwà</b>	temptation; trial; proof
	<b>nwà kene!</b>	just try! Try first!
	<b>-nwàne</b>	try; tempt; attempt
	<b>-nwànye</b>	try (to a praiseworthy extent)
	<b>-nwà òkò</b>	try one's best
<b>-nwà 2.</b>		
	<b>-nwàpụ</b>	spit out
<b>nwaāmīlī,</b> <b>nwaāmīlī</b>	<i>n.</i>	urine
<b>nwaàyị, nwaànyị</b>	<i>n.</i>	woman
	<b>nwaànyị akpụ obì</b>	freshwater flying fish ( <i>Pantodon buchholzi</i> ) (= òjì òkù)
	<b>nwaànyị imē</b>	pregnant woman
	<b>agadi nwaànyị</b>	old woman
	<b>agbalà nwaànyị</b>	woman of great influence or of strong, stout build
	<b>àjàdù nwaànyị</b>	widow
	<b>enyị nwaànyị</b>	girl-friend; woman friend
	<b>ezè nwaànyị</b>	queen
	<b>-nụ nwaànyị</b>	marry (of man)
	<b>nwannē nwaànyị</b>	sister; female relative
	<b>ogò nwaànyị</b>	mother-in-law; female relative-in-law;
<b>-nwà-cha</b>	<i>v.</i>	be slippery (as of mud)
<b>nwantàntà</b>	<i>n.</i>	unknown person; dummy; make-believe; creature of imagination; bogey-man
	<b>nwantàntà anyā</b>	pupil of eye
<b>nwayọ, nwayọọ</b>	<i>n.</i>	gentleness; quietness; slow, gentle movement:
		<b>Nwayọọ</b> Gentle (advice, greeting, warning, sympathy)
		<b>Wèlụ nwayọọ</b> Be gentle, careful
		<b>Adị m nwayọọ</b> I am gentle, quiet (by nature)
		<b>Wèlụ nwayọọ na-èje</b> Be walking, going, gently
		<b>Nòdụ nwayọọ</b> Sit or stay quietly or, Be quiet
		<b>Nwayọọ bù ijè</b> The best way of doing anything is to go about it gently, carefully and confidently. (Lit. Gentleness is journey)
	<b>nwayọọ nwayọọ</b>	very gently, slowly, softly; gradually
		<b>Na-àkpụ yā nwayọọ nwayọọ</b> Be pulling it gently or slowly
<b>-nwe</b>	<i>v.</i>	have; own
	<b>ònwunwe</b>	having
	<b>-nwe afọ ọma</b>	be generous, kind, benevolent
	<b>-nwe agbà</b>	have a say in; have influence
	<b>-nwe aka ntachi</b>	be stingy, miserly
	<b>-nwe ākọ</b>	be intelligent
	<b>-nwe anya ukwu</b>	covet
	<b>-nwe àtụ</b>	have an equal, another of its kind
	<b>-nwe efè</b>	have a chance; find it convenient; have an opportunity:

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		<b>Ènwerō m efè</b> I have no chance, opportunity
	<b>-nwe èzi nà ụnọ</b>	become a householder
	<b>-nwefọ</b>	have remaining
	<b>-nwe ifelē</b>	be shy, reserved, considerate
	<b>enwē ifelē</b>	unrestrained; unabashed
	<b>-nwe ike</b>	be capable, strong, able
	<b>enwē ike</b>	weak, feeble, incapable, incompetent, useless
	<b>-nwe isi</b>	be reasonable; be successful, fruitful
	<b>enwē isi</b>	useless
	<b>-nwe isi akwụkwọ</b>	be brainy, brilliant (at studies)
	<b>-nwe isi awelē</b>	be lucky; have good luck
	<b>-nweka</b>	have much:
		<b>Anà m̀ ènweka letà</b> I have a lot of mail
	<b>-nwekọlita</b>	have in common:
		<b>Ò nwerō ife ayị nwèkọlitàlụ ọnu.</b> We have nothing in common
	<b>-nwe ọnwè</b>	be free
	<b>-nwe ọfọ</b>	be innocent, in the right, just
	<b>-nwe ọnụ</b>	
	A.	be talkative
	B.	have an (influential) voice in; be in a position to be listened to
	<b>-nweta</b>	obtain; get
	<b>-nwe uchè</b>	be sensible, wise
	<b>enwē uchè</b>	simpleness; foolishness
	<b>-nwe ụbụlụ</b>	be intelligent, brainy, sensible, brilliant
	<b>o nwee</b>	if; suppose; supposing that
	<b>onye nwē</b>	lord; master; mistress; owner
		<b>Onye nwē ayị</b> The Lord
<b>-nwè</b>		see <b>-nwò</b>
<b>-nwo</b>	v.	pluck; remove (grains of maize, ripe palm-nuts, from cob or bunch); fall out (e.g. from the socket like a joint or ripe fruit)
	<b>-nwoji</b>	break off
	<b>nnwòji, nnwoji</b>	sprain; dislocation
	<b>-nwojipụ</b>	be out of joint
	<b>-nwoṣi</b>	pluck, remove (grains of maize or ripe palm-fruits from cob or bunch respectively)
	<b>-nwoṣisi</b>	drop leaves or unripe fruit (of tree)
<b>-nwò, -wò, -nwè</b>	v.	change; be changed; metamorphose; transfigure
	<b>ònwùnwè, ònwùnwò</b>	changing
	<b>-nwò àrụ, -wò àrụ</b>	change bodily appearance (e.g. put mask on or off)
	<b>-nwò ènwò, -wò èwò</b>	change; be changed; metamorphose; be transfigured
	<b>-gbanwò</b>	change; exchange
		<b>Bikō gbanwòlụ m̀ ji nkaà màkà nà o lèlụ ùle</b> Please change this yam for me, for it is rotten:
		<b>Ndị àfè ojii jidèlụ ọfu nwokè nā-agbanwò egō n'afia</b> The police arrested a man exchanging money in the market:
		<b>Anà m̀ èje ụnọ àkụ igbānwò ego ochiè m̀ fùlụ n'akpàti m̀ nnyàafụ</b> I am going to the bank to change the old money I

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		found in my box yesterday
<b>nwokē, nnwokē</b>	<i>n.</i>	man; male
	<b>agadij nwokē</b>	old man
	<b>-ma nnwokē</b>	not to be in state of virginity (of woman) ( <i>lit.</i> know a man)
	<b>nwannē nwokē</b>	brother; male relation
	<b>nwa nwokē</b>	male child; son
	<b>nwatà nwokē</b>	boy; son
	<b>ogō nwokē</b>	father-in-law; male relative-in-law
	<b>umụ nwokē</b>	men (as opposed to women)
<b>nwọọ, ñnwọọ, wọọ</b>	<b>dem.</b>	this; at this time; now; like this:
		<b>Ife ñnwọọ fa dèbèlụ n'agiga ijlo nà-èyi umụ akā egwù</b> This thing they placed beside the road frightens the children.
		<b>Etu ọ dịlị n'izizi kà ọ dị nwọọ...</b> As it was in the beginning, is now ...:
		<b>Mèe yā ñnwọọ</b> Do it like this
		<b>Etu m dị kà m dị nwọọ ènwerọ m ike itā afufu màkà nà abụ m nnukwu ọgàlanya</b> As I am (in my present position) I cannot suffer any deprivation because I am a fabulously rich man
<b>-nwu</b>	<i>v.</i>	shine; burn; be clean, pure, bright; flare; blaze
	<b>ònwunwu</b>	shining; burning; being clean
	<b>-nwuchapụ</b>	be thoroughly clean; wash, rinse out; absolve
	<b>-nwuchita anya</b>	dazzle the eyes
	<b>-nwu enwu</b>	
	A.	shine; blaze; flare
	B.	be clean, pure, bright
	<b>-nwu gbàà</b>	shine, glitter, very brightly; be very white
	<b>-nwugha</b>	change colour
	<b>-nwulapụ</b>	flash
	<b>-nwulu oku</b>	catch fire
	<b>-nwu màlàmàlà</b>	dazzle; be dazzling
	<b>-nwupụ</b>	glitter
	<b>-nwusà</b>	shine around; illuminate
<b>nwunyè, nwunyi</b>	<i>n.</i>	female; wife
	<b>nwuny+e dij</b>	co-wife
	<b>nwunyè nnà</b>	stepmother
	<b>ego nwunyè</b>	bride-price
	<b>-kùchi nwunyè</b>	take the wife of a dead person
	<b>-nụ nwunyè</b>	marry (of man)
<b>-nwụ</b>	<b>1.</b>	<i>v.</i>
	A.	die
	<b>ònwunwu</b>	dying
	<b>-nwụ anwu</b>	be dead
	<b>-nwunye olu</b>	be very ill, half-dead
	<b>-nwụ onwu Chi</b>	die a natural death:
		<b>Nwoke afụ nwulụ onwu Chi ya</b> The man died a natural death
	<b>-gbanwu</b>	wither; shrink; be numb
	B.	be paralysed
	C.	be very incapable, inefficient

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	<b>anwū anwū</b>	neg. noun phrase, as in:
		<b>Onye à bù anwū anwū</b> This person never seems to get old, or, This person bears a charmed life
<b>-nwū 2.</b>	v.	catch; grip
	<b>-nwū àrụ</b>	make ill; be ill; cause illness
	<b>(àrụ) nwū</b>	be sick:
		<b>Àrụ nà-ànwū yā</b> He is sick
	<b>àrụ ọnwunwū</b>	illness
	<b>-nwūde</b>	catch; grip; seize; throw in wrestling; catch (e.g. thief) red-handed
	<b>-nwūdo</b>	catch; snare
<b>-nwū- 1.</b>		v.:
	<b>-nwūchi anya</b>	close, shut eyes
<b>-nwū 2.</b>	ext. suff.	again; re- (denoting repetition of an action)
	<b>-denwū</b>	re-iron; iron again:
		<b>Achọlụ m kà ì denwūa akwà afụ</b> I want you to re-iron that cloth
	<b>-sūnwū</b>	re-wash; wash again:
		<b>Ọ gà-àsūnwū akwà ọ sūlụ n'ụtụtụ</b> She will re-wash the cloth she washed in the morning
<b>-nwū, -nū- 3. +</b>		v.
	<b>-nwū ọnwū</b>	take without permission from a close friend:
		<b>Ọ chīlị àfẹ ìgọzi ìjì nwūsa ykā ọnwū</b> She took Ngozi's clothes because they were intimate (implies N. can easily spare them and will not be annoyed)
	<b>-nwūta</b>	borrow (clothes, accessories, etc.) to wear to make a good impression
<b>NY</b>		
<b>nya 1.</b>		see <b>ya</b>
<b>-nya 2.</b>	v.	be sticky
	<b>-nyachi</b>	stop up cracks; seal
	<b>-nyado</b>	stick; stop up a hole
	<b>-nyakụ</b>	adhere; cling; stick
	<b>-nyakudo</b>	adhere to; cling to; stick to
<b>-nya + 3.</b>	v.	
	<b>-nya ọkụ</b>	warm oneself; bask
<b>-nyà 1.</b>	v.	bend; drive (a vehicle)
	<b>ọnyịnyà</b>	bending; driving
	<b>nnyagọ</b>	crookedness; sinuousness; bent state
<b>-nyà- 2.</b>	v.	break
	<b>-nyàji</b>	(trans. and intrans.) break asunder; snap:
		(trans.) <b>Ènwè afụ nà-àchọ ìnyàji alakā osisi</b> The monkey is going to break the branch of the tree:
		(intrans.) <b>Alakā osisi afụ gà-anyàji tupu ụtụtụ echị</b> The branch of the tree will break before tomorrow morning
	<b>-nyàjipụ</b>	break, snap, off:
		<b>Nyàjipụ alakā osisi afụ</b> Break off the branch of the tree

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	-nyàka	break off; pull off; sever; pluck off violently
	-nyàkapụ	pull off, pluck off, sever, break off, violently
	-nyàpelụ	break off a fragment:
		<b>Nyàpelụ nwantịntị àchịchà tàa</b> Break off a small piece of biscuit and eat
	-nyàwa	break in pieces (usu. of soft objects like bread, cake):
		<b>Nyàwaa àchịchà afụ ụzò naàbọ</b> Break the bread into two
-nyà +	3.	v.:
	-nyà isi	boast:
		<b>Ọ nà-anyàka isi</b> He boasts too much
;nyamanyama	n.	stickiness:
		<b>Ọgwū dī nime mkpò afụ nà-eme nyamanyama</b> The drug in that small bottle is sticky
-nye 1.	v.	
	A.	give:
	<b>Nye m̄</b>	Give me
	<b>ònyinye</b>	giving
	-nye ala	breast-feed ( <i>lit.</i> give breast)
	-nye aka	help; assist; aid ( <i>lit.</i> give a hand to):
		<b>Bikō nyè akā</b> Please help:
		<b>Nyèlụ m̄ aka</b> Help me
	-nyechiata	give back: (= -nyechigha)
		<b>Ị nyechiatago yā akwụkwọ yā?</b> Have you given him his book back?
	-nyechi(gha)	give back, restore, return (something)
	-nye efè	give a chance; make way for; give room for
	-nye ego ngàlị	bribe; give a bribe
-nyefè	1.	hand over
-nyefè	2.	give to excess
	-nye iru	pay attention to
	-nyeju	supply
	-nyeju afọ	feed well
	-nye n'aka	commit; hand over to
	-nye ndùmòdụ	give counsel, advice
	-nye ngàlị	bribe
	-nye nsògbu	trouble; vex; persecute
	-nye nsopùlụ	give respect
	-nye nzū	pronounce judgement in favour of; justify; acquit
	-nye ònyinye	give a present make an offering (especially in church during harvest, and periodically); make donation
	-nyerube	give round; distribute:
		<b>Nyerube ụmụ akā àchịchà</b> Serve the biscuits round to the children
	-nye ụsàà	offer excuse
	ònyinye	gift; donation; church harvest
	obì ònyinye	generous mind; benevolent disposition
	B.	(also -nye-lụ) into, to, with (following another verb, as if suffix)
	-banye	enter:
		<b>Ọ banyego ụnọ</b> She has entered the house

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	<b>-kwenye</b>	agree with:
		<b>Ì kwenyego nife ànyị kwùlù?</b> Do you agree with what we said?
	<b>-nònyelụ</b>	stay with:
		<b>Nònyelụ m̄</b> Stay, abide, with me
	<b>-tinye</b>	put into:
		<b>Tinye akwụkwọ nime akpàtì</b> Put a book into the box
	<b>-wụnye</b>	pour into (esp. liquids)
<b>-nye 2.</b>	v.	
	A.	stop, park (of vehicle); land, moor (of boat); stay temporarily:
		<b>Ugbọ afụ ènyego</b> The lorry has stopped, or parked
	<b>-nyedo</b>	stop, park (vehicle)
	<b>-nye ìkwuù</b>	encamp
	<b>-nye n'ànì</b>	land, moor, come alongside, bring alongside (of and from a boat)
	B.	<i>used in:</i>
	<b>-nye kà ugbọ</b>	(slang) be good, right, fitting, beautiful:
		<b>Akwà nwa āgboghō afū yì nyèlù kà ugbọ</b> The dress on that lady is very attractive:
		<b>Oche dīgasị nime unò m ofulū nyèlù kà ugbọ</b> The chairs in my new building are very grand
<b>-nyi</b>	v.	get up:
		<b>Nyie otō</b> Stand up:
		<b>Nyiri</b> Stand up and go
<b>-nyị</b>	v.	
	A.	be weighty, heavy
	<b>ònyịnyị</b>	being heavy, weighty
	<b>-nyịdo</b>	load heavily; become too heavy for:
		<b>Ibu afū anyịdogo Èjima</b> The load has become too heavy for Ejima. (Ejima has been walking along with the load on her head but now the load has become so weighty that she can no longer move)
	<b>-nyịgbu</b>	overload; load to death; be overloaded, heavy-laden:
		<b>Bịakutenụ m unụ ndị ibu nà-anyịgbu</b> Come unto me, all ye that are heavy-laden
	B.	be too much for; be beyond one's ability:
		<b>Ọ nyịlị gị</b> You cannot, or It is beyond your ability:
		<b>Ọ nyịlị gị imā m ọla</b> It is beyond your ability to slap me
	C.	<i>used in:</i>
	<b>-nyị ànyị</b>	(fig.) be very many, plentiful, more than enough:
		<b>Òlilì nà òñụñqu nyịlì ànyị nébe àgbamakwụkwọ Ndụ</b> There was much to eat and drink at Ndụ's wedding
<b>-nyò</b>	v.	peep; observe; stare; spy; look through (microscope, telescope, etc.)
	<b>ònyịnyò</b>	shadow; reflection; picture
	<b>-nyòcha</b>	
	A.	examine; look at thoroughly, closely
	<b>nnyòcha</b>	thorough examination
	<b>-nyòcha</b>	
	B.	be inquisitive, curious (fig.)

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		<b>I nā-enyòchaka</b> You are too inquisitive
	<b>oke nnyòcha</b>	great curiosity (esp. about small things)
	<b>-nyòchata</b>	be curious, inquisitive:
		<b>I nā-enyòchataka</b> You are too inquisitive
	<b>nnyòchata</b>	curiosity; inquisitiveness
	<b>-nyò ènyò</b>	peep
	<b>ènyò</b>	mirror
	<b>nnyòkañnyò</b>	inquisitiveness; curiosity ( <i>lit.</i> much looking):
		(Proverb) <b>Nnyòkañnyò kà mgbò jìlì da ènwè nìsì</b> Because of the monkey's inquisitiveness, a bullet hit it on the head. (cf. curiosity killed the cat)
<b>-nyọ +</b>	v.	
	<b>-nyọ ụkọlọ</b>	be lazy
<b>-nyụ 1.</b>	v.	excrete; secrete; ooze
	<b>-nyụ arùlù</b>	pass wind, fart, 'gas'
	<b>-nyụsịsị</b>	ooze out; spout
<b>-nyụ 2.</b>	v.	be extinguished; die out; go out (of light, fire)
	<b>ònyụnyụ</b>	being extinguished; dying out
	<b>-nyụ nkọ</b>	be blunt
	<b>-tinyụ</b>	extinguish by beating:
		<b>Ejì m̄ aka tinyu ọkū</b> I beat out the light with my palm
	<b>-nyụkwùdo</b>	shut the eyes
<b>-nyụ + 3.</b>	v.	
	<b>-nyụ afia</b>	
	A.	be unprofitable, almost unsaleable (of commodity in market)
	B.	(fig.) be reactionary
		<b>Ọ nyùlù afia</b> He is reactionary
<b>nzā</b>	n.	very small bird sp.
<b>ñza</b>	n.	support; stay
<b>ñzà 1.</b>	n.	filter (-zà 2. filter)
<b>ñzà 2.</b>	n.	lot(s) (as in casting lots)
	<b>(ñzà) -ma</b>	fall on (of lot):
		<b>Ọ bù mụ kà ñza mālụ</b> It is me on whom the lot fell
		<b>Ñzà mālụ Èke</b> The lot fell on Eke
	<b>-fe ñzà</b>	cast lots:
		<b>Ànyị gá-èfe ñzà</b> We shall cast lots
<b>ñzàlì</b>	n.	A. horsetail usually held by chiefs; the feathery part of the maize flower
		B. (for some speakers) mane; fleece (= ọzà 2.)
<b>ñzè</b>	n.	sacred ritual objects of clan to which an ọzọ candidate is dedicated (Henderson 1972: 259); hence generally, title
	<b>ñzè nà ọzọ</b>	the highest title
	<b>onye ñzè</b>	titled person
	<b>nzèlè</b>	tribute, anything due to ñzè
<b>ñzịza, ọzịza</b>	n.	swelling; lump (-za 2. swell)
<b>ñzịzà 1.</b>	n.	worship; homage
<b>ñzịzà 2.</b>	n.	large broom for sweeping outdoors
<b>ñzọ</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>ñzọ ụkwụ</b>	footprint, footstep (-zọ ụkwụ)
<b>nzū</b>	n.	white clay (used for whitening, ceremonies, etc.)



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	<b>nzu oyìbo</b>	chalk; lime
	<b>-kà nzū</b>	mark, write on, the floor, ground, or any object with <b>nzū</b> (traditional)
	<b>-tụ nzū</b>	sprinkle with chalk
<b>̀nzù</b>	n.	wit
<b>nzùkọ</b>	n.	meeting; council ( <b>-zùkọ</b> )
	<b>̀nzuzō, ̀nzuzo</b>	hiding; secret ( <b>-zo</b> 1. hide)
	<b>-dị ̀nzuzō</b>	be secret:
		<b>Ọ nọ n'ebe dī nzuzo</b> She is in a secret place
	<b>ife ̀nzuzo</b>	secret thing
<b>nzuzù</b>	n.	stupidity; foolhardiness
<b>D.</b>		
<b>-na</b> 1.	v.	singe; burn; scorch
	<b>ọ́nị́nà</b>	scorching
	<b>-nacha</b>	singe; burn; scorch
	<b>-na ọ́gbàdụ</b>	roast corn
	<b>-na n'ọ́kụ</b>	roast
<b>-na</b> + 2.	v.	listen
	<b>-na ntị</b>	listen; heed; incline the ear; pay attention
<b>-nà</b> 1.	v.	be in excess
	<b>ọ́nị́nà</b>	being in excess:
		<b>Àdịrọ m ẹ̀lì ofe nnu nàlụ</b> I do not eat soup with excessive salt
		<b>Mmili nàlụ mmanya nkaà</b> This palm wine has been excessively diluted with water. (Lit. Water is in excess in this palm wine)
<b>-nà</b> 2.	v.	be spoilt by exposure ;to sunlight (of yam, cassava, cocoyam, etc.)
<b>-nà</b> 3.	v.	shake (tr.); roll (intr.)
	<b>-nàgha</b>	shake (a container of liquid):
		<b>Dàghaa itè ọgwù afụ</b> Shake the medicine pot
	<b>-nàghalị</b>	A. shake (a container of liquid) around:
		<b>Dàghalị itè ọgwù afụ kà ọgwù dī n'imē ya wèlụ jezùe ọnụ</b> Shake the pot of medicine round so that the medicine in it may mix well
		B. roll about (as of a boat on water), swing here and there (intr.):
		<b>Nèe kà ụgbọ afụ sì anàghalị n'enu mmili</b> See how that boat is rolling about on the water:
		<b>Kèdu ǹkè ị nà-anàghalị kà ụgbọ?</b> Why are you rolling about like a boat?
	<b>-nà-cha</b>	A. rinse (tr.):
		<b>Ejigo m nchà sasịa afele. Ọ fọzịlị kà m ji mmili dī mma nàchaa yā</b> I have washed the plate with soap. It remains for me to rinse it with clean water:
		<b>Dàchaa arụ nnwā</b> Rinse the body of the child
		B. fade (intr.) (of colour, photo, etc.):

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		<b>Akwà afụ nà-àghàcha àghàcha</b> That cloth fades, or that cloth is fading:
		<b>Akwà afụ nà-ème nghàcha</b> That cloth fades, or that cloth is fading:
		<b>Akwà m àghachàpùgo</b> My cloth has faded
<b>ghàlàghàlà</b>	n.	warmness; tepidness
	<b>-dị ghàlàghàlà</b>	be warm, lukewarm:
		<b>Bùtelụ m̄ mmili dī ghàlàghàlà</b> Bring me some warm water
	<b>-kpò ghàlàghàlà</b>	be warm, lukewarm (of objects, e.g. water):
		<b>Kùtelụ m̄ mmili kpòlụ ghàlàghàlà</b> Bring me some lukewarm water
<b>-ḡe</b>	v.	step over
	<b>òḡiḡe</b>	stepping over
	<b>-ḡefè</b>	step over; trespass:
		<b>ḡefègo m̄ òzu agwò dīchili ụzò</b> I have stepped over the dead snake on the path
	<b>-ḡefèga</b>	step over; trespass:
		<b>Bikò ḡefègàkwò nà okè mụ nà ḡi màkà nà achòrò m kà ì bàta n'ànì m</b> Please do not overstep our boundary for I do not want to find you on my land
	<b>-ḡefèta</b>	step over
	<b>ḡefèta</b>	stepping over; step; threshold (of door or house)
	<b>-ḡe òfi, òri</b>	step over somebody's outstretched legs; step over
<b>-ḡò</b>	v.	borrow (anything but money) (cf. <b>-nwụ</b> 3.)
	<b>-ḡò iyī</b>	borrow thing used by another for oath-taking
	<b>-ḡòtalụ, -ḡùtalụ</b>	borrow for; help borrow:
		<b>Jèe ḡòtalụ m̄ òfu ochē</b> Go and borrow a chair for me
<b>-ḡò-mi</b>	v.	imitate
	<b>ḡòmi</b>	imitation
	<b>ife ḡòmi</b>	pattern; example
<b>-ḡụ</b>	v.	drink:
		<b>Anà m̄ èje ḡụ mmilī</b> I am going to drink water
	<b>òḡụḡụ</b>	drinking; drink
	<b>ife òḡụḡụ</b>	drink
	<b>mmili òḡụḡụ</b>	drinking water
	<b>-ḡụ ala</b>	suck breast (of infants)
	<b>-ḡụbiga mmanya okè</b>	get drunk
	<b>-ḡụ iyī</b>	take an oath; swear:
		<b>Ì nwèlụ ike ḡụ iyī?</b> Can you swear it?
	<b>òḡụḡụ iyī</b>	oath-taking
	<b>-ḡụlụ</b>	drink from; drink a little:
		<b>Dùlụ nwantintị</b> Drink a little
<b>-ḡụ + 1.</b>	v.	be glad; exult, rejoice (against); crow over
	<b>-ḡùlị</b>	rejoice; jubilate
	<b>-ḡùlụ</b>	receive; greet; congratulate; be fond of:
		<b>Òbi nà-ḡùlụ ụmụ akā</b> Obi is fond of children
		<b>Jèe ḡùlụ Ụnòḡma</b> Go and congratulate Ụnòḡma
	<b>-ḡù ḡù</b>	A. be glad; exult; rejoice; crow over B. (fig.) cry as a spoilt child

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- <b>ḡ</b> 2.		see <b>-nwù 3.</b>
<b>-ḡ-<i>nụ</i>, -ḡò-<i>nụ</i></b>	v.	mimic; copy:
		<b>Ọ nà-<i>anụḡụ nnwa nā-ebe akwā</i></b> He is mimicking the child's crying
<b>O.</b>		
<b>o</b>		see <b>ọ</b>
<b>o 2.</b>	<b>emph.</b>	used at end of sentence when speaking to someone at a distance; sign of affirmation, or assent to a salutation:
		<b>Bia ebe à o</b> Come here!
		<b>"Dàalụ nù o" "Oo, gàba o"</b> "Greetings to you all". "Yes, come in"
<b>-o</b>		see <b>-a</b>
<b>obē, ọbē</b>	n.	ladder; cross; cross-shaped loom:
		<b>Wèlù obē lịgolù enu ụnò</b> Go up the house with a ladder
	<b>-kpodo n'obē</b>	nail to the cross, crucify:
		<b>A kpòdòlù Jisùs n'obē màkà ndị n̄jọ</b> Jesus was crucified for sinners
		<b>Onye a kpòdòlù n'obē</b> He who was crucified
<b>òbèjìlì</b>	n.	sword with sheath
<b>obelē, ọbelē 1.</b>	n.	small size
	<b>ọbele nnwā</b>	small child; caressing words used by mothers to their children
<b>obelē 2.</b>	n.	kind of bird
<b>obi 1.</b>	n.	heart; chest; bosom; breast; centre
	<b>obì agụ</b>	daring, fearless like a leopard; brave:
		<b>Enwèlù m̀ obì agụ, ejìgo m̄ aka tìgbue nkìtā alā</b> I am very brave, I once beat a mad dog to death with my hands
	<b>(obì) -dị n'azu</b>	A. be extremely wicked:
		<b>Ịp̄iā nwatà àrụ esir̄ọ ike ịtālì bụ obì ịdị n'azu</b> Flogging a child who is ill is extremely wicked
		B. be foolhardy (= <b>nzuzù</b> ):
		<b>Ịjì aka jìde agwọ dī ndụ bụ obì ịdị n'azu</b> Picking up a live snake is foolhardy
	<b>obī ēbelè</b>	mercy; kindness:
		<b>Ụkòchukwu bī n'òbòdo ānyị nwèlù obī ēbelè</b> The priest who lives in our town is kind, merciful
	<b>obì ikē</b>	hardheartedness; relentlessness
	<b>obì mgbalụ</b>	melancholy; troubled mind
	<b>obì mgbawa</b>	great anger; broken heart:
		<b>Ìlùlò banyelụ ọnwụ ụmụ Ōbì naàbò n'otù mbòsị nà-ewètalụ yā obì mgbawa</b> Brooding on the death in one day of his two children is causing Obi heartbreak
	<b>obì mkpofù</b>	act of forgiving people; good-natured character:
		<b>Ndù nwèlù obì ọkụ mà nwekwuazị obì mkpofù</b> Ndù is quick-tempered but he does not bear a grudge
	<b>obì mkpū</b>	queen termite
	<b>obì ndidè</b>	A. nausea; indigestion:
		<b>Nni m rìlì n'ùtùtù nà-èdidè m̄ obì</b> The food I ate in the

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		morning is causing me nausea
		B. kind-heartedness
	<b>obì nlò</b>	tenderness; tender-heartedness:
		<b>Enwèlụ m̀ obì nlò</b> I am tender-hearted
	<b>obì òkwutē</b>	stony-heartedness; hard-heartedness
	<b>obì ònyinye</b>	generous mind; benevolent disposition
	<b>obì ọcha</b>	pure heart
	<b>obì ọjọṣ</b>	ill-will; malice; bad temper; wickedness
	<b>obì ọkū</b>	anger; hot temper
	<b>obì ọma</b>	goodness; kindness; benevolence:
		<b>O jì obì ọma me ife o mèlụ</b> He acted in good faith
	<b>obì ụnọ</b>	homesickness:
		<b>Obì ụnọ nà-ème m̄</b> I am homesick
	<b>obì ụsọ</b>	cheerfulness; happiness:
		<b>Ọdụdụ nnē m ẹnweka obì ụsọ</b> The last-born of my mother is very cheerful, jovial, has a rich sense of humour
	<b>-bu n'obì</b>	learn by heart
	<b>-chìchapụ obì</b>	A. stand with chest thrust forward
		B. be open-hearted, easygoing, without malice
	<b>-dàjụ obì</b>	propitiate; appease; atone
	<b>-dìdè obì</b>	A. make feel sick; cause nausea
		B. yearn over; be affectionate
	<b>obì ndidè</b>	nausea
	<b>-dìdo obì</b>	be patient
	<b>-gbafù obì</b>	take the breath away; startle; shock; make shudder (lit. make the heart run away)
	<b>-gbu mgbu obì</b>	pain in the heart
	<b>iwe obì</b>	ill-nature; malice
	<b>-ka obì</b>	A. be determined
		B. be bold, brave
	<b>-kasị obì</b>	comfort (usually a bereaved person)
	<b>nkasị obì</b>	comfort; consolation
	<b>-kù n'obì</b>	hold at the breast; carry in the bosom
	<b>-mafù obì</b>	take the breath away
	<b>-malụ obì</b>	soothe the heart
	<b>mkpụlụ obì</b>	heart
	<b>-nụ ọkụ n'obì</b>	be zealous, enthusiastic; agitate; anger; enrage
	<b>-tachi obì</b>	bear up; endure
	<b>ntachi obì</b>	endurance
	<b>-ta obì mm̄lì</b>	be callous, wicked, determined
	<b>-ti obì</b>	embrace (lit. knock chests)
	<b>-tụkwàsị obì</b>	trust; count on; hope in
	<b>ntụkwàsị obì</b>	trust; hope; confidence
	<b>onye ntụkwàsị obì</b>	person being trusted
	<b>-wèpụ obì</b>	dismiss from the mind
<b>obi 2.</b>	n.	a fathom (used mainly for measuring cloth)
	<b>obì akwà</b>	one Igbo yard of cloth
<b>obi 3.</b>	n.	act of dwelling ( <b>-bi</b> 1. dwell)
	<b>àgbàtà obì</b>	neighbourhood; neighbour
	<b>onye àgbàtà obì</b>	neighbour; next-door neighbour

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	<b>àṅ obì</b>	empty plot for future building (of dwelling)
	<b>-ro obì</b>	migrate; go and dwell elsewhere
<b>òbi 1., òbu</b>	n.	A. ancestral house of the father (founder) of a village; house belonging to the head of the family (as opposed to <b>m̀kpukè</b> , woman's house). The head of the house often retires here for a rest or to entertain visitors, to perform ceremonies, settle cases, and sometimes make offerings of his god(s). This building also houses the family's images like <b>chi</b> , <b>nkwù</b> , <b>arò</b> etc.; part of it is used as a store, e.g. for ropes for climbing palmtrees
		B. palace; court; reception house
	<b>ime òbi</b>	name given to interior of the palace where the king mostly stays
<b>òbi 2.</b>	n.	title of a King
<b>òbibi</b>	n.	living (- <b>bi</b> 1. dwell)
<b>òbibi 1.</b>	n.	termination; end (- <b>bi</b> 2. terminate)
<b>òbibi 2.</b>	n.	printing (- <b>bi</b> 1. press)
<b>òbò</b>	n.	disease where holes appear in flesh
<b>òbòdò</b>	n.	town; country. An <b>òbòdò</b> is, in the Onitsha area, usually subdivided into three 'quarters' and named Ezi, Ìfitè and Ìkèngà
	<b>ndi ñche òbòdò</b>	A. the town or village guards
		B. the police
	<b>Òbòdò Isi Òji</b>	Africa
<b>obodobo</b>	n.	width; breadth (cf. <b>obosala</b> )
	<b>obodobo irū</b>	broad face
	<b>akwukwọ òbodòlòbo</b>	broad leaf:
		<b>Di ntā gbàgbùlù òsa wèlụ akwukwọ òbodòlòbo kechie yā</b> The hunter killed a squirrel and wrapped it in a broad leaf
		Proverb: <b>Akwukwọ òbodòlòbo gwàlù òsa kà ọ wèlụ nwayòò na-àkpọ màkà nà ọ bụlụ nà di ntā àbja gbagbue yā nà ọ bụ ya bụ akwukwọ òbodòlòbo kà di ntā gà-akùlụ wèlụ kechi òsa</b> Lit. The broad leaf warned the squirrel to call gently because when the hunter was attracted by the squirrel's call it was he, the broad leaf, that the hunter was going to cut and use for wrapping up the squirrel. Meaning:- Be careful how you expose yourself to danger, risks, trouble, etc., because whenever you involve yourself in trouble it is going to be I (we) who will bear the brunt of it
<b>obosala</b>	n.	width; breadth; levelness (of surface) (cf. <b>obodobo</b> )
<b>òbu</b>		see <b>òbi 1.</b>
<b>òbù</b>	n.	Senegal Coucal ( <i>Centropus senegalensis</i> )
<b>òbùbò</b>	n.	heap (cf. <b>òòbò</b> )
	<b>òbùbò ọkū</b>	heap of glowing coals
<b>òbùbùbù</b>	n.	(slang) a mass of persons or things
<b>oche, ọche</b>	n.	chair; stool; bench; seat
	<b>-wèlụ ọche</b>	take a seat:
		<b>Wèlụ ọchē</b> Take a seat
	<b>oche ezè</b>	throne

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	<b>ochiè, ochiè</b>	A. old; aged; ancient
	<b>abù ochiè</b>	old hymn book
	<b>Àgbà Ochiè</b>	Old Testament
	<b>àgwà ochiè</b>	old custom
	<b>m̀gbè ochiè</b>	in the olden days
	<b>ndep̀̀ta ochiè</b>	old edition
	<b>nne ochiè</b>	maternal grandmother
<b>òchi</b>	n.	A. cupping; drawing of blood with horn or horn-shaped calabash from any part of the body to relieve congestion, swelling, pain; getting rid of impure or stagnant blood
		B. instrument used for cupping or letting blood
	<b>-chi òchi</b>	cup; let blood
	<b>-gbu òchi</b>	cup; let blood
<b>òchì</b>	n.	palm wine tapper
	<b>di òchì</b>	professional palm wine tapper
<b>òchiche 1.</b>	n.	waiting; watching ( <b>-che 1.</b> watch, wait)
<b>òchiche 2.</b>	n.	offering ( <b>-che 2.</b> present, offer)
<b>òdì</b>	n.	taciturn person
	<b>òdiinaàbò</b>	midnight
<b>òdibò</b>	n.	servant
	<b>-gba òdibò</b>	serve (as a servant):
		<b>Agū nà-àgbalụ m̄ òdibò</b> Agu is working for me as my servant
<b>òdidè</b>	n.	small stool; footstool
<b>odō</b>	n.	wooden mortar for yam, etc.
	<b>aka odō</b>	wooden pestle for yam pounding
	<b>nwa odō</b>	pestle
<b>odòdo</b>	n.	A. purple, crimson
		B. man's name
<b>òdòdò</b>	n.	flower
<b>òdogwu</b>	n.	champion; one of great prowess; hero; title for such a one; male name:
		<b>Òdogwu kà ọ̀ bụ</b> He is a hero
	<b>òdogwu nnùnụ</b>	kind of large bird
	<b>òdogwu ọ̀zàlà</b>	(cf. <b>akpì</b> )
		A. scorpion
		B. (fig.) a tough powerful person
<b>òdozi</b>	n.	repairer
	<b>òdozi òbòdò</b>	A. one who takes care of a town or a community
		B. the name of a chief notorious in Abakaliki for his manipulation of a secret head-hunting cult. He was hanged in 1959 for the murder of several people
<b>òdu</b>	n.	Kemp's Gerbil ( <i>Tateri kempì</i> )
<b>òdùdù</b>	n.	tsetse fly (they bite human beings and animals and suck their blood)
	<b>òdùdù enyī</b>	species of ....
	<b>òdùdù</b>	(biggest species with most painful bite and highest capacity for sucking blood)
<b>òduduū</b>	n.	damp; cold(ness)
<b>ofe, ọ̀fe</b>	n.	"soup"; sauce; stew

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	ofe ēgwusi	melon soup
	ofe Ìgbò	palm oil (= mmanụ akwū)
	ofe ñsala	watery kind of soup
	ofe ònugbù	soup prepared with bitter leaves
	ofe Òwèlè	watery kind of soup very common among the Owere people
	ofe ọ̀nị̀nọ̀	soup prepared with ọ̀gbọ̀nọ̀ and okro
	ofe ỳ̀tà̀zị̀	ỳ̀tà̀zị̀ soup
	ìtè ofè	soup pot
	-te ofe	make soup, broth, stew, palmoil chop
	-teghalị ofe	stir soup
ofe, ọfe 2.	n.	(= aṅàlà, anyàlà) a kind of egg-plant with tiny fruits and edible leaves
ofè, ọfè	n.	A. far side of river or road B. excess (i.e. passing the limits) (from -fè 2. cross)
òfe, ọfe	n.	free gift (Y. ọfẹ)
	n'ọfe	freely; gratis; for nothing
òfegà, ofega	N.	used in:
	-kwu òfegà	talk in a flippant way
òfèkè, ọfèkè	n.	a rascal
òfelè, ọfelè	n.	ease:
		Ọ dì ọfelè It is easy
	n'òfelè	easily
òfi 1.	n.	yaws (cf. àkwùmà)
òfi 2.	n.	see -ṅe òfi
òfifi	n.	boil (-fi 3. develop a boil)
ofili	n.	used in:
	ofili isi	pillow
ofili	n.	A. a weight for keeping a door shut B. heavy club
òfu	n.	one; the same; a certain; united; alone; lone:
		Òfu nwokè bìàlụ ebe à n'ùtụ̀tụ̀ A certain man came here in the morning:
		Onye ezè afụ gwàlụ ndi yā kà fa ghàlụ inūsòzì ònwe fā ọgụ màkà nà fā bụ òfu The chief pleaded with his subjects to stop fighting each other, for they were one:
		Òfu nnwā kà m bụ I am the only child of my parents, or I am an only child
	òfu à	this same
	òfu afụ	that very thing
	òfu chī	A. one god B. (fig.) same character or behaviour (of human beings only, to describe two persons with similar character):
		Ọ bụ òfu chī kèlụ̀ Okaàfọ̀ nà Nwoòsu Okaafọ and Nwoosu behave the same way, or have the same idiosyncrasies
	òfu efù	(one) at all (with verb in negative); not even one:
		Ji noòne dì n'ọbā? Òfu efù adịrọ dì nà ya How many yams are in the barn? Not even one is there
	òfu jī	seed yam
	òfu m̀gbè (= otū m̀gbè)	once upon a time; at one time; once

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	<b>òfu mkpụlū</b>	only one
	<b>òfuù nụnwà</b>	this same; this very thing
	<b>òfu obi</b>	one heart; (fig.) unanimity, co-operation, agreement, unity
	<b>òfu òfu</b>	one by one; singly
	<b>òfu ogè</b>	at one time; once upon a time; once
	<b>òfu onye</b>	one person; a certain person:
		<b>Achòlụ m òfu onyē</b> I want one person
	<b>òfu ùgbòlò</b>	once
	<b>n'òfu</b>	together
	<b>n'òfu nje</b>	at once; immediately; simultaneously
	<b>n'òfu n'òfu</b>	each; one by one
	<b>n'òfu ntabi anyā</b>	in the twinkling of an eye; instantaneously; immediately; in a second
	<b>n'òfu ogè, n'òfu mgbè</b>	at the same time; once upon a time
	<b>-sò n'òfu</b>	be of the same age
	<b>sò òfu</b>	only one; one only
	<b>sò òfu akpō</b>	once only; once for all
	<b>sò òfu nje</b>	only once
	<b>sò òfu ùgbòlò</b>	only once
	<b>-tinyekọ ọnū n'òfu</b>	speak the same thing; be unanimous
<b>ogè, ọgè</b>	n.	time, opportunity; time span (cf. <b>mgbè</b> )
	<b>ogè à</b>	this time; at this time
	<b>ogè ikpe āzụ</b>	the last time; at last; finally
	<b>ogè iwā ji</b>	annual yam festival
	<b>ogè mbụ</b>	at first; initially
	<b>ogè nā ogè</b>	from time to time; now and then
	<b>ogè ncha</b>	at all times; always (cf. <b>ogè nīne</b> )
	<b>ogè nīne</b>	always; at all times
	<b>ogè ọbụnà</b>	every time; any time
	<b>ogè ụfọdu</b>	sometimes; from time to time
	<b>-me n'ogè</b>	be punctual; do something in good time
	<b>mkpụlụ ogè</b>	a few moments
	<b>n'ogè</b>	in time
	<b>nwa mkpilikpi ogè</b>	moment, minute, very short time
<b>ògèdè, ọgèdè</b>	n.	plantain, banana ( <i>Musa sapientum</i> var. <i>paradisica</i> Linn.)
	<b>ògèdè oyibo</b>	pawpaw
	<b>-ghe ògèdè</b>	fry plantains
<b>ògenè</b>	n.	metal gong; iron clapperless bell struck with a stick
	<b>ògene mkpị naàbò</b>	double gong, two bells arranged in parallel and joined by a semi-circular strip of iron
	<b>-kụ ògenè</b>	strike a metal gong
<b>ògìdì</b>	n.	pillar; column
<b>ògìgè</b>	n.	enclosure; garden; yard; compound; fence; hedge (-gè 2. fence off)
	<b>-gba ògìgè</b>	fence compound or farm
<b>ògìlì</b>	n.	seed of a pumpkin; ingredient used for flavouring soups, made from <b>ògìlì</b> seeds <i>Parkia</i>
	<b>ògìlì ụgba</b>	castor-oil plant ( <i>Ricinus communis</i> Linn.)
<b>ògìlìsì</b>	n.	sacred tree (P. Beauv.) Seeman ex Bureau), ( <i>Newbouldia</i>



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		<i>laevis</i> much used as a live fence and commonly seen around shrines, especially of <b>Agwū</b> . A white cloth is often tied round its trunk as an offering. It is honoured as a divinity)
<b>ogō 1.</b>	n.	height; maturity; full age
	<b>-lu ogō</b>	be of age, mature enough to be able to do something:
		<b>Elū go m̄ ogo inū nwaànyị</b> I am already of marriageable age:
		<b>Ụmụ akā ezi òmùme gà-ènyelụ nne nà nnà fa akā ogè fa lùlù ogō</b> Good children will help their parents when they are of age
	<b>-to ogō</b>	be tall
<b>ogō 2.</b>	n.	platform of logs for sitting outdoors
<b>ògo, ogò</b>	n.	namesake
<b>ògò</b>	n.	farm (cf. <b>ugbō, ubi</b> )
<b>ògòlì</b>	n.	(rare) wife; esp. first wife (when a person has more than one wife) (cf. <b>nwunyè</b> )
	<b>ọfọ ògòlì</b>	a prodigal; spendthrift; womaniser
<b>ogonogo</b>	n.	length, height (of persons, trees, but not buildings):
		<b>Ibè tòlụ ogonogo</b> Ibe is tall:
		<b>Egbùlù m̄ agwọ tólụ ogonogo n'ùtùtù</b> à I killed a long snake this morning
	<b>ogonogo ndụ</b>	long life
	<b>ogonogo ogè òne?</b>	How long? (of time):
		<b>Ogonogo ogè òne kà ị gà-anò nà mmilī?</b> How long are you going to stay at the stream?
	<b>-so ogonogo</b>	be tall, long
<b>ogù</b>	n.	piece of wood used in taking oaths
	<b>-ji ogù</b>	assert one's innocence:
		<b>Ejì m̄ ogù</b> I am innocent
<b>ògùdù</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>ògùdu ànị</b>	wine from felled palm-tree
<b>ogùgù</b>	n.	stripped midrib of palm fronds
<b>ògùgù</b>		see <b>ògwùgwù</b>
<b>ògùlù</b>	n.	yellow(ness)
	<b>ògùlù akwū</b>	inferior palm-oil (yellow in colour)
	<b>ògùlu ògùlù</b>	yellow
	<b>ìbā ògùlù</b>	jaundice
<b>ogùlùgù</b>	n.	rainbow
<b>ogumogwū</b>	n.	thumb-piano (cf. <b>ùbọ</b> )
<b>ogbe, ogbe</b>	n.	sample; specimen
<b>ogbè, ogbè 1.</b>	n.	lump; piece; loaf; whole (of ball-like objects, e.g. bread, cake, <b>ụkwà</b> , etc.):
		<b>Ọgọ m̄ nwokē wètààlụ m̄ ogbē àchìchà naàbọ nnyàafụ, m̄ nyawaa òfu ogbè ìbùọ nye Èke òfu mkpekele, wèlụ òfu ogbē fọdụlụ debe n'ime akpàtì nnī</b> My father-in-law brought me two loaves of bread yesterday. I broke one loaf into two and gave Eke one half, and kept the remaining loaf in the food-box.
	<b>ogbè akwū</b>	head of palm nuts
	<b>-bù ogbè</b>	be big
<b>ogbè, ogbè 2.</b>	n.	'village', i.e. a residential unit smaller than one of the three

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		‘quarters’ ( <b>Ezi</b> , <b>Ìfítè</b> , and <b>Ìkèngà</b> ) into which a ‘town’ ( <b>òbòdò</b> ) is divided, and larger than a lineage or ‘family’ ( <b>umụ nnà</b> )
	<b>Kèdu ogbè i bi?</b>	Which quarter do you live in?
		<b>Ogbè Ijọ</b> Ijọ Quarters
		<b>Ogbè òdìdà</b> a village in Onitsha Inland town
<b>ògbe, ògbe</b>	n.	one variety of "garden egg" or egg-plant (probably <i>Solanum incanum</i> Linn.); cf. <b>àfufà</b> , the general term for all varieties of Solanum
<b>ògbè 1.</b>		quietly; softly
<b>ògbè 2.</b>	n.	small market
<b>ògbè 3.</b>	n.	gourd used for carrying water
	<b>ògbè mmānya</b>	calabash for wine
<b>ogbènyà, ogbènyè</b>	n.	poverty; poor person; pauper; orphan
	<b>ogbènyè ọnụ ntụ</b>	very poor, destitute, person
	<b>-dà ogbènyè</b>	be, become poor
	<b>nwa ogbènyè</b>	orphan; destitute child
<b>ogbī, ogbì</b>	n.	(deaf and) dumb person; dumbness:
		<b>Ogbī adīrọ èkwu okwū</b> A dumb person never speaks
	<b>-dà ogbī</b>	be dumb:
		<b>Ì dīrọ àza m àjụ m nà-àjụ gī. Ì dālụ ogbì?</b> You do not answer my questions. Are you dumb?
<b>ògbo</b>	n.	A. sponge; rolled fibre used in sponging the body during bath B. loofah; creeper whose fibre is used for scouring ( <i>Luffa aegyptiaca</i> Mill.)
<b>ògbò</b>	n.	namesake; age-mate (cf. <b>agụ</b> )
	<b>-bụ ògbò</b>	be namesake, age-mate:
		<b>Ndụbezè bụ ògbò m</b> Ndụbeze is my namesake
<b>ògbòdi</b>	n.	(coll.) fool; ignoramus
<b>ogbòlò</b>	n.	traditional seat in village square, consisting of pieces of wood supported by forked sticks
<b>ògbòmà</b>	n.	wizard; kind of male witch capable of travelling where it wishes unseen by day. Fewer in number than the ordinary witch, but capable of greater damage once offended (cf. Yoruba <b>ọsò</b> )
<b>ògbòndù</b>	n.	cannon
<b>ògbu 1.</b>	n.	depth
	<b>ògbu mīlī</b>	deep water; the sea
	<b>ògbu ụlā</b>	deep sleep
<b>ògbu 2.</b>	n.	killer ( <b>-gbu</b> kill)
	<b>Ògbu āgụ</b>	title; holder of <b>Ògbu āgụ</b> title; male name (lit. leopard killer)
	<b>ògbu ānụ</b>	animal-killer
	<b>Ògbuēfī</b>	title; holder of
	<b>Ògbuēfī</b>	title; used for non-title holders as mark of respect; master; head chief; male name (lit. slayer of cattle):
		<b>Ògbu ēfī Nnànyèlùgò Onye ọ gà-àdīlī mmā</b> Title for late Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe
	<b>ògbu mmadụ</b>	murderer
	<b>ògbunamkpọ</b>	disease of fowls
<b>ògbùgbò</b>	n.	intervention; warding off (of need) ( <b>-gbò</b> ward off)

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oghē, oghē	n.	opening
	-ghe oghē	be open:
		Uzò ghè oghē The door is open
oghēle, oghēle, oyēle	n.	opening; opportunity (cf. oghē; -ghe 1. be open):
		Ibū onye ọlụ oyibo nà-àgụ m̄, mà àka m̄ nwerọ oghēle m gà-èji bà ya bụ ọlụ I have a desire to be a civil servant, but I have not got the opportunity to enter the service:
		Akpàtì m nwèlụ oghēle n'òfu akùkù My box has an opening on one side
	oghele imī	nostril
oghū	n.	play; fun
	-kpọlị oghū	play
òghù	n.	flying squirrel
oghùlù	n.	tall tree with bole up to 3-4' in diameter ( <i>Hannoa klaineana</i> Pierre and Engl.). It is fast-growing; the wood is light and white and used for planks, canoes, etc. Medicinally the bark is used for curing fevers (ìbà) by soaking pieces of it in water for some days and drinking the water, and by other ways of preparation
ogwè, ogwè	n.	A. trunk of tree
		B. tree across pathway or stream, used as a bridge
	-fè ogwè	cross a bridge
		C. limb (as compared with a tree-trunk)
	ogwè akā	arm
	ogwè ụkwū	leg
ogwū	n.	thorn
	ogwu akā	whitlow
	ogwū nà ọkịlịkà	A. hedge
		B. (fig.) trouble; tribulation:
		Òyị m̄ nwokē Deviid nọ n'ogwū nà ọkịlịkà My friend David is in great trouble
	osisi ogwū	thorny tree
ogwùgwù	n.	hole
Ògwùgwù, Ògùgù	n.	female spirit who gives or withholds husbands and children, and helps men to achieve ambitions such as taking a title
	nkwù Ògwùgwù	palm-trees associated with ogwugwu
ogwùlùgwù	n.	A. plentifulness; abundance
		B. well-developed or -proportioned (of humans)
òhoò!	int.	Oho! (surprise)
ọjì	n.	iron bell-staff; ceremonial staff of dibjà
	dibjà	which rings when struck on ground
òji	n.	A. blackness
	òji ọji	black; blackish
	-ji ọji	be dark, dark-coloured
	Ọji	B. Africans; Black race
	Isi Ọji	Africa; Africans; Black race
	Ndi Isi Ọji	the Africans; the Black race
	Òbòdò Isi Ọji	Africa
òjì	n.	used in:

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	<b>òjì ñkù</b>	freshwater flying fish; butterfly fish ( <i>Pantodon buchholzi</i> ) (= <b>nwaànyị akpụ obi</b> )
<b>ojī</b>	n.	black
	<b>ìbà ojī</b>	malaria; jaundice without yellow coloration of eyeballs and fingernails
	<b>onye àfè ojī</b>	policeman or woman
<b>ojō</b>	n.	light wood used for canoe making ( <i>Cleistopholis patens</i> (Benth.) Engl. and Diels)
	<b>ugbọ ojō</b>	small canoe
<b>òjò, èjò</b>	n.	general name for fish of the genus <i>Distichodus</i>
<b>òjoro</b>	n.	cheating in a game
<b>òjukwū</b>	n.	variety of oil-palm, which does not produce heavy crops of nuts, but whose oil is bright red in colour and highly esteemed
<b>oke 1.</b>	n.	male
	<b>nwoke</b>	man (see separate entry)
<b>oke 2.</b>	n.	big size
	<b>oke ākpa</b>	large broom (for outdoor sweeping) (Okigbo Fig. 28))
	<b>oke àmàmife</b>	great wisdom
	<b>oke anwū</b>	intense sunshine
	<b>oke ārụ</b>	A. serious sickness: <b>Ọ yàlụ oke ārụ</b> He was seriously sick B. any serious misfortune
	<b>oke ēfifiè naàbò</b>	noonday; midday
	<b>oke egō</b>	fantastic riches
	<b>oke egwù</b>	terror
	<b>oke ekwulèkwu</b>	talkativeness; bragging
	<b>oke ìkùkù</b>	tempest
	<b>oke mkpà</b>	great need
	<b>oke mmādù</b>	a man of great reputation
	<b>oke mmīli</b>	heavy downpour of rain
	<b>okènyè, okènyà</b>	see separate entry
	<b>oke òlilì</b>	great pain
	<b>oke òrimilì nnū</b>	ocean
	<b>oke ozū</b>	great man
	<b>oke ọchịchọ</b>	excessive desire; greed
	<b>oke ọfịa</b>	thick bush; jungle
	<b>oke ọkpà</b>	cock
	<b>oke ọnū</b>	A. of great price; costly; expensive; dear: <b>Agà m àzụtalụ nwūnyè m akwā dī oke ọnū ọ gà-èjì wèlụ gba Christmas na-abịa</b> I am going to buy my wife costly clothes for the celebration of next Christmas B. precious: <b>Ọbàla Kraịst dī oke ọnū àgbapùtago ānyị</b> We have been redeemed by Christ's precious blood: <b>Ọnā dī ichè ichè dī oke ọnū dī nà òbì èze ānyị</b> There are different precious metals in our king's court C. big mouth (used to describe a talkative person): <b>Nwa òdibò m nwèlụ oke ọnū; ogè ñcha nà ebe nīine kà ọ nà-èkwu okwū</b> My servant is a chatterbox; he talks all the time and everywhere

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		D. great mouth (used to describe a person, usually a child, who surpasses others in eating); gluttonous:
		<b>Nwatà afù nwèlù oke ọnụ, o lisi go nni e dèbèlù ya nà ụmụ akā ibè ya sòsò ya</b> The child is a voracious eater, he has eaten the food placed for him and other children all by himself
	<b>oke ọnụ afịa</b>	(cf. <b>oke ọnụ</b> A. and B.):
		<b>Agà m̄ eji ife dī oke ọnụ afịa wèlụ je kènee nnē m n’ogē èzùmiike m̄ na-abịa</b> I am going to give my mother a precious gift during my forthcoming leave
	<b>oke ọyà</b>	great sickness; leprosy
	<b>oke ufèlè</b>	great wind
	<b>oke ụbòsị</b>	great day
	<b>-la oke mmānya</b>	drink to excess; get drunk
<b>okè, ọkè</b>	n.	mark; boundary; line of demarcation (from <b>-kè</b> 1. divide)
	<b>-bifè (okè)</b>	live too long (in a place)
	<b>-fè okè</b>	surpass; pass the bounds
	<b>-gafè okè</b>	be in excess
	<b>-kpa okè</b>	make boundary; move (objects) aside to show demarcation
	<b>òdùdù okè</b>	a kind of plant used for fences and for marking land boundaries
	<b>-wa okè</b>	make a boundary; put a mark; demarcate
<b>òke</b>	n.	rat
	<b>òkelekwū</b>	rat, or any small animal
	<b>òke oyibo</b>	guinea-pig
	<b>òke ọfịa</b>	bush rat
	<b>òke ụnọ</b>	house rat ( <i>Rattus rattus</i> )
	<b>ntị okè</b>	wild waterleaf
<b>òkè</b>	n.	portion; share; division ( <b>-kè</b> 1. divide)
	<b>òkè naàbọ</b>	two parts
	<b>-kèlụ òkè</b>	take a share
	<b>-kèta òkè</b>	take (and bring back) a share:
		<b>Anà m̄ èje na nzùkọ ụmụ nnà ikèta òkè ụmụ nnē m</b> I am going to the family meeting to bring back the share (of something) of my brothers
	<b>-zù òkè, okè</b>	be correct; suffice; be complete, perfect, sufficient
<b>òkekele</b>	n.	small high-pitched drum used with <b>òkàngà</b>
<b>okèlụwà, okelụwà</b>	n.	fate
<b>okènyè, okènyà</b>	n.	full-aged, elder, principal person; senior (person)
	<b>-me okènyè</b>	be aged, elderly, old
<b>oke ọbụgbō</b>	n.	type of lily
<b>òkikè</b>	n.	ivory tusk (of elephant)
<b>òkikè</b>	n.	A. creation; (in Nri thought) one of the aspects of Chukwu, manifested in the creation of things visible and invisible and in the laws of nature ( <b>-kè</b> create)
	<b>Chukwu Òkikè</b>	God the creator
		B. elephant tusk owned by an <b>ọzọ</b> man which symbolizes his <b>òkikè</b>
	<b>Ọnwa Òkikè</b>	tenth traditional month in the Nri calendar, in which the <b>ọzọ</b> men of each lineage gather their <b>òkikè</b> in the lineage’s temple and offer a bloody sacrifice

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<b>okili 1.</b>	n.	guinea-corn
<b>okili 2.</b>	n.	iron object with two prongs into which a charm can be inserted and which is then pushed into ground (larger than <b>àbà</b> )
<b>òkilikili</b>	n.	round shape (circular, not spherical); surrounding parts:
	<b>òkilikili unò</b>	round about the house: (fig.)
		<b>Òkilikilí bù ijè Agwù</b> (Lit. cycle is the movement of <b>Agwù</b> ), i.e. <b>Agwù</b> moves in a cycle, or <b>Agwù</b> moves from one person to another until appeased). Used by workers or performers, e.g. doctors and actors, who run rounds of duty, to describe the nature of their work. Also used by other people to describe such people, or similar conditions which are rotative in nature
	<b>-dị òkilikili</b>	be round:
		<b>Ụwà dị òkilikili</b> The world is round
<b>oko</b>	n.	A. head, ear (of corn, etc.)
	<b>oko ọkà</b>	ear of corn (maize)
		B. bunch (of plantains, bananas)
	<b>oko unèlè</b>	bunch of bananas
<b>òkò 1.</b>	n.	full strength; one's best or utmost
	<b>-nwà òkò</b>	try one's best:
		<b>Anwàgo m̄ òkò m</b> I have done my best
	<b>-pụ òkò</b>	be able
<b>òkò 2.</b>	n.	yam cultivar
<b>Okòkòòko!</b>	int.	exclamation of pain, grief, surprise
<b>okokpòlò</b>	n.	A. bachelor
		B. poor person (fig.)
<b>okòlò</b>	n.	under; the underpart (of persons, between the thighs)
<b>òkolo</b>	n.	boy; youth; young man; male name
	<b>òkolòbjà, òkolobjà, ìkolobjà</b>	( <b>ìkolobjà</b> is an old pl. form, but nowadays both ò- and i- are used indiscriminately for sg. or pl.) youth; young man
	<b>-gbà òkolobjà</b>	become adolescent (of man)
	<b>ìkènye ìkolobjà</b>	middle-aged men
	<b>isi òkolobjà</b>	men in the prime of life
	<b>-me òkolobjà</b>	act as, be, a young man
	<b>nwa òkolobjà</b>	youth; adolescent boy
	<b>òtù umụ òkoloḡbjà</b>	young men's society
	<b>nwa òkolo, nwoòkolo</b>	A. lad; boy; young man
		B. male name
<b>okòm̄</b>	n.	yam cultivar
<b>okonko</b>	n.	empty container
<b>òkoòko</b>	n.	parrot (cf. <b>icheñkù</b> or <b>ichoòkù</b> )
<b>òkòso, kòso</b>	n.	A. small snail-shell used for playing tops; also a metal type made by blacksmiths
		B. the game itself (cf. Yoruba <b>ìkòto</b> )
<b>okoti</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>okoti àkpo</b>	male lizard
<b>òkù</b>	n.	call, shout; invitation; feast; festival:
		<b>Bjà sòlu m̄ jèè òkù nà Nneēwi</b> Accompany me to a feast at Nnewi

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	<b>iche òkù</b>	parrot
	<b>ji òkù</b>	variety of Yellow Guinea Yam (cf. <b>ji òyìbò</b> )
	<b>-kpọ òkù</b>	call
	<b>òkpọ nà-àkpọ òkù</b>	echo
	<b>òkù jī</b>	Yam festival (no longer celebrated)
	<b>-rì òkù</b>	shout for; call loudly
	<b>-za òkù</b>	answer a call
<b>okuko</b>	n.	skin of a fruit, used by <b>dibjà</b>
	<b>okuko ākwa</b>	eggshell
<b>òkukū</b>	n.	horn-shaped calabash used for cupping and divining: (fig.)
		<b>Etīnyezina ọnū n’ime òkukū wèlụ èkwu okwū</b> Stop speaking behind someone’s back (lit. Stop putting your mouth into a small calabash while you talk)
<b>okùokwè</b>	n.	yam cultivar
<b>òkutā, òkutē</b>		see <b>òkwutē</b>
<b>òkùtā</b>	n.	officers and leading members of a divinity’s club or cult
<b>okpēnsi</b>		see <b>okpōsi</b>
<b>okpēsi</b>		see <b>okpōsi</b>
<b>okpètè, ọkpètè, okpòtò, ekpètè</b>	n.	sugarcane ( <i>Saccharum officinarum</i> Linn.)
	<b>okpòtò gbaṅgà</b>	ginger lily ( <i>Costus afer</i> Ker-Gawl. and/or <i>C. schlechteri</i> Winkler)
<b>okpì</b>	n.	stoutness, sturdiness (e.g. of tree, not of person)
	<b>okpì nkū</b>	hard wood
<b>òkpò 1.</b>	n.	intestinal worm
	<b>okoòkpò</b>	(from <b>oke òkpò</b> ) tapeworm
<b>òkpò 2.</b>	n.	kind of large tree, white wood, very small leaves
<b>okpodì</b>	n.	male agama lizard (cf. <b>ngwèlè</b> )
<b>òkpokō 1.</b>	n.	large bird, plantain-eater
<b>òkpokō 2.</b>	n.	large morsel of pounded food
	<b>òkpokō ụtàlà</b>	large morsel of fufu
	<b>-ma òkpokō</b>	mould large morsel of pounded food:
		<b>Mànye yā òkpokō</b> Mould him a large piece of pounded food
<b>okpokolo</b>	n.	empty (container)
	<b>okpokolo isī</b>	A. skull; cranium
		B. (fig.) empty-headedness, foolishness
<b>okpòkolo</b>	n.	can; small pot used for keeping oil, etc.
<b>okpòkpò</b>	n.	walking stick
<b>okpolo</b>	n.	highway; street; road (esp. in town; more specific than <b>uzọ</b> in referring to a large road or highway)
	<b>okpolo ilo</b>	road, street (esp. in town):
		<b>Pùta n’okpolo ilo</b> Leave the road
	<b>okpolo uzọ</b>	roadway; public path (less specific than <b>okpolo ilo</b> )
<b>okpòlò +</b>	n.	stalk; rod; stem
	<b>okpòlò igwè</b>	rod of iron
	<b>okpòlò osisi</b>	rod of wood; stalk of plant; stem of young tree of sapling
<b>òkpòlòfifìè</b>	n.	whistle; whistling
	<b>-gbu òkpòlòfifìè</b>	whistle:
		<b>Gbùelụ m̄ òkpòlòfifìè ogē ọbunà jì nà-àgafè</b> Whistle to me whenever you are passing

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<b>okpòlokō 1.</b>	n.	stockfish = <b>azù nkū</b>
<b>okpòlokō 2.</b>	n.	variety of oil-palm which produces nuts of very fine appearance, but which have not much flesh, the kernel being large in proportion
<b>òkpòmọkụ</b>	n.	heat (from: <b>-kpò ọkụ</b> be hot)
		<b>Ànị Òkpòmọkụ</b> the Tropics (lit. hot land):
		<b>Ndi bī n'ànị òkpòmọkụ nà-àdị galagala</b> People in the tropics are brisk and active
	<b>-kpò òkpòmọkụ</b>	be hot:
		<b>Àfe nkaà nà-ekpō òkpòmọkụ</b> This garment absorbs heat
<b>òkpòntụ</b>	n.	grey
<b>òkpoñzàla</b>	n.	plant with edible fruit ( <i>Aframomum daniellii</i> (Hook. f.) K. Schum.)
<b>òkpoòdùdù</b>	n.	bean that provokes thirst
<b>òkpoòfufù</b>	n.	perspiration
	<b>-gba òkpoòfufù</b>	A. perspire
		B. labour over; take pains over; sweat over
	<b>-kpò òkpoòfufù</b>	perspire; cause perspiration
<b>okpōsi, okpēsi, okpōnsi, okpēnsi</b>	n.	simple, faceless image carved (usually from <b>ògilisi</b> ) to represent a dead ancestor after his final funeral rites; they are usually dumb-bell shaped, except that those for married daughters are cylindrical; all the family <b>okpōsi</b> are kept together and offered food or libations from time to time while the protection of the ancestors is solicited
<b>okpòtò</b>		see <b>okpètè</b>
<b>okpotokpo</b>	n.	big size (of persons, fruits)
	<b>okpotokpo mmādù</b>	huge person; person of big build:
		<b>Ụmụ Okeēke ànaàgbaka okpotokpo</b> Mr Okeeke's children are usually big for their age and of sturdy build:
		<b>Q. Kèdụ ụdị àgwà ị chọlụ kà m zụtalu gị, ọ bụ ndị gbālụ okpotokpo kọọ ndị gbālụ kịkịlị?</b> What kind of beans do you want me to buy for you from the market, the big type or the small type?
		<b>A. Zụtalu m ndị gbālụ okpotokpo</b> Buy me the big type
<b>òkpu</b>	n.	hat; cap; head covering
	<b>òkpu ezè</b>	crown
	<b>-kpù òkpu</b>	put on, wear hat, cap
	<b>-kpù òkpu ezè</b>	wear crown
	<b>-kpù òkpu ogwū</b>	wear crown of thorns
	<b>-kpupụ òkpu</b>	remove hat, cap, etc.
<b>òkpùkpù</b>	n.	A. storey, floor (of a house); roofing
	<b>òkpùkpù ikwu</b>	ridging of a house:
		<b>Òkpùkpù ikwú bụ ọlụ sili ike</b> Ridging a house is hard work
		B. set, group; stack (from <b>-kpù 1.</b> cover)
	<b>òkpùkpù naàbò</b>	double stack:
		<b>Ị gà-èdò jī òkpùkpù naàbò n'ime ọbā</b> You will place the yams in two stacks inside the barn
<b>okpulu</b>	n.	kind of stiff bag made by Hausas for packing clothes, etc.
<b>òkpulù</b>	n.	under; beneath; the underpart; bottom:
		<b>Ọ nọ n'òkpulù m</b> He is junior to me (lit. He is under me).



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		(fig.) the real thing; the inside story:
		<b>Gwa m òkpulù okwū</b> Tell me what really happened. (fig.) secret:
		<b>Àdīrō m èkwu okwu òkpulù</b> I do not talk in secret
<b>òkpulù</b>	n.	poor, pitiable, person or object; term of commiseration:
		<b>Èkeèmezie adī ènyeju ụmụ ya afọ, nwoòkpulù, ò nwerọ onye ãnyemaka</b> Ekeemezie no longer feeds his children properly, poor man, he has no helper
<b>okpulukpu</b>	n.	shell (like that of the tortoise)
		<b>okpulukpu mbè</b> tortoise shell
<b>okpùlùkpù</b>	n.	kind of instrument
		<b>okpùlùkpù òkwè</b> stringed instrument
<b>òkwè 1.</b>	n.	A. tree sp. ( <i>Ricinodendron heudelotii</i> (Baill.) Pierre ex Pax), sometimes sacred when grown at shrines, with long stalk and broad leaves, used as livestock food
		<b>-chị òkwè</b> pay divine homage to <b>òkwè</b> (hence village name, <b>Isi òkwè</b> )
		B. the seeds of the tree, used in divining
		<b>-chị òkwè</b> divine, with beads, nuts
		C. a game played with the seeds on a board with twelve partitions; "warri" (= Yoruba <b>áyò</b> )
<b>òkwè 2.</b>	n.	bean which grows in a pod, red, brown or white in colour and used mainly in eating shredded cassave. Òkwè when properly boiled is mashed thoroughly with shredded cassava by hand, with other normal cooking ingredients - pepper, oil and salt - added
		<b>òkwè oyibo</b> horse-radish tree ( <i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lam.)
<b>òkwo</b>	n.	general name for fish of the Polypteridae family
		<b>òkwo igwè</b> <i>Polypterus senegalus</i> (= <b>ùkata</b> )
		<b>òkwo àfọyị</b> <i>Polypterus ansorgei</i> , <i>P. endlicheri</i> , <i>Calamoichthys calabaricus</i> (= <b>ùkata</b> )
<b>òkwòli</b>	n.	kingfisher
<b>okwu 1.</b>	n.	word; speech; affair; matter; dispute; quarrel:
		<b>Bikō rapū m aka màkà nà okwu adīrō n'ètìtì mụ nà gị!</b> Please leave me alone, since there is no quarrel between us
		<b>okwu alū</b> blasphemy; abominable word
		<b>okwu āsị</b> lie
		<b>Okwu Chūkwu</b> Word of God; the Gospel; sermon
		<b>okwu inyo</b> foolish talk
		<b>okwu mkpalị</b> insulting word(s)
		<b>okwu nà ụkà</b> trouble; quarrel
		<b>okwu ọlà</b> (fig.) stale, old quarrel
		<b>amà okwū</b> verse
		<b>àñì okwū</b> most important part of the story
		<b>-chọ okwu</b> provoke, seek, a quarrel
		<b>ezi okwū</b> true word, saying; truth
		<b>n'ezi okwū</b> really; in reality; indeed; truly:
		<b>Ezi okwū bụ ndụ</b> Truth is life:
		<b>Ọ bụlụ nà i kwūe ezi okwū agà m àgbaghàlụ gị</b> If you speak the truth I will forgive you
		<b>-gbabu okwu</b> speak all together; jumble words together

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	<b>-gbagha okwu</b>	contradict; argue
	<b>isi okwū</b>	meaning of the word
	<b>-kè okwu</b>	give judgement; settle a palaver
	<b>-kò okwu</b>	(fig.) cause trouble; invite quarrel, dispute (usually deliberately); assault
	<b>-kwu ezi okwū</b>	speak the truth
	<b>-kwu okwu alū</b>	speak abominable word(s)
	<b>-kwu okwu āsị</b>	speak falsehood
	<b>-kwu okwu āzụ</b>	slander, back-bite
	<b>-kwu okwu ūgha</b>	speak falsehood
	<b>-naghà okwu</b>	interrupt
	<b>-napùta okwu</b>	force someone to speak out
	<b>-nụ okwu</b>	hear; obey
	<b>òkà okwū</b>	A. orator
		B. eloquence
	<b>òkpùlùkpù okwū</b>	very important discussion
	<b>-sè okwu</b>	quarrel:
		<b>Di nà nwnyè afụ nà-esè okwū</b> The husband and wife are quarrelling
<b>okwu, òkwu 2.</b>	n.	cover; lid; stopper; cork (from <b>-kwu 2.</b> cover)
<b>òkwu</b>	n.	Basically refers to 'home'; specific uses are:
		A. a small house with a steep thatched roof and a single door, used as a sleeping house in mosquito-infested areas and as a storehouse
		B. shed for domestic animals
		C. nest for ants:
		<b>Arurụ èrika n'èbe à. Bịa kà ị fụ òkwu fā</b> There are many ants here. Come and see their nest
		D. <b>shrine</b>
	<b>òkwu alūsị</b>	shrine of a spirit
	<b>òkwu Anị</b>	communal shrine for the Earth Goddess
<b>okwuchi, òkwuchi</b>	n.	cork; stopper; lid (cf. <b>okwu 2.</b> )
<b>òkwùdùkwudū, òkwukwuū</b>	n.	owl (= <b>okwumkwudo</b> )
<b>òkwukwe</b>	n.	agreement; assent; obedience (from <b>-kwe 1.</b> agree)
<b>òkwùkwè</b>	n.	creed; faith ( <b>-kwe 1.</b> agree)
	<b>òkwùkwè Ndi Ozi</b>	The Apostles' Creed
<b>òkwukwuū</b>		see <b>òkwùdukudù</b>
<b>òkwùlù</b>	n.	womb (cf. <b>àkpà nnwā</b> )
<b>òkwùma</b>	n.	native ointment; shea-butter
<b>okwumkwudo</b>	n.	A. (arch.) owl:
		<b>Òkwùdùkwudū sị nà afà ya bụ okwumkwudo, mà azị nà-àkpọ yā òkwùdùkwudū</b> The owl says that his name is 'okwumkwudo', but young people call him 'òkwùdùkwudū'
		B. (fig.) advance warning (as the owl warns by hooting):
		<b>Okwu à bụ okwumkwudo</b> This is an advance warning
	<b>òkwutē, òkutā, òkutē</b>	rock; stone (cf. Yoruba <b>òkuta</b> , Edo (Bini) <b>òkutá</b> )
	<b>òkwute anwūlù</b>	stone for grinding snuff
	<b>òkwutē ùwà tųwà</b>	Rock of Ages (ref. to Bible)

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	<b>aks òkwutē</b>	stone for grinding corn
	<b>obī okwutē</b>	stony-hearted
<b>oli</b>	n.	food made from maize
<b>òli</b>	n.	one who eats ( <b>-li</b> I. eat)
	<b>òli àkù</b>	(beloved) wife (lit. devourer of wealth):
		<b>Ndùbuezè nà òliàkù ya nà-àbija</b> Ndùbueze and his wife are coming
	<b>òli mmādù</b>	cannibal
	<b>òli òzèlè</b>	chief; titled man
<b>òlìghìlì</b>		see <b>èlùlù</b>
<b>òlìlì</b>	n.	meal; feast
	<b>-li òlìlì</b>	have a feast
<b>òlìlò</b>	n.	pain
	<b>oke òlìlò</b>	great pain
<b>Òlìsà</b>	n.	The Great God
		<b>Òlìsà ebùlu ùwà</b> God who supports the world
		<b>Òlìsà elòka</b> God thought deeply (male name)
		<b>Òlìsà èmekà</b> God has done a lot (male name)
		<b>Nwolisà</b> the son of God (male name)
<b>òlìsìlì</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>òlìsìlì òkù</b>	treasure
<b>òlòkò</b>	n.	praying mantis
<b>òlòkòmbùbā</b>		see <b>ùlùkòmbùbā</b>
<b>ololo</b>	n.	bottle (cf. <b>onono</b> , the typical Onitsha form)
<b>òlòma</b>	n.	orange ( <i>Citrus aurantium</i> Linn.)
	<b>òlòma nkìlìsì</b>	lime ( <i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> Swingle)
	<b>òlòma oyìbò</b>	grapefruit
<b>olòngòno</b>	n.	A. praying mantis B. (fig.) very slim person
<b>Olu</b>	n.	"people that live by the water", term used to denote those who live by the bank of the River Niger
	<b>ndi olū</b>	"men of the waterside", those who live by the bank of the River Niger
<b>òlu</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>òlu ụlā</b>	A. doze
	<b>(òlu ụlā) -tụ</b>	slumber; doze
		B. sleeping sickness; trypanosomiasis
<b>olubulu</b>	n.	lizard, brightly coloured;? Bosc's Monitor (but only about 1' long without tail)
<b>òluku</b>	n.	cotton (plant)
<b>Olumbànasā</b>	p.n.	group of seven villages in Anambra Division which speak Igala as their first language
<b>Om!</b>	int.	salutation of respect to an old woman (esp. a pagan)
<b>ome</b>	n.	shoot of a plant
	<b>-gba ome</b>	send out shoot when not yet planted
	<b>-ke ome jī</b>	break off premature yam shoots
<b>òme +</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>òme àkwụ</b>	respectful form of address to women
	<b>òme òkà</b>	carpenter; artisan; craftsman
<b>òmenààṅì</b>	n.	custom (cf. <b>òdìbèndì</b> )

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òmìmì	n.	depth; (fig.) ; behaviour
	<b>-kpọ òmìmì</b>	dive
	<b>-mì òmìmì</b>	dive
	<b>-tụ òmìmì</b>	dive
òmùme	n.	action; act; conduct; doing
	<b>ezi òmùme</b>	good deeds; righteousness
òne? 1.	int.	how much? how many? which?
	<b>òne mbòsị?</b>	which day?
	<b>òne mgbè?</b>	when? at what time?
	<b>òne n̄dị</b>	who (plural)? which people?
	<b>ùgbòlò òne?</b>	how often? how many times?:
		<b>Gwa m̄ ugbòlò òne i jègòlu ebe afụ</b> Tell me the number of times you have been to that place
	<b>ònenòne, ònemòne</b>	few; some:
		<b>Ọ bụ mmadụ ònemòne kà m chọlụ kà fa sòlụ m̄ jee kène ezē chīlụ ọfụfụ</b> It is only a few people that I want to go with me to greet the newly-installed chief
onì	n.	bigger stake for yam
òniinu	n.	fish sp. ( <i>Labeo senegalensis</i> )
ònìni	n.	burial (from <b>-nì</b> bury)
ònogbò, onogbò	n.	cat (cf. Yoruba <b>ològbò</b> , Edo (Bini) <b>òlògbò</b> )
	<b>nwa ònogbò</b>	cat
ònòlì	n.	title for a red-cap chief
onono, ololo	n.	bottle
Ònoòwu	n.	chief next in rank to the king of <b>Ọnìchà</b> (and certain other towns), conveniently translated 'Prime Minister', who places the cap on the head of a titled man
onu	n.	A. neck
	<b>akpụ onū</b>	goitre
	<b>-dìnàjì onu</b>	strain or crick the neck while sleeping
	<b>ife onū</b>	necklace
		B. (human) voice:
		<b>Onu m̄ nà-àtọ ụtọ</b> My voice is melodious:
		<b>Anụlụ m onu nnà m</b> I hear the voice of my father:
		<b>Bikō nụlụ onū m̄:</b> Please hear me:
		<b>Ndi egwu ụmụ àgboghò àbịago, bịa nụlụ onū fa</b> The lady singers have arrived, come and hear them:
		<b>Chukwu nụlụ onu ụmụ gị</b> God, hear the pleading of Thy children (or, prayer of thy children)
	<b>onu ànị</b>	low tones:
		<b>Fa nà-àgụ egwu n'onu ànị</b> They were singing in low tones
ònugbù	n.	bitterleaf ( <i>Vernonia amygdalina</i> Del. and <i>V. colorata</i> (Willd.) Drake)
	<b>ofe ònugbù</b>	soup prepared with bitterleaf
ònuno	n.	devouring; swallowing ( <b>-no</b> swallow)
onùnù	n.	hole; pit; valley [?]
	<b>-kpochi onùnù</b>	fill hole
ònwe	n.	self
	<b>ònwe āyị</b>	ourselves
	<b>ònwe fā</b>	themselves


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	ònwē ī, ònwē gī	yourself
	ònwē m̄	myself
	ònwē un̄	yourself
	ònwē yā	himself; herself; itself
	amā onwe	senselessness; unconsciousness
	-gbatì ònwē	stretch oneself (e.g. for exercise)
	-lụ onwē ukà	be disciplined, self-controlled
	ngị nà ònwē gī	you yourself
	-nwe ònwē	be free
<b>onwène</b>	n.	carpenter; craftsman; artist
<b>ònwu</b>	n.	anything that shines
	ònwu màlámàlà	flashing
<b>ònwùnwò</b>	n.	change
<b>ònwunwu</b>	n.	cleanness; brightness; shining
<b>onye</b>	n.	A. person (human or superhuman; its plural is <b>ndị</b> )
	onye àbọ́, àbụ́	another, a second (person)
	onye àfè ojii	policeman (-woman)
	onye afia	merchant; customer; trader:
		<b>Jèe nàtalụ m̄ azụ ego naàbò n'aka onye afia m</b> Go and get me twenty kobo's worth of fish from my merchant
	onye àgbàtà obì	neighbour:
		<b>Àzụkà bụ onye àgbàtà obì m</b> Azụka is my neighbour
	onye aghā, ayā	soldier; warrior
	onye āghala, āyala	wild person; careless person
	onye aka ebē	a witness, surety:
		<b>Onye ikpē afụ gwàlụ mmadụ naàbò kà fa jee kpọta ndi aka ebē fa</b> The judge asked the two persons to go and bring their witnesses
	onye alā	mad person
	onye àmà	talebearer; gossip; informer
	onye ànị	fellow-countryman
	onye ànị m̄madù	foreigner; stranger
	onye āsị	liar
	onye ibèrībè	fool; harmless idiot
	onye ijè	traveller
	onye ikpē	judge
	onye ikpè	backbiter
	onye ilō	enemy; person bearing malice towards one
	onye isī	head; headman; leader; boss
	onye isì	blind person
	onye isi ikē	stubborn person; person who is habitually disobedient (lit. hard-headed person)
	onye ìkòlìkò	melancholy or slightly mad person
	onye ità	witness
	onye mmùta	scholar; pupil
	onye nā-efe ọlụ	superintendent; overseer; foreman
	onye n̄che	watchman; guard
	onye n̄du	leader; guide
	onye n̄ga	prisoner
	onye ngàla	proud person

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	<b>onye n̄gana</b>	lazy person
	<b>onye n̄jọ, onye njọ</b>	sinner; niggardly person
	<b>onye n̄kà</b>	craftsman; skilled workman; artist; sculptor; designer
	<b>onye n̄kè</b>	relation; supporter:
		<b>Ọ bụlụ nà onye n̄ke ọnye enyērolu ya aka, ọ bụzị ọnyê dì itụkwàsị obi?</b> If one's relation (supporter) does not help one, who else is worthy of trust?
	<b>onye nkèta</b>	inheritor (lit. sharer)
	<b>onye nkū</b>	wood-cutter or gatherer
	<b>onye nkuzi</b>	teacher:
		<b>Abụ m onye nkuzi</b> I am a teacher
	<b>onye nkuzi ụkà</b>	church teacher; catechist; person who assists the clergyman or catechist in the Ministry
	<b>onye nligbu</b>	rogue; exploiter; cheat
	<b>onye ñnà</b>	miser
	<b>onye nnapụga</b>	Redeemer (cf. <b>onye nzọpụta</b> )
	<b>onye nnusọ ọgụ</b>	an enemy
	<b>onye nsògbu</b>	troublesome person
	<b>onye nsọkwù</b>	fool
	<b>onye ntā</b>	hunter
	<b>onye n̄tụ</b>	A. liar
		B. imposter
	<b>onye ntụkwàsị obi</b>	person being trusted
	<b>onye nzinye</b>	creditor
	<b>onye nzọpụta</b>	Saviour
	<b>onye nzuzù</b>	fool
	<b>Onye nwē</b>	Lord; master; mistress; owner
	<b>onye ogbì, ogbī</b>	dumb person
	<b>onye ọjì</b>	a black person
	<b>onye ọkikè</b>	creator
	<b>onye orī</b>	thief
	<b>onye ọsiālị</b>	witness:
		<b>Jèe kpọta onye ọsiālị gị</b> Go and bring your witness
	<b>onye oshī</b>	see <b>onye orī</b>
	<b>onye ọtù</b>	companion; fellow; member (of a club, association, etc.):
		<b>Abụ m onye ọtù Ọgànruru</b> I am a member of the Ọgànruru society
	<b>onye ọtù Chukwu</b>	Christian
	<b>onye ọtù Kraịst</b>	Christian
	<b>onye ozī</b>	messenger
	<b>onye ọzizi</b>	instructor; teacher
	<b>onye ọbịà, onye ọrà</b>	stranger; visitor
	<b>onye ọbọ</b>	(colloq.) lazy person; sluggard
	<b>onye ọbunà, ọbunà</b>	anybody; anyone; (with negative verb) no one
	<b>onye ọcha</b>	a white person
	<b>onye ọlū</b>	workman; labourer
	<b>onye ọzọ</b>	holder of ọzọ title
	<b>onye ọzọ</b>	another person, person who is not a relative; outsider
	<b>onye ụgwọ</b>	debtor
	<b>onye ụjọ</b>	coward; person who cannot endure pain

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	<b>Onye Ụkà</b>	Christian
	<b>onye ụkò</b>	intermediary
	<b>onye ụkpò</b>	one of retarded development
	<b>onye ụtā</b>	archer
	<b>onye ụtà</b>	deceiver; enticer
		B. seller, dealer (preceding name of article dealt in)
	<b>onye anū</b>	meat-seller (-dealer)
	<b>onye mmānụ</b>	oil-seller
	<b>onye mmānya</b>	A. (palm-) wine seller
		B. carefree person
	<b>òkpu onye mmānya</b>	a schoolboy's cap worn sideways (by carefree person)
		C. habitual drunkard
<b>ònye</b>	int.	who?
		<b>Ònyê mà echi?</b> Who knows tomorrow?
<b>ònyènyè</b>	n.	woman (cf. <b>nwaànyị</b> )
<b>ònyinye</b>	n.	gift; (catholic usage) offertory
<b>ònyinyò</b>	n.	shadow
	<b>ife ònyinyò</b>	image; likeness; resemblance
<b>òòbò</b>	n.	heap (shortened form of <b>òbùbò</b> )
	<b>òòbò ifè</b>	heap of something
	<b>òòbò ọkū, òbùbò ọkū</b>	furnace, heap of coal, charcoal, etc.; fire
	<b>-tụ òòbò</b>	pile; heap up
<b>òpì</b>	n.	animal horn; horn, pipe, used as musical instrument
		
	<b>òpì àchàlà</b>	Peugeot 404 (so called because of streamlined shape; lit. horn of bamboo)
	<b>òpì ụgbògùlù</b>	pumpkin leaf stalk (tube-like) (lit: pumpkin tube)
	<b>-gbu òpì</b>	blow horn, bugle
<b>opòpò</b>	n.	sapling (also <b>opòpò osisi</b> ) (= <b>ìpopo</b> )
<b>opotò, obotò</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>opotò, obotò ọkū</b>	burning coal; embers; heap of glowing charcoal (= <b>òbùbò ọkū</b> )
<b>òpùnè</b>	n.	soft spot (of a thing like a covered pit, the top of which is however still so soft that it can give way if the top is pressed hard or stepped upon)
	<b>òpùnè isī</b>	anterior fontanelle
	<b>òpùnè isi āzụ</b>	posterior fontanelle
<b>orī</b>	n.	theft
	<b>ori ifelē</b>	shameful theft
	<b>ife orī</b>	stolen goods

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	<b>onye orī</b>	thief
<b>òrì</b>	n.	see <b>-ṛe òfi, òrì</b>
<b>òrìmìlì</b>	n.	river (large); sea; ocean
	<b>òrìmìlì nnū</b>	sea; ocean
	<b>oke òrìmìlì</b>	sea; ocean
<b>oru</b>	n.	twenty; score
	<b>oru ìbùà</b>	forty; two score
	<b>oru nà òfu</b>	twenty-one
	<b>oru nà àbùà</b>	twenty-two
	<b>bèlì òfu n'oru</b>	nineteen (lit., remove one from twenty)
<b>orù</b>	n.	slave
	<b>-gba orù</b>	work as slave:
		<b>N'ogè kītāà madù adā àgbazìlì ibè ya orù</b> Nowadays no one works as a slave for another
	<b>-gbapù n'orù</b>	redeem from slavery, servitude
	<b>ndi orù</b>	slaves
	<b>-pù n'orù</b>	be free from slavery
<b>ose 1.</b>	n.	waterside
	<b>ose àkwà</b>	waterside at <b>Ihìàlà</b>
	<b>ose ngwọ</b>	raphia palm wine tapped from palms at the river or stream bank
	<b>ose ogbē Ijọ</b>	waterside where the Ijọ reside
	<b>ose òkwọdū</b>	bank of River Niger
<b>ose 2.</b>	n.	foreleg, forequarter, shoulder of animal carcass
	<b>ose anū</b>	see <b>ose</b>
<b>osè</b>	n.	pepper
	<b>osè agwọ</b>	weak alligator pepper
	<b>osē ànì</b>	kind of uncooked soup, made of fried groundnuts or <b>egusi</b> , <b>ìsha</b> (crayfish), and pounded yam
	<b>osè nwaṁkpi</b>	goat pepper, used by children to play cooking
	<b>osè oyibo</b>	large pepper (lit. English pepper)
	<b>osè ojì</b>	alligator pepper ( <i>Aframomum melegueta</i> K. Schum.) (lit. kola pepper; usually chewed with kola)
	<b>-kwọ osè</b>	grind pepper
	<b>ṅkwọ òsè</b>	pepper-grinder (stone, machine, etc.)
	<b>mkpụlụ osè</b>	seed of pepper
	<b>-zọ osè</b>	transplant pepper
<b>òsè</b>	n.	A. puller; drawer
		B. epilepsy; convulsions; meningitis (loosely used for various diseases with convulsive attacks) (from <b>-sè</b> 1. pull)
	<b>òsèkpaàkpaà, òsèkpaàkpaà</b>	epilepsy
<b>òsēāka</b>	n.	vagabond; prodigal; spendthrift; ne'er-do-well
	<b>nwa òsēāka</b>	prodigal son
<b>Òsèbùlu-ùwà</b>	n.	The Great God
<b>òsèkè</b>	n.	native spade
<b>osi</b>	n.	tree (when followed by name of the tree; cf. <b>osisi</b> ) e.g. <b>osi ukwà</b> African Breadfruit ( <i>Treculia africana</i> Decne.) tree
<b>òsịālì</b>	n.	witness ( <b>-sị àlì</b> witness)
	<b>-gba òsịālì</b>	bear witness



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	<b>onye ōsiālī</b>	a witness
<b>osiamā</b>	n.	anvil
<b>òsikapa</b>	n.	rice (< H.) cf. Skinner 1981.
<b>osisi 1.</b>	n.	tree, stick
	<b>osisi anyikē</b>	wooden handle of axe
	<b>akwụkwọ osisi</b>	leaf of tree
	<b>anaka osisi</b>	branch of tree
	<b>àtùtù osisi</b>	sap of tree
	<b>-bù osisi</b>	uproot tree
	<b>-gha mkpụlụ osisi</b>	sow seeds (broadcast)
	<b>ibe osisi</b>	part of tree (split from the main body)
	<b>-lùdo osisi</b>	stick a stick into the ground
	<b>mkpìlìsì osisi</b>	stump of tree
	<b>mkpụlụ osisi</b>	fruit
	<b>mmili osisi</b>	sap
	<b>oke osisi</b>	(fig.) great person (lit. great tree)
	<b>okpòlò osisi</b>	rod of wood; stalk of plant; stem of young tree or sapling
	<b>opòpò, ipopo osisi</b>	sapling
	<b>ukwù osisi</b>	stump of tree
	<b>ùmì osisi</b>	(sweet) juice of fruit
	<b>ùtụ osisi</b>	sawdust, powder from dry wood as a result of grub activity inside the wood
	<b>-zọ osisi</b>	transplant tree; plant tree cuttings
<b>osisi 2.</b>	n.	shea butter tree ( <i>Vitellaria paradoxa</i> )
<b>òsimìlì, òsimìrì</b>	n.	river (usually refers to Niger)
<b>osòmà, osòmè</b>	n.	affliction; distress; great trouble (e.g. court cases); danger; evil
<b>òsu</b>	n.	person dedicated as slave to service of a deity, or whose ancestors were so dedicated; thus the son of an <b>òsu</b> is an <b>òsu</b> . Moreover anyone who is proved to have had contact with an <b>òsu</b> also becomes an <b>òsu</b>
	<b>-gbana n'òsu</b>	seek refuge with a deity
	<b>ndi òsu</b>	outcasts; people owned by deities
<b>òtèlè</b>	n.	arms (southern form?)
<b>òti</b>	n.	knocker; beater ( <b>-ti</b> 1. beat)
	<b>òti ìsì</b>	headache (lit. head-knocker)
<b>òtimkpọkọ</b>	n.	old, worn vehicle, etc.; beat-up object ( <b>-ti kpọkọ</b> beat noisily)
<b>òtitè</b>	n.	the greatest feast, held at the end of the harvesting of 'tuber' yams
<b>òtòbò</b>	n.	hippopotamus
<b>otogbō</b>	n.	A. any long gown, robe (e.g. surplice) B. (fig.) any greatly oversized piece of clothing
<b>otoko</b>	n.	thigh
<b>òtòlò</b>	n.	dysentery; diarrhoea
		(òtòlò) -gbagbu die of dysentery, diarrhoea: <b>Òtòlò gbàbue gī</b> May you be killed by dysentery
<b>òtòtò</b>	n.	flower
<b>otu</b>	n.	waterside; riverbank
	<b>Otu ìkwọ</b>	Onitsha main market
	<b>otu òkwọdū</b>	waterside of Onitsha

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	<b>Otu Ọ̀nìchà</b>	Onitsha market, hence town
<b>otù 1.</b>	n.	large size:
		<b>Nnwa à òtù</b> This is a big baby
	<b>otù nnī</b>	big lump of food
	<b>otù nnwā</b>	heavily-built person
<b>otù 2.</b>	n.	one (cf. <b>òfu</b> , the more typical Onitsha form)
<b>òtù</b>	n.	organised band, company, club
	<b>òtù egwū</b>	dancing club:
		<b>Abù m̀ onye òtù egwu ọ̀jà</b> I am a member of the <b>egwu ọ̀jà</b> club
	<b>òtuū Kraịst</b>	Christianity
	<b>onye òtuū Kraịst</b>	a Christian:
		<b>Ndùbeeze bụ ezigbo onye òtuū Kraịst</b> Ndùbeeze is a good devoted Christian
	<b>ndị òtuū Kraịst</b>	the Christians
	<b>òtù ndị nkuzi</b>	teachers' association:
		<b>Abù m̀ onye òtù ndị nkuzi</b> I am a member of the teachers' association
	<b>òtu ọ̀gbọ</b>	age group, grade
	<b>òtù ụmụ òkolọbịa</b>	young men's society
	<b>-rò òtù</b>	discriminate; choose group, society, club
<b>otùbò</b>	n.	navel; umbilicus
<b>otùgolu</b>	n.	ladder (cf. <b>obē</b> )
<b>òtùnè</b>	n.	A. buttocks
		B. anus
<b>òtùtò, òtùto</b>	n.	praise; glory ( <b>-tò</b> praise):
		<b>Òtùto dịlị Chinèkè na-ebe kàchasị enū</b> Glory be to God in the highest:
		<b>Tòo Chukwu</b> Praise God
	<b>abụ òtùto</b>	songs of praise
<b>otùtù 1.</b>	n.	blacksmith's hammer (the biggest of all the blacksmith's hammers). This tool is ceremonially the most important item for an apprentice who has just completed his period of apprenticeship and is going to set up as a master blacksmith, in that it is symbolic of his master's status. On the day of the celebration of his freedom, which features much feasting, the <b>otùtù</b> is set on a stool in the middle of the gathering of master smiths who were invited to the occasion. Shortly before the celebration is over the young master is called to the middle. The master holds out the otùtù towards the young master as one who is handing to another a staff of office. The master recites some blessings and incantations, at the end of which he hands the <b>otùtù</b> to the young master. An apprentice who has completed his course but who has not completed his obligations (usually monetary) is not given the otùtù and his freedom is not celebrated. The apprentice can leave his master for some period in search of money. He sometimes has to secure a temporary job, like farm labour, to get the required money, both for his training fees and for the celebration expenses. He then comes back to do the freedom celebration.

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		To every master smith the <b>otùtù</b> is the most important item in his tools, for though it is rarely used because of its weight, the blacksmith, particularly the non-Christian one, kills cocks on top of his <b>otùtù</b> from time to time and on special occasions, letting the blood pour over the <b>otùtù</b> . Afterwards some down is scattered on top of the wet blood, which sticks it firmly to the <b>otùtù</b>
<b>otùtù 2.</b>	n.	conical basket for fishing
<b>òtutu</b>	n.	intoxication
<b>Òwèlè, Òwèrè</b>	n.	Owerri:
		<b>Achòlù m̀ ijè Òwèrè</b> I want to go to Owerri
<b>òwèlè, òwèlè</b>	n.	A. outskirts of a town; bush around a town
		B. backyard immediately beyond the compound wall
	<b>uzò òwèlè</b>	path to the back of the compound or outskirts of town
<b>òwu, òwulù</b>	n.	cotton wool, plant, thread; cf. Sugia 9 for Songhai origin
	<b>òwu akpū</b>	kapok from <b>akpū</b> tree
	<b>òwu iduù</b>	physic nut ( <i>Jatropha curcas</i> Linn.) used for hedging; the sap stains indelibly, seeds are purgative
	<b>òwu isī</b>	black cotton thread used by women for plaiting the hair
	<b>òwu okū, ukpē</b>	wick
	<b>-gba òwu</b>	thread
	<b>-tū òwu</b>	spin; make thread
<b>owùmaàgàrà</b>	n.	chameleon
<b>Oyè, Oliè</b>	n.	an Igbo market day, following <b>Èke</b> , personified as an <b>alūsi</b>
<b>oyī 1.</b>	n.	cold; chill; fever:
		<b>Oyī nà-àtū</b> It is cold:
		<b>Ọfịa dī n'azụ unò akwukwọ ayị nà-àtū oyī</b> The bush at the back of our school is cold (causes cold):
		<b>Enwèlù m̀ oyī</b> I have fever
		<b>Oyī jì m</b> Fever has gripped me, or I am feverish (more acute than <b>Enwèlù m̀ oyī</b> )
	<b>oyī ugùlù</b>	harmattan cold
	<b>ajọ oyī</b>	rheumatism
	<b>akwà oyī</b>	blanket
	<b>-jū oyī</b>	be cold:
		<b>Kùtelụ m̀ mmili jūlụ oyī</b> Bring me cold water
	<b>mmili oyī</b>	cold water:
		<b>Kùtelụ m̀ mmili oyī</b> Bring me cold water
	<b>(oyī) -tū</b>	feel cold, chilly:
		<b>Oyī nà-àtū m̀</b> I am feeling cold, chill.
	<b>ntùmoyī</b>	cold; cold weather
<b>oyī 2.</b>	n.	ugly, nauseating appearance
	<b>-sọ oyī</b>	disgust; be ugly to; be ugly (e.g. faeces or jagged ulcer)
	<b>-yi oyī</b>	be ugly, nauseating:
		<b>Abụ afū tāsālụ n'ànị unò nà-èyi m̀ oyī</b> The pus which has poured on the floor is ugly to me
<b>oyibo</b>	n.	white person; European; foreign (added to name of anything to denote that the thing is foreign or European in origin, or when something of a different species (usually better), but of foreign origin, exists side by side with the local species)

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	<b>afà oyibo</b>	English name
	<b>akụ oyibo = akụ bèkéè</b>	coconut (lit. European kernel)
	<b>ego oyibo</b>	(lit. European money) name given to the present currency when it existed side by side with cowrie currency
	<b>ji òyibò, òyibe</b>	Yellow Guinea Yam ( <i>Dioscorea cayenensis</i> )
	<b>m̄manya oyibo</b>	gin; imported wine or spirits
	<b>nzu oyibo</b>	chalk; lime
	<b>ògèdè oyibo</b>	pawpaw
	<b>òke oyibo</b>	guinea-pig
	<b>òlòma oyibo</b>	grapefruit
	<b>osè oyibo</b>	large pepper
	<b>òkukò oyibo</b>	fowls kept by agricultural settlements and institutions. It is called European because it was introduced by the Agricultural Department and is also larger than the local type
	<b>òkwulụ oyibo</b>	pawpaw; papaya
	<b>Ọlụ Oyibo</b>	civil service
	<b>ùbe oyibo</b>	pear
	<b>ùde oyibo</b>	factory-prepared pomade
	<b>ụgbọ oyibo</b>	steamer
	<b>ụwà ndi oyibo</b>	luxurious pleasure-loving way of life or living; extravagant life (lit. the world of white people)
<b>òyòoyò</b>	n.	beautiful:
		<b>Ọ nùtālụ òyòoyò nwaànyị</b> He married a very beautiful woman
<b>òze, òze</b>	n.	lead
<b>òzè</b>	n.	kind of fruit-bearing tree <i>Pentadesma butyracea</i> or <i>Trilepisium madagascariense</i>
<b>ozi</b>	n.	message; errand; housework
		<b>Ozi ọma</b> the Gospel; good news, message:
		<b>Ọzi ọma dịkà Luùk dèlụ yà n'akwụkwọ</b> The Gospel according to Saint Luke
	<b>-gbasà Ozi ọma</b>	spread the Gospel
	<b>-je ozi</b>	go on a message; serve; do housework
	<b>ndị ozi</b>	messengers; the Apostles:
		<b>Ọlụ Ndi Ozi</b> The Acts of the Apostles
	<b>onye ozi</b>	messenger
	<b>-ra ozi</b>	send on errand
	<b>-zi ozi</b>	send, deliver a message:
		<b>Achòlụ m̄ izi gị ozi</b> I want to send you on an errand, or I want to deliver a message to you:
		<b>Jèbenụ ebe niine izisà Ozi Ọma</b> Go everywhere to spread the Gospel
<b>òzi</b>	n.	drum played only for kings and chiefs on special occasions
	<b>òzigbo</b>	quickly; immediately; straight away; instantly:
		<b>Mèe yà òzigbo</b> Do it immediately:
		<b>Ọ gà-àrapụ gị òzigbo</b> It (he/she) will leave you immediately:
		<b>Ọ mèlụ yà òzigbo fụ</b> He has just quickly done it
	<b>òzigbo òzigbo!</b>	for emphasis the word can be repeated, meaning immediately, instantly

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<b>ozu</b>	n.	corpse; whole carcass; (fig.) worthless, good-for-nothing person:
		<b>Ozu kà ì bù</b> You are a worthless, hopeless person
	<b>ozu efi</b>	carcass of cow
	<b>akpàti ozū</b>	coffin
	<b>-bọ ozu</b>	exhume a body
	<b>inì ozū</b>	cemetery; burial ground; burial place
	<b>-nì ozu</b>	bury corpse
	<b>-kwa ozu</b>	perform a funeral
	<b>oke ozū</b>	great man
<b>Ọ</b>		
<b>ọ, o</b>	pron.	(dependent, 3rd pers. sg.; harmonizes with following verb) he; she; it:
		<b>Ọ bįago?</b> Has he/she/it come?
		<b>ọ bụlụgodu</b> if; even if; though
		if it happens; if it later happens that...
	<b>ọ bụnā, ọ bụnāda, ọ bụnādu</b>	if; even; even if:
		<b>Bikō nye m̄ nwantintị egō ọ bụnāda (ọ bụnādu) kọbò</b> Please give me some money, even a kobo
	<b>ọ bụràba</b>	even; even if; although; be it:
		<b>Nnwa nà-àgụ m̄ ọ bụràba nwaanyi</b> I want a child, even a girl
		<b>O jèlụ afia</b> He/she has gone to market
	<b>o mēekwe m̄ (= o mā ekwe m̄)</b>	I cannot
	<b>o mekwa</b>	afterwards
	<b>o mēkwa</b>	or else; otherwise; if not; failing this
	<b>o mēzi</b>	or else; otherwise; if not; failing this
	<b>o nwee</b>	if; suppose; supposing that
<b>-ọ</b>		see <b>-a</b>
<b>ọbā 1.</b>	n.	place where yams are stacked and stored; barn:
		<b>Jèe wètalu m̄ ji naàbò n'ọbā</b> Go and bring me two yams from the barn
	<b>-gu ọbā</b>	make a barn of yams
	<b>-ke ọbā</b>	bind yams
<b>ọbā 2.</b>	n.	(colloq.) king; chief; used for the king of Benin; title
<b>ọbà</b>	n.	calabash
<b>Ọbà</b>	n.	A. name of a town
		B. (colloq.) palm wine (prob. in origin from town name, since <b>Ọbà</b> is a centre for palm and raphia wine)
<b>ọbàgwù</b>		see <b>ọbògwù</b>
<b>ọbàlà</b>	n.	bark of <b>ọfọlọ</b> or <b>ọtọsị</b>
<b>ọbàlà</b>	n.	blood
	<b>afọ ọbàlà</b>	dysentery

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	<b>òbàlà òbàlà</b>	red, reddish:
		<b>Anya gī nà-àcha òbàlà òbàlà</b> Your eye is red
	<b>-gba òbàlà</b>	bleed; shed blood:
		<b>Aka m̄ nà-àgba òbàlà</b> My hand is bleeding
<b>òbàlàkeèt</b>	n.	blanket (E.)
<b>òbànte</b>	n.	pants; underwear cf. Skinner 81
<b>òbē, òbelē</b>		see <b>òbē, òbelē</b>
<b>òbìà</b>	n.	entertainment:
		<b>Kà m nue yā òbìà</b> Let me entertain him
	<b>-ne òbìà, -nu òbìà</b>	offer entertainment:
		<b>Anà m̄ ène ụmụakā bīalụ nà be m̄ òbìà</b> I am entertaining the children who came to my house
	<b>onye òbìà</b>	(often shortened to <b>òbìà</b> ) stranger; guest; visitor (= <b>onye òrà</b> ):
		<b>Abụ m̄ òbìà n'ebe à</b> I am a stranger here:
		<b>Enwèlụ m̄ onye òbìà</b> I have a visitor
<b>òbọ</b>	n.	sheath (of knife, sword, etc.)
	<b>òbọ mmà</b>	sheath of knife, sword, etc:
		<b>Tinye mmà n'òbọ</b> Sheathe the knife, sword
<b>òbọ 1.</b>	n.	vengeance; revenge
	<b>-bọ òbọ</b>	avenge; revenge:
		<b>Àdịrọ m abọ òbọ</b> I do not take vengeance
<b>òbọ 2.</b>		see <b>òbù 1., 2.</b>
<b>òbọ 1.</b>	n.	laziness; idleness:
		<b>Achọrọ m̄ ijē afià, mà òbọ ekwēro m</b> I want to go to market, but I feel too lazy:
		<b>Òbọ nà-èsi m̄ ijē sụ akwà</b> I am too lazy to wash my clothes
<b>òbọ 2.</b>	n.	general name for fish in the Mormyridae family; elephant-snout fish
	<b>òbọ asā</b>	<i>Mormyrops deliciosus</i>
	<b>òbọ ọdàa</b>	<i>Mormyrus rume</i>
	<b>òbọ ọnu ogonogo</b>	<i>Gnathonemus tamandua</i>
<b>òbọgwù, òbàgwù, òbọgwù</b>	n.	(cf. <b>òdògwùmà</b> ) duck
	<b>nwa òbọgwù</b>	ducklong
<b>òbụ</b>		see <b>ọgbụ</b>
<b>òbù, òbọ 1.</b>	n.	pit-trap; pit for snaring animals
	<b>-dà òbù</b>	fall into pit-trap: (Proverb)
		<b>Ọ jofùlù àkù nnà ya n'ujọ sị nà enyi nà-adàa òbù tanaa</b> The person who was too cowardly to reclaim his father's wealth said that elephants fall into pit-traps and perish. (Used when appealing to someone who has suffered some loss to forget and stop brooding over it)
<b>òbù 2. òbọ</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>òbù akā</b>	palm of hand
	<b>òbù ụkwù</b>	sole of foot
<b>òbụ</b>		see <b>ògbụ</b>
<b>òbụbụ</b>	n.	caterpillar (= <b>ègu</b> )
	<b>òbụnà, òbùnà</b>	any; every
	<b>èkpe òbụnà</b>	whenever; any time
	<b>ife òbụnà, òbùnà</b>	anything; everything:

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		<b>Nye m̄ ife ọ̀bunà</b> Give me anything
	<b>m̄gbe ọ̀bunà</b>	any time; every time
	<b>mmadū ọ̀bunà, ọ̀bunà</b>	everybody; any person; every person:
		<b>Mmadū ọ̀bunà gà-anọ̀dị ànị</b> Every person shall sit down
	<b>̀nke ọ̀bunà</b>	either; whichever
	<b>onye ọ̀bunà, ọ̀bunà</b>	anyone; everyone; (with negative verb) no one:
		<b>Onye ọ̀bunà (ọ̀bunà) abà n'ime unọ̀</b> Let no one enter the room:
		<b>Onye ọ̀bunà baa ime unọ̀!</b> Let everybody (everyone) enter into the room!
<b>ọcha</b>	n.	white; clean; pure; undefiled
	<b>ànị ọcha</b>	A. dry land, not overflowed in wet season
		B. Ìgbò land
	<b>àrụ ọcha</b>	leprosy
	<b>arurụ ọcha</b>	sugar-ant
	<b>ìbà ọcha (= ìbà mmānụ)</b>	jaundice
	<b>nnekwu ọcha</b>	white hen:
		<b>Agà m̄ ègbu ọ̀fu nnekwu ọcha taàtà</b> I am going to kill a white hen to-day
	<b>onye ọcha</b>	white person:
		<b>Ọ̀fu nwokē onye ọcha bì n'unọ̀ ānyị</b> A white man lives in our house
	<b>ọ̀nà ọcha nà ọ̀nā ēdo</b>	silver and gold; (fig.) beautiful luxuries
	<b>ọ̀nà ọcha</b>	silver
	<b>ọ̀nà ọcha</b>	white variety of <i>Dioscorea dumetorum</i> Pax
<b>ọcha</b>	n.	whiteness; cleanliness; purity:
		<b>Achọ̀lụ̀ m̄ ọcha na-enwēro ntụ̀pọ̀</b> I want spotless white: (fig.)
		<b>Ọchā̀ dī mmā, ọ̀jī dī mmā</b> White is good, black is good (meaning all is welcome, acceptable to me without discrimination):
		<b>Aka m̄ dī ọcha</b> My hands are clean (lit. and fig.):
		<b>Ụ̀mụ̀ m̄ bikṑ dōo nū̀ ọ̀nwe unū̀ ọcha</b> My children, please keep yourselves undefiled:
		<b>Ngozị̀ nà-àdị̀lị̀ ndi dī ọcha n'obi</b> Blessed are the pure in heart
<b>ọchà</b>	n.	wild animal whose horn is made into an <b>ọ̀pì</b> , a transversely blown signal horn
<b>ọchànjà</b>	n.	A. small oil-lamp with cloth wick
		B. the market in Onitsha formerly called <b>Àlāhāmbrā</b> was named after this, because the lamp was used in the market, which was held in the evening
		C. now, the name of a motor park (on the same site)
		D. (colloq.) anything inferior or fake
<b>ọche</b>		see <b>oche</b>
<b>ọchị</b>	n.	laughter; mockery ( <b>-chị</b> make sound with effort)
<b>ọchịchị</b>	n.	rule; government; ruling ( <b>-chị</b> 1. C. rule, govern)

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<b>ọchịchị</b>	n.	darkness
	<b>-gbà anya ọchịchị</b>	have dim vision
	<b>-gbà ọchịchị</b>	be, get, dark
<b>ọchọgụ</b>	n.	praying mantis (lit. looking for a fight)
<b>ọchụ</b>	n.	homicide; murder; manslaughter
	<b>-gbu ọchụ</b>	commit murder, manslaughter
<b>ọdā</b>	n.	basket
<b>ọdà</b>	n.	permit; permission
<b>ọdàchi</b>	n.	stumbling block; obstacle; hindrance; tragic event (from - <b>dàchi</b> hinder, fall across):
		<b>Nyè efè màkà ọdàchi</b> You must allow for delays
	<b>ọdị-</b>	being; state; condition; used as first element of nouns formed for phrases with <b>-dị be</b>
	<b>ọdịbèndi</b>	custom (from <b>-dị be ñdi be</b> in the home of people; cf. <b>òmenààni</b> )
	<b>ọdịegwù</b>	the tragic; the wonderful
	<b>ọdịkọdịro ya</b>	hypocrisy; pretence; uncertain state, character (cf. <b>iru naàbò</b> )
	<b>ọdịmmā</b>	A. well-being; prosperity
		B. friend (in good or bad sense)
	<b>àrụ ikè nà ọdịmmā</b>	good health and well-being; well-being
		<b>Obi oma nà-ewèta ọdịmmā</b> Kindness promotes good relations
	<b>ọdịnààni</b>	custom
	<b>ọdịniiru</b>	future
	<b>ọdịnjọ</b>	calamity; adverse circumstances; misfortune
	<b>ọdịnoobì</b>	sweetheart; favourite
	<b>ọdịọfụ</b>	the new
<b>ọdọ</b>	n.	obstacle under water, such as tree-trunk or stone
<b>ọdọ</b>	n.	area where a particular thing is plentiful
	<b>ọdọ akpū</b>	area full of cassava-farms
	<b>ọdọ mmīli</b>	pool, pit where rainwater collects; reservoir
<b>ọdọgwùmà</b>	n.	(cf. <b>ọbògwù</b> ) duck
<b>ọdọlụkọdọ</b>	n.	title-name taken by or given to a wealthy person; inexhaustible wealth
<b>ọdụ</b>	n.	advice; exhortation; warning
	<b>-dụ ọdụ</b>	advise; warn:
		<b>Dụa nnwā gị ọdụ</b> Warn your child
<b>ọdū 1.</b>	n.	pestle
<b>ọdū 2.</b>	n.	elephant tusk
	<b>ọdū akā</b>	ivory bracelet
	<b>ọdū enyī</b>	elephant tusk
	<b>ọdū ụkwū</b>	anklet of ivory (or copper)
<b>ọdụ 1.</b>	n.	A. seat
	<b>-nọ ọdụ</b>	A. sit down:
		<b>Nọdị ọdụ</b> Sit down
		B. stay long:
		<b>Ànọrọ m̀ ọdụ ebe m̀ jèlù</b> I did not stay long where I went
	<b>-dọ ọdụ</b>	sit down (in speaking to children)
		B. particular place where a trader stays in the market; stall; small market-shelter; part of market devoted to a particular



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		commodity
	<b>ọdụ azụ</b>	area of market where fish is sold
	<b>-dọ ọdụ</b>	sit in the market at one's stall, or at a particular section of market
<b>ọdụ 2., ọdùdù</b>	n.	A. tail:
		<b>Ọdụ nkịta ñkaà ètoka</b> The tail of this dog is very long
		B. the rear, last, youngest:
		<b>Oyèomâ bù ọdùdù nnwā Èzèmbà</b> Oyeoma is the last-born child of Mr Ezemba
	<b>ọdụ akā</b>	little finger
	<b>ọdụ anyā</b>	corner of the eye
	<b>ọdụ jī</b>	tail-end of yam
	<b>ọdụ ụkwū</b>	little toe
<b>ọdùdù</b>	n.	plant for hedging, with edible leaves
	<b>ọdùdù okè</b>	plant planted along boundaries
<b>ọdùm</b>	n.	A. lion
		B. any animal or person of great size and strength
<b>ọfalà</b>	n.	festival marked by ritual public appearance of kings (esp. of <b>Ọnịchà, Ògidi, Nnoòbì</b> , etc.)
	<b>-gba ọfalà</b>	celebrate the ọfalà festival
<b>ọfe, etc.</b>		see <b>ọfe, etc.</b>
<b>ọfịa</b>	n.	bush; uninhabited country; forest; jungle
	<b>ajọ ọfịa</b>	A. a piece of land dedicated to a god
		B. a piece of land where people who die of serious diseases (e.g. smallpox, leprosy) or whose death is mysterious, are buried (lit. bad forest)
	<b>anụ ọfịa</b>	wild animal; (fig.) stupid, foolish person
	<b>efi ọfịa</b>	bush-cow; buffalo ( <i>Syncerus caffer beddingtoni</i> Lyd.)
	<b>ènwè ọfịa</b>	wild monkey
	<b>ezi ọfịa</b>	bush pig; red river hog
	<b>-fèga ọfịa</b>	prepare forest for planting by propitiating the gods concerned
	<b>nkịta ọfịa</b>	tree bear or tree-hyrax ( <i>Dendrohyrax dorsalis sylvestris</i> Temm.)
	<b>oke ọfịa</b>	thick bush; jungle
	<b>òke ọfịa</b>	bush rat
	<b>-su ọfịa</b>	cut bush
	<b>-wa ọfịa</b>	wander in, explore, the forest
<b>ọfọ</b>	n.	A. symbol of justice, righteousness, and the authority which descends from the ancestors, represented by small piece of wood; right; guarantee of truth; (sometimes) part of the regalia of the <b>umụ alūsi</b>
	<b>-gọ ọfọ</b>	bless with ọfọ, the soul or emblem of kingship
	<b>-jì ọfọ</b>	be just in one's actions; (slogan) <b>Òme ife jide ọfọ</b> Let the doer of a deed be just in what he does: (slogan)
		<b>Èjìmọfọfọ kà ọgwụ</b> Being just and upright is greater than juju; i.e. the person who is just and upright in his deeds will overpower or surpass in might the person who merely trusts in juju, charms
	<b>-ku ọfọ</b>	knock ọfọ on the ground (of a priest in giving judgement)
	<b>-nwe ọfọ</b>	be innocent, in the right, just

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	-sù òfọ	knock the stick representing the god of justice (òfọ) on the ground
		B. the tree from which the wood representing òfọ is cut ( <i>Detarium senegalense</i> J.F. Gmel.)
		C. male name
òfọ 2.	n.	used in:
	òfọ ògòlì, ògèlì	prodigal; spendthrift; womaniser:
		<b>Ọjì bù òfọ ògèlì Ọjì</b> is a wild character
òfọlọ	n.	stripped midrib of raphia palm, used as utum
	-du òfọlọ	punt
ọfù	n.	dream; vision
	-fù ọfù	see a vision; prophesy
ọfùlìfù	n.	"up-wine" from crown of <b>nkwụ</b>
ọfùlū		see ọfùū
ọfuma	n.	properly; well
	-ga ọfuma	prosper; succeed; go well
	-je ọfuma	go well
	-me ọfuma	do well:
		<b>Mèe yā ọfuma</b> Do it well
ọfùū, ọfùlū	n.	newness:
		<b>Àfe à dì ọfùū/ọfùlū</b> This shirt is new:
		<b>Ọfùū ya pùtālù ifè</b> Its newness is apparent
	abù ọfùū	new hymn book
		<b>Àgbà ọfùū</b> New Testament
	àkùkù ọfùū	new piece of slang
	akwukwọ ọfùlū, ọfùū	new book
	ji ọfùū	new yam
	ndepùta ọfùū	new edition
	nwa ọfùū	newborn child
	onye ọfùū	newcomer
	ùwà ọfùū	modern world; nowadays:
		Proverb: <b>Ọkukọ ọfùū amāro ànị ò wèlụ òfu ukwū èje</b> Lit. A new fowl moves about on one leg (meaning, a new person in a place usually behaves with extra caution)
ọga	n.	master; used in addressing someone whose name is unknown (<Yoruba)
ọgàalụ	n.	creeping plant whose yellow juice is used to decorate the body
ọgàcha	n.	(slang) beautiful, glamorous person, usually a woman; prostitute
ọgàlanya	n.	one rich in money, goods or children
	-ba ọgàlanya	become, grow rich:
		<b>Ọyị m nwokè Iba àbago ọgàlanya</b> My friend <b>Iba</b> has become rich
ọgàzị	n.	guineafowl
	ọgàzị mwù	African pike ( <i>Hepsetus odoe</i> ) (= ọgba)
	àkwa ọgàzị	egg of guineafowl
ogè, ọgèdè		see <b>ogè, ọgèdè</b>
ogiliga	n.	rib

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<b>ògìní</b>	n.	brown striped rat
<b>ògò</b>	n.	in-law
	<b>ògò nwaàyi, nwaànyì</b>	mother-in-law; any female relative by marriage
	<b>ògò nwokè</b>	father-in-law; any male relative by marriage
	<b>-gò ògò</b>	perform duties of a relation by marriage
<b>ògò</b>	n.	kindness; a present
	<b>-ma ògò</b>	be grateful, polite, well-behaved, modest, courteous
	<b>amā ògò</b>	ingratitude
	<b>òmumma ògò</b>	gratitude (lit. appreciation of kindness)
	<b>-me ògò</b>	give a present; do a kindness
<b>ògòdò</b>	n.	loin-cloth
	<b>-ma ògòdò</b>	wear, tie wrapper; be dressed in wrapper
	<b>-wà ògòdò</b>	A. wear loin-cloth
		B. (.) be of age, adolescent; reach puberty
<b>ògòlò</b>	n.	(= <b>ngwò</b> ) raphia palm-wine; raphia palm ( <i>Raphia hookeri</i> Mann and Wendl.) (cf. Yoruba <b>ògòrò</b> )
	<b>mmanya ògòlò</b>	raphia palm-wine
<b>ògòm ajii</b>	n.	fish sp. ( <i>Phago loricatus</i> )
<b>ògụ</b>	n.	20 (esp. in multiples); score
	<b>ògụ arò</b>	20 years:
		<b>Nnwa m àgbàgò ògụ arò</b> My child is already 20 years old
	<b>ògụ ise</b>	one hundred; five score:
		<b>Ògụ arò ise gālụ aga</b> 100 years ago
<b>ògù</b>	n.	hoe
	<b>usụ ògù</b>	fruit-bat
<b>ògụ</b>	n.	(-gụ l. count) used in:
	<b>ògụ akwukwọ</b>	reader; scholar
	<b>ògụ ègwu</b>	singer; minstrel
	<b>ògụ isà</b>	chatterbox (esp. women and children)
<b>ògù</b>	n.	fight; fighting; war
	<b>ògù ikpe òmumma</b>	an unjust fight
	<b>ògù unò</b>	fighting between people of same town or village
	<b>-gba ògù</b>	side with; defend; fight for
	<b>-gbò ògù</b>	part (antagonists, fighters, combatants)
	<b>ife ògù</b>	arms, weapon(s)
	<b>mgba n'ògù</b>	strife, conflict
	<b>-nù ògù</b>	fight:
		<b>Ọ nà-anụ ògù</b> He is fighting
	<b>-nụsò ògù</b>	fight, war against:
		<b>Agà m ànụsò yā ògù</b> I shall fight against him
	<b>òche ògù</b>	praying mantis
	<b>onye nnụsò ògù</b>	an enemy
<b>ògùgò</b>	n.	joy; gladness
	<b>(ògùgò) -gbu</b>	be happy
		<b>Ògùgò nà-ègbu m</b> I am happy (because of a specific thing)
	<b>-gbu ògùgò</b>	gladden:
		<b>Ife ọ gà-ewètalụ m nà-ègbu m ògùgò</b> Something he is going to bring for me is making me happy
<b>ògugùà</b>	n.	A. comforter, consoler

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		B. male name (- <b>gù-gù</b> comfort)
<b>ogbà 1.</b>	n.	stile
	<b>ogbà ụnọ enū</b>	(= step) staircase; ladder to upper room
<b>ogbà 2.</b>	n.	cave
<b>ogba</b>	n.	African pike ( <i>Hepsetus odoe</i> ) (= <b>ogàzi mwù</b> )
<b>ogbà</b>	n.	row; line (mwù)
	<b>ogbà agū</b>	secret night society (using <b>agū ogbà</b> ); leopard society
<b>ogbaā tumtūm</b>	n.	motor-cycle (- <i>gba</i> 1. C.iii 'shoot' + noun agent prefix + <b>tumtūm</b> 'sound of motor-cycle')
<b>ogbàdụ</b>	n.	maize ( <i>Zea mays</i> Linn.) (= <b>okà</b> )
	<b>-gbasị ogbàdụ</b>	rub off grains from maize cob
	<b>-na ogbàdụ</b>	roast corn
<b>ogbakasị</b>	n.	chickenpox
<b>ogbalà</b>	n.	punting pole
<b>ogbànchi</b>	n.	decorated iron or brass staff or spear of a chief
<b>ogbañje</b>	n.	(= <b>nwa ogbañje</b> ) (from <b>-gba nje</b> make several trips to and from a place; lit. maker of several trips or recurrent visitor) 'repeater'; child believed to belong to a band in the world of spirits to which he/she returns in infancy; from there he goes back to his mother's womb to be born again, only to die and return to the spirit world again in infancy. <b>Ogbañje</b> is born several times, dying each time and returning to the world of spirits. A mother who experiences frequent child mortality is believed to be visited by a member or members of the <b>ogbañje</b> group. The new-born baby is regarded as the one who died last; and the child's death is to be expected any time, unless a native doctor specialist in <b>ogbañje</b> spirits is provided and performs successfully certain rituals which include the <b>ogbañje</b> object known as <b>iyi ogbañje</b> or <b>iyi ùwà</b> , on which the <b>ogbañje</b> swore to return to the spirit world. The place where the object is hidden is known only to the doctor and the <b>ogbañje</b> . (But an <b>ogbañje</b> can decide to stay and live to old age without the native doctor's rituals and/or propitiation to the other members of his particular <b>ogbañje</b> band.) Sometimes a part of the dead <b>ogbañje</b> 's body, e.g. a finger or an ear, is amputated, and as proof that it was the same child who returns next time it is believed that such amputated parts are missing on the new baby's body. The amputation of parts of the body is done in the belief that the <b>ogbañje</b> would feel the pain and/or shame and on the next return to the world would remember it and refuse to die again. An <b>ogbañje</b> who stays is given excessive petting and care to the disadvantage of the other children. The parents who have suffered greatly at the hands of the <b>ogbañje</b> and become improverished do everything possible in order to prevent a recurrence of the bitter experience. The <b>ogbañje</b> behaves in his own peculiar way. Sometimes his character and physical features may bear no resemblance to those of any member of the family. The surviving <b>ogbañje</b> sometimes exploits this difference and the special treatment of his parents ruthlessly and selfishly by, for instance, demanding that a particular kind of clothes must be

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		bought for him, otherwise the parents run the risk of losing him. Certain proper names are often though not invariably given to surviving <b>ògbañjes</b> . The names are believed to help in preventing the <b>ògbañje</b> from returning to the world of spirits. The names include <b>Nònyelum</b> stay with me; <b>Nwoòsu</b> the son of <b>òsu</b> (but this does not make such a child an <b>òsu</b> . It is meant to bring shame on the <b>ògbañje</b> as explained above).
<b>ogbe</b> etc.		see <b>ogbe</b> , etc.
<b>ogbiligbà</b>	n.	chain:
		<b>Ndị orī bīalụ n'ebe à n'anyàsị jì ogbiligbà kùdo onye ñche n'osisi</b> The thieves who came here last night used a chain to chain the watchman to the tree
<b>ògbọ</b>	n.	age-set
	<b>n'ògbọ</b>	together; in common
	<b>otu ògbọ</b>	age-set association
<b>ògbọ</b>	n.	place farmed at least once before
<b>ogbòdògbò</b>	n.	thigh
	<b>ogbòdògbò alá</b>	abnormally heavy, large and long breasts
<b>ògbònò, àgbònò</b>	n.	seed of tree <b>ugilī</b> ( <i>Irvingia gabonensis</i> (Aubry-Lecomte ex O'Rorke) Baill.); the pulpy yellowish fruit resembles a small mango. The seeds are widely used in making soup
<b>ogbụ, ọbụ</b>	n.	rope, tether for animals
<b>ògbụ, ọbụ</b>	n.	fig tree ( <i>Ficus eriotryoides</i> Kunth. and Bouche; <i>Ficus natalensis</i> Hochst; Moraceae) planted in the compound and used for feeding livestock and in many cases for shade. It represents <b>Ànị</b> and is planted at her shrines. The sap is pure white and can serve as rubber
	<b>ògbụ chí</b>	fig-tree planted to represent one's Chi
<b>ogbūgba</b>	n.	gourd prepared for fetching water
<b>oghà</b>	n.	abomination; forbidden thing
<b>oghēle</b>		see <b>oghēle</b>
<b>oghilighò</b>	n.	cluster of empty palmnuts
<b>òghom̄</b>	n.	mistake; mishap; loss:
		<b>Ife kpātalụ nà òtụtụ mmādụ adī àgba m̄gbele bụ màkà nà fa nà-àtụ egwū òghom̄</b> The reason why many people do not trade is because of their fear of loss
<b>ògwa</b>	n.	verandah; porch; covered gateway; reception room
<b>ogwè</b>		see <b>ogwè</b>
<b>ògwọ</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>ògwọ nnụ ọyà</b>	panacea; medicine capable of curing all disease (lit. curer of 400 diseases)
	<b>ògwọ ọyà</b>	doctor (lit. curer of diseases)
<b>ogwù</b>	n.	A. root
		B. medicine; poison; charm; "juju"; sorcery
	<b>ogwù afọ</b>	purgative
	<b>ogwù akā</b>	whitlow (on the finger or hand)
	<b>ogwù ìbà</b>	a medicine for fever
	<b>ogwù jī</b>	A. yam medicine, obtained from Nri by surrounding peoples
		B. pesticide; fertilizer
	<b>ogwū ūde</b>	native medicine prepared and stored in a bottle with palm-

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		kernel oil, used for curing convulsions, poisoning
	<b>afifia ọgwù</b>	herb (for the preparation of native medicine)
	<b>-gba ọgwù</b>	inject (drug with syringe)
	<b>-gbunye ọgwù</b>	cut up and bring together into a pot various herbs, roots and other ingredients of native medicine
	<b>-gwọ ọgwù</b>	prepare medicine
	<b>-kọ ọgwù</b>	practice sorcery against
	<b>-ru ọgwù</b>	A. neutralise effect of poison
		B. To prove that food or drink presented by the host to his guests have not been poisoned, the host usually tastes every eatable thing presented before his guests. This is called <b>irū (nni) ọgwù</b>
	<b>unọ ọgwù</b>	hospital; dispensary; nursing home
<b>ọjà</b>	n.	wooden whistle; flutes played in sets; (arch.) spheroidal ocarina made from bush-orange ( <i>Oncoba spinosa</i> ) shell used to send message in war
	<b>-gbu ọjà</b>	blow whistle
	<b>ọkwa ọjà</b>	whistle-player
<b>ọjị, ọjī</b>	n.	A. kolanut, the giving and receiving of which symbolizes ritual relations of homage and hospitality; anything presented with, or instead of, kola ( <b>ọjị</b> Awusa <i>Cola nitida</i> ; Ìgbò <i>Cola acuminata</i> )
	<b>ọjị ùgò</b>	white kola
	<b>àkpà ọjị</b>	pod of kolanut
	<b>-che ọjị</b>	give kolanut
	<b>isi ọjị</b>	germinal sprout of kola
	<b>ose ọjị</b>	alligator pepper (lit. kola pepper, because usually chewed with kola)
	<b>-ta ọjị</b>	chew kolanut
	<b>ndi ọta ọjị</b>	nickname used only by the Igbo to describe the Yoruba
	<b>-wa ọjị</b>	break kola
		B. bribe; tip
<b>ọjị</b>	n.	A. iroko tree, <i>Milicia excelsa</i> (Welw.) Benth.
	<b>ọjị anwū</b>	kind of <b>ọjị</b> with leaves less broad than that of <b>ọjị</b> ; false iroko ( <i>Antiaris africana</i> Engl.)
	<b>àbalà ọjị</b>	fruit of iroko (used for feeding goats, sheep, etc.)
	<b>àzụ ọjị</b>	carved iroko panel in door or wall
	<b>-tùtù ọjị</b>	pick iroko leaves (for feeding livestock, e.g. goats, sheep, etc.)
		B. male name
<b>ọjọ̀gòlò</b>	n.	casting-net
<b>ọjọ̀</b>	n.	bad, evil
	<b>ife ọjọ̀</b>	bad; evil thing or deed:
		<b>I nà-ème m̄ ife ọjọ̀</b> You are doing evil to me
	<b>iru ọjọ̀</b>	bad omen
	<b>isi ọjọ̀</b>	bad luck
	<b>onòdù ọjọ̀</b>	bad condition, position, state
	<b>ùdị ọjọ̀</b>	bad kind, form, being nature
	<b>ùwà ọjọ̀ nkaà</b>	this sinful world
<b>Ọka</b>	n.	Awka

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ọkà	n.	corn; maize ( <i>Zea mays</i> Linn.) (= ọgbàdụ)
	ọkà ìṅari, ìṅarijì	millet
	-gwe ọkà	pound corn
	-kụ ọkà	plant maize
		Òbi adì àkụ ọkà Obi never plants maize on his farm
	-kpọ ọkà	remove the grains from the ear of maize
	-kpọsị ọkà	rub off grains of corn from cob
	-kwọ ọkà	grind corn
	̀nga mkpụlụ ọkà	life imprisonment
	nni ọkà	pap; àgìdi
ọka	n.	used in:
	ọka elùlò, ọka ilòlò	counsellor; thinker; adviser
ọkà 1.	n.	mightiest; greatest; expert; specialist; used in:
	ọkà àka	A. the mightiest; greatest
		B. male name
	ọkà ekwukwū	chatterbox
	ọkà malaàjụ	person who is fond of asking questions, inquisitive person
	ọkà okwū	orator; eloquence
	ọkà utā	archer
ọkà 2.		see àkà 3.
ọkàlà	n.	A. half; part; portion
	ọkàlà arọ	mid-year
	ọkàlà naàbọ	two halves:
		Kèe yā ọkàlà naàbọ Divide it into two equal parts
	ọkàlà ọnwā	half-month
	ọtụlụ ọkàlà	paralysis of one half of the body; hemiplegia and paraplegia
		B. short cloth tied as sign of reaching puberty
ọkàngà, ọkàngà	n.	A. type of music; set of three ceremonial drums, used with ọjà during the Ọfalà feast
	ìgba ọkàngà	drum of the Igwē of Àgùleèrì
		B. masquerade
ọkazị	n.	a wild creeping plant used in soup ( <i>Gnetum buchholzianum</i> or <i>G. africanum</i> )
ọkè, ọkè		see okè, òkè
ọkịkà	n.	tattoo (cf. nkì)
	-gbu ọkịkà	tattoo (cf. -dọ nkì)
ọkịlì	n.	Common Bulbul ( <i>Pycnonotus barbatus</i> )
	ọkịlì m̀gbawa ìsi	constant severe head-ache, believed to be caused by medicine involving ọkịlì
ọkịlìkà 1.	n.	thorny climbing plant
ọkịlìkà 2.	n.	used in:
	-ti ọkịlìkà	chisel, sharpen teeth cosmetically (esp. by Ànam̀ people)
ọkịlìkà 3.	n.	second-hand clothing
ọkịtìkpā, ọkịtìkpākpa		see kịtìkpā
ọkọ	n.	crawcraw; itch; rashes (of body)
	-kọ ọkọ	itch; irritate:
		Anyà nà-àkọ m̀ ọkọ My eye itches
	ọkọ ìsi	barbar
ọkọchì [ọkọchì?]	n.	dry season:

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		<b>Ọkọchì nà-àbịa</b> The dry season is approaching
<b>ọkòlòkọlọ</b>	n.	round shape
	<b>-dị ọkòlòkọlọ</b>	be round in shape:
		<b>Nye m̄ itè afū dī ọkòlòkọlọ</b> Give me that round pot
<b>ọkòlòtò 1.</b>	n.	flag, banner
<b>ọkòlòtò 2.</b>	n.	chewing-stick
	<b>ọkọtọ</b>	very many; very much; many
<b>ọkshòm</b>	n.	auction (E.)
	<b>-le afịa ọkshòm</b>	sell wares at an auction
	<b>-le ọkshòm</b>	sell at an auction; sell by auction:
		<b>Ọ chòlù ilē ife yā nīne ọkshòm</b> She wants to sell all her belongings by auction
<b>ọkụ</b>	n.	A. fire; heat
	<b>(ọkụ) -le</b>	be hurt or touched (by fire or hot object)
	<b>ọkụ m̄mọọ</b>	hell:
		<b>Ndī n̄jọ gà-abà n'ọkụ m̄mọọ</b> Sinners shall enter hell
	<b>anya ọkū</b>	A. disease of the eye
		B. fierceness of aspect
		C. jealousy; envy
	<b>ùwà anya ọkū</b>	envious, jealous world
	<b>àrụ ọkū</b>	fever
	<b>-da n'ọkụ</b>	warm (soup, etc.)
	<b>-da ọkụ</b>	brand; cauterize
	<b>-dị ọkụ</b>	be hot:
		<b>Ọ dī ọkụ</b> It is hot
	<b>-fūnwu ọkụ</b>	light a fire by blowing
	<b>-fū ọkụ</b>	blow fire
	<b>-guta ọkụ</b>	fetch fire
	<b>iche ọkū</b>	spark (lit. missile of fire)
	<b>ikelike ọkū</b>	spark
	<b>ile ọkū</b>	flame; spark; hot part of fire
	<b>-kpò ọkụ</b>	be hot; be lively (of season or place)
	<b>-kponye ọkụ</b>	build up fire; set fire to
	<b>-kpọ ọkụ</b>	burn; set fire to; burn off with fire
	<b>-kwànjị ọkụ 1.</b>	(lit.) fan fire 2. (fig.) instigate someone to do something
	<b>-kwànye ọkụ</b>	stir up a fire; accelerate a car
	<b>-le ọkụ</b>	be hot, warm; brand with hot object; burn or touch with fire or hot object
	<b>m̄kpa ọkū</b>	matches
	<b>-mùlù ọkụ</b>	light from (fire, etc.)
	<b>-mù ọkụ</b>	kindle light
	<b>ntụ ọkū</b>	ash
	<b>-nụ ọkụ</b>	be hot
	<b>nụ ọkụ n'obì</b>	be zealous, enthusiastic; agitate; anger; enrage
	<b>-nà n'ọkụ</b>	roast
	<b>-nya ọkụ</b>	warm oneself; bask
	<b>òòbo ọkū</b>	furnance; heap of coal, charcoal; fire
	<b>opoto ọkū</b>	burning coal; ember
	<b>òwu ọkū</b>	wick
	<b>ọnà ọkū</b>	brass



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	<b>ònòkò ọkū</b>	half-burnt piece of wood
	<b>-rụ ọkụ</b>	broil; roast; scald; burn (of live things)
	<b>-su ọkụ</b>	burn; set alight; set on fire
	<b>ùfiè jì ọkū</b>	sacrifice, feast before eating new yams
		B. lamp; light; lantern:
		<b>Bùtelụ m ọkụ</b> Bring me the lamp:
		<b>Chì ọkū</b> Show the light
	<b>ọkụ ọwā</b>	torch
	<b>ọkụ ukpē</b>	lamp
<b>ọkụ 1.</b>	n.	A. wealth; riches; possession; inheritance (from <b>-kụ</b> bring into use)
	<b>-li ọkụ</b>	inherit wealth
		B. livestock:
		<b>Ọkụ adị èkwu okwū</b> Livestock never speak (i.e. they can't complain)
<b>ọkụ 2.</b>	n.	fishing (from <b>-kụ</b> 1. hook)
	<b>ọkụ azụ</b>	fishing:
		<b>Ọkụ azụ abūrọ ọlụ sīlì ike</b> Fishing is not hard work
	<b>-je ọkụ</b>	go fishing
	<b>ndị ọkụ</b>	fishermen
<b>ọkụ 1.</b>	n.	pipe (for tobacco); snuff-box
	<b>ọkụ ụtabà</b>	tobacco pipe; snuff-box
	<b>-sè ọkụ</b>	smoke pipe
		B. clay bowl; plate:
		Proverb: <b>Chukwu Nnà ekwēna kà anyị fụ elikàta n'efele èlibe n'ọkụ</b> May God the Father never allow us to fall from eating off china plates to eating off clay plates, i.e., May our condition never revert from good to bad
<b>ọkụkò, ọkụkù</b>	n.	fowl
	<b>ọkụkù abùke</b>	kind of fowl which never grows to a large size but is tough (usually used for sacrifice)
	<b>ọkụkù ikikè</b>	small fowl; pullet
	<b>ntu ọkụkò</b>	soft body feathers or down of fowl
	<b>-sèlì ọkụkù</b>	steal fowls (habitually, mainly for eating) (lit. draw and eat)
	<b>ùyòm ọkụkò</b>	chicks
	<b>ùla ọkụkò</b>	fowl-house
<b>ọkpà 1.</b>	n.	leg, shin (cf. <b>ụkwụ</b> )
<b>ọkpà 2.</b>	n.	shuttle
<b>ọkpa 1.</b>	n.	stake; stick
<b>ọkpa 2.</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>di ọkpa</b>	term of respectful address to men in general (but strictly elderly and responsible men, e.g. head of household)
<b>ọkpà 1.</b>	n.	cock; also <b>di ọkpà, oke ọkpà</b>
<b>ọkpà 2.</b>	n.	groundnut ( <i>Arachis hypogaea</i> Linn.)
	<b>ọkpa ikele</b>	groundnut
<b>ọkpala</b>	n.	A. first-born son (also <b>di ọkpala</b> ):
		<b>Abụ m ọkpala nnà m</b> I am the first-born son of my father
		B. male head of a (sub)lineage, regarded as intermediary between his lineage and the ancestors, who performs priestly duties such as sacrificing to Ànị and whose symbol of

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		authority is <b>òfọ</b> (Uchendu 1965: 40-41)
		C. (in Christian usage) the Son, Jesus Christ:
		<b>Òtùto dìlì Nnà nà Òkpala nà Mọọ Nsọ</b> Glory be to the Father and to the Son and to the Holy Ghost
		D. male name
<b>òkpànga</b>	n.	mourning dance for a man
<b>òkpètè</b>		see <b>okpètè</b>
<b>òkpìjọ, òkpì</b>	n.	A. puffer-fish with very poisonous gall ( <i>Tetraodon fahaka</i> )
		B. great and dreaded masquerade
<b>òkpọ 1.</b>	n.	general name for fish in the Bagridae, Aridae and Mochokidae families
	<b>òkpọ āba</b>	<i>Synodontis membranaceus</i>
	<b>òkpọ èbùnù = òkpọ isi nkịtā</b>	<i>S. batensoda</i>
	<b>òkpọ mmānụ</b>	<i>S. clarias, S. sorex, S. eupterus, S. ocellifer, S. gobroni, S. nigrita</i>
	<b>òkpọ ọcha</b>	<i>Clarotes laticeps</i> and <i>Chrysichthys nigrodigitatus</i>
	<b>òkpọ ọfū</b>	<i>Bagrus bayad</i> (= <b>ugononm</b> )
<b>òkpọ 2.</b>	n.	fist; blow with fist; boxing
	<b>-ku òkpọ</b>	box
	<b>-su òkpọ</b>	box; strike with fist
	<b>-ti òkpọ</b>	box; strike with fist
<b>òkpọkọ</b>	n.	pipe (for smoking) (word used mostly by old people) (cf. <b>òku ụtabà</b> )
<b>òkpọkọlọ</b>	n.	dryness:
		<b>Àna à dì òkpọkọlọ</b> this land is dry
<b>òkpọkọrọ</b>	n.	old and broken thing; worn-out thing
<b>òkpọlè</b>	n.	A. frame with wooden wheels used to teach child to walk
		B. bicycle (old term)
<b>òkpọọ</b>	n.	dryness (cf. <b>òkpọkọlọ</b> ):
		<b>Fa nà-ègbulì ànà òkpọọ</b> They are tilling a dry piece of land:
		<b>Àna à dì òkpọọ</b> This land is dry:
		Proverb: <b>Onye isi ikō nwụa, è nìe yā n'ànì òkpọọ</b> When a stubborn person dies he will be buried in dry ground
	<b>isi òkpọọ</b>	bare head:
		<b>O bù ibu n'isi òkpọọ</b> He is carrying a load on his bare head
<b>òkpọrọ, ụkpọrọ</b>	n.	for nothing; in vain (cf. <b>nà nkịtì</b> ):
		<b>Ì lò nà mụ nà-àta afufu n'ebe à òkpọrọ?</b> Do you think I am suffering here for nothing?
	<b>-gba aka òkpọrọ</b>	be empty-handed (cf. <b>aka nkịtì</b> ):
		<b>Gịnì kpàtàlù nà ì gbà aka òkpọrọ bja ebe à?</b> Why do you come here empty-handed?
<b>òkpọsì</b>	n.	staff; walkingstick (cf. <b>m̀kpà n'aka, m̀kpọ</b> )
<b>òkpụ 1.</b>	n.	long; lasting; for ever; long-continued; long-standing
	<b>òkpụ ànì</b>	ancient; long-established
	<b>òkpụ ezi ụzọ</b>	middle of path or road; main road; permanent path
	<b>òkpụ tọlụ òkpū</b>	for ever and ever
<b>òkpụ 2.</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>ụmụ òkpū</b>	married daughters
<b>òkpụ</b>	n.	( <b>-kpụ 3.</b> shave) used in:

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	<b>òkpụ isi</b>	barber; shaver
	<b>òkpụ isi elī ngo</b>	ringworm
<b>òkpụ</b>	n.	A. piles (on human anus); callosity (on buttocks of baboons, etc.)
	<b>òkpụ n'ekwè, òkpụ n'okwò</b>	back of head; occiput (cf. <b>akpụ</b> )
		B. fault; blemish; goal or point scored against one in game
<b>òkpụkpò</b>	n.	bed of raised earth (= <b>ìkpò</b> )
<b>òkpụkpụ</b>	n.	bone; ivory wristlet
	<b>òkpụkpụ āzụ</b>	backbone
	<b>òkpụkpụ nkītā</b>	tree species ( <i>Cnestis ferruginea</i> DC)
	<b>-gbà òkpụkpụ</b>	A. become stronger (of growing young person) (lit. toughen bones)
		B. (fig.) be special, important, pressing:
		<b>Bikō gwà nnā anyị ya bikō bja màkà nà nnukwu okwū `dị, okwu afụ gbàlụ òkpụkpụ</b> Please tell father he should please come because there is a serious discussion about something; the discussion is very important
	<b>-fọ sọ òkpụkpụ</b>	be very emaciated:
		<b>Àdā tàsiàlù fọ sọ òkpụkpụ</b> Ada is very emaciated, or Ada is nothing but skin and bones. (Lit. Ada has become emaciated; what remains of her is only bones)
	<b>ùmì òkpụkpụ</b>	marrow (of bone)
<b>òkpụkpụ</b>	n.	round-shaped mass (of mud); cassava balls (from <b>-kpụ</b> 2. mould)
<b>òkpùlùkpù</b>	n.	piece; lump (e.g. of meat)
	<b>òkpùlùkpù anū</b>	piece of meat
	<b>òkpùlùkpù okwū</b>	very important discussion
<b>òkwa 1.</b>	n.	wooden bowl, tray; wooden platter for cutting up meat
<b>òkwa 2.</b>	n.	state; condition; post; position
	<b>akàlà òkwā</b>	insignia of office
	<b>-nọ n'òkwa</b>	be in a post, position:
		<b>Ifem nọ na nnukwu òkwā n'ụnọ olụ fa</b> Ifem is in a high position in their office
	<b>-zọ òkwa</b>	contest for a post
<b>òkwà</b>	n.	announcement; notice; advance information [festival? warning?]
	<b>-ma òkwà</b>	announce (e.g. in the church):
		<b>Amā m òkwà</b> I announce (phrase used in calling banns)
<b>òkwà +</b>	n.	( <b>-kwà</b> 4. blow (pipe), sing)
	<b>òkwa àbụ</b>	soloist
	<b>òkwa òjà</b>	whistle-player
<b>òkwà</b>	n.	francolin; bushfowl
<b>òkwátìktìkótìkó</b>	n.	whooping cough
<b>òkwè</b>		see <b>òkwè</b>
<b>òkwù</b>	n.	friend (good or bad sense)
<b>òkwù(chi)</b>		see <b>okwu(chi)</b>
<b>òkwùkwa</b>	n.	funeral (from <b>-kwa</b> 2. B. keep funeral)
<b>òkwùlù</b>	n.	okra; okro ( <i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i> Linn.)
	<b>òkwùlù ezi</b>	pawpaw; papaya

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	<b>okwùlù oyìbo</b>	pawpaw; papaya
<b>ọ̀là</b>	n.	staleness, as of food left overnight
	<b>-bà ọ̀là</b>	be stale (of pounded food)
	<b>nni ọ̀là</b>	remains of yesterday's food
	<b>okwu ọ̀là</b>	(fig.) stale, old quarrel:
		<b>Rapùzia okwu afù nà ọ̀ bą̀go ọ̀là</b> Drop the quarrel (issue), for it is now stale
<b>ọ̀la, ùla</b>	n.	slap on the face
	<b>-ma ọ̀la</b>	slap on the face:
		<b>Màa yā ọ̀la</b> Slap him
<b>ọ̀laka</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>ọ̀laka m̄manya</b>	drunkard
<b>ọ̀la òjùnà</b>	n.	herb, <i>Aspilia africana</i> (Pers. C.D. Adams), used to treat slight bruises or injuries
<b>ọ̀lilī, ọ̀lilī</b>	n.	stroll
	<b>-pụkwu ọ̀lilī</b>	go out for a stroll in direction of friend(s); go out and visit; call upon
	<b>-pụ ọ̀lilī</b>	go out for a stroll; go out to another house to stay and play with friends there (usu. of children)
<b>ọ̀logbà</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>ụkwu ọ̀logbà</b>	crooked, knock-kneed legs; "K-legs"
<b>ọ̀lụ 1.</b>	n.	A. work; task; something difficult, tiring, tiresome (from <b>-lụ 1.</b> work):
		<b>Ginī bụ ọ̀lụ gī?</b> What is your work?:
		<b>Bia kà ànyị je ọ̀lụ</b> Come and let us go to work
		<b>Ịnyà ụgbọ dī ọ̀lụ</b> Driving is difficult
		<b>Ọ̀lụ Oyibo</b> Civil Service:
		<b>Ụmụ m ịbụa nọ Ọ̀lụ Oyibo</b> Two of my children are in the Civil Service
	<b>akwukwọ ọ̀lụ</b>	letter of appointment
	<b>dàalụ ọ̀lụ</b>	well done! salutation to person or people at work
	<b>-fe ọ̀lụ</b>	superintend work
	<b>-gba aka ọ̀lụ</b>	be unemployed
	<b>ife inē ọ̀lụ</b>	prize; reward
	<b>ife ọ̀lụ</b>	tool; instrument
	<b>-lụ ajọ ọ̀lụ</b>	do work badly
	<b>-lụ ọ̀lụ</b>	work
	<b>-ne ọ̀lụ</b>	reward; pay (wages)
	<b>ngà ọ̀lụ ikē</b>	imprisonment with hard labour
	<b>nwa ọ̀lụ</b>	apprentice
	<b>-repụ n'ọ̀lụ</b>	leave, abandon work stealthily or unnoticed, unannounced
	<b>ugwo ọ̀lụ</b>	wages; salary; payment for work done
	<b>unọ ọ̀lụ</b>	office; department; workshop
<b>ọ̀lụ 2.</b>	n.	fault; weakness (of behaviour in human beings) (from <b>-lụ 2.</b> defile):
		<b>Egbè m nwèlù ntịntị ọ̀lụ</b> My gun has a slight fault:
		<b>Ibè gbàlụ ọ̀lụ nwaàyi</b> Ibe has the weakness of excessive love for women
<b>ọ̀lụ 3.</b>	n.	limb of humans or leg of animals, including hip:
		<b>Ọ̀ bulụ nà unụ abòsia atulụ afụ, wetalunụ m òfu ọ̀lụ ya</b>

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		Bring me one of the hindquarters after cutting up that sheep
	<b>ọlụ anụ</b>	leg (of meat)
<b>ọlùkpù</b>	n.	blackened teeth
<b>ọlùkpùlù</b>	n.	septic mouth (common in neglected children); <i>cancrum oris</i>
<b>ọlụsị</b>	n.	deformity; crippled or maimed state:
		<b>Àdâ nwèlù ọlụsị</b> Ada is deformed
<b>ọm!</b>	int.	salutation of respect to an old man (especially a pagan)
<b>ọma</b>	n.	good; fine; pleasing; nice; beautiful
	<b>abù ọma</b>	psalm
	<b>afọ ọma</b>	kindness
	<b>ife ọma</b>	A. nice, good thing
		B. female name:
		<b>Onye ọbunā chọlụ ife ọma gà-àgba mbọ na-àlụsị ọlụ ike na-èmeazi ezi òmùme</b> Anybody who wants good things (prospects) must strive to be hard-working and righteous
	<b>ijè ọma</b>	farewell!
	<b>iru ọma</b>	favour; goodness; good omen
	<b>isi ọma</b>	good luck
	<b>-nwe afọ ọma</b>	be generous, kind, benevolent
		<b>Ozi Ọma</b> the Gospel; good news, message
	<b>ọmalicha</b>	beautiful; fine; admirable; pleasing; nice:
		<b>Nnā āyī zùtààlù m òfu ọmalicha àkpà n'Ọnìchà</b> Our father bought for me a beautiful bag from Onitsha
	<b>ọnòdù ọma</b>	good condition
	<b>ụkwụ ọma</b>	arriving and meeting with luck; encountering luck at arrival (e.g. meeting a friend at table on arrival at his house)
	<b>ùtùtù ọma</b>	fine morning
<b>ọmà 1.</b>	n.	embrace
	<b>ọmà afịa</b>	centre of market
	<b>-bì ọmà</b>	greet (by embracing)
	<b>-dà ọmà</b>	embrace:
		<b>Ànyị nà-èje izùtè nwunyị m sī òbòdò oyibo nāta. Ife m̄bụ m gà-ème ọgè m fùlù yà bụ ịdà yà ọmà</b> We are going to meet my wife just back from the United Kingdom. What I shall do first when I see her is to embrace her
<b>ọmà 2.</b>	n.	deity worshipped by all members of a community together
<b>ọmà</b>	n.	tree used to make drums ( <i>Cordia millenii</i> Bak.)
<b>ọme</b>		see <b>òme</b>
<b>ọmị</b>		see <b>ùmị</b>
<b>ọmìikō, ọmìkō</b>	n.	lowliness; sweetness; mercy; pity; compassion:
		<b>Nnā ānyị nwèlù ọmìikō</b> Father is merciful:
		<b>Bikō mèelụ m̄ ọmìikō</b> Please have compassion on me
<b>ọmòdì</b>	n.	title; respectful form of address to men in general
<b>ọmụ</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>ọmụ ànị</b>	bottom
<b>ọmụ</b>	n.	cave in rock
<b>ọmụ 1.</b>	n.	young palm-fronds; central spike of young raphia or oil palm (See Anyanwu, C.N. 'The uses of the ọmụ in Igbo culture'. <i>Odenigbo</i> 2.42-6, 1977)
	<b>-gba ọmụ</b>	tie young palm-fronds round an object, e.g. tree (for taboo

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		purposes)
<b>Ọmụ 2.</b>	p.n.	title for chief woman of a place
<b>ọmụ 3.</b>	n.	gunflint
<b>ọmụ, ọmụmụ</b>	n.	current (of a river)
	<b>-chị ọmụ</b>	have a strong current (of river)
<b>ọmụgwọ</b>	n.	birth feast; period immediately after a woman's safe delivery till about three months, during which she is confined at home and does not go to market. The traditional period ends with the mother's ceremonially attending the market on a set day at the end of the <b>ọmụgwọ</b> period. The period of the observation of <b>ọmụgwọ</b> and the <b>ọmụgwọ</b> observation is called <b>ngwọ</b>
<b>ọmụlụnwa</b>	n.	interest:
		<b>Jèe kwù ọmụlụnwa n'isi egò</b> Go and pay the interest on the principal
<b>ọmụmụ 1.</b>	n.	fruitfulness (in bearing children) (? -mị 2. bear; cf. <b>umụ</b> ):
		<b>Chukwu nyèlụ yà ọmụmụ</b> God gave her the gift of childbearing
	<b>ùme ọmụmụ</b>	frequent loss of new-born children
<b>ọmụmụ 2.</b>		see <b>ọmụ</b>
<b>ọnà</b>	n.	brass; copper; any bright metal
	<b>ọnà èdò</b>	gold
	<b>ọnà ọcha</b>	silver
	<b>ọnà ọcha nà ọnà èdò</b>	A. silver and gold
		B. (fig.) beautiful luxuries
	<b>ọnà ọkụ</b>	brass
<b>ọnà</b>	n.	yam with large trifoliate leaves ( <i>Dioscorea dumetorum</i> (Kunth) Pax. = Yoruba <b>èsirì</b> )
	<b>ọnà mmēe</b>	yellow variety
	<b>ọnà ọcha</b>	white variety
<b>Ọnịchà</b>	n.	Onitsha
	<b>àjị Ọnịchà</b>	secret place worshipped by Ọnịchà people
	<b>otu Ọnịchà</b>	Onitsha town
<b>ọnọdụ</b>	n.	seat; sitting; condition; state
	<b>ọnọdụ ọjọ</b>	bad condition, position, state
	<b>ọnọdụ ọma</b>	good condition
	<b>ajọ ọnọdụ, ajọ ọnọdụ</b>	A. position of danger or inconvenience to a person or thing occupied by another. The person occupying the position is himself not necessarily in danger but his being so close to the other is a threat to security or convenience of the aggrieved person he is so close to:
		<b>Ị nọ m ajọ ọnọdụ</b> Your staying so close to me inconveniences me, or is a threat to my security
		B. careless, indecent, or immodest way of sitting (usu. of women):
		<b>Umụ Mbà nwaànyị àna-anọka ajọ ọnọdụ n'ikpo mmadụ</b> Mba's daughters are very fond of sitting carelessly, immodestly, in the midst of people
		C. bad conditions, state (poverty, etc.), of person who has not been in that position before:

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		<b>A nò m̀ n'ajò ònòdù</b> I am in a precarious position
	<b>n'ònòdù</b>	instead of; in place of; in the position of
	<b>-zò ònòdù</b>	contest for a seat, position, post
<b>ònòkò</b>	n.	torch; firebrand; ember; half-burnt piece of wood
	<b>ònòkò nkū</b>	half-burnt piece of wood
	<b>ònòkò òkū</b>	half-burnt piece of wood
<b>ònoño</b>	n.	fish ( <i>Gymnarchus niloticus</i> ) (= <b>asa</b> )
<b>ònoñoqò</b>	n.	tree with edible brown fruits, used to sweeten wine
<b>ònū</b> 1.	n.	A. mouth
	<b>ònu mìli</b>	spittle; saliva (cf. <b>asọ</b> )
	<b>ònu ndè</b>	A. having a sweet tooth
		B. (= <b>idè ònū</b> ) impossible request, sometimes used as a pretext for breaking off a relationship:
		<b>Òkeeke anā-àchorò ònu ndè</b> Okeeke doesn't like people trying something on
	<b>ònu ùtò</b>	having a sweet tooth
	<b>ònu uzò</b>	doorway; door; gate; gateway
	<b>ònu uzò □ ilo</b>	gate; gateway; main compound door
	<b>àfù ònū, àfè ònū</b>	beard; moustache
	<b>-gba àfù ònū</b>	grow beard, moustache
	<b>-bu ònū</b>	fast
	<b>-bụ ònu mìli</b>	spit
	<b>-bụsa ònu mìli</b>	spit on:
		<b>Abūsana m ònu mìli</b> Do not spit on me
	<b>-gbucha ònū</b>	wash, rinse mouth
	<b>-gbụ ònu mìli</b>	spit
	<b>idè ònū</b>	see <b>ònu ndè</b>
	<b>-ju ònū</b>	draw someone out to gain information
	<b>-jupùta n'ònū</b>	be full to the brim
	<b>-kpùchi ònū</b>	hush; shut one's mouth
	<b>-kpù n'ònū</b>	carry in the mouth
	<b>-mechi ònū</b>	hush; shut up
	<b>-mì ònū</b>	draw in the mouth; pout; be envious
	<b>̀nju ònū</b>	mouthful
	<b>ogbènyè ònu ntū</b>	very poor, destitute, person
	<b>-susù ònū</b>	kiss
	<b>-yàtò ònū</b>	open mouth forcibly
	<b>myàtò ònū</b>	opening of mouth forcibly, esp. of another person or animal; (fig.) abusing someone by saying he is talking nonsense
		B. hole; opening; cave; den:
		<b>Òkè nò n'ime ònū</b> The rat is in the hole, or There is a rat in the hole
	<b>ònu egbè</b>	opening of gun-barrel
	<b>ònu ilòlò</b>	gutter; drain
	<b>-kwuchi ònū</b>	cover, plug hole, opening
	<b>-tù ònū</b>	burrow
	<b>-wo ònū</b>	dig hole (already existing, e.g. rat-hole); excavate
		C. speech (including special kinds, such as asking price or counting)
	<b>ònu afia</b>	(also shortened to <b>ònū</b> ) price; market price; cost:

		<b>Nnā ānyị zùtààlù m̄ ife dī ọke ọnụ afia n'Ọnịchà</b> Father bought for me something costly from Onitsha
		<b>Kèdu ọnụ ya?</b> What is its price?:
		<b>Achòlù m̄ imā ọnụ ya</b> I want to know its price
	<b>ọnụ ànị</b>	low price; cheapness:
		<b>Àfè afụ dī ọnụ ànị</b> That gown is cheap
	<b>ọnụ ikē</b>	expensive
	<b>(ọnụ) -kpà</b>	be speechless; be unable to speak much, or to speak at all (not pathological, but psychological and/or emotional, disability); be dumbfounded
	<b>ọnụ mmīli okwū</b>	(fig.) word; sentence; very short speech:
		<b>Achòlù m̄ itinye sọsọ òfu ọnụ mmīli okwū</b> I want to add only a sentence, word, or I want to speak only very briefly
	<b>ọnụ nā-ekwulu (ọrà)</b>	advocate; spokesman:
		<b>Ndụ bù ọnụ nā-ekwulu ānyị</b> Ndụ is our spokesman
	<b>ọnụ okwū</b>	eloquent; eloquence:
		<b>Ilo nwèlù ọnụ okwū</b> Ilo is eloquent
	<b>ọnụ ọgū</b>	number; numeral; total; sum:
		<b>Achòlù m̄ imā ọnụ ọgū ụkpà dī n'ime àkpà</b> I want to know the number of "walnuts" in the bag:
		<b>Anà m̄ amùba ụmụ akā ọnụ ọgū</b> I am teaching the children the numerals
	<b>ọnụ ọgugu</b>	numbering; amount; total; the Book of Numbers in the Bible
	<b>ọnụ ọkpụkpà</b>	speechlessness; exhaustion; utter weariness
	<b>ọnụ ọma</b>	politeness:
		<b>Ike nwèlù ọnụ ọma</b> Ike is polite
	<b>ajọ ọnụ</b>	rudeness
	<b>-bụ ọnụ</b>	curse
	<b>-debe ọnụ duu</b>	be silent
	<b>-gala ọnụ</b>	be dear
	<b>ngàla ọnụ</b>	dearness
	<b>-gu ọnụ</b>	count; reckon
	<b>-kọ ọnụ</b>	quarrel; abuse; revile
	<b>-kpà ọnụ</b>	render speechless; leave one dumbfounded:
		<b>Òmume ifelē Ilo nà-èmē kpàlù m̄ ọnụ ogē m̄ jèlù ikènè nnà ya</b> Ilo's shameful behaviour when I went to greet his father left me dumbfounded
	<b>-kpụ okwu n'ọnụ</b>	be still speaking; be speaking (e.g. in contribution to debate or speeches during meeting)
	<b>-kwe ọnụ</b>	offer price; bargain
	<b>-kwu ọnụ naàbọ</b>	speak deceitfully
	<b>onye ọnụ okwū</b>	mouthpiece:
		<b>Ọọ ya bụ onye ọnụ okwū anyị</b> He is our mouthpiece
	<b>-rù ọnụ</b>	price; name a price for
	<b>-sà n'ọnụ</b>	confess voluntarily to crime, abomination or other bad deeds
	<b>-tīnyekọ ọnụ n'òfu</b>	speak the same thing; be unanimous
	<b>-tù ọnụ</b>	boast; bluff
	<b>-yatọ ọnụ</b>	be vulgar in speech
		D. sound



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	-ra ọ̀nụ	sound
	-ru ọ̀nụ	chatter with cold (of teeth)
ọ̀nụ 2.	n.	(cf. ọ̀nụnụ) edge
	ọ̀nụ mmīlī	edge of water
	ọ̀nụ mmà	edge of sword
	ọ̀nụ ụgbọ	bows of a boat
	-pelu ọ̀nụ	be chipped, jagged
ọ̀nụ 3.	n.	togetherness
	-bikọ ọ̀nụ	live together
	-dàkọ ọ̀nụ	coincide; be in harmony
	-kpokọbà ọ̀nụ	gather together; collect
	-rà ọ̀nụ	be equal
	-zù ọ̀nụ	be complete, enough, to go round
ọ̀nụ	n.	African mahogany ( <i>Khaya grandifolia</i> DC and/or <i>K. senegalensis</i> A. Juss.?)
ọ̀nụkụ	n.	(extended) family, on both male and female side
ọ̀nụma	n.	family
ọ̀nụmà	n.	severe displeasure; wrath; fury; stronger than <i>iwe</i> (cf. -nụ 1. fight)
	-kò ọ̀nụmà	be angry; swell with anger
	onye ọ̀nụmà	hot-tempered person
ọ̀nụnụ	n.	(cf. ọ̀nụ 2.) tip; point; edge
	ọ̀nụnụ alā	nipple
ọ̀nụnụ 1.	n.	gall; bile; bitterness (lit. and fig.): great anger
ọ̀nụnụ 2.	n.	small bottle-shaped calabash used as powder flask
ọ̀nwa	n.	moon; month
	ọ̀nwa āsatō, āsatō	eighth month
	ọ̀nwa īsaà	seven months; seventh month
	ọ̀nwa ndozù	full month
	kwà ọ̀nwa	monthly
	m̀m̀m̀m̀ ọ̀nwa	A. star
		B. firefly
	ọ̀kàlà ọ̀nwā	half-month
	ụgwọ ọ̀nwā	(monthly) salary
ọ̀nwò, ọ̀nwà	n.	A. some
	ndị ọ̀nwò	some people
	-nye ọ̀nwò	give some;
		<b>Nye m̄ ọ̀nwò</b> Give me some
ọ̀nwụ	n.	death (from -nwụ 1. die)
	(ọ̀nwụ) -gụ	want to die
	ọ̀nwụ ojọọ	bad death, i.e. a premature death by accident, suicide, certain diseases or childbirth, which causes one to become ekweñsu
	-be ọ̀nwụ ọ̀nwụ	cry in death-agony
	-kwò ọ̀nwụ	be at point of death; struggle with death
	-nwụ ọ̀nwụ	die
	-nwụ ọ̀nwụ ikē	die tragic death, or in an accident
	-sì ọ̀nwụ	persist; be obstinate in desperation or in last desperate effort (by sufferer) before or to prevent death
ọ̀nwùnwà	n.	temptation; trial; proof (-nwà 1. tempt, try):
		<b>Èkè nò n'ime ọ̀nwùnwà</b> Eke is in temptation

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		<b>Edubànà àyì n'ime ònwùnwà</b> Lead us not into temptation
<b>onyà</b>	n.	sore; ulcer
	<b>àpà onyā</b>	scar; scar of sore
	<b>-ba onya</b>	develop into sore or ulcer (of fresh wound)
	<b>-chagbu onya</b>	heal a sore by washing
<b>onyà</b>	n.	spring trap; snare
	<b>onyà igwè</b>	steel trap
	<b>(onyà) -ma</b>	trap, catch (of trap):
		<b>Onyà m màlù ewī</b> My trap caught a giant rat
	<b>onyà mkpàkàrà</b>	steel trap
	<b>onyā ūdudo</b>	spider's web
	<b>-kwe onyà</b>	set trap
	<b>-ma n'onyà</b>	be entrapped:
		<b>Nkītā m màlù n'onyà</b> My dog was caught in a trap
		(fig.) <b>Òbi àmago n'onyà</b> Obi has been entrapped. If a person is under suspicion of indulging in a crime, e.g. bribery, policemen in disguise are sometimes sent to the person with marked currency notes and if the person receives the notes and is arrested the above expression is used. Or if a person is suspected of stealing, money can be deliberately left where he can find it, and if he takes the money and is caught, the above expression is used
	<b>-si onyà</b>	set trap
<b>ònyị</b>	n.	dysentery (cf. <b>òtòlò</b> )
<b>onyị</b>	n.	exultation; joy; rejoicing over
	<b>-nyị onyị</b>	A. be glad; exult; rejoice; crow over B. (fig.) cry as a spoilt child
<b>onyịnyị</b>	n.	A. drinking; drink B. drinking party (from <b>-nyị</b> 1. drink)
	<b>ọọ, ọọ</b>	short form of <b>ọ bụ</b> , it is:
		<b>Ọnye nà-àbịa? ọọ (or ọọ) Chiimà</b> Who is approaching? It is Chiima.
	<b>ọọ, ọọ?</b>	short form of <b>ọ bụ?</b> is he? is it?:
		<b>Ọọ ala?</b> Is it madness? or, Are you going mad? (= <b>ọ bụ ala?</b> ):
		<b>Ọọ gị kwèsìlì ìbīa?</b> Is it you who is supposed to come? (= <b>ọ bụ gị ...</b> )
<b>òpàpa</b>	n.	groundnut (cf. <b>òkpà</b> )
	<b>mmanụ òpàpa</b>	groundnut oil
<b>òpià</b>	n.	matchet; sword; large knife
<b>òpìrìma</b>	n.	plantain (cf. <b>ojokō</b> )
<b>òpòtòpòtò</b>		see <b>pòtòpòtò</b>
<b>ọra 1.</b>	n.	physical health
<b>ọra 2.</b>	n.	tree whose leaves are used for soup, sometimes sacred in some places; one of the trees planted to represent one's Chi; <i>Pterocarpus</i> spp.
<b>ọrà</b>	n.	everybody; the public; force of public opinion
	<b>ọra bialụ ijè</b>	the guests, visitors (who have travelled a long distance):
		<b>Ọra bialụ ijè, ònọ!</b> Welcome, visitors (guests)!
	<b>ọra mmādù</b>	the populace, public
	<b>ọra òkwùtè</b>	secret inner council of the incarnate dead, of Igala origin

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		(Henderson 1972:88)
	àda òrà	A. daughter of all
		B. female name
	afọ òrà	sacrifice before cultivation
	-ju òrà	ask after welfare
	n'iru òrà	in public; publicly
	onye òrà	stranger; guest; visitor (= onye òbìà)
òrachi	n.	sasswood tree (very poisonous) ( <i>Erythrophleum guineense</i> G. Don)
òròwù	n.	fish spp. ( <i>Labeo coubie</i> and <i>Barbus occidentalis</i> )
òrụ	n.	vulva; vagina (cf. òtù); may sometimes loosely include the anus, when it may be called òrụ ñsị, but strictly the former
	òrụ ànị	dregs (of wine)
òsa	n.	small squirrel (Yoruba òkèrè); cf. uzè
òsèkè		see òsèkè
òsè kpaàkpaà		see òsè kpaàkpaà
òsịsị	n.	long, elaborately carved rod used by chiefs in title-taking
òsọ	n.	running; race; haste; speed:
		<b>Mèe ife òbuna ì nà-ème òsọ</b> Do whatever you are doing quickly
	-chụ òsọ	drive; pursue
	-gba òsọ	run:
		<b>Ànyị gà-àgba òsọ</b> We are going to run
	-gbalụ òsọ	dodge; avoid
	-jì òsọ	rush
	-kpo òsọ	rush; run quickly (lit. collect running)
	-kpolụ òsọ	run quickly; rush
	òsọòsọ, òsịsịsọ	quickly:
		<b>Achòlụ m kà ì lụa ọlụ afụ òsọòsọ</b> I want you to do that work quickly
	-tipụ òsọ	take to one's heels; rush away, off.
		<b>Wèlụ òsọ bịa fụ m anya</b> Come and see me very quickly. (Lit. come and see me with running)
	-wèlụ òsọ	hurry; hasten; run
	wèlụ òsọ wèlụ ijè	come very quickly; come in extreme hurry; come in response to SOS call; come with great speed; speedily (lit. take running, take walking):
		<b>Gwa yā nya wèlụ òsọ wèlụ ijè bịa fụ m anya nà mmilī àmaa nwokè</b> Tell him to come and see me very quickly because I'm really in a tight spot
	-wù òsọ	race
òsọ 1.	n.	"hiss"; sound (of contempt) made by sucking teeth
	-ma òsọ	make a "hiss":
		<b>Ònye nà-àma òsọ?</b> Who is "hissing"?
	-ma òsọ	suck the teeth (in contempt, etc.)
òsọ 2.	n.	kind of children's sickness causing distension of abdomen
òsọ	n.	runaway; wanderer; fugitive
òsọkwuùkwuù	n.	awkwardness; uncouthness (as result of shyness or inexperience) (-sọ kwuùkwuù behave stupidly):
		<b>Òsọkwuùkwuù jì ya ogè ọ bàtālụ n'ebe nà-àgba egwū</b>

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		Awkwardness seized him when he entered the dancing floor
òsukwū	n.	variety of oilpalm which yields oil well
òsusọ́	n.	sweat; perspiration
	(òsusọ́) -su	perspire; sweat:
		Òsusọ́ nà-èsu m̄ I am perspiring, sweating
ọta	n.	shield:
		Kraịst bù Ọta m̄ Christ is my shield
ọtà	n.	native cloth type
ọta kpoo	n.	bulldozer (Nwaozuzu Ph.D 217)
ọtakwū	n.	deserted house
ọtanjele, tanjele	n.	galena; bright blue glittering imported hard stone, stocked by merchants originally but retailed by petty women traders or men retailers in small bits, size depending on the worth, used as cosmetic. The chip is crushed on a clean hard surface, usually a stone kept specially for it, and ground to fine powder, and kept in special small containers with a narrow neck, with a stick left inside the container allowing the tip to show over the brim of the container. The woman shakes the container to have the stick properly stained by the powder, then applies a narrow strip of the dark green powder to each of the lower eyelids (< Hausa)
	mkpọ tanjele	special container for ọtanjele
ọtañke	n.	spy; scout; private detective (from -ta nke eavesdrop)
ọtị	n.	fat white caterpillar, grub
ọtọ	n.	uprightness; straightness; right; verticality
	-bini ọtọ	stand up; rise up
	-kwū ọtọ	stand up:
		Mmadū nīne kwūlū ọtọ Would everybody stand up
ọtọ	n.	A. nakedness; nudity; bareness
	-gbaba ọtọ	make naked; strip:
		Òbì gbàbalū Ojì ọtọ Obi stripped Ojì naked
	-gba ọtọ	be naked:
		Òbì gbà ọtọ Obi is naked
	mgbalū ọtọ	state of nakedness, nudity:
		Òbì nọ nà mgbalū ọtọ Obi is nude
ọtọ	n.	trodden mud for building
ọtọsị	n.	bamboo (cf. àchàlà)
ọtù	n.	vulva; vagina (cf. ọrụ)
ọtùkpà	n.	grass ridging on a house
ọtùlụ	n.	used in:
	ọtùlụ ọkàlà	paralysis of one half of the body; hemiplegia and paraplegia
ọtùlùkpokpo	n.	woodpecker (-tù peck + kpokpo the characteristic sound)
ọtùtù	n.	many; various:
		Ọtùtù ifē dì n'ime ụla Many things are in the bedroom:
		Mmadū dì ọtùtù nà m̄balā There are many people outside
ọwa, ọwala	n.	torch; tinder (often of palm-branch beaten to fibre)
	ọkụ ọwā	torch
ọwèlè		see ọwèlè
ọwị 1.	n.	friend (cf. enyi and ọyi)
ọwị 2., ọwù	n.	field-mouse

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òwòlì	n.	open space beside a stream or river
òwù		see <b>òwì 2.</b>
oyà	n.	sickness; illness (from <b>-yà 2.</b> be sick)
	<b>oyà azịza, oyā ọzịza</b>	(lit. swelling disease) used to describe diseases which are characterised by general swellings of parts of the body, like that seen in congestive heart failure, nephritis, advanced anaemia, etc.
	<b>oyà isī</b>	sickness characterized by constant severe headache; sufferer often shaves his hair to apply medicine (= <b>okīlī mgbawa īsi</b> )
	<b>oyà mkpụlụ akū</b>	disease characterised by growth of kernel-like tumours visible under the skin or really prominent and hard on any part of the body, and diseases characterised by swelling and hardening of the glands of the body, which become hard and prominent and look like kernels (esp. the lymphoid glands); may be malignant or non-malignant. This is another example of one of the Igbo methods of disease diagnosis. The disease is diagnosed by symptoms, so that numberless different diseases which appear to show similar signs can be given one name; thus three persons suffering from different diseases may be diagnosed as suffering from the same disease by this diagnostic method
	<b>oyà ocha</b>	leprosy
	<b>oyā ọmịmị</b>	rickets
	<b>ajō oyà</b>	malignant disease
	<b>-bute oyà</b>	catch (a disease)
	<b>-gwọ oyà</b>	cure disease
	<b>oke oyà</b>	great sickness; leprosy
	<b>ọgwọ ñnụ oyà</b>	panacea; medicine capable of curing all diseases (lit. curer of 400 diseases)
	<b>-yà oyà</b>	suffer illness; be sick; suffer from disease
ọyị	n.	friend; lover; mistress; adultery (more common than <b>enyị</b> and <b>ọwị</b> )
	<b>ndị ọyị</b>	friends
	<b>-yị ọyị</b>	A. be friends, lovers B. commit adultery, fornication
ọyọ	n.	basket-rattles, usually played in pairs
ọyọọ	n.	ivory bracelet worn by titled man
ọzà 1.	n.	filter (of fibre-sponge, <b>ọgbo</b> ); tow-like filter (cf. <b>ñzà</b> , gauze filter) (from <b>-zà 2.</b> filter)
ọzà 2., ọzọ	n.	mane (of animal); chest-hair, fleece (of ram, etc.) (cf. <b>ñzàlì</b> )
ọzàlà 1.	n.	scorpion
	<b>odogwu ọzàlà</b>	scorpion
ọzàlà 2.	n.	spear-grass sp.
	<b>isi ọzàlà</b>	edge of <b>ọzàlà</b>
ọze		see <b>òze</b>
ọzịza, ñzịza	n.	swelling; lump
ozọ	n.	title entitling holder to be called <b>ñzè</b> ; title of high degree, and much coveted, conferring on the owner privileges and honour as a sacrosanct being
	<b>-chi ozọ</b>	receive <b>ozọ</b> title

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	<b>onye ọzọ</b>	holder of <b>ọzọ</b> title
<b>ọzọ</b>	n.	large ape, esp. chimpanzee, gorilla [N.B. neither of the great apes has been recorded in Igbo territory in centuries, making it difficult to know the referent of this word]
	<b>ọzọ di m̄gba</b>	ape, gorilla
<b>ọzọ</b>		again; other; another:
		<b>Wètalụ m̄ ji ọzọ màkà nà òke mbụ adịrọ mmā</b> Bring me another yam, for this first one is not good:
		<b>Gụa egwu afụ ọzọ</b> Sing that song again:
		<b>Bịa ogē ọzọ</b> Come another time:
		<b>Bịa ọzọ</b> Come again
	<b>arọ ọzọ</b>	next year
	<b>ife ọzọ</b>	another thing
	<b>onye ọzọ</b>	A. another person
		B. person who is not a relative:
		<b>Agà m̄ ejisi ikē na-ènyelụ Ibè aka màkà nà ọ bụrọ onye ọzọ</b> I shall endeavour to continue helping Ibe because he is a relative (lit. ... because he is not another person)
	<b>-me ọzọ</b>	repeat; do again
	<b>ụwa ọzọ</b>	in the world to come
<b>ọzọ</b>		see <b>ọzà</b>
<b>ọzùgwè</b>	n.	snake sp., about 16" long, black and red, harmless but bad omen
<b>P.</b>		
<b>-pa</b>	v.	carry; bear
	<b>-padò</b>	lay down
	<b>-paga</b>	carry to
	<b>-pana</b>	take home
	<b>-panite</b>	lift up; (fig.) stir up, begin
	<b>-pata</b>	bring; carry towards the speaker:
		<b>Pàtalụ m̄ itè afụ</b> Bring me that pot
<b>-pà</b>	v.	compress; squeeze out, express (e.g. juice from a fruit); press together
	<b>ọpùpà</b>	compressing; pressing; pressure
	<b>-pàkọ</b>	press together; compress
	<b>-pàsịsị</b>	press something (liquid) from
	<b>-pàtọ</b>	press into a mess (e.g. ripe fruit)
	<b>àpàlápà, àpìlápì</b>	fresh fufu
	<b>upà</b>	A. clay soil
		B. wet mud; wet mud for building
<b>paị!</b>	int.	exclamation - my word! dear me! goodness! (= <b>kaị!</b> )
<b>-pà-ko</b>	v.	be proud, arrogant, pompous, aloof, haughty
	<b>mpàko</b>	haughtiness; pride; pomposity; aloofness
	<b>-me mpàko</b>	be proud, pompous, arrogant, aloof
<b>paṁ</b>	n.	pound (British and former Nigerian currency)
<b>-pe l.</b>	v.	be small, little
	<b>-peka</b>	be very, too, small:

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		<b>Ife m kètàlù n'anụ afụ èpeka</b> My share of the meat was very small
	<b>-pelụ ọnụ</b>	be chipped, jagged
	<b>-pe mpe</b>	be small, little
	<b>-kụpe</b>	break off part of:
		<b>I gà-àkụpe afele afụ</b> You will break that plate
	<b>-tipe</b>	break off
<b>penị</b>	n.	penny (less common than <b>kọpọ</b> ; E.)
<b>-pe-tụ</b>	v.	reach; touch; concern:
		<b>Achọlụ m kà ị kèe anụ afụ kà o petụ mmadụ nīne</b> I want you to divide that meat so that it may reach everybody:
		<b>Okwu afụ pètùlù m</b> The matter concerns me
	<b>-petụgbàdo</b>	reach, concern, all
<b>-pio</b>	v.	to force way through small doorway, small opening in wall, thicket
	<b>-piobà(nye)</b>	enter into by forcing way through very small doorway, opening, or inlet:
		<b>Atụlụ èpiobàgo ime ọbā</b> The sheep has pushed its way into the barn
	<b>-pioghalị</b>	sneak about (as in thick forest):
		<b>Òfu onyē m fùlù na-epioghalị n'ime ọfia ñnyàafụ yili onye orī a nà-àchọ</b> A certain man I saw sneaking about in the jungle yesterday resembled the thief who is being looked for
	<b>-pionye</b>	squeeze self into (somewhere) through small opening or doorway
	<b>-pionye isi</b>	push in the head through small opening
	<b>-piopùta</b>	force way out through very small outlet, opening or doorway
<b>pìtì</b>	n.	describes something which is plentiful or falls plentifully:
		<b>Ogè m nà-agbà akwụkwọ ewepùtālù m òfu ụnọ ụla màkà idēbe ife ọlilì. Ị bàta nà ya ogè afụ ife ọlilì àdị pìtì</b> When I was getting married, I devoted one room to keeping foods. If you entered it at that time, the food looked very plentiful:
		<b>Akwụ dī n'iru ilo etègo o jilì cha, kịtāà mkpùlù ya nà-adàsịjì pìtì pìtì</b> The palm fruit in the front of the house has been ripe a long time, now the nuts fall pìtì pìtì
<b>-pị</b>	v.	carve; shape wood with sharp instrument
	<b>ọpịpị</b>	carving
	<b>-pị alụsị</b>	carve, shape image
	<b>-pịcha</b>	shape; sharpen; peel; carve
	<b>-pị egbè</b>	carve wooden part of gun
<b>-pị</b>	v.	squeeze; extract by pressure; press:
		<b>Anà m apị esuso sọlụ m n'isi kà abụ nīne dī n'imē ya wèe pùtasịa</b> I am squeezing the boil on my head in order to get rid of all the pus in it:
		<b>Ànyị nà-apị ụkwà</b> We are pressing out the seeds from the fruit of the African Breadfruit ( <i>Treculia africana</i> )
	<b>ọpịpị</b>	wringing; pressing; squeezing
	<b>-pị amụ</b>	(cf. <b>-gba amụ</b> ) castrate:
		<b>Nnā ānyị nà-àkwadebe ipị mkpi ọ zùtālù n'afia ñnyàafụ amụ</b> Father is preparing to castrate the he-goat he bought

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		from the market yesterday
	<b>-pìcha</b>	squeeze out
	<b>-pìgbu</b>	kill by squeezing
	<b>-pìkọ</b>	compress; press together
	<b>-pìnye</b>	squeeze into:
		<b>Achòlù m̀ ipìnyè ọgwù n'anya nā-enye m̀ nsògbu</b> I want to squeeze some medicine into my bad eyes
	<b>-pìsisi</b>	press, squeeze out
<b>-pìja 1.</b>	v.	A. flog; cane:
		<b>Ọ bụlụ nà ì bàta ime ụnọ agà m̀ àpìja gị</b> If you enter the house I shall thrash you
	<b>ọpìpìja</b>	flogging; caning
	<b>-pìja apìja</b>	flog
	<b>-pìacha</b>	flap (wing in water); shake off (dust, etc.)
	<b>-pìafùsì</b>	flog and scatter
	<b>-pìja ife</b>	whip; flog; punish generally; chastise
	<b>-pìja itàlì</b>	flog with whip; whip; chastise:
		<b>Onye nkuzi nà-àpìja ụmụ akwụkwọ itàlì</b> The teacher is caning the pupils
	<b>-pìasàsì</b>	flog and scatter
		B. smash; be smashed, flattened:
		<b>Ènyò ọkụ m̀ àpìjago</b> The bulb of my lantern has smashed
	<b>ọpìpìja</b>	smashing
	<b>-pìja apìja</b>	smash; be flattened:
		<b>Ọjà m̀ chọlụ kà ì zụtalụ m̀ n'Ọnìchà ì nà-èjê bụ ñke pìjalụ apìja n'ọdụ màkà nà ọ bụ ụdì afụ kà onye isi egwū kwulu kà ànyị zùta</b> The kind of flute that I want you to buy for me from Onitsha - which you are travelling to - is the type that is flat at the end because that is the type the leader of the orchestra asked us to buy
	<b>-pìachi</b>	fold
		C. used as second verb, can be either <b>-pìja</b> or <b>-pìà</b>
	<b>-kupìja, -kupìà</b>	smash into pieces
	<b>-kwọpìà, -kwọpìja</b>	be smashed (by lorry)
<b>-pìja + 2.</b>	v.	gather; arrange; reckon; reckon up; make account
	<b>-pìakọ</b>	gather, press together
	<b>-pìazi</b>	settle; reckon up; make account
<b>-pìja + 3.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-pìja ụgbà</b>	take a somersault into water; dive (= <b>-kpọ ụgbà</b> )
<b>ponì</b>	n.	cask; puncheon (of palm oil) (? from English)
	<b>ponì mmānụ</b>	cask, puncheon of palm oil
<b>Pòtòki</b>	n.	Portuguese person (? from English) ( <b>Potakiri</b> L.O. Igwe)
<b>pòm</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>-tụ pòm</b>	drip (= <b>-tụ kpòm</b> )
<b>pòtòpọtò, ọpòtòpọtò</b>	n.	wet muddy soil (e.g. after rain or in water-logged place) (?< Izon-Echerno)
<b>-pu 1.</b>	v.	grow; spring up; sprout
	<b>ọpupu</b>	growing; springing up; sprouting
	<b>-pu elò</b>	A. grow fungus
		B. (fig.) live for ever:



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		(fig.) <b>Ọ chọlụ ipū elō</b> He wants to live for ever
	<b>-pu epu</b>	spring up; sprout; grow
	<b>-pu n'ani</b>	be native or home-born, indigenous (lit. grow, sprout in the soil)
<b>-pu 2.</b>	v.	leak; have holes; be perforated
	<b>òpupu</b>	leaking
	<b>-pu epu</b>	be perforated; leak; have hole(s)
<b>puku</b>	n.	eight thousand; thousands
	<b>puku n̄di</b>	millions; countless number
<b>-pụ 1.</b>	v.	go out (of):
		<b>Pụa n'ebe à</b> Get out of this place
	<b>òpụpụ</b>	going out (of)
	<b>ime òpụpụ</b>	miscarriage
	<b>-pụ ala</b>	be mad; become mad
	<b>-pụ ala aghùghò</b>	pretend to be mad (in order to cheat or trick)
	<b>-pụ ama</b>	go to toilet (lit. go out to the fore-compound, beyond the main compound door)
	<b>-pụcha</b>	go away
	<b>-pụ ijè</b>	go on tour; travel
	<b>-pụ ilo</b>	go out; take stroll
	<b>-pụkwu òlilī</b>	go out for a stroll in direction of friend(s); go out and visit; call upon
	<b>-pụni</b>	rise up
	<b>-pụ n'ilo</b>	go outside
	<b>-pụ n'orù</b>	gain freedom from slavery, servitude
	<b>-pụ òlilī</b>	go out for a stroll; go out to another house to stay and play with friends there (usually of children)
	<b>-pụta</b>	come out
	<b>-pụta ifè</b>	come out into the open; appear; be evident, visible:
		<b>Anyị achōrọ kà ife ànyị nà-eme pụta ifè</b> We don't want what we are doing to come out into the open (but rather to remain secret or confidential)
	<b>-pụta n'uzò</b>	move out of the way:
		<b>Pụta n'uzò</b> Get out of the way
		B. (acting like suffix) completely
	<b>-tichapụ</b>	beat off entirely
	<b>-lipụ</b>	eat up
<b>-pụ 2.</b>	v.	snatch; take by force
	<b>òpụpụ</b>	snatching; taking by force:
		<b>Ọ chọlụ ipụ yà akwụkwọ yā</b> He wants to take his book (from his hands) by force
	<b>-pụlụ</b>	snatch from; wrench from; take from by force
	<b>-pụmalụ</b>	snatch, wrench from; take by force:
		<b>Ndị orī apụmalụgọ Ada egō ya</b> The thieves have snatched Ada's money from her
	<b>-pụnalụ</b>	snatch
	<b>mpụm</b>	robbery with violence
	<b>ndị mpụm</b>	highwaymen; robbers; bandits
<b>-pụ 3.</b>	v.	be able, sufficient:
		<b>Apụlụ m̄ iji igwè je ogụ mail isii n'ubòsịl</b> can go 120 miles

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		on a bicycle in one day:
		<b>Jesù pùlù igbāpùtā ànyị n’orù</b> Jesus can redeem us from slavery
	<b>-pù imē</b>	be able to do:
		<b>Apùlù m̄ imē ya</b> I am able to do it
	<b>-pù(lu) òkò</b>	be able
	<b>apù imē</b>	inability to do; impossibility
<b>R.</b>		
<b>-ra 1. (also -ralu)</b>	v.	A. choose; prefer
		B. pick or take a few things randomly from collection of many by dipping the hand into the container (like dipping the hand into a basketful of kernels and taking some kernels):
		<b>Achòlù m̄ irālu ọnwà n’ime àchịcha dī n’ime afele</b> I want to take some from among the biscuits on the plate
	<b>-ra anwū</b>	A. take honey from the comb (after driving away the bees)
		B. (fig.) cause great trouble or hardship
	<b>-ranye</b>	take, with hands, a few from among many (e.g. grains in a basket) and give
	<b>-ranye ijè</b>	pick one’s way; move on slowly; step; toddle (as child)
<b>-ra + 2.</b>	v.	comb
	<b>ọrịra</b>	combing
	<b>-ra isi</b>	comb (hair of head)
	<b>-ra ñra</b>	comb with comb
	<b>ñra</b>	comb
<b>-ra + 3.</b>	v.	knead
	<b>-ra nni</b>	knead pounded food in plate or mortar, etc.
<b>-ra + 4.</b>	v.	make; produce (rain)
	<b>-ra mmilī</b>	make, produce rain
	<b>ọra mmilī</b>	rain-maker:
		<b>Ndi ilō ànyị chòlù irā mmilī taà ijī wèe mebì egwu ànyị nà-àchọ ibū pùtā taatā</b> Our enemies want to make it rain today in order to spoil the dance we are launching today
<b>-ra + 5.</b>	v.	consider; discuss
	<b>-ra alò</b>	consider; take counsel, consult together; advise
	<b>-ralu alò</b>	consider; take counsel; counsel; consult together; advise
	<b>-ranye alò</b>	advise; give advice:
		<b>Achòlù m̄ onye gā-aranye m̄ alò banyelu ife m gā-ème onye nā ada àbịa ebe à kwà anyàsị inyē nnwa m̄ nsògbu I</b> want someone to advise me on what to do with the person who comes here every night to trouble my child
<b>-ra 6.</b>	v.	sound
	<b>ọrịra</b>	sounding
	<b>-ra ara</b>	sound; make a stir, be a success:
		<b>Nkupùte nnwā Ọfuepeka rālù àra ri nnē</b> The naming ceremony of Ofuepeka’s child was a big occasion
	<b>-ra ọnū</b>	sound:
	<b>Ìgba ñke à nà-àra</b>	This drum sounds great

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	<b>onū ri nnē</b>	
<b>-ra + 7.</b>	v.	send
	<b>-ra ifulū</b>	blossom; flower
	<b>-ra ozi</b>	send on errand
	<b>-ra ukò</b>	send representative, ambassador, special messenger, middleman
<b>-ra + 8.</b>	v.	
	<b>-ra nrā</b>	pay levy, fine
<b>-rà 1.</b>	v.	be equal, on an equality; be so
	<b>-rà irà</b>	be equal
	<b>-ra kà</b>	amount to; be equal to; be as big or small as:
		<b>Ọ rà kà ize</b> It is very large
	<b>-rà òràmanya, òràanya</b>	be equal, level, square:
		<b>Fa ìbùò rà òràmanya</b> The two are equal:
		<b>Ife o nyēlụ gị rà kà òkè o nyēlụ m</b> What he gave you is equal to what he gave me
	<b>-rà onū</b>	be equal
<b>-rà 2.</b>	v.	leave; abandon; give up; release grip on; release; leave alone; allow; permit:
		<b>Ndị àfè ojī aràgo Āda</b> The police have released Ada:
		<b>Ràa yā aka!</b> Leave him alone!
	<b>-ràdà</b>	pull down; let down from a height; lower
	<b>-ràfù</b>	abandon; neglect; let go astray; allow too much liberty to (e.g. a child, which leads it to be a trifle spoiled or wild)
	<b>-ràlụsị(ì)</b>	leave altogether (to)
	<b>-rànye</b>	A. lower into
		B. leave; give up; hand over
	<b>-ràpụ (= -rà, -ràlụ)</b>	
		A. leave; abandon; give up; release grip on; release; leave alone; allow; permit; omit; spare:
		<b>Bikō rapụ m aka</b> Please let me go, or, Please leave me alone:
		<b>Èjìòfọ sọò! sọò! Rapụ m aka! Èjìòfọ sọò! sọò!</b> Leave me alone!:
		<b>Nwụnyị m arapụgo m gbanaba</b> My wife has left me and run away:
		<b>Ebe à bù ebe ndị orí rapụlụ ife fa zùtèlụ</b> This is where the thieves abandoned their loot
		<b>Rapụ ife gālụ aga kà fa ga</b> Let bygones be bygones
	<b>nrapụ</b>	abandonment
		B. euphemism for 'die' (cf. <b>-nwụ 1.</b> ); pass away:
		<b>Nwatā nọ n'akwà oyà èrì ukā gālụ aga arapụgo</b> The child who has been sick since last week has passed away
	<b>-rapụ okwa</b>	abdicate
<b>-rà + 3.</b>	v.	bore (esp. with red-hot instrument)
	<b>-rà àrà</b>	bore
	<b>-ràpu</b>	bore hole (with red-hot instrument):
		<b>Anà m àchọ irapụ akpàtì m</b> I am preparing to bore a hole through my box
	<b>-ràpusị</b>	bore many holes through:

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		<b>Anà m̀ àkwadebe iràpùsì ọkwa à nùụ dī n'ime ụnọ</b> I am preparing to bore many holes through that wooden bowl in the house
<b>-ràa</b>	ext. suff. 3	only; simple; just:
		<b>Ọ bù sòsò i nyèràa yā ife ọ chọlụ kà okwu gà-èji bè</b> It is only if you give her what she wants that the quarrel will end:
		<b>I nyèràa m̄ ife m chọ òkwu ebèe</b> If you just give me what I want the quarrel will end
<b>-ràba</b>	ext. suff.	for long; after a long time (denoting a great degree either of smallness or bigness)
	<b>-beràba</b>	cry for a long time:
		<b>Nnē jù nà ya amā enye Āda nnī; Āda beràba akwā nnē aṅārọ ya ntị</b> Mother refused to give Ada some food; though Ada cried for a long time, mother did not answer her
	<b>ọ buràba</b>	even if:
		<b>Bikō nye m̄ egò ọ buràba kọpọ</b> Please give me some money, even a kobo
<b>-re</b>	v.	pick up (of cloth, mats and other objects which are broad, flexible and capable of being rolled up. Such an object is assumed to be in its spread-out form; -re then implies rolling and taking up, though the object can be picked up by one side in its spread-out form without first rolling it. But the most important point is that it must be spread out, otherwise -re will not be used)
	<b>-rekọba</b>	wrap; roll up
	<b>-rekọbà</b>	roll up into
	<b>-relu</b>	pick up (mat, cloth, etc.) and take
	<b>-reni</b>	pick up (mat, etc.)
<b>-rè</b>	v.	walk stealthily; move, walk, very slowly or lazily:
		<b>Ogè Èke nà ọyị ya nwokè nà-àgba ìzù n'ime ụnọ Āda rèlụ rèlụ jee kwachanye n'azu ajā kà o wèe nù ife fa nà-èkwu</b> When Eke and his friend were discussing things in the room, Ada went stealthily and leaned against the back wall so that she might hear what they were discussing
	<b>-rebìga</b>	glide over
	<b>-règhalị</b>	walk about stealthily; prowl; loiter; dodge work; malingering:
		<b>Ọ gịnị kpàtálụ ibè gị jì àlụ ọlụ ị bàta n'ụnọ na-erèghalị?</b> Why are you hanging around the house while your colleagues are busy working?
	<b>-rèpụ</b>	walk, creep out stealthily
	<b>-rèpụ n'ọlụ</b>	leave, abandon work stealthily, unnoticed or unannounced
<b>-ri 1.</b>	v.	leak; be leaking:
		<b>Ìtè m nà-èri èri</b> My pot is leaking
	<b>-ri mmilī</b>	leak; be leaking
<b>-ri- 2.</b>	v.	clean, wipe off
	<b>-richa</b>	wipe, clean off (e.g. dusty table with damp duster)
	<b>-richapụ</b>	cleansing; purify
	<b>-ripụ</b>	push back (gradually pushing object, e.g. on a table, till it falls off it); wipe off
<b>-ri + 3.</b>	v.	

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	<b>-rika</b>	be much; be too much; be excessive
	<b>-ri nne, -ri nnē</b>	be many, much, numerous, plentiful, abundant
	<b>èri ogè afū</b>	it is a long time since:
		<b>Èri ogè afū ànyị afunurọ</b> We haven't seen each other for a very long time
<b>-rị 1.</b>	v.	walk (of insects)
	<b>-rị àrị</b>	walk (of insects)
	<b>-rị āzụ</b>	move back; flinch; be reluctant; hold back; fall back
	<b>-rịchigha</b>	move backwards (of insects); flow back, down (of water)
	<b>-rịrụka</b>	move aside; push aside
<b>-rị 2.</b>	v.	fill up (of healing sore, or receptacle being gradually filled with water)
	<b>-rịchi</b>	swell and fill (a receptacle); heal up (of wound)
	<b>-rịlị</b>	A. swell; rise; puff out; increase in bulk (as dough)
		B. heal; granulate (of wound)
<b>-rị, -ri, -rụ, -ru</b>	ext. suff. 1.	intensity, completeness of action (cf. <b>-lụ 5.?</b> )
	<b>-churu</b>	fade; tarnish (stronger than <b>-chu</b> )
	<b>-feniri</b>	fly up (with the idea of abruptness or suddenness):
		<b>Egbe m jèkọ ịgbā egbè èfenirigo</b> The hawk I was going to shoot has flown away
	<b>-fūru</b>	be lost:
		<b>Ada efurugo</b> Ada is lost
	<b>-mìri</b>	dive deep
	<b>-nwurụ</b>	be dead:
		<b>Nkịtā m ànwurugo</b> My dog is dead
	<b>-nyiri</b>	stand up and go
<b>-rị + 1.</b>	v.	A. mark; mark distinctively; put mark on in order to be able to recognise the object marked in future
	<b>-rị amā</b>	mark
	<b>-rịba amā</b>	mark something; put a mark on
	<b>nrịba amā</b>	mark; distinguishing mark
	<b>ife nrịba amā</b>	a mark (placed on something in order to distinguish it from the others or in order to be able to recognize it in future):
		<b>Achòlụ m kà ànyị begbàdo ewu ānyị nīne ntị aka nnī kà ọ bụlụ ife nrịba amā ijī wèe malụ ewu ānyị ebe ànyị àfùnà ya</b> I suggest that we cut off the right ear of each one of our goats as a mark to enable us to recognize our goat wherever we find it
		B. remark; notice
<b>-rị + 2.</b>	v.	cry out (and sob, hard); exclaim in astonishment
	<b>-rị akwa</b>	cry out
	<b>-rị mkpu</b>	cry out with exclamations of horror (e.g. as when a man wakes one day and finds that burglars have removed almost all his belongings during the night. He cries out to attract attention)
	<b>-rị òkù</b>	shout for
<b>-rị- 3.</b>	v.	compress hard (e.g. the throat); choke; press firmly against
	<b>-rịdo</b>	choke; throttle
	<b>-rịlị</b>	go aground
	<b>-rịnye</b>	give up; hand over

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-rị 4.	v.	hurt internally, like pain from septic sore or rheumatic joint
	<b>-rịnyị</b>	hurt
-rị 5.	v.	heal; granulate (of wound)
-rị + 6.	v.:	
	<b>-rị àrị</b>	ferment (e.g. beans for making àkàlà)
-ro	v.	root; uproot
	<b>-rogħa</b>	move; transplant
	<b>-roni</b>	move; root up
	<b>-ro obi</b>	migrate; go and live elsewhere
	<b>-ropù</b>	move; root up; cast out; root out
-rò 1.	v.	tell (story, usu. featuring songs)
	<b>-rò irò</b>	tell story; tell story in which song features; tell tale, fable
-rò 2.	v.	hang; be strangled
	<b>òrùrò</b>	hanging; strangling
-rọ 1.	v.	lift down (e.g. pot from the cooking tripod, after the food has been cooked)
	<b>-rọpù</b>	lift down (e.g. pot from tripod):
		<b>Rọpù itè ọ bulụ nà nni eghègo</b> Lift down the pot if the food is done
	<b>-rọpùta</b>	lift down and out (e.g. pot from the cooking tripod)
	<b>-rọtù</b>	lift down
-rọ 2.	v.	pinch (e.g. with nail, claw)
	<b>-rọ alụ</b>	pain severely; throb
	<b>-rọ mbo</b>	pinch, scratch with nails
-rọ 3.	infl. suff.	not ( <b>-rọ</b> when in final position after non-low tone):
		<b>I bīarọzi</b> You did not come at all/after all
		<b>Ọ bīanụrọ</b> He has not yet come:
		<b>Ọ mārọ</b> He doesn't know
-rọ 1.	v.	choose; pick
	<b>ọrùrọ</b>	choosing; picking:
		<b>Ànyị chọlụ irọ ndi gāje inọchì anya anyị na nzụkọ echī</b> We want to choose those who are going to represent us in tomorrow's meeting
	<b>-rọ òtù</b>	discriminate; choose group, society, club
	<b>-rọpùta</b>	choose, pick out; ordain:
		<b>Rọpùta ndi gā-eje igbā bọlụ</b> Pick out those who are going to play football:
		<b>Rọpùta mkpụlụ akwū a gā-èbu je afīa</b> Pick out the palm nuts that will be taken to the market
	<b>-rọta</b>	choose; choose and take; succeed in choosing the right one; make the right choice:
		<b>Arọtago m onye nwēlụ ike imē ife m chọlụ</b> I have got (after going through a group) the person who is able to do my bidding
-rọ 2.	v.	bruise; squeeze; mash:
		<b>Àdā chọlụ irọ ònugbù a gā-èji te ofē n'anyàsị</b> Ada wants to squeeze the bitter leaves with which to prepare a soup in the evening
-rọ-go	v.	go up
	<b>-rọgo(lu)</b>	ascend; go up; climb:

		<b>Ogè Onye nwē anyị nà-àkwadebe ịrōgo n'enu igwē Ọ kpōkōlụ ụmụ āzụ Ya ọnu, nye fā nkasi obi</b> When our Lord was about to ascend into heaven He called His disciples together and comforted them
	<b>-rōgota</b>	climb up towards (the speaker):
		<b>Rōgota n'ebe ànyị nọ</b> Come up where we are
<b>-rọ-gò</b>	v.	twist; twist and bend:
		<b>Achòlụ m ịrōgò aya a gà-èji kpā nkàtà</b> I want to bend the cane with which to make a basket
	<b>-rōgòba</b>	coil
<b>-ru 1.</b>	v.	pour; cast metal
	<b>òruru</b>	pouring
	<b>-ru ajā</b>	pour away sand
	<b>-rubà</b>	pour in
	<b>-ruchanye</b>	pour into (the object is assumed small and all is intended to be poured into it at once)
	<b>-rufèga</b>	pour over
	<b>-rufù</b>	pour away, spill (of water):
		<b>Mmanya dī n'ime iko èrufùgo</b> The wine in the cup has spilt
	<b>-rukpọ</b>	gouge out (eye)
	<b>-rukwàsi</b>	pour upon
	<b>-ru mmilī</b>	pour out water
	<b>-ru nwamīli</b>	urinate:
		<b>Anà m èje irū nwamīli</b> I am going to urinate
	<b>-runye</b>	pour into
	<b>-rupù</b>	pour out; flow or flow out
<b>-ru 2.</b>	v.	A. bend down; turn; change (for worse); stoop; influence; respect; venerate
	<b>-ru alūsi</b>	venerate divinities
	<b>-rube</b>	bow; submit
	<b>-rube isi</b>	incline the head; obey; submit, be loyal to; give respect to:
		<b>Afulù m Ọjị n'anya màkà nà ọ nà-èrubelụ m isi</b> I like Ọjị because he obeys me:
		<b>Ọ nà-èrubelụ ezè isi</b> He is loyal to the king:
		<b>Nwokè afụ anāro èrubelụ ndi ọchịchị isi</b> The man gives no respect to people in authority
	<b>-rudo</b>	persuade; urge; compel
	<b>-rugò</b>	bend; stoop
	<b>-rughalị</b>	turn, bend round; change
	<b>-rukpùdo</b>	turn upside down:
		<b>Bikō rukpùdo ọbà afụ n'ànị, nà amāro m ife nā-esi n'imē ya</b> Please turn that calabash upside down, for I don't know what is smelling in it
	<b>-rulu</b>	stoop; remain stooped
	<b>-rulu ànị</b>	stoop down
	<b>-ru mbì</b>	lie in wait; set an ambush
	<b>-runata</b>	stoop down a bit
	<b>-runata ànị</b>	stoop down a bit
	<b>-rurùpù</b>	draw away
		B. be downcast; mourn

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	<b>-ru ùru</b>	mourn; be sorrowful, downcast; grieve
	<b>-ru ụjụ</b>	mourn:
		<b>Ibè nà-èru ụjụ</b> Ibe is mourning
<b>-ru 3.</b>	v.	rub on
	<b>-ru ụfie</b>	rub camwood on body
<b>-ru 4.</b>	v.	grow (of tubers, e.g. yam):
		<b>Ji m kòlụ n'ọnwà gālụ aga èbidogo irū</b> The yam I planted last month has started to grow a new tuber
	<b>-ru nne</b>	grow (of tuber); grow to more than average size (of tuber)
<b>-rù</b>	v.	flow (like a river)
	<b>-rùbà</b>	flow into:
		<b>Òsìmiri Najjà nà-èrubà n'ime mmili nnū a nà-àkpọ Àtlantik</b> The Niger River flows into an ocean called the Atlantic
	<b>-rùchibido</b>	flood:
		<b>Mmili erùchibidogo ogbē ụfọdu</b> Some districts are flooded
	<b>-rùdà</b>	run down (of water); flow down
	<b>-rùfèga</b>	flow over
	<b>-rùfù</b>	flow, run away
	<b>-rùghalị</b>	flow; float; drift to and fro:
		<b>Mmili nà-erùghalị n'ebe nīne na Mbà Mmili</b> Water flows everywhere in the Rivers
	<b>-rùnye</b>	flow into
<b>-ru-be</b>	ext. suff. 1.	around:
		<b>A chọ m kà ụnụ garube m òkìlikili</b> I want you (pl.) to form a circle round me. (In imperative can sometimes be used without -be:
		<b>Turu yā òkìlikili</b> Plant (things) around it)
<b>-rù-be</b>	ext. suff. 1.	(move about) thoroughly; vigorously
	<b>-kwerùbe</b>	shake thoroughly
	<b>-marùbe</b>	shake thoroughly
<b>-ru-ka</b>		see <b>-rụ-ka</b>
<b>-rụ</b>	v.	roast
	<b>-rùdà</b>	burn up (through roasting):
		<b>Gịnị kà ị nà-àrụ? Anà m àrụ jī</b> What are you roasting? I am roasting a yam
	<b>-rụ ọkụ</b>	broil; roast; scald; burn (of live things)
<b>-rù 1.</b>	v.	"price"; bargain:
		<b>Achòlụ m ịrụ akwā à ọnụ</b> I want to price this cloth
	<b>-rùdà</b>	lower the price; price down
	<b>-rù ọnụ</b>	price; name a price for
	<b>-rù ụmā</b>	charge, price more than right price
<b>-rù 2.</b>	v.	shake; shiver
	<b>-rù agbọọ</b>	retch; make feel nausea; cause nausea:
		<b>Ọnya dị n'isi Āda nà-arụ m agbọọ</b> The sore on Ada's head is causing me nausea
	<b>-rù àrụ</b>	shake; shiver; shiver with cold
	<b>-rù lili, -rù lilili</b>	shiver; quiver:
		<b>Nwatā wụlụ mmili oyī nà-arụ lilili</b> The child who washed with cold water is shivering



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	<b>-rùpù</b>	untie; shake off; shake oneself free of
	<b>-rùrube</b>	rumble (of thunder)
	<b>-rùrùpù</b>	shake out, off
	<b>-rù ọ̀nụ</b>	chatter with cold (of teeth)
<b>-rù 3.</b>	v.	shout seriously at in order to scare off or to warn
	<b>-rùni</b>	scare off
	<b>-rùrùpù</b>	shout and thereby stop someone from doing something:
		<b>Arùrùpùgo m̄ egbe ibū ọ̀kụ̀kụ̀</b> I shouted at the hawk and prevented it carrying off the chicken
<b>-rù 4.</b>	v.	blow (bellows)
	<b>-rù ekò</b>	blow bellows
<b>-rù 5.</b>	v.	perform routine or occasional obligation to a divinity, by offering certain sacrifices to it; usually done by the head priest of a particular divinity (sometimes propitiation for appeasement)
	<b>-rù alū̀sị</b>	serve a deity
	<b>-rù ànị</b>	sacrifice to ground, regarded as deity
	<b>-rù mọ̀ọ̀, mọ̀ọ̀</b>	look after deities
<b>-rù 6.</b>	v.	hurry something up; jump about with excitement
<b>-rù-ka, -ru-ka</b>	ext. suff. 1.	aside
	<b>-buruka</b>	move aside (something heavy)
	<b>-kpùrùka</b>	drag, move to one side:
		<b>Kpùrùka ochē afụ̀ n'uzò</b> Drag that chair out of the way:
		<b>Gwa yā kà ọ̀ kpùrùka m̄ n'iru</b> Tell him to get out of my sight (lit. drag himself out of my sight)
	<b>-nòrùka</b>	sit to one side:
		<b>Nòrùka n'ụ̀sọ</b> Sit to one side
<b>S.</b>		
<b>-sa 1.</b>	v.	wash; scrub:
		<b>Anà m̄ àsa afele</b> I am washing plates
	<b>ọ̀sịsa</b>	(act of) washing
	<b>afọ̀ ọ̀sịsa</b>	dysentery
	<b>-sa ala</b>	A. wash breasts, esp. of a newly-delivered mother, to induce breast milk
		B. artificially induce the breasts of a non-pregnant woman to begin to produce milk by washing with a local medicine (see <b>ala 1.</b> )
	<b>-sa àrụ</b>	take a bath
	<b>-sacha</b>	wash; scrub
	<b>-sachanye</b>	wash and give:
		<b>Sàchanye m̄ ofu afele</b> Wash one plate and give it to me (i.e. immediately)
	<b>-sachapù</b>	wash; wash clean, off:
		<b>Jèe sachapù inyi dī n'afele afụ̀</b> Go and wash the dirt off that plate
	<b>-sachapùta</b>	wash out; rinse out:
		<b>Sachapùta iko à</b> Rinse out this cup

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	<b>-sachata</b>	wash and bring
	<b>-sapụ</b>	wash out; (fig.) die out (of a family)
<b>-sa- 2.</b>	v.	lap water (as dog)
	<b>-sala mmili</b>	lap water (as dog)
<b>-sa + 3.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-sa ụla</b>	go and sleep with a friend or relative away from one's home
<b>-sa + 4.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-sa m̄balā</b>	be wide
	<b>-sa obodobo</b>	be flat
<b>-sa 5.</b>	ext. suff. 1.	upon; at; over
	<b>-fesa</b>	sprinkle over
	<b>-gbawusa</b>	pour, splash on:
		<b>Ḡin̄ m̄ è i jì gbawusa yā mmili?</b> Why did you splash water on her?
<b>-sà 1.</b>	v.	A. open (hand, book, cloth, but not door)
	<b>-sà aka</b>	open the hand:
		<b>Sàa akā ḡi</b> Open your hand(s)
	<b>-sà akwụkwọ</b>	open leaves of a book (looking for a particular page or chapter):
		<b>Ọ nà-asà akwụkwọ</b> He is opening the pages of a book
	<b>-sàchi</b>	shut, close (usu. book)
	<b>-sàchi akwụkwọ</b>	shut, close book:
		<b>Sàchiz̄ia akwụkwọ af̄ụ n̄ọf̄ụ</b> It is high time you closed that book!
	<b>-sàgbapụ</b>	open wide (usu. book, cloth, etc.)
	<b>-sàghe</b>	open; open wide (e.g. hand, mouth, book, but not door)
	<b>-sàghepụ</b>	open wide
	<b>-sànye</b>	open and show another something; reveal to; initiate
	<b>-sàta</b>	open page of book:
		<b>Sàta Ab̄ụ Ọma isi n̄ke Is̄ii</b> Open at the Book of Psalms, chapter six
		B. spread (as result of something being opened)
	<b>-gbasà</b>	scatter; disperse:
		<b>Ụkà àgbasàgo</b> The service has ended (and people have gone home)
	<b>-kwusà</b>	say about; spread the news
	<b>-zịsà</b>	disseminate:
		<b>Ànyị nà èje iz̄isà Ozi Ọma</b> We are going to spread the Gospel
<b>-sà 2.</b>	v.	answer; reply; excuse; retort; make one's defence
	<b>ọs̄is̄à</b>	answering; replying; retorting; making one's defence
	<b>-sà us̄à</b>	make excuse:
		<b>Ḡin̄ b̄ụ us̄à ọ s̄al̄ù?</b> What was his excuse? or, What excuse did he give?
<b>-sà +</b>	<b>3,</b>	v.:
	<b>-sà ụsà</b>	pinch (bits of food, meat, etc., usually by children)
<b>-sà + 4.</b>	v.	confess to crime, abomination, voluntarily, and sometimes during delirium, semi-insanity, severe labour pains, etc.
	<b>-sà as̄is̄à</b>	confess evil while delirious or semi-insane (cf. <b>-sà n'ọn̄ụ</b> )
	<b>-sà ifi</b>	This is a form of confession very similar to <b>is̄à n'ọn̄ụ</b> , but

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		restricted to women. This practice was known throughout Igboland, but it was most common in the <b>Òkijà</b> area. Some people strictly forbid their wives' committing adultery with other men. Women guilty of this offence usually confess to it, mentioning the name(s) of the person(s) involved before they can deliver a child safely. The practice is, however, very little known in some parts of Igboland. (Among the Yoruba, it was most common among the <b>Ìkalẹ-Òkitipupa, Ìlutuntun, Aye,</b> etc.)
	<b>-sà n'òṅū</b>	confess voluntarily to crime, abomination, or other bad deeds. This is common among habitual criminals and witches who perpetrate their evil deeds in ways that make them difficult or impossible of detection. Examples include those of witches who suck people's blood till the victims are dead, or who fly out at night in the form of spirits to visit and kill victims and who sometimes claim to be responsible for grave disasters like fatal accidents, deaths of great men, insanity of student sons/daughters of rivals. Some criminals poison their rivals or their children undetected or practise sorcery on them. These criminal acts can go on till one day a perpetrator suddenly runs amok or begins to behave in a not altogether normal way; this is followed by his/her appeal to people in the surroundings to gather and hear some revelations. This disorderly "news conference" is usually attended by people of all ages with keen interest. The venue is not specially arranged, but the confessor usually sits in front of a house, in a public place like a round-about, market place, or side of a street. The confession usually goes thus: "Do you know why it took the son of Mr. X twelve years to accomplish his university course which should normally take only three years? I am the one who kept sucking his brain and seeing to it that he failed his examination each time. I was the one who killed my first daughter last year when she died during labour. I warned Mr. Z not to buy a new car but to try to make his bicycle do. He ignored my warning and bought the car. He did not know he was doomed by doing this. It was on the occasion of the wedding of his sister he got into the car and began to ride to the Church, but on the way I slapped him and pushed his car to make it crash into that bridge near the Church, tumbling into the river. He, his mother-in-law and the new car met their end that fateful morning. My listeners, I hope the event is still fresh in your memories". A confessor is sometimes given a white fowl which she/he holds during the confession. A confessor usually dies soon after the confession, though some survive.
<b>saà</b>	int.	exclamation of displeasure; Shut up! Be quiet!
<b>Saị!</b>	int.	exclamation to scare away dogs pilfering or disturbing one:
		<b>Nkịtāà nụ, saị!</b> You dog, be off!
<b>sam</b>	n.	beauty; attractiveness; fitness; eligibility:
		<b>Àfè nwaànyị afụ yì dị sam</b> The woman looked fine in that dress

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<b>sambà</b>	n.	frame-drum, flat square drum (cf. Yoruba)
<b>sannò</b>	num.	nine (arch. cf. <b>itènaānị</b> ):
		<b>Madū nō n'ime ụnọ akwụkwọ dị sannò</b> The people in the school are nine
<b>-se 1.</b>	v.	float, surface
	<b>-secha</b>	skim (oil, etc.)
	<b>-se ese</b>	float
	<b>-se n'enū</b>	float:
		<b>A fùlụ ozu nwokē a nà-àchọ ẹrì ụkā gālụ aga kà o sè n'enu mmili n'ùtùtù à</b> The corpse of the man who had been missing since last week was seen floating on the river this morning
<b>-sè 1.</b>	v.	A. draw; pull; stretch
	<b>òsisè</b>	convulsions
	<b>-sèchìgha</b>	draw back; withdraw
	<b>-sè èsè</b>	pull; draw
	<b>-sègba</b>	form a train; go on; go forward; push along; extend to:
		<b>Achòlụ m kà i sègbaa ọwụwa ànị afụ ị nà-àwa kà o rute n'iru ụnọ ānyị</b> I want you to extend the trench you are digging to reach the front of our house
	<b>-sèka</b>	pull asunder; tear:
		<b>Ị nà-àchọ isèkà akwụkwọ m?</b> Are you going to tear my book?
	<b>-sèka akwụkwọ</b>	dismiss a case (lit. tear papers)
	<b>-sèkọba</b>	contract in size
	<b>-sèkọnata</b>	pull together; pull together to the centre
	<b>-sèkpụ</b>	carry in hand by handle (e.g. bag, bucket)
	<b>-sèkpuni</b>	lift up; drag up:
		<b>Ọ chòlụ isèkpuni nwatā dālụ adà</b> She wants to pull up the child who has fallen down
	<b>-sèkpunye</b>	drag into; drag to:
		<b>Sèkpunye m nwa m</b> Give me my child (i.e. Pull my child by the hand and hand her over to me)
	<b>-sèkpupụ</b>	draw away forcibly; drag away:
		<b>Sèkpupụ nwatā afụ nà-atatọ ọnụ ilo</b> Drag that jabbering boy out
	<b>-sèli ọkụkụ</b>	steal fowls (habitually, mainly for eating) (lit. draw and eat)
	<b>-sèlụ</b>	pull, draw to oneself
	<b>-sènitā</b>	draw up, lift up
	<b>sè okwu</b>	quarrel (lit. draw words):
		<b>Mụ nà Èjìọfọ nà-esè okwū</b> Ejiọfọ and myself are quarrelling
	<b>èsèmokwu</b>	quarrel; dispute
	<b>-sèpùtā</b>	draw out (as bucket from well):
		<b>Isèpùtā itè n'ime ụmị adịrọ ọlụ</b> To pull a pot out from the well is not difficult
	<b>-sèsà</b>	draw apart; scatter; spread about; litter; tear by pulling:
		<b>Jèe sesàa ụmụ akā nā-anụ ọgụ</b> Go and separate (or pull apart) the children who are fighting
	<b>-sètị</b>	stretch
	<b>-sètìpù</b>	stretch out:

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		<b>Setipù akā gị</b> Stretch out your hand
	<b>-sètìpù ijè</b>	embark, continue, on a journey
	<b>-sètìwanye</b>	widen by stretching; stretch further
	<b>-sètò</b>	tear by pulling:
		<b>Ọ nà-àchọ isètò elili e jìlì ke ngwùgwù afù</b> He wants to break (by pulling) the rope used in tying the parcel
	<b>-sètù</b>	drag down; pull down:
		<b>Ọfọ jìlì iwe setù nwa nnē ya n'enu obē, nwa nnē ya dàa tìjìe òfu akā</b> Ọfọ angrily pulled down his brother from the ladder, his brother fell and fractured one arm
	<b>-sè ụtìlì</b>	stretch oneself (as sometimes done when yawning or during exhaustion or idleness)
	<b>-sèwa</b>	tear; pull asunder; tear apart:
		<b>Sèwaa yā ìbùọ</b> Tear it into two
		B. draw on (cigarette, etc.)
	<b>-sè anwùlù (ùtabà)</b>	smoke tobacco
	<b>-sè òkù</b>	smoke pipe
	<b>-sè sịga</b>	smoke cigarette:
		<b>Èjìma adị esè sịga</b> Ejima does not smoke
		C. stir (e.g. with rod in thickening food)
	<b>-sè nni</b>	stir food (like preparation of pap)
	<b>-sè ògbàdụ</b>	prepare corn meal, i.e. pap, which begins as white watery fluid, then thickens gradually as it becomes more heated, becoming very thick towards the end of the cooking. The cook keeps on stirring it throughout the cooking
<b>-sè2.</b>	v.	A. draw (e.g. diagram)
	<b>òsisè</b>	drawing (of diagram); photographing
	<b>-sè èsè</b>	sketch
		B. photograph; flash (of lightning); reflect flashing light (of mirror)
	<b>-sè àmùmà</b>	flash; lighten; show lightning
	<b>-sè èsè</b>	photograph
	<b>-sèlụ (ife)</b>	reflect, photograph (an object)
<b>-se-kpù</b>	v.	crouch; kneel down
	<b>-sekpùlu ànị</b>	worship; bow, kneel down; give honour to
<b>sepànìpà</b>	n.	a weak person who struggles in vain to beat a stronger opponent
<b>-shọ +</b>	v.	(dialectal form of <b>-fịọ</b> ):
	<b>-shọ ùzù</b>	quarrel noisily = <b>-tù ùzù</b>
<b>shọòshọò</b>		see <b>fịọfịọ</b>
<b>-si 1.</b>	v.	cook; boil:
		<b>Èjìma nà-èsi jī</b> Ejima is cooking yam
	<b>-si itè</b>	cook; boil
	<b>òsi itè</b>	metal cooking tripod; cook
	<b>-siji</b>	dye; dye black
<b>-si 2.</b>	v.	A. pass by way of; pass:
		<b>Àchọrọ m kà i si ụzọ à</b> I don't want you to pass this way:
		<b>Ñkaà bù ụzọ e si èje Nneewi</b> This is the way leading to Nneewi. (Lit. ... by which people go to Nneewi
	<b>-sifiè</b>	pass the wrong way; miss road, way

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	<b>-sifiè ụzọ</b>	miss road, way
		B. come from:
		<b>Ji esizi n'isi pu ò si n'ọdụ pu</b> If yam does not bring out a shoot from the head, it brings it through the tail
	<b>-si bja</b>	come from; come by way of:
		<b>Èbeē kà onye dibjà gà-èsi bja?</b> Where is the doctor going to come from?
		<b>Ñkaà bụ nwatà nwokē si ụnọ bja ọfụ</b> This is the boy who came from home recently, or who has just come from home
	<b>-si nà</b>	A. go, come, from ( <b>nà</b> sometimes omitted):
		<b>Achọlụ m isị Ìbàdàn naa ụnọ</b> I want to go home through Ibadan ( <b>nà</b> omitted):
		<b>O si n'ụla naa mmọ</b> He died in his sleep (lit. He went from sleep to the ancestors)
		B. (fig.) come as a result of:
		<b>Ọgàniiru nà-èsi n'iru oma</b> Success depends on luck (lit. Success comes from luck)
	<b>-site</b>	take, come through, by:
		<b>Ụzọ à kà m sètèlụ bja</b> This is the road I took to come
	<b>site nà</b>	from; through:
		<b>Site n'okwu o kwulu kà m jilì malụ nà egwù nà-àtụ yā</b> From what he said, I knew he was afraid
<b>-si + 3.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-si ike</b>	be strong, firm, difficult, hard
	<b>-sika ike</b>	be very, too, strong, difficult:
		<b>Ọlụ afụ èsika ikē</b> The work is very difficult
	<b>-si ọbọ</b>	be lazy, idle
	<b>-si ọnwụ</b>	persist; be obstinate in desperation or in last desperate effort (by sufferer) before or to prevent death
	<b>-jesi ijè ike</b>	to go fast
	<b>-jidesi ike</b>	hold firmly:
		<b>Jidesie yā ike</b> Hold him firmly
	<b>-jisi ike</b>	A. put more effort; persevere; maintain effort; hold firmly:
		<b>Ọyà afụ jisilì yā ike</b> He is seriously ill (lit. He is firmly held by that illness)
		B. form of greeting to person travelling, working or going for an examination, meaning farewell or struggle hard, etc.:
	<b>Jisie ikē</b>	struggle hard, or persevere (used as greeting to someone working, travelling, etc.)
	<b>-lụsi ọlụ ike</b>	work hard, energetically:
		<b>Lụsie ọlụ gị ike</b> Do your work energetically
	<b>-mesi ike</b>	do energetically
		<b>Mèsie ife afụ ị nà-eme ikē</b> Do that thing you are doing energetically
	<b>-tisi ike</b>	beat hard:
		<b>Àchọrọ m itisi ya ike</b> I don't want to beat it hard
<b>-si + 4.</b>	v.	set (like trap)
	<b>-si ọnyà</b>	set trap
<b>-si + 5.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-sikwụ</b>	compare; contrast; think about; consider; criticise:

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		<b>Achòlù m̄ ijī òkè m̄ sikwụ̀ òkè gị̀ kà m̄ wèe malụ̀ òkè k̄a ibè ya</b> I want to compare your share with mine to know which is greater (placing them side by side)
	<b>-sì ngọ</b>	doubt; doubt obstinately
	<b>òsì ñgọ</b>	doubter
<b>-sì 6.</b>	v.	hurt; pain; scorch; wither
	<b>-sinwụ</b>	scorch; wither; have pins and needles; be numb; be half-dead:
		<b>Akwụkwọ nnī m̄ gotalụ̀ n'ùtùtù àsinwụgọ</b> The vegetables I bought this morning have withered
	<b>-siwa</b>	hurt severely
	<b>-siwasị</b>	hurt severely:
		<b>Isi nà-èsiwasị m̄</b> I have a severe headache
	<b>-sinwụba</b>	look dejected; scowl:
		<b>Kèdụ ife mēlụ̀ i jīlì sinwụba irū?</b> Why are you looking dejected?
<b>-sì 1.</b>	v.	smell; stink; give scent:
		<b>Ọ̀ gīnī̀ nà-esì</b> What is smelling?
	<b>-sì isì</b>	smell; stink; give scent:
		<b>Ntụ̀ gị̀ nà-esì isì</b> Your ear is smelling
<b>-sì 2.</b>	v.	weigh
	<b>òsisi</b>	weighing
	<b>-sine</b>	compare; weigh a word
	<b>-sì ụkwụ</b>	mark a footprint
<b>-sì 3.</b>	v.	be tough in constitution; hard
	<b>-sì anya</b>	be bold, capable of withstanding hardship, courageous
	<b>-sì àrụ</b>	be very tough (of person) (i.e. have very tough constitution or body that withstands great hardship, sometimes naturally or through repeated hard experience)
	<b>-fụsì anya</b>	have hard experience:
		<b>Afụsigo m̄ anya!</b> I have suffered a terrible experience or, What a terrible experience I have suffered!
	<b>-gbasì</b>	toughen
<b>sisi</b>	n.	five kobo; sixpence (<E. six(pence))
<b>-sị 1.</b>	v.	say; tell:
		<b>Ọ̀ sị̀ nà ya amā abịa</b> He said that she wouldn't come
	<b>-sị àsị</b>	lie; tell lies:
		<b>I nà-àsị àsị</b> You are lying
		<b>Ịsị àsị nà-èbutù mmadụ̀</b> Lying degrades a person
	<b>-sị àsịlị</b>	gossip
	<b>-sị òsialị</b>	bear witness
	<b>onye òsialị</b>	the witness
	<b>àsịlị</b>	gossip
	<b>onye àsịlị</b>	gossip(er)
	<b>a sị̀ nà</b>	if; suppose; supposing that
	<b>asịsà</b>	involuntary confession while delirious or with mind wandering
<b>-sị 2.</b>	ext. suff. 1.	completely; totally
	<b>-bòkasi</b>	divide into pieces
	<b>-gbasị</b>	run out
	<b>-gwesị</b>	pound all

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	<b>-gwụsi, -gụsi</b>	finish; complete: <b>Ọ gà-àgwụsi echī</b> It will finish tomorrow
	<b>-kpàchasi</b>	cut, shave, entirely
	<b>-mesi</b>	finish
	<b>emesia</b>	afterwards: <b>Ọ gà-àdị mmā n'emesia</b> It will be good at last, afterwards
	<b>o mesia</b>	afterwards: <b>Ọ mesịalū bja bē m</b> She came to my house at last
	<b>o mesizia</b>	afterwards; eventually
	<b>-nwoji</b>	pluck off
<b>-si</b> 3.	ext. suff. 1.	about (restricted to verbs ending in -sà 1. B.)
	<b>-bọsasi</b>	scatter about
	<b>-busasi</b>	scatter about in heaps
<b>siga</b>	n.	cigarette (E.)
	<b>-sè siga</b>	smoke cigarette
<b>sịọ</b>	int.	exclamation of anger, disgust: <b>Sịọ! Ifelē mēe gī</b> Fie! Shame on you! <b>Sịọ! Ọ sọlụ oyī</b> Ooh! It is ugly!
<b>-sisi</b>	ext. suff. 1.	continually: <b>Mkpulū akwū nà-adāsisi</b> Palm nuts keep on falling: <b>Mmili nà-àtụsisi</b> Water is dripping (continuously)
<b>sịsọ</b>		see <b>sọ</b>
<b>-so</b> 1.	v.	grow; be long, tall
	<b>-so esuso</b>	form boil, abscess
	<b>-sonita</b>	grow up
	<b>-so ogonogo</b>	be tall, long: <b>Nnwoke afū èsoka ogonogo</b> The man is very tall
	<b>-soputa</b>	grow up; be of age
	<b>-so ụso</b>	grow; be long, tall (of living thing)
	<b>-sowanye</b>	increase in length, height, growth, age (of growing thing or youth)
<b>-so</b> 2.	v.	sharpen: <b>Ọ nà-èso mmà</b> She is sharpening a knife
	<b>-so mmà</b>	sharpen knife, matchet
<b>-sò</b>	v.	A. follow; accompany; go with: <b>Achọlū m isò gị na</b> I want to go (home) with you
	<b>-sòchi n'azụ</b>	follow immediately after: <b>Sòchie m n'azụ</b> Follow immediately behind me
	<b>-sòchi ibè n'azụ</b>	A. walk in single file B. follow immediately behind or after companions
	<b>-sògbu</b>	trouble; vex; persecute
	<b>nsògbu</b>	trouble; affliction; worry
	<b>-nye nsògbu</b>	trouble; vex; persecute
	<b>onye nsògbu</b>	persecutor; troubler; vexer
	<b>-sògwa</b>	mix with (e.g. in a walk): <b>Atulū adī esògwalū efi</b> Sheep never move about with cattle
	<b>-sò ndụmọdụ</b>	follow advice: <b>Bikō, sòlu ndụmọdụ m</b> Please, follow my advice
	<b>-sòni</b>	following (e.g. day, etc.): <b>Ada gà-àbja ụbọsị ụkà mà mụ nwà gà-àna ụbọsị nā-esòni</b>



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		<b>yā</b> Ada will come on Sunday but I shall go the following day
	<b>-sò n'òfu</b>	be of the same age
	<b>-sò n'ùsòlò</b>	be in order, procession:
		<b>Achòlù m̀ kà ụn̄ sò n'ùsòlò</b> I want you to form a procession, or, get into single file
	<b>-sònye</b>	join in (e.g. a stroll or walk)
	<b>-sònyelụ</b>	accompany
	<b>-sò ụkpulụ</b>	take after, resemble ancestor (in behaviour):
		<b>Ụmụ̀ Ìbè n̄n̄e nà-èzugbàdo orī, fa nà-esò ụkpulụ nnà nnà fa</b> All of Ibè's children are thieves, they take after their grandfather
		B. take part in; be a member of:
		<b>Enyì m̀ sò na ndi isi òde àkwụkwọ</b> My friend is one of the leading writers
		C. with (acting like suffix)
	<b>-gwusò egwu</b>	play with someone
	<b>-nụsò</b>	war against
<b>-sọ 1.</b>	v.	be pleasant, sweet; please; like; appeal to:
		<b>Ife nwaàyi afụ sọlụ m</b> The woman attracts me
	<b>-sọ amụ</b>	make laugh; please; amuse; delight; be funny
	<b>-sọ ụsọ</b>	be pleasant, sweet; please
<b>-sọ 2.</b>	v.	A. avoid (out of respect); honour; revere:
		<b>A sọọ ip̄a nwatà ìt̄al̄i è mebiè yā</b> Spare the rod and spoil the child
	<b>-sọ anya</b>	respect person, show favouritism; refrain from doing something because of respect for someone present
	<b>-sọpụ</b>	honour (by standing aside)
	<b>-sọpụlụ</b>	honour; revere; give way to; respect:
		<b>Ọ nà-àsọpụlụ m̀ dì kà nnwa</b> He behaves like a son to me
	<b>nsọpụlụ</b>	respect; honour
	<b>-sọrụka</b>	honour (by standing or bending aside)
	<b>asọ anya</b>	disregard for status or presence; impartiality; fairness in judgement; disrespect
		B. avoid (out of disgust); abhor; shun; be beware of
	<b>-sọ oyi, oyī</b>	abhor; disgust; be ugly to; be ugly (e.g. faeces or ulcer):
		<b>Ọnya dī gị n'ụkwụ nà-àsọ m̀ oyī</b> The ulcer on your leg disgusts me
		C. forbid; be taboo:
		<b>Ndi Nneewi nà-àsọ ewī nsọ</b> The giant rat is taboo to the people of Nneewi (lit. The people of Nneewi forbid the giant rat)
	<b>-sọ nsọ</b>	separate; set apart; regard as taboo
	<b>ife nsọ</b>	forbidden thing
<b>-sọ 3.</b>	v.	precede; be next before; be older than:
		<b>Asọlụ m̀ Ònyeēnwe</b> I am older than Onyeenwe
<b>-sọ 4.</b>	v.	push; poke
	<b>-sọ gànàgànà</b>	stagger
	<b>-sọkwù</b>	be foolish, awkward
	<b>nsọkwù</b>	foolishness; awkwardness
	<b>-sọ isi</b>	grope; walk as though blind

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	<b>-sọ m̀pì</b>	butt with the horns; compete:
		<b>Ànyị jèkò ịsọ m̀pì na Ọka</b> We are going to compete (for a competition) at Ọka
	<b>-sọ ñgòngò</b>	stagger; stumble:
		<b>Ọ bụlụ nà òfu m̀kpịsị akā gị gà-àkpatalụ gị ịsọ ñgòngò bepụ yā</b> If one of your fingers causes you to stumble, cut it off
	<b>-sọpị</b>	be tapering
	<b>-sọtù</b>	push down (e.g. with hoofs)
<b>-sọ 5.</b>	<b>(òsọsọ)</b>	see <b>-su</b> + 4.
	<b>sọ, sọsọ, sịsọ</b>	only:
		<b>Ọ bụ sọ m̀ nọ n'ebe à</b> I am the only one here:
		<b>Kpọta sọ ya</b> Bring him alone:
		<b>Ọ bụ sọsọ òfu ochē dị n'ebe a gà-anò me nzùkọ</b> There is only one chair in the place where the meeting is going to take place:
		<b>Sọsọ Chinèkè Nnà pùlù ịzọpùtà ànyị n'aka ndi ilò</b> Only God the Father can save us from the hands of the enemy
	<b>sọ òfu</b>	only one; one only
	<b>sọ òfu nje</b>	only once
	<b>sọ òfu ùgbòlò</b>	only once
	<b>sọsọ ya</b>	only him/her/it
	<b>-fọ sọ ọkpụkpụ</b>	be very emaciated
<b>sọ!</b>	int.	A. exclamation adding emphasis:
		<b>Dàalụ sọ!</b> Oh, thank you!:
		<b>Wèta yā n'-ebe à sọ!</b> Bring it here, please!:
		<b>Nọdunụ ànị sọ!</b> Do sit down (addressing more than one person):
		<b>Nọdụ ànị sọ!</b> Do sit down (to one person)
		<b>Ọ bụ ezi okwū sọ!</b> It is true, really!
		B. exclamation of anger, used when someone has been worried by someone else to the point of exhaustion and now asks to be left in peace
		<b>Rapū m̀ sọ, jèbe sọ!</b> Please leave me alone, you are free to go
<b>sọsọ</b>		see <b>sọ</b>
<b>-su 1.</b>	v.	A. pound (dry object
	<b>-sucha</b>	thresh (e.g. rice)
		B. box, beat, strike, hit (hard)
	<b>-su ekwe</b>	beat wooden drum
	<b>-su imi</b>	wrinkle nose in direction of person in disdain or to show snobbery (usually not allowing the victim to know, but allowing others around to know):
		<b>Agà m̀ àma onye ọbunā gā-esu nwa nnē m imi ọla màkà nà ọ mèrọ alū</b> I would slap anyone who wrinkled his nose at my brother because he did not commit an abomination
	<b>-su ọkpọ</b>	box; strike with fist
		C. touch lightly (e.g. with mouth, tip of tail, etc.)
	<b>-susù ọnū</b>	kiss:
		<b>Ọjị nà-èsusù nwunye ya ọnū</b> Ọjị is kissing his wife

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	<b>-sutu ọnū</b>	touch slightly with mouth; kiss
<b>-su + 2.</b>	v.	burn; destroy by burning; set fire to
	<b>-sukpọ</b>	burn up
	<b>-sule</b>	burn
	<b>-su ọkụ</b>	set on fire; burn; set alight:
		<b>Ị nà-àchọ isū ụnọ ọkụ?</b> Do you want to set the house on fire?
<b>-su + 3.</b>	v.	dip (e.g. morsel of food in soup, piece of yam in stew or oil)
	<b>-suli</b>	dip food in soup or stew and eat
	<b>-sulu</b>	take piece of yam, etc., from among many and eat; take stew or soup with morsel or piece of food
	<b>nsulu</b>	a sop; dipping into (soup, etc.)
<b>-su, -sọ + 4.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-su ọsụsọ</b>	sweat; perspire; cause perspiration:
		<b>Àfe à m yì nà-èsu m ọsụsọ</b> This shirt I'm wearing is making me sweat
<b>susu, suso</b>		see <b>èsusu</b>
<b>-sụ 1.</b>	v.	pound (soft objects, e.g. fufu, pounded yam; cf. <b>-su 1.</b> )
	<b>ọsụsụ</b>	pounding
	<b>-sụ jì</b>	pound yam
	<b>-sukpọ</b>	destroy; beat to powder
<b>-sụ + 2.</b>	v.	
	<b>-sụ asụsụ</b>	speak language, tongue, dialect
	<b>-sụhalị asụsụ</b>	interpret language (lit. change language)
	<b>-sụ Ịgbò</b>	speak Igbo:
		<b>Abụ m onye Ịgbò mà amāro m àsụ Ịgbò</b> I am an Igbo man but I don't know how to speak Igbo
	<b>-sụ nsụ</b>	stammer; stutter:
		<b>Ọ nà-àsụ nsụ</b> He stammers
<b>-sụ 3.</b>	v.	boil; begin to boil; sing (of kettle on cooker):
		<b>Ejì m aka nà nni afụ gà-àsụ tupu elekele isii</b> I am sure the food will boil before six o'clock
	<b>ọsụsụ</b>	boiling; fermentation
	<b>-sụ pụm</b>	bubble (of boiling thick liquids like hot pap, thick soup, and cornflour. The force of rising steam leaves holes which quickly close up, making sounds <i>pụm pụm pụm</i> )
	<b>-sụ ụfụfụ</b>	froth; foam
<b>-sụ 4.</b>	v.	cut, clear (bush, forest); weed
	<b>ọsụsụ</b>	cutting; clearing (bush, forest); weeding
	<b>ọsụsụ ànị</b>	cutting, clearing bush preparatory to farming
	<b>-sụcha</b>	clear away weeds or bush; weed; deforest
	<b>-sụ ọfịa</b>	cut bush
	<b>-sụ ugbō</b>	weed farm
	<b>-sụ ụzọ</b>	cut road, path, way
<b>-sụ + 5.</b>	v.	
	<b>-sụ akwà</b>	wash clothes:
	<b>Anà m àsụ akwà</b>	I am washing some clothes
<b>-sụ 6.</b>		see <b>-sọ 4.</b>
<b>-sù 1.</b>	v.	grunt; make sound like lorry, automobile or other powered vehicle, machine, etc.
	<b>-sù àsù</b>	make sound like vehicle or machine

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	-sù iwe	sulk
	-sù mbimbi akwā	sob
	-sù ọ̀sùsù	A. make grunts or sounds like lorry or powered machines, automobiles B. leave part of a conversation unspoken, hum and haw:
		<b>Adā m àchọ kà mụ nà onye nā-abụ ọ na-èkwu okwū ọ na-asù ọ̀sùsù kpaà nkàta màkà nà onye nā-abụ ọ na-èkwu okwū ọ na-asù bụ onye aghùghọ</b> I never like to converse with a person who is in the habit of humming and hawing during a conversation because a person who hums and haws is planning something bad
	-sù udè	make low groan; grunt (e.g. as seriously ill person, animals)
	-sù ùdù	beat ùdù pot (for music)
	afọ ọ̀sùsù, afọ ọ̀zịza	flatulence; distended stomach; rumbling stomach
-sù + 2.	v.	stab; pierce with the end or point of (e.g. rod, spear, spike, etc.):
		<b>Ọ chọlụ ịsù m̀ mbàzù</b> He wants to stab me with a digging-stick
	-sùgbu	stab to death
	-sù isi n'ànị	fall headlong; throw oneself headlong:
		<b>Onye iwe nà-èwe sùà isī n'ànị kà a malụ nà iwe obi nà-èwe yā</b> Let whoever is annoyed (or angry) put his head on the ground to prove that he is annoyed (lit. ... so that people may know that anger is burning in his heart)
	-sù mmà	stab
	-sù n'ànị	thump on the ground; set down heavily
	-sùnye	thrust into; plunge into
	-sù ọ̀fọ	knock the stick representing the god of justice (ọ̀fọ) on the ground
	-sù ubè	thrust, stab with spear
-sù 3.	v.	compress; shorten; be short
	ọ̀sùsù	compressing; reduction
	-sù àkàkpọ	be stunted in growth (= -dà àkàkpọ)
	-sù àsù	shrink back
	-sù egbè	load gun:
		<b>Anà m̀ asù egbè</b> I am loading a gun
	-sùpù	unload (a gun)
-sù 4.	v.	wear (clothes)
	-sùlụ ịchàfọ (ichàfù) n'isi	put on head-tie
-sù + 5.	v.:	
	-sù afia	flood the market (of excess commodity); (fig.) of a person, be useless
-sù + 6.	v.:	
	-sù nsọ	lift a taboo
	-sùpù	ostracize; excommunicate
	nsupù	ostracism; excommunication
<b>SH.</b>		

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sha	v?	show
shapu	v.	leave
shekeleke	n.	white bird
-shọ	+ v.	(dialectical form of <b>-fiọ</b> ):
	<b>-shọ ụzụ</b>	quarrel noisily = <b>-tụ ụzụ</b>
T.		
<b>-ta 1.</b>	v.	chew; bite; gnaw
	<b>òtita</b>	chewing; biting; gnawing
	<b>-ta afifia</b>	eat grass (of cow)
	<b>-ta afufu</b>	suffer:
		<b>I gà-àta afufu n'òdiniiru o bulu na i rapuro ajo omume gi</b> You will suffer in future if you do not abandon your bad behaviour
	<b>-ta akpukpa</b>	cause crawcraw
	<b>-ta alu</b>	bite:
		<b>Agà m àta gi alu o bulu na i rapuro m</b> I shall bite you if you don't leave me alone
	<b>-ta amōosu</b>	be a witch; practise witchcraft (cf. <b>-li amōosu</b> and <b>-ta mbili</b> )
	<b>-ta aru</b>	get thin; be emaciated:
		<b>Onwūkà talu aru Onwūka</b> is emaciated
	<b>-ta ata</b>	A. chew; bite; munch; gnaw B. lessen, dry up (of liquids, floods, etc.)
	<b>-tabè</b>	bite off:
		<b>Nkità alā atabègo Ibè òfu mkpisi akā</b> A mad dog has bitten off one of Ibe's fingers
	<b>-tabè anya</b>	wink (lit. bite eye)
	<b>ntabè anyā</b>	twinkling of an eye:
		<b>Mèe ife afu n'òfu ntabè anyā</b> Do that thing in the twinkling of an eye
	<b>-tabèlisi</b>	devour
	<b>-tabèsi</b>	bite off all
	<b>-tachapụ ezē</b>	grin
	<b>-tachapụta ezē</b>	(colloq.) smile; laugh
	<b>-tachi</b>	be firm, obstinate
	<b>-tachi obì</b>	bear up; endure
	<b>ntachi obì</b>	endurance
	<b>-tadide</b>	stick; be firm
	<b>aka ntadide</b>	stinginess
	<b>-tado</b>	bite fast; fasten to; fasten together; make firm, tight
	<b>ntado</b>	steadfastness; sticking very fast; biting and holding on to
	<b>-me ntado</b>	be tight (e.g. of under-sized shirt, etc.):
		<b>Àfe à mèlụ m ntado</b> This shirt is too tight for me
	<b>-tagbàdo</b>	chew, gnaw everything or the whole of the object (of ants, rats, etc.)
	<b>-tagwò</b>	break (breakable thing like fruits, nuts, biscuits, etc.) with teeth:

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		<b>Bikō tagwòlụ m̄ ụkpā à</b> Please break this "walnut" for me with your teeth
	<b>-tagwu</b>	eat away
	<b>-ta ikekele ezē</b>	grind teeth. This is habitual with some old men who at leisure or while lonely grind their teeth - the molars producing a characteristic sound:
		<b>Nnà m ochiè nà-àtaba ikekele ezē</b> My grandfather usually grinds his teeth
	<b>-ta ìta</b>	win stakes in a game
	<b>-takasị</b>	gnaw, eat up (clothing, paper, etc., as of rats, ants, etc.):
		<b>Àkịkà àtakasịgo akwụkwọ m dèbelụ n'ime akpàti dī n'ime ụnọ</b> Termites have eaten up the books I kept in the box in the room
	<b>-takụ</b>	stick to (of sticky substance)
	<b>-takwo</b>	bite off prematurely eat or chew unripe fruit; bite off:
		<b>Agụ nà-àtakwo mangō ácharọ acha</b> Agụ is eating unripe mango
	<b>-takwosị</b>	eat something unripe
	<b>-ta nni</b>	graze (of animals)
	<b>-ta oji</b>	eat kolanut:
		<b>Ñkịtā adā àta oji</b> Dogs never eat kolanuts
	<b>ndi ọta oji</b>	nickname used by Igbo to describe Yoruba
	<b>-ta ụza</b>	chew the cud
	<b>-akpụkpa (-ta)</b>	have crawcraw
<b>-ta 2.</b>	v.	dry, dry up (of stream, etc.)
	<b>-ta akụ</b>	be dried, without juice, non-succulent (of fruits or tubers)
	<b>-tachi</b>	dry up (of water)
	<b>-tadà</b>	subside (of flood, etc.)
	<b>-takọ(lụ)</b>	dry up
	<b>-ta obì mmìli</b>	be callous, wicked, determined
<b>-ta + 3.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-ta ụta</b>	blame:
		<b>A gà-àta gī ụta</b> You will be blamed
<b>-ta + 4.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-ta nchāla</b>	be rusty:
		<b>Ngàjì ì rāpùlụ n'ilo ònyàafụ ogè mmilī nà-ezò àtago nchāla</b> The spoon you left outside yesterday when it was raining has become rusty
<b>-ta + 5.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-tamù</b>	mutter; murmur; grumble
	<b>-ta ụjalā</b>	A. chirp; cry as a child; utter a peculiar call
		B. make a loud outcry
<b>-ta 5., -te</b>	ext. suff. 1.	A. towards (very freely used with verbs of motion
	<b>-bàta</b>	come in
	<b>-bịakète</b>	come nearer:
		<b>Gwa yā kà ọ bịakète</b> Tell him to come nearer
	<b>-mete</b>	waken; rouse
	<b>-wèta</b>	bring:
		<b>Wèta jī</b> Bring yams
	<b>-zupùta</b>	train; see through:

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		A <b>zūpùtago yā nà Yunivasiṭì</b> Someone has seen him through the University
		B. (fig.) to one's advantage
	<b>-fuchata</b>	be inquisitive, nosy:
		<b>Achò ò kà ì fùtalụ m̄ nwaànyị dī mmā</b> I want you to help me find a good woman (i.e. with intention to follow up the information gained)
	<b>-futa</b>	find
	<b>-kèta</b>	get a share:
		<b>O kètàlụ òlòma ịtọ</b> He got three oranges (as his share)
		C. to a fair extent; thoroughly; well
	<b>-kata</b>	be stronger or increase in strength (e.g. of growing thing):
		<b>Ọ kātago ārụ</b> He is now stronger
	<b>-kwute</b>	speak well:
		<b>Ọ nà-èkwute okwū</b> He is a good speaker
		E. used in expression of form verb + <b>-ta</b> + noun + <b>ọnụ</b> , denoting great ability to, much, a high degree of:
		<b>Ọ nà-èkwute okwū ọnụ ya</b> She is an eloquent speaker:
		<b>Ọ màtà(lụ) mmā ọnụ ya</b> She is extremely beautiful
<b>tà</b> 1., ta	n.	(to)day. Basic tone appears to be low, being raised to high before another low tone, so that * <b>tà à</b> becomes ta à. But it is high (a) after a low-tone verb form, (b) when said alone as answer to a question:
		<b>Ọ gà-àbịa tà</b> She will come today:
		<b>Amāro m̄ ife gā-eme n'ụbọchị tà</b> I don't know what will happen this day (today):
		<b>Ọ nwùlụ ta</b> It died today
	<b>ta à bụ àtọ</b>	day before yesterday (lit. today is three):
		<b>Nwaàmàlụbịá bjàlụ ebe à ta à bụ àtọ</b> Nwaamalụbịa came here the day before yesterday
	<b>ta à bụ ànọ</b>	A. three days ago (lit. today is four) B. the fourth time
		<b>tà a dịnụ, tà a dịnị, ta à dịnwo</b> (arch.) today (lit. today it is):
		<b>I gà-ètigbu m̄ tà a dịnụ!</b> You will beat me to death today!
	<b>ta à nị</b>	today
	<b>ta à tà</b>	(usually written <b>taàtà</b> ) today:
		<b>Ọ gà-àbịa àbàni ịtọ taàtà (or ta à)</b> She will come in three days' time:
		<b>Afùlụ m̄ nyà taàtà</b> I saw her today
<b>-tà</b> + 2.	v.	narrate; explain; report; interpret (e.g. a vision)
	<b>-tà ịtà</b>	narrate a fable
<b>taà!</b>	int.	exclamation of anger; shut up!
<b>taà(tà), ta à(tà)</b>		see <b>tà</b> 1.
<b>tanjele</b>		see <b>ọtanjele</b>
<b>-te</b> 1.	v.	rub; smear; paint; anoint; coat
	<b>òtite</b>	rubbing; smearing; painting; anointing; coating
	<b>-te ajā</b>	rub, smoothe wet wall; paint wall
	<b>-te imi</b>	rub, coat, coat with mucus
	<b>-tekpù</b>	paint over; distemper

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	-telà	level; rub flat, straight, smooth
	ntelà	levelling
	-telà ètelà	be level, flat, straight, smooth
	-te mmanụ	anoint with oil; paint, coat, smear with oil
	-tepụ	complete or finish with the painting of
	-te ùde	anoint; rub with oil, pomade, ointment
	-te ùle	disgrace; put to shame; abase:
		<b>Àdà yì nọọ ọmalịcha akwā gālalu ọnụ kamà nà akpụkpọ ụkwū o yì tẹlụ yà ùle</b> Ada really wore a very smart, expensive dress, but the shoes she had on were a disgrace to her
	-te ụnọ	plaster a house; rub, smooth, wet, walls of a mud house:
		<b>Ọfọ nà-ète ụnọ ya taàtà</b> Ọfọ is plastering his house today
-te 2.	v.	tap (palms for wine)
	-te nkụ	tap palm tree for wine
-te 3.	v.	prepare (soup)
	-teghali ofe	stir soup
	-te ofe	make soup, broth, stew, palmoil chop
-te + 4.	v.	be flexible; move in a flexible way
	-te egwu	dance
	-te ète	be flexible
	-te ụkwụ	limp
-te + 5.:		
	-te imē	abort
-tè +	v.:	
	-tè aka	be distant, far, afar off; be long (in time), remote:
		<b>Isi Port Harcourt je Lagos tẹlụ nnukwu akā</b> To travel from Port Harcourt to Lagos is very far
	n'òtè aka	afar off; at a distance; long ago
tebùlù	n.	table (<E.)
teghete, iteghete	num.	nine (cf. itènaāni)
-te-pù	v.	bulge, be distended (like the abdomen of a patient suffering from ascites, an overfed child, or a pregnant woman)
	-tepùbe	be distended, bulging
	-tepùbe afọ	have a bulging, distended abdomen:
		<b>Nèe kà o sì tepùbe afọ kà nwaanyi dī ime</b> See how his abdomen is distended like that of a pregnant woman
	-tepùlu	be distended, bulging
	-tepùlu afọ	have distended abdomen:
		<b>Ọjì lifèlù nni okè, tepùlu afọ kà onye tọlụ afọ</b> Ọjì was overfed and had a distended abdomen
-te-ta	v.	wake up; awake
	nteta	waking up
	-teta n'ụla	wake from sleep:
		<b>Achọlù m itèta n'ụla n'ife dī kà elekele isii. Bikō kpọtee m ogè afụ ọ bulụ nà m nọlịlị n'ụla</b> I intend to wake from sleep about 6 o'clock. Please wake me if I am still sleeping then
-ti 1.	v.	beat; hit; strike
	òtiti	beating; hitting; striking
	-ti aka	strike, beat, with hand



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	<b>-tibo</b>	break off with blow; remove part of with blow (walls, and similar objects like ant-hill, mud pillar, mud seat, etc.)
	<b>-tibo ajā</b>	remove part of wall with blow:
		<b>Akwụ e gbūlu n'azụ unọ n'ụtutū à tibòlù aja āzụ unọ</b> The palm-fruit that was cut at the back of the house this morning broke off part of the wall at the back of the compound
	<b>-ticha</b>	A. shake off (e.g. dust or sand) by beating the surface with palm of the hand
		B. thresh
	<b>-tichapụ</b>	shake off, beat off, entirely (e.g. dust or sand with palm of the hand):
		<b>Tichàpụ aja dī n'enu oche nnī</b> Brush off the sand which is on the table
	<b>-tidà</b>	knock down
	<b>-ti ekpè, egwè</b>	make low mud wall, usually in the farm, to mark boundary and/or check erosion
	<b>-tigbu</b>	strike, beat, to death; smite down to death; beat excessively:
		<b>E tìgbugo nkìtā alā</b> The mad dog has been beaten to death:
		<b>Nwannē m gà-ètìgbu m taatà</b> My brother will beat me hard today
	<b>-tigwalụ</b>	strike in return:
		<b>Tìgwalụ yā</b> Beat him back
	<b>-tigwò</b>	break (e.g. plate)
	<b>ntìgwò</b>	breaking
	<b>-ti isi</b>	butt, knock with head (like fighting ram)
	<b>-ti ìkpà</b>	box, strike with fist
	<b>-tiji</b>	break, snap, by falling (of long objects with some weight, e.g. yam)
	<b>-tjisi</b>	break, snap into several pieces by falling (of long objects with some weight, e.g. yam, pole)
	<b>-tika</b>	burst open, break (of durable material) by repeated knocking against hard objects over a long time; become old by knocking against hard objects:
		<b>Etikasigo m igwè m zùlù n'ònwà gālù aga</b> I have broken to pieces the bicycle I bought last month
	<b>-tikọ(ì)</b>	hit, knock, together (of opposing forces)
	<b>-tikọlita</b>	collide:
		<b>Èbùnù ìbùọ nà-ètìkọlita isí</b> Two rams are butting their heads together
	<b>-tikpọ, -tikpò</b>	demolish; break up; break down
	<b>ntikpọ, ntikpò</b>	demolition; destruction (est. of building)
	<b>-tikwopụ</b>	knock, beat out (teeth or anything so fixed):
		<b>I gà-ètìkwòpụ m ezē</b> You are going to knock out my teeth
	<b>-tili</b>	break into pieces
	<b>ntili</b>	breaking into pieces
	<b>-tili àrụ</b>	bruise:
		<b>Etìlì m àrụ</b> I bruised myself
	<b>-tilọ anya</b>	subdue; beat very severely (lit. beat till the eyes become soft)
	<b>-tilù àrụ</b>	bruise
	<b>-ti òkù</b>	flap wings:

		<b>Ọ bụlụ nà ị kpāchàpùrò anya ị gà-ètìpīa ākwa dī n’ime afele</b> If you are not careful you will break the egg in the plate
	<b>-tinyu</b>	extinguish by beating:
		<b>Ọkukò èjigo òkù tinyuà ọkụ mpanaka dọ n’enu ochē</b> The fowl has extinguished the lamp on the chair with the blows of its wings
	<b>-ti obì</b>	embrace (lit. knock chests) (cf. <b>-bì, -dà ọmà</b> ):
		<b>Bikō tie m obì</b> Please embrace me
	<b>-ti ọkpọ</b>	box, strike with fist:
		<b>Tie yā ọkpọ</b> Give him a blow with your fist
	<b>-tipjà</b>	smash
	<b>-tipu</b>	blow, beat open; beat out; tear a sack-like object by beating (e.g. drum); burst; break through:
		<b>Ị gà-ètìpù ịgbà afù</b> You are going to break that drum
	<b>ntipu</b>	opening (e.g. in wall)
	<b>-tipu akwa</b>	burst out crying
	<b>-tipù ọsọ</b>	take to one’s heels; rush away, off:
		<b>Ogè ndi orī nā-atọ jī n’òbā fūlụ anyị fà tipù ọsọ</b> When the thieves who were removing yams from the barn saw us, they took to their heels
	<b>-tisà</b>	beat out, forge (metal); splinter, scatter by beating or striking:
		<b>Ụzụ nà-ètisà igwè</b> The blacksmith flattens the iron by beating:
		<b>M gà-èjì osisi tisà mkpụlụ akwū dī n’ime òkàtà</b> I shall scatter the palmnuts in the basket with a stick
	<b>-títù</b>	strike, smite, beat, down:
		<b>Ànyị gà-ètítù onye orī àbjànà ebe à</b> We shall beat down any thief that ventures here
	<b>-ti ùbu</b>	compete (lit. strike shoulders)
	<b>-ti ùfe</b>	beat out metal thin
	<b>-tiwa</b>	break, smash (like plate or pot)
	<b>ntiwa</b>	smashing; breaking; division
	<b>-me ntiwa</b>	be broken:
		<b>Afele òkàà mèlụ ntiwa</b> This plate is broken
	<b>-tiwa etiwa</b>	be broken
	<b>(ifè) -tiwa</b>	(of civilization) be widespread
	<b>isi ọtítí</b>	headache
	<b>òtí isi</b>	headache:
		<b>Òtí isi nà-èti m</b> I have a headache
<b>-ti 2.</b>	v.	A. shout; yell; utter cry; howl
	<b>-ticha</b>	cry out; exclaim
	<b>-tikù</b>	shout to; call upon (for help); cry to (cf. <b>-kpòkù</b> ):
		<b>Ànyị jì aka nà Chinèkè gà-ànu onu ànyị ogè ànyị tikùlù Ya</b> We are confident that God will hear us when we cry to Him
	<b>-ti mkpu</b>	(cf. <b>-kpò mkpùkpò</b> ) shout; call; exclaim in wonder or alarm:
		<b>Ònye nà-èti mkpū?</b> Who is shouting?
	<b>-ti mkpùkpò</b>	cry out; shout; sound alarm (cf. <b>-kpò mkpùkpò</b> )
		B. make, proclaim (law, decree)
	<b>-ti ìwu</b>	make, proclaim law:

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		<b>E tīgo iwu ònye apùtànà ilo n'anyàsì</b> A law has been passed that no one should come out at nights
<b>-ti 3.</b>	v.	shine (of moon):
		<b>Ọnwa nà-èti n'anyàsì à</b> The moon is shining this night
<b>-ti- 4.</b>	v.	put
	<b>-tigwa</b>	mix; mix with:
		<b>Tigwaa akpụ afụ nwantintị gàlị</b> Add a little garri to that fufu
	<b>-tinye</b>	put; put in; add
	<b>-tinye aka na nni</b>	dine; have meal; dine with (used as an invitation to a friend present during a meal):
		<b>Bikō tìnyelu ànyị aka na nni</b> Please eat with us
	<b>-tinyecha</b>	put in all
	<b>-tinyechi</b>	put in place of
	<b>-tinyekọ ọnụ n'òfu</b>	speaking the same thing; be unanimous
	<b>-tinyekwu</b>	add; add (in addition, besides)
	<b>-tinye n'aka</b>	entrust with:
		<b>O tìnyèlù ọlụ afụ n'aka m̄</b> He entrusted me with the work
	<b>-tinye nnu n'okwu</b>	exaggerate (lit. put salt in a speech):
		<b>Efīnyerọ mụ nnu n'okwu à</b> I'm not exaggerating
	<b>-tiwanye</b>	put more; raise (wages, etc.)
<b>-ti 5.</b>	v.	build; establish
	<b>-ti akwalị</b>	construct an akwalị to increase fruitfulness
	<b>-ti ụnọ</b>	build a (good) house
<b>-ti + 6.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-ti mmanwu</b>	bring out spirits in the form of masquerades
<b>-tì</b>	v.	crack (nuts)
	<b>-tì akụ</b>	crack kernel
<b>tìtì</b>	n.	state of being noised about:
		<b>Ụzụ ya nà-àkpọ tìtì</b> Its fame is being noised about
<b>-tị</b>	v.	stretch
	<b>ọtịtị</b>	stretching
	<b>-tị aka</b>	stretch hands, fingers; crack the knuckles
	<b>-tị àtị</b>	stretch
	<b>-tịpụ</b>	stretch out
<b>-tị +</b>	v.:	
	<b>-tị àtị</b>	be firm, strong, hard, tenacious
<b>tịtaṅgwèlè</b>	n.	pins-and-needles; cramp (= <b>m̄kpà òsìkọ, ụtanwaṅgwèlè</b> ):
		<b>Tịtaṅgwèlè nwùlụ m</b> I am feeling cramp/pins-and-needles
<b>-to 1.</b>	v.	grow; be long, tall
	<b>otuto</b>	growing; being long; being tall
	<b>-to afọ</b>	have great swollen belly; develop ascites:
		<b>Ọyā Ọfọ èsigo n'òzịza ghòlụ itō afọ</b> Ọfọ's illness has passed from general oedema into ascites
	<b>-to akpịlị</b>	delight; appeal to; also specifically used to refer to practice by some children who gaze steadily at person eating or holding eatable which greatly appeals to them:
		<b>Èjìma āna ètoka ākpịlị</b> Ejima is too fond of showing her desire to eat what other people are holding or eating
	<b>-toghàlụ</b>	outgrow
	<b>-tonite</b>	grow up

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	<b>-to ogonogo</b>	be long, tall
	<b>-topụ</b>	be well-grown; have more than average height
	<b>-tosopụ</b>	protrude
<b>-to 2.</b>	v.	be worthy, fitting
	<b>-to eto</b>	be worthy; be fitting:
		<b>O tòlụ èto kà ànyị jee kènee Ọnwụụka nne yā nwùlụ ñnyàafụ</b> We ought to go and console Ọnwụụka whose mother died yesterday
	<b>-tosị</b>	fit
<b>-tò</b>	v.	praise; hail; glorify:
		<b>Mmadụ nīne nà-etò Ibè màkà ọlụ dikē ọ lùlụ n'Ọka</b> Everybody is praising Ibe for his heroic work at Ọka:
		<b>Ọrà gà-etò afā Jisọs</b> All shall hail the name of Jesus:
		<b>Ndi Mọọ Ozī nà-adā n'ànị kwà ụbọsị na-etò afā Onye Kāsị</b> The Angels fall down every day glorifying the name of the Almighty
	<b>òtùtò</b>	praise; praising; hailing; glorifying
<b>tòlotòlo</b>	n.	turkey (H. <b>tòlotòlo</b> )
<b>-tọ</b>	v.	unwrap; denude; untie
	<b>-tọ akwà</b>	strip body; make naked by stripping
	<b>-tọpụ</b>	release; untie; loose; absolve; release from bondage, fetters:
		<b>Jèe tọpụ ewu e kēdolu n'ògbụ</b> Go and untie the goat tied to the ọgbụ tree
	<b>-tọsị</b>	untie
	<b>-tọsịsị</b>	untie (many things tied together)
	<b>-tọsịsị ụnò</b>	unroof house
<b>-tò 1.</b>	v.	lay; place
	<b>-tò anya n'ànị</b>	be observant, watchful, careful; take notice of; watch (lit. lay the eye on the ground)
	<b>-tọfù</b>	lose; mislay
	<b>-tògbọ</b>	put, lay, lie, drop down:
		<b>Tògbọ yā ebe afụ</b> Leave it there:
		<b>Tògbọ egbè gị n'ànị</b> Lay down your gun
	<b>-tògbọ duu</b>	lie still; lie down softly (cf. <b>-gba duu</b> , be silent, still):
		<b>Afùlụ m nkịtā ị nà-àchọ kà ọ tògbọ duu n'azụ ụzọ</b> I saw the dog you are searching for lying quietly behind the door
	<b>-tògbọlụ</b>	lie abandoned:
		<b>Afùlụ m egbè m kà ọ tògbọlụ n'ètiti ugbō</b> I saw my gun lying abandoned in the middle of the farm
	<b>-tògbọ ñkịtị</b>	be empty, desolate, neglected:
		<b>Ugbō m dī n'uzọ Nnoòbì tògbọ ñkịtị, ènwerọ m ego m jì akọ yā nni</b> My farm on the Nnoobi road is empty; I have no money to cultivate some crops on it
	<b>-tò ntị n'ànị</b>	hearken; pay attention (lit. lay the ear on the ground):
		<b>Nnā ānyị nà-àchọ ikwū okwu, madụ nīne tò ntị n'ànị</b> Father is going to speak, would you all be attentive
	<b>-tò ntọ ànị</b>	lay foundation; start from the beginning
	<b>-tò ute</b>	A. spread mat (meant to be slept on after spreading)
		B. (fig.) be easy, easier, lighter
	<b>(ùwà) -tò ute</b>	(fig.) have an easy life:

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		<b>O nwēro onye ùwà tọlụ ute</b> Nobody finds the world a bed of roses
	<b>-tọ ụkpulū</b>	set an example (to be followed by younger generations)
<b>-tọ 2.</b>	v.	take by the throat; kidnap
	<b>-tọdo</b>	seize by the throat; choke; throttle
	<b>-tọgbu</b>	strangle
	<b>-tọ òtọ</b>	kidnap
<b>-tọ + 3.</b>	v.	last; remain; live long; continue
	<b>òtùtù</b>	endurance; durability
	<b>-tọ àtọ</b>	last; remain; live long; continue; be durable:
		<b>Akwà ì zūtalụ ofuū màlụ mmā mà ùdị yā adā atọ àtọ</b> The cloth you have just bought is beautiful, but that kind is never durable
	<b>-tọ òtùtù = -tọ àtọ:</b>	
		<b>Ọkù a kpūlụ nà Nnoòbì nà-atọ ezigbo òtùtù</b> Clay plates made in Nnoobi last a very long time
	<b>ntọ ànì</b>	foundation; origin
<b>-tọ 4.</b>	ext. suff. 1.	denoting crushing into mess, very soft state, mutilation:
		<b>Nnwa āzọtogo n̄sị yā</b> The baby has stepped into his faeces:
		<b>Ọ nà-àpịtọ unèlè ọcha</b> He is pressing the banana into a mess
<b>-tu + 1.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-tu afā</b>	extol, salute by title: e.g. <b>Ikè enyī</b> Elephant's buttocks
<b>-tu + 2.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-tu òtutu</b>	search for; look for, follow after in direction of thing being followed
	<b>-tu ụkpulū</b>	follow footprints, example
<b>-tu 3.</b>	v.	A. stick in; plant:
		<b>Ànyị nà-èje itū osisi n'okè ànyị nà ndi Ụmụ Agū</b> We are going to stick sticks along the boundary between us and the Ụmụ Agū people
	<b>-tudo</b>	stick (something)
	<b>-turu(be)</b>	plant around
	<b>-tu ùgò</b>	A. stick an eagle's feather in the hair
		B. (fig.) be declared the champion, winner
		B. strap on (sword, knife, etc.) (cf. <b>-tù 1.</b> ):
		<b>Kèdu òkè ì tū mmā kà onye gāje ògù?</b> Why are you strapping on a sword like a person going to a fight?
<b>-tu + 4.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-tu ùbu, ìbu</b>	be stout
	<b>-tu ụkpọ</b>	blister
<b>-tu + 5.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-tu òtutu</b>	differentiate; make distinction
<b>-tù 1.</b>	v.	insert something into covering or mass (e.g. sword passed through belt, feather in hat or hair)
<b>-tù + 2.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-tù ọnū</b>	boast; "bluff"
<b>-tù 3.</b>	ext. suff. 1.	down:
		<b>Enwè ì ike ịgbātù enyi ọ bụlụ nà e nyē ì egbè</b> I can shoot down an elephant if I am given a gun:
		<b>Ọ nà-àchọ inūtù ibu dọ n'enu ochē</b> He is going to push off

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		the load which is on the chair
<b>-tu-fù</b>	v.	throw away
	<b>-tufù uchè</b>	despair
<b>-tu-kwù</b>	v.	squat
	<b>-tukwùlu</b>	squat:
		<b>Anà m èje itukwùlù n'ùsọ ọkù màkà nà oyī nà-àtụ m</b> I am going to squat near the fire because I am feeling cold
<b>tupu, tutu</b>	conj.	before (of time):
		<b>Agà m èmesigo ife m nà-ème tupu Ndụ àbịa</b> I shall have finished what I am doing before Ndụ comes
<b>tutu</b>		see <b>tupu</b>
<b>-tụ 1.</b>	v.	A. throw; cast; hurl; fling; throw upon
	<b>ọtụtu</b>	throwing; casting; hurling; flinging
	<b>-tụ atụ</b>	be bumpy, uneven (of road) (i.e. throwing one about); be bounced about
	<b>-tụchanye</b>	throw away utterly; lose everything:
		<b>Ibè nà-àkwadebe ịtụchanye ego nīne o dèbèlù n'ikpe ànị</b> Ibe is going to throw all his savings into a land case
	<b>-tụdà</b>	throw:
		<b>Tụdàtalụ m bọlù</b> Throw down the ball to me
	<b>-tụdàta</b>	throw down to
	<b>-tụ èbìlì</b>	be agitated; swell (as river or sea in gale)
	<b>-tụfèga</b>	throw across, beyond
	<b>-tụfèga ụkwụ</b>	throw across feet, legs
	<b>-tụfị</b>	be entangled; wind; curl; entangle (lit. throw and entangle)
	<b>-tụfịkọ</b>	be entangled together; entangle
	<b>-tụfù</b>	lose; throw away
		Proverb <b>Onye atụfurọ ọ da atụta</b> Anyone who does not throw away never recovers (meant to encourage charity and almsgiving); cf. Cast thy bread upon the waters, for after many days thou shalt find it again
	<b>-tụgbà ụkwụ</b>	cross the feet or legs; throw one leg across the other
	<b>-tụgbu</b>	throw and kill; stone to death
	<b>-tụghalị</b>	toss; turn; turn about:
		<b>Tụghalị aзу gị</b> Turn your back
	<b>-tụghalị uchè</b>	consider; reconsider; reflect; change mind:
		<b>Ọfọ kwènyèlù nnyàafù nà ya gà-esò anyị je Ọnichà taàtà mà kịtāà ọ tūghaligo uchè ya</b> Ọfọ agreed yesterday to accompany us to Onitsha today but now he has changed his mind
	<b>-tụ iche</b>	throw missile (e.g. stone)
	<b>-tụkọ</b>	throw together
	<b>-tụkọba</b>	throw together
	<b>-tụkpọ aka</b>	clasp
	<b>-tụkpọ àsị</b>	lie against:
		<b>Ọ nà-àtụkpọ m àsị</b> He is lying against me
	<b>-tụkpọ</b>	break by throwing; throw and break, damage (e.g. egg, eyes)
	<b>-tụkpọ anyà</b>	damage eye by hitting it with a missile:
		<b>Onye nà-atụ iche kpàchalụ anyā màkà ịtụkpọ m anyà</b> The missile thrower should be careful not to damage my eyes!

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	<b>-tụkwàsi</b>	throw again
	<b>-tụlụ</b>	roll on ground (of animate creature (cf. <b>-kpòlè</b> ))
	<b>-tụlụpụ</b>	fall down; roll down (like a baby); fall and mix:
		<b>Nwa a mụlụ ọfụfụ atụlụpụgo n'enu àkwà</b> The new-born baby has rolled off the bed
	<b>-tụne</b>	examine; consider; compare; look into:
		<b>Anà m àtụne okwu o kwūlu</b> I am considering what he said
	<b>-tụni</b>	throw up; rock (e.g. baby)
	<b>-tụnido</b>	entangle; be entangled
	<b>-tụ nnu</b>	season with salt
	<b>-tụnụ</b>	be entangled
	<b>-tụnụdo</b>	entangle; be entangled
	<b>-tụnye</b>	A. throw in, into
		B. make collection; put money or gifts in kind to common purpose
	<b>-tụnye nnu</b>	A. season with salt
		B. (fig.) exaggerate; make more interesting (of story); embellish
	<b>-tụ òmìmi</b>	dive:
		<b>Àmarọ m etu esi àtụ òmìmi</b> I don't know how to dive
	<b>-tụ òwu</b>	spin; make thread:
		<b>Ị gà-ènyelụ m aka ịtụ òwu taà</b> You will help spin cotton today
	<b>-tụpụta</b>	A. throw out
		B. rise to surface (as corpse in water):
		<b>Tụpụtalụ m bọlụ</b> Throw out the ball for me
	<b>-tụrà</b>	throw down, away:
		<b>Ndi orí atụràgo ego fa bù</b> The thieves have dropped the money they were carrying
	<b>-tụsi</b>	be entangled
	<b>-tụ ubè</b>	throw spear
	<b>-tụ ùkpòlo</b>	throw missile
	<b>-tụ ùdọ</b>	braid rope
	<b>-tụ ụtụ, ụtụ</b>	pay tax, tribute, collection (much used for payment of church levies)
	<b>-tụ ụzụ</b>	quarrel noisily; make noise (in quarrel (= <b>-fiọ ụzụ</b> ))
		B. drop, place, upon
	<b>-tụ anya</b>	expect:
		<b>Anà m àtụ anya ị</b> I am expecting you:
		<b>Oke ịtụ anya abàrọ onye ènwerọ ego urù</b> Great expectations are not helpful to a poor person
	<b>-tụkwàsa</b>	drop upon; place upon
	<b>-tụkwàsi obi</b>	trust; count on; hope on:
		<b>Tụkwàsi Yā obi</b> Trust in Him
	<b>ntụkwàsi obi</b>	trust; hope:
		<b>Ntụkwàsi obi anyị dị nà Chinèkè</b> Our trust is in God
	<b>onye ntụkwàsi obi</b>	person being trusted
	<b>-tụ uchè</b>	be worried, anxious:
	<b>Atụnalụ m uchè</b>	Do not worry about me
		C. fall in drops; sprinkle

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	<b>-tụ kpòm</b>	A. strike hard surface
		B. drip (= <b>-tụ pòm</b> )
	<b>-tụ nzū</b>	sprinkle with chalk
	<b>-tụsà</b>	splash; strew
	<b>-tụsị</b>	drip; fall in drops:
		<b>Ọ gịnị nà-àtụsị?</b> What is dripping?
	<b>-tụsịsị</b>	fall in drops; drip:
		<b>Mmili nà-àtụsịsị</b> Rain is dripping
		D. throw together; heap up; fold together
	<b>-tụ akwà</b>	roll, fold cloth
	<b>-tụchi</b>	bolt
	<b>ife ntụchi</b>	bolt
	<b>-tụkọ</b>	throw, heap together
	<b>-tụkọba</b>	heap together:
		<b>Tụkọba nkū n'ụsọ ajā</b> Heap the firewood beside the wall
	<b>-tụkọnata</b>	throw, heap together in one place
	<b>-tụkọnyesị</b>	gather together and throw in
	<b>-tụ mkpūlu</b>	make raised beds for planting
	<b>-tūni</b>	build up (a causeway)
		E. throw (oneself about); bounce; rebound
	<b>-tūlū</b>	roll in; wallow (as pigs, etc.):
		<b>Nwa nkītā nà-àtūlū n'uzuzū</b> The puppy is rolling in the sand
	<b>-tūna enū</b>	bounce; rebound
	<b>-tū ñgòngò</b>	(Nnoobi) rejoice (usu. of women who combine their rejoicing with hopping)
<b>-tū 2.</b>	v.	build
	<b>-tū ajā</b>	build up a wall (by throwing mud)
	<b>-tū àkanya</b>	build thatch roof; build thatch-roofed house
	<b>-tū akilika</b>	build a grass roof; build grass-roofed house
	<b>-tụkọnata</b>	build up
	<b>-tū ụnọ</b>	build house:
		<b>Ife m̄bụ m gà-ème nà m̄ si Òbòdò Oyibo natā bù itū òfu ụnọ enū</b> The first thing I will do on my return from the United Kingdom is to build a storey building
	<b>-tū ụnọ àkanya</b>	build thatch-roofed house
	<b>-tū ụnọ akilika</b>	build grass-roofed house
<b>-tū 3.</b>	v.	order; indent for; request someone going to a market to help buy something:
		<b>Ọ bụlụ nà Nwaàmàlùbija ānatago nàtalụ m̄ ya ife m tūlụ ya</b> If Nwaamalùbija has returned, help me bring from her what I requested her to buy for me
	<b>-tū afia</b>	request someone going to a market to help buy something
	<b>-tū atụ</b>	order; indent for
	<b>-tū m̄gbele</b>	trade; retail (cf. <b>-gba m̄gbele</b> ):
		<b>Ọfọ nà-àtū m̄gbele n'Àba</b> Ọfọ is trading at Aba
	<b>àtūmafia</b>	commission to buy in the market; order
<b>-tū + 4.</b>	v.	split, scrape out; (fig.) take out
	<b>-tūcha</b>	A. scrape out canoe with <b>nkọ</b>
		B. nurse, foster, bring up very sickly, weak, miserably helpless child or animal ("take out disease, weakness"):



		<b>Ọ bù nnē nà-àtucha nnwa Ìbè e sì Ugwu Awusa kp̄nata ọ̀gè nne yā nw̄sìlì</b> It is mother who is fostering the child of Ibe who was brought down from Northern Nigeria after his mother died
	<b>-tụ nkụ</b>	split firewood
	<b>ọ̀ka òtùgbu</b>	jigger
<b>-tụ 5.</b>	v.	cause; get
	<b>-tuba imē</b>	impregnate
	<b>-tụ egwù</b>	fear; respect; be afraid of:
		<b>Anà m̄ àtụ egwù ijē ugbō n'anyàsì</b> I am afraid of going to the farm at night:
		<b>Ebe a nà-enì ozū nà-àtụ egwù n'anyàsì</b> The cemetery is fearful at night:
		<b>Egwū mmadù adī àtụ m̄</b> I am never afraid of people
	<b>-tụ imē</b>	conceive; be pregnant:
		<b>Elòlù m̄ nà nkítā m̄ gà-àtụ imē n'ọ̀nwa ịtọ na-abịa</b> I think my dog will become pregnant in three months to come
	<b>-tụ izè, ize</b>	shudder; shrink from; abhor; make disgusted with, apprehensive of:
		<b>Òmùme Ìbè tùlù m̄ izè</b> Ibe's behaviour disgusts me
	<b>-tùlù ime</b>	become pregnant; conceive; become pregnant illegitimately:
		<b>Nwunyē Ọ̀fọ̀ àtùlugo imē</b> Ọ̀fọ̀' s wife has become pregnant:
		<b>Ada m̄ n̄ n'ụ̀n̄ akwukwọ̀ àtùlugo imē</b> My eldest daughter who is in school has become pregnant ("illegitimately" understood)
	<b>-tụ oyī</b>	cause cold, chill
	<b>ntùmoyi</b>	cold; cold weather
	<b>(egwù) -tụ</b>	be afraid:
		<b>Egwù nà-àtụ m̄ ijē ugbō n'anyàsì</b> I am afraid to go to the farm at night
	<b>(mmanya) -tụ</b>	be drunk:
		<b>Mmanya nà-àtụ Ọ̀fọ̀, n̄e kà o sì adàjọlì</b> Ọ̀fọ̀ is drunk, see how he staggers
	<b>(olù ụ̀lā) -tụ</b>	slumber; doze:
		<b>Olù ụ̀lā àtùbago yā</b> He has started to doze
<b>-tụ 6.</b>	v.	speak (in various specific ways)
	<b>-tụ àkpànì</b>	be bellicose, pugnacious (in speech)
	<b>-tụ alò</b>	deliberate; consider; counsel; suggest; advise
	<b>-tụ inu</b>	speak proverb, parable:
		<b>Nnā ānyị nà-àbụ ọ̀ ga-agwa ānyị okwu ogē ụ̀fọ̀du ọ̀ tualu ānyị inu mà ọ̀ bur̄ ọ̀gè òcha kà ànyị nà-àghota inu ọ̀ nà-àtùlù ānyị</b> Our father when he addresses us often uses proverbs, but it is not always that we understand the proverbs he uses for us
	<b>-tùlù</b>	(fig.) defraud:
		<b>Ndị wàyo tùlù yà egō ya</b> The confidence tricksters defrauded him of his money
	<b>ntùlù</b>	roguery; fraud
	<b>-tụ òtù, ntù</b>	A. tell lies (in order to escape something) (cf. -tù 6.):
		<b>Ị nà-àtù òtù</b> You are telling a lie

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		B. deceive; poke fun at; play joke upon
	<b>-tūnye alò, elò</b>	advise; counsel; suggest; give opinion:
		<b>Anà m àchọ onye gā-atūnye m alò banyelụ nwunye m mmadū kpòlụ gbafelụ ọsọ</b> I am looking for someone to advise me on what to do concerning my wife whom somebody has run away with:
		<b>Ànyị nà-àtụ alò etu ànyị gà-èsi sò ife ndapụta ā dāpụtālụ n'ụtutụ à</b> We are deliberating on how to tackle this emergency that occurred this morning
	<b>-tụ ụlà</b>	entice on false pretences; tease (cf. <b>-là ụlà</b> ):
		<b>Bikō esòkwonà Ibè je afịa màkà nà ọ nà-àtụ gī ụlà. Ọ chòlụ ìkpò gị je be ndi orī</b> Please do not accompany Ibe to the market because he is only enticing you. He wants to take you to the thieves' house
<b>-tụ- 7.</b>	v.	breathe
	<b>-tụbì</b>	stop breathing (suddenly):
		<b>Nwatā dālụ enū n'ụtutụ àtụbìgo</b> The child who fell from a height has stopped breathing
	<b>-tụ kpom</b>	breathe one's last, faintly
	<b>-tụlụ ndụ</b>	revive; refresh
	<b>-tụ ndụ</b>	breathe slowly, faintly, with difficulty (as one dying)
	<b>-tụ n'ume</b>	breathe shallowly or faintly (like patient nearing death or person who is extremely exhausted from running); pant:
		<b>Elòlụ m nà ezì ì gbālụ egbè gà-ànwụ ọsọ ọsọ màkà nà ọ dā èmeghalizì ārụ, ọ nà-àtụ sọ n'ume</b> I think that the pig you shot will die quickly because it can no longer stir, it only breathes very faintly
	<b>-tūnye ndụ</b>	refresh; revive
	<b>-tute (ndụ)</b>	wake up; make alive; revive; refresh; resuscitate:
		<b>Anà m èje ìkpò onye dibìà kà ọ bịa tutee nwa nnē m dālụ enū</b> I am going to call the doctor to come and revive my brother who has fallen from a height
	<b>-tụ ume</b>	breathe faintly
<b>-tụ 8.</b>	v.	appear (of new moon):
		<b>Ọnwa àtugo/átua/átuo</b> The new moon has appeared (contrast <b>Ọnwa àpùtago</b> The moon (not new) has appeared)
<b>-tụ + 9.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-tụ n'anya</b>	cause wonder; astonish; surprise; surpass:
		<b>Etu ndi orī sili bàta unọ à n'anyàsì tülù m n'anya</b> How the thieves entered this house last night surprises me
	<b>ife itū n'anya</b>	surprising thing:
		<b>Etu ndi orī sili bàta unọ à n'anyàsì bù ife itū n'anya</b> How the thieves entered this house last night is surprising
<b>-tụ + 10.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-tūnye n'ụkwụ</b>	be at hand, imminent; come unexpectedly:
		<b>"Chèghalịa nụ n'ifi nà Ànị Ezè Enu igwē àtūnyego n'ụkwụ"</b> Repent ye, for the Kingdom of God is at hand"
<b>-tụ + 11.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-tụ àsị</b>	tell lies:
		<b>Ọ nà-àtụ àsị</b> He is telling lies

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	<b>-tùkpò àsị</b>	tell a lie against
<b>-tù 12.</b>	ext. suff. 1.	denoting contact
	<b>-metụ</b>	touch
	<b>-sutụ ọnụ</b>	touch with mouth
<b>-tù 1.</b>	v.	break the surface of a hard object (e.g. break with tips of nails, usually of both hands, small seeds like melon seeds to remove the covering)
	<b>-tùbì</b>	break (something tiny)
	<b>-tù mbọ</b>	pinch with fingernails
	<b>-tù nkì</b>	cut face or body mark; tattoo
	<b>-tù ọnụ</b>	burrow:
		<b>Òke nà-atù ọnụ n'ànì ụnọ</b> A rat is burrowing in the floor of the house
	<b>-tùpu</b>	trickle out; perforate with nails:
		<b>Ọ tụtugo àkpà m</b> He has pinched open my bag:
		<b>Ànyị nà-atù ẹgusi</b> We are breaking open melon seeds
<b>-tù + 2.</b>	v.	pick off (e.g. ants, fruits of certain grasses, or weeds with sticky fruits, from cloth)
	<b>-tùcha</b>	peel:
		<b>Ànyị nà-atùcha ọkụkọ</b> We are plucking the fowl:
		<b>Ànyị nà-atùcha arurụ</b> We are picking off the ants:
		<b>Ada nà-atùcha ntị ya</b> Ada is picking her ear
	<b>-tùchanye</b>	pick off and give; give very little, trifling part:
		<b>Ọ bù nwantịntị àchicha à kà ị gà-atùchanye m?</b> Is it this very little piece of bread that you would give me?
	<b>-tùchapụ</b>	pick out, off (things which stick, e.g. fleas on dog):
		<b>Bikō tùchapụ m arurụ tādolu m n'azụ</b> Please pick off the ant which is biting me on the back
	<b>-tùchapụta</b>	pick off (and out)
	<b>-tùchasi</b>	pick off (objects) sticking)
	<b>-tù ji</b>	dig up yams for storing
	<b>-tùsịsị</b>	pick off one by one:
		<b>Chèlụ kà m tùsịsị gị arurụ dī gị n'akwà</b> Wait and let me pick off the ants on your dress
<b>-tù + 3.</b>	v.	be variegated in colour, mottled, spotted
	<b>-tù àgwà</b>	be variegated in colour, mottled, striped, spotted:
		<b>Nkītā m tùlụ àgwà kà agū</b> My dog is spotted like a leopard:
		<b>Èbunu à tùlụ àgwà òjì nà ọcha</b> This ram is spotted black and white
	<b>-tù àkịkà</b>	cause (pattern on)
	<b>-tù atùtù</b>	be spotted, piebald
	<b>-tùgwa</b>	be striped, spotted, variegated
	<b>ntùgwa</b>	A. variegation
		B. mixture
	<b>-tùpọ</b>	have spot, blemish
	<b>ntùpọ</b>	spot; blemish
<b>-tù 4.</b>	v.	measure (length); point at
	<b>òtùtù</b>	measurement (of length)
	<b>òtùtù akā</b>	arm's length:
		<b>Ife ofu onyē kètālù n'ànì e kèlù ònyàafù bù òfu òtùtù akā</b>

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		What each person got out of the land which was shared yesterday is one arm's length
	<b>-tùnye</b>	compare; liken
<b>-tù 5.</b>	v.	spatter; drop; drip (of liquids); drizzle
	<b>òtùtù</b>	dripping (of dew, rain, etc.)
<b>-tù 6.</b>	v.	cheat; defraud
	<b>-tùlụ</b>	defraud:
		<b>Ndị wàyo tùlụ yà egō ya</b> The confidence tricksters defrauded him of his money
	<b>-tù ùlà</b>	tease; disappoint (after arousing expectation)
<b>-tù + 7.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-tù ọnụ</b>	wish bad luck
<b>tụmà</b>	conj.	even if (= kamà):
		<b>Ànyị gà-èmeli, tụmà isi àgụ</b> We will win, even if all perish
<b>tụmàdị, tụmàdụ</b>		see <b>ntụmàdị</b>
<b>-tù-tù</b>	v.	pick up:
		<b>Adị m àtùtù ife ọbunà n'ilo ọ sọgodu nya bụlụ ọfu àkpà egō</b> I never pick anything up on the road, even if it is a hundred pounds
	<b>ntùtù</b>	gathering; picking up; pilfering
	<b>-tùtù aka</b>	pilfer:
		<b>Ọ nà-àtùtù akā</b> He is a pilferer
	<b>-tùtù aka n̄tùtù</b>	pilfer; pick and steal
	<b>-tùtùkọ</b>	gather; pick together
	<b>-tùtùkọta</b>	gather; pick together and bring:
		<b>Jèe tùtùkọta ego dāsịsịlị n'àkpà m ogè m nà-àgbabàta ụnò</b> Go and pick up the coins that fell from my pocket when I was running in
	<b>-tùtùnye</b>	pick up for; pick up and give:
		<b>Tùtùnye m̄ ife dānarịlị m</b> Pick up for me what has fallen from me
	<b>-tùtù ọjị</b>	pick iroko leaves (for feeding livestock)
	<b>-tùtùta</b>	pick; pick up and bring:
		<b>Ọ bụ m̄m̄ tùtùtālụ ọtụ ụzọ a nà-àchọ</b> I am the one who picked up the missing key
	<b>aka n̄tùtù</b>	pilfering; having light fingers
	<b>-me aka n̄tùtù</b>	be fond of pilfering, picking and stealing:
		<b>Mụ nà onye nā-eme aka n̄tùtù adị ayị</b> I never walk in company of a person who is fond of picking and stealing

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U.		
ùbà	n.	drum beaten for deities at second burial
ubè 1.	n.	A. spear, divided into
	<b>ubē ñzè</b>	ceremonial spear for <b>ozō</b> ceremonies (= <b>alò</b> ), and fighting or hunting spears, see <b>asùduù</b> and <b>àgàrà</b>
	<b>-ma ubè</b>	pierce with a spear
	<b>-sù ubè</b>	thrust, stab with the spear:
		<b>Bikō asùkwòrà m ubè</b> Please do not stab me with the spear!
	<b>-tụ ubè</b>	throw spear
		B. short digging-stick (cf. <b>m̀bàzụ</b> )
ubè 2.	n.	stroke (of cane):
		<b>Pj̄a yā ubè osisi naàbò</b> Give him two strokes of the cane
ùbe 1.	n.	native pear; "pear" ( <i>Pachylobus edulis</i> Don), baked in hot ashes
	<b>ùbe òkpoko</b>	bush-candle tree ( <i>Canarium schweinfurthii</i> Engl.). The fruits are cooked by being put in hot water. See also <b>ùbe òsà</b> .
	<b>ùbe oyibo</b>	avocado pear ( <i>Persea gratissima</i> )
	<b>ùbe òsà</b>	<i>Canarium schweinfurthii</i> Engl. See also <b>ùbe òkpoko</b> .
ùbe 2.	n.	end; limit
ubi	n.	farm
ùbi	n.	black cobra ( <i>Naja melanoleuca</i> Hall.)
ubom		see <b>ìbome</b>
ubòm	n.	A. sandbank
	<b>aja ubòm</b>	white sand from river, used in building
		B. the old boundary market, held in the dry season on the sandbar in the middle of the Niger opposite Onitsha
		C. male name
ùbu 1.	n.	shoulder
	<b>-kpọ n'ùbu</b>	shrug shoulders:
		<b>Àdà kpòlụ n'ùbu ogè m gwasịlị ya ife ị sị kà m gwa yā</b> Ada shrugged her shoulders after my delivering your message to her
	<b>-ti ùbu</b>	compete (lit. strike shoulders)
ùbu 2.	n.	small fishing net
ùbù	n.	staleness:
		<b>Azụ à àdàgo ùbù</b> This fish has gone stale
	n.	common bush by roadside in savannah with small fruit <i>Nauclea latifolia</i> (Rubiaceae) ( <b>ùbùrù</b> Azbari?; <b>ùvùrù</b> Echie?)
uchè	n.	A. mind; sense; thought; wisdom; intelligence:
		<b>Uchè m dị yà</b> I am concentrating on it
	<b>ajọ uchè</b>	bad plan
	<b>àkọ nà uchè</b>	intelligence; mind
	<b>àkpà uchè</b>	mind; memory
	<b>-chè uchè</b>	think; wonder; doubt; be perplexed
	<b>-chighalị uchè</b>	consider; ponder; meditate
	<b>-debe uchè</b>	think; imagine
	<b>enwē uchè</b>	lack of sense; foolishness
	<b>-nwe uchè</b>	be wise, intelligent:
		<b>Roseline nwèlụ uchè</b> Roseline is very intelligent

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	-tughali uchè	consider; reconsider; reflect; change one's mind
	-tu uchè	be worried; anxious
	-wepu uchè	cease to expect; give up hope (lit. remove mind)
		B. male name (from -chè think)
ùchichi	n.	night:
		Ùchichi adi mma ogwu Night is not good for fighting
	etiti uchichi	midnight
	kwà uchichi	nightly
	nni uchichi	supper
uchu	n.	industry; perseverance; diligence
	-chu uchu	persevere; be industrious
	-di uchu	be industrious, diligent:
		Ada di uchu Ada is industrious
ude		see udè
udè, ude	n.	groan; groaning; grunt; grunting; hum; din; grunt used rhythmically to keep time in singing:
		Ndi egwu na-agwu; ndi udè ana-asu The soloists are singing; the chorus are keeping time
	-su ude	groan; grunt; hum, etc.:
		Onye aru na-anwu na-asu udè The patient is groaning
ùde 1.	n.	ointment; palm-kernel ointment (Yoruba àdin and òroro)
	ùde akū	palm-kernel oil
	ùde oyibo	factory-prepared pomade
	-kpa ude	rub in pomade, grease, ointment
	ogwu u de	local medicine prepared and stored in a bottle with palm-kernel oil, used for curing convulsions, poisoning
	-te ude	anoint; rub with oil, pomade, ointment:
		Ana m achọ ite ude n'ukwu m kpọsili nku I am going to rub some pomade on my dry legs:
		Kedu udi u de i telu? What kind of pomade did you rub on?
ùde 2.	n.	fame; report; reputation; name
udè	n.	flood-plain; swampy farm land
ùdènè	n.	A. common or hooded vulture ( <i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i> )
		B. hopeless, useless person
Udō	n.	very powerful divinity ( <b>alusi</b> ), whose worship is controlled by the <b>Obi</b> clan and before whom a king-elect of Onitsha must perform various rituals (Henderson 1972):
		Proverb: Udō si onye ya na-azo ji aka ya zọ onwe ya maka na ya ada azo onye tolu afo (lit. Udo requests that whoever he is trying to save should try and help himself because he never saves anybody with ascites)
ùdo	n.	peace; quietness; calmness
	anya udo	self-control; temperance
	-bi n'udo	self in peace, harmony
	-cho udo	look for peace:
		Anyi cholu udo We want peace
	ezi udo	perfect peace
ùdu	n.	Tobias Onyekwere (c.76), from Ohii in Owerre, said <b>udu</b> means 'frequency' (Nwaozuzu Ph.D. 291); used in:
	udu mmili	rainy season

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ùdù	n.	earthenware pot used for storing water; musical pot playing by slapping a hole in the side-wall with the flat of the hand
	<b>egwu ùdù</b>	music in which <b>ùdù</b> features prominently
	<b>-sù ùdù</b>	beat <b>ùdù</b> (for music)
ùdudō	n.	spider
	<b>onyā ùdudo</b>	spider's web (lit. spider's trap)
ùfe	n.	flight ( <b>-fe</b> l. fly)
	<b>-fe ùfe</b>	fly
	<b>-ti ùfe</b>	beat metal out thin
ufèlè	n.	wind; breeze
	<b>oke ufèlè</b>	great wind
ùfèsi, ùfèsi	n.	the other side; abroad; overseas
	<b>ùfèsi mmīli</b>	across the stream, river, etc.; the other side of the river, stream, etc.
	<b>n'ùfèsi</b>	over; on the other side
	<b>n'ùfèsi mmīli</b>	on the other side of the river
ufie	n.	A. camwood (dye-wood from the tree <i>Baphia nitida</i> Lodd. or <i>B. pubescens</i> Hook.f.); red dye from it
	<b>-ru ufie</b>	rub camwood on body
		B. red; reddish
ùfiè 1.	n.	width; across; crosswise
	<b>anya ùfiè</b>	squint; cross-eyes
	<b>-gbà ùfiè</b>	lie across or crosswise
ùfiè 2., ùfiò	n.	royal drums; pair of very large cylindrical slit-gongs, held only by kings, the beating of which arouses the king from slumber and thus defines the beginning of a new day
ùfiè 3.	n.	used in:
	<b>ùfiè ji ọkū</b>	sacrifice, feast before eating new yams
ufilì, ufùlù	n.	mark; track; footprint; trail (e.g. of snake); sunbeam:
		<b>Ñkaà bù ufilì agwō, ọ burō ufilì igwè</b> This is the trail of a snake, not the track of a bicycle
ùfo	n.	used in:
	<b>ùfochī, ùfochì</b>	dawn; dayspring; next day
ùfolō	n.	nothing; uselessness; vanity
ufù	n.	a faint
ùfù	n.	mongoose
ufulī	n.	used in:
	<b>ùtabà ufulī</b>	dry raw tobacco leaves not yet chemically prepared
ufùlù 1.	n.	breath; air
ufùlù 2.		see <b>ufilì</b>
ùgègbè, ùgògbè	n.	mirror; glass (= <b>ènyò, ènyinyò</b> )
	<b>ùgègbè anyā</b>	(eye) glasses
	<b>-gbà ùgègbè anyā</b>	wear glasses:
		<b>Ikê gbà ùgègbè anyā</b> Ike has glasses on
ugilī	n.	wild mango tree ( <i>Irvingia gabonensis</i> (Aubry-Lecomte ex O'Rorke) Baill.), and its fruit (cf. <b>ọgbọnọ</b> ) used for soup:
		<b>Ugilī teghete mbù egō abūrọ ulù</b> Nine ugilī fruits for one cowry is no gain (i.e. anything too cheap should be suspected of inferiority)
ùgò	n.	"eagle", bird valued for its rarity and beauty. Its white feather

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		is a symbol of prestige worn with the red cap of <b>onye ñzè</b> . (Palmtree Vulture, <i>Gypohierax angolensis</i> , and/or West African River Eagle, <i>Haliaetus vocifer</i> .)
	<b>Ùgòchukwu</b>	male name (lit. Eagle of God)
	<b>ùgò mmā</b>	beautiful girl
	<b>Ùgònàchommā</b>	name of a masquerade
	<b>Ùgònnē</b>	male name (lit. Mother's Eagle)
	<b>Ùgònnwā</b>	female name (lit. (Eagle child))
	<b>oji ùgò</b>	A. yellow kola, valued above the common brownish type B. beautiful fair-skinned girl (Proverb)
		<b>Egbe bèlụ ùgò bèlụ ñke sịlị ibè ya ebèna ñkù kwaa yā</b> If the kite perches and the eagle perches, whoever says to the other that it should not perch, may it break its wing. (cf. live and let live) (short form) <b>Egbe bèlụ ùgò bèlụ</b>
<b>ùgògbè</b>	n.	mirror (= <b>ènyò, ènyinyò</b> )
<b>ùgòdì</b>	n.	lock; key
	<b>-gbachi ùgòdì</b>	turn the key
<b>ùgòfụ</b>	n.	steam
<b>ùgòlì</b>	n.	hooting sound made by young men when dancing
<b>ugòlo</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>ugòlo òmà</b>	Pied Crow ( <i>Corvus albus</i> )
<b>ùgolò</b>	n.	bitter kola ( <i>Garcinia kola</i> Heckel)
<b>ùgom, ùgom</b>	n.	prison yard
<b>ugonòm</b>	n.	fish sp. ( <i>Bagrus bayad</i> ) (= <b>òkpọ ofụ</b> )
<b>ugbàna</b>	n.	A. Cattle Egret ( <i>Bubulcus ibis</i> ) B. male name
<b>ugbè</b>	n.	feather (cf. <b>ugbènè</b> )
<b>ugbènè</b>	n.	feather (cf. <b>ugbè</b> )
	<b>-kwosi ugbènè</b>	pluck feathers
<b>ugbō</b>	n.	farm
	<b>-gba n'ugbō</b>	cultivate adjoining farms; be farm neighbours
	<b>-gbu ugbō</b>	make farm; farm:
		<b>Ugbō kà Nwañkwọ nà-ègbu èri o jilì si n'ọlụ oyibo zùlụ ikè</b> Nwankwọ has been farming since his retirement from the Civil Service
	<b>-kọ ugbō</b>	cultivate farm; farm
	<b>-lụ ugbō</b>	work a farm
	<b>-sụ ugbō</b>	weed farm
<b>ugbò</b>	n.	A. cave; den; lair; hole B. hiding-place for fish made out of hollow bamboo cane, in which they are then trapped
<b>ugbokō</b>	n.	A. forest; thicket; jungle; farm B. name of a town in Bendel State
	<b>anụ ugbokō</b>	stupid, uncivilized person
<b>ùgbòlò</b>	n.	time, times (in enumeration)
	<b>ùgbòlò naàbọ</b>	twice; two times:
		<b>Ejègo m̄ ụnọ ogwụ ùgbòlò naàbò</b> I have been to the hospital twice
	<b>ùgbòlò òne?</b>	how often?; how many times?
	<b>ùgbòlò ùgbòlò</b>	frequently; often



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ùgbu	n.	small fishing net
ughelē	n.	yawn; yawning
	-ghe ughelē	yawn:
		<b>Ọ nà-èghe ughelē</b> He is yawning
ugwu	n.	A. mountain; hill; any raised ground
	Ugwu Awusa	Northern Nigeria
		<b>Nwaàmàlùbịa ejēnurọ Ugwu Awusa</b> Nwaamalubia has never been to Northern Nigeria
	Enugwū, Enugū	Enugu
	-lị ugwu	climb mountain, hill
ugwù	n.	circumcision
	-bè ugwù	circumcise:
		<b>Bikō jèè kpọọlụ m̄ nnā Ēmekà kà ọ bịa bèè nwa a m̄lụ ọfụȳ ūgwù</b> Go and call me Emeka's father to come and circumcise the new-born baby
ùgwù	n.	prestige
ugwùlùgwù	n.	chest
	ugwùlùgwù anū	breast (of meat)
ùgwulùgwu	n.	abundance, large number (esp. of small things)
ujìjì	n.	leaf used for soup
ùju	n.	fullness; plenty:
		<b>Anyị nọ n'ùju nnī kịtāà</b> We are at present in a time of plenty (of food)
uke	n.	thorn, prickle
ùke	n.	brightness; glitter
Ùkè 1.	n.	name of a town and its market
ùkè 2.	n.	bad, ill luck; misfortune:
		<b>Ñke à bù ùkè</b> This is a misfortune, or This is bad luck:
		<b>Ezùlụ m̄ ùkè n'uzọ ogè m nà-èje ìkpọlụ nnwa m̄ nọ n'ụnọ ọgwù</b> I encountered ill luck on my way to the hospital to take my child home
ukò	n.	used in:
	-kò ukò	put on airs; show off; be lavish in hospitality
ùko	n.	small store or recess, built up generally over fireplace
ukòlò		see <b>ikòlò</b>
ukom	n.	steep clay cliff at bank of river
ukòm	n.	fowl
	ji ukòm	White Guinea Yam ( <i>Dioscorea rotundata</i> Poir.), fat and of good quality, features in feasts
ùku m̄bu	n.	shoulder
ukpe	n.	lamp
	okụ ukpē	lamp
ùkpò, ìkpò	n.	seat or bed made of mud; bed or plot for growing vegetables
	ùkpò ezè	royal throne
	iru ùkpò	area raised or demarcated within the òbi to keep ritual objects
ukpi	n.	tree from which <b>ufie</b> is obtained
ùkpòlo	n.	clod of earth
	-tụ ùkpòlo	throw missile
ùkpòò, ukpòm	n.	fishing hook
	azū ukpòò	fish caught with fishing hook

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		(Proverb) <b>Onye òdìdì nà-èlì azụ ukpoò</b> The patient person eats fish caught with the hook
<b>ùkwe 1.</b>	n.	song; hymn
	<b>akwukwọ ùkwe</b>	hymn-book
	<b>-kwe ùkwe</b>	sing:
		<b>Anùlụ m̀ kà ụmụ akwukwọ nà-èkwe ù kwe n'ụnọ ụkà</b> I heard the school-children singing a hymn in the church:
		<b>Bikō kwèelụ m̀ òfu ù kwe ụnụ kwèlụ n'Àba ònyàafụ</b> Please sing me a song you sang at Aba yesterday
<b>ùkwe 2.</b>	n.	assent (= òkwukwe) (-kwe 1. agree)
<b>ukwu</b>	n.	large; big
	<b>afọ ukwu</b>	gluttony
	<b>anya ukwu</b>	covetousness
	<b>àrụ ukwu</b>	leprosy
	n.	large size:
		<b>Ọ dị ukwu</b> It is big
<b>ukwù</b>	n.	waist; loins; stump (of tree); base:
		<b>Kèdo elilì à n'ukwù gị</b> Tie this string round your waist
	<b>ukwù isò</b>	base of pillar of house; pillar of house
	<b>ukwù osisi</b>	stump of tree
	<b>m̀bè n'ukwù</b>	skirt; native skirt worn as underwear
<b>ùkwù 1.</b>	n.	bundle
	<b>ùkwù azịzà</b>	broom (considered as a whole bundle of prepared palm fronds)
	<b>ùkwù nkū</b>	bundle of firewood
	<b>-lita n'ùkwù</b>	inherit, gain by inheritance
<b>ùkwù 2.</b>	n.	(also <b>ùkwù egō</b> ) unit in cowrie counting system, consisting of ten <b>èkpète</b> (of six cowries each), thus sixty cowries
	<b>ùkwù naàbò</b>	120 cowries
	<b>ùkwù naatò</b>	180 cowries
<b>ùle</b>	n.	corruption; decomposition; rot (exam?)
	<b>-le ùle</b>	be rotten, lazy, corrupt
	<b>-te ùle</b>	disgrace; put to shame; abase
<b>ùlì</b>	n.	indigo; plant ( <i>Randia malleifera</i> Benth. and Hook.f. and/or <i>R. maculata</i> DC) whose juice, obtained on grinding the fruit, turns black on drying. Used traditionally by women for body designs to enhance their beauty. Also marked on the lower eye-lid of patient attacked by measles, influenza, smallpox, as prevention and/or cure
	<b>ùlì abụbà</b>	variety of <b>ùlì</b>
	<b>ùlì ārụ</b>	indigo body designs
	<b>ùlì ede èji</b>	variety of <b>ùlì</b>
	<b>ùlì mkpò</b>	variety of <b>ùlì</b>
	<b>ùlì nkịlịsị</b>	variety of <b>ùlì</b> , whose seeds are very small in size
	<b>-de ùlì</b>	mark parts of the body with <b>ùlì</b>
	<b>-gbu ùlì</b>	mark parts of the body with <b>ùlì</b>
<b>ùlilì, ùlulù</b>	n.	Giant Forest Squirrel ( <i>Protoxerus strangeri</i> )
<b>ùlòdì</b>	n.	type of white lily
<b>ùlòlò</b>	n.	hole for exit of water from house, compound
<b>ulù 1.</b>	n.	gain; profit; benefit

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	<b>ulù egō</b>	profit
	<b>-bà ulù</b>	be useful; profit; benefit
	<b>-li ulù</b>	gain; profit; benefit
<b>ulù 2.</b>		see <b>ulùghùlù</b>
<b>ùlù</b>	n.	clay; mire (cf. <b>ùlò</b> )
<b>ulùghùlù, ulù, ulùulù</b>	n.	flesh; small piece of meat without bones
	<b>ulū arụ</b>	flesh
<b>ùlùkòmbụbā, òlòkòmbụbā, ùlùmàkụmā</b>	n.	butterfly
<b>ulùkpù</b>	n.	cloud
<b>ùlulù</b>		see <b>ùlilì</b>
<b>ùlùmàkụmā</b>		see <b>ùlùkòmbụbā</b>
<b>ùlumē</b>	n.	downy feathers; down
	<b>ùlume akpū</b>	kapok
<b>ume 1.</b>	n.	breath; sigh; strength
	<b>ume ànị</b>	humility
	<b>ume ñgwụ</b>	idleness; laziness
	<b>-fụnye ume</b>	inflate
	<b>-gbà ume</b>	encourage (lit. strengthen the heart):
		<b>O kwèsìlì kà ànyị jee gbàa ụmụ akwụkwọ nā-akwado ijē nnene akwụkwọ ume</b> We ought to go and encourage the students preparing for examinations
	<b>-kùdebe ume</b>	stop breathing
	<b>-kùpù ume</b>	faint; be faint
	<b>-kù ume</b>	breathe
	<b>̀̀kù ume</b>	breath
	<b>nwa mkpùkpù ume</b>	newborn infant
	<b>-nwe ume</b>	be strong
	<b>òkùkù ume</b>	lung (human)
	<b>-tụ n'ume</b>	breathe shallowly or faintly (like patient nearing death or person who is exhausted from running); pant
	<b>-ze ume</b>	sigh; snort
<b>ume 2.</b>	n.	loins
<b>ùme</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>ùme nnwā, òmụmụ</b>	frequent loss of new-born children soon after birth
<b>une</b>	n.	calabash for storing wine
<b>ùnè</b>	n.	mouth-bow with cane-rope string
<b>unèlè</b>	n.	banana ( <i>Musa sapientum</i> Linn.)
<b>unyi</b>	n.	dirt
	<b>-lu unyi</b>	be dirty:
		<b>Akwà gị lùlù unyi</b> Your cloth is dirty
<b>unyi</b>	n.	coal; charcoal; cinder
	<b>unyi okwutē</b>	coal
	<b>-gwu unyi okwutē</b>	dig, mine coal:
		<b>A nà-ègwu unyi okwutē n'Enugū</b> Coal is mined at Enugu
<b>ùru</b>	n.	sorrow; grief
	<b>akwā ūru</b>	sackcloth; mourning garment (usually black)
	<b>-ru ùru</b>	mourn; be sorrowful, downcast; grieve

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ùruluchī	n.	evening; dusk
ùsokwū	n.	woman's house (= <b>m̀kpukè</b> )
ùsòlò	n.	row of things or people; arrangement
	<b>-kwùlụ n'ùsòlò</b>	be in a line, single file:
		<b>Kwùlụ nụ n'ùsòlò</b> Stand in a line; or in single file:
		<b>Mèe kà ụmụ akwụkwọ kwụa n'ùsòlò</b> Make the students form a procession
	<b>n'ùsòlò n'ùsòlò</b>	in order; one after the other
	<b>-sò n'ùsòlò</b>	be in line
usukē	n.	tree whose fruit resembles <b>ụdalā ènwè</b> in shape; when ripe, the fruit is red in colour
ute	n.	A. mat
	<b>ute Ādo</b> (= <b>ute m̀kpàla</b> )	stiff mat used for burial ceremonies or to form roofing or shelter
	<b>-gbasà ute</b>	spread mat (in general, without necessarily implying for purpose of sleeping):
		<b>Jèe gbasàa utē n'anwū</b> Go and spread the mat in the sun
	<b>-kpọ ute</b>	buy mat
	<b>-tọ ute</b>	spread mat (for sleeping on):
		<b>Bikō jèe tọp utē ebe ànyị gà-àlarụ</b> Please go and spread mats where we are going to sleep
	<b>(ùwà) -tọ ute</b>	have an easy life
		B. tree ( <i>Pandanus candelabrum</i> Beauv.) from whose leaves mats are made
ùtùkpè	n.	lamp (= <b>itè ọkụ</b> ):
		<b>Ọnwa tụa, ùtùkpè àna</b> When the moon shines, there is no need of a lamp (fig. used to express dependence on an outstanding person)
ùyòm̀	n.	newly-hatched chick; chick
	<b>ùyòm ọkụkọ</b>	chicks
	<b>nwa ùyòm̀, nwuùyòm̀</b>	chick
	<b>ụmụ ùyòm̀</b>	chicks
uzè	n.	Giant Forest squirrel ( <i>Protoxerus strangeri</i> ) (cf. <b>ọsa</b> )
uzelē	n.	sneezing
	<b>-ze uzelē</b>	sneeze
uzuzù, uzuzò	n.	sand; dust
	<b>-kpo uzuzù</b>	gather sand; play in and with the sand (of children)
Ụ		
ùbà	n.	gain; commission
ùba	n.	A. abundance; increase
	<b>-ba ùba</b>	be plenty, many:
		<b>Ụmụ Èzèagbàa bàlụ ùba</b> The children of Ezeagbaa are many
		B. wealth; riches (cf. <b>àkụ</b> )
		C. male name
ùbịàm̀	n.	poverty; pauperism
	<b>-dà ùbịàm̀</b>	be poor, a pauper:

		<b>Chukwu ekwēkwona kà m dàa ùbịàm</b> May God not let me be poor
<b>ùbọ</b>	n.	musical instrument with either strings or plucked tongues; (cf. <b>ogumogwū</b> )
	<b>ùbọ akwālà</b>	pluriarc
	<b>ùbọ ọnū</b>	mouth-organ; wind-instrument in general
	<b>-kpọ ùbọ</b>	play musical instrument (sansa, guitar, organ)
<b>ùbọsị</b>	n.	day
	<b>ùbọsị daa</b>	everyday; daily; day by day (cf. <b>kwà daa</b> )
	<b>ùbọsị ikpe āzụ</b>	the day of judgement; the last day
	<b>ùbọsị m̄bụ</b>	the first day
	<b>ùbọsị ụkà</b>	Sunday
	<b>kwà ùbọsị</b>	every day; daily
	<b>mkpụlụ ùbọsị</b>	a day
	<b>oke ùbọsị</b>	great day
<b>ùbụ</b>	n.	scramble; scrambling
	<b>-bụ ùbụ, ùbụ</b>	scramble (e.g. of children when eating or given something like biscuits):
	<b>Ụmụ akā nà-àbụ nni e nyèlụ fà ùbụ</b>	The children are scrambling over the food given them
<b>ùbùlụ</b>	n.	brain
	<b>ùbùlụ mgbaka</b>	brain fatigue
	<b>-nwe ùbùlụ</b>	be intelligent, brainy, sensible, brilliant:
		<b>Ụmụ Okaàfọ àna-ènweka ùbùlụ</b> Okaafọ's children are usually brainy
<b>ùbùlụ 1.</b>	n.	young chick
	<b>ùbùlụ ākwa</b>	eggshell (of fowl)
<b>ùbùlụ 2.</b>	n.	fruit with sweet smell, sucked raw (? from <i>Borassus aethiopum</i> Mart.):
		(Proverb) <b>Akwụkwọ ùbùlụ e jilì ke nnū , nnu nà-àtọ ùbùlụ nà-àtọ</b> (lit. The leaf of <b>ùbùlụ</b> has been used in wrapping salt; the salt is tasty, the <b>ùbùlụ</b> is tasty.) Used in describing a combination of two good things, e.g. when a very handsome man marries a very beautiful woman
	<b>ùbùlụ inū</b>	variety of <b>ùbùlụ</b> whose leaves are used to cure malaria <i>Sarcocephalus latifolius</i> (Rubiaceae)
	<b>ùbùlụ ọcha</b>	wild custard apple ( <i>Annona senegalensis</i> Pers.)
<b>ùbùrụ</b>	n.	common bush by roadside <i>Nauclea latifolia</i> (Rubiaceae); <b>ùbùrụ</b> Echie; [ùvùrò Azbari?]
<b>ùchichā</b>	n.	cockroach
<b>ụdà</b>	n.	pepper-tree ( <i>Xylopiya aethiopica</i> (Dunal) A. Rich.) with strong-smelling fruit in small curled pod, used as an ingredient in the preparation of various medicines and in certain foods, whose bark can be used as rope
	<b>-ụdà ọfia</b>	wild species ( <i>Xylopiya quintasii</i> )
<b>ùdà</b>	n.	sound; report
	<b>-dà ùdà</b>	give sound:
		<b>Anùlụ m ùdà egbè</b> I heard the sound of a gun
<b>ụdalà</b>	n.	African Star-apple ( <i>Chrysophyllum delevoiyi</i> De Wild.) and White Star-apple ( <i>C. albidum</i> G. Don)

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	àtùtù ụdālā	juice or stain of ụdalā fruit
	ụdalā ènwè	tree whose fruit resembles ụdalā in shape, but smaller
ùdị	n.	kind; shape; likeness; nature; being:
		<b>Ọ bù ụdị yā</b> It is his nature:
		<b>Gwa m ụdị i chòlù</b> Tell me the kind you want
	ùdị ọjọọ	bad kind, form, being, nature
ùdọ	n.	A. small fibrous plant
	àpàlị ụdọ	fibres of ụdọ
		B. rope, cord, string made from the fibres of ụdọ
	-fị ụdọ	braid rope
	-ke ụdọ	tie with rope, cord, etc.:
		<b>Ànyị gá-èke Ibè ụdọ</b> We shall tie Ibe up
	-kwù ụdọ	commit suicide (by hanging); hang oneself
	-tụ ụdọ	braid rope
	ụdọ ọcha	musk mallow ( <i>Hibiscus abelmoschus</i> Linn.)
ùdụ	n.	large earthenware pot used for storing water
ùfọdụ	n.	some; certain; (can either precede or follow noun it qualifies):
		<b>Ụfọdụ mmādụ dị nzuzù</b> Some people are stupid:
		<b>Nye m ụfọdụ</b> Give me some:
	ogè ụfọdụ, ụfọdụ ogè	sometimes; from time to time:
		<b>Agụ nà-àbịa ebe à ụfọdụ ogè</b> The leopard sometimes comes here
ùfụ	n.	pain; agony; difficulty; distress
	àrụ ụfụ	A. urgency; state of disquiet
		B. sickness; pain
	-dị ụfụ	be painful, distressing
	-fụ ụfụ	be painful, distressing:
		<b>Ọgwụ nā-ata m nà mkpịsị akā nà-àfụ m ụfụ</b> The whitlow on my finger is hurting me
	ife ụfụ	painful, distressing thing
	-nọ n'ụfụ	be in distress:
		<b>Ànyị nò n'ụfụ</b> We are in distress
ùfụfụ	n.	foam; froth; scum:
		<b>Nkaà bù ụfụfụ ònugbù</b> This is the foam of the bitterleaf
	-gbọ ụfụfụ	foam; froth:
		<b>Nni dī n'ọkụ nà-àgbọ ụfụfụ</b> The food on the fire is frothing
	-sụ ụfụfụ	foam; froth
ùgà	n.	plant used for the preparation of sponges ( <i>Laccosperma secundiflorum</i> ) Palmae
ùgàni	n.	time of food shortage; dearth, usually before new yam is out
ùgụ	n.	fluted pumpkin ( <i>Telfairia occidentalis</i> )
ùgùlù	n.	harmattan
	oyi ùgùlù	harmattan cold
ùgbà	n.	A. calabash (= Y. <b>igbá</b> ; cf. <b>ọbà</b> )
		B. broken gourd/calabash, used for sacrifice
	ògìlì ụgbà	castor oil plant ( <i>Ricinus communis</i> Linn.)
ùgbà 1.	n.	bark of plantain, used as string
ùgbà 2.	n.	used in:
	-kpọ, -pịa ụgbà	take a somersault into water; dive

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	-yi ụgbà	dive
ụgbọ	n.	A. canoe; boat; ship
	ụgbọ àjà	basket containing offering to deity or sacrifice on a forked stick
	ụgbọ àmàlà	canoe
	ụgbọ mmili	ship; boat; canoe
	ụgbọ ojō	small canoe
	ụgbọ oyibo	steamer
	-kpe ụgbọ	steer canoe
	ọnu ụgbọ	bows of a boat
	-yi ụgbọ	paddle canoe
		B. any kind of motor vehicle; lorry; car
	ụgbọ ànị	lorry; car
	ụgbọ enū	aeroplane
	ụgbọ nā-efe ēfe	aeroplane
	-gba ụgbọ	go in a vehicle
ụgbògùlù	n.	pumpkin ( <i>Cucurbita pepo</i> Linn. and <i>C. maxima</i> Duchesne)
	òpi ụgbògùlù	pumpkin leaf stalk (lit. pumpkin tube)
		(Proverb) <b>Sòsò Chinèkè mà etu mmili sì bàà n'òpi ụgbògùlù</b> Only God knows how water managed to enter the tube of the pumpkin leaf stalk
ụgbụ	n.	clap net
ụgbùgbà	n.	shallow pot; the large size used for cooking, the medium size for soup, and the small size for making sacrifices
	ụgbùgbà okū	cooking pot
ùgha	n.	falsehood
	-kwu okwu ùgha	speak falsehood
ụgwō	n.	debt; wages; salary:
		<b>Ànyị gà-èli ụgwō taatà</b> We shall receive our salary today
	ụgwō ọlū	wages; salary payment for work done
	ụgwō unò	rent (for house)
	-fie ụgwō	demand payment of a debt
	-jì ụgwō	owe; be in debt:
	Ibè jì m ụgwō	Ibe owes me a debt
	-kwu ụgwō	pay debt, salary, wages
	-li ụgwō	receive salary, wages, etc.
	-na ụgwō	receive salary, wages, etc.
	onye ụgwō	debtor
	-wèfiè ụgwō	seize for debt; seize wrongly for debt
ụgwò, ngwò	n.	kind of skin disease
		Proverb: <b>Onye dī mmā kà ụgwō nà-èli</b> Ụgwò attacks beautiful people
ùjà	n.	bark, roar (of animal):
		<b>Anà m ànu ùja ọdum</b> I am hearing the roar of a lion
	-gbọ ùja	bark, roar (of animal):
		<b>Nkita m adā agbọ ùja</b> My dog never barks
ụjalā	n.	used in:
	-ta ụjalā	A. chirp; cry as a child; utter a peculiar call
		B. make a loud outcry
ujō	n.	fear; cowardice; inability to bear pain long before crying or

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		trembling
	<b>-dị ụjọ</b>	be cowardly; fear:
		<b>Adị m ụjọ</b> I am cowardly or, I can't bear physical pain long
	<b>-jọ ụjọ</b>	be cowardly; fear; be timid (less common than <b>-tụ egwù</b> )
	<b>-jọ ụjọ akwụkwọ</b>	play truant
	<b>onye ụjọ</b>	a coward
<b>ụjū</b>	n.	mourning
	<b>akwà ụjū</b>	black cloth worn by mourners
	<b>-nọ n'ụjū</b>	be in mourning; mourn:
		<b>Fà nọ n'ụjū</b> They are in mourning
	<b>-ru ụjū</b>	be mourning:
		<b>Ibè nà-èru ụjū</b> Ibe is mourning
<b>ụjūjū</b>	n.	tree sp. ( <i>Myrianthus arboreus</i> ) its leaf
<b>ụka</b>	n.	sourness (e.g. of overnight soup, food, not yet warmed)
	<b>-gba ụka</b>	be sour
<b>ụkà 1.</b>	n.	conversation; talk; disputation; argument; backbiting; gossip:
		<b>Bikō bịa fū m n'ọnu ụtụtụ, ànyị nwèlù nwantịntị ụkà</b> Please come and see me early in the morning, we have something to discuss:
		<b>Àda nà Èjìmà nwèlù ụkà</b> Ada and Ejima have a quarrel
	<b>-bu ụkà</b>	make trouble
	<b>-kà ụkà</b>	converse; quarrel; slander:
		<b>Àchọrọ m kà onye ọbunà kàa m ụkà</b> I don't want anyone to slander me
	<b>-lụ àrụ ụkà</b>	be self-controlled
	<b>-lụlita ụkà</b>	debate; discuss
	<b>-lụ onwē ụkà</b>	be disciplined, self-controlled
	<b>-lụ ụkà</b>	dispute with; argue
<b>ụkà 2.</b>	n.	church service; class meeting; church:
		<b>Ànyị nà-èje ụkà</b> We are going to the service
	<b>Ụkà CMS</b>	(Anglican), Salvation Army, etc. C.M.S. (Anglican) Church, Salvation Army, etc.
	<b>Ụkà Fada</b>	Roman Catholic Church Mission
	<b>ụkà ñche</b>	watchnight service (e.g. that held on Christmas, New Year's Eve)
	<b>àfè ụkà</b>	cloth, garment, robe set aside and devoted to wearing to divine service; Sunday best
	<b>izù ụkà</b>	(sometimes shortened to <b>ụkà</b> ) week of seven days (i.e. of church or mission):
		<b>Ñkaà bù ụkà naàbò Àda jì jebe Lagos</b> It is two weeks since Ada left for Lagos or, Ada has been away in Lagos for two weeks now
	<b>ụkà gālụ aga</b>	last week
	<b>-kà ụkà</b>	hold divine service:
		<b>Ànyị nà-èje ebe a nà-akà ụkà</b> We are going where a Divine Service is taking place
	<b>ndi ụkà</b>	Christians
	<b>ndi Ụkà</b> Methodist, Fadaa, Anglican, etc.	members of the Methodist, Roman Catholic, Anglican, etc., Church:



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		<b>Anyị bụ ndi Ụkà Methodist</b> We are members of the Methodist Church
	<b>onye ụkà</b>	Christian:
		<b>Roseline bụ ezigbo onye ụkà</b> Roseline is a devout Christian
	<b>ụbòsị ụkà</b>	Sunday:
		<b>Taa bụ ụbòsị ụkà</b> Today is Sunday
	<b>ụnọ ụkà</b>	Church (building):
		<b>Ụkọ Chukwù nọ n'ime ụnọ ụkà</b> The clergyman is in the church
<b>ùkata</b>	n.	general name for fish of the <i>Polypterus</i> and <i>Calamoichthys</i> genera (cf. <b>òkwo</b> )
<b>ùkàwù</b>	n.	tigerfish ( <i>Hydrocynus vittatus lineatus</i> )
<b>ùkazī</b>		
<b>ụkọ</b>	n.	messenger
	<b>ụkọ Chukwu</b>	Minister in holy orders; pastor; deacon; priest, etc. (lit. messenger of God)
	<b>-ra ụkọ</b>	send representative, ambassador, special messenger, middleman
<b>ùkọ</b>	n.	scarcity (cf. <b>m̀kpa</b> )
	<b>-kọ ụkọ</b>	be scarce
<b>ụkọlọ</b>	n.	laziness; inability; incapability; weakness
	<b>-nyọ ụkọlọ</b>	be lazy
<b>ùkọlọ</b>	n.	hollow
	<b>afele ụkọlọ</b>	hollow plate
<b>ụkpà</b>	n.	"walnut" ( <i>Tetracarpidium conophorum</i> (Mull Arg.) Hutch. and J.M. Dalz.) (Yoruba <b>àsalà</b> or <b>awùsa</b> )
<b>ùkpa 1.</b>	n.	large oblong market basket, made from anā
	<b>ùkpa jī</b>	basketful of yam
<b>ùkpa 2.</b>	n.	A. a walk
		B. friendship; communion
	<b>-kpa ajọ ụkpa</b>	make bad or disagreeable friendship (e.g. as when a person is intimate with another person whose morality and ways are bad or questionable); walk with criminals or suspects; keep bad company
	<b>-kpa ụkpa</b>	be friends companions
	<b>-kpa ụkpa orī</b>	be friends with a thief
<b>ùkpà</b>	n.	rope for climbing
<b>ùkpakā</b>	n.	oil-bean tree or seed ( <i>Pentaclethra macrophylla</i> Benth.)
<b>ùkpàná</b>	n.	grasshopper
<b>ụkpọ</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>-tu ụkpọ</b>	blister
<b>ùkpọrọ</b>		see <b>ọkpọrọ</b>
<b>ùkpulū</b>	n.	footprint; thing to be followed, e.g. example, precept, statute
	<b>-sò ụkpulū</b>	take after, resemble ancestor (in behaviour)
<b>ụkwà</b>	n.	African Breadfruit ( <i>Treculia africana</i> Decne.)
<b>ụkwalà</b>	n.	cough
		<b>Ụkwalà jì m</b> I have a cough or, I have a coughing fit
	<b>(ụkwalà) -kwa</b>	have a cough:
		<b>Ụkwalà ọ nà-àkwa gī?</b> Do you have a cough?
	<b>ụkwalā nri</b>	whooping-cough

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	<b>ụkwalà ntà</b>	tuberculosis
	<b>ụkwalà ntịrịrị</b>	whooping-cough
	<b>àkpà ụkwalà</b>	asthma
	<b>-kwa ụkwalà</b>	cough:
		<b>Ọnye nà-àkwa ụkwalà?</b> Who is coughing?
<b>ụkwụ</b>	n.	foot; leg; footstep
	<b>ụkwụ enū</b>	by land, overland
		<b>Ụkwụ nà Ijè</b> cult of the limbs which symbolizes success in adventures, represented by a carving of a foot
	<b>ụkwụ ọlọgbà</b>	crooked leg; "K-leg"
	<b>ụkwụ oma</b>	arriving and meeting with luck; encountering luck at arrival (e.g. meeting friend at table on arrival at his house)
	<b>afọ ụkwū</b>	calf of leg
	<b>akpù ụkwū</b>	thigh muscle
	<b>akpukpọ ụkwū</b>	boot; shoe; sandal
	<b>-yi akpukpọ ụkwū</b>	wear shoes
	<b>amà ụkwū</b>	pace; footstep
	<b>ànị ụkwū</b>	heel of the foot
	<b>àpà ụkwū</b>	footprint
	<b>àpàtàpà ụkwū</b>	thigh
	<b>-dà n'ụkwụ</b>	happen in one's presence
	<b>-gba ụkwụ</b>	kick (with foot)
	<b>ikili ụkwū</b>	heel
	<b>ikiti ụkwū</b>	(sound of) footstep
	<b>ikpèlè ụkwū</b>	knee
	<b>isi ụkwū</b>	big toe
	<b>-kpọ ụkwụ</b>	stub the toes
	<b>-kpòbè ụkwụ</b>	knock and cut, hurt, abrade toe by knocking it against an object (usu. by accident)
	<b>-lù ụkwụ</b>	limp
	<b>nkèji ụkwū</b>	ankle
	<b>nzọ ụkwū</b>	footprint; footstep
	<b>ogwè ụkwū</b>	leg
	<b>ọbù ụkwū</b>	sole of foot
	<b>ọdụ ụkwū</b>	anklet of ivory (or copper)
	<b>ọdù ụkwū</b>	little toe
	<b>-sì ụkwụ</b>	mark a footprint
	<b>-te ụkwụ</b>	limp
	<b>-tufèga ụkwụ</b>	throw across feet, legs
	<b>-tugbà ụkwụ</b>	cross the feet or legs
	<b>-tunye n'ụkwụ</b>	be at hand, imminent; come unexpectedly
<b>ụla</b>	n.	sleep
	<b>àfè ụlā</b>	night-gown
	<b>-chu ụla</b>	be wakeful, sleepless
	<b>-gwọ ụla</b>	snore
	<b>-lamì ụla</b>	fall deeply asleep
	<b>-larụ ụla</b>	sleep
	<b>-lụ ụla</b>	sleep
	<b>-lù ụla</b>	be sleepy
	<b>-me anya ụlā</b>	be drowsy

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	<b>ògbu ùlā</b>	deep sleep
	<b>òlù ùla</b>	A. doze
	<b>(òlù ùla) -tụ</b>	slumber; doze
		B. sleeping sickness; trypanosomoses:
		<b>Ị dị kà onye òlù ùla nà-ème</b> You look like someone suffering from sleeping sickness
	<b>-teta n'ùla</b>	wake from sleep
<b>ùla 1.</b>	n.	(for some speakers <b>ụnọ ùla</b> ) (sleeping) room; inner room; bedroom; foodstuff store - a room in the house
	<b>ùla ọkukọ</b>	hen-house
	<b>-sa ùla, -chọ ùla</b>	go and sleep with a friend or relative away from one's home:
		<b>Ị sago ùla?</b> Good morning (lit. Have you spent the night away?, but can be used in any circumstances)
		<b>Ị pụtago ùla?</b> Good morning
<b>ùla 2.</b>		see <b>ọla</b>
<b>ùlā</b>	n.	enticement; seduction; drawing away
	<b>-lā ùlā</b>	seduce; entice; draw away
	<b>ndị ùlā</b>	deceivers; cunning people; enticers
	<b>-tụ ùlā</b>	tease; disappoint (after arousing expectation)
<b>ùlāgà, ùlāgù</b>	n.	Christmas masquerade
<b>ùlọ</b>	n.	grey clay found in flood-plain (cf. <b>ụpà</b> )
	<b>ànị ùlọ</b>	clay soil
<b>ùlọ</b>	n.	mud; mire (cf. <b>ùlù</b> )
<b>ùlụ</b>	n.	second daughter [check]
<b>ùlụ</b>	n.	umbrella tree ( <i>Musanga cecropioides</i> )
<b>ùlụ</b>	n.	theft; deception
	<b>onye ùlụ</b>	thief
<b>ụma</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>ụma afọ</b>	enlarged spleen (see <b>afọ</b> )
<b>ụmā</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>-rụ ụmā</b>	charge, price more than right price
<b>ụma 1.</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>akwụkwọ ụma</b>	leaf, shiny, broad and smooth, used for wrapping food (esp. in convenient bits for sale) and for thatching ( <i>Sarcophrynium brachystachys</i> (Benth.) K. Schum.)
<b>ụma 2.</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>-ma ụma</b>	pretend; be useful; do with purpose; act wilfully, knowingly
<b>ụmà</b>	n.	information, esp. that which is not commonly known
	<b>edi ụmà</b>	civet-cat, which is very sensitive
	<b>onye ụmà</b>	well-informed person
	<b>-sị ụmà</b>	seek out information:
		<b>Anà m'èsi ụmà</b> I am trying to ferret out information
<b>ụmị, ọmị</b>	n.	shallow well; pit, well for collecting rain-water ( <b>ọmị</b> more common in Onitsha Town)
<b>ụmị</b>	n.	marrow
	<b>ụmị osisi</b>	(sweet) juice of fruit
	<b>ụmị ọkpụkpụ</b>	marrow of bone
<b>ụmụ</b>	n.	A. children (plural of <b>nnwa</b> ); sons and daughters; offspring; members of a common descent group
	<b>ụmụ akā</b>	(young) children

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	umụ akwukwọ	school children
	umụ arọ	children; young children
	umụ azị	(young) children
	umū āzụ	disciples; followers
	umụ dei	freeborn children; children of a king or chief
	umū èjima	twins
	umū igòsì	children; young children
	umụ naàbò	twins (cf. umū èjima)
	umụ nnà	A. localized patrilineage; a fluid term applied narrowly to children of the same father but different mothers and widely to the patrilineal members, real or putative, whom one cannot marry; sometimes loosely applied to all the members of the village-group as opposed to other village-groups; as a residence unit, consists of a number of compounds (Uchendu, 1965: 39-40)
		B. in the Onitsha area, a unit of which several make up an <b>ogbè</b> ('village') and which is itself subdivided into <b>ebo</b>
	umụ nnē	full brothers or sisters
	umụ nwaànyị	girls
	umụ nwokē	boys
	umụ ọkpū	married daughters
	òtù umụ òkolòbịà	young men's society
		B. young of animals (plural of <b>nnwa</b> )
	umụ nkịtā	puppies
	umū ùyòm	chicks
	-bù umụ	hatch (eggs) (of hen)
		C. marks plural of animate nouns
	umụ nkịtā	dogs
	umụ nwaànyị, umụ nwaànyà	women
	umụ nwokē	men
ùna	n.	departure; going
	ọdu ùna	charm which makes someone invisible (used by drivers to escape from an accident) (cf. <b>ndè</b> )
ùnànwuledè		see <b>nànwuledè</b>
ùnànwulụ		see <b>nànwuledè</b>
unọ	n.	house; household; building
	unọ afịa	market stall:
		<b>Ọ bụlụ nà ị chòlụ inwēta ụdị àkpà ị nà-àchọ ịzū jèè n'unọ afịa Ọfọ</b> If you want to get the kind of bag you were wanting to buy, go to Ọfọ's market stall
	unọ àkù	bank; department store; trading factory:
		<b>A nà-àchọ ịtū unọ àkù a nà-àkpọ Leventis Stores n'òbòdo ānyị</b> A department store called Leventis Stores is going to be built in our town
	unọ akwukwọ	school (of all types, including primary schools, grammar schools, colleges, and universities; cf. <b>unọ mmụta</b> ):
		<b>Ikê nọ na nnukwu unọ akwukwọ a nà-àkpọ University of Ibadan</b> Ike is in the University of Ibadan
	unọ alūsị	shrine

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	<b>ụ̀nọ̀ anwū</b>	mosquito-net
	<b>ụ̀nọ̀ gbamgbam</b>	building with corrugated iron roof
	<b>ụ̀nọ̀ ikpē</b>	court of law
	<b>ụ̀nọ̀ ime ụ̀nọ̀</b>	small private room where family head holds private discussions (= <b>ụ̀nọ̀ ọ̀bā</b> )
	<b>ụ̀nọ̀ ikwuù</b>	moveable house; tent; booth
	<b>ụ̀nọ̀ mkpọ̀lọ̀</b>	prison
	<b>ụ̀nọ̀ mmọ̀ọ̀</b>	shrine (cf. <b>ụ̀nọ̀ alū̀si</b> )
	<b>ụ̀nọ̀ n̄ga</b>	prison (cf. <b>ụ̀nọ̀ mkpọ̀lọ̀</b> ):
	<b>Ibè nọ̀ n'ụ̀nọ̀ n̄ga</b>	Ibe is in prison
	<b>ụ̀nọ̀ ọ̀bā</b>	small private room (= <b>ụ̀nọ̀ ime ụ̀nọ̀</b> )
	<b>ụ̀nọ̀ ọ̀gwù</b>	hospital (of all types, i.e. including dispensary, etc.):
		<b>Anyị̀ nà-èje ụ̀nọ̀ ọ̀gwù inēta nwa nnē anyị̀ àrụ̀ nà-esògbu</b> We are going to the hospital to visit our sister who is ill
	<b>ụ̀nọ̀ ọ̀lū</b>	office; department; workshop:
		<b>Nwaàmàlùbịa èjebego ụ̀nọ̀ ọ̀lū</b> Nwaamalùbịa has gone to the office, workshop
	<b>ụ̀nọ̀ ụ̀kà</b>	church:
		<b>Ndi nā-ekwe ūkwe nà-amū ūkwe fa gà-èkwe n'ụ̀nọ̀ ụ̀kà echi</b> The choristers are practising the hymns they will sing in church tomorrow
	<b>àzụ ụ̀nọ̀</b>	toilet (lit. back of the house)
	<b>-bika ụ̀nọ̀</b>	dwell in a house till it is old
	<b>-dụ̀mì ụ̀nọ̀</b>	lay rafters, roof, of a house
	<b>enu ụ̀nọ̀</b>	roof
	<b>èzi nà ụ̀nọ̀</b>	household
	<b>-gbàkwụnye ụ̀nọ̀</b>	enlarge, extend house (by adding more rooms)
	<b>-gbu aja ụ̀nọ̀</b>	build walls of mud-wall building
	<b>ife ibi ụ̀nọ̀</b>	furniture
	<b>imelime ụ̀nọ̀</b>	an inner room
	<b>ime ụ̀nọ̀</b>	room
	<b>-lụ ụ̀nọ̀</b>	build a house
	<b>-ma ụ̀nọ̀</b>	be tame, be domesticated (lit. know the house)
	<b>ndùmi ụ̀nọ̀</b>	roof framework (before thatching or fixing the sheets)
	<b>n'ụ̀nọ̀</b>	at home; in the house; within
	<b>-nwe èzi na ụ̀nọ̀</b>	become a householder
	<b>obi ụ̀nọ̀</b>	homesickness
	<b>òke ụ̀nọ̀</b>	house rat
	<b>-te ụ̀nọ̀</b>	plaster a house; rub, smooth, wet walls of a mud house
	<b>-tọ̀sị̀jị ụ̀nọ̀</b>	unroofed house
	<b>-tụ ụ̀nọ̀</b>	build house
	<b>-tụ ụ̀nọ̀ akanya</b>	build thatch-roofed house
	<b>ugwo ụ̀nọ̀</b>	rent (for house)
	<b>-waghajị n'ụ̀nọ̀</b>	wander about lazily in the house
	<b>-wà ụ̀nọ̀</b>	repair thatch of a house
<b>ụ̀nụ̀</b>	pron.	(independent, 3rd pers. plural) you, your (plural):
		<b>Achòlụ̀ m̀ kà ụ̀nụ̀ bịa</b> I want you to come
	<b>ụ̀nụ̀ n̄cha</b>	all of you; you all
	<b>ụ̀nụ̀ n̄ine</b>	all of you:
		<b>Achòlụ̀ m̀ kà ụ̀nụ̀ n̄ine bịa</b> I want all of you to come or, I

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		want you all to come
	<b>̀̀k̀̀e ̀̀ǹ̀ǹ̀</b>	your; yours
<b>̀̀ǹ̀l̀̀a</b>	n.	sudden sound or movement breaking the silence
<b>̀̀p̀̀a</b>	n.	A. red clay soil (also <b>̀̀a ̀̀p̀̀a</b> ; cf. <b>̀̀l̀̀o</b> ) B. wet mud; wet mud for building
<b>̀̀s̀̀a 1.</b>	n.	pinching (bits of food, meat, etc., usually by children (-s̀̀a 3. pinch): <b>̀̀o ǹ̀a-as̀̀a ̀̀s̀̀a</b> He is gazing longingly at the food (of child), or He insists on the lion's share of food (of husband)
<b>̀̀s̀̀a 2., ̀̀s̀̀a</b>	n.	answer; excuse
	<b>-s̀̀a ̀̀s̀̀a</b>	make excuse
<b>̀̀sh̀̀ak̀̀a</b>	n.	A. a calabash, netted with strings of cowries, which is shaken as a musical instrument (= Y. <b>̀̀sek̀̀er̀̀e</b> ) B. rattle (= <b>̀̀uỳ̀o</b> )
<b>̀̀s̀̀o 1.</b>	n.	pleasure; sweetness
	<b>ob̀̀i ̀̀s̀̀o</b>	cheerfulness; happiness
	<b>-s̀̀o ̀̀s̀̀o</b>	be sweet, pleasant; please
<b>̀̀s̀̀o 2.</b>	n.	vicinity; proximity; near neighbourhood
	<b>̀̀s̀̀o aǹ̀i</b>	border; place of no consequence; the country, countryside
	<b>-ch̀̀a n'̀̀s̀̀o</b>	go aside; give way
	<b>n'̀̀s̀̀o</b>	beside; by the side of: <b>D̀̀ebel̀̀u m̀̀ it̀̀e af̀̀u n'̀̀s̀̀o ok̀̀u</b> Help me put that pot beside the fire: <b>Gb̀̀a mb̀̀o d̀̀ebe aǹ̀u nd̀̀u af̀̀u n'̀̀s̀̀o ok̀̀u k̀̀a o gh̀̀al̀̀u il̀̀e ul̀̀e</b> Try and keep that fresh meat beside the fire to prevent it from rotting
	<b>-ẁ̀er̀̀uka n'̀̀s̀̀o</b>	put aside; take out of the way
<b>̀̀su 1.</b>	n.	
	<b>̀̀su k̀̀a ngwu</b>	bat sp. (very small and not eaten)
	<b>̀̀su og̀̀u</b>	fruit bat
<b>̀̀su 2.</b>	n.	a fungus <i>Lentinus tuber-regium</i> (Cryptogams: Fungi) [check]
<b>̀̀sh̀̀ak̀̀a</b>		see <b>̀̀s̀̀ak̀̀a</b>
<b>̀̀ta 1.</b>	n.	bow
	<b>-gba ̀̀ta</b>	shoot arrow with bow
	<b>-kwe ̀̀ta</b>	string a bow
	<b>-kwezi ̀̀ta</b>	re-string a bow
	<b>ok̀̀a ̀̀t̀̀a</b>	archer
<b>̀̀ta 2.</b>	n.	blame; reprimand
	<b>-kẁ̀a ̀̀ta</b>	regret; be sorry
	<b>-ta ̀̀ta</b>	lay blame; blame; reprimand: <b>A g̀̀a-̀̀ta Ik̀̀e ̀̀ta m̀̀ak̀̀a ego ǹ̀a-ef̀̀u è̀f̀̀u m̀̀ak̀̀a ǹ̀a o kpach̀̀ap̀̀ur̀̀o anya id̀̀ebe ego af̀̀u ebe ndi or̀̀i ama enwe ike if̀̀u ya</b> Ike will be blamed for the loss of the money, because he was not careful to keep the money where the thieves could not find it
<b>̀̀t̀̀a</b>	n.	invitation to a feast: <b>Ch̀̀o ̀̀ỳ̀a ̀̀t̀̀a</b> Give him an invitation
	<b>-lite ̀̀t̀̀a</b>	accept an invitation
	<b>onye ̀̀t̀̀a</b>	invitee; guest
<b>̀̀tab̀̀a</b>	n.	A. tobacco ( <i>Nicotiana rustica</i> Linn.)

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		B. cigarette; snuff
	<b>ùtabà èkèlèke</b>	rolled tobacco leaves, in small bits for retail
	<b>ùtabà ufū or ufulī</b>	dry raw tobacco leaves not yet chemically prepared
	<b>ajū ùtabà</b>	roll of tobacco
	<b>isi ùtabà</b>	head of tobacco
	<b>-kpọ ùtabà</b>	take snuff
	<b>mkpọ ùtabà</b>	snuff-box
	<b>ọkụ ùtabà</b>	tobacco pipe; snuff-box
<b>ùtālà</b>	n.	any pounded food taken with soup, e.g. fufu, pounded yam
<b>ùtanwaṅgwèlè</b>	n.	cramp; numbness of part of body (cf. <b>ṭṭaṅgwèlè</b> )
<b>ùtāzì</b>	n.	bitter leaf for soup ( <i>Gongronema latifolia</i> )
	<b>ofe ùtāzì</b>	<b>ùtāzì</b> soup
<b>ùtụ 1.</b>	n.	money or kind paid as tax, collection, rent, fare
	<b>-na ùtụ</b>	exact tax
	<b>-tụ ùtụ</b>	pay tax, tribute, collection (much used for payment of church levies)
<b>ùtụ 2.</b>	n.	powder, dust (e.g. of wood)
	<b>ùtụ osisi</b>	sawdust; powder from dry wood as a result of grub activity inside the wood
	<b>-gba ùtụ</b>	suffer from boring grub
<b>ùtù</b>	n.	rubber fruit (thick bush, sweet flesh, orange) ( <i>Saba florida</i> (Benth.) Bullock)
<b>ùtùtù</b>	n.	morning; morning of life
	<b>ùtùtù echī</b>	tomorrow morning:
		<b>Agà m àfụ gī n'ùtùtù echī</b> I shall see you tomorrow morning
	<b>ùtùtù oma</b>	fine morning
	<b>azì ùtùtù</b>	breakfast
	<b>-gba àzì ùtùtù</b>	take breakfast
	<b>-gbapù àzì ùtùtù</b>	take breakfast (usually a light one and taken in a hurry); just breakfast
	<b>-gba ùtùtù</b>	take breakfast; breakfast
	<b>kpakpaṅdo ùtùtù</b>	morning star
	<b>kwà ùtùtù</b>	every morning
	<b>-me ùtùtù</b>	take breakfast
	<b>nni ùtùtù</b>	breakfast
	<b>ùzọ ùtùtù</b>	early morning
	<b>n'ùzọ ùtùtù</b>	early in the morning
<b>ùwà</b>	n.	the world, earth, universe; (in Nri philosophy the visible world, contrasted with <b>Mmụọ</b> (ancestors), <b>Alūsị</b> (spirits), and <b>Òkikè</b> (the creator), consisting of <b>igwè nà ànì</b> (the firmament and the earth), and occupied by <b>mmadù</b> (human beings), <b>agū</b> (forests), <b>anụmànụ</b> (animals), etc.
	<b>ùwà afufụ</b>	world of suffering:
		<b>Abjārō m ùwà afufụ</b> I do not come to the world to suffer
	<b>ùwà aja aja</b>	troublesome world; world of trials and tribulations (lit. world of sands - any food or beautiful thing, once sand is spilt into it, is fouled)
	<b>ùwà anụmànụ</b>	the animal world
	<b>ùwà anya ọkū</b>	envious, jealous world
	<b>ùwà ebè ebè</b>	everlasting; for ever and ever:

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		<b>Nnà, ànyị nà-àyo Gị kà I nọnyelu ānyị wèe lue n'ụwà ebè èbè</b> Father, we beseech Thee to be with us till life everlasting
	<b>ụwà m̄madù</b>	the human world
	<b>ụwà m ụwà ịsatō</b>	exclamation of dismay
	<b>ụwà ndi m̄mọọ</b>	world of the spirits
	<b>ụwà ndi oyibo</b>	(lit. the world of the white people) luxurious pleasure-loving way of life or living: extravagant life:
		<b>Nwụnyē Īkē bìàlù ụwà ndi oyibo. Di yā adī àchọ kà ọ lụ ọlụ ọbunà, mà ọ bù kà ọ mee ife ọbunā sīlị ike</b> Ike's wife is living a life of pleasure. Her husband never wants her to do any work or do anything arduous
	<b>ụwà nīne</b>	all over the world
	<b>ụwà ọnye ọzọ</b>	another person's business
	<b>ụwà ọfụfụ</b>	modern world; nowadays
	<b>ụwà ọjọọ nkaà</b>	this sinful world to come:
		<b>Ànyị gà-ènwe ndụ ebè èbè n'ụwà ọzọ</b> We shall have everlasting life in the world to come
	<b>(ụwà) -tò ute</b>	(fig.) have an easy life
	<b>ụwà tų ụwà</b>	for ever and ever; for ever; everlasting:
		<b>Binyelu ānyị ụwà tų ụwà</b> Abide with us for ever (lit. from world to world)
	<b>afufu ụwà</b>	misfortune; ups and downs of life
	<b>enu igwē nà ụwà</b>	heaven and earth
	<b>enu ụwà</b>	the world, earth, universe
	<b>-li ụwà</b>	enjoy life:
		<b>Ndi nā-alụ ọlụ n'ụnọ àkụ Kingsway nà-èli ụwà</b> The members of staff of the Kingsway stores enjoy life
<b>uyù</b>	n.	rattle, used with <b>ùfiè</b> (= <b>ùsàkà</b> B.)
<b>ụza</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>-ta ụza</b>	chew the cud
<b>ụzịza</b>	n.	West African Black Pepper ( <i>Piper guineense</i> Schum. and Thonn.); a climber, about 40' long, whose fruits are used fresh or dried as spices in food and in medicine
<b>uzọ</b>	n.	A. way; road; path; door(way)
	<b>uzọ àwàrà àwàrà</b>	expressway (id.) (Nwaozuzu PhD 138)
	<b>uzọ ēzi amā</b>	main entrance to a compound
	<b>uzọ idèi</b>	trench; channel; gutter
	<b>uzọ mbànye</b>	crossroads; street corner
	<b>uzọ ọwèlè, ọwèlè</b>	path to the back of the compound or outskirts of town
	<b>-bu uzọ</b>	be first
	<b>-chàlụ n'uzọ</b>	let one pass; give way to
	<b>-fù uzọ</b>	lose one's way
	<b>-fụ uzọ</b>	see clearly; be transparent
	<b>-gbuwa uzọ</b>	cut a new road
	<b>-kwa uzọ</b>	open road; prepare way
	<b>okpolo uzọ</b>	road-way, public path (less specific than <b>okpolo ilo</b> )
	<b>ọkpụ ezi uzọ</b>	middle of path or road; main road; permanent path
	<b>-pùta n'uzọ</b>	move out of the way
	<b>-sifiè uzọ</b>	miss road, way
	<b>-sụ uzọ</b>	cut road



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		B. way; manner; conduct; sort; kind:
		<b>Ụzọ i si èkwu okwū asọrọ m</b> I don't like your way of speaking
	<b>ọtu ụzọ</b>	key
<b>ụzọ</b>	n.	dawn; daybreak; early morning; early
		Proverb: <b>Ụzọ nwaanyi aburo ụzọ nnwa</b> Early to marry is not early to get children
	<b>ụzọ ụtụtù</b>	early morning; dawn
	<b>-gba ụzọ</b>	go out early in the morning; do something early, rather early:
		<b>Agà m àgba ụzọ je Nneewi</b> I shall go to Nnewi early in the morning
		(fig.) <b>Mbà gbàlù ụzọ ọnwū</b> Mba died young (lit. ... died early)
	<b>n'ụzọ ụtụtù</b>	early in the morning:
		<b>Ije bialù ebe à n'ụzọ ụtụtù</b> Ije came here early in the morning
<b>uzu</b>	n.	blacksmith; blacksmithing
	<b>àkpaka uzū</b>	log of wood on which blacksmith's anvil is set (see àkpaka)
	<b>-kpụ uzu</b>	work as blacksmith:
		<b>Nnà m kpùlù uzu ogè ọ dị n'ikolobịa</b> My father worked as a blacksmith when he was a young man
<b>ùzù</b>	n.	noise; uproar; quarrel
	<b>-fiọ ụzù, -shọ ụzù</b>	make quarrelsome noise; quarrel noisily; make tumultuous noise
	<b>-tụ ụzù</b>	quarrel noisily; make noise:
		<b>Kèdụ ife ụzù nà-àtùlù? Ọ dị kàv̀nukwu mmadù ànwụa</b> Why is there such a noise? Maybe a great man has died
<b>W.</b>		
<b>-wa 1.</b>	v.	cut; split; divide; space
	<b>òwụwa</b>	cutting; splitting; dividing
	<b>-wa ànị</b>	break up land by digging; divide land for planting; dig ground
	<b>awa ànị</b>	division, plot, of land
	<b>-wa ezē</b>	file teeth
	<b>-wa jì</b>	A. divide or split yam:
		<b>Agà m àwa jī</b> I shall cut the yam
		B. hold annual (religious) new yam festival
	<b>ogè iwā jì</b>	annual yam festival
	<b>òwụwa jī</b>	feast of new yams
	<b>-wa okè</b>	make a boundary; put a mark; demarcate
	<b>-wa ọjị</b>	break kola
	<b>-gbuwa</b>	split by cutting (esp. with axe or machet)
	<b>-gbuwa akụ oyibo</b> <b>Ñsugbē</b>	speak out, break the news, bluntly (lit. break the Nsugbe coconut)
	<b>ọkịlị mgbawa isi</b>	very severe headache
	<b>-tiwa</b>	break (esp. accidentally)
<b>-wa 2.</b>	v.	A. come out; break through; burst out (on); force one's way in
	<b>-wabà</b>	rush in; invade
	<b>-wabàta</b>	rush inside

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	<b>-waku(lu)</b>	attack; rush at
	<b>-wakpò</b>	rise upon; invade; attack; raid:
		<b>Elèghelū àwakpògo òkukò n'ime ūla òkukò</b> Giant ants have invaded the fowls in the battery
	<b>-wakwàsị</b>	attack
	<b>-wakwute</b>	attack
	<b>-wapụta</b>	burst out; flow
		B. come out from the soil (of water); flood:
		<b>Mmili àwago n'ụnọ</b> Underground water has flooded the floors of the house
	<b>-wakpò</b>	submerge
	<b>mmili ọwụwa</b>	coming out of underground water, flooding the land (e.g. when water seeps into buildings in swampy areas)
		C. come out, rise, shine (of sun)
	<b>ọwụwa anyaanwū</b>	East; sunrise; rising of sun
<b>-wa + 3.</b>	v.	wander; explore (e.g. forest)
	<b>-wagota</b>	wander up (nearer)
	<b>-waghali</b>	wander about:
		<b>Kèdu òkè ọ nà-àwaghali n'ime ọfịa?</b> Why is he wandering in the forest?
	<b>-waghali n'ụnọ</b>	wander about lazily in the house
	<b>-wa ọfịa</b>	wander in, explore, the forest
<b>-wa 4.</b>	v.	break; shatter
	<b>ọwịwa</b>	breaking
	<b>afele ọwịwa</b>	breakable dish
<b>-wa 5.</b>	ext. suff. 1.	continuing; becoming more and more
	<b>-bawanye</b>	increase (in number):
		<b>Ụmụ ọlụ ya nà-àbawanye ụba</b> His apprentices are increasing more and more
	<b>-gawa</b>	go further, straight on:
		<b>Àrụ nsògbu yā nà-àgawanye n'iru</b> His illness is becoming worse (lit. going further and further)
<b>-wà +</b>	v.	put in between two closely placed objects with little or no space between them; insert
	<b>-wà akwà</b>	A. put on loincloth
		B. = <b>-wà ọgòdò</b> B.
	<b>-wànye</b>	insert in (between)
	<b>-wà ọgòdò</b>	(= <b>-wà akwà</b> )
		A. put on loincloth
		B. put on loincloth ceremonially. In olden days, this ceremony marked the time when a boy stopped appearing nude. From thenceforth he had the privileges and obligations of a man:
		<b>Èke awàgo ọgòdò</b> Eke has become an adult
	<b>-wapụ</b>	pull out thing stuck in
	<b>-wà ụnọ</b>	repair thatch of a house (= <b>-wàchi ụnọ</b> )
<b>walala</b>	n.	narrowness
	<b>walala ụzò</b>	path (opposed to road)
	<b>-dị walala</b>	be narrow:
		<b>Ụzò òkàà dị walala</b> This road or path is narrow
<b>wàyo</b>	n.	fraud (Pidgin <b>wàyo</b> )

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	<b>afia wàyo</b>	inferior goods
	<b>okwu wàyo</b>	deception
	<b>onye wàyo</b>	fraudulent person
<b>-we</b>	v.	be angry, annoyed
	<b>-we iwe</b>	be angry, annoyed
	<b>-wewusa iwe</b>	be annoyed, angry, with; vent anger upon
	<b>mwewusa iwē</b>	anger, vexation (with a person, etc.)
<b>-wè</b>	v.	take
	<b>òwùwè</b>	taking
	<b>-wèbipù</b>	take out some
	<b>-wèdàta</b>	bring down
	<b>-wèdàta ànị</b>	bring down; humble; abase; humiliate:
		<b>Wedàta ònwe gī ànị</b> Humble yourself (lit. Bring yourself down)
	<b>wèe</b>	used in many common phrases
	<b>wèe ganye nà, wèe nye nà</b>	till; until; pending:
		<b>Agà m na-àpịa gī itàlì wèe ganye nā ī kwupùta ife ojōō i mēlù</b> I shall continue to flog you till you confess the bad thing you did
	<b>wèe lue nà</b>	until; as far as to
	<b>wèe lue n'ụwà ebighèèbì</b>	for ever; for ever and ever
	<b>wèe pù</b>	until
	<b>kà.....wèe</b>	in order that; so that:
		<b>Ànyị nà-àyo Chinèkè kà O nye ànyị àmàlà ya n'ụwa nkaà kà ànyị wèe gbakùta ajọ òmùme àzụ kà ànyị wèe bulụazị ndi gā-abā ànị ezè Ya n'ogē ikpe àzụ</b> We are praying God to give us His Grace in this world so that we may eschew bad deeds and so that we may also be those who will enter His Kingdom at last:
		<b>Ọ kwèsìlì kà ànyị na-ème ezi òmùme kà ànyị wèe nwee ike ìbà ànị ezè enu igwē n'èmesịa</b> We ought to continue doing good in order that we may be able to enter the Kingdom of God afterwards:
		<b>Achọ m ijī gboo rapù Nneēwi kà m wèe nwee ike ifū ụzọ lu Āba</b> I want to leave Nneewi early so that I may reach Aba before dusk:
		<b>Achòlù m ìbà ụgbọ enū kà m wèe lue Òbòdò Oyibo ọsọsọ</b> I want to take an aircraft to be able to arrive in the United Kingdom quickly:
		<b>Bikō nye m̄ afele kà m wèe kulu mmīli</b> Please give me a plate to take some water
	<b>-wèfiè ụgwọ</b>	seize for debt; seize wrongly for debt
	<b>-wèghalị</b>	move, move (something) about; remove; change the position (of something)
	<b>-wèju aka</b>	have enough
	<b>mwèju akā</b>	sufficiency; enough
	<b>-wèlụ</b>	take:
		<b>Wèlụ òkè ì</b> Take yours

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	-wèlụ oche	take a seat
	-wèmi	take far away
	-wènata	bring home:
		<b>Wènata jī</b> Bring home yams
	-wèni	take up; raise
	-wèni aka	take hand from; raise hand; abandon; leave alone:
		<b>Wènie akā gị</b> Hands off! or, Stop being involved:
		<b>Wènie akā gị n'ànị afụ</b> Take your hand off that land or, Have nothing to do with that land any longer or, Abandon the land
	-wèni aka enū	raise hand
	-wèni enū	raise up:
		<b>Wènie akā enū</b> Raise (your) hand
	-wènita	A. lift up; take up; pick up
		B. be better
	-wènita àrụ	get better (lit. raise body):
		<b>Ọ nàfu ewènita</b> She is improving (in health);
	-wènita enū	lift up; take up
	-wè nni	reap; harvest (lit. take food
	-wèpụ	remove; take off, away; subtract
	<b>mwepụ</b>	act of taking away, removing; subtraction
	-wèpụ aka	take hands off (e.g. a matter):
		<b>Wepụ akā gị</b> Remove your hand
	-wèpụ anya	overlook; ignore; give up hope; connive at (lit. remove eye from)
	-wèpụ obì	dismiss from the mind
	-wèpụta	bring out; take out:
		<b>Wepụtalụ m̄ jī</b> Bring out yam for me
	-wèpụ uchè	cease to expect; give up hope (lit. remove mind)
	-wèrụka	put aside; take out of the way; move aside (of light things)
	-wèrụka n'ụsọ	put aside; take out of the way
	-wèta	bring:
		<b>Wèta</b> Bring (it):
		<b>Wètalụ m̄ òfu jī</b> Bring me a yam:
		<b>Wèta akwụkwọ naàbò</b> Bring two books
	<b>mwèta</b>	bringing; rendering; producing
wèe +		see -wè
-wị 1., 2.		see -yị 1., 2.
-wo 1.	v.	bore hole; poke:
		<b>A nà m̄ èwo ewī</b> I am poking the giant rat's hole (with the intention of getting it out and capturing it)
	-wokò	make loose, or widen, a hole by poking or probing
	-wo n'anya	be plain, clear, obvious; stare one in the face; leap to the eye
	-wo ọnụ	dig hole (already existing, e.g. rat-hole); excavate:
		<b>A nà m̄ èwo ọnụ ọke</b> I am probing, poking, or digging a rat-hole (with the intention of catching the rat)
-wo 2.	v.	peel off; shed (of skin, scales)
	-wo iwòlò (àwòlò)	come off in scales; shed skin
-wò 1.	v.	put on (clothes)
	-wopụ	take off clothes

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	<b>mwopū àfè</b>	taking off of clothes
<b>-wò 2.</b>		see <b>-nwò</b>
<b>-wọ</b>	v.	deny (a share; implies object has no legal claim to a share)
	<b>-wọ nni</b>	deny (share of) food
<b>wọọ</b>		see <b>nwọọ</b>
<b>-wu 1.</b>	v.	boil, seethe (corn, palm kernels)
<b>-wu + 2.</b>	v.	establish; build
	<b>-wughe</b>	open; make, declare open
	<b>-wughepụ</b>	give permission for any kind of gathering; declare open; open
	<b>-wu ìwu</b>	make law
	<b>-wulu</b>	be firm, established
	<b>-wulu ewulu</b>	be firm, established:
		<b>Oche afụ àmaka, o wùlụ èwulu</b> That chair is magnificent, it is very firm
	<b>-wu ụnọ</b>	build a house
<b>-wù</b>	v.	become known, popular; spread:
		<b>Ife o mèlụ nà-ewù</b> What he has done is fast becoming known to everyone
	<b>òwùwù</b>	spreading; being popular
	<b>-wùbe</b>	begin to spread (of news)
	<b>-wù èwù</b>	spread; be noised abroad; be famed:
		<b>Akụkọ afụ nà-ewù èwù</b> The news is spreading
<b>-wu-ta</b>	v.	grieve; hurt; trouble; distress:
		<b>Ọnwụ enyì m nwokè nà-èwuta m̄ ri nnè</b> The death of my friend is hurting me greatly
	<b>mwuta</b>	grief; sorrow; pain (of mind)
	<b>ife mwuta</b>	painful thing; distressing thing
<b>-wụ 1.</b>	v.	wash (body)
	<b>ọwụwụ</b>	washing
	<b>-wụ àrụ</b>	wash the body
	<b>-wụcha àrụ</b>	wash the body clean; cleanse the body
	<b>-wụchapụ àrụ</b>	wash the body thoroughly
	<b>-wụchapụta</b>	wash away; clear away
<b>-wụ 2.</b>	v.	pour; spread; put; place
	<b>-wụbà</b>	pour into
	<b>-wụchi</b>	fill (e.g. hole with debris)
	<b>-wụfù</b>	pour away
	<b>-wụnye</b>	pour into
	<b>-wụpụ</b>	pour out; throw out (esp. liquids)
	<b>-wụrà</b>	spread out and divide
	<b>-wụsa</b>	A. pour into a particular place (liquids, kernels) B. place, put down upon (cloth or many objects)
	<b>-wụsị</b>	throw away, pour away, spill (liquids)
<b>-wụ 3.</b>	v.	buy (palm kernels, gunpowder) (originally derived from <b>-wụ 2.</b> , since kernels and gunpowder must be poured into container in order to buy them)
	<b>-wụ ntụ</b>	buy gunpowder
	<b>-wụta</b>	to buy (kernels):
		<b>Anà m̄ èje iwūta akụ n'Àfọ-Nnoòbì</b> I am going to buy some kernels at <b>Àfọ-Nnoòbì</b> market

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-wụ 4.	v.	excise; pluck out
	-wụ akpụ	cut, excise a tumour, growth
-wù	v.	jump (cf. -kwu 5.)
	òwùwù	jumping
	-wùbà	jump into
	-wùdà	jump down
	-wùfè	jump over
	-wù ìkpòtò	skip, gambol (as a young animal)
	-wùni enū	jump up
	-wù ọsọ	race
Y.		
ya, nya	pron.	independent, object and possessive, 3rd pers. sg. For some speakers, <b>nya</b> is the usual subject form while <b>ya</b> is the object and possessive form, except that <b>nya</b> occurs after a nasal) he; him; his; she; her; it; its:
		<b>Nya bja ebe à</b> Let him come here:
		<b>Fà fùlù ya</b> They saw him:
		<b>Edèlù m nyà akwụkwọ</b> I wrote to him
	nya bù nà	that is to say
	nya kà ... jì	for that reason; so; therefore:
		<b>Ibè biàlù ọlụ n'ogè n'ùtùtù à, nya kà e jì rọ yā òfu n'ime ndị gā-eje nnene akwụkwọ</b> Ibe was punctual at work this morning; that is why he was chosen as one of the people who are going to sit the examination
	nya kpàtalù	therefore; for that reason
	ya nà ònwe yā	he himself; she herself
	ya nwà	he himself; she herself
	nkè ya	his; her; hers; its
	ndịnkè nya	his own people
	sòsò ya	only him, her, it
-yà	v.	A. suffer from (disease); endure
	-yà ọyà	suffer illness; be sick; suffer from disease:
		<b>Ọ nà-ayā òkpòòmìlì</b> She is suffering from rheumatism:
		<b>Ọ nà-ayà ọyā ọzịza</b> She is suffering from a swelling disease
	(àrụ) -ya	be sick:
		<b>Àrụ nà-ayā ya</b> He is sick
		B. suffer from misfortune (brought by a person):
		(fig.) <b>Ọ bù Ọfọ kà ànyị nà-ayà</b> It is Ọfọ who worries us
		(fig.) <b>Adā ayā gī àyà</b> No one can suffer from you! (Used in reply to someone who boasts he can harm one)
yaà!	int.	exclamatory shout to frighten, call attention
yàbaàsì	n.	onion ( <i>Allium cepa</i> Linn.) (Pidgin yàbaàs)
-yà-tọ	v.	open forcibly
	myàtọ ọnū	opening of mouth forcibly, especially of another person or animal (abusing the speaker)
-yà-tọ +	v.:	
	-yàtọ ọnū	be vulgar in speech

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-yi 1.	v.	wear
	-yi àfè	wear cloth
	-yi akpukpo ukwū	wear shoes
	-yi akwà	wear cloth
	-yi àwòlò	wear mask
	-yibe	clothe; put clothes on someone (e.g. a child)
	-yikpò	clothe, put clothing on so as to cover up something:
		<b>Yikpò onya dī gi n'afọ àfè</b> Wear clothing over the sore on your abdomen
	-yikwàsi	put on (clothing, mask, etc.)
	-yilì	wear
	-yilì àfè	put on clothes:
		<b>Yilì àfè gi</b> Put on your shirt (or clothes)
	-yipù	take off (clothing, mask, etc.)
	-yipù àwòlò	take off mask; unmask:
		<b>Yipù àwòlò</b> Take the mask off (yourself)
-yi 2.	v.	resemble; be like, alike:
		<b>Àdà yilì nne yā</b> Àda resembles her mother:
		<b>Ife eyi nnwa</b> There is nothing like a child (used as a name)
	eyi uchè	quite unexpected
	àtù eyi	not exactly describable
	òyiyi	resembling; being (a)like; likeness; resemblance
-yi + 3.	v.	
	-yi àkwa	lay eggs:
		<b>Ọkukò m nà-èyi àkwa</b> My fowl is laying eggs
-yi 4.	v.	cut (human and animal flesh and soft objects)
	-yikasì	cut oneself open
	-yitọ	cut free; cut
	-yiwa	cut open, across, into two
	-yiwa òlòma	cut orange into half
-yi + 5.	v.	cause
	-yi atutọ	tickle
	-yi egwù	frighten
	-yi ntàtàlabù, ntàtabùlabù	tickle in armpit
-yi 6.	v.	A. turn
	-yigbu	turn upon and kill
	myigbu	slander; craftiness; evil
		B. paddle (e.g. turn paddle in water)
	-yido	put ashore
	-yifè	paddle, ferry across
	-yi ùgbà	to dive:
		<b>Anà m èje iyì ùgbà nà mmilì</b> I am going to the stream to dive
	-yi ùgbọ	paddle canoe
-yì 1., -wì 1.	v.	A. be, go together; accompany one another in doing something:
		<b>Mụ nà enyi m gà-ayì je Nnọkwà echi</b> My friend and I will go (together) to Nnọkwa tomorrow:
		<b>Mụ nà Ogugùà yì je mmilì</b> Ogugua and myself went to the

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		stream together
	òyìyì, òwìwì	going together
	-yìlì	go together:
		<b>Bìa kà ànyì yìlì jee nkū</b> Come, let us go together to fetch the firewood
	-yì òyì	be friends
		B. have illicit sex with a woman:
		<b>Èkè chòlù ìyì Àda</b> Eke wanted to have illicit sex with Ada
	-yì òyì	be lovers; commit adultery, fornication:
		<b>Ayìnà òyì</b> Do not commit adultery
-yì 1., -wì 2.	+: -wì ala, -yì ala	be mad: <b>Ì nà-awì alā?</b> Are you mad?
-yọ	v. òyìyọ -yọ ayìyọ	beg begging A. beg; beseech; pray B. beg for alms
	-yọ m̀gba	challenge to a wrestling contest
	-yọta	receive by begging
	onye ayìyọ	beggar
-yọ 1.	v.	drizzle (of rain); sprinkle: <b>Mmili nà-ayọ</b> The rain is drizzling: <b>Yọọ nnì afù nwantịntị nnū</b> Sprinkle some salt on the food
	-yọkpọ	flap (in the face)
-yọ 2.	v.	sift
	-yọcha	sift (to separate chaff or foreign body)
	-yọchapù	sift out
	-yọghalì	shake: <b>Ọ yọghàlìlù ọgwù afù</b> He shook the medicine
	-yọkpọ	sift to a fine powder
	-yọta	sieve out
	-yọ ùsàkà	shake a musical calabash
yù	pron.	you; thou; thee (less common than <b>gì</b> )
<b>Z.</b>		
-za 1.	v.	(no vowel suffix) answer; reply: <b>Za m̄</b> Answer me: <b>Achòlù m̄ kà ì za akwùkwọ nkaà ọsọsọ</b> I want you to reply to this letter quickly
	òzịza	answer; reply
	-za afà	bear a name; answer to one's name
	-za azịza	answer query
	-zado	give (moral) support; prop up
	-za letà	reply to letter
	-za mmụọ	be dedicated to a spirit by taking its name
	-za òkù	answer a call: <b>O jèlù ìzā òkù</b> He has gone to answer a call
-za 2.	v.	swell (of animal body):



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		<b>Ọ bụlụ nà ì jēro gba ụkwụ nā-esògbu gī ọgwù ọ gà-àza</b> If you do not go for an injection, your bad leg will become swollen:
		<b>Ụkwụ m gbàjilì n'ùtùtù àzago</b> The leg that I fractured in the morning has swollen up
	<b>òzịza</b>	swelling (of animal body)
	<b>afọ ọzịza</b>	flatulence
	<b>-za àza</b>	swell; be swollen:
		<b>Ụkwụ gī nà-àza āza</b> Your leg is becoming swollen:
		<b>Ọ gīnī kpàtàlù ụkwụ gī jì za āza?</b> Why is your leg swollen?
	<b>-zachi</b>	become so swollen as to cover up spaces or orifices in an organ, e.g. eyes, ears, etc.:
		<b>Anya gī ìbùọ àzachigo</b> Your two eyes have become so swollen as to cover up the eyeballs completely
	<b>-zakpò</b>	swell and cover up something completely
	<b>ñzịza</b>	swelling; bump
<b>-zà 1.</b>	v.	sweep
	<b>òzịzà</b>	sweeping
	<b>-zà àzà</b>	sweep:
		<b>A gà-azà ụnọ afụ àzà</b> The room shall be swept
	<b>-zàchapù</b>	sweep out
	<b>-zàkpò</b>	sweep something over something (e.g. vomit) so as to cover it completely
	<b>-zànye</b>	sweep into
<b>-zà 2.</b>	v.	A. filter; skim (off)
	<b>òzịzà</b>	filtering
		B. (fig.) be reduced in weight; be lean, thin (as result of abnormal condition, e.g. worry, illness, etc.):
		<b>Agū azàgo</b> Agū has lost weight
<b>-ze 1.</b>	v.	collapse; slip down; fall down (of wall, house, etc.); sink (of raised path); cave in
	<b>-ze eze = -ze</b>	
	<b>-zekpùdo</b>	sink over; collapse over
<b>-ze + 2.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-ze ume</b>	sigh; snort
	<b>-ze uzelē</b>	sneeze
<b>-ze + 3.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-ze ọdụ</b>	make a palm branch booth on a farm
<b>-zè 1.</b>	v.	dodge; shrink from; beware of; avoid; prevent:
		<b>Ndị aghā nà-amụ etu e sì ezè mgbọ</b> The soldiers learn how to dodge bullets
	<b>òzizè</b>	dodging; shrinking from; avoiding
	<b>-zèdo</b>	take shelter, protect oneself
	<b>-zè èzè = -zè:</b>	
		<b>Anà m ezē yā èzè</b> I try to avoid him
	<b>-zè izizè</b>	loathe; abhor
	<b>-zèlụ = -zè</b>	
	<b>-zè(lụ) anwū</b>	shelter from sun
	<b>-zè(lụ) mmilī</b>	shelter from rain
	<b>-zè ñdò</b>	take shelter from sun

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	<b>-zè ndụ</b>	be afraid of; avoid (from fear); shun; beware of; fear for one's life:
		<b>Ọ nà-èzè ndụ</b> He fears for his life
	<b>ife izè</b>	thing to avoid; offensive thing
	<b>ife izè òdò</b>	shelter
	<b>izè, òzè</b>	avoidance (of disaster, etc.):
		<b>Ọ nwèlù òzè</b> He has good luck (naturally or by use of charms)
<b>-zè 2.</b>	ext. suff. 1.	melting
	<b>-gbazè</b>	melt:
		<b>Ọ gà-àgbazè</b> It will melt
	<b>-sizè</b>	melt by placing over the fire:
		<b>Ọ nà-èsizè ùde</b> He is melting the pomade over the fire
<b>-zi 1.</b>	v.	teach; instruct; show
	<b>-zi àzụ akā</b>	be insincere (lit. show the back of the hand)
	<b>-zi ụzọ</b>	show the way:
		<b>Zi m̄ ụzọ</b> Show me the way
	<b>-kụzi</b>	teach; instruct
	<b>onye nkụzi</b>	teacher; instructor
<b>-zi + 2.</b>	v.	be straight, right, upright:
		<b>Ife ọ mèlù zìlì èzi</b> His action is right
	<b>-zi ezi n'iwu</b>	be legal, lawful:
		<b>Ife ọ mèlù zìlì èzi n'iwu</b> His action is legal
	<b>-zi n'anya</b>	convince; please (employer) with work
	<b>-dozi</b>	repair; correct; rectify
	<b>-kwezi ụta</b>	re-string a bow
	<b>-luzi</b>	rectify; correct
	<b>-mezi</b>	repair; rectify; correct
<b>-zi 3.</b>	v.	lower (e.g. load)
	<b>òzizi</b>	lowering
	<b>-zidà</b>	descend; get down from vehicle; put down a load; lower bucket into well
	<b>-zido</b>	help put down load; put down load from the head
	<b>-zi ibu</b>	put down load from head
	<b>-zitù</b>	put down load from the head
<b>-zi 4.</b>	v.	borrow:
		<b>Ọ nà-èje izi egò</b> He is going to borrow some money
	<b>-zinye</b>	lend:
		<b>Bikò zìnye m̄ ego ịtọ</b> Please lend me thirty kobo.
	<b>nzinye</b>	lending
	<b>-zita</b>	borrow:
		<b>Jèe zita òkàtà naàbò</b> Go and borrow (and bring) two baskets
	<b>nzili, nzita</b>	borrowing
<b>-zì 1.</b>	v.	send; send on errand; assign work to; deliver message:
		<b>Zie m̄</b> Send me
	<b>-zidàta</b>	send down:
		<b>Zidàta ngozị Gị</b> Send down Thy blessings
	<b>-zifiè</b>	deliver wrong message; mislead (by message):
		<b>Ọ gịnị kpàtālù ị jì zifiè ozi m̄ zìlì gị?</b> Why did you deliver a message different from what I sent you with?

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	-zìga	send
	-zìgota	send up (towards the speaker)
	-zìna	send home:
		<b>Agà m ezina gī echi</b> I shall send you home tomorrow
	-zìnaba	send home; dismiss:
		<b>Zinaba anyị n'ùdo</b> Send us home in peace <i>or</i> Dismiss us in peace
	-zì ozi	send, deliver message; send on errand; assign work to:
		<b>Ị chòlụ izi m ozi?</b> Do you want to send me on an errand? <i>or</i> , Do you want to give me some work to do?:
		<b>Ezìlì m nyà ozi</b> I have sent her on an errand
	-zìpù	send forth; send out; send; despatch:
		<b>Ezìpùgo m̄ nwa òdibò m kà o je kpọọlụ m̄ Agnes</b> I have sent out my servant to call me Agnes:
		<b>Ị zipùgo akwụkwọ ị?</b> Have you despatched your letter?
	-zìpù letà	post, send out letter
	-zìsà	disseminate; broadcast; spread:
		<b>Achòlụ m kà ụnụ nà ònwe ụnụ jee zisàa ozi banyelụ ife ànyị fùlụ n'ùtùtù</b> à I want you yourselves to go and spread the news about what we saw this morning
	-zìte	send (towards the speaker):
		<b>Zite mmadụ naàbò</b> Send two persons.
		<b>O zìtèlù m ozi</b> He sent me a message.
-zì + 2.	v.:	
	-zìchà	blow the nose; snort
	-zì imi	blow the nose; expel mucus from the nose
-zi-zò	v.	mimic; mock (= -jì-jè)
zì 1.	enc.	after(wards); now (after something else); (with neg.) any more:
		<b>Bìàbazì!</b> You can come now!:
		<b>Emesìzìà anyị gá-àfù</b> We shall see afterwards:
		<b>Ife nkaà ò dìzì mmā?</b> But is this thing good (as it is now)?:
		<b>Kà ọ dìzìà nọfù</b> That is enough now:
		<b>Kèdụ zì?</b> How?:
		<b>Ọ gínì zì?</b> And why? Why? <i>or</i> , What is it now?:
		<b>Ọ mesìzìàlù bìa bē m</b> He came to my house afterwards:
		<b>Ụnụ gusìzìà egwū ụnụ èjee lie nni ụnụ</b> After you have finished singing you should go and have your meal:
		<b>Nwatā à adì èjezi akwụkwọ</b> This boy is not going to school any more:
		<b>Ị gwarọzì m</b> You never told me after all
zì 2.	enc.	also:
		<b>Ọ dìàzì mmā</b> She is also beautiful:
		<b>E jì mmà ebè ifè, e jìàzì yà ègwu ànì</b> A knife is used for cutting things, it is also used for digging:
		<b>Ndì ọmá dì n'Òbòdò Oyìbo, ndì ọjọọ dìàzì ebe afù</b> There are good people in the United Kingdom, but bad people are also there
-zo 1.	v.	hide:
		<b>Anà m èje izò mmà m</b> I am going to hide my knife

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	<b>òzuzo</b>	hiding
	<b>-zobe</b>	hide from; be hidden (from):
		<b>Anà m̄ èje izòbe mmà m</b> I am going to hide my knife
	<b>-zo èzo</b>	hide; be hidden, in hiding:
		<b>O zòlù èzo</b> He has hidden, or, He is in hiding:
	<b>Ị nà-èzo èzo?</b>	Are you hiding?
	<b>-zobe èzobe</b>	be hidden (from); hide from:
		<b>Kpakpañdò afù zòbèlù èzobe</b> The star is hidden
	<b>-zofù</b>	become lost or disappear by hiding; lose by hiding; be lost by hiding; become forever hidden; hide away
	<b>nzofù</b>	hiding away:
		<b>Agà m̄ èzofù ònwe m n'Òbòdò Oyibo</b> I shall hide myself away in the U.K.:
		<b>Ezòfùgo m̄ mmà m</b> I have lost my knife by hiding it; I have hidden my knife away
	<b>-zofù èzofù</b>	hide away
	<b>-zoghalị</b>	hide about:
		<b>Ada nà-èzoghalị n'ime ògìgè</b> Ada is hiding about in the yard
	<b>-zonarị</b>	hide from; be hidden from:
		<b>Ọ gà-èzonarị gị</b> He (it) will hide, be hidden from you
	<b>-zopù</b>	hid away:
		<b>Ọjị èzopùgo onwe yā</b> Ọjị has hidden himself away
	<b>-da ñzuzo</b>	hide oneself
	<b>-me nzofù</b>	hide away; become perpetually hidden
	<b>ñzuzo, ñzuzò</b>	hiding; secret
	<b>ife ñzuzo</b>	secret thing
<b>-zo 2.</b>	v.	tie
	<b>-zochi</b>	knot:
		<b>Zòchie elili</b> Knot the rope
<b>-zo 3.</b>	v.	point; point at
	<b>-zo aka</b>	point at; point with the hand
<b>-zò</b>	v.	rain
	<b>òzùzò</b>	raining:
		<b>Mmili gà-ezò</b> It will rain
	<b>mmili òzùzò</b>	rain
<b>-zọ 1.</b>	v.	heal; save; defend; claim; side with; contest
	<b>ọzọzọ</b>	claiming; claim
	<b>-zọdọ</b>	A. withhold; keep back; be selfish B. protect
	<b>-zọ ezè</b>	contest for chieftaincy title
	<b>-zọ ndụ</b>	save life
	<b>-zọ ọkwa</b>	contest for a post
	<b>-zọ ọnòdù</b>	contest for a seat, position, post
	<b>-zọpùta</b>	deliver; save; heal
		<b>Onye nzọpùta</b> Saviour
	<b>-zọta</b>	obtain by struggling, contesting, or laying strong claims to
<b>-zọ 2.</b>	v.	transplant; plant (cutting only)
	<b>-zọ osè</b>	transplant pepper
	<b>-zọ osisi</b>	transplant tree, plant tree cuttings
<b>-zọ 3.</b>	ext. suff. 1.	forget (restricted to verbs meaning 'think')

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	-chèzọ	forget
	-lòzọ	forget:
		<b>O lòzọgo afà ya</b> She has forgotten his name
-zọ 1.	v.	tread; step
	òzùzọ	treading; stepping
	-zọ ajā	tread mud for building
	-zọfiè ụkwụ	miss a step; step into a wrong place or spot
	-zọgbu	tread to death
	-zọji	break, snap by stepping on
	-zọkwàsi	tread upon
	-zọnye	step in; presume; insinuate
	-zọtọ	tread in any sort of filth; tread till it becomes soft and messy
	-zọ ụkwụ	step
	-zọwata	come (esp. occasionally and unexpectedly)
-zọ 2.	v.	bet; offer, lay, wager
	-zọ ìwu = -zọ	
	-zọ n'ibē	stand surety for; bail
	-zọ òzọ	lay, offer, wager; make a bet
-zu	v.	steal
	-zu egō	steal money
	-zu orī	steal
	-zuta	obtain by stealing
-zù 1.	v.	meet; encounter
	-zùkọ	meet; assemble; collide
	nzùkọ	meeting; council
	-kpọ nzùkọ	call meeting
	-zùkọta	meet, assemble, together
	-zùte, -zùta	meet, welcome visitor by deliberately going out to meet him on the way or at a place, e.g. motor park
-zù 2.	v.	be complete, correct; suffice; fulfil
	-zù èzù	be complete, sufficient, correct:
		<b>O zùlù èzù</b> It is correct
	-zù òkè	be correct; suffice; be complete, perfect, sufficient
	-zù ọnụ	be complete; be enough to go round
-zù + 3.	v.:	
	-zù ike	rest
	èzùmike	rest; leave
	-zù ike ọlụ	rest from work
	-zùlụ ike	take (long) rest; retire:
		(fig.) <b>Onye nwụlụ ò zùlụ ikē</b> If anyone dies he goes to his rest or, He who dies goes to his rest:
		<b>Jèe zùlụ ikē!</b> Go and rest! (sometimes figuratively, when addressing a troublesome person)
-zù 4.	v.	determine; purpose; plan; deliberate
	-zùbe	determine; purpose; plan
	-zù izù	hold a meeting, council
	-zùpùta	invent
	nzupùta	invention
	-zùsà	alter a plan; abandon a purpose
	nzusà	alteration of plan; caprice

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	ìzù	A. meeting, council
		B. whisper
-zu-zò +	v.	
	-zuzò èzuzò	mimic
-zu-zù	v.	be foolish, stupid
	nzuzù	foolishness; stupidity; folly
	onye nzuzù	stupid, foolish person
	-zuzù èzuzù	act foolishly, stupidly
	-me nzuzù	be foolish, stupid; act stupidly, foolishly
-zù 1.	v.	buy; purchase
	òzùzù	buying; purchasing
	-zù afià	trade; hold market; buy and sell in market
	-zùchapù	buy all
	-zùgbu	cheat in marketing or in bargaining for commodity
	-zùnye	buy and give or present to another:
		<b>Zùnye m àkpà</b> Buy me a bag
	-zùta	buy (and bring)
-zù + 2.	v.	play game involving board, cards, etc.
	-zù akù	A. play the game <b>akù</b> or <b>òkwè</b> (Yoruba <b>ayò</b> )
		B. play board or card games in general
	-zù òkwè	A. play <b>òkwè</b>
		B. play board or card games in general
-zù 1.	v.	feed; nurse; nourish; train; train up; tend
	òzùzù	nursing; nourishing; training; tending
	òzùzù nkuzi	teacher training:
		<b>Adâ nò òzùzù nkuzi</b> Ada is doing teacher training:
		<b>Ọ bù m nà-azù Ikē</b> I am the one who is training Ike
	-zùba	continue to feed, nurse, train, train up, tend; be in the habit of feeding, nursing, etc.:
		<b>Ànyị chòlù kà ì zùba Ndù</b> We want you to be training (or to begin to train) Ndù
	-zùbì	spoil; train badly
	-zù mọ̀ (mụ̀)	look after deities
	-zùnita	rear; bring up; educate; train up:
		<b>Ndù azùnitago Ùgònnwā</b> Ndù has trained Ugonnwa up
	-zùpùta	train by putting through:
		<b>Ànyị azùpùtago Ndù na nnukwu ụnò akwụkwọ a nà-àkpọ University</b> We have trained Ndù by putting him through the University
	-zùsị	finish training, tending
	-zùtọ	train up badly; spoil
	-zùto	train, rear up
-zù-na	v.	consume:
		<b>Ìmilikiti ife nwokē afụ zùtālù n'Àba n'ọnwa gālụ àga àzùnago n'ime ọkụ</b> Many of the goods bought by the man at Aba last month have perished in the fire
-zù-zù	v.	massage; caress; stroke
	-zùzù aka	stroke with hand