

MWAGHAVUL – ENGLISH DICTIONARY



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Preface 2012

This dictionary of the Mwaghavul language is based on an electronic manuscript prepared by Nathaniel Daapiya, whose original preface and introduction is included below. Roger Blench received the manuscript in August 2007 and converted it into a database-like format, reformatted the whole text and edited or rewrote many of the definitions. By agreement with Mr. Daapiya, a number of the original appendices, entitled ‘compendium’, have been deleted. Together with Jacob Bess of the Mwaghavul Bible Translation Team, the introductory materials on Mwaghavul phonology and grammar have been prepared. Identifications of plants and animals have been made by Roger Blench together with a workshop team organised by Jacob Bess and held in Panyam on May 13th 2009. The photographs included were taken by Roger Blench and Nathaniel Daapiya. Also reproduced are archive photographs from the 1920s illustrating a now-vanished way of life. This remains a draft document circulated for comment and discussion.

Roger Blench
Jos, 07 May 2012

DEDICATION

Nathaniel Dapiya wishes to dedicate this book to the Almighty God for giving me the wisdom, knowledge, strength and inspiration to compile this work despite all odds. He also wishes to dedicate this work to the chairman of the sub-committee on culture during the “Wus 2002, late Dr. (Mrs) Milcha Dadirep who insisted that an album be produced showing the various artefacts at the annual Wus festival. Little did I know that I would embark on this work and to require some of the photographs. Although we lost her physically in the May 4th 2002 EAS plane crash she will continue to live in the hearts of all who find the photographs helpful. May her years of service on earth be acceptable to the Almighty God Amen.

ORIGINAL PREFACE

The Mwaghavul language, I must say falls into the group of endangered languages where if care is not taken will die a natural death. This is due to the simple fact that those of us who are supposed to speak and promote the use of the language do not speak it, neither do we encourage our young ones. We tend to speak more Hausa and our children seem to speak more Hausa than the Hausa man. We must therefore change our attitude towards our language. If you have cause to change your religion, that has nothing to do with your language for God who created you as Mwaghavul person has his reasons for doing so and therefore can not be challenged or blamed. We should therefore try our best. If on the last day God asked us to explain why we failed to sustain the language he ascribed to us what would be our individual and collective answers?

The church, I want to stress, has a great role to play in the promotion of language. We should go back to the practice of at least singing one song in the Mwaghavul hymnbook each Sunday and our children would be forced to read and write Mwaghavul language, those of us who are able to read and write the language today are beneficiaries of the old order.

For any language to exist, it must be in continuous use, by those who speak it, it must be a means of recording past and present events. The Evangelical Church of West Africa (ECWA), Jos has, a Yoruba section for those who prefer listening to the service in Yoruba because of the importance they attach to their language. We must be proud of our language no matter what.

Similarly the Baptist church in Mangu whose members are some seven hundred kilometres away from their home base; their church is just about 500 meters from COCIN Central Mangu, interestingly enough they conduct their activities in Yoruba while their host, COCIN Mangu, conduct theirs in Hausa. I think something is seriously wrong somewhere. I think it should be corrected for the benefit of our upcoming generation. The Mwaghavul Development Association (MDA) should be bold enough by confronting the problem directly, by collaborating with the Local Education Board/Department for the language to be taught in Primary Schools throughout the chieftdom. This is my humble submission as a way forward for the appropriate books. We have learned men like Daa Geoffrey M. Yenle and others who will gladly accept to produce them within a given time, to be or not to be?

I have been forced to compile this Mwaghavul – English dictionary specifically for those children who are products of inter-tribal marriages and those who grew up outside Mwaghavul chieftdom and therefore are deprived of the normal experience and socialisation process in Mwaghavul culture. I have decided to be more explicit in my definitions to give background information, considering the fact that they have been detached from the community, so to say.

I do not wish to claim absolute knowledge of the Mwaghavul language, and therefore the discovery that certain words are missing. This is to be expected in a maiden issue such as this, where there are no readily available sources of reference. I have relied mostly on the daily usage of certain words. The Holy Bible etc. What I have tried to present to you are words, names of artefacts, things, plants, animals etc. I therefore hope that in the next edition, I will be able to include such words. If for any reason I fail to produce the next edition it is a challenge for other compatriots to take up the challenge, since the foundation has been laid.

I have included some vital information of general knowledge that you may find useful. This work is not meant to teach you Mwaghavul language *per se* but to serve as a source of reference and gradually with the help of others you may grasp what is said around you in Mwaghavul language. Some of the old practices I have tried to explain are to serve more as historical information as those you may feel are “obnoxious” are no longer in practice today but I have the onerous responsibility of transferring such information to the next generation without distortions. I have also included a few list of Mwaghavul names for both males and females which have positive meanings that could be of assistance in case you wish to name a child, etc.

Finally, I wish to recommend that the MDA should build a community multipurpose House where artefacts that are on their way to extinction could be retrieved and kept for posterity. Also in the multipurpose House there should be a “Hall of fame” where names of our sons and daughters who have distinguished themselves should be kept. There can be no successful future without a blissful past. The MDA, in consultation with the Mishkagham Mwaghavul, should substitute names of towns and villages in Hausa with local names for the simple reason that our names are difficult for the Hausas. The Yoruba or Tiv man cares less if you cannot pronounce the name of his village and life still continues, If care is not taken we shall in future lose substantial part of our land due to this negligence as we have seen happened in Zangon Kataf and even Jos. “A stitch in time they say saves nine”.

One should consider the complex nature of the Mwaghavul community, there are very slight differences in the way certain words are said/pronounced in some parts of the community. An attempt has been made to place them in juxtaposition. The important point to note here is that whichever version you choose to adopt or you are conversant with, it is still in order since Mwaghavul people will never the less understand what you mean. Do not be unnecessarily worried for speaking a version others are not used to.

The Mwaghavul Bible is written in a language that we all understand despite all our various differences. The New Testament is in the market along with the new hymnbook, they are all affordable each at less than two hundred naira, they will help you improve your knowledge of the language. You must take more than a casual interest in your language. There is also in the market the “Jesus” film in Mwaghavul language which can equally help you. The worst thing you can do to yourself is to be ashamed of asking questions, when I started this work I knew less than half of what is now contained in this book, I had to ask questions in order to get what is now before you, you therefore have no excuse not to ask questions. Nobody has a monopoly of knowledge, it is when you continue to practise the language that you will be fluent. We all started like that.

Language is part of culture, if you do not speak it with time, you will not only forget all that you know, but will not be able to teach your own children and by the time their generation takes an exit they will not have anything to hand over. The Mwaghavul language is presently at this cross road, the language is threatened with extinction, suppose you wake up one morning and find that there are only two of you left who can still speak the language; how would you feel? As youths, I encourage you to keep the flag of the Mwaghavul race flying by continuously speaking the language no matter how poorly, for you will always be corrected.

I am usually disappointed and even embarrassed whenever I hear Mwaghavul people speaking highly accented Hausa with exuberance to the detriment of the free-flow Mwaghavul language that they understand and to worsen the matter, you will discover that both speakers are Mwaghavul people, the Heavens will not forgive us if we should continue like this. We must adopt an “each-one’ teach one” approach if we must reverse the trend. There are quite a number of languages on the Plateau that are no longer spoken like the Latin, Greek etc. that we hear of. If we do not promote our language nobody will promote it for us rather we will help promote other peoples’ languages for them.

May God forbid, help me say Amen!

Nathaniel Daapiya

ORIGINAL ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

When the inspiration to compile this maiden Mwaghavul-English dictionary came to me as a dream, I considered it more as an exercise to either while away time or to see how many words I could still remember. Little did I know that it would develop into something as this. This work could not have been possible without the motivation of people like Sylvester Yakwal, who after going through my initial script of over one thousand words, commented thus, “this modest effort is enough to start a Mwaghavul dictionary”. Although the statement was meant to be a morale booster, I suddenly became sceptical of my ability to cope with the technicalities, having discovered that I have ventured into a very unfamiliar terrain ie Linguistics, I then started foot-dragging, proffering one excuse after another, why I may not be able to continue with the project. However as God would have it, for each excuse I gave, God used him and several others to provide solid answers and even linkages, which eventually subdued me and enhanced the completion of this work. That is why I have dedicated the work to God first for using me as a mere tool to achieve his desire. I see myself as a mere coordinator, To God be the Glory.

I am however indebted to the following; Reverend Polycarp Fi'an Dapiya who did a similar work much earlier between 1971, and 1972 (although unpublished) and who despite his waning health, never got tired of the countless times I approached him, seeking one kind of explanation or the other, and for allowing me the use of his book “A short History of Sura (Panyam) 1730-1981” under the name of Datok. Another elder I cannot afford to forget is Daa Bagiri Bishmang, the Baraya of Panyam (Sarkin Tsafi) and who I would prefer to call as the “encyclopaedia” of Mwaghavul culture. He still has in his custody some of the artefacts, such as the implements for the production of fire by friction method (see Pyaghar Wus and photograph on Pyaghar Wus) and a host of others. When I requested to take the photographs of some of the items, he did not only oblige, but insisted on producing fire with them for me to see first, to confirm the efficacy of the implements. He was very supportive when I told him that all he knew in Mwaghavul culture would be meaningless unless they were recorded for posterity as I was trying to do. For an elder who is not literate to understand the importance of record keeping and divulge such information shrouded by myth is highly commendable. Babuje Danazumi Gumwesh of Department of Language College of Education Gindiri was one of those God led me to. The first time I called on him, I did not meet him, I therefore left the script with a note attached. It was on the fourth visit that I had the privilege of meeting him for the first time, prior to this meeting his wife had assured me at each visit that he was working on the script. I am excited that there are still some Nigerians who do not believe in “eye service”.

I was next led to Reverend Yaluna Yiljep (the project adviser of Mwaghavul Bible Translation) and Jacob P. Bess who cleared the technical areas. The next person was Geoffrey Musa Yenle, who despite his ill-health at the time still devoted time to this work. It is such wonderful contributions from notable Mwaghavul sons and daughters that convinced me that it was the handiwork of the Almighty God.

Dr. Sale Akila Lohor was equally very supportive and gave the work a touch that the entire Mwaghavul people will be proud of. His Royal Highness the Mishkagham Mwaghavul Daa Nelson Andak Bakfur was of tremendous help and support, that has gone a long way in widening my horizon. Others are their Highnesses Daa Moses Yachan Derwan and Daa Micheal Kasham Hirse, the Deskagham of Panyam and Mangu respectively. Daa Nehemiah D. Yakwal, Prof. Monday Y. Mangvwat (the vice chancellor University of Jos) Dr. Umar Danfulani (the Dean of student Affairs Unijos) Emmanuel H. Dadirep, Mrs Tarifaina Manaseh Toma, Mrs Florence Mamot, Enoch Y. Lot, Daa John Mark Samci (the Galadiman Mwaghavul) Barister Danjuma Maina (the Waziri of Mwaghavul) for their support and encouragement, Barrister Alexander Lohor, Andrew T. Duhur, Tanko Bitrus Yawus, Jatau nJele Daluk, Mal. Abdulrahman Adukuchili, Helon Kwatdok (the Chiroma Chakfem) Clement Yelkopba, Isaac D. Gwantong, Rev Solomon Dawel, the Mangu LGC, Tanko G. Sana (the Madakin Panyam), Charles Benle Gugin, Daa Tungshak Taba, Daammok Riinlagham, Sergeant Peter Putmang, for their wise counsels. My appreciation also goes to Tunde Samuel Olaniyi, Victoria Luka Dapirep and Ponzin Rindap who all handled the computer work at various stages.

The authors have obtained a written permission from the Federal College of Education (FCE) Pankshin to include Mwaghavul Meta language, a compilation of coined words for school use. We would like to thank

Professor David Wannang the Provost Federal College of Education Pankshin for allowing us the inclusion of the Mwaghavul meta language made by consultancy services unit of the college under the Universal Basic Education (UBE\PEP II Programme in conjunction with the Pushit zone of Mangu LGC. These words are listed in the Appendix.

In conclusion, I wish to acknowledge the support and advice of my unbeatable sisters Mrs Beatrice Nancin Usman, Mrs Charity Piring'ar Maina and my immediate family Rhoda, Naanlop, Sam and Kyespan for their supportive roles. Last but not the least I am indebted to numerous Mwaghavul elders who contributed in one way or the other. To all I am most grateful.

Nathaniel Daapiya
Jos, April 2012

1. The Mwaghavul people and their language

Mwaghavul is a relatively large West Chadic language spoken in Mangu Local Government Area, Plateau State, Nigeria. The main towns of the Mwaghavul are Mangu and Panyam. There are generally estimated to be some 150,000 speakers of Mwaghavul, although such a figure is largely guesswork. Mupun, often considered a distinct language, is very close to Mwaghavul and the division may be more ethnic than linguistic. The Toos, or the language of Takas also appears to be very similar. The closest relatives of Mwaghavul are Cakfem-Mushere and Miship and it falls within the same group as Ngas and Goemai. The Mwaghavul are known as ‘Sura’ in much of the older literature. Mwaghavul is bordered by Plateau (i.e. Benue-Congo) languages to the north and west, notably Berom and Izere.

2. Mwaghavul phonology

No complete phonology or orthography of Mwaghavul has ever been published, although the sketch accompanying Jungraithmayr (1963/4) provides a basic overview of the sound-system. A description of the closely related Mupun by Frajzyngier (1991, 1993) has useful insights into the grammar and vocabulary of Mwaghavul. The basis for the current Mwaghavul writing system is some unpublished documents prepared by the late Stephen Nyang, now archived by the Nigeria Bible Translation trust. The phonology given below was prepared afresh with new examples, but there are no major differences with the existing analysis.

2.1 Vowels

There are six vowels in Mwaghavul, the cardinal vowels and a central vowel /ɨ/. This is a common Chadic pattern, although not found in Hausa. Phonetically the mid-vowels are /ɛ/ and /ɔ/ but they are not in contrast with /e/ and /o/ and are thus represented by ‘e’ and ‘o’ in orthographic practice.

Degree	Front	Central	Back
Close	i	ɨ	u
Half Open	ɛ		ɔ
Open		a	

Long/short contrast exists for vowels but there are no nasalised vowels.

Words with the high central vowel /ɨ/ frequently have variants with /u/, for example;

ngírís ~ ngúrús cartilage

This may be evidence that the /ɨ/ is gradually assimilating to a back vowel.

ngírís /ⁿgrís/ biscuit bone; cartilage also **ngúrús** (kwatar kashi – hausaland) /ⁿgúrús/
ngìròk /ⁿgìròk/ to snore, snoring

Examples of demonstrating vowel contrasts;

u ~ ɔ

kúm	navel	kóm	groundnut
ďũŋ	lie	ďǒŋ	purity of water
tùghùm	tilt	tòghòm	blood

a ~ ɔ

kam	stick	kòm	ear
pas	arrow	pɔs	rub
ár	road	ɔr	alarm sound

i ~ ε

píl	blurred vision	pèl	flower
tín	tree	tén	rope
pít	quench	pèt	call

a ~ ε

màn	knowledge	mèn	beauty
tàn	to count	tén	rope
par	night	per	scatter

i ~ i

niṅ	your mother	niṅ	buffalo
díben	crops	díben	water vapour

Each short vowel has a lengthened equivalent. Table 1 shows examples demonstrating this contrast;

Table 1. Illustrations of vowel-length contrast in Mwaghavul

Mwaghavul	Gloss	Mwaghavul	Gloss
sám	sharpen	saam	to sleep, to lie down
mar	swelling	maar	millet cultivar
pát	sheath	páát	<i>Canarium</i> fruit
kín	uncle	kiin	salt
git	small piece of meat	gìt	hill, mountain
dí	to be there	dii	the one that is
ḡi	using	ḡí	leg
ḡit	grass (general)	ḡiit	act of pounding
wét	to do something continuously	wéét	both
dʷés	bone	dýees	sand
dú	to smell	dũù	to be a crowd, to be many
fur	outside	fúúr	grass with white flower
gól	female lizard	gòòl	to be bent, to be crooked
tòk	to greet	tóók	neck

2.2 Consonants

Mwaghavul consonants are as follows:

	Bila- bial	Labio- dental	Alve- olar	Post- alveolar	Pala- tal	Vel- ar	Labial- velar	Glott- al
Plosive	p b		t d			k g		ʔ
Implosive	ɓ		ɗ					
Nasal	m			n	ɲ	ŋ		
Fricative		f v		s z	ʃ ʒ	[χ]		h
Affricate						tʃ dʒ		
Approximant					y		w	
Trill			r					
Lateral			l					
Approximant								

Mwaghavul has palatalised and labialised consonants in contrast with their normal forms. In addition it permits homorganic nasals for some consonants. Mwaghavul also permits final approximants, although these are rare. Examples;

Tidiw hunting expedition of Kombun community.

ngaw wild dog, fox

ngaw to shave the head completely

dúng-ndày-mpányàm

nirét kway bong grasshopper sp.

taway to revolt, protest, associated with mad dogs

zày small wall erected to block intruders into the compound

/g/ and /ɣ/ are almost in complementary distribution, with g- occurring word-initially, or syllable-finally in compounds and -ɣ- occurring between two vowels. Two exceptional words have /ɣ/ in word-initial position;

ghà you
ghìbil swelling

As a consequence, /ɣ/ is represented as a distinct letter, gh, in the orthography. In principle it could probably be eliminated, but has become established.

As with many neighbouring languages, stop consonants undergo voicing changes in medial position.

Word-final -p becomes /b/ in medial position

Word-final -t becomes /d/ in medial position

Word-final -k becomes /g/ in medial position

Evidence for key consonant contrasts is given below;

b ~ p

ba:l arm (hand) pà:l sleeping material made from raffia branches

baŋ to join together paŋ poisonous snake

bár survival par night

t ~ d

tá: to fall, drop dàá father

tàŋ to count daŋ tail

tùl bush sp. dul pull

k ~ g

kəŋ on the blind side of s.t. gəŋ drum

kás to abuse, insult gás sharing food after cooking

gam to be complete, full, fill kam stick, staff, rod

b ~ ɸ

bak to throw ɸak to share

baan wide ɸaan unrequested help

biring horse ɸiring roll on

buu worthless ɸuu grass for arrow-shaft

bwang brown ɸwang measure of steps

d ~ dʰ

dǎghár	hail, ice blocks, snow	daghar	to limp
dang	tail	dāng	monitor lizard
den	to deny of	dēn	to put

f ~ v

fwaat	piece of cloth	vwàat	to pluck a fowl
fwang	to protect	vwang	to wash
fùk	to blow air with bellows	kuvuk	waste from fonio
fur	open space in compound	vur	hurry a person up

s ~ z

san	self	zan	to stretch
sum	name	zum	to bend down
seel	slimy	zeel	saliva

tʃ ~ dʒ

can	cut	jan	twin
caghar	kind of beans	jagham	chin

ʃ ~ ʒ

shir	blur	zhir	disappear
shwer	pour down	zhwer	skinny child

Palatalised consonants

Palatalisation in Mwaghavul is rare but contrastive and can be applied to most consonants. Older orthographic practice tended to insert a medial –i- between the initial consonant and the semi-vowel, thus *piyaa* instead of *pyaa* for ‘white’, disguising the presence of the palatal. Since the –i- was non-tone-bearing, this was highly inconsistent and has been dropped in the present dictionary. However, some personal names spelt in this fashion have gained currency and these are noted in square brackets in the tables of personal names (and). Table 2 shows examples of the palatalised consonants of Mwaghavul;

Table 2. Mwaghavul palatalised consonants

Mwaghavul	Gloss
byagas	mangle; flatten an organism
dyagap	excessive application of ointment
dyágáp	to blink, dim a vehicle's headlight
fyak	to feel annoyed, pained
gyet	last year
kyák	to pick
lyap	plural of <i>naa</i> (look, see)
myas	pl. of to drink water excessively
nyák	to do something continuously
pyá:	white, fair
ryεem	destroy, demobilize, render useless
tyòòp	to jumble, mix up
vyaŋ	one-eyed person or animal

Palatalisation does not occur before the high vowels /i/, /i/ and /u/ and if heard it is non-phonemic, as in some neighbouring Plateau languages. However, there *are* examples of contrast before the mid-front vowel ε. For example;

dēs	groan
dyés	bone

As a consequence, palatalisation must only be written where it is distinctive.

Labialised consonants

Labialised consonants only occur before low central and front vowels, never before /i/, /i/, /o/ and /u/. As with palatals, older orthographic practice tended to insert a medial –u- between the initial consonant and the semi-vowel, thus *luwaa* instead of *lwaa*. This was highly inconsistent and has been dropped in the present dictionary. However, some personal names spelt in this fashion have gained currency and these are noted in square brackets in the tables of personal names (and). Many labialised consonants are only found in verb plurals as part of a morphophonemic alternation;

Table 3. Mwaghavul labialised consonants

Mwaghavul	Gloss
bwán	to beat thoroughly
ḡwaa	grass sp.
tḡwaŋ	spear
dwaŋ	self-centred person, stubborn
dwas	to lick
fwan	rain
gwàk	to rebuke
dḡwàl	threshed part of fonio ready for the pot
kwaam	to have sexual intercourse
lwas	mend (plural)
mwén	fool, foolishness
nwaŋ	satire, proverbs, insults, abusive language
pwan	eject (plural)
rwa	to embed (plural of <i>ru</i>)
swa	to run (plural of <i>su</i>)
twàk	thrust
vwaŋ	wash, cleanse
nvwàn-nvwam	scrambling for things without being orderly
zwam	to bend down (plural of <i>zum</i>)
zhwer	skinny child

There is clearly a relationship between labialisation and verb plurals, although this is by no means systematic.

Prenasalised consonants

Mwaghavul permits contrastive homorganic nasals preceding consonants. These are realised as m- before bilabials, ŋ- before velars and n- before all others. Initial nasals have a wide variety of meanings in Mwaghavul and it is important to distinguish specific usages. Moreover, there is an important distinction between tone-bearing and non-tone-bearing nasals. Nasals that make important semantic distinctions, such as dative pronouns or future, are all low-tone and are marked as such in the dictionary. However, those in optional forms, such as for many nouns, have no individual tone. Table 4 illustrates the application of initial nasals with such nouns. Thus;

Table 4. Realisation of homorganic nasals in Mwaghavul

Orthographic	Gloss
mbii	thing
mmuus	cat
mpèp	beard
ncokmeel	grasshopper sp.
nding	stone
nfüt	mosquito
nlang	ant sp.
ngimaar	grass sp.
nkìlìng	eagle

Mwaghavul distinguishes between initial velar nasal, /ŋ-/ and initial sequences of n + g. For example;

ṅgáw	ⁿ gá ^w	to shave the head completely
ngaw	ŋa ^w	wild dog, fox

ngàng ⁿgàŋ fan palm
ngáng ɲáŋ traditional hoe

ngaa ⁿga: adultery
ngaa ɲa: for long, a while

These are not distinguished in the current orthography. There is a proposal to indicate this in the future, for example by separating the nasal prefix from the stem with a hyphen. Thus;

n-gàng ngàŋ fan palm
n-gaa nga: adultery
n-gáw ngá^w to shave the head completely

Many nouns occur in two forms, both with and without nasal initial consonants. Some words have a fixed prenasal which is always present. Others have a variable nasal which readers would normally supply. The logic of this is not fully worked out yet, but the following appear to be true.

1. Most animal names are prenasalised;

mbul	dove, pigeon
mbwoor	lion
mpírámpas	dragonfly
ncokmeel	grasshopper sp.
ndál	small, striped rat
ndishii	fly
nfyéém	hawk
ngòk	grasshopper (generic)

2. Nasals can also mark evidentials

a	cin	a	gùrùm	kong	mo	ye
you	gave	you	people	how many	pl.	?

I know that you have allocated people but I don't know how many?

a	cin	a	ngùrùm	kong	mo	ye
you	gave	you	people	how many	pl.	?

How many people of the group are actually doing the work?

3. Future is marked with a nasal

Prenasals /m/ and /n/ mark future

e.g. tar dín-nji, shii dín-nshee etc.

4. Nasals have a prepositional or locative function, with meanings such as to, for, in;

e.g. mPiyaanyaa, mPushit, nKirang, nJos, nAmerica, nEngland, mbut-nam etc

sum	ki	yil	ɖiisi	ni	a	Jos
name	of	land	this	it	is	Jos

This place is called Jos

wan a ñJòs yaksi
 I am at Jos now
 I am now in Jos

2.3 Tones

Mwaghavul has three level tones. Phonetic glides arise from combinations of similar vowels with differing tones. The tones are represented as follows;

High	acute accent above the syllable	'
Mid	unmarked	
Low	grave accent over the syllable	`

Examples of a three-way height contrast are;

high	kún	three
mid	kun	be old
low	kùn	old age

high	kús	near
mid	kus	to rub together
low	kùs	big

high	sát	to say
mid	sat	herself
low	sàt	memorial stone

high	wáár	gruel
mid	waar	to mix flour with water to prepare gruel
low	wààr	law

Phonetic glide tones arise from sequences of two identical vowels with dissimilar tones and are very rare. For example;

dàá	father, lord
kàá	grandmother, elderly woman
nàá	mother

It is presumably no accident that these examples are all kin terms.

3. Mwaghavul grammar sketch

3.1 Nouns

The great majority of nouns make the plural by prefixing *mo-*. *mo* is always written as a separate morpheme, as in many sentences it can be shifted to clause-final position, and is thus remote from the object it qualifies. Mwaghavul has a few suppletive plurals, all of which are basic person terms. These are;

làà	child	jép	children
ngo	person	nyem	people
mat	woman	shirop	women
mish	man	daas	men
reep	girl	jiraap	girls

In most cases, even the suppletive plural can take a *-mo* suffix as well, to emphasise numbers. Thus;

nyem ni mo, shirop mo, daas mo, jiraap mo etc.

An extremely productive process in Mwaghavul is the creation of verbal nouns from CVC verb stems through tonal change. For example;

can	to cut
càn	circumcision

kun	to be old
kùn	old age

3.2 Pronouns

3.3 Verbs

3.3.1 Verb morphology

3.3.2 Verb plurals

A distinctive feature of Mwaghavul, shared with many Plateau family languages, is extensive use of plural verbs (Blench, in press).

3.4 Adjectives

3.5 Adverbs

3.6 Conjunctions

3.7 Locatives

3.8 Interjections

3.9 Ideophones

4. Mwaghavul syntax

5. Mwaghavul orthography past and present

Missionaries first began work among the Mwaghavul in 1907, and by the early years of the First World War, were producing books of the Bible in a preliminary orthography. These missionaries had previously worked with Yoruba and as a consequence, early writing systems reflected its conventions. Those familiar with the older orthography will notice changes in the following letters; 6, d, gh, ng, sh, i, ng, ny. Current orthographic practice is shown in Table 5;

Table 5. Former and current orthographic conventions in Mwaghavul

Current	Examples	Formerly
6	6al, 6ak, 6aan, 6am	b
c	cirem, cijeng, com, cileng	ch
d	dak, daan, dang, duk	d
gh	aghas, gaghas, nagham, oghor	h, g, ɣ
ng	mang, wang, wangkan, tang	ŋ
sh	sham, shang, shilip, shughur	ʃ
i	irong, irap, firi, zing	i
zh	zhak, zhir, zhwer	sh

The use of ‘gh’ is misleading, since this normally represents /ɣ/ in Nigerian usage, but here it is simply /g/.

Neither long vowels nor tone were marked in the older orthography. The failure to mark length has had the result that some rather common words, such as *pòò* ‘mouth’ were written *po*, a form which persists in the orthography but which should be discouraged. Another defect of the orthography was a failure to understand palatalisation, the introduction of a spurious high front vowel in some words. Thus a word such as *pyáá* ‘to be lucky’ was typically written *piya*. Maghavul does permit –iy- sequences, for example;

piyem wild date-palm

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Parts of Speech

Like all languages, Mwaghavul words can be classified according to the function they have in the sentence. These are known as ‘parts of speech’ - the most well-known types are nouns and verbs. The following table gives the abbreviations used in the dictionary with short explanations;

Abbreviation	Full form	Explanation
a.	Adjective	Describes a noun
adv.	Adverb	Qualifies a verb
aux.	Auxiliary	Added to a verb to modify it, like a tense-marker
clit.	Clitic	
c.i.	Colour intensifier	A word which intensifies the degree of colour
cond.	Conditional	Expresses the relation between two events
conj.	Conjunction	A word used to join two or more nouns, verbs or clauses
dem.	Demonstrative	Words used to point out something. ‘this’, ‘that’ etc.
det.	Determiner	Word that specify the definiteness of a noun, ‘a’ ‘the’ etc.
excl.	Exclamation	Greetings or expressions that do not form part of an ordinary sentence
int.	Interrogative	Question words
loc.	Locative	Describes the position of things in time or space
n.	Noun	Refers to things, objects etc.
n.p.	Noun phrase	A phrase where a head-noun is joined to other words to form an expression
num.	Numeral	Number
part.	Particle	Short words added to complete the sentence
p.n.	Proper Name	A name of a person or object; always capitalised
p.p.	Pronominal phrase	A phrase used in a pronoun slot
pref.	Prefix	
pron.	Pronoun	A word that stands for a noun
quant.	Quantifier	A word that expresses the amount of something
v.	Verb	Expresses action
v.a.	Verbal auxiliary	Modifies a verb with respect to tense or state
v.i.	Intransitive Verb	A verb with no object
v.n.	Verbal Noun	A noun formed directly from a verb to express a state of being
v.p.	Verb phrase	A phrase where a head-noun is joined to other words to form an expression
v.t.	Transitive verb	A verb with an object
voc.	Vocative	Expression used in addressing someone directly

Needless to say, these categories were developed to describe English grammar and not all Mwaghavul words fit neatly into them. For example, it is sometimes difficult to distinguish verbs from adjectives. Only a clear grammatical description will help the reader understand the function of a word in a sentence. At that point, the assignment to a particular part of speech is somewhat arbitrary; what counts is consistency throughout.

MWAGHAVUL-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
A.					
a¹		loc.	/a/	on	
a¹ ðeng		loc.	a ðeŋ	on top of	
a²		part.	/a/	focus marker	placed before most parts of speech except verbs to show focus
a³		pron.	/a/	you (masc. sg.)	
a		v.	a	is, to be, copula	Panji a ðiimish Panji is male
áá		pron.		you (masc. sg. + progressive tense)	áá kam a we ki si gwishbiring gwishbiring ye? <i>Who are you imitating, that walks gwishbiring gwishbiring?</i> An assimilated form of a kí
àà¹		conj.	/à:/	or	
àà²		int.	/à:/	is it so? is it the case that?	Sentence final question morpheme, use when the response echoes a statement.
aa³		n.	/à:/	seed, kernel, grain, stone, pit	
àà⁴		a.	/à:/	bare, naked (knife)	
àà⁴ pòò		n.	/à:-pòò/	astonishment, surprise	lit. 'bare mouth'
àà⁴ wus		a.p.	/à:-wus/	hottest part of fire	
aak		n.	/a:k/	pregnancy	
ààk dáás		n.p.	/à:k-dá:s/	hernia	protrusion of the belly by men
ààk kícóó		n.p.	/à:k-kícó/	posthumous child	child born after death of father (mother was pregnant when father died)
ààk kícóó		n.		pregnancy outside marriage	now often refers to first pregnancy
ààk nuk		n.p.	/à:k-nuk/	pregnancy outside marriage	Considered a very shameful act that no responsible parent tolerated. Songs and other derogatory remarks or comments are made to ensure conformity with the norm
aak put		n.p.	/a:k-put/	abortion, miscarriage	
aak		n.		squirrel	
ààkóó		conj.		or	also àà. Wagma nji ààkóó wan nso. You will come or you will go
ààmin		excl.	/à:min/	amen, let it be so	<Hausa
ààn		v.	/à:n/	eating of bones	bite the small flesh on the bone
aap¹		v.	/a:p/	to widen, open space	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
aap ²		n.	/a:p/	yawn	
aar		v.	/a:r/	to scratch, scrape	
aas ¹		n.	/a:s/	flour, beverage	
aas ngòrò		n.p.	/a:s- ⁿ gòrò/	drink of farmers before lunch	
ààs ¹	mo-	n.	/à:s/	seed, grain	
ààs ²		n.	/à:s/	egg	
ààs diil		n.	/à:s-dí:l/	testicles	
ààs kwee		n.	/à:s-k ^w ɛ:/	egg of chicken	Mwaghavul believe that an ancestor can come back to the family in the form of an egg to reveal a mystery to the family/grand-children etc. Only seers can interpret such messages.
ààs yer		n.	/à:s- yer//à:s-6é:/	pumpkin seed roasted and then pounded in a mortar	
ààs yit		n.	/à:s-yit/	eyeball	
aase		adv.		frequently, often, usually, a lot	dee wurí kɪ mwaan aase gùsmètɡùsmèt [<i>as a result of over-eating</i>] He now usually walks sluggishly gùsmètɡùsmèt
aasi ¹		int.	/a:si/	it is so	
aasi ²		v.	/a:sí/	is, are, be like	
abet		adv.	/abet/	suddenly, immediately	
abetabet		adv.	/abetabet/	immediately, at once	
abwóón		adv.	/ab ^w ɔ:n/	after	
adéng		n.	/adɛŋ/	in heaven, up	
adiko		n.	/adiko/	headgear	<Hausa. Worn by women for occasions, it is usually bigger than <i>dankwali</i> .
aduwa		n.	/aduwa/	prayer	<Hausa
agaak		adv.	/aga:k/	openly	
àghàr		a.	/àghàr/	excessive consumption of liquid, to draw close to	
àghàs		n.	/àghàs/	general name for teeth	
àghàs cùghùr		n.p.	/àghàs- tʃùgùr/	wisdom teeth premolars/molars	
àghàs manzang		n.p.	/manzang/	canine	
àghàs shwàr		n.p.	/àghàs-ʃwàr/	incisors (teeth)	
àghàs wur		n.p.	/àghàs-wur/	milk teeth, wisdom teeth	
aghat		v.	/agat/	to warm, dry or heat s.t. on a fire	
agogo	mo-	n.	/àgɔgɔ/	wristwatch, clock	<Hausa
àgwà	—	voc.	/àg ^w à/	address to young boy, man, vocative form	cf. apa

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
ájì		n.	/ájì/	class	<Hausa
ak		v.	/ák/	to increase, add	
ak pee		v.p.	/ák-pɛ:/	non-verbal insult (by the use of hand)	
ak sar		v.p.	/ák-sár/	to use the hand to insult others	
aki		conj.	/akí/	with	
akú		loc.	/akú/	from, out of	a baa akú mpesi go away from me, wuri bam akú nsar fina he grabbed it out of my hand wuri shang akú mbut am to took it out of the water wuri lagham akú pu mun di he hid from us wuri ba mu akú mbut njeel he saved us from suffering
akú dǎng		adv.	/akú-dǎŋ/	before	wuri saam akú dǎng muu ji mu wul he slept before we arrived mu ship akú dǎng mu shee dik ni di let us break it down and then rebuild it a dar akú dǎng let you stop before i.e. wait!
àm ¹		n.	/àm/	water	
àm can dár		n.	/àm-tʃan-dǎr/	pond, lake	
àm dǒng		n.p.	/àm-dǒŋ/	clean, clear water	
àm kuur		n.p.		sea, ocean, lake, pond	cf. bahar .
àm mmes		n.p.	/àm-mɛs/	yellow colour	
Àm Pùdǒng		p.n.	/àm-pùdǒŋ/	crater lake in Ampang West	cf. Àm Shaal
àm pungùk		n.	/àm-pun-gùk/	source of natural spring water	Kerang volcanic mountain in Mangu LGA, Plateau state, the water is warm in the mornings and cool in the afternoon.
àm put dúng		n.p.	/àm put ⁿ dúŋ/	flooding of stream, river	
Àm Sháál		p.n.	/àm-ʃá:l/	place in Ampang area of Mangu LGA	cf. Àm Pùdǒng
àm shwáá		n.	/àm-ʃ ^w á:/	drinking water	
àm yen		n.	/àm-yɛn/	medicinal syrup	
am ²		v.	/am/	to carve, peel	Manji kì am lááwúr. Manji has peeled the sweet potato.
án ¹		v.	/án/	to worry, pity, be concerned, be anxious	Followed by the pronouns sak, sat, san to make a reflexive for different persons. wura gyar án sat zam She was very anxious about herself.
án pee		v.p.	/án-pɛ:/	to worry about or pity	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
án²		pron.	/án/	others I, me	first person singular masculine pronoun. Also wán
ang		n.	/aŋ/	redemption, setting free, liberation	
Ani mmìni		excl.		it is so, that's it	
aníní		n.	/aníní/	one tenth of a penny (¹ / ₁₀ d)	< Hausa. No longer legal tender with the introduction of the Naira
ankwa		n.	/ánkwa//tíz ɛk//tísék/	handcuffs, chain used in detaining criminals	< English via Hausa. cf. also tízek, tísék
ap		n.	/ap/	swelling on the body as a result of beating	
àpà	—	voc.	/àpà/	address from a senior to a woman	Also pà . cf. aghwa
ár		n.	/ár/	road, way, procedure	
ár ààr		n.	/ár-à:r/	main road	lit. 'scraped road'
ár ðel		v.p.	/ár-ðel/	to miss road	
ár màng		v.p.	/ármàn/	to miss road	
àr shishàm		n.p.	/àr-ʃiʃàm/	descending road, going down, slope, declivity	
arang		int.	/araŋ/	how? why?	cf. cirang .
aráng ye		int.	/aráŋ-ye/	what is wrong?	ghà aráng ye? How are you?
as	mo-	n.	/as/	dog	
as kwar		a.	/as-k ^w ar/	severe	
as kwat	mo-	n.	/às-k ^w àt/	dog specially trained for hunting	
as màng mèè nìn		v.	/as màŋ mɛ: nìn/	to be the matter	lit. 'dog takes a locust-bean pod'. Ba ri man nne as màng mèè nìn. He doesn't know that something is the matter.
às pàr	mo-	n.	/às-pàr/	dog nursing puppies	
ashak		pron.	/aʃak/	together, with	
ashi		conj.	/aʃi/	with	
at	irap	v.	/at/	to bite	
at líís	irap líís	v.p.	/at-lí:s/	to bite the tongue	
at pòò	irap pòò	v.p.	/at-pò:/	to bite the lips	
at sár	irap sár	v.p.	/at-sár/	to bite the fingers	
atílèng		loc.	/atílèŋ/	in front, before, ahead, outside, not inside a building	
azéén		n.	/azé:n/	fact, something true	
B.					
ba...kás		part.	bà...kás	negative	(sentence is framed by these two words)
bà..ɗák					

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
kas,...waa...zak					
baa shik		n.	/bá:-ʃík/	argument	
baa			???	let, allow	a baa kú wán del di Let me pass
baa¹		a.	/bà:/	excess, times	
baa²	—	v.	/bà:/	to go back, retreat	
baa aku		v.p.	/bà:-akú/	to go back	
baa so		v.p.	/bà:-sò/	to go back	
bàà³		num.	bàà	ten	
bàà feer		num.	/bà:-fě:r/	fourteen (14)	
bàà kun		num.	/bà:-kún/	thirteen (13)	
bàà mindong		num.	/bà:-míndòŋ/	eleven (11)	
bàà paat		num.	/bà:-pà:t/	fifteen (15)	
bàà peemee		num.	/bà:-pɛ:mé:/	sixteen (16)	
bàà po feer		num.	/bà:-pɔfě:r/	nineteen (19)	
bàà po kun		num.	/bà:-pɔkún/	eighteen (18)	
bàà po vul		num.	/bà:-pɔvul/	seventeen 17	
bàà vul		num.	/bà:-vul/	twelve (12)	
bààji		v.	/bà:-ji/	to return, come back	
baal	mo-	n.	/ba:l/	arm, hand	
baan		n.	/bá:n/	flat object i.e. plate, tray, flat rock etc	
baan kas		n.	/ba:n-kàs/	shifting cultivation	
baata		n.	/ba:ta/	local flask for child's gruel	<Hausa
bahar		n.	/bahar/	sea, ocean	<Arabic via Hausa
bák	biyan	v.	bak	to strike, beat, pound, hit	
bak¹	car	v.	/bak/	to throw	
bak²		v.	/bak/	to pound s.t. half-dry in a mortar	
baakuru		n.	/bá:kúru//b áŋkúr/	groundnut cakes	<Hausa. also bangkur
bang		v.	baŋ	to combine (as grains)	
baptisma		n.	/bàptisma/	baptism	<English
bár		n.	/bár/	survival	
bàr		v.	/bàr/	to survive, heal	
bebul		n.	/bɛ:bùl/	bible	<English
been		n.	/bè:n/	gourd (calabash)	



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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
bèèn mwòòr		a.	/bè:n-m ^w ò:r/	colour complexion of person who is neither dark nor fair (dark in complexion)
bèló		n.		chicken-pox
bèn		v.	/bèn/	to assume, think, expect, hope for
beng hir		n.	/bèn-hir//bèn-kógól/	plant dug from the ground and eaten by children
beng kiin		n.	/bèn-ki:n/	container usually made of palm leaves used for storing salt, potash
bèt	birep	v.	/bèt/	to push down
bilat		n.	/bilat/	fonio variety
bir		v.	/bír/	to move or travel aimlessly
bish¹		v.	/bif/	to be stingy
bish²		v.	/bif/	to be bad, wrong, misshapen, ugly
bish³		v.		to be bitter
bish-bish				????
bish méé		adv.	/bif-mé:/	sometimes, probably
bimbyol		n.	/bimb ^y ól/	inflammation of the throat
bínkíta		n.	/bínkíta//bí nkíta/	gun, revolver, shotgun, rifle
bit		n.	/bit/	hut, house
biyan		v.	/biyan/	to beat (plural)
bighir	pweer	v.	/bígir/	to expose, spread
bilak	koon	v.	/bilak/	to till farm effortlessly
bilààp		n.		palm of hand
bilààp sar		n.	/bilà:p-sár/	palm of one's hand
bilààp shii		n.	/bilà:p-ʃi:/	flat part of one's foot
bilat		n.	/bila:t/	fonio variety grown by Fulde
bilem		n.	/bilèm// ^m bìl èm/	soot, burning without flame
bilip¹		n.	/bilip/	election, investigation
bilip²		v.	/bilip/	select, search
bilish		v.	/bilif/	search to the minutest details
bilon		n.	/bilon/	gap left after removing tooth
birep		v.	???	to push down (pl.)
birim		n.	/birim/	plant, fruit
bíring		n.	/bíring/	horse
biring-shaghal		n.	/biring ʃàgàl/	bicycle

also **beng-kohol**

cf. **kusuk**

also **binkita** < Hausa bindiga

cf. **niram**

also **mbilem**

cf. **bet** (sg.)

the following are used in decorating a horse etc
muwur, nzidyak, sakpo, shaghal-kipak
lit. 'iron horse'

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
bìrong ¹		n.	/bíróŋ/	big gourd used for fetching water	
bìrong pas		n.	/bíróŋ-pas/	quiver (for arrows)	
bóng		n.	/bóŋ/	farmland (situated around the compound)	
bòng can		n.	/bòŋ-tʃan/	area designated for circumcision of children	
bòng kas		n.	/bòŋ-kas/	area specifically set aside for drying millet ie from farm and before threshing)	
bòng ning		n.	/bòŋ-nín/	pen for keeping dwarf cows	
bòng yer		n.	/bòŋ-yer/	farm behind the house where women can plant melon and other small crops	cf. màng-yer
bòò		n.	/bò:/	bangle made from bronze	
bòòng		n.	/bòŋ/	bronze	such as was used to decorate horses
buhol		n.	/buhól// ^m bí hól/	tree sp.	also mbihol . <i>Syzygium guineense</i> H. malmo
buk		v.	/búk/	to tell lie after lie or speak endless words	
bulut		v.	/búlút/	where performance is restricted	
buu ²		a.	/bù:/	worthless, valueless	
bwaan ¹		v.	/bwá:n/	to separate by selecting	
bwáán ²		v.	/bwá:n/	to beat thoroughly with stick	
bwaghar		v.	?	to become, turn into	a ààs kwèè kí yághál bwaghar kwèè kàt ààs ni ɓak . It is the egg that later turns into a chicken when it hatches
bwalaa		n.	/b ^w ala:// ^m b ^w ala:/	cowpea variety	also mbwalaa . Local bean variety used in making sacrifices.
bwat níng		n.	/b ^w atníŋ/	maize with black seeds on a cob	
bwen ¹		v.	/b ^w ɛn/	to expose	
bwen ²		v.	/b ^w ɛn/	to tread on something semi-solid such as mud and spread it about	
bweer		v.	/b ^w ɛ:r/	to spread open carelessly	This applies particularly to women who spread their legs open, exposing themselves.

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
bwoon	bwaan	v.		to do a lot of something	
bwot		v.		to let go of, drop s.t., put s.t. on s.t.	
bwot cirem		v.p.		to broadcast seed	
bwot kòòk		v.p.		to start off a dance	
bwot làà piit		v.p.		to give s.o. a cold	
bwot lèk		v.p.		to start a fight	
bwot mààp		v.p.		to being to cry (child)	
bwot vwam		v.p.		to scramble	jép mó bwot vwàmvwam káá rep sé dī mó cin mó <i>Children scrambled</i> <i>vwamvwam for the small</i> <i>amount of food they were</i> <i>given to share</i>
byááp		n.	/bíyá:p//b ^y á:p/	big pumpkin variety	
byaghas		v.	/b ^y agas/	to mangle, destroy, flatten s.t.	
byán		v.	/byán/	to beat thoroughly with bare hand	
byán maap		v.p.		to bewail, mourn	wùrá fès byán maap kí mùùt kì puun kaam fira ni. She cried bitterly on the death of her father-in-law cf. mbimbyòl
byòlbyòl		n.		tonsilitis	
B 6					
baan³		n.	/bá:n/	favour, kindness, help	
baan waar		n.p.	/bá:n-wà:r/	attempt to do good ends up in disaster	(see baanbish kwangvileng)
baan¹		v.	/ba:n/	to be painful	
baan²		v.	/ba:n/	to kick ball etc	
baas		n.	/bá:s/	shin (leg)	
bak¹		v.	/bák/	to despise, underrate, underestimate	
bak gin		v.p.	bak gín	describes s.o. with a few tribal marks on the cheeks	
bàk²		v.	/bàk/	to share, divide, separate, split, be cracked	
bak maap	mo-	v.p.	/bàk-mà:p/	dispersal of mourners attending a funeral	lit. ‘divide cry’
bak pee		v.p.	/bák-pɛ:/	to look down on others, despise others	lit. ‘despise place’
bak seen		v.p.	/bák-sè:n/	to underrate, look down, despise	lit. ‘despise wise’
bak shaar¹		v.p.	/bákʃa:r/	peers underrating one another	lit. ‘divide friend’
bak shaar²		v.p.	/bàkʃa:r/	division,	lit. ‘divide friend’

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
ḡàk shàk		v.p.	/ḡàk-ḡàk/	disagreement, disaffection to separate, differ from	lit. 'divide each other'. Pee wet ḡàk shàk kī pee teer Where the day is spent is different from where the night is spent. Idiomatic meaning: Death is inevitable.
ḡàkyil		n.		land boundary	e.g. between two farms, two communities
ḡàkyit		n.		demarcation, dividing line	
ḡál		v.	/ḡál/	to be strong, forceful	
ḡál kwàk		v.	/ḡál-k ^w àk/	strengthen	lit. 'strong elbow'
ḡál nkáá		a.	/ḡál-nká:/	stubborn	lit. 'strong head'
ḡàl	jwal	v.	/ḡàl/	to unite, fix, join	
ḡàl ḡyik		v.p.		to marry	lit. 'join marry'
ḡàl káá		v.	/ḡàl-ká:/	to cooperate	lit. 'join head'
ḡàl káá		n.		association, group	lit. 'join head'
ḡalḡal				????	
ḡam¹		v.	/ḡam/	to help, assist, aid	
ḡam²		v.	/ḡam/	to catch	
ḡammwaan		n.		mobile phone	recent coinage
ḡang¹		a.	/ḡáŋ/	fair complexion (<i>dii-bang</i>) reference to brown horse	
ḡang been mwoor		a.p.	ḡaŋ bwèèn mwòòr	dark brown complexion	
ḡang²		v.	/ḡáŋ/	to be clean	
ḡang-bang			????		
ḡe		conj.	/ḡe/	then, and	
ḡee¹	ḡak	v.	/ḡé:/, /ḡak/	to dissect, cut open, split open	
ḡee gin	ḡak gin	v.p.	/ḡak-gín/	to cut tribal mark, tear apart	(lit. "tear cheek")
ḡee²	ḡak	v.	/ḡé:/	to have a rash, rashes	
ḡee³		v.	/ḡé:/	new shoot by plants, sprout	
ḡeep		n.	/ḡe:p/	dismembered parts of the body	
ḡeer¹	mo-	n.	/ḡè:r/	war, fight	
ḡeer²	-	v.	/ḡe:r/	to spill, pour out	
ḡeer ḡyes		v.p.		diarrhoea	
ḡees	mo-	n.	/ḡè:s/	ingratitude, ungratefulness	
ḡees po	mo-	n.	/ḡè:s-pò:/	contemptuous statement	
ḡeet¹	mo-	n.	/ḡé:t/	judge	
ḡeet²	mo-	n.	/ḡé:t/	discussion	
ḡeet shik¹	mo-	n.p.	/ḡé:t-ḡik/	argument, contesting an issue	
ḡeet shik²	mo-	n.	/ḡé:t-ḡik/	to set aside money etc	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
bejee		adv.	/bɛdʒɛ:/	for the winner
bɛl¹	mo-	n.	/bɛl/	only
bɛl²		n.	/bɛl/	hollow grass sp. and flute made from it
bɛlwus		n.	/bɛl-wus	dance (for energetic people)
bɛl		v.	/bɛn//bɛl/	to fetch light/fire from another source
bɛn¹		v.	/bɛn//bɛl/	to intervene when two people are fighting also bɛn
bɛn²		v.	/bɛn/	to postpone
bɛn¹		n.	/bɛn/	bench made from mud Used as a bed. cf. gwáán .
bɛn²		loc.	/bɛn/	other side, across
bɛn mùluu		n.p.		overseas, abroad lit. ‘across the pumpkins’ i.e. where white people live
bɛsh		n.	/bɛʃ/	soot
bishaal		n.	/bɛʃa:l/	grass sp.
bɛshil		n.	/bɛʃil/	hay, fodder, cut straw mixed with mud to strengthen building blocks
bɛt¹		n.	/bɛt/	morning, daybreak
bɛt¹ màng		n.	/bɛtmàn/	daybreak lit. ‘morning carry’
bɛt²		n.	/bɛt/	year
bɛt lán		n.	/bɛt lán/	communal farming in which members work on each others’ farm in turn cf. maar
bɛtsí		n.	/bɛtsí/	the day after tomorrow
bɛyaal		a.	/bɛya:l/	wild, furious
bɛyàng¹		n.	/bɛyàn/	trouble
bɛyang²	sulwang sulwang fwan	v.	/bɛyan/	to inject, pierce, prick
bɛyang fwan		v.p.	/bɛyan-fwan/	to conduct a ritual to induce rain lit. ‘prick rain’. At the beginning of the rainy season, when it failed to rain, elders would fix days, when they would all fast. Thereafter they went to a certain place armed with bows, arrows and spears where they would offer sacrifice. On their way back it would rain heavily the same day
bighit¹		v.	/bighit/	to construct
bighit²		n.	/bighit/	a whole, complete, unit
bijer		n.	/bidʒɛr/	Mwaghavul clan Mwaghavul people are grouped into six main

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
					clans. They are still remembered during initiation ceremonies as initiates call out the names of places where their ancestors formerly stayed when the spear is thrown preparatory to attaining manhood. The Mwaghavul clans are bijer , difiri , diko , jipari , paal = nshuu . 📖 Appendix
bilang¹		v.	/bilan/	to lose	
bilang¹ nlaa	bilang njep	v.p.	/bilan- ⁿ la:/	to lose a child through still-birth	
bilang²		v.	/bilan/	to work or do something for doing sake	cf. lambir
filem		v.	/filem/	to lick	
filem cuk		v.p.	/filem-tfuk/	to take an oath, to swear	lit. 'lick the knife'. In former times this was a way of taking oaths.
filem kúkwàk		v.p.	filem kúkwàk	to act to exonerate yourself, to assure listeners that what you say is true	lit. 'lick the elbow'
filem pighìzìng		v.p.	/filem-pìgìzìŋ/	to act to exonerate yourself	lit. 'lick the nose'
bileng¹		n.	bìlèŋ	bedroom for mature but unmarried girls	
bileng²		n.	/bìlèŋ/	local hanger usually in the kitchen where items like salt, potash and other condiments that require dry storage are stored	
filep		v.	/bilèp/	to quarrel, to have a misunderstanding	
fireng		v.	/bireŋ/	to soil or mix boiled meat with palm oil and salt etc	
birìng		v.	/biring/	to roll on the ground, bed etc	
birong²		v.	/birɔŋ/	to not be fully dry (clothing)	
boghon		n.	/bɔ́gɔ́n/	disaster	
bòòk		n.	/bɔ́:k/	mud	
búk		n.	/búk/	fine dust	
búl		v.	/búl/	to increase	
búlábúl		id.		lukewarm	cf. bwaghal
bùlùk		v.		describes meat that is partly cooked	
burap		n.		mongoose	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
burish		a.	tone?	untidy
bùrùk		v.		to get dirty by crawling on the ground
but		n.	/bʊt/	stomach, inside, belly also mbut
but bish		n.p.	/bʊt-biʃ/	wickedness lit. 'bad stomach'
but láá		n.p.	/bʊt-lá:/	stomach-ache lit. 'stomach-pain'
but Mùpun		n.	/bʊt-mùpun/	excessive hunger lit. 'Mupun stomach'
but yaghal		n.		stomach upset lit. 'stomach stands up'
búú		n.	/bú:/	plant sp.
bùùl		n.	bùùl	plant sp. Grown within the compound to provide shade and protect chicks from kites.
bwaa		n.	/bʷa:/	grass sp. used as shaft of an arrow. The stem is eaten like sugar cane
bwààr		a.	/bʷà:r/	laziness, lazy person, weakling
bwaghal		a.	/bʷagalal//bʷagalak/	lukewarm (water) also bwaghalak . cf. bulbul
bwàghàl bwàghàl		a.	/bʷàgàl-bʷàgàl/	lukewarm àm nii a bwàghàl bwàghàl The water is lukewarm
bwàghàt¹		n.	/bʷàgàt/	bundle
bwaghat²		v.	/bʷagat/	to tie, imprison, incarcerate
bwaghat pee		v.p.	/bʷagat-pɛ:/	to get one into trouble lit. "tie place"
bwaghat po		v.p.	/bʷagat-pò/	connive, conspire, frown lit. "tie mouth"
bwak		v.	/bʷák/	pimples or boil developing into sore
bwán		v.	/bʷan/	to dig
bwán bish		n.	/bʷanbiʃ/	greediness, self-centredness practice of preparing meals etc for oneself only
bwán shik		n.	/bʷan-ʃik/	creating problems
bwang		n.	??	stride, long step
Bwanzùghùm		p.n.	/bʷanzùgù m/	Area in Kerang Hunting expedition of the Kerang community. Usually the last of Mwaghavul hunting expeditions after which mature girls get married prior to the next farming season.
bwap¹		v.	/bʷap/	to knock, tap on a door
bwap²		v.	/bʷap/	to shake
bwap sar		adv.	/bʷap-sár/	to clap hands
bwaarshit		n.	/bʷa:rʃi:t//du guri:/	wild yam
dughurii				
bwèng¹		n.	/bʷèŋ/	grasshopper sp.
bweng²		v.	/bʷèŋ/	to support

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
ɓwer		v.	/ɓ ^w ɛr/	to be full, fill to the brim
ɓwóón¹		n.	/ɓ ^w ó:n/	menstruation
ɓwóón²		n.	/ɓ ^w ó:n/	waist, back, rear, behind
ɓwóón² shwal		n.p.	/ɓ ^w ó:n-ʃ ^w ál/	waist pain
ɓwóón³		adv.	/ɓ ^w ó:n/	after
ɓwóón kini		adv.	/ɓ ^w ó:n-kìni/	after that
ɓwot	fwo	v.	/ɓ ^w ɔt/	to release, drop
ɓwot aak	fwo aak	v.	/ɓ ^w ɔt-a:k/	to impregnate
ɓwot ɓam		v.p.	/ɓ ^w ɔt-ɓam/	game played by children throwing and catching pebbles simultaneously.
ɓwot nkùm		v.p.	/ɓ ^w ɔt- ⁿ kùm/	to pour libation
ɓwot kúsúk	fwo kúsúk	v.p.	/ɓ ^w ɔt-kúsúk/	to plant fonio
ɓwot wus a lú		v.p.	/ɓ ^w ɔt-wus-a-lú/	to set a house on fire
ɓwot yang	fwo yang	v.p.	/ɓ ^w ɔt-yán/	demarcate farm prior to making ridges
C c				
cáá		v.	/tʃá:/	to uplift, commend, excite s.o.
caa	mo-	n.	/tʃa:/	gourd-rattle
cààm	mo-	n.	/tʃà:m/	wild plant
cáán¹	mo-	n.	/tʃá:n/	hoe (general)

cf. also **bwot**.


by scattering seed on the farm from a calabash

In Mwaghavul culture only a mad person would set a house on fire. No matter the enmity between you and your neighbour you do not set his house ablaze

Rattle made from a dried gourd covered with a network on rattling seeds. A recent introduction. resembling onion but toxic. Hausa *gadali*

cf. **parkiya**, **caander**, **fet**, **ngang**,

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
cáán der	mo-	n.p.	/tʃa:n-d̥ɛr/	traditional hoe without the shaft, used for full scale farming	
caan²		v.	/tʃa:n/	to start an activity early	
caan		v.		to burn	
caan pee		v.	/tʃa:n-pe:/	to set place on fire, to burn s.t., to burnish, to make shine	táji yi pwos mwòòr cáán pee kas, ji yi milep hilàkhilak <i>Do not use bleaching cream otherwise you will shine artificially</i>
caan-caan				?????	
cááp	mo-	n.	/tʃá:p/	wing	
caap yit	mo-	n.	/tʃa:p-yit/	eyelid, eyelash	lit. 'wing of eye'
cáár	mo-	n.	/tʃá:r/	grass sp.	A tall, strong grass planted along the edges of streams to prevent flooding.
càf¹		a.	/tʃáf/	describes repugnant odour	
càf²		c.i.	/tʃáf/	very red	intensifies nààt
cághár		n.	/tʃágár/	variety of green beans	
cághát		adv.	/tʃágát/	quietly	
cak gar		n.	/tʃak-gar/	house partly roofed but incomplete	
can¹	saa	v.	/tʃan/	to cut	
can ciin		v.p.	/tʃan-tʃi:n/	enthusiasm, hope	
can đár		n.	/tʃan-d̥ár/	island	cf. sandur
can diyeel		v.p.	/tʃan-d̥iye:l/	judgement	
can jaghám		v.p.	/tʃan-d̥zagám/	to be pompous, proud, boastful	
can poo		v.p.	/tʃan-p̥o:/	to be pompous	lit. 'cut mouth'
can shii		v.p.	/tʃan-ʃi:/	to stumble, backslide	
can shii diiret		v.p.	/tʃan-ʃi:-d̥i:rét/	to stumble with the right foot	indication of luck
can shii diibish		v.p.	/tʃan-ʃi:-d̥i:biʃ/	to stumble with the left foot	indication of luck
can yòghòp		v.p.	/tʃan-yògɔp/	to prevent s.o. else's enjoyment	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
Can		p.n.	/ʰji:/tʃan/	spirit associated with the initiation of boys into manhood	To appease the deity an erring boy might previously have been sacrificed (njii selaa).
càn²		v.n.	/tʃan/	circumcision	The initiation of a youth commences with càn . The ceremony used to be observed every third year according to age grades, within the four-year ceer dup ritual cycle. Verbal noun from can 'to cut'
cáp		n.	/tʃáp/ʰtʃáp/	male lizard	also ncáp
car		v.	/tʃar/	to throw (pl.)	cf. vwet
cée		n.		food put aside for contingencies such as feeding a child, food left over for the following day	also ngaas gwom . Porridge is placed on hot coals and is much appreciated.
ceen		v.	/tʃɛ:n/	to drive away, pursue	
ceel	mo	n.	/tʃɛ:l/	malformed egg, egg that will not hatch	
cèèl yit		v.p.	???	to look at s.o. out of the corner of your eye	
ceer		p.n.	/tʃɛ:r/	third festival organized by girls according to age-grades. cf. waar shaar, caer dup	Those between the ages of 12-13, 14-15, 16-17 and 18-19 years agree on a prominent person in the community to visit. They organize themselves into a big group to go there. An elder comes out and asks who the dancers are and their purpose. The leader of the girls identifies the group and the reason for the visit. They fix an appointment to perform at the house of a prominent person. This practice is called le-bit . The girls dress up, supported by friends, well-wishers and boyfriends. It is an opportunity for boys or young men to make proposals to girls. Those from the age group 17-19 yrs may be having their last festival before getting married. It therefore serves as a sendforth party for them by the younger ones who are also looking

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
					forward to graduation into womanhood. Some of the senior girls fail to get married as expected and the younger girls irritate them by singing this song jirap-jirap ni mo yaghal dyik kyes, de me niwur mwo fee pe di 'real girls have all married, it is only the big breasted ones that kicking their heels'.
Ceer dup		p.n.	/tʃɛ:r-dúp/	The same festival with the normal Ceer	The difference is that this one falls within the year boys are circumcised/initiated into manhood. During the occasion all parents whose children have been initiated give out salt, mworpaat , meat and drinks to well-wishers in appreciation.
cét¹		v.	/tʃét/	to roof a house	
cét¹ lú		v.	/tʃét-lú/	to roof a house	
cét²		n.		roof	
cét¹	cicet	v.	/tʃét/	to cook	
cét¹ bish		v.	/tʃét-biʃ/	to cook for yourself	Since Mwaghavul live communally this is viewed badly
cèt¹ teer		v.	/tʃèt-tè:r/	to cook certain types of food overnight	This refers to foods such as kwakil and milom , cocoyam. If cocoyam is not properly cooked, it will irritate the throat while eating.
cèt²		n.	/tʃèt/	trouble	
cèt³		v.	/tʃèt/	to drizzle rain	
cèt³ wan		v.	/tʃèt-wan/	to mix mud, clay and water preparatory to moulding blocks	
cèré		n.	/tʃèré/	meat roasted on sticks, suya	cf. kam lwaa
cíbéł		n.	/tʃíbéł/	locust (grasshopper)	
cíben		n.	/tʃíben/	nail	both fingers and toes
cicet		v.	/tʃítʃét/	to cook pl.	cf. cèt
cicin		adv.	/tʃítʃín//tʃítʃínsi/	today	also cicinsi
cícirák		n.	/tʃítʃirák/	crayfish	
cícirép		n.	/tʃí-tʃírép//tʃítʃírék/	wart	also cícirék
cíí		v.	/tʃí:/	to stop, refuse, debar, prevent, prohibit,	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
cíí pòò		v.p.	/tʃí:-pò/	deny, say no
cíí shík		v.p.	/tʃí:-ʃík/	to deny, be in denial
cíí wúráng		a.	/tʃí:-wúrán/	to be naughty, delinquent, stubborn
cù¹		n.	/tʃí:/	dwarf person, diminutive
cù²		voc.		thigh
ciin¹		v.	/tʃí:n/	address to a child the same age as your grandchild.
ciin²		v.	/tʃí:n/	to whisper, spread rumours, gossip, indulge in side talk
ciin² màn¹		v.p.	/tʃí:n-màn/	to lack, want
ciin² nighin		a.	/tʃí:n-nigin/	ignorance
ciin² pan		v.	/tʃí:n-pàn/	motherless
ciin² saam		n.	/tʃí:n-sà:m/	Used to describe a neglected child.
cùnn		n.	/tʃí:n/	lack of understanding
cíjài		n.	/tʃí-dzài/	insomnia
cíjeng		n.	/tʃí-dzɛŋ/	big pot used for brewing beer or storing water
cijèng		n.	cijèŋ	vein
cíkàrai		n.	/tʃíkàrai//nì báy/	sherd, piece of broken pot
cilem		n.	/tʃílem/	These sherds were used in a technique to revive cold or unappetising food and drink. Elders used to put a piece in the fire until it was red hot. It would then be dropped inside a dish containing leftover draw soup or a pot of local beer. The piece would warm up the draw soup without the soup losing its flavour, while the beer would regain its attractions.
cilem		n.	/tʃílem/	heel of the foot
cileng		n.	/tʃíléŋ/	fonio cultivar
cim		n.	/tʃím/	also nibáng . introduced by the Fyem people. cf. <i>kusuk</i> cf. woocilem . Individual clans may have totemic species which they do not kill. However, individuals may have animal counterparts in the bush and the health or sickness of the animal mirrors that of the human being.
cim		n.	/tʃím/	fever
cim		n.	/tʃím/	leftover food or drink
cim		n.	/tʃím/	monitor lizard

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
					consider it as one of the most foolish animals, as it closes its eyes when it encounters a person believing that it is invisible.
címeer		n.	/tʃimɛɐ/	black insect usually found floating in stagnant water	
cín¹		v.	/tʃin/	to give, add (in bargaining)	
cín díides		v.p.	/tʃin-dí:dɛs/	to respect	
cín hóp		v.p.	/tʃin-hóp/	to loan out money etc	
cín...x		v.		to offer	Used with reflexive pronoun, e.g. cín san to volunteer
cín sak	cin suk	v.p.	/tʃin-sak/	to offer yourself, volunteer	
cín zeen		v.p.	/tʃin-zɛ:n/	to trust, believe in	
cín²		v.	/tʃin/	to do	
cín aasí		v.p.	/tʃin-a:sí/	to do likewise	
cín díiret		v.p.	/tʃin-dí:rɛt/	to do good	
cín kisi		v.p.	/tʃin-kisi/	to do like this	
cip		n.	/tʃip/	trap	
cipes		conj.	/tʃipɛs/	without, unless	
cirang		int.	/tʃirɒŋ/	how was it that?	Cirang dǎng rí sò ye? Why did he go?
ciré		n.		small, dry bundle of firewood for immediate use	An armful of firewood or twigs was made into a bundle by women when fetching firewood. The small bundle was usually dry, ready for immediate use, while bigger bundles were dried for later. cf. kyèèt .
ciрем		n.	/tʃirɛm/	seed, seedling	
Civir		p.n.	/tʃivir/	Kwanka people	
cighir¹		adv.		soon, quickly	mó cighir sak máár ni kyes kwààk <i>they quickly finished in the farm kwààk</i>
cighir²		v.	/tʃigir/	to turn back, change, turn, exchange, be behind	
cighir²	kí	v.p.	/tʃigir-kí-kibʷó:n/	to turn one's back to others	
kibwóon		n.	/tʃigir-nigin/	fonio cultivar	cf. kusuk .
cighir nighin					
coghol¹		n.	/tʃɔ́gól/	hidden information	
coghol²		v.	/tʃɔ́gól/	to unearth a matter already laid to rest	
coi			?	stubborn person	
cokalí		n.	/tʃɔkalí/	spoon	< Hausa
còm		v.	/tʃɔm/	grass-cutter	
com goghot		n.		rock hyrax	<i>Procavia capensis</i> .

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
cùghùr ¹		n.	/tʃùgùr/	goose	
cùghùr ²		n.	/tʃùgùr/	molars and premolars	
cùk		n.	/tʃùk/	knife	
cùk ɓwoon		n.	/tʃùk-ɓʷɔ:n/	knife (all purpose)	Usually tied to the waist.
cùk kaa		n.	/tʃùk-ká:/	razor, shaving knife	
cùk kúr		n.	/tʃùk-kúr/	grass with sharp edges	
cùk kúsúk		n.		knife for harvesting fonio	
cùk shit		n.	/tʃùk-ʃit/	knife used for cutting grass	
cùt ¹	cwat	v.	/tʃùt/	to hit	
cùt lúng	cwat lung	v.p.	/tʃùt-lúng/	to swim	lit. 'to beat swimming'
cùt túghúr	cwat túghúr	v.p.	/tʃùt-túgúr/	to boast, to beat one's chest	
cùt ²	nung	v.	/tʃùt/	to strike a sounding iron	
cwang ¹		n.	/tʃʷáŋ/	spear made from bamboo	first spear to be used in warfare or hunting expedition cf. kop
cwang ²		n.	/tʃʷaŋ/	grass sp.	used in kum
cwat		v.	/tʃʷat/	to hit (pl.)	plural of cut
cwel		v.	/tʃʷél/	to miss a target narrowly	
cwèt		adv.	/tʃʷèt/	very early, promptly, before daybreak	
cwèt		adv.		fast, quickly, rapidly	a sor cwet ku a foghot mo ði Go quickly to see how they are doing following the accident
D d					
dá		pref.	/dá/	respect prefix applied to the name of a male elder	i.e. Fi'an to Dá Fi'an .
dàá	mo-	n.	/dàá/	father, lord	
dàá kí dààm		n.p.	/da:-kí-dà:m/	pelican	lit. 'father's bag'.
dàá Naan				God	The male respect prefix was added by missionaries to contrast with nàá Naan , the original female God of the Mwaghavul.
dàà		pref.		respect prefix applied to the name of a younger man	
dàà fwan		n.		hare	<i>Lepus crawshayi</i> . The respect prefix is applied to the root, as the hare is a character in folktales.

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
dàà kaa long		n.p.	/dà:-ka:- lɔŋ/	villain, hero
dàà mwesh		n.p.	/dà: m ^w ɛʃ/	common name for all baby boys, before they are later given appropriate names
dàà ryée Naan		n.p.	/dà: riyé: na:n/	person who finds fault or is critical of proceedings, confusionist
dààm ¹ dààm ¹ Mwanle	mo-	n. n.	/dà:m/ /dà:m- m ^w anle/	bag, container, purse small purse worn by women to store money
dààm ¹ shaghal		n.	/dàm:- ʃàgàl/	bag of money
daam ²		v.	/dà:m/	to debar, prevent, turn back
daam ² pee		v.p.	/dà:m-pɛ:/	to disturb s.o.
daar		adv.	/dà:r/	tomorrow
daas		n.	/dà:s/	brave man
daasdaas				
dàdàár		adv.	/dàdã:r/	tomorrow
daghar ¹		v.	/dayar/	to limp
daghar ²		n.	/dàyâr/	walking stick
dak	mo-	n.	/dàk/	oval calabash used for drinking beer and eating
dákwàl		n.	/dák ^w àl/	costume worn by velang dancers over singlets
dál		v.	/dál/	to add more
dàl		v.	dàl	to suppress
dàm		n.		poverty, lack or want
dan ¹		v.	/dan/	to bend down, stoop
dan ²		n.	/dàn/	plain between hills
dang ¹		n.	/daŋ/	tail
dang ning		n.	/dàŋ-níŋ/	cow-tail
dang pyáá		n.		zorilla
dang ²		n.	/daŋ/	descendant
dang tughup		n.	/tiŋ dàŋ/	tree sp.

lit. 'man who stares sceptically at God'.

They usually wear it on top of their underwear but covered by their main wrappers. it is believed that women trust the bag than they trust thems more elves. The only time they remove it is when having their bath. (lalita-hausa) (Mwanle is a tailor who sewed the purses and also hawked them on market days hence the name "Mwanle's bag" Also applied to £100 in old currency

also daɗaár, diɗaár

cf. kam daghar

Used for driving away flies and dancing during ceremonies.

lit. 'white tail'

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
dang tup		n.	túgúp/ /tiŋ dàŋ tup/	tree sp.	
dás	mo-	n.	/dás/	people (male)	Usually occurs in the indefinite pronoun mee dás mó some men
das		v.	/dàs/	to pack closely together	
dawufil	mo-	n.	/dawúfil/	grass with leaves similar to maize	
dèè lele gòòk		n.p.		husk remaing after maize kernels have popped	
deel ¹	mo-	n.	/de:l/	tree top	
deel ¹	mo-	n.		escape hole for bush rats	
deel ²	mo-	n.	/de:l/	cock, rooster	
deetúú		n.	/de:-tú:/	trumpet used to herald the arrival of the chief, emir etc	
deghe		n.	/dègèt/	muscle at the back of the shin	
den		v.	/den/	to deny s.t. to s.o.	
dengdeng		n.	/dèŋ-déŋ/	struck or plucked musical instrument	cf. ndengndeng
dèp		n.	/dèp/	black plum, tree sp.	<i>Vitex doniana</i> Hausa <i>dinya</i>
der		n.	/der/	clan, lineage	cf. saghan
der pee		loc.	/der-pe:/	under	
Der kyes		p.n.		name given to a child whose blood relations have all died	
des		v.	/dès/	to groan	cf. gwan .
des		v.	/dès/	to try hard	
des kagham		n.	/dès-kágám/	traditional leader	plural of mish kagham
diip		v.	/dí:p/	to beat without mercy	
dik		v.	/dík/	to instigate, trick, lure, deceive	
dikshinari		n.	/dík-ʃinari/	dictionary	< English
diyil		n.		rat sp.	
dì ¹		pref.	/dì/	prefix placed before a body part to emphasise a peculiar oversized shape	e.g. dì-káá (one with big head), dì-but (one with big stomach), dì-kom (one with large ears)
dì ¹ shoop		a.	dìshoop	hairy, hirsute	
dì ²		pref.		form of dàà , respect prefix for males	cf. nì .
dì gyók	nyem	n.	/dì gʷók/	person who moves	cf. nì gyók




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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
	gyok			about from place to place, promiscuous person
dì rìbèt mbii	nyem ribet mbii	n.	/dì-rìbèt- ^m bì:/	person who likes free things
dìben		n.	/dìbén/	small portion, little
diben		n.	/dìbèn/	gum, glue, sticky substance
dìdǎár		adv.	/dìdǎ:r/	tomorrow
difilip		n.	/dìfìlip/	young cockroach
Difiri		p.n.	/dìfiri/	Mwaghavul clan
dìgín		a.		describes fat cheeks
dìgrii		n.	/dìgri:/	degree
dijet		a.	dìjet	describes a protruding back of the head
dikaam		n.	/dika:m/	respect term for an elderly man
Dikiḃin		p.n.	/dikiḃin/	area in Ampang district of Mangu L.G.A
dikìnòng		n.	/dikìnòŋ/	stink-ant
dikom		a.	dìkom	describes wide ears
Dikoo		p.n.	/dikɔ:/	Mwaghavul clan
dikyet		adv.	/dik ^y ét/	frantically, intensely
dipyaa		n.	/dipyá:/	white horse
dipyéél		n.	/dipyé:l/	cockroach
diram		n.	/diràm/	bark, scales
diram yoghom		n.	/diràm- yógóm/	bark of tree
dire		adv.	/dirɛ/ ⁿ dirɛ/	right, correct
direng		n.	/dirɛŋ/	back of the knee
dishol		n.	/dìʃɔl/	fruit of the wild date palm, pyem
doghon		adv.	/dɔgɔn/	yesterday
doghon tàghàm		adv.	/dɔgɔn- tàgàm/	last year
dòghòròk		n.	/dògòròk/	grass sp.
dong		num.	/dón/	one
duḃu		num.	/duḃú/	one thousand (1,000)
dubuk		n.	/dubuk/	brain
duḃuk		n.	/duḃuk/	silk cotton
duḃuk-kiir		n.	/duḃuk- kiir/	silk cotton tree
dùghùl		n.	/dùgùl/	walking stick also used as a weapon
dùghùl sár		n.p.		fist
dùghùl tù kàs		n.	/dùgùl tù kàs/	T-shaped stick used for threshing millet
dughum		n.	/dugum/	antelope with big horn used for music

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
dughun	dwaghan	v.	/dùgùn/	to annihilate, destroy completely	
dughur	dwaghar	v.	/dùgùr/	to block, debar, prevent	
dughur zai		v.p.	dùgùr zày	Ceremony to appease the parents following marriage by capture.	This is done to right what is a 'wrong' and formalise the marriage after the fact.
dúghúríí		n.	/dúgúrí:/	yam, tuber	<i>Dioscorea rotundata</i> and other <i>Dioscorea</i> spp.
dúghúríí kùr		n.	/dúgúrí:-kì:r/	cassava	<i>Manihot esculenta</i> . lit. 'yam of the silk-cotton tree'. The leaves of cassava resemble those of the silk-cotton tree.
duk caan		n.	/dùk-cá:n/	iron shaft of local hoe	
dukul		n.	/dukul/	place where the head of the family hides his grains, foodstuffs	also ndukul
dùkùlùm		a.		ignorant, not knowing s.t.	
dùkúlùm		n.	/dùkúlùm/	heavy iron hammer used by blacksmith	
dul	dires	v.	/dul, dires/	to pull, to manipulate limb to rectify a dislocation	
dul kom		v.p.	/dulkòm/	to warn, advise, admonish	lit. 'to pull ear'.
dul pòò		v.p.		to grimace, to frown, pull a face	lit. 'to pull mouth'. Yii dul pòò a we ye? Who are you being rude to?
dùlùm		v.	/dùlùm/	to be blunt (knife etc)	
dùlúm		v.	/dùlúm/	to suffocate	
dùlúm tù		v.p.	/dùlúm-tù/	death due to suffocation, asphyxiation	
dùlúng kat		n.	/dùlúngkat//dìlúng/	game played by children while swimming	cf. dìlúng
dum ¹		n.	/dùm/	smoky place	
dum ²		v.	/dùm/	to cook cocoyam or sweet potato in a sealed pot without water	
dúmoghól		n.	/dúmɔgɔl/	small green grasshopper	
dumu		n.	/dùmú/	hyena	ndumu
dúmùk		n.		brain	
dumuur		n.	/dúmù:r/	bone marrow	cf. ndumuur
dun		v.	/dùn/	to stammer	
dung ¹		n.	/dún/	river/stream	
dung ²		n.	/dún/	riverside soil suitable for growing millet etc.	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
Dùng páma		p.n.	/dùŋ-pamà/	plague (influenza) that killed hundreds of people in 1918	
dùng	mo-	v.a.	/dùŋ/	about to...	cf. ndùng
dúp		n.		penis, male genitals	
dup ngang		n.	/dùp- ⁿ gàŋ/	central part of the shoot of fan palm	It is eaten either roasted or cooked
dùp wóóp		n.	/dùp ^{wó} :p/ ⁿ	winged termite	also fwash, ndupwoop
durum		n.	/durum/	top of granary	A dome-shaped construction to protect the contents from fire. The head of the household often hid valuable things here.
dùshuu		n.	/dùfu:ⁿdùf u:/	caterpillar	cf. ndùshuu
dut	dwat	v.	/dùt/	to be short	(singi)
dwaghar		v.	/d ^w ɔgar/	to block (pl.)	cf. dughur sg.
dwang¹		n.	/d ^w aŋ/	self-centred person, stubborn	
dwang²		n.		smallpox	cf. mùbin, ngòrzól
dwat		v.	/d ^w at/	be diminutive, dwarf (pl.)	cf. dut sg.
dyaghap		n.	/d ^y agap/	excessive application of ointment, pomade, lotion	
D.					
ḍaa		n.	/ḍa:/	dish, calabash	
ḍaa ḍu kùṁ		n.p.		calabash formerly kept in every compound filled with charms and used to protect members of the family	
ḍaa ḍu kwághál		n.	/ḍa:-ḍu-k ^w ágál/	calabash with nodules on the back	
ḍaa ḍu lóót		n.	/ḍa:-ḍu-ló:t/	U-shaped calabash	
ḍaan¹		v.		to light fire etc	
ḍaan²		v.	/ḍa:n/	to nurse, nurture a child to adulthood	
ḍaar		v.	/ḍa:r/	to panic, tremble, shiver	
ḍagham		n.	/ḍágám/	throat	cf. féél

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
ḍaghar ¹		n.	/ḍǎgár/	hail, ice blocks, snow	
Dai		p.n.	/ḍǎi/	hunting expedition of Fwangko Bijer clan in Panyam district	Includes areas like daika , hiktup . The expeditions were organised to check the growth of wild animals in the area, but it was also an opportunity for men to demonstrate their horsemanship, bravery etc which were prerequisites for having/choosing a wife originally called deer ngang which the Hausa man later changed to Daika.
ḍák ¹		v.	/ḍǎk/	to prepare	
ḍák ¹ sak	ḍak suk	v.	/ḍǎk-sak//ḍǎk-suk/	to prepare oneself	
ḍak				? to get up	kaa dí mó dǎo àm nkaa làà ni ɓe wurí sham yagha ḍak kùràsh <i>when they poured water on the boy he got up suddenly</i>
ḍak				? to lift	mpè dēs ki léé ni dēé mó gishishash ki ni ḍak <i>Due to the size of the load, they had to struggle gishishash to lift it</i>
ḍak					a zonzón a sò ku mó tù ghà dí ḍak <i>You are following them zonzon and they are going to kill you</i>
ḍák ²		v.		to repair, make changes, fix	
ḍak àà pòò		n.	/ḍak-à:pò:/	miracle	
ḍák ³		n.	/ḍǎk/	work, job, occupation	
ḍak		adv.		as expected	Doghon an sat nne taji a sò kas. A sò ḍak. Yesterday I asked you not to go. Now, you can go.
ḍàk		a.	/ḍák/	only, just	
ḍal	ḍilang	n.	/ḍǎl/	to swallow	
ḍang ¹		n.	/ḍǎŋ/	beggar	
ḍǎŋ ²		conj.	/ḍǎŋ/	and, then, before	Nyèm ḍák ni o cìn a hàthàt ḍǎŋ mó kyes ḍak ni. <i>The workers had to really struggle in order to finish the work</i>
ḍǎŋ ² ɓe		conj.	/ḍǎŋ-ɓe/	and then	Mu kì sat nri ḍangɓe ri kíkwar kiling ni. <i>We have told him and then he refuses to hear it</i>
ḍǎŋ ² mu kaat		excl.		Goodbye!	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
ɗang ¹		v.	/ɗaŋ/	Goodnight!	
ɗang ²		n.	/ɗaŋ/	to beg	
ɗangɗang		n.	/ɗaŋ-ɗaŋ/	monitor lizard	Hausa <i>guza</i>
				begging	Begging in Mwaghavul land is taboo, it is such a humiliating thing that the entire lineage or clan would be looked down upon. It shows that the family is poor and that any girl marrying into such a family would not be properly catered for. To discourage the practice right from childhood when an item is being shared out to children, the child that tries to jump the queue or stretches out his hand when it is not his turn would be denied or smacked. Each child should wait for his turn it is believed that when the child gets used to such undue advantages he would eventually become a beggar.
ɗankwalí		n.	/ɗaŋ-k ^w alí/	scarf usually tied as head gear or on the neck	< Hausa
ɗár ¹	ɗirang	v.	/ɗár//ɗiraŋ/	to stand, stop	
ɗarí ¹		num.	/ɗarí/	hundred (100)	< Hausa
ɗarí ²		n.	/ɗarí/	halfpenny (½d)	< Hausa. no longer in use
ɗée ¹		n.		remains, remainder	
ɗée ²		conj.		then	ɗée wurí ki mwaan aase gùsmèt gùsmèt <i>He now walks sluggishly</i> gùsmèt gùsmèt [<i>as a result of over-eating</i>]
ɗée ³		v.		to postpone, delay, retard, stay away for a long time	
dee		v.	???	to become	
ɗeet ¹		v.	/ɗê:t/	to be bitter	
ɗeet ²		v.	/ɗê:t/	to drain water	
ɗèèt-ɗèèt			????		
ɗel		v.	/ɗel/	to enter, pass, rush by, exit	randong mó ɗel pwat nkuut long gùtùtùt <i>The cows came out of the pen</i> gùtùtùt lit. 'enter inside-grass'.
ɗel ndem (ki mengo)		v.p.		to commit adultery	Tenle ki ɗel ndem ki mat ki shaar firi mo Tenle commits adultery with his

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
ḍel		v.	????	toss	friend's wives. doghon wán náá me yèr sham ḍel jéghérékjéghérék <i>I saw a bird with long neck moving around, tossing itself here and there jéghérékjéghérék</i>
ḍel ḍiki		v.p.	/ḍel-ḍíkí/	wrongdoing, mistake, sin, fault, transgression	
ḍel nkun		n.	/ḍel- ⁿ kún/	one is in trouble	
ḍem		v.	/ḍem/	to be greedy, to have a compulsive desire for meat etc	cf. ḍemḍem
ḍem		n.	/ḍem/	weeds, grasses not useful to people	
ḍemḍem		v.	/ḍemḍem/	to have a compulsive desire for meat and other things	cf. ḍem. Làà si ḍemḍem zam This child desires meat excessively
ḍen		v.	/ḍen/	to place, keep	
ḍen		v.	???	to become	cf. ḍee .
ḍéng		n.	/ḍéŋ/	up, heaven	
ḍéng		loc.		on top of	
ḍéng dúrúm		n.p.		place in the roof where s.o. can hide in times of insecurity	lit. 'up in the roof'
ḍéng náán		n.		heaven, the skies	
ḍenget		a.	????	only, one, unique	
ḍep	giron	v.	/ḍep/	to bend backwards	
ḍep shii		v.p.		to die	lit. 'bend leg'. Ryeemshak kè ḍep shii Ryeemshak has died.
ḍep-ḍep				?????	
ḍes	nan	v.	/ḍēs/, nan	to be big in size	
ḍes-ḍes					
ḍi		v.a.		marks past action	ḍi dyem fina wuri gyar man taan velang ni yángyáng <i>My son knows how to play velang extremely well; a zonzón a sò ku mó tù ghà ḍi ḍak</i> <i>You are following them zonzon and they are going to kill you</i>
ḍi		v.	/ḍi/	to be there, live, stay, remain	
ḍi		adv.	/ḍí/	a while ago	
ḍi nshee		a.	/ḍi-ŋfê:/	the first	
ḍiben		n.	/ḍibén/	grain	
ḍiben		n.	/ḍibèn/	heat, steam, vapour	
ḍii		pron.	/ḍi:/	which	relative pronoun. màt ḍii si wuraa cìn mbù wàshwàsh <i>this woman does her tasks energetically</i>

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
đii dang...ye		int.	/đi:-d̪aŋ-ye/	which one?	a đii dang ye? Which one is it?
đii des		n.p.	/đi:-d̪es/	respect, honour, exaltation, the biggest	
đii des	đii nan	n.	/đi:-d̪es/	big one	
đii hai		n.	/đi:-hái/	almighty, holiness, majesty, glory	
đii lee		a.	/đi:le:/	the smaller one	
đii ret		n.	/đi:-rɛt/	goodness, blessing	
đii nung				?	
đii nshik		v.	/đi:n-ʃik/	to consistently refuse to heed advice	
điital				????	
điibish		n.		wrongdoing, evil, sin	
điibùù		a.		useless, worthless	
điibang		n.	/đi:-b̪aŋ/	holy, holiness	
điici		v.	/đi:-t̪ʃi/	different	
điil		n.	/đi:l/	testicles, testes	
điin¹		v.	/đi:n/	to insist	
điin²		n.	/đi:n/	fruit-bat	
điin³	đwan	v.	/đi:n/	to tie a knot	
điip		v.	/đi:p/	to harvest	
điis		n.	/đi:s/	to suck up, dry up, evaporate	
điisi¹		dem.	/đi:sí/	like that	
điisi²		dem.	/đi:sí/	that	
điisi		dem.	/đi:sí/	this	as <i>điisi ni yem ndin biise kuni déé si gòkshiròk</i> <i>This dog has not been fed for some time, and it is looking emaciated, gokshirok</i>
điisisòk		a.	/đi:sisòk/	hidden	
đik¹	điici	a.	/đik/	different	
đik²		v.	/đik/	to sieve	
đik³		v.	/đik/	to marry	
đik⁴		v.	/đik/	to build, construct	
đikí		adv.	/đikí/	again	
đikiḃin		n.		jerry-built building that has collapsed	
đikidiki		adv.	/đikí-đikí/	repeatedly, again and again	
đilang				swallow?	
đileng		p.n.	/đileŋ/	hunting expedition/festival of Bwai community in Mangu LGA.	These expeditions were organised to check the growth of wild animals in the area. Today dances etc are organised mainly to socialise. It was an opportunity to demonstrate good horsemanship etc
đilèng²		n.	đilèŋ	Special house where valuable items are kept.	Girls often stay there after the age of puberty when they have been betrothed

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
					and tattooing has been done.
đimo				???? that	
đin		v.		to be without, be lacking	
đin kaan		v.p.	đin kààn	to be evil	
đin njak		v.p.	đin njàk	to be arrogant	
đini		pron.		which, that	Relative pronoun. nningkoro ni a zàrgong đini ki wal mbut àm ghòghò <i>frog sp. that cries</i> <i>inside the water</i> ghòghò
dirang		v.	/dĩraŋ/	to stand (plural)	cf. dar
direm		n.	/dĩrɛm/	visit by a suitor to his proposed during courtship late in the night	
direp		n.	/dĩrép/	charcoal	
đighim		adv.	/dĩgím/	nervousness	
đighin		loc.	/dĩgìn/	inside	
đighir¹		n.	/dĩgìr/	dry land, dry place	
đighir²		v.	/dĩgìr/	to balance s.t. on the head	
đighir³		n.	/dĩgìr/	scorpion	
đighir kap		v.	/dĩgìr-kap/	nausea	
đogho		n.	/dõgõ/	sound, voice	cf. đoo³
đoghom¹		v.	/dõgõm/	to stoop, bend down	
đoghom²		v.	/dõgõm/	to begin, start	
đoghor		v.	/dõgõr/	to frown, look gloomy	
đok		adv.	/dõk/	quietly	
đok'ku		v.p.		to keep quiet	< đok aku
đòm		v.	/dõm/	to like, love, want, desire	
đong¹		a.	/dõŋ/	clean, clear liquid (water)	
đong²		a.	/dõŋ/	describes well kept body	
đong-đong					
đong yetyet		a.	/dõŋ-yét-yét/	of purity of water	
đoo¹		v.	/dõ:/	to pour	
đoo²		a.	/dõ:/	describes s.p. pale as a result of dehydration	
đoo-đoo				???	
đoo³		n.	/dõ:/	sound, voice	
đoo³ mat		n.p.	/dõ mat/	high-pitched voice	
đu¹		n.	/đu/	prefix for type of calabash	
đu²		v.	/đu/	to smell	
đu²		n.	/đu/	odour, smell, stink, pong	

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
đu-đu				????
đu		v.	???	to appear
đudak		n.	/đudák/	spherical calabash used for keeping food similar to <i>birong</i> but smaller,
đughun	đwaghan	v.	/đugun/	to have sexual intercourse
đughur ¹		a.	/đugur/	tiredness
đughur ²		n.	/đugur/	kidney
đughut-mwoor		v.	/đugut-m ^w ò:r/	to squeeze atili fruit to extract its oil
đuk		v.	/đúk/	to prepare, organise
đukwat		n.	/đuk ^w át/	small calabash used in feeding small children
đu kwat piin dee been di		id.	/đu-k ^w át pi:n dē: bē:n dī/	small calabash breaking, leaving the gourd
đum		v.	/đum/	to simmer
đung		v.	/đũŋ/	to tell a lie
đurum		v.	/dùrùm/	to trap, prevent from escape
đushúú		n.	/đuʃú:/	volcanic hill
Đushuu-nkirang		p.n.	/đuʃú:- nkírán/	Kerang volcanic hill from which Swan water is bottled
đuu		v.	/đu:/	to be a crowd, to be many
đuu		n.	/đu:/	number of a crowd, livestock herd etc.
đuù gùrùm		n.	/đu:- gùrùm/	crowd
đwáng		v.	/d ^w áng/	to be sour
đwang-đwang				???
đwas	điis	v.	/d ^w as/	to lick, suck
đwas pòò		v.	/d ^w as pò/	to kiss
đwas pòò nshak		v.	/d ^w as pò- nʃak/	to kiss one another
đwat ¹		n.	/d ^w at/	narrow entrance, narrow place
đwat ²		v.	/d ^w at/	to squeeze
đwat dyes mmengo		v.p.		to put stress on, pressurise
đween		a.	/d ^w ɛ:n/	small in size, tiny
đween-đween				???
đwiit		a.		narrow (passage, entrance)
đwiit-đwiit				????

Usually tied to the small gourd like the flask and its accompanying cup
Figurative way of referring to the small baby dying leaving behind the mother (gourd) as long as the guard is intact a calabash could always be found.

lit. ‘to squeeze out excrement’. **Pantu ki đwat dyes nlaa ni ki đak** Pantu drives that child too hard

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
dyaa		n.	/dʰá:/	women of the same age group ie friends call each other rather than calling each others name
dyáár		n.	/dʰá:r/	granary, barn, foodstore
dyaar kùt cèt		n.p.		special foodstore in the kitchen
dyaghap		v.	/dʰágáp/	to blink, to dim vehicle headlights
dyaghap yit		v.p.	/dʰágáp-yit/	to blink
dyeel ¹		n.	/dʰé:l/	adjudication /trial
dyeel tukaa		n.	/dʰé:l/	capital punishment
dyèel ²		n.	/dʰé:l/	quarrel, dispute, misunderstanding
dyeel ⁴		v.	/dʰé:l/	to smoke
dyeep		v.	/dʰé:p/	to lift
dyeepkaa		n.	/dʰé:pká:/	arrogance
dyees ¹		n.	/dʰé:s/	sand
dyees		v.		to grind
dyees shiit		v.p.	/dʰé:s-ʃi:t/	grinding grains
dysel		n.	/dʰél/	to retain, take along, own, possess
dyem	jep	n.	/dʰəm/, jép	son, young man
dyem naa	—	n.	/dʰəmná:/	my brother/sister when you address him directly
dyem nighin	—	n.	/dʰəmnigin/	my brother and sister when talking about him indirectly
dyen ¹		n.	/dʰen/	manners, behaviour, attitude, demeanour,
dyen ²		n.	/dʰen/	wish
dyeng		n.	/dʰəŋ/	wild fruit sp.
dyes		n.	/dʰés/	bone
dyes dang		n.	/dʰés dan/	coccyx, bone at base of spine
dyes furum		n.	/dʰés fùrùm/	knee cap
dyes kaa ¹		n.	/dʰéská:/	skull
dyes kaa ²		n.	/dʰéská:/	theme, main point
dyes kaa ³		n.	/dʰéská:/	name for s.o. who is last person left alive in a family
dyes paat		n.	/dʰéspá:t/	<i>Canarium schweinfurthii</i> nuts
dyes		n.	/dʰés/	faeces, excreta, stool, manure, dung
dyes put		n.	/dʰés-put/	diarrhoea
dyes toghom		n.	/dʰés-tògòm/	dysentery
dyes weet		n.p.		sandy soil suitable for growing millet
dyik ¹		n.	/dʰik/	marriage, traditional See Appendix.


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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
dyik bish		n.	/dʰik-bij/	wife out of favour from her husband
dyik ret		n.	/dʰik-rét/	wife favoured by husband
dyik²		v.	/dʰik/	to build
dyik³		v.	/dʰik/	to sieve
dyong		v.	/dʰɔŋ/	to trickle down
dyoo		v.	/dʰɔ:/	to watch, stare, regard
E.				
'é		int.		polar question marker full form mé . Occurs in sentence-final position. Questions which do not presuppose the response.
'e		int.		question marker full form ye . Occurs in sentence-final position.
F.				
fee¹		v.	/fɛ:/	to clean, drag
fee pider		v.	/fɛ:-pider/	to look down on some one to despise
fee²-fee-fee		v.	/fɛ:-fɛ:/	to sweep the farm after planting fonio to prevent birds from eating the seeds. Young girls would cut small branches of trees, tie them neatly and align them in a row on the farm to cover the fonio seeds.
féél¹		n.	/fɛ:l/	throat, goitre
feel fii		v.	/fɛ:l-fi:/	to thirst
feel²		v.	/fɛ:l/	to peel
fèl³		n.	/fɛ:l/	plant sp.
fèl nwoo		n.	/fɛ:l- ⁿ wò:/	sloth
féer¹		num.	/fɛ:r/	four (4)
feer²		n.	/fɛ:r/	trumpet
fèer³		v.	/fɛ:r/	to drag on the buttocks
fès		a.	/fɛs/	very, emphasis, greater, smaller, longer etc must qualify another adjective. láá dī wùs meen wùrí ni fès bísh náá . The burns he had from the fire were a terrible sight see can . Presently in use by Mwaghavul.
fèt¹		n.	/fɛt/	Berom hoe
fét²		v.	/fɛt/	to slaughter
fét³		v.	/fɛt/	to sweep
fet pee		v.p.	/fɛt-pɛ:/	cleanliness, keeping one's surrounding clean Mwaghavul society emphasises cleanliness in terms of neatness of both personal and general

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
fét shíí		v.p.	/fét-ʃi:/	belief	hygiene. Any house where there are girls all adjoining roads are properly swept and kept clean on a daily basis. A dirty compound would not attract suitors ¹ lit. ‘to sweep legs’. The origin of the expression lies in a belief that once the legs of a bachelor are swept with the broom he will remain unmarried.
fii		v.	/fi:/	to blow, dry	
fii pighizing		v.	/fi:-pìgìzin/	to despise, look down on others	lit. ‘blow nose’
fii làà piit		v.	/fi:-là:-pi:t/	to blow one’s nose	
fii nook		v.	/fi:nò:k/	to give artificial respiration	
fii-fii				???	
fii		pron.	/fi:/	yours (of female)	
fii		pron.	/fi:/	you singular, female	also fiyi
fiit taan fiit		v.p.	/tà:n-fi:t/	to whistle	
fil		v.	/fil/	to boil, vaporise	
fil gwóm		v.p.		ringworm	lit. ‘splash of boiling flour’ because it looks like ringworm
filet		v.	/filet/	to cut a small portion or piece	
filfóghól		n.	/filfóghól/	puff-adder, snake sp.	<i>Bitis arietans</i>
filók		n.	/filók/	lungs	
fin¹		n.	/fin/	grinding stone	
fin²		v.	/fin/	to wear clothes inside-out	
fin³		v.	/fin/	to expose, exhibit	
fivir		n.	/fivir/	tornado/whirlwind	
fikot		n.	/fikot/	corpse, lifeless body, carcass, cadaver	cf. kúm
filap		v.	/filap//fulap /	to retrieve	also fulap
fina		pron.	/fina/	my, mine	A we a shaar fina ye? Who is my friend?
fira		pron.	/fira/	hers/his	
firi		p.a.	???	hers/his	
firish		v.	/firiʃ//furiʃ/	to cut a tiny piece or portion/to slice	also furish

¹ Capt. H.D. Foulkes, a Briton who led the British patrol team to Panyam in 1907, stated thus “They are not as ill looking as many pagan peoples. “In figures they are sturdy and perhaps owing to the plentiful supply of water they are clean” (Source: National Archives Kaduna).

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
foghol		n.	/fɔ̀gòl/	small pot used in reserving drinks for elders	
foghom		v.	/fɔ̀gò̃m/	to grap	
foghot		v.	/fɔ̀gɔt/	to visit a sick person	
fra				???	màt káá ni wùrá ki baa ñilang dí mme la fra ni ðéé wura teer shoor a map ðak shwetshwet <i>the widow has lost another child and she has been crying all night shwetshwet</i>
fughu		pron.	/fugu//fu:/	yours	other forms?
fùk		v.	/fùk/	to blow air with bellows	
fùk		v.		to be very angry	
fuka		n.	/fùka/	tuberculosis	< Hausa. cf. muut-sighim
fulap		v.	/fulap/	to retrieve with the use of finger nails	
fulu		n.	/fulu/	variety of rizga	cf. nvuu
fulup		v.	/fulup/	to insult, abuse pl.	cf. kás sg.
fung ¹		n.	/fùŋ/	hole, opening, tunnel, window, gap, chasm	
fung aghas		n.p.	/fùŋ-àgàs/	gap-toothed	
fung zai		n.	/fùŋ-zài/	small opening between two houses to serve as drainage etc.	
funggu		n.		narrow entrance flanked by euphorbia cactuses	used to deter slave-raiders in former times
funu		pron.	/funu/	our, ours	
fur		n.	/fur/	central space inside a compound	
furap		v.	/furap/	to have a strong urge to do something	
fursuna		n.	/fùrsúna/	prisoner	< English via Hausa
furu		pron.	/furu//fudù/	their	also fudù
furum		n.	/fùrùm/	knee	
fùt	mo-	n.		wooden log or metal bar to which	

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition


Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
				madmen, prisoners and women [!] were chained
fuu		pron.	/fu:/	your
fuul		a.		also fughu describes internal pain due to external shock
fúúr		n.	/fú:r/	grass with white flower
fuut		n.	/fú:t/	to vomit, regurgitate
fwaal		v.	/f ^w a:l/	to retrieve with fingernails
fwààp		n.	/f ^w à:p/	odour, smell
fwaat	mo-	n.		piece of cloth
fwagha		p.a.		your (masc. sg.)
fwan¹		n.	/f ^w an//da:f ^w	rabbit, hare
			an/	also dafwan
fwan²		n.	/f ^w an/	rain
				cf. also nnicwèt, cwet, nityòòs, ngùmbìt, lòk-nìghìn màt
fwàn dághár		n.p.		hail
fwàn kút		n.p.		rain that lasts all day
fwàn lòk		n.	/f ^w an-lòk/	early rains during spring
fwàn wááp		n.	/f ^w àn-wá:p/	late rains during harvest
fwan wet		n.	/f ^w an-wét/	rain that lasts all day
fwang		v.	/f ^w aŋ/	to protect, guard
fwash		n.	/f ^w aʃ// ⁿ f ^w aʃ/	jealously termites, general term
				also nfwash . Other types are nlumwash ndupoop/ndipwoop, waryaa, njar, mpyeer, ndiryagham kaa
fwat¹		n.	/f ^w at/	ashes
fwat²		v.	/f ^w àt/	scatter
fwat kom		v.	/f ^w àt-kòm/	non-verbal communication
				when one brushes his/her ears, expressing non-involvement or innocence.
fwo¹		v.	/f ^w ɔ/	forgiveness
fwo dī		n.	/f ^w ɔ-dī/	forgiveness
fwo²		v.	/f ^w ɔ/	to throw (pl.), slap
				plural of vwet
fwo aak		v.	/f ^w ɔ-a:k/	the side of the mortar
fwo ngwam		v.	/f ^w ɔ-ŋ ^w àm/	to impregnate (pl.)
fwo kam		v.	/f ^w ɔ-kam/	to whip
fwo ruru		v.	/f ^w ɔ-rú:/	to cane a child etc.
				to scream, shout for help
fwo sushii		v.	/f ^w ɔ-sùʃi:/	to compete in a race
fwo toghom		n.	/f ^w ɔ-tògòm/	
				there was the belief that some women have extra powers and could make one sick at any time they feel

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
fwoon		a.	/f ^w ɔ:n/	describes food cooked loosely i.e. jollof acha (fonio)	like
fwoon		v.	/f ^w ɔ:n/	to untie	
fwor¹		v.	/f ^w ɔr/	to change, demand	
fwor²		v.	/f ^w ɔr/	to follow after	
fyaat¹		v.	/f ^y a:t/	to throw s.o. to the ground in wrestling	
fyaat²		v.	/f ^y a:t/	to rekindle light from <i>ngyam</i>	
fyaat² poo		v.p.		to provoke s.o.	
fwagha		pron.	/f ^w aga/	you (male)	
fyak		v.	/f ^y ak/	to feel annoyed, pained	
fyeel¹		a.	/f ^y é:l/	light, not heavy	
fyeel-fyeel				???	
fyeel²		v.	/f ^y é:l/	to ease, to make things easy	
fyoot		a.	/f ^y ɔ:t/	of a tiny hole	
G.					
gaar		n.	/gá:r/	white cactus	
Gaaroo		p.n.		place where the dead go	
gaas gwom		n.	/ga:s g ^w ɔm//nga: sg ^w ɔm/	leftover food	ngaasgwom
gàghàl		n.	/gàgàl/	obstruction	
gàghàl féél		n.p.		obstruction in throat when eating yams etc.	
gaghap		n.	/gagap/	cave, hole, cracks	
gaghap bakzar		n.	/gàgàp- bakzar/	cracks in the ground	
gaghap shi		n.	/gàgàp-ʃi:/	cracks on the leg	
gaghas		n.	/gàgàs/	pile of stones	
gal		v.	/gàl/	to not be properly roasted or cooked (of potato)	
gam		v.	/gam/	to be complete, full, fill	
gàm kì bít		v.p.	/gàm-kì- bít//gàm- bít/	new year, year's end, turning of the year	also gàmbít
gam sughun		n.	/gam- sùgùn// ⁿ ga m-sùgùn/	civet cat	<i>Civetictis civetta</i>
gàn	girang	v.	/gàn/	to wrestle to the ground	
gàng		n.		borassus palm, fan	<i>Borassus aethiopicum</i>

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition


Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
gang		n.	/gán/	palm peer group, age grade, strength	Hausa <i>giginya</i>
gang kaa		v.	/gán-ká:/	to depend, rely	
gàng shak		n.	/gàn-jàk/	peer group (of the same age)	
gar		v.		to dilute a liquid	such as beer
gar		v.		to drink too much	
garoo		n.	/gàrɔ//ngar ɔ:/	area of the Hausa	< Hausa also ngaroo
garvùm		n.	/garvùm// ⁿ g arvùm/	grasshopper sp.	also ngàrvum
garwan		n.	/garwam/	sticky soil suitable for millet and fonio	
gás (gwóm)		v.	/gás/	to share food directly from the pot	
gha	wun	pron.	/ghà	you (m.)	Second person singular masculine pronoun. Typically used in questions. ghà aran ye? How are you? Written ha in the former orthography.
ghìbil		n.	gìbil/	satisfaction, repletion	
ghìbil		v.	gìbil/	to swell	
ghii		n.	/gi:/	goat	o ceen láá ghii fina ni be ni su sor tulu wúrwúr <i>They drove away my goat and it went straight to the house</i>
ghik		n.	/hik//gìk/	stone	
ghilok		v.	/gìlɔk/	to make a hole through a blocked pipe, to try and get s.t. out of a hole, to move a stick in and out of a tube, to ream out	
ghir		n.	/gír/	piece of broken pot, larger pit for serving beer to 6-10 people	
ghir		n.	/gir/	thorn, acacia spp.	
ghir gók táá		n.		thorny tree sp.	‘snake thorn’
ghir kùng		n.		thorny tree sp.	
ghir pyáá		n.	/ghir-piya:/	whitethorn	<i>Acacia albida</i> . Hausa <i>farar kaya</i> .
ghir vùrèm		n.		thorny plant sp.	Thorns are used to cut tribal marks and tattoos
ghir yàwó		n.	/hir- yawɔ//gír/	common thorn found in the farm	
ghir		n.	/gír/	pus	
ghir		v.	/gír/	to collect, gather, fetch	
ghirim		n.	girim/	cowpea, bean	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
gibát girik		quant. n.	/gʷirik/	completely traditional hoe made of extremely heavy metal, no longer in use	
giring		n.	/gírɪŋ/	rubbish/refuse dump	
gibár		n.		castrated ram	
gíl		n.	/gí:l/	loaf	
gíl aas		n.	/gí:l a:s/	loaf of bread	
giit		n.	/gí:t/	hill, eminence	
gik		n.	/gik/ˀŋik/	double	also ngik . Mostly used while counting bundles of millet for threshing
giling		v.	/gilin/	to not be full of liquid	
gimàà		loc.		opposite	
gin		n.	/gín/	cheek	
gin fyam		n.	/gin-fʷàm/	Fyem tribal marks	
ginaa		n.	/ginà:/	my brother	
ginang		n.	/ginán/	your brother	
ging		n.	/gín/	drum	
ginighin		n.	/ginigin/	wives of the same husband	also a companion of 2 things
ginighin shak		n.	/ginìgin- ʃàk/	wives of the same husband	
ginying		n.	/ginʷín/	your sister (female)	
girgir		n.	/girgir/	truck, large lorry	called from the sound it makes
girang		v.	????	to wrestle to the ground pl.	cf. gàn sg.
giron giron-giron		v.	/giron/	to bend	
git		v.	/git/	small piece of meat	
gizok		n.	/gìzɔk/ˀgìz ɔk/	unkempt hair	also ngizok (tsuma-hausa)
goghol po		v.	/gɔgɔl-pò/	one who does not forget	one who frequently recalls issues that have long been laid to rest
goghor		n.	/gògɔr/	soup condiment	made from treated seeds of the jute plant (gyampus)
goghor buu			/gògɔr-bu:/		popular phrase of the Fyam people whenever they were in Mwaghavul land for trade by barter (see wor nfyam)
goghor fut		n.	/gògòr-fùt/	local insecticide	

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
góghót²		n.	/góɡót/ ⁿ ɡó ɡót/	flea	ngóghót
goghot¹		n.	/ɡɔɡɔt/	cave	
gok		a.	/ɡɔk/	emaciated, weak and sick	
gók-gók					
gòk		v.	/ɡòk/	to be old, worn out	cloth, rag, any old item
gok taa		n.	/ɡóktá:/	snake type	
gol		n.	/ɡól//nafɔ:li :/	female lizard	cf. nafoolii
góng¹		v.	/ɡón/	to wait, watch	
góng¹ pee		v.p.	/ɡónpɛ:/	keep watch, be watchful, to wait for some one	
gong²		n.	/ɡon/	fallow land	
gòng³		n.	/ɡòn/	edge of farm	
gong³ maar		n.	/ɡòn má:r/	edge of farm	
gòng⁴		v.	/ɡòn/	to manage delicately, balance something that is about to fall	
gòng sak		v.p.	/ɡòn-sak/	to perform tasks in spite of ill-health	
gòng shin		v.p.	/ɡòn-ʃín/	to perform tasks in spite of ill-health	
gong		int.	???	how much, how many?	
gong ye		int.	???	how many?	
gonggong		id.	?	describes s.t. that is just about to fall down	
gool		v.	/gò:l/	to be bent, to be crooked	
góór		n.	/gó:r/	bachelor	a yaghal ki kaa dī rongshòng si, kaa góór si <i>Get away from here with your horn-like head.</i>
gòr	mo-	n.		plant sp.	Hausa duhuwa ??
gòrò		n.		pied crow	also ngòròò . <i>Corvus albus</i>
gorzol		n.	/gòrzól/ ⁿ gò rzól/	smallpox	
gubang		n.	/gubaŋ//ku baŋ//kibaŋ/	farming that beautifies the ridge	kubang/kibang
gughutuk		adv.	/gùgùtùk/	suddenly	
gu jaghar		n.	/gù-jagar/	general name for all male babies before they are later given appropriate names.	
gu lu		n.	/gù-lú/ ⁿ gù- lú/	husband	
guk¹		v.	/gùk/	to get worse	(of wound)
guk²		v.	/guk/	to bark (dog)	
gul		n.	/gùl/	enough, plenty	
gúl		conj.		maybe	also ngúl

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
gulak		v.	/gulak//ngùk/	to perform an activity with pride	ngulak
gulang		n.	/gùlàn// ⁿ gùlàn/	sling, throwing device	ngulang
guldang		conj.	/gùl-dàn// ⁿ gul-dàn/	maybe	
Guliya		p.n.	/guliya/	proverbial figure	See Appendix
guluk		n.	/gulúk/	hole	
guluk but		n.	/gulúk-6ut/	hiccough	
gunan		n.	???	old person, elder	aghas ki gunan ni ki liyoon kyes ku pò ni dǎé gìnìnòn <i>The old man has lost almost all his teeth and his mouth is now just empty, gìnìnòn</i>
gung¹		n.	/gùŋ/	tree sp. with strong wood	
gung²		v.	/gùŋ/	try to do something, effort	
gung³		v.	/gùŋ/	with stand, tolerate, persevere	
Gunung		p.n.		deity of the people of Fwangko village	
gùràk		v.	/gùràk/	to struggle, try	
gurak dyes lwaa		v.p.	/gùràk-dʸes-lʷa:/	to struggle while eating bones	meaning ???
gùrùm		n.	/gùrùm/	person	also ngurum
gùrùm-gùrùm		id.	/gùrùm-gùrùm/	tough person, great person	
guu		n.		euphorbia, cactus	<i>Euphorbia kamerunica</i> 
guus		n.	/gú:s//kɔŋ/	cliff, small volcanic hill	also kong
gwaan		n.	/gʷá:n/	local bed	made from single piece of wood
gwaar		v.	/gʷa:r/	to groan very deeply	
gwaar mààp		v.p.		to weep very intensely	
gwadawa		n.	/gʷadawa/	examination, test	< Hausa
gwaghap		v.	/gʷagap/	to beat to a pulp	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
Gwaghap		p.n.	/g ^w agap/	proverbial figure.	See Appendix
gwaghazak				? flip flops	
gwak		v.	/g ^w ak /	rebuke, warn	
gwak pee		v.p.	/g ^w ak-pe:/	warn, advice, rebuke, admonish	
gwak shik		v.p.	/g ^w ak-ʃik/	scold, rebuke	
gwak yil		n.	/g ^w ak-yil/	maize with sparse seed	
gwam		v.	/g ^w am/	deceive	
gwam		n.	/g ^w àm// ⁿ g ^w àm/	whip	also ngwam
gwan		v.	/g ^w an/	to groan	cf. dès
gwan		n.	/g ^w àn// ⁿ g ^w àn/	wild cocoyam	also ngwan
gwar		pron.	/g ^w àr/	someone	
gwarbit		n.	/g ^w àrbít/	cowry, former currency	
gwàrkóng		n.		soil suitable for growing fonio	
gwát		n.	/g ^w at/	winner, victor	word usually used by children/youth to determine the first
gwàt		v.		to pour	
gweng		n.	/g ^w ɛŋ/	last support from the bunch of acha which serves as the pivot	the entire bunches of acha are piled before eventual threshing (when fully dried)
gwodo		n.	/g ^w ɔdɔ/	cloth made from woven cotton	< Hausa <i>auduga</i>
gwòm ¹		n.	/g ^w òm/	baboon	<i>Papio anubis</i>
gwom ²		n.	/g ^w óm/	food, porridge, general term	
gwom fwoon		n.p.	/g ^w òm-fwɔ:n/	fonio porridge	
gwom gari		n.p.	?	cassava porridge	
gwom kas ¹		n.p.	/g ^w òm-kas/	millet porridge	
gwòm kas ²		n.p.	/g ^w òm-kas/	plant sp.	
gwom kusuk		n.p.	/g ^w òm-kúsúk/	fonio porridge	
gwom lupak		n.p.	/g ^w òm-lùpák/	food made by children while looking after sheep and goats.	It involved chewing millet cooked along with yam.
gwom maap		n.p.	/g ^w òm-mà:p/	food taken to bereaved family	
gwom mudang		n.p.	/g ^w òm-mùdaŋ/	porridge for a circumcised child	
gwom mwoor		n.p.	/g ^w òm-mwɔ:r/	porridge prepared with oil	
gwom rogo		n.p.	?	cassava porridge	
Gwom Shaar		p.n.	/g ^w òm-ʃa:r/	Festival of unmarried girls.	Girls of the same age grade contribute items such as millet, kwakil , mwoor paat , mwoor bang , and

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
				money to buy a ram or two prepare same and share with their friends supporters and admirers. This is one of the first festivals organized by girls and usually in the month of January immediate after yaghal opportunity for the girls to show appreciation to their male counterparts whom they had supported during the other festivities such as velang etc.
gwom shuwa		n.p.	/g ^w òm- ʃwá:/	maize porridge
gwom wap		n.p.	/g ^w òm-wàp/	fonio porridge with sauce
gyaghat		n.		marshy soil suitable for growing cocoyam and rizga H. fadama
gyampus		n.	/g ^y àmpùs/ ⁿ g ^y àmpùs/	stalk of okra plant before it is converted into ngyam also ngyampus
gyar		adv.	/g ^y ar/	very, extremely
gyar cin		v.p.	/g ^y artʃin/	to overdo, excessive
gyartan		v.	/g ^y artàn/	to play excessively, rough-play
gyele		n.		piece of additional cloth normally hung or the shoulder by women either as headgear or a spare wrapper usually hung on the shoulder.< Hausa
gyes		v.	/g ^y és/	to shift, movement from one point to the other
gyet doghon		adv.	/g ^y et/	last year or doghon tàghàm .
tàghàm				
gyet mee muyii		adv.	/g ^y et mɛ: mu yi:/	many years ago
gyet yam		adv.	/g ^y et-yàm/	several years ago
gyok		n.	/g ^y ók/	one who does not stay in one place, restless person
gyook		v.	/g ^y ók/	to watch helplessly/gleefully

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
H.				
haal		n.	/ha:l/	sheet of paper
hakyeng		adv.	/hàk ^y ɛŋ/	rightly, correctly, truly, verily, earnestly
hàmbàl		num.	/hàmbàl/	single used mainly when counting bundles of millet for threshing (hambal = 2 ngik). NB is this also used for 'hundred'?
hár¹		n.	/hár/	chaff (waste or residue)
har²		conj.	/hár/	to the extent that, so much that, until < Hausa
hàthàt		v.	/hàthàt/	to struggle to do s.t. Moo hàthàt si pus hang aghas nwuri <i>they are struggling to remove his tooth</i>
hiik		n.	/hí:k/	cough (whooping cough)
hime		n.	/hime	greed
hìràt		id.	/hìràt/	intensifies verbs of tightening esp. applied things tied in a knot
hírít		n.	/hírít/	slip-knot see sar hirit
hol		n.	/hòl/	shale
hop		v.	/hóp/	to borrow
hop puus		v.p.	???	to sit in the sun
hòs		v.	/hòs/	to spend a whole year/season
hos		n.		spear type This spear has a knife-like sharp edge and is usually the second to be used. See kop
I.				
ìì		excl.		Yes! A response to a polar question
ìnàà		pron.		Name by which women of the same peer group call each other

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
I					
ìlòng		v.	/ìlòŋ/	loose, not tight, slack	
irap		v.	??	to bite	(plural of at). Wùrí fès loghot kí irap ciben sár firi mo. He already has the habit of biting his fingernails
irong		n.	???	dust	
J.					
jaal		v.	/dʒa:l/	to belch	
jààp		???	/dʒà:p/	empty, not there, vanity	
jàr		n.	/dʒàr/	termites	njàr (see fwash)
jagham ¹		n.	/dʒághám/	boast	
jagham ²		n.	/dʒágám/	chin	
jàghàm-piil		n.	/dʒàgàm-pí:l/	grass with roots as sweet as sugar cane	
jàghàs		n.	/dʒàgàs/	house-rat	<i>Rattus rattus</i>
jai ¹		n.	/dʒai/	stubborn, delinquent person	
jai ²		n.	/dʒai/	wizard, witch, sorcerer, magician	
jak ¹		???	/dʒàk/	appetizing	cf. Hausa santi
jak ²		v.	/dʒàk/	manners	
jak ³		v.	/dʒak/	sprinkle sparsely	
jakatai		n.	/dʒakatai/	plant sp.	et. place-name. jaghatai
jààkí		n.	/dʒà:kí/	donkey, ass	< Hausa. also njaakii
jamii		n.	?	tamarind tree	< Hausa. <i>Tamarindus indica</i>
jan		n.	/dʒán/	twins	
jan		n.	/dʒan/	tapeworm	also njan
jang		n.	/dʒaŋ/	jaw	
jarmen		n.	/dʒármén/	plant sp.	similar to pumbwan . It has yellow flowers between August and October and marks the end of the rains
jee		v.	/dʒɛ:/	to be absent, be not there, lack	
jeel ¹		n.	/dʒé:l/	poverty	
jeel ²		n.	/dʒé:l/	suffering	
jeel-jeel					
jeer ¹		n.	/dʒè:r/	barren woman	
jèèr ²		n.	/dʒè:r/	barren maize plant	also njèèr
jeer ³		n.	/dʒè:r/	sugar-cane	also njeer

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
jeghen		n.	/dʒɛgɛn/ ⁿ dʒɛgɛn/	heron	also njeghen
jeel-kyes		v.	/dʒɛ:l-kʷɛs/	poverty is over	
jegher-jegher				????	
jéghérékjéghérék		ideo.		describes s.t. moving about all over the place	doghon wan naa me yer sham del jéghérékjéghérék <i>Yesterday, I saw a bird with long neck moving around, tossing itself here and there jéghérékjéghérék</i>
jem		n.	/dʒɛm/ ⁿ dʒɛm/	sorghum used in brewing local beer	also njem
jèng		n.	/dʒɛŋ/	heel	
jèng shii		n.	/dʒɛŋ-ʃi:/	heel	
jép ¹		n.	/dʒɛp/	children,	plural of làà
jép ²		n.	/dʒɛp/	small, tiny	(reference to objects)
jep lop		n.	???	disciples	pl. of nyem lop
jep pee kaa		n.p.	/dʒɛp-pɛ:-kà:/	youths	
jep ret		n.	/dʒɛp-rɛt/	money	cf. shaghal
jer		n.	/tiŋ jér/	tree sp.	
jet		n.	/dʒɛt/	back of the head	
jí ¹		adv.	/dʒí/	sometime ago, long time ago, until now, since	
jí ¹ tídók		adv.	/dʒí-tídók/	day before yesterday	
jí ²		v.	/dʒí/	to come	
jí ² wul		v.p.	/dʒí-wúl/	to arrive	
jìga		n.	/dʒìga/	jigger	< Hausa ?
jii		v.	/dʒi:/jì-kí/	to bring	also jì-ki
Jibìsh		p.n.	/dʒìbìʃ/ ⁿ dʒìbìʃ/	masquerade	also njibish . Used to scare people from eating fruits in the forest.
jiirii		n.	???	hartebeest	<i>Alcelaphus buselaphus</i>
jik		v.	/dʒik/	sprinkle	
jikiram		n.	/dʒikiram/	wild weeds	
jim mwos		n.	/dʒim-mʷɔs/	preparation of local beer (mwos) takes two days, the product of the first stage/day is called jim ., it is usually very sweet	
Jing ¹		p.n.	/dʒiŋ/	hunting festival of communities of Ajing, Panyam fish farm etc	
jing ²		n.	/dʒiŋ/	red, sticky soil suitable for growing millet	
jingina		n.	/dʒiŋínà/	mortgage, to pledge one's property to a creditor payment.	< Hausa
jinjak		n.	/dʒìn-jak/	local sieve made	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
				from grass used in separating the local beer (mos) from the chaff
Jiparii		p.n.	/dʒipari:/	Mwaghavul clan, name of an area in Mupun land of Pankshin LGA (see bijer)
jir		quant.	/dʒir/	all
jir kisi		conj.	/dʒir-kisi/	despite
jirak¹		v.	/dʒirak//zhi rak/	to peck at food zhirak
jirak		v.		??? to move from place to place
jirak²		id.	/dʒirak//zhi rak/	describes how a chicken picks its food zhirak
jiraap		n.	/dʒira:p/	young girls (plural of reep)
jiraap sar		n.	/dʒira:p-sar/	fingers
jiraap shii		n.	/dʒira:-fi:/	toes
jirem		v.	/dʒirəm// ⁿ dʒ irəm/	afterbirth of women also njirem or animals
jirgi		n.	dʒirgi	canoe, vessel in < Hausa general
jirgi àm		n.	/dʒirgi-àm/	steamship, submarine etc
jirgi caap		n.	/dʒirgi-tʃa:p/	aeroplane
jirgi déng		n.	/dʒirgi dɛŋ/	aeroplane
jirgi yil		n.	/dʒirgi-yil/	train
jighir¹		v.	/dʒigir/	quarrel
jighir²		n.	/dʒigir/	jaw
jighit-pee		v.	/dʒigìt-pɛ:/	to tickle
joghop		v.	/dʒogɔp/	enmeshing plants in water before transplanting them
jòòmòò		n.	/dʒò:mò:// ⁿ dʒò:mò:/	stem of a jute plant after the bark has been stripped also njoomoo
jóng		n.		boys circumcised and initiated during the last exercise
jong		adv.	/dʒɔŋ/	distant, far
jong ki shak		adv.	/dʒɔŋ-kí-ʃàk/	far apart
jong-jong				????
josh		n.	/dʒɔʃ// ⁿ dʒɔʃ/	grits also njosh
jùù		n.	/jù:/	copper
juruk		n.	/dʒuruk/	local tripod made with three broken pots. The original hole in the pot is called juruk , it serves as a place to keep condiments which are preserved by the heat of the fire

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
jurum-jurum				???
jurung		n.	/dʒurɒŋ/	depth of a stream, river etc
jwa		v.		to wear ???
jwaan ¹		n.	/dʒwa:n/	temptation
jwaan ²		v.	/dʒwà:n/	to tempt someone
jwaan ³		v.	/dʒwà:n/	to be tempted, succumb to temptation
jwaan ²		v.	/dʒwà:n//n wà:n/	to console, to encourage a bereaved to stop mourning, to soothe, to take heart
jwak ¹		n.	/dʒ ^w ak/	rock, mountain
Jwak ²		p.n.	/dʒ ^w ak/	Community in Panyam district.
Jwak-yitup		p.n.	/dʒwak-yitùp//j ^w ak nghiktùp/	yitup rock at Panyam, The early missionaries erected a hut on top of the rock where a bell was mounted and rung on Sundays. also jwak nghiktup
jwàk ¹		n.	/dʒ ^w àk/	to stuff
jwàk ²		n.	/dʒwàk/	wickedness
jwak ³		v.	/dʒwàk/	to incite, instigate
jwak shii		v.p.	/dʒwàk-ʃi:/	to instigate, incite
jwal ¹		v.	/dʒ ^w al/	to fix (many things)
jwal ²		v.	/dʒ ^w al/	to put in (many things)
jwàl ¹		n.	/dʒ ^w àl/	threshed fonio ready for cooking
jwàl ²		n.	/dʒ ^w àl/	Pieces of raffia leaves cut to specific sizes, used for the weaving of mat
jwát		v.	/dʒ ^w át/	proper dressing, appropriate dressing
jwàt wur		a.	/dʒ ^w àt-wur/	one who dresses haphazardly, inappropriate dressing
jweet		v.	dʒweet	to catch s.o. in a lie, to catch s.o. red-handed
jwèèt		id.	dʒwèèt	intensifies verbs of tightening esp. applied things tied in a bundle
jwéng		n.	/dʒ ^w éŋ// ⁿ dʒ wéŋ/	ocarina made from the dried fruit shell of <i>Strychnos spinosa</i>

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
K				
ka				??? dàá kaa long wurí ka taan bel, fiyóótfiyóót <i>an expert</i> <i>is blowing the flute</i> bel, fiyóótfiyóót
káá¹	n.		/ká:/	head
káá¹ a fung	n.p.		káá a fùn	describes s.o. who can predict of foresee the future
káá bál	a.p.			stubborn
káá Mpang	n.p.		káá Mpán	describes doing s.t. for its own sake
kaa¹	n.p.		kaa	insulting description
mbwaghalong			mbwaghalo ŋ	of appearance
kàá¹ ncukcur	v.		/kà: ncukcur/	to be overexcited, to get into one's head
kaa¹ ngaw	n.p.		kaa ngáw	shaven head
káá nguryaat	a.		/ká:- ngur ^y a:t/	upside down (of a person)
káá¹ pyaa	n.		/ká: píyá:/	grey hair
kaa¹ pyan	n.		/ká: p ^y an/	headache
káá¹ tal	n.p.			violent, aggressive
káá¹ waa	n.p.		káá waa	bald-headed
káá²	v.		/ká:/	to transplant (plants)
káá² gùù	v.		/ká:gù:/	to transplant euphorbia
kaa¹	quant.		/ka:/	about, as many as
kaa²	conj.		/ka:/	like
kaa	n.		/kàá/	grandmother, elderly woman
kaa kasuwa	n.		/ka:- kasuwa/	practice where a person who cleans the market place collects a certain unit of goods on the display for maintaining cleanliness
kàà	v.		/kà:/	to climb, go up, rise
kàà pòò	n.			diarrhoea in children
kàà pòò àghàs	n.p.			children's teething problems
kàà zài	v.		/kà:zài/	to construct zai
kaadī	conj.		/ka:đi/	as
kaam¹	a.		/ka:m/	wide
kaam²	n.		/kà:m/	width
kaam-kaam				describes s.t. very wide
				Usually in insulting expressions. kom kaamkaam kaa kútùt si <i>Ears as wide as a</i>

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
					<i>winnowing tray</i>
kààm²		n.	/kà:m/	public	
kààp		n.	?	baboon	cf. gwòm . <i>Papio Anubis</i> . An alternative name.
kaar		n.	/ka:r/	patas monkey	<i>Erythrocebus patas</i>
kaar tup				tantalus monkey	<i>Cercopithecus tantalus</i>
kááran		n.		professor	recent coinage
káát		v.		to owe, be in debt to	
kaat¹		n.	/ka:t/	young female animal	
kaat²		v.	/ka:t/	to welcome a person	
kaat³		v.	?	to meet, collide, assemble	
kaat³ ki nryeem nwaa		v.	/ka:t kí ⁿ r ^y ε:m ⁿ wa: /	to get into serious trouble.	This refers to meeting this dangerous animal on its way home. After a fruitless search for a prey, it may devour anything on its way. Even if the animal is fully satisfied, if molested it can still attack.
kacik		n.	/kàtʃík//kìtʃ ík/	basket, made from raffia/tar grass	also kicik
kaghal¹		n.	/kagal/	dirty pot or plate, clothes e.g. mechanics uniform etc	
kaghal²		a.	/kagal/nkag al/	stingy person	also nkaghal
kàghàl		n.	/kàgàl/	lump of clay/soil, lump of mucus/phlegm	
kaghalak		a.	/kàgàlàk/	describes bitterness	
kághám		n.	/kágám/	well-being, health	
kagham		v.	/kàgàm/	to grip	
kaghan		v.	/kágán/	to compete	
kaghan shiit		v.	/kagan-ʃi:t/	to pound food in a mortar simultaneously by two or three people	
kaghapaat		num.	/kàgàpà:t/	ten (10)	
kaghar		n.	/kágár/	remaining, remainder, balance	
kaghas		n.	/kàgàs//gàg às/	iron ore from which the blacksmith makes the hoe etc	gaghas
kàghàt		n.		satchel made of raffia leaves, well knitted such that it holds water.	Used mostly by elderly people while travelling, also during warfare
kák		v.	/kák/	to care for, be concerned	
kalanga		n.	/kalanga//ki ram-ngàn/	mat made from palm leaves	also kiram ⁿ gang

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
kam¹		v.	/kám/	to teach, learn, imitate	aa kam a we kisi gwishbiring gwishbiring ye? <i>Who are you imitating, that walks gwishbiring gwishbiring?</i>
kám koor		v.p.	/kám-kɔ:r/	to aim at (shooting contest)	
kam shikaa		v.p.	/kám-ʃiká:/	to memorise	
kam²		v.	/kám/	to measure, weigh, do a blood test, stool test etc	
kam¹		n.	/kam/	stick, staff, rod	
kam daghar		n.p.	/kam-dàgàr/	walking staff used mainly as support	
kam láng¹		n.p.	/kamlán/	riverine plant	used as chewing stick. Also anyone washed away in a sudden torrent held onto this survive, hence the transferred meaning 'saviour'.
kam láng²		n.p.	/kamlán/	saviour	
kam lwaa		n.p.	/kam-luwa/	roasted meat	lit. 'stick meat'
kam túghúl		n.p.	/kam-túgúl/	wooden shaft of smoking pipe	
kambílóng		n.	/kambílón/	bush rat sp.	
kàmbók		v.	/kàmbók/	plead, appeal for forgiveness	< Hausa
kàmbong		n.	/kàmbɔŋ/	house with no roof	
kámgúng		n.	/kámgún//k árgún/	Plant sp.	also kárgúng
kámkám		v.	/kámkám/	to teach, learn	
kàmbìl		n.		tree sp.	
kàmbìl		n.	/kàmbìl/	local plate made from grass	
kámgúng		n.	/tiŋ kám gún/	tree sp.	
kampar		n.	/kampar/	barren cereal plant	cf. kara .
kan		n.	/kàn/	s.t. going in the wrong direction, s.t. bent, crooked	
kanding		n.	/kàndiŋ/	remnant of <i>Canarium</i> oil, boiled and mixed with water	
kansighin		adv.	/kànsigin/	afternoon, evening	
Kanto		p.n.	???	Fyem	Fyem were notorious in Mwaghavul culture as slavers. Also Konto
kàpírók		n.	/kàpírók//kì pírók/	part of palm leaf used for collecting dirt/rubbish within the compound	also kipirok
kàpúk		n.	/kàpúk/	entrance building which provides main	It also serves as a place where elders stay and take

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
				access into the compound.	important family decisions. Women could be invited here for discussion but not at toghol
kar¹		v.	/kár/	to instigate people to break the law	
kar pee¹		v.p.	/kár-pe:/	instigate	
kar pee²		v.	/kar-pe:/	to fetch, collect dirt or refuse	
kar²		n.	/kár/	interdiction, discipline following a transgression	
kar³		v.	/kár/	to befriend a girl	suitors compete to do this
kar		v.	/kar/	to fetch/scoop	
kará		n.	/kára/	barren guinea corn plant	cf. kampar
kárgung		n.		plant sp.	used in making holes
karshak¹		v.	/kár-ʃák/	admonishment	
karshak²		v.	/kár-ʃák/	instigate one another	
kárwa		n.	/kárwa/	prostitute	< Hausa
kás¹		part.	/kás/	not (placed at end of clause or sentence) goes with ba or tájì (q.v.)	also ká . tájì yi pwos mwòòr cáán pee kás, ji yi milep hìlakhìlakh Do not use bleaching cream otherwise you will shine artificially
kás²	fulup	v.	/kás/	to abuse, insult	
kás²		n.	/kás/	abuse, insult	
kàs		n.	/kàs/	pearl millet	<i>Pennisetum glaucum</i> . (H. dauro) In the past, millet was the staple food of the Mwaghavul. Millet was used as food, <i>war</i> and drink, <i>mwos</i> . It was customary to give a visitor water with ground millet added. Only in impoverished homes was this not possible.
kàs mbul		n.	/kàs- ^m bul/	small plant like millet eaten by small birds	
Kásh		excl.	/káʃ/	exclamation	Used when something desirable or you are optimistic about fails, especially narrowly, or when something you have been enjoying unexpectedly ends.
kasuwa			????	market	< Hausa
kat¹		a.	/kat/	insufficient, small in size, quantity	
kat-kat				???	
kàt²		conj.		if	
kàt bà		conj.	/kàt-bà/	if not	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
kàt dǎng		conj..	/kàtdǎŋ/	if
kàt déé		conj.	/kàt-dě:/	instead, rather than, in place of
kàt déé sí...be ngyál		conj.		instead, rather than, also ngyál in place of + rather
kàt ³		v.	/kàt/	to find, meet up with, encounter
kàt buu		v.p.		spoils of war, booty, lit. 'to find s.t. worthless' plunder
kàt kìròng		v.p.		spoils of war, booty, lit. 'to find s.t. for free' plunder
kàt pee ¹		n.p.	/kàt-pe:/	privilege, freedom
kàt pee ²		v.	/kàt-pe:/	to get a chance, opportunity, acquire a privilege
kàt pòò		v.p.	/kàt-pò:/	to talk, speak, discourse
kàt pòò ngagham ndagham		v.p.	??	to murmur, mutter, complain
kàvúk		n.	/kàvúk//kìv ùk/	waste from jute fibre cf. kivuk
káwàn		n.	/káwàn/	ring
kìbèl		n.	/kìbèl/	cripple (disabled person)
kíbé		n.	/kíbé/	hedgehog <i>Atelerix albiventris</i>
Kíbírí		p.n.		Mwaghavul deity cf. Naan
Kibiri		p.n.	/kìbiri/	spirit causing a sickness affecting teeth, tongue, and gums (H. <i>bubu</i>)
kíḃwoon ¹		n.	/kíḃ ^w ó:n/	followership, disciples, supporters
kidom		n.	/kidóm/	eunuch, infertile man the female equivalent is jeer
kipér		n.	/kipér/	pebble used as flint
kí ¹		conj.	/kí/	addition, and, together with
kí ²		v.a.		marks progressive action kín when used with the first person singular. wàghà kí jì you are coming
kì máár		n.		belonging to the same farming group
kì		v.a.		perfective marker
kí ²		part.	/kì/	of Ni kì ret It has been good cf. mù . mpè dēs kì lee ni dēé mó gishishash kì ni dāk <i>Due to the size of the load, they had to struggle gishishash to lift it</i>
kìbén		n.		small bag Made by children from palm leaves to keep small food items like millet to eat while grazing goats and sheep.

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
kibān		v.	/kɪbān/	to mix things up, plural of kibin
kibáng		n.	/tɪŋ kɪbáng/	juggle pl. tree sp.
kibin¹		n.	/kɪbɪn/	buffalo
kibin²	kibān	v.	/kɪbɪn/	to mix things up, juggle
kibit		v.	/kɪbɪt/	to complete i.e. construction etc
kibwoon²		loc.	/kɪbʷɔ:n/	posterior, rear, back, outside, exterior
kicir		n.	/kɪcɪr/	grave
kícóó		n.		first born
kifel		n.	/kɪfɛl/	notorious, delinquent
kifel ki gurum		n.p.	/kɪfɛl kɪgurum/	stubborn person
kigong		n.	/kɪgɔŋ/	shoulder
kiin		n.	/kɪ:n/	salt
kiir¹		v.	/kɪ:r/	to fear, to be afraid
kiir muut		n.	/kɪ:r-mu:t/	fear, cowardice, frightful
kiir²		n.	/kɪ:r/	silk cotton tree
kiis		n.	/kɪ:s/	quoin, support used by women when carrying objects on their head
kiis				cf. mang kiis
kik		v.	/kɪk/	to lean
kikar		n.	/kɪkàr/	raffia palm
kil		a.	/kɪl/	slow, not lively, not agile
kil-kil				???
kilakkilak		adv.	/kɪlák kɪlák/	urgently, quickly
kilang		n.	/kɪlaŋ/	water added to gruel after preparation to dilute it
kilek		adv.	/kɪlák kɪlák/	describes absence of people at a place
kiling¹		v.	/kɪliŋ/	to hear, to heed, listen
kiling²		n.	/kɪliŋ/ ^ʱ kɪliŋ/	eagle
kiling pee¹		v.	/kɪliŋ-pe:/	to hear, take advice
kiling pee²		n.	/kɪliŋ-pe:/	one who hears, heeds
kilom		v.	/kɪlɔm/	to forge iron
kim		n.	/kɪm/	bangles
kim baal		n.	/kɪm-ba:l/	armlet
kim juu		n.	/kɪm-ju:/	copper bangles

Syncerus caffer

lit. 'fear death'

Ceiba pentandra. Hausa *rimi*

Raffia sudanica

also **nkiling**.

Worn by infants and children. **Kim juu** bangles were also used to seek the hands of 7 year olds in marriage for a child of a corresponding age. When

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
				placed on the floor and picked by the girl's parents this would signify acceptance of the relationship. This was usually performed by mothers who wish to solidify an existing relationship (cf. Mat shee)
kimáár		a.		belonging to the same farming group
timos		n.	/kimos/	communal farming
kimuur		n.	/kimù:r/	wooden stick used in preparing food
kin¹	kan	v.	/kìn/	to defecate, to ease oneself
kin²		n.	/kìn/	uncle, father's/mother's brother of one's father or mother, also the husband of one's aunt.
				The uncle in Mwaghavul culture plays a very significant role in the socialization of the child particularly the initiation of the male child into adulthood. He stands by the child as a great source of support, he encourages the child to succeed in life. in one's uncle's house one can catch a chicken without being declared a thief. Whenever an uncle slaughters a cow, ram, goat etc and if one is around the head is automatically yours and if you are many the first to take or declare the intention takes the head and legs home to be prepared for him. one surely has some entitlements in ones uncle's house. All those benefits are derived from the maternal uncles.
kín		v.a.		marks progressive action with the first person singular
kindingding kíng		id. loc.	/kíndiŋ-díŋ/ kíng	completely on the blind side of s.t.
				kí elsewhere. An kin so nJos I do go to Jos

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
kinglighít	mo-	n.		eagle	
kìnòk		n.	/kìnòk/	back of a person	also nkìnòk
kipak		n.	/kipák/	cheek, side of face	
kipang		n.	/kipàŋ/	main entrance to the compound	
kipit		n.	/kipit/	stomach, intestine of animals	
kipit shit		n.	/kipit-ſít/	towel-like part of the intestine of ruminants (animals)	
kirak daa		n.	/kìràk-dà:/	big calabash	
kiram ¹		v.	/kiram/	to destroy, tear into shreds	
kirám ²		n.	/kírám/	mat made from tar grass	Used in conveying corpses or to cover the main entrance into a compound or bong kas
kiram pee		v.	/kiram-pe:/	delinquent, very destructive	
kirim ¹		a.	/kìrìm/	expensive precious, dear, costly	
kirim ²		v.	/kìrìm/	thrift	
kirim yit		n.	/kìrìm-yit/	eyebrow	
kirkír		id.	/kír-kír/	straightforward	
kür naan		n.	/kì:rna:n/	fear of god	
kíró ¹		n.	/kíró ¹ /	slave	
kíró ²		n.	/kíró ² /	mistletoe	<i>Tapinanthus</i> and <i>Loranthus</i> spp. cf. <i>ndur</i>
kíró ³		n.	/kíró ³ /	insect sp.	it sticks pieces of wood and grass to its body as it moves along
kàròm ²		n.	/kàròm/	abandoned settlement	
kirom lu		n.	/kàròm-lú/	abandoned building,	especially one that is already crumbling
kirong		a.	/kìròŋ/	describes wasted effort etc.	going back empty-handed, doing something freely without reward
kisak		n.	/kísák/	Residue, chaff from <i>waar</i> or <i>mos</i>	
kishkish		id.	/kíf-kíf/	describes bursting into laughter	
kisi				????	aa kam a we kisi

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
					gwishb́íring gwishb́íring ye? <i>Who are you imitating, that walks</i> gwishb́íring gwishb́íring?
kisok		v.	/kisɔk/	tear apart in shreds	
kisom		n.	/kisóm/	plant sp.	Used for settling disputes. The first chicken to die after drinking the mixture was considered guilty
kitu lu		a.		belonging to the same compound	
kivuk		n.	/kìvúk/	tiny specks or powder from fonio/acha grain	
kiwung		n.	/kìwún/ /kà wún/	shield made from elephant hide	also kawung
kizing		n.	/kizín/	urine	
kizing kwaam		n.p.	/kizín- kwa:m/	sperm	
kizing liis		n.p.	/kizín-li:s/	drops of saliva that fall while talking	
klas		n.	/k ^l as/	class	< E.
ko ngul		?	/kɔ ⁿ gul/	doubtful, uncertainty	
kobo		n.	/kɔbɔ/	kobo coin	no longer legal tender with the introduction of decimal currency. < Hausa
koghom		n.	/kɔgɔm/	hay, dry leaves, rubbish	
koghom		n.	????	area, section,	
koghon		v.	/kɔgɔn/	to scrape	
koghop ¹		n.	/kɔgɔp/	side, ribs	
koghop ²		v.	/kɔgɔp/	meaning, purpose, usefulness	
Koghorong		p.n.	/kɔgɔrɔŋ/	hero	Koghorong làà yingyíng ² mang gha put ɓwot mmo shwar Koghorong [<i>a hero</i>] <i>has given birth to an insane person, which makes him become a laughing-stock</i>
kòk		n.		wall	
kok pee		n.	/kɔk-pe:/	cleared surrounding	
kóm ¹		n.	/kóm/	groundnut, peanut	
kom		n.	/kɔm/	ear, leaf	
kom dwaghar		a.	/kɔm- d ^w agar/	deaf	
kom dwaghar		n.		deafness, deaf person	
kom milom		n.	/kɔm milɔm/	cocoyam leaf	
kom pee		n.	/kɔmpe:/	leaves	
kom shwal		n.	/kɔm ^f wal/	ear problem	
Komoghos		p.n.	/kɔmɔgɔs/	compound in Panyam	
komtak		pron.	/kɔmtak/	someone, somebody,	

² A proverbial expression

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
kon		v.	/kɔn/	a certain person to spoil, mess up, disorder, disorganise things	
kon shik		v.p.	/kɔn ʃik/	to disorganise, destroy things	
kong¹		n.	/kɔŋ/	edge of a cliff	
kong milom		n.	/kɔŋ milɔm/	tender piece of cocoyam	
kong sùng		n.	/kɔŋ-sùŋ/	cocoyam seedling	that has spent about a year and is ready for planting (when there is hunger in the land it is often cooked)
kòng²		n.	/kòŋ/	seat made of wood	
kòng²		n.	/kòŋ/	big wooden dish	
kòng²		n.	/kòŋ/	potsherd used to serve dogs with food or provide water for livestock	
kòng² as		n.p.		dog-bowl	
kòng³		quant.	/kòŋ/	few, not many	
kóó¹		quant.	/kó:/	only, one of several, some, or	
koo²		pron.	/kó:/	whosoever, whatsoever whatever	
koo dí ni arang ye		pron.	/kɔ: dí ni aranyɛ/	however, whatever	
kòò		n.	/kɔ:/	darkness	cf. nkoo
kòòk		n.		song, dance	
kòòk mààp		n.p.		lamentation	heard at a funeral. Women sing sad songs while grinding cereals on the millstone. Also <i>nyàm maap</i>
koom		n.	/kʷɔ:m/	bird sp. that eats maize	
kòòp		v.	/kʷò:p/	to praise	
kóón	liyòòn	v.	/kó:n/ /liyòòn/	to dismantle a house, to be taken apart, to be stripped out, to be lost (teeth)	
koon¹		v.	/kɔ:n/	to get trapped in a tight place, to force s.t. into a tight space	
koon²		n.	/kɔ:n/	fig tree	<i>Ficus</i> sp. Hausa <i>baure</i>
koor		n.	/kɔ:r/	aim at something with spear arrow, gun etc	
koos		v.	/kɔ:s/	to detect/determine the cause of illness or misfortune by the use of diviners	
koos páá		v.p.	/kɔ:s pa:/	Traditional method of detecting illness,	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
				death etc by fortune tellers
kòòt		v.		to make the sound of thunder
kop¹		n.	/kɔp/	inheritance
				nliú kòòt lit. the cloud thundered i.e. there was the sound of thunder Mwaghavul is a patrilineal society, where descent is traced through the male child. It is therefore the pride of a father to be succeeded by his children who should be the ones to bury their elders. Where a father has no male child, his brothers succeed him. Where there are several male children from different wives, the assets are shared in equal proportions according to the number of wives that have male children. After this, male children from the female side share what has been allocated to them. Women are generally given a small portion, although this is not compulsory, since they are expected to move out to their matrimonial homes. However, some parents make specific bequests to daughters before their demise. A male child cannot inherit from his uncles. i.e. his mothers' brothers. However the uncles could give them a piece of land that would then revert back to the original owners. A piece of land could be loaned to a daughter to increase her income, but eventually would revert to her family.
kop²		v.	/kɔp/	to plant
kop pee		conj.	/kɔp-pe:/	instead of, in the place of
kòp		n.	/kɔp/	spear, general term
Kop nshuu		p.n.	/kɔp ʰʃu:/	hunting expedition/festival of Ampang community
				cf. cwang, hoz, silak These expeditions were organised to help check the growth of wild animals in

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
				of Mangu LGA	the area. Festivities were also organised during the period to exhibit good, horsemanship, bravery etc. Talented hunters horsemen, farmers and even dancers could thereby attract wives
Kop shuu		p.n.	/kɔp-ʃú:/	place in Ampang in Mangu LGA	
Kopaal		p.n.	/kɔpal/	village in Mangu LGA	
koryòng		a.		crooked	koryòng ki baal
kú		conj.	/kú/	in order to, so that	
kú...dī		conj.		in order to, so that	a sòr cwèt kú a foghot mo dī Go quickly to see how they are doing following the accident
ku ni				????	lwaa miir ni sham táá mbut kom pee dīi fii ku ni wal hàghàshhàgàsh the meat of a python fell inside the dry leaves and made the noise hàghàshhàgàsh
kucet		n.	/kùtʃèt/	kitchen, or open place for cooking	
kudī		v.	/kúdí/	not yet, remainder, balance, left over	
kùdùl		n.	/kùdùl/	acha variety	used in food fried as sacrifices to the njii spirits
kùdùn		n.	/kùdùn/	one who is not a witch or wizard	
kufürùm		n.	/kufürùm// kifürùm/	knee	also kifürùm
kughun		n.	/kugun/	snake sp.	biggest snake second only to python in size
kùk		n.	/kùk /	stem, foundation of a house	
kùk yoghom		n.	/kùk- yógóm/	piece of log, (wood) fire wood	
kukun		n.		bushbuck	<i>Tragelaphus scriptus</i>
kukwak		n.	/kú-k ^w àk/	elbow	
kukwar		n.	/kúk ^w á:r/	burnt remnants of food	
kúkúí		n.	/kúk ^w í:/	epilepsy	
kúl		a.	/kúl/	frozen	
kùl byáp		n.	/kùl-b ^y á:p/	fontanelle, soft part on the head of a child that appears to be breathing.	According to Mwaghavul belief, a child that is above average in intelligence should have their fontanelle enmeshed in kudul (a fonio variety) to protect the child's brain from evil

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
					spirits. This is thought to have a negative influence on the development of the child.
kulak		v.	/kulak/	to use water extravagantly	
kulap		n.	/kulap/	lie, untruth	
kular		n.	/kùlár/	left-handed person	
kuleen		n.	/kúɛ:n/	tiny particle/powder like part of fonio	
kulfit		n.	/kúlfít//gúl vít/	gizzard (of bird)	also gulvit
kúljem		n.	/kúljem//nl ujen/	bird sp.	cf. nkúljem
kuluk		n.	/kùlùk/	hunting bag made from the skin of a ram (worn by men)	
kúm¹		n.	/kúm/	corpse, carcass, cadaver	cf. fíkot
kúm²		n.	/kúm/	navel, umbilical cord	
kúm³		v.	/kúm/	to wait, watch for	
kúm³ pee		v.p.	/kúm-pe:/	to keep watch	
kum ninung		n.	/kum-nìnuŋ/	cheap thing	
kum		n.	/kùm/	traditional religion, spirit, ritual practice	Every house hold has its own kum . Whenever there is death or misfortune seers are consulted and the results are interpreted. Every household has it dukum . The oldest member of the family keeps the daa dukum and ensures its full protection
Kùm Bóng		p.n.		spirit which causes illness to anyone who offends it	
kum jep		n.	/kùm-jép/	conducted on children suffering from siri	cf. Naan
kum kam		n.	/kùmkam/	treatment for those suffering from sickness related to bone etc	(see naan (n) 'siri')
Kùm Pààl		p.n.		spirit which causes illness for anyone who offends it	
Kùm Pák		p.n.		spirit which demands that truth must be told at all times	those who told lies died instantly
Kùm Yer		p.n.		spirit which punishes all who swear false oaths	This spirit ensured that the descendants of the culprit were eliminated. This

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
					helped in ensuring honesty in the day to day activities.
kumùùr		n.	/kumù:r//ki mù:r/	stick used for stirring food	also kimùùr
kún ¹		num.	/kún/	three (3)	
kun ²		v.	/kun/	to be old	
kùn ³		n.	/kùn/	old age	
kùndung		n.	/kùndun//k ùt/	cripple (disabled person)	also kùt
kundyághál		a.	kundyághál	describes s.o. with a crowded mouth	also kùngyághál
kung ¹		n.	/kun/	big drum	Usually carried by two or more people. Used during the initiation of children and other sacrificial ceremonies to the traditional sprit (njii)
kùng ²		n.	/kùŋ/	plant sp.	
kùng lúŋ		n.		shrub sp.	fruits are used to make soap
kùng tùp		n.		shea tree	<i>Vitellaria paradoxa</i> Hausa kaɗanya
kungguleng		n.	/kunguleŋ/	bell, gong	
kunguul		n.	/kúngu:l/	cereal stalk node or joint	
kúp		v.	/kúp/	to close one's hands, or eyes	
kur ¹		v.	/kúr/	to squeeze or shrink	
kúr ²		n.	/kúr//dà:-kúr/	tortoise, turtle	also dàà kúr
kuram		n.	/kuram/	dismembered, destroyed	
kuram sar		n.	/ku'am-sár/	muscle cramped on hand	
kúrgwàm		n.	/kúrg ^w àm/	wild banana plant	<i>Ensete gillettii</i>
kúrgyè		n.	/kúrg ^y è/	hook for fishing	< Hausa
kùríít		n.	/kùríit//nkù rí:t/	black bird always in the company of cattle while grazing	cf. nkùríít
kuru		n.	/kuru/	traditional Mwaghavul horse, short but fast	< Hausa
kurum		v.	/kurum/	kneel	
kurum n furum		v.p.		kneel down	
Kùrúmbàng		p.n.		Deity that protects.	It was placed at an entrance to check male intruders into the compound, especially those with evil intentions, such as witches. It was also believed to deal with dubious members of the same household. The absence of this deity today has given rise to all kinds of

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
					evil wickedness to one another in Mwaghavul land, hence the evolution of all kinds of cults, secret societies etc.
kuryeep		n.	/kúr ^y ɛ:p/	fonio variety	planted in the dry land cf. <i>kusuk</i>
kus¹		v.	/kús/	to be near	
kus²		v.	/kus/	to prepare animal skin	
kus					a sò abetabet kus a tang làà ni wuri dī <i>you go at once and find the boy</i>
kus²		v.		to pester s.o. for a favour	
kus³		a.	/kùs/	big, large	
kús-kús				???	
kuseleng		n.		rat sp.	
kushing		n.	/kùʃɪŋ/	place for threshing, pounding and grinding of grain etc within the compound	
kúsúk¹		n.	/kúsúk/	fonio, acha, hungry rice	<i>Digitaria exilis</i> . Varieties are sun, bilat, zor, kuriep, cighirnighin, kutung
kusuk¹ nyer		n.	/kusuk-nyèr/	grass sp. similar to fonio	
kusuk²		v.	/kúsúk/	beg, appeal for leniency	
kùt¹		n.	/kùt/	loss of reasoning; no longer self, disability, disabled	
kut²		n.	/kút/	air, wind, breeze	
kut³		n.	/kút/	crocodile	
kutar		n.	/kùtar/	bridge	
kutik		n.	/kútík/	muscle pull on hands or legs	
kutung		n.	/kútun/	fonio variety	used for preparing kunu cf. <i>kusuk</i>
kutut		n.	/kútùt/	local tray made from raffia leaves, used for separating food items, winnowing tray	
kúúl⁴		n.	/kú:l/	garden egg	<i>Solanum incanum</i>
kuul tum		n.	/ku:ltum/	garden egg variety	sheep are fond of it
kuul¹	kwaghal	v.	/ku:l/	to tie a knot, to tighten the fist	
kuul²		n.	/ku:l/	knots	cf. <i>sar hirit, rishnàng</i>
kuur¹		n.	/ku:r/	ashes, charcoal, soot	
kuur²		n.	/ku:r/	deepest part of water body	
kuur³		v.	/kù:r/	to meet together,	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
kùùr⁴		n.	/kù:r/	assemble	
kùùt		n.	/kù:t/	crowd	
				place where you keep or do s.t.	
kùùt bileng		n.p.		place where young girls are kept protected	
kùùt cet		n.p.		place where they cook food	
kùùt ciin		n.p.		place for storing water	
kùùt kùùr		n.p.		assembly hall	
kuzum		n.	/kuzum/	bush rat sp.	
kuzum ting		n.		rat sp.	
Kuzung		p.n.	/ ⁿ jì:-kuzun/	spirit which causes <i>sanyin kashi</i>	The treatment was to sacrifice a chicken or other animal.
Kuzung		p.n.	/kuzun/	clan in Panyam	
kwaa		id.	/k ^w à:/	sound to drive away birds	
kwààk		id.		describes s.t. that is finished completely and faster than you expected	cf. wèèt
kwààkil		n.	/k ^w à:kìl/	traditional variety of cowpeas much bigger than the normal	Mwaghavul use it to offer sacrifices to njii . kwaakil was so important to the Mwaghavul that it could be exchanged with kusuk (fonio). kwaakil was also used during initiation ceremonies. kum-kudul was prepared and sacrificed to njii-kung and njii-paal (all these required kwaakil). while kusuk was used to offer sacrifices to njii-kirang (this was for good yield/harvest).
kwaam		v.	/k ^w à:m/	to have sexual intercourse	
kwaan		n.	/k ^w à:n//k ^w à:/	okra plant and fruits	also kwaa
kwaar		v.	/k ^w à:r/	to scrape, clean up	
kwaar		n.		oribi	<i>Ourebia ourebi</i>
kwaghal¹		n.	/k ^w ágál/	lump of flour not properly mixed with water	
kwaghal²		n.	/k ^w ágàl/	slope, valley, incline, furrow	
kwaghal³		v.	/k ^w agal/	to tie knots	plural of kuul
kwaghap		n.	/k ^w ágap/	peel or bark of fruits etc	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
kwaghap shíí		n.	/k ^w agap-ʃí:/	shoe	cf. kwàghàzàk
kwàghàr		n.	/k ^w àgàr/	gravel, laterite	
Kwàghàs ¹		p.n.	/k ^w àgàs/	area in Panyam	Set ablaze by the chief priest as a declaration of the Wus festival at Panyam
kwàghàs ²		n.	/k ^w àgàs/	gravelly soil	suitable for millet, fonio and beans
Kwaghas lap lek		p.n.	/k ^w àgàs-láp-lèk/	boundary between Mwaghavul land and the Berom	(around dorowa) it used to be a battle ground as the name implies
kwàghàzàk		n.	/k ^w àgàzàk/	shoe, generic	cf. kwaghap shíí
Kwang zughut		p.n.	/k ^w àŋ-zúgút/	constellation	
kwak kaa		v.	/k ^w ák-ká:/	to hit on the head with a closed fist	
kwak		n.		borassus palm frond	
kwak shimanjing		n.	/k ^w ákʃíman-ɖʒiŋ/	vegetable sp.	(see pumbwan)
kwàk		n.	/k ^w ák/	joint	
kwàk sár		n.	/k ^w ák-sár/	wrist	
kwàk shíí		n.	/k ^w ák-ʃí:/	ankle	
kwál		n.	/k ^w ál/	valley or slop	
kwálba		n.	/k ^w álbá/	bottle	< Hausa
kwandirang		n.	/k ^w ándìràŋ/	shoe (the hard covered type)	
kwang		n.	/k ^w àŋ/	corner	
kwang kaa		n.	/k ^w àŋ-ká:/	some heads have corners, the name refers to such heads with corners or edges	
kwang kibel		n.	/k ^w àŋ-kíʃél/	crab	
kwár		v.	/k ^w ár/	deny, refusal	
Kwaraa		p.n.	/k ^w ára:/	dance	similar to velang of neighbouring peoples in Mupun, Chip, Chakfem and Jipaal
kwás ¹		n.	/k ^w ás/	scabies, skin disease	
kwás ²		????.	/k ^w ás/	spotted, dotted, object with pimples	
kwasai		n.	/k ^w á:séi/	bean cakes	< Hausa
kwat ¹		n.	/k ^w at/	bridewealth, payment, price	Paid to the parents of a bride to formalise a marital relationship. When bridewealth is not paid and there are children as a result of the relationship, they automatically remain with her parents until redeemed by the father or his relations making the appropriate payments. Children born before any

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
				formal marriage, the children remain with their mother's family until payment is made.
kwat ¹ sar		n.	/k ^w at -sár/	court fine we believe in restitution and retributive justice when you damage a property you repair hence the saying that “ kat motu nkwak be mo ki lop a nkoor di ” if you are unable to pay, you work for it.
kwat ²		v.	/k ^w àt/	to hunt
Kwat ²		p.n.	/k ^w àt/	hunting festival in Mwaghavul land
kwat ² lagham		p.n.	/k ^w àt-làgàm/	hide and seek game
kwat ² lagham		??	??	not being straightforward, devious, obfuscatory
kwáy		n.	/k ^w ái/	matchet, sword
kwèè		n.		chicken, hen
kwee jwak		n.	/k ^w è:-j ^w ak/	stone-partridge
kwee kin		n.	/k ^w è:-kin/	traditional gift of chicken from an uncle
kwee piya		n.	/k ^w è:-piyá:/	cattle-egret
kwegher		n.	/k ^w égér/	bird sp. that eats maize
kwes pee		v.	/k ^w espɛ:/	to search frantically
kwetkwet		adv.	/k ^w ét-k ^w ét/	completely
kyaas		??	/k ^y à:s/	straightforward
kyaghar ¹		n.	/k ^w ágár/	love, lust
kyaghar ¹ diibish		??	???	love, lust
kyaghar ²		v.	/k ^y agar/	desire, admire to be jealous
kyák		v.	/k ^y ák/	to pick
kyák pee		n.	/k ^y ákpɛ:/	sickler, persistently sick child
kyák pòò		v.	/k ^y ákpò:/	grumble, always complaining
kyál		n.		clearing land preparatory to the next farming season
kyam ¹		n.	/k ^y am/	to taste, examine, touch
kyam kaa fwagha	kyam sak fwagha	v.p.	/k ^y am-ká:-f ^w aga	to examine oneself
kyam ¹ shang		n.	/k ^y am-ʃáj/	Taste how good a soup is, etc
kyam ²		n.	/k ^y am/	palatability test
kwátáp		v.		to pay a fine

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
kyee		v.	/kʸɛ:/	to preserve, guard jealously	
kyee pyee		v.p.	/kʸɛ:/pʸɛ:/j w̃a:n/	to lure or deceive s.o.	cf. jwaan
kyéék		n.	/kʸɛ:k/	porcupine	<i>Hystrix cristata</i>
kyèek		n.	/kʸɛ:k/	hand tool for shaping wood	
kyéén ¹		n.	/kʸɛ:n/	usefulness	
kyéén ²		v.		to take advantage of, to make use of	
kyeen ²		v.	/kʸɛ:n/	future, ahead	
kyeen		loc.	/kʸɛ:n/	in front, ahead, preceding	
kyeer ¹		v.	/kʸɛ:r/	to adhere strictly	
kyeer ²		v.	/kʸɛ:r/	to be tender, nurture, protect	
kyeer long		v.	/kʸɛ:r-lɔŋ/	cattle/sweep grazing	
kyen bish		v.	/kʸɛn-biʃ/	accident, misfortune	
kyen kyen		v.	/kʸɛn- kʸɛn/ʳkʸɛn- ʳkʸɛn/	urgently, quickly	also nkyen-nkyen
kyen pyáá		n.	/kʸɛ:n- piyá:/	good luck	
kyer waar		v.p.	/kʸɛ:r-wa:r/	to adhere to tenets of the law	
kyes ¹		n.	/kʸɛs/	the last	
kyes ²		v.	/kʸɛs/	to finish, conclude, complete, finalise	
kyes ³		adv.	/kʸɛs/	completely	
Kyes ki yil		p.n.	?	end-time, rapture	A recent concept but now widespread in Christian discourse in Nigeria
kyet		adv.	/kʸɛt/	probably	
kyet wa		v.	/kʸɛt-wá/	to be doubtful, uncertain	
L.					
lá		v.		to take, have, answer, receive	cf. láp
láá ¹		n.	/lá:/	wound, injury	
láá ¹ pòò		v.	/lá:-pò:/	to make derogatory remarks, trouble	lit. 'have mouth'.
láá ² wus		n.p.	/lá:-wus/	point when the bundle of twigs catches fire in the Wus ritual	cf. pyaghar wus
láá wus		n.p.		burns	
làà ²	jep	n.	/là:/, /dʒép/	child, offspring	
làà ² di naat	jep di naat	n.	/là:-dʒi- nà:t/	small baby	
làà ² diyem	jep	n.	/là:-dʸém/	young man	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
	diyem			
làà ² hiir	jep hiir	n.	/là:-gír/	plant/fruit
làà ² kam	jep kam	n.	/là:-kam/	policeman
	mo			
làà ² kicoo	jep kicoo	n.	/là:-kítʃɔ:/	child born outside marriage
làà ² kut	jep kut	n.	/là:-kút/	irresponsible person/vagabond
làà ² kwee	jep kwee	n.	/là:-k ^w ɛ:/	chick
làà ² lop	jep lop	n.	/là:-lòp/	errand boy/girl
làà ² lu ¹	jep lu	n.	/là:-lú/	hut, small house
làà ² lu ²	jep lu	n.	/là:-lú/	child within the compound
làà ² lukaa	jep lukaa	n.	/là:-lù-ká:/	orphan
	mo			
làà ² mat	làà mat	n.	/là:-màt/	womenfolk
	mo			
làà ² mbut		v.p.	/lá:- ^m but/	to get annoyed, annoyance
làà ² mish	jep mish	n.	/là:-mɪʃ/	brave man, young man
	mo			
làà ² ni ki kyak	jep ni ki	n.p.	/là:-ni-kí-	sickler child
pee	kyakpee		k ^y ák-pɛ:/	
làà njúú	jep njuu	n.p.	/là:- ⁿ jú:/	tiny baby
làà reep	jirááp	n.p.		young girl
Làà ² taa ndung		p.n.		young man chosen due to his bravery to lead his peers during circumcision and other initiation rites
làà tong	jep tong	n.	/là:tɔŋ/	slave
làà ² tong		n.	/là:-tɔŋ/	boy/girl/dependant
làà ² tum	jep tum	n.	/là:-tum/	stranger
	mo			
làà ² yil	jep yil	n.	/là:-yíl/	lamb, young ram, sheep
	mo			
làà ²	la	v.	/là:/ la	small village, indigene of a place
làà piit ¹		n.	/là:-pi:t/	to give birth
làà wéét		n.		mucus, catarrh, cough
Laadi		p.n.	???	tree sp.
laahir		n.	/tiŋ là:hir/	red fruits when ripe
lááp		n.	/lá:p/	Sunday
laar ¹		n.	/la:r/	< Hausa
				Hausa lemun tsuntsu
				place for threshing millet, acca
laar ¹ vul		num.	/la:r-vul/	applied while counting above ten and less than twenty
laar ²		n.	/la:r/	twenty (20)
lààr kas		n.p.	/là:r-kas/	flat surface of a rock
				flat rock or stone where millet is kept to dry

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
laariyaa		n.	???	sieve for flour
lààwéét		n.		plant sp. Hausa <i>tsamiyan biri</i>
lááwúr		n.	/lá:wúr/	sweet potato < Hausa
lágádish		n.	/lágádíʃ/ ⁿ lá gádíʃ/	greenish grasshopper with strong odour (not edible)
làghàm		v.	/làghàm/	to get lost, lose, disappear
laghar ¹		n.	/lágár/	one who dances out of tune, dance not synchronised
laghar ²		n.	/lagar/	exhaustion
lalek		n.	/lálèk/	quarrelsomeness
lam		v.	/lám/	to weave twine, rope
lambar		n.	/lambàr/	leg applied as a wedge to bring down an opponent in a wrestling contest
lambir		n.	/lambir/	when one engages in farming that is not extensive but better than remaining idle
lamteng		v.	/lámteŋ/	to weave rope from jute
lamzar		n.	/lámzar/	tsetse fly
lang ¹		v.	/laŋ/	inability to get a share of an item that has been given out to others
lang ²		adv.	/laŋ/	after; after sometime
lang dī		adv.	/laŋdī/	in a while
lang dī lee		adv.	/laŋ-dī-le:/	in a short time, sooner
lang lee		adv.	/laŋ-le:/	shortly, soon
lang ³		v.	/laŋ/	to hang, squat
lang ³ lee		n.p.		place where things are hung to dry
lang ³ tileng		n.p.	/laŋ-tilèŋ/	hanger where soup condiments are kept
lang ga		n.	/laŋ-gá/	game where children hop on one leg
lang kaa		v.p.	/laŋ-ká:/	to take undue advantage
lang lughup		v.p.	/laŋ-lùgùp/	to make allowance for free movement, access etc
lang tughup		v.p.	/laŋ-tugup/	to be annoyed, angry
láp		v.		to take away, receive
láp dī		v.	/láp-dī/	remaking ridges when the plant has fully grown instead of formally weeding the farm
láp hóp		v.	/láp-hóp/	to borrow

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
láp màt káá		n.	/láp-màt-ká:/	widow inheritance	Occurs when s.o. takes over/inherits his deceased relation's wife. This is permissible where many children are left behind. The wife is therefore retained within the family to look after the children. The man does not therefore pay any dowry. If an outsider is marrying the widow, he must pay dowry or refund the dowry paid by the deceased to his relations.
lap po		v.	/láp-pò:/	answer, respond	
lap shak		v.	/láp-ʃàk/	resemblance	
lap shi pilang				acknowledgement in a publication	
lap shii		v.	/láp-ʃĩ:/	to follow up	
las		v.	/làs/	to fix, mount an object	
laweet		n.	/tiŋ la: wé:t/	tree sp.	Hausa tsamiyar biri
lè	kwáng	v.	/lè/ kwánɗ	to keep, to place, to cause, to put s.t.	
le bit		v.p.	/lè-ðít/	fix an appointment	
le kom		v.p.		to be attentive, to pay attention	
lè ngáás		v.p.	/lè-ngá:s/	leftover food	
lè pòò		v.p.	/lè-pò:/	to condole a bereaved family	
le sar ¹		v.p.		to lay hands on, to anoint	
le sar ²		v.p.		to sign, endorse	
le tɪŋ		adv.	/lè-tiŋ/	forcefully	
léé ¹		n.	/lé:/	clothes, goods	
léé ¹ ðii pyaa		n.p.	/lé:-ðĩ:-pʸá:/	white clothing, robes, gowns	
lee jwat		n.	/lɛ:-jʷát/	dresses reserved for outing	
lee kòòk		n.	/lɛ:-kò:k/	costumes, musical instruments, dance gear	
lee lèk		n.	/lɛ:-lèk/	arms, armoured clothing,	plural mbii-lek . also nlurlek (sing)
lee lóp		n.	/lɛ:-lóp/	dresses worn	
lee		a.	/lɛ:/	small quantity	
lèè ¹		n.	/lè:/	good yield (of tubers)	
lee ²		n.	/lè:/	tattooing as a result of girl being betrothed	
lèè ðii rét		n.	/lè-ðĩ:-rét/	blessing(s)	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
lee kì mat muyi		n.p.	/lé:-kì-màt-mùyi/	applied when name is to be confidential
lee ki mat-civir		n.p.	/lé:-kì-màt-tfivir/	applied when name is expected to be confidential
lèè kiir muut		adv.	/lè:-kì:r-mu:t/	fearful, frightful
leelee		adv.		bit by bit, in small increments
lèè múú		n.	/ ⁿ lè:mú/	orange (plant, fruit)
lèè múú ðii dwáng		n.	/lè:mú-ðí:-d ^w áŋ/ ⁿ lè:mú/	lemon (sour type including grapefruit) plant/fruit
leen		n.	/lè:n/	flour, powder
lèk		n.	/lèk/	war, fight, battle, conflict
lèk aghas		n.p.	/lèk-àgàs/	fight in which one of the combatants uses his teeth instead of his fists etc
lèk se		n.p.		prisoner of war
leng		v.	/lɛŋ/	to search
leng sak		v.	/lɛŋ-sak/	search one's self
lepan		v.	/lè-pàn/	think that
lèr		n.	/lɛr/ ⁿ lìr/	shirt, dresses gowns
liβin		v.	/liβin/	to cover i.e. on the farm you cover up grass with soil
lii		n.	/li:/	saliva, sputum
lii kum		n.	/li:-kum/	saliva
lii n woo		n.		snake saliva
liis		n.	/lí:s/	tongue
líjám		n.		plant sp.
likàng		n.	/likàŋ//	male agama lizard
lilyu		n.	/lí ^y ú/	rainbow
lip		n.	/lip/	red powder
liyoon			????	?????
li pòò		n.	/lìpò//lùpò/	dialect, language
liβet ¹		v.	/liβèt/	to show extra, excess, over zealousness
liβet ²		v.	/liβèt/	to gain, profit
lighit ¹		n.	/lìgìt/	forest, shrub
lighit ²		v.	/lìgìt/	to put on more

also **nlemu** < Hausa

also **nlir**

spreads on one's cheeks while sleeping

such as spat by a cobra

Soft plant used to dress wounds after circumcision.

also **nlíkàng**. *Agama agama*

normally collected from the stream over stagnant water. The powder is used mostly during war or festivities

aghas ki gunan ni ki liyoon
kyes ku pò ni dèé gínìnòn
The old man has lost almost all his teeth and his mouth is now just empty, gínìnòn
also **lùpòò**

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
				clothes	than
				necessary	
lighit-lighit					
lile		v.	/lilè/	to keep	
loghom ¹		n.	/logom/	leprosy	
loghom ²		v.	/logom/	to wither (plant)	
loghor		n.	/logòr/ ^{lòg}	insect that emits slimy saliva	also nloghor
loghot		v.	/logot/	habit, custom, familiar way of doing things	
lok ¹		v.	/lòk/	to soak	
lok ²		v.	/lòk/	to get wet, to soak s.t.	
lok ³		n.	/lòk/	wet, beginning of the rainy season (tar-lok)	
lok-lok				???	
lòk nighìn màt		n.	/lòk-nìgìn-màt/	late rains	
lok took		v.p.	/lòk-tó:k/ ^{lòk-fé:/}	to wet the throat, to quench thirst	also lok feel
lom		v.	/lóm/	to consume (slang)	
long					randong mó dèl pwat nkuut long gùtùtùt <i>The cows came out of the pen gùtùtùt</i>
long ¹	mo-	n.	/lonj/	riches, wealth (generally goods, money livestock), domestic animal	
long lap	mo-	n.p.	?	Animal given by parents to conclude marriage formalities	Usually a young female goat that has yet to give birth and is without defects. The offspring would be given to their grandson when he visited.
Long kat		p.n.	/lonj-kat/	Fyam woman who popularised a local dance which later bore her name longkat	traditionally local dances went anti-clockwise, but this particular one was clockwise. The name in Mwaghavul signifies that wealth is lacking or inadequate
Long feer		p.n.	/lonjfé:/	tallest hill in Panyam	(around Sekop area)
look ¹		v.	/lók/	to overdo something bad e.g. telling lies	
look ²		v.	/lók/	to make bald	
lóót		n.	/lót/	long, narrow entrance, corridor	
lòòt lú		n.p.	/lót-lú/	narrow entrance into the house	
lop ¹	jwal	v.	/lop/	to put on, wear clothes	
lop ¹ shik	jwal shik	v.p.	dʒ ^w al shik	to accuse	lit. 'to put on an issue'

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
lop²	jwal	v.p.	lɔp	to put in
lop² shuu	jwal shuu	v.p.	/lɔp-ʃu:/	to thread a needle
lop³		v.	/lɔp/	to give a message, send
lop⁴		n.	lɔp	message
los		v.	/lɔs/	excessive destruction of lives, animals, through warfare, accident, epidemic
lú		n.	/lú/	house, dwelling, residence, hut, building
lù adada		n.p.	/lù-adada/	rectangular house
lù ðeng		n.p.	/lù ðɛŋ/	upstairs, storey building
lù dyar		n.p.	/lù dʲá:r/	house where the barn or granary is located
lù hik		n.p.	/lùhɪk//lù ⁿ g ðɪk/	house built with stones also lu-nghik
lù kùnm		n.p.	/lù kùnm/	shrine house (nji)
lu mang po		n.p.	/lù-màŋ-pò/	radio house
lu mbii mang riin		n.p.	/lù- ^m bì:-màŋ-ri:n/	television house
lu naa mbiriin		n.p.	/lù-ná: ^m bì:ri:n/	film theatre or video house
lù Naan		n.p.	/lu na:n//lu:-na:n/	church, house of god
lú Naan dǵíðés		n.p.		temple, any large religious building
lù shaghat		n.p.	/lù-ʃàgàt/	prison, detention centre
lu siminti		n.p.	/lu-siminti/	house built with cement blocks etc
lù óó		n.p.	/lù-ó:/	round house
lù tuk		n.p.	/lù túk/	market
lu wan		n.p.	/lu wan/	mud house
lu yen		n.p.	/lù yɛn/	hospital, dispensary, infirmary
lùbang		n.	/lùbaŋ/	kob antelope
lufura		n.	/lúfúra/	needle < Hausa
lùbwak		n.	/lùb ^w ak/	vegetable (see pumbwan)
ludee		n.	/lú:ðe://lú:d i:/	spoon made from gourd, ladle < Hausa
lughum		v.	/lugum/	to bend/fold vegetables like spinach without breaking them
lùghùs	lwaghas	v.	/lùgùs/, /lwagas/	thresh acha
lughut		v.	/lùgùt/	to strap s.t. on the back

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
lughut làà		v.p.	/lùgùt-là:/	to strap a child on one's back
luk ¹		v.	/lúk/	to prepare local soup
luk puk		v.p.	/lúk-pùk/	method of preparing traditional soup
lúk pòò		v.p.	/lúk-pò:/	to develop blisters on the lips
luk sar		v.p.	/lúk-sár/	to develop blisters on the fingers
luk shii		v.p.	/lúk-ʃi:/	to develop blisters on the foot
luk shik		v.p.	/lúk ʃik/	surprise, wonderful thing
luk ²		n.	/lúk/	problem, difficulty, puzzle, maze
luk kat		n.p.	/lúk-kàt/	not easy to find, scarce
luk naa		n.p.	/lúk-ná:/	not east to see, not visible
luk-luk				???
lùkáá		n.		orphan
lumwash		n.	/lum ^w a/ ⁿ lu m ^w af/	termite, flying ant also nlumwash . (cf. fwash)
lumwat		n.	/lum ^w át/ ⁿ lu m ^w át/	toad, frog type found on dry land also nlumwat
lung		v.	/lúnj/	to weed a farm
lun	lwan	v.	/lún/	to mend a kutut tray or laap preparatory to the threshing of millet cow dung is used
lung		n.	/lúnj/	swimming cf. cùt lúng .
lung jet				backstroke
lung as				doggy paddle
lung sar				breast stroke
lung shii				crawl
lupar		n.	/lùpàr/	woman still nursing the birth of a child
lùs	lwas	v.	/lùs/, /lwas/	to mend, patch, repair, fix
lùshìm		n.	/lùʃim/	leopard <i>Panthera pardus</i>
lùú		n.	/lu:/ ⁿ lu:/	cloud
lùú dung shwaa		n.p.	/lu:duŋ/ ^w a:l	intermittent drizzle
laa			a:/	
lùú kaar		n.p.	/lu:ka:r/ ⁿ lu :ka:r/	fog also nlùú-kaar
lùú koot		n.p.	/lu: kɔ:t/	thunder
lùú Naan		n.	/lu:na:n/ ⁿ lu :na:n/	spider also nlùú koot lit. 'cloud of God'. also nlùú-naan
lùwìt		n.		minute recent coinage
lùzáál		n.		website recent coinage
lwaa		n.	/l ^w a:/	meat
lwàà kwat		n.	/l ^w à:-k ^w at/	booty in a hunting exercise Usually shared in the following order; the two

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
				people who assisted in killing the animal get the (a) neck (b) portion below the neck. The person who killed the animal takes the remainder
lwaa yil		n.	/l ^w à:-yíl/	bushmeat
lwaat		v.	/l ^w a:t/	to hijack, divert
lwaghas ¹		v.	/l ^w agas/	to thresh acha, rice etc.
lwaghas ²		v.	/l ^w agas/	to rub
lwas		v.	/l ^w as/	to mend
lyap		v.	/l ^y ap/	to look, see (pl.)
				plural of lus
				plural of naa
M				
maa ¹		excl.	/ma:/	what?
				contraction of nné me àà . Used when s.o. says s.t disagreeable or irritating and you ask them to repeat it as if for clarification.
màà ²		v.	/mà:/	to be exhausted, fed up
mààp		n.	/mà:p/	mourning, wailing, crying
mààp láá		n.p.	/mà:p-lá:/	revenge, retaliation, vengeance
maar ¹		v.	/má:r/	to farm
				Mwaghavul have no restriction on how to hold the hoe. Women do not hoe, but sow the seeds, transplant weed, harvest, thresh the fonio etc. However, women also farm these days.
maar ²		n.	/má:r/	farm
a. nung-aas				involving close relations
b. kimos				involving other distant relations
c. wuk				general communal work which includes, kya , lungshwa , yangkas lughus kussuk , etc
d. ñitlan				when a group is involved and each person has a day when others would work on his farm
e. yaghal-maar				the participants ie the host would provide

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
				farmers report late in the afternoon on the farm,
				them with food meat and drinks, they would spend the night on the farm and commence work as early as 5:00am by 8:00am the host would provide them with sat-yaghal etc. the farmers would later depart in the evening after providing them with “vwangsar”
f. maar mat				farming for your in-laws.
				this is to prove to your in-laws that you are capable of caring for their daughter
g. ushat				this farming takes place after the girl has come to your house as wife to help her establish her own home
h. nzhira				this communal farming is specifically for the chief/traditional ruler.
				only in order to have a successful farming season each ward, or group would elect those that would officiate/lead them during the year. there is the “barde” who is the head, the group meets occasionally to agree on days that each member would host the group on his farm. there are requirements to be fulfilled by each member when it is his turn to host the group by way of drinks, food, meat etc. the groups flag is flown at the barde’s residence and on the farm. the prayer of each group is to have a successful farming season. The old traditional practice of farming required the head of the family (who was incharge of the family “kum” was always the first to commence farming. a day prior to the farming (yaghal-maar) the family head would get two ties of kas (sarnighin) a hoe, and kas (millet), would all spend the night in the lukum. the following day

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
				the family head would take them out, chew the millet grain and spit over the hoe, sargnighin (millet to be transplanted) kind of libation for the purpose of good harvest, there after they would proceed to the farm with the items and commence farming. Farming in Mwaghavul land followed a particular sequence prior to the advent of dry season farming it followed this order:-
maar milom		n.p.		cocoyam farm
mààr mat		n.p.	/mà:r-mat/	farming for future in-laws, brideservice
maar sen		n.p.		millet
				The idea was to prove to potential in-laws that the suitor was capable of feeding their daughter. This practice has disappeared or been commuted to cash. Formerly the major crop of the Mwaghavul, it has been displaced by maize.
maar shwaa		n.p.		maize farm
				(this was mainly around the compound) at this point millet is grown preparatory to maar-sen as it would be transplanted later during maar-sen .
maar vuu		n.p.		risga
maar yangkas		n.p.		acha
maar lawur		n.p.		sweet potato
maar³		n.	/ma:r/	millet cultivar
				(corresponds to Hausa gero)
máás		v.	/má:s/	to taste alkaline, sour, bitter
maas po		v.p.	/má:s-pò/	sour mouth
maawuu		v.	/ ^m ma:wú:/	to shoot an arrow high up in the sky
madubi		n.	/mádubí/	mirror
mak¹		a.	/mak/	enough
mak²		v.a.	/mak/	to be capable, able, possible
				equivalent to English 'can'
makaranta		n.	/mákáránta/	school
mal		voc.	/mal/	of female, same father different mothers
				< Hausa term of address used by women in half-sister relationship. Corresponding male term is mwol
mal shak		n.	/màl jāk/	female relationship of the same father but different mothers
				cf. mwolshak

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
man ¹		n.	/man/	knowledge	
man ²		v.	/man/	to know, have information	
man der		n.	/man dɛr//munde r/	forgetfulness	also munder
man shii màng		v.p.	/man-ʃi:/	to understand ???	Koghorong làa yingying màng gha put ɓwot mmo shwar Koghorong [a hero] has given birth to an insane person, which makes him become a laughing-stock
màng		v.	/màn/	to take away, carry, steal, pick	pl. hir, haghar, kok, oghop
màng kaa		v.p.		to outgrow s.o.	
màng kiis		n.	/màn-ki:s/		Mwaghavul believed that something was responsible for every misfortune, fortune tellers allege that there must be a “kiis” somewhere within the family that unless they investigate and ascertain the cause before future calamities would be averted
màng ngáás		n.p.	/màn- ⁿ gá:s/	practice of lifting a child above the ground level by holding him by the chin and the posterior of the head.	It was believed that it helped speed the child's growth.
màng shik		v.p.	/màn-ʃik/	to get yourself into trouble	lit. ‘to carry an issue’
màng yer		n.p.	/màn-yer/	farm behind the house where women can plant melon and other small crops	cf. bòng-yer
màng zùng		v.p.	/màn-zùŋ/	to challenge a peer to a wrestling/fighting contest	
màngòr Mangu		n. p.n.	/màngòr/ /Màngú/	mango name of town, administrative headquarters of the local government where the Mwaghavul people are the most dominant ethnic group.	< Hausa The name originated from the early inhabitants who had to convey cactus to the area to serve as hedges. “Mang” literally mean to carry while “guu” means – cactus. Hence they are referred to as “those who carry cactus i.e. ngu “Mang – guu”
manman		n.	/man-màn/	educated, intelligent	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
manzang map		n.	/mànzang/	premolars (teeth) ????	màt káá ni wùrá ki baa bílang dí mme la fra ni děé wùrá teer shoor a map dak shwetshwet <i>the widow has lost another child and she has been crying all night shwetshwet</i>
mar		n.	/mar/	swelling, swollen patches on body	
Marbang		p.n.	/marbaŋ/	spirit believed to cause sterility	To appease this spirit a horse or mare was sacrificed.
màt		n.	màt	woman, wife	
màt bilat		n.p.	/màt-bílà:t/	Fulbe woman	
màt cet mwos		n.p.	/màt-tʃèt- mʷɔs/	woman who brews local beer	
màt cicet		n.p.	/màt-tʃi- tʃèt/	woman who cooks	
màt kaa		n.p.	/màt-ká:/	widow	
màt kar		n.p.	???	woman engaged to one man who breaks the engagement and marries s.o. else	
màt lu		n.p.	/màt-lú/	housewife	
màt mwààn		n.p.		concubine	recent coinage
shwaa					
màt muii		n.p.	/màt-mù- yí:/	name used when actual name is being kept confidential	
màt ngaa		n.p.	/màt- ⁿ ga:/	prostitute, harlot, whore	cf. <i>mwaa shwa</i>
màt par		n.p.	/màt-pàr/	nursing mother	
màt póó		n.p.	/màt-pó:/	bride, newly wed woman	
màt shee		n.p.	/màt-ʃê:/	girl betrothed at an early age	Sometimes a girl could be betrothed at 2 years. She stays with her parents until puberty. Marriage in Mwaghavul culture is a relationship between the two families rather than the two couples. The parents of the groom initiate the process by first presenting <i>kim</i> (bangle) to the young proposed bride. When she accepts the <i>kim</i> , the groom's parents would next supply the bride's parents with two 'tip' (bag) of <i>kas</i> (millet) and <i>kusuk</i> (fonio) for the upkeep of the bride.

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
				These items are presented to the in-laws annually until the groom's parents wish to formally take her to their house. This is when the quantity of millet and fonio are increased to three <i>tip</i> each. This time a guard equivalent of a bottle of "mwoor paat" (olive oil) and "nuk" are added. The <i>nuk</i> is to be worn by the bride. later the groom's parents would buy a pot of mwoor paat and "mos" (local beer) would be prepared and taken to the bride's home, by the groom's uncles along with an already slaughtered ram/goat. at the <i>shiyeep kipang</i> the bride would stand there when her groom's father/uncles would pour the mwoor paat on her- kind of anointing she would then follow him to his house while she uses <i>kivuk</i> to clean her face. the following day gwom kussuk would be prepared which the bride's relations would eat <i>nas</i> notification that year. then there will be "tule" (tattoo). the parent of a boy and a girl who are friends could initiate marriage between their wards. sometimes even before their own marriages purposely to solidify an existing relationship.
màt waar		n.p.	/màt-wá:r/	woman who sells gruel
màt yil		n.p.	/màt-yíl/	diminutive superhuman being
mawe		n.	/tiŋ mawɛ/	physic nut
mbaakwaa		n.	/ ^m bà:k ^w à:/	large chili pepper
mbam		n.	/ ^m bam/	traditional test of manhood by peers where they cut each other with knife until one surrenders

Jatropha curcas
? < Hausa barkono

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
mbanti		n.	/ ^m bàntí/	locally woven loin-cloth worn by men only	< Hausa bente
mbarki		n.	/barki/	zoo, immigration to the urban area	
mbawaa		p.n.	/ ^m ba:wa:/	Yoruba	
mbee		n.	/ ^m bɛ:/	grass (similar to tar grass) used specifically for tying millet for threshing.	This grass was used for three years consecutively. It is soaked in water before use.
mbeen				????	
mbeng		n.	/ ^m bɛŋ/	container (traditional) for keeping salt, potash etc	
mbenghii		n.	/ ^m bɛŋ-gi:/ / ^m bɛŋ-kógól/	small wild tuber	also mbengkoghol . A former favourite of children when rearing sheep and goats in the bush
Mbi tang kat		excl.	/ ^m bi:-tàn-kàt/	thank goodness	for finding what you have been searching
mbihol		n.	/ ^m bíhól/ / ^m b úhól/	tree sp.	also buhol Hausa malmo. <i>Syzygium guineense</i>
mbii		n.	/ ^m bi:/	thing, job, task	
mbii aapo		n.p.	/ ^m bi:-à:p ^w ɔ̃/	wonderful thing	
mbii bish		n.p.	/ ^m bi:-rɛt/	????	this is considered a bad thing (although Mwaghavul do not eat either frogs or toad)
mbii bwoon		n.p.	/ ^m bi:-ḁ ^w ɔ̃:n/	beads worn on the waist by girls or women, waistbeads	
mbii díi bish		n.p.	/ ^m bi:-dí:biʃ/	bad thing	
mbii díi ret		n.p.	/ ^m bi:-dí:rɛt/	good thing	
mbii dín kàn		n.p.		evil	lit. thing that is wrong'
mbii kaa		n.p.	/ ^m bi:-ka:/	cap/hat	
mbii kaam		n.p.	/ ^m bi:-kà:m/	for the masses, for the public	
mbii kam		n.p.	/ ^m bi:-kám/	lesson	
mbii kiir		n.p.	/ ^m bi:-kí:r/	fearful person/thing	
mbii kíkóp	mo-	n.p.		general term for plant planted by people	lit. 'thing that is planted'
mbii kom		n.p.	/ ^m bi:-kɔm/	earrings	
mbii kyeen		n.p.	/ ^m bi:-k ^y ɛ:n/	something productive	
mbii lek	lee lek	n.p.	/lɛ:-lèk/	arms, armoured clothing	cf. nlurlek
mbii loghot		n.p.	/ ^m bi:-lɔgɔt/	something/attitude, habit, one is used to	
mbii naayit		n.p.	/ ^m bi:-ná:-yit/	mirror, reflection	
mbii ran		n.p.	/ ^m bi:-ran/	writing material i.e. pen, pencil, biro etc	
mbii ret		n.p.	/ ^m bi:-rɛt/	something good	lumwat (toads) in Mwaghavul culture

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
				(although we do not eat neither frogs nor toads) frogs are however considered good; this gives rise to the saying mbii bish tu mbii ret (the bad thing destroying the good thing)
mbii riin		n.p.	/ ^m bi:-ri:n/	photograph, cinematograph and video film etc
mbii saam		n.p.	/ ^m bi:-sa:m/	mat, sleeping place
mbii sé		n.p.	/ ^m bi:-sé/	feed, foostuffs, general name for food
				as disi ni yém ndin mbii sé kuni déé si gòkshiròk <i>The dog has not been fed for some time, and it is looking emaciated, gòkshiròk</i>
mbii shwaa		n.p.	/mbi:-ʃ ^w á:/	something to drink
mbii shwoop pee		n.p.	/ ^m bi:-ʃ ^w ó:p-pɛ:/	shameful act
mbii si		pron.	/mbi:-sí/	that thing
mbii sup		n.p.	/ ^m bi:-súp/	cover cloth ie blanket (name for Idoma)
mbii tong		n.p.	/ ^m bi:-tòŋ/	common name for seat
mbii took		n.p.	/ ^m bi:-tó:k/	necklace, chain
mbii yit		n.p.	/ ^m bi:-yit/	spectacles, reading glasses, sunglasses
mbii zughum		n.p.	/ ^m bi:-zùgùm/	gift, offering
mbikikak		n.	?	reed used to make covers for local baskets
mbit		v.	/ ^m bít/	morning
mbimbyòl		n.		tonsilitis
mbítmbít		adv.	/ ^m bít- ^m bít/	very early in the morning
mbibish		n.	/ ^m bibiʃ/	the devil
mbilip		n.	/ ^m bilíp/	lice on livestock
mbina		pron.	/ ^m bina/	mine
mbirak		v.	/ ^m birak/	wet, not fully dry
mbuk¹		v.	/ ^m bùk/	to manipulate game, to lie, to make false representation
mbuk²		n.	/ ^m bùk/	lie, cheating especially in the game of <i>tubwoor</i> , corruption
mbuka		n.	/ ^m bùká/	bow
mbul		n.	/ ^m bul/	dove, pigeon (general)
mbul guuk		n.p.	/ ^m bùl-gu:k/	pigeon
mbul kirang		n.p.	/mbùl-kíráŋ/	pigeon sp.
mbum		n.	/ ^m búm/	traditional hunting

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
mburnaa		n.	/ ^m búrná:/	cap small insect with a painful bite	seen mostly in the rainy season
mbwa laa		n.	/ ^m b ^w a:la:/	cowpea variety	local beans used specifically for sacrifices to rum
mbwaas		n.	/ ^m b ^w à:s/	stomach of an animal, whitewash	
mbwaghash		n.	/ ^m b ^w àgàʃ/	heap of pebbles	<i>atili</i> nut used in the game of <i>tubwoor</i>
mbwák		n.	/ ^m b ^w ák/	tiger-nut	also bwák . <i>Cyperus esculentus</i> . Eaten as a snack food
mbwák de tòghòm		????	/ ^m b ^w ák-dě:- ⁿ tògòm/	finding one self in trouble	
mbwémbwèrè		n.	/b ^w émb ^w èrè /	plant sp.	used in the preparation of local <i>pumbwan</i> . Hausa <i>gwate</i> .
mbwet		n.	/mb ^w ét/	tender fruit	cf. bwet
mbwet koon		n.	/ ^m b ^w ét-kɔ:n/	fruit of fig tree	Hausa <i>báurée</i>
mbwoor		n.	/ ^m b ^w ɔ:r/	lion	
mbyiyar		id.	/ ^m bɪyar/	sound made while pounding grains in the mortar	
mbut		n.	/ɓut/	stomach, inside, belly	also but
mbweng		n.	/mɓ ^w ɛŋ/	grasshopper sp.	it hops far
mbwoon				?????	
mé		int.		polar question marker	shortened form 'e. Occurs in sentence-final position. Questions which do not presuppose the response.
me gwee		pron.	/mɛ:- ⁿ g ^w é://mɛ:- ⁿ gɔ/	person	also mee ngo
me ye				?????	
mee				??big	mee lwaa ki sham si gìdìbìsgìdìbìs A big animal is dragging itself along over there
mée		adv.	/ ^m mé:/	probably	
mee		det.	/mɛ:/	one, some, a, another, a certain	Ri cín mee àm ngán He gave me a kind of water
mee...ni					Mee lú fugha ni kì ship One of your houses has collapsed
mee ár		n.p.	/mɛ:-ár/	another way, another method	
mee das mo		pron.	/mɛ:-dás-mɔ/	some people	
mee pee		loc.	/mɛ:-pɛ:/	somewhere	
meel		v.	/mé:l/	to fill to brim with liquid	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
méen ¹		v.	/mé:n/	to be awake
méen ²		v.	/mé:n/	to be raw (not properly cooked)
meen	mulok	v.	/mɛ:n/	to burn, wound, scald dì gyók pal sham meen kipák gínìnòn <i>The delinquent child fell and wounded the side of his face</i> gininòn
meen-meen				
meer		v.	/mɛ:r/	to be unable to perform a task
meer pee ¹		v.p.	/mɛ:r-pɛ:/	delinquency, frequent breaking of law
meer pee ²		v.	/mɛ:r-pɛ:/	inability to cure (of illness) thereby resulting in death
mees		n.	/mɛ:s/	stalk of maize, corn or milk
meet		n.	/mé:t/	inconsequential, not something to worry about
mem bii		pron.	/mɛmbi:/	something
memee ¹		adv.	/mɛ-mé:/	probably, doubtful
memee ²		pron.	/mɛ-mé:/	one of them, another one.
mèn		v.	/mɛn/	to be beautiful, with good looks
mér				????
mér táá		v.p.		to fall down
mès		n.	/mɛs/	locust beans, <i>Parkia biglobosa</i>
met				plant/fruit ???? wurí met tong si sàlmùtāt <i>He sits there, sàlmùtāt</i>
met		v.	/mét/	to claim to know all
met	mirep	v.	/mét /mirep/	to jump
met del		v.p.	/mét-dɛl/	to jump across
met kaa		v.p.	/mét-kà:/	to jump up
met pee		v.p.	/mét-pɛ:/	to jump over
met sham		v.p.	/mét-ʃam/	to jump down
mii ¹		n.	/mi:/	relation
mii fina		pron.	/mi:-fina/	my relation
mii ²		v.	/mi:/	to be awake
miil		n.	/mi:l/	grass sp. used in constructing the raft-zither
miir		n.	/mi:r/	python
míliyòn		num.	/míliyòn/	million (1,000,000) < English
mìs ¹	myas	v.	/mìs//myas/	to drink too much water
mìs ²	myas	v.	/mìs//myas/	to slap s.o.
mìs ² sar	myas sar	v.p.		to slap s.o. with the flat of the hand
mish		n.	/miʃ/	husband, man, brave

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
mish kagham	des kagham	n.p.	/mɪʃ/	man	
			kágám/	traditional	leader,
mìsh pòò		n.	/mɪʃ pòò/	chief, ruler	
				lip	can be applied to s.o. with thick lips. lit. 'new husband'
mish poo din ndeng		n.	/mɪʃ pò-dɪn- ⁿ déŋ/	upper lip	
mish poo din ngween		n.	/mɪʃ pò-dɪn- ⁿ g ^w en/	lower lip	
mìsh shèè		n.		man betrothed to a woman	(see màt-shee) in Mwaghavul culture mothers probably due to being peers could initiate marriage between their children to sustain existing relationship etc
mizep		n.		stranger, visitor	
midang		n.	/mɪdɔŋ/	incision made during circumcision	also mudang
mighin				?????	kòòk pughal ni doghon shang mighin màt funu no zam har ni kàà wùrá cukcur <i>yesterday our old woman danced the Pughal dance so much that she became very excited</i> cukcur
mìjàà		n.		red liquid that starts dripping during the first stage of potash production	
milam-milam				????	
milep¹		n.	/mɪlep/	flash, lightening, reflection, shining	
milep-milep				???	
milep²		a.	/mɪlep/	green	
mìlam				slippery?	
mìlom		n.	/mɪlóm/	cocoyam, taro	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i>
mìman		v.	/mɪmàn/	known fact	
mìmer		n.	/mɪmèr/	scar (old memory)	
mìna		p.a.	/mɪna/	mine, my	
míndong		num.	/mɪndɔŋ/	one (1)	cf. dong
mínè		v.	/mɪnè/	uncertainty	
mini¹		pron.	/mɪni/	it is	
mini²		dem.	/mɪni/	that	
mìra		pron.	/mɪrà/	her	
mìrep		v.	/mɪrep/	to jump	plural of met
mìri		pron.	/mɪrí/	his	
mìs		v.	/mɪsɔk/	to be alone	
mìse		n.	/mɪsé/	habit, behaviour	
mmak		n.	/ ^m mak/	able, ability, capable	
mmat				??	mó bàà wàt putughup dí mmat poo furu ni ku wura

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
					děé saa a làà píít ðàk shùrètshùrèt <i>they upset the new wife so she is sniffing continuously</i>
mmat kaa		n.	/ ^m mat-ka:/	pupa of dragonfly	
mmawe		n.	?	physic nut	<i>Jatropha curcas</i>
mme				???	
mmes		n.	/tiŋ m ^m ès/	fig tree sp.	Hausa durumi
mmet po		v.	/ ^m mèt-pò/	to be pompous	
mming		n.	/ ^m miŋ/	anus	
mmiini		adv.	/ ^m mìni/	it is so/at that time	
mmílók		n.	/ ^m mílók/	nose bleeding	
mmo				????	Koghorong làà yingying ³ màng ghà put ɓwot mmo shwar Koghorong [<i>a hero</i>] <i>has given birth to an insane person, which makes him become a laughing-stock</i>
mmu				for us	first person plural dative pronoun
mmun				for us, to us	
mmusut		pron.	/ ^m musut/	themselves	
mmuus		n.	/ ^m mu:s/	cat	< Hausa
mmuus kas		n.	/ ^m mù:skas/	itchy part of threshed millet	
mmwal		v.	/m ^w a:l/	to conceal cleverly	
mó		pron.	/mó/	they, them	third person plural pronoun. Also mmó .
mó		clit.		plural marker	follows the noun it qualifies
moghodish		a.	/mɔgɔdɪʃ/	description of ugliness	
moghor		v.	/mɔgɔr/	practice of chewing food that contain sand with a lot of care	
moghos		v.	/mɔgɔs/	to include	
món		pron.		they, them	third person plural future pronoun
moo				???	yit kɪ ngunan ni moo naa pee ndíre ndíre <i>the eyes of the old man see very well</i>
mor		v.	/mór/	twisted mouth	
mos					
Mos shaar		p.n.	/m ^w ɔs-ʃa:/	festival by elderly women according to their age-groups to cement their relationships,	during the occasion they brew local beer among other things to entertain their members and their well-wishers. they organise local dance, usually the ceremony is weeklong
mos-shaar			/m ^w ɔs-	from	also waar shaar

³ A proverbial expression

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
mota			ʃa:r/wà:r-		
mpaat			ʃa:r/		
mpe		n.	???	car, vehicle	< English
			/ ^m pa:t/	castrated cow	
				? due to	mpe des ki lee ni déé mó gishishash ki ni dak <i>Due to the size of the load, they had to struggle</i> gishishash to lift it mó ki tàng a ngo dí wéélwéél mpe táá lúng They look for a very slim person to swim
mpèè dí		conj.	mpèèdí	due to, because of, as a result of	
mpèè ku		conj.	/ ^m pè:kú/	so that	
mpèè me		int.		Why?	Rí nas ra a mpèème ye? Why did he beat her?
mpèè mini		conj.	/ ^m pè:-mìni/	because of that	
mpèè si			???	???	mee ki sham del mpèè si ki kom yàlpàtyàlpàt <i>A certain goat just passed down here with its ear hanging</i> yàlpàtyàlpàt
mpep		n.	/ ^m pèp/	beard	
mpet		n.	/ ^m pét/	broom	
mpìdók		adv.	/ ^m pìdɔk/	silently, quietly	
mpirampas		n.	/ ^m pírámpas/	dragonfly	
mpuus				???	
mpuus a naar		n.	/ ^m pu:s-a- na:r/	noon	
mpuus kika		a.	/ ^m pu:s- kíkà:/	east	
mpuus ri ruu		a.	/mpu:s- rírù/	west	
mú		pron.	/mú/	we, us	first person plural masculine pronoun, reduced form. cf. mún
mu đar wa		v.	/mudǎr-wá/	can we have a chat?	(a side talk)
mu kaat		.	/muka:t/	let us meet	
mu kaat mos		n.p.	/mu-ka:t- m ^w òs/	traditional practice of sharing local beer with a close friend or relation drinking simultaneously, from the same calabash	
mù		part.		of	fwaàp pèl díísí ni a mù ñlaaghir the smell of the flower is that of Plateau berry
mul	mulap	v.	???	to insult s.o. by twitching your tongue, lips, eyes or any part of the face	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
mulap		v.	???	to insult s.o. pl.	cf. mul sg.
mulok		v.		to burn, wound, scald pl.	cf. meen . sg.
mùmó		pron.	/mùmó/	theirs	
mùmún		pron.	/mùmún//mún/	we (inclusive)	cf. mún
muḃal mwos		v.p.	/muḃàl-mwòs/	traditional practice of sharing local beer with a close friend or relation drinking simultaneously, from the same calabash	
mùbin		n.		smallpox	also ngòrzól , dwang
mùdang		n.	/mùdaŋ//mìdaŋ/	incision made during circumcision	also mìdang
muk	mwak	v.	/mùk//mwa k/	to sip	
mukyeen		n.	/mùkʸé:n/	reasonable quantity, enough	
múl	mulap	v.	/múl/	to insult s.o. by twitching your tongue, lips, eyes or any part of the face	
mul pee		v.	/múl-pe:/	spiteful look at others	
mul gut		n.	/mulgùt/	mesmerism	
mul pee		v.	/mul pɛ:/	non-verbal insults (by facial expression)	also mulap-pee
mul	mulam	v.	múl, mulam	to rub in s.t.	
Mulam¹		p.n.	/mulam/	hunting expedition of people from Chissu, Angwan Kutare (Mangu) and Bungha	
mulam²		n.	/múlàm/	slippery place or object	
mulilal mululap		n.	/mulilap//mululap//mìlar/	local skiing on a slippery rock using pumpkin or water if in a stream	
mùlùm¹		n.	/mùlùm/	algae	
mulum²		v.	/mùlùm/	to paint s.t.	
mùlúú¹		n.	/mùlú:/	pumpkin	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> , <i>C. moschata</i>
muluu²		n.	/mùlú:/	white man	white men are thought to look like pumpkins
mum wáál		v.	/mum wá:l/	to conceal, hide	< myal
mùmún		pron.		we, us (exclusive)	first person plural exclusive masculine pronoun.
mun		pron.	/mun/	we, us (inclusive)	mùmún nkaa cìn dák we are about to work first person plural masculine pronoun. cf. mu

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
mùnaan		n.	/mùna:n/ //mìna:n/	bitterleaf (plant)	also mìnaan . <i>Vernonia amygdalina</i> .
muram		n.	/mùrà:m/	marshy, muddy area	
murap		v.	/murap/	to die	plural of mut
murdù		n.	/murdù/	pair of trousers, shorts	
murù		pron.	/mùrú/	theirs	
murum d'yeel		n.	?	inflammation of the leg	
Muse		p.n.	/muse/	Tiv people	
musut		n.	/musut/	they are alone	
Mut del		p.n.	/mutdél/	area our ancestors stayed on their sojourn before settling in their present abode	cf. muduut, gung, kofyer, difiri, fwam, mwanwo
Mut duut		p.n.	/mutdu:t//m udugut/	an area where the ancestors stayed before settling in their present territory	also Mudughut (see mut del)
muur		n.	/mù:r/	fat	
mùùt	murap	v.	/mù:t//mura p/	to die	
muut kaa¹		v.p.	/mù:t-ká:/	less intensity from the sun	
muut kaa²		v.p.	/mù:t-ká:/	common illness such as HIV/AIDS	
muut kaam		v.p.	/mù:t-kà:m/	common illness such as HIV/aids	
muut leet		v.p.	/mù:t-lé:t/	lack of enthusiasm, feeling of discouragement	
muut saam		v.p.	/mù:t-sà:m/	sleeping sickness	
muut shawara		v.p.	/mù:t- ʃawara/	jaundice, hepatitis	'yellow fever'
muut shugar		n.	/mù:t-ʃuga/	diabetes	
muut sighim		n.	/mù:t- sigim/	tuberculosis	
muut tep ntook		n.	/mù:t-tep- tó:k/	cerebrospinal meningitis	
muwur		n.	/muwur/	ornament used to decorate horses	
mwaal		v.	/m ^w á:l/	to conceal	
mwaan¹		v.	/m ^w a:n/	to walk, travel	
mwaàn²		n.	/m ^w à:n/	friend	
mwaàn lee		n.	/m ^w à:n lé:/	welcome	
mwaàn shwaa		n.	/m ^w à:n ʃ ^w a:/	prostitute, woman of easy virtue, harlot, whore	
mwaar		n.	/m ^w a:r/	contaminated water	
mwaghal		a.	/m ^w agal/	fat, big, plumpy	
mwaghal-mwaghal				???	
mwàghalak		n.	/m ^w àghàlák/	rubber vine	<i>Saba florida</i> Hausa <i>ciwo</i> .

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
Mwaghavul		p.n.	/m ^w agavul/	Mwaghavul people	sour fruit that is favourite of monkeys etc A possible etymology is mwo-avul , meaning they are always two or in pairs, or mwān-vul i.e. travelling in twos.
mwak		v.	/m ^w ak/	to sip pl.	cf. muk
Mwān wo		p.n.	/m ^w an-wɔ/	area where the ancestors of the Mwaghavul stayed before finally settling in their present site	(see mutdel)
mwanaa		v.	/m ^w ā:nà:/	to gossip	
mwās		n.	/m ^w as//m ^w aʃ/	pus from a sore	also mwash
mwat		n.	/m ^w át/	groin, private parts	
mweer		v.	/m ^w ɛ:r/	to be twisted	
mwēn		n.	/m ^w én/	fool, foolishness	
mwēn jep		n.	/m ^w ēn-jép/	childishness	
mwól		n.		family	
mwól		pron.	/m ^w ól/	same father but different mothers	(of male)
mwol shak		pron.	/m ^w ól-ʃàk/	same father but different mothers	
mwóor¹		a.	/m ^w ó:r/	the same as, carbon copy, exactly	
mwòòr²		n.	/m ^w òr/	oil, grease, ointment	
mwoor pwos		n.p.	/m ^w ò:r-p ^w ós/	pomade	
mwòòr báng		n.p.	/m ^w ò:r-báng/	oil-palm	<i>Elaeis guineensis</i>
mwoor kiir		n.p.	/m ^w ò:r-kì:r/	silk cotton tree	edible
mwoor kom		n.p.	/m ^w ò:r-kóm/	groundnut oil	
mwoor kungtup		n.p.	/m ^w ò:r-kùŋtù/	shea butter oil	
mwoor mawe		n.p.	/m ^w ò:r-mawɛ/	oil from a plant sp.	(medicinal)
mwoor mmawe		n.p.	/m ^w ò:r-m ^m mawe/	(plant) used as ointment	
mwoor paat		n.p.	/m ^w ò:r-pá:t/	Canarium oil	used for anointing etc. oil extracted from atili this oil is of great significance to the Mwaghavul person, it is applied to boiled meat while hosting important visitors. it is poured on drinks during velang dance. it is believed to be cure to many ailments. it is also used in anointing a newly wed woman by her in-laws
mwoor ten		n.p.	/m ^w ò:r-tén/	mahogany oil	bitter oil (applied on

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
					wounds and used for deworming)
mwoor zem		n.p.	/m ^w ò:r-zem/	plant sp.	
mwoot		v.	/m ^w ò:t/	to stone, to throw s.t. at an object	
mwòs		n.	/mwòs/	local beer made from sorghum or millet	the production takes two days.
mwos tu		n.	?	drunk, drunkard, piss-artist	
myaal		n.	/m ^y á:l-mím ^y á:l/	dry tears or slimy substance in one's eyes when one wakes up from sleep in the morning	also mimyaal
myaar		a.	/m ^y aar/	describes well-fed, over weight, fat, plumpy person or animal	
myas		v.	/m ^y as/	to drink plenty of water	plural of <i>shuwa</i>
N.					
ná¹		v.	/ná/	to see, look	different from next?
Ná⁻²		n.	/na/	respect prefix applied to the name of a female elder	i.e. for Naceen, Nanaceen and for Dinatu, NaDinatu
náá	lyap	v.	/ná:/ /lyap/	to see, behold, examine, watch	
náá jéél		v.p.	/ná:-jé:l/	to pity, be sympathetic, be compassionate	
náá kicír		v.p.		traditional method of determining the cause of death within a family	Usually three days after death, the body is exhumed and local priests inspect the corpse and interpret the cause of death.
náá nkáá		v.p.	/ná:- ⁿ ká:/	to foresee, predict, foretell	lit. 'to see in the head'
náá nyit		n.p.	/ná:- ⁿ yit/	favouritism, sectionalism, tribalism	
náá pee		v.p.	/ná:-pɛ:/	to see, sight	
náá pee shi kaa		v.	/ná:-pɛ:-ʃíká:/	sorcerer, magician	
naa shwoop		n.	/ná:-ʃ ^w ó:p/	shame	
nàá	mo-	n.	nàá	mother, respect prefix for woman	
nàà		pref.		respect prefix applied to the name of a younger woman	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
Naan		p.n.	/na:n/	God	Daa naan and na Naan the Mwaghavul have other smaller gods ie deities which they (deities) protect them against certain illnesses, catastrophes etc that may be fall them. these deities intercede for them.
Naan		p.n.	????	God	
Naan zok		excl.	???	God forbid!	lit. 'God hide!'
naanii		n.	/na:ní:/	mouse sp.	
naar		adv.	/na:r/	middle	
naar		loc.	/na:r/	between, in the middle	
naat¹		v.	/nà:t/	to be serious (issue)	
naat²		v.	/nà:t/	to be red	
naat-naat					
naàt njileng		v.p.	/nà:t-njilèŋ/	rust, rustiness	
nagham		n.	/nagam/	mare, female horse	Never used for hunting expeditions or war
naghap		n.	/nàgàp/	armpit	
nagwet		loc.	/nag ^w ét/	outside	
nak		n.	/nák/	fool, imbecile etc	
naka				??? fry	
nambwai		n.	/namb ^w ai/	prolapsed uterus	(more as a result of illness as it often reaches the ground if the woman sits carelessly)
namwésh		n.	/nam ^w ɛʃ/	general name given to a baby girl at birth before appropriate name is later given	cf. dààmwésh .
nan¹		n.	/nán/	flesh	
nan²		v.	/nán/	be big in size	plural of dees
nandii		n.	/nandi://ná dī:/	courtesy title given to the bride by her new family.	also nadii . Usually rhymes with the bride's name, and shows respect to the bride. Actual names are only added for identification.
nandong		n.	/nandɔŋ//ná dɔŋ/	courtesy title given to the bride by her new family. 'Mistress, goodwife' or similar.	also nadong . It will usually rhyme with the bride's name, and shows respect to the bride. Actual names are only added for identification.
nang¹		n.	/naŋ/	question, inquiry	
nang³		v.	/naŋ/	ask, enquire	
nang²		pron.	/nán/	your mother (of man)	note that the use of this word in this context is now considered insulting, probably due to the Hausa sense of this expression
nang kaa		adv.	/nàn-ká:/	solely, on your own	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
nangoghot		v.	/nanɔ́gɔ́t	to tickle
nas		v.	/nas/	to beat pl. (plural of nung)
nasara		n.	/nàsara/	white man < Hausa
nashee-nashee		v.	/nàfɛ̀: nàfɛ̀:/	game played by children childhood poem
nashwoop ¹		n.	/nàf ^w ɔ:p/	hairy lady
nashwoop ²		n.	/nà:-f ^w ɔ:p/	shame
ná shwoop neer		n.	/ná-f ^w ɔ:p- nɛ:r//kúrpá: /	sensitive plant. <i>Mimosa pudica</i> . Also kúrpáá . If the centre is touched, the leaves close up. This song is usually sung to it. Ná shwoop neer killing ki naa neer yi (twice) kurpaa-o-kurpaa oh! Ngoroo ki naa neer yi ee! and it closes
nawaa		n.	/nawá://nu wá:/	titles given to the bride by her new family also nuwaa . Usually rhymes with the bride's name, and shows respect to the bride. Actual names are only added for identification.
nayong		n.	/nayɔŋ/	starvation < Fyem
nceng		n.	/ ⁿ tʃɛŋ/	clitoris
ncicak		n.	/ ⁿ tʃɪtʃàk/	grasshopper sp., green, thin
ncimeer		n.	/ ⁿ tʃɪmɛ:r/	insect with black cover it is usually found floating in stagnant water
nciwe		n.	/ ⁿ tʃɪwè/	jackal
ncok meel		n.	/ ⁿ tʃɔk-mɛ:l/	grasshopper sp.
ndaaji		n.	/ ⁿ dà:ji:/	anything used or referred to, to frighten or scare children to conform to certain norms of the society
ndaaji yaa puus		n.	/ ⁿ dà:ji-yà:- pu:s/	eclipse of the sun
ndaaji yaa tar		n.	/ ⁿ dà:ji-yà- tár/	eclipse of the moon
ndaghan		n.	/ ⁿ dàgàn/	crocodile
ndaghap		a.	/ ⁿ dagap/	pompous, foolish pride
Ndai		p.n.		place
ndal		n.	/ ⁿ dàl/	small, striped and intelligent rat
ndam dwaghar		n.	/ ⁿ dàm- d ^w agar/	gecko sp.
ndàm isir		n.	/ ⁿ dàmisir/	gecko
ndang				???? jep mó swa put gítìtát ndang wát mó <i>they</i> <i>scrambled out, gítìtát, in</i> <i>pursuit of the thieves</i> nyèm sòr ndang Naan no ki

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
					mwaan sat poo Naan ní ngurum mó a shipeeshipee <i>Christians go around preaching to people from place to place</i>
ndangshak		adv.	/ ⁿ dàŋ-ʃàk/	tandem, one after another	
ndengdeng		n.	/ ⁿ dèŋ- ⁿ déŋ/	raft-zither	
ndèngdèng daa		n.p.	/ ⁿ dèŋ- ⁿ déŋ- dā:/	lute with calabash resonator	
ndengdeng miil		n.p.	/ ⁿ dèŋ- ⁿ déŋ- mi:l/	raft-zither	
ndengdeng shim		n.p.	/ ⁿ dèŋ- ⁿ déŋ- shim/	lute with skin- covered resonator	like Hausa <i>kuntiki</i>
ndengdeng soghom		n.p.	/ ⁿ dèŋ- ⁿ déŋ- sɔgɔm/	xylophone with cowhorn resonators	
ndi mman		adv.	/ ⁿ dí- ^m màn/	unknowingly, unexpectedly	
ndimuur ndin		n.	/ ⁿ dimù:r/	arrow ????	wurí mwaan ndin nnaashwoop zòkmònzòkmòn <i>he walks around without shame</i>
ndin jak		adv.	/ ⁿ dín-jàk/	without shame, shamelessly	
nding		n.	/ ⁿ din/	stone	
ndiben		n.	/ ⁿ dìbèn/	gum, glue, sticky substance	
ndibet		n.	/ ⁿ dìbèt/	smaller stone used on the main grinding stone	
ndibet furum		n.p.	????	knee-cap	
ndifilip		n.	/ ⁿ dìfilip/	young cockroach	
ndifining		n.	/ ⁿ dìfinin/	wasp	
ndighim		n.		general term for yellow-chested birds	village weaver <i>Ploceus cucullatus</i> , yellow-fronted tinkerbird <i>Pogoniulus chrysoconus</i>
ndighis		n.	/ ⁿ dìgis/	cricket	
ndighis naan		n.	/ ⁿ dìgìs- na:n/	cricket sp.	
ndighin		loc.	/ ⁿ dìgìn/	inside	
ndipoop		n.	/ ⁿ dìpó:p/	termite sp.	
ndipiyeeel		n.	/ndìpyé:l/	cockroach	cf. dipyel
ndire		adv.	/ ⁿ díré/	right, correct, proper, suitable	
ndirendire		adv.	/ ⁿ díré- ⁿ díré/	properly	
ndishii		n.	/ ⁿ dìʃi:/	housefly	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
ndishiiwaar		n.	/ ⁿ d̪iʃi:-wa:r/	fly sp.	(big type)
nditinong		n.	/ ⁿ d̪it̪inòŋ/	stink-ant	cf. ndikinong (gwano-hausa)
ndoghorok		n.	/ ⁿ dògòròk/	grass sp.	
ndol		n.	/ ⁿ dól/	ankle-rattle made from iron	
ndol ngang		n.	/ ⁿ dól- ⁿ gàŋ/	leg-rattle made from palm leaves with pebbles	
					
ndu shwaa		n.		empty maize cob	
ndubuk		n.	/ ⁿ dùbùk/	brain	
nduduk		n.	/ ⁿ dùdúk/	silk cotton	
nduduk kir		n.	/ ⁿ dùdùk-kì:r/	silk cotton	
ndugwaal		n.	/ ⁿ dùg ^w a:l/	secretion by women during intercourse	
ndukul		n.	/ndukul/	place where the head of the family hides his grains, foodstuffs	cf. dukul
Ndúkúm		p.n.	/ ⁿ dúkúm/	Mwaghavul deity	cf. Naan
Ndukum		p.n.	/ ⁿ dukùm/	spirit that protects food crops.	Planted on the edges of the farm to protect the entire crop.
nduldulum		n.	/ ⁿ duldùlùm/	whetting-stone	Used in sharpening shaving knives, hoes cutlasses etc
ndúmoghól¹		a.	/ ⁿ dúmògól/	colour of a horse	
ndúmoghól²		n.	/ ⁿ dúmògól// ⁿ dímògól/	grasshopper sp.	also ndimoghól
ndumu		n.	/ ⁿ dùmú/	hyena	also refers to a greedy person or glutton
ndúmùr		n.	/ ⁿ dùmù:r/	bone marrow	
ndùng		v.a.	/ ⁿ dùŋ/	about to...	Panmun ndùng sò wàà Panmun can go home
ndup woop		n.	/ ⁿ dùp ^w ó:p/	winged termite	also dupwoop . See also fwash, wuryaa
ndúr		n.	/ ⁿ dúr/	plant name referring two species	<i>Mariscus longibracteatus</i> and probably other <i>Mariscus</i> spp. (1) monocotyledonous plant found in swampy/marshy areas, (it belongs to the grass family)
ndúr		n.	/ ⁿ dúr/	mistletoe	<i>Tapinanthus</i> and <i>Loranthus</i> spp. mistletoes. A person can be referred to as ndur if they depend heavily on others. cf. also kirom .
ndushuu		n.	/ ⁿ dùfu:/	worm/caterpillar	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
ndùtúghút		n.	/ ⁿ dùtúgút/	(insect) plant sp.	
nduu¹		n.	/ ⁿ du:/	lizard sp.	
nduu ning		n.	/ ⁿ dù:nin/ / ⁿ dù:ní:/	lizard sp.	also nduunii
nduu²		n.	/ ⁿ du:/	fish sp.	
ndwet		n.	/ ⁿ d ^w ét/	support, pillar, pole	
ndyen¹		adv.	/ ⁿ d ^y én/	at your own pace, taking time	
ndyen²		n.	/ ⁿ d ^y én/	mannered person, considerate	
ndyes		n.	/ ⁿ d ^y ès/	pestle	
ndagham-		adv.	/ ⁿ dägám-	grumble, murmuring	
ndagham			ⁿ dägám/	grudgingly	
ndín			???	???	as disi ni yém ndín biise kuni déé sì gòkshiròk <i>The dog has not been fed for some time, and it is looking emaciated, gòkshiròk</i>
neen		n.	/nɛ:n/	hunger	
neen am		n.	/nè:n-am/	thirst	
neen kwee		n.	/nɛ:n-k ^w ɛ:/	part of the intestine of the fowl	
neer		n.	/nɛ:r/	vagina, circle	
neer pee		v.p.	/nɛ:r-pɛ:/	to demarcate, to encircle a place	
neer pee cighir		v.	/nɛ:r-pɛ:-	to surround a place	
kaat			tʃĩgír-ka:t/		
nèn		v.	/nèn/	to feel like urinating, be thirsty	
nfeer		p.n.	/ ⁿ fɛ:r/	Fyer people	
nfong-nfong		n.	/ ⁿ fɔŋfɔŋ/	wind that blows from the west	also irresponsible person
nfumfum		adv.	/ ⁿ fúmfum/	blindly, incognito, to blindfold.	
nfut			???	smell	gòghor nfùt ni òu aasí càf the grass sp. its smell is pungent
nfut¹		n.	/ ⁿ fùt/	mosquito	
nfut²		n.	/ ⁿ fùt/	metal lock	used mostly, in detention centres to keep inmates legs under lock and key
nfwam				???	
nfwash		n.	/ ⁿ f ^w àj/	termite, general name	also fwash . cf. wuryaa
nfwoon gwóóm		n.	/ ⁿ f ^w ɔ:n- g ^w óm/	plant sp.	see pumbwan
nfyeem		n.	/ ⁿ f ^y é:m/	hawk	
ngaa		n.	/ ⁿ ga:/	adultery	
ngaa		adv.	/ŋa:/	for long, a while	
ngáám		n.	/ ⁿ gá:m/	ram, male sheep	
ngaangaa		adv.	/ŋa:-ŋa:/	for a very long time, for ever and ever	
ngaas		a.	/ ⁿ gá:s/	dry, bare	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
ngaas gwoom		a.p.	ⁿ gà:s- g ^w óm/	left-over of food
ngàk		a.	ⁿ gàk/	big
ngam puus		v.	ⁿ gam-pùs/	drawn game in a wrestling contest
ngam sughun		n.	ⁿ gam- sùgùn/	wild pig
ngan		n.	/ŋàn/	snake
ngáng		n.	/ŋán/	traditional hoe
				It has a long shaft and handle tied to the main hoe by a woven fibre. Once in a while the hoe especially the area where the handle is tied with the fibre is soaked in water for the fibre to shrink. This is no longer in use due to its complication i.e. one has to get the jute fibre, weave it before getting an elder who will tie the hoe. With the fet, one could go straight to the farm from the blacksmith without further assistance (see caan)
ngàng		n.	ⁿ gàŋ/	palm tree, leaves or fruit
ngàng ràghàp		n.	ⁿ gàŋràgàp/	chameleon
ngàng vét		n.	ⁿ gàŋvét/	black scorpion
ngár moghol		a.	ⁿ gárməgəl/	colour of horse (reddish/brown)
ngàr mùn		n.		bic, biro, ballpoint pen
ngar piya		n.	ⁿ garpiyá:/	grasshopper sp.
ngar vip		n.	ⁿ garvip/	book
ngaw		n.	ⁿ ŋa ^u /	wild dog, fox
ngaw		v.		to shave the head completely
ngavurci		n.	ⁿ gàvùrtʃi:/	vulture
ngicak		n.	ⁿ gìtʃák/	bunch of straws used in the preparation of kunu and other local beverages
ngimaar		n.	ⁿ gìma:r/	grass sp.
ngik		n.	ⁿ gìk/	double
ngik mindong		num.	???	thousand
ngimirok		n.	ⁿ gìmírók/	flesh of <i>atili</i> fruit
ngitish ¹		n.	ⁿ gìtíʃ/	residue from extracted <i>atili</i> oil
ngitish ²		n.	ⁿ gìtíʃ/	sponge used for washing plates, pots etc

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
ngìzók		n.	ngìzók	hair that grows on the neck of ram	
ngo		pron.		?????	kóó ngo whoever
ngoghot		n.	/ ⁿ gógót/	flea	
ngòk		n.	/ ⁿ gòk/	grasshopper (generic)	
ngomu muut		n.	/ ⁿ gùmúmú:t /	the dead	
ngong		int.		How much?	
ngòròò		n.	/ ⁿ gòrò:/	pied crow	<i>Corvus albus</i>
ngos		n.	/ ⁿ gòs/	penis	
ngris		n.	/ ⁿ grís// ⁿ gúr ús/	biscuit bone	also ngurus (H. <i>kwatar kashi</i>)
ngrok		v.	/ ⁿ gìròk/	to snore, snoring	
ngù	nyem	n.	ngù, nyem	person	
ngù ar	nyem ar	n.p.	/gù-ár// ⁿ gù- ár/	intermediary in marriage transaction	
ngù baan	nyem baan	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-ḃá:n/	good Samaritan	
ngù ḃal nsar	nyem ḃal-nsar	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-ḃál- ⁿ sár/	miser	
ngù ḃam	nyem ḃam	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-ḃàm/	helper	
ngù bilaat	nyem bilaat	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-ḃílà:t/	Fulani man	
ngù cicet	nyem cicet	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-tʃitʃèt/	cook	
ngù cìncet	nyem cìncet	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-tʃín- tʃèt/	one who prepares food	
ngu ḃák ar	nyem ḃák-ar	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-ḃák- ár/	person working on road construction	
ngù ḃák kwaghazak	nyem ḃák kwaghazak	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-ḃák- k ^w àgàzàk/	cobbler, shoe repairer	
ngù ḃák shii-feer	nyem ḃák-shii-feer	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-ḃák- ʃi:fè:r/	mechanic	
ngù ḃák wus	nyem ḃák wus	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-ḃák- wus/	PHCN staff	
ngu ḃák yen	nyem ḃák-yen	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-ḃák- yɛn/	medical personnel	
ngù ḃang	nyem ḃang	n.p.	/gùḃaŋ// ⁿ gù ḃaŋ/	beggar	
ngù ḃangḃang	nyem ḃangḃang	n.p.	/gù-ḃaŋ- ḃaŋ// ⁿ gù- ḃaŋ-ḃaŋ/	beggar	also ngudangḃang/nyemḃangḃang
ngù ḃeng	nyem ḃeng	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-ḃɛŋ/	bushman, villager (one not civilized)	
ngù ḃii ḃes	nyem ḃii dinan	n.p.	/ ⁿ gò-ḃi:- ḃɛs/	influential person	
ngù ḃiip kas	nyem ḃiip kas	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-ḃi:p- kàs/	harvester (one who harvests crops)	
ngù ḃung	nyem	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-ḃuŋ/	liar	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
ngù dyik lu	nyem dyiklu	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-dʔik-lú/	mason
ngù fet pee	nyem fet-pee	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-fét-pɛ:/	cleaner
ngù fong	nyem fong	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-fɔŋ/	useless person
ngù fung shii-feer	nyem fung-shii-feer	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-túŋ-ʃi:fɛ:r/	driver
ngù ghir	nyem ghir	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-gir/	fish /tilapia
ngù gok	nyem gok	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-gɔk/	sick person
ngù jeel	nyem jeel	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-jɛ:l/	poor man
ngù kaabal	nyem kaabal	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-ká:-bál/	one who is stubborn
ngù kam	nyem kam	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-kám/	teacher
ngù kam ar ki naan	nyem kam ar ki naan	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-kám-ár-kì-na:n/	pastor, evangelist, reverend, prophet
ngù kamkam	nyem kam-kam	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-kámkám/	teacher
ngù kilom	nyem kilom	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-kilɔm/	blacksmith
ngù kook	nyem kook	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-kò:k/	singer, dancer
ngù koos paa	nyem koos-paa	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-kɔ:s-pá:/	one who sees by way of voodoo
ngù kum	nyem kum	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-kùm/	one who believes in the traditional religion
ngù kwat	nyem kwat	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-k ^w àt/	hunter
ngù kyeer kwee	nyem kyeer kwee	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-k ^y ɛ:r-k ^w ɛ:/	poultry farmer
ngù kyeer tum	nyem kyeer tum	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-k ^y ɛ:r-tum/	shepherd
ngù kyeer waar	nyem kyeer waar	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-k ^y ɛ:r-wà:r/	lawyer
ngù kyeer randong	nyem kyeer-randong	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-k ^y ɛ:r-randɔŋ/	cattle herder
ngù kyes mwor ntughut	nyem kyes-mwor-ntughut	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-k ^y ɛs-m ^w ò:r- ⁿ tughut/	very generous person

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
ngù lap lop	nyem lap lop	n.p.	/gù-láp- lòp/ ⁿ gù- láp-lòp/	person who runs errands
ngù lap nsar	nyem lap nsar	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-láp- sár/	sharpshooter, good archer.
ngù lap wap	nyem lap wap	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-láp- wáp/	tax collector
ngù le aghas	nyem le aghas	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-lè- àgàs/	one who make others laugh, jester, joker
ngu loghom	nyem loghom	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-lògòm/	leper
ngu long	nyem long	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-lòŋ/	wealthy person
ngù lop kɪ naan	nyem lop kɪ naan	n.p.	/ ⁿ gùlòp – kɪ-na:n/	angel of god
ngù maar	nyem maar	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-má:r/	farmer
ngù maar pupwap	nyem maar- pupwap	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-mà:r- púp ^w áp/	fish farmer
ngù mang foto	nyem mang foto	n.p.	/ ⁿ gu-màn- fòtò/ ^m bì:ri: n/	photographer
ngù mang kook	nyem mangko ok	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-màn- kò:k/	leader of a singing group/dancing group
ngù mang shik	nyem mangshi k	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-màn- ʃík/	person who easily gets into trouble
ngu mang toghom	nyem mang- toghom	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-màn- tògòm/	laboratory technician
ngù mbii	nyem mbii	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù ^m bí:/	owner
ngù mang mbiiriin	nyem mang mbiiriin	n.p.	/ ⁿ gu-màn- fòtò/ ^m bì:ri: n/	photographer
ngù mbit	nyem mbit	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù ^m bìt/	cloudy and violent storm usually before a heavy rain
ngu meernyang	nyem meernya ng	p.n.	/ ⁿ gù-mɛ:r- n ^y áj/	Mernyang person
ngu mupun	nyem mupun	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù- mùpun/	Mupun person
ngu naa jeel	nyem naajeel	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-ná:- jé:l/	one who is compassionate
ngu nan	nyem nan	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-nan/	elder, elderly person /gù-lú/
ngu ncip	nyem ncip	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù- ⁿ tʃíp/	Chip person
ngu ndaghap	nyem ndaghap	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù- ⁿ dagap/	pompous person

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
ngu ndeng	nyem ndeng	n.p.	/gunden/	bushman, village man etc
ngu nfyam	nyem nfyam	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù- ⁿ fʸam/	Fyem person
ngu ngween	nyem- ngween	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù- ⁿ gʷɛ:n/	Hausa man
ngu ngwe ngurum	nyem ngwenye mrum	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù- ⁿ gʷɛ:n- gùrùm/	Mwaghavul man converted into Islam
ngu njiiduguri	nyem njiidugu ri	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù- ⁿ ji:- dúgúrí:/	Igbo man
ngu nrem	nyem nrem	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù- ⁿ rèm/	Berom people
ngu nron	nyem nron	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù- ⁿ ròn/	Ron people
ngu numpee	nyem numpee	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù- numpɛ:/	devil one who deceives people
ngu piring pòò	nyem piring po	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-piriŋ- pò:/	interpreter
ngu piring pòò	nyem piring po	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-piriŋ- pò:/	interpreter
ngu pitwus	nyem pitwus	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-pìt- wus/	fireman
ngu pwas mbitong mo	nyem pwas mbitong mo	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-pʷas- ^m bì:tòŋ-mó/	carpenter
ngu pwos kwaghazak	nyem pwos kwaghaz ak	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-pʷɔs- kʷàgàzàk/	shoe shiner
ngu ran	nyem ran	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-ràn/	secretary
ngu ryee naan	nyem- ryee naan	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-rʸɛ:- na:n/	magician
ngu seet lwaa	nyem seet lwaa	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-sé:t- lʷa:/	butcher
ngu sel pee	nyem sel pee	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-sél- pɛ:/	leader, chairman
ngu shwaa- yughur	nyem shwaa- yughur	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-ʃʷa:- yúgúr/	drunkard
ngu shwal	nyem shwal	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-ʃʷàl/	sick person
ngu shwoop	nyem shwoop	n.p.	/gù- ʃʷo:p// ⁿ gù- ʃʷɔ:p/	hairy person also ngushwoop/nyemshwoop
ngu sor-ndang naan	nyem sor ndang naan mo	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-sɔr- ⁿ daŋ-na:n/	Christian
ngu tàà jweng	nyem-	n.p.	/ ⁿ gù-tà:-	flautist

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
	taa-jweng		ⁿ j ^w ɛŋ/		
ngu tàà ndengdeng	nyem tàà- ndengde ng	n.p.	^{/n} gù-tà:- ⁿ dɛŋ- ⁿ dɛŋ/	zither player	
ngu taan pee	nyem taan pee	n.p.	^{/n} gù-tà:n- pɛ:/	tailor	
ngu tàng shwaan	nyem tang shwaan	n.p.	^{/n} gù-tàŋ- ʃ ^w àn/	troublesome person	
ngu tap pee	nyem tap pee	n.p.	^{/n} gù-táp- pɛ:/	security personnel	
ngu tap waar	nyem tap waar	n.p.	^{/n} gù-táp- wà:r/	police	
ngu tar	nyem tar	n.p.	^{/n} gù-tár/	mad person	
ngu tendem cii muut	nyem tendem cii muut	n.p.	^{/n} gù-tɛn- dɛm-tʃi:- mú:t/	thief	
ngu tok diyel	nyem tok diyel	n.p.	^{/n} gù-tòk- dīyɛ:l/ ^{/n} gù- bɛ:t-pò:- ⁿ kàpúk/	judge	also ngu-beet po nkapuk /nyem-beet po nkapuk
ngu tok dun	nyem tok dun	n.p.	^{/n} gù-tòk- dùn/	stammerer, stutter	
ngu tung jirgi caap	nyem tung- jirgi caap	n.p.	^{/n} gù-tún- jirgi-tʃá:p/	pilot	
ngu vum	nyem vum	n.p.	^{/n} gù-vùm/	blind person	
ngu yaa shaghal	nyem yaashag hal	n.p.	^{/n} gù-yà:- ʃàgàl/ ^{/n} gù- táp-kí- ʃàgàl/	treasurer	lit. 'person carry money'. also mgu tap ki shaghal, mgu tap ki shaghal
ngù yen		n.p.		herbalist, doctor	
ngu zari	nyem zari	n.p.		seer, prophet, soothsayer	
ngubang			????	????	also nkubang
ngùl		adv.	^{/n} gùl/ ^{/n} gúl/	probable, doubtful	also ngúl
ngùl dǎng	ngul dǎng	conj.	^{/n} gùl-dǎŋ/	maybe	
ngùlak		n.	^{/n} gùlak/	dignified way of doing things	
ngulang yak páát	ngulang yak paat	n.p.	^{/n} gùlaŋ- yak-pá:t/	stick with hooked end used for plucking fruit, firewood	
ngum		n.	^{/n} gum/	beetle (generic term)	
ngùmbìt		n.		clouds and violent winds preceding a heavy downpour	
ngunan				? old man	yit ki ngunan ni moo naa pee ndírendíre <i>the eyes of</i>

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
ngurum				??? people	<i>the old man see very well</i> nyèm sòr ndang Naan no ki mwaan sat pòò Naan ní ngurum mó a shìpeeshìpee <i>Christians go around</i> <i>preaching to people from</i> <i>place to place</i>
ngúryaat		n.		parrot sp.	
nguul		n.	/ ⁿ gú:l/	bird sp.	
ngwaaghalak		n.	/ ⁿ g ^w àgàlàk// kàgàlàk/	publish bitterness	also kaghalak
ngwaghar¹		n.	/ ⁿ g ^w àgár/	flower of maize plant	
ngwaghar²		n.	/ ⁿ g ^w àgár//tɛ ŋ/	rope	also teng . Mwaghavul people are well-known for making rope. This is called <i>yar-Sura</i> in Hausa. < Hausa
ngwagwa		n.	/ ⁿ g ^w à:g ^w a/	duck	
ngwam		n.	/ ⁿ g ^w àm/	horsewhip	
ngwan		n.	/ ⁿ g ^w àn/	cocoyam variety	
ngwang		n.	/ ⁿ g ^w aŋ/	growth on the body	
ngwávà		n.	/ ⁿ g ^w ávà/	guava fruit, tree	< English
ngyal		v.	/ ⁿ g ^y àl/	better than	
ngyàm		n.	/ ⁿ g ^y àm/	taper made from the stalk of the jute plant	
ngyàm pus		n.		stem of the jute plant used for rope-making	
nhap		n.	/ ⁿ hàp/	kobo (coin)	coll.
nhik	mo-	n.	/ ⁿ hìk// ⁿ gìk// hìk/	stone, rock	also ngìk also hìk
ni		det.		the	determiner marking specific
ni		pron.	/ni/	it	third person singular pronoun for inanimates
ni aasí		conj.	/ni-a:sí/	it is so	
ni aasi wá		int.	/ni-a:sí-wá/	is it so?	
niyee				?????	a sàt án a zéénzèèn, a we cin wát niyee? <i>Tell me</i> <i>truly, who committed the</i> <i>theft?</i>
níí		n.	/ní:/	elephant	<i>Elephas maximus</i>
nii				????	kung nii wal sì njwak gungung <i>the big drum is</i> <i>sounding gungung in the</i> <i>rocks</i>
nik		n.	/ník/	concentration	
nik		v.	tone?	to be turbid	
nik-nik					
nin¹		v.	/nín/	protrude	
nin²		n.	/nín/	locust bean cake	Made from fermented seeds and used to flavour foods. Hausa <i>dawadawa</i>
ning	nighin fu mo	n.	/nín/	her mother (of a woman)	(the use of this word is now offensive it is applied to our youths)

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
niret		v.p.	/nirét/	it is good, proper	
nish		v.	/níʃ/	to groan	
nìsóghó		n.		car, motor vehicle	recent coinage
nìt yòòs		n.		light drizzling rain	
nì gyók		n.	/nìgʸók/	promiscuous woman	female counterpart to di gyók
nighin				????	ngù tár wuri jwa nighin lee mó nkaa shin dang wuri mwaan dighishdighish <i>the madman wore many clothes and as he walked made the sound, dighishdighish</i>
nighin	nikong	n.	/nigin/	mother, very big	
nighin kaam	nikong kaam	n.	/nigin-ka:m/	mother-in-law	
nighin sar	nikong sar	n.	/nigin-sár//nikɔŋ-sár/	thumb	‘mother of hand’
nighin shii	nikong shii	n.	/nigin-ʃi:/	big toe	‘mother of foot’
nighir-nighir					
nighit		v.	/nìgìt/	to practise increasing one’s height by standing on toe or reducing one’s stomach by taking a deep breath	
níng		n.	/níŋ/	local humpless cattle, taurines	Hausa <i>muturu</i>
niram		v.	/niram/	to beat many times	plural of nung
nirét kwai bong		n.	/nirét-kʷa ⁱ -bɔŋ/	grasshopper sp.	
nishem		n.	/niʃɛm/	smut on guinea corn or millet	
njààl		n.	/ʲjà:l/	plant sp.	see pumbwan
njaam		n.	/ʲjà:m/	bile	
njaghayang		n.	/ʲjàgàyáŋ/	conjunctivitis, inflammation of the eyelid	
njààkwéét		n.	/ʲjà:kʷé:t/	dung-beetle	Heliocopridae spp. Hausa <i>gungura kashi</i>
njamii		n.	/tiŋ ʲjámi:/	tamarind	Hausa tsamiya
njangnjang		n.	/ʲjàŋ-ʲjaŋ/	mumps	
njee		a.	/ʲjɛ/	reddish brown	
njèèjee		n.	/ʲjè:je:/	cricket sp.	
njeer ¹		a.	/ʲjè:r/	barren	of plant i.e. maize without cobs
njeer ²		n.	/ʲjè:r/	sugar-cane	
njeghen		n.	?	stork	H. <i>shamurwa</i>
njiga		n.	/ʲjiga/	jigger	< ? English or Hausa
njii		n.	/ʲjí:/	deity, spirit (general term)	see Naan
njii kíráng		p.n.	/ʲjì:-kírán/	to appease this deity,	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
njii pààl		p.n.	/ ⁿ jì:-pà:l/	a chicken must be offered as sacrifice to appease this deity a human being was sacrificed
njii dar nkaa làà		n.	/ ⁿ jì:-dǎr- ⁿ ka:-là:/	practice where a boy already circumcised is presented to njii for initiation ceremony into manhood. The uncles of the boys offer support and encouragement to the youth. The uncles dress in a war costume with the spear (kop), a sign of strength which the youth looks up to.
njikon		n.	/ ⁿ jikòn/	sweet potato variety, red in colour
njirem		n.	/ ⁿ jirèm/	placenta, afterbirth
njimeza		n.	?	eucalyptus
njwak			????	kung nii wal si njwak gungung <i>the big drum is sounding</i> gungung in the rocks
njwèè		a.	/ ⁿ j ^w è:/	grey, usually applied to horses
njwet		n.	/ ⁿ j ^w èt/	rat kept in the granary to help eat weevils without causing damage to the grain
nkaa		v.a.	/ ⁿ ka:/	about, at
nkaa		v.a.		marks progressive aspect
nkaa shak		loc.	/ ⁿ ka:ʃàk/ ⁿ kɪʃàk/	on top of each other
nkaghal		n.	/ ⁿ kagal/	stingy person, miser
nkághán				to compete ??
nkám kàghàs		n.	/ ⁿ kámkàgàs/	ant sp. It stores grains in its hole
nkii		n.	/ ⁿ kí:/	head of the family
nkii dughurii		n.	/ ⁿ kí:-dúgúrí:/	head of yam tuber
nkikoo		adv.	/ ⁿ kíkò:/	in the dark
nkiling		n.	/ ⁿ kìlɪŋ/	eagle
nkilis		n.	/ ⁿ kìlis/	plant sp.
Nkimu		p.n.	/nkimu/	male njii used for pumbwan soup Every compound has a kum to protect its members. Mwaghavul believed strongly in reincarnation. When a good person dies, he goes to Shibilang while the wicked person goes to Wonggohor . When all the spirits failed it was concluded that naNaan must have been greatly

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
					offended. Ancestors may come back to the family in the form of a child to reveal a secret.
nkintireng		n.	/nkintireŋ/	grasshopper sp.	greenish
nkoghop gween		n.	/ ⁿ kògòp- ⁿ g ^w ɛ:n/	south	
nkoghop ndeng		n.	/ ⁿ kògòp- ⁿ dɛŋ/	north	
nkoghop-puus kàa		n.	/ ⁿ kògòp-pu:s-kà:/	east	
nkoghop puus ru		n.	/ ⁿ kògòp-pu:s-rù/	west	
nkokoo		n.	/ ⁿ kòkɔ:/	plant sp.	(see pumbwan)
nkong milom		n.	/ ⁿ kòŋ-milóm/	cocoyam that is an offshoot of a bigger one	
nkoo		a.		in the dark, darkness	
nkoon tughur		n.	/ ⁿ kɔ:n-túgúr/	plant sp.	(see pumbwan)
nkoor		n.	/ ⁿ kɔ:r/	castrated he-goat	
nkop		loc.	/ ⁿ kɔp/	in place of	
nkop pee		loc.	/ ⁿ kɔp pɛ:/kɔppe:/	instead, in place	
nkúljem		n.		bird sp.	cf. kúljem
nkùríít		n.	/ ⁿ kùrí:t/	black bird mostly found on the back of sheep while grazing	? oxpecker
nkurtughut		n.	/nkúrtugut/	grasshopper sp.	
nkuut			????		randong mó del pwat nkuut long gùtùtùt <i>The cows came out of the pen gùtùtùt</i>
nkwak		n.	/ ⁿ k ^w ák/	he-goat	
nkwang vileng		n.	/ ⁿ k ^w añvilɛŋ/	being dishonoured for doing good	
nkyennkyen				????	
nkyep		n.	/ ⁿ k ^y ép/	spur on leg of bird, especially chicken	
nlaa					
nláá puus		n.	/ ⁿ lá:pu:s/	millipede	<i>Iule</i> spp.
ñlaaghir		n.	????	Plateau berry	<i>Carissa edulis</i> . The fruit is edible
nlaat		n.	/ ⁿ la:t/	bird sp.	It feeds on insects, grasshopper, fish
nlàm zar		n.	/ ⁿ là:m-zar/	flea sp.	
nlang		n.	/ ⁿ laŋ/	ant sp.	
nlee le		p.n.	/ ⁿ lè:-lé/	sugar cane buds	From the name of a certain lunatic in Panyam in the mid 1950's. He was fond of picking the tasteless portion of sugar cane as he could not afford any himself.

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
					Consequently all sugar cane buds became synonymous with his name kaa – nlee – le
nler		n.	/ ⁿ lèr-ká:-dùgùr/ ⁿ lìr-ká:-dùgùr/	robe, gown or loose garment or gown worn over other clothes	also nlir kaa-dughur . i.e. Hausa <i>alkyabba</i>
nlu		n.		house, dwelling, building	also lu
nlùú		n.		cloud	also lùú
nlùú koot		id.	/ ⁿ lú:-kò:t/	noise made by thunder	
nnàà		n.	/ ⁿ nà:/	name by which men whose mothers come from the same compound, area, or home call each other.	They have no other relationship.
nnàà laak		n.	/ ⁿ nà:la:k/ ⁿ g à:la:k/	praying mantis	also nghalaak
nnaa shwoop				????	wurí mwaan ndin nnaa shwoop zòkmònzòkmòn <i>he walks around without shame</i>
nnaar		loc.	/ ⁿ na:r/	between, in the middle	
nnar		n.	/ ⁿ nàr/	leather apron worn during the <i>velang</i> dance	
nné me àà		excl.		what?	full form of maa . Used when s.o. says s.t disagreeable or irritating and you ask them to repeat it as if for clarification.
ñne		dem.	/ ⁿ ne/ ⁿ ne:/	that	also nnce
ñnee		int.	/ ⁿ neye/	where?	nneye
nni cááp		n.	/ ⁿ ni tʃá:p/	grasshopper sp.	
nni cwet		n.		light drizzling rain	
nni ðeet		n.	/ ⁿ niðe:t/	grass sp.	with bitter taste
nni kím		n.	/ ⁿ nikím/	grasshopper sp.	
nni lip		n.		bishop bird	also milipi . Hausa <i>dogarin tsuntsaye</i>
nni sílók		n.	/ ⁿ nisílók/	grasshopper locust. sp.,	
Nníneen		p.n.	/ ⁿ niñe:n/	spirit	To appease this spirit a horse, donkey or dog was sacrificed
nningkoro		n.		frog sp.	
nnook-mindong		adv.	/nnò:k-míndòŋ/	at once, at a go	
nnos		n.	/ ⁿ nos/	fool, foolish person	
no				????	kòòk pughal ni doghon shang mighin màt funu no

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
					zam har ni kàá wùrá cukcur <i>yesterday our old woman danced the Pughal dance so much that she became very excited</i> cukcur
nòghòl		n.	/nògòl/	private parts of both sexes, genitalia	
nóghón		pron.	/nógón/	her mother	
nòòk¹		n.	/nò:k/	breath, rest	
nook dī		n.p.	/nò:k-dī/	holiday, leave	
nook²		v.	/nò:k/	to stop something, postpone	
noonoo		n.	???	skimmed milk	< Hausa
nryeem		n.	/r ^y ε:m/	animal that is very vicious	
nshak		pron.		for each other, for one another	
nshang		n.	/n ^h ʃaŋ/	solder ant sp.	
nshang mos		n.	/m ^w òs/	sugar-ant	
nsar paat		adv.		innocently	
nshii		n.	/n ^h ʃi:/	honey, bee	
ñshilák		n.	/n ^h ʃilák/	boiled spinach or vegetables	
Nshire		p.n.	/n ^h ʃire/	Mushere people	
nshogholok		n.	/n ^h ʃogólók/n a:hi:l/	children's game where one must transfer a touch to another person	also naahiiil
Nshu		p.n.	/n ^h ʃú:/	Mwaghavul clan	(see bijer)
nsímès		n.	/n ^h ʃímès//sí mès/	caterpillar sp.	also simes
nso					wán sát ñwùrí nne món ñtù wurí be wurí sát a nso ḍak zònzòn <i>I told him they were going to kill him, but he kept on going zonzon</i>
nsuluk		n.		uncircumcised person	
nsushii				?	
nsyám		n.	/n ^h s ^y ám/	louse	
ntas¹		n.	/n ^h tás/	mushroom general ⁴	
ntas fuk		n.p.	???	mushroom sp.	'mushroom of dunghill'
ntas ging		n.p.		mushroom sp.	'mushroom of drum'
ntas kíḡin		n.p.		mushroom sp.	'mushroom of animal sp.'
ntas mulam		n.p.		mushroom sp.	very large mushroom
ntas randong		n.p.		mushroom sp.	'mushroom of sliminess'
ntas tighir		n.p.		mushroom sp.	'mushroom of cattle'
ntas ting		n.p.		mushroom sp.	'mushroom of termite mound'
ntibet		n.	/n ^h tiḡet/	castrated ram	'mushroom of tree'

⁴ Be warned that some of the mushrooms are very poisonous, they can kill instantly. If you are not sure of the type, it is safer not to eat as many lives have been lost by eating the wrong variety.

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
ntíit		v.	/ ⁿ tí:t/	to be similar, to be equal, to happen at the same time, to be coincidental
ntiit ki		n.	/ ⁿ tí:t- kí/ ⁿ tí:t/	resemblance, look-alike also ntiit
ntiitntiit		id.	/ ⁿ tí:t- ⁿ tí:t/	very similar, the same as
ntikan		v.	/ ⁿ tíkàn/	wrong
ntísh		n.	/ ⁿ tíʃ/	snail
ntoghom		loc.	/ ⁿ tɔgɔm/	beneath, underneath
ntoghom		v.		to appear before, be presented to
ntong				???? ba mîsh kághám ni wùrín ntong dí a ngaangaa kás <i>the chief will not live for ever</i>
ntong aasí		n.p.	/ ⁿ tɔŋ-a:sí/	probable, doubtful
ntu		v.		??? kill, destroy cf. tù
ntúghút		n.	/ ⁿ túgút/	grasshopper sp.
ntughut		n.	/ ⁿ tugut/	oil container
ntum		n.	/ ⁿ tùm/	bush rat sp.
ntún		n.	/ ⁿ tún/	ant sp.
ntwààr		n.	ntwààr	sideboards (facial hair)
nughul¹	nwaghal	v.	/nugul/	to bend
nughul²	nwaghal	v.	/nugul/	to make a return trip
nuk		n.	/nuk/	long, thin strips of skin worn by girls around the waist
núm		n.	/núm/	gum (in mouth)
num		v.	/num/	to deceive
num pee		n.	/num pɛ:/	deceit
nung		n.	/nuŋ/	ridges already made but not planted
nung aas		n.	/nùŋ-a:s/	communal farming involving relations
nung maar		n.	/nuŋ-ma:r/	ploughed ridges yet to be planted
nùng¹	nwang	v.	/nùŋ/	to beat, hit, strike with a stick cf. niram, biyan, siram
nùng²	nwang	v.	/nùŋ/	to set fire to something, burn
nùng³		v.	/nùŋ/	to be ripe or properly cooked
nung-nung				
nur		n.	/núr/	squeeze, frown, grimace
nùwél	mo	n.	/nùwél/	daughter-in-law
nùwésh	mo	n.	/nùwéʃ/	sister-in-law
Nveekuuk		p.n.	/ ⁿ ve:-ku:k/	dance type performed by Jipal, Chakfem, Bwoonpe and Mupun people
nvíí mílóm		n.	/ ⁿ ví:-	germinating cocoyam (often cooked although

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
			mílóm/	usually bitter).
nvùù		n.	/ ⁿ vù:/	rizga
nvwàm-nvwam		id.	/ ⁿ v ^w àn- ⁿ v ^w am/	scrambling for things without being orderly
nwaan¹		n.	/n ^w a:n/	to console a bereaved person or a crying child
nwaan²		n.	/n ^w a:n/	to deceive
nwaar		n.	/n ^w a:r/	tissue joining the upper lip and gum
				used to describe s.o. with extra thick lips. It was believed that if you ate very dry millet, you would get thick lips
nwaghap		v.	/n ^w agap/	to squeeze an object in an overlapping manner
nwang¹		n.	/n ^w an/	satire, proverbs, insults, abusive language against another
nwang pòò		n.p.	/n ^w anpò/	provocative statement
nwang²		v.	/n ^w an/	burn
Nwangkang		p.n.	/ ⁿ wàn-kàn/	traditional deity that protects grain at harvest
				plural of nung It was sent to the laap (kas) when women have begun to separate the grain (millet) from the chaff to ensure that not a single grain was stolen by the women. It also ensured that the entire grain was transferred to the home and barn intact
nwàp		n.	/n ^w àp/	valley
nwàp dúng		n.	/n ^w àp-dún/	valley
nwee		part.	/ ⁿ wɛ:/	no
nwul		n.	/n ^w ul/	snake sp.
ñwùrí		pron.		he, his
				third person singular masculine dative pronoun
ñwùrá		pron.		she, hers
				third person singular feminine dative pronoun
nyaa		n.	????	intoxicant
nyaal		n.	/ ⁿ ya:l/	foolish act
				Name of a man considered foolish. He was once admitted to a general hospital. After being discharged from the hospital he had cause to be back in the same town for the celebration of British Empire day. When others could not secure accommodation anywhere, he quickly went back to his former bed in the hospital.

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
					When the nurses on duty discovered him they sent him away. Consequently any foolish act is nyaal .
nyaghas		v.	/nʸàgàs/	to refuse absolutely	
nyàk		v.	/nʸàk/	to do something continuously	
nyák tiràk		n.		plant sp.	cf. pumbwan
nyak yit		n.	/ʸyak-yit/	plant sp.	
nyalwat sen			?????	clod, soil thrown up by the hoe	
nyàm		n.	/nʸàm/	music, song in which praise or insults are used, proverbs, wise sayings, self-praise.	cf. sumpo . Elements of <i>nyam</i> are; nzeltet , nwang , jwat poo , shwat poo , karshak , gwatshak , sat tap lee , nshak , cin ciin nshak .
nyàm mààp		n.p.		lamentation at a funeral.	Women sing sad songs while grinding cereals on the millstone.
nyang¹		n.	/nʸàŋ/	wickedness, troublesomeness	
nyang²		v.	/nʸàŋ/	to deliberate	
nyang		v.	/nʸaŋ/	to disagree, object	
nyawi		n.	/nʸawi/	hyena	<Fyem. Can be applied to a glutton (see pumbwan)
nyee kúúl		n.	/ʸyɛ:kú:l/	vegetable sp.	
nyèm		n.		person ???	
nyèm dák		n.p.	/nʸèm-dák/	workers	
nyèm dák yen		n.p.	/nʸèm-dák/	health workers, clinic staff	lit. 'person + xx + health'
nyèm kaa jai		n.p.		sorcerer, wizard	
nyèm kaa soghot		n.p.		sorcerer, wizard	
nyèm lop		n.p.	/nʸèm-lòp/	angels, messengers (pl)	cf. ngulop sg.
nyèm maar mo		n.p.	/nʸèm-má:r/	farmers	
nyèm mui		n.p.	/nʸèm-mùyi:/	old people that we cannot remember	
nyèm nan		n.p.	/nʸèm-nan/	elders	
nyèm sòdàng		n.p.	/nʸèm-sò-dàŋ-na:n-mò/	Christians	
naan mo					
nyem yilang pee		n.p.	/nʸèm-yilaŋ-pe:/	those who tear others apart	
nyer		n.	/ʸyer/	container keeping a bundle of spears together	cf. different types of spears <i>kop</i> , <i>cwang</i> , <i>hoz</i> , <i>silak</i>
nyer		n.		bird (generic)	
nyer am		n.	???	water bird	generic term for all types of duck and grebe
nyer kushing		n.		bird sp.	Hausa ba'u
nyer peng		n.	/ʸyèrpén/	injury on the leg but transferred to the	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
nyet		v.	/nʸét/	groin to be meticulous about knitting, weaving or plaiting
nyèt máár		n.	/ⁿyèt-má:r/	earthworm, roundworm
nyìyì		n.	/ⁿyi:-yì:/	owl
nyik		n.	/nʸík/	concentration to perform a task
nyil caan jee		n.p.	/ⁿyil-tfá:n- je:/	death
nyim		n.	/ⁿyim/	traditional women's dress made from grass or raphia
nyoghop¹		v.	/nʸɔgɔp/	to make s.t. untidy
nyoghop²		v.	/nʸɔgɔp/	to nourish mashed food with oil
nyòk		v.	/nʸòk/	to make a place dirty, filthy
nyok-nyok				????
nyok shik		n.	/nʸòkʃik/	dirty habit, filthy person
nyom		n.	/nʸóm/	grimace, frown
nyoop		n.	/nʸɔ:p/	clay used for making pots and smoothing the interior of houses
nzeltet		n.	/ⁿzèltét/	scorn
nzidyak			/ⁿzìdʸák/	
nzhira		n.	/ⁿʒira/	communal farming for a traditional ruler
nzhitaa		n.	/ⁿʒitá:/	pepper < Hausa
nziik		n.	/ⁿzi:k/	bass tone, lowest singing voice, low- pitched
nzire		n.	/ⁿzírɛ/	anklet worn by riders to increase speed of horses
nzire vul		n.	/nzírɛ-vul/	gossiper
nzughum laa		n.	/ⁿzùghum- lá:/	ant sp.
nzutur		n.	???	bedbug this cloth, it smells of bedbugs
O.				
o				???? o cén láá hii fina ni ɓe ni su sor tulu wúrwúr <i>They drove away my goat and it went straight to the house</i>
oghop		v.	/ògòp/	to overload, pile up
oghor		v.	/ògòr/	to move very close to fire
ok		?	/òk/	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
ór		n.	/ór/	noise, shout	
ór káá		n.p.	/ór-ká:/	to be confused	
oot		v.	/ɔ:t/	to force, compel	
P.					
pa		pron.	/pà/àpà/	???	also apa
paa ¹		v.	/pá:/	to cover, close, shut	
paa ²		v.	/pá:/	to cast lots	A traditional method of detecting the cause of illness and crime.
Paal ¹		p.n.	/pá:l/	Mwaghavul clan	(see bijer)
paal ²		n.	/pà:l/	mat made from raffia branches	These were tied together with a cord, which could be spread like a mat and rolled up.
paap		n.	/pà:p/	duiker	
páápáá		excl.	/pá:pá:/	completely finished!	A gesture to a child to tell them not to expect anything else. The two hands are clapped together.
paar ¹		n.	/pà:r/	artery	
paar ²		v.	/pa:r/	to shoot over a house, tree etc.	
paas		v.	/pà:s/	to comb, clean	
páát ¹		n.	/pá:t/	African olive tree and fruit, bush-candle	<i>Canarium schweinfurthii</i> Hausa <i>atili</i>
pààt ²		num.	/pà:t/	five (5)	cf. pòò
pák ¹		quant.	/pák/	some, not all	Mee gurum mo ji kí shaghal, dang pak gurum mo ji kí long mo Some people brought money and other people brought animals
pak ²		v.	/pak/	to nurse a grudge	
pák ³		n.	/pák/	his father (reference to a male)	Presently considered offensive to the youths who are affected
pal		v.	/pal/	to fall, fail economically	
pam		n.	/pam/	pound (£)	< English. Former currency but no longer legal tender
pán ¹		v.	/pán/	to take along	
pan ²		adv.	/pán/	a little longer	
pàn ³		v.	/pàn/	to think, worry, remember	
pàn ³		n.	/pàn/	thought, thinking, worries	
pang ¹		n.	/pan/	poisonous snake sp.	
pàng ²		n.	/pàn/	soil type, red and stony	suitable for growing millet
Pányàm		p.n.	/pányàm/	major Mwaghavul	The respelt name for

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
				town.	Pyanyaa , a town in Mangu L.G.A. One of the areas early missionaries first settled.
par ¹		n.	/par/	night	
par ²		adv.	/pàr/	that day, day	refers to days of the week)
par meci		adv.	/parme:tʃi/	sometimes, some day	
par vul		adv.	/parvul/	the day after tomorrow	
parci		adv.	/pàrtʃi//pàr mè:-tʃi/	one day	also parmeci
parkiya		n.	/parkiya/	small hoe used mainly for scraping and weeding	< Hausa <i>fartanya</i>
parpuus				????	
pas ¹ tar-pas		n.	/pas//tar-pas/	wet, rainy season	
pas ²		n.	/pas/	arrow, generic	
pas buluk		n.p.	/pas-buluk/	arrow without barbs	
pas jengkajer		n.p.	/pas-jenkajer/	arrow type	with poisoned barbs
pas kano		n.p.	/pas-kano/	arrow type	poisoned with a flat part towards the thin point
pas nangal		n.p.	/pas-naŋal/	arrow type	with poison made from wood, Kulere type
pas piyaghar		n.p.	/pas-p ^y agar/	arrow type	with spiral head
pas song		n.p.	/pas-soŋ/	arrow type	with several barbs
pas songkun		n.p.	/pas-soŋkún/	arrow type	with three barbs
pas yen		n.p.	/pas-yen/	arrow type	with poison
pápirá		n.	/pápirá/	guinea corn variety	< Hausa <i>parpara</i>
pát		n.	/pát/	sheath of knife, sword, matchet	
pataari		n.	/pàtà:ri/	underwear used by elderly women	This has fallen out of use with the introduction of dam mwanle
pee ¹		n.	/pe:/	time	
pee ²		n.	/pe:/	place, chance	
pèè aas ¹		n.p.	/pè:-a:s/	nest	lit. 'place eggs'
pèè bang		adv.	/pè:-báŋ/	daybreak, early in the morning	
pèè bar		n.p.	/pè:-bár/	where to survive	
pèè can		n.p.	/pè:-tʃàn/	where to cut	
pèè cighir		n.p.	/pè:-tʃìgìr/	where to turn to	
pèè cin pèè		n.p.	/pè:-tʃìn-pe:/	when the going gets tough	
pèè dak		n.p.	/pè:-dák/	workplace	
pèè dar		n.p.	/pè:-dár/	appropriate place	
pèè del		n.p.	/pè:-dêl/	entrance	
pèè di		n.p.	pèedi	there is chance, place, opportunity	
pèè diisi ¹		n.p.	/pè:-	here, this place	also peesi

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
pèè diisi ²		n.p.	dĩ:sì//pɛ:sì/ /pɛ:-	there, that place also peesì
pèè gung		n.p.	dĩ:sí//pɛ:sí/ /pɛ:-gùŋ/	where to persevere/tolerate
pèè kaa		n.p.	/pɛ:-kà:/	where to climb
pèè kaat		n.p.	/pɛ:-kà:t/	where to meet
pèè ki kaa		n.p.	/pɛ:-kikà:/	uphill
pèè ki wul		n.p.	/pɛ:-kì-wúl/	it is time, time is up
pèè kyeer		n.p.	/pɛ:-kʷɛ:r/	where to graze
pèè kyes		n.p.	/pɛ:-kʷɛs/	finally, at the end; in conclusion
pèè lang		n.p.	/pɛ:-làn/	where to hide/place of destruction
pèè le		n.p.	/pɛ:-lè/	where you keep things
pèè mee			?????	?????
pèè mer		n.p.	/pɛ:-mér/	where there are branches or where to branch to
pèè mimer		n.p.	/pɛ:-mìmèt/	where to turn to
pèè mimet		n.p.	/pɛ:-mimét/	where to jump
pèè mini		n.p.	/pɛ:-mìni/	there
pèè mini		n.p.	/pɛ:-mìni// ^m pɛ:-mìni/	because of that, in view of that, consequently
pèè muut		n.p.	/pɛ:-mú:t/	where to die
pèè mwan		n.p.	/pɛ:-m ^w an/	where to walk/travel to
pèè ndok		n.p.	/pɛ:- ⁿ dɔk/	where to be quiet/silent
pèè nkoo		n.p.	/pɛ:- ⁿ kò:/	where there is darkness
pèè pal		n.p.	/pɛ:-pàl/	where to fall
pèè piring		n.p.	/pɛ:-pìrìn/	where to turn to
pèè put		n.p.	/pɛ:-pút/	where you come from/ones origin
pèè rii		n.p.	/pɛ:-rí:/	where it gets dark
pèè ririi		n.p.	/pɛ:-rírí:/	late in the evening (dusk)
pèè sààm		n.p.	/pɛ:-sà:m/	bed lit. 'place to sleep'
pèè sakkaa		n.p.	/pɛ:-sák-ká:/	barber, hairdresser where to have a haircut
pèè se gwoom		n.	/pɛ:-sɛg ^w ɔm/	restaurant
pèè seen		n.p.	/pɛ:-sè:n/	where one gets wiser
pèè sese		n.p.	/pɛ:-sɛsɛ/	where to eat
pèè shaal		n.p.	/pɛ:-ʃá:l/	dusk, late in the evening
pèè shi sham		n.p.	/pɛ:-ʃĩʃám/	slope, downhill, decline
pèè so		n.p.	/pɛ:-sò/	where to go
pèè sok		n.p.	/pɛ:-sɔk/	place for saving

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
pèè sushii		n.p.	/pè:-sùfĩ:/	where to run	
pèè taa		n.p.	/pè:-tá:/	where to fall	
pèè taanpee		n.p.	/pè:-tà:n- pɛ:/	where to sew	
pèè tan		n.p.	/pè:-tàn/	where to play	
pèè teer		n.p.	/pè:-tè:r/	where to spend the night	
pèè tok diyeel		n.p.	/pè:-tòk- dīyɛ:l/	court	
pèè tong ¹		n.p.	/pè:-tòŋ/	where to stay	
pèè tong ²		n.p.	/pè:-tòŋ/	seat	
pèè wààr		n.p.	/pè:-wà:r/	forbidden place	
pèè wet		n.p.	/pè:-wét/	where to spend the day	
pèè wum		n.p.	/pè:-wùm/	cemetery	where to bury the dead
pèè wurang		n.p.	/pè:-wúráŋ/	where your height reaches, according to height	
pèè yaa		n.p.	/pè:-yà:/	where to hold	
pèè zok		n.p.	/pè:-zók/	where to save, hide	
pèè zughum		n.p.	/pɛ:- zùgùm/	cold place	
pèè me ye		int.	/ ^m pè:-mɛyɛ/	why?	
peemée		num.	/pɛ:mé:/	six (6)	
pee pugyet		adv.	/pɛ:pùg ^y et/	many years ago	
peet		pron.	/pè:t/	her father (of female)	
peku		conj.	/pè:kú// ^m pè: kú/	so that	also mpeku
pel		n.	/pèl/	flower	
péngpéng		c.i.		intensifies	white (pyáá)
pér ¹		n.	/pér/	pebble	
per ²		v.	/per/	to scatter	
per ² yang kas		v.p.	/per-yàŋ- kàs/	method of farming fonio where the former millet ridges are broken up	
per ³		n.		soil suitable for growing millet, fonio	
pet ¹	pirep pirep	v.	/pet/	to burst, explode	
pèt ²		v.	/pèt/	to call	
pet ² pee		v.	/pèt-pɛ:/	call	
pet ³		n.	/pét// ^m pét/	broom	also mpet
picom		n.	/pitʃòm//pik òm//pùkòm /	edge of a cliff	also pikom, pukom
pider		n.		diarrhoea in children	also kàà poo li
piil		n.	/pí:l/	swordgrass, congogras	Imperata cylindrica
piin ¹		n.	/pi:n/	to change money	
piin ²	pirep pyan	v.	/pi:n/	to burst, explode	
piin ³		v.	/pi:n/	to break, split, smash, burst out laughing	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
piin ⁴		v.	/pi:n/	to scatter animals while grazing them	
piit		v.	/pi:t/	to whistle	also fiit
pik		pron.	/pik/	your father	used by a woman
pikom		n.	/pikɔm/	edge	
pil		v.	/pil/	to dazzle	
pil wus		n.	/pilwus// ^m p ilwus/	firefly	also mpilwus . lit. 'dazzle fire'
pimbwoon		n.	/pim ⁶ ɔ:n/	female traditional dress	made from woven jute like a 'short knicker'
pirap		v.	/pirap//pura p/	to tear from the seams i.e. dress, box etc.	also purap
pirep ¹		v.	/pirep/	to call (plural)	cf. pet
pirep ²		v.	/pirep/	to explode (plural)	cf. pin [?]also pet (singular)
piring ¹		n.	/piring/	to change (i.e. money)	
piring ²		v.	/piring/	to exchange, to turn over a person	
pisyya		n.	/pis ^y á:/	jute, fibre	
pit		v.	/pit/	to put out fire, switch off light	
pito		n.	/pitó/	local liquor	< Hausa. Extracted from mos after the first brew and allowed to ferment over 24 hours. Sweet in taste but strong in alcohol content <i>Phoenix reclinata</i> . Hausa <i>kajinjere</i>
piyeem		n.	/tiŋ piye:m/	wild date-palm	
pider		n.	/pidɛr/	buttocks	
pighir		v.	/pigir/	to expose, to dry clothes in the sun	
pighit		v.	/pigit/	to begin cooking, to place pot on fire	
pighizing		n.	/pigìziŋ/	nose	but used to apply to s.o. who has a large or pointed nose
pighizing vwaplas		n.	/pigìziŋ vwaplàs	describes s.o. who has a very flat nose	



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pikom		n.	/pikɔm/	edge	
pikyeen		n.	pikyeen	forehead	wuri ki pikyeen kaa nkwak si He has a forehead like a he-goat
pilang¹		v.	/pilaŋ/	to thank	
pilang³		excl.	/pilaŋ/	Thank you!	
pilang des		excl.	/pilaŋdɛs/	Thank you very much!	
pilang zam		excl.	/pilaŋ-zam/	Thanks very much!	
pilang²		v.	/pilaŋ/	to rinse	
pipilet		n.	/pípílé/ / ^m pílé/	strong grass used as local broom	Also mpileler
pìráng...ye		int.	/pìráŋ/	When?	
pìzèp		n.	/pìzèp/	fibre from maize cob	
plas		v.	/plás/	to smoothen, plaster a building	
pòò¹		n.	/pò:/	mouth, opening, entrance, word, dialect, language	cf. li pòò for 'language'
pòò¹ àm		n.p.	/pò:-àm/	seaside, riverside	
pòò¹ bish		n.p.		scorn	
pòò¹ bwágháp		n.p.	pòò bwágháp	describes s.o. with a toothless mouth	
pòò¹ déé		n.p.	/pò:-dé:/	slip of the tongue	
pòò¹ fung		n.p.	/pò:-fun/	window	lit. 'mouth hole'.
pòò¹ lap		n.p.	/pò:-láp/	person who amplifies what the chief or emir says for others to hear	
pòò¹ lu		n.p.	/pò:-lú/	door, entrance	
pòò¹ mù yíí		n.p.		chronicles, history	lit. recent coinage.
pòò¹ Mwaghavul		n.p.	/pò:-m ^w agavul/	Mwaghavul language	
pòò¹ Ngween		n.p.	/pò:- ⁿ g ^w ɛ:n/	Hausa language	
pòò¹ Nnàt		n.p.	/pò:- ⁿ nà:t/	English language	
pòò¹ pee		n.p.	/pò:-pɛ:/	entrance	
pòò¹ rét		n.	/pò:-rét/	good talk, soothing speech or words	
pòò¹ wur		n.p.	/pò:-wur/	nipple	
pòò²		num		five (5)	only used in compounds. cf. pààt for the count form.
pòò² féér		num.	/pò:fé:r/	nine (9)	5+4
pòò² kún		num.	/pò:-kún/	eight (8)	5+3
pòò² vul		num.	/pò:vul/	seven (7)	5+2. This number symbolic for the Mwaghavul community. The "Kum" is structured into 7 such that anything resulting in '7' is considered as complete "nrankum". The tubwoor native draft game is structured into 7 per side and if one is eliminated by an opponent casting his atili

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
				seeds in the multiple of '7' i.e. 21, then you would have eliminated him in accordance with the Kum. If the "Seer" (Local priest casts his lot and the result is synonymous with the number '7' then the 'gods' must have answered the prayer.
portok		n.		portion of meat between the neck and the body of an animal. assigned to the one who kills the animal on a hunting expedition
pris		n.	/p ^r is/	church minister < E. 'priest'
pu		v.a.		marks progressive aspect Ra pu shwàr She is laughing
pù bíť		adv.	/pù-bít/	dawn, by day break
pù dõk		adv.	/pùdõk// ^m pì dõk/	quietly also mpìdõk
pughal				???
púk¹		n.	/púk/	temporary shelter for drying maize, guinea corn etc cf. Hausa <i>buka</i>
púk²		n.	/púk/	soot, lampblack, carbon
puk¹		v.	/puk/	cover the top of a temporary shelter or house
puk²		v.	/puk/	to splash flour all over the place
pùk		n.	/pùk/	soup, general name
pùk búlúk		n.p.	/pùk-búlúk/	soup without other condiments
pùk cicet		n.p.	/pùk-tʃitʃèt/	stew
pùk ðai		n.p.	/pùk-ðái//pùk-kòk-jan/	draw soup kokjan
pùk dep		n.p.	/pùk-dèp/	not draw soup
pùk kam		n.p.	/pùk-kam/	draw soup
pùk kîr		n.p.	/pùk-kî:r/	not draw soup
pùk kîpuk		n.p.	/pùk-kîpuk/	draw soup made from sorrel yakuwa.
pùk kom		n.p.	/pùk-kóm/	groundnut soup
pùk kom goghor		n.p.	/pùk-kòm-gògòr/	draw soup
pùk kom milom		n.p.	/pùk-kòm-mílóm//pùk-kimílóm/	soup from cocoyam leaves puk⁵-kimilom
pùk kunglung		n.p.	/pùk-kùŋ-lúŋ/	draw soup
pùk kwaan		n.p.	/pùk-k ^{wà} :n//k ^{wà} :/	okra soup also kwa

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
pùk laaweet		n.p.	/pùk-là:-wé:t/	draw soup	
pùk lakibang		n.p.	/pùk-là:-kɪɓaŋ/pùk-b ^w émb ^w erè/	not draw soup	also bwenbwere
pùk lem		n.p.	/pùk-lem/	draw soup	
pùk lengdeng		n.p.	/pùk-lè ⁿ dèŋ/	draw soup	
pùk ⁵ luluk		n.p.	/pùk-lúlúk/	local soup with all the appropriate condiments	
pùk mumwish		n.p.	/pùk-mum ^w ɪʃ/	soup (medicinal)	it causes itchiness, it is a cure for typhoid
pùk munaan		n.p.	/pùk-muna:n//mɪna:n/	bitterleaf soup	also minaan
pùk ndarkam		n.p.		creeper used in making a very mucilaginous soup, favoured by the Idoma	
pùk ntas		n.p.	/pùk- ⁿ tás/	mushroom soup, not draw soup	
pùk sheem		n.p.	/pùk-ʃe:m/	same as pukluluk .	
pùk taanting		n.p.	/pùk-tá:- ⁿ tíŋ/	draw soup	
pùk takbwagham		n.p.	/pùk-tàk-b ^w àgàm//pùk- ^m b ^w àgàm/	draw soup	(tumbunuwa- hausa) also puk⁵ mbwaagham
pùk wap		n.p.	/pùk-wàp/	pepper soup	
pùk yer		n.p.	/pùk-yeɾ/	draw soup	
pùkáá		n.	/pùká:/	leader of farmers	
pùkáá sar kul		n.	/pùka:-sarkùl/	leader of left-handed farmers	why this distinction?
pùkáá sar se		n.	/pùka:-sarsɛ/	leader of right handed farmers	
pùkòr		n.	/pùkòr//pikòr/	non-indigene	
pùkyen		n.	/pùk ^y ɛ:n//pìk ^y ɛ:n/	forehead	also pikyeeen
pulpul		n.	/pulpul// ^m pul-pul/	butterfly	Also mpulpul
pùmbulek		v.	/pùmbulek/	air bubbles when water boils	
pùmbúlét		n.	/pù ^m búlét/	edge of a chair, bench, tail end of a chair	
pùmbwàn		n.	/pùmb ^w àn/	local food of the Mwaghavul	made with fonio combined with various leaves
pùmbwàn biyaap		n.	/bíyá:p/	pumpkin	
pùmbwàn bwembwere		n.	/b ^w ém-b ^w ere/		
pùmbwàn		n.	/dàwúfil/		

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
dawufil				
pùmbwàn dinkim		n.	/dìnkim/	
pùmbwàn jarmen		n.	/jármén/	
pùmbwàn kom		n.	/kóm-yer/	
yer				
pùmbwàn		n.	/k ^w ak-	
kwakshimanjing			ʃíman-jín/	
pùmbwàn		n.	/lùb ^w ák/	
lubwak				
pùmbwàn		n.	/m ^b àgàm/	
mbwagham				
pùmbwàn muluu		n.	/mùlú:/	pumpkin
pùmbwàn		n.	/n ^f ɔ:n-	
nfwoongwom			g ^w óm/	
pùmbwàn		n.	/n ^g ùgír/	
ngughir				
pùmbwàn njaal		n.	/n ^j à:l/	
pùmbwàn nkilis		n.	/n ^k ilís/	
pùmbwàn nkoko		n.	/n ^k ókó:/	
pùmbwàn		n.	/n ^k ɔ:n-	
nkontughur			tugur/	
pùmbwàn nsum		n.	/n ^s úm-tʃá:r/	
caar				
pùmbwàn		n.	/n ^y àktirák/	
nyaktirak				
pùmbwàn		n.	/n ^y ak-yit/	
nyakyit				
pùmbwàn nyee		n.	/n ^y ɛ:-kú:l/	
kuul				
pùmbwàn pwas		n.	/p ^w as-ɓ ^w ɛŋ/	
ɓweng				
wugil		n.	/wùgíl/	
wulam		n.	/wùlám/	
yizep		n.	/yìzèp/	
pun ¹	pwan	v.	/pun/	to thresh maize
pun ²	pwan	v.	/pun/	to eject, evict
pun ² aak		v.p.	/pun-a:k/	abortion
pun ² aas	shang aas	v.p.	/pun-a:s/	separation of flour using a winnowing tray
				kutut
pun ² as		v.p.	/pun-as/	to castrate dog
pun ² long		v.p.	/pun-lɔn/	to castrate
				A ram with one testes removed is called gibar , castrated cow is called mpaat , castrated ram is called ntibe , castrated he-goat is called nkoor .
pun ³		v.		to regurgitate (baby)
Pun		p.n.	/pùn/	ceremony for initiation of youth
pùn dìng		v.p.	/pùn-dìŋ/	to attend in great numbers
punpún		n.	/pun-pún/	regurgitation by babies

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
púpúlep		n.	/púpúlep//p ílélér/	tough grass sp.	also píléler
púpwáp		n.	/púp ^w áp/	fish sp.	
pùs¹	pwas	v.	/pùs/	to kick, butt (animal)	
pùs²	pwas	v.	/pùs/	to shoot, arrow, gun etc.	
pùs³	pwas	v.	/pwas/	to nail s.t. in	
pùs àm	pwas am	v.p.	/pùs-àm/	to blow ointment on the anus of a child to relieve constipation	
pùs àm làà	pwas am làà	v.p.	/pùs-àm- là:/	traditional way of inducing a child that has not passed stool for days to pass such stool	
pùs kaam		n.	/pùs-ka:m/	itchy substance from jute plant	
pùs tùp		n.	/pùs-tùp/	cowitch, bush-vine	stinging <i>Mucuna pruriens</i>
put				???	Koghorong làà yingying ⁵ màng ghà put òwot mmo shwar Koghorong [a hero] has given birth to an insane person, which makes him become a laughing-stock
put	pwat	v.	/put/	to go out, get out	
put dáás	pwat dáás	n.	/put- dá:s//wa: ⁿ d á:s/	???	also waa-ndáás. Mwaghavul men who have been properly raised, when shot at the war front or during hunting expedition and certain requirements are met would re-surface at home provided that women do not mourn his death once the family begins to mourn his death, he will never show up again at home but probably elsewhere. Real men were known for such gallantry.
put lú	pwat lú	v.p.	/putlú/	to transfer from one house to another	
pùtughur		n.	/pùtugur/	sloping area, edge of a cliff	
putughup¹	mo	n.	/putugup/	person full of determination	
pùtughup²		n.	/pùtugup/	part of the chest near the heart	
pùtughup ðii wuwat		n.p.	/pùtugup ðí:wuwat/	sorrow, grief, sadness	

⁵ A proverbial expression

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
pùtughup wat		n.	/pùtugup-wat/	sorrow, grief, sadness	
puul	mo	n.	/pù:l/	eagle	
puun	mo	n.	/pu:n/	father	
puun kaam	mo	n.	/pu:n-ka:m/	father-in-law	
pùùr ¹	pwaar	v.	/pù:r/	to roast, burn, roast an animal to get rid the fur or feathers	
puur ²		n.	/pu:r/	animal sp.	
puus		n.	/pu:s/	sun, day	
puus a naar		adv.	/pu:s-a-na:r/	noon	
Puus Kààt		p.n.	/pu:s-kà:t/	day set aside by Mwaghavul people to meet and showcase their culture	
puus ki kàà		n.p.	/pu:s-ki-kà:/	sunrise	
puus làà		n.p.	/pu:s-là:/	birthday	
puus ninèèp		adv.	/pu:s-ninè:p/	afternoon	
puus nook dī		n.p.	/pu:s-nɔ:k-dī/	holiday	
pwághál ¹		n.	/p ^w ágál/	frame for hanging animals to be smoked	
Pwàghàl ²		p.n.	/p ^w àghàl/	celebration of victory when a famous enemy was killed on the battlefield or a large wild animal was killed	The enemy's head would be cut off, put in a goatskin bag with locust beans leaves. Only heroes wore that leaf on their heads, others would participate in the victory dance. The peoples for which this could be organised for were the Ron, Berom, Fyam and animals such as leopard and cheetah, but not a hyena. The heads of such enemies and animals were offered to the gods for blessing (no longer practised)
pwaghan		v.	/p ^w agan/	to jealousy imitate, rivalry, mimic	
pwan ¹		v.	/p ^w an/	to thresh maize by hand (plural)	cf. pun
pwan ²		v.	/p ^w an/	to eject (plural)	cf. pun
pwás ¹		v.	/p ^w as/	to nail an object, crucify, peck, shoot (plural)	cf. push
pwás mwaan		n.	/p ^w as-m ^w a:n/	plant sp.	
pwat				???? run out	randong mó dēl pwat nkuut long gùtùtùt <i>The cows came</i>

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
					<i>out of the pen gùtùtùt</i>
pweer		v.	/p ^w ɛ:r/	to expose, to dry clothes in the sun	
pwòòn	mo	n.	/p ^w ò:n/	wooden spoon	
pwos		v.	/p ^w ɔs/	to clean, comb, brush, rub	
pwos lip		v.p.	/p ^w ɔs-lip/	to rub powder on one's face	
pwos mwòòr		v.p.	/p ^w ɔs-m ^w ò:r/	to rub pomade	
pwos yen		v.p.	/p ^w ɔs-yen/	to rub ointment on the body	
pyaa		excl.	/pyá:/	Good luck!	
pyáá¹		v.	/p ^y á://k ^y ɛ:n	to be lucky	also kyeen-pyáá
pyaa²		v.	/p ^y á:/	to be white, fair	
pyaa-pyaa				???	
pyáá péngpéng		a.	/p ^y á:péŋ-péŋ/	very white	
pyághál		n.	/p ^y ágál/	thigh	
pyághál pyáá		n.p.	/p ^y ágálp ^y á:/	poor person	lit. 'white thigh'
pyàghàr		n.	/p ^y àghàr/	spiral, screw – like, to screw	
pyàghàr wus		n.	/p ^y àghàr-wus/	old method of producing fire	of Production of fire requires team work ie two or three people would take their turns in quick succession and in about five minutes smoke will be produced resulting in fire. The Mwaghavul people had two methods, the friction method piyarghar wus and the flint method shaghal wus . the following items are required piyaghar wus ; strong piece of stick silk cotton or hay dry cactus or piece of wood (soghor plant) piece of iron/metal pebble silk cotton from silk cotton tree to produce fire the pebble and silk cotton are held together on one hand while the piece of metal/iron on the other hand is struck against the pebble, the spark so produced would be converted into fire by burning the silk cotton, it is

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
					necessary to state here that since the production of light i.e the piyahar wus was cumbersome the Mwaghavul people had to find a way of preserving fire for domestic use. they used cow-dung or kavuk (chaff from threshed acha) these two don't burn fast and could store fire for two or three days, it is usually preserved at toghol if in the dry season and in the kapuk during the rainy season.
pyak		v.		to grope in the dark	
pyak pee		a. ?		groping in the dark	
pyan		v.	/p ^y an/	to break (pl.)	cf. piin
Pyáányaa		p.n.	/p ^y á:-n ^y a:/	original name of Panyam town	
Pyan túghúl		p.n.	/p ^y antúgúl/	hunting festival, expedition	Panyam and Pushit people, usually a day preceding Riyeem
pyeel		n.	/p ^y ε:l/	morsel, piece of food	
pyeem		n.	/p ^y ε:m/	wild date palm	<i>Phoenix reclinata</i> used for mats and hats
pyéér		v.	/p ^y é:r/	to cut, slice, make incision	
pyepye		n.	/p ^y ε-p ^y ε/	flat cover for calabash woven from raffia leaves	< Hausa
R					
ra		pron.	/ra/	she, her	also wura
raa		v.	/ra:/	to weave, knit	
ráá nlèr kút		v.p.	/rá:- ⁿ lèr-kút/	to knit a sweater	
ráá shit		v.p.	/rá:-fít/	to weave grass for thatching of roof	
ráá tìbàrná		v.	/rá:-tìbàrná/	to weave a mat	
rààm		n.	/rà:m/	tree sp. and its fruit	<i>Syzygium guineense</i> Hausa <i>malmo</i>
rààs		n.	/rà:s/	bamboo (plant)	
raghap		a.	/ragap/	excessive beating	
rák		v.	/rák/	to do something irrespective of the consequences	
ran		v.	/ran/	to write, to make stripes	
ran		v.	ran	to distribute, to share	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss		
ran gín		v.p.	ran gín	out describes s.o. with extensive tribal marking on the cheeks		
randong		n.	/randɔŋ/	cow		
randong maar			????	ox		
rang			????	????		
ranran		???	/ranran/	writing		
rap ¹		v.	/rap/	to be black, dirty, dark (complexion)		
rap ²		v.		to be unlucky		
rap ² kyeen		v.p.		to have bad luck, misfortune, to have a bad rap		
rap-rap						
rasa		n.	/rasa/	costume	worn on the waist while dancing velang	
rèéké		n.	/rè:ké/	sugar-cane	< Hausa	
reep	jiraap jiraap bílààt	n.	/rɛ:p/	young girl, daughter		
rèèp bilaat		n.	/rè:p-bílà:t/	Fulani girl		
réng ¹		v.	/réŋ/	to outdo one another on the farm		
réng ²		n.	/réŋ/	fresh soil produced while farming		
rèp		v.	/rèp/	to be small		
rep pák		a.	/rep pák/	small portion; quantity		
rét		v.	/rét/	to be good, fine		
rét nyit		v.p.	/rét ^{nyit} /	happiness, excitement, thrills		
ret-ret						
rí		pron.	/rí/	he, him	third person singular masculine pronoun, reduced form. cf. wùrí	
ribèt ¹		n.	/ribèt/	ceremony before marriage where all the relations are entertained		
ribèt ²		v.	/ribèt/	to wish, desire		
ribèt káá		n.	/ribèt-ká:/	selfishness	lit. 'to desire head'	
ring		v.	/riŋ/	to cause confusion		
ríí		v.	/rí/	to be dark		
riin		n.	/ri:n/	spirit, shadow, shade		
riin díibang		n.	/ri:ndí:ɓáŋ/	holy spirit		
riin díibish		n.	/ri:n dí:-bíʃ/	evil spirit		
Rim		p.n.	/rim/	name of Daika village		
ring shii		v.	riŋ-ʃi:/	to confuse		
rip ¹		n.	/rip/	irritant, irritation		
rip ²		v.	/rip/	itchy substance		
riran		??	/riràn/	written		

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
riret		adv.	/rírɛt/	properly	
rish		v.	/ríʃ/	to sneeze	
rish nang		v.	/ríʃ-nan/	to wear clothes inside out	
rish nang	mo	n.		knot used to tie maize while drying it out	
ritas¹		n.	/ritas/ˀjàŋ-jan/	mumps	cf. njàngjang
Ritas²		p.n.	/ritas/	spirit which causes mumps	
riya		n.	/riya:/	iron anklet, smaller than nzire	worn by boys while riding horses
roghop¹		a.	/rɔgɔp/	pompous, proud	
roghop²		v.	/rɔgɔp/	to break pl.	plural of tep
roghop kong sham		v.	/rɔgɔp-kɔŋ-ʃam/	to kill a person and bury him for poor behavioural pattern	
rógò		n.	/rɔgò/	cassava plant	< Hausa
romji		p.n.	/rómɔʒi/	slaves originally from Kulere now referred to as freed Fulani	< Hausa
ron¹		n.	/rón/	madness	
Ron²		p.n.	/ròn/ˀròn/	Ron people	also nron
ron³		a.	/rɔn/	out of tune	musical instrument
rong kaa		v.p.		to disperse, go out	
rop		v.		to observe the day of the dead	no-one goes to the farm on such a day
ru	rwa	v.	/rù/	to embed	
rude		n.	/rùdɛ̃/wúrg ^w óm/	cooking porridge	also wurgwom
ruko		v.	/rùkò/rùk ^w ò/	to swim or stay under water for a long time	also rukwo, rukoo
rum		v.	/rùm/	to lick powder, flour, salt etc	
rùmbáás		n.	/rùˀbá:s/	guinea-worm	
rúruú		v.	/rúru:/	to shout for help, shout of despair	
rwa		v.	/r ^w a/	to embed (plural)	cf. ru
rwang		n.	/r ^w an/	one who starts a case, causes problems etc	
ryang		n.	/r ^y an/	welfare, health, peace	
ryée		v.		to look at sceptically, to find fault	
ryée pee		v.p.		to look at sceptically, to find fault	
ryeem¹		v.	/r ^y ɛ:m/	to destroy, demobilise, render useless	
Ryeem²		p.n.	/r ^y ɛ:m/	hunting festival/expedition	Pushit community, organised to check the growth of wild animals in the area that could be harmful to the community

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
ryeep		v.	/r ^y è:p/	to mix, jumble	
S					
saa		v.	/sa:/	to cut (pl.)	cf. can
saa a làà píít		v.p.		to snivel, snuffle	
saam		v.	/sa:m/	to sleep, to lie down	
saam shibut		v.p.	/sa:m-ʃi-but/	lie down on one's stomach	
sààr		adv.	/sà:r/	when it stops raining	
sààs		n.	/sà:s/	animal ribs	
safiyo		n.	/sàfīyò/	surveyor	< Hausa
saghan		n.	/sàgàn/	lineage, section, clan, part, ward etc	cf. der
sak ¹	suk	pron.	/sak/	yourself	
sak ²		v.	/sak/	to farm	
sak ² maar		v.p.	/sak-ma:r/	act of farming	
sak dar		n.	/sak-dar/	police	
sak ³		v.	/sák/	to shave, barb, have a haircut	
sak ³ kaa		v.p.	/sák-ka:/	to have a haircut	
sak poo		n.	/sak-pò:/	bridle	
sal		n.	/sàl/	plain ground, plain land	
sám		v.	/sám/	to sharpen a knife, hoe etc., to scratch	wùrá sám pyághál kùráshkùrásh <i>she scratched her thigh</i> , kùráshkùrásh lit. 'to scratch the thigh'
sám pyághál		v.p.		to lie	
san ¹		n.	/san/	to pour liquid on someone or away	
san ²	sun	pron.	/san/	myself	
sandur		n.	/sàndùr/	island	< Hausa
sansirek		n.	/sansírék/	necklace worn by girls	
sansirek nshii		n.	/sansírek- ⁿ ʃi:/	decorative chain worn on the leg by girls	
sár		n.	/sár/	hand	
sar cii kaat kinok		n.p.	/sár-tʃi:-ka:t-kìnòk/	empty-handed, inability to meet need	
sar gaal		n.p.	/sar-gà:l/	bahama grass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> . Hausa <i>kirikiri</i>
					
sar hirit		n.p.		knot to tie up domestic animals	
sar ka		n.p.	/sárka/	string used in tying bow	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
sar kan		n.p.	/sar-kan/	wrong side
sar kul		n.p.	/sar-kùl/	left hand side
sar kutut		n.p.	/sar-kútùt/	bicycle wheel
sar nighin		n.p.	/sar-nigin/	best harvest of millet preserved for use as seeds during next farming season
sar ran		n.p.	/sar-ràn/	handwriting
sar se		n.p.	/sar-se/	right hand
sar shak		n.p.	/sar-ʃāk/	the same
sar tibilak yaa nduu		n.p.	/sar-tíbilák yà:- ⁿ du:/	to mistakenly kill s.o. instead of the one earlier intended
sát		v.	/sát/	to inform, say, notify, preach, tell
sát lè pàn		v.p.		to toast (i.e. give recent coinage good wishes)
sat shi kaa ¹		n.p.	/sát-ʃi-ká:/	memorised verse
sat shi kaa ²		v.p.	/sát-ʃi-ká:/	to recite off head, from memory
sát yaghal		n.	/sát-yàgàl/	drink Usually provided during (yaghal-maar) early in the morning between 8:00 a.m. and 9:00 a.m. to those working on a farm. A traditional way of informing farmers that work has commenced on the farm.
sat		pron.	/sat/	herself
sàt		n.	/sàt/	seat, usually of flat rock
se ³		n.	/sé/	food
se ¹		v.	/se/	to win
se ²		v.	/se/	to eat
se libet		v.p.	/se-liβèt/	to eat extra at the disadvantage of others
se lughup		v.p.		bribery, bribe
se pee		v.p.	/se- pɛ:/ ^m bura m/	gluttony, eat a lot lit. 'to eat s.t. loose' also mburam
se ribet		n.		ceremony preparatory to wedding
se ribet ðimu tar ðii poo				new moon festival recent coinage
se se		v.p.	/se-sé/	to eat food
se shang		v.p.	/se-ʃāŋ/	ostentatious living
se shel		v.p.	/se-ʃél/	???
se teng		v.p.	/se-tɛŋ/	to refuse absolutely
se tong ashak		v.p.	/se-tɔŋ- aʃàk/	to partake of Holy communion
se yil		v.p.	/se-yíl/	to grovel as a mark of lit. 'to eat earth'

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
seel		v.	/sɛ:l/	total submission to be slimy, like draw soup	
seen ¹		n.	/sɛ:n/	life	
seen ²		n.	/sɛ:n/	roots	
seen ² took		n.	/sɛ:n-tɔ:k/	vein in the neck	
seen ³		n.	/sɛ:n/	wisdom, knowledge, cunning	
seer ¹		n.	/sɛ:r/	traditional ruler	He does not speak to the public directly but through a polap (who amplifies what he says).
seer ²		n.	/sɛ:r/	laziness	
séét	sirep	v.	/sé:t//sé:t- kí/	to buy, sell	also séét ki
seet ki ²		v.p.	/sé:t-kí/	sell	
seet seen		v.p.	/sé:t-sɛ:n/	to risk one's life	
sekondiri		n.	/sekódiri/	secondary school	< English
sekop ¹		v.	/sekóp/	to inherit	
Sekop ²		p.n.	/sekóp/	clan of ruling house in Panyam	
sekyeen ¹		n.	/sɛ-kʸɛ:n/	progress	
sekyeen ²		v.	/sɛ-kʸɛ:n/	to proceed, continue, advance	
sel		v.	/sél/	to lead, guide	
sel		n.	/sél/	leader, guide	
sen		n.	/sɛn//mà:r- sɛn/	traditional farming, grass and soil excavated by the hoe	ie (maar-sen)
sèp		n.	/sèp/	axe	
se-se				???	
seshel		n.	???	gluttony	
seteng			???	to be obstinate, stubborn, uncompromising	
sháál ¹		v.	/ʃá:l/	to become dusk, get dark/cloudy, to blur vision	
shaar ¹		n.	/ʃa:r/	friend	
shaar ²		a.	/ʃa:r/	friendly	
shaar lek	mo	n.p.	/ʃa:r-lɛk/	enemy	
shaar mwaan		n.p.	/ʃa:r-mʷa:n/	fellow traveller	
shaar nwor		n.p.	/ʃa:r-nwòr/	customer	
shaar shak		n.p.	/ʃa:r-ʃàk/	friends	
shaar tong		n.p.	/ʃa:r-tɔŋ/	neighbours	
shaghal ¹		v.	/ʃagal/	method of preparing food	
shàghàl ²		n.	/ʃàghàl/	money, iron, metal	≠ Hebrew <i>shekel</i> .
shàghàl ² kipak		n.p.	/ʃàghàl- kipák/	flat metal used in decorating horses	
shàghàl ² wus		n.p.	/ʃàghàl-wus/	flintstone, match, lighter	lit. 'iron of fire'
shagham		a.	/ʃàgám/	lean, haggard	

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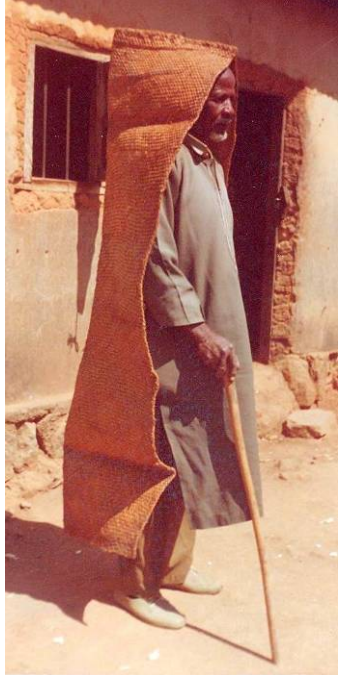
Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
shaghat shak		v.	/sagat/	to close, cover ??	mó yak shak gishishash gishishash <i>They held on to each other gishishash gishishash</i>
shak		n.	/ʃák/	to sieve	
shakshik		a.	/ʃákʃi:/	jovial, one who jokes a lot	
sham		v.	/ʃam/	to go down, get off, disembark, alight, come in abundance, get out of, rise from, take off	
sham am kaa nfii		v.p.	/ʃam-àm ká:ⁿfii:/	insect that lives in the water	When removed from water, no moisture can be seen on its body.
sham ki kaa		v.p.	/ʃam-kí- ká://sa:m- kí-ká:/	to be humble, humility	also saam ki-kaa
sham mwaan		v.p.	/ʃam- mʷa:n/	to pay a visit to others	
sham seen		v.	/ʃam-sɛ:n/	to establish roots, to be deep rooted	
sham taa		v.p.	/ʃam-tá:/	to fall down, to stop over	lit. ‘to go down, stand up’
sham yaghal sháng¹		v.p.	all mid	to take off (as a bird)	
sháng mwòs		v.	/ʃán/	to be sweet	
shang aas		n.		ant sp.	
		v.p.	/ʃan-a:s/	producing flour to be mixed with water and served to visitors in place of gruel	
shang				????	kòòk pughal ni doghon shang mighin màt funu no zam har ni kàá wùrá cukcur <i>yesterday our old woman danced the Pughal dance so much that she became very excited cukcur</i>
shang²	shwat	v.	/ʃan/	to withdraw, pull out, remove	
shang² aghas	shwat ~	v.p.	/ʃan-àgàs/	to extract tooth	
shang nuk	shwat ~		???	to be betrothed	
shang² sar¹	shwat sar	v.p.	/ʃan- sár//fwat- sár/	to withdraw from an action	
shang²		n.	/ʃán/	net, general name	
shang² léé		n.p.	/ʃan-lé:/	net for carrying loads	
shang milom			????	net used to carry cocoyam or sweet potato	
shàng² pupwap		n.p.	/ʃàn- pópʷáp/	fishing net	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
shang ² sar ²		n.	/ʃaŋ-sár/	local women's handbag
Shang shíí nòghòl		v.p.		Ceremonies performed when a man inherits the wife of his brother. lit. 'to pull out leg from between the legs' [of women implied]
shang ³	shwat	v.	/ʃaŋ/	to slap
shang ³ sar ¹	shwat sar	v.	/ʃaŋ-sár//ʃwat-sár/	to slap s.o.
shàng sár gùrùm kipák		v.	/ʃaŋ-sár ⁿ gùrùm ⁿ kipák/	to slap s.o. on the cheek
shàng kwaghal		n.	/ʃaŋ-k ^w àgàl/	riverine animal
sháng-sháng shash		v.	/ʃáʃ/	???
shee		v.	/ʃɛ:/	to pick up, carry a heavy load
shee dí		v.p.	???	to change, begin anew, restart, be the first
shee làà		v.p.	/ʃɛ:-là://là:-kítʃɔ́/	change first delivery
sheem		n.	/ʃɛ:m/	see làà kico
Sheemee shi		p.n.	/ʃɛ:mé:/	potash, made from ashes after distillation ward in Panyam
			???	níí ní sù sò ndìgìn shi yeep mó kudùnùnkudùnùnk the elephant ran into the trees, kudùnùnkudùnùnk; làà tum ní yághál mirep shi ret nyit zhìrikzhìrik the child jumped up and down with excitement zhìrikzhìrik (can be translated with, by)
shi		v.	/ʃi/	to use
shi kibwoon		v.p.	/ʃi:-kíɓ ^w ɔ́:n/	to go backwards, in reverse
shi parci		??	/ʃi-pàrci/	occasionally, sometimes
shi tughur		v.p.	/ʃitúgúr/	long, sloping area
shibal		adv.	/ʃibál/	by force, strongly
shibil		n.	/ʃibil/	peel, skin of certain fruits or vegetables
Shibilang		p.n.	/ʃibilàn /	heaven, paradise
shibut lu		n.	/ʃibut-lú//ʃübüt-lú/	It is believed that when good people die, they go to shibilang also shubut lu
shibut pee		n.	/ʃibut-pe/	wall
shidaar		adv.	/ʃida:r/	wall of a trunk, big rock daily

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
shidaar-shidaar		id.	/ʃidà:r- ʃidà:r/	daily
shidyees		n.	/ʃidʷes/	designated place for children to pass their stool
shii ¹		n.	/ʃi:/	leg
shii dughul		n.p.	/ʃi:-dùgùl/	describes s.o. who is flat footed
shii feer		n.p.	/ʃi:-fɛ:r/	motor-vehicle, anything with four wheels
shii ki taa-lung		n.p.	/ʃi:-kí-tá:- lún/	limping person
shii lop		n.p.	/ʃi:-lòp/	tip you give to a child for going on an errand
shii mwaan		n.p.	/ʃi:-m ^w a:n/	footstep
shii naat		n.p.	/ʃi:-nà:t/	bird that eats maize lit. 'foot red'
shii n̄bwoon		n.p.	/ʃi:- ^m ḃ ^w ó:n/	push over
shii put nkom		n.p.	/ʃi:put- ⁿ kóm/	dislocation of the pelvis, leg
shii teer		n.	/ʃi:-tè:r/	few days
shii teer d̄iisi		n.	/ʃi:-tè:r- d̄i:sì/	these few days
shii toghon		n.p.	/ʃi:-tógón/	soldier
shiit		v.	/ʃi:t/	to pound, grind, and thresh grain for cooking
shiit mwoor		n.	/ʃi:t-m ^w ò:r/	brown colour of animals (goat) lit. 'pounding oil'
shii ²		n.	/ʃi:/ ⁿ ʃi:/	honey, bee also nshii
shik ¹		v.	ʃik	to germinate millet for brewing
shik ²		n.	ʃik	matter, issue
shik ² bish		n.	/ʃik-bij/	sin, wrongdoing lit. 'issue bad'
shik ² màt		n.p.		The first act in the process of engagement lit. 'matter of women'. A small amount of beer is sent to the girl's relations by the family of the boy.
shikìlìng		n.		radio recent coinage
shiko		n.	/tiŋ ʃikɔ/	tree sp.
shilak		n.	/ʃilák/ ⁿ ʃilák/	boiled spinach also nshilak
shilip		n.	/ʃilip/	raincoat
shilip nfyam		n.	/ʃilip- ⁿ fám/	easily folded local raincoat for men Made from raffia by the Fyem community.

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
					
shilip ngang		n.p.	/ʃilip- ⁿ gàŋ/	local raincoat made from palm leaves	
shilip piil		n.p.	/ʃilip-pí:l/	local raincoat for women made from tar-grass	
shilushilu		id.	/ʃilú-ʃilú/	from house to house	
shim		n.	/ʃim/	leather, skin of animals	
shim làà		n.	/ʃim-là:/	goat-skin used to strap little children to their mothers back	
shin		pron.	/ʃin/	himself	
shináá		n.		television	recent coinage
shing¹		n.	/ʃiŋ/	mortar	
shing²		p.u.t.		isn't it? is it not?	
shinishini		id.	/ʃini-ʃini/	differently	
shinkafa		n.	/ʃiŋ-kafa/	rice	< Hausa
ship¹		v.	/ʃip/	to remove a pot from the fire	
ship²		v.	/ʃip/	to dismantle, collapse	
shipeeshipee		id.	/ʃipe-ʃipe:/	from place to place	
shirip		v.	/ʃirip/	to pull down, demolish, destroy building etc	
shirop		n.	/ʃirɔp/	ladies, women	
shishor		n.	/ʃiʃ ^w ɔ:r/	nasal mucus	
shishwaa		n.	/ʃiʃ ^w á:/	goose-flesh	
shit		n.	/ʃit/	grass, generic	
shit biring		n.p.	/ʃit-bíriŋ/	hay, fodder	
shit kom		n.p.	/ʃit-kɔm/	grass worn on both ears by women as part of their costume	
shit long		n.p.	/ʃit-lɔŋ/	fodder, forage	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
shit lu		n.p.	/ʃít-lú/	grass for thatching houses
shit pòò		n.p.	/ʃít-p ^w ò:/	piece of grass worn on the two lips by women
shiyilshiyil		id.	/ʃi-yíl-ʃiyíl/	from one country to another or from one place to another
shon		n.	/ʃón/	malevolent spirit of the dead that returns to torment others
shoop		n.		hair in general
shoop poo		n.	shoop pòò	moustache
shoor ¹		v.	/ʃɔ:r//ʃ ^w ɔ:r/	to beat, blow
shoor ²		v.	/ʃɔ:r//ʃ ^w ɔ:r/	to scoop food or soup with hand or spoon
shoor				màt káá nì wùrá kì baa òilang dí mme la fra nì dǎé wùrá teer shoor a map ðák shwetshwet <i>the widow has lost another child and she has been crying all night shwetshwet</i>
shughur		n.	/ʃúgúr/	rat sp.
shùrètshùrèt		ideo.		describes s.t. that goes on an on happening
shuu		n.	/ʃu:/	thread, cotton, boll
shwáá		n.	/ʃ ^w á:/	maize
shwaa ¹		n.	/ʃ ^w a:/	to transplant
shwáá aduu		n.	/ʃ ^w á:-a-dù:/	planting several maize seeds in one hole
shwaa ²	myas	v.	/ʃ ^w a:/	to drink
shwaa ³		v.	/ʃ ^w a:/	to determine guilt in traditional way
shwaa jeel		v.p.	/ʃ ^w a:-jé:l/	to suffer
shwaa kaa		v.p.	/ʃ ^w a:-ka:/	to overcome
shwaa kut		v.p.	/ʃ ^w a:-kút/	to breathe, to stroll
shwàà làà		v.p.	/ʃ ^w à:-là:/	traditional method of forcing babies to drink
shwaa liis		v.p.	/ʃ ^w a:-lí:s/	to suck the tongue
shwaa pee		v.p.	/ʃ ^w a:-pɛ:/	to drain oneself

cf. also **mis**

Two suspects or their cockerels are forced to drink a mixture. The first cock to die confirms that its owner is guilty. The plant known as **kisom** was used.

Their nostrils are closed by forcing them to gulp whatever liquid was offered to them

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
shwaa sar		v.p.	/ʃ ^w a:-sar/	to suck the finger
shwaghar ¹		v.	/ʃ ^w ágár/	to be lean, shrivel, wrinkle from heat or cold.
shwaghar ²		n.	/ʃ ^w ágár/	syphilis
shwaghar-				?
shwaghar				
shwal ¹		n.	/ʃ ^w ál/	length
shwàl ²		n.		pain, illness
shwàl jép		n.p.		children's diseases
shwal mat		n.p.	/ʃ ^w ál-mat/	sexually transmitted disease (reference by men)
shwal mish		n.p.	/ʃ ^w ál-mif/	sexually transmitted disease (reference by women)
shwal saam		n.	/ʃ ^w ál-sà:m/	sleeping
shwan ¹		n.	/ʃ ^w àn/	troublesomeness cf. tangshwan
shwan ²		v.	/ʃ ^w an/	to remove, convey plenty of things, items
shwar				?? laugh wùrá ji ðel sò ñe mó piin shwar kíshkísh <i>she walked by and they burst out laughing</i> kíshkísh.
shwar shak		v.p.	/ʃ ^w ar-fák/	to make fun of one another
shwat				???
shwat nkaa		n.	/ʃ ^w at- ⁿ ká:/	shampoo-like head gear worn during dance (cultural)
shwat nyit ¹		a.	/ʃ ^w at- ⁿ yit/	selective
shwat nyit ²		v.	/ʃ ^w at- ⁿ yit/	selfishness, ethnicity, tribalism, favouritism, sectionalism
shwat sar ¹		v.	/ʃ ^w at-sár/	to exonerate, absolve
shwat sar ²		v.	/ʃ ^w at-sár/	to withdraw from an action (plural of shang sar)
shwol		n.	/ʃ ^w ól//ʃól/	jollof acha, jollof guinea corn, jollof rice also shol . favourites during naming ceremonies of children etc
shwoop		n.	/ʃ ^w ɔ:p/	hair
shwoop káá		n.	/ʃ ^w ɔ:p-ká:/	hair on head
shwoop naghàp		n.	/ʃ ^w ɔ:p-naghàp/	body hair (usually the armpit)
shwoop pòò		n.	/ʃ ^w ɔ:p-p ^w ò/	mouthache
shwoop yit		n.	/ʃ ^w ɔ:p-yit/	eyelid, eyelash
shwoor		v.	??	to hit
shyeep		n.	/ʃ ^y ε:p/	wood, wooden ladder, wooden cross, support
shyeep-kipàng		n.	/ʃ ^y ε:p-kipàng/	logs used to block the main entrance into the compound

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
shyeep múút k̀ì Jesu		n.	/ʃyɛ:p- mú:t-k̀ì- jésù/	cross of Jesus	recent coinage
siminti		n.	????	cement	< Hausa
sirep		v.		to buy, sell (pl.)	cf. séét sg.
Siri		p.n.	/siri/	Spirit that protects children (kumjep)	Once offended an animal must be sacrificed to appease it. These njii are specific to certain areas.
gunung		n.	/gunuŋ/	fwangko – njii-kung	
long feer		n.	/lɔŋfɛ:r/	kochaan – njii-kung	
rongong		n.	/rɔŋɔŋ/	yitup – njii-kung	
manjor		n.	/manjɔr/	kuzung – njii-kung	
dong		n.	/dɔŋ/	kojan – njii-kung	
ndolcaap		n.	/ˈdɔltʃa:p/	pushit – njii-kung	
sí¹		dem.	/sí/	there	
si		dem.		this	
sì²		dem.	/sì/	here	
sibel¹		n.	/sibɛl/	wild cat	
sibel²		v.	/sibɛ̀l/	to get oneself into trouble	
sibel² pee		?	?	person who gets others into trouble	
sibel³		v.	/sibɛl/	to stitch	
sidi				??	wáár nii wal sidi mbut mbeen ni gùlúnggùlúng <i>the gruel is making noise in the gourd, gùlúnggùlúng</i>
sighim		n.	/sigim/	cough	
sighim hík		n.	/sigim-hí:k/	whooping cough	
sighin¹		v.	/sigin/	to mix meat with salt and oil	
sighin²		v.	/sigin/	to shake, move	
sighir¹		a.	/sigir/	old, not new	
sighir²		n.	/sigir/	in-law (one married to either your sister or brother etc)	
sighir³		n.	/sigir/	dew	
sighit		adv.	/sigit/	complete, finally, at last	dì-káá wurí sighit wéél ntóók jéghérékjéghérék <i>the man with the big head now has a a thin neck jéghérékjéghérék</i>
sighit pòò		n.	/sigit-pɔ/	last born	
siisi		n.	/sí:sì/	sixpence (6d) in the former currency	< Hausa. No longer legal tender
silak¹		v.	/silak/	to carve, chisel	
silak ntook		v.p.	/silak-ˈtó:k/	to nod the head while dancing	A typical Mwaghavul gesture.
silak²		n.	/silak/	spear with barbs	The third spear to be used. It has barbs on its edges, and cannot be easily removed. cf. kop

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
sìmèn		n.	/sìmèn/ ⁿ sì mèn/	musk-shrew	also nsìmèn. <i>Crocidura spp.</i>
sir¹		n.	/sir/	whetstone, smooth, polished stone used for sharpening	
sir²		n.	/sir/	to paint s.t.	
sir³		n.	/sir/	tree sp.	
siram		n.	/siram/	to beat (plural)	cf. nung
sirap		n.	/sirap/	boil, pimple	
siyoon		n.	????	excessive beating, harvesting of fruits	
sizáál		n.		internet	recent coinage
sisi		n.	/sisi/		
sò		v.	/sò//sòr/	to go, proceed	cf. sòr
soghom		n.	/sogom/	horn	
sóghór		n.	/sogor/	plant used to produce fire by friction	cf. pyaghar wus
soghot		n.	/sogot/	witch, wizard, sorcerer	
sok¹		v.	/sok/	to save	
sok²		v.	/sok/	to hide	
som		v.	/sóm/	to thresh corn, maize etc	
somwaan		v.	/sòm ^w a:n/	to pay visit to others	
song		n.	/són/	branches	
sóó		n.	/só://sógó/	traditional racing	horse also sóghó
soo reep		n.	/so:- re:p//sogó- re:p	traditional racing	horse also sogho-reep . Formerly organised as part of hunting expeditions. One objective was to impress women and the public in general. A good jockey, hunter, farmer and even dancer could acquire a new wife through his impressive performance.
soo maar		v.	/so:- má:r//sogó- má:r/	method of farming	also sogho-maar
sòr		v.		to go, proceed	cf. sò
sor ten ndol		v.	/sor ten ⁿ dól/	imprisonment	
sù	swa	v.	/sù//swa/	to run	
su-su				???	
sughul		a.	/súgúl/	tough, strong (of meat)	
sughul-sughul				?????	
sughun¹		n.	/sugun/	dream	
sùghùn²		n.	/sùgùn/	revelation	
sughup		n.	/sugup/	bath, shower	
sughur		v.	/sugur/	to fry	
suk		pron.	/suk/	yourselves (inclusive)	wú táp án suk kí mùùt kí

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
					nighin fuu ni. Don't indulge in self-pity over the death of your mother
sùl	sulwang	v.	/sùl//sul ^w añ /	to pierce, penetrate	
sule		n.	/sule/	shilling in former currency	< Hausa
suluk		n.	/sùlùk// ⁿ sùl ùk/	uncircumcised person	also nsuluk
sulwang¹		v.	/sul ^w añ/	to pierce, penetrate	plural of sul
sulwang pòò		v.	/sul ^w añ-p ^w ò/	to make insulting comments, statements	lit. 'to pierce mouth'
sulwang²		v.	/sùl ^w àñ/	trouble	
súm¹		n.	/súm/	name, heroism, fame, reputation	
súm cáár¹		n.	/súm-tʃá:r/	plant sp. used in soup	(see pumbwan)
súm cáár²		n.	/súm-tʃá:r// ⁿ sún-tʃá:r/	swallow (bird spp.)	cf. nsún cáár
sum²		v.	/sum/	to eat grains	
sum aghas		v.p.	/sum-àgàs/	to gnash teeth	
sum po		v.	/sum-p ^w ò/	to utter proverbs, wise sayings	cf. nyam .
sum shwaa		v.	/sum-ʃ ^w á:/	to eat maize	
sùn¹		n.	/sùn/	iburu variety	planted near the stream cf. kusuk
sun²		pron.	/sun/	ourselves	
sun³		v.	/sun/	dry up, evaporate	
sùng		n.	/sùñ/	cocoyam variety	
sup		v.	/sup/	to cover, invert	
susar		v.	/sùsár/	to multiply (of an enterprise)	
sushii		v.	/sùʃi:/	to run	also nsushii
sut		pron.	/sut/	themselves	
swa		v.	/s ^w a/	to run (pl.), rush, scramble, hurry	plural of su
swap		v.	/s ^w ap/	to share out, give freely, be generous	
T					
táá¹		v.	/táá/	to fall, drop	
táá kyeen		v.p.	/tá:-k ^y ɛ:n/	to precede, to spear-head	
táá lip		v.p.	/tá:-lip/	to collect lip powder from the stream	
táá lung		v.p.	/tá:-lún/	to swim	
táá sheem		n.		plant used to make potash	
táá sheem		v.p.	/tá:-ʃɛ:m/	produce potash	through distillation of ashes
táá tileng		v.p.	/tá:tílɛñ/	to precede, spearhead, to lead, to	

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
				arrive earlier, to be a forerunner
táá²		v.	/tá:/	to stop over
taa-doo		n.	/tá:-dõ://tá:-dõgõ/	cock-crow also táádóghó
Taal		p.n.		Hunting festival in Mangun and Bwanpe
tààn¹		v.	/tàn:/	to blow a wind instrument
taan¹ fiit		v.p.	/tá:-fĩ:t//pi:t/	to whistle also taan piit
taan njweng		v.p.	/tá:- ⁿ j ^w éŋ/	to play the flute
taan²		v.	/ta:n//ta:/	to beat the drum, play the xylophone and other musical instruments
taan ging		v.p.	/tá:-gĩŋ/	to beat drum also taaging
tààn		v.	/tàn://tá:/	to sew also tàà
tááp		n.	/tá:p/	antelope sp.
taat		v.	/ta:t/	to shake
taat kaa		v.p.	/ta:t-ká:/	to shake the head to indicate disagreement
taat nàghàp		v.p.	/ta:t-nàgàp/	to express happiness
taghal		v.	/tagal/	to chew
tagham sì		adv.	/tagam-sì/	this year
tàghàs		v.	/tàgàs/	to taste bad, smell bad
táji		v.a.	/táji/	do not
tak		v.	/ták/	to pour out liquid from a jar
takarda		n.	/tá kardà/	book < Hausa
tàk bwagham		n.	/ták-b ^w àgàm/	local soup cf. Hausa <i>turbunuwa</i>
tal¹		a.	/tal/	hot, heat
tal-tal				
tal²		v.	/tál/	to pluck fruit
Tal³		p.n.	/tal/	Tal people
tàl⁴		v.		to ask a question
tàl dúng		v.	/tal-dún/	to ask or asking from the nyem-dung (owner of the river)
tam¹		v.	/tam/	to dance
tam²		v.	/tam/	to simmer
tan		v.	/tàn/	to play
tándúk		n.	/tiŋ tándúk/	tree sp.
tang		v.	????	to sprout
tang¹		v.	/tàn/	to count
tang²		v.	/tàn/	to search, seek, look for
tang² bar		v.	/tàn-bár/	to survive, to seek salvation
tang² pee		v.	/tàn-pe:/	to search for an opportunity

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
tàng dōk		n.	/tàng-dōk /	young locust
tang ran		v.p.	/tàng-ràn/	to read
tang san		v.p.	/tàng-sán/	troublesomeness
tang shwan		v.p.	/tàng-ʃ ^w àn/	trouble seeker, trouble shooter
táp		v.	/táp/	to be meticulous, take time to prepare, be careful, to watch out for, to indulge in, to protect
táp bít nfùng kram		v.p.	???	to be punctual, on time lit. ‘watch for daybreak through an opening in the room’.
táp ki waar		v.p.	/táp-kí- wà:r/	to adhere to the tenets of the law
táp lee		v.p.	/táp-lɛ:/	to be careful
táp pee		v.p.	/táp-pɛ:/	to oversee, keep watch over a place
táp sheen		n.	/tiŋ táp ʃɛ:n/	tree sp.
tár ¹		n.	/tár/	month, moon
tár ²		n.	/tár/	madness
tár ³		n.	/tár/	grass sp.
tar ³ b̄um		n.p.	/tár b̄úm/	grass sp.
tar ³ kom		n.p.	/tár kóm/	grass sp.
tar ⁴		n.	/tar/	season, period
tar ⁴ lok		n.p.	???	early wet season, March – May
tar ⁴ lughun		n.p.	???	dry season, December-February
tar ⁴ neen		n.	/tar-nɛ:n/	Period of hunger in the Mwaghavul community
tar ⁴ pas		n.p.		rainy season, June- August
tar ⁴ waap		n.p.		harvest season, September – November
tás		n.	tás	mushroom
tát		v.	tát	???
tát sár		v.p.	/tát-sár/	to give a typical hand shake to close friends, to snap one’s fingers
tát shuu		v.p.	/tát-ʃu:/	to spin cotton to produce thread
taway		v.	/tawá ⁱ /	to revolt, protest, associated with mad dogs
tawaza		n.	/tiŋ dɛp/	tree sp.
tee		v.	/tɛ:/	to tear, rip
teel		a.	/tɛ:l/	foolish, arrogant,

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
				claiming to know all, pompous	
teer ¹	yem	v.	/tɛ:r/	to spend the night	
teer ¹		adv.	/tɛ:r/	late in the night	
teer ²		n.	/tɛ:r/	day of twenty-four hours	
ten ¹		adv.	/tɛn/	already	
tén ²		n.	/tɛn/	mahogany tree	<i>Khaya senegalensis</i> Hausa <i>madaacii</i>
ten ¹	tireng	v.	/tɛn/	to press, iron clothes, tread on	
ten ²	tireng	v.	/tɛn/ tireng	to lock door	because you had to press the lock
ten dol	tireng po lu	n.	/tɛn- ⁿ dól/	prison	
tèn pòò lú		v.p.	/tɛn-pò:-lú/	to lock door, car	
tèn sát		part.	/tɛn-sát/	already stated, already mentioned said	
teng		n.	/tɛŋ/	rope, twine, string, cord	
teng ngwaghar		n.	/tɛŋ ⁿ g ^w ágár /	Mwaghavul well- known rope	otherwise known as <i>yar sura, don sura</i>
Teng Kwàt		p.n.		Hunting festival of Jipal people	
Teng Lwaa		p.n.		Hunting festival of Chakfem people	
tep	tirep	v.	/tɛp/	to break	rog hop is second plural
tep-tep				???	
tep kaa		v.p.	/tɛp-ká:/	to plait, braid a woman's hair	
tep nkíráng		n.	/tɛp- ⁿ kírán/	logical, diplomatic	
tep ntook		n.	/tɛp- ⁿ tó:k/	cerebrospinal meningitis	
tep po		n.	/tɛp-pò:/	parable, figure of speech, to speak figuratively	
tet ¹		v.	/tét/	fun, joke, humour	
tet pee		n.	??	joker, humorous person	
tet po		n.	??	metaphor	
tet ²		v.	/tét/	to disgrace, cause to be ashamed	
teghel		a.	/téɡél/ /tɛ:l/	arrogant	also teel
tibarna		n.	/tìbárná/	mat	< Hausa
tiding		n.	/tìdìŋ/	deaf and dumb	
Tidiu		p.n.	/tìdì ^u /	hunting expedition of Kombun community.	Occasions to display good horsemanship, bravery were exhibited
tighis		a.	/tìgis/	big (place)	
tiip		n.	/tì:p/	shock	
tiip tu		n.p.	/tì:p-tù/	death as a result of shock	

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
tiis		n.	/tì:s/	shrub, tree sp.	<i>Piliostigma reticulatum</i> & <i>P. thonningii</i> The bark is used to bind bundles of firewood.
tiit		v.		to scatter	
tìt		n.		traditional clothing worn by girls	
til		n.		ridge	
til maar		n.	/til-má:r/	ridges (singular/plural)	
tim ¹		v.	/tim/	to slow down, to lack enthusiasm, be apathetic	
Tim ²		p.n.	/tìm/	area in Kerang, Chakfem	
tinen		n.	/tìnèn/	liver	
ting ¹		n.	/tín/	tree, shrub generic	
ting ²		v.a.	/tín/	compulsory, a must	
ting ³		v.	/tín/	to be standing, upright	
tip ¹		n.	/tìp/	jute bag for keeping foodstuffs	A good example could hold water for days without leaking.
tip ²		num.	/tìp/	hundred	
tiris-wus		v.	/tìris/	to reduce soot from ngyam fire (local candle)	
tísék		n.	/tísék/	chain	
tish		n.	/tìʃ/	nest, sponge	
tish puk		n.	/tìʃ-pùk/	spongy remnant of draw soup	
tish bwar		v.p.	/tìʃ-b ^w à:r//tìb ^w à:r/	to lie on one's back	also tibwaar
títík		adv.	/títík/	quietly, silently	
titira		n.	/títira/	portion of millet given to the most elderly person in family.	
tiyoor		v.	/tiyɔ:r//tuwɔ:r/	to mention, to intimate	also tuwoor
tiben		n.	/tìbèn/	wooden handle of a hoe	
tibilak		n.	/tìbilák/	lizard	
tidok		adv.	/tídók/	recently, a few days ago	
tidok si		adv.	/tídók-sì/	recently, a few days ago	
tifil		n.	/tífìl/	foam, air bubbles, froth, lather	
tighir ¹		v.	/tìgìrɪŋ/	to focus on an object	
tighir yit		v.p.	/tìgìr-yit/	to focus one's eye	
tighir ²		n.	/tìgìr/	anthill	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
tighiring		n.	/tìgìrìŋ/	local tripod for cooking	
tikan		adv.	/tíkàn/	wrongly	
tileng ¹		adv.	/tìlèŋ/	long time	
tileng ²		n.	/tìlèŋ/	outside	
tileng ³		loc.	/tìlèŋ/	front, fore, ahead	
tilong		n.	/tìlòŋ/	penis sheath	Made from raffia leaves to cover the penis and tied round the waist. The Mwaghavul used it only when offering sacrifices to the nji . Sometimes the horns of smaller animals were used.
tizik ¹		n.	/tìzik/	emotion while crying which often prolongs one's cry	
tizik ²		n.	/tìzik/	bird sp.	
tóghól		n.	/tóyól/	place outside the compound where people sit	The main fireplace for elders was properly protected by well arranged stones to shield them from wind. Important decisions are taken here and erring members are reprimanded. Women do not stay here at all.
toghot kyal				weeding preparatory to maar-sen	
toghom ³		loc.	/təyóm/	right in front of someone	
tòghòm ¹		n.	/təyòm/	guinea-fowl	
tòghòm ²		n.	/təyòm/	blood	
toghon		a.	/tóyón/	weighty, heavy	
toghon-toghon					
toghos		n.	/təyos/	grass sp.	
toghot		v.	/təyòt/	to pluck, remove forcefully, dismantle	
tòk ¹		v.	/tòk/	to greet	
tòk ²		v.	/tòk/	to gossip	
tòk ³		v.	/tòk/	to judge	
tok dun		v.p.	/tòk dùn/	to stammer, stutter	
tok dýeel		v.p.	/tòk dʲé:l/	to deliver a judgement, verdict	
tok kum		v.p.	/tòk kùm/	to diagnose illness through herbalists	
tok long		v.p.	/tòk ləŋ/	to despise	
tok pee		v.p.	/tòk pɛ:/	to gossip about others	
tong ¹		v.	/təŋ/	to sit down, stay, get established, reside, become	
tong ashak		n.	/təŋ-afàk/	holy communion, meeting with elders	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
tong ñirem		n.	/tɔŋ-ñírem/	staying up late at night discussing family issues
tong dyen		n.	/tɔŋ-dʲɛn/	loyalty
tong pong		n.p.	????	improvement in illness, recovery, remission
tong ryang		n.	/tɔŋ-rʲáŋ/	peace, peaceful living
tong ²		n.	/tɔŋ/	a while ago
tong ³		n.	/tɔŋ/	seat
tong ⁴		n.	/tɔŋ/ᵐtɔŋ/	probable also ntong
tong ⁵		n.		way of life, way things are
tóngzileng		n.	/tɔŋ-zilɛŋ/	eye shadow < Hausa <i>tozali</i>
took ¹		n.	/tɔ:k/	friend
took ²		n.	/tɔ:k/	neck also ntóók
took ² maar		n.	/tɔ:k-má:r/	edge of a farm
took ² shwal		n.	/tɔ:k-ʃʷal/	neck pain
tù ¹	twa	v.	/tù/	to kill, destroy, extinguish, exterminate also ntù
tù ñik		v.p.	/tù-ñik/	to divorce, to dissolve a marriage divorce was very uncommon in the past
tù kaa		n.	/tùká:/	homicide, murder
tù kwak		v.p.	/tùkʷak/	to demoralise
tù lee	twa lee	v.p.	/tù-lê:/	to inscribe tattoos on fiancées by suitors to warn other men to keep off hardly did such girls ever marry some one else (tattoo)
tù pòò		v.p.	/tù-pò:/	to resolve an issue by offering a bribe lit. 'kill mouth'
tù shíít		v.p.	/tù-ʃí:/	to pound foodstuff
tù wus		v.p.	/tù-wus/	to extinguish a fire
tu ²		v.	/tù/	to thresh grains, to pound items in a mortar
túbaa		n.	/túba://túm a://túba:/	tobacco, cigarette < Hausa. Also túmaa, túbbaa
túbaal		n.	/túba:l/	vaccination
tubook		n.	/túbò:k//tá: bò:k/	watery (food or soil) also taabook
tùbùk		n.	/tùbùk/	brain
tùbut		n.	/tùbút/	spring (water)
túbwoor		n.	/túbʷɔr/	mancala, board game
túbwoor shaar		n.	????	game
tong				Played by parents with their children which teaches them the rules of the Mwaghavul community.
tùbʷòòr		v.	/túbʷò:r//tà ŋ-ᵐgɔn/	to glean also tang ngong (the practice of searching for grains that were left over after harvest by others)
tughul		n.	????	pot, pottery, generic

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
tughul làà		n.	/tugul-là:/	term small pot used to boil water for babies etc
tughul lú		n.	/tugul-lú/	????? lit. 'pot of the house'. Culture demands that any drink prepared in the house, the head of the family has a reserve, it is a right which nobody violates or tampers with, unless with his exclusive permission.
tughul njirem		n.	/tugul- ˈnjirèm/	placenta or afterbirth of a child It was usually kept inside a pot and buried in an identifiable place. It was believed that if the pot was properly protected, evil spirits would not disturb the child.
tughul pee tughul po dwat ¹		n.	all mid /tugul-pò:- dʷat/	? stomach another name for
tughul po-dwat ²		n.	/tugul-pò:- dʷat/	pot with narrow mouth anything that enters does not come out
tughul took		n.	/tugul-tó:k/	traditional pot for fetching water with long neck It prevents water from splashing between the stream and the house
tughul tut lwaa		n.		traditional pot for cooking meat
tughul tuwa		n.		pottery bowl of a pipe also timaa
tughum ¹	twagha m	v.	/tùgùm/	to disappear
tughum ²	twagha m	v.	/tùgùm/	to invert, to hold up side down
tughun ¹		n.	/tugun/	small portion
tughun ²		n.	/tugun/	pit, trench, bunker, hole in ground
tughun ³	twaghan	v.	/tugun/ twaghan	to pinch, to slice a bit or take a bit and give out
tughun kom	twaghan kom	v.p.	/tugun- kòm/	ear-piercing
tughun kop	twaghan kop	v.p.	/tugun-kòp/	to swear an oath
tughup ¹		v.	/túgúp/	to complete, conclude, finish, terminate
tughup ²		n.	/tugup/	anger, annoyance, temper, moodiness
túghúr ¹		n.	/túgúr/	chest
tughur sár		n.p.	/tugur-sár/	tied hands
túghúr shwal		n.	/túgúr-ʃʷal/	chest pain
tughur ²		v.	/tugur/	to be exhausted, fed- up

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
tughur ³		n.	/tugur/	tiredness
tughur kop		p.n.	/tugur-kóp/	feast held every seven years to remember the ancestors
tughus ¹		n.	/tugus/	hunch-back, hump (of cow)
tùghùs ²		n.	/tùghùs/	swine, pig, boar
tùghùs ³		n.	/tùghùs/	stump of maize left over on the farm after harvest
tùghùs ⁴		n.	tùghùs	bad behaviour
Tugwang		p.n.	/tug ^w aŋ/	area close to Panyam fish farm considered as muddy as a quicksand and, where many people got stuck (see <i>guliya</i>)
tùk		n.	/tùk/	acreage of farm
tùkyal		n.	/tùk ^y ál/	clearing of farm prior to the actual farming
túl		v.	/túl/	to contribute
túl kwát		n.	/túl k ^w át/	fund-raising to settle bridewealth it served as notification of proposed wedding to relations far and near
tùl		n.	/tùl/	shrub sp. <i>Isobertia doka</i> . Hausa <i>dóókàà</i>
tùlú		n.	/tùlú/	home, house Mwaghavul people live in compounds. Home in this context, comprises the extended patrilineal family
tùlù kaam		n.	/tùlù-kà:m/	chief's house or the house of an influential person
tum	twam	v.	????	to boil s.t. violently
tum				???? làà tum ni yaghal mirep shi ret nyit zhìrikzhìrik <i>the child jumped with excitement</i> zhìrikzhìrik
tum		n.	/tum/	sheep
tung ¹		v.	/tùŋ/	to drive a car
túŋg ²	twas	v.	/tùŋ//twa:s/	to touch
tung pee		v.	/tùŋ-pe:/	to move, respond
tung ³		v.	/tùŋ/	to stir
tung gwom		n.	/tùŋ-g ^w òm//wa:r-g ^w òm/	cooking tuwo also waar gwoom
túp ¹	twak	v.	/túp/	to push
túp ²		v.	/túp/	to be black, dark, obscure
tup-tup				???
turuk		n.	/turuk/	flour left after separating it from the chaff
tùs	twas	v.	/tùs//twas/	spit

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
tus lii		v.	/tùs-li:/	spit saliva
tuwaas ¹		n.	/t ^w a:s/	plant fig tree
twaas ²		v.	/t ^w a:s/	to touch (pl.) plural of tung
tuwan		n.	/tuwan/	place where blocks for buildings were moulded
tuwap		v.	/tùwáp/	repentance, apology, to repent, to apologize
tuwoor pòò		v.p.	/tuwɔ:r-pò:/	to mention
tùzúk		n.	/tùzúk/	measles
twa		v.	/t ^w a/	to kill (pl.) plural of tu
twaar		n.	/t ^w à:r// ⁿ t ^w à:r/	side buds Hausa <i>saje</i> . also ntwaar
twaas ¹		n.	/t ^w a:s/	fig tree sp. Hausa <i>baure</i>
twaas ²		v.	/t ^w a:s/	to touch
twagham	tughum	v.	/t ^w agam/	to disappear, hold upside down
twàghán mwáán		v.p.		to walk slowly, or majestically
twaghap		v.	/t ^w àgàp/	to mix either food/mud clumsily
twàk ¹		v.	/t ^w àk/	to thrust
twàk ²		v.	/t ^w àk/	to mix food, mash with hand
twam		v.	???	to boil s.t. violently pl. cf. tum sg.
twas		v.	/t ^w as/	to spit (pl.) plural of tus
twet-twet		id.	/t ^w ét-t ^w ét/	first, only one, singled out, unique
tyoon		n.	/tyó:n/	bunch
tyoon		n.	/tíŋ t ^y ó:n/	creeping/climbing plant similar to yam, but not a tuber, the fruits are produced on the plant. This plant was of great significance to the Mwaghavul community and was used in determining when the rains would set in. They would commence clearing their farms. This plant does not grow anyhow, no matter the amount of water poured on it. If spring is not approaching it will not sprout.
tyoop		v.	/t ^y ò:p/	to jumble, mix up

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
U					
úlù		n.	/úlù/	woollen thread	< Hausa. worn from the shoulder down to the waist and the gwodo was worn over it to the chest level covering the breast
ushira		n.	/úʃírá/	Practice where the landowner would give out part of a farm to another person to farm	also wushira . < Hausa . At the end of the season he would give back ten percent of the produce to the original owner in return and in appreciation of the gesture. It also means the continuous recognition of the original owner over what belongs to him.
V.					
vaat		n.	/va:t/ ⁿ va:t/	tribal mark of the Ngas	also nvaat
vel		n.	/vèl/ ⁿ vèl/	kernel of <i>Canarium</i> nut	also nvel
Velang		p.n.	/velán/	traditional dance of the Mwaghavul people	also nvelang . To organize the dance the transverse clarinet is made from corn stalk cut in different sizes. A plant called kargung is used to bore a hole in the cornstalk. A small cut is made where it is blown. Each player has a special melodic fragment he plays and together they make up a complete tune. The dancers have costumes that they wear which include the mbum (cap), the dakwal the rasa , the mbanti , fwaat di piya . Velang is played after harvest i.e between November and January. Once crops have been harvested it must stop. Mwaghavul have the belief that such dances would encourage food to disappear. A good velang dancer could earn himself a wife.
velang		n.	/velán/ ⁿ vel áŋ/	transverse clarinet made from guinea-	also nvelang ²

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
				corn stalk made in large tuned sets	
víí		n.	víí	sett, seed part of a tuber	
víí mílóm		n.	/ví:-mílóm/	cocoyam sett	not good to eat
vít		adv.	/vít/	continuously, for a long time to come	
vilak		v.	/vilak/	to work lazily	
vilang		v.	/vilàn/	to go bad, to taste bad (of meat)	
vilash		a.	/vilàʃ//	plentiful, excess, surplus	also vùlàʃ
ving		v.	/vín/	to skirmish, fight	
Voghot nii		p.n.	/vògòt-ní:/	rivulet where elephants were once seen (Pushit area)	also name of Mararaban Pushit
vós		v.	/vós/	to fill to the brim (liquid)	
vuram		v.	vuram	to scratch using nails or claws	
vurem		n.	vurem	plant sp.	thorny bark used to scratch tattoos and tribal marks
vureng		v.	/vureŋ/	to struggle of a dying organism, be in death throes	vireng
vùk		v.		to sprain one's foot, leg etc	cf. vùt
vul		num.	/vul/	two (2)	
vum		a.	/vùm/	blind	
vurat		v.	/vùràt/	to spray mud, clay etc	
zurci		n.	/vùrʃi//kàvù rʃi/	vulture	kavurshii
zuruk		v.	/zuruk/	to jumble, mix together	
vùt		v.		to sprain one's foot, leg etc	cf. vùk
vùtul		n.	/vùtul/	flute	
vu		n.	????	rizga tuber	also nvuu
vuun¹		a.	/vu:n/	foggy, cloudy, ash colour	applied to a horse
vuun		n.	????	fog, mist	
vuun²		n.	/vu:n/	fungus sp.	
vùun³	vwán	v.	/vù:n//vwá n/	to persist	
vwààt		v.		to remove feathers from a bird	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
vwààt		v.		to remove the roof from a house	
vwàghàp		v.	/v ^w àgàp/	to mess things up	
vwàm		v.	/v ^w àm/	to scramble for things	
vwán		v.	/v ^w án/	to persist (pl.)	plural of vuun
vwang		v.	/v ^w añ/	to wash, cleanse	
vwang sar		v.	/v ^w añ-sár/	to wash hand (literally)	
vwang sar		n.	/v ^w añ-sár/	last drink given to farmers who worked on your farm (yaghal maar)	lit. 'to wash hand'. indicating that would be their last drink from him for the day and that occasion
vwap		v.	/v ^w áp/	???	plural of ten
vwáp màt		v.	/v ^w áp-màt/	to rape a woman	cf. tiring mat, reep .
vwàt		v.	/v ^w àt/	to spray mud, clay etc	
vwe		a.	/vwè/	description of anything very hot, water, iron, metal etc	
vweghen		n.	/v ^w εgen/v ^w εgɛl/	loss of voice by way of cold, cough etc	also vweghel
vwen		v.	/vwen/	to choke, strangle	
vweng		v.	????	to do extremely well	
vwet	car	n.	/v ^w èt/	to throw away indiscriminately, drop	but cf. fwo
vyang		n.	/v ^y añ/	one-eyed person or animal	
W					
wá		int.	/wá/	polar question marker anticipating assent from the hearer	Sentence final position. cf. mé, àà
waa¹		v.	/wa:/	to escape	
waa²		v.	/wa:/	to wear out, wear away, erode	
wàà		v.	/wà:/	to go home, come home	
wááli		n.	/wá:li/	new cocoyam	<i>Xanthosoma mafaffa</i> . Imported from Fyem neighbours in the mid fifties. < Hausa
waam		v.	/wa:m/	to be discouraged, lacking in enthusiasm	
wáám pee		v.p.	/wá:-pɛ:/	shameful act	
waap		n.	/wá:p/	period of harvest	Falls between September and November
waar¹		n.	/wa:r/ ⁿ wa:r /	necklace (flat type)	also nwaar
waar²		n.	/wa:r/	fart, gas-pollution, eructation	
wáár³		n.	/wá:r/	to mix flour with water prior to	Hausa <i>kunu</i>

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
wààr⁴		n.	/wà:r/	preparing kunu
wààr⁴		v.		law, prohibition
wààr⁵		v.		to forbid s.t. by law
				to marry your
				brother's widow
wààr góór		n.	/wà:r-gó:r/	goose flesh, goose-pimples
Wààr shaar		p.n.	/wà:r-ʃa:r/	annual festival
				organized by girls
				according to their age groups
				7-8 years, 9-10 year, 11-12 years, 13-14 years, 15-16 years, 17-19 years. it is usually organized between the months of march – april to cement existing relationship between the members. to successfully celebrate the week, members. to successfully celebrate the week, members would contribute items such as millet, acha, and money with which to buy a ram or two. they would agree on selected houses that would serve as bases. they would organize dances when they share their drinks and food with their well-wishers, such occasions also provide young men the opportunity to scout for girls whom they would eventually propose marriage to. it is at such occasions that “mat shee: could be proposed. immediately after this festival, Mwaghavul people will begin to clear their farms ready for the next farming season.
Waash		excl.	/wa:ʃ/	no
Waay		excl.	/wa:y/	no
Waaza		p.n.	/wá:-za:/	female dance
				during <i>velang</i> (<i>taa-waazaa</i>) beside a chosen dancer
wàghà		pron.		Also ghà , a .
waghar¹		v.	/wágár/	you sg. masculine
waghar²		v.	/wagar/	to select
				to cook <i>Canarium</i>
				fruit in warm water
wak¹		n.	/wak/	residue of dirt, garbage as a result of flooding
wak²		n.	/wák/	to abuse using fingers or lips

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
wál ¹		v.	/wál/	to love	
wál ²		v.	/wál/	to cry, make noise, vibrate	
wal		n.	?	noise	
wal juu		n.	/wál-juu/	snake sp.	
walaa		n.	/wala:/	beans used for sacrifices to Rum	
wam ¹		n.	/wam/	rotten object	
wàm ²		v.	/wàm/	to decompose, to rot	
wán ¹		pron.	/wán/	myself, I, me	first person singular masculine pronoun. Also án
Wan làghàm o!		excl.	/wan-làghàm ɔ/	shout for help, shout of despair, I am in trouble!	
wan		n.	/wan/	mud, laterite	
wando		n.	/wando//mu rdù/	shorts, 'short knicker'	also murdù . < Hausa
wang		v.	/wán/	to open, widen	
wang		v.	/wàn/	???	
Wàngkàng		p.n.	/ʎí:/wàŋkà ŋ/	spirit which brought success during harvest and threshing of millet.	To appease it a sacrifice must be offered.
wap ¹		n.	/wàp/	gravy, meat sauce	
wap ¹ as		n.	/wàp-as/	sauce from dog meat	
wáp ²		n.	/wáp/	tax collection	
wariya		n.	/wúriyá//w úr-yá:/	termite sp.	also wuryaa . (bigger than nluwash , tiwash type that flies)
wàshwàsh		id.	/wàʃ-wàʃ/	describes performing a task actively	
wát ¹		n.	/nwát/	thievery, stealing, theft	
wát ¹		n.	/wát/	to steal	
wat laa ¹		n.	/wát-là:/	child kidnapper, child stealing	
wat ²		v.	/wat/	to shake off, sprinkle water, liquid	
wát ³		v.	/wát/	to spoil something etc	
wàt pee		v.p.	wàt pee	to mess things up, disorganise things	
wat putughup		v.p.	/wàt- putugup/	to upset	
wat kwar		n.	/wát-k ^w ar/	entrails of an animal	The intestines, particularly the large one, after slaughter. It derives from the attitude of the thief who has no time for entrails (the time consuming nature of its treatment) so he discards that so that he can escape with the good meat

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
wat laa²		v.	/wát-là:/	to remove the foreskin of the penis during circumcision	
we...ye		int.	wɛ	Who?	
wéél		v.	/wé:l/	to be slim, slender, thin	láaréép ni wura fes wéél <i>zám The girl is very slim</i>
wéélwéél		a.	/wé:lwé:l/	very thin	
wéét		pron.	/wé:t/	both, in pairs, in twos	
wèèt		id.		describes s.t. that is finished completely and faster than you expected	cf. kwààk
wel weet		n.	/wɛl/- wɛ:t//wul:lɛ l/	intestine	also wulilel
wen		v.	/wén/	to finish, be exhausted, lack something	
wét	yem	v.	/wét/	to spend all day, to do something continuously	
wìi		pron.		you sg. f.	second person singular feminine pronoun, reduced form. Also yi . cf. wun (plural)
wiip		v.	/wí:p/	to brandish, dangle, wave	
wiit sar		v.p.	/wí:t sár//wí:psár /	to wave hand	also wiip sar
wii wor		v.	/wi:wɔr//cɸi gír-tɸiŋ- tɸiŋ/	to rotate	also cighir cingcing
wìt		n.		second	recent coinage
wogha		pron.	/wɔga//wàg à//wuga/	you (of a male)	also wagha, wugha
wong¹		v.	/wòŋ/	warm	
wong²		n.	/ ⁿ wɔŋ/	spirit of reincarnation	also nwong
wong goghor¹		n.	/ ⁿ wòŋ- gògòr/	echo	
Wong goghor²		p.n.	/ ⁿ wòŋ- gògòr/	Hell	It was believed that when bad people die they go to Wong goghor , while the good go to Shibilang
wòò¹		v.	/wò:/	to reveal, disclose, unearth, dig up	
wòò pee		v.	/wò:-pɛ:/	to reveal secrets, to disclose confidential matters	
wòò²		n.	/wò:/ ⁿ wò:/	snake, generic	also nwoo
wor		v.	/wòr/ ⁿ wòr/	trade, business, marketing, commerce	also nwor
wor nfyam		n.p.	/wòr	trade with the	also nwor-nfyam . This was

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
			ⁿ f'àm/ ⁿ wòr ⁿ f'àm/	neighbouring people Fyem barter trade. The Fyem would bring puk kam and sometimes a puppy in exchange for fonio, millet etc
wor pal		n.	/wòr-pàl/ ⁿ wòr-pàl/	also nwor pal . Business where profit making is not a prime consideration
wú		pron.		you pl. second person plural pronoun, reduced form. cf. wún
wu		v.		to hear ???
wu tap		v.p.	/wu táp/	to be careful, be watchful (plural)
wu yaa		v.p.	/wu yà:/	to catch thief
Wugam		p.n.	/wugam/	one of the biggest rocks/mountains in Panyam
wùgíl		n.	/wùgíl/	plant sp. (see pumbwan)
wúk¹		v.	/wúk/	communal farming members of the group would collectively work on each other's farm be it clearing, harvest, threshing etc
wuk²		v.	/wúk/	to frighten s.o.
wuk pee		n.		s.t. frightening
wul		v.	/wúl/	to arrive, reach a destination
wùlám		n.	/wùlám/	spinach sp. cf. pumbwan
wulung		v.	/wulun/	to sprain leg
wum¹		n.	/wum/	burial Mwaghavul are believed to have come from further east, and someone dies they are buried with the head facing east. The spirit can thus easily find its way back to its source. The dead were buried in a sitting position.
wum²		v.	/wúm/	to cover or bury with soil, powder, grain etc
wún¹		pron.		you pl. second person plural pronoun. cf. wú
wun²		n.	/wun/	sweat, to sweat
wun³		v.	/wùn/	to work hard to merit something, to persevere
wup¹		n.	/wup/	grasscutter, cane rat <i>Thryonomys swinderianus</i>
wup²		v.	/wup/	to swell, expand
wup am		n.	/wup-àm/	traditional way of controlling water in a basin or wide container with

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
					calabash so that it does not spill while being conveyed over a distance
wur¹		v.	/wúr/	to prepare food	
wúr gwóm		v.p.	/wúr-g ^w óm/	to prepare food	
wur²		n.	/wur/	breast, breast milk	
wur³		v.	/wùr/	to forget	
wur⁴		v.	/wúr/	to heap	
wùrá		pron.	/wùrá//wùd ^f á//rá/	she, her	third person singular feminine pronoun. cf. also rá
wùráá		pron.		she, her	third person singular feminine pronoun, progressive aspect. cf. also rá
wurang		v.	/wúráŋ/	be tall, be height	
wurang-wurang				???	
wùrí		pron.	/wùrí//wùd ^f //rí/	he, him	third person singular masculine pronoun. cf. also rí . cf. wudí
wùrii		pron.		he, him	third person singular masculine pronoun, completive aspect
wùrín		pron.		he, him	third person singular masculine pronoun, future, incomplete aspect
wurung-wurung				???	
wurwur¹		id.	/wúr-wúr/	straight turning	without
wurwur²		id.	/wùr-wùr/	describes oneself	busying
wus¹		n.	/wus/	fire, flame, spark	
Wus²		p.n.	/wus/	festival marking start of the hunting season, marked by starting fire without matches	Yaghal wus is a Panyam hunting expedition. Usually the first of all Mwaghavul festivities organised annually to check the growth of wild animals in the rocky area of sekop , bwor and jwak within the longfeer and wugam rocks. Good horsemen, hunters, farmers and even dancers easily earned themselves wives at such occasions Practice where a piece of broken pot was heated until red hot then inserted in draw soup to warm it up, also applied to beer.
wus cijeng		n.p.	/wùs-tʃijɛŋ/		et. 'fire + electricity'.
wus lantarki		n.p.	/wùs-làn-tár-ki/	electricity, light	electric
wus ngaas		n.p.	/wus-	warming	left-over also wong-ngaas . It was

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
			ⁿ gá:s//wɔŋ- ⁿ gá:s/	porridge.	roasted in the morning for children. Draw soup would usually be warmed by the using cijeng
wus poo		n.p.	/wus- ^m pò:/	????	one may enjoy an object but for every good thing there is a corresponding problem or bad aspect
wushat		n.	/wuʃàt/	communal farming	to assist newly married couples to enable them set up their home
wút		n.		custard-apple tree and fruit	<i>Annona senegalensis</i> Hausa <i>gwandan daji</i>
wúwek		n.	/wúwek/	bird sp.	night heron?
wùwún		pron.	/wùwún	them (you inclusive)	
wúzhì		n.	/wútʒi:/	leaf of plant used to protect the farm against evil spirits.	it was planted on the edges of the farm (see naan (12) ndukum for more details)
wuzmi		n.	/tiŋ wuzmi/	tree sp.	
Y					
yàà	yak	v.	/yà:/	to catch, hold, snag	
yaa but		v.p.	/yà:-bùt/	restraint while eating so that other/young ones could be satisfied	
yaa kaa		v.	/yà:-ká:/	to hold one's head	
yaa long		v.	/yà:-lɔŋ/	act of restitution	payment with an animal
yaa màt shee		n.	/yà:-màt- fɛ:/	????	Occurs when the girl earlier betrothed shows signs of insincerity. Consequently the parents in-law are forced to take her by that method since they have paid the appropriate bride wealth etc and they are not ready to forfeit such expenses already incurred on her
yaa njweet	yak- pupwap	v.p.	/yà:- ⁿ jɛ:t/	to catch red-handed	
yaa pupwap		v.	/yà:- púp ^w áp/	to catch fish	
yaa sak		v.	/yà:-sak/	to be restrained	
Yaa yaa		excl.	???	What do we do about this?	
yagha				????	
yaghal¹		v.	/yágál/	to get up, start doing s.t., jump up, begin, commence, initiate	
yaghal		v.n.		rising up	
yaghal ating		v.	/yagal-a- tín/	to stand up	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
Yaghal ki yil		p.n.	???	end-time, rapture	Christian usage
yaghal mwaan		v.p.	????	to travel, journey	
yaghal²		v.	/yàgàl/	to go to farm	
yaghal maar		n.	/yagal-má:r/	communal farming	(see yaghal maar)
yaghar				????	
yaghazem		n.	/yágázem/	ostrich	
yak¹		adv.	/yàk/	soon	
yak				???	mó yak shak gishishash gishishash <i>They held on to each other gishishash gishishash</i>
yak²		v.	/yak/	to fetch	
yak yoghom		v.	/yak-yógóm/	to fetch firewood	
yak kaghan		v.	/yak-kágán/	wrestling, to wrestle	
yak shii		n.	/yak-ʃí:/	explanation, details	
yaksi¹		adv.	/yàksi/	now	
yàksi²		conj.	/yàksi/	and, then	
yakyit		n.	/yak-yit/ ⁿ yak-yit/	plant sp. with burs	nyakyit easily sticks to one's clothes while walking through the bush
yal	yilang	v.	/yal/	to dissect, tear open, rip apart	
yam		adv.	/yàm/	some time ago	
yang¹		n.	/yaŋ/	bunch of threshed millet	
yáng²		n.	/yán/	demarcation for ridges before the final making of the ridges	
yáng kas		n.		levelling ridges where millet has been harvested for growing fonio	
yang kas		n.		millet stalks after harvest	
yángyáng		adv.	/yán-yán/	excessive, so much	
ye		int.		question marker	shortened form 'e. Occurs in sentence-final position.
yéé		v.		to wait for s.t.	
yéé ðen		n.p.	/yé:-ðen//r ^y é:-pɛ:/	long wait for something	Personal name for a male child cf. riye pee
yee pee		adv.	/yé:-pɛ://r ^y é:-pɛ:/	long wait for something	also riye pee
yeep			?????	?????	níí ní sù sò ndìgìn shi yeep mó kudùnùṅkudùnùṅ <i>the elephant ran into the trees,</i> kudùnùṅkudùnùṅ
yem¹		adv.	/yéṁ/	several days	
yèm²		v.	/yèm/	to disturb, provoke	
yèm³		n.	/yèm//n ^y èṁ	people	also nyèm

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
yèm dúng		n.p.	/yèm-dúŋ//nyèm- ⁿ dúŋ/	river spirits also nyem-dung . The Mwaghavul believed that river spirits provided human beings with extraordinary abilities. To see yèm dúng was the exclusive preserve of individuals with special talents (kaawang).
yem gween		n.	/yèm-g ^w ɛ:n//n ^y èm- ⁿ g ^w ɛ:n/	??? nyem-gween plural of ngungween
yem lek		n.	/yèm-lèk//n ^y èm-lèk/	fighters, soldiers nyemlek
yen		n.	/yɛn/	drug, medicine, antidote, remedy
yen dipyéł		n.	/yɛn-dip ^y él/	onion
yer ¹		n.	/yer/	pumpkin
yèr ²		n.	/yèr// ⁿ yèr/	bird (generic)
yer jet		n.	/yèr-jet/	bird sp. that eats maize
yer paa		n.	/yèr-pá:/	bird sp.
yer peng		n.	/yèr-pén// ⁿ yèr-pén/	injury on the toe but the pain is transferred to the groin
yet		n.	/yét// ⁿ yét/	worm
yet maar		n.	/yèt-má:r//nyè:t-má:r/	earthworm
yi		pron.	/yi/	you sg. (feminine) second person singular feminine pronoun. Also wii . cf. wun (plural)
yìgút		n.	/yìgút/	plant sp.
yil				??? worship ni rét kú wu se yil Naan shidaàrshidaàr <i>It is good for you to worship God every day</i>
yil				???? mee lwaa yil ki so si ròdòròdòdò <i>A really tall animal is moving over there</i>
yil		n.	/yíl/	area, country, land
yil pyáá		n.	/yíl-p ^y á:/	soil type, sandy and rich
yim		n.	//yìm//nyìm/	leaves used by women to cover themselves prior to modern clothing
yíndek ¹		n.	/yín-dek/	lightening, thunder. Mwaghavul believe that some people have personal thunder which enables them to perform impossible

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	
Yíndek²		p.n.	/yíndək/	lightening spirit	feats. An offender was struck by lightning.
Yinder		p.n.	/yindər/	tall, evil spirit (soghot) which appears in the night	
yíngyíng¹		a.	/yín-yín/	worthless, lazy person	
yíngyíng²		a.	/yín-yín/	describes person with deviant or idiosyncratic behaviour	not madness
yirakbul		n.	/yírák- bul//yílák ᵐbul/	plant-eating worm	also yilak mbul . they usually appear after planting when there is a break in rain fall
yist		n.	/yisˢ/	yeast, substance used in baking bread	< E.
yit¹		n.	/yit/	eye	
yit lwáán		n.p.	/yit-lʷá:n/	shy, shyness	
yit maar		n.	/yit-ma:r/	boundary between farms	
yit mwaan		n.	/yit-mʷà:n/	tears, tribal marks that look like tears	
yit naa jeel		n.p.	/yit-na:- jɛ:l/	grace, compassion	
yit shwal		n.	/yit-ʃʷal/	eye problem	
yit²		v.	/yit/	to suspend an action, skip, defer	
yitup		n.	/yitup/	black soil	a clan in Panyam
yyiar		n.	/yyiar/	?????	In the past, during the harmattan period those who could not afford pomade or ointment to rub on their bodies had skin cracks. Sometimes blood would ooze out.
yóghóm		n.	/yógóm/	firewood	
yoghon		v.	/yògòn/	to shake	
yoghop		v.	/yògòp/	to slacken, shift a heavy object	
yon		v.	/yɔn/	multiply in number, reproduce and increase in number	
yong		v.	/yóŋ/	to move about aimlessly	
yughur		v.	/yúgúr/	to intoxicate	
yughur pee		v.p.	/yúgúr-pe:/	intoxication	cf. mbi – yughur pee
yu		v.	/yú:/	to answer a call (women)	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
Z.				
zaal		n.	/zá:l/	deck-chair suitable for people suffering from backache
záál		n.		plant sp.
zàghàt yóghóm		n.	/zàgàt-yóghóm/	bundle of firewood
zài		n.	/zà ¹ /	small wall erected to block intruders entering a compound except through the main entrance the small walls are found between two separate buildings
zak		adv.	/zàk/	also, again
zàlele guuk		n.	/zàlélé-gu:k//nlé:-gu:k/	swing for a child also nléé-gúúk
zam		adv.	/zam/	too much, excessively follows the verb it qualifies
zamani		n.	????	time < Hausa
zan		v.	/zan/	to straighten
zan-zan				??
zang		n.	/zaŋ/	below the chin
zar		n.	/zàr/	star
Zar arkun		p.n.	/zàr-àrkún/	constellation consisting of three stars these are close to Kwangzughut . They are normally seen at about 3.00 am depending on the period or season
zar direm		p.n.	/zàr-ḏírem/	stars seen mostly at the early hours of the morning
zar kibin		n.	/zàr-kibin/	star (unidentified)
zar kwangzughut		n.	/zàr-k ^w áŋ-zúgút/	star (unidentified)
zarati		v.	/zarati/	to wear something wrongly i.e. back to front
zàrgong		n.	/zàr-gɔŋ// ⁿ zàr-gɔŋ/	frog sp. also nzàrghong
zat		v.	zàt	to properly arrange items like firewood etc
zeel		n.	/zɛ:l/	saliva (particularly the slimy one)
zeene		n.	????	wrapper, cloth worn by women < Hausa
zéénzèèn		adv.	/zɛ:n-zɛ:n/	truly, really, actually mó kí sòr wàà a zéénzèèn They are really going home
zem		n.	zem	oil from a plant
zidyak		n.	/zid ^y ák/	bridle used in controlling movement of horses when the rope is pulled
ziik		n.	/zi:k// ⁿ zi:k/	bass Also nziik . Low pitched voice in music.

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss
zik		v.	/zík/	to shake
zik kaa		a.	/zík-ká:/	to nod one's head indicating agreement
zilang		n.	/zìlàn/	young man, youth
zimen		n.	/zìmén/ ⁿ zì mén/	millipede also nzimen . <i>Iule</i> spp.
zing		v.	/zín/ ⁿ zín/	to watch carefully or steadily also nzing
zininin		n.	/zininin/ ⁿ zi ninin/	hippopotamus also nzininin
zire		n.	/zírè/ ⁿ zírè/	iron anklet worn on the legs by horse- riders to increase speed also nzire
ziyáál		n.	/ziyá:l//zá:l /	woven cloth also zal
zok		v.	/zók/	to hide something
zongo		n.		patch of hair left after a hair cut
zonzon		v.	zònzòn	to walk aimlessly
zoo		v.	/zɔ:/	to emigrate from rural to urban area
zor		n.	/zɔr/	fonio variety planted near the stream. cf. kusuk
zughum¹		n.	/zugum/	generosity, generous
zughum²		a.	/zùgùm/	cold (weather, drink)
zughum-zughum				
zùghùm		n.		talent, skill, aptitude, gift
zughum laa		n.	/zùgùm- lá:/ ⁿ zùgùm -lá:/	ant sp. also nzughum-laa
zughur		a.	/zùgùr/	jealous
zùk¹		n.	/zùk/	fireplace for elders
zùk²		n.	/zùk/	heap of objects, such as vegetables, for sale in a market
zum		v.	/zum/	to stoop, bend down
zum pukyeen		v.p.	/zum- pùk ^y ɛ:n//zu mpik ^y ɛ:n/	method of Muslim prayer also zumpikyeen
zung		n.	/zun/	chest
zung lughut		n.p.	????	undulating area on top of a rock
zungzung		id.	????	describes the undulating movement of a bird like a swallow
zut		v.	/zut/	to pour out liquid
zutur		n.	/zutur/	bed-bug

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ZH.				
zhak		v.	zhàk	contemptuous remark
Zharwa		p.n.	/tʒarwa/	Izere people
zhira		n.	/ntʒira/	communal farming
				also Jarawa
				also nzhira . Specifically for the chief
zhwaar		n.	ʒwáár	frog sp.
zhwaar		v.	ʒwáár	to treat a sprain with hot water, to massage