

The Nyankpa [= Yeskwa] language of Central Nigeria

[DRAFT CIRCULATED FOR COMMENT]



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This printout: May 20, 2009

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1. Introduction

This is a grammar sketch and annotated wordlist of the Nyankpa language, spoken in Panda and surrounding districts in the northwest of Nasarawa State, Nigeria. The complete list was collected in Jos 31st March to April 2, 2008 with the kind collaboration of Dantaro Nyaki and Azik Ogara¹.

The first information about Nyankpa was published in Koelle (1854) under the name ‘Yásgūa’. Koelle collected a wordlist from ‘Otén’ or Sam Pratt, who came from the town of Nduro. Gerhardt (2005: Table 5a) compared an earlier list collected by the present author with Koelle’s data; the two correspond closely, suggesting that Otén was from the Panda area. Koelle (1854: 19) classified Nyankpa together with Koro and Ham (i.e. Hyam) in his section on class languages. Also included in this section was a Kambari lect and some Cross River languages.

2. Location, history and sociolinguistic situation

2.1 Nomenclature

The Nyankpa language is usually known in the literature as Yeskwa. The correct terms for the people and language are;

Language	nyankpá
Person	òṅamkpa
People	àṅamkpa

The main dialects are Panda, Tattara, Bede, Gitata [=Buzi]. Tattara is said to be the ‘standard’ form of Nyankpa. Bede is the most divergent dialect.

2.2 Location and settlements

Nyankpa is spoken Nasarawa State, Karu LGA and Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA.

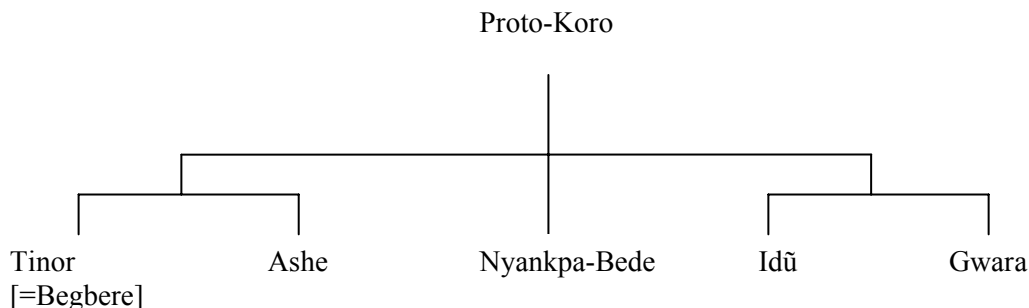
2.3 Language status

The language is still spoken currently and is not threatened by Hausa.

2.4 Classification

Nyankpa is a member of the Koro cluster and shows lexical links with Idū and Ashe-Tinor. ‘Yeskwa’ was classified by Greenberg (1963) as Plateau 2, along with Hyamic, Tyapic and other languages. The Koro cluster clearly shows links with Hyamic, but its wider affiliations within Plateau remain undemonstrated. Figure 1 shows a tentative outline classification of the languages in the Koro cluster.

Figure 1. Classification of the Koro languages



¹ An earlier list collected from Titus Oje Aji by Barau Kato on 16/6/03 and published on my website. This now appears to have many errors. The only other ms. data on Nyankpa appears to be an orthographic list collected by Kevin Carroll.

3. Phonology

3.1 Vowels

Nyankpa has seven phonemic vowels;

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

There are no nasal vowels and no long vowels, although some doubled vowels occur. Nyankpa has residual + ATR vowel harmony, such that ɛ/ɔ and e/o normally co-occur in stems, although composite words can include vowels from different harmony sets. There is also quite a strong tendency towards front/back harmony, with u/o and i/e co-occurring in stems. /a/ can pattern with either set.

3.2 Consonants

Nyankpa consonants are as follows:

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

Palatalisation and labialisation are relatively rare in Nyankpa.

Palatalisation

Palatalised consonants occur in Nyankpa but are infrequent.

dyèri	smooth
gyɛp	seek
ɛtyɛp	thigh
ntyɔ̀	five
èŋyɛm	hippo
ŋyɛm	yawn
òŋyéék	village weaver
tɔ̀ŋyi	sweet
dyɔ̀kpa	to crush

Labialisation

Labialised consonants occur in Nyankpa but are relatively rare. Table 1 shows all the forms so far identified;

Table 1. Labialised consonants in Nyankpa

Nyankpa	Gloss
àmwaŋa	okra Gitata dialect
anvwagò	okra
bwàmbwaŋ	describes a dog has black and brown spots
bwat	boil fiercely
bwup	tie
ènwi	bee
gádánf ^v òy	river crab
imbwèrumbwe	large snake sp.
ìŋwò	castrated goat
mwaŋ	sharpen
mwət	pour carefully
ndwòmbara	skink
òvwèk	wild yam
vwap	bite small piece
vwət	bite off
vwey	fight (people)
vwo	mix mud and straw

Prenasalised consonants

Nyankpa permits contrastive homorganic nasals preceding consonants, although they are not common in the language. These are realised as m- before bilabials, ŋ- before velars and n- before all others. With a very few exceptions, these are not tonebearing. Consonantal prefixes with tone also occur. Thus;

m̄fuki	Tumuku
m̄fan	Ladder
ñj̄ɛ	What?
ñk̄aŋ	When?

In the case of the nouns, these almost certainly arise from the deletion of a vowel prefix and the move of the tone rightwards onto the nasal. Their origin in interrogatives is less certain.

Vg sequences

Nyankpa has an unusual consonant cluster, Vg, which occurs both word initially and word-medially. The most common form is –dg- but there are also examples of –bg-. The /g/ is often sounded as /ɣ/, especially in older speakers. There is also a tendency for –dg- to become –dy- in younger speakers. The table shows all examples of this cluster so far recorded.

dga	eat
dgap	hunt
dgep	want/need
èdgèru	laziness
òdgèru	lazy man
andgay	mud
òdgəŋ	chief
òndgan	path
odgap	hunter
èbwigát	hair
ibgara	knife in Gitata dialect

Diphthongs and V + semivowel sequences

Nyankpa has V + semivowel sequences (typically written with Vu and Vi following Hausa conventions. These are written Vw and Vy in this wordlist. There is at least one example of a true diphthong involving Vi as follows;

Red, biting ant ɔdài

which should be distinguished from ay. This should be considered when deciding on orthographic conventions.

3.3 Tones

Nyankpa has three level tones and a rising tone. The basic conventions are as follows;

High	'
Mid	Unmarked
Low	`
Rising	ˆ

Rising tone appears to occur on some short vowels, for example;

Slaughter (animal)	tǎt
What?	ɲǎ
Toad	ɲwǎfɔ

There are also sequences of like vowels with two different tones, creating a phonetic rising tone. Some examples are;

Who?	nyèé
I FUT	màá
not FUT	sèé

Such sequences occur principally as a result of morphophonological processes and do not seem to occur in standard vocabulary.

4. Morphology

4.1 Nouns

The majority of Nyankpa noun plurals have an initial vowel. These are probably the remnants of a more complete series of noun-class affixes. Even these prefixes are disappearing, and many nouns are cited with no prefix at all. (Table 2) shows some examples of nouns with no singular prefix and an a- plural;

Table 2. Nyankpa nouns with initial consonant

Gloss	Singular	Plural
Guest/stranger	bàkpe	àbàkpe
King/chief/ruler	dwɔŋ	adwɔŋ
Friend	gàje	ágàje
Forehead	kpéfe	aŋkpéfe
Sister	náma	anáma
Skink	ndwòmbara	àndwòmbara
Shoulder	sócey	ásócey
Old person	tókpà	átókpà
Young man	wetère	awetère
Donkey	zàki	ànzàki

It is possible that further investigation or different dialects would provide evidence of the missing vowel prefix of the singular form, which may show up in certain sentence contexts.

Singular nouns are preceded by E [where E stands for /e/ ~ /ɛ/], i, and O [where O stands for /o/ ~ /ɔ /] but in plurals this is reduced to a-, E and i-. The great majority of nouns with an E- prefix make their plurals by changing tone only and thus could be argued to be alternating prefixes rather noun-class markers. However, they may bear any tone, as may singulars, and it would be more economical to regard them as frozen morphemes taking part in suprasegmental tone processes.

E/E nominal plurals fall into a number of common patterns (Table 3);

Table 3. E/E nominal plurals in Nyankpa

Pattern	Gloss	sg.	pl.
LL(L) /HL	Thorn	èdòk	édòk
	Mountain	ègò	égò
	Sore/wound	ènùt	énùt
LM /MM	Root	èfat	efat
	Stone	èta	eta
	Star(s)	èzɛt	ezɛt
	Mushroom	èsùsùk	esùsùk
LM /HH	Baboon	èfɔ	éfɔ
	Year	èmè	émè
LH/MM	Seed	èkó	eko

Some singular nouns have an a- prefix, but in this case the plural is absent, suggesting that the singular plural distinction has simply been merged.

Father	àda
Mother	àma
Death	akpo
Money	àmfibí
Land/country	àbe

A few nouns have a nasal prefix with a tone. This is almost certainly a transient form, resulting from the deletion of a vowel-prefix followed by a homorganic nasal. The prefix of ‘ladder’ shows the likely underlying form.

Ladder	m̃fan	àmfan
Tumuku	m̃fuki	—

Some nouns may have a nasal inserted after the vowel prefix in either singular or plural. This is likely to be a remnant of a former nasal prefix alternation which has now disappeared. This is common in many Plateau languages.

Donkey	zàki	ànzàki
Pigeon (Domestic)	impat	àpat

The nasal would originally have been productive, but is now fossilised and has become part of the stem.

Nyankpa singular and plural classes are as follows (Table 4);

Table 4. Nominal prefix pairings in Nyankpa

Gloss	Pref	sg.	Pref	pl.
He-goat	i-	ìgbùsú	a-	àgbùsú
Castrated goat	i-	ìṅwò	ε-	έṅwò
Vine	o-	òlìn	a-	àlìn
Day	o-	ònùm	e-	ènùm
Tree	ɔ-	òṅgà	a-	àṅgà
Fire	ɔ-	òvèt	ε-	έvèt
Bark	u-	ùnvùk	a-	ánvùk
Tumuku	[m-]	ṁfuki	a-	àmfuki

Tone on the prefixes is highly variable and it seems likely that the tone of the V- prefixes are driven by the stem tones, particularly in plurals, although this cannot yet be shown in any systematic way. This pattern has little or nothing in common with Bantu noun-classes except typologically and probably represents a relatively recent development.

Verbal nouns

Verbal nouns are created by prefixing the verb root with E-.

to eat	dga	eating	εdga
to dance	zεt	dance	εzεt

4.2 Pronouns

Pronouns in Nyankpa usually incorporate tense/aspect marking. In the unmarked form, all the pronouns are mid-tone and the aspect is uncompleted past. Subject and object pronouns are shown in Table 5;

Table 5. Nyankpa personal pronouns

	Subject	Object
I	εma, ma	ma
You	εmu	mu
He/she/it	εni	ni
We	εmbi	mbi
You pl.	εmi	mi
They	εmbε	mbε

In sentence context, the initial ε- of subject pronouns is often dropped, so subject and object are effectively the same.

The emphatic form, add ‘-self’ is regularly formed by prefixing g- to the pronoun;

	-self
I	gεma
You	gεmu
He/she/it	gεni
We	gεmbi
You pl.	gεmi
They	gεmbε

An additional form, ‘all of’, is created by prefixing plural pronouns with pa-;

	all of
We	pambi
You pl.	pami
They	pambe

Possessive adjective

The possessive adjective follows the noun and is the same as the unmarked subject pronoun.

I	ma
You	mu
He/she/it	ni
We	mbi
You pl.	mi
They	mbe

Possessive pronoun

The possessive pronoun is created by prefixing the unmarked subject pronoun with **nke**.

Gloss	Nyankpa
mine	nkema
yours	nkemu
his	keni
ours	nkembi
yours	nkemi
theirs	nkembe

Demonstratives

Table 6 shows the paradigm for the proximate demonstrative, ‘this/these’;

Table 6. Nyankpa demonstratives this/these

Nyankpa	Gloss	Nyankpa	Gloss
ń́gá nke	this tree	ń́ga [a]nje	these trees
ɔ́baka nke	this lion	abaka anje	these lions
uncù nke	this room	ancù’nje	these rooms
èvóm’nje	this nose	evóm’nje	these noses
takada nyi	this book	atakada anje	these books
ń̀nèt nyi	this person	ń̀nèt mbe	these people

Table 7 shows the paradigm for the distal demonstrative, ‘that/those’;

Table 7. Nyankpa demonstratives that/those

Nyankpa	Gloss	Nyankpa	Gloss
ń́gá nkɔ	that tree	ń́ga [a]njɔ	those trees
ɔ́baka nkɔ	that lion	abaka anjɔ	those lions
uncù nkɔ	that room	ancù’njɔ	those rooms
èvóm’njɔ	that nose	evóm’njɔ	those noses
takada nyɔ	that book	atakada anjɔ	those books
ń̀nèt nyɔ	that person	ń̀nèt mbɔ	those people

4.3 Verbs

4.3.1 Verbal auxiliaries

Nyankpa has relatively few verbal auxiliaries, because tense/aspect is marked on the pronoun. The pronominal forms probably originate with bound clitics. The vowel in some verbal auxiliaries (and the negative) shows agreement with the number and person of the pronoun.

pi	Completed past
nV	Habitual
sV[kV]	Conditional

4.3.2 Uncompleted past

The unmarked form of the pronoun, with a high tone throughout is shown in Table 8;

Table 8. Nyankpa pronouns
Subject

I	má
You	mú
He/she/it	ní
We	mbí
You pl.	mí
They	mbé

For example;

má	mi	màmbò
I	beat	dog

Where the subject is a proper name or a noun, the pronoun follows the noun;

Johanna	[ní]	mi	màmbò
John	[he PAST]	beat	dog

In casual speech, the pronoun may be dropped, as the default form of the verb is uncompleted past.

4.3.3 Completed past

The completed past is marked by the verbal auxiliary **pi**, placed after the verb but before the direct object.

má	mi	pi	màmbò
I	beat	comp	dog
I have finished beating the dog			

The pronouns are the unmarked form given in Table 8.

4.3.4 Future

Future is marked by lengthening the vowel of the pronoun and giving it a LH tone sequence;

màá	mi	màmbò
I will	beat	dog

The paradigm of future-marked pronouns is shown in Table 9;

Table 9. Nyankpa future pronouns

Subject	
I	màá
You	mùú
He/she/it	wàá
We	mbìí
You pl.	mìí
They	mběé

If the pronoun is replaced by a personal name or a noun, the third person pronoun follows the noun.

Johana	wàá	mi	màmbò
John	he will	beat	dog

A plural subject still takes **wàá**.

The future-marked pronoun can also be combined with the completive marker to form a future perfect.

màá	mi	pi	màmbò
I will	beat	COMP	dog
I will have beaten the dog			

4.3.5 Present

The present or progressive forms are shown by lengthening the high-tone vowel of the pronoun, shown in Table 10;

Table 10. Nyankpa present pronouns

I	máá
You	múú
He/she/it	nní, wá
We	mbí
You pl.	mmí
They	mbé

For example;

[ɛ]	máá	mi	màmbò
[I]	I	beat	dog
I am beating the dog			

However, where the subject is a noun or proper name, the third person is replaced with [w]á;

Johanna	[w]á	mi	màmbò
John	is	beat	dog
John is beating the dog			

4.3.6 Habitual

The habitual is marked by the auxiliary nV, following the pronoun;

Table 11. Nyankpa habitual paradigm

I	ma nè
You	mu nò
He/she/it	ni nà
We	mbi nè
You pl.	mi nà
They	mbɛ nà

Example;

ma nè mi màmbò
 I HAB beat dog
 I habitually beat the dog

4.3.7 Conditional

The conditional is marked by the auxiliary sV[kV] following the pronoun, plus lengthening of the vowel in the verb stem and lengthening of the consonant in the first two singular pronouns (Table 12);

Table 12. Nyankpa conditionals

	Pronoun	Conditional
I	mma	se[ke]
You	mmu	so[ko]
He/she/it	ni, a	sa[ka]
We	mbi	se[ke]
You pl.	mi	sa[ka]
They	mbɛ	sa[ka]

Thus;

mma se[ke] mii màmbò
 I if beat dog
 If I beat the dog

The lengthening of the verb stem reflects the deletion of the final consonant –p. ‘To beat’ is **mip** in its citation form.

4.3.8 Negation

Negation of the verb is created by framing the complement with the split negative sV ...bè. The vowel of sV shows concord with the number and person of the pronoun with the same pattern as the habitual and conditional. The sentence formula is;

pronoun + neg + verb + object + neg

Table 13 shows the paradigm for the Nyankpa negative marker;

Table 13. Nyankpa negative marker paradigm

Gloss	Pronoun	Negative
I	ma	sé
You	mu	só
He/she/it	ni, a	sá
We	mbi	sé
You pl.	mi	sá
They	mbe	sá

Thus;

ma	sé	mi	màmbò	bè
I	not	beat	dog	not

The negative future is similar but the lengthening of the vowel and tone change characteristic of the ordinary future is now transferred to the negative marker (Table 14);

Table 14. Nyankpa negative future marker paradigm

Gloss	Pronoun	Negative
I	mma	sèé
You	mmu	sòó
He/she/it	ni, a	sàá
We	mbi	sèé
You pl.	mi	sàá
They	mbe	sàá

Thus;

mma	sèé	mi	màmbò	bè
I	neg FUT	beat		
I will not beat the dog				

4.3.9 Cognate object

Cognate object constructions (where the verb is followed by the derived verbal noun) appear to be quite common in Nyankpa, either as reduplications of the verb or as a stereotyped phrase;

swim	zoy	zo zoy	swim a swim
harvest	acha	ɲam ɲam	harvest a harvest
sing	bom	obom	sing a song
dance	ʒet	ʒɛʒet	dance a dance

4.4 Adjectives

Adjectives in Nyankpa follow the noun and regularly show some form of elision and morphophonemic alternation;

Table 15. Nyankpa adjective patterns

Noun	Adjective	Elided form	Gloss
ènàk	etara	ènàyetara	white cow
ènàk	ebara	ènàyebara	red cow
ènàk	eshara	ènàyeshara	black cow
èdɔy	ɔ̃tara	èdɔytara	white sheep

The vowel prefix of the verb shows concord with the prefix on the adjective. Where the Nyankpa noun ends in –t, it can become –r in the elided form;

ózót	shara	ózótshara <i>or</i> ózóroshara	black beard
ózót	tara	ózóttara <i>or</i> ózórotara	white beard

Numerals also follow noun but are placed after adjectives;

ènàk	ɛnyi	ènàɛnyi	one cow	
ènàk	èshara	[nè]nyi	ènàèsharanyi	one black cow
òhên	shara	[nɔ]nyi	one pig	

5. Nyankpa wordlist

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
1.	Tree (generic)	ɛ̀ntante	ɛ̀ntante	
2.	Wood	ɔ̀ŋgà	áŋga	firewood
3.	Leaf	ɔ̀nkpa	ankpa	
4.	Root	ɛ̀ʃat	ɛ̀ʃat	
5.	Branch	ónap	ènap	cf. Bu ɛna , Hasha i-nak ,
6.	Bark (of tree)	ùnvùk	ánvùk	cf. Alumu, Toro ùkùkù , Ce ku-nku , Nandu kukôn ,
7.	Thorn	èdòk	édòk	cf. Idū ídídò , Tinor gididòk ,
8.	Grass (generic)	obe	—	cf. Idū bíí , Ashe ùbèhè ,
9.	Vine (generic)	òlin	àlin	
10.	Mushroom	èsùsùk	esùsùk	cf. Idū isù , Nunku jǔ ,
11.	Algae	ètòtòm̄vun	—	
12.	Seed/stone/pip	èkó	eko	cf. Tinor ìkpù , Idū ì-kò ,
13.	Charcoal general, soot	ónzónzò	—	cf. Idū zuù ,
14.	Charcoal for cooking	aka	—	cf. Ashe ekā ,
15.	Dust	òm̄vɔ̀n	—	
16.	Ashes	atók	—	cf. Idū átó , Tinor bòtòk , Niger-Congo #ntoN
17.	Rubbish-heap	fund̄ɛ	—	
18.	Mud	andgay	—	
19.	Sticky mud under water	ɔ̀dɔ̀p	—	cf. Tinor gòdòp ,
20.	Clay II	abe gà jin		
21.	Clay III	cinàbe		
22.	Dew	òmè		cf. Ninzo àmé , Bu mme , Hasha eme , Rukul mmaŋ , Tarok imimyaŋ , Yan̄kam myaŋ but going back to a Niger-Congo root #me-
23.	Stone	èta	eta	cf. Idū utar , Tinor gùtà , Niger-Congo #-ta
24.	Flat stone	èfá	efa	
25.	River sand	ɛ̀njɛp	—	cf. Ashe ù-jêw , Tinor ùjìjìrip , Idoma ɔ̀jè , Yala wòjè , Jijili ijwe , Hyam njep ,
26.	Dryland sand	antara	—	
27.	Smoke	òzò	—	cf. Idū àzòò , Tinor gàzù , Hyam jòŋ ,
28.	Fire	ɔ̀vèt	èvèt	
29.	Water	àmè		cf. Eggon ami , Ake imbi , Akpa imèny ,
30.	Rain	ènay	—	cf. Idū inai , Ashe ì-nây ,
31.	Cloud	ame'này		cf. Idū amɛɛ , Hyam mèè ,
32.	Lightning	eyay		
33.	Rainy Season	èdò		cf. Idū idòì , Ashe ì-dò ,
34.	Dry season	ènwi		cf. Ashe ì-nôy , Idū inoi ,
35.	Harmattan			
36.	Year	èmè	émé	cf. Idū mék , Hyam mêk ,
37.	Today	ɛ̀ɛ		cf. Hyam re ,
38.	Yesterday	òlɛkɔ̀		cf. Idū àrékɛ ,
39.	Tomorrow	èdà		cf. Idū dǎ , Ashe idà ,
40.	Morning	ókpé	—	
41.	Evening	ufɛ, ofɛ		

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
42.	Dawn	àmùkpé		
43.	Day	ònum	ènùm	cf. 'sun' cf. Plateau roots for 'sun' and 'God' #nom-
44.	Night	ócuík	écuk	cf. Akpa itfú , Izere kâ-túk , Cara kituk , CB #- túkù , Fyem tukwa 'day'. - tuk is found throughout BC. cf. Berom túruk , but also túk 'day of 24 hours'.
45.	Moon/month	òfè	afè	
46.	Sun	ònum		cf. widespread Plateau #- nom forms.
47.	Star(s)	èzet	ezet	cf. Hyam yèt ,
48.	Wind	ɔgbak	—	cf. Idū ugba ,
49.	God	òdù òfàŋ	—	'king of heaven'
50.	Sky	afàŋ	—	cf. Idū fafá ,
51.	World	èkátara	—	
52.	Ground	àbe	—	cf. Idū àbĩ ,
53.	River	òjànkà	èjè	
54.	Lake, pond	òkap	àkap	
55.	Forest	òjè	èjè	
56.	Mountain	égò	égò	cf. Ninkyob gbyo
57.	Hill I higher	égbùk	égbùk	cf. Bu ɲbulu , Ce igbul ,
58.	Hill II	òmbàŋ	àmbàŋ	
59.	Bush	òmbàŋ	àmbàŋ	
60.	Farm	àlùm	—	cf. Fyem rám , Horom rámá , Tarok irà̀m Yaŋkam, Sur, Pe ram
61.	Market*	òdòp	èdòp	
62.	House	aŋa	—	
63.	Compound	odekpo	èdekpo	also household
64.	Room	uncù	ancù	
65.	Wall (of room)	ólàŋ	álàŋ	
66.	Thatch roof	ònkàŋ	àkàŋ	cf. Idū àkàŋ ,
67.	Granary I	òjuju	àjuju	Tattara
68.	Granary II	èto	eto	
69.	Well	òvame	—	
70.	Road	òŋkpédè	àŋkpédè	
71.	Path	òndgan	andgan	
72.	Village/settlement	kàntép	àkàntép	
73.	River-bank	ébàŋ	ébàŋ	cf. Idū bàŋázè ,
74.	Swamp/wetland	èdɔn	edɔn	cf. Idū ìdɔn ,
75.	Place	awa	—	
76.	Person/people	ònèt	ànèt	
77.	Man	osak	asak	
78.	Woman	ace	ace	
79.	Child	awe	awe	
80.	Husband	obe	abe	
81.	Wife	ace	ace	
82.	Widower	òvò	èvò	also 'kunnu'
83.	Young man	wetère	awetère	
84.	Young girl	nace	anace	
85.	Old person	tókpà	átókpà	
86.	Father	àda	—	cf. Idoma áda , Ndun edâ , CB - tààtá .
87.	Mother	àma	—	
88.	Son	awe	awe	
89.	Daughter	ona	ana	

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
90.	Relations men	ótombò	átombò	
91.	Relations women	námbo	ánámbo	
92.	In-law	ózàmè	ázàmè	
93.	Wife's sister	ózòm	ázòm	
94.	Ancestors	òtétè	àtétè	also 'lord'
95.	Brother, same mother	wéma	awémà	
96.	Sister	náma	anáma	
97.	Friend	gàje	ágàje	
98.	Guest/stranger	bàkpe	àbàkpe	cf. Hausa
99.	King/chief/ruler	ɔdɔŋ	adɔŋ	
100.	Hunter	odgap	adghap	cf. Idū ughaw ,
101.	Thief	ovep	avep	cf. Idū uveu ,
102.	Doctor	obwa	abwa	
103.	Witch	ójìim	ájìim	cf. Idū ùdzim ,
104.	Corpse	okóm	èkòm	
105.	Blacksmith	náwnà	ánáwnà	
106.	Leper	teŋángbun	ateŋangbun	
107.	Slave	ògàrà	àgàrà	cf. Idū ùgàrà ,
108.	Masquerade general	ofu	afu	cf. Idū upfu ,
109.	Masquerade II	tèrefu		women follow it, dancing
110.	Masquerade III	jakù		cf. Idū jàkò ,
111.	Masquerade IV	dagba		
112.	Masquerade V	àwiyá		
113.	Masquerade V	àmbàbe		
114.	Masquerade V	dòŋko		
115.	Masquerade V	yákà		
116.	Masquerade V	gbàràtó		
117.	Masquerade V	ɔfutòré		
118.	Masquerade V	ɔgbèkè		
119.	Prophecy	àfàfà		ofa prophet
120.	Shame I	sùsà		
121.	Shame II, Guilt	wami		
122.	Fear/fright I	ìnyi		cf. Eggon iyili , Eloyi iyi ,
123.	Fear/fright II	égbèma		'be startled'
124.	Laughter	unyi		
125.	Wisdom			
126.	Anger	àvàn		
127.	Race/running	ùfà		
128.	Suffering	egélan		
129.	Death	akpo	—	cf. Idū akpe ,
130.	Name	ensok	—	
131.	Grave	obàt	abàt	
132.	Song	ɔbòm	abòm	cf. Idū ubom ,
133.	Story, news	òto	àto	= 'ear'
134.	Folktale	ònte	ànte	
135.	Word	èlimbá	elimba	
136.	Lie I	birija		
137.	Lie II	èbwàp	ebwàp	
138.	Laughter	onyi		= termite
139.	Smile	èmù		= fireproof store in roof

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
140.	Furnace	àyàka		chiefs used to burn people death when sentenced in this furnace
141.	Hunger	èmì		
142.	Thirst	vwòmè		
143.	Horn	ontòm	antòm	cf. Idū utsòm ,
144.	Tail	ofì	afì	cf. Idū usì ,
145.	Egg	oje	aje	cf. Ewe àzi , Nupe ezhì , Igede èji , Ukum ùtsì , CB# -gí
146.	Wing	ófèt	áfèt	cf. Idū ufe ,
147.	Nest	osuk	asuk	cf. Idū ushow ,
148.	Feather	unsát	ansát	cf. Idū isàr ,
149.	Gum/glue	ètaŋga		
150.	Gum/glue II	àdòm		cf. Idū àdam ,
151.	Ant-hill	ògùm	àgùm	
152.	Hole in ground	òvà	àvà	cf. Eloyi kù-vò , cognate with widespread #-boN roots?
153.	Hole in tree	oŋgbò	oŋgbò	
154.	Smell	enuk	—	
155.	Poison	ètòy	—	
156.	Bundle	omim	amim	
157.	Firewood = tree	òŋgà	àŋgà	
158.	Stick	ontitiri	antitiri	
159.	Yam-heap	òmpú	àmpú	
160.	War	èwà		
161.	Work	ití	eti	
162.	Divination	èbuá		
163.	Medicine (generic)	ágelaŋ		
164.	Money	àmfbí		also 'iron'
165.	Shade	ònzuru	ànzuru	
166.	Shadow	úyè	áyè	
167.	Thing	ígàn	ágàn	
168.	Strength	εgbam		
169.	Length	èdèt		
170.	Land/country	àbe		
171.	Sleep	àlò		
172.	Disease (generic)	èlaŋ		
173.	Smallpox	èkpù		
174.	Diarrhoea	farábi		
175.	Eczema	òyá		
176.	Goitre	òlòk		
177.	Boil	òŋgǒŋ		
178.	Sore/wound	ènùt	énùt	
179.	Leprosy	amgbum		
180.	Head	gbuse	agbuse	
181.	Eye	osu	asu	
182.	Face	asu		
183.	Cheek	oŋbòk	agbòk	
184.	Forehead	kpéje	aŋkpéje	
185.	Nose	èvòm	evòm	
186.	Ear	òtò	àtò	
187.	Mouth	òmù	àmù	also 'termite'
188.	Tooth	onyi	anyi	

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
189.	Tongue	ɔlimba	alimba	
190.	Throat	ɔkporɔwák	ɔkporɔwák	
191.	Neck	òntɔ	àntɔ	cf. Eloyi ki-tó , Ningye tɔ , but found through East Benue-Congo often with an affricate
192.	Jaw	làŋgbɔt	álàŋgbɔt	
193.	Chin	ɔdet	adet	
194.	Shoulder	sócey	ásócey	
195.	Armpit	ɔvép	avép	also 'thief'
196.	Fist	ɔŋfum	aŋfum	
197.	Arm, hand	ɔbók	abók	cf. Igede ɔbwɔ , CB -bókò , Niger-Congo #-bok
198.	Upper arm, leg	etyep	étyèp	
199.	Leg	ovò	avò	
200.	Foot	óndaàvò	ándaàvò	
201.	Thigh	odak	adak	
202.	Thigh cf. upper arm	etyep	étyèp	
203.	Knee	òlù	àlù	
204.	Calf	ɔkpete	akpete	
205.	Nail (Finger/toe)	fòŋ fátá	áfòŋ fátá	
206.	Female breast	ɔbe	abe	cf. Idoma àmɛ , Ake ambe , Nupe ebe
207.	Stomach	áná		
208.	Chest	ɔŋgwe	aŋgwe	
209.	Navel	efúp	efup	
210.	Back	émà	émà	
211.	Buttocks	ecibi	agbók cibí	
212.	Penis I	édèm	édèm	
213.	Penis II	ébìrà	ébìrà	
214.	Vagina	èfi	efi	
215.	Skin	ovùt	èvùt	
216.	Bone	ɔfup	èfup	cf. Hasha kuku , Ninzo ukfúkfú , Fyem huhúp pl. ahúp , weakened from the more widespread #kup . Cf. Bo ukúp , Pe ukup , Tarok akúp and Yanjam kup and PB #-kubi
217.	Rib	èká	eka	
218.	Vein	kpédejí	—	
219.	Blood	ájí	—	cf. Eggon manji , Kulu bè-jí , Eloyi enji , Yoruba èjɛ , Ningye gyi , Akpa ìmànji ,
220.	Breath	èŋwú	—	
221.	Saliva	ɔŋɔ	aŋɔ	
222.	Tear	àyey	—	
223.	Sweat	èmiǰè	—	
224.	Urine	ànzi	—	
225.	Faeces	àbì	—	
226.	Hair	èbwgát	ebwgat	
227.	Beard	ózót	èzot	
228.	Liver	azò	—	
229.	Heart	èjut	ejut	
230.	Intestines	àndàtáràbì	—	
231.	Body	ègàp	egàp	
232.	Meat	èbge	ebge	

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
233.	Animal (Bush)	ɛbge lum	ɛbge lùm	
234.	Cow	ɛ̀nàk	ɛ̀nàk	
235.	Goat	èbofèrà	ebofèrà	
236.	He-goat	ìgbùsù	àgbùsù	cf. Hausa bunsuru
237.	Castrated goat	ìḡwò	éḡwò	
238.	Sheep	èdɔy	edɔy	
239.	Ram	ècùrù	écùrù	
240.	Dog	màmbú	émàmbú	
241.	Cat	màte	àmàte	< Hausa
242.	Pig	òhên	àhen	
243.	Horse	ènyà	ényà	
244.	Donkey	zàki	ànzàki	< Hausa
245.	Elephant	èni	eni	cf. Ninzo ìnyí , Toro nyi , Bu ninyi , but also in Central Togo
246.	Hippo	ènyem	enyem	
247.	Buffalo	èḡgay	enygay	
248.	Lion	ɔ̀bàkà	abaka	
249.	Leopard	ègbè	égbè	cf. Idoma èjè , Bu ɛɛ , Horom kyè , Fyem kwe , Hasha ehwe , Jari ì-kwi , Tesu kwi related to Niger-Congo #- gbe , - kpe
250.	Hyena ²	tàmúsù	àntàmúsù	
251.	Civet cat ³	ɛze	éze	
252.	Defasa waterbuck	òdèm	àdèm	
253.	Wart-hog ⁴	òji	àji	
254.	Duiker red ⁵	òkporà	àkporà	red-flanked duiker
255.	Duiker black	èbarìgbà	àbarìgbà	black duiker H. <i>gadan kurmi</i>
256.	Antelope sp.	ònwè	avwe	H. <i>batsiya</i>
257.	Antelope sp.	ònzò	ànzò	one that jumps
258.	Antelope sp.	èzaḡ	ezaḡ	spotted
259.	Kob antelope ⁶	ègbwɛ bara	egbwɛ bara	
260.	Roan antelope ⁷	ònay ‘dèm	ànay ‘dèm	
261.	Porcupine ⁸	èyík	eyik	also ‘thorn tree’
262.	Hyrax	èsò	esò	
263.	Aardvark	ùmfwì	àmfwì	
264.	Baboon	èfò	éfò	
265.	Patas monkey ⁹	òvè	àvè	
266.	Vervet monkey ¹⁰	èjìp	ejip	
267.	Squirrel (ground)	èdòk	edòk	cf. Berom rók , Ayu itòk , Alumu i-tò , Tarok iritòk ,
268.	Squirrel (tree)	èsònsòrì	ànsònsòrì	tattara
269.	Squirrel (tree)	̀nsaḡaḡ		Panda
270.	Squirrel (tree)	̀ntàràḡkpàḡ	̀antàràḡkpàḡ	
271.	Squirrel (tree)	̀isíyambò	̀àsíyambò	
272.	Rat (generic)	èkpí	ékpí	

² (*Crocuta crocuta*)³ (*Viverra civetta*)⁴ (*Phacochoerus aethiopus*)⁵ (*Cephalophus* spp.)⁶ (*Kobus kob*)⁷ (*Hippotragus equinus*)⁸ (*Hystrix cristata*)⁹ (*Erythrocebus patas*)¹⁰ (*Cercopithecus aethiops*)

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
273.	Bush-rat I	òvékpi	àvékpi	lives in a nest
274.	Bush-rat II	úwelam èkpi	áwelam èkpi	spotted grass mouse. chief farmer
275.	Bush-rat IV	ùbwikpi	àbwikpi	rufous Nile rat ?
276.	Giant rat ¹¹	èkòt	ékòt	
277.	Grasscutter ¹²	èbep	ebep	cf.
278.	Pangolin	ètábítò amv ¹ uk		‘swallow with scale’
279.	Hedgehog ¹³	ùfúdòdò	afúdòdò	
280.	Hare ¹⁴	òzò	àzò	
281.	House-bat, fruit-bat	òvày	àvày	
282.	Nile crocodile	òvà	àvà	
283.	Chameleon	ìsòntere	àsòntere	
284.	Agama lizard	gbwétà	agbwátà	
285.	Skink	ndwòmbara	àndwòmbara	
286.	Gecko	[e]gbwémgbwèmjun	ágbwémgbwèmjun	
287.	Monitor lizard (<i>damo</i>)	òkpík	àkpík	
288.	Monitor lizard (<i>guza</i>)	òyá	àyá	
289.	Toad	ɲwáfò	àɲwáfò	
290.	River frog	òɲfat	àɲfat	
291.	Land tortoise	fújàrà	afújàrà	
292.	Snake (Generic)	èvi	évi	
293.	Spitting cobra	èjum	ejum	
294.	Python	ècé	écé	
295.	Large snake sp.	imbwèrumbwè		Hausa <i>bakan gizo</i> ‘rainbow’
296.	River crab	gádánf ^w òy	agádánf ^w òy	
297.	Fish (generic)	èbin	ebin	
298.	Tilapia (spp.)	òɲvum	èɲvum	
299.	Electric fish ¹⁵	òlúp	àlup	
300.	Bird (generic)	ònùnù	ànùnù	cf. Horom nòn , Tarok inyil , Pe i-nol , Yaṅkam noy . A common Benue-Congo root also CB -nòní . Mukarovsky (II, 405) gives examples that suggest a reconstruction to Proto-Volta-Congo (#- nun-).
301.	Chicken (General)	ènù	enù	
302.	Cock	èfòk	éfòk	
303.	Duck	fumali	àfumali	
304.	Pigeon (Domestic)	ìmpat	àpat	
305.	Dove	òvúnteru	àvúntèrù	
306.	Guinea-fowl	èzòk	ezòk	
307.	Hooded Vulture ¹⁶	ògbùrú	àgbùrù	
308.	Village Weaver ¹⁷	ùɲyék	àɲyék	
309.	Cattle-egret ¹⁸	èdòrò	edòrò	

¹¹ (*Cretomyces* sp.)¹² (*Thryonomys Swinderianus*)¹³ (*Atelerix albiventris*)¹⁴ (*Lepus Crawshayi*)¹⁵ (*Malapterurus electricus*)¹⁶ (*Neophron monachus*)¹⁷ (*Ploceus cucullatus*)

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
310.	Black kite ¹⁹	ònyám	anyam	
311.	Black kite II	ozík	azík	
312.	Hawk ?	ògèk	àgèk	
313.	Standard-wing Night-jar	òlèm àGbari	àlèm àGbari	'bird that deceives Gbari man'
314.	Owl (various spp.)	ókpu	ákpu	
315.	Senegal Coucal ²⁰	òkpútú	akpútú	
316.	Bush-fowl	ifòp	áfòp	
317.	Bush-fowl II	owerègu	awerègu	
318.	Swallow	tapitò	—	
319.	Pied crow ²¹	òkanday	akanday	
320.	Woodpecker	cècù	acècù	
321.	Scorpion	ènà	enà	
322.	Butterfly	dádó fòjù	ádádó fòjù	
323.	Dragon-fly	onzànzù	anzànzù	
324.	Mosquito	èbò	ebò	
325.	Spider ²²	òtan	atan	
326.	Mason wasp ²³			
327.	Wasp general	òmànzì	àmànzì	
328.	Bee	ènwi	enwi	
329.	Sweat-fly	òñfèñfè	ànñfèñfè	
330.	Sandfly	òmi	àmi	
331.	Housefly	èzù	ezù	
332.	Sugar-ant	èsisi	èsisi	
333.	Army-ant	èveve	eveve	
334.	Red, biting ant	òdài	adài	
335.	Louse (Human)	ònkpusujì	ànkpusujì	
336.	Millipede	òkparanà	àkparanà	
337.	Maggot	idàdòrò	adàdòrò	
338.	Cockroach	ònfep	ànfep	
339.	Giant water-bug	ònfep àmè	ànfep àmè	
340.	Termite	onyi	—	
341.	Flying-ant	enyi	—	
342.	Grasshopper	ògbasù	àgbasù	
343.	Praying mantis	òngbòngbòh	àngbòngbòh	
344.	Firefly	uzet	—	cf. 'star'
345.	Dung-beetle	vòhívú	ávòhívú	
346.	Giant Cricket	èdèdè	edèdè	
347.	Earthworm	òntwòntwò	àntwòntwò	Tattara dial.
348.	Earthworm	òntwòntwòrò	àntwòntwòrò	Panda dial.
349.	Giant Snail	òfòt	àfòt	
350.	Soap (Traditional)	sàpurù	—	< Hausa
351.	Oil	àce	—	
352.	Fat/grease	àzòp	—	
353.	Salt	àwaj		
354.	Soup/stew	òzap	èzap	pl. means types of soup

¹⁸ (*Ardeola ibis*)¹⁹ (*Milvus migrans*)²⁰ (*Centropus* spp.)²¹ (*Corvus albus*)²² (*Acarina* spp.)²³ (*Belenogaster* spp.)

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
355.	Food	ɔmbɛy	ɛmbɛy	
356.	Porridge, kunnu	ɔvò	ɛvò	also 'widower'
357.	Sorghum-beer	àdɛk	—	also a personal name
358.	Palm-wine	ɔbam	àbam	<i>pl.</i> means different types or from different trees
359.	Filter	ɔnariya	ànariya	
360.	Rag	uncòcò	ancòcò	
361.	Floor-beater	làrawa	àlàrawa	
362.	Handle (of tool)	ɔfɔp	ɛfɔp	
363.	Sickle	ɔlɛzɛ	àlɛzɛ	< Hausa
364.	Cutlass	idède	àdède	< Hausa
365.	Iron	ɔzɔp	àzɔp	
366.	Axe	ɔjù	àjù	
367.	Adze	gizàgbɔ	àgizagbɔ	
368.	Hoe I	ɔzàt	azat	large type
369.	Hoe II	intɛm	àntɛm	
370.	Hoe III	ɔɲkɔɲjù	àkɔɲjù	
371.	Hoe IV	inpatanya	àpatanya	weeding hoe < Hausa = intɛm
372.	Hoe V	ɔncumzat	àcumzat	used hoe
373.	Knife I	idɛ	àdɛ	Panda
374.	Knife II	ibgara	abgara	Gitata
375.	Comb			
376.	Broom	ɔnsɛ	ɛnsɛ	
377.	Bag	ɔbó	abó	donkey skin for carrying loads
378.	Sack for fonio	ɔnfàt	ànfàt	
379.	Fireplace	ɔncamvèt	ancamvèt	
380.	Shoe	ɔbɔvò	àbɔvò	
381.	Hat, big	ɔɲkàtà	àɲkàtà	
382.	Cap	ɛfut	ɛfùt	
383.	Robe, small	àyàlà	—	
384.	Cloth	àɲgàncim	—	
385.	Grindstone (top)	ɔna	ana	
386.	Grindstone (lower)	ɔfɔk	afɔk	
387.	Mortar (wood)	ɔcu	ɛcu	
388.	Pestle	ɔzi	ɛzi	
389.	Pot (generic)	ɛɲgba	àɲgba	
390.	Pot I	ikpo	àkpo	
391.	Pot II	ikpórè	àkpórè	
392.	Pot III	ɔntente	àntente	
393.	Pot IV	ɛdɔt	ɛdɔt	big pot for beer
394.	Pot V	ɔmpɔm	àmpɔm	small-mouth
395.	Pot VI	ìmpɔm	àmpɔm	small-mouth but smaller
396.	Pot VII	òdidí	àdidí	
397.	Head-pad	ɔjit	ajit	
398.	Basket (generic)	ɔɲzagɔ	àɲzagɔ	
399.	Sieve	ɔnsaɲa	ansaɲa	for locust beans
400.	Strainer	nariyá	< Hausa	
401.	Winnowing tray	ɔtak	atak	
402.	Winnowing tray	ɔbatak	abatak	spoiled one
403.	Mat (generic)	ɔmpè	àmpè	from wild date-palm
404.	Mat I	ɔmpùtù	àmpùtù	large made of ùmfwì
405.	Mat II	ɔbàkà	àbàkà	

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
406.	Mat III	àcincin	àcincin	small, expensive
407.	Needle	ùnzo	ànzò	
408.	Spear I	ónkpàṅ	ánkpàṅ	
409.	Spear II	òdajẹ	àdajẹ	
410.	Bow	otò	atò	
411.	Arrow I	ìṅkpèt	àṅkpèt	
412.	Arrow II	onfẹṅ	anfẹṅ	wooden head
413.	Quiver	onfap	anfap	
414.	Rope I	oza	aza	
415.	Rope II	oli	ali	
416.	Stool	òṅgbòrò	àṅgbòrò	
417.	Fence	ògere	àgere	
418.	Fence II	òbini	àbini	
419.	Fence thorn	ògiri	àgiri	
420.	Bridge	ètát	état	
421.	Ladder I	m̄fan	àmfan	
422.	Ladder II	òndòrò	àndòrò	pole used as a ladder by young men
423.	Bee-hive I	òdòt	àdòt	bee nest
424.	Bee-hive II	ètò	etò	made of clay
425.	Fish-Net	ásàk		
426.	Fish-Net	òlaga	àlaga	< Hausa raga
427.	Fish-trap I	osàṅa	asàṅa	valve trap
428.	Fish-trap II	èfaṅ	efaṅ	valve trap
429.	Plunge basket	onzun	anzun	
430.	Hook	èṅfòp	áfòp	some say èṅfòk
431.	Snare	acùta		cf. Hausa
432.	Animal trap	ògburu	àgburu	
433.	Metal trap	ògburu àzòp	àgburu àzòp	
434.	Bird trap	ògburu kàtaṅ	àgburu kàtaṅ	
435.	Large pit trap	ovà	avà	
436.	One	nyí		
437.	Two	mvà		
438.	Three	ntat		
439.	Four	nà		
440.	Five	ntyò		
441.	Six	nci		
442.	Seven	ntòṅvà		
443.	Eight	ntòndat		
444.	Nine	ntòrà		
445.	Ten	okop		
446.	Eleven	òvgè	[o]kop nò nyi	
447.	Twelve	òsòk	[o]kop nò mvà	
448.	Twenty	èko evà		
449.	Twenty-four	èsò evà		
450.	Forty		ekó ina	
451.	Sixty		eko ocí	
452.	Eighty		eko tóndát	
453.	Hundred	nak	èkokop	formerly 144. Also name of a festival held when you have four grandsons
454.	Thousand	tàde		< ?
455.	Black	shara		dìngírì = very black
456.	White	tara		
457.	Red	bara		

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
458.	Green, lush		agi	
459.	Sweet		tun̄yi	
460.	Bitter		ʃoni	
461.	Half	omvem		
462.	Heat	bari		
463.	Hot, be	lat		
464.	Cold, be	dɔŋ		
465.	Cold, be	ntaŋ		also 'wet'
466.	Old (humans)	tɔkpa		
467.	Old, be (things)	fuk		
468.	New, be	ɛfa		
469.	Wet, things	ʃɔm		'soaked'
470.	Wet	ntaŋ		
471.	Dry	kuri		
472.	Smooth	dyeri		also archaic bwighbwich
473.	Strong	cɔɔ		
474.	Sound	bɔŋ		
475.	Add to	bafi		
476.	Answer (question)	yut		
477.	Arrive, reach	ʃo		
478.	Ask a question	de		
479.	Ask/beg for something	suŋ		
480.	Awaken (s.o.)	zit		
481.	Bark (dog)	gbe		
482.	Be bent	dan		
483.	Be heavy	gbɛkpa		
484.	Be on (s.t.)	mmɔ		
485.	Be rotten	vɔ		
486.	Beat (drum)	vun		also 'to stir'
487.	Beat (s.o.)	kpwet	mip	
488.	Begin	zat		
489.	Bite	lot		
490.	Bite off	vwɔt		
491.	Bite small piece	vwap		like a sick person
492.	Blow (flute, wind)	fekpa		
493.	Boil, warm	zikpa		
494.	Boil fiercely	bwat		
495.	Build (house etc.)	jin		
496.	Burn (fire burns)	do		
497.	Bury	bit		
498.	Buy	goy		
499.	Call (to someone)	nyina		
500.	Carry	yɛn		
501.	Carve (wood etc.)	cɛ		
502.	Catch	jut		
503.	Chew	tɔ		
504.	Choose	cu		
505.	Climb, ride	fɔ		
506.	Close	fam		
507.	Come	ba		
508.	Come out (of room)	zɛk		

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
509.	Cook		tot	
510.	Cough		fɔrɔ	also 'scratch'
511.	Count		varu	also 'read'
512.	Cover		funa	
513.	Cut down (tree)		gbet	
514.	Cut in pieces		tět	teŋa tet can be -r in a sentence
515.	Cut in two		tɛp	
516.	Cut off (head etc.)		tet	
517.	Dance		zet	
518.	Die		kpo	
519.	Dig (earth etc.)		sim	
520.	Divide/share		gap	
521.	Do/make		kpa	
522.	Drag		gbikpa	
523.	Draw water		gbikpa	
524.	Dream		lele	
525.	Drink		fwa	
526.	Drop		tat	
527.	Dry in sun		tema	
528.	Eat		dga	
529.	Enter		gan	
530.	Extinguish		lim	
531.	Fall (rain)		dok	
532.	Fall over		gba	
533.	Fear		gwenyi	
534.	Feel (cold etc.)		go	
535.	Fight (people)		vwey	
536.	Fight (war)		taŋ iwa	
537.	Fill		tɔk	
538.	Filter		ʃak	
539.	Finish (a task)		mà	
540.	Float		yàa	
541.	Flog =beat		mip	
542.	Flow (water etc.)		jɛ	
543.	Fly (birds)		yaŋ	
544.	Fold (cloth etc.)		fina	
545.	Follow		le	
546.	Forget		yùcasi	
547.	Fry (in oil)		kɛ	
548.	Gather/collect		ŋara	
549.	Get, have		we	
550.	Get up		sɔn	
551.	Give to [them]		sɛsɛ	
552.	Give to [me]		jama	
553.	Give birth, deliver		mat	
554.	Go		je	
555.	Go out/exit		zɛk	
556.	Grind		vɔk	
557.	Grow (plants)		fɔt	
558.	Harvest acha		ŋam	cf. 'suck'
559.	Hatch (egg)		fyɛm	
560.	Hear		go	
561.	Hoe		kap	

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
562.	Hunt	dgap		
563.	Jump	terufa	teɲufa	'cut a jump'
564.	Kill	pet		
565.	Kneel	lufa		
566.	Know	nyi		
567.	Laugh	ɲara		also 'gather'
568.	Learn	nyina		
569.	Lick	len		
570.	Lie down	nwet		
571.	Listen	go		= 'hear'
572.	Lose s.t.	bit		
573.	Marry I	zam		traditional marriage
574.	Marry II	ko		= 'find'
575.	Measure	mɛɲa		
576.	Mix	kasi		
577.	Mix mud and straw	vwo		
578.	Mould (pot)	cin		= 'build'
579.	Open	cucu		
580.	Peel	fe		
581.	Pierce/stab	tot		
582.	Plait (hair)	ʃin		
583.	Plant (crop etc.)	doy		
584.	Play	laɲ alɛ		
585.	Pound (in mortar)	lun		
586.	Pour (liquid)	fara		
587.	Pour away carelessly	jerusi		
588.	Pour carefully	mwɔt		
589.	Pull	gbikpa		
590.	Push	yuca		
591.	Put on (clothes)	cim		
592.	Receive	ɲay		
593.	Refuse	kpe		
594.	'Remain'	bɔt		
595.	Remember	kpusu		= 'stinginess'
596.	Resemble	ɲay		
597.	Return	vica		
598.	Roast on coals	vum		
599.	Rub	juk		
600.	Run	ti		
601.	Say/speak	vɛ		
602.	See	ya		
603.	Seek	gyɛp		
604.	Sell I	goysi		
605.	Sell II	dam		selling as a profession
606.	Send	dok		
607.	Set trap	dɛn ɔgburu		'keep' a trap
608.	Sew	sɔm		
609.	Shake	zuɲ		
610.	Sharpen	mwaɲ		
611.	Shoot (arrow)	taɲ		
612.	Sing	bɔm		

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
613.	Sit down		set	
614.	Slaughter (animal)		tět	
615.	Sleep		la	
616.	Smash		laca	
617.	Smell		nu	
618.	Snap in two		bi	
619.	Sow seeds		doy	
620.	Spit		tat	'throw'
621.	Split		ɲam	cf. 'suck'
622.	Stand		zɛ	
623.	Steal		vɛp	
624.	Stir (soup)	vun, vut		like 'beat drum'
625.	Suck (breast etc.)		ɲam	cf. 'split'
626.	Surpass		gan	
627.	Swallow		le	
628.	Sweep	yar, yat		
629.	Swell		sɛŋ	
630.	Swim		zoy	
631.	Take		yɛn	
632.	Tear (cloth etc.)		gan	cf. 'surpass'
633.	Tell		tɛ	
634.	Throw		taŋ	
635.	Throw away		taci	
636.	Tie	bwup		
637.	Touch		bat	
638.	Twist (rope etc.)		jima	
639.	Untie		ciʃa	
640.	Uproot (tuber)		vut	
641.	Vomit		ve	
642.	Walk		jara	
643.	Want/need		dɔɛp	
644.	Wash		wak	
645.	Wear		cim	
646.	Weave		nuk	
647.	Weave II		taŋ	throwing shuttle in the loom
648.	Weed by hand		zɔŋ	
649.	Weed by hoe		te	
650.	Weep		vɔm	
651.	Wipe		shiri	
652.	Work		ti	
653.	Yawn		ɲyɛm	
654.	Who?		nyɛɛ	
655.	Which?	nyísò, késò		
656.	What?		ɲʃɛ	
657.	When?		ɲkánɲ	
658.	Where?		ɛmɛ	òdǒ in Gitata dialect

Edible and Useful Plants

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
659.	Guinea-yam ²⁴	òcit	àcit	Gitata. Panda ketekpe
660.	Aerial yam ²⁵	èdòm	edòm	
661.	Water-yam ²⁶	ùgbizi	—	
662.	Taro (old cocoyam) ²⁷	fõju	—	
663.	New cocoyam ^{28*}	màkàni		< Hausa
664.	New cocoyam II	sàkànu		< Hyam
665.	Cassava ²⁹	lògò	—	< Hausa
666.	Sweet potato ^{*30}	juma	—	
667.	Wild yam I	òvwèk	àvwèk	
668.	Rizga ³¹	avòp	—	
669.	Rizga II	naṅgòp	—	
670.	Tumuku ³²	m̃fuki	—	
671.	Sorghum ³³	avu	—	
672.	Bulrush millet ³⁴ (<i>dauro</i>)	emara	—	
673.	Bulrush millet (<i>maiwa</i>)	anse	—	
674.	Fonio (H. <i>acca</i>) ³⁵	ecem	—	
675.	Iburu (H. <i>iburu</i>) ³⁶	eṅat	—	
676.	Maize ^{*37}	vũzà	—	
677.	Rice ^{*38}	siyapa	—	< Hausa
678.	Cowpea ³⁹	enep	—	
679.	Spiral cowpea	karafè	—	
680.	Lima bean ^{40*}	ònep	—	
681.	Other beans I	òfiki	—	small cowpea
682.	Bambara groundnut ⁴¹	evi	—	
683.	Kersting's ground-nut ⁴²	enèèbe	—	
684.	Groundnut (Peanut) ⁴³	gbegbe	—	Gitata, Bede eviza , Tattara kakpe ,
685.	Garden egg ⁴⁴	èfep	èfep	
686.	Okra ⁴⁵	anvwagò		
687.	Okra	àmwaṅa		Gitata dial.

²⁴ (*Dioscorea guineensis*)²⁵ (*Dioscorea bulbifera*)²⁶ (*Dioscorea alata*)²⁷ (*Colocasia esculenta*)²⁸ (*Xanthosoma mafaffa*) (H. *wali*)²⁹ (*Manihot esculenta*)³⁰ (*Ipomoea batatas*)³¹ (*Solenostemon rotundifolius*)³² (*Plectranthus esculentus*)³³ (*Sorghum bicolor*)³⁴ (*Pennisetum* spp.)³⁵ (*Digitaria exilis*)³⁶ (*Digitaria iburua*)³⁷ (*zea mays*)³⁸ (*Oryza sativa/ glaberrima*)³⁹ (*Vigna unguiculata*)⁴⁰ (*Phaseolus lunatus*)⁴¹ (*Vigna subterranea*)⁴² (*Macrotyloma geocarpa*)⁴³ (*Arachis hypogaea*)⁴⁴ (*Solanum melongena*)⁴⁵ (*Abelmoschus esculentus*)

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
688.	Okra	aɲzakolo		Bede dial.
689.	Chili pepper* (large) ⁴⁶	amkpukpu		cf. Hausa <i>atarugu</i>
		yàya		
690.	Birdseye chili* ⁴⁷	yàya		
691.	Onion (<i>Allium cepa</i>)	álibísà		< Hausa
692.	Egusi melon ⁴⁸	èncè		
693.	Melon (other) ⁴⁹	èmbàsu		
694.	Edible squash ⁵⁰	anfùru tâtè		
695.	Sorrel/roselle ⁵¹	ekpay		
696.	Jews' mallow ⁵²	aɲkpasheru		
697.	Kenaf ⁵³	oli		
698.	Sesame seeds ⁵⁴	ɔɲfaku		
699.	Black sesame ⁵⁵	òweri		
700.	Sesame leaves ⁵⁶	àzap		
701.	Bitterleaf ⁵⁷	ètɔy		
702.	Banana (<i>Musa AAA</i>)	ayaba		
703.	Orange* ⁵⁸	òko		
704.	Bamboo	eɲay		mountain
705.	Coconut ⁵⁹	tagara		
706.	Pawpaw* ⁶⁰	ògbòdù		
707.	Gourd (Generic)	àɲkɔm		
708.	Gourd small	òɲkɔm	àɲkɔm	
709.	Gourd-bottle ⁶¹	òvára	àvára	
710.	Calabash	gbugbàtà	àgbugbàtà	
711.	Flat calabash	símbà	àsímbà	
712.	Gourd (spherical) ⁶²	ɲkpóǝ	àɲkpóǝ	
713.	Bottle gourds	ifùdu	àfùdu	small, used for storing medicine
714.	Cotton	àluru		
715.	Tobacco*	òtapà	àtapà	
716.	Sugar-cane*	òlèkè	àlèkè	
717.	Oil-palm ⁶³	èlek	elek	
718.	Palm-fruit	òɲgaɲ èlèk	àɲgaɲ èlèk	
719.	Palm-oil	àce dgà		'edible oil'
720.	Palm kernel	enfu		
721.	Raphia/ bamboo palm ⁶⁴	èɲko	èɲko	

⁴⁶ (*Capsicum frutescens*)⁴⁷ (*Capsicum annuum*)⁴⁸ (*Citrullus lanatus*)⁴⁹ (*Cucumis* spp)⁵⁰ (*Cucurbita pepo*)⁵¹ (*H. yakuwa*) (*Hibiscus sabdariffa*)⁵² (*H. lalo*) (*Corchorus olitorius*)⁵³ (*H. rama*) (*Hibiscus cannabinus*)⁵⁴ (*H. Ridii*) (*Sesamum indicum*)⁵⁵ (*Sesamum radiatum*)⁵⁶ (*H. karkashi*)⁵⁷ *Vernonia amygdalina*⁵⁸ (*Citrus sinensis*)⁵⁹ (*Cocos nucifera*)⁶⁰ (*Carica papaya*)⁶¹ (*Lagenaria siceraria*)⁶² (*Cucurbita maxima*)⁶³ (*Elaeis guineensis*)⁶⁴ (*Raphia* spp.)

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
722.	Fan-palm ⁶⁵	onjey	anjey	
723.	Monkey-guava ⁶⁶	ɔŋkpwat	ɔŋkpwat	
724.	Canarium tree ⁶⁷	ɛ̀pà	ɛ̀pà	
725.	Custard apple ⁶⁸	ɔ̀bwi	—	
726.	Wild date-palm ⁶⁹	ɛ̀mwɛy	—	
727.	Silk-cotton tree ⁷⁰	ɛ̀fuŋ	ɛ̀fuŋ	
728.	Shea tree ⁷¹	ɛ̀zò ɔ̀mbà	—	
729.	<i>Syzygium guineense</i>	ĩ̀nvwer ɛ̀gò		Hausa <i>malmo</i>
730.	kalgo	ɛ̀nmvɔ̀nmvɔ̀n		
731.	kawo	kántèrɛ	àkántèrɛ	
732.	Red-flowered silk-cotton	ɔ̀nfunɔ̀	—	Hausa <i>gujiya</i> Trees with different prefixes make fruits
733.	Locust tree ⁷²	ɛ̀lo	elo	
734.	Locust fruit	ɔ̀lo	—	
735.	Locust seeds	ɛ̀mi	—	
736.	Locust powder	àbùrùlo	—	
737.	Locust-bean cakes	ɔ̀ŋgbɛŋgbè	—	
738.	<i>Terminalia</i> sp. ⁷³	ɛ̀ʃɔ̀m	ɛ̀ʃɔ̀m	
739.	Black plum ⁷⁴	ɛ̀zò	ɛ̀zò	
740.	Grass with scented root	ɔ̀nzanzì	ànzanzì	

Musical Instruments

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
741.	Drum I	ɔ̀gàŋga	àgàŋga	barrel-drum
742.	Drum II	iwɛ̀ŋgàŋgà	awɛ̀ŋgàŋgà	small barrel-drum
743.	Drum III	ɛ̀bɔ	—	other name for barrel-drum
744.	Drum III	ɛ̀bi	—	ground-standing drum beaten with hands
745.	Drum III	ɛ̀sàra	—	round drum of wood
746.	Cruciform whistle	ɔ̀mwéré	àmwéré	played in sets of four at least
747.	End-blown flute	ntàkperè		blown at a funeral ceremony together with ɔ̀mwéré
748.	End-blown flute	olàwere		same as above
749.	Ocarina	ɛ̀kpàciri		made of fruit-shell with membrane. Voice of masquerades
750.	Horn I	ɔ̀ntom	antɔ̀m	general
751.	Horn II	ùmbɛ̀ntɔ̀m	—	small and sounds like a whistle leads ensemble
752.	Horn III	ɛ̀zò	ɛ̀zò	long wooden horn played with ɔ̀ntom for funerals and for communication in the bush
753.	Clarinet	?		
754.	Raft-zither	ɛ̀gbam	egbam	
755.	Musical bow	ɔ̀kaŋga	àkaŋga	
756.	Iron gong ⁷⁵	òleŋ	àleŋ	cf. Mada lɔ̀lɔ̀
757.	Bangles for gong	ɛ̀sɔ̀m	ɛ̀sɔ̀m	

⁶⁵ (*Borassus aethiopum*)

⁶⁶ (*Diospyros mespiliformis*)

⁶⁷ (*Canarium schweinfurthii*)

⁶⁸ (*Annona senegalensis*)

⁶⁹ (*Phoenix reclinata*)

⁷⁰ (*Ceiba pentandra*)

⁷¹ (*Vitellaria paradoxa*)

⁷² (*Parkia biglobosa*)

⁷³ (*H. baushe*)

⁷⁴ (*Vitex doniana*)

⁷⁵ The player has iron bangles around the wrists and holds a bell in each hand and beats them against the bangle

NO.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
758.	Double iron gong II	òkpàde	àkpàde	
759.	Basket-rattle	àfèkè		
760.	Ankle rattles	àṅfwagba		palm tree
761.	Ankle rattles	àzàr avò		iron
762.	Ankle rattles	kpàcìrì		fruit-shells cf. ocarina

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