

# **The Ce [Rukuba] language of Central Nigeria and its affinities**

**[DRAFT CIRCULATED FOR COMMENT]**

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The following conventions are used in transcription;

dʒ	j
tʃ	c
ɲ	ny
ʃ	sh
ʒ	zh
ɪ	i,ɪ
ʊ	u,ʊ

## 1. Introduction

This is a preliminary draft of a dictionary of the Ce language, spoken in Plateau State, Nigeria.

## 2. Location, history and sociolinguistic situation

### 2.1 Nomenclature

The common name for the Ce language is Rukuba, a Hausa term said to mean ‘people of the rocks’ Temple (1922: ). In more recent times it has become known as Che, based on the people’s own name. The terms in Ce itself are given below;

People	baCé
One person	uCé
Language	kuCé
Territory	kiCé

The ‘ch’ orthography is here omitted as unnecessary and based on an inappropriate English spelling convention.

### 2.2 Location and settlements

The Ce live in seventeen villages in Bassa LGA, Plateau State, northwest of Jos, in Central Nigeria. The villages are;

Kakék (Zagun), Kisayhip, Kisaloi, Igbak, Kakek Unit, Imbop (Binchi), Kishika (Kikala), Kisanchi, Kishi, Uyo, Inchaz, Upara, Ibandi, Kata Kayinye, Ingo, Ubomo, Asak, Kihang

names in brackets are alternative administrative names.

The Ce area is about 4-500 km<sup>2</sup> and the river Rukuba runs across it diagonally from NW to SE. The main peoples neighbouring on the Ce are the Piti (W), Cara (N), Izere & Berom (E) and the Irigwe (S).

### 2.3 Language status

Ce is still spoken generally with Hausa as a common second language. The population is harder to estimate; Meek (1925, II:191) gives 12,619, Ames 1934 [1972:347] 10,967 and Gunn (1953:37) quotes a figure of 15,660 from Counsell’s unpublished 1936 ‘Report of the Rukuba tribe’. Hoffmann (1976) reviews the various estimates made up to the date of his paper, and derives a figure of 24,350 from the 1963 census figures. If so, the figure in Crozier & Blench (1992) of 50,000 speakers is probably about correct for about 1990.

### 2.4 Ce culture and history

In contrast to most Plateau peoples, the Ce have been extensively investigated in terms of their ethnography, principally by one anthropologist, Jean-Claude Muller<sup>1</sup>. Early summaries of ethnography are in Temple (1922), Ames (1934), Gunn (1953). Muller (1976, 1980, 1982, 1989, 1994) has described many aspects of

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<sup>1</sup> Many thanks to Jean-Claude Muller, who sent me a complete set of his many offprints.

Ce society based on fieldwork between 1964 and 1967 and 1971-2. Unfortunately, most of these publications are in French, which has effectively meant they have hardly circulated in Nigeria and cannot be read by Ce people. They are, nonetheless, rich and comprehensive, and in particular describe many rituals that have either disappeared or exist in a much-altered form. A recent summary of Ce society with an emphasis on religion is in CAPRO (in press).

## History

The Ce claim to have come from Ogba, a place in Buji territory where they stayed together with the Amo and Buji. The Zagun and Igwarra fought wars with Buji and Miango. The Anaguta also claim to have fought wars with the Ce tribe. Although not defeated by the Fulani jihad, they have Hausa/Fulani settlers among them. This is because at one time a chief of Zagun became a Muslim and went on pilgrimage to Mecca, encouraging more Muslims to settle in his chiefdom.

## Culture

### Birth:

There is no ceremony in naming a child. The diviner is however consulted if the parents notice the child is losing weight. The diviner claims the boy's spirit has been taken so he comes with a broom which he hits on the ground. He then takes oil with beniseed and rubs it on the child's head.

A woman who gave birth to twins was washed thoroughly with medicine. The first baby was saved and the second was killed immediately. They believed the second one was a witch, and was strangled by the midwives. The dead baby was buried in a pot covered with grass. This was stopped several years ago when some of the early Christian converts reported the situation to the British District Officer. He called the Ce chiefs and prohibited the killing of twins.

### Circumcision and Initiation:

Boys are circumcised in the second month. The wound is covered with woven raffia till it heals. At the age of 18 boys are initiated but before then their manhood is tried. Each boy is made to sleep with a pregnant woman. If he is able to perform, he is considered mature and can be initiated. A ceremony takes place for the boys before they are taken to the forest. Goats are killed for them. The boys are shown the secrets of the cult in the forest. Each boy is asked to remove the testes of a cock without killing the cock. Any boy whose cock dies is said to be dead also. The boys are usually naked in the forest. The day they come out they are given leather aprons to wear. Each boy goes to his maternal uncle's house where goats are again killed for them.

### Marriage:

A boy is free to have girlfriends before he marries. These relationships do not normally end in marriage. Usually he builds a hut, *farka*, in the girl's father's house where he comes to sleep with her. She is only expected to have one boyfriend at a time. If she got pregnant she was taken to the native doctor who helped to abort the pregnancy. These days the girls give birth to the babies and take care of them.

When a boy (who is not her boyfriend) and a girl desire to marry each other, the boy goes to the girl's parents to inform them. If the parents agree then her boyfriend has to pay the would-be husband some hoes. The fiancé brings his friends to farm for the girl's parents from time to time. He gives two or three goats and four hoes as bride price. Even after marriage a boy is expected to farm for his parents in-law three times: to weed an acha field twice and to work in a millet field.

After the bride price is paid, a big marriage ceremony takes place at the bride's father's house. Then she is taken to her mother-in-law's house for one month. It is after this she is taken to her husband's house. Since

premarital relations are common, no virtue is attached to virginity before marriage. The day the girl is going to her husband's house, she is first taken to her previous boyfriend's house. The groom and the girl's father also meet there. The father then asks the boyfriend to give the girl to her husband. The groom is expected to give the boyfriend some gifts and from that time on they become friends. In years past divorce was not common. A woman was free to leave her husband's house if she had problems with him. She was also free to return when she pleased. These days however, divorce certificates are given. Wife stealing was said to be common in former days. The husband was not paid any compensation provided the woman had already spent one year in his house.

#### Burial:

The corpse of an old man is covered from head to chest with goat skin to prevent people from seeing his spoilt face. He was buried in the traditional grave which is round. An old man was buried in a foetal position. These days the corpse is laid prostrate. A chief is buried the day after he dies and seven goats are killed and their skins are sewn around the corpse. He is buried a day after because certain rituals must be done before his burial. A blacksmith is buried like a chief. A widow is allowed to remarry a month after her husband's death. Goat skin is also used in burying a child.

#### Religion:

*Kurun* is the name of the Almighty God. *Bawai* is the ancestral cult. Ce believe a dead man's spirit lives in a tree for seven years before being re-incarnated in a child. Sometimes some men imitate the voice of a dead man so that the women will believe it is the dead man that has returned.

*Ici* is the ceremony for the circumcised boys. The festival, which is called *Aso*, takes place March 30th or 31st and lasts for two days. The chief priest gives the date and the announcement is made public by the chief. Many goats are slaughtered and the livers and a leg from each animal are kept in calabashes for sacrifice. Another leg of each goat is given to the chief. One goat's head and leg are for the chief priest. The rest is given to the fathers of the boys. Women are not allowed to eat out of it. Till today the traditionalists still take their boys for this initiation. The shrine is on the mountain at their former settlement. Some people are also attracted to the festival because of the meat and alcohol that is made available to the participants.

#### Modern Religion

Christianity came to the Ce people in 1915 through an SIM missionaries, Mr. Hammel. Today ECWA has three Local Church Councils among them encompassing about 28 churches. Jebu Bassa, which is the Local Government Headquarters of Bassa LGA and adjacent to the barracks of the 3rd Armoured Division of Nigerian Army in Jos, has several non-indigenous churches. These include: NKST (Tiv church), CAC, The Apostolic church, Assemblies of God, Deeper Life, Eternal Sacred Order of Cherubim and Seraphim, Christ Salvation Church, King of Glory Mission and the Brotherhood of the Cross and Star. Perhaps 30% of the Ce practise traditional religion, some 10-15% are Muslims and the remainder profess Christianity.

Due to their early contact with missionaries who opened a primary school in the area, many Ce people are well educated and highly placed especially in the state government. Today, they have several primary schools, a Junior Secondary School in Binchi, a Senior Secondary in Zagun and a post-secondary school in Jebu Bassa.

## 2.5 Existing language materials

Ce has suffered from the problem of unpublished research. The first partial record of Ce appears in Bouquiaux (1967), an analysis of the noun-class system given a very scathing review by Hoffmann (1976). Hoffmann (1976) is a near-surreal document, a seminar paper presented as a mimeo to Faculty of Arts Seminar in December 1976 at Ibadan. Although it has 49 pages, the whole central section is missing, apparently never written, but planned in such minute detail that the pages are numbered throughout the existing document. It is accompanied by some extracts from student essays setting out examples of nominal classes. During the 1990s, Janet Wilson while working with the Assemblies of God, Jos, collected a considerable amount of data on tape which was used as the basis for her Masters' thesis (Wilson 1996). At the same time, she asked her assistants to fill in wordlists based on those supplied by the present author and these were entered into the computer. These include lexical items not quoted in the Appendix to the Masters' thesis. Finally, the anthropologist, J-C Muller includes a great deal of lexical material in his ethnographic descriptions, especially in the text on material culture, and this has also been of value despite the foreshortened transcriptions.

In the light of this mass of material, almost entirely in extremely limited circulation, it seemed worthwhile to compile, in preparation for checking in the field, with a view to producing something more comprehensive on Ce. The reader is warned, however, that since the various authors mentioned all transcribe Ce in slightly differing fashion, there are inconsistencies in the data (see §3.) that cannot yet be eliminated.

Data sources used;

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Hoffmann (1976)	Incomplete seminar paper
Anon. (1976)	Extracts from student essays?
Muller (1976, 1980, 1982, 1989, 1994)	Ethnographic monographs
Wilson (ined., 1996)	Masters' thesis

## 2.6 The classification of Ce

Ce has been noted as having similarities to Ninzo [Ninzam] since Gunn (1953:15). The only attempt to analyse the position of Ce is Gerhardt (1972, 1974) which placed it in Plateau 4, on the basis of the material of Bouquiaux. The affinities of Ce to Ninzo and Mada have been generally recognised, although the boundaries of 'Plateau 4' are perhaps less clear than they were once thought to be.

### 3. Phonology

#### 3.1 Vowels

The phonology of Ce is treated at some length in Wilson (1996) who claims that there are only eight vowels and Hoffmann (1976) records nine, although he does note that the status of schwa is ‘uncertain’. Ce is an example of a 5+5 ATR system such has been reported from various branches of Benue-Congo (e.g. Igede 19xx; Gade 19xx; Abua xx). This is quite surprising in this region, where 7- or 5-vowel systems are more common, but the extensive vowel harmony in Ce seems again to point in this direction. Ce has ten phonemic vowels (Table 1);

**Table 1. Ce vowels**

	Front	Central	Back
<b>Close</b>	i		u
	ɪ		ʊ
<b>Close-Mid</b>	e		o
<b>Open-mid</b>	(ɛ)	ə	ɔ
<b>Open</b>		a	

These can be arranged as follows;

+aTR	-aTR
u	ʊ
i	ɪ
o	ɔ
e	ɛ
a	ə

Minimal pairs can be provided to show the distinctions for nine, but no pair seems to exist showing that e ≠ ɛ. Nonetheless, /ɛ/ is required by the harmony system and is therefore marked. Ce is a pervasive harmony system, in other words, all vowels in single words are from the same harmony set. Ce has regressive harmony, in other words, the vowel quality of the stem changes the vowel quality of the prefix. However, the present system marks the +ATR (i.e. ‘normal’) vowels with an underline, contrary to many languages. Thus;

**Table 2. Ce orthographic conventions for vowels**

IPa	Orthography		IPa	Orthography	
<u>u</u> -ɥíp	<u>u</u> -yhip	thief	v-ɥip	<u>u</u> -yhip	gruel
<u>ulít</u>	<u>ulít</u>	neck	v-nit	<u>u</u> -nít	person

Minimal pairs can be provided to show the distinctions for nine, but no pair seems to exist showing that e ≠ ɛ. Nonetheless, /ɛ/ is required by the harmony system and is therefore marked. Minimal pairs showing a ≠ ə are relatively easy to find. For example;

Evidence for vowel distinctions;

u ≠ ʊ

<b>kú</b>	to die	<b>kɔ</b>	to fall (rain)
<b>tú</b>	to pound	<b>tɔ</b>	to send

i ≠ ɪ

<b>bàshìp</b>	darkness	<b>bàshɪp</b>	planting season
<b>u-ɔ́p</b>	thief	<b>ɔ-ɔ́p</b>	gruel
<b>ulít</b>	neck	<b>ɔ-nt</b>	person

A practical orthography for Ce would have to analyse this phenomenon in more detail to determine how pervasive the harmony is; perhaps marking the first vowel in a word suffice to indicate its harmony set. Noun-prefixes appear to derive their vowel-quality from the stem-vowel. Given this is a linguistic paper I have eschewed the Nigerian convention of subdots (ì, ù etc.) in favour of IPA symbols, but these would be unfamiliar in Nigeria and hence not be used in a practical orthography.

It is unlikely that there are true long/short distinctions in the vowels. However, there are sequences of two similar vowels, often reflecting a change in tone-height. Sequences of two dissimilar vowels are quite common, probably reflecting a deletion of C<sub>2</sub> in the CVCV stem. CVN syllables are common and these sometimes appear on the surface as nasalisation, but no clear contrasts (C<sup>̃</sup>/CVN) have been advanced to argue for phonemic status.

### 3.2 Consonants

Table 3 shows the consonants of Ce;

**Table 3. Ce phonemic inventory**

	<b>Bilabial</b>	<b>Labio-dental</b>	<b>alveolar</b>	<b>alveopalatal</b>	<b>Palatal</b>	<b>Velar</b>	<b>Labial-velar</b>	<b>Glottal</b>
Plosive	p b		t d		tʃ dʒ	k g	kp gb	
Nasal	m		n		ɲ	ŋ	ŋm	hn
Trill								
Fricative		f v	s z	[ʃ]				h
Flap		bv	r					
Approximant					y ɥ		w [ʍ]	
Palatal								
Lateral Approximant			l					

The phoneme /r/ is a flap word-internally and a trill in word-final position. /z/ and /dʒ/ are not clearly contrastive and are allophones in some situations. However, /ʃ/ may contrast with /s/, but it seems that [ʃ] occurs before front vowels and [s] before back vowels. Thus;

ʃí ‘wake up’ but sɔ ‘drink’

Wilson (1996:127) argues that /ɥ/ and /ʍ/ are positional allophones, with /ɥ/ occurring before front vowels. This would resemble the situation in Mada. The present orthographic solution is to write ‘yh’, which unusual, but functional.

There are no true nasalised vowels. Phonetic nasalisation is heard following and preceding the consonant ‘nh’ but this can be treated as conditioned and no extra marking is required.



Gloss	Phonetic	Orthographic	Underlying
end of rainy season	ũhõ	<u>unhu</u>	<u>unho</u>
testicle	ĩhĩ	inhi	unhi

/ŋ/ is heard before the labio-dentals /f/ and /v/ in the middle of words. It is probably conditioned and need not be set up as a separate phoneme.

### 3.3 Tones

Ce has three tones, although a minimal triplet is yet to be presented. However, the common process of raising noun plurals, widespread in Plateau, demonstrates the tones clearly.

Gloss	s.	pl.
Seed/stone/pip	ìbì	íbì

Mid-tone is unmarked. Rising and falling tones seem to arise from sequences of two similar vowels.

## 4. Morphology

### 4.1 Nouns

The nominal morphology and associated concord system of Ce has been a major focus of the work of Gerhardt (1983:202), Hoffmann (1976: unnumbered) and Wilson (1996:21 ff.). As Wilson had the most data I am following her presentation. However, given the problems with her account of the phonology of Ce, such a table must be regarded as strictly provisional. I have not numbered the classes at present, awaiting a more complete account of the system.

Noun prefix	Subject Concord	Object Concord	Near Demonstrative	Far demonstrative	Distant Demonstrative	Relative Pronoun	Interrogative	Independent Pronoun
<u>u</u> -/à-/o	<u>a</u>	<u>u</u>	<u>àwai</u>	<u>aniŋi</u>	<u>ayhuŋo</u>	<u>ayi</u>	<u>aŋe</u>	<u>wui</u>
<u>ba</u>	<u>ba</u>	<u>ba</u>	<u>babai</u>	<u>baniŋi</u>	<u>bayhuŋo</u>	<u>bayi</u>	<u>baŋe</u>	<u>bai</u>
Ø	<u>a</u>				<u>ayhuŋo</u>	<u>ayi</u>	<u>aŋe</u>	<u>wui</u>
<u>ban</u>	<u>ba</u>	<u>ba</u>	<u>babai</u>	<u>baniŋi</u>	<u>bayhuŋo</u>	<u>bayi</u>	<u>baŋe</u>	<u>bai</u>
<u>u</u> -	<u>u</u>	<u>u</u>	<u>uwai</u>	<u>uniŋi</u>			<u>uŋe</u>	<u>wui</u>

The presentation below shows examples of the pairings of noun-prefixes in Ce. The following convention is used;

CH's prefix list

<u>à-</u>	1
<u>a-</u>	2
<u>bà-</u>	3
<u>bá-</u>	4
<u>ì-</u>	5
<u>ī-</u>	6
<u>ī-</u>	7
<u>ka-</u>	8
<u>kī-</u>	9
<u>ī-</u>	10
<u>ku-</u>	11
<u>u-</u>	12
<u>u-</u>	13

Class	Noun prefix	Subject Concord	Object Concord	Indepen dent Pronoun	Near Demons trative	Far demonst rative	Distant Demons trative	Relative Pronoun	Interr ogativ e
1	<u>à-</u>		<u>a</u>	<u>wàì</u>	<u>àwàì</u>	<u>ǎnìṅɪ</u>			<u>àfɛ</u>
2	<u>a-</u>		<u>á</u>	<u>wáì</u>	<u>áwàì</u>	<u>ánìṅɪ</u>			<u>afɛ</u>
3	<u>bà-</u>		<u>ba</u>	<u>baì</u>	<u>bàwàì</u>	<u>bǎnìṅɪ</u>			<u>bàfɛ</u>
4	<u>bá-</u>		<u>bá</u>	<u>báì</u>	<u>báwàì</u>	<u>bánìṅɪ</u>			<u>báfɛ</u>
5	<u>ì-</u>		<u>ɪ</u>			<u>ĩnìṅɪ</u>			<u>ìfɛ</u>
6	<u>ī-</u>		<u>ɪ</u>			<u>ínìṅɪ</u>			<u>ifɛ</u>
7	<u>kù-</u>		<u>kú</u>	<u>kuì</u>	<u>kùkuì</u>	<u>kũnìṅɪ</u>			<u>kùfɛ</u>
8	<u>ka-</u>		<u>ká</u>	<u>káì</u>	<u>káwàì</u>	<u>kánìṅɪ</u>			<u>kafɛ</u>
9	<u>kī-</u>		<u>kí</u>	<u>kù</u>	<u>kíkù</u>	<u>kínìṅɪ</u>			<u>kífɛ</u>
10	<u>ì-</u>		<u>ɪ</u>	<u>wàì</u>	<u>wàì</u>	<u>ĩnìṅɪ</u>			<u>ìfɛ</u>
11	<u>ku-</u>		<u>kú</u>	<u>kúkuì</u>	<u>kúkuì</u>	<u>kúnìṅɪ</u>			<u>ku fɛ</u>
12	<u>u-</u>		<u>ɪ</u>	<u>wúì</u>	<u>úwúì</u>	<u>únìṅɪ</u>			<u>ufɛ</u>
13	<u>u-</u>		<u>ɪ</u>	<u>wúì</u>	<u>àwàì</u>	<u>ǎnìṅɪ</u>			<u>àfɛ</u>

Expanded and non-expanded forms in prefixes are provisionally treated as allomorphs.

1/2 pairing

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Swamp wetland	<u>àjìjèk</u>	<u>ajìjèk</u>
Axe	<u>à-hàmà</u>	<u>a-hàmà</u>
Song	<u>àshén</u>	<u>ashén</u>
Lie	<u>àbùrò</u>	<u>abùrò</u>
Vagina	<u>ànpók</u>	<u>anpók</u>

Mass noun, Class 2 only

Saliva anti<sup>+</sup>

Class 1/10 **a-/I-**

<b>Gloss</b>	<b>sg.</b>	<b>pl.</b>
Market	<b>àkàso</b>	<b>ìnkàso</b>

Elephant **à-tìnkii i-tìnkii**

Class 3

Mass nouns with no plural

Oil	<b>bà-nyì</b>
Fat/grease	<b>bà-nhyù</b>
Boiled sorghum	<b>bàkù</b>
Potash	<b>bàtòk</b>
Sorghum-beer	<b>bà-hi</b>
Milk	<b>bànsa</b>
Sweat	<b>bacilí</b>

Hoffmann (n.d.) cites **ìmà** ‘water’ as an example of an irregular mass noun. In fact, there are a number of mass nouns with an **ì-** prefix. These are tabulated under Class 5.

Class 4.

bá-

only occurs as a plural paired with Class 13

Class 5/6

Death **ì-ku** **a-ku**<sup>+</sup>

**ì-/í-**

<b>Gloss</b>	<b>sg.</b>	<b>pl.</b>
Tree (generic)	<b>ìkun</b>	<b>íkun</b>
Thorn	<b>ìtitò</b>	<b>ítitò</b>
Dog	<b>ì-wu</b>	<b>í-wu</b>
Buffalo	<b>ì-yhàt</b>	<b>í-yhát</b>
Nile crocodile	<b>ì-kut</b>	<b>íkút</b>
Thing	<b>ìkpì</b>	<b>íkpi</b>

Class 7 **ì-** (plurals only)

Class 8 **ka-**

8/3 **ka-/bà-**

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Night	<b>ka-túk</b>	<b>bà-túk</b>
Place	<b>ka-cu</b>	<b>bà-ncu</b>
Back	<b>ka-ma<sup>+</sup></b>	<b>bà-ma</b>

8/7 **ka-/ì-**

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Dry Season	<b>ka-bá</b>	<b>ì-(m)bá</b>
Bush I	<b>ka-bô</b>	<b>ì-(m)bô</b>
Farm	<b>ka-yúk</b>	<b>ì-yúk</b>
Fonio storage pot	<b>ka-ngon</b>	<b>ì-ngon</b>
Needle	<b>ka-gup</b>	<b>ì-(n)gup</b>

Class 9 **ki-**

Mass nouns with no plural 9/-

Meat	<b>kí-ná</b>
Greed	<b>ki-bân</b>
Suffering I	<b>ki-jàsí</b>
Crowd of people	<b>ki-ngbìs</b>

Bush II **kí-ník**

Cleared field **ki-njík a-njík**

9/2 **ki-/a-**

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Charcoal	<b>kí-ηkála</b>	<b>a-ηkála</b>
Rainy Season	<b>ki-kus</b>	<b>a-kus</b>
Earth	<b>ki-yhé</b>	<b>a-yhé</b>
Corpse	<b>ki-kúm</b>	<b>a-kúm</b>
Snare	<b>ki-ntín</b>	<b>a-ntín</b>

Class 9/10 **ki-/i-**

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Face	<b>kití</b>	<b>intí</b>
Reproduction, birth	<b>ki-lí</b>	<b>ìlì</b>

Weird

Shade **ki-sásù bàsù**

Class 10 **i-** (plural)

See class 12

Class 11 **ku-**

kU-/-

Youth	<b>ku-shík</b>
Gum/glue	<b>kuntà</b>
Gap between teeth	<b>ku-nsù</b>
Pus	<b>ku-nhún</b>
Honey	<b>ku-ntún</b>

kU-/a-

<b>Gloss</b>	<b>sg.</b>	<b>pl.</b>
Leaf	<b>ku-vu<sup>+</sup></b>	<b>a-vu<sup>+</sup></b>
Grass	<b>ku-gá</b>	<b>a-gá</b>
Bark, cover	<b>ku-nkù</b>	<b>a-nkù</b>
Cloud	<b>ku-kpá</b>	<b>a-kpá</b>
Nest	<b>ku-lúk</b>	<b>a-lúk</b>

Class 12 **u-**

Class 12/-

Hair	<b>u-tútù</b>
Cassava*	<b>u-rógo</b>
Faeces II	<b>u-ntún</b>
Dirt	<b>u-shít<sup>+</sup></b>
Farm boundary	<b>u-líá</b>

cf. Hoffmann

Moon/month **i-hél i-hél**

Class 12/2 **u-/a-**

Rope (sisal)	<b>u-nsát</b>	<b>a-nsát</b>
Hole in ground	<b>u-du<sup>+</sup></b>	<b>a-du<sup>+</sup></b>

Class 12/7

<b>Gloss</b>	<b>sg.</b>	<b>pl.</b>
Broom	<b>u-ηgis</b>	<b>ku-ηgis</b>
Bow	<b>u-ndàr</b>	<b>kù-ndàr</b>
Arrow	<b>u-ηgyí</b>	<b>kù-ηgyí</b>
Car	<b>u-mátu</b>	<b>kù-mátu</b>
Gun	<b>ù-bindigà</b>	<b>kù-bindigà</b>

Class 12/10

<b>Gloss</b>	<b>sg.</b>	<b>pl.</b>
Throat/voice	<b>u-kot<sup>+</sup></b>	<b>ɪ-(η)kot</b>
Neck I	<b>ulít</b>	<b>ìlít</b>
Fire	<b>u-wù</b>	<b>ì-nwu</b>
Day/sun	<b>u-mví</b>	<b>ì-mví</b>
Woman, wife	<b>u-wa<sup>+</sup></b>	<b>í-mba</b>
Tail	<b>u-ndú</b>	<b>ì-ndú</b>

Porridge      **u-yhíp**    **in-yhíp**

Class 13/4 **u-/ba-**

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Man	<b>u-nít</b>	<b>ba-nít</b>
Friend	<b>u-zí</b>	<b>ba-zí</b>
Brother	<b>u-zùt</b>	<b>ba-zùt</b>
Thief	<b>u-yhíp</b>	<b>ba-yhíp</b>
Ce person	<b>u-Cé</b>	<b>ba-Cé</b>

Single cases:

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Calabash spoon	<b>kelede</b>	<b>alede</b>
Arm	<b>kòòk</b>	<b>a-wúk</b>

Gloss	sg.	pl.
Father	<b>átí</b>	<b>bánátí</b>
Mother	<b>iyhe</b>	<b>baniyhe</b>

Male II **ì-náù**    **nái**  
 Child **u-vín<sup>+</sup>**    **í-ηmín**  
 God **kurù**    **a-kurù**  
 Large River **o-wok<sup>+</sup>**    **ìη-wok**  
 Witch **uwa-uwu**    **unì-uwu**

In summary, Ce noun-class pairings are as follows;

#### 4.3 Pronouns

I  
 You      **ηu**  
 He/she/it    **wú**  
 We      **tút**  
 You      **yhenyi<sup>+</sup>**  
 They

Possessive  
 Mine  
 Your      **ì-min**  
 His, hers its  
 Our      **ì-mot**  
 Your      **bamin**  
 Their

Ce dictionary  
6. Ce wordlist

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
1.	Tree (generic)	ì-kùn	ì-kún	cf. Sur <b>kon</b> , Yangkam <b>koon</b> , Tarok <b>akún</b> ‘firewood’. This root is widespread in Niger-Congo, often meaning ‘firewood’.
2.	Shrub	??	ìkún icàcàp	i.e. ‘small tree’
3.	Crown of tree	ɪ-nvélek	??	
4.	Leaf	ku-vu <sup>+</sup>	a-vu <sup>+</sup>	cf. Bu <b>vuvu</b>
5.	Green leaf	ì-nsàp	??	
6.	Root I	ɪ-nyhàɪ	ɪ-nyhàɪ	
7.	Root II	ki-ngbàsà	a-ngbàsà	
8.	Branch	ku-gà	ə-gà	
9.	Bark, cover	ku-nkɔ	ə-nkɔ	cf. Alumu, Toro <b>ùkùkù</b>
10.	Thorn	ɪ-tútɔ	ì-títò	cf. Ningye <b>ntu</b> , Alumu <b>tòtò</b> , Hasha <b>i-tyok</b> ,
11.	Flower	??	angáy	
12.	Stalk	ku-nsa <sup>+</sup>	ansa <sup>+</sup>	
13.	Grass	ku-gà	a-gà	Singular means ‘blade of grass’. Cf. cf. Ninzo <b>agígá</b> , Ningye <b>gəga</b> , Bu <b>giga</b> ,
14.	Vine (generic)	uliyè	iliyè	
15.	Mushroom, fungus	ì-nzo	ì-nzó	
16.	Seed/stone/pip	ìbí	ìbí	cf. Ningye <b>be</b> , Toro <b>biro</b> , Alumu <b>biro</b> <sup>+</sup> , Shall <b>biri</b> , Bu <b>ibi</b>
17.	Charcoal	ki-ŋkála	a-ŋkála	The singular means a lump of charcoal. cf. Ninzo <b>ikláru</b> , Bu <b>ikála</b> , but a Niger-Saharan root.
18.	Dust I	ìkit		
19.	Dust II	ìhut		cf. Ninzo <b>ihúr</b> , Bu <b>iwuru</b> , Hasha <b>iwur</b> , Toro <b>huru</b> ,
20.	Ashes	ìntonɔ		cf. Nindem <b>itonɔ</b> reflecting widespread and ancient Niger-Congo root <b>#ntoN</b>
21.	Ash from burnt grass	u-hárù		
22.	Rubbish-heap			
23.	Mud	ku-tèrè		
24.	Clay	ku-ntè		cf. Ningye <b>nkyem</b> , Bu <b>nteme</b> ,
25.	Ochre	ì-kuk		
26.	Paint	u-ntup <sup>+</sup>		
27.	Dew	bà-mè		cf. Ninzo <b>àmé</b> , Ningye <b>mmeɲ</b> , Hasha <b>eme</b> , Rukul <b>mmaɲ</b> , Tarok <b>imimyaɲ</b> , Yangkam <b>myaɲ</b> going back to a Niger-Congo root <b>#me-</b>
28.	Stone	ki-tái	a-tái	<b>ki-</b> + <b>#ta</b> an ancient Niger-Congo root. However, note Toro <b>tari</b> , suggesting a C <sub>2</sub> in this region, deleted in Ce.
29.	Large stone	ka-ntu <sup>+</sup>		
30.	Flat rock	ku-bán		
31.	Iron	ì-ntónɔ	ì-ntónɔ	
32.	Fine sand	ku-mún	—	
33.	Gravel?	a-mfip		
34.	Red hot iron ore	ì-brà		
35.	Smoke	ìnci		cf. Ningye <b>ntenɔ</b> , Bu <b>ente</b> ,

## Ce dictionary

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
36.	Fire	u-wù	ì-nwu	cf. Cara <b>wu</b> , Ninzo <b>ùrú</b> , Bu <b>wuru</b>
37.	Water	ì-mà		cf. Ninzo <b>masiri</b> , Bu <b>mma</b> , Cara <b>mal</b> , Horom <b>bamal</b> , also Ura <b>mò</b> and Bokyi <b>o-mo</b> . Also in Chadic: Tala <b>maal</b> , Buli <b>màl</b> . Words for ‘water’ with ma- are Africa-wide and may derive from the old ma- class-prefix for liquids.
38.	Steam	u-ho <sup>+</sup>		
39.	Foam	àfùfùk		
40.	Rain	àwùrù		cf. Toro <b>awi</b> , Alumu <b>a-wè</b> ,
41.	Cloud	ku-kpá	a-kpá	
42.	Lightning	à̀nko à̀wùrù	à̀nko à̀wùrù	
43.	Rainbow	à-nà̀ndat à̀wùrù		
44.	Planting Season	bàshup		
45.	Dry Season	ka-bá	im-bá	
46.	Rainy Season	ki-kus <sup>+</sup>	a-kus <sup>+</sup>	See ‘year’ (52.). cf. Ningye <b>koos</b> ,
47.	End of rainy Season	u-nhù		
48.	Harmattan	à̀nko àkala		‘white wind’
49.	Time of first hoeing	babo		
50.	Principal hoeing	babo utoro		
51.	Main hoeing period	ba-horo		
52.	Year	ki-kus <sup>+</sup>	a-kus <sup>+</sup>	See ‘rainy season’ (47.). cf. Hasha <b>i-kusan</b> , Təsu <b>huŋi</b> ,
53.	Today	kaŋkai		
54.	Yesterday	kalék		
55.	Tomorrow	kambàlā		Also: Good morning! cf. Bu <b>mbre</b> , Ningye <b>mbwer</b> , Təsu <b>merebi</b> ,
56.	Morning	kambàlā	imbàlā	
57.	Evening I	kàalú	ilú	
58.	Passing the evening	ì-viri		
59.	Dawn	kayabitì		
60.	Day	u-mví	ì-mví	See ‘sun’ (67.).
61.	Night	ka-túk	bà-túk	cf. Berom <b>túrūk</b> , but also <b>tūk</b> ‘day of 24 hours’. Also Izere <b>kâ-túk</b> , Sur <b>gutuk</b> , cf. widespread <b>#tuk-</b> forms See BCCW
62.	Time	u-mbà		
63.	Light	àcát		
64.	Darkness	baship <sup>+</sup>		also <b>aship</b> (archaic)
65.	Moonless night	ì-bul		
66.	Moon/month	ì-hél	i-hél	cf. Rukul <b>u-fye</b> , Fyem <b>fyél</b> , Bo <b>fye</b> , but an old Niger-Congo root. Also Ron, Sha, Kulere <b>#fen</b> though probably a loan into Chadic.
67.	Sun	u-mví	ì-mví	See ‘day’ (72.).
68.	Sunshine	bà-nzà		<b>rays of the sun</b>
69.	Star(s)	ì-ntet	ì-ntét	cf. Bu <b>enze</b> , Toro <b>a-ta</b> ,
70.	Wind	à̀nkò		
71.	Whirlwind	ì-ncì		
72.	God	kurù	a-kurù	cf. Cara <b>kure</b> ,
73.	Sky, heaven	katakurù	—	



## Ce dictionary

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
74.	World	ki-yhé	a-yhé	
75.	Earth dug from a hole by an animal	u-bo <sup>+</sup>		
76.	Dirty water in stream	u-mbù		
77.	Dirt	u-shít <sup>+</sup>		
78.	Large River	o-wok <sup>+</sup>	ìṅ-wok	cf. words for 'water'
79.	Lake	ì-yòn		
80.	Pond			
81.	Forest	ku-túk	a-túk	
82.	Cave	ku-ták		
83.	Mountain	ì-gbùl	i-gbùl	cf. Bu ṅbulu, Ningye nkugbu,
84.	Hill	ki-gbât	a-gbat <sup>+</sup>	
85.	Termite mound	ki-rà		
86.	Bush	ka-bô	i-mbô	
87.	Fallow farmland	ki-njîk	a-njîk	cf. 'farm' in Tesu ayi, Tarok anyín, Irigwe kèyí, cf. words for 'bush' Ninzo i-jîjî, Bu iji,
88.	Farm	ka-yú(k)	ì-yú(k)	possessed
89.	Farm boundary	u-lyà		
90.	Field of a woman	ogun		
91.	Village square	kahîṅ		'playground'
92.	Fenced gardens by house	ku-bê	à-bê	
93.	Swampy land	ajîjek		fadama
94.	Ridge tie	izaga		
95.	Ridge I	u-nsàl		
96.	Ridge II	àdàl		
97.	Mound for tubers	ki-mpuk	a-mpúk	
98.	Furrow	ki-qel <sup>+</sup>		
99.	Ridge splitting	bàbu		done after cultivating a ridge one year
100.	Market*	à-kàsó	ì-nkàso	cf. Hausa kaasuwaa,
101.	Household	u-ngat		
102.	Compound	ki-kò	a-kò	cf. Ninzo, Bu iko, Ningye kop,
103.	Wall	ku-cà	a-cà	joins one room to another Interior of compound
104.	House, hut	ki-bùt	a-bùt	
105.	Room	ku-tarà	a-tarà	
106.	Wall (house)			
107.	Partition	à-dîndi		
108.	Courtyard	ì-las	ì-las	
109.	Wooden frame of roof	à-gip		
110.	Back of house	ka-màha		
111.	Threshing floor	ku-ngbís		
112.	Floor	à-mpás		
113.	Kitchen	ka-bya		
114.	Bedroom	ka-yîk		
115.	Toilet	anyha		
116.	Cubbyhole in wall for storage over bed	kadés		
117.	Compartment in	a-gata(k)		to store things

## Ce dictionary

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
	granary for storing different grains			
118.	Any wall	<u>ku-nce</u>		
119.	Compartment in granary for storing different grains	<u>a-mpo</u>		
120.	Drying rack	<u>ku-ngbàn</u>	<u>a-ngbàn</u>	
121.	Roofing	<u>sút</u>		cf. Cara <u>ʃot</u> , Berom <u>sóró</u>
122.	Thatch roof II	<u>ishen</u>		
123.	Eaves	<u>u-kpándi</u>		
124.	Mud dome of roof	<u>anduu</u>		
125.	Point of roof	<u>ki-sóró ishen</u>		
126.	Step up to a house	<u>kunkò</u>		
127.	Section of large compound for family subunit	<u>ù-bak</u>		
128.	Beam	<u>ì-go</u>		
129.	Brick I	<u>ki-nko</u>	<u>a-nko</u>	
130.	Brick II	<u>u-vóri</u>		
131.	Field	<u>bìnci</u>		
132.	Thatch roof	<u>ishén</u>	<u>ishén</u>	
133.	Well*	<u>kudu imà</u>	<u>adu imà</u>	‘hole of water’
134.	Road			
135.	Path	<u>ku-cífi</u>	<u>a-ncífi</u>	cf. Alumu <u>əki</u> , Rukul <u>i-təl</u> , Kadara <u>utera</u> , Tarok <u>asəl</u> , Eggon <u>oʃen</u> ,
136.	Village	<u>kigbát</u>	<u>agbát</u>	cf. Bu <u>egbu</u> ,
137.	City?	<u>ku-cíp</u>	<u>a-cíp</u>	cf. Ningye <u>cip</u> ,
138.	Group of houses	<u>ki-ko</u>	<u>a-ko</u>	
139.	School	<u>àmakaranta</u>	<u>amakaranta</u>	<Hausa
140.	Hospital I	<u>kácú íkál</u>		
141.	Hospital II	<u>asibiti</u>		
142.	Hospital III	<u>ahóspitòl</u>		
143.	River-bank	<u>kutìnlicè</u>	<u>atìntisè</u>	
144.	Swamp wetland	<u>àjjèk</u>	<u>ajjèk</u>	
145.	Place I	<u>ka-cu<sup>+</sup></u>	<u>ban-cu</u>	
146.	Place II	<u>ku-ɲmim</u>		
147.	Place III	<u>u-kàvù</u>		
148.	Life	<u>ì-nyás</u>		
149.	World I	<u>kiyhá</u>	<u>ayhá</u>	
150.	World II		<u>ayá</u>	
151.	Person/people	<u>u-nít</u>	<u>ba-nít</u>	cf. Nindem <u>nesit</u> , Pe <u>u-nsit</u> , Yankam <u>nyit</u> , Yeskwa <u>unet</u> , Gana <u>net</u> . Roots for ‘person’ with initial n- can be reconstructed to PMC
152.	Man	<u>u-nít</u>	<u>ba-nít</u>	see ‘person’ (151.)
153.	Woman, wife	<u>u-wa<sup>+</sup></u>	<u>í-mba</u>	cf. Bu <u>uwa</u> pl. <u>imba</u>
154.	Favourite wife	<u>â-kó</u>		
155.	Child	<u>u-vin<sup>+</sup></u>	<u>í-ɲmín</u>	cf. Ninzo <u>uvúvur</u> pl. <u>àmúmàr</u> , Ningye <u>ven</u> pl. <u>mumwen</u> , Hasha <u>a-mwen</u> , Tikar <u>mwāě</u> , Jaku <u>mín</u> , Bapi <u>mwén</u> , Vute

## Ce dictionary

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
				<b>mon</b> ,
156.	Male I	<b>u-náú</b>	<b>ba-náù</b>	
157.	Male II	<b>ì-náù</b>	<b>nái</b>	
158.	Female	<b>uwa/i-wa</b>	<b>imba/imba</b>	see 'woman' (153.)
159.	Husband	<b>àtiyàan</b>	<b>banatiyàan</b>	
160.	Go-between in courtship	<b>u-doro<sup>+</sup></b>		
161.	Householder	<b>atinikiko</b>		'father of the house'
162.	Young man	<b>ì-shík</b>	<b>i-shík</b>	
163.	Young girl	<b>ki-tú(ŋ)</b>	<b>a-tú(ŋ)</b>	
164.	Old person	<b>ukup/àkungù</b>	<b>bakup/akungu</b>	
165.	Old age	<b>bàcèke</b>		
166.	Father	<b>atí<sup>+</sup></b>	<b>bán-átí</b>	
167.	Mother	<b>iyhe</b>	<b>ban-iyhe</b>	cf. Ningye <b>uwa</b> , Ake <b>iwa</b> 'woman'. ? source of Hausa <b>uwa</b> 'mother'
168.	Friend I	<b>u-zí</b>	<b>ba-zí</b>	
169.	Friend II	<b>à-zò</b>		
170.	Stranger	<b>à-cádùn</b>		also a personal name
171.	Relations I	<b>ì-bí</b>	<b>ibí</b>	cf. Cara <b>ɓe</b> ,
172.	Relations II	<b>ku-márá</b>	<b>i-márá</b>	
173.	Relative	<b>u-nkol<sup>+</sup></b>		
174.	Father-in-law	<b>ukúsú</b>	<b>ba-kúsú</b>	
175.	Grandparents	<b>ati agò</b>	<b>ba-nati agò</b>	
176.	Grandchild	<b>u-ula</b>		
177.	Sister	<b>u-vándut</b>	<b>ba-vándut</b>	
178.	Brother	<b>u-zùt</b>	<b>ba-zùt</b>	
179.	Barren woman	<b>u-kúk</b>	<b>ba-kúk</b>	
180.	Chief/ruler	<b>u-tù</b>	<b>ba-tù</b>	cf. Bu <b>icu</b> , Ninzo <b>ùcù</b> , Nupe <b>etsu<sup>+</sup></b> , ? cf. Tarok <b>-cumcum</b> 'important'
181.	Kingdom	<b>ki-bè</b>		
182.	Hunter	<b>u-ni ùyhíp</b>	<b>ba-ni ùyhíp</b>	
183.	Thief	<b>u-yhíp</b>	<b>ba-yhíp</b>	
184.	Doctor (trad.)	<b>u-yhén</b>	<b>ba-yhén</b>	
185.	Doctor II	<b>àlihità</b>		<Hausa
186.	Doctor III	<b>àdòktò</b>		<English
187.	Witch	<b>uwa-uwu</b>	<b>uni-uwu</b>	
188.	Witchcraft	<b>ku-ɸu<sup>+</sup></b>		
189.	Wizard		<b>baɸu</b>	
190.	Sustainer in spiritual world	<b>u-nukot<sup>+</sup></b>		
191.	Corpse	<b>ki-kúm</b>	<b>a-kúm</b>	An East Benue-Congo derivation from widespread 'death' root. cf. Hasha <b>i-kum</b> , Eggon <b>okomo</b> , Kulu <b>ukum</b> , Mambila <b>kómón</b> , Izere <b>kukóm</b> . Also in Chadic: Goemai <b>kum</b> , Ngas <b>kuum</b> .
192.	Slave	<b>u-yhíli</b>	<b>ba-yhíli</b>	
193.	Blacksmith	<b>u-lán</b>	<b>ba-lán</b>	<b>ku-lán</b> 'blacksmithing'. cf. Ninzo <b>nilà</b> , Bu <b>ela</b> , Ningye <b>nerak</b>
194.	Woodworking	<b>ku-ship<sup>+</sup></b>		the <b>-ship</b> element is from a widespread verb root meaning 'to carve' (1021.)

## Ce dictionary

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
195.	Fool	<u>u-mà</u>		
196.	Ritual official	<u>u-vo</u> <sup>+</sup>		
197.	Ce language	<u>ku-Cé</u>	—	
198.	Ce person	<u>u-Cé</u>	<u>ba-Cé</u>	
199.	European language	<u>ku-Nàsárá</u>	—	
200.	Fulfulde	<u>ku-Zàṅkán</u>	—	
201.	Fulbe person	<u>a-Zaṅkán</u>	<u>ba-Zaṅkán</u>	
202.	Hausa language	<u>ku-Kpìsèk</u>	—	
203.	Hausa person	<u>i-Kpìsèk</u>	<u>ba-Kpìsèk</u>	
204.	Irigwe	<u>bakun</u>		
205.	Berom	<u>balai</u>		
206.	Amo	<u>banika</u>		
207.	Christian I	<u>banita</u> <u>ibá</u> <u>kùrù</u>		
208.	Christian II	<u>bàkristà</u>		
209.	Muslim	<u>bani</u> <u>iyí</u> <u>usála</u>		
210.	Hero	<u>ì-shigo</u>		
211.	Expert	<u>à-kpàsù</u>		
212.	Foreigner		<u>bayò</u>	
213.	Leader	<u>à-taàtí</u>		
214.	Election	<u>ì-shèm</u>		
215.	Orphan	<u>u-kúruk</u>		
216.	Big man	<u>u-gó</u>		
217.	Barren woman	<u>u-kúk</u>		
218.	Blind person	<u>u-ho</u> <sup>+</sup>		
219.	Elderly person	<u>u-kup</u> <sup>+</sup>		
220.	Lazy person	<u>u-kèrè</u>		
221.	Single man	<u>u-kpák</u>		
222.	Stubborn person	<u>u-ger</u> <sup>+</sup>		
223.	Sweaty person	<u>i-fufutuk</u>		
224.	Younger person	<u>u-tàn</u>		
225.	Old	<u>ì-kup</u>		
226.	Anger	<u>ku-lui</u>	—	
227.	Beauty (female)	<u>ku-tú</u>		
228.	Boast	<u>u-bón</u>		
229.	Bravery/courage	<u>ì-sun</u>		or <u>ì-kúrùk</u>
230.	Busyness	<u>ì-papat</u>		
231.	Caution	<u>à-haha</u>		
232.	Cleverness	<u>adúró</u>	—	
233.	Contempt	<u>bàshit</u>		that brings bad luck
234.	Cunning	<u>aṅgùrù</u>	—	
235.	Deceit	<u>a-gírá</u>		
236.	Emotional distance	<u>ku-gbàn</u>		
237.	Familiarity	<u>u-melè</u>		
238.	Fear	<u>ì-nsùsù</u>		
239.	Foolishness	<u>ku-má</u>		
240.	Generosity	<u>ku-yám</u>	<u>ì-yám</u>	
241.	Greed	<u>ki-bàn</u>		
242.	Happiness	<u>i-ndema</u>		
243.	Hatred	<u>bàshén</u>	—	

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No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
244.	Honesty	<u>ku-pít</u>		
245.	Joy	<u>ku-mèsé</u>		
246.	Laughter	<u>ì-ṇmalá</u>	—	
247.	Laziness	<u>ki-kèrè</u>		
248.	Love	<u>bàkò</u>	—	
249.	Peace	<u>ì-mis</u>	—	
250.	Rascallyness	<u>ì-pàpàt</u>	—	
251.	Regret	<u>àntiyha</u>		
252.	Repentance	<u>à-bòk</u>	—	
253.	Reproduction, birth	<u>ki-lí</u>	<u>ìli</u>	
254.	Sarcasm	<u>ku-nèp</u>		
255.	Secrecy	<u>u-let</u> <sup>+</sup>		
256.	Sex		<u>i-cít</u>	
257.	Shame	<u>ì-nsa</u>		
258.	Temptation	<u>bàntè</u>		
259.	Truth	<u>ì-bibà</u>		
260.	Vengeance	<u>i-hàṇ</u>		
261.	Wisdom	<u>ì-yhi ibá</u>	—	
262.	Worry	<u>ì-sàp</u>		
263.	Youth	<u>ku-shík</u>		
264.	Curse	<u>ì-lasá</u>		
265.	Reciprocity	<u>ì-le</u>		
266.	Uncleanness	<u>ku-bùṇ</u>		
267.	Poverty	<u>ku-yhó</u>		
268.	Death	<u>ì-ku</u>	<u>a-ku</u> <sup>+</sup>	A death <u>ì-kusu</u> .
269.	Spirit, soul	<u>ì-ṇio</u>	—	
270.	Evil spirit I		<u>barò</u>	
271.	Evil spirit II		<u>bawú</u>	
272.	Charm	<u>ki-gòrò</u>		made of animal skin
273.	Dream	<u>ku-ya</u> <sup>+</sup>	<u>aya</u> <sup>+</sup>	
274.	Rest	<u>ì-hol</u>		
275.	Search	<u>ka-bùk</u>		
276.	Earnest search	<u>u-kep</u> <sup>+</sup>		
277.	Main one	<u>u-tiàṇ</u>		
278.	Gloomy look	<u>kòtòk</u>		
279.	Command, rule	<u>ì-kpá</u>		
280.	Seniority	<u>ku-kup</u> <sup>+</sup>		
281.	Competition I	<u>bàgbà</u>		
282.	Competition II	<u>bàtinzik</u>		
283.	Play, sport	<u>ku-sàn</u>		
284.	Good health	<u>ku-cít</u>		
285.	Maturity	<u>agbúru</u>		
286.	Judgement	<u>amok</u> <sup>+</sup>		
287.	Census	<u>u-bai</u> <sup>+</sup>		
288.	Damage	<u>bà-lāṇ</u>		
289.	Lower part	<u>u-càrà</u>		
290.	Crack	<u>u-yáṇ</u>	<u>i-yáṇ</u>	
291.	Sign	<u>ku-yàp</u>	<u>ayàp</u>	
292.	Yawn	<u>ka-wù</u>		
293.	Sleep	<u>ikunu</u>		

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No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
294.	Sleepiness	ìnán		
295.	Beating	ka-tasàk		
296.	Breathing	ì-vèlè		
297.	Coming out	ì-yu		
298.	Counting, reading	ì-bai		
299.	Doing	ì-tí		
300.	Entangling	ì-zai		
301.	Frightening	ka-zisà		
302.	Gambling	i-yók		
303.	Greeting	ì-bín		
304.	Hoeing	ka-bíná		
305.	Leaning	ì-turu		
306.	Meeting	ì-mòsò		
307.	Nagging	ki-ntén		
308.	Picking	ì-tam		
309.	Pounding	ì-títú		
310.	Rejoicing	ki-só		
311.	Removing s.t.	ì-tul		
312.	Running	ì-kyen		
313.	Scrambling	ka-gúu		
314.	Sewing	ì-wan		
315.	Sitting	ki-sòṅ		
316.	Sobbing	ì-sun		
317.	Stealing, theft	ka-yhíp		
318.	Stubbornness	ku-ger <sup>+</sup>		
319.	Stumbling	ì-tara		
320.	Suffering I	ki-jàsí		
321.	Suffering II	bà-zís		
322.	Taking bath	ì-su		
323.	Teaching	ka-disí		
324.	Waking	ì-shi		
325.	Walking	ki-zí		
326.	Weeding	u-harí		
327.	Under-rating	ka-gben		
328.	Visit	bàdùn		
329.	Queue	ayòṅ		
330.	Increase	ì-sul		
331.	Crowd of people	ki-ngbìs		bunch, cluster
332.	Multitude I	ì-ndi		
333.	Multitude II	ì-hwí		
334.	Remembrance	ì-sùmù		
335.	Fall	ì-kusú		
336.	Dowry	kagbìsè	ìnbìsè	The underlying meaning is ‘basket’ (798.).
337.	Name	ki-sak <sup>+</sup>	a-sak <sup>+</sup>	cf. Alumu u-sá,
338.	Grave, cemetery	ki-gun <sup>+</sup>	a-gun <sup>+</sup>	
339.	Song	à-shén	a-shén	
340.	Proverb	ki-shén	a-shén	
341.	Story, saying	ì-bá	i-bá	
342.	Word	ki-mfá	a-mfá	

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No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
343.	Lie	à-bùrò	a-bùrò	
344.	News	ibá ihás		
345.	Gossip	bàtítèt		
346.	Disregard	u-bìn		
347.	Instigation	bàlù		
348.	Investigation	u-shín		
349.	Blessing	ì-gòn		
350.	Faith	ì-sasuna		
351.	Gratitude	à-shikín		
352.	Good luck	u-kalà		
353.	Bad luck	u-mí		
354.	Luck	ki-shén		
355.	Friendship	ki-zàná		
356.	Help	i-ndol		
357.	Persuasion	káyá		
358.	Excuses	a-nde <sup>+</sup>		
359.	Speech		ayíní	
360.	Prayer	à-do		< Hausa <i>aduwa</i> ?
361.	Pleasant talk	i-dáú		
362.	Decision	ka-wù		argument or discussion
363.	Argument	bàntà		
364.	Meaning, reason	a-gézé		
365.	Haste	kàṅkà		
366.	Imitation	u-masà		
367.	Growth	u-gbùtāk		
368.	Increase	u-sák		
369.	Shout	ì-ru	i-rú	
370.	Cry	ì-kún		
371.	Other		banú	
372.	Collective work	àgà		
373.	Collective work	ì-di		Open to all
374.	Collective work	ì-di agangak		accompanied by drumming
375.	Collective work	ì-di xx		restricted list of invitees
376.	Omen	ba-zùt		
377.	Ceremony I	agba		The first marriage of a woman
378.	Masquerade I	ì-gùṅgù		
379.	Age-group	ì-gèzè		
380.	Hunger	ì-yhò	—	cf. Ningye <b>joṅ</b> , Fyem <b>yóṅ</b> , Tarok <b>ayán</b> , Sur <b>yyoṅ</b> , . Ultimately Hausa <b>yunwa</b> .
381.	Hunger (desire)	u-mán		
382.	Starvation	ì-yhógo		
383.	Egg	kí-ncí	a-ncí	cf. Bu <b>ence</b> , Tarok <b>aci</b> , Nupe <b>ezi</b> , Pe <b>ti-ci</b> pl. <b>a-ci</b> , Yaṅkam <b>gyo</b> Common in Plateau in this form, but reflects a Niger-Congo root with <b>g-</b> initial (W. 214)
384.	Horn	ki-njù	a-njù	Also an instrument of divination and a name for mud wall-hooks. Cf. Bu <b>enju</b> , Hasha <b>i-jum</b> , Alumu <b>i-jimù</b> ,
385.	Hoof	ì-ra		
386.	Tail	u-ndú	ì-ndú	cf. Ningye <b>ndum</b> , Fyem <b>dum</b> , Rukul <b>itum</b> ,

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No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
387.	Wing (of bird)	<u>ku-ŋmgbà</u>	<u>a-nmgbà</u>	cf. Ningye <b>mbaŋ</b> , Bu <b>ŋba</b> ,
388.	Nest	<u>ku-lúk</u>	<u>a-lúk</u>	
389.	Feather	<u>ku-ŋgwì</u>	<u>a-ŋgwì</u>	
390.	Gum/glue	<u>kuntà</u>		unless this is the gum in the mouth?
391.	Ant-hill	<u>ki-ndá</u>	<u>a-ndá</u>	cf. Ningye <b>todan</b> ,
392.	Lump I		<u>aŋgbù</u>	
393.	Lump II	<u>ki-ntám</u>		
394.	Heap		<u>abún</u>	
395.	Heap, pile, city	<u>ku-cip</u>	<u>a-cip</u>	
396.	Foundation	<u>ì-cís</u>		
397.	Hole in ground	<u>u-du</u> <sup>+</sup>	<u>a-du</u> <sup>+</sup>	cf. Bu <b>jyujyu</b> , Ningye <b>dudu</b> ,
398.	Deep hole	<u>u-hòn</u>		
399.	Opening	<u>à-hau</u>		
400.	Gap I	<u>à-lòtòk</u>		Narrow gap between two stones
401.	Gap II	<u>u-ra</u> <sup>+</sup>		Narrow gap between two stones
402.	Remnant (of food)	<u>ì-bìt</u>		
403.	Decayed leftovers of meat	<u>u-mból</u>		
404.	Crumb		<u>i-mbus</u>	
405.	Grinding	<u>ì-kòk</u>		
406.	Stick	<u>u-kún</u>		
407.	Mark		<u>i-ncúp</u>	
408.	Entanglement	<u>uzai</u> <sup>+</sup>		
409.	Mixture	<u>ì-dùp</u>		
410.	Smell	<u>ìnun</u>		
411.	Poison	<u>bàdók</u>		
412.	Frond	<u>àmba</u>	<u>amba</u>	
413.	Cross	<u>àgàgàk</u>		
414.	Firewood	<u>ikún uwún</u>		
415.	Log I		<u>atukun</u>	
416.	Log II	<u>ki-gbít</u>		
417.	Yam-heap	<u>unsàl amfèn</u>		
418.	Alarm	<u>ì-bù</u>		
419.	Disturbance I	<u>ì-kpesére</u>		
420.	Disturbance II	<u>u-sul</u> <sup>+</sup>		
421.	Quarrel	<u>ì-du</u>		
422.	Fight	<u>a-góro</u>		
423.	War	<u>ìŋku</u>		cf. Ake <b>ruko</b> , Nupe <b>ekū</b> , Ningye <b>kum</b> , Bu <b>eku</b> ,
424.	Gift	<u>kabàrà</u>		
425.	Farming	<u>ì-làla</u>		
426.	Work	<u>ì-tóo(ŋ)</u>		# <b>tom-</b> is a Niger-Congo root.
427.	Medicine, poison	<u>ì-kál</u>		cf. Ningye <b>kəka</b> ,
428.	Divining instruments I	<u>kə-ce kə-yìyìŋne</u>		‘squealing calabash’ A spherical calabash with a hole in one side covered by monitor-lizard skin. A small hole in the skin makes a squeaking sound when the calabash is placed against the stomach of the diviner.
429.	Divining instruments	<u>kinjù</u>	<u>a-njù</u>	The horn of a reedbuck used for



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No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
	II			divination. The horn is filled with medicine and then a cord is strung through the point. The cord is stretched taut by the diviner and the movement of the horn along the cord allows responses to questions.
430.	Divining instruments III	<u>à-gimbya</u>		< Hausa <b>gimbia</b> . A diviner's tool made from a reed buck horn and two metal prongs, that spins round to answer questions.
431.	Charm I	<u>a-gúru</u>	—	
432.	Healing	<u>kí-yhén</u>	—	
433.	Ritual, ceremony	<u>ì-cì</u>		
434.	Money	<u>ì-ṅkarahi</u>		cf. Ningye <b>nkwor</b> , Bu <b>enkore</b> ,
435.	Pound (£)	<u>ki-pá</u>		
436.	Wage	<u>u-dúk</u>		
437.	Tax	<u>u-gíndú</u>		<Hausa
438.	Debt	<u>ku-hén</u>	<u>a-hén</u>	
439.	Profit	<u>ù-tusu</u>		
440.	Mistake	<u>ì-gasà</u>		
441.	Shadow	<u>ì-yhinyho</u>		
442.	Shade	<u>ki-sàsù</u>	<u>bàsù</u>	
443.	Side	<u>ì-tì</u>		
444.	End	<u>ì-tuṅ</u>		
445.	Centre, middle	<u>ka-cusùk</u>		
446.	Behind	<u>ka-táma</u>		
447.	Front	<u>ka-tatì</u>		
448.	Thing	<u>ìkpì</u>	<u>í-kpì</u>	
449.	Large thing	<u>ì-gò</u>		
450.	Strength I	<u>ku-gbàràdà</u>		
451.	Strength I	<u>kuṅkù</u>	<u>ankù</u>	
452.	Length, height	<u>kuyen</u>		
453.	Bigness	<u>ku-gón</u>		
454.	Thickness	<u>ku-fut<sup>+</sup></u>		
455.	Track	<u>u-nhya<sup>+</sup></u>		
456.	Land/country	<u>imíl</u>	<u>imíl</u>	
457.	Foreign land	<u>ki-yó</u>		
458.	Epidemic	<u>ì-ja</u>		also a personal name
459.	Disease I	<u>ukangà</u>		
460.	Disease II	<u>ì-yo</u>	<u>iyó</u>	
461.	Smallpox	<u>bàdà</u>		
462.	Cough	<u>ì-kok</u>		
463.	Goitre	<u>kí-cìp</u>	<u>á-cìp</u>	
464.	Cold	<u>u-hurò</u>		
465.	Rash I		<u>ì-kol</u>	
466.	Rash II		<u>ì-ṅkpashi</u>	
467.	Boil	<u>kishik<sup>+</sup></u>	<u>ashik<sup>+</sup></u>	
468.	Sore/wound	<u>kunut<sup>+</sup></u>	<u>anut<sup>+</sup></u>	
469.	Hernia	<u>ki-nku<sup>+</sup></u>		
470.	Swelling	<u>ì-húl</u>		

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No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
471.	Head	ki-tú	<u>a</u> -tú	cf. Ningye <b>tu</b> but probably a vowel-change from the more common #ti- roots
472.	Back of head	ki-kpát		
473.	Crown of head	àbimbe	<u>abimbe</u>	
474.	Forehead	àgitak	<u>agitak</u>	
475.	Eye	kì-mshi	<u>a</u> -mshì <sup>+</sup>	cf. Jijili <b>usi</b> , Ninzo <b>ifífi</b> , but an extremely widespread root
476.	Face	kií	intí	
477.	Skull	kùhàp ìtù	<u>ahàp ìtù</u>	
478.	Cheek	ìmpùt	<u>impùt</u>	
479.	Nose	ì-nvun		
480.	Ear	ku-ntu <sup>+</sup>	<u>a</u> -ntu <sup>+</sup>	
481.	Mouth	ka-nu <sup>+</sup>	<u>bà-nu</u>	
482.	Tooth	kì-nyí	<u>a</u> -nyí	cf. Bu <b>enyiri</b> , Tarok <b>inyin</b> . A Niger-Congo root
483.	Gap between teeth	ku-nsù		
484.	Lip	ku-kpánu	<u>a</u> -kpánu	
485.	Lip turned inside out	u-nvèp		
486.	Tongue	ki-yén	<u>a</u> -yén	
487.	Throat/voice	u-kot <sup>+</sup>	in̩kot	
488.	Neck I	ulít	ilít	
489.	Neck II	ki-to <sup>+</sup>	ato <sup>+</sup>	
490.	Glottis	àm̩femù		
491.	Jaw			
492.	Chin	ki-ntèn	<u>a</u> -ntèn	
493.	Shoulder	i-gak <sup>+</sup>		
494.	Armpit	kuṅkól	<u>ankól</u>	
495.	Fist	kingùn	<u>angùn</u>	
496.	Arm, hand	kòòk	<u>a</u> -wók	for singular cf. Kwanka <b>kwuk</b> , . Plural is a widespread weakening of the more common #bok- form. cf. Tarok <b>awó</b> , Hasha <b>wok</b> , Aten <b>wò</b>
497.	Finger	ì-vìvì		
498.	Leg, foot	ku-zá	<u>a</u> -zá	
499.	Knee	ku-yuk <sup>+</sup>	<u>a</u> -yuk <sup>+</sup>	
500.	Shin	ku-kpèrè		
501.	Ankle	kì-ró	<u>a</u> -rô	
502.	Female breast	kì-msà	<u>a</u> -msa	
503.	Stomach	ku-gbik	<u>à</u> -gbik	cf. Mada <b>i-kpiki</b> , Eggon <b>akpigi</b> ,
504.	Belly	kì-nè	<u>a</u> -nè	cf. Ninzo <b>i-ne</b> , but perhaps just a local form of widespread #la-, #na- forms for ‘intestines’, ‘belly’
505.	Gut	i-dáu		
506.	Navel	kin̩kú	<u>ánkú</u>	
507.	Chest	à-ndì		
508.	Thigh			
509.	Hip	kì-dángu		
510.	Back	ka-ma <sup>+</sup>	<u>bà</u> -ma	
511.	Waist	kì-tín		
512.	Buttocks	ku-kpákutuk	<u>a</u> -kpákutuk	

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No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
513.	Foreskin	<u>u-njúlùk</u>		
514.	Penis	<u>ìnjerek</u>	<u>i-njerek</u>	
515.	Vagina	<u>àṅkpók</u>	<u>aṅkpók</u>	
516.	Testicle	<u>ì-nhìn</u>		
517.	Groin	<u>u-bú</u>		
518.	Nail	<u>kuṅkòvì</u>	<u>aṅkòvì</u>	
519.	Skin	<u>ku-kpá</u>	<u>a-kpá</u>	
520.	Bone	<u>kuṅkù</u>	<u>ankù</u>	
521.	Rib	<u>kúsana</u>	<u>ásana</u>	
522.	Member of body	<u>u-gap</u>		
523.	Vein	<u>icií</u>	<u>ícií</u>	
524.	Blood	<u>bà-yhì</u>		
525.	Breath	<u>ivile</u>		
526.	Tear	<u>bàanshi</u>		
527.	Sweat	<u>bacilí</u>		
528.	Urine	<u>bànyin</u>		
529.	Faeces I	<u>àká</u>		
530.	Faeces II	<u>u-ntún</u>		
531.	Vomit	<u>ì-kós</u>		
532.	Pus	<u>ku-nhún</u>		
533.	Eye discharge	<u>ì-ṁvā</u>		
534.	Phlegm	<u>i-ṁfò</u>		
535.	Saliva	<u>anti</u> <sup>+</sup>		
536.	Hair	<u>u-tùtù</u>	—	
537.	Tuft of hair	<u>ki-njúk</u>	<u>a-njúk</u>	
538.	Beard	<u>bà-ntèn</u>		
539.	Brain	<u>badankó</u>		
540.	Intestines	<u>kulé</u>	<u>alé</u>	
541.	Roll of fat		<u>i-ṅkpyek</u>	
542.	Liver	<u>ìsun</u>	—	
543.	Heart	<u>ì-sùn</u>	—	
544.	Lymph node	<u>ì-càn</u>		
545.	Flesh	<u>ki-nsú</u>		
546.	Body (trunk)	<u>ki-ncì</u>	<u>a-ncì</u>	
547.	Headless trunk	<u>kì-mpak</u> <sup>+</sup>	<u>à-mpak</u>	
548.	Meat	<u>kí-ná</u>	—	
549.	Animal	<u>ì-na</u>		Presumably shortened from widespread #-nam forms in Plateau
550.	Animal (Bush)	<u>ìnáan kàba</u>	<u>ináan kàba</u>	
551.	Fattened animal	<u>àmu</u>		
552.	Cow	<u>àràndón</u>		
553.	Goat	<u>ì-wúl</u>	<u>i-wúl</u>	
554.	He-goat	<u>ì-hìt</u>		
555.	Castrated goat			
556.	Borno goat	<u>ì-buzuru</u>		<Hausa
557.	Goat droppings	<u>u-teki</u>		
558.	Sheep	<u>ì-tak</u>	<u>i-ták</u>	
559.	Dog	<u>ì-wu</u>	<u>í-wu</u>	
560.	Cat	<u>ìnket</u>	<u>inket</u>	< English ‘cat’
561.	*Pig	<u>àladè</u>	<u>aladè</u>	

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No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
562.	Horse-Stallion	ì-dor	í-dor	
563.	Mare	à-ndor	a-ndor	
564.	*Donkey	ì-jàakí	ijàakí	<Hausa
565.	*Rabbit	ì-yhòṃ	ì-yhóm	
566.	Elephant	à-tinkii	i-tinkii	
567.	Buffalo	ì-yhàt	i-yhát	A BC root #-yat-, e.g. Mada ya, Fyem yàt, and PB #-jāti.
568.	Lion	ì-záki	izáki	
569.	Leopard I	ìciṅ	iciṅ	
570.	Leopard II	ì-tùl		
571.	Hippo			Wilson error
572.	Hyena	ìṃàru	imàru	
573.	Wart-hog	àanda	aánda	
574.	Bush-pig?	ì-mbuk		
575.	Reedbuck	aculuma		
576.	Antelope I	ì-zíp	i-zíp	
577.	Antelope II	gadaha		< Hausa?
578.	Duiker	ì-tap	i-tap	
579.	Monkey (generic)	ìncim	incím	
580.	Baboon	ìkóoṅ	ikóoṅ	also ì-ka.
581.	Patas monkey			
582.	Squirrel I	ásán	ásán	
583.	Squirrel II	ì-tòk		
584.	Bush-cat I	ìnyhìp ikó		
585.	Bush-cat II	anet		
586.	Porcupine	ì-sóṅ	i-sóṅ	
587.	Rat (generic)	àṅkpùsòk	ankpùsòk	
588.	Wild Rat I	à-mpak		
589.	Wild Rat II	à-mpíp		
590.	Wild Rat III	àngàù		
591.	Cane Rat			
592.	Giant rat	ìkpuru	ikpuru	
593.	Hedgehog	àcàricàk	acàricàk	
594.	Hare	ì-yhòṃ		
595.	Hare in folktales	ù-yhò		
596.	House-bat	à-nàyhit	a-nàyhit	
597.	Fruit-bat			
598.	Animal sp. I	ì-tùs		
599.	Animal sp. II	ì-vu		
600.	Animal sp. III	u-títír		
601.	Nile crocodile	ì-kut	ikút	
602.	Chameleon	ìntèsu	intesú	
603.	Agama lizard	ì-hyàn	i-hyan	
604.	Lizard sp. I	à-ndam		
605.	Lizard sp. II	àṅkpúk		
606.	Lizard sp. III	ì-kùl		
607.	Skink			
608.	Nile monitor	ì-yok		
609.	Bosc's monitor			
610.	Gecko	ì-hyàn		? atanden

## Ce dictionary

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
611.	Male gecko	à-mbè		
612.	Toad	à-kpînkín		
613.	River frog	àṅkpósók	àṅkpósók	
614.	Tortoise	àkùṅkúk	àkùṅkúk	
615.	Snake (Generic)	ì-wá	ì-wá	
616.	Snake Type I	ì-wòk		
617.	Snake Type II	ì-bìn		
618.	Snake Type III	u-hé		
619.	Spitting cobra	ì-yhènè		
620.	Puff adder	ì-bàk		
621.	River turtle			
622.	River crab			
623.	River molluscs			
624.	Fish (generic)	ì-nyok		
625.	Tilapia (spp.)			
626.	Puffer fish			
627.	Catfish (spp.)			
628.	Elephant-snout fish			
629.	Nile Perch			
630.	Electric fish			
631.	Bird (generic)	u-nkpak <sup>+</sup>		
632.	Chicken	ì-kó	ì-kó	
633.	Chick		ì-mpút	
634.	*Duck			
635.	Pigeon			
636.	Guinea-fowl	ìcù	ìcù	
637.	Guinea-fowl II	ìnkol	ìnkol	
638.	Black kite	à-ṅkì	à-ṅkì	
639.	Grey Parrot	àkukuturu		
640.	Crowned crane	ìnsò	ìnsò	
641.	Stork ?	àṅàrat	àṅàrat	
642.	Bushfowl	ì-ṅkol		
643.	Bird sp. I	àbibiyú		
644.	Bird sp. II	àbibiyú		
645.	Bird sp. III	à-nàndut		
646.	Bird sp. IV	à-ṅṅak		
647.	Bird sp. V	à-ṅkpà		
648.				
649.	Bedbug	ì-yhifí		
650.	Mosquito	ì-wu		
651.	Cockroach	ì-takpìre		
652.	Scorpion	ì-lak		
653.	Large scorpion	àgbótigbòk		<i>Pandanus imperator</i>
654.	Worm	àzìzì		
655.	Tick	àṅgàù		
656.	Spider	à-tàntàn		
657.	Spider-web	à-lulu		
658.	Locust	ì-zì		
659.	Locust larva	à-gbatak		
660.	Termite I	à-dùṅkpet		

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No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
661.	Termite II	ì-yás	i-yás	
662.	Grasshopper I	àbobot		
663.	Grasshopper II	ì-ncusùk	i-ncusúk	
664.	Cricket	ì-ntès		
665.	Housefly	à-bāncì		
666.	Ant I	ìjìnjì	ijìnjì	
667.	Ant II	àkpùrukutù	akpùrukutù	
668.	Weevil	ì-yúk	i-yúk	
669.	Sand-fly	amamá	ámamá	
670.	Insect sp. I	ìshishí	ishishí	
671.	Insect sp. II	àngàì		
672.	Insect sp. III	ì-mbà		
673.	Insect sp. IV	ì-hùs		
674.	Bee	ì-soṅ	i-sóṅ	W. gives <b>ibùtùrù</b>
675.	Snail	ìkòdì		also a top made from the shell
676.	Soap (Traditional)	batok		
677.	Oil	bà-nyì		
678.	Fat/grease	bà-nhyù		
679.	Salt	ìmaṅ		
680.	Potash	bàtòk		
681.	Soup/stew	ìniṅi		
682.	Broth	u-nsá		
683.	Flour	àbùk		
684.	Boiled sorghum	bàkù		
685.	Boiled grains	ku-ze <sup>+</sup>		eaten with sauce
686.	Porridge, gruel	u-yhip <sup>+</sup>	ìn- yhip <sup>+</sup>	
687.	Sorghum porridge	i-kpúl		
688.	Millet porridge	àbùk		Late millet coarsely crushed and moistened, eaten in the fields in the first part of the rainy season.
689.	Food type I	àkàtì		
690.	Food type II	ka-títu		
691.	Burnt food	unkán		
692.	Cookery	ì-lilun		
693.	Supper	i-ya		
694.	Bread	ki-dek <sup>+</sup>		originally applied to a dish made from boiled millet that broke in the same way as bread. Now applied to commercial wheat-bread.
695.	Sorghum-beer I	bà-hi		general term for cereal beers and generalised to any alcohol in recent times
696.	Sorghum-beer II	udenzi		Beer recently borrowed from the Anaguta people. It is thick and white and resembles àdànzè.
697.	Sorghum-beer III	àdànzè		A thick, white beer made from guinea-corn or millet.
698.	Sorghum-beer IV	ì-dàt	—	A watery beer with pepper or ginger added corresponding to Hausa <i>pito</i> .
699.	Honey	ku-ntúng	—	
700.	Milk	bànsa		
701.	Lump of butter	ki-ngbún	a-ngbún	fig. ‘crowd of people’

## Ce dictionary

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
702.	Dried meat	ɪ-sàndɔ	—	
703.	Sheaf I	à-wùsàk	a-wùsàk	Sheaf of millet that has dried in the farm
704.	Sheaf II	ì-citèk	i-citèk	Small sheaf of freshly cut cereals
705.	Sheaf III	ì-nkùn	i-nkùn	Sheaf of acca or grass collected for goats
706.	Sheaf IV	ku-tòsú	a-tòsú	Large sheaf composed of three
707.	Sheaf VI	ka-dása	ɪ-ndása	Sheaf of guinea-corn of any size
708.	Clean seed	ɪ-ngbé	ɪ-ngbé	
709.	Harvest I	imoso iyi		‘assembling grains’
710.	Harvest II	kabá		
711.	Harvest	ku-mún		of sorghum and millet
712.	Outer skin of grain	afalakpá		
713.	Leaves used to drag dirt		a-gbùk	
714.	Peelings	kuṅkù	ankù	
715.	Something to drink	ì-sisó		
716.	Clippings		a-kpikpyèt	
717.	Torch	ki-mpés	a-mpés	of grass
718.	Funnel	bututu		<Hausa
719.	Beer-filter	ì-shèn	i-shen	Made from raphia or wild sugar-cane fibre
720.	Rag			
721.	Floor-beater			
722.	Handle of axe	u-hup		cf. Nupe efú, Izere kufóp, Eggon ofuvu, Mambila fù
723.	Handle of hoe	ì-kòrò	i-koro	
724.	Sickle	kuṣṣik	aṣṣik	
725.	Cutlass			
726.	Sharpener	ki-lò		
727.	Axe	à-hàmà	a-hàmà	
728.	Axe-blade	ì-mbein	i-mbein	
729.	Adze	igra		
730.	Hoe	ì-sisòk	i-sisòk	
731.	Large hoe	ku-zùp	a-zùp	The Plateau hoe, with a large blade and a long spike projecting upwards through the handle
732.	Hoe with imported blade	à-kapaya	a-kapaya	
733.	Hoe support	u-hik <sup>+</sup>		
734.	Hoe-blade	à-gumo		
735.	Hoe-ring	ì-màk	i-màk	Finger-ring of iron used to clean clods of earth off the hoe-blade
736.	Blacksmith’s hammer	a-gbógbók	á-gbógbók	A heavy metal blade with a wooden handle.
737.	Blacksmith’s bellows	à-hurup		
738.	Awl	ikpi ihere ikoro		‘thing to pierce the handle of a hoe’
739.	Hooked scraper	u-kokoro	i-kokoro	Tool with a wooden handle and curved blade used for clearing vegetation
740.	Tongs	i-nka kula		
741.	Blacksmith’s chisel	ì-dàì	i-dàì	

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No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
742.	Woodworker's chisel	<u>ì-ìbìzì</u>		
743.	Spatula	<u>ìkpì co owu</u>		for poking the fire
744.	Vertical flattening tool	<u>u-ntu u-titelek</u>		for hammering out hot metal
745.	Horizontal flattening tool	<u>u-ntu u-lilat</u>		for hammering out hot metal
746.	Knife I	<u>à̀nkoòṅ</u>	<u>an̄koòṅ</u>	with wooden handle
747.	Knife II	<u>ka-kpìrè</u>	<u>ì-kpìrè</u>	made entirely of iron and used to harvest sorghum heads
748.	Dagger	<u>ki-gisa</u>	<u>a-gisa</u>	
749.	Hunter's dagger	<u>a-kan̄ga</u>		An iron dagger with a loop handle to dispatch game promptly
750.	File	<u>ì-kàzì</u>		
751.	Comb			
752.	Broom I	<u>u-ṅgis</u>	<u>ku-ṅgis</u>	Made from raphia palm fibre
753.	Broom II	<u>à̀càcàì</u>		for sweeping rough ground
754.	Sack	<u>kusìrì</u>	<u>asìrì</u>	
755.	Guard for fire-fan	<u>ì-mpyàk</u>		
756.	Fireplace	<u>ácée</u>	—	
757.	Fireplace stone	<u>ki-hìk<sup>+</sup></u>	—	
758.	Shoe	<u>à̀kpàtāk</u>	<u>akpàtāk</u>	
759.	Cloth	<u>àmfun</u>	<u>amfun</u>	
760.	Shirt	<u>ì-gbít</u>	<u>í-gbít</u>	
761.	Sheet	<u>ku-pén</u>		
762.	Pocket	<u>u-káú</u>		
763.	Loincloth	<u>ì-ntà</u>		
764.	Hat I	<u>ki-mbòk</u>	<u>a-mbòk</u>	
765.	Hat II	<u>à-zanziya</u>	<u>a-zanziya</u>	Woven from wild date-palm fibres, <b>inik</b> . also <b>ajanjiya</b>
766.	Girdle I	<u>à-bàdài</u>		
767.	Girdle II	<u>ki-mkpà</u>		
768.	Anklet	<u>ì-ṅkas</u>		
769.	Headband	<u>ku-hal a kitu</u>		
770.	Penis sheath	<u>ki-nkék</u>		
771.	Upper grindstone	<u>ivín kitá akok</u>		
772.	Lower grindstone	<u>kitá akok</u>	<u>atá akok</u>	
773.	Mortar	<u>ku-njí</u>	<u>a-njí</u>	also <b>kunzi</b>
774.	Pestle	<u>u-nkútúk</u>	<u>í-nkútúk</u>	
775.	Pot (generic)	<u>ì-yèn</u>	<u>ì-yén</u>	
776.	Clay water-pot	<u>ku-ntè</u>	<u>a-ntè</u>	Large globular pot with wide mouth
777.	Small pot	<u>ka-pantò</u>		
778.	Fonio storage pot	<u>ka-ngon</u>	<u>ì-ngon</u>	Large globular pot with wide mouth and loop handle
779.	Metal pot	<u>iyen intón</u>		
780.	Pot for carrying water	<u>iyen udu</u>	<u>íyénudu</u>	
781.	Pot for cooking-meat	<u>iyen ici</u>		
782.	Pot for mouth washing	<u>iyen iwasa kanu</u>		
783.	Water pot	<u>iyibidu</u>	<u>iyibidu</u>	Globular pot with wide mouth and paired



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No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
				loop handles
784.	Washing pot	<u>i-ncal isu</u>		
785.	Oil jar	<u>akpa anie</u>		
786.	Food storage pot	<u>ivinihan</u>		Globular pot with wide mouth
787.	Beer pot	<u>ampalu</u>		Globular pot with wide mouth and loop handle
788.	Beer brewing pot	<u>u-hulo</u>	<u>i-hulo</u>	Globular pot with narrow mouth and loop handle
789.	Porridge pot I	<u>uhulo kikan</u>		Globular pot with globular mouth and loop handle imitating a gourd in shape. Used to transport porridge
790.	Porridge pot II	<u>ki-han</u>		
791.	Cord loop for suspending pots	<u>a-wanka</u>	<u>i-wanka</u>	Made from <b>batoso</b> fibre.
792.	Head-pad, quoin	<u>ki-kara</u>	<u>a-kara</u>	
793.	Headboard	<u>a-bimbe</u>		
794.	Raincoat I	<u>ka-ben</u>	<u>imben</u>	Woven from raphia palm fibre
795.	Raincoat II	<u>ka-panto</u>		
796.	Basket (generic)	<u>abingè</u>	<u>abingè</u>	Grain basket
797.	Basket (smaller)	<u>abingè amemala</u>	<u>abingè ku-memala</u>	Small round basket
798.	Basket I	<u>kagbisè</u>	<u>inbisè</u>	Basket made of a vine, <b>ibankuk</b> , used to transport seeds to the fields. Also figuratively ‘dowry’ (336.).
799.	Basket II	<u>asankwí</u>	<u>asankwí</u>	Tightly woven, medium-sized basket
800.	Basket III	<u>a-gara</u>	<u>a-gara</u>	Large basket
801.	Basket IV	<u>a-tende</u>		
802.	Skin (not tanned)	<u>kupa</u>		
803.	Skin (tanned)	<u>inta</u>		
804.	Skin for initiation	<u>kupa ici</u>		Worn on the last stage of the <b>aso</b> initiation
805.	Skin for initiation	<u>inta ici</u>		Worn by initiated boys
806.	Dance-skin	<u>inta ibuzuru</u>		‘skin of Borno ram’ prepared with cowries and ornaments and worn by young men for the <b>intup</b> and <b>andú</b> dances
807.	Bag	<u>u-káu</u>	<u>in-káu</u>	
808.	Shoulder-bag	<u>a-sankólo</u>	<u>a-sankólo</u>	Bag used by men woven from raphia palm fibre
809.	Game bag	<u>igbit uyhip</u>		Woven from fibre
810.	Circumcision bag	<u>igbit izaru</u>		Woven from <b>izaru</b> fibre
811.	Grain bag	<u>ku-shiri</u>		Woven from <b>isisi</b> fibre
812.	Fonio bag	<u>ku-shiri ankusuk</u>		Woven from fonio straw
813.	Initiation bag	<u>akao ici</u>		Made from skin, it carries the chicken slaughtered that substitutes for the initiate
814.	Hunting, war bag	<u>ki-kuru</u>		Skin bag, decorated with bronze plaques and rubbed with ochre, <b>ikuk</b> .
815.	Sieve	<u>ku-mù</u>	<u>a-mù</u>	
816.	Winnowing tray	<u>ku-mbè</u>		

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No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
817.	Mat (generic)	<u>ku-hú</u>	<u>a-hú</u>	Made from the fibres of <b>ku-hal</b>
818.	Flintstone	<u>kita owu</u>		‘stone of fire’
819.	Spear	<u>kinkpán</u>	<u>ankpán</u>	
820.	Point of barbed spear	<u>à-ṇar</u>		
821.	Sword	<u>à-saṅkàli</u>		
822.	Bow	<u>u-ndàr</u>	<u>kù-ndàr</u>	
823.	Arrow	<u>u-ṇgí</u>	<u>kù-ṇgí</u>	
824.	Barbed arrow I	<u>à-cince</u>		
825.	Barbed arrow II	<u>à-mpas</u>		
826.	Quiver	<u>u-bori</u>	<u>ìm-bori</u>	
827.	Hunters’ water-pot	<u>ka-mpòtòk</u>		
828.	Needle	<u>ka-gup</u>	<u>i-ṇup</u>	
829.	Arrow for sewing	<u>ì-nyíp</u>		
830.	Whip	<u>u-yhere<sup>+</sup></u>		
831.	Hook for fishing	<u>aririyé</u>	<u>áririyé</u>	
832.	Wooden spoon	<u>ku-ncak<sup>+</sup></u>	<u>a-ncak<sup>+</sup></u>	
833.	Calabash spoon	<u>kelede</u>	<u>alede</u>	
834.	Potsherd I	<u>kuncusùk</u>	<u>ancusùk</u>	for carrying burning coals
835.	Potsherd II	<u>u-ntùsùk</u>		
836.	Mancala	<u>i-yok</u>		the board game
837.	Marriage-stick	<u>a-mbo</u>		A stick with a curved end rather like a hockey-stick, carried by the suitor and his best man when they go to a compound to make bridewealth payments. The stick indicates they are not thieves.
838.	Bead	<u>ànyàṅkú</u>		
839.	Stirrup	<u>à-cara</u>	<u>a-cara</u>	
840.	Leg-band with projecting spur	<u>à-diga</u>		
841.	Horseman’s leggings	<u>a-huruk</u>		
842.	Bracelet	<u>i-nkas</u>		Bracelets of brass or iron are carried by boys during the <b>aso</b> initiation ceremonies.
843.	Chain	<u>ì-nya</u>	<u>i-nyá</u>	M transcribes <b>igna</b>
844.	Horse bit	<u>igna idor</u>		‘chain of horse’
845.	Ingot of iron	<u>atutun</u>		Symbols used to mark a girl for a ‘preferred’ marriage
846.	Rope (sisal)	<u>u-nsát</u>	<u>a-nsát</u>	
847.	Rope (grass)	<u>u-yík</u>	<u>i-yík</u>	
848.	Leather string	<u>u-yhá</u>		
849.	String of bow	<u>u-ngyan</u>	<u>i-ngyan</u>	
850.	Stool	<u>ìkpisò</u>	<u>ìkpiso</u>	‘thing for sitting’
851.	Bench	<u>kì-nkù</u>		
852.	Bed of mud	<u>àgindú</u>	<u>agindú</u>	
853.	Bed of wooden board	<u>à-gumu</u>	<u>a-gumu</u>	
854.	Food-store	<u>à-gip</u>		Food-storage shelf below the dome of the roof
855.	Granary (outside)	<u>ìlaí</u>		

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No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
856.	Granary internal	<u>k</u> ì-mènè		
857.	Granary pile	<u>a</u> z <u>a</u> <u>i</u> lay		
858.	Wooden door	<u>ku</u> -nden <sup>+</sup>	<u>a</u> -nden	
859.	Back door	<u>u</u> -vèlè		
860.	Doorway	<u>kan</u> intek		
861.	Euphorbia fence	<u>in</u> ya <u>an</u>		
862.	Ladder	<u>ì</u> -kàà	<u>i</u> -kàà	
863.	Canoe			
864.	Paddle			
865.	Bee-hive	<u>ki</u> -besó	<u>a</u> -besó	
866.	Fish-net	<u>a</u> -k <u>ara</u>	<u>a</u> -k <u>ara</u>	A circular net with a wooden frame made from <b>isisi</b> fibre.
867.	Fish-trap			
868.	Sling	<u>à</u> -mbà		Made from <b>isisi</b> fibre.
869.	Trap	<u>ki</u> -ntín	<u>a</u> -ntín	
870.	Snare	<u>ki</u> -ntín	<u>a</u> -ntín	
871.	Hook	<u>à</u> ràryǎ		
872.	Scissors	<u>a</u> -ratak <sup>+</sup>		
873.	Tin I	<u>à</u> -báták		
874.	Tin II	<u>ì</u> -kùsù		
875.	Plate	<u>ì</u> -ncál	<u>i</u> -ncál	
876.	Enamel basin	<u>ì</u> -ncal <u>ì</u> só		
877.	Basin	<u>k</u> ades		
878.	Bottle I	<u>à</u> -mpet		
879.	Bottle II	<u>i</u> -kuluba		< Hausa
880.	Radio	<u>ì</u> -rediyò	<u>i</u> rediyò	
881.	Telephone	<u>ì</u> -telefón	<u>i</u> telefón	
882.	Gun I	<u>ù</u> -bindigà	<u>k</u> ù-bindigà	< Hausa
883.	Gun II	<u>u</u> -rá		
884.	Photograph I	<u>ì</u> -yhiìn-yho		= 'shadow'
885.	Photograph II	<u>ì</u> -fotó		
886.	Car	<u>u</u> -mátu	<u>k</u> umátu	
887.	Bicycle	<u>à</u> -kiké	<u>á</u> kiké	
888.	Book	<u>a</u> -tákadá	—	
889.	Clock, watch	<u>à</u> gogok	—	
890.	Paper	<u>a</u> tákadá	—	
891.	Train	<u>u</u> -gírí kyèl	<u>k</u> ù-gírí kyèl	<Hausa 'canoe'
892.	One	-yhín		
893.	Two	<u>h</u> àk		Twice <b>kahak</b> .
894.	Three	<u>t</u> át		
895.	Four	<u>n</u> às		Four times <b>kanas</b> .
896.	Five	<u>t</u> úuŋ		
897.	Six	<u>t</u> ài		Six times <b>katai</b> .
898.	Seven	<u>t</u> angbák		
899.	Eight	<u>t</u> arat <sup>+</sup>		Also the name of AIDS.
900.	Nine	<u>t</u> aras <sup>+</sup>		
901.	Ten	<u>w</u> ú		
902.	Eleven I	<u>u</u> huk <sup>+</sup>		
903.	Eleven II	<u>w</u> ùruk nì-yhín		

## Ce dictionary

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
904.	Twelve I	<u>u-sók</u>		
905.	Twelve II	<u>wùruk nì hak</u>		
906.	Twenty	<u>iso ihak</u>		
907.	Forty	<u>iso ì nas</u>		
908.	Ninety	<u>iso ì taras</u>		
	Unique, alone	<u>ka-dàgbà</u>	<u>a-dàgbà</u>	applied to garden eggs, children
909.	All	<u>vat</u>		
910.	Ash colour	<u>-poŋ</u>		
911.	Bald	<u>babve</u>		
912.	Bitter	<u>-yisik</u>		
913.	Black	<u>-shit</u>		
914.	Cold (n.)	<u>ù-mvúlú</u>		
915.	Deep	<u>-cuncu</u>		
916.	Dented	<u>bot</u>		
917.	Dry	<u>ikorok</u>		
918.	Far	<u>bagba</u>		
919.	Good	<u>gágái</u>		
920.	Green/blue	<u>-su</u>		
921.	Half I	<u>kuṇása</u>		
922.	Half II	<u>kì-bít</u>		
923.	Heat (n.)	<u>ihul</u>		or <u>u-hoi</u> .
924.	Large	<u>-go</u>		
925.	Many I	<u>bagó</u>		
926.	Many II	<u>-càn</u>		
927.	New	<u>-hás</u>		
928.	Old	<u>-ceké</u>		
929.	Pure	<u>-cas</u>		
930.	Red	<u>-shén</u>		
931.	Reddish-brown	<u>-jai</u>		
932.	Rowdy	<u>bòtòk</u>		
933.	Small	<u>cap</u>		
934.	Smooth	<u>-tuntulut</u>		
935.	Sour	<u>gbaya</u>		
936.	Sweet	<u>-mesé</u>		
937.	Tall	<u>-yiyen</u>		
938.	Wet	<u>-su</u>		
939.	White	<u>-kalà</u>		
940.	Who?	<u>u-tá</u>		
941.	How?	<u>yá</u>		
942.	That	<u>-wai</u>		See tables of class exponents
943.	This	<u>-niŋi</u>		See tables of class exponents
944.	his/hers/its	<u>-ma</u>		
	verbs			
945.	Abuse	<u>lasá</u>		
946.	Add to	<u>súul</u>		
947.	Agree	<u>tà</u>		
948.	Ambush	<u>sùsù</u>		
949.	Answer (question) I	<u>diri</u>		
950.	Answer (question) II	<u>mí</u>		
951.	Appear	<u>heŋ</u>		

## Ce dictionary

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
952.	Ask a question	yísi		
953.	Ask/beg for something	kút		
954.	Avenge	haŋ		
955.	Awaken (s.o.) I	shí(ú)		
956.	Awaken (s.o.) II	zàr		
957.	Awaken (s.o.) III	zìr		
958.	Bark (dog)	tú		
959.	Bathe	su <sup>+</sup>		
960.	Be a busybody	papat <sup>+</sup>		
961.	Be annoyed	lui <sup>+</sup>		
962.	Be bad	shiloŋ		
963.	Be beautiful	ci		
964.	Be bent	mún		
965.	Be black	shítik		
966.	Be burnt	hun		
967.	Be dark	ship <sup>+</sup>		
968.	Be different	tatu		
969.	Be direct	tàr		
970.	Be distant	kát		
971.	Be early	zá		
972.	Be familiar with	mele		
973.	Be full	sùŋ		
974.	Be hard to melt	bàyàù		wax, butter etc.
975.	Be heavy	yúsók		
976.	Be ignorant of	hók		
977.	Be in pain	sàì		
978.	Be on (s.t.)			
979.	Be open	ṇá		
980.	Be red	serek		
981.	Be rotten	bóol		
982.	Be satisfied	siri		
983.	Be short	ugbít		
984.	Be soft	dan		
985.	Be sweet	máŋ	mèse	
986.	Be tearful			
987.	Be thick	yup		
988.	Be unkind	nyàs		
989.	Be weary	sàp		
990.	Beat I	taṣàk		
991.	Beat II	cik		
992.	Beat III		pùk	beat several times, severely
993.	Beautify	kutún		
994.	Become cold	shìshì		
995.	Become dry	kuruk		
996.	Become tired	dik		
997.	Beg	kút		
998.	Begin	wui		
999.	Belch	kap		
1000.	Believe	tà		

## Ce dictionary

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
1001.	Bend down I	<b>dol</b>		
1002.	Bend down II	<b>kùl</b>		
1003.	Bend down a bit	<b>kàr</b>		
1004.	Bend over	<b>dok</b>		
1005.	Bite	<b>nyúmú</b>	<b>nyú</b>	pl. bite repeatedly. A Niger-Congo root appearing as PB <b>-dúm-</b> and widely in BC as <b>#lum</b> etc.
1006.	Bless	<b>gon</b>		
1007.	Blow (flute)	<b>vulù</b>		
1008.	Boil	<b>sòt</b>		
1009.	Bounce off (arrow)	<b>baṅka</b>		
1010.	Break I	<b>ṇat</b>		
1011.	Break II	<b>pos<sup>+</sup></b>		
1012.	Break (stick)	<b>mún</b>	<b>musùk</b>	pl. means 'break in many places'
1013.	Break ridge	<b>puk</b>		
1014.	Bud	<b>túp</b>		
1015.	Build (house)	<b>meṇ<sup>+</sup></b>		A Niger-Congo root, also meaning 'mould pot' and 'sew'. cf. Tarok <b>me<sup>+</sup></b> , Mada <b>me</b> ,
1016.	Burn (fire burns)	<b>dúk</b>	<b>dusu</b>	
1017.	Bury	<b>kùsùk</b>		
1018.	Buy	<b>ja<sup>+</sup></b>		
1019.	Call (to s.o.)	<b>-wulò</b>		
1020.	Carry baby on back	<b>sól</b>		
1021.	Carve (wood)	<b>shíp</b>		Widespread in Plateau, e.g. Kulu, Nindem, Kwanka <b>sep</b> and Jju <b>ṣab</b> , Cara <b>ṣipal</b> , Bu <b>ṣe</b> , Pe <b>ṣap</b>
1022.	Catch I	<b>kpá</b>		
1023.	Catch II	<b>vu</b>	<b>vusu</b>	
1024.	Cease	<b>tún</b>		
1025.	Change	<b>zi<sup>+</sup></b>		
1026.	Chew	<b>-táṇá</b>		
1027.	Chew II	<b>cokanu</b>		
1028.	Choose	<b>sem</b>	<b>sere</b>	select, sort, sift
1029.	Choose before others	<b>kal</b>		
1030.	Chop off	<b>fak</b>		
1031.	Climb	<b>-hún</b>		
1032.	Climb down	<b>zírí</b>		
1033.	Close	<b>hám</b>		
1034.	Collect	<b>ví</b>		
1035.	Come	<b>-nye</b>		
1036.	Come out	<b>he</b>		
1037.	Come out (of room)	<b>-yu</b>		
1038.	Compress	<b>kpán</b>		
1039.	Constrict	<b>hara</b>		
1040.	Continue (to do s.t.)	<b>ci kàtaàti</b>		
1041.	Cough do a cough	<b>tí ukpáí</b>		
1042.	Cook	<b>lún</b>		
1043.	Count	<b>bai</b>		
1044.	Cross over	<b>lúlú</b>		
1045.	Cry out to scare	<b>cu</b>		

## Ce dictionary

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
	birds			
1046.	Curse	<b>nák</b>		
1047.	Cut down (tree) I	<b>bà</b>		
1048.	Cut down (tree) II	<b>tén</b>		
1049.	Cut in pieces	<b>cíp</b>		
1050.	Cut open	<b>bú</b>		
1051.	Cut in two	<b>bà kàhàk</b>		
1052.	Cut with knife	<b>hàk</b>		
1053.	Cut off (head etc)	<b>bà</b>		
1054.	Dance (do dance)	<b>tí a-yhòk</b>		
1055.	Decay	<b>bol</b>		
1056.	Deceive	<b>gíra</b>		
1057.	Delay	<b>dara</b>		
1058.	Demolish	<b>kuk</b>		
1059.	Deny	<b>tún</b>		
1060.	Derail mentally	<b>ser</b>		
1061.	Destroy	<b>dorok</b>	<b>rúruk</b>	pl. 'completely destroy'
1062.	Die	<b>kú</b>		
1063.	Dig (earth)	<b>-shín</b>		
1064.	Dip into	<b>gbàṅ</b>		
1065.	Dig our carefully	<b>kep</b>		
1066.	Disturb I		<b>kpésére</b>	
1067.	Disturb II	<b>sàl</b>		
1068.	Do/make	<b>tí</b>	<b>tisi</b>	
1069.	Drag, pull, haul I	<b>gburú</b>	<b>gbuk</b>	
1070.	Drag, pull, haul II	<b>tù</b>		
1071.	Drink	<b>-so</b>		
1072.	Drive	<b>zuk</b>		
1073.	Drive away			
1074.	Drop down	<b>buru</b>		
1075.	Eat	<b>-yi</b>	<b>yáyi</b>	
1076.	Embrace	<b>mòì</b>		also 'grip' (1116.)
1077.	Entangle	<b>zai<sup>+</sup></b>		
1078.	Enter	<b>lìlì</b>		
1079.	Escape	<b>horo</b>		
1080.	Escort	<b>zik<sup>+</sup></b>		
1081.	Fall (rain)	<b>ko</b>		
1082.	Fall over		<b>kusú</b>	
1083.	Fall on knees	<b>rùk</b>		
1084.	Feed	<b>hèk</b>		
1085.	Feel (cold) or hear	<b>wo</b>		
1086.	Fetch	<b>fara</b>		
1087.	Fight (in war)	<b>dú</b>		
1088.	Fight	<b>goro</b>		
1089.	find	<b>-hik</b>		
1090.	Finish (a task)	<b>-tés</b>	<b>télék</b>	pl. means to finish s.t. nearly finished
1091.	Fit in	<b>maka<sup>+</sup></b>		
1092.	Fix to a handle	<b>túp</b>		
1093.	Flog		<b>tasàk</b>	
1094.	Flow (water) I	<b>ziri</b>		
1095.	Flow (water) II	<b>ken</b>		

## Ce dictionary

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
1096.	Fly (birds)	<u>gan</u>		
1097.	Fly II	<u>par</u> <sup>+</sup>		
1098.	Fold (cloth)	<u>gun</u>		
1099.	Follow	<u>zusú</u>		
1100.	Forget	<u>súsu</u>		
1101.	Frighten	<u>zàsà</u>		
1102.	Fry (in oil)	<u>kalù</u>		
1103.	Gather/collect		<u>-mòsò</u>	
1104.	Get up I	<u>hal</u>		
1105.	Get up II	<u>lík</u>		
1106.	Get married	<u>yú</u>		
1107.	Give	<u>-nik</u>		
1108.	Give birth	<u>líí</u>		
1109.	Give way	<u>gaŋ</u>		
1110.	Go	<u>-belo</u>		
1111.	Go!	<u>cé</u>	<u>cenyi</u>	
1112.	Go back	<u>helè</u>		
1113.	Go out/exit	<u>-yú</u>		
1114.	Go round	<u>ka</u>		
1115.	Grind	<u>kòk</u>		
1116.	Grip	<u>mòi</u>		also 'embrace' (1076.)
1117.	Grow (plants)	<u>-gbùt</u>		
1118.	Gulp	<u>hùrù</u>		
1119.	Hang I	<u>gan</u>		
1120.	Hang II	<u>kot</u>		
1121.	Hang on	<u>kuro</u>		to keep from falling
1122.	Hatch (egg)	<u>-humo</u>		
1123.	Hate	<u>shén</u>		
1124.	Haul	<u>suluk</u>		
1125.	Heal	<u>yhén</u>		
1126.	Hear	<u>-wú</u>		
1127.	Heat	<u>húl</u>		
1128.	Help	<u>dol</u>		
1129.	Hem	<u>tús</u>		
1130.	Hide tr.	<u>-let</u> <sup>+</sup>		
1131.	Hide intr.	<u>do</u>		
1132.	Hit/strike (drum)	<u>-wút</u>		
1133.	Hit w. blunt object	<u>kumù</u>		
1134.	Hoe	<u>yen</u> <sup>+</sup>		
1135.	Hold I	<u>yhírí</u>		
1136.	Hold II	<u>vù</u>		
1137.	Ignore s.o. else's wrongdoing	<u>kadá</u>		
1138.	Increase	<u>súl</u>		
1139.	Insist/be stubborn	<u>ger</u>		
1140.	Inspect	<u>tús</u>		
1141.	Instigate	<u>lù</u>		
1142.	Join I	<u>-ràs</u>		
1143.	Join II	<u>-dos</u>		
1144.	Jump over	<u>-gas</u>		
1145.	Keep down	<u>tìk</u>		



## Ce dictionary

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
1146.	Kill	-wul		
1147.	Kneel	kúl		
1148.	Knock down	goro		
1149.	Know	-yhi		
1150.	Lack	kan		
1151.	Laugh	-ŋmala		
1152.	Lean	túru		
1153.	Learn	masà		
1154.	Leave	yaŋ		
1155.	Leave off doing s.t.	cín		
1156.	Lick I		yásá	
1157.	Lick II	yin <sup>+</sup>		
1158.	Lie down I	-lat		
1159.	Lie down II	-loso		
1160.	Lift s.t.	shik		
1161.	Listen	shít ántú		(‘hold onto your ears’)
1162.	Look for	mólók		
1163.	Lose	yhèyhèk		
1164.	Love	kò		
1165.	Make	cok		
1166.	Make mistake	gasa		
1167.	Make wet	shàm		
1168.	Marry	tí ayí		
1169.	Match (trample?)	shek		
1170.	Measure	mak <sup>+</sup>		
1171.	Mention	tùmù		
1172.	Mess up	gbəs		
1173.	Mingle	lùp		
1174.	Mix I	bùn		
1175.	Mix II	dùp		
1176.	Mix III	pàtāk		
1177.	Mix IV	sám		
1178.	Move again	zice <sup>+</sup>		
1179.	Move slightly	soro		
1180.	Mould (pot)	me		
1181.	Open	bul		
1182.	Overturn	zín		
1183.	Paint	gùrù		
1184.	Pass	gara		
1185.	Paste	va		
1186.	Paste on	vama	vasa	pl. paste on several pieces
1187.	Peel I	ful		
1188.	Peel II	kúró		
1189.	Peck	kpél	kpéré	
1190.	Pick I	sok		
1191.	Pick II	tàm		
1192.	Pierce	túru		
1193.	Plant	lá		
1194.	Plant (seeds)	túp		
1195.	Play	tísí kusàn		‘do play’
1196.	Pluck I	tús		

## Ce dictionary

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
1197.	Pluck II		rusòk	pluck many at once
1198.	Postpone/prevent	hísék		
1199.	Postpone II	kùì		
1200.	Pound	hòrò		
1201.	Pound (in mortar)	tú		
1202.	Pound to remove chaff	suròk		
1203.	Pour (liquid) I		tóso	
1204.	Pour (liquid) II		lisi	
1205.	Praise	sak <sup>+</sup>		
1206.	Press I	deŋ	dese	
1207.	Press II	va		
1208.	Probe surreptitiously	mùyù		
1209.	Produce fruit	sún		also 'breed'
1210.	Puff in anger	gbui	gbokoko	
1211.	Pull I	gburu		
1212.	Pull II	dùp		
1213.	Push	tusù		
1214.	Pull up weeds	yón		
1215.	Put in	shéŋ		
1216.	Put on fire I	mòk		
1217.	Put on fire II	sàk		
1218.	Put s.o. on ground	kok		
1219.	Put together I	hàt		
1220.	Put together II	páták		
1221.	Raise	húsun		
1222.	Reach	yhík		
1223.	Rearrange	shíp		
1224.	Receive, take	ta		
1225.	Refuse	kàk		cf. Cara <b>gai</b> , Berom <b>k</b> ye, Shall <b>gyak</b> ,
1226.	Refuse to give	yhamà <sup>+</sup>		
1227.	Relapse	mòrù		
1228.	Remember	sùmù		
1229.	Remove I	tùl		
1230.	Remove II	shik <sup>+</sup>		also 'lift'
1231.	Remove III	vít		
1232.	Remove from water	kpáí		with a slotted spoon (to drain it)
1233.	Reply	zín		
1234.	Repound	yhap		
1235.	Resemble	tísí		
1236.	Return	nye		
1237.	Revive	shá		
1238.	Ride (horse)	kó		
1239.	Roast on coals	wusù		
1240.	Rob bees	táp		
1241.	Rub	nùk		
1242.	Run	-ken		
1243.	Say/speak	-tet		
1244.	Scatter	shek <sup>+</sup>		
1245.	Scoop	fara	fak	

## Ce dictionary

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
1246.	Scramble	<b>guu</b>		
1247.	Scratch I	<b>kól</b>		
1248.	Scratch II	<b>kpyél</b>		
1249.	Scrape bone	<b>hém</b>		
1250.	Seal	<b>las<sup>+</sup></b>		
1251.	Search	<b>buk</b>		
1252.	See	<b>-tò</b>		
1253.	Seek	<b>wai</b>		
1254.	Sell	<b>yip<sup>+</sup></b>	<b>yése</b>	
1255.	Send	<b>tú</b>		
1256.	Separate	<b>kák</b>		
1257.	Sew	<b>wán</b>		
1258.	Shake (or move)	<b>cu</b>		
1259.	Share	<b>gap</b>		
1260.	Shave	<b>kun</b>		
1261.	Sharpen	<b>-lòŋ</b>		
1262.	Shift I	<b>suro<sup>+</sup></b>		
1263.	Shift II	<b>zishik<sup>+</sup></b>		
1264.	Shoot (arrow gun)	<b>tára</b>		
1265.	Show up	<b>heŋ</b>		
1266.	Sift	<b>zè</b>		
1267.	Sing	<b>tí ashén</b>		(‘do singing’)
1268.	Sink into (mud etc.)	<b>hòlòk</b>		
1269.	Sit	<b>sòŋ</b>		
1270.	Slaughter (animal)	<b>hak</b>		
1271.	Sleep	<b>konnô</b>		
1272.	Snap	<b>bà</b>	<b>bèsà</b>	
1273.	Snap in two	<b>mún kahák</b>		
1274.	Sob	<b>sún</b>		
1275.	Sow seed I	<b>hè</b>		
1276.	Sow seed II	<b>tup<sup>+</sup></b>		
1277.	Spend a year	<b>kus</b>		
1278.	Spit	<b>túl anti</b>		bring out saliva
1279.	Spread	<b>lap<sup>+</sup></b>		
1280.	Spread out to dry	<b>térék</b>		
1281.	Stammer	<b>hàhàp</b>		
1282.	Stand	<b>tèlèk</b>		
1283.	Start	<b>wùì</b>		
1284.	Steal	<b>yhíp</b>		
1285.	Stir (soup)	<b>bùn</b>		
1286.	Stir	<b>cu</b>		
1287.	Straighten	<b>doro</b>		
1288.	Stretch out	<b>nàp</b>		also ‘put forth’
1289.	Stumble	<b>tàrà</b>		
1290.	Suck (breast)	<b>ma</b>		
1291.	Suffer I	<b>wasai</b>		
1292.	Suffer II	<b>zís</b>		
1293.	Support in soil	<b>re<sup>+</sup></b>		as a plant
1294.	Surpass	<b>gát</b>		
1295.	Swallow	<b>-ŋmek</b>		

## Ce dictionary

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
1296.	Swear	sí		
1297.	Sweat I	cili		
1298.	Sweat II	dān		
1299.	Sweep	wuròk		dust, clean
1300.	Take I	fara	fu	
1301.	Take II	tà		
1302.	Take, carry II	sok <sup>+</sup>		
1303.	Take by surprise	fu		
1304.	Talk	yíńí		
1305.	Tap	táp		
1306.	Tear (cloth)	ńát		
1307.	Tear (cloth) II	ńára	ńára	
1308.	Teach		disi	
1309.	Tell	di		
1310.	Thatch	sút		
1311.	Throng	gbir		
1312.	Throw I	-tára		
1313.	Throw II	mak <sup>+</sup>		
1314.	Throw away	yhok <sup>+</sup>		
1315.	Touch	tàrà		
1316.	Transplant	shíp		
1317.	Trip	zéi		
1318.	Try I	gban		
1319.	Try II	hulà		
1320.	Try III	shèshè		
1321.	Turn	díri		
1322.	Turn over	kap		
1323.	Twist (rope)	kép		
1324.	Under-rate	gbe		
1325.	Untie, loosen	zisi		
1326.	Uproot (tuber)	dup		
1327.	Visit	dun		
1328.	Vomit	kós		
1329.	Wait for	na		
1330.	Wake	shí		
1331.	Walk	-cí		
1332.	Walk unsteadily	-dar		
1333.	Warm, heat up	dat		
1334.	Want/need	-wo		
1335.	Wash	-wàsà		
1336.	Watch over	sùń		
1337.	Wear I	tí		
1338.	Wear II	lùk		
1339.	Weave, knit	lok <sup>+</sup>		
1340.	Weave II	tak <sup>+</sup>		
1341.	Weed	hari		
1342.	Weep	kún		
1343.	Widen	nai <sup>+</sup>		
1344.	Win argument	gup		
1345.	Wither	yòs		

## Ce dictionary

No.	Gloss	Singular	Plural	Commentary
1346.	Work	tí		
1347.	Wrest from	hùrò		
1348.	Wrestle to ground		kúso	
1349.	Church	kutarà kùrù	atarà kùrù	
1350.	Mosque	kutarà iyí usála		
1351.	Authority	angà		
1352.	Tax	ùgindu		
1353.	Office	kácú itóo		
	Exclamations			
1354.	Cry to scare birds	acúu		
1355.	Satisfaction	bagó		
1356.	Really	cik		
1357.	OK, yes	e		
1358.	No	hai		
1359.	Expresses surprise	íshá		
1360.	Yes	oi <sup>+</sup>		in response to call (by a woman)
1361.	Expresses surprise	kákámá		
1362.	Pity or anger	kát		
1363.	Concern	kát		
1364.	Disgust	kísh		
1365.	Praise for a good dancer	kùnkuk		
1366.	Well done!	sambraka		
1367.	Thanks	shikín		
1368.	Thank (you)	shikín		
1369.	Expresses anger	vàù		
1370.	Expresses surprise	yho		
1371.	Yes	yoi <sup>+</sup>		in response to call (by a man)

	Adverbs		
1372.	?	jimpit <sup>+</sup>	
1373.	again	bák	
1374.	All	vát	
1375.	All at once	fut	
1376.	Alone, only	tetek	
1377.	always	kínkí	
1378.	Amazed	mònjò	
1379.	Angry actions	fòncòì	
1380.	Ash-coloured	pòn	
1381.	At the same time	rép	
1382.	Backward posture	kai	
1383.	Bird taking flight	fur	
1384.	blandly	tántám	
1385.	Blindly	kam	
1386.	Blindly	kàm	
1387.	Breakable	papàsàk	
1388.	bright	cai	
1389.	Brisk (walk)	shàshàk	
1390.	Briskly	fàfàt	

## Ce dictionary

1391.	Bulging eyes	<b>dudut</b>	
1392.	Bundled up	<b>pùsgìk</b>	s+ g ?
1393.	Casually & offensively	<b>pál</b>	
1394.	Causing sneezing	<b>sáyà</b>	
1395.	Cautiously	<b>shèù</b>	
1396.	Clean	<b>jajar</b>	
1397.	close, fast, tight	<b>fàtàk</b>	
1398.	Coloured	<b>yhùṅ</b>	
1399.	Completely	<b>kpékpét</b>	
1400.	Completely (dead)	<b>pés</b>	
1401.	Completely finished	<b>kpetéres</b>	
1402.	Confused mess	<b>gbish</b>	
1403.	Correct	<b>derer</b>	
1404.	Crooked	<b>gùtigùk</b>	
1405.	Daily	<b>bàtatùk</b>	
1406.	Dangling	<b>gbitek</b>	
1407.	dark	<b>shìp</b>	
1408.	Darkness?	<b>bàshìp</b>	
1409.	Dense (forest)	<b>kùrgbìk</b>	
1410.	Describes flat buttocks	<b>tende</b>	
1411.	describes grabbing	<b>fau</b>	
1412.	Disturbedly	<b>sàl</b>	
1413.	Dribblingly	<b>ka-musùk</b>	
1414.	Drowsy	<b>tàm</b>	
1415.	Easily cut	<b>kpètès</b>	
1416.	Easily pierced	<b>pót</b>	
1417.	emotionally distant	<b>gbaṅ</b>	
1418.	En masse	<b>huk</b>	
1419.	Encompassed	<b>gbìgbìk</b>	
1420.	Falling sound	<b>pùk</b>	
1421.	Fast	<b>kàkà</b>	
1422.	Faster	<b>kìnkì<sup>+</sup></b>	
1423.	Fat	<b>mámpúk</b>	
1424.	Fine, beautiful	<b>zàyà</b>	
1425.	Firm/deep/fast	<b>dìndì</b>	
1426.	Firm/stingy	<b>girere</b>	
1427.	Flashy and small	<b>pàù</b>	
1428.	Flexible	<b>bàràrà</b>	
1429.	Flexible	<b>bebètèk</b>	
1430.	Foolishly	<b>màràrù</b>	
1431.	Forever	<b>kàbya</b>	
1432.	Freely	<b>fìr</b>	
1433.	Frightening	<b>zìsà</b>	
1434.	From initial stages	<b>lép</b>	
1435.	Full	<b>gbek</b>	
1436.	Greedily	<b>màmàk</b>	
1437.	Half-asleep	<b>làù</b>	
1438.	Hastily	<b>kàkàp</b>	
1439.	Hazy; unclear (face)	<b>hus</b>	
1440.	High up	<b>zàl</b>	
1441.	Higher up	<b>bàzàl</b>	

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1442.	Hollow	<b>hòròrò</b>	
1443.	Hollow	<b>pau<sup>+</sup></b>	
1444.	Hollow, empty	<b>hau</b>	
1445.	hot	<b>didik</b>	
1446.	Hot	<b>fàrárá</b>	
1447.	How s.o. takes off instantly	<b>put<sup>+</sup></b>	
1448.	How s.t. enters	<b>pét</b>	
1449.	Huge (man)	<b>dušuru</b>	
1450.	Hysterical	<b>àbàzàzà</b>	
1451.	Inattentive	<b>pàl</b>	
1452.	Inconsiderate	<b>kakatak</b>	
1453.	Inconvenient	<b>gàkàt</b>	
1454.	Innermost	<b>kyék</b>	
1455.	Innermost	<b>kyék</b>	
1456.	Irresponsibly	<b>salala</b>	
1457.	Large (seeds)	<b>kpasara<sup>+</sup></b>	
1458.	Lightly	<b>saṅkra</b>	
1459.	Lightly covered	<b>paú</b>	
1460.	Lightweight	<b>fòkòkò</b>	
1461.	Lightweight	<b>pàṅkà</b>	
1462.	Limping	<b>sèt</b>	
1463.	lip-smacking while chewing	<b>cakcak</b>	
1464.	long	<b>dololo</b>	
1465.	Long	<b>jùjùl</b>	
1466.	Long ago	<b>gbángbá</b>	
1467.	long and thin	<b>cakat</b>	
1468.	Long and thin	<b>wàwàlák</b>	
1469.	Loose (ground)	<b>pùtíkì</b>	
1470.	Loud motor noise	<b>kùr</b>	
1471.	Lower	<b>kyèr</b>	
1472.	Manner of falling	<b>ridìdì</b>	
1473.	Many	<b>pràs</b>	p+r?
1474.	Many birds flying up	<b>hur</b>	
1475.	Many birds flying up II	<b>pùr</b>	
1476.	Many, plenty	<b>tùr</b>	
1477.	Mature	<b>gbúru</b>	
1478.	Narrow	<b>vít</b>	
1479.	Nicely trimmed	<b>pír</b>	
1480.	Noise of blowing	<b>kpar</b>	also inappropriately outspoken
1481.	Not completely dry	<b>hau</b>	
1482.	Now	<b>namai<sup>+</sup></b>	
1483.	Obese	<b>dadat</b>	
1484.	On the edge of doing harm	<b>nyàm</b>	
1485.	On top	<b>kàtát</b>	
1486.	Overlapping	<b>zòṅ</b>	
1487.	Oversized (clothes)	<b>yhàkàmutuk</b>	
1488.	Peace of mind	<b>fau</b>	
1489.	Physically fit	<b>gbende</b>	
1490.	Plenty	<b>jàjàs</b>	
1491.	Plenty of	<b>pùtùgì</b>	

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1492.	Plump	<b>pòtòk</b>	
1493.	Plump, large	<b>hùntù</b>	
1494.	Poor and miserable	<b>pámpíták</b>	
1495.	Quickly	<b>wàwàr</b>	
1496.	Quietly	<b>ṛmaṛmat<sup>+</sup></b>	
1497.	Quietly	<b>rútútú</b>	
1498.	Rashly	<b>gàu</b>	
1499.	Raspy breathing	<b>horhor</b>	
1500.	Reluctantly	<b>dekeyek</b>	
1501.	Restlessly	<b>pàpàt</b>	
1502.	Retreat fast	<b>fifit</b>	
1503.	Right	<b>pít</b>	
1504.	ringing sound	<b>bveṇ</b>	
1505.	Roughly	<b>kpītīs</b>	
1506.	Round	<b>gìrìrik</b>	
1507.	Rowdy	<b>hòbòt</b>	
1508.	Senseless	<b>yáyà</b>	
1509.	Shadowing	<b>yhù</b>	
1510.	Shallow	<b>keṇge</b>	
1511.	Sharp and tall	<b>zumpèt</b>	applied abusively to persons
1512.	Short	<b>gbit</b>	
1513.	short	<b>káf</b>	
1514.	slapping	<b>bvaṇ</b>	
1515.	Slippery	<b>shèm</b>	
1516.	sluggishly	<b>bàṇ</b>	
1517.	Small drop	<b>két</b>	
1518.	Small movement	<b>kpùkpur</b>	
1519.	Smart reaction	<b>par<sup>+</sup></b>	
1520.	Smart/clear	<b>jenje<sup>+</sup></b>	
1521.	Snoring	<b>fur</b>	
1522.	Soft	<b>múmúnú</b>	
1523.	Soft	<b>tèṇ</b>	
1524.	Soft (ground)	<b>pupukù</b>	
1525.	Soft through overcooking	<b>kpìtètè</b>	
1526.	soft, thin (cloth)	<b>fumfunu</b>	
1527.	Sound of a boiling pot	<b>kpùkpuḱ</b>	
1528.	Sound of a crack	<b>tás</b>	
1529.	Sound of dragging	<b>kpòr</b>	
1530.	Sound of s.t. falling	<b>pwok<sup>+</sup></b>	
1531.	Sound of s.t. going quickly through the air	<b>pyàù</b>	
1532.	Sound of s.t. small falling	<b>pik<sup>+</sup></b>	
1533.	Sound of tearing	<b>tàr</b>	
1534.	Sparkling white	<b>pámpá</b>	
1535.	Sparkling white	<b>yéyék</b>	
1536.	Spread in great quantity	<b>hùt</b>	
1537.	Steadily	<b>serere</b>	
1538.	steadily balanced	<b>derere</b>	
1539.	stiff in speaking	<b>cai</b>	
1540.	straight	<b>cacak</b>	
1541.	Strong	<b>gbàràdà</b>	



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1542.	Stubbornly	<u>ger</u>	
1543.	Stubbornly	<u>uger</u> <sup>+</sup>	
1544.	Sturdy	<u>gbìrìdì</u>	
1545.	Surprising (of an action)	<u>pár</u>	
1546.	Surreptitious	<u>kùkùl</u>	
1547.	Sweaty-looking	<u>fufutuk</u>	
1548.	Sweet, nice	<u>jùkumpat</u>	
1549.	Sweet, tasty	<u>mìse</u>	
1550.	Swollen	<u>hoi</u>	
1551.	Swollen-faced	<u>gbishi</u>	
1552.	Tall and empty	<u>potok</u> <sup>+</sup>	
1553.	Tall and thin	<u>seṅke</u>	
1554.	Tall, straight	<u>jòṅgì</u>	
1555.	Tattered	<u>yháyháp</u>	
1556.	Tending to fall	<u>lèù</u>	
1557.	Texture of mud or pounded yam	<u>fàkàt</u>	
1558.	thick (paste)	<u>fùt</u>	
1559.	Thick (person)	<u>uyup</u> <sup>+</sup>	
1560.	Thin & flat	<u>fámfálá</u>	
1561.	Thin and sharp	<u>zòkòkò</u>	
1562.	Thud	<u>kpik</u>	
1563.	Tightly covered	<u>gbàgbàk</u>	
1564.	Too deep	<u>fet</u>	
1565.	Too wide	<u>gàgàk</u>	
1566.	tremblingly	<u>bar</u>	
1567.	Truly	<u>gbangba</u>	
1568.	Turning away angrily	<u>vàr</u>	
1569.	Unimportant	<u>lúlú</u>	
1570.	Unsound mind	<u>sèr</u>	
1571.	Unsteady walk	<u>dar</u>	
1572.	Very	<u>lák</u>	
1573.	Very cold	<u>kyeket</u> <sup>+</sup>	
1574.	Very dry	<u>kpakpàsàk</u>	
1575.	Very sharp	<u>pípítík</u>	
1576.	very short	<u>káfít</u>	
1577.	Very tight	<u>vámjva</u> <sup>+</sup>	
1578.	Very white	<u>páí</u>	
1579.	Water falling	<u>jèr</u>	
1580.	water squirting	<u>cai</u>	
1581.	weak-minded	<u>bèlélé</u>	
1582.	Whispered	<u>yhèyhèl</u>	
1583.	White	<u>babal</u> <sup>+</sup>	
1584.	Whole	<u>gbuk</u>	
1585.	Wholly	<u>sas</u> <sup>+</sup>	
1586.	With bared teeth	<u>nyimi</u> <sup>+</sup>	
1587.	Withered (person)	<u>yàù</u>	
1588.	Withered (person)	<u>yòs</u>	
1589.	Withered, withdrawn	<u>koi</u>	
1590.	Worn out	<u>pupuku</u> <sup>+</sup>	
1591.	Yet to	<u>lulú</u>	
	Particles etc.		

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1592.	not	<u>sà</u>	
1593.	or	<u>ha</u>	
1594.	perhaps	<u>mala</u> <sup>+</sup>	
1595.	that, so	<u>nù</u>	
1596.	then, so	<u>uwa</u>	
1597.	then, so	<u>wù</u>	
1598.	too	<u>toí</u>	
1599.	too	<u>be</u> <sup>+</sup>	
1600.	with	<u>ma</u> <sup>+</sup>	
1601.	with, and	<u>ba</u> <sup>+</sup>	
	Mystery words from Wilson		
1602.	?	<u>iken</u>	
1603.	?	<u>hàzís/kìjàsí</u>	
1604.	?	<u>ikila</u>	
1605.	?	<u>kidiro</u>	
1606.	?	<u>koi</u>	
1607.	?	<u>pòt</u>	
1608.	?	<u>tirà</u>	
1609.	?	<u>u-bori</u>	
1610.	?	<u>u-nsa</u> <sup>+</sup>	
1611.	?	<u>u-ntún</u>	
1612.	abode reclaimed	<u>kitis</u>	
1613.	an epithet	<u>ṣaf</u>	
1614.	both sides	<u>asàṣà</u>	
1615.	do it for me	<u>timì</u>	
1616.	grits	<u>anza</u>	
1617.	keep going	<u>caci</u>	
1618.	like this	<u>nai</u>	
1619.	pack many	<u>ṣai</u>	
1620.	they are many	<u>bashihúr</u>	
1621.	this way	<u>aba</u> <sup>+</sup>	
1622.	three others	<u>batát</u>	
1623.	we just met	<u>kuras</u>	
1624.	You know what?	<u>ṣaà</u>	

1625.	Drum I	<u>àgàngàk</u>	<u>agàngàk</u>	Cylindrical two-headed barrel drum played to accompany all major ceremonies. Every clan head will have one. ?< Hausa <i>gangaa</i>
1626.	Drum II	<u>àgàngak</u> <u>kitu iyin</u>	<u>agàngak</u> <u>kitu iyin</u>	Drum made by children from the broken-off head of a pot.
1627.	Drum III	<u>kì-bere</u>	<u>a-bere</u>	Tall, single-headed drum used for prominent rituals.
1628.	Friction drum	<u>kì-bere inì</u>		
1629.	Flute	<u>àgunkêt</u>	<u>agunkêt</u>	Notch-flute with two fingerholes about 30 cm. long. Made and played by children around harvest-time Its use is forbidden every seven years when the <u>ì-Ntup</u> dances are being performed
1630.	Ocarina	<u>ku-ndù</u>		Ocarina with two fingerholes made from the dried fruit of either the <u>a-ndu</u> or <u>a-parekpak</u> trees (see above). Some examples have a mirliton made from a spider-web on the base. Played for the <u>a-Ndu</u> dances every seven years. Can

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				be played by young men for amusement around harvest time, but only every seventh year when <b>a-Ndu</b> is being performed.
1631.	Transverse clarinet	<b>arumpak</b>		Transverse clarinet played by children around harvest-time
1632.	Zither	<b>intji kuga</b>	<b>intji aga</b>	Raft-zither with eleven strings, made from elephant-grass. Commonly bought from the Berom. Played solo or in duets for amusement, to accompany satirical songs.
1633.	Lute	<b>intji kuhap</b>	<b>intji ahap</b>	Two-stringed piriform lute with a table made from the skin of the monitor lizard. Apparently regarded as more 'traditional' than the raft-zither (1632.) and using in curing ceremonies for wounded people or dogs that have been frightened by leopards.
1634.	Jews' harp	<b>à-duvut</b>	<b>a-duvut</b>	Made by young boys from millet-stalks, after the harvest
1635.	Musical pot	<b>ogomayo</b>		
1636.	Horn	<b>ki-mbón</b>	<b>a-mbón</b>	
1637.	Horn	<b>insirek</b>		blown to install chief
1638.	Whistle	<b>i-nserék</b>	<b>i-nserék</b>	made from a duiker horn
1639.	Flute?	<b>a-mpet<sup>+</sup></b>		
1640.	Horse-bell	<b>i-yak</b>	<b>i-yak</b>	Cylindrical iron clapper-bell worn by horses during the harvest period. Otherwise it must not be heard and may be stuffed with straw at other times of year.
1641.	Gourd-rattle	<b>kikan izaru</b>		Rattles made from a bottle-gourd allowed to dry naturally, or filled with bean seeds. These were traditionally played by women during the <b>i-Zaru</b> circumcision ceremony, but as this has dropped out of use, so have the rattles.
1642.	Ankle rattles	<b>ku-janja</b>	<b>a-jànjà</b>	Iron ankle-rattles used tied to a cord or piece of sack and worn by young men during the <b>a-So</b> initiation ceremonies or for other ceremonial dances.
1643.	Dance staff	<b>u-ngip andu</b>		Decorated bamboo staffs used for the <b>andu</b> ceremony
1644.	Initiation horn	<b>à-turugyetu</b>	<b>a-turugyetu</b>	Antelope horn carried by initiated boys, blown by the returning boy to communicate with his maternal uncle.

	Ceremonies			
1645.	<b>a-Ndu</b>			
1646.	<b>i-Ntup</b>			
1647.	<b>i-Zaru</b>			circumcision ceremony
1648.	<b>a-So</b>			Initiation cycle for young men
1649.	<b>a-Sobado</b>			Visit marking the end of the circumcision ceremonies
1650.	<b>iwasá awuk</b>			'wash the hands' – a ceremony marking the completion of a house.
1651.	<b>iwasá kiko</b>			'wash the house' – a ceremony marking the completion of a house.
1652.	<b>iZaru</b>			second stage of the initiation cycle
1653.	<b>kaship</b>			Dance celebrating victory over an enemy or killing a large animal
1654.	<b>kugó</b>			Preliminary phase of the initiation cycle
1655.	<b>agba</b>			marriage feast
1656.	<b>ku-yhere</b>	<b>i-yhiri</b>		ritual site
1657.	<b>ka-zú</b>			feast given by great-grandchildren on the death of a grandparent
	Personal Names			
1658.	<b>abui</b>			
1659.	<b>àcágà</b>			
1660.	<b>àja</b>			

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1661.	<u>àjàl</u>		
1662.	<u>àjàndì</u>		Woman's name
1663.	<u>àjaṅkó</u>		Man's name
1664.	<u>akífet</u>		
1665.	<u>ànyàkú</u>		
1666.	<u>ànyebàdùn</u>		
1667.	<u>ànyéñdi</u>		'he came to work'
1668.	<u>ànyòk</u>		
1669.	<u>àshén</u>		
1670.	<u>àwàsak</u>		
1671.	<u>àwùlù</u>		
1672.	<u>àwusù</u>		
1673.	<u>àyaṅ</u>		female
1674.	<u>ayân</u>		male
1675.	<u>àvikí</u>		
1676.	<u>àyiku</u>		
1677.	<u>àyhok</u>		
1678.	<u>ojàṅkò</u>		female
1679.	<u>otúyhífi</u>		female
1680.	<u>oyhâlâ</u>		female
1681.	<u>oja</u> <sup>+</sup>		female
1682.	<u>ojaṅkò</u>		female
1683.	<u>otú</u>		female 'one who dies'
1684.	<u>oyíku</u>		female
1685.	<u>ujàkà</u>		
	Villages		
1686.	<u>arandèn</u>		
1687.	<u>àtáshèn</u>		
1688.	<u>injàs</u>	<b>Jos</b>	
1689.	<u>kakék</u>		
1690.	<u>kasákùk</u>		
1691.	<u>kisàncí</u>		
1692.	<u>kishí</u>		
1693.	<u>kuri</u> <sup>+</sup>		'we hold'
1694.	<u>u-hùk</u>		
1695.	<u>u-jà</u>		
1696.	<u>u-rò</u>		'a rocky place'

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