

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
<b>gìr-gìr</b>	—	id.	gìr gìr	sound of a large and rather old truck creeping along	wu kiling wal kì nisogho diides ni kì kàa sì Ndai gìr-gìr <i>hear the sound of the lorry at Ndai coming along gìr-gìr</i> pl. of <b>ḍep</b> and <b>gool</b>
<b>gìrong</b>	—	v.	gìrōŋ	to bend s.t.; to be bent	
<b>gìrong-gìrong</b>	—	id.	gìrōŋ gìrōŋ	describes s.t. bent out of shape	
<b>gìshishàsh</b>		id.	gìshishàʃ	describes struggling with a load while scrambling for it	mpèe des kì lée ni dèe mo cìn a gìshishàsh kì ni dāk <i>Due to the size of the load, they had to struggle gìshishàsh to lift it</i>
<b>gìshishàsh-gìshishàsh</b>		id.	gìshishàʃ	describes how people hold each other when fighting	mo yak shak gìshishash-gìshishash <i>They held on to each other gìshishash-gìshishash</i>
<b>gìt</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	gìt	small piece of meat	
<b>gìt lwaà</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.p.	gìt l <sup>w</sup> āā	small piece of meat	
<b>gìtītāt</b>		id.	gìtītāt	describes big sizes of tubers (e.g. potatoes); grinding s.t. hard; s.t. struggling to escape when being held firmly	
<b>gìtyil</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	gìtyíl	district	cf. <b>dingyil, kwangyil, làayil, songyil, tukyil, yilser</b>
<b>goghol pòò</b>	—	n.p.	gōyōl pòò	act of bringing back issues that have long been laid to rest	
<b>goghor</b>	—	n.	gòyòr	kenaf; jute; plant used for making fibre	<i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i>
<b>goghor</b>	—	n.	gòyòr	soup condiment	made from treated seeds of the jute plant
<b>goghor buu</b>	—	excl.	gòyòr bùù	said by the nFyam to demand any foodstuff when they were in Mwaghavul land for trade by barter	lit. ‘ <i>Goghor</i> is tolerable.’ This implies they could accept anything since they could accept <i>goghor</i> , jute seeds, considered of low value for such trade. cf. <b>nwor nFyam</b>
<b>goghor nfut</b>	—	n.p.	gòyòr <sup>n</sup> fùt	local insecticide	
<b>goghot</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	gòyòt	cave; cavity	

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Mwaghavul goghot mubin	pl. mo	PoS n.p.	IPA gòyòt mùbìn	Gloss quarantine centre; isolation centre	Examples lit. ‘smallpox cave’. In the past, people infected with smallpox were isolated in the cave or forest until they got well.
<b>gok</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	gōk	illness; sickness; disease; malady	
<b>gok</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	gōk	old, worn-out item	<b>lée ni a gok ni</b> the piece of clothing is an old one
<b>gok</b>	—	a.	gōk	emaciated; weak and sick	
<b>gòk</b>	—	a.	gòk	old; worn out; emaciated	cloth, rag, any old item or person <b>gòk nlir</b> old shirt, <b>gòk dikaam</b> very old man
<b>gok-gok</b>	—	adv.	gōk-gōk	describes s.t. thin or weak	
<b>gokkaa</b>	—	n.	gòkkaa	person who may look healthy but is only managing to survive; person with auto-immune deficiency	a minor challenge can make them degenerate in health, sometimes resulting in death. cf. <b>kir</b>
<b>gokmbii</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	gòk <sup>m</sup> bii	rag	<b>Gokmbii ki ðak cìn fira</b> Rag has its use
<b>gòkshiròk</b>	—	id.	gòkʃiròk	describes a person or animal that is very thin; s.o. who is very old and worn out	<b>as ðiisì ni yém ndín mbiise kuni ðee si gòkshiròk</b> <i>The dog has not been fed for some time, and it is looking emaciated,</i> gòkshiròk <b>nighinmat ðiisí wura ðee si gòkshiròk</b> <i>That old woman looks worn out</i>
<b>goktaa</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	gōktáá	king cobra	<i>Naja melanoleuca subfulva</i>
<b>gol</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	gól	male agama lizard	the female is <b>nshaagoo</b> or <b>nafoolii</b>
<b>gong</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	gōŋ	fallow land	
<b>góng</b>	—	v.	gónŋ	to wait; to watch; to look out for	
<b>gòng</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	gòŋ	ditch; trench; channel; drain	
<b>gòng</b>	—	v.	gòŋ	to manage delicately; to balance something that is about to fall	


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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
<b>gòng</b>	—	v.	gòŋ	to do things slowly because of ill-health	+ pronoun <b>gòng sak, shik, sut</b> , etc.
<b>gòng máar</b>	—	n.p.	gòŋ máár	ditch at the edge of farmland	
<b>góng ye</b>	—	int.	góng yē	how much; how many?	cf. <b>ngong. Gurum ni mo a góng ye?</b> ‘person the PL FOC many Q’ How many people are there?
<b>gòng-gòng</b>	—	id.	gòŋgòŋ	describes s.t. inadvertently exposed and moved about	penis, indecent clothes, substandard item, etc.
<b>góngpee</b>	—	v.i	góngpēē	to keep watch; to be watchful; to wait for some one	
<b>góngpee</b>	—	n.	góngpēē	keeping watch; being watchful; waiting for s.o.	
<b>gool</b>	<b>giron</b>	s.v.	gòòl, gīrōŋ	to be bent; to be crooked	<b>kam ni gool</b> ‘stick be bent’ the stick is bent
<b>gool</b>	<b>giron</b>	a.	gòòl, gīrōŋ	bent; crooked; zigzag; curved	<b>kam ni a gool</b> ‘stick the is crooked’ the stick is crooked
<b>goor</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	góór	bachelor; widower	
<b>gooro</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	góórò	cola nut	<i>Cola nitida</i> . < H. <i>gooro</i> .
<b>gor</b>	—	s.v.	gòr	to be overage (person); to be too mature (plant)	
<b>gor</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	gòr	plant sp.	Hausa <i>gaude</i>
<b>gubang</b>	—	n.	gùbāŋ	farming with uniformly arranged layers that beautify the ridge	also <b>kubang, kibang</b>
<b>gùdyàk-gùdyàk</b>	—	id.	gùdʼàk gùdʼàk	sound of gruel being swallowed quickly	wuri dílang wáar ni nkyen-nkyen gùdyàk-gùdyàk <i>he swallowed the gruel quickly</i> , gùdyàk-gùdyàk
<b>gúf-gúf</b>	—	id.	gúf-gúf	thick (of s.t. short)	Also <b>gúk-gúk, gùkđùghùs, gùktùrùk. dut gúf-gúf</b> be short and thick
<b>gùghùtùk</b>	—	id.	gùyùtùk	suddenly; unexpectedly; out of the blue	wagha jì mmun a gùghùtùk <i>you have come to us unexpectedly</i>

Mwaghavul gùjùrùk	pl. —	PoS id.	IPA gùdzùrùk	Gloss	Examples
				describes a face with deep-set eyes or a deep hole; fall of a heavy object into a narrow pit	nyiiyi dīi dēe sì ni kī yit gùjùrùk <i>That owl has deepset eyes.</i> <b>gùjùrùk kī yit!</b> what deepset eyes of yours! [ <i>insulting expression</i> ] (of wound)
<b>gùk</b>	—	v.	gùk	to get worse	<b>jwak ni sham táa gùk</b> the rock falls down <i>gùk</i>
<b>gùk</b>	—	id.	gùk	sound of a stone falling to the ground	when flame is required, or where it is feared that flame may ignite when it is not required
<b>gùk</b>	—	v.	gùk	to produce smoke without flame (wood, stalk, grass, rubbish, fire, etc.)	<b>As gùk mun hou-hou</b> The dog barked at us <i>hou-hou</i>
<b>guk</b>	—	v.t.	gūk	to bark (dog)	<b>As gukpee hou-hou</b> The dog barks <i>hou-hou</i>
<b>gukpee</b>	—	v.i.	gūkpēē	to bark (dog)	<b>Gukpee kī as ni le kīr</b> The bark of the dog is frightening
<b>gukpee</b>	—	n.	gūkpēē	bark (dog)	Also <b>gúf-gúf, gúk-gúk, gùktùrùk. dut gùkdùghùs</b> be short and thick
<b>gùkdùghùs</b>	—	id.	gùkdùghùs	thick (of. s.t. short)	Also <b>gúf-gúf, gùkdùghùs, gùktùrùk. dut gúk-gúk</b> be short and thick
<b>gúk-gúk</b>	—	id.	gúk-gúk	thick (of. s.t. short)	<b>wu kiling wat ni wuri su cighir si mbwoon lu gúk-gúk-gúk</b> <i>Hear the thief running behind the house!</i>
<b>gúk-gúk-gúk</b>	—	id.	gúk gúk gúk	sound of running footsteps	Also <b>gúf-gúf, gúk-gúk, gùkdùghùs. dut gùktùrùk</b> be short and thick
<b>gùktùrùk</b>	—	id.	gùktùrùk	thick (of. s.t. short)	
<b>gùl</b>	—	v.	gùl	to be more than enough; to be plentiful; to be abundant	
<b>gùl</b>	—	n.	gùl	being more than enough; being plentiful	
<b>gul dāng</b>	—	conj.	gùl dāng	maybe	also <b>ngul dāng</b>
<b>gulam</b>	—	v.	gúlām	to smooth the surface of wood	by using an abrasive or a plane

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<b>gulang</b>	—	v.	gūlāŋ	to beat s.o. lightly, not severely	cf. <b>cwét</b>
<b>guluk</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	gùlúk	hole; hollow	
<b>guluk but</b>	—	n.p.	gùlúk bût	hiccough	also <b>lúk but</b>
<b>gùlúŋ-</b>	—	id.	gùlúŋ	sound of gruel sloshing	<b>wáar nii wal si dī</b>
<b>gùlúŋ</b>			gùlúŋ	around, either in a gourd or in the stomach of a child	<b>mbut mbeen ni gùlúŋ-gùlúŋ</b> the gruel is making noise in the gourd, <i>gùlúŋ-gùlúŋ</i> See Appendix with strong wood
<b>Gulyaa</b>	—	p.n.	gùlyàà	proverbial figure	
<b>gúŋ</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	gúŋ	tree sp.	
<b>gung</b>	—	v.	gùŋ	to try to do s.t.; to make an effort	
<b>gung</b>	—	v.	gùŋ	to withstand; to tolerate; to persevere; to bear	
<b>gùŋ-gùŋ</b>	—	id.	gūŋ gūŋ	sound of a big drum	<b>kung nii wal si njwak gung-gung</b> the big drum is sounding gunggung in the rocks
<b>Gunung</b>	—	p.n.	gūnūŋ	deity of the people of Fwangkoo village	
<b>gúr</b>	—	n.	gúr	thick <b>mwos</b> beer	which is the product of the first day of brewing the first brew is thick and very sweet. Also <b>tùgúr</b>
<b>gurak</b>	—	v.	gùràk	to struggle or try to do or eat s.t. slowly	because it is difficult to do or you are not competent enough to do it
<b>gurak d'yes</b>	—	v.p.	gùràk d'ēs	to struggle while eating	
<b>lwaa</b>			l'wāā	bones	
<b>guruk</b>	—	v.	gūrūk	to ransack the inside of s.t. such as a room, bag or container	<b>wu guruk lu ni a rang 'e?</b> 'you ransack room the why?' why did you ransack the room?
<b>guruk pee</b>	—	v.p.	gūrūk pēē	to ransack the inside of s.t. such as a room, bag or container	<b>wat ni gurukpee fe ni so kàt shaghal dī an zok</b> 'thief the ransack-the-room-etc. and it go find money which I hide' the thief ransacked the room, etc. and found the money I had hidden

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<b>gurukpee</b>	—	n.	gūrūkpēē	act of ransacking the inside of s.t. such as a room, bag or container	<b>ba gurukpee ret nlāa dīlee kas</b> ‘NEG. ransacking-a-room-etc. be-good child little NEG.’ ransacking a room, etc. is not good for a little child
<b>gurum</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	gūrùm	person	cf. <b>ngūrùm</b>
<b>gūrùm-gúrúm</b>	<b>mo</b>	id.	gūrùm gúrúm	great or responsible person	<b>a làa funu a gūrùm-gúrúm ni đak</b> it is only our child [candidate] who is truly great
<b>gùsmèt-gùsmèt</b>		id.	gùsmèt gùsmèt	describes protruding or very large mouth, chin or posterior of the head	<b>đee wuri ki mwaan aase</b> <i>gùsmèt-gùsmèt</i> He now walks sluggishly <i>gùsmèt-gùsmèt</i>
<b>gùtùtùt</b>		id.	gùtùtùt	describes people or animals rushing out from somewhere	<b>randong mo đel pwat nkuut long gùtùtùt</b> The cows came out of the pen
<b>guu</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	gùù	euphorbia; cactus	<i>gùtùtùt</i> <i>Euphorbia kamerunica</i>
					
<b>gùul</b>		id.	gùùl	sound of a fist hitting a person	<i>H. kerana</i> <b>gwar ni shwóor wát ni shi dughul sar gùùl</b> the man hit the thief with his fist, <i>gùùl</i>
<b>guus</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	gúús	cliff; small volcanic hill	
<b>gwa</b>	<b>juba</b>	voc.	g <sup>w</sup> à, dǵúbà	address from a senior to a younger man or boy	also <b>agwa</b> . cf. <b>apa</b>
<b>gwaan</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	g <sup>w</sup> áán	local bed; door; plank; any flat wooden board	cf. <b>bin</b>
<b>gwàan kik</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.p.	g <sup>w</sup> ààn kik	chair; seat	et. ‘plank’ + ‘lean’

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gwàan poolu	mo	n.p.	g <sup>w</sup> ààn pòòlú	plank or wooden board meant for a door, or one that has fallen off a door	cf. <b>poolu gwaan</b>
gwàan sàam	mo	n.p.	g <sup>w</sup> ààn sààm	local bed	made from single piece of wood, plank, any flat wooden board. cf. <b>ḃín</b> et. ‘plank’ + ‘sleep’
gwàan shii	mo	n.p.	g <sup>w</sup> ààn ʃíí	table	et. ‘plank’ + ‘leg’
gwàan tòng	mo	n.p.	g <sup>w</sup> ààn tòn̩	stool	et. ‘plank’ + ‘sitting’
gwaar	—	v.	g <sup>w</sup> āār	to groan very deeply	< H. cf. <b>kyàm</b>
gwaar maap	—	v.p.	g <sup>w</sup> āār mààp	to weep very intensely	
gwadawa	—	n.	g <sup>w</sup> ádàwā	examination; test	
gwaghap	—	v.	g <sup>w</sup> āyāp	to beat to a pulp; to beat with the hand or an object; to make soft by roasting; to lose or make s.t. lose quality by exposing it to heat	
gwaghap	—	v.	g <sup>w</sup> āyāp	to fester and become soft (sore)	See Appendix
Gwaghap	—	p.n.	g <sup>w</sup> āyāp	proverbial figure.	
gwaghazak	mo	n.	g <sup>w</sup> àyàzàk	shoe of any type	
gwak	—	v.t.	g <sup>w</sup> āk	to rebuke; to admonish; to scold or warn s.o.	
gwák	—	n.	g <sup>w</sup> ák	rebuke; warning; admonition; scolding	<b>ra gwak mun</b> she rebuked us <b>mini a gwák ḃiibuu</b> that is a useless rebuke
gwakpee	—	v.i.	g <sup>w</sup> ākpeē	to warn; to rebuke; to admonish	<b>ra jì gwakpee</b> she came and rebuked s.o.
gwakpee	—	n.	g <sup>w</sup> ākpeē	rebuke; warning	<b>mini a gwakpee ḃiibuu</b> that is a useless rebuke
gwakshik	—	v.	g <sup>w</sup> ākʃik	to warn; to rebuke; to admonish	<b>ra jì gwakshik</b> she came and rebuked s.o.
gwakshik	—	n.	g <sup>w</sup> ākʃik	rebuke; warning; admonition; scolding	<b>mini a gwakshik ḃiibuu</b> that is a useless rebuke
gwakyil	—	n.	g <sup>w</sup> ākyíl	maize with sparse seed	<b>taji a gwampee kas</b> don’t deceive others <b>ba gwampee ret kas</b> deception is not good cf. <b>des</b>
gwam	—	v.	g <sup>w</sup> ām	to deceive s.o.; to trick s.o.; to mislead s.o.	
gwàm	—	n.	g <sup>w</sup> àm	deceit; deception; trick	
gwampee	—	v.	g <sup>w</sup> āmpēē	to deceive s.o.; to trick s.o.; to mislead s.o.	
gwampee	—	n.	g <sup>w</sup> āmpēē	deceit; deception; trick	
gwan	—	v.	g <sup>w</sup> ān	to groan or grunt in pain	

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Mwaghavul gwàngryàghàs	pl. —	PoS id.	IPA gwàŋr <sup>v</sup> àyàs	Gloss too sour	Examples <b>đwang</b> <b>gwàngryàghàs</b> be too sour
<b>gwar</b>	—	pron.	g <sup>w</sup> àr	someone (masc.)	
<b>gwarbit</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	g <sup>w</sup> àrbít	cowry (former currency)	
<b>gwat</b>	—	v.	g <sup>w</sup> āt	to pour	
<b>gwát</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	g <sup>w</sup> át	winner; victor	word usually used by children/youth to determine the first
<b>gwàt sár</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.p.	g <sup>w</sup> àt sár	marksman;	one who does not miss a shot at his target
<b>gweng</b>	—	n.	g <sup>w</sup> éŋ	bunch of acha	positioned at the centre which serves as the pivot that supports other bunches. All the bunches of acha are piled before eventual threshing (when fully dry)
<b>gwì</b>	—	id.	g <sup>w</sup> ì	sound of hitting s.o. on the back; sound of pounding; sound of heartbeat	wuri shwóor shaar firi nkinok gwì. <i>he hit his friend on the back, gwì</i>
<b>gwishbiring</b>	—	id.	g <sup>w</sup> íʃbiring	describes how a short person falls	<b>rep gwar si sham pal gwishbiring</b> <i>the small person fell down</i> gwishbiring
<b>gwishbiring- gwishbiring</b>	—	id.	g <sup>w</sup> íʃbiring g <sup>w</sup> íʃbiring	imitates a short person walking along and falling	<b>aa kam a we kisi gwishbiring- gwishbiring ye?</b> <i>Who are you imitating, that walks gwishbiring- gwishbiring?</i>
<b>gwish-gwish</b>	—	id.	g <sup>w</sup> íʃ g <sup>w</sup> íʃ	sound of a cow tail used by dancers	<b>mat ceer mo kàt dàng ning ki mo gwish-gwish dipoo</b> <i>The female dancers are waving the cow tails</i>
<b>gwish-gwish</b>	—	id.	g <sup>w</sup> íʃ g <sup>w</sup> íʃ	describes how a very short person walks	<b>rep mat si wuraá so si gwish-gwish</b> <i>there goes the short woman walking</i> gwish-gwish < H. <i>auduga</i>
<b>gwodo</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	g <sup>w</sup> òdò	cloth made from woven cotton	
<b>gwom</b>	—	n.	g <sup>w</sup> òm	porridge, general term	made from flour or pulp. H. <i>tuwo</i> .



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<b>gwòm</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	g <sup>w</sup> òm	baboon	<i>Papio anubis</i> . cf. also <b>kaap</b>
<b>gwòm kàs</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.p.	g <sup>w</sup> òm kàs	plant sp.	It involves grinding fonio or millet which forms a paste when cooked in a leaf. Said to be a favourite food of crows who seek it out where children hide it. cf. <b>lupak</b>
<b>gwòm lupak</b>	—	n.p.	g <sup>w</sup> òm lùpák	food made by children while looking after sheep and goats.	
<b>gwòm maap</b>	—	n.p.	g <sup>w</sup> òm mààp	food taken to bereaved family	
<b>gwòm mudang</b>	—	n.p.	g <sup>w</sup> òm mùdāŋ	porridge for a circumcised child	see <b>gwòm pumbwan</b> made with fonio or maize grits combined with various leaves. Also <b>gwòm pumbwan</b> This is one of the first festivals organised by girls. Girls of the same age grade contribute items such as millet, <b>kwaakil</b> , <b>mwoor paat</b> , <b>mwoor bang</b> , and money to buy a ram to prepare with their friends and supporters. It is usually held from the month of January until after hunting festivals, <b>yaghal kwàt</b> with sauce made from meat gravy cf. <b>pòò dung</b> H. <i>fadama</i> suitable for growing cocoyam and rizga <b>Janmet gyar kat pòò wurung-wurung</b> Janmet talks much too fast
<b>gwòm mwoor</b>	—	n.p.	g <sup>w</sup> òm m <sup>w</sup> òòr	porridge prepared with oil	
<b>gwòm pumbwan</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.p.	g <sup>w</sup> òm pù <sup>m</sup> b <sup>w</sup> àn	local Mwaghavul jollof	
<b>gwòm pumwan</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.p.	g <sup>w</sup> òm pùm <sup>w</sup> àn	local Mwaghavul jollof	
<b>Gwòm Shaar</b>	—	p.n.	g <sup>w</sup> òm šāār	festival of unmarried girls.	
<b>gwòm wàp</b>	—	n.p.	g <sup>w</sup> òm wàp	fonio porridge	
<b>gyaghat</b>	—	n.	gyāyāt	marshy soil; swamp; marsh; bog; fadama	
<b>gyar</b>	—	adv.	g <sup>y</sup> ār	very; extremely; too much; exceedingly; excessively	
<b>gyar cin</b>	—	v.p.	g <sup>y</sup> ār ŋīn	to overdo; do excessively	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
<b>gyar tan</b>	—	v.p.	g <sup>y</sup> ār t̃n	to play excessively; rough play	
<b>gyes</b>	—	v.	g <sup>y</sup> és	to shift; to move; to budge	
<b>gyes(dī)lee</b>		adv.	g <sup>y</sup> és(dī)lēē	soon after; after a short while; moments later	<b>Gyesdīlee</b> <b>be mizep ni mo jì wul</b> Moments later, the visitors arrived
<b>gyet doghon tagham</b>	—	adv.	g <sup>y</sup> ēt dōyōn t̃yām	last year	or <b>doghon tagham</b>
<b>gyet mmee muyii</b>	—	adv.	g <sup>y</sup> ēt <sup>m</sup> mēē m̃yíí	many years ago	when introducing folktales
<b>gyet mmuyii</b>	—	adv.	g <sup>y</sup> ēt <sup>m</sup> m̃yíí	once upon a time	when introducing folktales
<b>gyet yam</b>	—	adv.	g <sup>y</sup> ēt yām	several years ago	
<b>gyok</b>	—	n.	g <sup>y</sup> ók	fact of not staying in one place; being restless	
<b>gyook</b>	—	adv.	g <sup>y</sup> òòk	describes watching helplessly; gleefully; covetously	<b>ri naa mbiise ni gyook</b> he stared at the food covetously
<b>H h</b>	<b>HHhh</b>				
<b>haal</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	hāāl	sheet of paper	
<b>hàghàp- hàghàp</b>		id.	hàyàp hàyàp	describes walking in dry leaves	<b>kompee dīifii ki tungpee</b> <i>hàghàp-hàghàp</i> Dry leaves are making <i>hàghàp-hàghàp</i> when moved by the wind
<b>hàghàsh- hàghàsh</b>		id.	hàyàsh hàyàsh	sound of crushing hard fruit such as kola nut, coconut, tiger nut	
<b>hàghàsh- hàghàsh</b>		id.	hàyàsh hàyàsh	noise of sand in acca when it is poured or it is in your mouth	<b>yil nii wal si dī mbut ngwòm fwoon ni hàghàsh-hàgàsh</b> the sand is making the noise <i>hàghàsh-hàgàsh</i> in the fonio couscous
<b>hai</b>	—	n.	há <sup>i</sup>	might; power	
<b>hai</b>		excl.	há <sup>i</sup>	no; not so	informal
<b>hakyeng</b>		adv.	hàk <sup>y</sup> ēŋ	rightly; correctly; truly; very; earnestly	<b>lu ni a dīiwurang hakyeng</b> The house is very high.
<b>hambal</b>		num.	hāmbāl	single; hundred	used mainly when counting bundles of millet for threshing (two <b>hambal</b> = one <b>ngik</b> )

Mwaghavul hàmhòghòsh	pl.	PoS id.	IPA hàmhòyɔ̃ʃ	Gloss describes dry, cracked feet	Examples <b>shii kɪ nighinmat fuu ni fes bak aase hàmhòghòsh</b> <i>Your old woman's feet have cracked so much they are hàmhòghòsh</i>
<b>har</b>	—	n.	hār	chaff (waste or residue); bran	
<b>har</b>		conj.	hǎr	to the extent that; so much that; until	< H.
<b>hár-hár</b>		id.	hár hár	describes eating or drinking to one's fill	(s.t. that one did not expect to get)
<b>hat-hát</b>		id.	hāt hát	describes struggling to do s.t.	used before the main verb. <b>Moó hat-hát si pu shang aghas nwuri</b> <i>they are struggling to remove his tooth.</i>
<b>hàt-hàt</b>		id.	hàt hàt	describes struggling to do s.t.	used after the main verb. <b>nyem đak ni mo cìn a hàt-hàt đang mo kyes đak ni</b> <i>the workers had to really struggle in order to finish the work</i>
<b>híík-híík</b>		id.	híík híík	sound of coughing	<b>laa ni teer mmaap ku ni kɪ sighim đì đak híík híík</b> <i>the child cried all night and was coughing hííkhíík</i>
<b>hime</b>	—	n.	hìmè	uncontrollable appetite for luxury foods	
<b>Hime</b>	—	p.n.	hìmè	spirit that cures uncontrollable appetite for luxury foods	
<b>hìbat</b>		id.	hìbàt	describes being very wide	<b>kāām hìbàt</b> be very wide
<b>hìlāk-hìlāk</b>		id.	hìlāk hìlāk	describes beautiful artificial appearance	<b>men hìlāk-hìlāk</b> to be artificially beautiful
<b>hìlāk-hìlāk</b>		id.	hìlāk hìlāk	describes s.t. shiny reflecting the sun	<b>taji yi pwos mwoor meenpee kas, 'jì yi milep hìlāk-hìlāk</b> do not use bleaching cream otherwise you will shine artificially
<b>hìlàu</b>		id.	hìlà <sup>ù</sup>	brightly (to shine)	<b>fang hìlàu</b> to shine brightly. Also <b>kìlàu, gàu</b>

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
<b>hìrāt</b>		id.	hìrāt	intensifies verbs of tightening esp. applied to things tied in a knot	
<b>hìrāt-hìrāt</b>		id.	hìrāt-hìrāt	sound of sipping hot cereal beverage	<b>nigin nkaa mwak wáar dīital ni hìrāt-hìrāt</b> the woman with fat cheeks is sipping hot cereal drink, <i>hìrāt-hìrāt</i>
<b>hìrèt-hìrèt</b>		id.	hìrèt hìrèt	sound of s.o. grinding their teeth	<b>wuri nkaa dýees aghas hìrèt-hìrèt</b> He is grinding his teeth, <i>hìrèt-hìrèt</i> cf. <b>nsar hirit</b>
<b>hirit</b> <b>hírít-hírít</b>		adv. id.	hírít hírít hírít	with a slip-knot describes s.t. tightly or closely knitted or woven	
<b>hoghop</b>	—	v.	hóγóp	to be crumbly (soil, food)	<b>Bangkur dīisì ni hoghop zam</b> This groundnut cake is very crumbly
<b>hol</b>	—	n.	hòl	laterite clay	
<b>hol kurti</b>	—	n.p.	hòl kúrtí	iron ore	
<b>hòng</b>		id.	hònɣ	very big (of inanimate objects)	<b>des hòng</b> be very big
<b>hoos</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	hòõs	spear type	This spear has a knife-like sharp edge and is usually the second to be used. cf. <b>kòp</b>
<b>hop</b>	—	v.	hóp	to borrow; to lend	<b>ri hop shaghal nra</b> he lent her money <b>ra hop shaghal pu ri dī</b> she borrowed money from him
<b>hop</b>	—	n.	hóp	s.t. borrowed	
<b>hop puus</b>	—	v.p.	hóp pūūs	to sit in the sun	lit. ‘to borrow sun.’ Also <b>hót puus</b>
<b>hòs</b>	—	v.	hòs	to spend a whole year/season	
<b>hòt</b>		id.	hòt	sound of a dry stick breaking	also <b>hwàt. Yoghom dīifii ni tep hòt</b> The dry stick snapped <i>hwàt</i>
<b>hót puus</b>	—	v.p.	hót pūūs	to sit in the sun	also <b>hop puus</b>
<b>hòt-hòt</b>		id.	hòt-hòt	describes heat of pepper	<b>dēet hòt-hòt</b> to taste very hot

Mwaghavul hòtnjòng	pl.	PoS id.	IPA hòt <sup>n</sup> džòŋ	Gloss	Examples
				describes an unusually large opening or s.t. hollow that has been left without an expected covering, roof, dome, membrane, etc.	Used disapprovingly and applies to a building, drum (musical), nostrils, hole, etc. <b>Lu ni a rang hòtnjòng ndĩn cét ye?</b> Why is the house without a roof (thereby looking bad)?
<b>hǒu-hǒu</b>		id.	hǒu hǒu	describes sound of dog barking	<b>As gukpee hǒu-hǒu</b> The dog barks <i>hǒu- hǒu</i> . cf. Also <b>wǒu-wǒu, ngông-ngông</b>
<b>hwàt</b>		id.	h <sup>w</sup> àt	sound of a dry stick breaking	also <b>hòt. Yoghom đĩifii ni tep hwàt</b> The dry stick snapped <i>hwàt</i>
<b>I i</b>	<b>IIii</b>				
<b>ii</b>		excl.	ìì	Yes!	response to a polar question
<b>I</b>	<b>Hi</b>				
<b>ìlok</b>		v.	ìlɔk	to ream out the pith from guinea-corn stalk to make a clarinet	
<b>ìlong</b>		v.	ìlɔŋ	to be loose; to not be tight; to be slack	
<b>ín</b>		pron.	ín	I. first person singular pronoun	informal usage. cf. <b>an.</b>
<b>ìnàa</b>	<b>mo</b>	pron.	ìnàa	name by which women of the same peer group call each other	the response to <b>ìnàa</b> is <b>đyaa</b> Speaker A: <b>Teer ryang aa, ìnàa?</b> Good morning, <i>ìnàa</i> . Speaker B: <b>Teer ryang, đyaa.</b> Morning, <i>đyaa</i> . (plural of <b>at</b> ). <b>Wuri fes loghot ki irap ciben sar firi mo.</b> He already has the habit of biting his fingernails
<b>irap</b>		v.	ĩrāp	to bite (pl.)	
<b>irong</b>		n.	ĩrɔŋ	dust	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
<b>J j</b>	<b>JJjj</b>				
'ji	—	v.a.	dʒì	don't	short form of <b>taji</b> (do not). <b>'Ji a so kas</b> Don't go (masc. sg.)
jaal	—	v.	dʒāāl	to belch; to burp	
jàal	—	n.	dʒààl	belching; eructation; burping	
jaami	mo	n.	dʒáámì	tamarind tree	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> . < H. <i>tsamiya</i> . Also <b>njaami</b>
jaap		a.	dʒààp	insubstantial; flimsy; evanescent; irresponsible; unremarkable	<b>seribet dīisì ni a jaap</b> this ceremony is unremarkable, boring, poorly attended, etc.
jaap	—	n.	dʒààp	being insubstantial; flimsy; evanescent; irresponsible; unremarkable	<b>mo kwar ri a mpèe jaap firi</b> they dislike him for his irresponsibility. cf. <b>meet</b>
jagham	—	n.	dʒáyám	boast	
jagham	mo	n.	dʒáyám	chin	
jagham	mo	n.	dʒáyám	story; folktale; narrative; tale	
jaghas	mo	n.	dʒàyàs	house-rat	<i>Rattus rattus</i>
jaghatai	—	n.	dʒāyātà <sup>i</sup>	plant sp.	also <b>jakatai</b>
jai	mo	n.	dʒā <sup>i</sup>	stubborn, delinquent person; tyrant	
jai	mo	n.	dʒā <sup>i</sup>	transformed ghost	This is a <i>shón</i> (ghost) who has been exorcised and can now enter the world of the dead
jak	—	v.	dʒāk	to give or use little liquid, such as cooking oil, because of insufficiency or stinginess	<b>an dang mwoor pu ra dī be ra jak rep ni ngan</b> I begged her for oil and she gave me just little cf. Hausa <i>santi</i>
jàk	—	n.	dʒàk	good taste	Always used in negative contexts
jàk	—	n.	dʒàk	good manners	
jakatai	—	n.	dʒākātài	plant sp.	also <b>jaghatai</b>
Jakatai	—	p.n.	dʒākātài	name of a place where <b>jakatai</b> plants mostly grew	
jan	mo	n.	dʒán	twins	cf. <b>jan kún</b>
Jan	—	p.n.	dʒán	spirit responsible for twins and bumper fonio crop	<b>Jàn Làa-làa</b> is responsible for the conception of twins while <b>Jàn Kúsúk</b> is for bumper fonio crop

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
<b>jan kún</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.p.	dʒán kún	triplets	cf. <b>jan</b>
<b>jang</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	dʒāŋ	jaw	
<b>jarkilak</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	dʒàrkílák	yellow-billed oxpecker	<i>Buphagus africanus.</i> cf. <b>njerkilek</b>
<b>jarmen</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	dʒármén	African wild daisy	<i>Chrysanthellum americanum</i> . It has yellow flowers between August and October and marks the end of the rains
<b>jàsh</b>		a.	dʒàʃ	describes bunches of metal in one place, knocking against each other, for example, bangles on the arm	also <b>jòsh</b>
<b>jee</b>	—	s.v.	dʒēē	to be absent; to be not there; to be lacking	
<b>jeel</b>	—	n.	dʒéél	poverty; suffering; hardship	
<b>jeel</b>	—	s.v.	dʒéél	to be poor	
<b>jeel-jeel</b>		adv.	dʒéél dʒéél	describes s.t. pitiful	
<b>jeen-jeen</b>		adv.	dʒèèn dʒèèn	describes partial ripeness of fruit	<b>naat jeen-jeen</b> to be partially ripe
<b>jeer</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	dʒèèr	barren woman	the male equivalent is <b>myeermuut</b>
<b>jéghérék-jéghérék</b>		id.	dʒéýérék dʒéýérék	describes the movement of s.o., an animal or a bird that is thin and fragile-looking	<b>dikáa wuri sighit weel ntook, dee rii mwàan a jéghérék-jéghérék</b> the man with the big head now has a thin neck and walks about <i>jéghérék-jéghérék</i>
<b>jegher-jegher</b>		adv.	dʒēýēr dʒēýēr	describes s.t. about to break as it is worn out	
<b>jeng</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	dʒèŋ	heel	
<b>jeng shii</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	dʒèŋ ʃí	heel	
<b>jep</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	dʒép	children	plural of <b>làa</b>
<b>jèp</b>	—	a.	dʒèp	small; tiny; little; diminutive	(reference to objects or animals) Pl. of <b>làa</b> . <b>A ceen jèp long ni mo so si</b> You (masc. sg.) drive the small animals away
<b>jep peekikaa</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.p.	dʒèp pèèkikàà	youths	pl. of <b>làa peekaa</b>
<b>jeplop</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	dʒèplòp	disciples	pl. of <b>làalop</b>
<b>jepret</b>	—	n.	dʒéprèt	money	cf. <b>shaghal</b>
<b>jer</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	dʒér	shrub sp.	
<b>jet</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	dʒèt	back of the head; occiput	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
<b>ji</b>		adv.	dʒí	sometime ago; long time ago; until now; since	applies to time in the past up to the day before yesterday
<b>jì</b>	—	v.	dʒì	to come	
<b>jì wul</b>	—	v.p.	dʒì wúl	to arrive	
<b>jíí</b>	—	v.	dʒíí, dʒí ká	to bring	also <b>jì kí</b>
<b>jík</b>	—	v.	dʒík	to drizzle (rain)	
<b>jík</b>	—	v.	dʒík	to sprinkle sparsely	
<b>jík</b>	—	v.	dʒík	to sprinkle	
<b>jìk</b>		id.	dʒìk	describes the sound of a person or animal jumping to the ground briskly	<b>Làa tum ni yaghal met sham jìk</b> The lamb jumped down <i>jìk</i> . Also <b>jìrik</b>
<b>jìk-jìk</b>		id.	dʒìk dʒìk	describes people or animals that jump from a height briskly, or a person or animal that does this many times	<b>Làa tum ni yaghal mirep shi retnyit jìk-jìk</b> The lamb jumped up and down with excitement <i>jìk-jìk</i> . Also <b>jìrik-jìrik</b>
<b>jìlim</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	dʒílim	head band; diadem	traditionally worn by the <b>mìshkagham kùm</b> , chief priest of <b>kùm</b>
<b>jim</b>	—	n.	dʒìm	<b>mwos</b> beer	on the second day of brewing, heated for the second time also <b>jim mwos</b> . It is sweet
<b>jim mwos</b>	—	n.p.	dʒìm m <sup>w</sup> ʔs	<b>mwos</b> beer	on the second day of brewing, heated for the second time also <b>jim</b>
<b>jimer</b>	—	n.	dʒimér	mortgage; pledging one's property to a creditor	the money collected from the creditor must be refunded before the property is taken back
<b>Jing</b>	—	p.n.	dʒĩŋ	hunting festival of communities of Ajing, Panyam Fish Farm, etc.	
<b>jing</b>	—	n.	dʒĩŋ	red, sticky soil suitable for growing millet	cf. <b>garwan</b> , <b>dung</b> , <b>kwaghas</b> , <b>pàng</b> , <b>pér</b> , <b>dyees nweel</b>



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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
<b>jingkurum</b>	—	n.	dʒɪŋkūrūm	leader of the <b>midang</b> , boys circumcised and initiated during the last exercise	also <b>jóng</b> . The <b>jingkurum</b> was circumcised before the current exercise, so he does not belong to the same circumcision set as the <b>midang</b> . He eats the food left over by the <b>midang</b>
<b>jingkurum</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	dʒɪŋkūrūm	chicken hatched with malformation	
<b>jinjak</b>	—	n.	dʒɪndʒāk	local sieve	made from grass used in separating the local beer ( <b>mwos</b> ) from the chaff also <b>njak</b> (see <b>Bijer</b> )
<b>Jipaarii</b>	—	p.n.	dʒɪpāāríí	Mwaghavul clan; area in Mupun land of Pankshin LGA	
<b>jiput</b>	—	n.	dʒɪpūt	mortgage; pledging one's property to a creditor	the creditor will be using the property for an agreed period of time, after which the property will be returned to the owner without repayment of the money collected from the creditor
<b>jir</b>		quant.	dʒír	all; everything	
<b>jir kisi</b>		conj.	dʒír kɪsí	yet; despite	<b>nkus shaghal taa nri, jir kisi ba ni daampee nri kas</b> He lost a large sum of money, yet he was not worried (plural of <b>reep</b> , <b>laareep</b> )
<b>jiraap</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	dʒírááp	young girls	
<b>jiraap sar</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.p.	dʒírààp sár	fingers	
<b>jiraap shii</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.p.	dʒírààp ʃíí	toes	
<b>jirak</b>	—	v.	dʒírāk	to peck at sloppy food (chicken, bird)	Also <b>zhirak</b>
<b>jirak</b>	—	v.	dʒírāk	to bruise s.o.	(of thorns or a thorny object) Also <b>zhirak</b>
<b>jirak</b>	—	v.	dʒírāk	to turn over ground here and there	Also <b>zhirak</b> . <b>Làa ni pu jirak maar</b> The child is turning over earth here and there in the farm

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
<b>jìràk- jìràk</b>		id.	dʒìràk dʒìràk	describes breaking s.t. here and there	<b>jep ni mo sak máar ni a jìràk - jìràk</b> when children till earth here and there in the farm they do it <i>jìràk - jìràk</i>
<b>jíréng- jíréng</b>		id.	dʒíréŋ dʒíréŋ	describes the way a short and straight person moves	<b>reep waazaa wuraa sham si jíréng- jíréng</b> There comes the short and straight girl who plays the metal rattle for <i>velang</i> , walking <i>jíréng- jíréng</i> . cf. <b>jìrèng-jìrèng</b>
<b>jìrèng-jìrèng</b>		id.	dʒìrèŋ dʒìrèŋ	describes the way a tall and straight person moves	<b>reep waazaa wuraa sham si jìrèng-jìrèng</b> There comes the tall and straight girl who plays the metal rattle for <i>velang</i> , walking <i>jìrèng- jìrèng</i> . cf. <b>jíréng- jíréng</b>
<b>jirgi</b>	—	n.	dʒĩrgĩ	canoe; boat; vessel in general	< H.
<b>jìrik</b>		id.	dʒìrik	describes a person or animal who jumps from a height to the ground without fear	<b>Làa tum ni yaghal met shi retnyit jìrik</b> The lamb jumped down with excitement <i>jìrik</i> . Also <b>jìk</b>
<b>jìrik-jìrik</b>		id.	dʒìrik dʒìrik	describes people or animals that jump from a height to the ground without fear, or a person or animal that does this many times	<b>Làa tum ni yaghal mirep shi retnyit jìrik-jìrik</b> The lamb jumped up and down with excitement <i>jìrik- jìrik</i> . Also <b>jìk-jìk</b>
<b>jirkàt</b>		conj.	dʒĩrkàt	as long as; while	<b>An nseyil nNaan jirkàt an dī ki seen</b> I will worship God as long as I live
<b>jitidok</b>		adv.	dʒítídók	day before yesterday	
<b>jighir</b>	—	n.	dʒíyír	quarrel; dispute; strife	
<b>jighir</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	dʒíyír	region below the ear where the head and the neck meet	
<b>jighir</b>	—	v.	dʒíyír	to quarrel	
<b>jighit</b>	—	v.	dʒíyít	to tickle s.o.	
<b>jighitpee</b>	—	v.	dʒíyítpeē	to tickle anyone	
<b>jighitpee</b>	—	n.	dʒíyítpeē	act of tickling anyone	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
<b>joghop</b>	—	v.	dʒɔ̃ɣɔ̃p	to dip anything in water briefly	
<b>joghop</b>	—	v.	dʒɔ̃ɣɔ̃p	to make a joke of someone by saying s.t. ironic or paradoxical	stupid people are usually the butt of these remarks
<b>joghop sar</b>	—	v.p.	dʒɔ̃ɣɔ̃p sár	to inappropriately dip your hand into any liquid	
<b>jong</b>		adv.	dʒɔ̃ŋ	distant; far; remote	
<b>jong</b>		s.v.	dʒɔ̃ŋ	to be distant; to be far; to be remote	
<b>jóng</b>	—	n.	dʒɔ̃ŋ	leader of the <b>midang</b> , boys circumcised and initiated during the current exercise	also <b>jingkurum</b> . The <b>jóng</b> was circumcised before the current exercise, so he does not belong to the same circumcision set as the <b>midang</b> . He eats the food left over by the <b>midang</b>
<b>jong ki shak</b>		adv.	dʒɔ̃ŋ kí ʃák	far apart; distant	
<b>jong-jong</b>		adv.		describes s.t. very far away	
<b>jòsh</b>		a.	dʒɔ̃ʃ	describes bunches of metal in one place, knocking against each other, for example, bangles on the arm	also <b>jàsh</b>
<b>juba</b>	—	voc.	dʒúbà	address to a group of younger people	also <b>ajuba</b>
<b>júm</b>		id.	dʒúm	sound of a light object falling in water	<b>giil kwaghar sham táa mbut àm júm</b> the pebble fell into the water <b>júm</b>
<b>jùm</b>		id.	dʒùm	sound of a heavy object falling in water	<b>wuri met sham mbut àm kuur ni jùm</b> he jumped into the pool of water <b>jùm</b>
<b>jumbum</b>		id.	dʒùmbùm	describes bringing more than required (of a liquid)	<b>yak am jùmbùm</b> fetch more water than required. Also <b>dàmbùm</b>

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
<b>júruk</b>	—	n.	džúruk	small pot that forms one of the front legs of a tripod	It is fixed with the mouth turned diagonally away from the fireplace. The hole in the pot is called <b>júruk</b> ; it serves as a place to keep condiments which are preserved by the heat of the fire. Mud is formed round this small pot to protect it from direct heat and the impact of cooking pots. cf. <b>dàngpíghít, nghik tighiring</b>
<b>jùruk</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	džùruk	crater; hole at the top of volcano	cf. <b>àm jùruk</b>
<b>jurum</b>	—	s.v.	džūrūm	to be deep	
<b>jurum</b>	—	n.	džùrūm	depth of a stream; river, etc.	
<b>jurum-jurum</b>		id.	džūrūm džùrūm	describes s.t. deep	
<b>juu</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	džùù	copper	cf. <b>kal, fok, bòng, bòò</b>
<b>jwaan</b>	—	n.	dž <sup>w</sup> áán, dž <sup>w</sup> āān	temptation	
<b>jwàan</b>	—	v.	dž <sup>w</sup> āān	to tempt s.o.	
<b>jwàan</b>	—	v.	dž <sup>w</sup> āān	to console a bereaved or heartbroken person; to console a crying child	also <b>nwaan</b>
<b>jwaar</b>	—	v.	dž <sup>w</sup> àár	to treat a sprain with hot water, to massage	also <b>zhwaar</b>
<b>hwak</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	dž <sup>w</sup> ák	rock; mountain	Also used to refer to the bush in general, since this is generally rocky. cf. <b>sheep</b> .
<b>Jwak</b>	—	p.n.	dž <sup>w</sup> āk	Community in Panyam district	
<b>jwàk</b>	—	v.	dž <sup>w</sup> àk	to stuff; to fill completely	
<b>jwàk</b>	—	n.	dž <sup>w</sup> àk	wickedness; evil; maleficence	
<b>jwàk fin</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.p.	dž <sup>w</sup> àk fin	rock with holes for grinding	
<b>jwàk shii</b>	—	v.p.	dž <sup>w</sup> àk jíí	to stumble but not be wounded; to trip	