

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
<b>koo</b>		conj.	kóó	or; either	<b>Jan koo Delvit nkaa ðak</b> Either Jan or Delvit is working
<b>koo</b>		pron.	kóó	whosoever; whatever	<b>koo ngo ðiifang ye ðí ní jì be ní a shaar fina</b> whosoever came is my friend also <b>kwoo</b>
<b>kòo</b>	—	n.	kòò	darkness	+ pronoun. <b>Kòo sak, shik, suk, shin, sat, sut, san, sun</b>
<b>kòo</b>	—	v.	kòò	to pretend to be too sick to work hard; to malingering	
<b>kòo</b>	—	v.	kòò	to carefully persuade s.o. to do s.t.	
<b>koo ðí ní a rang ye</b>		pron.	kóó ðí ní ārán yē	however; whatever	<b>koo ðí ní a rang ye be wan nsat zeen</b> whatever happens, I shall tell the truth
<b>kook</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.		song; dance	
<b>koon</b>	—	v.	kōōn	to get trapped in a tight place; to get s.t. trapped (tight place)	<b>káa firi ðel koon nfuni</b> his head got trapped in the hole; <b>funi ni koon káa firi</b> the hole got his head trapped
<b>koon</b>	—	n.	kōōn	fig tree	<i>Ficus</i> sp. Hausa <i>baure</i>
<b>kóon</b>	—	v.	kóón	to strip s.t. off, especially a covering or layer	
<b>koos</b>	—	v.	kōōs	to detect/determine the cause of illness or misfortune by the use of diviners	
<b>koos paa</b>	—	v.p.	kōōs páá	traditional method of detecting illness, death, etc. by fortune tellers; divination	
<b>koot</b>	—	v.	kòòt	to make the sound of thunder	<b>nluu koot</b> lit. the cloud thundered i.e. there was the sound of thunder
<b>koot ðyèl</b>	—	v.p.	kòòt ð'èl	to have a fierce quarrel	
<b>koot kì pee</b>	—	n.p.	kòòt kì pēē	thunder	cf. <b>mìlèp kì pee, indek</b>

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kop	mo	n.	kóp	inheritance	Mwaghavul is a patrilineal society, where descent is traced through the male child. It is therefore the pride of a father to be succeeded by his children who should be the ones to bury their elders. Where a father has no male child, his brothers succeed him. Where there are several male children from different wives, the assets are shared in equal proportions according to the number of wives that have male children. After this, male children from the female side share what has been allocated to them. Some parents make specific bequests to daughters before their demise. A male child cannot inherit from his maternal uncles. i.e. his mothers' brothers. However the uncles could give him a piece of land that would then revert back to the original owners. A piece of land could be loaned to a daughter to increase her income, but eventually it would revert to her family.
kop	—	v.	kóp	to plant; to grow (s.t.); to sow	

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<b>kòp</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	kòp	spear, general term	cf. <b>cwàng</b> , <b>hoos</b> , <b>kòp</b> <b>nyér</b> , <b>kopruruu</b> , <b>nàakoghol</b> , <b>sílák</b> cf. <b>kòp</b>
<b>kòp nyér</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	kòp <sup>n</sup> yér	spear that has a knife-shaped head with barbs	
<b>Kopaal</b>	—	p.n.	kōpáál	place in Panyam	officially spelt <b>Kopal</b>
<b>Kopnshuu</b>	—	p.n.	kōp <sup>n</sup> júú	hunting expedition/festival of Ampang community of Mangu LGA	These expeditions were organised to help check the growth of wild animals in the area. Festivities were also organised during the period to exhibit good horsemanship, bravery, etc. Talented hunters, horsemen, farmers and even dancers could thereby attract wives
<b>Kopnshuu</b>	—	p.n.	kōp <sup>n</sup> júú	place in Ampang in Mangu LGA	
<b>koppee</b>		conj.	kōppēē	instead of; in the place of	
<b>kopruruu</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	kòprúrúú	spear	that has a knife-shaped head with edges of unequal lengths cf. <b>kòp</b> cf. <b>yigwaa</b>
<b>kòpwus</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	kòpwūs	gun; rifle; pistol; firearm	
<b>Koru</b>	—	p.n.	koru	personal spirit	Afflicts sufferers with breast abscesses which can be cured by sacrifices.
<b>kòryòng</b>		i.a.	kòryòŋ	crooked (limb)	<b>kòryòng</b> <b>kí baal</b> ; <b>baal</b> <b>kòryòng</b> <i>crooked arm!</i> <i>abusive remark.</i> But when reversed it becomes a nickname

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kòryòng- kòryòng		id.		describes how people with crooked legs stand or walk	<b>mo đirang ki shii</b> <b>mo kòryòng-</b> <b>kòryòng</b> <i>they stood</i> <i>there with crooked</i> <i>legs.</i> <b>kàt cìn fe</b> <b>wura mwàan</b> <b>ngurum mo a yit</b> <i>kòryòng-kòryòng</i> She is not ashamed to move backwards and forwards in public despite her <i>kòryòng-kòryòng</i> legs
ku ... đĩ		conj.		in order to; so that; so; in order that	<b>a so abet-abet ku a</b> <b>tàng làa ni wuri đĩ</b> you go at once and find the boy <b>a so</b> <b>cwèt ku a naa mo</b> <b>đĩ</b> Go quickly and see them <b>a baa ku</b> <b>wan đel đĩ</b> you shift so I pass so i.e. Let me pass!
ku ni		conj.		and	<b>lwaa miir ni sham</b> <b>taa mbut kom pee</b> <b>đii fii ku ni wal</b> <b>haghàp-haghàp</b> <i>the meat of a</i> <i>python fell inside</i> <i>the dry leaves and</i> <i>made the noise</i> haghàp-haghàp also <b>ki bang,</b> <b>gubang</b>
kubang	—	n.	kùbāŋ	farming with uniformly arranged layers that beautify the ridge	
kucet	mo	n.	kùtʃèt	kitchen; room for cooking food	
kudĩ	—	v.	kúdĩ	to be yet; to be remaining; to be left behind; to be left undone	
kudul	—	n.	kùdùl	wild plant sp.; local sesame	used to make jollof beans for newly circumcised boys as sacrifices to the <b>njii</b> spirits
kudun	—	n.	kúdùn	innocent person who is not a witch or wizard	
kudùnùŋ		id.	kūdùnùŋ	protruding like a cow's hump	<b>kudùnùŋ ki</b> <b>tughus kaa</b> <b>randong si</b> protruding like the hump of a cow

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kudùnùṅ- kudùnùṅ		id.	kūdùnùṅ kūdùnùṅ	describes the way a heavy person or animal runs	<b>níi ní su so</b> <b>ndíghín</b> sheep <b>mo</b> <b>kudùnùṅ-</b> <b>kudùnùṅ</b> <i>the</i> <i>elephant ran into</i> <i>the trees,</i> kudùnùṅ- kudùnùṅ
kufurum	mo	n.	kūfùrùm	knee	also <b>kifurum,</b> <b>furum</b>
Kufwoghor	—	p.n.	kùf <sup>w</sup> òyòr	spirit that protects crops from theft	The symbol is a white euphorbia (cactus) affixed to a stick on the farm. Whenever a man is attacked by <b>Kufwoghor</b> , his testes swell and he suffers from severe stomach pains. Affected women also experience stomach pains.
kughun	—	n.	kūyūn	snake sp.	biggest snake, second only to python in size
kuk	mo	n.	kùk	stem; foundation of a house	
kuk yoghom	mo	n.p.	kùk yóyóm	piece of log; (wood) firewood; billet	
kukul	mo	n.	kúkúl	bushbuck	<i>Tragelaphus</i> <i>scriptus</i>
kukwak	mo	n.	kúk <sup>w</sup> àk	elbow	
kukwar	—	n.	kúk <sup>w</sup> áár	burnt remnants of food	
kukwet	—	adv.	kúk <sup>w</sup> ét	completely; absolutely	also <b>kwét-kwét</b>
kukwii	—	n.	kúk <sup>w</sup> í	epilepsy	The patient is initially calm but then suddenly throws a fit and foams at the mouth. <i>H. farfadiya</i>
kul	—	v.	kúl	to freeze	
kul	—	v.	kúl	to hit a blade with an object to make it thinner	
kul	—	excl.	kúl	said to strongly warn s.o. against doing s.t. (again)	cf. <b>pít</b>
kulak	—	v.	kūlāk	to use water or oil extravagantly	
kulak pòò	—	v.p.	kūlāk pòò	to use too many words; to talk too much; to be garrulous	
kulap	mo	n.	kūlāp	lie; untruth; falsehood	
kulap	mo	n.	kūlāp	liar	

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<b>kular</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	kùlár	left-handed person; southpaw	
<b>kulbyaap</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	kùlbʻááp	fontanelle; soft part on the head of a child that appears to be breathing.	a child who is clairvoyant is given <i>kudul</i> local sesame to eat to stop the clairvoyance. The local <i>lip</i> red powder is also applied on the fontanelle for protection
<b>kuleen</b>	—	n.	kúlēēn	tiny particle/powder that is part of fonio	also <b>kileen</b>
<b>kuleet</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	kúlèèt	ocarina with holes for the fingers made of a dried fruit-shell	played while tending sheep. cf. <b>njweng</b>
<b>kuleng-kuleng</b>		id.	kūlēŋ kūlēŋ	sound of a bell ringing	<b>kungguleng ni wal si kuleng-kuleng</b> the bell rings <i>kuleng-kuleng</i>
<b>kúléng-kúléng</b>		id.	kúlénḡkúlénḡ	describes shaving that leaves the skin completely clean of hair; or an item that is finished completely	
<b>kulfit</b>	—	n.	kúlfit, gúlvít	gizzard (of bird)	also <b>gulvit</b>
<b>kuluk</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	kùlùk	hunting bag	made from the skin of a sheep or goat worn by men
<b>kúm</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	kúm	corpse; carcass; cadaver	cf. <b>fikot</b>
<b>kúm</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	kúm	navel; umbilical cord	
<b>kúm</b>	—	v.	kúm	to wait; to watch for	

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<b>kùm</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	kùm	traditional religion; spirit; ritual practice	Every household has a <b>kùm</b> to protect its members. Whenever there is death or misfortune seers are consulted and the results are interpreted. Mwaghavul believe strongly in reincarnation. When a good person dies, he goes to <b>Shibilang</b> while the wicked person goes to <b>Wonggoghor</b> . When all the spirits failed it was concluded that <b>Na Naan</b> must have been greatly offended. Ancestors may come back to the family in the form of a child or an egg to reveal a secret.
<b>Kùm Bóng</b>	—	p.n.	kùm bóŋ	spirit for the compound	It maintains peace, justice and moral codes inside the compound. It protects women from the temptation of adultery by making them stumble and fall at the entrance of the compound. It afflicts men with swollen testicles. Its symbol is a stick placed at the entrance. A sacrifice, <i>tok kùm</i> , restores harmony to the compound. The <b>Nkirang kùm</b> sect uses this <b>kùm</b> .
<b>Kùm Jép</b>	—	p.n.	kùm džép	sacrifice	conducted for children suffering from <b>siri</b> , a kind of kùm cf. <b>Naan</b>

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<b>kùm jwák</b>	—	n.p.	kùm ɖʒwák	jaundice; hepatitis	‘yellow fever’
<b>Kùm Kam</b>	—	p.n.	kùm kām	treatment for those suffering from sickness related to bone etc.	
<b>Kùm Loghom</b>	—	p.n.	kùm lɔ̃ɔ̃m	personal and communal spirit	It protects against leprosy induced by sorcery and causes leprosy in the attacker. Its symbol is the locust-bean tree.
<b>Kùm Lu</b>	—	p.n.	kùm lú	spirit for the compound	It protects the harmony of the compound and checks inappropriate speech by children. Also <b>Shàndòr</b> .
<b>Kùm Nwong</b>	—	p.n.	kùm <sup>n</sup> wɔ̃ng	personal and communal spirit	Afflicts victims with mental health problems, which can be cured by sacrifice. Also <b>Shīrii</b> .
<b>Kùm Nyèr</b>	—	p.n.	kùm <sup>n</sup> yèr	family spirit	It protects against theft and wrongful seizure of land. It punishes all who swear false oaths. It ensures that the descendants of the culprit are eliminated. Its symbol is red clay. cf. <b>Ngàrmùn</b>
<b>Kùm Páal</b>	—	p.n.	kùm páál	personal spirit	It protects against theft and adultery. It causes paralysis and impotence among men and barrenness among women. Its symbol is the euphorbia plant.
<b>Kùm Pák</b>	—	p.n.	kùm pák	spirit which demands that truth must be told at all times	those who tell lies die instantly. This <b>kùm</b> is performed by packing the footprint of a thief and bewitching it



Mwaghavul Kùm Wàar	pl.	PoS p.n.	IPA kùm wààr	Gloss personal spirit	Examples It protects the farm against trespassers. Its symbol is branches of <i>Diospyros</i> <i>mespiliformis</i> .
kumninung	—	n.	kūmnìnūŋ	cheap thing; any task that requires little or no effort; trifle	
kumpee	—	v.	kúmpēē	to keep watch; to wait; to wait in ambush	
kumpee	—	n.	kúmpēē	keeping watch; waiting; waiting in ambush	
kumuur	mo	n.	kūmùùr, kāmùùr	stick used for stirring food	also <b>kimùùr</b>
kun	—	v.	kūn	to be old; be mature (fruit)	
kún	—	num.	kún	three (3)	
kùn	—	n.	kùn	old age	
kundung	mo	n.	kùndūŋ, kùt	cripple (disabled person)	
kundyaghal	—	n.	kùnd <sup>y</sup> áyál	crowded mouth; crowded teeth	also <b>kungyaghal</b>
kùŋ	mo	n.	kùŋ	tree sp.	
kung [njii]	mo	n.	kūŋ <sup>n</sup> dʒíí	big drum	Used during the initiation of children and other sacrificial ceremonies to the traditional spirit ( <b>njii</b> ). Forbidden to women
kungguleng	mo	n.	kūŋgūlēŋ	bell; gong	
kungguul	mo	n.	kūŋgúúl	cereal stalk node or joint	
kunglung	mo	n.	kūŋlúŋ	shrub sp.	fruits are used to make soap
kungtup	mo	n.	kūŋtúp	shea tree	<i>Vitellaria paradoxa</i> <i>H. kadanya</i>
kungyaghal	—	n.	kūŋ <sup>y</sup> áyál	crowded mouth; crowded teeth	also <b>kundyaghal</b>
kup	—	v.	kúp	to close one's hands or eyes; to embrace; to hug	
kupdughul	mo	n.	kúpdúyúl	long-tailed birds	also <b>nyer dang</b> .
kur	kuram	v.	kúr, kūrām	to squeeze; to shrink; to compress	
kur	mo	n.	kúrdàà kúr	tortoise; turtle	also <b>daakur</b>
kur tong	—	v.p.	kúr tōŋ	to give up because of pressure or failure	
kuram	—	v.	kūrām	to squeeze; to shrink; to compress	pl. of <b>kur</b>
kùrà̀m k̀ì sar	—	n.p.	kùrà̀m k̀ì sár	muscle cramp in the hand	also <b>kùrà̀m sar</b>
kùrà̀m sar	—	n.p.	kùrà̀m sár	muscle cramp in the hand	also <b>kùrà̀m k̀ì sar</b>

Mwaghavul kùràsh	pl.	PoS id.	IPA kùràʃ	Gloss describes when s.o. gets up suddenly	Examples <b>kaadi mo doo àm nkaa làa ni be wuri sham yaghal ðak kùràsh</b> when they poured water on the boy he got up suddenly
<b>kúrásh-kúrásh</b>		id.	kúráʃ kúráʃ	sound of scraping burnt porridge from a pot [a sound well known to dogs]	<b>laareep wura nkaa aar tughul kúrásh-kúrásh</b> the girl is scraping the pot <i>kúrásh-kúrásh</i>
<b>kúrásh-kúrásh</b>		id.	kúráʃ kúráʃ	sound of s.o. scratching their thigh	<b>wura sam pyaghal kúrásh-kúrásh</b> she scratched her thigh, <i>kúrásh-kúrásh</i> [implies lying] <i>Ensete gillettii</i>
<b>kurgwam</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	kúrg <sup>w</sup> àm	wild banana plant	
<b>kuriit</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	kùríít	black bird sp.	
<b>kurpaa</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	kúrpáá	sensitive plant	<i>Mimosa pudica</i> . See <b>nshóopneer</b>
<b>kurti</b>	—	n.	kúrtí	smelted iron	
<b>kurtook</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	kùrtóók	portion of meat between the neck and the body of an animal	assigned to a second party who further wounded the animal on a hunting expedition before it was finally killed by a third party. cf. <b>gàì</b>
<b>kurtughut</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	kúrtùỳùt	large grasshopper known for landing heavily on the ground.	also <b>nkurtughut, ntùghùt</b>
<b>kurum</b>	—	v.	kūrūm	to rush towards s.o. or s.t., especially menacingly; to charge	<b>kurum sushii</b> to suddenly run fast. <b>Ri kurum so pe mo ði</b> he suddenly ran towards them
<b>kurum</b>	—	v.p.	kūrūm <sup>n</sup> fūrūm	to kneel down	
<b>nfurum</b>	—	p.n.	kúrumbáng	Deity that protects.	It was placed at an entrance to check intruders into the compound, especially those with evil intentions, such as witches. Any intruder who is in the spirit realm would be killed instantly by the deity
<b>Kúrumbáng</b>	—				
<b>kuryeem</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	kùr <sup>yē</sup> ēm	bird sp.	

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kuryeep	—	n.	kūr <sup>v</sup> ēēp	fonio variety	planted in dry land cf. <b>kusuk</b>
kús	—	s.v.	kús	to be near; to be close	
kus	—	v.	kūs	to prepare animal skin; to tan	
kus	—	v.	kūs	to pester s.o. for a favour	
kus	—	v.	kūs	to squeeze; to rub; to scrub	<b>Yi kus shii fii ku ni bang dī</b> Scrub your foot to make it clean (fem. sg.)
kùs		a.	kùs	big; large; huge; vast	
kushing	mo	n.	kùjɪŋ	place for threshing, pounding and grinding of grain etc. within the compound	
kushing	mo	n.	kùjɪŋ	Senegal firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta senegala</i> H. báá'ú
kusileng	mo	n.	kùsílɛŋ	rat sp.	
kús-kús		adv.	kús kús	describes s.t. very near by	
kusuk	—	n.	kúsúk	fonio; acha; hungry rice	<i>Digitaria exilis</i> . Varieties are <b>sùn, zór, kuryeep, cighirnighin, lùbáng, nàankàt, nìnàat</b>
kúsùk		excl.	kúsùk	Please!	in context of appeal for leniency
kusuk kilak nung	—	n.p.	kūsùk kílák nūŋ	fonio cultivar	short season
kusuk nnàat	—	n.p.	kūsùk <sup>n</sup> nàat	rice	lit. 'fonio of the whites'
kusuk nyer	—	n.p.	kūsùk <sup>n</sup> yèr	grass sp. similar to fonio	
kút	—	n.	kút	air; wind; breeze	
kút	mo	n.	kút	crocodile	<i>Crocodylus niloticus</i>
kùt	—	v.	kùt	to be crippled; to be handicapped	
kùt	—	n.	kùt	being a cripple	
kutar	mo	n.	kùtār	bridge	
kutik	—	n.	kútík	muscle pull on hands or legs; muscle spasm	usually results from positioning the limb in one place for too long
kutung	—	n.	kútùŋ	finger-millet	<i>Eleusine indica</i> . used for preparing kunu. H. <i>tamba</i>
kutut	mo	n.	kútùt	winnowing tray	made from raffia leaves, used for separating food items
kuul	kwaghal	v.	kūūl, k <sup>w</sup> āyāl	to tie a knot; to tighten the fist; to bunch the fist	
kúul	mo	n.	kúúl	garden egg; eggplant; aubergine	<i>Solanum incanum</i>

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kùul	—	n.	kùul	knots	cf. <b>sar hirit</b>
kuul as	mo	n.p.	kūul ās	tiny garden egg, wild	<i>Solanum sp.</i>
kuul m <sup>6</sup> úk	mo	n.p.	kūul m <sup>6</sup> úk	tiny garden egg variety	<i>Solanum sp.</i>
kuul tum	—	n.p.	kūul tūm	garden egg, wild	<i>Solanum sp.</i> sheep are fond of it and it is used as a medicine for chickens
kuur	—	n.	kūūr	flying embers; cinders	
kuur	—	n.	kūūr	deepest part of water body	
kuur	—	v.	kūūr	to meet; to assemble; to gather	cf. <b>kaat</b>
kùur	mo	n.	kùūr	gathering; large meeting; assembly; conclave	cf. <b>kàat</b>
kuut	mo	n.	kùùt	enclosure; room where you keep or do s.t.	
kuut ár	mo	n.p.	kùùt ár	entrance building which provides main access into the compound.	It also serves as a place where elders stay and take important family decisions. Women could be invited here for discussion but hardly at the <b>toghol</b>
kuut cèt	mo	n.p.	kùùt ʃèt	room where they cook food	
kuut ciin	mo	n.p.	kùùt ʃiin	room for cooking	<b>mwos</b>
kuut kùur	mo	n.p.	kùùt kùūr	beer	
kuut long	mo	n.p.	kùùt lōŋ	assembly hall	
				animal pen; corral	<b>randong mo del pwat nkuut long gùtùtùt</b> <i>The cows came out of the pen</i> gùtùtùt
kuzum	mo	n.	kùzūm	bush rat sp.	
kùzùm tíng	mo	n.p.	kùzùm tíŋ	rat sp.	
Kùzúŋ	—	p.n.	kùzúŋ	clan in Panyam	
kwàa	—	n.	k <sup>w</sup> àa	okra plant and fruit	also <b>kwaan</b>
kwàak		id.	k <sup>w</sup> àak	describes s.t. that is finished completely and faster than you expected	cf. <b>wèet</b>
kwàak		id.	k <sup>w</sup> àak	describes s.t. that vanishes or finishes completely and faster than you expected	cf. <b>wèet. mo cighir sak máar ni kyes</b> <i>kwàak</i> they finished farming <i>kwàak</i>
kwàak		adv.	k <sup>w</sup> àak	describes being suddenly clean of people, plants, animals, objects, rain, clouds,	<b>ɓang kwàak</b> be suddenly clean

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
<b>kwaakil</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	k <sup>w</sup> ààkìl	traditional variety of cowpeas much bigger than the normal	Mwaghavul use it to offer sacrifices to <b>njii</b> . <b>kwaakil</b> was so important to the Mwaghavul that it could be exchanged with <b>kusuk</b> (fonio). <b>kwaakil</b> was also used during initiation ceremonies. <b>kudul</b> was prepared and sacrificed to <b>njii-kung</b> and <b>njii-paal</b> (all these required <b>kwaakil</b> ). while <b>kusuk</b> was used to offer sacrifices to <b>njii-kirang</b> (this was for good yield/harvest).
<b>kwàak-kwàak</b>		id.	kwààk-kwààk	describes repeatedly slicing by a single movement of the hands or a tool	<b>yilang kwàak-kwàak</b> to slice repeatedly. NB. this ideophone only occurs with <i>yilang</i> , <i>saa</i> and <i>bak</i>
<b>kwáa-kwáa</b>		id.	k <sup>w</sup> áá k <sup>w</sup> áà	sound used to drive birds away	<b>sak máar dāng nyer mo shwaa wèet-wèet. Kwáa-kwáa nyer oo!</b> I made my farm and the birds came and ‘drank’ it all. Go away birds! <i>[Children’s song]</i>
<b>kwaalaa</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	k <sup>w</sup> āālāá	canary	<i>Serinus mozambicus</i>
<b>kwaam</b>	—	v.	k <sup>w</sup> ààm	to lure a woman into marriage or sexual intercourse; to lure s.o. into doing s.t.	
<b>kwaam</b>	—	n.	k <sup>w</sup> āām	sexual intercourse; copulation	
<b>kwaan</b>	—	n.	k <sup>w</sup> ààn	okra plant and fruit	also <b>kwàa</b> . <i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i>
<b>kwáar</b>	—	v.	k <sup>w</sup> áár	to scrape; to clean up; to scrub	
<b>kwàar</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	k <sup>w</sup> ààr	oribi antelope	<i>Ourebia ourebi</i>

Mwaghavul Kwaaraak	pl. —	PoS p.n.	IPA k <sup>w</sup> āārāāk	Gloss dance type	Examples similar to <b>velang</b> of neighbouring peoples in Mupun, Miship, Cakfem and Jipaal < H.
<b>kwaasei</b> <b>kwāas-kwāas</b>	—	n. id.	k <sup>w</sup> āāséí k <sup>w</sup> āās-k <sup>w</sup> āās	bean cakes noise of briskly-walking girls dragging their shoes on the ground	<b>wu kiling shii kilaareep ni wuraá jì si kwāas-kwāas</b> hear the sound of the foot of the girl coming along <i>kwāas-kwāas</i>
<b>kwāas-kwāas</b>		id.	k <sup>w</sup> āās-k <sup>w</sup> āās	describes sweeping freely, quickly and noisily	<b>fetpee kwāas-kwāas</b> sweep freely, quickly and noisily
<b>kwāas-kwāas</b>		id.	k <sup>w</sup> āās-k <sup>w</sup> āās	describes boiling strongly and noisily	<b>fil kwāas-kwāas</b> boil strongly and noisily. Also <b>kwài-kwài</b> .
<b>kwaghal</b> <b>kwághál</b>	— <b>mo</b>	v. n.	k <sup>w</sup> āyāl k <sup>w</sup> áyál	to tie knots lump of flour not properly mixed with water; nodule	sg. <b>kuul</b>
<b>kwàghàl</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	k <sup>w</sup> àyàl	slope; valley; incline; furrow	
<b>kwaghap</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	k <sup>w</sup> āyāp	peel; shell; bark of fruits; wrap of sweet; biscuit; etc.	
<b>kwágháp</b>	—	n.	k <sup>w</sup> áyáp	area of land with flat rock just underneath	
<b>kwaghap shii</b> <b>kwaghap</b> <b>shwáa</b>	<b>mo</b> —	n.p. n.p.	k <sup>w</sup> āyāp ʃíí k <sup>w</sup> āyāp ʃ <sup>w</sup> áá	shoe maize shell	cf. <b>kwàghàzàk</b>
<b>kwaghar</b> <b>kwaghar</b>	— —	n. v.	k <sup>w</sup> àyàr k <sup>w</sup> àyàr	gravel; laterite to start forming fruit(of a plant); to form a foetus (of fertilisation)	
<b>kwaghas</b>	—	n.	k <sup>w</sup> àyàs	gravelly soil	suitable for millet, fonio and beans. cf. <b>jing, garwan, dung, dyes nweel</b>
<b>Kwàghàs</b>	—	p.n.	k <sup>w</sup> àyàs	area in Panyam	Set ablaze by the chief priest as a declaration of the <b>Wus</b> festival at Panyam
<b>Kwàghàs</b> <b>Láplèk</b>	—	p.n.	k <sup>w</sup> àyàs láp lèk	boundary between Mwaghavul land and the Berom	around Dorowa; it used to be a battle ground as the name implies
<b>kwaghazak</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	k <sup>w</sup> àyàzàk	shoe, generic	cf. <b>kwaghap shii</b>

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kwáí	mo	n.	k <sup>w</sup> á <sup>i</sup>	sword; machete	
kwai	—	v.	k <sup>w</sup> ā <sup>i</sup>	to cook s.t. by boiling it turbulently and noisily	also <b>twam</b>
kwàì	mo	n.	k <sup>w</sup> à <sup>i</sup>	disaster; calamity; big trouble; catastrophe	
kwàì-kwàì		id.	kwà <sup>i</sup> -kwà <sup>i</sup>	describes boiling strongly and noisily	<b>fil kwàì-kwàì</b> boil strongly and noisily. Also <b>kwàas-kwàas</b> .
kwàk	mo	n.	k <sup>w</sup> àk	fan palm frond	
kwàk	mo	n.	k <sup>w</sup> àk	joint (human body), especially the knee, elbow, wrist and ankle	
kwàk gáng	—	s.v.	kwàk gán	to be encouraged; to be comforted	+ dative. <b>Kwàk gáng nlàa ni</b> The child was encouraged
kwák káa	—	v.p.	k <sup>w</sup> ák káa	to hit s.o. on the head with a closed fist	
kwàk sar	mo	n.p.	k <sup>w</sup> àk sár	wrist	
kwàk shii	mo	n.p.	k <sup>w</sup> àk ʃíí	ankle	
kwàkshii	—	n.p.	k <sup>w</sup> àkʃíí	vegetable sp.	(see pumbwan)
mànjing			màndʒíŋ		
kwál	mo	n.	k <sup>w</sup> ál	valley; slope; hole	
kwálbá	mo	n.	k <sup>w</sup> álbá	bottle	< H. also <b>tùghùt perpiin</b> the bark is used to make draw soup
kwálbít	—	n.	k <sup>w</sup> álbít	tree sp.	<b>fang kwál-kwál</b> be very clean
kwál-kwál		id.	k <sup>w</sup> ál k <sup>w</sup> ál	clean (of hair)	
kwandirang	mo	n.	k <sup>w</sup> ándìràŋ	shoe with hard cover	
kwang	—	v.	k <sup>w</sup> áŋ	to gather in a heap; to amass	
kwang	mo	n.	k <sup>w</sup> áŋ	corner	
kwang káa	mo	n.p.	k <sup>w</sup> áŋ káa	temple	<b>Ri tong ku ri ki fwap kwang káa firi di</b> He sat down and was tapping his temple <i>Potamonautes</i> spp. Found in local rivers. Preys on small fish and prawns. Not eaten. <i>H. kaguwa</i>
kwangkibel	mo	n.	k <sup>w</sup> àŋkíbéì	crab	<b>fwappee kwáng- kwáng</b> knock firmly and loudly
kwáng-kwáng		id.	kwáng-kwáng	describes knocking firmly on a door	

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Mwaghavul kwangvileng	pl. mo	PoS n.	IPA k <sup>w</sup> áŋvīlēŋ	Gloss s.o. who does not have favour before others, so whatever the person does is not appreciated; reject	Examples <b>baan bish</b> <b>nkwangvileng</b> the help rendered by the reject is not appreciated cf. <b>dingyil, gityil,</b> <b>làayil, songyil,</b> <b>tukyil, yilser</b> lit. ‘gather in a group’
kwangyil	mo	n.	k <sup>w</sup> āŋyīl	state as part of a country	
Kwangzughut	mo	p.n.	k <sup>w</sup> āŋzúyút	Pleiades; constellation	
kwar	—	v.	k <sup>w</sup> ār	to deny; to refuse; to hate; to dislike; to repudiate	
kwás	—	n.	k <sup>w</sup> ás	scabies	Spots filled with pus form on the buttocks, wrists and knees
kwás	—	v.	k <sup>w</sup> ás	to harden	( <i>paat</i> fruit when it is overcooked and inedible), (of land) to harden
kwás nFyam	—	n.p.	k <sup>w</sup> ās <sup>n</sup> fʼám	scabies	Spots filled with pus form on the buttocks, wrists and knees. Lasts for two to three years. H. <i>kaswa</i>
kwàsh		id.	k <sup>w</sup> áf	sound of a bundle of firewood falling to the ground; (of a plant) to produce many fruit	<b>ḡwàghàt yóghóm</b> <b>ni sham táa kwàsh</b> the bundle of firewood fell down <i>kwàsh</i>
kwásh-kwásh		id.	k <sup>w</sup> áf k <sup>w</sup> áf	sound of striking a flintstone to make fire	<b>wuri cut shàghàl</b> <b>wus ku ni wál</b> <b>kwásh-kwásh</b> he struck the flintstones against each other <i>kwásh-</i> <i>kwásh</i>
kwàsh-kwàsh		id.	k <sup>w</sup> áf k <sup>w</sup> áf	describes the rattling sound of s.t. falling e.g. an ankle- rattle or a bicycle	



Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kwát	—	n.	k <sup>w</sup> át	bridewealth; price	payment; Paid to the parents of a bride to formalise a marital relationship. When bridewealth is not paid and there are children as a result of the relationship, they automatically remain with her parents until redeemed by the father or his relations making the appropriate payments. Children born before any formal marriage remain with their mother's family until payment is made.
kwát	—	n.	k <sup>w</sup> át	hunting	
Kwát	mo	p.n.	k <sup>w</sup> át	hunting festival	in Mwaghavul land
kwát làghàm	—	n.p.	k <sup>w</sup> át làyàm	hide and seek game	
kwát làghàm	—	n.p.	k <sup>w</sup> át làyàm	not being straightforward; being devious; being obfuscatory	cf. ngu dang dimighir
kwát nkishang	—	v.p.	k <sup>w</sup> át <sup>n</sup> kīfāŋ	to glean crop left in the soil or grain left on stalks after harvest	you own what you glean. cf. kwát tang ngon, kwát tubwoor
kwat sar	—	v.p.	kwātsár	to pay a fine or damages	
kwat sar	—	v.p.	kwātsár	to pay the brideprice of a woman	
kwát tang ngon	—	v.p.	k <sup>w</sup> át tàn <sup>n</sup> gōn	to glean grain left on stalks after harvest	you own what you glean. cf. tang ngon, kwát tubwoor, kwát nkishang
kwát tubwoor	—	v.p.	k <sup>w</sup> át tùḃ <sup>w</sup> òòr	to glean crop left in the soil after harvest	you own what you glean. cf. tubwoor, kwát tang ngon, kwát nkishang
kwatsar	—	n.	kwātsár	payment of damages	
kwee	mo	n.	k <sup>w</sup> èè	chicken; hen; fowl	
kwee jwák	mo	n.p.	k <sup>w</sup> èè dʒ <sup>w</sup> ák	quail spp.	Turnix spp.
kwee kin	mo	n.p.	k <sup>w</sup> èè kīn	traditional gift of chicken from an uncle	
kwee pyaa	mo	n.p.	k <sup>w</sup> èè p <sup>y</sup> áá	cattle egret	also daapyaa naaning Ardeola ibis H. bálbéélàà

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Mwaghavul kweng-kweng	pl.	PoS id.	IPA k <sup>w</sup> ɛŋ k <sup>w</sup> ɛŋ	Gloss sound of metal hammered or beaten	being	Examples
						<b>ɖushuu wal kweng-kweng daa ndùŋ kilom cáan</b> From the volcanic hill comes the sound of hammering an iron as father forges a hoe. Line from traditional children's song.
<b>kwespee</b>	—	v.i.	k <sup>w</sup> ɛspɛɛ	to search frantically		
<b>kwespee</b>	—	n.	k <sup>w</sup> ɛspɛɛ	searching frantically		
<b>kwét-kwét</b>		adv.	k <sup>w</sup> ét k <sup>w</sup> ét	completely		also <b>kukwet</b>
<b>kwét-kwét</b>		adv.	k <sup>w</sup> ét k <sup>w</sup> ét	too eagerly		
<b>kwoo</b>	—	n.	k <sup>w</sup> òò	darkness		also <b>kòo</b>
<b>kwoom</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	k <sup>w</sup> ɔ̃m	bush-fowl		<i>Francolinus spp.</i> bird sp. that eats maize. H. <i>makwarwa</i>
<b>kwoop</b>	—	v.	k <sup>w</sup> òòp	to praise; to glorify		
<b>kwoop</b>	—	n.	k <sup>w</sup> òòp	praise		
<b>kyàas</b>		adv.	k <sup>y</sup> ààs	straightforwardly		
<b>kyàas</b>		a.	k <sup>y</sup> ààs	straightforward		
<b>kyaghar</b>	—	v.	k <sup>y</sup> āyār	to desire; to admire; to be jealous		
<b>kyághár</b>	—	n.	k <sup>y</sup> áyár	love; lust; desire		
<b>kyághár</b>	—	n.p.	kyáyár dííbɪʃ	perverse desire		
<b>díibish</b>						
<b>kyak</b>	<b>kok</b>	v.	k <sup>y</sup> ák, kɔ̃k	to pick; to pluck		
<b>kyakpee</b>	—	n.	k <sup>y</sup> ákpɛɛ	frequent illness		
<b>kyakpoo</b>	—	v.	k <sup>y</sup> ákpòò	to grumble; to be always complaining		‘to pick mouth’
<b>kyal</b>	—	n.	k <sup>y</sup> ál	things removed		(plants etc.) preparatory to the next farming season
<b>kyam</b>	—	v.	k <sup>y</sup> ām	to test; to taste; to examine; to touch; to gauge		Specialised meanings: to test the strength of a tree branch, to test the depth of a stream or the soil, to try out a horse for the first time, to test a small ruminant for fat
<b>kyàm</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	k <sup>y</sup> àm	examination; test		
<b>kyàm</b>	—	n.	k <sup>y</sup> àm	tasting		
<b>kyamshang</b>	—	v.	k <sup>y</sup> āmʃǎŋ	to taste how good food or soup is etc.; to do palatability test		

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kyamshang	—	n.	kʸāmʃán	act of tasting how good food or soup is etc.; palatability test	
kyee	—	v.	kʸèè	to preserve; guard jealously	cf. <b>pyee, jwàan</b> <i>Hystrix cristata</i>
kyee	—	v.	kʸèè	to lure; to deceive s.o.	
kyeek	<b>mo</b>	n.	kʸéék	porcupine	
kyeen	—	n.	kʸēēn	future; front part of s.t.; front space in front of s.t.	
kyéen	—	n.	kʸéén	usefulness; value	
kyéen	—	v.	kʸéén	to take advantage of; to make use of	
kyeenbish	—	n.	kʸēēnbīʃ	accident; misfortune; bad luck	
kyeenpyaa	—	n.	kyēēnpʸáá	good luck	also <b>kyeenbang; Naan cin kyeenpyaa!</b> ‘God give good luck’ i.e. Good luck!
kyeer	—	v.	kʸēēr	to adhere strictly	
kyeer	—	v.	kʸēēr	to tender; to nurture; to protect	
kyeer long	—	v.p.	kʸēēr lōŋ	to rear animals	
kyeer wàar	—	v.p.	kʸēēr wàar	to adhere to tenets of the law	
kyeerlong	—	n.	kʸēērlōŋ	animal production	
kyèet	<b>mo</b>	n.	kʸèèt	hand tool for shaping wood	
kyèet	<b>mo</b>	n.	kʸèèt	type; species; sort; kind of; class; category	
kyèet	<b>mo</b>	n.	kʸèèt	adze	
kyes	—	v.	kʸēs	to finish; to conclude; to complete; to finalise	
kyes	—	adv.	kʸēs	completely; fully	
kyés	—	n.	kʸés	the last; end or completion of s.t.	
Kyes ...!		excl.	kyēs	Hard luck! Sorry! Bless you! Gesundheit!	said to s.o. who has just had an accident or misfortune, or to one who has just sneezed. Mostly used with daa or nàá as in <b>Kyes daa! Kyes nàá!</b>
Kyes ki Yil	—	p.n.	kyés kì yíl	end-time	A recent concept that came with the advent of Christianity
kyes mwaan	<b>mo</b>	n.p.	kʸēs mʷāān	irresponsible person who goes here and there; promiscuous person	<b>Kyes mwaan ni ra kì kar mùut kishirok</b> The promiscuous woman has contracted AIDS.

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Mwaghavul kyet	pl.	PoS part.	IPA kʸèt	Gloss whether; if	Examples ba an man kyet ri mbam an kas 'NEG I know whether he FUT.help me NEG' I do not know whether he will help me
kyet ... wa?		int.	kʸèt	question marker	kyet wu mbam an wa? 'Q you.PL. FUT.help an Q? will you help me?
kyetwa kyók-kyók	—	n. id.	kʸètwa kʸók kʸók	doubt; uncertainty sound of s.t. dripping lightly	toghom ni dʸong kyók-kyók the blood drips lightly
kyòk-kyòk		id.	kʸòk kʸòk	sound of s.t. dripping heavily	àm dʸong kyòk- kyòk the water drips heavily
kyól-kyól		id.	kʸól kʸól	describes being clean of dirt	ǎng kyól-kyól to be very clean
kyùk		id.	kʸùk	describes looking very big especially of persons; animals or hoes,	also kìrùk. ǎar kyùk to stand tall
kyùrùk		id.	kʸùrùk	describes s.t. long and pointed (shoe, hoe, sword, etc.)	
L I	LLII				
lá	—	v.	lá	to take; have; answer; receive	cf. láp
lá dʸéel	—	v.p.	lá dʸéel	to vouch for s.o.	Taji a lá dʸéel mmee gurum kas Do not vouch for anyone
lára lára lára	mo jép jép	n. n. a.	lára lára, dʒép lára, dʒép	wound; injury; trauma child; offspring; progeny small; tiny; little; diminutive	(reference to an object or animal) A ceen lara long ni so si You (masc. sg.) drive the small animal away
lára lára dīinaat lára kī nitik	la jép dīinaat jép ~	v. n.p. n.	lára, lā lára dīinaat lára kī nitik, dʒép-	to give birth; to deliver small baby; infant great grandchild	cf. nitik kī nitik
lára kicoo	—	n.p.	lára kīʃó	first child	said only in relation to the mother, when saying it is her first child