


Mwaghavul dīisì	pl.	PoS dem.	IPA dīisì	this	Gloss	Examples as dīisì ni yem ndīn mbiise ku ni dee si gòkshiròk 'dog this it spent- days without food so it became there gòkshiròk' i.e. <i>This dog has not been fed for days, and it is looking emaciated, gokshirok. cf. ndīisì</i> shàghàl fina ni a dīisizok <i>my money is hidden</i>
dīisizok		a.	dīisizòk	hidden; concealed		
dīital		a.	dīitāl	hot		
dīital		a.	dīitāl	tough		
dīivùl		num.	dīivùl	second		lu firi dīivùl ni his second house
dīiyòng	—	a.	dīiyòŋ	mentally challenged; retarded		
dīk	—	n.	dīk	marriage; wedding		
dīk	—	v.	dīk	to mould (as a pot)		
dīk	—	v.	dīk	to build; to construct		
dīk	dīk-dīk, dīk kì dīk, dīk a dīk	a.	dīk, dīk dīk, dīk kī dīk, dīk ā dīk	different		cf. dīici
dīk	—	v.	dīk	to sieve; to sift; to strain		
dīkbish	—	n.	dīkbīʃ	wife out of favour with her husband		
dīki		adv.	dīkí	again		
dīki-dīki		adv.	dīkí dīkí	repeatedly; again and again		a katpoo nkaa ni dīki-dīki you talk about it repeatedly
dīkret	—	n.	dīkrét	wife favoured by husband		
dīlang	—	v.	dīlāŋ	to swallow (pl.)		cf. singular dal
Dileng		p.n.	dīlēŋ	hunting expedition/festival of Bwai community in Mangu LGA.		These expeditions were organised to check the growth of wild animals in the area. It was an opportunity to demonstrate good horsemanship etc. Today dances etc. are organised mainly to socialise.
dīleng	mo	n.	dīlēŋ	thin, long, wide layer of rock		
dīmís-dīmís		id.	dīmís dīmís	describes the way a small animal drags itself along the ground.		cf. gìdibìs-gìdibìs for larger animals
dīnkan	—	a.	dī ⁿ kàn	evil; bad		

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
dĩnshee		a.	dĩ ⁿ ʃɛ̀ɛ̀	the first	
dĩnshee	—	num.	dĩ ⁿ shɛ̀ɛ̀lɛ̀l	first	irregular formation; there is suppletion of <i>mindong</i> (one) to <i>nshèe</i>
dĩnsuluk	—	a.	dĩ ⁿ sùlùk	uncircumcised	also nsuluk
dìpòò	—	v.	dìpòlòl	to be on it (any activity); to be doing it	mun dìpòò we are on it
dĩrang	—	v.	dĩrāŋ	to stand (pl.)	cf. dar sg.
dìrem	—	n.	dìrém	visit by a suitor to his fiancée during courtship late in the night; act of telling tales mostly in the night	cf. so dìrem , teer dìrem , tong dìrem so dìrem night visit by a suitor to his proposed; to pay such visit teer dìrem to spend (or act of spending) the night with one's fiancée tong dìrem to sit (or act of sitting) to tell tales
dìrep		n.	dìrép	charcoal	
dìrep wus		n.	dìrēp wūs	hot charcoal	
dìben	—	n.	dìbén	crop	
dìbèn	—	n.	dìbèn	heat; steam; vapour	
dìghim		v.	dìyím	to make s.o. nervous	
dìghìn	—	n.	dìyìn	inside of a room; container; enclosure; etc.	
dìghir	mo	n.	dìyīr	scorpion	Found under rocks. Can give an unpleasant sting. H. <i>kunama</i>
dìghìr	—	n.	dìyìr	dry land; dry place;	
dìghìr	—	v.	dìyìr	to balance s.t. on the head	
dìghir kwee	mo	n.p.	dìyīr k ^w ɛ̀ɛ̀	earwig; 'skirt and blouse';	<i>Dermaptera</i> . Lives in damp places including clothes.
dìghirkap	—	n.	dìyīrkāp	nausea	
dògho	mo	n.	dõyó	sound; voice	cf. doo
dògholshik	—	n.	dõyòʃik	dirty habit	also nyokshik
dògholshik	—	v.i.	dõyòʃik	to have a dirty habit	also nyokshik
dòghom	—	v.	dõyõm	to stoop; to bend down; to crouch	
dòghom	—	v.	dõyõm	to begin; to start; to commence	
dòghòm	—	v.	dõyòm		
dòghor	—	v.	dõyõr	to frown; to look gloomy	
dòk	—	s.v.	dõk	to be quiet; to be silent	
dòk'ku	—	excl.	dõk'kú	keep quiet!	< dòk aku
dòm	—	v.	dõm	to like; to love; to want; to desire; to need	
dòm	—	n.	dõm	liking; love; want; desire; need	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ḍong	—	s.v.	ḍɔŋ	to be clean; to be clear (water); to be pellucid	
ḍong	—	s.v.	ḍɔŋ	to be well groomed (body)	
ḍong	—	s.v.	ḍɔŋ	to be glossy and smooth	
ḍong	—	s.v.	ḍɔŋ	to be too watery; to be too dilute	
ḍong yét-yét	—	v.p.	ḍɔŋ yét yét	to be very clean; clear (water); to be very well groomed (body)	
ḍong-ḍong		adv.	ḍɔŋ ḍɔŋ	describes s.t. clean; clear	
ḍoo	—	v.	ḍɔ̃	to pour	
ḍoo	—	s.v.	ḍɔ̃	to be pale as a result of dehydration; illness or exhaustion	
ḍoo	—	n.	ḍɔ́	sound; voice	
ḍoo maap	mo	n.p.	ḍɔ̃ mààp	noise of a machine, bird or animal	
ḍoo mat	—	n.p.	ḍɔ̃ màt	high-pitched voice	
ḍoo mish	—	n.p.	ḍɔ̃ miʃ	low-pitched voice	
ḍu	—	v.	ḍu	to smell (s.t.)	
ḍu	—	v.	ḍu	to appear to be; to look like	ba ri ḍu ngumaar kas He doesn't appear to be a farmer (usually in negative constructions)
ḍu-	—	pref.	ḍu-	prefix for type of calabash	
ḍú	—	n.	ḍú	odour; smell; stink; pong; aroma	
ḍudak	mo	n.	ḍūdàk	spherical calabash	similar to <i>birong</i> but smaller, used for keeping food, has a small mouth
ḍuḍu	—	adv.	ḍūḍū	describes s.t. smelly; odoriferous; stinky; aromatic	
ḍuḍyaar	mo	n.	ḍūḍ'áár	small calabash for getting grains from the granary	
ḍughun	ḍwaghan	v.	ḍūyūn, ḍ ^w āyān	to have sexual intercourse; to copulate	
ḍúghún	ḍwághán	n.	ḍūyún, ḍ ^w áyán	sexual intercourse; copulation	
ḍughun gus	—	v.p.	ḍūyūn gùs	to be too dry (food)	
ḍughur	—	v.	ḍūyūr	to wipe out gradually	
ḍúghúr	—	n.	ḍūyúr	kidney	
ḍùghùr	—	n.	ḍūyùr	tiredness; exhaustion; fatigue	
ḍughur ḍi	—	v.	ḍūyūr ḍi	to make s.o. tired	ḍak ni ḍughur ḍi ngwar ni The work made the man tired
ḍughut	—	v.	ḍūyūt	to extract (only of oil)	
ḍughut mwoor	—	v.p.	ḍūyūt m ^w òr	to extract oil from a fruit	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ḍuk	—	v.	ḍūk	to carefully assemble; to prepare; to organise; to maintain; to manage; to gather live coals	pl. cf. ḍak
ḍukum	mo	n.	ḍūkùm	calabash formerly kept in every compound filled with charms and used to protect members of the family. The ordained member of the family keeps the ḍaa ḍukum and ensures its full protection. Ḍukum is used for a few kùm , especially Ngàrmùn, Njii, Mùut Tùfwo	
ḍukwághál	mo	n.	ḍūk ^w áyál	calabash with nodules on the back	
ḍukwat	—	n.	ḍūk ^w át	small calabash with a pointed neck used in feeding small children	Also a symbol for a child. Usually tied to the small gourd like the flask and its accompanying cup Ḍukwat piin ḍee/yit been ḍi lit. ‘The small calabash broke and dropped away from the gourd’ implies ‘the child died and the mother survived following a birth’.
ḍuloot	mo	n.	ḍūlóót	U-shaped calabash	
ḍuluk		n.	ḍūlúk	calabash used for preparing draw soup	smaller than <i>ḍudak</i>
ḍum	—	v.	ḍūm	to be cooked	(porridge mixture after final addition of flour)
ḍum	—	v.	ḍūm	to not thrive well (child)	
ḍung	—	n.	ḍūŋ	lie; untruth; falsehood	
ḍureep kwar	mo	n.p.	ḍūrēēp kwār	large wooden bowl	used to bring food during marriage rites lit. ‘bowl rejected by young woman’
ḍurum	—	v.	ḍūrùm	to catch s.o. unawares	(who is doing s.t. wrong)
ḍúrúm	—	v.	ḍūrúm	to devour	
ḍushaghal	mo	n.	ḍūḟàḟál	long, tubular calabash	with an iron handle sewn across the opening used for ritual drinks
ḍushuu	mo	n.	ḍūḟúú	volcanic hill	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
Dushuu-Nkirang	—	p.n.	dũfúú nkírán	Kerang volcanic hill from which Swan water is bottled	
dutaan	mo	n.	dũtààn	long, tubular calabash	with a wooden handle sewn across the opening on the body used by elders for drinking the <i>mwos</i> local beer
dúu	—	v.	dũù	to be a crowd; to be many; to be numerous	
dúu	—	n.	dũù	number of anything	
dúu	—	n.	dũù	crowd of people; mob	
dwang		s.v.	dʷáng	to be sour; to be acid	
dwang		v.	dʷáng	to grimace; to frown	
dwáng-dwáng		adv.	dʷáng dʷáng	describes s.t. sour or acid	
dwas	d̩is	v.	dʷās, d̩is	to lick; to suck; to sap strength	
dwaspoo	—	v.	dʷāspòò	to suck one's teeth; to hiss	shows disgust, contempt, regret, disappointment, annoyance, etc.
dwat	—	v.	dʷāt	to squeeze; to be narrow (of an entrance; room); to wring out	
dwat dyes	—	v.p.	dʷāt d̩yēs mmèngó	to put stress on; to pressurise; to drive	lit. 'to squeeze out excrement'. Pantu ki dwat dyes nlàa ni ki dak Pantu drives that child too hard
dween	—	v.	dʷēēn	to be small in size; to be tiny (pl.)	cf. singular kat .
dween	mo	n.	dʷēēn	smaller fruit, farm produce or animals	Plural usage. Gwar ni yak pupwap, be ri waghar nan ni mo seet ku ri cin dween ni mo d̩i mmat ni cèt The man caught fish, and he selected the bigger ones and sold but gave his wife the smaller ones to cook. cf. nan
dween-dween	—	adv.	dʷēēn dʷēēn	describes s.t. small	
dwiit	—	s.v.	dʷíit	to be too narrow (passage, entrance)	
dwiit-dwiit	—	adv.	dʷíit dʷíit	describes s.t. too narrow	

Mwaghavul dya	pl. mo	PoS n.	IPA d'áá	Gloss	Examples
				name by which women of the same age group (i.e. friends) respond to each other's call	said in response to inàa . Speaker A: Teer ryang aa, inàa? Good morning, inàa . Speaker B: Teer ryang, dyaa . Morning, dyaa .
dyaar	mo	n.	d'áár	granary; barn; foodstore; silo	
dyaar kutcet	—	n.p.	d'āār kùt f'èt	special foodstore in the kitchen	
dyaar shaghal	mo	n.p.	d'āār f'āyàl	automated teller machine (ATM)	cf. mbii shang shaghal
dyàghàp		id.	d'āyàp	describes light that goes off suddenly	
dyaghap yit	—	v.p.	d'āyáp yīt	to blink	
dyeel	—	n.	d'yēēl	smoke	
dyeel	—	v.	d'yēēl	to come together to overcome s.t.	
dyéel	—	n.	d'yéél	adjudication; trial; judgment	
dyèel	—	n.	d'yèèl	quarrel; dispute; misunderstanding; strife	
dyèel	—	v.	d'yèèl	to quarrel; to dispute	
dyeel tukaa	—	n.p.	d'yēēl tükáá	murder case	
dyeep	—	v.	d'yēēp	to lift; to raise; to elevate	
dyeepkaa	—	n.	d'yēēpkáá	arrogance; pride	
dyeepkaa	—	v.	d'yēēpkáá	to be arrogant	
dyees	—	n.	d'yēēs	sand	
dyees	—	v.	d'yēēs	to grind; to crush; to pulverise	
dyees káa	—	v.p.	d'yēēs káá	to struggle with an antagonising experience	
dyees nweel	—	n.p.	d'yēēs "wèél	sandy soil not suitable for growing millet	cf. jing, garwan, dung, kwaghas, pàng, pér
dyees shiit	—	v.p.	d'yēēs f'īt	to grind grain	
dyees shiit	—	n.p.	d'yēēs f'īt	grinding of grain	
dyel	—	v.	d'yél	to retain; to take along; to own; to possess; to nurture; to lead	
dyem	jep zilang	n.	d'yèm, d'zép zìlàn	son; young man	
dyemnaa	mo	voc.	d'yèmnàà	brother; sister; sibling	when you address him/her directly
dyemnaa	mo	voc.	d'yèmnàà	name by which people whose mothers come from the same compound, area, or home call each other.	They have no other relationship.

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
dyemnanng	—	n.	dʲɛ̃mnánŋ	your sibling	when speaking about them to a man
dyemnighin	—	n.	dʲɛ̃mnĩyĩn	your sibling	when talking about them indirectly
dyemning	—	n.	dʲɛ̃mnínŋ	your sibling	when speaking to a woman
dyen	—	n.	dʲɛ̃n	manners; attitude; character	behaviour; demeanour;
dyen	—	v.	dʲɛ̃n	to wish; to intend	
dyèng	—	n.	dʲɛ̃ŋ	wild fruit sp.	
dyes	—	n.	dʲɛ̃s	faeces; excreta; manure; dung; shit	stool;
dyés	mo	n.	dʲɛ̃s	bone	
dyés	mo	n.	dʲɛ̃s	hard fruit	
dyés	mo	n.	dʲɛ̃s	hard interior of stem or branch	
dyes bwoon	mo	n.p.	dʲɛ̃s ɓʷóón	lower backbone	
dyes dang	mo	n.p.	dʲɛ̃s dāŋ	coccyx; bone at base of spine	lit. ‘bone of tail’
dyes furum	mo	n.p.	dʲɛ̃s fùrùm	knee cap	
dyes káa	mo	n.	dʲɛ̃s káá	skull	lit. ‘bone of head’
dyes káa	mo	n.	dʲɛ̃s káá	theme; main point	
dyes káa	—	n.	dʲɛ̃s káá	name for s.o. who is last person left alive in a family	
dyes káa	—	n.	dʲɛ̃s káá	person directly involved in or affected by s.t., e.g. chief mourner or celebrant	
dyes kàapòò	—	n.p.	dʲɛ̃s kààpòò	diarrhoea in children	cf. pider
dyes kilom	—	n.p.	dʲɛ̃s kílōm	slag	
dyes kinok	mo	n.p.	dʲɛ̃s kinòk	backbone; spine	
dyes kuza	—	n.p.	dʲɛ̃s kùzà	tin slag	
dyes neer	mo	n.p.	dʲɛ̃s nēēr	bone surrounding the vagina	
dyes paat	mo	n.p.	dʲɛ̃s páát	<i>Canarium</i> nuts	<i>schweinfurthii</i>
dyes pider	mo	n.p.	dʲɛ̃s pìdēr	pelvis	
dyes put	—	n.p.	dʲɛ̃s pūt	diarrhoea	also dyes sùl .
dyes tòghòm	—	n.p.	dʲɛ̃s tòḡòm	dysentery	General pain, weakness and sore joints. Bloody stool. Untreated leads to death.
dyóghóp-	—	id.	dʲóḡóp	describes eating soft food	also yóghóp-
dyóghóp	—	v.	dʲóḡóp	nourished with a lot of oil	yóghóp
dyong	—	v.	dʲōŋ	to trickle down	pl. of taa to fall hence a type of iterative
dyoo	—	v.	dʲōō	to watch; stare; regard; observe; to search; to seek	
dyù-dyù	—	id.	dʲù-dʲù	like an arrow	dèl mputughup dʲù-dʲù pierce the heart like arrows

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
E e	EEee				
'e		int.	'é	polar question marker	full form me . Occurs in sentence-final position. Questions which do not presuppose the response. a wagha a wat ni 'e? are you the thief?
'e		int.	'ē	question marker	full form ye . Occurs in sentence-final position. a sat ngan azeen-nzeen, a we cìn wat ni 'e? Tell me truly, who committed the theft?
F f	FFff				
Fai		p.n.	fáí	personal spirit which cures headaches	
fee	—	v.	fēē	to drag; to pull	
fee pider a	—	v.p.	fēē pìdēr ā	to look down on s.o.; to despise; to revile	
feefee	—	n.	fēēfēē	sweeping the farm	after planting fonio to prevent birds from eating the seeds. New wives and girls would cut small branches of trees, tie them neatly and align them in a row on the farm to cover the fonio seeds.
feel	—	v.	fēēl	to peel; to husk	
féel	mo	n.	fēél	throat; gullet	cf. ḏagham
féel	—	n.	fēél	goitre (disease)	often associated with iodine deficiency
fèel	mo	n.	fèèl	scale; peelings of trees	
fèel	mo	n.	fèèl	plant sp.	
feel fii	—	n.p.	fēēl fii	trachea	
féel fii	—	v.p.	fēél fii	to thirst	+ dative
fèel nwoo	—	n.p.	fèèl ⁿ wòò	sloughed skin of a snake	
feel shwáa	—	v.p.	fēēl ^w áá	to shell maize	
feel shwáa	—	n.p.	fēēl ^w áá	shelling of maize	
féel vul	—	n.p.	fēél vūl	hypocrite; person who says one thing and does another	

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feer	mo	n.	fěēr	transverse horn	played for music also alarm, signal
fээр	—	num.	fээр	four; 4	
fээр	—	v.	fээр	to move along on the buttocks like a child	
fээр man	—	v.p.	fээр mǎn	to be very knowledgeable about s.t.	
fès		adv.	fès	very; emphasis; greater, smaller, longer, etc	must qualify another adjective. làa dĩ wus meen wuri ni fes bish naa. The boy who had burns from the fire is a terrible sight
fet	—	v.	fět	to slaughter; to massacre	
fet	—	v.	fět	to sweep; to brush	
fèt	mo	n.	fèt	Berom hoe; small hoe	see cáan . Presently in use by Mwaghavul.
fèt	—	s.v.	fèt	to be distant; to be far; to be remote	
fèt	—	v.	fèt	to shift; to move; to budge	nghik ni kì fèt the stone has shifted lit. ‘to sweep legs’. The origin of the expression lies in a belief that once the legs of a bachelor are swept with the broom he will remain unmarried and run out of luck.
fet shii	—	v.p.	fět jíí	proverbial belief	Mwaghavul society emphasises cleanliness in terms of neatness of both personal and general hygiene. Any house where there are girls all adjoining roads are properly swept and kept clean on daily basis. A dirty compound would not attract suitors ¹
fetpee	—	n.	fětpee	sweeping	
fetpee	—	v.	fětpee	to sweep	

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

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
fii	—	p.a.	fī	your (f.)	2 nd person singular feminine possessive adjective. also fiyi . cf. mii
fii	—	v.	fii	to be dry; to be desiccated; to be arid	
fii	fyat	v.	fii, fyát	to blow; to dry (sg.)	cf. pl. fyat which is only applied to blowing up a fire
fii làapiit	—	v.p.	fii lààpīit	to blow one's nose	
fii nòok	—	v.p.	fii nòòk	to give artificial respiration	
fii pighizing	—	v.p.	fii pìyìzĩŋ	to despise; look down on others	lit. 'blow nose'
fii-fii	—	adv.	fii fii	describes s.t. dry	
fiip	—	n.	fīp	whistle	also piip . cf. tàa fiip
fil	—	v.	fīl	to boil; to vaporise	
fil buluk	—	v.p.	fīl bùlùk	to parboil meat; to be parboiled; to boil over	
fil gwom	—	n.p.	fīl g ^w òm	ringworm; tinea capitis; dermatophytosis	lit. 'splash of boiling flour' because it looks like ringworm. Infection of the head Symptoms of ringworm include itchy, red, raised, scaly patches that may blister and ooze. Leaves circular white spots.
filfoghol	mo	n.	fīlfóyól	puff-adder; snake sp.	<i>Bitis arietans</i>
filfuk	—	n.	fīlfúk	grass sp.	same as nfwaghap
fin	mo	n.	fīn	grinding stone; millstone; quern	refers to the lower, stationary, stone (quern). Also ng hik fin
fín		adv.	fīn	back to front (describes clothes worn)	
fín	—	v.	fīn	to expose; to exhibit; to display	supposed to be hidden
fín	mo	n.	fīn	piece of meat attaching to skin	
fín	—	v.	fīn	to remain in large quantities	
fing	—	v.	fĩŋ	to scare and scatter people or animals, usually by pursuing them	also ving
fivir	—	n.	fivĩr	tornado; whirlwind; dust-devil; cyclone	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
fikot	mo	n.	fíkót	corpse; lifeless body; carcass; cadaver; empty body; s.t. that spoils unexpectedly; s.o. who dies unexpectedly; s.o. whose soul has temporarily left his body	cf. kúm
fikot	mo	n.	fíkót	promiscuous woman	Figurative use. Ra a fikot ni She is a promiscuous woman
filak	—	v.	fílàk	to treat pot so that it can ferment drinks poured into it	
filap	—	v.	fīlāp ~ fūlāp	to retrieve; to wrest s.t. from s.o.; to detach	also fulap
filet	—	v.	fīlét	to cut a small portion or piece	
filok	mo	n.	fílòk	lungs	
fina	—	pron.	fīnā	my	A we a shaar fina ye? Who is my friend?
fira	—	p.a.	fīrā	her	third person singular feminine possessive adjective. matkāa ni wura kī baa bilang dī mmee làa fira ni, dee wura teer shoor a maap ðak shwèt-shwèt the widow has lost another child and she has been crying all night <i>shwet-shwet</i>
firi	—	p.a.	fīrī	his	third person singular masculine possessive adjective. Diisi a lu firi lit. 'this is house his'
firish	—	v.	fīrīf ~ fūrīf	to cut or break a tiny piece or portion; to slice (s.t. too dry for a smooth cut)	also furish
foghol	fwaghal	v.	fōyōl, fʷāyāl	to swell; to be swollen (face or body)	yit kī làa ni pán foghol the child's face is swollen a bit. cf. fuup

Mwaghavul fòghòl	pl. mo	PoS n.	IPA fòyòl	Gloss small pot used to reserve drinks for elders	Examples
					
foghom	—	v.	fòyòm	to grasp firmly	cf. yaa.
foghot	—	v.	fòyòt	to visit a sick, bereaved or troubled person	
fok	—	n.	fòk	aluminium	cf. kal, bòng, bòò, juu
fòk nduu	—	n.p.	fòk ⁿ dūū	lichen	
fól	mo	n.	fól	creeper sp.	with very sour caterpillar-like fruit also nnidwang
fón	mo	n.	fón	long calabash	
fudfu	—	p.a.	fūdū	their (logophoric)	Mangun dialect. Also furu
fughu	—	p.a.	fūyū	your (pl.)	also fuu. cf. mughu
fuk	—	v.	fūk	to blow air with bellows	
fúk	—	n.	fúk	blowing air with bellows	
fùk	—	v.	fùk	to be very angry; to be enraged; to be furious	
fùk	—	n.	fùk	place full of manure	
fùk	—	n.	fùk	impurity following sexual intercourse	there is a belief that if you go from sexual intercourse to a place where they are preparing goghor jute condiment it will lose its flavour. Similarly if you go to the smithy, their work will not go well. Any delicate work can fail in this situation.
fulap	—	v.	fūlāp	to retrieve with the use of fingernails	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
fulup	—	v.	fūlūp	to insult; to abuse pl.	cf. kās sg. Jep ni mo fulup shirop ni mo (yit des) The children insulted the women (many times)
fúlúp	—	n.	fúlúp	insult; abuse; insulting behaviour	cf. kas
fung	mo	n.	fùŋ	hole; opening; tunnel; window; gap; chasm; chink; crevice	
fung aghas	mo	n.p.	fùŋ àyàs	gap in teeth	
fung guu	mo	n.p.	fùŋ gùù	narrow entrance	flanked by euphorbia cactus used to deter slave-raiders in former times
fung kiram	mo	n.p.	fùŋ kíráam	hole in a grass fence	Idiomatic use naa shak nfung kiram [they] are not on speaking terms
fung pider	mo	n.p.	fùŋ pìdēr	anus	
fung pighizing	mo	n.p.	fùŋ pìyìzīŋ	nostril	
fung zai	mo	n.p.	fùŋ zài	small opening	between two houses to serve as drainage; etc.
funu	—	p.a.	fūnū	our	1 st person plural possessive adjective. cf. munu
fur	mo	n.	fūr	central space inside a compound; courtyard	
furap	—	v.	fūrāp	to deliberately offend or hurt s.o.; to deliberately do s.t.	
furu	—	p.a.	fūrū ~ fūdū	their	also fufu (logophoric) in Mangun dialect. A daam furu it is their bag
furum	mo	n.	fūrùm	knee	also kufurum, kifurum
fùt	mo-	n.	fùt	wooden log or metal bar	to which madmen and prisoners were chained
fuu		p.a.	fūū	your	also fughu
fuulúu	—	n.	fūūlúu	rizga variety	cf. nvuu
fuup	—	v.	fúúp	to swell; to be swollen (face)	yit kì làa ni pán fuup the child's face is swollen a bit. cf. foghol
fuur	—	n.	fúúr	cram-cram; grass with white flower	<i>Cenchrus biflorus</i> . Used for thatching and to treat cuts

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
fuut	—	v.	fūūt	to vomit; to regurgitate; to retch	
fúut	—	n.	fúút	vomit	
fwa		id.	fwà	describes rain pouring heavily but for a short time	fwan jì fwà rain comes heavily for a short time
fwàa		id.	f ^w àà	sound of water pouring out	àm ni sham beer fwàà the water poured out <i>fwàà</i>
fwaal	—	v.	f ^w āāl	to retrieve s.t. wide; usually in full, with fingernails	
fwaap	—	n.	f ^w āàp	good odour; smell; aroma; scent	
fwaat	mo	n.	f ^w āāt	piece of cloth	
fwaat dīn	mo	n.p.	f ^w āāt dīn	wrapper	cloth worn by women around the waist down to the knees
fwagha		p.a.	f ^w āyā	your (m.)	2 nd person singular masculine possessive adjective. cf. mwagha
Fwam		p.n.	f ^w ām	place name	a village in Ampang West
fwan	—	n.	f ^w ān	rain	cf. also nnicwét , cwét , nnityoos , ngumbit , lok nighinmat
fwan	mo	n.	f ^w ān	rabbit; hare	more commonly daafwan
fwàn daghar	—	n.p.	f ^w àn dǎyár	hail	
fwàn kút	—	n.p.	f ^w àn kút	rainstorm	
fwàn lok	—	n.p.	f ^w àn lók	early rains during spring	
fwàn tèer	—	n.p.	f ^w àn tèèr	rain that lasts all night	
fwàn waap	—	n.p.	f ^w àn wááp	late rains during harvest	
fwàn wet	—	n.p.	f ^w àn wét	rain that lasts all day	
fwang	—	v.	f ^w àŋ	to protect; guard jealously	
fwang	mo	n.	f ^w àŋ	fence; fortress; protection; guarding s.t. jealously	
fwat	—	n.	f ^w āt	ashes	
fwàt	—	v.	f ^w àt	scatter	
fwàt	—	v.	f ^w àt	to show resistance	+ pronoun, e.g. fwàt sak , shik , suk , sun , sat
fwàt kom	—	v.p.	f ^w àt kōm	non-verbal communication	when one brushes his/her ears, expressing non-involvement or innocence
fwo	—	v.	f ^w ō	to forgive	
fwo	—	v.	f ^w ō	to throw (pl.)	plural of vwet

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
fwó	—	n.	f ^w ó	forgiveness	
fwo aak	—	v.p.	f ^w ō āāk	to impregnate s.o. (pl.)	plural of fwot aak
fwo àas	—	v.p.	f ^w ō ààs	to lay eggs	plural of fwot àas
fwo kam	—	v.p.	f ^w ō kām	to cane s.o.	
fwo miyèl	—	n.p.	f ^w ō miyēl	childhood fever	Also fwo toghom . The child becomes feverish. A fluid combining a herb and a grass species is boiled and the water turns red. The water is sprinkled on the patient.
fwo ngwàm	—	v.p.	f ^w ō ⁿ g ^w àm	to whip; to flog	
fwo ngwang	—	v.p.	f ^w ō ⁿ g ^w āŋ	to bewitch s.o.	so that growths form on their skin
fwo ruruu	—	v.p.	f ^w ō rúrúú	to scream; to shout for help	
fwo sushii	—	v.p.	f ^w ō sùjǐí	to compete in a race	
fwo tòghòm	—	n.p.	f ^w ō tòyòm	childhood fever	Also fwo miyel . The child becomes feverish. A fluid combining a herb and a grass species is boiled and the water turns red. The water is sprinkled on the patient.
fwo tòghòm	—	v.p.	f ^w ō tòyòm	to bewitch	lit. ‘to throw blood’. It is believed that some women have the power to make others feel feverish before the final making of the ridges
fwo yang	mo	v.p.	f ^w ō yán	to demarcate ridges	
fwodí	—	n.	f ^w ōdǐ	forgiveness	
fwodí	—	v.	f ^w ōdǐ	to forgive	
fwoon	—	v.	f ^w ōōn	to be crumbly cooked; to be crumbly; to be cooked dry e.g. jollof acha (fonio), yam	
fwoon	—	v.	f ^w ōōn	to untie s.t.; to loosen	
fwor	—	v.	f ^w òr	to follow after; to follow s.t. up	
fwor fwoon	—	v.p.	f ^w òr b ^w óón	to support	
fwor fwoon	—	n.p.	f ^w òr b ^w óón	support given to s.o. or a cause	
fyaat	—	v.	f ^y āāt	to be scorched	by harsh weather (crop, fruit, plant)
fyaat pòò	—	v.p.	f ^y āāt pòò	to provoke s.o. with words	+ dative. lit. ‘to kindle mouth’

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
fyaat pòò	—	n.p.	fʔāāt pòò	provoking s.o. with words	
fyak	—	v.	fʔāk	to feel annoyed or hurt; to annoy or hurt	
fyat	—	v.	fʔát	to blow on a fire; to rekindle light from <i>ngyam</i> (taper)	cf. fii
fyeel	—	v.	fʔéél	to be light; to not be heavy	
fyeel	—	v.	fʔéél	to have a burden taken away from one	ni fyeel mmo their burden is lightened or taken away
fyeel	—	v.	fʔéél	to be easier, milder, less severe	
fyeel	—	v.	fʔéél	to die after a protracted or serious health condition	ni (kì) + fyeel + pronoun ni kì fyeel ri he has died, and it is a relief
fyeel-fyeel	—	adv.	fʔéél fʔéél	describes s.t. light	
fyoot	—	v.	fʔóót	to be tiny (of a hole)	fung ni fyoot ‘hole the be tiny’ the hole is tiny
fyoot	—	a.	fʔóót	tiny (of a hole)	fung ni a fyoot ‘hole the is tiny’ the hole is tiny
fyóot-fyóot	—	id.	fʔóót fʔóót	sound of a flute made from a particular grass	daakaalong wuri nkaa tàa bel fyóot-fyóot an expert is blowing the flute, <i>bel</i> , fyóot-fyóot
G g	GGgg				
Ga	—	pref.	gǎ	informal respect prefix applied to the name of an old woman	cf. Kàá .
gáar	mo	n.	gàár	white cactus	found in rocky areas. <i>Euphorbia</i> sp.
gàar kinok	—	n.p.	gàar kìnòk	groove at the back of the body along the spine	
gàarkong	—	n.	gàarkõŋ	soil	suitable for growing fonio with sandy top layer and clay sub-layer
Gaaroo	—	p.n.	gàarõõ	fenced area of the Hausa	< H. A place near Gindiri where chiefs were crowned in colonial times. From the Hausa word <i>garu</i> , a wall around a town
gaghal	—	v.	gàɣàl	to obstruct; to block	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
gaghal féel	—	v.p.	gàɣàl féél	to obstruct the throat when eating s.t.	
Gagham	—	n.	gàɣàm	spirit that kills infants	As a symptom, a child afflicted by Gagham will be stretching the body. Pūn làa is the ritual that protects a child from this spirit caused by the Gagham spirit
gagham	—	n.	gàɣàm	illness	
gaghap	—	n.	gàɣáp	very narrow space between objects	
gàghàp shii	mo	n.p.	gàɣàp ʃíí	space between toes	
gaghas	mo	n.	gàɣàs	pile of stones	
gaghas	—	n.	gàɣàs	iron ore	from which the blacksmith makes the hoe, etc. also kaghas
Gai	—	excl.	gái	Used to attract someone's attention or to warn someone to stop or not do s.t.	? cf. Hausa <i>kai</i>
gài	mo	n.	gài	upper and thinner part of the neck of an animal assigned to the one who finally killed the animal, usually a third party	the person who first wounded it is the ngulwaa , owner of the meat. The second person who further wounded it is the ngulatook , neck receiver. He gets the lower and fatter part of the neck called kurtook
gal	—	s.v.	gàl	to not be properly roasted or cooked	(of tuber) despite how long it is cooked
gal	—	v.	gàl	to be physically retarded	
gal	—	v.	gàl	to be a hardened delinquent	
gam	—	v.	gām	to be complete; to be full, filled; to fill s.t. up	also applies to the year
gàm kì bít	—	v.p.	gàm kì bít	new year; year's end; turning of the year	also gàmbít
gàn	girang	v.	gàn	to wrestle to the ground; to lie on the ground	
gáng	mo	n.	gánj	peer group; age grade; age-mate	
gáng kwàk	—	v.p.	gánj kwàk	to encourage s.o.; to comfort s.o.	
gángkáa	—	v.	gánjkáa	to depend on; to rely on	
gàngkàa	mo	n.	gàngkàa	generation	
gàngshàk	mo	n.	gàng ʃàk	peer group (of the same age)	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
gar	—	v.	gār	to dilute s.t. with too much liquid	such as beer
gàrmàs	—	id.	gàrmàs	describes a very large person who stands in a challenging posture	mo kár wuri, 6e wuri jì dár sù garmàs <i>they incited him and he stood here</i> garmàs
garwan	—	n.	gárwān	sticky soil suitable for millet and fonio	cf. jing , dung , kwaghas , pàng , pér , dyees nweel
gas	—	v.	gás	to share food directly from the pot	gas gwom , mbiise , etc. share porridge, food, etc.
gashbáng		id.	gāʃbáŋ	describes a light person falling to the ground	wura sham pal gashbáng <i>She [a light person] fell on her back</i>
gàu gha	wun	adv. pron.	gàù yà, wún	brightly (to shine) you (m.)	Also hilau , kilau Second person singular masculine pronoun. Typically used in questions. gha a rang ye? How are you? Written ha in the former orthography.
ghìbìl	—	v.	ɣìbìl	to be satisfied; to be replete	
ghìbìl	—	v.	ɣìbìl	to swell; to inflate	
ghìbìl	—	n.	ɣìbìl	satisfaction; repletion	
ghii	mo	n.	ɣī	goat	mo ceen làa ghii fina ni 6e ni su so ntulu wúrwúr <i>They drove away my goat and it went straight to the house</i> also gilok
ghilok	—	v.	ɣīlɔk	to make a hole through a blocked pipe; to try and get s.t. out of a hole; to move a stick in and out of a tube; to ream out	
ghir	mo	n.	ɣīr	thorn; acacia spp.	Móo shang ghir a shi ghir You use a thorn to remove a thorn (stuck in the body)
ghír	mo	n.	ɣír	piece of broken pot; potsherd	
ghír	mo	n.	ɣír	clay pot for mixing, serving food; larger pot for serving beer to 6-10 people	
ghìr	—	n.	ɣìr	pus	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ghìr	—	v.	ɣìr	to collect; to gather; to fetch	
ghir dyaar	mo	n.p.	ɣìr d'áár	clay pot for covering the opening of a granary	
ghir goktaa	mo	n.p.	ɣìr góktaa	thorny tree sp.	'king cobra thorn'
ghir kung	mo	n.p.	ɣìr kūng	thorny tree sp.	
ghir pyaa	mo	n.p.	ɣìr p'áá	whitethorn	<i>Faidherbia albida</i> . <i>H. farar kaya</i> .
ghir virem	mo	n.p.	ɣìr vîrêm	thorny plant sp.	also ghir vurem . Its thorns are used to cut tribal marks and tattoos
ghir vurem	mo	n.p.	ɣìr vùrêm	thorny plant sp.	Its thorns are used to cut tribal marks and tattoos
ghir yàawó	mo	n.p.	ɣìr yààwó	common thorn sp.	found in the farm
ghirding	mo	n.	ɣìrdiŋ	ship; boat; steamship; submarine, etc.	
ghirim	—	n.	ɣìrīm	cowpea; bean	<i>Vigna unguiculata</i>
ghò-ghò		id.	ɣò ɣò	noise of frogs	nzargong ki wál mbut àm ghò-ghò <i>frog sp. cries inside the water</i> ghòghò dialect version of dighirik-dighirik
gìdirik-gìdirik		id.	gìdirik	describes how a lazy person walks	
girik	mo	n.	girik	traditional hoe made of extremely heavy metal, no longer in use	
giring	mo	n.	gírīŋ	rubbish dump; refuse dump; trash heap; garbage heap	
girmìs		id.	girmìs	describes s.t. big (persons, animals, water body)	also nnyaŋ, bàì .
gibar	mo	n.	gìbàr	castrated he-goat, with one testis still remaining	cf. mpáat, ntibet, nkoor
gibát		adv.	gìbát	completely; fully	
gìdibìs-gìdibìs	—	id.	gìdibìs-gìdibìs	describes how a very large person or animal walks with a sluggish movement	mee lwaa ki sham si gidiḃis-gidiḃis A certain animal is dragging itself along over there. cf. dīmís-dīmís
gìl	mo	n.	gíl	lump	
gìl aas	mo	n.p.	gìl āās	loaf of fonio or millet flour	
gīt	mo	n.	gīt	hill; mountain; eminence	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
gìjìnàng-gìjìnàng	—	id.	gìdʒìnàŋ- gìdʒìnàŋ	describes how a crab walks sideways and tentatively	kwangkibel ni ki mwaan so si <i>gìjìnàng-gìjìnàng</i> that crab over there is walking <i>gìjìnàng-gìjìnàng</i> Yi tok ki gilam fii nghan Send my greetings to your younger brother. cf. ndaa, naadok, naaweel
gilam	mo	n.	gìlām	younger brother	
giling	—	a.	gìlĩŋ	not full of liquid (container); not full (liquid)	
gilok	—	v.	gìlõk	to make a hole through a blocked pipe; to try and get s.t. out of a hole; to move a stick in and out of a tube; to ream out	also ghilok
gima	—	loc.	gìmā	opposite; facing each other	
gin	mo	n.	gìn	cheek	
gìn nFyam	—	n.p.	gìn ⁿ fʼàm	Fyem tribal marks	
ginaa	mo	n.	gìnàà	address co-wives use to one another	
ginang	—	n.	gìnánŋ	your brother; partner; counterpart	said to a male
gìng	mo	n.	gìŋ	barrel-drum beaten with a hooked stick	
gìngkáa	—	v.	gìŋkáá	to depend on; to rely on	also kikkáa
ginighin	mo	n.	gìnĩŋĩn	co-wife	
ginighinshak	mo	n.	gìnĩŋĩnfàk	co-wives; wives of brothers or cousins; wives of members of a family	plural usage only
ginighinshak	mo	n.	gìnĩŋĩnfàk	companion of two things	plural usage only
gining	—	n.	gìnʼĩŋ	your sister; partner; counterpart	said to a female
gìnìnòn	—	id.	gìnìnòn	describes s.o. who looks sickly [rare]	wuri dee aase gìnìnòn He looks very sick
gìnìnòn	—	id.	gìnìnòn	describes a path with a rough slope	
gìnìnòn	—	id.	gìnìnòn	describes s.o. with superficial wounds on the skin, e.g. after falling on gravel	digyok pal sham meen baas gìnìnòn <i>The delinquent child fell and wounded his leg</i> gìnìnòn cf. gàn sg.
girang	—	v.	gìrāŋ	to wrestle to the ground (pl.)	
girgir	mo	n.	gìrgìr	truck; large lorry	called from the sound it makes