

MWAGHAVUL-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

Mwaghavul A a	pl. AAaa	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
a		loc.	ā	on; at	A le ngarvip ni a peesaam ‘You (m. sg.) put book the on bed’ Put the book on the bed placed before most parts of speech except verbs to show focus A ri nlu ‘FOC he in-room’ It is he in the room; Ri ā nlu ‘He FOC in-room’ He is in the room and not elsewhere
a		part.	ā	focus marker	
a	—	v.	ā	is; to be; copula	Pànjì a dīimish Pànjì is male. Biring ni a naat ‘Horse the is red’ <i>i.e.</i> The horse is red second person masculine singular subject pronoun, reduced form. cf. wagha, gha. wagha or gha but not a is used when followed by the copula a. A ret ‘You are-good’ You are good. Wagha/gha a dīiret ‘You are good’
a	wu	pron.	ā, wū	you (masc. sg.)	also a rang [...] ‘e cf. cirang. gha a rang ye? How are you? Wun ki wal a rang ye? ‘You pl. PROG cry why Q’ Why are <i>you</i> crying? A rang dǎng a wal ye? Why then you cry? Q <i>i.e.</i> Why are you crying?
a rang [...]	ye	int.	ā ráng [...]	yē	how? why?

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
a sarshak		adv.	ā sārʃāk	describes being on the same side or in the same group	cf. sarshak . Wu yit mo dī a sarshak let them be together exclusively
a sarshak		a.p.	ā sārʃāk	describes being on the same side or in the same group	cf. sarshak . A mo a sarshak They are exclusively together
a tap	wu tap	excl.	ā táp, wū táp	be careful!; be watchful!; Look out!	cf. yī tap . A tap! nWoo ni 'at gha. Be careful! The snake will bite you. (= second person sg. masc.)
aá	wuú	pron.	āá, wūú	assimilated form of a kī = you (masc. sg.) + progressive marker	Aá kám a we kisi gwishbíríng-gwishbíríng ye? 'You-are imitating FOC who like-that gwishbíríng-gwishbíríng Q?' Who are you imitating that walks gwishbíríng-gwishbíríng?
àà	wuù	pron.	āà, wūù	assimilated form of a kī = you (masc. sg.) + perfective marker	Aà kam a we kisi gwishbíríng-gwishbíríng ye? 'You-have imitated FOC who like-that gwishbíríng-gwishbíríng Q?' Who have you imitated that walks gwishbíríng-gwishbíríng?
àa	mo	n.	àà	seed; kernel; grain; stone; pits	Làa ni sughur àa shwaa 'Child the fry grain maize' The child fried maize grains
àa		conj.	àà	or	used mainly in interrogative sentences. Mu so, àa mu kum wa? 'We go, or we wait Q?' Should we go, or do we wait? Also aakoo

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àa		q.m.	àà	is it so? is it the case that? why not?	Sentence final question morpheme, used at the end of a question that echoes a statement, especially if the statement is surprising. Pankwat a nguyen àa? 'Pankwat is herbalist Q?' It is also used when the question expresses an expectation or wish. A shwaa am àa? 'You drink water Q' Do you drink water as I expect you to? Mu so àa? 'We go Q' Are we going as is my wish?
àa	mo	n.	àà	something, esp metallic e.g. a knife, that is bare or naked without handle or covering; blade	Mo ki sak maar shi àa kà caan kas 'They do farm with blade of hoe NEG' The blade of a hoe is not used to farm
àa		excl.	àà	Dissociates yourself from s.t. someone has said or done, especially something reprehensible or weird.	Articulated with strong vibration in the pharynx. The interjection often goes with particular pronouns or nouns, e.g. Àa nàá/daa/dikaam! Leave me alone! (sg. fem./sg. masc./grandfather)
àa cuk	mo	n.p.	àà ʃùk	blade of a knife	Ba mo ki cìn tan ki àa cuk kas No one plays with the blade of a knife
aak	mo	n.	āāk	pregnancy	Aak fira ni mak làa Her pregnancy is due for delivery
àak	mo	n.	àāk	ground squirrel	<i>Xerus erythropus</i> . Àak a lwaa ðiiseen cwei-cwei The ground squirrel is a very clever animal

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àak daas	—	n.p.	ààk dáás	umbilical hernia	protrusion from the navel in men. Gwar ni ki àak daas The man has umbilical hernia
àak daas	—	n.p.	ààk dáás	cirrhosis	The patient becomes thin and the stomach and legs swell. A àak daas tu puun fira It was cirrhosis that killed her father. H. <i>ciwon hanta</i>
àak kicoo	mo	n.p.	ààk kíŋʒóó	posthumous child	child born after death of father (the mother was pregnant when father died). Piring'ar a àak kicoo Piring'ar is a posthumous child
àak kicoo	—	n.p.	ààk kíŋʒóó	pregnancy marriage	outside now often refers to first pregnancy
àak nuk	—	n.p.	ààk nūk	pregnancy marriage	outside Considered a very shameful act that no responsible parent should tolerate. Songs and other derogatory remarks or comments are made about the girl. Nigyok ni wura yaghal kat a àaknuk The promiscuous girl eventually had an out-of-wedlock pregnancy
aakoo		conj.	ààkóó	or	also àa. used mainly in interrogative sentences. A wagha njì aakoo a wan nso ye? 'FOC you will-come or FOC I will-go Q?' i.e. is it you who will come or is it I who will go?
aakput	—	n.	āākput	miscarriage	Aakput shwal zam Miscarriage is very painful
aamin		excl.	ààmîn	amen; let it be so	<Hausa. cf. nyaasi.

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àan	—	v.	ààn	to eat bones; to gnaw; to nibble	bite the small flesh on the bone or grain on the cob. Làa ni kî àan shwáa ni kyes The child has nibbled all the corn
aap	—	v.	āāp	to widen; to open space; to broaden	Poolu ni aap ndēng ku ni sham d̄wiit d̄i nder The door widens at the top and narrows at the bottom
aap	—	v.	āāp	to yawn	Kàt gurum se se d̄es be wuri nwet aap When a person overfeeds, he will yawn all day long
àap	—	n.	ààp	yawn	Wuri wet a 'àap 'He spent the whole day on yawning'
aapoo	—	s.v.	ààpòò	to be surprising; to be astonishing; to be amazing; to be startling (to s.o.)	Múut ni aapoo (mmun) 'Death the be-surprising (to us)' The death is surprising (to us)
aapoo	—	n.	ààpòò	astonishment; amazement	lit. 'bare mouth' Ba aapoo nkaa mbii kî gurum ret kas Showing surprise about someone's property is no virtue. cf. mbii aapoo
aar	—	v.	āār	to scratch; to scrape; to weed	Ni ret ku mu aar b̄woonlu funu mo shidaar-shidaar We should weed the surroundings of our house every day
aas	—	n.	āās	flour; beverage	Ba aas d̄i ni d̄ee ni mmak wur gwom kas The remaining flour will not be sufficient enough to prepare a meal
àas	mo	n.	ààs	seed; grain; kernel	Àas kî nlaaghir ni gyar kat zam The seed of the Plateau berry is too tiny

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Mwaghavul àas	pl. mo	PoS n.	IPA ààs	Gloss egg; ovum	Examples
					Katbaa kwee làng nki àas kas be ba ni mbak jep ni mo kas Unless a chicken lies on its eggs, it will not hatch them into chicks
àas bee	—	n.p.	ààs béé	pumpkin seed roasted and then pounded in a mortar	Also àas yer. Mwaghavul mo ki tu kudul ki àas bee mpèe se Mwaghavul people pound and eat pumpkin seeds as a substitute for local sesame seeds
àas dñil	mo	n.p.	ààs dñil	testicles; scrotum	Kàt mo shwat àas dñil kì as be ba ni ntàng mat mo kas When a dog's testicles are removed, it will not go after the female
àas kwee	mo	n.p.	ààs k ^w èè	chicken egg	Mwaghavul believe that an ancestor can come back to the family in the form of an egg to reveal a mystery to the family/grand-children etc. Only seers can interpret such messages.
aas ngooroo	—	n.p.	āās ⁿ gòòròò	drink of farmers before lunch	Gyet yam be mo ki cii se àas kwee njep mo nne mo yaghal put wat In the past children were denied eggs fearing that they would eventually become thieves
àas shwáa	—	n.p.	ààs ʃ ^w áá	maize kernel	Aas ngooroo ki teer a yil The left-over drink is kept through the night on the farm Àas shwáa ni nan zam The maize kernel is very big

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
àas yer	mo	n.p.	ààs yēr	pumpkin seed, usually roasted and pounded in a mortar	Also àas bee. Àas yer ni sháng se a kaa àas kóm sì The pumpkin seed is as palatable as groundnuts
àas yit	mo	n.p.	ààs yīt	eyeball	Àas yit firi ni mo nan a kaa mu nyiiyī sì His eyeballs are as large as those of an owl
aase		adv.	āāsê	frequently; often; usually; a lot	ḏee wuri ki mwaan aase gùsmèt-gùsmèt He now usually walks sluggishly [as a result of over-eating] gùsmèt-gùsmèt
aasi		adv.	āāsí	as (previously referred to); so; like that	teng ni shwàl aasi the rope is as long as was said; mbii ni aasi The issue is like that
aa wus	—	n.	àà wūs	embers; hottest part of fire	Aa wus ni ki fil àm kilak met mbilem wus Hot embers boil water faster than flame
abet		adv.	ābēt	suddenly; immediately; promptly	Mo pèt wuri be ri cighir jì abet He was sent for and he came immediately
abet-abet		adv.	ābēt ābēt	immediately; at once	a so abet-abet ku a tàng làa ni wuri dī you go at once and find the boy
abwoon		adv.	āḃ ^w óón	after; later	also mbwoon. Làa ni jì abwoon The child came later
abwoon kini		adv.	āḃ ^w óón kìnī	after that; afterwards	also abwoon mini, mbwoon mini, mbwoon kini. Mat ni kaat mun le nlu. Abwoon kini be ra cin mbiise mmun The woman ushered us into the room. After that, she served us with food
adéng		loc.	āděng	up; above	A le been ni adéng Put the gourd up

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adēng		loc.	ādēŋ	on top of s.t.	A le ngarvip ni adēng peesaam ‘You (masc. sg.) put book the on bed’ Put the book on the bed
adiiko	—	n.	àdííkò	headgear	<H. Worn by women for occasions, it is usually bigger than <i>dankwali</i> . Yi dīin adiiko fii ni Wear your <i>adiiko</i> (sg. fem.)
aduwa	mo	n.	àdúwà	prayer	<H. cf. dāngnaan. Naan ki lap aduwa mo God answers prayers
agaak		adv.	āgāāk	openly	Gwar ni ki sat mbii agaak The man says things openly
aghar	—	v.	àyàr	to drink s.t. to excess; to draw to a close	A nook aghar wáar ni, taji a teer nkizing Do not drink the cereal beverage to excess, so you do not spend the night urinating
aghas	—	n.	àyàs	tooth; general name for teeth	Kàt jep mo ndùng kàa aghas ɓe mo ki ɓeer dyes When children begin to grow teeth, they develop diarrhoea
aghas cughur	—	n.p.	àyàs ʄùʄùr	wisdom tooth	Des ki shirop mo ki kàa aghas cughur a nlù dīk Most women grow their wisdom teeth in their matrimonial homes
aghas manzang	—	n.p.	àyàs mǎnzāŋ	canine	Mbwoor ki yilang lwaayil mo a shi aghas manzang Lions tear their preys with their canine

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aghas shwàr	—	n.p.	àɣàs ʃ ^w àr	incisors (teeth)	Mun ki cìn ðàk ki aghas shwàr ni a mpee filet rep lwaa bejee ðàk We use our incisors to bite pieces of meat only
aghas wur	—	n.p.	àɣàs wūr	milk tooth	A aghas wur ki shee put akudàng kaghar aghas mo The milk tooth is usually the first to appear before other teeth
aghat	—	v.	āɣāt	to warm; to dry; to heat s.t. on a fire	Ntar kut be nyem nan mo ki aghat sut a wus During the harmattan elderly people warm themselves up by the fire
agoogo	mo	n.	àgōōgō	wristwatch; timepiece	clock; <Hausa. also kímkésh. Mun ki cìn ðàk ki agoogo a mpèe man mwaan kì puus We use the clock to know the movement of the sun
agwa	ajuba	voc.	àg ^w à, àɖʒúbà	address to a man or boy much younger than one	also gwa. Agwa, a kàt puun fwagha ntulu me? Young man, is your father at home? cf. apa
aji	mo	n.	ádʒì	class	<Hausa. Làa ni a ndìghin aji funu The child is inside our class
ajuba	—	voc.	àɖʒúbà	address to a group of younger people	also juba. Ajuba, wu tap! Younger ones, be careful!
ak	—	v.	ák	to heap things together; to amass	Taji a ak àas kwee ni mo ashak kas You should not heap the eggs together
ak	—	v.	ák	to abuse using fingers or lips	also wák. Mat ni ak ri The woman insulted him by hand gesture

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ak sar	—	v.	ák sár	to use the hand to insult others	Ngu tangshwan ni pu ak sar The trouble-maker is insulting others by hand gesture
akpee	—	v.	ákpēē	to insult s.o. in a non-verbal way using the hand	Làa ni pu akpee The child is insulting others by hand gesture
akpee	—	n.	ákpēē	non-verbal insult (by the use of hand)	Jep mo ki kilak ki fulup shak a shi akpee Children easily insult one another through hand gesture
aku		loc.	ākú	from; out of	a baa aku mpesi go away from me, wuri bam aku nsar fina he grabbed it out of my hand wuri shang aku mbut am he took it out of the water wuri lagham aku pu mun di he hid from us wuri bam mun aku mbut njeel he saved us from suffering
akudang		adv.	ākúdǎng	before	wuri saam akudang muu ji mu wul he slept before we arrived mu ship akudang mu shee dik ni di let us break it down and then rebuild it a dar akudang let you stop before i.e. wait! Naanret nsak maar akudang ra ki cetcet Naanret will farm before she cooks
akyeen		loc.	āk ^y ēēn	in front; ahead; preceding	Laareep ni akyeen The young woman is ahead; As ni su so akyeen The dog ran ahead

Mwaghavul akyeen kɪ	pl.	PoS loc.	IPA āk ^y ēēn kɪ	Gloss ahead of; in front of (time)	Examples
					an kɪ cin mbii mo akyeen kɪ pee I usually do things ahead of time. Also used in comparative constructions. Delvi t su akyeen kɪ mo jir Delvit runs ahead of them all
akyeen kɪ		loc.	āk ^y ēēn kɪ	ahead of; in front of; in the presence of	mat ni sughup akyeen kɪ daas mo the woman bathed in the presence of men
am	—	v.	ām	to carve; to peel	Manji kɪ am laawur. Manji has peeled potatoes.
àm	—	n.	àm	water; liquid; juice	Àm kɪ wer máar ni Water has washed away the farm
àm	—	n.	àm	applied to any sort of drink when in conversation at a festival	also used when referring to drinks served to guests. Wu put kɪ àm ni mmizep ni mo shwaa Bring out the drink for the guests to take
àm candar	mo	n.p.	àm ʃāndār	pond; lake; pool; dam; stagnant water	Àm candar ni ret shwaa a nlong mo bejee dak Stagnant water is only for animals to drink
àm dɔŋ	—	n.p.	àm dɔŋ	drinking water	Also àm shwaa. A cin pak àm dɔŋ ngan shwaa wa Please give me some drinking water to take
àm jarmen	—	a.	àm dʒármén	yellow	also àm mmes. Pel ni a àm jarmen The flower is yellow
àm jarmen	—	n.p.	àm dʒármén	yellow colour	also àm mmes. Ba dʒyen mmat ni nnaa àm jarmen kas The woman does not want to see yellow colour
àm jùrùk	mo	n.p.	àm dʒùrùk	crater lake	cf. jùrùk. Mee àm jùrùk dɪ nyil Mwaghavul There

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àm kuur	mo	n.p.	àm kūūr	sea; ocean; lake; pond; dam	is a crater lake in Mwaghavul land Generic term for a large water body. cf. bahar . Àm kuur se làa ni The child drowned in the large water also àm jarmen . Mees kì àas kwee a àm mmes . The yolk is yellow also àm jarmen . Pànret sat nne ba àm mmes ret naa ndi kas Pànret said the yellow colour is not good for him to behold
àm mmes	—	a.	àm ^m mès	yellow	
àm mmes	—	n.p.	àm ^m mès	yellow colour	
àm nshii	mo	n.p.	àm ⁿ ʃiì	honey extracted from the honeycomb	cf. lèe nshii . Àm nshii ni a yen Honey is medicinal the water is warm in the morning and cool in the afternoon. Pák gurum mo ki shwaa a àm Pungùk Some people use the Pungùk spring as their drinking water
àm Pungùk	—	n.p.	àm pūngùk	source of natural spring water beside the biggest volcanic hill at Kerang	cf. put dung
àm put dung	—	n.p.	àm pūt dúŋ	flooding of stream, river; inundation	
àm shwaa	—	n.p.	àm ^{ʃw} áá	drinking water	Also àm dōng . Ba mo ki tikook ki àm shwaa kas Drinking water is not wasted
àm tidughur	mo	n.p.	àm tìdùyùr	dam; water from a dam	Ba àm tidughur ret mpèe shwaa kas Water from a dam is not good for drinking
àm wur	—	n.p.	àm wūr	breast milk, skimmed milk, soured milk, yoghurt	Àm wur a yen yit Breast milk is an eye antidote. Also wur
àm yen	—	n.p.	àm yēn	medicinal syrup	Àm yen ni kì tikook The medicinal syrup is spoilt

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Mwaghavul Àmpùdǒng	pl. —	PoS p.n.	IPA àmputǒŋ	Gloss crater lake in Ampang West	Examples A Àmpùdǒng a àm jùrùk nyil Mwaghavul bejee. It is Àmpùdǒng that is the only crater lake in Mwaghavul land. cf. Àmshál, àm jùrùk
Àmshál	—	p.n.	ámfál	place in Kerang district of Mangu LGA where water from the Kerang volcanic hill has an outlet	Àmshál ki àm des mpèe màar lughun Àmshál has a lot of water for dry-season farming. cf. Àmpùdǒng, àm jùrùk
an	—	v.	án	to worry; to pity; to be concerned; to be anxious	Followed by the pronouns sak, sat, san to make a reflexive for different persons. Wura gyar án sat zam She was very anxious about herself.
an	mun	pron.	án, mún	I; me; myself	first person singular masculine pronoun, reduced form. Án a ðimeet I am worthless; A nook nas án! Stop beating me! (said to a masc. sg.). Also wán
ān	—	v.	ān	to disown a child etc.	Ba ni ret ku a ān làa fwagha kas It is not good for you (masc. sg.) to disown your child
ang	—	v.	āŋ	to redeem; set free; liberate	Múut kì Jesu ni ang mun aku mbut nshikbish funu mo The death of Jesus Christ redeems us from our sins
angkwa	mo	n.	áŋk ^w à	handcuffs; chain used in detaining criminals	< English via Hausa. Laakam ni lop angkwa nwat ni nsar The police officer put handcuffs around the thief's hands cf. tizek, tisek

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Mwaghavul ani mmini	pl.	PoS excl.	IPA ānī ^m mīnī	Gloss it is so; that's it	Examples Ri a ngu ɓutbish; ani mmini He's a wicked man; that's it
anini	mo	n.	àníní	one tenth of a penny (1/10 d)	< H. No longer legal tender with the introduction of the Naira Gyet yam ɓe yil funu ki cìn ɗak a ki anini In the past our country was using <i>anini</i>
anpee	—	v.i.	ánpēē	to worry about or pity others	Taji wu anpee kas Do not worry
anpee	—	n.	ánpēē	worrying about or pitying others	Ba anpee ret kas Worry is not good
ap	—	v.	āp	(of sting; beating, accident, etc.) to swell the body, (of body) to swell in this manner	A me ap yit nyi ye? What swells your face? (fem. sg.). cf. wūl
apa	ajuba	voc.	àpà, àɗʒúɓà	address from a senior to a woman	Apa, yi jì kun lop yi ɗi Young woman, come so I send you. Also pà . cf. agwa
apwet	mo	n.	áp ^w ét	hornet	<i>Vespa crabro</i> . Also long tíróng . A small brown wasp that can sting. It makes a home under the eaves of the house, in a cactus or next to birds' nests. Apwet gyar lek zam The hornet is extremely wild
ar	mo	n.	ár	road; way; procedure; track; trail; path	Ar ni kì tikook The road has gone bad
ar àar	mo	n.p.	ár ààr	main road	lit. 'scraped road'. Ba ar àar a mpèe tàng jagham kas The main road is not for storytelling
ar ɗel ki	—	v.p.	ár ɗēl kí	to lose one's way	ar ɗel ki ra 'road passed with her' she lost her way
ar mang	—	v.p.	ár màn	to lose one's way	ar mang ra 'road carried her' she lost her way

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àr shisham	—	n.p.	àr ʃɪʃàm	descending road; going down; slope; declivity	Kàt a wul a àr shisham be a tu maashii ni When you reach the slope, turn off the bike
Árkún	mo	p.n.	árkún	constellation consisting of three stars in a line	lit. ‘road three’. These are close to Kwangzughut . They are normally seen at about 3.00 am depending on the period or season. Kwangzughut mo peemee koo poovul, d̥ang árkún mo d̥iki ndang mo The Pleiades are six or seven and a line of three stars follows them
as	mo	n.	ās	dog; hound	As a shaar k̥i gurum The dog is a friend to man
às byàal	mo	n.p.	às ʔyàal	dog that is very wild	Às pàr a às byàal The nursing dog is a wild dog
as dang	mo	n.p.	ās daŋ	useless person; good-for-nothing person	insulting language. Lit. ‘dog with tail’. As dang kaa gha si! What a useless man you are!
às kwàt	mo	n.p.	às kʷàt	dog specially trained for hunting	Ngukwat ni k̥i às kwàt mo kun The hunter has three hounds
as mang mèe nnìn		idiom	ās màng mèe ⁿ nìn	s.t. has happened or is happening	lit. ‘dog takes a locust-bean pod’. Used mostly in negative constructions Ba ri man nne as mang mèe nnìn kas . He doesn’t know that anything has happened.
às pàr	mo	n.p.	às pàr	dog nursing puppies	Às pàr a às byàal The nursing dog is a wild dog
ashak		adv.	āʃàk	together	Wu sese ashak You should eat together

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ashak ki		conj.	āfàk kí	together with; with	Shaar fina mo jì ashak ki làa firi My friend came together with his child
askwar	—	n.	āsk ^w ār	despicable person	Mee askwar mini! What a despicable person you are/(s)he is!
at	irap	v.	āt, īrāp	to bite	As at ri A dog bit him
at liis	irap liis	v.p.	āt líís, īrāp líís	to bite the tongue	Shang kì mbiise ni le ku an del at liis nsan The good taste of the food made me bite my tongue
at pòo	irap pòo	v.p.	āt pòò, īrāp pòò	to bite the lips	A me at pòo ngha ye? What bit your lip?
at sar	irap sar	v.p.	āt sár	to bite the fingers	Yi se mbiise ni lee-lee jì yi at sar nshik Eat the food carefully so you don't bite your finger
atìlèng ki		loc.	ātìlèng kí	in front of; before; ahead of	Delvit su atìlèng kí Puttaa Delvit runs ahead of Puttaa
atìleng ki		loc.	ātìlèng kí	outside; away from; apart	a nook dar atìleng kí mbii dī nnyee mo nkaa cìn mpee fam sut don't stand apart when others are doing something to help themselves
ating		adv.	ātínj	describes standing upright	Mu dar ating Let's stand upright
áyúu	—	excl.	áyúú	shrilling done by women to express joy; especially during the <i>ceer</i> dance	Kook ni a rang ndin áyúu ye? Why is the dance without shrilling? cf. wúúúù, wúù-wúù
azeen		adv.	āzéén	really; certainly; definitely; actually	Ri kì tar azeen He is really mad

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Mwaghavul B b	pl. BBbb	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ba ... dāk kas, ... waa ... zak		conj.	bà ... dāk kás, ... wāā ... zāk	not only x but also y	ba ri mimen dāk kas, ri waa den ki dŷen zak He is not only handsome but also well-mannered (sentence is framed by these two words). Ba an cinzeen nfet shii kas lit. ‘not I believe sweep leg not’ I don’t believe in sweeping legs [i.e. I don’t believe in this superstition] cf. fet shii
ba ... kas		part.	bà ... kás	negative	
baa	—	v.	bàà	to give way; to shift; to budge	a baa kun dēl dī ‘you give-way so-I pass so’ let me pass
baa	—	v.	bàà	to remain; to be over; to be in excess (of an amount or number)	nera paat baa ‘naira five remains’ five naira is left
baa	—	v.	bàà	to go back; to retreat	Wat ni baa ndi ri naa gurun mo The thief retreated when he saw people
baa	—	num.	bàà	prefix of any number added to 10, 20, 30, up to 90	laarkun baafeer thirty and four (=34)
baa aku	—	v.p.	bàà ākú	to go back	Wu baa aku You (pl.) should go back
baa-baa (mpòò)	—	v.p.	bāā (^m pòò)	báá to talk repeatedly to s.o. who fails to take heed	An baa-baa mpòò, dáng a we kiling ye? I spoke repeatedly, but who cared to listen? cf. caak-caak mpòò
baada	mo	n.	bàádā	local flask for child’s gruel; tin	<Hausa A we mang baada fina ni ye? Who took away my tin?
baafeer	—	num.	bààfēér	fourteen (14)	Gwar ni ki jep mo baafeer The man has fourteen children
baaji	—	v.	bààdǵi	to return; to come back	Daaslek ni mo kī baaji The warriors have returned

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
baaikwat	—	n.	bààkík ^w át	mortgage; pledging one's property to a creditor	the money collected from the creditor must be refunded before the property is taken back. An cin máar ni nri a nkaa baaikwat I gave him the farm on a refund mortgage. Also jimer
baakun	—	num.	bààkún	thirteen (13)	Ri ki ghii mo baakun He has thirteen goats
baakuru	—	n.	báákúrù	groundnut cakes	<Hausa. A we ki baakuru dñisì ye? Who has this groundnut cake?
baal	mo	n.	bāāl	whole arm	also bangkur Baal fira ni weel kaa nyam sè Her arm is as thin as a taper. cf. sar
baamindong	—	num.	bààmíndòŋ	eleven (11)	Mo a baamindong They are eleven
baan	bwen	v.	báán, b ^w ēn	to be flat	(of head or object, e.g. plate, tray, rock). Làa ni baan nkaa The child is flat on the head
baan ki káa	bwen ki káa	v.p.	báán kí káá, b ^w ēn ...	your head is too flat	insult. lit. 'be-flat with head'
baapaat	—	num.	bààpààt	fifteen (15)	A cin ngarvip mo ngan baapaat Give me fifteen books
baapeemee	—	num.	bààpēēmée	sixteen (16)	An ki ngarvip mo baapeemee I have sixteen books
baapoofeer	—	num.	bààpòòfээр	nineteen (19)	Shirop ni mo a baapoofeer The women are nineteen
baapookun	—	num.	bààpòòkún	eighteen (18)	Mo a baapookun They are eighteen
baapoovul	—	num.	bààpòòvūl	seventeen 17	Ba mo wul baapoovul kas They are not up to seventeen
baashik	—	n.	báájík	impudence; stubbornness; obstinacy	Ba baashik ret mmatpoo kas Stubbornness is not good for a newly married woman

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
baaso	—	v.	bààsò	to go back	Mo kì baaso wàa They have gone back home
baavul	—	num.	bààvūl	twelve (12)	A la mo baavul Take twelve of them. cf. the archaic laar vul
bahar	mo	n.	báhàr	sea; ocean	<Arabic via Hausa
bai	byan	v.	bā ⁱ , b ^y ān	to beat s.o. on a fleshy part of the body	Ri bai mat firi He beat his wife on a fleshy part of the body
bài		id.	bà ⁱ	sound of hitting s.o. on a fleshy part of the body	wuri shwóor shaar firi mbut bài he hit his friend in the stomach <i>bài</i>
bài		id.	bà ⁱ	describes s.t. big (persons, animals, water body)	Làa ni aase bài The child is so big, <i>bài</i> . also nnayaf, girmis .
bak	car	v.	bák, ɟār	to throw; to stone	A we bak mat ni ye? Who stoned the woman?
bak		v.	bák	to pound s.t. half-dry in a mortar	Kàá ra kì bak goghor dí mo cèt ni Grandmother has pounded the boiled kenaf seeds
bàklàghàs		id.	bàklàɣàs	describes oversized tongue or hand	Liis firi ni aase bàklàghàs His tongue is too large, <i>bàklàghàs</i> . cf. vwàplàs
bam	—	v.	bām	to combine things that cannot be (easily) separated, e.g. grains, tubers, liquids, many people, sticky substances.	Taji a bam laawur ni mo kas Do not mix up the potato tubers
bangkur	—	n.	bánkúr	groundnut cake	<Hausa. Mo kì đak bangkur a shi kóm Groundnut cakes are made from groundnuts. also baakuru
banglang	mo	n.	bánláj	temporary shelter for drying maize, guinea corn, etc.	Shwáa ni a banglang The maize is on the drying shelter. cf. Hausa <i>buka</i>

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
bangshik	—	v.	bāŋʃik	to successfully perform an extremely difficult task or s.t. thought impossible	mat muyii bangshik, ra cèt wáar dang cighir mos ‘an ancestral woman performed wonders by cooking a sweet cereal drink that turned alcoholic’ said when s.o. does s.t. favourable out of unfavourable circumstances. From the story of an ancient woman who was the first to brew an intoxicating drink to make her uncooperating husband cut their son’s hair, which he did joyfully under the influence of the alcohol
baptisma	—	n.	bàptísmà	baptism	Baptisma a shik dīibang Baptism is a holy rite. <English
bár	—	n.	bár	survival	Mun ki tàng a bár We are seeking survival
bàr	—	v.	bàr	to survive; to heal; to cure	Nisogho ni pal bish-bish, dangbe nyem mwaan nshaghal ni mo bàr jir The car had a terrible accident but all the passengers survived.
beebul	mo	n.	béébùl	bible	<English. Beebul a pòò kì Naan The bible is the word of God

Mwaghavul been	pl. mo	PoS n.	IPA bèèn	Gloss gourd (calabash)	Examples
					
been déél	mo	n.p.	bèèn déél	kettle	lit. 'gourd with spout'. Nyem zum pikyeen mo ki cìn ðak ki been déél mpèe ðangnaan Muslims use the kettle for prayers
been mwoor		a.	bèèn m ^w òòr	complexion of person who is neither dark nor fair	Mat ni a been mwoor The woman is a bit fair-complexioned
bèló	—	n.	bèló	chicken-pox	Fever followed the appearance of scattered spots across the body. Ba bèló byaal wul mmubin kas Chicken-pox is not as dangerous as smallpox
ben	—	v.	bēn	to assume; to think; to expect; to hope for	Wan ben nne gurum mo a kaa wan sì I assume that people are like me
bet	birep	v.	bèt, bīrēp	to push down; to push away; to press on	A tap taji a bet làa ni! Watch out so you (masc. sg.) don't push down the child!
bìmbýòl	—	n.	bì ^m b ^y òl	uvular inflammation	also bìngyòl, byòlbyòl. Kàt gurum shwaa yen fe bìmbýòl mmak baa When a person takes a medicine, uvular inflammation may disappear (i.e. be cured)

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
bingkara	mo	n.	bĩṅkárá	guinea corn with black stalk whose pith is crushed and used to colour mats	Ba bingkara ki le àa kas The black-stalk colouring guinea corn does not produce seed. cf. kampaar
bĩngyòl	—	n.	bĩ ⁿ g ^y òl	uvular inflammation	bĩngyòl ki mak put ngunan Uvular inflammation can appear in an adult. cf. bimbyòl, byòlbyòl
bir	—	v.	bír	to travel aimlessly	Gwar ni pu bir buu fe ri taa met a kyeenpyaa The man was wandering about and he chanced upon a luck.
bish	—	v.	bĩḻ	to be stingy; to be mean; to be parsimonious	Mat ni bish aase The woman is very stingy
bish	—	v.	bĩḻ	to be bad; to be wrong; to be ugly; to be misshapen; to be bitter; to taste bad	Mbiise ni bish The food tastes bad
bísh	—	n.	bĩḻ	stinginess; bad state	Mizep ni mo kwar mbiise ni mpee bísh kini The visitors refused to eat the food because of its bad taste.
bish naa	—	v.p.	bĩḻ náá	to be bad-looking	SVC. Lit. ‘be-bad to-behold’ Tish kì nkuljem ni bish naa The hamerkop’s nest is bad to behold. cf. ret naa
bishaal	—	n.	bĩḻáál	grass sp.	Bishaal ni kì fii The <i>bishaal</i> grass has dried up
bish-bish		id.	bĩḻ bĩḻ	very (bad); exceedingly; terribly	Jogholtù a ngo d̥i̯idut bish-bish ‘Jogholtù is person short terribly’ Jogholtù is an exceedingly short person
bishmmee		adv.	bĩḻ ^m mèé	probably; maybe; perhaps	Bishmmee ri kudi a ar He is probably on the way. also mmimee, mmee, kasmme

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
bít	—	n.	bít	morning	Bít zùghùmet mpuus The morning is colder than the afternoon
bìt	mo	n.	bìt	hut; house; home	Dikaam ni ri ki tong a ndighin bìt The old man lives in a hut
bít-bít		c.i.	bít bít	very black	qualifies tùp. fwaat ni a tùp bít-bít the cloth is very black
bicicit		id.	bìŋŋít	very wide (space, piece of cloth)	kom milom ni kaam bicicit The leaves of the cocoyam are very wide cf. bucicit
bighir	pweer	v.	bíyír, p ^{wē} ēr	to expose; to spread out	Ting ni bighir zam The tree is well spread out
bilaap	mo	n.	bìlááp	palm of hand	Sar firi ni ki bilaap dí ni kaam kaa laar sì His hand has a palm as wide as a flat rock
bìlàap sar	mo	n.p.	bìlààp sár	palm of the hand	Bìlàap sar fina ni ki luk kyes The palm of my hand has blistered all over
bìlàap shii	mo	n.p.	bìlààp jíí	flat part of the foot	Jep kì nyem jeel mo ki mwaan a shi bìlàap shii Children of the poor usually walk on the flat part of the foot, i.e. barefoot
bilak	kon	v.	bīlāk, kòn	to till farm effortlessly	Gwar ni dar bilak máar ni ku ri del so dí sì The man quickly tilled the farm effortlessly and went away
bilak	kóon	v.	bīlāk, kóón	to bruise a part of the body	A me bilak laawur ni ye? What bruised the potato?
bílásh		id.	bíláʃ	sound of a light person falling down	pee milam be wura sham pal bílásh the place was slippery and she fell down <i>bílásh</i>

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Mwaghavul bilàsh	pl.	PoS id.	IPA bìlǎʃ	Gloss sound of heavy person falling down in a slippery place	Examples ngùnán ni táá can shii dee wuri pal si bilàsh the old man stumbled and fell <i>bilàsh</i>
bilat	—	n.	bīlāt	fonio variety	Kusuk firi ni a bilat His fonio is the <i>bilat</i> cultivar. cf. kusuk
bilem	—	n.	bìlēm	flame	Ba mo ki wus shwáa a shi bilem kas. You do not roast maize with a flame. also mbilem
bilip	—	v.	bīlīp	to select; to search; to elect; to choose	A gurun mo ki bilip nyem tileng mo It is people who elect leaders
bìlip	mo	n.	bìlip	election; investigation	Ba bìlip ni nkaa zeen kas The election was not free and fair
bilish	—	v.	bīlīʃ	to search in the minutest detail	Ba ni ret ku gurun bilish se dáng se kas It is not good for a person to inspect the minutest parts of food before eating it
bilon	mo	n.	bīlòn	gap in the mouth where teeth have fallen out	Mat ni ki bilon The woman has a tooth-loss gap
bìnìnòn	—	id.	bìnìnòn	describes s.o. with a mouth with few teeth	aghas ki ngunan ni ki lyoon kyes ku pòò ni dee bìnìnòn The old man has lost almost all his teeth and his mouth is now just empty, <i>gìnìnòn</i>
bìr		id.	bìr	sound of a bird taking off	nyer ni sham yaghal bìr the bird took off <i>bìr</i>
birep	—	v.	bīrēp	to push down (pl.)	Ri birep jep ni mo sham ’àm He pushed the children into water. cf. bet (sg.)
birim	mo	n.	bīrīm	plant (general term); fruit tree	Birim mo ki seen Plants have life

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
biring	mo	n.	bírín	horse; stallion	the following are used in decorating a horse etc. muwur, nzidiyak, sakpòò, shaghal-kipak. Biring ki koghop ni pu ngu Mwaghavul dī The horse is significant to the Mwaghavul man
bìrìng jikat	mo	n.p.	bìrìng d̥zikāt	horse from which the rider falls and dies	Gwar ni pal adeng biring be ri sham mùut, dangbe ba bìrìng jikat ni mùut kas The man fell off the horse and died, but the ill-fated horse did not die
bìrìng jikat	mo	n.p.	bìrìng d̥zikāt	ill-fated vehicle or means of transport	includes vehicles and other means of transport in very bad condition. Nisogho ni pal be gurum ni mo pwat, dangbe a bìrìng jikat ni a dī ba mo kyéen kas The car had an accident and the people survived, but it was the ill-fated car that could not be salvaged
bìrìng jikat	mo	n.p.	bìrìng d̥zikāt	black maria; vehicle that conveys people to be executed	Mo ghìr das ni mo nd̥ighin bìrìng jikat mpeeku mo so twa mo dī The people were conveyed in a black maria so they would be executed
bìrìng shaghal	mo	n.p.	bìrìng ʃayàl	bicycle	lit. 'iron horse'. An ki bìrìng shaghal d̥ipoo I have a new bicycle
birok	mo	n.	bìròk	bush rat sp.	Birok a lwaa kī jep mo The <i>birok</i> bush rat is children's meat. also kambílóng

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
bìròng	mo	n.	bírón	big gourd used for fetching water	similar to but bigger than <i>dúdák</i> , has a smaller opening than <i>dúdák</i> . Mo ki yak pupwap shi bìròng zak The water gourd is also used for fishing
bìròng pas	mo	n.p.	bìròn pās	quiver for arrows	Bìròng pas ni a nfii The quiver is empty
bong	mo	n.	bón	farmland; fields	(situated around the compound). A bong firi ndiisi.
bòng	—	n.	bòn	gold	This is his farm. such as was used to decorate horses. Bòng a mbii ñikirim Gold is a precious item. cf. bòo fok, kal, juu
bòng cà	mo	n.p.	bòn ʃà	area designated for circumcision of children	Koo yil ñiifang ye fe ni ki bòng cà fira Every community has its circumcision land. cf. dùng cà
bòng kàs	mo	n.p.	bòn kàs	area set aside for drying millet i.e. from farm and before threshing	Doghon daa tu nwoo ndighin bòng kàs Yesterday my father killed a snake inside the millet open store
bòng nìng	mo	n.p.	bòn níng	pen for keeping taurines; taurine corral	Ba a jir tulu mo ki bòng nìng kas It is not all houses that have taurine corrals
bòng yer	mo	n.p.	bòn yēr	farm behind the house where women can plant melon and other small crops	Bòng yer a pèe zok The house-adjointing farm is a store place. cf. muyer
bòo	mo	n.	bòò	bronze bangle; bronze	Ba bòo kirim wul mbòng kas Bronze is not as precious as gold. cf. bòng, fok, kal, juu

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
bòos	—	id.	bòòs	intensifies whiteness of appearance because of dirt, dust or failure to apply oil to the skin	làa ni pyaa bòos the child looks so whitish with dirt. Yi a rang ndiisi bòos ye? Why are you (f. sg.) looking dirty and whitish <i>bòos</i> ? Also bwàas
bucicit		id.	bùŋfɪŋɪt	very wide (space, piece of cloth)	Nlir ni aase bucicit The shirt is very wide, <i>bucicit</i> . also bicicit
buhol	mo	n.	búhɔl	tree sp.	An kin kop buhol I have planted a <i>Syzygium guineense</i> tree. also mbihol, mbuhol . <i>Syzygium guineense</i> H. <i>malmo</i>
buk	—	v.	búk	to tell lie after lie; to speak endlessly	Gwar ni buk kulap nra The man told her endless lies
bunong pòo	—	v.p.	bùnɔ̀ŋ pòò	to talk unscrupulously	Mat ni pu bunong pòo a tileng kaa mattar sì The woman is talking unscrupulously outside like a madwoman
buu		a.	bùù	worthless; valueless; useless	Mbii dĩ mo cìn ni a buu What they did is useless
buu	—	n.	bùù	uselessness; worthlessness	Buu yàa sar ngwar ni ‘Uselessness has held the hand of the man’ i.e. the man is irresponsible
bwaan	—	v.	b ^w áán	to separate by selecting	Mat ni bwaan kwaakil ni aku mbut nshwáa ni The woman selected and separated the beans from the maize
bwaan	—	v.	b ^w áán	to beat thoroughly with stick	Mo bwaan làa ciishik ni ki kam They thoroughly beat the recalcitrant child with a stick
bwàas	—	id.	b ^w ààs	intensifies whiteness of appearance because of dirt, dust or failure to apply oil to the skin	làa ni (pyaa) aase bwàas the child looks so whitish with dirt. Also bòos

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
bwaghap	—	v.	b ^w áyáp	to be soft	laawur ni tap bwaghap the potato is soft to the right extent
bwaghap	—	v.	b ^w áyáp	to curve in because of old age (of the cheeks); to be furrowed	pòò kì dikaam ni kì bwaghap kyes ‘mouth of old-man the has contracted completely’. cf. pòò bwaghap
bwaghar	—	v.	b ^w āyār	to develop new distinct parts (plant, situation); to metamorphose into s.t.; to escalate into s.t. else	Laawur ni kì bwaghar làa The potatoes have developed tubers; Jighir furu ni yaghal bwaghar lek Their quarrel later metamorphosed into a fight
bwatning	—	n.	b ^w àtníŋ	maize cob with black seeds	Shwáa ni a bwatning The maize is a black-seeded cob
bweer	—	v.	b ^w éér	to spread open carelessly; to display; to expose	This applies particularly to women who spread their legs open, exposing themselves. Ba ni ret ku mat bweer sat kas It is not good for a woman to spread her legs carelessly
bwembwere	—	n.	b ^w émb ^w ééré	soup from the fruit of the <i>kibang</i> shrub	not a draw soup. Shrub has sour flowers. Ba jep dí yaksì mo man bwembwere kas The children of today do not know the <i>bwembwere</i> soup. Also mbwembwere, pùk làa kibang
bwen	—	v.	b ^w ēn	to be flat (of heads or objects, e.g. plates, trays, rocks); to be plane	sg. baan. Kibinang ni bwen zam The grass tray is very flat
bwen	—	v.	b ^w ēn	to tread on	something semi-solid such as mud and spread it about; to spread in this

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
					manner. A we bwen gwom ni ki shii ye? Who trod on and spread the porridge?
bwoon	bwaan	v.	b ^w òòn, b ^w āān	to do a lot of something	Dyemzilang ni wet bwoon dak The young man did a lot of work during the day
byaap	mo	n.	b ^y ááp	small pumpkin	Edible when fresh but the seeds are also eaten. Byaap yàa sar mmat ni zam 'The small pumpkin cultivar holds the hand of the woman very well' i.e. it thrives well when planted by the woman personally
byaghas	—	v.	b ^y āyās	to mangle; to destroy; to flatten s.t.	Nisogho ni taa byaghas mee jep mo The car crushed some children in the course of its journey
byàghàs-byàghàs		id.	b ^y àyàs b ^y àyàs	describes doing things shamelessly	cìn mbii byàghàs-byàghàs do things shamelessly
byan	—	v.	b ^y ān	to beat thoroughly with bare hand	plural of bai . Mo byan jep ni mo ki sar They beat the children thorough with bare hands. cf. niram
byan maap	—	v.p.	b ^y ān mààp	to bewail; to mourn	wura fes byan maap ki múut kì puunkaam fira ni. She cried bitterly on the death of her father-in-law
byan shwàr	—	v.p.	b ^y ān ʃ ^w àr	to burst into laughter	pl. of piin shwàr . Pòò dí a sat ni le ku gurum ni mo byan shwàr What you said made the people burst into laughter

Mwaghavul byòlbyòl	pl. —	PoS n.	IPA bʸòlbʸòl	Gloss inflammation of the uvula	Examples Ba ra kɪ kyam dɛn kɪ byòlbyòl kas She has never had a uvula inflammation. cf. mbìmbýòl
B b	BB66				
baa		adv.	bāā	emphasises certain verbs	has a context of contrast and emphasises the positive aspect. Typically used with ret, wòng, zùghùm, sháng i.e. verbs describing sensations. Lu ni wòng baa The room is so warm
baa		conj.	bāā	then you (m. sg.)	assimilated form of be (then) and gha (you s.g. masc.) kàt a naa ra baa sat ngan ‘when you see him then you inform me’
baan	—	v.	bāān	to be hot; to be painful	Puus ni gyar baan The sun is too hot
baan	—	v.	bāān	to kick ball etc.	An baan ri kɪ shii I kicked him with the foot
báan	—	n.	báán	favour; kindness; help; assistance	Mu pilang báan ni We appreciate the help
báan	—	v.	báán	to show favour, kindness, help, assistance	Retnyit báan nlàa ni Retnyit was helpful to the child
báan	—	v.	báán	to rain	Used in pee ni/ra báan ‘the weather helps’ i.e. it rains. Doghon pee ni ra báan mmun Yesterday it rained for our good. cf. nang
báan bish	—	n.p.	báán bɪʃ	attempt to do good ends up in disaster	Bam ni dee a báan bish The help ended up in disaster. cf. baan wàar, kwangvileng

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
baan wàar	—	n.p.	baán wàar	attempt to do good ends up in disaster	Bam ni dee a baán wàar The help rather attracted trouble. cf. baan wàar , kwangvileng)
baas	mo	n.	baás	shin (leg)	A me byang baas ngha ye? What pierced your shin?
bak	—	v.	bák	to despise; to under-rate; to underestimate	Taji mu bak mee gurum kas We should not despise anyone.
bak	—	v.	bāk	to hatch; to crack open	sg. bee. Kwee ni ki bak The hen has hatched its eggs; Àas ni mo ki bak The eggs have hatched
bàk	—	v.	bàk	to share; to divide; to separate; to split	Mu ki kyes bak mbiise ni We have finished sharing the food
bak gin	—	v.p.	bāk gín	to make a tribal mark on the cheek	sg. bee gin. Gwar ni bak gin njep firi mo The man made tribal marks on his children's cheeks
bak maap	—	v.p.	bāk mààp	to wail; to cry; to shed tears profusely	Muut ni daampee mmat ni, dee ra wet bak maap The death troubled the woman, and she spent the day crying bitterly. cf. shwat maap
bàk maap	—	v.p.	bàk mààp	to formally dismiss mourners, usually on the third day of mourning	lit. 'divide cry'. Mo bak maap ni a tidoghon The mourners were dismissed yesterday. also sat yaghal, sat rangkaa
bàk maap	—	n.p.	bàk mààp	end-of-mourning ceremony	Bàk maap ni a tidoghon The end-of-mourning was yesterday
bák shaar	—	n.p.	bák šāār	peers underrating one another in jest	lit. 'despise friend' Mini a bák shaar bejee That's nothing but looking down on friends

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ḡàk shaar	—	n.p.	ḡàkʃāār	division; disagreement; disaffection	lit. ‘divide friend’ Cìn ḡung kì jì kì ḡàk shaar Telling lies causes disaffection
ḡàk shaar	—	v.p.	ḡàkʃāār	to terminate friendship	lit. ‘divide friend’ Mo kì ḡàk shaar They have terminated their friendship
ḡakpee	—	v.	ḡákpeēē	to look down on others; to despise others	lit. ‘despise place’ A nook ḡakpee Stop despising others (said to masc. sg.)
ḡakpee	—	n.	ḡákpeēē	looking down on others; despising others	Ba ḡakpee a mise kas Despising others is not a virtue
ḡakseen	—	v.	ḡáksèèn	to underrate; to look down; to despise; to underestimate	lit. ‘despise wisdom’ Rep làa ḡiisì kì ḡakseen nyemnan mo This little child usually despises elders
ḡakseen	—	n.	ḡáksèèn	underrating; looking down; despising others	Mini a ḡakseen That is sheer impudence
ḡàkshak	—	v.	ḡàkʃàk	to separate; to differ from	lit. ‘divide each other’. Pèe wet ḡàkshak kì pèe tèer Where the day is spent differs from where the night is spent. Idiomatic meaning: Death is inevitable.
ḡakyil	—	n.	ḡàkyíl	land boundary; demarcation	e.g. between two communities. A ḡakyil nì ndiisì This is the land boundary
ḡakyit	—	v.	ḡàk yīt	to demarcate; to differentiate; to discriminate	Ba làa njuu mmak ḡakyit mbii ḡiiret kì ḡiibish kas An infant cannot differentiate between good and bad
ḡakyit	—	n.	ḡàkyīt	demarcation; dividing line; difference; discrimination	Ba pòo fughu nì mo kì mee ḡakyit kas Your utterances do not have any difference

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
bakzar	mo	n.	ḃākzàr	cracks in the ground	Pee ni a nighin bakzar The place is full of cracks
bakzar	—	v.	ḃākzàr	to crack (ground)	Muram ki bakzar nlughun Swampy soil cracks in the dry season
ḃál	—	v.	ḃál	to be strong; to be forceful; to be hard	Nyemtar mo ḃál zam Mad people are very strong
ḃàl	jwal	v.	ḃàl	to unite; to fix; to join; to cause dispute or fight between people	A me ḃàl wun kyap ye? What really caused your dispute?
ḃàl dīk	mo	n.p.	ḃàl dīk	church wedding	Mun ki ḃàl dīk nyil funu dadaar We have a wedding in our community tomorrow
ḃàl dīk	—	v.p.	ḃàl dīk	to contract a marriage in church	lit. ‘join marriage’ A we ḃàl dīk fughu ni ye? Who contracted your marriage?
ḃàl mwos	—	n.p.	ḃàl m ^w òs	traditional practice of sharing local beer with a close friend or relation by drinking simultaneously from the same calabash	Ḃàl mwos a ḃàl shaar Drinking beer simultaneously from the same calabash is the making of friendship. also kaat pòò, kaat mwos
ḃàl mwos	—	v.p.	ḃàl m ^w òs	to share local beer with a close friend or relation by drinking simultaneously from the same calabash	A jì ku mu ḃàl mwos dī You (masc. sg.) come so we drink beer simultaneously from the same calabash. also kaat pòò, kaat mwos
ḃál nkáa	—	v.p.	ḃál ⁿ káa	to be stubborn; to be obstinate; to be recalcitrant	lit. ‘harden on-head’. Taji yi ḃál nkáa kas You (fem. sg.) should not be obstinate
ḃal-ḃal		adv.	ḃál ḃál	very hard; strongly; firmly; forcefully; loudly	Ri shoor káa ḃal-ḃal nkaa shifutlu He hit his head very hard on the wall

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ḡalkaa	—	v.	ḡàlkáá	to co-operate	lit. ‘join head’. Mu ḡalkaa ku mu sekyeen ḡi We should unite so we progress
ḡalkaa	—	n.	ḡàlkáá	association; group; unity; cooperation; assembly; conclave	lit. ‘join head’ Ḥalkaa ki jì ki sekyeen Unity brings about progress
ḡalkwak	—	v.	ḡàlk ^w ák	to encourage s.o.; to stimulate	lit. ‘strengthen joint’ Mu pilang mpeedi wu ḡalkwak mmun We are grateful because you (pl.) encouraged us
ḡàlshàghàl	—	v.	ḡàljàṽàl	to weld s.t.	lit. ‘join metal’ a ri ḡàlshàghàl nsar poolu ni ‘FOC he welded on-handle door the’ i.e. he welded the handle of the door
ḡàl shàghàl	—	n.	ḡàljàṽàl	welding	sar poolu ni wal ḡàlshàghàl ‘handle door the needs welding’ i.e. the handle of the door needs welding
ḡam	—	v.	ḡām	to help; to assist; to aid	Kúsùk yi ḡam an wa Please you (fem. sg.) help me
ḡam	—	v.	ḡām	to catch; to wrest; to snatch; to seize; to grasp	A ḡwot mbiikaa ni jì ku an ḡam ḡi Throw the hat over so I catch it
ḡàm	mo	n.	ḡàm	help; assistance; aid	Wu cìn ḡam mmat ni You (pl.) render help to the woman
ḡang	—	v.	ḡáŋ	to be clean; to be fair in complexion; to shine	Lu ni ḡang The room is clean
ḡang	—	a.	ḡáŋ	fair in complexion (ḡiibang)	reference to brown horse. Laareep ni a ḡang The young woman is fair in complexion
ḡang bèen mwoor	—	a.p.	ḡāŋ bèèn m ^w òòr	dark brown in complexion	Gwar ni a ḡang bèen mwoor The man is dark brown in complexion
ḡang-ḡang	—	adv.	ḡáŋ ḡáŋ	clearly; straightforwardly; very clean	A vvang ḡaa ni ḡang-ḡang Wash the dish very clean

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
bangpee	—	v.	ḃáŋpēē	to shine; to be bright	Ba wus ni bangpee kas The light does not shine brightly
bangpee	—	n.	ḃáŋpēē	brightness of a light	Bangpee kì wus ni ret zam The brightness of the light is very good
ḃaram	—	n.	ḃàràṁ	traditional hockey	Jep mo pu pus ḃaram Children are playing local hockey
ḃe		conj.	ḃē	then; and; so	Expresses sequential action. A shi kisi ḃe ri sekyeen mbut nlong ‘by that then he progressed in wealth’ i.e. and so he got richer
ḃee	ḃak	v.	ḃéé, ḃāk	to dissect; to cut open; to split open; to tear apart; to hatch; to crack open	Mat ni ḃee muluu ni The woman cut the pumpkin open
ḃee	—	v.	ḃéé	to have rashes	Yit kì làa ni ḃee aase The face of the child has too many rashes
ḃee	—	v.	ḃéé	to sprout; to germinate	Àas pumwan ni kì ḃee The vegetable seeds have sprouted
ḃee gin	ḃak gin	v.p.	ḃéé gín, ḃāk gín	to make a tribal mark on the cheek	lit. ‘tear cheek’ Gwar ni ḃee gin nlàa firi The man made a tribal cheek mark on his child
ḃee yil sham dī	—	v.p.	ḃéé yíl šām dī	to suddenly get lost or missing	lit. ‘to split ground and descend there’ Ndī gwar ni jì wul ḃe shaghal fina ḃee yil sham dī When the man arrived, my money suddenly got missing (disappeared)
ḃeep	mo	n.	ḃēēp	(dismembered) part of the body	Koo ḃeep dīidang ye kì koghop ni nshin kì gurun Every part of the body is important to the body
ḃeer	—	v.	ḃēēr	to spill; to pour out	Yi ḃeer àṁ ni You (fem. sg.) should pour out the water

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
beer	—	s.v.	ḃēēr	to be emaciated as a result of dehydration, illness or exhaustion	Yenman ra ki beer kyes ki ciin kagham ni Yenman is emaciated by the ill-health
ḃèer	mo	n.	ḃèèr	war; fight; invasion; attack	Shàarlek mo ji ki ḃèer nkaa mun Enemies brought an attack against us
beer àm	—	v.p.	ḃēēr àm	to urinate; to piss	euphemism. Lit. 'spill water' Dar ku an so an beer àm dī Let me go and 'spill water' i.e. urinate
beer dyes	—	n.p.	ḃēēr dýēs	diarrhoea; dysentery	Dikaam ki cin yen beer dyes Grandfather administers diarrhoea antidote
beer dyes	—	v.p.	ḃēēr dýēs	to suffer from diarrhoea	Làa nip u beer dyes The child is suffering from diarrhoea
bees	—	v.t.	ḃèès	to belittle or despise s.o. or s.t.; to show ingratitude towards s.o. or s.t.	Taji a bees gurum mo kas You (masc. sg.) should not despise people's efforts
beespee	—	v.i.	ḃèèspēē	to belittle or despise people; to show ingratitude towards people	Taji a beespee kas You (masc. sg.) should not despise people's efforts
beespee	—	n.	ḃèèspēē	contemptuous statement; ingratitude; ungratefulness	Mini a beespee bejee! That's nothing but contemptuous behaviour!
beet	—	v.	ḃéét	to judge; to decide; to discuss; to deliberate; to conspire	Das ni mo beet nne dun ntul shaghal nwor The men decided that they would contribute money for business
beet	mo	n.	ḃéét	discussion; deliberation; debate; contestation	Mo ki kyes beet ni They have finished the deliberation
beetshik	—	v.	ḃéétʃik	to argue; to contest an issue	Jep ni mo pu beetshik The children are arguing

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
beetshik	—	n.	ḃéétʃík	argument	Beetshik ki daam shaar Argument hampers friendship
beetshik	—	n.	ḃéétʃík	setting aside of money etc. for the winner of an argument	Beetshik ki daam shaar Argument hampers friendship
bejee	—	adv.	ḃēdʒēē	only	Jepzilang ni mo sisak máar ni bejee The young men only cultivated the farm
ḃel	mo	n.	ḃél	dogstooth grass; couchgrass; flute made from grass of this name	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> . Grows by the riverside. A we pu tàa ḃel ye? Who is blowing the couchgrass flute?
ḃel	—	n.	ḃél	dance with <i>ḃel</i> flutes	involving shaking the body very forcefully, especially the chest and elbows; men's muscle dance. Bel furu ni ret naa Their couchgrass flute dance is worth spectating
ḃèl	—	v.	ḃèl	to intervene in a fight	also ḃen
ḃel wus	—	v.p.	ḃél wūs	to fetch fire from another source	Laareep ni kì ḃel wus mpèe cet mbiise The young woman has fetched fire for cooking food
ḃel wus	—	n.p.	ḃél wūs	fetching of fire from another source	Ba ḃel wus a lòp kì làa njuu kas Fetching of fire is not an errand for an infant
ḃen	—	v.	ḃèn	to intervene in a fight	also ḃèl . Doghon jep ni mo lek ḃe a puun ni ḃen mo Yesterday the children fought and it was the father who intervened
ḃen	—	v.	ḃèn	to postpone; to delay	Mo kì ḃen kùur ni They have postponed the meeting

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ḡín	mo	n.	ḡín	bench made from mud	Used as a bed, seat, table, etc. cf. gwaan. Wu tong nkaa ḡín mini Sit on that mud bench
ḡín		loc.	ḡín	other side; across	Ba yil furu ni ret kaa ḡín ḡiisì sù kas Their land is not as good as the land across here.
ḡin muluu	—	adv.	ḡin mùlúú	overseas; abroad	lit. ‘across the pumpkins’ i.e. where white people live. Làa firi ki tong a mḡin muluu His child lives overseas
ḡish	—	n.	ḡíʃ	soot; lampblack	especially on the outer part of a pot. Taji a pwos ḡish nkaa mun kas Don’t smear soot on us. cf. mbwagham
ḡishil	—	n.	ḡíʃil	hay; fodder; cut straw	mixed with mud to strengthen building blocks. A ḡishil ki ḡál lu It is the straw that strengthens a house
ḡit	—	n.	ḡít	morning; daybreak; sunrise	Mu tap ḡit nḡung kiram lit. ‘We watch as the morning breaks through a hole in the fence’ i.e. we left before daybreak.
ḡit	mo	n.	ḡít	year; era; epoch	ḡiisì a ḡit neen This is a famine era
ḡit mang	—	v.p.	ḡít màn	to be daybreak	lit. ‘morning carries’ (away the dark). ḡit mang ngukwat ni a yil The hunter was still at the countryside when the day broke. cf. pee ḡang
ḡit mang	—	n.	ḡít màn	daybreak; sunrise	lit. ‘morning carries’ (away the dark). ḡitmang a mḡiiret Daybreak is a good thing

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
bitlan	—	n.	bítlán	general communal work, rotated among households but not individuals	applicable to any other kind of labour done in this manner. Includes kyal, lungpee, yangkas, lughus kusuk , etc. Special food is prepared and eaten. Mu nyaghal bitlan dadaar We are going to do household-rotated cooperative work tomorrow. cf. máar Bitsi a puus kùur
bitsi	—	n.	bítsí	day after tomorrow	The day after tomorrow is a meeting day
bighit	—	v.	bīyīt	to make a ball of s.t. using a semi-solid substance like mud	A bighit wan ni a bwot ji Roll the mud and throw it over here
bìghit	mo	n.	bìyīt	a whole; s.t. complete; unit	Gwar ni cin bìghit ni nlàa ni The man gave the whole of it to the child
Bijer	—	p.n.	bīdžér	Mwaghavul clan	Mwaghavul people are grouped into six main clans. They are still remembered during initiation ceremonies as initiates call out the names of places where their ancestors formerly lived when the spear is thrown preparatory to attaining manhood. The Mwaghavul clans are Bijer, Difiri, Dikoo, Jipaarii, Paal, Nshuu. Mun a nyem Bijer mo We are Bijer people □ Appendix

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ɓilang	—	v.	ɓɪl̩aŋ	to lose s.t.; to lose a child through still-birth or premature death	Mbul ɓak jep ɓe ra ɓilang mmo The dove hatched her young and lost them
ɓilang	—	v.	ɓɪl̩aŋ	to work or do something unsuccessfully	Aá ɓilang a nkop shwáa ni; ba ni nkàa cìn kas! You're only wasting time sowing the maize; it will grow into nothing! cf. lambir
ɓilang nlàa	ɓilang njep	v.p.	ɓɪl̩aŋ ⁿⁱ làà, - ⁿⁱ dʒép	to lose a child (to death)	also lang nlàa. Doghon mat ni ɓilang nlàa Yesterday the woman lost a child
ɓilem	—	v.	ɓɪl̩ēm	to lick s.t.	Yi ɓilem sar fii ni 'You (fem. sg.) lick you hand' Lick your hand
ɓilem cuk	—	v.p.	ɓɪl̩ēm ʃùk	to take an oath; to swear	lit. 'lick the knife'. In former times this was a way of taking oaths. Mat ni ɓilem cuk nne ba a ɗa mang dughurii ni kas The woman swore that she did not take the yam
ɓilem kukwak	—	v.p.	ɓɪl̩ēm kúk ^w àk	to act to exonerate yourself; to assure listeners that what you say is true	lit. 'lick the elbow' Ra ɓilem kukwak nne ba ɗa a wat kas She affirmed that she was not a thief
ɓilem pighizing	—	v.p.	ɓɪl̩ēm pìyìz̩ɪŋ	to act to exonerate yourself	lit. 'lick the nose' Mo sat nne ri a wat ɗangbe ri ɓilem pighizing He was accused of theft but he attempted to exonerate himself

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
bileng	mo	n.	ḃìlèŋ	place where young women ready for marriage are kept to be protected from rape	Girls often stay there after the age of puberty when they have been betrothed and tattooing has been done. Bileng ki ðen a ndighin kì nàà The inner room is usually inside Mother's room
bileng	mo	n.	ḃìlèŋ	special room for keeping valuables	Ba mizep ki ðel mbileng kas A visitor does not enter the store room usually in the kitchen where items like salt, potash and other condiments that require dry storage are stored. Taji a ship bileng ngan kas! Don't pull down my hanger from which refreshment items are served at ceremonies. A wagha ndar mmun bileng ni You (masc. sg.) will manage the refreshment store on our behalf
bileng	mo	n.	ḃìlèŋ	local hanger	
bileng	mo	n.	ḃìlèŋ	room	
bilep	—	v.	ḃìlèp	to quarrel; to have a misunderstanding; to argue; to be in conflict	Ginighinshak ni mo wet bilep The co-wives quarrelled during the day
ḃìlèp	mo	n.	ḃìlèp	quarrel; misunderstanding	Ba ḃìlèp ki ret tòng ashak kas Quarrel is not good for co-existence
ḃireng	—	v.	ḃìrèŋ	to boil or mix boiled meat or food with oil and salt etc.	Yi ḃireng cèt ni Mix the food with oil and seasonings
ḃíréng	—	n.	ḃíréŋ	oil and other condiments applied to food or meat; delicacy mixed with adequate oil and other ingredients	Diisi a ḃíréng kyap! This is surely a delicacy!

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ḡiring	—	v.	ḡĩrĩŋ	to roll on the ground or bed	Ba gurum ki ḡiring a gwàan tòng kas No one rolls on a bench
ḡìrìng	—	n.	ḡìrìŋ	act of rolling on the ground, bed etc.	Mini a mwèn ḡiring! That's senseless rolling!
ḡirong	—	v.	ḡĩrɔŋ	to not be fully dry	(clothing, firewood, etc.). Nḡĩ lée ni pán ḡirong be ri mang lop When the article of clothing was partially dry, he took it and wore
ḡoghon	—	v.	ḡɔyɔn	to investigate s.t.; to research	Doghon mo kàt kúm kì mee gwar, ḡang yaksì be nyemnan mo pe ḡoghon shii ni Yesterday a man's dead body was found, and now elders are investigating the matter
ḡóghón	—	n.	ḡóyɔn	disaster; catastrophe; plague	Dùng Wuhan a mee ḡóghón dĩ ni sham nkaa gurum mo mḡit dĩ 2019 Coronavirus is a disaster that befell people in 2019
ḡook	—	n.	ḡòòk	mud	Ár fuu ni a ḡook caghat Your road is full of mud
ḡúk	—	n.	ḡúk	fine dust	Gwar ni taa ndĩghin ḡúk The man fell inside dust
ḡùk	—	id.	ḡùk	sound of a ripe fruit falling on the ground	làa koon dĩinung ni sham taa ḡùk the ripe fig fell to the ground, ḡùk
ḡúl	—	v.	ḡúl	to increase; to augment	Long firi ni mo be ḡúl His animals are increasing in number
ḡulḡul	mo	n.	ḡúlḡul	piece of work that keeps one busy	Wu so ku wu naa ḡulḡul mo dĩ Go and attend to your commitments

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Mwaghavul búl-búl	pl.	PoS id.	IPA búl búl	Gloss lukewarm	Examples Àm ni a búl-búl The water is lukewarm. cf. b̀wàghàl
buluk	—	v.	b̀ulūk	to do a little piece of work for a short time	Daar an nso an buluk mee d̀ak a yil Tomorrow I shall be going to the countryside to do some minor work
b̀ulúk	—	v.	b̀ulúk	to have its impressions or embossed features worn out (a coin or other item)	Shaghal d̀iisì ni k̀i b̀ulúk kyes This money has its impressions completely worn out. cf. mbuluk
burap	mo	n.	b̀uràp	mongoose	Jep naa tum ni mo tu mee kus burap The shepherd boys killed a big mongoose
burish	—	a.	b̀urìf	untidy; messy; disorderly; diverse; full of chaff (cereal drink); muddled; disorganised	Lée ni mo a burish The items are disorderly
b̀urúk	—	v.	b̀urúk	to get dirty; to make s.o. dirty by contact with dust	Taji a b̀urúk sak kas Don't dirty yourself with dust
but	mo	n.	b̀ūt	stomach; inner part; belly	But k̀i gwar ni gyar d̀es The man's belly is too large. cf. mbut
but ... fuk	—	v.p.	b̀ūt f̀uk	to get constipated	used with the possessive. but fina fuk 'stomach my constipates'
but fuk ...	—	v.p.	b̀ūt f̀uk	to get constipated	used with the dative. but fuk ngan 'stomach constipates for-me'
but M̀upun	—	n.p.	b̀ūt m̀upūn	excessive hunger	lit. 'Mupun stomach' A se mbiise ni a rang kaa gha a k̀i but M̀upun sì 'e? Why eating the food as if you have excessive hunger?

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
but wal	—	v.p	ḃūt wál	to grumble (stomach); to rumble	lit. ‘stomach cries’. Kàt ḃut wal ngurum ḃe a neen làa ngo ni When someone’s stomach grumbles, it means the person is hungry
butbish	—	n.	ḃūtbīʃ	wickedness; maleficence	evil; lit. ‘bad stomach’ Butbish a tukaa Wickedness is murder
butfuk	—	n.	ḃūtfūk	constipation	Pak mbiise mo ki le butfuk Some foods cause constipation
butlāa	—	n.	ḃūtlāá	stomach-ache	lit. ‘stomach-injury’ Butlāa ki le kwar se Stomach-aches brings about rejection of food
butyaghal	—	n.	ḃūtyāyāl	stomach upset	lit. ‘stomach stands up’ Ri wet tong pu dyes dī ḃe ri yaghal kyes a shi butyaghal He sat near faeces all day and ended up with stomach upset
ḃuu	—	n.	ḃúú	grass sp.	used for weaving baskets. Mo raa kicik dīisi a shi ḃuu This basket is woven from <i>ḃuu</i> grass
ḃuul	mo	n.	ḃùùl	plant sp.	grown within the compound to provide shade and protect chicks from kites. The Mwaghavul do not cook soup with ḃuul Ba Mwaghavul mo ki cèt puk shi ḃuul kas
ḃwaa	—	n.	ḃ ^w āā	grass sp.	used as shaft of an arrow. The stem is eaten like sugar cane. Bwaa lapshak ki shit lu Bwaa looks like thatch

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Mwaghavul bwaar	pl. mo	PoS n.	IPA 6 ^w āār	Gloss yam, generic	Examples <i>Dioscorea</i> sp. Bwaar ni a kyèet kì dughurii Bwaar is a yam cultivar
bwaar	—	v.	6 ^w āār	to be lazy; to be weak	Làa ni bwaar a kaa puun sì The child is as lazy as the father
bwàar	—	n.	6 ^w àār	laziness; lazy person; weakling; idler; idleness	Gwar ni a bwàar The man is a lazy person
bwaarii- bwaarii	—	adv.	6 ^w ààrì 6 ^w ààrì	lazily; idly; casually; weakly and without seriousness	A nook cìn mbii bwaarii-bwaarii Stop doing things lazily
bwaarshit	—	n.	6 ^w āār ʃīt	yellow yam	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. Bwaarshit mo gul a yil Yellow yams abound at the countryside
bwàghàl		id.	6 ^w àḡàl	describes lukewarm water	also bwàghàlāk . Ba àm ni ret shwáa kas; ni a bwàghàl The water is not good for drinking; it is rather warm. cf. búl-búl
bwàghàlāk		id.	6 ^w àḡàlāk	describes lukewarm water	àm shwáa ni aase bwàghàlāk the drinking water is lukewarm
bwàghàl- bwàghàl		id.	6 ^w àḡàl 6 ^w àḡàl	describes lukewarm water	Àm ni tal bwàghàl-bwàghàl The water is lukewarm
bwaghap	—	v.	6 ^w áḡáp	to feel soft when touched; to be ripe and soft	(fruit, vegetable or part of the body)
bwaghat	—	v.	6 ^w āḡāt	to tie; to bind; to bundle; to imprison; to incarcerate	Ba a mat mo jir mak bwaghat yoghom kas It is not all women who can bundle firewood
bwàghàt	mo	n.	6 ^w àḡàt	bundle	Mat ni piin mee bwàghàt yoghom ni The woman loosened one of the bundles of firewood
bwàghàt	—	n.	6 ^w àḡàt	frame-up; false accusation	Diisì a bwàghàt bejee This is nothing but a frame-up

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
fwaghatpee	—	v.	ḃ ^w āyātpēē	to get one into trouble; to frame s.o. up	lit. ‘tie place’ Mat dī ki pòò swéet dīisì gyar fwaghatpee This woman with a pointed mouth frames people up a lot
fwaghatpee	—	n.	ḃ ^w āyātpēē	getting one into trouble; frame-up	lit. ‘tie place’ Nàaswéet ra a mat fwaghatpee Nàaswéet is a woman who frames people up
fwaghatpoo	—	v.	ḃ ^w āyātpòò	to connive; to conspire; to frown; to plot	lit. ‘tie mouth’ Gwar ni fwaghatpoo ki mishkagham ku mo yàa lukaa dī ki máar The man connived with the king and seized an orphan’s farm
fwak	—	v.	ḃ ^w ák	to develop sores; to develop on a part of the body (of sores)	Shii kì làa ni fwak láa The child’s leg developed sores
fwan	—	v.	ḃ ^w ān	to dig; to excavate	Taji a fwan kicir mpèe sak kas Do not dig a grave for yourself (masc. sg.)
fwanbish	—	n.	ḃ ^w ānbíʃ	practice of preparing or buying meals etc. for oneself only	Ba fwanbish a mise kas Providing food for oneself only is not a virtue
fwanbísh	—	n.	ḃ ^w ānbíʃ	stinginess demonstrated through an act that sends people away; leaving a meal for oneself only	such as coughing or sneezing onto the meal; cleaning one’s nose with the hand and dipping the same hand into the meal. Ba fwanbísh ret a ngutileng kas Covert stinginess is not good for a leader
fwang	mo	n.	ḃ ^w áŋ	stride; long step	also fweng. Bwang vul kì làa a fwang mindong kì ngunan A child’s two steps are an adult’s one step

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
fwanshik	—	n.	ḃ ^w ānʃik	creating problems	Bwanshik a mangshik Creating problems for others is creating trouble for yourself
Bwanzughum	—	p.n.	ḃ ^w ānzùgùm	area in Kerang	Hunting expedition of the Kerang community. Usually the last of Mwaghavul hunting expeditions after which mature girls get married prior to the next farming season. Bwanzughum a puus sedi Bwanzughum is a day of eating and drinking
fwap	—	v.	ḃ ^w āp	to knock; to tap; to hit s.t.; to thresh a little of s.t.; to shake, especially the feet	fwap poolu kwangkwang knock at the firmly and loudly
fwappee	—	v.	ḃ ^w āppēē	to knock; to tap on a door	fwappee kwangkwang knock firmly and loudly
fwapsar	—	v.	ḃ ^w āpsár	to clap hands; to applaud	Gurum ni mo fwapsar mpòò firi ni The people applauded his remark
fweng	mo	n.	ḃ ^w éŋ	stride; long step	also fwang. Nyem diiwurang mo ki fweng zam Tall people have very long steps
fwèng	mo	n.	b ^w èŋ	grasshopper sp.	Ba jep ni mo mak yàa fwèng ni kas The children were unable to catch the <i>fwèng</i> grasshopper
fwèng	—	v.	b ^w èŋ	to partly or fully close a door; or to bolt it	Agwa, a so a fwèng poolu ni Young man, go and shut the door
fwér		adv.	ḃ ^w ér	describes being full to the brim (liquid)	gam fwér be filled to capacity, yak fwér fetch (s.t.) to the fullest

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ḡwoon	mo	n.	ḡ ^w óón	waist; back of an object; outer part of s.t.	Ba ḡang kì tughul a ḡwoon ni kas; a ḡìghin ni The cleanliness of a pot is not the outside; it is the inside
ḡwoon	mo	loc.	ḡ ^w óón	back; rear; behind; posterior	Kàt a naa ḡwoon ḡe a naa kyeen zak When you look behind, also look ahead
ḡwoon ḡirnìghís	—	n.p.	ḡ ^w óón ḡirnìghís	person, animal, bird or insect with a very thin waist	insulting. Mee ḡwoon ḡirnìghís mini jì ḡar lek mmun kì wan! A thin-waisted person for that matter came and stood to fight me!
ḡwoon shwal	—	n.p.	ḡ ^w óón ḡ ^w āl	chronic waist pain	ḡwoon shwal daam ḡak nri Waist pain prevented him from working
ḡwoonlu	mo	n.p.	ḡ ^w óónlú	surroundings of a house	Ni ret ku mu aar ḡwoonlu funu mo shidaar-shidaar. We should weed the surroundings of our house every day
ḡwot	fwo, kwang	v.	b ^w ót, f ^w ót, k ^w áḡ	to release or let go of; to drop s.t.; to put s.t. on s.t.	A ḡwot mbul ni Release the dove
ḡwot	—	v.	ḡ ^w ót	to see s.o. off; to accompany	Mat ni kì so ḡwot mizep fira ni The woman has seen her guest off
ḡwot aak	fwo aak	v.p.	ḡ ^w ót āāk	to impregnate s.o.	Laakut ni tong a tòng fwo aak njiraap mo The promiscuous person impregnates young women here and there
ḡwot àas	fwo àas	v.p.	f ^w ót ààs	to lay an egg	Kwee ni kì ḡwot àas The hen has laid eggs
ḡwot ḡam	—	n.p.	ḡ ^w ót ḡām	game played by children throwing and catching pebbles simultaneously.	Jep ni mo nkaa cìn ḡwot ḡam The children are playing throw-and-catch game

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ɓwot ɓèer	—	v.p.	ɓ ^w ɔ̄t ɓèèr	to launch an attack	Shàarlek mo jì ɓwot ɓèer a mun Enemies launched an attack against us
ɓwot cirem	—	v.p.	ɓ ^w ɔ̄t ʧĩrēm	to broadcast seed	Wu jì ku mo so ɓwot cirem ni dī Come so we go and broadcast the seed
ɓwot kook	—	v.p.	ɓ ^w ɔ̄t kòòk	to start off a dance	Mat ceer ni mo ɓwot kook The women circle dancers started off a dance
ɓwot kúsúk	—	v.p.	ɓ ^w ɔ̄t kúsúk	to plant fonio	by scattering seed on the farm from a calabash. A mat mo ki ɓwot kúsúk It is women who sow fonio seed by broadcasting them
ɓwot laapiit	—	v.p.	ɓ ^w ɔ̄t lààpīit	to give s.o. a cold	Taji a ɓwot laapiit a mun kas! Don't infect us with a cold
ɓwot lek	—	v.p.	ɓ ^w ɔ̄t lèk	to start a fight	A we ɓwot lek ni 'e? Who started the fight?
ɓwot maap	—	v.p.	ɓ ^w ɔ̄t mààp	to start crying	kìsh ɓwot maap to suddenly start crying
ɓwot (...) nkùm	—	v.p.	ɓ ^w ɔ̄t ⁿ kùm	to pour a libation	Dikaam ri ɓwot se ni nkum akudáng ri ki cin njep mo se The old man poured a libation with the food before giving children to eat
ɓwot vwam	—	v.p.	ɓ ^w ɔ̄t v ^w ām	to scramble for things without being orderly	mo ɓwot vwam nkaa mbiise ni they scrambled for the food

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
fwot wus a lu	—	v.p.	ḡ ^w ṱt wūs ā lú	to set a house on fire	In Mwaghavul culture only a mad person will set a house on fire. No matter the enmity between you and your neighbour you do not set his house ablaze. Ba Mwaghavul mo ki fwot wus a lu kas The Mwaghavul do not set fire to a house
fwot yang	fwo yang	v.p.	ḡ ^w ṱt yáŋ	to demarcate farm ridges prior to making them	A we fwot yang diisì 'e? Who did this ridge demarcation?
byaa	—	n.	ḡyáá	secret; confidential matter	mostly used in negative and interrogative constructions. Ba ni a mee byaa kas It's no secret.
byaa	—	v.	ḡyáá	to keep a secret; to keep s.t. confidential	Taji a byaa kas Don't keep it secret
byaal	—	s.v.	ḡ ^y āāl	to be wild; to be furious; to be severe	As ni byaal zam The dog is so wild
byàal	—	n.	ḡ ^y ààl	being wild, furious, severe	Wagha nne moó naa a byàal fwagha mini! You think people are interested in that wildness of yours!
byang	sulwang	v.	ḡyāŋ, sūl ^w āŋ	to inject; to pierce; to prick	Ghir byang and shwal-shwal A thorn has pricked me painfully
byang	—	v.	ḡyāŋ	to start s.t. difficult or risky	Taji a byang kas! Don't even start it!

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
byang fwan	—	v.p.	byāŋ fʷān	to conduct a ritual to induce rain	lit. ‘prick rain’. At the beginning of the rainy season, when it failed to rain, elders would fix days when they would all fast. Thereafter they went to a certain place armed with bows, arrows and spears where they would offer sacrifice. The same day, on their way back, it would rain heavily. Dadaar be nyemnan mo nso byang fwan Tomorrow elders will go and perform the rain inducement ritual

Mwaghavul C c	pl. CCcc	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
caa	mo-	n.	ʃāā	gourd-rattle	Rattle made from a dried gourd covered with a network of rattling seeds. A recent introduction. Yi tap taji yi yaghal piin caa ni Be careful so you don't later break the gourd-rattle
cáa	—	v.	ʃáá	to cheer; to uplift; to commend; to excite s.o.	Làa ñiiret ki cáa puun A good child cheers his father up
caak-caak mpòò	—	v.p.	ʃāāk ^m pòò	ʃáák to talk too much during a casual conversation	A we mmini mo pu caak-caak mpòò 'e? Who are those talking loquaciously? cf. baa-baa mpoo which resembles the onion but is toxic. Hausa <i>gadali</i> . Ba mo ki se caam kas <i>Caam</i> is not edible
caan	—	v.a.	ʃāān	to do s.t. earlier; to act before s.t. happens); to do s.t. before it is too late	Used in SVC. Mu caan dik lu ni aku nyàk fwan sham ñi Let's build the house before the rains soon start. cf. cep
caan	—	v.	ʃāān	to burn	Taji wu yit ku mbiise ni caan ñi kas Don't allow the food to burn



Mwaghavul cáan	pl. mo-	PoS n.	IPA tʃáán	Gloss hoe (general)	Examples cf. parkiya, caan der, fèt, ngang. Wuri ki so nyil cáan jee lit. 'He has already gone to the hoe land' i.e. he has died.
caan der	mo-	n.p.	tʃāān dēr	traditional hoe without the shaft, used for full scale farming	Daa seet caan der ngan nlutuk Father bought a shaftless hoe for me from the market
					
caan dī	—	v.p.	tʃāān dī	to do s.t. earlier; to act before s.t. happens; to do s.t. before it is too late	Mu caan dī Let's do it early before s.t. happens. cf. cep dī
caan-caan		adv.	tʃāāntʃāān	describes a fermented drink such as <i>kunu</i>	Mo cèt wáar ni a caan-caan They prepared the corn drink with fermentation
caan-caan	—	adv.	tʃāān tʃāān	describes s.t. burnt	Mo ki wong ngaas a caan-caan Left-over porridge is warmed by somewhat burning it
caandī	—	n.	tʃāāndī	Doing s.t. earlier; doing s.t. before it is too late	Caandī ki daam mandī Doing s.t. in time prevents regret
caanpee	—	v.i.	tʃāānpēē	to set place on fire; to burn s.t.; to burnish; to make s.t. shine; to glow	Nyem kwàt mo caanpee a yil Hunters set fire to places at the countryside

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
caanpee	—	v.n.	ʃāān pēē	setting place on fire; burning s.t.	Ba caanpee buu-buu ni ndire kas Indiscriminate burning of places is not good
caap	mo	n.	ʃááp	wing (applies also to aeroplane); feather; transept (in church)	Nyer ki yaghal a shi caap It is on wings that birds fly
cāap yit	mo	n.p.	ʃāāp yīt	eyelash	also shoop yit . lit. 'wing of eye'. cf. kirim yit, shim yit. Shirop mo ki cāap yit shwāl-shwāl met ndaas mo Women have longer eyelashes than men
caar	mo	n.	ʃáár	grass sp.	A tall, strong grass planted along the edges of streams to prevent flooding. Mwaghavul mo ki raa kirám shi caar The Mwaghavul use <i>caar</i> to weave door mats
càf	—	id.	ʃāf	describes a pungent odour	goghor nfut ni du aasì càf the grass sp. its smell is pungent
càf	—	c.i.	ʃāf	very red	intensifies naat. Naat càf Very red
caghar	—	n.	ʃáyár	spiral cowpea	<i>Vigna unguiculata.</i> Mu wet aá caghar We ate spiral cowpea for lunch
caghat	—	adv.	ʃáyát	quietly; silently	Làa ni dél put caghat The child moved out quietly
cakgar	—	n.	ʃākḡār	thatch house without local ceiling	Ni a cakgar It is a house without a ceiling
cámpirós	—	id.	ʃámpirós	excessively (short) – mostly applied to clothes	dut cámpirós be too short
can	—	v.	ʃān	to suddenly kill a young and promising person	Dyemzilang ni càn shàghàl be mo ðar can ri The young man became rich and his life was cut short
can	saa, kiram	v.	ʃān, kīrām	sāā, to cut; to slash; to slice	Apa, yi can teng ni Young woman, cut the rope

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
can	—	v.	ʃān	to be done enthusiastically or intensely for a long time (activity)	<p>a. Intransitive use. Usually wet/teer can (for an activity done in the day/at night). Mo kas gwar ni be lek wet can The man was insulted and a fierce, prolonged fight ensued; Máar/dák wet can They spent the day farming/working enthusiastically; Maap/kook teer can They took a long time in the night crying/dancing.</p> <p>b. Can is used transitively when people do s.t. emotional in an energetic and prolonged manner, especially a fight, quarrel or dance. Mat ni mo can lek/bilèp/kook The women fought/quarrelled/danced intensely.</p>

Mwaghavul càn	pl. —	PoS v.n.	IPA ʈʌ̃n	Gloss circumcision	Examples The initiation of a youth commences with càn . The ceremony used to be observed every third year according to age grades, within the four-year ceer dup ritual cycle. Verbal noun from càn ‘to cut’. Yil Mwaghavul cìn càn mu kyes ni a 1984 Mwaghavul nation did its last circumcision ritual in 1984
can yòghòp	—	v.p.	ʈʌ̃n yòʈòp	to prevent s.o. else’s enjoyment	Taji a can yòghòp ngurum mo kas Don’t prevent other people’s enjoyment
canciin	—	n.	ʈʌ̃nʈʌ̃n	enthusiasm; hope	Ba sekyeen ki ðen ði ndin nrep caanciin kas Progress is not attained without a little enthusiasm
canciin	—	v.	ʈʌ̃nʈʌ̃n	to be enthusiastic; to have hope	Kàt mu canciin be mu nsekoghorong When we are enthusiastic we shall succeed
candar	—	n.	ʈʌ̃ndǎr	lake; pool; pond; dam	A tuwan a candar ði ni gul met nyil Mwaghavul The borrow pit is the commonest pond in Mwaghavul land.
candyeel	—	n.	ʈʌ̃ndyéél	judgement; verdict	also àm candar Cicin a puus candyeel Today is the day of judgement
candyeel	—	v.	ʈʌ̃ndyéél	to pass judgement; to give a verdict	Ba mo kà candyeel ni aku kas They have not passed the judgement yet

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
canggai	mo	n.	ʃ̃ãŋgã ¹	upper part of a millet stalk above which the grain appears	Mo roghop canggai ni baá ni si aku mo tu kas ni di They broke off the plain stem below the millet head and then threshed the millet
canjagham	—	v.	ʃ̃ãndʒāyám	to be pompous; to be proud; to be boastful	Wuri canjagham nne di a ngulong He boasted that he was a rich man
canjagham	—	n.	ʃ̃ãndʒāyám	pomposity; pride; boastfulness; braggadoccio	Canjagham ki ceen long Boastfulness drives away wealth
canpoo	—	v.	ʃ̃ãnpòò	to be pompous; to be proud; to be boastful	lit. ‘cut mouth’ Taji a canpoo kas Don’t be pompous
canshii	—	v.	ʃ̃ãnjíí	to stumble; to trip	Làa ni canshii nkaa nghik The child tripped on a stone
canshii diibish	—	v.p.	ʃ̃ãnjíí dííbíʃ	to stumble; to trip; to be unlucky	indication of bad luck. Doghon an canshii diibish Yesterday I tripped ominously
canshii diiret	—	v.p.	ʃ̃ãnjíí dííréʔ	to stumble; to trip; to be lucky	indication of good luck. Ra canshii diiret She was lucky
cap	mo-	n.	ʃ̃áp; ⁿ ʃ̃áp	male agama lizard	also ncap. Damwesh ni ri tu ncap shi nding The boy killed a male agama lizard with a stone
car	—	v.	ʃ̃ār	to throw (pl.)	cf. bak, vwet. Taji wu car shak ki nding kas Don’t throw stones at each other
cée	—	n.	ʃ̃éé	food put aside for contingencies such as feeding a child; food left over for the following day	also ngaas gwom. Mat ni cèt gwom cii ki cée The woman cooked porridge without any left over

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ceel	mo	n.	ʃɛ̀ɛ̀l	malformed egg; egg that will not hatch	Ceel a mu jep mo Malformed eggs are for children
ceel yit	—	n.p.	ʃɛ̀ɛ̀l yīt	looking at s.o. out of the corner of your eye from embarrassment or guilt	Ri wet naa mun shi ceel yit He spent the day looking at us out of the corner of his eyes
ceen	kong ki	v.	ʃɛ̃ɛ̃n, kòŋ kí	to drive away; to pursue; to chase	pl. means to pursue many times. A ceen long ni mo so si
ceen	—	v.	ʃɛ̃ɛ̃n	to make bald; to be bald	also waa, look, vwaar. Káa kì dikaam ni kì ceen The grandfather's head is bald


Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ceer	—	n.	ʃéér	festival organised by girls according to age-grades. cf. waar shaar, ceer dup	The festival is organised as follows. Those between the ages of 12-13, 14-15, 16-17 and 18 -19 years agree on a prominent person in the community to visit. They organise themselves into a big group to go there. An elder comes out and asks who the dancers are and their purpose. The leader of the girls identifies the group and the reason for the visit. They fix an appointment to perform at the house of a prominent person. This practice is called le fit . The girls dress up, supported by friends, well-wishers and boyfriends. It is an opportunity for boys or young men to make proposals to girls. Those from the age group 17-19 years may be having their last festival before getting married. It therefore serves as a sendoff party for them by the younger ones who are also looking forward to graduation into womanhood. Some of the senior girls fail to get married as expected and the younger girls irritate them by singing this song jirap-jirap ni mo yaghal dik kyes, jidee mee niwur mo fee nee di ‘real

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
filoot	mo	n.	fil̩55t	highest pitch in <i>kwaaraak</i> transverse clarinet; clarinet that produces this pitch	A filoot a ɔ́oo d̩inshee <i>Filoot</i> is the first pitch. cf. ndòk d̩iilee, ruruu d̩iilee, ngati, tép, jéng, ndòk d̩iides, ruruu d̩iides, nziik
jéng	mo	n.	d̩3ɛŋ	pitch in <i>kwaaraak</i> transverse clarinet, lower than <i>tép</i> and higher than <i>ndòk d̩iides</i> ; clarinet that produces this pitch	A jéng a ɔ́oo d̩iipeemee <i>Jéng</i> is the sixth pitch. cf. filoot, ndòk d̩iilee, ruruu d̩iilee, ngati, tép, ndòk d̩iides, ruruu d̩iides, nziik
ndòk d̩iides	mo	n.p.	ⁿ dòk d̩ííděs, - d̩íínān	pitch in <i>kwaaraak</i> transverse clarinet, lower than <i>jéng</i> and higher than <i>ruruu d̩iides</i> ; clarinet that produces this pitch	A ndòk d̩iides a ɔ́oo d̩iipoovul <i>Ndòk d̩iides</i> is the seventh pitch. cf. filoot, ndòk d̩iilee, ruruu d̩iilee, ngati, tép, jéng, ruruu d̩iides, nziik
ndòk d̩iilee	mo	n.p.	ⁿ dòk d̩íílēē, - d̩ííd ^w ēēn	pitch in <i>kwaaraak</i> transverse clarinet, lower than <i>filoot</i> and higher than <i>ruruu d̩iilee</i> ; clarinet that produces this pitch	A ndòk d̩iilee a ɔ́oo d̩iivul <i>Ndòk d̩iilee</i> is the second pitch. cf. filoot, ruruu d̩iilee, ngati, tép, jéng, ndòk d̩iides, ruruu d̩iides, nziik
ngati	mo	n.	ⁿ gàtí	pitch in <i>kwaaraak</i> transverse clarinet, lower than <i>ruruu d̩iilee</i> and higher than <i>tép</i> ; clarinet that produces this pitch	A ngati a ɔ́oo d̩iiféer <i>Ngati</i> is the fourth pitch. cf. filoot, ndòk d̩iilee, ruruu d̩iilee, tép, jéng, ndòk d̩iides, ruruu d̩iides, nziik
nziik	mo	n.	ⁿ zīik	lowest pitch in <i>kwaaraak</i> transverse clarinet; clarinet that produces this pitch	A nziik a ɔ́oo d̩iipoofeer <i>Nziik</i> is the ninth pitch. cf. filoot, ndòk d̩iilee, ruruu d̩iilee, ngati, tép, jéng, ndòk d̩iides, ruruu d̩iides
ruruu d̩iides	mo	n.p.	rúróú d̩ííděs	pitch in <i>kwaaraak</i> transverse clarinet, lower than <i>ndòk d̩iides</i> and higher than <i>nziik</i> ; clarinet that produces this pitch	A ruruu d̩iides a ɔ́oo d̩iipookun <i>Ruruu d̩iides</i> is the eighth pitch. cf. filoot, ndòk d̩iilee, ruruu d̩iilee, ngati, tép, jéng, ndòk d̩iides, nziik

Mwaghavul ruruu dīlee	pl. mo	PoS n.p.	IPA rúruú dīlēē	Gloss pitch in <i>kwaaraak</i> transverse clarinet, lower than <i>ndòk dīlee</i> and higher than <i>ngati</i> ; clarinet that produces this pitch	Examples A ruruu dīlee a đoo dīkún <i>Ruruu dīlee</i> is the third pitch. cf. filoot, ndòk dīlee, ngati, tép, jéng, ndòk dīdes, ruruu dīdes, nziik
tép	mo	n.	tép	pitch in <i>kwaaraak</i> transverse clarinet, lower than <i>ngati</i> and higher than <i>jéng</i> ; clarinet that produces this pitch	A tép a đoo điipaát <i>Tép</i> is the fifth pitch. cf. filoot, ndòk dīlee, ruruu dīlee, ngati, jéng, ndòk dīdes, ruruu dīdes, nziik
ceer dup	—	n.p.	ʃɛ̃ɛr dúp	The same festival with the normal ceer , song sung to welcome circumcised children	This falls within the year boys are initiated into manhood. During the festival all parents whose children have been initiated give out salt, mwoor paat (Canarium oil), meat and drinks to well-wishers in appreciation. Doghon mat mo wet a pèe caer dup Yesterday, women spent the day at the women circumcision dance place
cèlpèt	—	a.	ʃɛ̃lpèt	restless	wuri aase cèlpèt He is restless
cèlpèt	—	id.	ʃɛ̃lpèt	restlessly	wuri mwaan aase cèlpèt he moves about restlessly
cèlpèt mbut	ndin —	a.p.	ʃɛ̃lpèt ^m but	ⁿ din describes s.o. without manners, who takes no heed of guests	lit. 'restless without stomach'. Mat ni a cèlpèt ndin mbut The woman is mannerless before guests
cep	—	v.a.	ʃɛ̃p	to do s.t. earlier; to act before s.t. happens); to do s.t. before it is too late	cep sak maar to start farming early. cf. caan
cep dī	—	v.p.	ʃɛ̃p dī	to do s.t. earlier; to act before s.t. happens); to do s.t. before it is too late	Mu cep dī Let's do it early before s.t. happens. cf. caan dī
cep nung	—	n.p.	ʃɛ̃p nūŋ	short season variety of crop	Gwar ni kop a cep

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
cèré	—	n.	ʃɛ́ré	meat roasted on sticks; suya; kebab	nung The man planted a short season cultivar Ba ri ki shaghal mpèe seet cèré kas He has no money to buy suya. cf. kam lwaa
cét	—	n.	ʃɛ́t	roof	Cét kì lu ni men zam The roofing of the house is very beautiful
cèt	—	v.	ʃɛ́t	to cook	Yi cèt gwom mmun nkyen! Quickly cook food for us!
cèt	—	v.n.	ʃɛ́t	cooked food	Yi swap cèt ni Share the food
cèt	—	n.	ʃɛ́t	trouble; problem; difficulty	Mee cèt 'e! What a trouble!
cèt bish	—	v.p.	ʃɛ́t bɪʃ	to cook food for yourself other than the one cooked for the family as a whole	Since Mwaghavul live communally this is viewed badly. Làa ni pu cèt bish The child is cooking for himself only
cèt bish	—	n.p.	ʃɛ́t bɪʃ	cooking food for yourself other than the one cooked for the family as a whole	Ba cèt bish ret ngulu kas Cooking exclusively for oneself is not good for the head of a household to do
cèt kurti	—	v.p.	ʃɛ́t kúrtí	to smelt (iron)	Gyet mo ki cèt kurti nyil Mwaghavul In the past, iron was smelted in Mwaghavul land
cèt teer	—	n.p.	ʃɛ́t tēēr	act of cooking certain types of food overnight	This refers to foods such as kwaakil (local beans) and milom (cocoyam). If cocoyam is not properly cooked, it will irritate the throat when it is being eaten. Kwaakil a cèt teer Local beans is overnight cooking
cèt wan	—	v.p.	ʃɛ́t wān	to mix mud, clay and water preparatory to moulding blocks	Ba mat mo ki cèt wan kas Women do not prepare mud

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
cèt yen	—	n.p.	ʃɛ̃t yɛ̃n	ritual practice that immunises infants against killer diseases	Dikaam ni ri a ngu cèt yen The old man is a child immunization ritualist
cetcet	—	v.	ʃɛ̃tʃɛ̃t	to cook	Ra pu cetcet She is cooking
cibel	mo	n.	ʃɪbɛ̃l	plague locust	<i>Schistocerca gregaria</i> 
ciben	mo	n.	ʃɪbɛ̃n	nail	Ba cibel a shaar kɪ ngumáar kas The locust is no friend to the farmer both fingers and toes. Ciben fwagha ni gyar shwàl Your nail is too long
cibet	—	v.	ʃɪbɛ̃t	to coil up (as a snake); to roll up (as a mat)	A cibet tɪbarna ni Roll up the mat
cicet	—	v.	ʃɪʃɛ̃t	to cook	Ra pu cicet She is cooking. cf. cetcet
cicet	—	n.	ʃɪʃɛ̃t	cooking	Cicet shwal Cooking is challenging
cicin		adv.	ʃɪʃɪ̃n	today	also cicinsi . Ra njì cicin She will come today
cicin	—	n.	ʃɪʃɪ̃n	today	also cicinsi . Cicin kɪ kyes Today has ended
cicinsi		adv.	ʃɪʃɪ̃nsɪ	today	Ra njì cicinsi She will come today. also cicin
cicinsi	—	n.	ʃɪʃɪ̃nsɪ	today	Cicinsi kɪ dɛl Today has passed. also cicin
cicirak	mo	n.	ʃɪʃɪ̃rɔk	shrimp; crayfish; prawn	<i>Penaeus</i> spp. Edible. Caught in rivers. Ba a gurum mo jir ki se cicirak kas It is not all people that eat shrimps. H. <i>jaten lande</i>

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
cicirep	—	n.	ʃĩʃĩrép ʃĩʃĩrék	wart	also cicírék . Begins as a pimple, but becomes hard and gradually bigger. Ri ki cicirep nsar He has a wart on the hand
cififaf		id.	ʃĩfĩfáf	describes s.t. very dry	fii cífífáf be very dry
cíi	—	v.	ʃĩí	to stop; to refuse; to debar; to prevent; to prohibit; to deny; to say no	Mo daam ri be ri cíi He was stopped from going but he refused
cíi (nni)	—	v. (p.)	ʃĩí ⁿ nĩ	to be worse (condition, illness, behaviour, emotion, etc.)	Jeel kà mat ni sighit cíi nni The woman's poverty has got worse
cìi	mo	n.	ʃĩì	thigh; lap	Mat ni mang làa ni a cìi The woman carried the child in her lap
cìi	—	voc.	ʃĩì	address to a child the same age as your child or grandchild.	Considered a prelude to developing a friendly relationship. A wet ryang aa, cìi? Good afternoon, young friend.
ciikom	—	v.	ʃĩíkōm	to refuse to run an errand	Làa dīisì ciikom zam This child This child does not want to run errands at all
ciikom	—	n.	ʃĩíkōm	refusal to run an errand	A kyeet ciikom dīidang mmini kaa a lá a ndung sì ye? What sort of refusal to run errands is that as if you got it from the river (i.e. from water spirits)?
ciin	—	n.	ʃĩĩn	whisper	Wun pu sat a ciin dīidang mini 'e? What are you whispering?
ciin	mo	n.	ʃĩĩn	advice; counsel; suggestion	Wu cin ciin nshak 'Give advice to each other'
ciin	—	n.	ʃĩĩn	lack; want; absence of s.t.	Ciin sat zeen bish zam Lack of telling the truth is very bad

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Mwaghavul ciin	pl. mo	PoS n.	IPA ʃiin	Gloss big pot	Examples
					used for brewing beer or storing water. Nàá kì seet mee ciin diipoo Mother has bought a new pot
ciin màn	—	n.p.	ʃiin màn	ignorance	Ciin màn a peenkoo Ignorance is darkness
ciin nighin	—	n.p.	ʃiin nīyīn	motherlessness	Used to describe a neglected child. Làa ni shwaajeel nkop ciin nighin The child suffered as a result of motherlessness
ciin pàn	—	n.p.	ʃiin pàn	lack of understanding; senselessness; thoughtlessness	Mini a ciin pàn That's thoughtlessness
ciin sàam	—	n.p.	ʃiin sààm	insomnia; sleeplessness	Ciin sàam a muut Sleeplessness is a disease
ciipoo	—	v.p.	ʃiipòò	to deny; to be in denial	Ri ciipoo He denied it
ciishik	—	v.	ʃiifík	to be naughty; to be delinquent; to be stubborn	lit. 'refuse issue'. Taji yi ciishik kas Don't be stubborn
ciishik	—	n.	ʃiifík	naughtiness; delinquency; stubbornness	lit. 'refuse issue' Pàr yi ndee mpèe ciishik One day you will perish because of stubbornness
ciiwurang	—	n.	ʃiíwúráŋ	dwarf person; diminutive person; midget	lit. 'refuse to grow' Ri a ciiwurang He is a midget
cijai	mo	n.	ʃidʒàì	tendon; sinew	Làa nkaa cijai ki nung kilak kas A wound on the tendon does not heal up easily

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
cijéng	mo	n.	ʃíɗʒɛ̃ŋ	potsherd; piece of broken pot	These sherds were used in a technique to revive cold or unappetising food and drink. Elders used to put a piece in the fire until it was red hot. It would then be dropped inside a dish containing leftover draw soup or a pot of local beer. The piece would warm up the draw soup without the soup losing its flavour, while the beer would regain its attractions. Mo wong puk ni a shi cijéng The soup was warmed with potsherds
cijèng	mo	n.	ʃíɗʒɛ̃ŋ	heel of the foot	Cijèng firi ni òak aase The heel of his foot has cracked badly
cikarai	—	n.	ʃíkàràì	fonio cultivar	< Hausa. Also kusuk kilaknung . Introduced by the Fyem people. Cikarai ni a cep nung <i>Cikarai</i> is a short season variety. cf. <i>kusuk</i>
cíkíḍék	—	n.	ʃíkíḍék	game where children hop on one leg	Jep mo nkaa tan cíkíḍék Children are doing the one-leg-hopping play. also nkálang, (met) shíi nkálang
cilem	mo	n.	ʃílēm	spirit double	cf. nwòò cilem . Individuals may have animal counterparts in the bush and the health or sickness of the animal mirrors that of the human being and vice versa. Pak nwòò mo a cilem Some snakes are spirit doubles

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
cilem	—	n.	ʃĩlēm	fever	It begins with a high fever and then cold sores form on the lips. Cilem cìn ri He has caught a fever
cileng	—	n.	ʃĩlén	leftover drink	Cileng ni dwang aase gwàngryàghàs The leftover drink is too sour
cileng	—	n.	ʃĩlén	mashed sweet potato left over to dry	Ba bilon ki se cileng kas A toothless person doesn't eat dried sweet potato mash
cim	mo	n.	ʃĩm	land monitor	<i>Varanus exanthematicus</i> Hausa <i>damo</i> . Mwaghavul consider it as one of the most foolish animals, as it closes its eyes when it encounters a person believing that it is invisible. This enters into a metaphor for foolishness. Wuri a rang kaa cim sì ye? lit. 'he how like monitor?' i.e. Why is he as foolish as a monitor lizard?
cìn	—	v.	ʃĩn	to be older than s.o. by a period specified	ra cìn bit vul nri 'she gave year two to-him' she is older than him by two years
cìn	—	v.	ʃĩn	to give; to offer; to present	Gwar ni cìn shaghal mmat firi The man gave money to his wife
cìn	—	v.	ʃĩn	to do; to act	Ba an kin cìn membii aku kas I haven't done anything yet
cìn aasi	—	v.p.	ʃĩn āāsí	to do likewise	Ra cìn aasi She did likewise
cìn bwoon	—	v.p.	ʃĩn 6 ^w 55n	to be ahead; to surpass; to exceed	Delvit cìn bwoon mPuttaa nsushii Delvit runs faster than Puttaa

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
cin diides	—	v.p.	ʃín dīdēs	to respect	Mu cin diides nyemnan mo We should respect elders
cìn diiret	—	v.p.	ʃín dīrēt	to do good	Mat ni ra kì cìn diiret mmun The woman has done good to us
cìn dīk	—	v.p.	ʃín dīk	to marry; to wed (general term)	Gwar ni kì cìn dīk The man is married
cin hop	—	v.p.	ʃín hóp	to loan out money etc.	A nook cin hop buu-buu Stop loaning out money anyhow
cin jì	—	v.p.	ʃín dʒì	to pass s.t. towards you	A cin jì ngan yaksì Pass it to me now
cìn kisi	—	v.p.	ʃín kísí	to do like that	Wagha cìn kisi zak You should do it like that too
cìn kisi	—	v.p.	ʃín kísì	to do like this	Wu cìn kisi You should do like this
cin sak	cin suk	v.p.	ʃín sāk	to offer yourself; volunteer (to a man)	A cin sak mpèe bam yil fwagha Offer yourself to help your community (said to a male)
cin shik	cin suk	v.p.	ʃín sāk	to offer yourself; volunteer (to a woman)	Yi cin shik mpèe bam yil fii Offer yourself to help your community (said to a female)
cin so	—	v.p.	ʃín sò	to pass s.t. away from you	A cin so nra yaksì Pass it to her now
cìn tan	—	v.p.	ʃín tən	to play	Jep mo pu cìn tan Children are playing
cin... x	—	v.	ʃín...x	to offer	Used with reflexive pronoun, e.g. cin san 'to offer myself' to volunteer
cínbuu	—	n.	ʃínbùù	bonus	Dìisì a cínbuu This is a bonus
cìnbuu	—	n.	ʃínbùù	doing s.t. for doing sake, not necessarily to succeed	Máar a cìnbuu Farming is an activity done without the assurance of success

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
cinyil	—	v.	ʃĩnyíl	to remake ridges when the plant has fully grown instead of formally weeding the farm	Mo pe cinyil nshwáa ni They are remaking the ridges of the maize crop. cf. leyil
cinyil	—	n.	ʃĩnyíl	remaking ridges when the plant has fully grown instead of formally weeding the farm	Cinyil shwal met nsakmaar Remaking ridges is more challenging than cultivating land. cf. leyil
cinzeen	—	v.	ʃĩnzéén	to trust; to believe in	Taji a cinzeen ngurum kas Don't trust man
cinzeen	—	n.	ʃĩnzéén	trust; belief; faith	Cinzeen fuu ni a nne ye? Where is your faith?
cip	mo	n.	ʃíp	trap	Cip a mpèe ngu ribetmbii The trap is for the greedy
Cip	—	p.n.	ʃíp	area in Pankshin which is home to the Miship people	officially spelt Chip. Cip ni kus ki yil Mupun mo Chip is close to Mupun land
cipes dī		conj.	ʃípēs dī	without; unless	An ji cipes dī an mang shaghal pán 'I come without I take money take along' i.e. I didn't come with any money
cirang	—	int.	ʃĩrǎŋ	why; how was it that?	cf. mpèe me ... ye, a rang. Cirang dǎng ri so ye? Why did he go?
cire	mo	n.	ʃĩrē	small, dry bundle of firewood for immediate use	An armful of firewood or twigs was made into a bundle by women when fetching firewood. The small bundle was usually dry, ready for immediate use, while bigger bundles were dried for later. Ba yoghom ni ki cire kas The firewood has no dry armful
cirem	—	n.	ʃĩrēm	seed; seedling; sprout	Cirem ni a diiret The seed is good. cf. kyeet .

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
Civir	—	p.n.	ʃĩvĩr	Kwanka people	community near Kwanka where the Mwaghavul dead strip off their burial cloth before proceeding to the land of the dead. Mo naa ngumumuut ni nCivir The dead man was seen at Civir
cighir	—	adv.	ʃĩvĩr	soon; quickly; rapidly	mo cighir sak maar ni kyes kwàak <i>they quickly finished in the farm</i> kwàak
cighir	—	v.	ʃĩvĩr	to turn back; to change; to turn; to exchange; to be behind	A cighir nkoghop dīisi Turn to the other side
cighir ki	—	v.p.	ʃĩvĩr kí	to make s.o. insane through magical means; to madden	Mo cighir ki ri a pèe đak He was turned mad at his place of work
cighir ki kibwoon	—	v.p.	ʃĩvĩr kĩb ^w óón	kí to turn one's back to others; to neglect; to abandon	Taji a cighir ki kibwoon nri kas Don't turn your back on him
cighir nighin	—	v.p.	ʃĩvĩr nīgĩn	to be contaminated by poor varieties (crops)	Cirem fina ni kì cighir nighin My seeds have been contaminated by poor varieties. cf. kusuk .
cighir yíngying	—	v.p.	ʃĩvĩr yín̩yín̩	to whirl around; to whiz around	Jep ni mo pu cighir yíngying The children are whirling around. cf. nwùwòr
cighir yíngying	—	n.p.	ʃĩvĩr yín̩yín̩	whirling around	Cighir yíngying a tan jep Whirling around is a childish play. also nwùwòr
coghol	—	n.	ʃĩyól	act of spying	Das ni mo fes jì a mpèe coghol kyap The people came for nothing but spying
coi	—	n.	ʃĩì	stubborn child or delinquent	Làa ni a coi The child is a delinquent

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Mwaghavul cói-cói	pl.	PoS id.	IPA ʃóí ʃóí	Gloss sound of frying s.t. in oil	Examples wura nkaa sughur lwaa mbut mwoor cói-cói <i>she is frying the meat in oil</i> cói-cói < H. Jep yicinsi mo ki pèt làa pwoon a cokali The children of today call a spoon <i>cokali</i> <i>Thryonomys swinderianus</i> Doghon mu tu mee còm a yil Yesterday we killed a grass-cutter at the countryside
cokali	mo	n.	ʃókàlī	spoon	
còm	mo	n.	ʃòm	grass-cutter	
còm goghot	mo	n.p.	ʃòm gòyòt	rock hyrax; dassie; rock rabbit	Ba còm goghot mo kudī mpee dīisi kas Rock rabbits are no longer found here <i>Procavia capensis</i> .
cubwek		id.	ʃúb ^w ék	describes being full to the brim (liquid)	gām cubwék be filled to capacity
cùghùr	mo	n.	ʃùgùr	molars and premolars	Cùghùr firi mo kī lyoon kyes His molars and premolars have all fallen out
cuk	mo	n.	ʃùk	knife	A can shi cuk Cut it with a knife
cuk bwoon	mo	n.p.	ʃùk ɓ ^w óón	knife, all purpose	Usually tied to the waist. A cuk bwoon dīipoo It is a new waist knife
cuk káa	mo	n.p.	ʃùk káá	razor; shaving knife	Cuk káa ni kī tep The razor is broken
cuk kusuk	mo	n.p.	ʃùk kúsúk	knife for harvesting fonio	Ba cuk kusuk ni mo kaat nyem dāk ni mo kas The fonio harvest knives did not go round the labourers
cuk shit	mo	n.p.	ʃùk ʃīt	knife used for cutting grass	Daar an nso seet cuk shit nlutuk Tomorrow I shall buy a grass knife
cukkur	—	n.	ʃùk kúr	grass with sharp edges	found in riverine areas. Cukkur se met ncuk The <i>cukkur</i> grass is sharper than a knife

Mwaghavul cùrèt	pl.	PoS id.	IPA ʃùrèt	Gloss sound of s.o. sucking their teeth in annoyance	Examples ni láa nwura mbut be wura dwas pòò <i>cùrèt</i> she was angry and she sucked her teeth, <i>cùrèt</i>
cut	cwat	v.	ʃùt	to hit; to beat; to strike	Ri cut ra nkipak He hit her on the cheek
cut	—	v.	ʃùt	to strike a sounding iron	also nung
cut (...) mang	—	v.p.	ʃùt màn	to take or steal s.t. without being noticed	Mat ni bwot cuk nyil be mee làa jì cut mang The woman dropped a knife on the ground and a child took it without her notice
cut tughur	cwat túghúr	v.p.	ʃùt túyúr	to boast; to beat one's chest	A nook cut tughur Stop boasting
cutlung	cwatlung	v.	ʃùtlún, ʃʷātlún	to swim	lit. 'to beat swimming' Mu so ku mu cwatlung dī Let's go and swim.
cutlung	cwatlung	n.	ʃùtlún, ʃʷātlún	swimming	also taalung Ba cutlung a cut shak kas Swimming is not striking each other.
cwáng	—	n.	ʃʷáng	grass sp.	also taalung, lúng used in kùm. Cwáng ni kì fii The <i>cwáng</i> grass has dried up
cwàng	—	n.	ʃʷàng	spear made from bamboo	first spear to be used in warfare or hunting expedition. Mo tu lwaa ni a shi cwàng They killed the animal with a bamboo spear. cf. kòp
cwat	—	v.	ʃʷāt	to hit (pl.)	plural of cut . Mo kì cwat páat ni They have hit down the Canarium fruit
cwèet		id.	ʃʷèèt	describes passing watery excrement at high pressure	also wudedet. dōo dyes cwèet eject liquid stool
cwei-cwei		id.	ʃʷéʷí ʃʷéʷí	describes being wise, clever, cunning	Àak seen cwei- cwei The ground squirrel is very clever

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
cwel		excl.	ʃ ^w él	describes missing a target narrowly	Cwel! Dee lee ku ri ki yàa lwaa ni What a near miss! He almost caught the animal
cwel		adv.	ʃ ^w él	describes missing a target narrowly	Pas ni del cwel The arrow missed it narrowly
cwét	—	v.	ʃwét	to cane s.o. in a mild way	Gwar ni cwét làa ni ki kam The man caned the child mildly. cf. gulang experienced around July and August.
cwét	—	n.	ʃwét	light drizzling rain	Ba cwét ni ndom so wàa mmun kas The light drizzle will not allow us to go home
cwèt		adv.	ʃ ^w èt	fast; quickly; rapidly	a so cwèt ku a foghot mo di Go quickly to see how they are doing following the accident or illness
cwèt-cwèt		id.	ʃ ^w èt ʃ ^w èt	describes walking quickly	a mwaan mmun cwèt-cwèt lit. ‘walk quickly for us’ i.e. Hurry up!
D d	DDdd				
Da		pref.	dǎ	informal respect prefix applied to the name of a male elder	i.e. Fii’an to Da Fii’an .
Daa		pref.	dàá	formal respect prefix applied to the name of a male elder	Mwaanlee, Daa Mwaanzughum Welcome, Mr Mwaanzughum
daa	mo	n.	dàá	father; lord	Daa waa nlutuk Father is coming back from the market. cf. puun
dàa	—	pref.	dàà	respect prefix applied to the name of a younger man	Dàamwaan a shaar fina Dàamwaan is my friend

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
daa ki daam	—	n.p.	dàá kí dààm	marabout stork	lit. ‘father has bag’. <i>Leptopilos crumeniferus</i> Daa ki daam ni ki yaghal del so The marabout stork has flown away. H. <i>bàbbá dà jàkáá</i>
Daa Naan	—	n.p.	dàá nāān	God	The male respect prefix was added by missionaries to contrast with Nāā Naan , the original female God of the Mwaghavul. A Daa Naan le yil ni It was God who created the universe
dàa ryee Naan	nyem Naan	ryee n.p.	dàà ryéé nāān	man who does things reluctantly or with hesitation	lit. ‘man who stares sceptically at God’. Taji wu lop dàa ryee Naan si kas Don’t send that hesitant man
daafwan	mo	n.	dààf ^w ān	hare; rabbit	<i>Lepus crawshayi</i> . The respect prefix is applied to the root, as the hare is a character in folktales. The hare is a symbol for cleverness, thus you can say laa dīisì a daafwan this child is a hare, meaning this child is very clever.
daakaalong	—	n.	dàà kāālōŋ	villain; hero; protagonist	A daakaalong jì bam mun It was the hero who came and saved us
daakumboot	mo	n.	dààkúmbòòt	air bubbles when water boils	Àm ni a daakumboot caghat The water is full of air bubbles. also pumbulek
daalungkat	—	n.	dààlúnkāt	somersault performed by children while swimming	Ri man daalungkat zam He is very good at somersault during swimming. also dilungkat and dulungkat

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daam	—	v.	dààm	to debar; to prevent; to hamper; to turn back	Ciin balkaa ki daam sekyeen Lack of unity hampers progress
daam	mo	n.	dààm	bag; container; purse	Ra zok shaghal ni a ndighin daam fira She hid the money inside her bag
daam Mwàanle	mo	n.p.	dààm m ^w àànle	small purse worn by women to store money	They usually wear it on top of their underwear but covered by their main wrappers. It is believed that women trust the bag more than they trust themselves. The only time they remove it is when having their bath. (lalita-Hausa) (Mwaanle was a tailor who sewed the purses and also hawked them on market days, hence the name 'Mwaanle's bag'). Daam Mwàanle fina ni a nfii My waist purse is empty
daam shàghàl	mo	n.p.	dààm ʃàɣàl	bag of money	Also applied to £100 in old currency. Ri seet biring ni a nkaa daam shàghàl vul He bought the horse for £200
daampee	—	v.	dààmpeē	to disturb s.o.; to pester	A nook daampee nlàa ni Stop disturbing the child
daapyaa naaning	mo	n.	dààp ^y áá náánɪŋ	cattle egret	Daapyaa naaning ki mee lwàa kyéen kas The cattle egret has no reasonable quantity of meat. also kwee pyaa. <i>Ardeola ibis</i> H. bálbéélàà

Mwaghavul daar	pl. —	PoS adv.	IPA dààr	Gloss tomorrow	Examples
					Daar an nso an buluk mee ðak a yil Tomorrow I shall be going to the countryside to do some minor work. also dadaar , didaar
daas	mo	n.	dàás	brave man	this can have a singulative ngudaas. Gwar ni a daas azeen The man is a brave man indeed.
daas-dàas	mo	n.	dàás dààs	true men; desperate; determined	can have a negative sense as ‘stubborn’ Mu so nunu aku nyàk daas-dàas ni mo jì wul dī Let’s leave before the true men soon arrive
daaslek	mo	n.	dààslek	soldier	Puun fira a daaslek Her father is a soldier. also shiitoghon
daatiis	mo	n.	dààtiis	Senegal coucal	lit. ‘man of <i>tiis</i> [tree sp.]’ <i>Centropus senegalensis</i> . Daatiis ki lwaa met ndaapyaa naaning The Senegal coucal has more meat than the cattle egret. Also tiis . H. <i>rágón mázáá</i>
dadaar	—	adv.	dàdäär	tomorrow	Shaar fina njì dadaar My friend will come tomorrow
daghar	—	v.	dāyār	to limp; to walk slowly because of old age	Ri shoor shii nkaa nghik ɓe ri daghar so wàa He hit his foot against a stone and limped home
dàghàr	—	v.n.	dàyàr	limping; walking slowly because of old age	Ba dàghàr a jwat kas Limping is not a fashion


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Mwaghavul dai	pl.	PoS id.	IPA dài	Gloss	Examples
				sound of a big bundle of millet or any heavy item, falling onto the ground from a standing position	wuri táa vwet fwàghàt kàs ni si dai he dropped the bundle of millet onto the ground, <i>dai</i>
dàk	mo	n.	dàk	oval calabash used for eating	Dàk a daa diides <i>Dàk</i> is a large bowl
dàkàkàk	mo	n.	dàkàkàk	African fish eagle	<i>Haliaetus vocifer.</i> Ba an kin kyam naa dàkàkàk kas I have never seen an African fish eagle. <i>H. kwakware</i>
Dakum	—	p.n.	dákùṃ	spirit which combats barrenness in women and impotence in men	Ba Dakum fira kì mùut kas Her spirit of fertility is not dead
dakwal	mo	n.	dák ^w àl	fleece-like costume worn by velang dancers over singlets; fleece cape	Nyem kook ni mo jwal dakwal diipoo mo The dancers wore new fleece capes
dál	—	v.	dál	to press s.t. esp. soil particles	Wu nook dál máar ni Stop pressing down the soil particles
dàl	—	v.	dàl	to cover s.t. to keep it warm	Mo dàl laawur ni ku ni kilak kàa kàa di The potatoes were covered so they would sprout faster
dam	—	v.n.	dàm	poverty; lack; want; indigence	Dam neer ri cighirkaat He is surrounded by lack
dam	—	v.	dàm	to be poor; to lack	Ba mu dam kas ‘NEG we be-poor NEG’ We are not poor
dàmbùm	—	id.	dàmbùm	describes bringing more than required (of a liquid)	Also jùmbùm. yak am dàmbùm fetch more water than required
damwesh	—	n.	dàm ^w éʃ	common name for all baby boys, before they are later given appropriate names	Damwesh ni pu cìn tàn The boy is playing
dan	—	v.	dān	to bend down; to stoop; to crouch; to squat	Aá dan a rang ’e? Why are you crouching?
dàn	mo	n.	dàn	plain between hills; valley	also nwàp

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
dan del	—	n.p.	dān dēl	to stoop, crouch or squat so as to pass through an opening	Jep ni mo dan del nfung guu ni The children crouched and passed through the opening in the cactus hedge
dang	mo	n.	dāŋ	tail	Ba gurum mo ki dang kas Humans have no tail
dang	mo	n.	dāŋ	descendant	Mun a dang ki Adam We are descendants of Adam
dangning	mo	n.	dāŋníŋ	cow-tail	Used for driving away flies and dancing during ceremonies. Mat ni cín kook shi dangning The woman danced with a cow-tail
dàngpíghít	—	n.	dàngpíyít	stone that serves as the rear leg of a tripod	also mish tighiring. Depending on the size of the pot, the dàngpíghít may be shifted in or out to support the pot. It is smaller than ng hik tighiring. A we mang dàngpíghít ni 'e? Who took away the rear leg of the tripod?
dangpyaa	mo	n.	dāŋp ^y áá	zorilla	lit. 'white tail' <i>Ictonys striatus</i> Ngukwat ni tu dangpyaa ni The hunter killed the zorilla
dangtughup	mo	n.	dàngtúyúp	tree sp.	like mahogany but with smaller leaves sometimes eaten raw, when sprouting reddish in colour. Mu tong pák nder dangtughup dīisi Let's sit under this <i>dangtughup</i> tree

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
dangvul	mo	n.	dāŋvũl	earwig; 'skirt and blouse'	<i>Dermaptera</i> . Lives in damp places including clothes. Dangvul ni mo dyong mbut nwáar ni The earwigs dropped into the corn drink. cf. ndanggaghar, dighir kwee
dàpen	mo	n.	dàpēn	kingfisher spp.	<i>Halcyon spp.</i> H. <i>cù-na-wùya</i> . Dàpen ni sham dēe dī 'àm ni The dàpen kingfisher perished in the water
dás	mo	n.	dás	people (male)	Usually occurs in the indefinite pronoun mee dás mó some men
dàs	—	v.	dàs	to pack closely together	Mo dàs lee ni mo sham ndighin daam ni They closely packed the clothes into the bag
dau	mo	n.	dà ^ù	plant sp.	similar to aloe vera Used to treat snake-bite. Dau ni a yen The local aloe vera has medicinal value
dawufil	mo-	n.	dàwúfìl	wandering jew; tropical spiderwort	<i>Commelina benghalensis</i> 
deel	mo	n.	dēēl	cock; rooster	Ba dawufil ki mùut kilak kas The wandering jew does not die easily Deel taadfoo The cock crowed
déel	mo	n.	déél	top; zenith; summit (tree, mountain)	Déel kì jwak ni le kiirmuut The summit of the mountain is frightening

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
déel	mo	n.	déél, déél	escape hole for bush rats	Kuzum ni kàa put ndighin déel ku ni làghàm dī The bush rat came out through the escape hole and escaped
deelele gook	—	n.	dèèlélé gòòk	popped corn	Deelele gook ni a mbiise kī jep mo Popped corn is children's food
deetuu	mo	n.	dèètúú	trumpet used to herald the arrival of the chief, emir, etc.	 Mo pu tàa deetuu nkipang kī mishkagham The herald trumpet is being played at the palace
deghet	mo	n.	dèyèt	calf	Deghet a nan caghat The calf is full of flesh
den	—	v.	dèn	to deny s.t. to s.o.	Taji a den jep ni mo nwáar ni kas Don't deny the children the corn drink
dep	mo	n.	dèp	black plum; tree sp.	<i>Vitex doniana</i> . Mo kī se kom kī dep The black plum leaves are edible.
der	mo	n.	dēr	clan; lineage	<i>H. dinya</i> cf. saghan Mun a der dīimindong kī nyem bin dung mo We are the same clan as the people across the stream
der	mo	n.	dēr	lower part of s.t.	Der ni tal The lower part is hot

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
dèr	—	n.	dèr	space beside or under s.t. that has been specified (hill, construction, installation, etc.)	Dèr guus foot of a hill; dèr ting space beside a tree; dèr yoghom space beside bundles of firewood; dèr lu space beside a house; dèr kutar space under a bridge
dèr nyim	mo	n.p.	dèr ^{nyim}	woman	considered as weaker gender. Ba dèr nyim mini mak bák mun kas! That woman is not important enough to insult us!
derkyes	—	n.	dērk ^{yēs}	s.o. whose blood relations have all died	Ri a derkyes He is a man without surviving relatives
derpee	mo	n.	dèrpēē	space beside or under s.t. (hill, construction, installation, etc.)	Derpee ni wong zam The space beside the object is very warm (hill, rock, building, fence, etc.)
des	—	v.	dēs	to groan; to grunt	during excretion or childbirth. Ri des akudang dyes ni sham He groaned before the faeces came out. cf. gwan .
des	—	v.	dēs	to try hard so as to accomplish a difficult task; to endure a difficult situation	Mu des ku mu kyes dī Let's try hard to complete it
deskagham	mo	n.	dèskáyám	traditional leader within the hierarchy; sub-chief; royalty	also plural of mishkagham . Gwar ni a deskagham nder ki mishkagham Mwaghavul The man is a sub-chief under the paramount ruler of the Mwaghavul
diip	—	v.	díip	to beat s.o. without mercy to prevent that person from raising their head	Ri diip làa ciishik ni He beat the recalcitrant child down

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
diip	—	v.	dííp	to extinguish flames by lightly hitting them with plant leaves	Wu nook diip wus ni; wu pit shi àm Stop hitting the flame with leaves; extinguish it with water
dik	—	v.	dìk	to instigate; to trick; to lure; to deceive by flattery; to spoil s.o. by being too kind to them	mostly applied to children. Taji mu dik jep mo kas We should not be too kind to children
dìng	mo	n.	dìŋ	large crowd; mob	Dìng gurum mo d̥ee mpuus mindong A large number of people perished in one day
diyil	mo	n.	d̥iyíl	rat sp.	lives in large underground burrows. Ba diyil ki put mpuus kas The <i>diyil</i> rat does not come out during the day
di	—	pref.	d̥ì	masculine prefix placed before a body part to emphasise a peculiar oversized shape	e.g. dikáa (one with big head), dibut (one with big stomach), dikom (one with large ears)
di	—	pref.	d̥ì	form of dàa ; respect prefix for males	Ri mang shin a di shàghàl He takes himself as a man of cash. cf. nì .
di ribetmbii	nyem ribetmbii	n.p.	d̥ì rìbèt ^m bii	greedy man; avaricious man	Ri a di ribetmbii He is a greedy man
diben	—	adv.	d̥ìbén	a little; in small quantities or portions	ri shwaa àm diben 'he drank water a little'
diben	—	a.	d̥ìbén	small; little; tiny	àm ni a diben 'water the is little'
didaar	—	adv.	d̥ìdǎár	tomorrow	An mbaa wàa didaar I shall return home tomorrow. cf. daar
Difiri	—	p.n.	d̥ìf̥íri	Mwaghavul clan	Ri a Difiri He is a <i>Difiri</i> man. cf. Bijer
dìghìrik-dìghìrik		id.	d̥ìy̥ìrik d̥ìy̥ìrik	describes how a lazy person walks; describes how s.o. walks with heavy feet, shoes	seer si wurií mwaan kàa si dìghìrik-dìghìrik See that lazy man walking <i>dìghìrik-dìghìrik</i>

Mwaghavul dighish- dighish	pl.	PoS id.	IPA dìyìsh dìyìsh	Gloss sound of flapping clothes when s.o. is walking	Examples ngutar wuri jwal nighìn lée mo nkaa shin dǎng wuri mwàan dighish-dighish <i>the madman wore many clothes and as he walked they made the sound dighish-dighish</i>
digín	—	n.	dìgín	man with fat cheeks	Corresponds to nigín for women. Ri a digín He is a man with fat cheeks
digiri	mo	n.	dìgìrì	degree	< English. Reep ni ra kì digiri The young woman has a degree
digyok	nyem gyok	n.	dìg ^y ók	person who moves about from place to place; promiscuous person	Dyem ni a digyok The young man is a person who wanders about. cf. nigyok
dijet	—	n.	dìdǣt	man with a protruding occiput	Corresponds to nìjet for women. Ri a dijjet He is a man with a protruding occiput
dikaam	mo	n.	dìkāām	respect term for an elderly man; grandfather; father-in-law	Also a reciprocal kin term used between a man and his daughter-in-law. A dikaam funu ndiisi This is our grandfather
Dikiḃin	—	p.n.	dìkīḃīn	area in Kerang district of Mangu LGA	Dikiḃin ni kus ki Per Dikiḃin is close to Per
dikom	—	n.	dìkōm	person with wide ears	used for men. Corresponds to nìkom for women. Ri a dikom He is a man with long ears
Dikoo	—	p.n.	dìkóó	Mwaghavul clan	Dikoo ni mo kì jì wul The Dikoo people have arrived. cf. Bijer
dikyet		adv.	dìk ^y ét	frantically; energetically	intensely; Ngukwat ni tu mbwoor ni dikyet The hunter killed the lion by frantic efforts

Mwaghavul dileet	pl. mo	PoS n.	IPA d̪iléét	Gloss crown; topmost part of a tree	Examples Kaar ni kàa tong a dileet k̪i ting The monkey climbed up and sat at the topmost part of the tree
dilungkat	—	n.	d̪ilúnkāt	somersault performed by children while swimming	Ri man dilungkat zam He is very good at somersault during swimming. also dulungkat and daalungkat
dingyil	mo	n.	d̪iŋyil	planet	Ba gurum mo mmak tong nki dingyil mo jir kas Human beings cannot live on all planets. cf. gityil , kwangyil , làayil , songyil , tukyil , yilser
dipyaa	mo	n.	d̪ipyáá	white horse	dipyaa d̪iis̪i su zam This white horse is very fast
diram	mo	n.	d̪irám	bark; scales	Diram a yen The bark of a tree is medicinal
diram yoghom	mo	n.p.	d̪irám yóyóm	bark of tree cut as fuel	Diram yoghom d̪iis̪i ni yàa wus zam The bark of this firewood is very combustible
direng	mo	n.	d̪irɛŋ	back of the knee	Mat ni pwan direng fira mo The woman stretched out the back of her knees
dishoop	—	n.	d̪ishɔ̃p	hairy; hirsute person	Gwar ni a dishoop The man is a hirsute person
doghon	—	adv.	d̪ɔ̃yɔ̃n	yesterday	An j̪i wul a doghon I arrived yesterday. also tidoghon .
doghon tagham	—	adv.	d̪ɔ̃yɔ̃n tàyàm	last year	Reep ni ra yaghal d̪ik doghon tagham The maiden got married last year. also gyet doghon tagham .

Mwaghavul dong	pl. —	PoS num.	IPA dòŋ	Gloss one; number 1	Examples Used when counting. Dong, vul, kún ... One, two, three ... cf. mindong
dùbúm- dùbúm	—	id.	dùbúm dùbúm	sound of a building falling to the ground	lu ni ship sham táa dùbúm-dùbúm the house collapsed and fell to the ground, dùbúm-dùbúm
dùbúm- dùbúm	—	id.	dùbúm dùbúm	sound of s.o.'s feet as they hit the water when swimming	wuri nkaa kam taa lung dùbúm-dùbúm he is learning to swim, dùbúm-dùbúm
dughul	mo	n.	dùyùl	hooked stick	hung on the shoulder by a hunter or horseman used as a weapon. Daa waa mwaan fe ri táa tu daafwan shi dughul Father was returning from a journey and he killed a hare with a hooked stick
dughul	—	n.	dùyùl	s.o. who is flat footed	ra a dughul she is a flat-footed person. Also shii dughul
dughul sar	mo	n.p.	dùyùl sár	fist	Gwar ni shoor an shi dughul sar The man hit me with his fist
dughul tukas	mo	n.p.	dùyùl tükàs	T-shaped stick	used for threshing millet. Dughul tukas ni kì tep The millet threshing stick is broken
dughum	mo	n.	dūyūm	antelope	with big horn used for music; roan antelope. Dughum long lwaa zam The roan antelope has a lot of meat
dughun	dwaghan	v.	dùyùn; dwāyān	to annihilate; to destroy completely; use up seeds without reserving any for future propagation	Taji wu dughun cirem ni kas Don't use up the seeds without reserving some for future propagation

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dughur	dwaghar	v.	dùyùr; dwāyār	to block; to debar; to prevent; to prohibit; to obstruct	A nook dughur ar ngan Stop blocking my way
dughur zai	—	n.p.	dùyùr zà ⁱ	ceremony to appease the parents following marriage by capture.	lit. ‘to block the space between two houses’. This is done to right what is a ‘wrong’ and formalise the marriage after the fact. Ba dughur zai kudī ki gul kaa yam sì kas. <i>Dughurzai</i> is no longer popular as before
dughurii	mo	n.	dúyúríí	yam; tuber	<i>Dioscorea rotundata</i> and other <i>Dioscorea</i> spp. Daa fwan dughurii wus Father dug up yams and roasted them
dùghùrìi kùir	mo	n.p.	dùyùrìi kùir	cassava; manioc	<i>Manihot esculenta</i> . lit. ‘yam of the silk-cotton tree’. The leaves of cassava resemble those of the silk-cotton tree. Dùghùrìi kùir ni pan dēet The cassava is a bit bitter
duk caan	mo	n.p.	dùk tʃáán	iron shaft of local hoe	Duk caan ni gyar shwàl The shaft of the hoe is too long
dukul	mo	n.	dúkùl	place where the head of the family hides his foodstuffs	Dukul wàar mmat mo a dēl A man’s store room is out of bounds to women
dukulum	mo	n.	dúkùlùm	heavy stone hammer used by blacksmith	Dukulum piin sar nri A stone hammer caught his hand
dukulum	mo	n.	dúkùlùm	person with very poor academic cognition	Gwar ni a dukulum The man is a dull person
dul	dires	v.	dùl, dīrēs	to pull; to manipulate limb; to rectify a dislocation	Ri yàa sar fira dul He held and pulled her hand

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dul kom	—	v.p.	dūl kōm	to warn; to discipline; to admonish by administering a form of punishment	lit. ‘to pull ear’. Nyemnan mo dul kom nwát ni Elders punished the thief
dulpoo	—	v.	dūlpòò	to grimace; to frown; to pull a face	lit. ‘to pull mouth’. Yíi dulpoo a we ye? Who are you being rude to?
dùlùm	—	v.	dùlùm	to be blunt (knife etc.); to make s.t. blunt	Taji a dùlùm cuk ni kas Don’t make the knife blunt
dulungkat	—	n.	dùlúnkāt	somersault performed by children while swimming	Ri man dulungkat zam He is very good at somersault during swimming. also dilungkat and daalungkat
dum	—	v.	dùm	to fill a place with smoke; to suffocate with smoke	Dyeel dum ra Smoke suffocated her
dum	—	v.	dùm	to cook cocoyam or potato	in a sealed pot without water. Jep ni mo dum laawur ki mo se di The children cooked potatoes in a waterless pot and ate them
dum	—	v.	dùm	to nurse a premature child to maturity in a strictly warm facility	Làa ni sham mpál òe mo dum ni The child was born prematurely and was nursed by warmth
dun	—	n.	dùn	stammer; stutter	Dun firi ni cii nni His stammer is terrible
dung	mo	n.	dúnj	river; stream; brook; rivulet; rill	Mee dung di kus ki tulu funu There is a stream close to our house
dung	mo	n.	dúnj	riverside soil suitable for growing millet etc.	Dung ni ret kàs zam The riverside soil is very good for millet. cf. jing, garwan, dung, kwaghas, pàng, pér, dyes nweel

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dùng càn	mo	n.p.	dùng ɣàn	stream beside which boys are circumcised	Tum ni mo pu se shit mpòò dùng càn The sheep are grazing beside the circumcision stream. cf. bòng càn
Dùng Pama	—	p.n.	dùng páma	Spanish flu; 1918 flu pandemic	that killed hundreds of people between 1918 and 1920. Ba gyet Dùng Pama ni twa gurun mo jir kas The Spanish flu did not kill all people
Dùng Wuhan	—	p.n.	dùng wùhàn	coronavirus disease of 2019; Covid-19	Originated in 2019 in Wuhan in the Hubei province of China and killed thousands of people across the globe in few months. Dùng Wuhan ni byaal a kaa gyet Dùng Pama sì Covid-19 is as deadly as the Spanish flu
dup	mo	n.	dúp	penis; male genitals; prick	Dup kì biring ni aase ngòndòs The genitals of a stallion are very big
dup ngang	mo	n.p.	dúp ⁿ gàŋ	central part of the shoot of fan palm	eaten either roasted or cooked. Dup ngang dēet The central part of the fan palm shoot is bitter. Also myeer ngang, mbyol ngang
dur	—	v.	dùr	to perform a task which is better done by more people	mo yit dak ni di mmo mmusut, dee mo dur dipòò they were left to do the work alone, and they struggled hard at it. Mo dur nkaa ni mpeeku ni kyes di they worked hard at it to complete it. Also tus kwai

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
durum	mo	n.	dūrūm	small upper chamber of a hut	A dome-shaped construction to protect the contents from fire. The head of the household often hid valuable things here. Ba jaghas mo mak del ndighin durum ni kas Rats could not enter the dome store.
dut	dwat	s.v.	dùt, d ^w ât	to be short; to be dwarfed	Mat ni dut a kaa matyil sì The woman is as short as Earth's mother
dwaghar	—	v.	d ^w āyār	to block (pl.)	Mo tap dwaghar luù jaghas ni mo. They rightly blocked the rats' holes. cf. dughur sg.
dwang	mo	n.	d ^w āŋ	self-centred person; stubborn person	Làa ni a dwang The child is a stubborn person
dwáng	—	n.	d ^w áŋ	smallpox	Dwáng a bóghón Smallpox is a plague. also mubin, ngorzol
dwat	—	s.v.	d ^w ât	to be diminutive; dwarf (pl.)	Das mini mo dwat aase Those people are very dwarf. cf. dut sg.
dyaghap	—	v.	d ^y āyāp	to excessively apply ointment, body cream, lotion, pomade	Làa ni dyaghap yit shi mwòor pwos The child excessively rubbed in body cream

Mwaghavul D d	pl. DDdđđ	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ḏaa	mo	n.	ḏāā	dish; calabash; bowl	Daa ni kà piin The bowl is broken
ḏaa	—	n.	ḏāā	linear measurement about 6 ft. used to describe length of a mat	Teng ni a ḏaa mindong The rope is one mat long
ḏaa ḏiides	mo	n.p.	ḏāā ḏiides	large calabash used to bring food during marriage rites	larger than <i>dudak</i> . Mo le se ngurum ni mo a ndighin ḏaa ḏiides The people were served food in a large calabash. Also called nkirak ḏaa
ḏaa ḏukum	mo	n.p.	ḏāā ḏūkùm	calabash formerly kept in every compound filled with charms and used to protect members of the family	Ba tulu furu ki ḏaa ḏukum kas Their home has no protective calabash
ḏaa ḏukwághál	mo	n.p.	ḏāā ḏūk ^w áyál	calabash with nodules on the back	Ba ḏaa ḏukwághál milam kas The nodule calabash is not slippery
ḏaa ḏuloot	mo	n.p.	ḏāā ḏūlóót	U-shaped calabash	Mo cin wáar mmizep ni mo a ndighin ḏaa ḏuloot The guests were served corn beverage in a U-shaped calabash
ḏaan	—	v.	ḏāān	to carefully light fire; to kindle	Mat ni ḏaan wus ku ra cèt gwóm dī The woman kindled a fire so as to cook porridge
ḏaan	—	v.	ḏāān	to nurse; to nurture a child to adulthood	A mat dī ḏaan an ndiisi This is the woman who nursed me to maturity
ḏaar	—	v.	ḏāār	to panic; to tremble; to shiver	Taji wu ḏaar kas Don't panic
ḏàar	—	v.n.	ḏāàr	panicking; trembling; shivering	Ba ḏàar mbam mun kas Panic will not help us
ḏagham	mo	n.	ḏǎyám	throat; gullet	Àm ni meen ḏagham nra The water scalded her throat. cf. féel
ḏaghar	—	n.	ḏǎyár	hail; ice blocks; snow	Daghar gyar zughum Hail is too cold

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
Dai	—	p.n.	dā ⁱ	hunting expedition of Fwangkoo Bijer clan in Panyam district	Includes areas like Daika , Nghiktup . These expeditions were organised to check the growth of wild animals in the area, but it was also an opportunity for men to demonstrate their horsemanship, bravery, etc. which were prerequisites for having/choosing a wife. Originally called Dèr Ngang which the Hausa later changed to Daika. Dai ni a didaar The <i>Dai</i> hunting festival is tomorrow
ɗak	ɗuk	v.	ɗǎk	to prepare; to maintain	Wu ɗuk cirem ni ku pàr mu kyéen ɗi Maintain the seeds so we use them one day
ɗak	—	v.	ɗǎk	to repair; make changes; to fix	Mo kɪ ɗak poolu ɗiɪwat ni They have repaired the damaged door

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ḍak		adv.	ḍāk	just; simply; as expected	kaadi mo doo àm nkaa làa ni be wuri sham yaghal ḍak kùràsh <i>when they poured water on the boy he got up suddenly</i> mpèe ḍes kì léé ni dee mo gishishash ki ni ḍak <i>Due to the size of the load, they had to struggle gishishash to lift it</i> a zonzón a so ku mo tu gha di ḍak <i>You are following them zonzón and they are going to kill you</i> Doghon an sat nne taji a so kas. A so ḍak. <i>Yesterday I asked you not to go. Now, you can go as planned.</i>
ḍak		a.	ḍāk	only; just	Biring ni mo a vul ḍak <i>The horses are two only</i>
ḍak	mo	n.	ḍāk	work; job; occupation; employment	Dak ni shwal <i>The work is hard</i>
ḍak (sak)	ḍak (suk)	v.p.	ḍāk sāk, ḍāk sūk	to prepare oneself	+ pronoun. Wu ḍak suk mpèe kook ni <i>Prepare yourselves for the dance</i>
ḍak aapoo	mo	n.p.	ḍāk ààpòò	miracle; wonder; marvel	lit. ‘work of the bare mouth’ Diisi a ḍak aapoo <i>This is a miracle</i>
ḍak cìn	mo	n.p.	ḍāk ʃin	occupation; vocation; career;	Dak cìn firi a sakmaar <i>His occupation is farming. cf. mbii cìn</i>
ḍal	ḍilang	v.	ḍāl; ḍilāŋ	to swallow; to ingest	Ba làa ni mak ḍal yen kas <i>The child cannot swallow tablets</i>
ḍal lii	ḍilang ~	v.p.	ḍāl lii	to conclude that s.t. you desire will succeed or has succeeded	lit. ‘to swallow saliva’. Mun kì ḍal lii nne ri kì kàt ḍak ni, ḍang ntan ba ni aasi kas <i>We had concluded that</i>

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ḍal liis	—	v.p.	ḍál líis	to die	he had got the job, but it is not so lit. 'to swallow tongue'. (idiom). Koghorong ḍal liis A hero has died
ḍang	—	v.	ḍāŋ	to beg; to pray	Mu ḍang ri Let's beg him
ḍang	mo	n.	ḍāŋ	water monitor	<i>Varanus niloticus</i> . Lwàa ḍang ni sháng zam The meat of the water monitor is very delicious. Hausa <i>guza</i>
ḍáng	mo	v.n.	ḍāŋ	begging; pleading	Ḍáng funu a mindong Our plea is one
ḍáng		conj.	ḍāŋ	before	Nyem ḍak ni mo cin a hāt-hāt ḍáng mo kyes ḍak ni. <i>The workers had to really struggle before they finished the work</i>
ḍáng		conj.	ḍāŋ	and; with	usually conjoins two verbs. Jan sese ḍáng ri shwaa am zak Jan ate and he drank water too
ḍang ... nkusuk neen	—	v.p.	ḍāŋ nēēn	ⁿ kūsūk to beg s.o. earnestly	ḍang + noun/pronoun + nkusuk neen . lit. 'to beg as if for fonio when one is starving.' An ḍang Mansát nkusuk neen I begged Mānsát earnestly
ḍangbe		conj.	ḍāŋbē	but	Mu kī sat nri ḍangbe ri kikwar kiling ni. <i>We have told him but he refuses to hear it.</i>

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ḍang-ḍáng	—	n.	ḍaŋ ḍaŋ	begging as a habit or livelihood	Begging in Mwaghavul land is taboo, it is such a humiliating thing that the entire lineage or clan would be looked down upon. It shows that the family is poor and that any girl marrying into such a family would not be properly catered for. To discourage the practice right from childhood when an item is being shared out to children, the child that tries to jump the queue or stretches out his hand when it is not his turn would be denied or smacked. Each child should wait for his turn. It is believed that when the child gets used to such undue advantages he would eventually become a beggar. Ba ḍang-ḍáng a mise mu nyem Mwaghavul mo kas Begging is not a Mwaghavul tradition
ḍangkwaali	mo	n.	ḍaŋk ^w áálí	scarf usually tied as headgear or on the neck	< H. cf. níngkii . Taji yi cèt mbiise ndin ndiin ḍangkwaali Don't cook food without wearing a scarf
ḍangmukaat		excl.	ḍaŋmūkāāt	Goodbye! Good day!	lit. 'till we meet'. Ri so ndin nsat ḍangmukaat He left without saying goodbye

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
dang Naan	—	v.p.	dāngnān	to pray	lit. ‘beg God’. A mee ngunan luunaan dang Naan mmun It was a church elder who prayed for us
dangnaan	—	n.	dāngnān	prayer	Dangnaan a mbii cin shidaar Prayer is a daily practice. cf. aduwa
dar	dirang	v.	dār; dīrāŋ	to stand; to stop; to halt	Dar kisi kas Don’t keep standing (A polite way of asking s.o. to take a seat or go and attend to his commitments)
dar yóng	—	v.p.	dār yóng	to stand still deeply in thought	Mo sat mee pòò nri be ri dar yóng S.t. was said to him and he stood still in deep thought
dee	—	v.	děé	to remain; to be left; to be over	Pak gurum mo dee di Some people are left. Also baa
dee		prep.	děé	without	Said when an action is done and s.o. or s.t. is left out. Mo so dee mun di They left without us. Ra vvang tughul dee daa di She did the pot without the dish
dee		conj.	děé	and	Làa ni wal dee mo cin mbiise nri The child cried and he was given food.
dee	—	v.	děé	to be postponed; to be delayed; to be put off; to stay away for a long time	Dak ni kè dee The work has been postponed. Also bèn
dee	—	v.	děé	to be in trouble; to perish	Doghon gurum mo táa dee a ar ndilòs Yesterday people all perished on the road
dee	—	v.	děé	to become	mo dee a wát mo they became thieves

Mwaghavul dee (be)	pl.	PoS conj.	IPA dǣ́é	Gloss then; therefore	Examples dee wuri ki mwaan aase gùsmèt-gùsmèt <i>He now walks sluggishly</i> gùsmèt- gùsmèt [as a result of over-eating]
deet	—	v.	dǣ́ēt	to drain off a liquid	A we sight deet wáar dí ni dee ntughul ni 'e? Who drained off the little corn drink that was left in the pot?
deet	—	v.	dǣ́ēt	to sieve a liquid	Wu deet wáar wu cin ngurum mo wa Please sieve the corn drink and serve people. Àm ni rap, deebe mo deet The water was dirty, so it was sieved
dēet	—	s.v.	dǣ́ēt	to be bitter	Mwos ni dōghòm dēet The beer is satisfactorily bitter
dēet	—	s.v.	dǣ́ēt	to be strict; to be tasking and requiring attention	Dak ni dēet a mun The work is tasking to us. Gwar ni gyar dēet The man is too strict
dēet-dēet dēet-dēet del	—	id. id. v.	dǣ́ēt-dǣ́ēt dǣ́ēt-dǣ́ēt dēl	describes s.t. very bitter describes s.o. very strict to pass; to enter; to move past s.t.; to rush by	xxx doghon wan naa mee nyer sham del jéghérék-jéghérék Yesterday, I saw a bird with long neck fly past <i>jéghérék-jéghérék</i> randong mó del pwat nkuut long gùtùtùt The cows came out of the pen <i>gùtùtùt</i>
del cwel	—	v.p.	dēl ɣ̃ ^w él	to miss narrowly	
del diki	—	v.p.	dēl dīkí	to commit wrongdoing, mistake, sin, fault, transgression	lit. 'to pass on it'
del diki	—	n.p.	dēl dīkí	wrongdoing; mistake; sin; fault; transgression	
del ndem	—	v.p.	dēl ndēm	to lose direction; to go off at a tangent	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ḍel ndēm (ki mengo)	—	v.p.	ḍɛl ndēm (kí mɛ̀ngó)	to commit adultery; to fornicate	lit. ‘enter inside-grass’. Tenle ki ḍel ndēm ki mat kì shaar firi mo Tenle commits adultery with his friends’ wives. lit. ‘to enter three’
ḍel nkún	—	v.p.	ḍɛl ⁿ kún	to be in trouble	
ḍel so	—	v.p.	ḍɛl sò	to go away; to leave; to depart; to quit	
ḍem	—	n.	ḍēm	greed; compulsive desire for meat etc.	cf. ḍemḍem
ḍēm	mo	n.	ḍēm	weed; grass	
ḍemḍem	—	v.	ḍēmḍēm	to have a compulsive desire for meat and other things	cf. ḍem. Làa sì ḍemḍem zam This child desires meat, food, etc. excessively
ḍemḍem	—	n.	ḍēmḍēm	compulsive desire for meat and other things	
ḍen	—	v.	ḍēn	to be	mo nyàghàl ḍen a shaar funu mo They will later become our friends
ḍen	—	v.	ḍēn	to be placed; to be kept	
ḍeng	—	loc.	ḍēŋ	up; on top of; upstairs; above	
ḍéng	—	n.	ḍéŋ	heaven; sky; upper part of s.t.; firmament	
ḍeng ḍighìr	—	n.p.	ḍēŋ ḍìyìr	dry land; dry place	
ḍeng durum	mo	n.p.	ḍēŋ dūrūm	place in the roof where s.o. can hide in times of insecurity or hide valuables; cache	lit. ‘up in the roof’
ḍénggét	—	a.	ḍéŋgét	s.t. only; one remaining; unique	a ni ḍee ḍéngget lit. ‘it the remain alone only’ i.e. it is the only one left. This applies to inanimates. For persons see tengreghet
ḍengnaan	—	n.	ḍēŋnāān	heaven; sky	
ḍep	gìrong	v.	ḍép, gīrōŋ	to bend; to curve	
ḍep shii	—	v.p.	ḍép shíí	to die	lit. ‘bend leg’. Ryeemshak kì ḍep shii Ryeemshak has died.
ḍep-ḍép	—	v.	ḍép ḍép	to desire s.t. excessively	
ḍép-ḍép	—	adv.	ḍép ḍép	describes s.t. bent	
ḍèp-ḍèp	—	id.	ḍèp ḍèp	describes s.o. with an excessive desire for s.t.	
ḍes	nan	s.v.	ḍēs / nān	to be big in size	cf. plural nan

Mwaghavul des-des	pl. nan-nan	PoS adv.	IPA dēs dēs / nān nān	Gloss describes s.t. plentiful; abundant	Examples
dī	—	v.	dī	to be there; to live; to stay; to remain; to dwell; to still be s.t.	Lu ni dī riret The house is still good
dī		adv	dī	short while ago; recently	dī d̄yēm fīnā wūrī gyār mār tār vēlāng nī yāng-yāng My son played <i>velang</i> extremely well moments ago
dī		pron.	dī	who; which	Relative pronoun. See also dīi , dīi , dīi . Lāa dī ri wurang be a ri mbam puun lit. ‘child who he be-tall then FOC. he will-help father’ i.e. it is the child who grows big that will help his father. A mat dī mo a dīidween mo nshee kat ni ‘FOC. woman who they are young PL. will-first get it’ i.e. It is women who are young that will get it first
dī ki		pron.	dī kī	that is; that has	relative pronoun. dīi is a short form. Tulu dī ki long a tulu kārām lit. ‘House that has wealth is house public’ i.e. A house that has wealth is a home for all
dī mo		pron.	dī mó	who; which; that (plurals)	Relative pronoun. Jep dī mo nki maap mo a mwen mo The children who are crying are fools. cf. dī ri , dī ra , dī ni (sg.)

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
dĩ ni		pron.	dĩ nĩ	who; that (non-human singulars)	Relative pronoun. nningkoro ni a nzargong dĩ ni ki wal mbut àm ghò-ghò frog sp. that cries inside the water <i>ghò-ghò</i> . Tum dĩ ni ki làa nkat kyeer diireet A ewe which has offspring will get good care. cf. dĩ mo, dĩ ri, dĩ ra .
dĩ ra		pron.	dĩ ră	who; that (human feminine singular)	Relative pronoun.
dĩ ri		pron.	dĩ rĩ	who; that (human masculine singular)	Relative pronoun. Puun dĩ ri a ngusèen mak bam jep firi mo A wise father can help his children.
dĩbìlāk- dĩbìlāk		id.	dĩbìlāk dĩbìlāk	describes s.o. who talks too fast and who replies without thinking	wuri katpoo dĩbìlāk-dĩbìlāk he speaks too fast without thinking
dĩi		pron.	dĩĩ	who; which	relative pronoun, reduced from dĩ ni . See also dĩ . Làa dĩi nas puun a làa dĩimeet A child who beats their father is an irresponsible child
dĩi-		pref.	dĩĩ-	prefix forming ordinal numerals	Thus dĩivùl ‘second’, dĩikún ‘third’
dĩi-		pref.	dĩĩ-	prefix forming adjectives from stative verbs	Thus dĩikaam ‘wide’, from dĩi and kaam (be wide)
dĩí		pron.	dĩí	who (is); which (is)	who/which + progressive or habitual. Relative pronoun, reduced from dĩ ki . See also dĩ . Gwar dĩí jì si a shaar fina The man who is coming over there is my friend.

Mwaghavul dīi	pl.	PoS pron.	IPA dīi	Gloss who has; which has	Examples relative pronoun, reduced from dī kī . See also dī . Ba gwar ni nas làa dīi kas ri ni kas The man did no beat up the child who had insulted him
dīibang	—	a.	dīíbán	holy; sacred	
dīibang	—	n.	dīíbán	holiness; sacredness	
dīibish	—	a.	dīíbīf	wrong; bad; evil; sinful	
dīibish	—	n.	dīíbīf	wrongdoing; evil; sin	
dīibuu	—	a.	dīíbùu	useless; worthless	cf. buu
dīici	—	a.	dīíŋi	different; distinct	
dīidang[...] ye		int.	dīídāŋ yē	which one?	a dīidang ye? Which one is it? Ri a ndighin lu dīidang ye? ‘He FOC inside room which Q’ i.e. Which room is he in?
dīides	—	n.	dīídēs	respect; honour; exaltation	
dīides	dīinan	a.	dīídēs, dīínān	big; large; huge; vast	
dīidik	—	a.	dīídík	analogous; similar	
dīihai	—	n.	dīíhái	majesty; glory	
dīihai	—	a.	dīíhái	majestic; glorious; almighty	
dīil	mo	n.	dīíl	testicles; testes	
dīilee		a.	dīílēē	small; little; tiny	
dīiloghom		a.	dīílóŋóm	soft	
dīin	dwan	v.	dīín; dīwān	to tie a knot	
dīin	—	v.	dīin	to insist; to persevere	cf. sughul, vùnun
dīin	—	n.	dīin	fruit-bat	<i>Rousettus aegyptiacus</i> and possibly other spp.
dīinshik	—	v.	dīinʃík	to consistently refuse to heed advice	
dīinshik	—	n.	dīinʃík	consistent refusal to heed advice	
dīinung		a.	dīínūŋ	cooked; ripe; ground	
dīip	—	v.	dīíp	to harvest	
dīipóo		a.	dīípóó	new	
dīiret	—	n.	dīírèt	goodness; blessing	
dīiret		a.	dīírèt	good	
dīis	—	v.	dīīs	to suck up; to dry up; to evaporate	
dīis	—	v.	dīīs	to filter particles in the teeth while drinking	
dīisi		adv.	dīīsí	like that	Cin nra dīisi Give her like that.
dīisi		dem.	dīīsí	that	cf. ndīisi

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		
dīik	—	n.	dīik	marriage; wedding		
dīik	—	v.	dīik	to mould (as a pot)		
dīik	—	v.	dīik	to build; to construct		
dīik	dīik-dīik, dīik kì dīik, dīik a dīik	a.	dīik, dīik dīik, dīik kī dīik, dīik ā dīik	different		cf. dīici
dīik	—	v.	dīik	to sieve; to sift; to strain		
dīikbish	—	n.	dīikbīʃ	wife out of favour with her husband		
dīiki		adv.	dīikí	again		
dīiki-dīiki		adv.	dīikí dīikí	repeatedly; again and again		a katpoo nkaa ni dīiki-dīiki you talk about it repeatedly
dīikret	—	n.	dīikrét	wife favoured by husband		
dīilang	—	v.	dīilāŋ	to swallow (pl.)		cf. singular dal
Dileng		p.n.	dīilēŋ	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.
dīileng	mo	n.	dīilēŋ	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
dīinkan	—	a.	dī ⁿ kàn	evil; bad		

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
dīnshee		a.	dī ⁿ ʃɛ̀ɛ̀	the first	
dīnshee	—	num.	dī ⁿ shɛ̀ɛ̀lɛ̀l	first	irregular formation; there is suppletion of <i>mindong</i> (one) to <i>nshèe</i>
dīnsuluk	—	a.	dī ⁿ sùlùk	uncircumcised	also nsuluk
dīpòò	—	v.	dīpòlɔ̀l	to be on it (any activity); to be doing it	mun dīpòò we are on it
dīrang	—	v.	dīrāŋ	to stand (pl.)	cf. dar sg.
dīrem	—	n.	dīrém	visit by a suitor to his fiancée during courtship late in the night; act of telling tales mostly in the night	cf. so dīrem , teer dīrem , tong dīrem so dīrem night visit by a suitor to his proposed; to pay such visit teer dīrem to spend (or act of spending) the night with one's fiancée tong dīrem to sit (or act of sitting) to tell tales
dīrep		n.	dīrɛp	charcoal	
dīrep wus		n.	dīrɛp wūs	hot charcoal	
dībén	—	n.	dībén	crop	
dībèn	—	n.	dībèn	heat; steam; vapour	
dīghim		v.	dīyím	to make s.o. nervous	
dīghìn	—	n.	dīyìn	inside of a room; container; enclosure; etc.	
dīghir	mo	n.	dīyīr	scorpion	Found under rocks. Can give an unpleasant sting. H. <i>kunama</i>
dīghìr	—	n.	dīyìr	dry land; dry place;	
dīghìr	—	v.	dīyìr	to balance s.t. on the head	
dīghir kwee	mo	n.p.	dīyīr k ^w ɛ̀ɛ̀	earwig; 'skirt and blouse';	<i>Dermaptera</i> . Lives in damp places including clothes.
dīghirkap	—	n.	dīyīrkāp	nausea	
dōgho	mo	n.	dōyó	sound; voice	cf. doo
dōgholshik	—	n.	dōyòʃik	dirty habit	also nyokshik
dōgholshik	—	v.i.	dōyòʃik	to have a dirty habit	also nyokshik
dōghom	—	v.	dōyóm	to stoop; to bend down; to crouch	
dōghom	—	v.	dōyóm	to begin; to start; to commence	
dōghòm	—	v.	dōyòm		
dōghor	—	v.	dōyōr	to frown; to look gloomy	
dók	—	s.v.	dōk	to be quiet; to be silent	
dók'ku	—	excl.	dōk'kú	keep quiet!	< dōk aku
dóm	—	v.	dōm	to like; to love; to want; to desire; to need	
dóm	—	n.	dōm	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
ḍufu	—	adv.	ḍūdū	describes s.t. smelly; odoriferous; stinky; aromatic	
ḍufyaar	mo	n.	ḍūdʸáár	small calabash for getting grains from the granary	
ḍughun	ḍwaghan	v.	ḍūyūn, ḍʷāyān	to have sexual intercourse; to copulate	
ḍúghún	ḍwághán	n.	ḍūyún, ḍʷáyán	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 mʷòr	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 dʲáá	Gloss	Examples
				name by which women of the same age group (i.e. friends) respond to each other's call	said in response to ìnàa . Speaker A: Teer ryang aa, ìnàa? Good morning, ìnàa . Speaker B: Teer ryang, dya . Morning, dya .
dyaar	mo	n.	dʲáár	granary; barn; foodstore; silo	
dyaar kutcet	—	n.p.	dʲāār kùt ʃèt	special foodstore in the kitchen	
dyaar shaghal	mo	n.p.	dʲāār ʃàɣàl	automated teller machine (ATM)	cf. mbii shang shaghal
dyaaghàp		id.	dʲàɣàp	describes light that goes off suddenly	
dyaaghap yit	—	v.p.	dʲáɣáp yīt	to blink	
dyeel	—	n.	dʲēēl	smoke	
dyeel	—	v.	dʲēēl	to come together to overcome s.t.	
dýeel	—	n.	dʲéél	adjudication; trial; judgment	
dýeel	—	n.	dʲèèl	quarrel; dispute; misunderstanding; strife	
dýeel	—	v.	dʲèèl	to quarrel; to dispute	
dyeel tukaa	—	n.p.	dʲēēl tükáá	murder case	
dyeep	—	v.	dʲēēp	to lift; to raise; to elevate	
dyeepkaa	—	n.	dʲēēpkáá	arrogance; pride	
dyeepkaa	—	v.	dʲēēpkáá	to be arrogant	
dyees	—	n.	dʲēēs	sand	
dyees	—	v.	dʲēēs	to grind; to crush; to pulverise	
dyees káa	—	v.p.	dʲēēs káá	to struggle with an antagonising experience	
dyees nweel	—	n.p.	dʲēēs ʷwèél	sandy soil not suitable for growing millet	cf. jing, garwan, dung, kwaghas, pàng, pér
dyees shiit	—	v.p.	dʲēēs ʃiit	to grind grain	
dyees shiit	—	n.p.	dʲēēs ʃiit	grinding of grain	
dýel	—	v.	dʲél	to retain; to take along; to own; to possess; to nurture; to lead	
dýem	jep zilang	n.	dʲèm, dʒép zìlànɣ	son; young man	
dýemnaa	mo	voc.	dʲèmnaà	brother; sister; sibling	when you address him/her directly
dýemnaa	mo	voc.	dʲèmnaà	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.	dʲɛmnánŋ	your sibling	when speaking about them to a man
dyemnighin	—	n.	dʲɛmnĩŋĩn	your sibling	when talking about them indirectly
dyemning	—	n.	dʲɛmnínŋ	your sibling	when speaking to a woman
dyen	—	n.	dʲɛn	manners; attitude; character	behaviour; demeanour;
dyen	—	v.	dʲɛn	to wish; to intend	
dyèng	—	n.	dʲɛŋ	wild fruit sp.	
dyes	—	n.	dʲɛs	faeces; excreta; manure; dung; shit	stool;
dyés	mo	n.	dʲɛs	bone	
dyés	mo	n.	dʲɛs	hard fruit	
dyés	mo	n.	dʲɛs	hard interior of stem or branch	
dyes bwoon	mo	n.p.	dʲɛs ɓʷóón	lower backbone	
dyes dang	mo	n.p.	dʲɛs dāŋ	coccyx; bone at base of spine	lit. ‘bone of tail’
dyes furum	mo	n.p.	dʲɛs fùrùm	knee cap	
dyes káa	mo	n.	dʲɛs káá	skull	lit. ‘bone of head’
dyes káa	mo	n.	dʲɛs káá	theme; main point	
dyes káa	—	n.	dʲɛs káá	name for s.o. who is last person left alive in a family	
dyes káa	—	n.	dʲɛs káá	person directly involved in or affected by s.t., e.g. chief mourner or celebrant	
dyes kàapòò	—	n.p.	dʲɛs kààpòò	diarrhoea in children	cf. pider
dyes kilom	—	n.p.	dʲɛs kílōm	slag	
dyes kinok	mo	n.p.	dʲɛs kinòk	backbone; spine	
dyes kuza	—	n.p.	dʲɛs kùzà	tin slag	
dyes neer	mo	n.p.	dʲɛs nēēr	bone surrounding the vagina	
dyes paat	mo	n.p.	dʲɛs páát	<i>Canarium</i> nuts	<i>schweinfurthii</i>
dyes pider	mo	n.p.	dʲɛs pìdēr	pelvis	
dyes put	—	n.p.	dʲɛs pūt	diarrhoea	also dyes sùl .
dyes tòghòm	—	n.p.	dʲɛs 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.	fái	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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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
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 mān	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 lààpīt	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, bòo, 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 miyel	—	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 tàà 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 vìrèm	thorny plant sp.	also ghir vurem . Its thorns are used to cut tribal marks and tattoos
ghir vurem	mo	n.p.	ɣìr vùrèm	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.	gírĩŋ	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. dīmìs-dīmìs
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	
gingkáa	—	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

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
gìr-gìr	—	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 ḍep and gool
gìrong	—	v.	gìrōŋ	to bend s.t.; to be bent	
gìrong-gìrong	—	id.	gìrōŋ gìrōŋ	describes s.t. bent out of shape	
gìshishàsh		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>
gìshishàsh-gìshishàsh		id.	gìshishàʃ	describes how people hold each other when fighting	mo yak shak gìshishàsh-gìshishash <i>They held on to each other gìshishàsh-gìshishash</i>
gìt	mo	n.	gìt	small piece of meat	
gìt lwaà	mo	n.p.	gìt l ^w āā	small piece of meat	
gìtītāt		id.	gìtītāt	describes big sizes of tubers (e.g. potatoes); grinding s.t. hard; s.t. struggling to escape when being held firmly	
gìtyil	mo	n.	gìtyíl	district	cf. ḍingyil , kwangyil , làayil , songyil , tukyil , yilser
goghol pòò	—	n.p.	gōyōl pòò	act of bringing back issues that have long been laid to rest	
goghor	—	n.	gòyòr	kenaf; jute; plant used for making fibre	<i>Hibiscus cannabinus</i>
goghor	—	n.	gòyòr	soup condiment	made from treated seeds of the jute plant
goghor buu	—	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. nwor nFyam
goghor nfut	—	n.p.	gòyòr ⁿ fùt	local insecticide	
goghot	mo	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.
gok	mo	n.	gōk	illness; sickness; disease; malady	
gok	mo	n.	gōk	old, worn-out item	lée ni a gok ni the piece of clothing is an old one
gok gòk	— —	a. a.	gōk gòk	emaciated; weak and sick old; worn out; emaciated	cloth, rag, any old item or person gòk nìr old shirt, gòk dikaam very old man
gok-gok gokkaa	— —	adv. n.	gōk-gōk gòkkaa	describes s.t. thin or weak 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. kir
gokmbii	mo	n.	gòk ^m bii	rag	Gokmbii ki ðak cìn fira Rag has its use
gòkshìròk	—	id.	gòkʃìròk	describes a person or animal that is very thin; s.o. who is very old and worn out	as ðiisì ni yém ndìn mbiise kuni dee si gòkshìròk <i>The dog has not been fed for some time, and it is looking emaciated,</i> gòkshìròk nighinmat ðiisí wura dee si gòkshìròk <i>That old woman looks worn out</i>
goktaa	mo	n.	gōktáá	king cobra	<i>Naja melanoleuca</i> <i>subfulva</i>
gol	mo	n.	gól	male agama lizard	the female is nshaagoo or nafoolii
gong góng	mo —	n. v.	gōŋ góng	fallow land to wait; to watch; to look out for	
gòng	mo	n.	gòŋ	ditch; trench; channel; drain	
gòng	—	v.	gòŋ	to manage delicately; to balance something that is about to fall	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
gòng	—	v.	gòŋ	to do things slowly because of ill-health	+ pronoun gòng sak, shik, sut , etc.
gòng máár	—	n.p.	gòŋ máár	ditch at the edge of farmland	
góng ye	—	int.	góng yē	how much; how many?	cf. ngong. Gurum ni mo a góng ye? ‘person the PL FOC many Q’ How many people are there?
gòng-gòng	—	id.	gòŋgòŋ	describes s.t. inadvertently exposed and moved about	penis, indecent clothes, substandard item, etc.
góngpee	—	v.i	góngpēē	to keep watch; to be watchful; to wait for some one	
góngpee	—	n.	góngpēē	keeping watch; being watchful; waiting for s.o.	
gool	giron	s.v.	gòl, gīrōŋ	to be bent; to be crooked	kam ni gool ‘stick be bent’ the stick is bent
gool	giron	a.	gòl, gīrōŋ	bent; crooked; zigzag; curved	kam ni a gool ‘stick the is crooked’ the stick is crooked
goor	mo	n.	góŋr	bachelor; widower	
gooro	mo	n.	góŋrò	cola nut	<i>Cola nitida</i> . < H. <i>gooro</i> .
gor	—	s.v.	gòr	to be overage (person); to be too mature (plant)	
gor	mo	n.	gòr	plant sp.	Hausa <i>gaude</i>
gubang	—	n.	gùbāŋ	farming with uniformly arranged layers that beautify the ridge	also kubang, kibang
gùdyàk-gùdyàk	—	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 Also gúk-gúk, gùkđùghùs, gùktùrùk. dut gùf-gùf be short and thick
gúf-gúf	—	id.	gúf-gúf	thick (of s.t. short)	
gùghùtùk	—	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> gùjùrùk kī yit! what deepset eyes of yours! [<i>insulting expression</i>] (of wound)
gùk	—	v.	gùk	to get worse	jwak ni sham táa gùk the rock falls down <i>gùk</i>
gùk	—	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
gùk	—	v.	gùk	to produce smoke without flame (wood, stalk, grass, rubbish, fire, etc.)	As gùk mun hou-hou The dog barked at us <i>hou-hou</i>
guk	—	v.t.	gūk	to bark (dog)	As gukpee hou-hou The dog barks <i>hou-hou</i>
gukpee	—	v.i.	gūkpēē	to bark (dog)	Gukpee kī as ni le kīr The bark of the dog is frightening
gukpee	—	n.	gūkpēē	bark (dog)	Also gúf-gúf, gúk-gúk, gùktùrùk. dut gùkdùghùs be short and thick
gùkdùghùs	—	id.	gùkdùghùs	thick (of. s.t. short)	Also gúf-gúf, gùkdùghùs, gùktùrùk. dut gúk-gúk be short and thick
gúk-gúk	—	id.	gúk-gúk	thick (of. s.t. short)	wu kiling wat ni wuri su cighir si mbwoon lu gúk-gúk-gúk <i>Hear the thief running behind the house!</i>
gúk-gúk-gúk	—	id.	gúk gúk gúk	sound of running footsteps	Also gúf-gúf, gúk-gúk, gùkdùghùs. dut gùktùrùk be short and thick
gùktùrùk	—	id.	gùktùrùk	thick (of. s.t. short)	
gùl	—	v.	gùl	to be more than enough; to be plentiful; to be abundant	
gùl	—	n.	gùl	being more than enough; being plentiful	
gul dāng	—	conj.	gùl dāng	maybe	also ngul dāng
gulam	—	v.	gúlām	to smooth the surface of wood	by using an abrasive or a plane

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

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

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

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Mwaghavul gwàngryàghàs	pl. —	PoS id.	IPA gwàŋr ^v àyàs	Gloss too sour	Examples đwang gwàngryàghàs be too sour
gwar	—	pron.	g ^w àr	someone (masc.)	
gwarbít	mo	n.	g ^w ár ^b ít	cowry (former currency)	
gwat	—	v.	g ^w āt	to pour	
gwát	mo	n.	g ^w át	winner; victor	word usually used by children/youth to determine the first
gwàt sár	mo	n.p.	g ^w àt sár	marksman;	one who does not miss a shot at his target
gweng	—	n.	g ^w 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)
gwì	—	id.	g ^w 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>
gwishbíríng	—	id.	g ^w íʃbíríng	describes how a short person falls	rep gwar si sham pal gwishbíríng <i>the small person fell down</i>
gwishbíríng- gwishbíríng	—	id.	g ^w íʃbíríng g ^w íʃbíríng	imitates a short person walking along and falling	gwishbíríng aa kam a we kisi gwishbíríng- gwishbíríng ye? <i>Who are you imitating, that walks gwishbíríng- gwishbíríng?</i>
gwish-gwish	—	id.	g ^w íʃ g ^w íʃ	sound of a cow tail used by dancers	mat ceer mo kàt dàng ning ki mo gwish-gwish dipoo <i>The female dancers are waving the cow tails</i>
gwish-gwish	—	id.	g ^w íʃ g ^w íʃ	describes how a very short person walks	rep mat si wuraá so si gwish-gwish <i>there goes the short woman walking</i>
gwodo	mo	n.	g ^w òdò	cloth made from woven cotton	gwish-gwish < H. <i>auduga</i>
gwom	—	n.	g ^w òm	porridge, general term	made from flour or pulp. H. <i>tuwo</i> .

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
gwòm	mo	n.	g ^w òm	baboon	<i>Papio anubis</i> . cf. also kaap
gwòm kàs	mo	n.p.	g ^w 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. lupak
gwòm lupak	—	n.p.	g ^w òm lùpák	food made by children while looking after sheep and goats.	
gwòm maap	—	n.p.	g ^w òm mààp	food taken to bereaved family	
gwòm mudang	—	n.p.	g ^w òm mùdāŋ	porridge for a circumcised child	see gwòm pumbwan made with fonio or maize grits combined with various leaves. Also gwòm pumbwan This is one of the first festivals organised by girls. Girls of the same age grade contribute items such as millet, kwaakil, mwoor paat, mwoor bang , 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, yaghal kwàt with sauce made from meat gravy cf. pòò dung H. <i>fadama</i> suitable for growing cocoyam and rizga Janmet gyar kat pòò wurung-wurung Janmet talks much too fast
gwòm mwoor	—	n.p.	g ^w òm m ^w òòr	porridge prepared with oil	
gwòm pumbwan	mo	n.p.	g ^w òm pù ^m b ^w àn	local Mwaghavul jollof	
gwòm pumwan	mo	n.p.	g ^w òm pùm ^w àn	local Mwaghavul jollof	
Gwòm Shaar	—	p.n.	g ^w òm šāār	festival of unmarried girls.	
gwòm wàp	—	n.p.	g ^w òm wàp	fonio porridge	
gyaghat	—	n.	gyāyāt	marshy soil; swamp; marsh; bog; fadama	
gyar	—	adv.	g ^y ār	very; extremely; too much; exceedingly; excessively	
gyar cin	—	v.p.	g ^y ār ŋīn	to overdo; do excessively	

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

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

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

Mwaghavul hòtnjòng	pl.	PoS id.	IPA hòt ⁿ 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. Lu ni a rang hòtnjòng ndĩn cét ye? Why is the house without a roof (thereby looking bad)?
hǒu-hǒu		id.	hǒu hǒu	describes sound of dog barking	As gukpee hǒu-hǒu The dog barks <i>hǒu- hǒu</i> . cf. Also wǒu-wǒu, ngông-ngông
hwàt		id.	h ^w àt	sound of a dry stick breaking	also hòt. Yoghom dīifii ni tep hwàt The dry stick snapped <i>hwàt</i>
I i	IIii				
ii		excl.	ìì	Yes!	response to a polar question
I	Hii				
ìlok		v.	īlōk	to ream out the pith from guinea-corn stalk to make a clarinet	
ìlong		v.	ìlōŋ	to be loose; to not be tight; to be slack	
ín		pron.	ín	I. first person singular pronoun	informal usage. cf. an.
ìnàa	mo	pron.	ìnàa	name by which women of the same peer group call each other	the response to ìnàa is dýaa Speaker A: Teer ryang aa, ìnàa? Good morning, <i>ìnàa</i> . Speaker B: Teer ryang, dýaa. Morning, <i>dýaa</i> . (plural of at). Wuri fes loghot ki irap cibén sar firi mo. He already has the habit of biting his fingernails
irap		v.	īrāp	to bite (pl.)	
irong		n.	īrōŋ	dust	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
J j	JJjj				
'ji	—	v.a.	dʒì	don't	short form of taji (do not). 'Ji a so kas 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 njaami
jaap		a.	dʒààp	insubstantial; flimsy; evanescent; irresponsible; unremarkable	seribet dīisì ni a jaap this ceremony is unremarkable, boring, poorly attended, etc.
jaap	—	n.	dʒààp	being insubstantial; flimsy; evanescent; irresponsible; unremarkable	mo kwar ri a mpèe jaap firi they dislike him for his irresponsibility. cf. meet
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 ⁱ	plant sp.	also jakatai
jai	mo	n.	dʒā ⁱ	stubborn, delinquent person; tyrant	
jai	mo	n.	dʒā ⁱ	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	an dang mwoor pu ra dī be ra jak rep ni ngan I begged her for oil and she gave me just little
jàk	—	n.	dʒàk	good taste	cf. Hausa <i>santi</i>
jàk	—	n.	dʒàk	good manners	Always used in negative contexts
jakatai	—	n.	dʒākātài	plant sp.	also jaghatai
Jakatai	—	p.n.	dʒākātài	name of a place where jakatai plants mostly grew	
jan	mo	n.	dʒán	twins	cf. jan kún
Jan	—	p.n.	dʒán	spirit responsible for twins and bumper fonio crop	Jàn Làa-làa is responsible for the conception of twins while Jàn Kúsúk is for bumper fonio crop

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

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

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
jingkurum	—	n.	dʒɪŋkūrūm	leader of the midang , boys circumcised and initiated during the last exercise	also jóng . The jingkurum was circumcised before the current exercise, so he does not belong to the same circumcision set as the midang . He eats the food left over by the midang
jingkurum	mo	n.	dʒɪŋkūrūm	chicken hatched with malformation	
jinjak	—	n.	dʒɪndʒāk	local sieve	made from grass used in separating the local beer (mwos) from the chaff also njak (see Bijer)
Jipaarii	—	p.n.	dʒɪpāāríí	Mwaghavul clan; area in Mupun land of Pankshin LGA	
jiput	—	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
jir		quant.	dʒír	all; everything	
jir kisi		conj.	dʒír kɪsí	yet; despite	nkus shaghal taa nri, jir kisi ba ni daampee nri kas He lost a large sum of money, yet he was not worried (plural of reep , laareep)
jiraap	mo	n.	dʒírááp	young girls	
jiraap sar	mo	n.p.	dʒírààp sár	fingers	
jiraap shii	mo	n.p.	dʒírààp ʃíí	toes	
jirak	—	v.	dʒírāk	to peck at sloppy food (chicken, bird)	Also zhirak
jirak	—	v.	dʒírāk	to bruise s.o.	(of thorns or a thorny object) Also zhirak
jirak	—	v.	dʒírāk	to turn over ground here and there	Also zhirak . Làa ni pu jirak maar The child is turning over earth here and there in the farm

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

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

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
júruk	—	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 júruk ; 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. dàngpíghít, nghik tighiring
jùruk	mo	n.	džùruk	crater; hole at the top of volcano	cf. àm jùruk
jurum	—	s.v.	džūrūm	to be deep	
jurum	—	n.	džùrūm	depth of a stream; river, etc.	
jurum-jurum		id.	džūrūm džùrūm	describes s.t. deep	
juu	mo	n.	džùù	copper	cf. kal, fok, bòng, bòò
jwaan	—	n.	dž ^w áán, dž ^w āān	temptation	
jwàan	—	v.	dž ^w āān	to tempt s.o.	
jwàan	—	v.	dž ^w āān	to console a bereaved or heartbroken person; to console a crying child	also nwaan
jwaar	—	v.	dž ^w àár	to treat a sprain with hot water, to massage	also zhwaar
iwak	mo	n.	dž ^w ák	rock; mountain	Also used to refer to the bush in general, since this is generally rocky. cf. sheep .
Jwak	—	p.n.	dž ^w āk	Community in Panyam district	
jwàk	—	v.	dž ^w àk	to stuff; to fill completely	
jwàk	—	n.	dž ^w àk	wickedness; evil; maleficence	
jwàk fin	mo	n.p.	dž ^w àk fin	rock with holes for grinding	
jwàk shii	—	v.p.	dž ^w àk jíí	to stumble but not be wounded; to trip	

Mwaghavul Jwàk Yitup	pl. —	PoS p.n.	IPA dʒ ^w àk yitùp	Gloss Yitup rock at Panyam	Examples
					The early missionaries erected a hut on top of the rock where a bell was mounted and rung on Sundays
jwakshii	—	v.	dʒ ^w àkʃíí	to incite; to instigate	taji a jwakshii nlàa ni kas do not incite the child
jwal	—	v.	dʒ ^w āl	to fix (many things)	Plural of ɓāl
jwal	—	v.	dʒ ^w āl	to put in (many things)	Plural of lop
jwàl	—	n.	dʒ ^w àl	dehusked fonio ready for cooking	
jwàl	—	n.	dʒ ^w àl	pieces of raffia leaves cut to specific sizes, used for the weaving of mat	
jwát	—	n.	dʒ ^w át	dressing properly; appropriately	
jwát wùr	—	v.p.	dʒ ^w át wùr	to be unable to dress smartly	jwát wùr mat ni the woman dresses inappropriately
jwát wùr	—	n.p.	dʒ ^w át wùr	s.o. who dresses haphazardly; inappropriately	
jwèet		id.	dʒ ^w èèt	intensifies verbs of tightening, esp. applied to things tied in a bundle or to people looped around the neck	
K k	KKkk				
kaa		quant.	kāā	about; as many as	
kaa		conj.	kāā	like	
káa	mo	n.	káá	head	
káa	—	n.	káá	brilliance; intelligence; cleverness; wisdom	
káa	—	n.	káá	clairvoyance; foresight; ability to predict the future	also káa a fung
káa	—	v.	káá	to transplant (plants)	
kàa	—	v.	kàà	to climb; to go up; to rise; to build; to mount	
kàá	mo	n.	kàá	grandmother; mother-in-law; elderly woman; respect title	cf. nighinkaam

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
Kàá	—	pref.	kàá	formal respect prefix applied to the name of an old woman	cf. Ga
kàa ... ncukcur	—	v.p.	kàa ⁿ ǰúkǰūr	to make s.o. sneeze severely (an irritant)	such irritants are snuff, peppery vapour, dust, etc. ǰìbèn nzhitaa ni kàa ngwar ni ncukcur the peppery vapour irritated the man, making him sneeze
kàa ... ncukcur	—	v.p.	kàa ⁿ ǰúkǰūr	to excite s.o. so much that they lose control of themselves (song, dance); to overstimulate	doghon kook pwaghàl ni shang nnìghìn mat funu ni zam, yaksi ni kàa nwura ncukcur yesterday, our old woman enjoyed the victory song so much that she lost control of herself
káa a fung	—	n.p.	káa ā fūŋ	clairvoyance; ability to predict or foresee the future	lit. ‘head is open’. Jep mo ki káa a fung Children are believed to be clairvoyant. Also káa
kàa aghas	—	n.p.	kàa àyàs	children’s teething problems	also kàa pòò
káa guu káa kàa at Naan	—	v.p. idiom	káa gùù káa kàa āt nān	to transplant euphoria to suddenly have a feeling of being in danger	such feeling is often accompanied by fear. lit. ‘head go up bite God’
káa lutuk	—	n.p.	kàa lùtúk	reward a person collects for cleaning the market place	
káa ngau	—	n.p.	káa ⁿ gàú	clean-shaven head (person with)	
káa nguryaat	—	n.p.	káa ⁿ gúr ^y àat	somersault; backflip	
kàa pòò	—	n.p.	kàa pòò	children’s teething problems	also kàa aghas
kàa put	—	v.p.	kàa pūt	to pull out completely	SVC. Lit. ‘to-go-up to-come-out’. Àa cuk ni kàa put ǰì mpat ni The blade of the knife pulled out completely from the sheath. cf. shang kàa put

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kàa put	—	v.p.	kàà pūt	to have a strong taste	SVC. Lit. ‘to-go-up to-come-out’ kiin ni kàa put The salt has a strong taste. cf. sháng kàa put
káa pyaa	—	n.p.	káá p ^y áá	s.o. who has premature grey hair	
kaa pyàn	—	n.p.	kāā p ^y àn	chronic headache	
káa pyan	—	n.p.	káá p ^y ān	headache	It begins with cold and then a sharp pain. Often the beginning of other sicknesses.
káa tal	—	n.p.	káá tāl	violent; aggressive; impulsive person	lit. ‘head hot’
káa waa	—	n.p.	káá wāā	bald-headed	
kaa zaarii	—	n.p.	kāā zàáríí	clairvoyance	also zaari. Ri a ngu (kaa) zaarii He is clairvoyant
kàa zai	—	v.p.	kàà zài	to construct a zai wall	cf. zai .
káábál	mo	n.	káábál	stubborn person	lit. ‘head hard’
kaadī		conj.	kāādī	as	Kaadī as ni naa mee sibel, fe ni taa sushii ndang ni As the dog saw a wild cat, it began to pursue it. Also ndī
kaam		s.v.	kāām	to be wide (can be used in insults)	kaam ki pòò lit. wide with mouth i.e. you have a wide mouth. Also pòò fii ni kaam aase your mouth is very wide; can also imply you are gluttonous
kàam	mo	n.	kàām	width	
kàam	—	n.	kàām	public	
kaamaas	mo	n.	káámáás	insane person; lunatic; madman	jocular usage
kaam-kaam		i.a.	kāām kāām	describes multiple very wide objects (esp. ears)	Usually in insulting expressions. kom kaam-kaam kaa kutut sì Ears as wide as a winnowing tray
káanaat	mo	n.	káánaàt	professor	also káaran
kaap	mo	n.	kāāp	baboon	cf. gwòm. Papio Anubis. An alternative name.
kaar	mo	n.	kāār	patas monkey	<i>Erythrocebus patas</i> . Also pīt
kaar tup	mo	n.p.	kāār tūp	tantalus monkey	<i>Cercopithecus tantalus</i>
káaran	—	n.	káārān	professor	also káanaat

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kaat	—	n.	kāāt	young female animal	
kaat	—	v.t.	kāāt	to welcome s.o.	
kaat	—	v.	kāāt	to meet; to collide; to encounter	cf. kuur, sekang
káat	mo	n.	káát	debt; money or property owed	
kàat	—	n.	kààt	meeting; collision; encounter	cf. kùur
kaat ki nryeem nwàa	—	v.p.	kāāt kí ⁿᵣʸēm ⁿwàà	to get into serious trouble	This refers to meeting the aadvark, a dangerous animal, on its way into its burrow. It enters forcefully into the burrow, knocking down whoever is in its way
kaat mwos	—	n.p.	kāāt mʷòs	traditional practice of sharing local beer with a close friend or relation by drinking simultaneously from the same calabash	also ɓàl mwos, kaat pòò
kaat mwos	—	v.p.	kāāt mʷòs	to share local beer with a close friend or relation by drinking simultaneously from the same calabash	also ɓàl mwos, kaat pòò
kaat pòò	—	n.p.	kāāt pòò	traditional practice of sharing local beer with a close friend or relation by drinking simultaneously from the same calabash	also ɓàl mwos, kaat mwos
kaat pòò	—	v.p.	kāāt pòò	to share local beer with a close friend or relation by drinking simultaneously from the same calabash	also ɓàl mwos, kaat mwos
kaatpee	—	v.i.	kāātpēē	to welcome a person	
kaatpee	—	n.	kāātpēē	act of welcoming	
kabinang	mo	n	kàbínàŋ	grass tray	also kibinang . cf. kàmbàng
kàbók	—	excl.	kàbók	strong plea; appeal for forgiveness	
kacik	mo	n.	kàŋík	basket, made from raffia/tar grass	also kicik
kaghal	—	v.	kāyāl	to be very dirty (pot, plate, clothes), especially if the dirt has hardened	e.g. mechanic's uniform. cf. nyòk
kàghàlàk	—	id.	kàyàlàk	describes bitterness; saltiness	ɗēet kàghàlàk tastes salty
kághám	—	n.	káyám	well-being; health	
kàghàm	—	v.	kàyàm	to grip; to grasp	
kaghan	—	v.	kāyān	to compete	jep ni mo kaghan sushii the children competed in a race

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kaghan	—	v.	kāyān	to mimic s.o.	
kághán	—	n.	káyán	competition; mimicry	
kaghan shiit	—	v.	kāyān ʃiit	to pound food in a mortar	simultaneously by two or three people
kaghapaat		num.	kàyàpàat	ten (10)	See bàa
kaghar	—	a.	kāyār	remaining	kaghar àm remaining water
kághár	mo	n.	káyár	remaining; remainder; balance; remnant; relic	
kághárák		a.	káyárák	small in insults esp. head.	Applied to the heads of chickens ri ki kaa kághárák he has a small head also gaghas
kaghas	—	n.	kàyàs	iron ore from which the blacksmith makes the hoe, etc.	
kaghat	—	n.	kàyàt	local tumbler made of raffia leaves, well knitted such that it holds water.	Used mostly by elderly people while travelling, also during warfare
kaghatang		id.	kàghàtàng	describes s.t. very dry and hard	fii kàghàtàng be very dry and hard
kak	—	v.	kák	to care for; to be concerned	
Kak kas		excl.	kák kás	It doesn't concern me!	Used to express indifference
kakshik	—	n.	kákʃik	being careful or concerned, especially about possible consequences	ba ri a ngu kakshik kas he is not a man that cares what happens
kakshik	—	v.	kákʃik	to be careful or concerned, especially about possible consequences	ba ri kakshik kas he doesn't care what happens
kal	—	n.	kál	zinc	cf. fok, bòng, bòo, juu
kalanga	—	n.	kàlàngà	mat made from palm leaves	also kiram ngang kiram- ⁿ gàng
kam	—	n.	kām	stick; staff; rod	
kám	—	v.	kám	to teach; to learn; to imitate; to point; to show; to demonstrate; to illustrate	aa kam a we kisi gwishbiring-gwishbiring ye? Who are you imitating, that walks <i>gwishbiring-gwishbiring</i> ? (describes how a short person walks)
kám	—	v.	kám	to measure; to weigh; to do a blood test, stool test, etc.	
kam dàghàr	mo	n.p.	kām dàyàr	walking stick	
kam kom	mo	n.p.	ʃiit kōm	grass worn on both ears by women as part of their costume	also shit kom
kám kóor	—	v.p.	kám kóor	to subject s.o. or s.t. to	taji a kám kóor

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
				bodily pain, and later kill or free them	nlong ni kas don't subject the animal to bodily pains lit. 'stick meat'
kam lwaa	mo	n.p.	kām l ^w āā	roasted meat on stick; kebab; suya	
kám sar	—	v.p.	kám sár	locative in grammatical terminology	modern coinage
kám shikáa	—	v.p.	kám ʃíkáá	to learn by memorisation; rote learning	cf. tàng shikáa , sát shikáa
kám shikáa	—	n.p.	kám ʃíkáá	learning by memorisation; rote learning	cf. tàng shikáa , sát shikáa
kam túghúl	—	n.p.	kām túyúl	wooden shaft of smoking pipe	
kàmbàng	mo	n.	kà ^m bàŋ	large grass tray	cf. kabinang
kàmbàng	—	n.	kà ^m bàŋ	rib pain	Also mùut koghop . acute pain in the ribs. spiritual cause. treated through a <i>kum</i> sacrifice
kambil	mo	n.	kà ^m bìl	tree sp.	
kambil	mo	n.	kà ^m bìl	local plate made from grass	
kambil dāa	—	n.p.	kà ^m bìl dāā	flat cover for calabash woven from raffia leaves	
kambilong	mo	n.	kāmbìlɔŋ	bush rat sp.	also birok
kàmbong	mo	n.	kāmbɔŋ	house with no roof	
kamgung	mo	n.	kámgúŋ	plant sp.	see kargung
kamkàar	mo	n.	kāmkaār		
kámkám	—	v.	kámkám	to teach	
kámkám	—	n.	kámkám	teaching	
kamláng	mo	n.	kāmláŋ	riverine plant	Used as chewing stick. Also anyone washed away in a sudden torrent holds onto this and survives, hence the transferred meaning 'saviour'.
kamláng	mo	n.	kāmláŋ	saviour	
kamnaar	mo	n.	kāmnāār	go-between; intermediary; common witness	
kampaar	—	n.	kāmpāār	cactus sp.	Kampaar a yen njar The <i>kampaar</i> plant is a termite killer. Not to be confused with kímaar , which is a barren guinea corn
kámràn	mo	n.	kámràn	secondary school	
kamshii	—	v.	kámʃii	to illustrate	cf. satpak
kamshii	—	n.	kámʃii	illustration	cf. satpak
kan		v.	kān	to urinate; to defecate	pl. of kìn

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kàn	—	a.	kàn	not straight; not balanced; bent; crooked;	
kanding	—	n.	kàndìŋ	remnant of <i>Canarium</i> oil, boiled and mixed with water	
kandor	—	n.	kà ⁿ dòr	work done on the farm to compensate for lost time during previous work	This usually happens when work is interrupted by rain, death or any other occurrence that makes hired workers leave the farm when time is not due. Didaar mu nyaghal kandor nshaar fina Tomorrow we will do compensatory work for my friend. cf. yaghal kandor
káng-káng		id.	káŋ káŋ	describes binding s.t. very tightly	Ɔwaghat káng-káng bind or tie very tightly
kansighin Kántó	mo	adv. p.n.	kànsīyīn kántó	afternoon; evening Fyem; human trafficker	Fyem were notorious in Mwaghavul culture as slavers. Also Kóntó
kapirook	mo	n.	kàpírók	part of palm leaf used for collecting or parking dirt/rubbish within the compound	also kipirok
kapuk	mo	n.	kàpúk	entrance building which provides main access into the compound; porch	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 toghol
kar	—	v.	kār	to fetch; scoop; to gather up s.t. spread out for drying; to raise s.o. or s.t. down from the foot or wheel	
kar	—	v.	kār	to contract a disease through an irresponsible lifestyle, especially promiscuity	Kyes mwaan ni ra kī kar mùut kishirok The promiscuous woman has contracted AIDS.

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kár	—	v.	kár	to instigate people to break the law or to do s.t. wrong	
kár	—	n.	kár	interdiction; discipline following a transgression	
kár	—	v.	kár	to try and break up a relationship between a young woman and her legitimate suitor so as to win her love	suitors compete to do this
kár	—	v.	kár	to condition a horse so as to be able to control it when riding	
kargung	mo	n.	kárgún	plant sp.	used in making holes in the velang transverse clarinet. Also kámgúng
karpee	—	v.i.	kārpēē	to fetch or scoop grains; dirt, refuse, etc.	
karpee	—	n.	kārpēē	act of fetching or scooping grains, dirt, refuse, etc.	
kárpee	—	v.i.	kárpēē	to instigate s.o.	
kárpee	—	n.	kárpēē	act of instigating s.o.	
kárshak	—	v.	kárʃák	to advise; to admonish; to instigate one another	
kárshak	—	n.	kárʃák	act of advising; admonishing or instigating one another	
kas	fulup	v.	kās	to abuse; to insult	
kas		part.	kás	not	(placed at end of clause or sentence) goes with ba or taji (q.v.) also ka. taji yi pwos mwòor meenpee kas, 'ji yi milep hìlák-hìlák Do not use bleaching cream otherwise you will shine artificially, <i>hìlák-hìlák</i> .
kas	fulup	n.	kás	abuse; insult	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kàs	—	n.	kàs	pearl millet	<i>Pennisetum glaucum.</i> (H. dauro) In the past, millet was the staple food of the Mwaghavul. Millet was used as food, and for <i>wáar</i> and <i>mwos</i> beverages. It was customary to give a visitor water with ground millet added. Only in impoverished homes was this not possible.
kàs mbul	mo	n.p.	kàs ^m būl	small plant like millet eaten by small birds	
kasbe		conj.	kásbē	or; either	wagha kasbe shaar fwagha nji mmun so Either you or your friend will come and go with us
kasbiring	—	n.	kàsbíring	grass sp.	also ngimaar
Kásh		excl.	káf	exclamation	Used when something desirable or you are optimistic about fails, especially narrowly, or when something you have been enjoying unexpectedly ends.
kàskàng		id.	kàskàn	describes s.t. very dry and hard	fii kàskàng be very dry and hard
kaskinang		id.	kàskìnàn	describes s.t. very dry and hard	fii kàskìnàng be very dry and hard
kasmme		adv.	kás ^m mèé	probably; maybe	also mmimee, mmee, bishmmee
kat	dfween	v.	kāt	to be insufficient, small in size, quantity (sg.)	
kàt		conj.	kàt	if; when	
kàt	—	v.	kàt	to find; to meet up with; to encounter	
katbaa		conj.	kàtbàà	if not	katbaa a jì yaksì kas be mu nso if you don't come now we'll leave
kàtbuu	—	n.	kàtbùù	spoils of war, booty, plunder	lit. 'to find s.t. without making effort.' Also kàtkirong

Mwaghavul katdang	pl.	PoS conj.	IPA kàtdāŋ	Gloss when; if	Examples Mu nnaa Jesu katdang ri jì We'll see Jesus when he comes
katdee		conj.	kàtdēé	instead; rather than; in place of	
katdee si...be ngyal		conj.	kàtdēé sí bē ⁿ gyál	instead, rather than, in place of + rather	also ngyal
kat-kat		id.	kāt kāt	describes s.t. very small	
kàtkirong	—	n.	kàtkiròŋ	spoils of war; booty; plunder	lit. 'to find s.t. for free.' Also kàtbuu
kàtpee	—	n.	kàtpēē	privilege; freedom	
kàtpee	—	v.i.	kàtpēē	to get a chance; to get an opportunity; to acquire a privilege	
katpoo	—	v.	kàtpòò	to talk; to speak; to discuss	
katpoo	—	n.	kàtpòò	talking; speaking	
katpoo	—	v.p.	kàtpòò	to murmur; to mutter; to grumble; to complain	
ndagham- ndagham			ⁿ dāyám ⁿ dāyám		
katpoo	—	n.p.	kàtpòò ⁿ dāyám ⁿ dāyám	act of murmuring; muttering; complaining	
kavuk	—	n.	kāvúk	fonio specks	also kivuk
kawan	mo	n.	kàwàn	ring	
kawung	mo	n.	kàwúŋ	shield made from buffalo or taurine hide	also kiwung
kawung	mo	n.p.	kàwūŋ kà ^m bìl	shield made from date palm fronds	
kìbèl	mo	n.	kìbèl	cripple; disabled person; handicapped person	
kìbèl	mo	n.	kìbèl	peg	
kìbèr	mo	n.	kìbér	hedgehog	<i>Atelerix albiventris</i>
kìbít	—	n.	kìbít	spirit world	where some people are believed to go and acquire wealth. They usually transform into birds for such journeys
kílék		id.	kílék	describes absence of people at a place	pee ni dee kílék the place is left completely without people, <i>kílék</i>
kìrùk		id.	kìrùk	describes looking very big	(especially of persons, animals or hoses) also kyùk . ɖar kìrùk to stand tall
ki		conj.	kí	addition; and; with; together with	An nso ashak ki mat fina I'll go together with my wife. Jan ki Delvit mo ndak Jan and Delvit are working

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ki	—	v.a.	kí	marks progressive action	Only used with the verb ‘to come’ and ‘to go’. kín when used with the first person singular. wagha ki jì You are coming. mo ki so wàa a zeen-zeen ‘They PROG go go home FOC really’ i.e. They are really going home
kì	—	v.a.	kì	perfective marker	Ni kì ret It has been good. Can be replaced by compensatory vowel lengthening in informal speech.
kì		part.	kì	of	mpèe des kì léé ni dee mo gishishash kì ni đak Due to the size of the load, they had to struggle <i>gishishash</i> to lift it. Can be replaced by compensatory vowel lengthening in informal speech. See also mù
ki wus mpòò	—	adv. p.	kí wūs ^m pòò	at great cost; with severe consequences (enjoyment, benefit, victory, etc.)	one may enjoy an object, but for every good thing there is a corresponding problem or bad aspect, which is experienced before, during or after its use
kìban kibang	—	v. n.	kībān kìbāŋ	to mix things up, juggle pl. farming with uniformly arranged layers that beautify the ridge	cf. sg. kibin also kubang, gubang
kibang kiben	mo mo	n. n.	kíbāŋ kìbén	tree sp. small bag; satchel	Made by children from palm leaves to keep small food items like millet to eat while grazing goats and sheep.
kibin	mo	n.	kībīn	buffalo; bushcow	<i>Syncerus caffer</i> . Hausa <i>bauna</i>
kibin	kìban	v.	kībīn	to mix things up; to juggle; to muddle	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kibin	—	v.	kĩbĩn	to overturn recently created ridges of a farm to form new ones	Usually because the ridges are not properly formed or have sprouted uncontrollable weeds. cf libin
kibinang	mo	n	kĩbĩnàŋ	grass tray	also kabinang
Kibiri	—	p.n.	kĩbĩrĩ	Mwaghavul spirit	causing a sickness affecting teeth, tongue, and gums (H. <i>bubu</i>) cf. Naan
kibit	—	v.	kĩbĩt	to complete; to finish; to finalise (construction, etc.)	
kibwoon	mo	n.	kĩbʷóón	followership; disciples; supporters	
kibwoon	mo	n.	kĩbʷóón	one's maternal relatives; maternal relatives of one's parents	
kibwoon	mo	loc.	kĩbʷóón	posterior; rear; back; outside; exterior; dorsum	
kicik	mo	n.	kĩŋĩk	basket, made from raffia/tar grass	also kacik
kicir	mo	n.	kĩŋĩr	grave; tomb	
kicoo	mo	n.	kĩŋĩóó	firstborn	
kicòr		id.	kĩŋĩòr	sound of a dead frond of the borassus palm falling to ground	kwàk ngang sham táa <i>kìcòr</i> the borassus frond fell down, <i>kìcòr</i>
kidom	mo	n.	kĩdǒm	man without beard	
kidom	mo	n.	kĩdǒm	hornless ram	
kifel	mo	n.	kĩfēl	notorious; delinquent person	
kifel kì gurum	—	n.p.	kĩfēl kìgùrùm	stubborn person; obstinate person	
kifurum	mo	n.	kĩfùrùm	knee	also kufurum, furum
kigong	mo	n.	kìgòŋ	shoulder	
kĩn	—	n.	kĩn	salt	
kĩr	—	v.	kĩr	to fear; to be afraid; to be terrified	
kĩr	—	v.	kĩr	fear; terror	
kĩr	mo	n.	kĩr	silk cotton tree	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i> . cf. H. <i>rimi</i>
kĩr kì Naan	—	n.p.	kĩr kì nāān	fear of God	
kĩrmuut	—	n.	kĩrmũūt	fear; cowardice; frightful	lit. 'fear disease'
kiis	mo	n.	kĩs	head pad; quoin; support used by women when carrying objects on their head	
kiis	mo	n.	kĩs	s.t. that has been hidden by spiritual means and is responsible for misfortune	cf. mang kiis
kiis	mo	n.	kĩs	roll of dried leaves of the plant used for local tobacco	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kik	—	v.	kìk	to lean on	
kikar	mo	n.	kìkàr	raffia palm	<i>Raffia sudanica</i> . H. <i>kaba</i>
kikkáa	—	v.	kìkkáá	to depend on; to rely on	also gingkáa
kíl	—	v.	kíl	to be slow; to be unpunctual; to not be agile or lively	
kíl	—	n.	kíl	being slow; unpunctual; unagile; unlively; idle	
kílák-kílák		adv.	kílák kílák	fast; rapidly; quickly; speedily	cf. nsushii(-nsushii) , nkyen-nkyen
kilang	—	n.	kìlǎŋ	water with which the pot used for cooking or storing cereal drink is rinsed	
kìlàu		id.	kìlàu	brightly (to shine)	used in bang kílàu shine brightly. also hìlàu, gàu
kileen	—	n.	kílēēn	tiny particle/powder that is part of fonio	also kuleen
kiling	—	v.	kílɪŋ	to hear; heed; listen	
kiling-kiling		id.	kílɪŋ kílɪŋ	describes the whirling of long flowing gowns around the foot when one is walking	also wuling-wuling
kilingpee	—	v.i.	kílɪŋpēē	to hear; to take advice	
kilingpee	—	n.	kílɪŋpēē	hearing ability; taking advice	
kíl-kíl		adv.	kíl kíl	describes s.t. very slow	
kilom	—	v.	kílōm	to forge iron; to coin s.t.; to invent; manufacture or fabricate an object	
kilom	—	n.	kílōm	act of forging iron or coining s.t.; act of inventing; manufacturing or fabricating an object	
kim	mo	n.	kím	bangle	cf. kim baal , kim juu , kim bak , tika
kim baal	—	n.p.	kīm bāāl	armlet	
kim bak	mo	n.p.	kīm bák	flat bangle	usually the first on the wrist

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kim juu	mo	n.p.	kīm dʒùù	copper bangle	Worn by infants and children. Kim juu bangles were also used to seek the hands of seven year-olds in marriage for a child of a corresponding age. When placed on the floor and picked up by the girl's parents, this would signify acceptance of the relationship. (cf. matshee)
kimáar	mo	n.	kīmáár	same farming group; place where farms belonging to a family are found	kimáar funu mo a peeshak ki mù nyem Sekop mo Our family farms are in the same place as those of the Sekop clan.
kímaar	mo	n.	kímāār	barren guinea corn	cf. bingkara
kímkésh	mo	n.	kímkéʃ	wristwatch	recent coinage
kimos	—	n.	kīmòs	communal farming involving distant relations	the local beer, <i>mwos</i> , is taken during this activity. Also màar mos , kimwos
kimu	—	p.a.	kìmũ	their (pl.)	third person plural neuter possessive adjective.
kimuur	mo	n.	kīmùùr	wooden stick used in preparing food	
kimwos	—	n.	kīm ^w òs	beer	<i>see</i> kimos , màar mos

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kin	mo	n.	kīn	father or brother of one's mother; any member of the family or clan which one's mother hails from	The uncle in Mwaghavul culture plays a very significant role in the socialisation of the child, particularly the initiation of the male child into adulthood. He stands by the child as a great source of support, he encourages the child to succeed in life. In one's uncle's house one can seize a chicken without being considered a thief. Whenever an uncle slaughters a cow, ram, goat, etc. and if you are around, the head is automatically yours. If you are many the head is for all of you. One surely has some entitlements in ones uncle's house. All those benefits are derived from the maternal uncles. cf. English 'kin'.
kín	—	v.a.	kín	marks progressive action with the first person singular for the verbs 'come' and 'go'	kí elsewhere. An kín jì I am coming
kìn	kan	v.	kìn	to defecate; to ease oneself; to urinate	
kǐn	muù	pron.	kǐn, mūù	I plus perfective meaning	kǐn naa I have seen [it]
kin ɗar nkaa làa mpòo njii	—	n.p.	kīn ɗǎr ⁿ káá làa mpòò ⁿ ɗǐí	practice where a boy already circumcised is presented to njii for initiation ceremony into manhood.	The uncles of the boys offer support and encouragement to the youth. The uncles dress in a war costume with the spear (kòp), a sign of strength which the youth looks up to.

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kìn d̥yēs	kan d̥yēs	v.p.	kìn d̥yēs, kān–	to defecate; to shit	
kìn kàa puḍyaar	mo	n.p.	kìn kàa pùḍ'áár	father or brother of one's mother, or son of such brother	
kìn kizing	kan kizing	v.p.	kìn kìz̥ɪŋ, kān–	to urinate; to piss	
kìn teng	kan teng	v.p.	kìn tɛŋ, kān–	to spend a long time defecating	lit. 'to defecate a rope'
kìn waar	kan	v.p.	kìn wāār	to fart; to break wind; to gas	
kinding		adv.	kínd̥ɪŋ	describes being finished completely	this does not rule out the possibility of reserve mwòor funu n̄i kyes <i>kinding</i> our oil is completely finished <i>kinding</i>
kinding-ding		adv.	kínd̥ɪŋd̥ɪŋ	describes being finished completely	this rules out the possibility of reserve mwòor funu n̄i kyes <i>kinding-ding</i> our oil is completely finished <i>kinding- ding</i>
kìŋ	mo	loc.	k̥ɪŋ	in a place that cannot be seen	
king caap kini	mo —	n.p. p.a.	k̥ɪŋ t̥ʃááp k̥ɪn̄i	wing meat of bird its	third person singular neuter possessive adjective.
kinok	mo	n.	k̥ɪnók	back of a person or animal	
kipak	mo	n.	k̥ɪpák	side of face	
kipang	mo	n.	k̥ɪpàŋ	forecourt of a chief's house	cf. toghol
kipér	mo	n.	k̥ɪpér	pebble used as flint	also pér
kipet	mo	n.	k̥ɪpét	flip-flops; slippers	gwaghazak kipet n̄i wal si k̥ɪpét- k̥ɪpét the flip-flops are making the sound, <i>k̥ɪpét-k̥ɪpét</i>
k̥ɪpét-k̥ɪpét		id.	k̥ɪpét k̥ɪpét	sound of flip-flops when walking	gwaghazak k̥ɪpét n̄i wal si k̥ɪpét- k̥ɪpét the flip-flops are making the sound, <i>k̥ɪpét-k̥ɪpét</i> also kapirok
kipirok	mo	n.	k̥ɪpírók	part of palm leaf used for collecting or parking dirt/rubbish within the compound	
kipit	mo	n.	k̥ɪpít	stomach; intestine of animals	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kipit shit	mo	n.p.	kīpīt ʃīt	towel-like part of the intestine of ruminants (animals)	
kipuk	mo	n.	kīpūk	sorrel; roselle	cf. H. <i>yakuwa</i> . <i>Hibiscus sabdariffa</i>
kipyeen	mo	n.	kīp ^y ēēn	forehead	also pukyeen , pikyeen
kir	mo	n.	kīr	s.o. so weakened as to be near death	
kir	mo	n.	kīr	video; motion pictures; film; movies	
kirak daa	mo	n.p.	kīrāk dāā	big calabash	
kiram	—	v.	kīrām	to destroy; to tear into shreds; to shred; to rip up	pl. of can
kiram	—	v.	kīrām	to lose viscosity (cereal drink, draw soup)	pl. of can . cf. su
kírám	mo	n.	kírám	mat made from tar grass	Used in conveying corpses that are in bad condition or to cover the main entrance into a compound or bòng kàs
kirampee	—	s.v.	kīrāmpēē	to be delinquent; to be destructive	
kirampee	—	n.	kīrāmpēē	being delinquent; destructive	
kìrèt-kìrèt		id.	kìrèt kìrèt	sound of cutting s.t. with the teeth	ndighis pu can dēm kìrèt-kìrèt a cricket is cutting grass, <i>kìrèt kìrèt</i>
kirim	—	s.v.	kìrìm	to be expensive; to be precious; to be dear; to be costly	nlir ni kirim an a cin the shirt is too expensive for me to give out
kirim	—	n.	kìrìm	being expensive; precious; dear; costly	
kirim yit	mo	n.p.	kìrìm yīt	eyebrow	cf. caap yit , shim yit
kír-kír		adv.	kír kír	describes s.t. going straight at s.t.	nyer nīi so si kír-kír ki poofung ni the bird is flying straight towards the window wuri pus pas ni so kír-kír ki nyer ni he shot the arrow straight at the bird
kìròm	mo	n.	kìròm	abandoned settlement; ruin	
kíróm	mo	n.	kíróm	slave; serf	
kíróm	mo	n.	kíróm	mistletoe	<i>Tapinanthus</i> and <i>Loranthus</i> spp. cf. <i>ndur</i>

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Mwaghavul kíróm	pl. mo	PoS n.	IPA kíróm	Gloss caterpillar sp.	Examples Caterpillar which sticks pieces of wood and grass to its body as it moves along. Creates a cocoon which it carries and into which it retreats when attacked.
kìròm lú	—	n.p.	kìròm lú	abandoned building; ruin	especially one that is already crumbling
kirong		a.	kìròŋ	describes wasted effort, etc.	going back empty-handed, doing something freely without reward ɗak ɗí ri cìn ni a kirong the work he has done is useless.
kirong		adv.	kìròŋ	describes wasted effort etc.	going back empty-handed, doing something freely without reward. ri cìn ɗak ni a kirong he did the work in vain
kisaa		excl.	kísāà	expresses great admiration or satisfaction	
kisak	—	n.	kísák	residue; chaff from <i>waar</i> or <i>mos</i> , or any beverage produced from flour	
kish		adv.	kìʃ	suddenly	precedes the verb phrase it qualifies. kish ɓwot maap to suddenly start crying
kish ɓwot maap	—	v.p.	kìʃ ɓ ^w ɓt mààp	suddenly start crying	
kishirok	—	n.	kíʃírók	HIV-AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
kish-kish		id.	kíʃkíʃ	describes bursting into laughter	wura ji ɗel so ɓe mo piin shwar kish-kish <i>she walked by and they burst out laughing</i> kish-kish. N.B. you use a singular verb as they all burst out laughing at the same time

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kish-kish		id.	kíʃkíʃ	describes breaking apart and smashing, also describes s.t. that is completely scattered	tughul ni sham táa be ni pyan kish- kish <i>the pot fell and it broke</i> kish-kish [the verb is plural because it breaks into many pieces] aa kam a we kisi gwishbíring- gwishbíring ye? <i>Who are you imitating, that walks</i> gwishbíring-gwishbíring?
kisi		adv.	kísi	like that	
kisok	—	v.	kĩsɔk	to tear apart in shreds	
kisom	mo	n.	kĩsóm	tree sp.	Used for settling disputes. The person whose chicken dies first after drinking the mixture was considered guilty
kitulu	mo	n.	kĩ túlũ	extended family	
kivuk	—	n.	kĩvúk	tiny specks or powder from fonio/acha grain	also kavuk
kiwung	mo	n.	kĩwún	shield made from buffalo or taurine hide	also kawung
kizing	—	n.	kĩzĩŋ	urine; biological child	
kizing kwaam	—	n.p.	kĩzĩŋ k ^w āām	sperm	also nyòl
kizing liis	—	n.p.	kĩzĩŋ líis	saliva that jets out while talking, yawning or eating	
ko ngul		conj.	kó ⁿ gúl	maybe; perhaps; possibly	also ngul
kobo	—	n.	kóḃò	kobo coin	no longer legal tender with the introduction of decimal currency. < H. informal usage
kogho	mo	n.	kòyò	area; section; side	
koghom	—	n.	kòyòm	hay; dry leaves; rubbish	
koghon	—	v.	kòyòn	to scrape; to scrub	
koghop	mo	n.	kòyòp	area; section; side; rib cage	
koghop	—	n.	kòyòp	meaning; purpose; usefulness	
koghop káa	mo	n.p.	kòyòp káá	half	archaic expression derived from millet bundles

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
koghorong	mo	n.	kōyōrōŋ	hero	Koghorong làa nyingying, mang gha put bwot mmo shwar Koghorong [a hero] has given birth to an idiot, which makes the hero become a laughing-stock
Kói!		excl.	kói	expresses the notion that s.t. is an exaggeration or an outright lie	
kòk	mo	n.	kòk	fence	
kokpee	—	n.	kōkpēē	cleaning or sweeping of surroundings	
kom	mo	n.	kōm	ear	
kom	mo	n.	kōm	leaf	
kóm	—	n.	kóm	groundnut; peanut	<i>Arachis hypogaea</i>
kom dwaghar	mo	n.p.	kōm d ^w āyār	deaf person	
kom dwaghar	—	n.p.	kōm d ^w āyār	deafness	
kom milom	—	n.p.	kōm mīlóm	cocoyam leaf; taro leaf	
kom shwal	—	n.p.	kōm ʃ ^w āl	ear problem	
kom tughus	—	n.p.	kōm tūyùs	Bambara groundnut	<i>Vigna subterranea</i> . cf. ngargak
Komoghos	—	p.n.	kōmōyōs	clan in Panyam	
kompee	mo	n.	kōmpēē	leaf; shrub	
komtak	mo	pron.	kōmtāk	someone; somebody; a certain person	
kon	—	v.	kòn	to spoil; to mess up; to disorder; to disorganise things	
kong	—	n.	kōŋ	gully; ravine	
kòng	mo	n.	kòŋ	wooden seat	
kòng	mo	n.	kòŋ	big wooden dish	
kòng		quant.	kòŋ	few; not many	
kòng as	mo	n.	kòŋ	dog-bowl; potsherd used to serve dogs with food or provide water for livestock	
kònglúŋ	mo	n.	kòŋlúŋ	canoe	
kònglùŋ	mo	n.p.	kòŋlùŋ	boat	
ncínmwaan			ⁿ ʃɪnm ^w āān		
konshik	—	v.i.	kòŋʃik	to disorganise; to destroy things	
konshik	—	n.	kòŋʃik	act of disorganising; destroying things	
Kóntó	mo	p.n.	kántó	Fyem; human trafficker	Also Kántó
koo		quant.	kóó	nothing; nobody; not at all	koo mindong not even one. Ba koo ngu mindong jì kas nobody came; not even one person came

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

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
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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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kòp	mo	n.	kòp	spear, general term	cf. cwàng , hoos , kòp nyér , kopruruu , nàakoghol , sílák cf. kòp
kòp nyér	mo	n.	kòp ⁿ yér	spear that has a knife-shaped head with barbs	
Kopaal	—	p.n.	kōpáál	place in Panyam	officially spelt Kopal
Kopnshuu	—	p.n.	kōp ⁿ 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
Kopnshuu	—	p.n.	kōp ⁿ júú	place in Ampang in Mangu LGA	
koppee		conj.	kōppēē	instead of; in the place of	
kopruruu	mo	n.	kòprúrúú	spear	that has a knife-shaped head with edges of unequal lengths cf. kòp cf. yigwaa
kòpwus	mo	n.	kòpwūs	gun; rifle; pistol; firearm	
Koru	—	p.n.	koru	personal spirit	Afflicts sufferers with breast abscesses which can be cured by sacrifices.
kòryòng		i.a.	kòryòŋ	crooked (limb)	kòryòng ki baal ; baal kòryòng <i>crooked arm!</i> <i>abusive remark.</i> But when reversed it becomes a nickname

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kòryòng- kòryòng		id.		describes how people with crooked legs stand or walk	mo đirang ki shii mo kòryòng- kòryòng <i>they stood</i> <i>there with crooked</i> <i>legs.</i> kàt cìn fe wura mwàan ngurum mo a yit <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	a so abet-abet ku a tàng làa ni wuri đĩ you go at once and find the boy a so cwèt ku a naa mo đĩ Go quickly and see them a baa ku wan đel đĩ you shift so I pass so i.e. Let me pass!
ku ni		conj.		and	lwaa miir ni sham taa mbut kom pee đii fii ku ni wal haghàp-haghàp <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 ki bang, gubang
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 njii spirits
kudun	—	n.	kúdùn	innocent person who is not a witch or wizard	
kudùnùŋ		id.	kūdùnùŋ	protruding like a cow's hump	kudùnùŋ ki tughus kaa randong si protruding like the hump of a cow

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kudùnùṅ- kudùnùṅ		id.	kūdùnùṅ kūdùnùṅ	describes the way a heavy person or animal runs	níi ní su so ndíghín sheep mo kudùnùṅ- kudùnùṅ <i>the</i> <i>elephant ran into</i> <i>the trees,</i> kudùnùṅ- kudùnùṅ
kufurum	mo	n.	kūfùrùm	knee	also kifurum, furum
Kufwoghor	—	p.n.	kùf ^w 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 Kufwoghor , 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 ^w àk	elbow	
kukwar	—	n.	kúk ^w áár	burnt remnants of food	
kukwet	—	adv.	kúk ^w ét	completely; absolutely	also kwét-kwét
kukwii	—	n.	kúk ^w 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. pít
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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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kular	mo	n.	kùlár	left-handed person; southpaw	
kulbyaap	mo	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
kuleen	—	n.	kúlēēn	tiny particle/powder that is part of fonio	also kileen
kuleet	mo	n.	kúlèèt	ocarina with holes for the fingers made of a dried fruit-shell	played while tending sheep. cf. njweng
kuleng-kuleng		id.	kūlēŋ kūlēŋ	sound of a bell ringing	kungguleng ni wal si kuleng-kuleng the bell rings <i>kuleng-kuleng</i>
kúléng-kúléng		id.	kúlénjkúlénj	describes shaving that leaves the skin completely clean of hair; or an item that is finished completely	
kulfit	—	n.	kúlfit, gúlvít	gizzard (of bird)	also gulvit
kuluk	mo	n.	kùlùk	hunting bag	made from the skin of a sheep or goat worn by men
kúm	mo	n.	kúm	corpse; carcass; cadaver	cf. fikot
kúm	mo	n.	kúm	navel; umbilical cord	
kúm	—	v.	kúm	to wait; to watch for	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kùm	mo	n.	kùm	traditional religion; spirit; ritual practice	Every household has a kùm 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 Shibilang while the wicked person goes to Wonggoghor . When all the spirits failed it was concluded that Na Naan 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.
Kùm Bóng	—	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 Nkirang kùm sect uses this kùm .
Kùm Jép	—	p.n.	kùm džép	sacrifice	conducted for children suffering from siri , a kind of kùm cf. Naan

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kùm jwák	—	n.p.	kùm ɖʒwák	jaundice; hepatitis	‘yellow fever’
Kùm Kam	—	p.n.	kùm kām	treatment for those suffering from sickness related to bone etc.	
Kùm Loghom	—	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.
Kùm Lu	—	p.n.	kùm lú	spirit for the compound	It protects the harmony of the compound and checks inappropriate speech by children. Also Shàndòr .
Kùm Nwong	—	p.n.	kùm ⁿ wɔ̃ng	personal and communal spirit	Afflicts victims with mental health problems, which can be cured by sacrifice. Also Shīrii .
Kùm Nyèr	—	p.n.	kùm ⁿ 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. Ngàrmùn
Kùm Páal	—	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.
Kùm Pák	—	p.n.	kùm pák	spirit which demands that truth must be told at all times	those who tell lies die instantly. This kùm 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 kimùùr
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 ^y áyál	crowded mouth; crowded teeth	also kungyaghal
kùŋ	mo	n.	kùŋ	tree sp.	
kung [njii]	mo	n.	kūŋ ⁿ dʒíí	big drum	Used during the initiation of children and other sacrificial ceremonies to the traditional spirit (njii). 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 ^y áyál	crowded mouth; crowded teeth	also kundyaghal
kup	—	v.	kúp	to close one's hands or eyes; to embrace; to hug	
kupdughul	mo	n.	kúpdúyúl	long-tailed birds	also nyer dang .
kur	kuram	v.	kúr, kūrām	to squeeze; to shrink; to compress	
kur	mo	n.	kúrdàà kúr	tortoise; turtle	also daakur
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 kur
kùrà̀m k̀i sar	—	n.p.	kùrà̀m k̀i sár	muscle cramp in the hand	also kùrà̀m sar
kùrà̀m sar	—	n.p.	kùrà̀m sár	muscle cramp in the hand	also kùrà̀m k̀i sar


Mwaghavul kùràsh	pl.	PoS id.	IPA kùràʃ	Gloss describes when s.o. gets up suddenly	Examples kaadi mo doo àm nkaa làa ni be wuri sham yaghal ðak kùràsh when they poured water on the boy he got up suddenly
kúrásh-kúrásh		id.	kúráʃ kúráʃ	sound of scraping burnt porridge from a pot [a sound well known to dogs]	laareep wura nkaa aar tughul kúrásh-kúrásh the girl is scraping the pot <i>kúrásh-kúrásh</i>
kúrásh-kúrásh		id.	kúráʃ kúráʃ	sound of s.o. scratching their thigh	wura sam pyaghal kúrásh-kúrásh <i>she scratched her thigh, kúrásh-kúrásh [implies lying] Ensete gillettii</i>
kurgwam	mo	n.	kúrg ^w àm	wild banana plant	
kuriit	mo	n.	kùríít	black bird sp.	
kurpaa	mo	n.	kúrpáá	sensitive plant	<i>Mimosa pudica.</i> See nshóopneer
kurti	—	n.	kúrtí	smelted iron	
kurtook	mo	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. gàì
kurtughut	mo	n.	kúrtùỳùt	large grasshopper known for landing heavily on the ground.	also nkurtughut, ntùghùt
kurum	—	v.	kūrūm	to rush towards s.o. or s.t., especially menacingly; to charge	kurum sushii to suddenly run fast. Ri kurum so pe mo ði he suddenly ran towards them
kurum	—	v.p.	kūrūm ⁿ fūrūm	to kneel down	
nfurum	—	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
Kúrumbáng	—				
kuryeem	mo	n.	kùr ^{yē} ēm	bird sp.	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kuryeep	—	n.	kūr ^v ēēp	fonio variety	planted in dry land cf. kusuk
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	Yi kus shii fii ku ni bang dī 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 sùn, zór, kuryeep, cighirnighin, lùbáng, nàankàt, nìnàat
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 ⁿ nàat	rice	lit. 'fonio of the whites'
kusuk nyer	—	n.p.	kūsùk ⁿ 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.	kūul, k ^w āyāl	to tie a knot; to tighten the fist; to bunch the fist	
kúul	mo	n.	kúul	garden egg; eggplant; aubergine	<i>Solanum incanum</i>

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
kùul	—	n.	kùul	knots	cf. sar hirit
kuul as	mo	n.p.	kùul ās	tiny garden egg, wild	<i>Solanum sp.</i>
kuul m ⁶ úk	mo	n.p.	kùul m ⁶ úk	tiny garden egg variety	<i>Solanum sp.</i>
kuul tum	—	n.p.	kùul 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. kaat
kùur	mo	n.	kùur	gathering; large meeting; assembly; conclave	cf. kàat
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 toghol
kuut cèt	mo	n.p.	kùùt ʃèt	room where they cook food	
kuut ciin	mo	n.p.	kùùt ʃiin	room for cooking	mwos
kuut kùur	mo	n.p.	kùùt kùur	beer	
kuut long	mo	n.p.	kùùt lōŋ	assembly hall	
				animal pen; corral	randong mo del pwat nkuut long gùtùtùt <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 ^w àa	okra plant and fruit	also kwaan
kwàak		id.	k ^w àak	describes s.t. that is finished completely and faster than you expected	cf. wèet
kwàak		id.	k ^w àak	describes s.t. that vanishes or finishes completely and faster than you expected	cf. wèet. mo cighir sak máar ni kyes <i>kwàak</i> they finished farming <i>kwàak</i>
kwàak		adv.	k ^w àak	describes being suddenly clean of people, plants, animals, objects, rain, clouds,	ɓang kwàak be suddenly clean

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

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

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

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Mwaghavul kwangvileng	pl. mo	PoS n.	IPA k ^w áŋvīlēŋ	Gloss s.o. who does not have favour before others, so whatever the person does is not appreciated; reject	Examples baan bish nkwangvileng the help rendered by the reject is not appreciated cf. dingyil, gityil, làayil, songyil, tukyil, yilser lit. ‘gather in a group’
kwangyil	mo	n.	k ^w āŋyīl	state as part of a country	
Kwangzughut	mo	p.n.	k ^w āŋzúyút	Pleiades; constellation	
kwar	—	v.	k ^w ār	to deny; to refuse; to hate; to dislike; to repudiate	
kwás	—	n.	k ^w ás	scabies	Spots filled with pus form on the buttocks, wrists and knees
kwás	—	v.	k ^w ás	to harden	(<i>paat</i> fruit when it is overcooked and inedible), (of land) to harden
kwás nFyam	—	n.p.	k ^w ās ⁿ fʼàm	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 ^w áf	sound of a bundle of firewood falling to the ground; (of a plant) to produce many fruit	ḡwàghàt yóghóm ni sham táa kwàsh the bundle of firewood fell down <i>kwàsh</i>
kwásh-kwásh		id.	k ^w áf k ^w áf	sound of striking a flintstone to make fire	wuri cut shàghàl wus ku ni wál kwásh-kwásh he struck the flintstones against each other <i>kwásh-</i> <i>kwásh</i>
kwàsh-kwàsh		id.	k ^w áf k ^w 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 ^w 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 ^w át	hunting	
Kwát	mo	p.n.	k ^w át	hunting festival	in Mwaghavul land
kwát làghàm	—	n.p.	k ^w át làyàm	hide and seek game	
kwát làghàm	—	n.p.	k ^w át làyàm	not being straightforward; being devious; being obfuscatory	cf. ngu dang dimighir
kwát nkishang	—	v.p.	k ^w át ⁿ 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 ^w át tàn ⁿ 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 ^w át tùḃ ^w 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 ^w èè	chicken; hen; fowl	
kwee jwák	mo	n.p.	k ^w èè dʒ ^w ák	quail spp.	Turnix spp.
kwee kin	mo	n.p.	k ^w èè kīn	traditional gift of chicken from an uncle	
kwee pyaa	mo	n.p.	k ^w èè p ^y áá	cattle egret	also daapyaa naaning Ardeola ibis H. bálbéélàà

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Mwaghavul kweng-kweng	pl.	PoS id.	IPA k ^w ɛŋ k ^w ɛŋ	Gloss sound of metal being hammered or beaten	Examples
					ɖushuu wal kweng-kweng daa ndùŋ kilom cáan From the volcanic hill comes the sound of hammering an iron as father forges a hoe. Line from traditional children's song.
kwespee	—	v.i.	k ^w ɛspɛɛ	to search frantically	
kwespee	—	n.	k ^w ɛspɛɛ	searching frantically	
kwét-kwét		adv.	k ^w ét k ^w ét	completely	also kukwet
kwét-kwét		adv.	k ^w ét k ^w ét	too eagerly	
kwoo	—	n.	k ^w òò	darkness	also kòò
kwoom	mo	n.	k ^w ɔ̃m	bush-fowl	<i>Francolinus spp.</i> bird sp. that eats maize. H. <i>makwarwa</i>
kwoop	—	v.	k ^w òòp	to praise; to glorify	
kwoop	—	n.	k ^w òòp	praise	
kyàas		adv.	k ^y ààs	straightforwardly	
kyàas		a.	k ^y ààs	straightforward	
kyaghar	—	v.	k ^y āyār	to desire; to admire; to be jealous	
kyághár	—	n.	k ^y áyár	love; lust; desire	
kyághár	—	n.p.	kyáyár dííbɪʃ	perverse desire	
díibish					
kyak	kok	v.	k ^y ák, kɔ̃k	to pick; to pluck	
kyakpee	—	n.	k ^y ákpɛɛ	frequent illness	
kyakpoo	—	v.	k ^y ákpòò	to grumble; to be always complaining	‘to pick mouth’
kyal	—	n.	k ^y ál	things removed	(plants etc.) preparatory to the next farming season
kyam	—	v.	k ^y 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
kyàm	mo	n.	k ^y àm	examination; test	
kyàm	—	n.	k ^y àm	tasting	
kyamshang	—	v.	k ^y 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.	kʸāmʃáŋ	act of tasting how good food or soup is etc.; palatability test	
kyee	—	v.	kʸèè	to preserve; guard jealously	cf. pyee, jwàan <i>Hystrix cristata</i>
kyee	—	v.	kʸèè	to lure; to deceive s.o.	
kyeek	mo	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 kyeenbang; Naan cin kyeenpyaa! ‘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	mo	n.	kʸèèt	hand tool for shaping wood	
kyèet	mo	n.	kʸèèt	type; species; sort; kind of; class; category	
kyèet	mo	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 Kyes daa! Kyes nàá!
Kyes ki Yil	—	p.n.	kyés kì yíl	end-time	A recent concept that came with the advent of Christianity
kyes mwaan	mo	n.p.	kʸēs mʷāān	irresponsible person who goes here and there; promiscuous person	Kyes mwaan ni ra kì kar mùut kishirok The promiscuous woman has contracted AIDS.

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	báng kyól-kyól to be very clean
kyùk		id.	kʸùk	describes looking very big especially of persons; animals or hoes,	also kìrùk. ɗar 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 jep dīinaat jep ~	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 kɪʃó	first child	said only in relation to the mother, when saying it is her first child

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
làa kípít	—	n.p.	làa kípít	ulcer; sore	Begins with a small spot which gradually grows. It may last for a long time.
làa kwee	jep kwee	n.p.	làa k ^w èè	chick	
làa kyakpee	jep kyakpee	n.p.	làa k ^y ákpeē	sickly child	child with auto-immune deficiency. In pre-colonial times, such child was called Kweekyes , lit. ‘chickens finished’; but with the advent of orthodox medicine, the child is called Yenman , lit. ‘medicine knows’
làa lu	jep lu	n.p.	làa lú	hut; small house	
làa mwos	jep mwos	n.p.	làa m ^w òs	young person who is a drunk; drunkard; piss-artist; sot	
làa ncíàk	—	n.p.	làa ⁿ ĩĩǵàk	ulcer of the ear	The ear begins to itch and then begins to emit pus. Lasts a long time.
làa njuu	jep njuu	n.p.	làa ⁿ ǵúú	infant; new-born baby	
làa peekaa	jep peekikaa	n.p.	làa pèèkàà, ǵzèp pèèkikàà	infant; new-born baby	
làa randong	jep randong	n.p.	làa rándōŋ, ǵzèp rándōŋ	calf (animal)	
làa taadung	—	p.n.	làa táádúŋ	young man	chosen from the house where the initiation rite is performed after circumcision to lead his peers during circumcision and other initiation rites
làa tum	jep tum	n.p.	làa tūm	lamb; young ram	
làa wus		n.p.	làa wūs	burns	
làa wus		v.p.	làa wūs	to produce fire	by whirling a stick in a soft log cf. pyàghàr wus
làa wus		n.p.	làa wūs	producing fire by spinning a stick on a soft log	cf. pyàghàr wus
làábút	—	v.	làábūt	to annoy; to irritate; to worry	
làábút	—	n.	làábūt	annoyance; irritation	
laadák	jepdák	n.	làa ǵǵk, ǵzèp ǵǵk	servant; servitor	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
Laadi	—	p.n.	láádi	Sunday; Sunday worship	< H.
laadyem	jepzilang	n.	làadʸém, dʒɛpziɫàn	young man; youth	cf. zilang , laazilang
laaghir	mo	n.	ˠlààɣĩr	Plateau berry	<i>Carissa edulis</i> . also nlaaghir . cf. H. <i>lèèmún tsuntsuu</i>
laakam	mo	n.	lààkām	policeman	
laakicoo	jepkicoo	n.	làà kíʃóó	first child	born by a woman
laakut	jepkut	n.	lààkút	irresponsible person; vagabond; thoughtless person	
làa-làa	la jep	v.i.	làà làà	to give birth; to deliver	
làa-làa	—	n.	làà làà	childbirth	
laalop	jeplop	n.	lààlòp	errand boy or girl	
laalu	jeplu	n.	lààlú	child within the compound	
laalukaa	jeplukaa	n.	lààlùkáá	orphan	
laamat	mo	n.	lààmàt	daughter of the family who has got married	cf. laamish
laamish	—	n.	lààmĩʃ	brave man	
laamish	mo	n.	lààmĩʃ	male member of a community living outside the community	recent coinage. cf. laamat
laap	mo	n.	lááp	place for threshing millet or acca	
laapiit		n.	lààpīt	mucus; catarrh; cough; cold; phlegm	Cough, headache and severe nasal blockage. cf. sighim
láápòò		v.	láápòò	to make derogatory or unpalatable remarks	lit. ‘have mouth’.
láápòò		n.	láápòò	making derogatory or unpalatable remarks; trouble	lit. ‘having mouth’.
laar	—	n.	lāār	archaic term for ‘ten’ used in compounds	originally a word for ‘twelve’
laar	mo	n.	lāār	flat surface of a rock	
làar kàs	mo	n.p.	lààr kās	flat rock or stone	where millet is kept to dry
laarbwer	—	num.	lāārᵇʷér	twelve (12)	archaic. now use baavul
laareep	jiraap	n.	lààrēēp, dʒirááp	young girl	
laarfeer	—	num.	lāārʸéér	forty	
laarpaat	—	num.	lāārpààt	fifty	
laarpeemee	—	num.	lāārpēēméé	sixty	
laarpookun	—	num.	lāārpòòkún	eighty	
laarpyaa	mo	n.	lāārpʸáá	flat surface of a white rock	
laartup	mo	n.	lāārtùp	flat surface of a black rock	
laarvul	—	num.	lāārvūl	twenty (20)	
laatong	—	n.	lààtōŋ	slave boy/girl/dependant,	especially from an alien community
laatong	—	n.	lààtōŋ	being a servant	in an alien community
laaweet	mo	n.	lààwéét	tree or shrub sp.	red fruit when ripe

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
laawur	—	n.	lááwúr	sweet or Irish potato	
làawùr gurum	—	n.p.	lààwùr gùrùm	sweet potato	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> . Used to start fermentation in gruel. < H. <i>lááwúr</i> <i>Ipomoea batatas</i> . Used to start fermentation in gruel. < H. <i>lááwúr</i>
làawùr Mwaghavul	—	n.p.	lààwùr m ^w āyāvūl	sweet potato	<i>Solanum</i> <i>tuberosum</i> . ‘potato of whiteman’.
làawùr nnàat	—	n.p.	lààwùr ⁿ nnàat	Irish potato	
laayil laayil	jepyil mo	n. n.	lààyíl lààyíl	indigene of a place small village	cf. dingyil , gityil , kwangyil , songyil , tukyil , yilser cf. zilang , laadyem
laazilang	jepzilang	n.	lààzìlàn, dʒèpzìlàn	young man; youth	
labwoon làghàm	— —	n. v.	láb ^w óón làyàm	menstruation to get lost; to disappear; to vanish	
laghar	—	v.	lāyār	to be made to feel very hot and weak due to drinking, work or fever; to be beaten by rain	
láhár	mo	n.	láyár	one who dances out of tune; one whose dancing is not synchronised; inept person; clumsy person	
lalek	—	n.	lálèk	quarrelsomeness; substituting s.o. in a fight	
lám	—	v.	lám	to weave; to entwine; to braid	
lám	mo	n.	lám	easier or milder part of s.t.	a lam ni ndiisi ‘FOC. easier-part the this’ this is the easier part. cf. lambir
lambar	—	n.	làmbàr	leg applied as a wedge	to bring down an opponent in a wrestling contest
làmbàs		a.	làmbàs	too wide (ear); too large (female genitals)	insult
lambir	—	n.	làmbír	doing a minor job on the farm rather than remaining idle	cf. lám
lamteng lamteng lang	— — —	v. n. v.	lám ^t én lám ^t én lāŋ	to weave rope from jute weaving rope from jute to not get a share of s.t. that has been given to others	a we lang e? Who hasn’t got [theirs]?
láng	—	n.	lāŋ	minute or inconsequential part of s.t.	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
làng		adv.	làŋ	after; after sometime	làng ɓe ri jì kàt mun after sometime he met us
làng	—	v.	làŋ	to take or spend some time	mbii dīisì kì pán làng this issue has taken some time. Ri so làng dī he went and stayed there for a while
làng	—	v.	làŋ	to hang; to squat; to ride; to perch; to sit on eggs (chicken)	Katbaa kwee lang nki àas kas ɓe ba ni mbak jep ni mo kas Unless a chicken lies on its eggs, it will not hatch them into chicks
làng lée	—	v.p.	làŋ lée	to hang clothes to dry	
lang nlàa	lang njep	v.p.	lāŋ ⁿ làa	to lose a child (to death)	also ɓilang nlàa
langdī		adv.	làŋdī	in a while	
langdīlee		adv.	làŋdīlēē	in a short time; sooner; promptly	
lànggá	—	n.	làŋ gá	game where children hop on one leg	Also lànglāa .
làngkáa	—	v.	làŋkáa	to invent a pretext not to do s.t.	
làngkáa	—	n.	làŋkáa	inventing a pretext not to do s.t.	
langlee		adv.	làŋlēē	shortly; soon	
làŋlée	—	n.	làŋlée	hanging clothes to dry	
langlughup	—	v.	làŋlùŷùp	to make allowance for free movement, access; etc.	
langtìlèŋ	mo	n.	làŋtìlèŋ	hanger	where soup condiments are kept
langtìŋ	mo	n.	làŋtìŋ	witness; evidence	
langtughup	—	v.	làŋtūŷùp	to be annoyed; to be angry	
langtughup	—	n.	làŋtūŷùp	being annoyed; being angry	
lap	—	v.	láp	to take away; to receive	
lap	—	v.	láp	to answer; to reply; to respond	
lap	—	n.	láp	answering; replying; responding	
lap (shak) ki	—	v.p.	láp (fàk) kí	to resemble (s.o.)	ra lap ki ri she resembles him
lap hop	—	v.p.	láp hóp	to borrow	
lap hop	—	n.p.	láp hóp	act of borrowing	
lap mat	—	v.p.	láp màt	to marry	(when a man marries a woman)
lap mat	—	n.p.	láp màt	act of getting married to a woman	
lap shi pilang	—	n.p.	láp ʃi pílán	acknowledgements in a publication	
lap tokshik	—	v.p.	láp tòkshik	to reply to a greeting	also lapshik

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
lap tokshik	—	n.p.	láp tòkshìk	replying to a greeting	also lapshik
lap wáp	—	v.p.	láp wáp	to collect tax	
lap wáp	—	n.p.	láp wáp	tax collection; revenue collection	
lapnook	—	v.	lápnoòk	to rest; to repose; to relax	
lapnook	—	n.	lápnoòk	rest; relaxation; repose	
lappòò	—	v.	lápnoò	to answer; to respond impudently	
lappòò	—	n.	lápnoò	impudent response	
lapshak	—	n.	lápʃák	resemblance; similarity	
lapshak	—	v.	lápʃák	to resemble; to look like	jep ni mo lapshak the children resemble each other
lapshik	—	v.	lápshìk	to reply to a greeting	also lap tokshik
lapshik	—	n.	lápshìk	replying to a greeting	also lap tokshik
lapyil	—	n.	lápýil	waterleaf; green potherb	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i> . Grown in gardens. H. <i>allayaho</i>
làs	lās	v.	làs, lās	to fix; to mount an object; to stick	
latileng	—	v.	látílèŋ	to vaccinate; to immunise; to inoculate	also tubaal
latileng	—	n.	látílèŋ	vaccination; immunisation; inoculation	also tubaal
le	kwang	v.	lè k ^w áŋ	to keep; to place; to cause; to put s.t.; to create	pl. kwang not applicable to <i>cause</i> , <i>create</i>
le àm	—	v.p.	lè àm	to put s.o. on a drip in hospital	
le àm	—	v.p.	lè àm	to irrigate; to water	also woo àm
le ɓit	—	v.p.	lè ɓít	to fix an appointment	
le ɓit	—	n.p.	lè ɓít	appointment (meeting)	
le díiret	—	v.p.	lè díírět	to bless s.o.	
le dīki	—	v.p.	lè dīkí	to add quantity	(liquids etc.)
le kiirmuut	—	v.p.	lè kīrmūūt	to frighten; to terrify	
le kiirmuut	—	n.p.	lè kīrmūūt	act of frightening	
le kóor	—	v.p.	kám kōōr	to aim at s.t. with spear, arrow, gun; to practise archery	jep ni mo le kóor nkaa ting ni the children aimed at the tree to know who could hit the target
le ngaas	—	v.p.	lè ⁿ gáás	to reserve food	
le ngaas	—	v.p.	lè ⁿ gáás	to suspend s.t. so as to do s.t. else in the interim	
leceer	—	n.	lètʃéér	ululation; shrilling	done by women to express joy, especially during a dance or race shrilling for <i>ceer</i> , the women circle dance, is <i>áyúú</i> . For <i>velang</i> and <i>ɓel</i> ,

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
					which are dances for men, it is <i>wúúúú</i> . During horse racing, the shrilling done to cheer competitors on is <i>wúú-wúú</i> .
leceer	—	v.	lèŋǣér	to shrill for joy	, especially during a dance or race done by women
ledíiret	—	n.	lèdíířèt	blessing s.o.	
lee		a.	lēē	little; tiny; small (in quantity)	
lée	mo	n.	lée	load; clothes; goods; anything ordered	
lèe	mo	n.	lèè	(good) yield of tubers	
lèe	mo	n.	lèè	tattooing marks	of a married woman
lée kì mat civir	mo	n.p.	lée kì màt ɽívir	applied when name is expected to be confidential	also lée kì mat muyii
lée kì mat muyii	mo	n.p.	lée kì màt múyíí	circumlocutory name of special food for ancestors used to conceal it from women	used when name is expected to be confidential. Also lée kì mat civir
lèe nshii	mo	n.p.	lèè ʰŋii	honey with the honeycomb	cf. àm nshii
lee shaar	mo	n.p.	lēē ʃāār	uniform clothes worn by friends	cf. wuling . Friends sometimes sew or buy lee shaar , which they wear at the same time to strengthen ties of friendship and to give them an identity
leebut	mo	n.	lēēbūt	intestines; guts	also wulelel, welweet, watkwar
leejwat	mo	n.	lēēdʒ ^w át	clothes reserved for outing	
leekook	mo	n.	lēēkòòk	costumes; musical instruments; dance gear	
lee-lee		adv.	lēēlēē	bit by bit; in small increments; slowly; piece by piece	
leelek	mo	n.	lēēlèk	arms; armoured clothing	plural of mbiilek . Also nlirlek (sg.)
leelóp	mo	n.	lēēlóp	dresses worn	
leen	—	n.	lēēn	flour; powder; loose soil	
leen	—	n.	lēēn	fresh loose soil	produced while farming and spread on cultivated clods
leen nghik	—	n.	lēēn ʰŋìk	cement	also rèng
leepyaa	mo	n.	lēēp ^y áá	civilian	Hausa <i>siminti</i>

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Mwaghavul lèet	pl. mo	PoS n.	IPA lèèt	Gloss tree sp.	Examples <i>Entada abyssinica</i> ; <i>E. africana</i> < H. <i>tààwátsáá</i>
lek	—	v.	lēk	to fight; to be truculent; to be pugnacious; to be aggressive; to be wild; to be militant; to be combative	
lèk	mo	n.	lèk	war; fight; battle; conflict	
lèk aghas	—	n.p.	lèk àyàs	fight	in which one of the combatants or both use their teeth instead of their fists etc.
lèk se	—	v.p.	lèk sē	to be defeated; to be captured or killed in war; to be vanquished	lèk se gwar ni the man was killed in a battle
lekom	—	v.	lèkōm	to be attentive; to pay attention	
lekom	—	n.	lèkōm	being attentive; paying attention	
lèkse	—	n.	lèksē	prisoner of war	
leng	—	v.	lēŋ	to spread out a heap to dry etc.	
leng	—	v.	lēŋ	to search (internet); to investigate a matter	
leng sak	leng suk	v.p.	lēŋ sāk, lēŋ sūk	to search yourself (said to a male)	sak is substituted with shik (yourself—fem. sg.), san (myself), sun (ourselves), shin (himself), sat (herself), sut (themselves)
lepan	—	v.	lèpàn	to think; to hope; to expect	
lepan	—	n.	lèpàn	hope	
lepòò	—	v.	lèpòò	to condole a bereaved family; to be troublesome to s.o.	
lèrèng	—	n.	lèrèŋ	spreading of fine particles of soil on ridge	adapted to mean ‘adjective’ in new grammatical terminology of soil on ridge
lèrèng	—	v.	lèrèŋ	to spread fine particles	
lesar	—	v.	lè sár	to lay hands on; to anoint	
lesar	—	v.	lè sár	to be involved in; to support	
lesar	—	v.	lè sár	to sign; to endorse	
lesar	—	v.	lè sár	to register a marriage	
lesar	—	n.	lè sár	signing; signature; endorsement; registration of marriage	
leting	—	v.	lètīŋ	to force s.o. to do s.t.	
leting	—	n.	lètīŋ	forcing s.o. to do s.t.	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
leyil	—	v.	lèyíl	to remake ridges	when the plant has fully grown instead of formally weeding the farm cf. cinyil
leyil	—	n.	lèyíl	remaking ridges	when the plant has fully grown instead of formally weeding the farm cf. cinyil
lii	—	n.	lìi	saliva; sputum	
liikum	—	n.	lìi kūm	dry drool	spreads on one's cheeks while sleeping. Wet drool is called zeel
liis	mo	n.	líis	tongue; language	
liis	—	n.	líis	first part of running water or flood	
liispoo	mo	n.	liispòò	bad or vulgar utterance; swearing; oath	
lijam	mo	n.	lídžám	plant sp.	Soft plant used to dress wounds after circumcision.
lilyu	—	n.	líl'ú	rainbow	
lip	—	n.	līp	red powder	normally collected from the stream over shallow stagnant water. The powder is used mostly during war or festivities
libet	—	v.	lībēt	to get knotted (rope, thread, string, etc.)	
libèt	mo	n.	lībèt	profit; gain; benefit	
libin	—	v.	lībīn	to cover s.t. with soil	i.e. on the farm you cover up grass with soil cf. libin
libin	—	v.	lībīn	to eat greedily or without being choosy; to conceal s.t. meant for public consumption	
lighit	—	v.	līyīt	to have crowded plants	
lighit	—	v.	līyīt	to put on more clothes than necessary	
lighit	mo	n.	līyīt	bush, more general term	cf. sheep .
lighit-lighit		adv.	līyīt līyīt	describes a very bushy place	
lightpee	—	v.	līyītpēē	to have crowded plants	
lighitpee	mo	n.	līyītpēē	thicket; copse; cluster of trees; bush, more general term	cf. sheep .

Mwaghavul lìpàt-lìpàt	pl.	PoS id.	IPA	Gloss	Examples
				imitates the sound of the ears flapping when an animal such as a sheep is running.	Tum ni nsushii be kom nii wal lìpàt-lìpàt <i>the sheep is running and its ears are making the noise</i> lìpàt-lìpàt also lupoo
lipoo	mo	n.	lìpòò	dialect; language; speech form	
loghom	—	n.	lōyōm	leprosy	The skin develops roughness and bumps, the fingers begin to stiffen and parts of the body eventually rot away. H. <i>kuturta</i>
lòghóm	—	s.v.	lōyóm	to be soft; to be pliable	
loghom	—	v.	lōyōm	to wither (plant)	
lòghòm	—	n.	lōyòm	withering (plant)	
loghomtu	mo	n.	lōyōmtù	leper	
lòghór	mo	n.	lōyór	fig sp.	
loghot	—	v.	lōyòt	to be used to; to be familiar with; to be habituated to	
lòghòt	—	n.	lōyòt	habit; custom; familiar way of doing things	
lok	—	v.	lòk	to get wet; to soak s.t.; to drench	
lok	—	n.	lòk	wet; soggy; beginning of the rainy season (tar-lok)	
lok féel		v.p.	lòk féél	to wet the throat; to quench thirst	also lok tóok
lok nìghinmat	—	n.p.	lòk nìyìnmat	early rains	experienced around March
lok took	—	v.p.	lòk tóók	to wet the throat; to quench thirst	also lok féel
lók-lók		adv.	lók lók	describes s.t. too soft	
lòk-lòk		adv.	lòk lòk	describes s.t. very wet	
lom	—	v.	lóm	to blunt; to become blunt	
lom	—	v.	lóm	to eat s.t. gluttonously	also lúm
lompòò	—	v.	lóm-pòò	to talk unscrupulously	
lompòò	—	n.	lóm-pòò	unscrupulous language	
long	mo	n.	lōŋ	riches; wealth (generally goods; money; livestock)	
long	mo	n.	lōŋ	sheep or goat; caprine; general name for domestic animals	randong mo del pwat nkuut long gùtùtùt The cows came out of the pen <i>gùtùtùt</i>
lòng	—	v.	lòŋ	to be wealthy; to be rich; to be prosperous	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
lòng lap	mo	n.p.	lòng láp	animal given by parents to conclude marriage formalities	Usually a young female goat that has yet to give birth and is without defects. The offspring are given to their children, especially males, when they visit.
Longfeer	—	p.n.	lɔŋfɛēr	tallest hill in Panyam	around Sekop area. Used in the past for refuge during wars
Longkat	—	p.n.	lɔŋkāt	Fyam woman	who popularised a local dance which later bore her name longkat Traditionally local dances went anti-clockwise, but this particular one was clockwise. The name in Mwaghavul signifies that wealth is lacking or inadequate
look	—	v.	lōk	to start loosening (hair) and look like that of an infant	cf. waa, vwaar, ceen
lóok	—	v.	lók	to overdo something bad e.g. telling lies	
loot	mo	n.	lót	long, narrow entrance; corridor; alley	
lòotlu	mo	n.	lòotlú	narrow entrance into	a compound which is part of a group of compounds forming an extended family settlement and having one main entrance; extended family
lop	jwal	v.	lōp	to put on; to wear clothes	
lop	jwal	v.	lōp	to put in; to insert; to stick in; to bolt (door, window, etc.)	
lop	—	v.	lōp	to send a message; to send s.o.	
lòp	—	n.	lòp	message	
lop poolu	—	v.p.	lōp pòlú	to bolt a door	A we lop poolu ni ye? Who bolted the door? cf. ten poolu
lop shuu	jwal shuu	v.p.	lōp ʃū	to thread a needle	
lopshik	jwalshik	v.	lōpʃik, dʒ ^w ālʃik	to accuse	lit. 'to put on an issue'

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
lós	—	v.	lós	to kill very many people or animals through warfare, accident, epidemic	
lu	mo	n.	lú	house; dwelling; residence; hut; building; room	
lu ɓweng	mo	n.p.	lù ɓwèŋ	police cell	
lù fwopoo	mo	n.p.	lù fʷɔ̀pòò	media house	
lù leen nghik	mo	n.p.	lù lēēn ʰŋìk	house built with cement blocks etc.	
lù naariin	mo	n.p.	lù náárīn	cinema or video house	
lù nghik	mo	n.p.	lù ʰŋìk	house built with stones	
lù óo	mo	n.p.	lù ɔ́ɔ	round house	
lù sese	mo	n.p.	lù sēsé	restaurant; cafeteria	
lù shikiling	mo	n.p.	lù ʃìkìlìŋ	radio house	
lù shinaariin	mo	n.p.	lù ʃínáárīn	television house	
lù wan	mo	n.p.	lù wān	mud house	
luɓang	mo	n.	lùbāŋ	kob antelope	<i>Kobus kob</i>
luɓira	mo	n.	lùbírā	needle	also luɓura
luɓura	mo	n.	lùbúrá	needle	< H. also luɓira
lubwak	mo	n.	lùbʷák	vegetable	see pumbwan
luɗeng	mo	n.	lùɗéŋ	multi-storey building	
ludyaar	mo	n.	lùɗʰáár	house where the barn or granary is located	
ludyeel	mo	n.	lùɗʰéél	court of law	
lughum	—	v.	lùŷūm	to bend or fold vegetables like spinach without breaking them; to bend the blade of an object; to secretly divert s.t. meant for public benefit	
lughus	—	v.	lùŷùs	to thresh fonio	
lughus pòò	—	v.p.	lùŷùs pòò	to mince words	
lughus pòò	—	n.p.	lùŷùs pòò	mincing words	
lughut	—	v.	lùŷùt	to strap s.t. on the back; to support s.o. who is a dependent	
lughut ɓwoon	—	v.p.	lùŷùt ɓʷóón	to support a person or cause	
lughut ɓwoon	—	n.p.	lùŷùt ɓʷóón	support given to a person or cause	
lughut làa	—	v.p.	lùŷùt làà	to strap a child on one's back	
lughut làa	—	n.p.	lùŷùt làà	strapping a child on one's back	
lúk	—	v.	lúk	to prepare local soup by stirring	usually with a swizzle stick
lúk	—	v.	lúk	to develop blisters	
lùk	mo	n.	lùk	problem; difficulty; puzzle; maze; enigma	
lùk	—	v.	lùk	to get knotted	(thread, string, etc.)

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
lúk ɓut	—	n.p.	lúk ɓūt	hiccough	also guluk ɓut . This may begin with consumption of dry food. In extreme cases, the patient may be hospitalised.
lùk kàt	—	v.p.	lùk kàt	to not be easy to find; to be scarce	
lùk naa	—	v.p.	lùk náá	to not be easy to see; to not be visible	
lúk pòò	—	v.p.	lúk pòò	to develop blisters on the lips	
lúk pùk	—	v.p.	lúk pùk	to prepare traditional soup by stirring	usually with a swizzle stick
lúk sar	—	v.p.	lúk sár	to develop blisters on the fingers	
lukaa	mo	n.	lùkáá	orphan	also laalukaa . Wu naajeel kì lukaa mo Have compassion on orphans
lukāa nighin	mo	n.	lùkāā nīyīn	fatherless person	Làa ni a lukāa nighin The child is a fatherless person
lukāa puun	mo	n.	lùkāā pūūn	motherless person	Làa ni a lukāa puun The child is a motherless person
lukam	mo	n.	lùkám	classroom	
lùk-lùk		adv.	lùk lùk	describes s.t. intricate, problematic; devious; not straightforward	
lukshik	—	v.	lúkʃik	to be full of surprises; to have a tendency for unexpected or incredible actions	
lukshik	mo	n.	lúkʃik	surprise; wonder; incredible act; miracle	
lukùm	mo	n.	lùkùm	shrine house	
lukwang	mo	n.	lùkʷáŋ	rectangular house	Hausa <i>adada</i>
lúm	—	v.	lúm	to eat s.t. gluttonously; to devour	also lom
lun	lwan	v.	lùn, lʷān	to mend a winnowing tray or threshing ground	kutut laap preparatory to the threshing of millet cow dung is used
lunaan	mo	n.	lùnāān	church; house of God	also luunaan
lunaan dīides	mo	n.p.	lùnāān dīídēs	temple; large religious building	
lúng	—	n.	lúnɟ	swimming	also taalung, cutlung
lùng	—	v.	lùnɟ	to weed a farm; to broadcast seeds on a nursery bed	
lùng as	—	n.p.	lùnɟ ās	dog paddle	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
lùṅ jet	—	n.p.	lùṅ dʒɛt	backstroke	
lùṅ sár	—	n.p.	lùṅ sár	breast stroke	
lùṅ shii	—	n.p.	lùṅ ʃíí	crawl	
lupak	—	n.	lùpák	occurs only in gwòm lupak , ball of fonio or millet dough wrapped inside leaves and roasted	cf. gwòm lupak
lupar	—	n.	lùpàr	nursing the birth of a child	
lus	lwas	v.	lùs, lʷās	to mend; to patch; to repair; to fix	
lushaghat	mo	n.	lùʃàɣàt	prison; detention centre; gaol; jail	
lushim	mo	n.	lùʃim	leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>
lutuk	mo	n.	lùtúk	market	
luunaan	mo	n.	lùùnāān	church; house of God	also lunaan
lùwìt	mo	n.	lùwìt	minute	recent coinage
luyen	mo	n.p.	lùyēn	hospital; dispensary; infirmary; clinic	
lùzáál	mo	n.	lùzáál	website	recent coinage
lwaa	—	n.	lʷāā	meat; game; wild animal	
lwàa kwàt	—	n.p.	lʷāā kʷàt	game from hunting	Usually shared in the following order: the two people who assisted in killing the animal get the upper part of the neck called gài and the lower and bigger part of the neck called took ; the person who initiated the killing of the animal takes the remainder. cf. gài
lwaat	—	v.	lʷáát	to press grass down without cutting or uprooting it so as to free up space; to drag mucus or tear on the cheek or other part of the head	
lwaayil	mo	n.	lʷàáyíl	bushmeat	(meat from a hunt or traps etc.)
lwaayil	mo	n.	lʷàáyíl	wild animal	(meat from a hunt or traps etc.)
lwaghas	—	v.	lʷāɣās	to rub; to thresh millet or fonio with the hand; to tread on s.t. and drag your foot over it	
lwas	—	v.	lʷās	to mend; to patch; to repair; to fix	plural of lus
lyap	—	v.	lʷāp	to look; to regard; to see	plural of naa (pl.)

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
lyoon	—	v.	lʷɔ̃n	to fall out; to lose	(teeth from the mouth, fruits from a tree) aghas kì ngunan ni kì lyoon kyes ku pòò ni đee aase <i>gìnìnòn</i> The old man has lost almost all his teeth and his mouth is now just empty, <i>gìnìnòn</i>
lyoon	—	v.	lʷɔ̃n	to eat too much flesh	
M m	MMmm				
maa		excl.	màá	what?	Contraction of nne me àa . Used when s.o. says s.t. disagreeable or irritating and you ask them to repeat it as if for clarification.
màà	—	v.	màà	to tire out; to exhaust; to fatigue	
màà	—	v.	màà	to be defeated by; to defeat; to conquer; to canquish	
màà	—	v.	màà	to surpass; to be more than	Used in comparative constructions. Delvit su maa mo jir Delvit runs faster than all of them
màà dī	—	v.p.	màà dī	to tire out; to exhaust	maa dī + dative
maap	—	n.	mààp	mourning; wailing; crying	matkàa ni wura kì baa bìlang dī mmee làa fira ni đee wura teer shoor a maap đak <i>shwèt-shwèt</i> the widow has lost another child and she spent all night crying <i>shwèt-shwèt</i> ; kìsh fwot maap suddenly start crying
maap	mo	n.	mààp	noise of a machine, bird or animal	
maapláa	—	n.	mààpláa	revenge; retaliation; vengeance	lit. ‘mourning for a wound’

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
maar	—	n.	māār	millet cultivar	cf. Hausa <i>gééróó</i>
máar	mo	n.	máár	farm; farming; tillage; cultivation	The types of farming include the following: bitlan , kimos , màar mat , màar mishkagham , nùng aas , wuk , wushat , yaghal máar , yaghallu , zhira
màar laamat	mo	n.p.	mààr lààmàt	farmland	given to a daughter of the family who has got married
màar mat	—	n.p.	mààr màt	farming for your parents-in-law	This demonstrates to your parents-in-law that you are capable of caring for their daughter
màar mishkagham	—	n.p.	mààr mishkáyám	communal farming for the chief	also zhira .
màar mos	—	n.p.	mààr mòs	communal farming involving distant relations	also màar mwos , kimos
màar mwos	—	n.p.	mààr m ^w òs		<i>see</i> màar mos , kimos
màar sèn	—	n.p.	mààr sèn	cultivation of land for planting millet	from late July to late September. Also sèn
Maarbang	—	p.n.	máárbánj	spirit	that protects a female member of the house married elsewhere as well as her children and connects them to the family ties of her parents. According to Mwaghavul custom, a woman returns to her parents temporarily after having children. Sacrifice is offered to Maarbang for their protection.
maarshang	mo	n.	mááršánj	s.o. who is enthusiastic about farming and grows large quantities of crops	Mo a maarshang They are farming enthusiasts
màas	—	n.	mààs	unrefined fibre	stripped from kenaf plants without soaking the plants in water for days also njoomoo

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
maas pòò	—	v.p.	máás pòò	to taste alkaline; to taste sour; to taste bitter	
mak		s.v.	māk	to be enough; to be adequate; to be sufficient	
mak		v.a.	māk	to be capable; to be able; to be possible	equivalent to English ‘can’
mák	—	n.	mák	ability; capability; power; capacity	
mal	mo	n.	māl	of female; same father different mothers; woman from the same extended family or clan as one	term of address used by women in half-sister relationship. Corresponding male term is mol
malshak	—	n.	mālǰāk	women with the same father but different mothers; women from the same extended family or clan	cf. molshak
man	—	v.	mān	to know; to have information	
màn	—	n.	màn	knowledge	
mander	—	v.	māndēr	to forget	also munder
mander	—	n.	māndēr	forgetfulness	also munder
mang	—	v.	mànǰ	to be taken for; to be mistaken for; to be treated as	mat ni mang ri a ngutar ‘woman the took him as madman’ the woman took him for a madman
mang	ghir	v.	mànǰ, ǵir	to take away; to carry off; to steal; to pick up	
mang (...) fyáat	kok (...) fyáat	v.p.	mànǰ f’áát, kōk-	to throw s.o. to the ground in wrestling	ra mang ri fyáat (nyil) she threw him to the ground; ra yàa ri be ra mang fyáat nyil she caught and threw him to the ground
mang (...) fyàat	—	v.p.	mànǰ f’àat	to finish a task much earlier than expected	mo mang (ḍak ni) fyàat they finished the work much earlier than expected
mang káa	—	v.p.	mànǰ káa	to outgrow s.o.	
mang kiis	—	v.p.	mànǰ kīs	to eliminate the cause of misfortune	, usually by spiritual means
mang libèt	—	v.p.	mànǰ libèt	to say or do s.t. without authorisation or permission	
mang libèt	—	n.p.	mànǰ libèt	saying or doing s.t. without authorisation or permission	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
mang ngaas	—	n.p.	màŋ ⁿ gáás	practice of lifting a child above the ground level by holding him by the chin and the occiput.	It was jokingly said that it helped the child grow.
mang nkar		v.p.	màŋ ⁿ kár	to marry a woman betrothed to s.o. else	
Manggu	—	p.n.	māŋgú	name of town, administrative headquarters of the local government where the Mwaghavul people are the dominant ethnic group.	officially spelled Mangu . The name originated from the early inhabitants who brought euphoria to the area to serve as hedges. The local etymology is Mang ‘to carry’ + guu euphoria.
mangkiis	—	n.	màŋkĩs	remedying a misfortune from the cause	Mwaghavul believed that something was responsible for every misfortune. Fortune tellers alleged that there must be a kiis somewhere within the family, and that unless they eliminated the cause, future calamities would not be averted
mangkùur	—	v.	màŋkùur	to survey an area of land	
mangkùur	—	n.	màŋkùur	act of surveying an area of land	
mangkùur	—	v.	màŋkùur	to spy; to snoop	
mangkùur	—	n.	màŋkùur	act of spying; snooping	also coghol
mangkwet	ghìrkwet	v.	màŋk ^w èt, yìrk ^w èt	to be taken in rapture (saints)	
mangkwet	—	n.	màŋk ^w èt	rapture (of saints)	
mangshik	—	v.	màŋʃik	to get yourself into trouble	lit. ‘to carry an issue’
mangshik	—	n.	màŋʃik	getting yourself into trouble	lit. ‘carrying an issue’
Mangu	—	p.n.	māŋgú	official spelling of Manggu	cf. Manggu
mangzung	—	v.	màŋzùŋ	to challenge a peer to a wrestling/fighting contest	
mangzung	—	n.	màŋzùŋ	challenging a peer to a wrestling/fighting contest	
manman	—	n.	mān mán	being educated; intelligent	
manman	—	v.	mān mán	to be educated; intelligent	
manshii	—	v.	mānʃii	to understand; to comprehend	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
manshii	—	n.	māŋʃii	comprehension; understanding	
manzang	—	n.	mànzāŋ	premolars (teeth)	
mar	—	v.	mār	to have swollen patches	(body)
màr	—	n.	màr	swollen patches on the body	
marwe	mo	n.	màrwè	physic nut	<i>Jatropha curcas</i> . It has many medical applications, including as a laxative for children. Also mmawe, mawe
mat	shirop	n.	màt	woman; wife	
mat Bilaat	mo	n.p.	màt bílààt	Fulɓe woman	
mat cèt mwos	—	n.p.	màt ʃèt m ^w òs	woman who brews local beer; brewer	cf. mat mwos
mat cicet	—	n.p.	màt ʃi ʃèt	woman who cooks; cook	
mat kirom	mo	n.p.	màt kíróm	concubine	
mat mwos	—	n.p.	màt m ^w òs	woman who brews local beer; brewer	cf. mat cèt mwos
mat muyii	mo	n.p.	màt múyíí	ancestral woman; name used when actual name is being kept confidential	mat muyii bangshik, ra cèt wáar dang cighir mos ‘an ancestral woman performed wonders by cooking sweet cereal drinks that turned alcoholic’ said when s.o. does s.t. favourable out of unfavourable circumstances. From the story of an ancient woman who was the first to brew an intoxicating drink to make her uncooperating husband cut their son’s hair, which he did joyfully under the influence of the alcohol also mwàan shwaa
mat mwàan shwaa	mo	n.p.	màt m ^w ààn ʃ ^w āā	female prostitute; harlot; whore; hooker	
mat nggaa	mo	n.p.	màt ⁿ gāā	prostitute; harlot; whore; hooker	cf. (mat) mwàan shwaa, nggaa
mat nyim	mo	n.p.	màt ⁿ yim	married woman	
mat wáar	mo	n.p.	màt wáár	woman who sells gruel	
matkáa	mo	n.	màtkáá	widow	
matkam	mo	n.	màtkám	female teacher	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
matkár	mo	n.	màtkár	woman engaged to one man who breaks the engagement and marries s.o. else	
matlu	mo	n.	màtlú	housewife	
matpàr	mo	n.	màtpàr	nursing mother	
matpóo	mo	n.	màtpóó	bride; newly wed woman	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
matshee	mo	n.	màtʃèè	girl betrothed to s.o.; fiancée	Sometimes a girl could be betrothed as early as two years old. She stays with her parents until puberty. Marriage in Mwaghavul culture is a relationship between the two families rather than the two couples. The parents of the groom initiate the process by first presenting a kim bangle to the young proposed bride. When she accepts the kim , the groom's parents next supply the bride's parents with two tip (bags) of kàs (millet) and kusuk (fonio) for the upkeep of the bride. These items are presented to the in-laws annually until the groom's parents wish to formally take her to their house. This time a guard equivalent of a bottle of mwoor paat (Canarium oil) and nuk are added. The nuk is to be worn by the bride. Later the groom's parents would buy a pot of mwoor paat and mos (local beer) would be prepared and taken to the bride's home, by the groom's paternal uncles along with an already slaughtered ram/goat. At the shyeep kipang the bride would stand there when her groom's father/uncles would pour the mwoor

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
matyil	mo	n.	màtyíl	diminutive superhuman being; Earth's mother	
mawe	mo	n.	màwè	physic nut	<i>Jatropha curcas</i> . It has many medical applications, including as a laxative for children. Also mmawe, marwe ? < H. <i>bàrkòònóó</i>
mbaakwaa	—	n.	^m bààk ^w àà	large chili pepper	also Mbak
mBaawaa	mo	p.n.	^m bāāwāā	Yoruba	in which a clean line is cut from one temple to the other through the occiput
mbaawaa	—	n.	^m bāāwāā	hair-cut style	also Mbaawaa
m'Bak	mo	p.n.	^m ḃāk	Yoruba	by peers where they cut each other on the back of the shoulders with knife until one surrenders
mbám	—	n.	^m bám	traditional test of manhood	< H. <i>bente</i>
mbanti	mo	n.	^m bàntí	locally woven loin-cloth worn by men only	so mbarki to migrate to the urban area, especially to work. cf. put zoo
mbarki	—	n.	^m bárkì	migration to the urban area	used specifically for tying millet for threshing. used to tie up bundles of millet when bringing them from the farm. This grass was used for three years consecutively. It was soaked in water before use. usually made of fan-palm leaves used for storing salt; potash
mbee	—	n.	^m ḃèḃ	grass (similar to tar grass)	
mbeng (kiin)	mo	n.(p.)	^m bèŋ (kīn)	yam-shaped container	
mbèng (shwáa)	mo	n.(p.)	^m bèŋ ʃ ^w áá	maize cob	
mbengghii	—	n.	^m béŋ ɣ̃	small wild tuber	also mbengkoghol . A former favourite of children when rearing sheep and goats in the bush
mbengkoghol	—	n.	^m bēŋkóyól	small wild tuber	also mbengghii
mbii	mo	n.	^m bii	thing; job; task; matter	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
mbii	mo	pron.	^m bī	yours (fem. sg.)	example sentences at mbina
mbii aapoo	mo	n.p.	^m bī ààpòò	wonderful thing	lit. ‘thing of bare mouth’
mbii bwoon	mo	n.p.	^m bī ɓʷóón	beads	worn on the waist by girls or women; waistbeads
mbii cìn	mo	n.p.	^m bī tʃìn	task; programme	Wetpàn ki kyaghar a mbii cìn dīishwal Wetpàn likes difficult tasks. cf. ḏak cìn
mbii dīibish	mo	n.p.	^m bī dīībīʃ	bad thing	cf. mbiibish
mbii dīiret	mo	n.p.	^m bī dīirēt	good thing	cf. mbiiret
mbii dīinkan	mo	n.p.	^m bī dīᵐkàn	evil	lit. ‘thing that is wrong’
mbii dʷyoopee	mo	n.p.	^m bī dʷɔɔpēē	telescope; binoculars	
mbii fiikut	mo	n.p.	^m bī fiikút	fan	
mbii mang kir	mo	n.p.	^m bī màn kīr	video recorder	
mbii mang riin	mo	n.p.	^m bī màn rīn	camera	
mbii naayit	mo	n.p.	^m bī nááyīt	mirror	
mbii piring	mo	n.p.	^m bī pīrīŋ	non-staple food	Shwáa a mbiise, kwaakil a mbii piring Maize is a staple food, beans are a non-staple food
mbii shang shaghal	mo	n.p.	^m bī ʃāŋ ʃàɣàl	ATM card	cf. dyaar shaghal
mbii shwooppee	mo	n.p.	^m bī ʃʷóoppēē	shameful act	
mbii tàŋ kàt!	—	excl.	^m bī tàŋ kàt	Thank goodness!	When finding what you have been searching for
mbii yughurpee	—	n.p.	^m bī yúɣurpēē	intoxicant	also yughur
mbiibish	mo	n.p.		s.t. bad	Mainly used in the saying mbiibish tu mbiiret (the bad thing destroyed the good thing). Generally an indirect reference to s.o. who has prevailed against a good person
mbiikaa	mo	n.	^m bīkāā	cap; hat; headgear	
mbiikàam	mo	n.	^m bīkāām	s.t. for the masses; for the public	
mbiikám	mo	n.	^m bīkám	lesson; measurement tool; s.t. exemplary	
mbiikíir	mo	n.	^m bīkír	fearful person or thing	
mbiikikop	mo	n.	^m bīkíkóp	general term for plant	lit. ‘thing that is

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
				planted by people	planted'
mbiikom	mo	n.	^m bìikōm	ear-rings	
mbiikyéen	mo	n.	^m bìik ^y één	something productive or useful	
mbiilek	leelek	n.	^m bìilèk, lēēlèk	arms; armoured clothing	
mbiiloghot	mo	n.p.	^m bìilòyòt	attitude; habit; s.t. used to	
mbiiran	mo	n.	^m bìiràn	writing material	i.e. pen; pencil, biro, etc.
mbiiret	mo	n.	^m bìirèt	something good	In Mwaghavul culture lumwat (toads) are considered good while frogs are considered bad (although we eat neither frogs nor toads). This gives rise to the saying mbiibish tu mbiiret (the bad thing destroyed the good thing)
mbiiriin	mo	n.	^m bìirīn	photograph; video; film; digital image	cf. riin
mbiisaam	mo	n.	^m bìisàam	mat; mattress	
mbiise	mo	n.	^m bìisè	feed; foostuffs; general name for food or crop; victuals	as dīisì ni yem ndīn mbiise ku ni dee si gòkshiròk The dog has not been fed for some time, and it is looking emaciated, <i>gòkshiròk</i>
mbiishishwaa	mo	n.	^m bìiʃʃ ^w āā	something to drink	
mbiisi	mo	pron.	^m bìisí	that thing	
mbiisup	mo	n.	^m bìisúp	cover cloth; blanket	(name for Idoma)
mBiisup	mo	p.n.	^m bìisúp	Ibira people	Mwaghavul name
mbiitong	mo	n.	^m bìitòŋ	seat; place to sit down; chair; bench	
mbiitook	mo	n.	^m bìitóók	necklace; chain	
mbiiyit	mo	n.	^m bìiyīt	spectacles; reading glasses; sunglasses; shades	
mbiizughum	mo	n.	^m bìizùyùm	gift; offering; present	
mbilwus	mo	n.	^m bílwūs	firefly; glow worm	Lampyridae. Flashes on and off in the night. Also mpilwus
mbimbyol	—	n.	^m bì ^m b ^y òl	inflammation of the uvula	Symptoms are that a child has a high temperature and cannot keep down food. H. <i>harwuya</i>
mbít		adv.	^m bít	in the morning	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
mbít-mbít		adv.	^m bít ^m bít	very early in the morning	
mbibish	mo	n.	^m bìbīʃ	devil; mischief-maker	
mbida	mo	pron.	^m bīdā	hers (logophoric)	mat ni sat nne lu ni a midā mbida the woman said that the house was hers exclusively. Ra nne mbida ret nda She said that hers was good.
mbidī	mo	pron.	^m bīdī	his (logophoric)	gwar ni sat nne lu ni a midī mbidī the man said that the house was his exclusively. Ri nne mbidī ret ndī He said that his was good. Ri sat nne mo cin mbidī ndī He said that he should be given what was his. Ri nne ni ret ndī mbidī He said that his was good
mbighit shii	mo	n.p.	^m bīγīt ʃíí	centipede which does not bite	<i>Chilopoda</i> spp. Smaller than nlàá puus . H. <i>shanshani</i>
mbihol	—	n.	^m bīhōl	tree sp.	Also (m)buhol . <i>Syzygium guineense</i> . Hausa <i>malmo</i> .
mbikikak	mo	n.	^m bīkīkāk	climber sp.	Used to make covers for local baskets
mbilalar	—	n.	^m bīlālār	local skiing on a slippery rock using leaves, stone or pumpkin	also mulilal, mmililal
mbilem	—	n.	^m bīlēm	flame; blaze	also bilem . Ba mo ki wus shwāa shi mbilem kas You do not roast maize with flame
mbilem wus	—	n.p.	^m bīlēm wūs	flame; blaze	also mbilem . Aa wus ni ki fil àm kilak met mbilem wus Hot embers boil water faster than flame
mbílíp	mo	n.	^m bīlíp	louse	<i>Menopon gallinae</i> . Also ndílíp . Found on livestock, poultry

Mwaghavul mbilir	pl. mo	PoS n.	IPA ᵐbīlir	flea	Gloss	Examples
						<i>Ctenocephalides canis</i> (dog flea) and <i>Pulex irritans</i> (human flea). Found on animals and in beds. Sucks blood of humans and animals.
mbina	mo	pron.	ᵐbīnā	mine		lu ni a mina mbina the house is mine exclusively. Mbina ret nghan mine is good for me. Yi cin mbina nghan give me mine (to a female). Ni ret nghan mbina mine is good
mbira	mo	pron.	ᵐbīrā	hers		example sentences at mbina
mbirak		a.	ᵐbīrāk	(of wood or part of a plant)		
mbiram	mo	n.	ᵐbīrām	wet; not fully dry		
mbiri	mo	pron.	ᵐbīrī	glutton; general name for farm-destroying rats		also mburam
mbisi	—	n.	ᵐbīsī	his		example sentences at mbina
mbisì	—	n.	ᵐbīsī	that thing or person		angry remark
mbudū	mo	pron.	ᵐbūdū	this thing or person		angry remark
				theirs (logophoric)		gurum ni mo sat nne lu ni a mudu mbudu the people said that the house was theirs exclusively. Mo nne mbudu ret ndun They said that theirs was good.
mbughu	mo	pron.	ᵐbūyū	yours (pl.)		example sentences at mbina
mbuhol	—	n.	ᵐbūhōl	tree sp.		Also mbihol, buhol . <i>Syzygium guineense</i> . Hausa <i>malmo</i> .
mbuk	—	n.	ᵐbùk	lie; cheating; making false representation; corruption		especially in the game of tubwoor . cf. mbwaa
mbuka	mo	n.	ᵐbùká	bow		

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
mbuk6woor	mo	n.	^m būk6 ^w óór	termite sp.	Termite that makes its home in thatched roofs and preys on insects that live there. cf. njar, nfwash
mbul	mo	n.	^m būl	pigeon; dove, generic	H. <i>kúrcíyáá</i>
mbùl àas	mo	n.p.	^m bùl ààs	golden oriole	<i>Oriolus auratus</i>
mbùl àm	mo	n.p.	^m bùl àm	pigeon sp.	‘pigeon of water’
mbùl guuk	mo	n.p.	^m bùl guùk	blue-headed wood dove	<i>giùk</i> imitates sound of pigeon
mbùl kíráng	mo	n.p.	mbùl kíránj	pigeon sp.	
mbùl koon	mo	n.p.	^m bùl kōōn	green fruit-pigeon	<i>Treron calva</i>
mbùl ngàng	mo	n.p.	^m bùl ⁿ gàŋ	pigeon sp.	<i>Columba guinea</i>
mbùl tulu	mo	n.p.	^m bùl tùlú	dove	<i>Streptopelia turtur</i> . cf. tulu ‘house’. Nowadays doves can be reared in the house
mbùl yen	mo	n.p.	^m bùl yēn	tambourine dove	<i>Turtur tympanistria</i> . Yen is ‘medicine’
m6uluk	—	a.	^m 6ùlúk	partly cooked (meat)	
m6uluk	—	a.	^m 6ùlúk	describes soups that require goghor condiment without it	
m6uluk	—	a.	^m 6ùlúk	without its impressions or embossed features (of a coin or other item)	
mbum	mo	n.	^m búm	traditional hunting cap	
mbunu	mo	pron.	^m būnū	ours	example sentences at mbina
mburam	mo	n.	^m būrām	glutton; general name for farm-destroying rats	also mbiram
mburnaa	mo	n.	^m būrnaá	biting fly	Phlebotomidae [?]. Very small biting fly which appears after the rains.
mburu	mo	pron.	^m būrū	theirs	example sentences at mbina
mburus	—	n.	^m búrús	piles	Pains and swelling in the anus. Caused by constant sitting in one place, eating chili pepper or offending the spirit Mburus . H. <i>ciwon kurga</i>
mBurus	—	p.n.	^m búrús	spirit that causes and cures mburus (piles)	
m6ut	—	loc.	^m 6ūt	in; inside; into; within	cf. but
mbwaa	—	n.	^m b ^w āā	lie; cheating; making false representation; corruption	especially in the game of tubwoor . cf. mbuk

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
mbwaalaa	—	n.	^m b ^w āālāā	cowpea variety	local beans used specifically for sacrifices to njii (masquerade) example sentences at mbina <i>Ciconia abdimii</i> H. <i>shamuwaa</i>
mbwagha	mo	pron.	^m b ^w āyā	yours (masc. sg.)	
mbwaghalong	mo	n.	^m b ^w āyālōŋ	Abdim's stork	
mbwagham	—	n	^m b ^w āyām	broomweed	
mbwagham	—	n	^m b ^w āyām	soot	that accumulates on the ceiling and walls of a kitchen cf. bish
mbwaghash	mo	n.	^m b ^w āyāf	heap of pebbles; cairn	<i>atili</i> nuts used in the game of tubwoor
mbwaghash	mo	n.	^m b ^w āyāf	trillion; 1,000,000,000,000	
mbwaghat	mo	n.	^m b ^w āyāt ʔǎán	tree sp.	
cáan					
mbwak	mo	n.	^m b ^w ák	tiger-nut	<i>Cyperus esculentus</i> . Eaten as a snack food. H. <i>aya</i>
mbwak mina	mbwak	excl.	^m b ^w ák minǎ	said when one is in danger	lit. 'My tiger-nuts have turned into wild nuts'
dee ntòghòm	munu dee ntòghòm		děé ⁿ tòyòm, — múnǔ—		
mbwal	mo	n.	^m b ^w àl	grasshopper sp.	Medium-sized grasshopper, usually seen when harvesting fonio. Travel in small groups or singly. Small grey grasshopper which can jump a long distance.
mbwang	mo	n.	^m b ^w áj	grasshopper sp.	
mbwembwere	—	n.	^m b ^w émb ^w éré	soup from the fruit of the <i>kibang</i> shrub	not a draw soup. Shrub has sour flowers. Also bwembwere , pùk làa kibang
mbwet	mo	n.	^m b ^w ét	tree sp.	used for making furniture
mḃwoon		adv.	^m ḃ ^w óón	after; later; subsequently	also abwoon
mḃwoon		loc.	^m ḃ ^w óón	behind	also abwoon . used before nouns. Mo mḃwoon funu they are behind us
mḃwoon kini		adv.	^m ḃ ^w óón kìnī	after that; subsequently	also abwoon kini , abwoon mini , mḃwoon mini
mbwoor	—	n.	^m b ^w ōōr	mancala; board game	also tubwoor , ngutak
mbwóor	mo	n.	^m b ^w óór	lion	<i>Panthera leo</i> . Hausa <i>zaki</i>


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Mwaghavul mbyár	pl.	PoS id.	IPA ^m b ^y ár	Gloss sound made while pounding grains in the mortar	Examples jiraap sì mo nkaghan fwo mbyár these girls are pounding competitively, making the sound <i>mbyár</i>
mbyol ngang	mo	n.p.	^m b ^y òl ˈgàŋ	central part of the shoot of fan palm	It is eaten either roasted or cooked. Also myeer ngang, dup ngang
m̀bìlem jáal	mo	n.p.	^m ḃìlēm ɖǎáal	groundnut pod partly eaten and roughened by termites	m̀bìlem jáal sháng zam Groundnuts whose pods are eaten by termites are very palatable
me		q.	mé	polar question marker	shortened form 'e. Occurs in sentence-final position. Questions which do not presuppose the response. Ra ki so me /'e? 'she PERF go Q' i.e. Has she gone?
me [...] ye		int.	mě yē	What?	Pàn fwagha a me ye? 'Thought your FOC what QM' What are you thinking? A me a súm fwagha ye? 'FOC what is name your Q' i.e. What is your name?
mee		det.	mèè	one; some; a; another; a certain; one out of many	Indefinite article. Ri cin mee àn ngan He gave me a kind of water. Mee lwaa ki sham si g̀ìdìbìs-g̀ìdìbìs A certain animal is dragging itself along over there. An ndom mee ngunaalong I will need a herdsman
mée		pro	méeé	one (out of many)	a cin mée ngan give me one. Also mimée, memée
mee ... ni		det.	mèè nī	one out of many that are definite	mee lu fwagha ni ki ship One of your houses has collapsed

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
mee ár	—	n.p.	mèè ár	another way; another method	
mee das mo	—	pron.	mèè dás mó	some people	
mee pee	mo	n.p.	mèè pēē	certain place; somewhere	mee pee ret tòng a certain place is good for habitation
meel		id.	méél	describes being full to the brim (liquid)	gam méel be filled to capacity
meen	mulok	v.	mēēn, mūlōk	to burn; to wound; to scald	digyok pal sham meen baas <i>gìnìnòn</i> The delinquent child fell and wounded his leg <i>gìnìnòn</i>
meer	—	v.	mēēr	to prove incapable of being controlled; performed or operated (person or task)	
meer yen	—	v.p.	mēēr yēn	to be unable to cure, thereby resulting in death	(of illness)
meer mwaan	mo	n.	mēēr m ^w āān	mobile phone	recent coinage
meerpee	—	n.	mēērpēē	delinquency; frequent breaking of law; being uncontrollable	
meerpee	—	v.	mēērpēē	to be delinquent or deviant; to frequently break the law; to be uncontrollable	
mees	—	n.	mēēs	pith of maize, millet, guinea corn, etc.; stiff fleshy part of meat; yolk; flesh or inner part of yam	
meet	—	v.	méēt	to be worthless or inconsequential; to be mild	cf. jaap
meet	—	n.	méēt	being worthless or inconsequential; being mild	cf. jaap
membii	mo	pron.	mè ^m biì	something	
memee	mo	pron.	mè ^m éé	one of them	also mimee , mée
men	—	v.	mèn	to be beautiful, with good looks	
mengo	—	pron.	mè ⁿ gó	somebody; someone	also mengwe
mengwe	—	pron.	mè ⁿ g ^w é	somebody; someone	also mengo
mer	—	v.	mér	to deviate; to give way; to turn off (road) to branch	
mer ar	—	v.p.	mér ár	to deviate; to give way	
met	mirep	v.	mét mīrēp	to jump; to leap	shiitoghon ni mo wet mirep nghik ni mo the soldiers spent the day jumping over the stones
met	—	v.	mét	to surpass; to exceed	

Mwaghavul met	pl.	PoS adv.	IPA mét	Gloss more; surpassing; more than; exceeding	Examples used in comparative constructions. Delvit su met mPuttaa Delvit runs faster than Puttaa
met del	mirep del	v.p.	mét dēl, mīrēp–	to jump across; to quickly get to a nearby place	Wu mirep del ku wu kàt mun dī sì Jump across and meet us here; Ri cighir met del mPushit He immediately got to Pushit
met del	—	n.p.	mét dēl	a nearby place that one can get to quickly	Kàt gha a nTilengpaat be Pankshin a met del When you are at Tilengpaat, Pankshin is a short distance
met gòng	mirep gòng	v.p.	mét gònṽ, mīrēp–	to commit adultery; to fornicate	lit. ‘to jump ditch’ Gwar ni met gòng kì mat kì shaar firi The man committed adultery with his friend’s wife
met kàa	mirep kàa	v.p.	mét kàà, mīrēp–	to jump up	
met sham	mirep sham	v.p.	mét jāṃ, mīrēp–	to jump down	
met shii nkálang	—	n.p.	métʃíí ^ṽ kálāṇ	game where children hop on one leg	
met táa	—	v.p.	mét táá	to fall down	
met tong sí	—	v.p.	mét tōṅ sí	to sit down in resignation, fear or obedience	wuri met tong sí <i>sàlmùtāt</i> He sits there, <i>sàlmùtāt</i>
met pee	mirep pee	v.	métpēē, mīrēp–	to jump over	
mii	mo	n.	mìi	relation	
mii	—	v.	mìi	to wake up from sleep; to awaken	
mii fīna	—	pron.	mìi fīnā	my relation	
miijee	—	n.	mìiḍḍēē	s.o. whose blood relations have all died	Also derkyes, miiwen
miil	—	n.	mīl	grass sp.	Used in constructing the raft-zither

Mwaghavul miir	pl. mo	PoS n.	IPA mīr	Gloss royal python	Examples <i>Python regius</i> . H. <i>méesàà</i>
					
miuwen	—	n.	mìwén	s.o. whose blood relations have all died	Also derkyes , mijee
mis	myas	v.	mìs, myās	to fetch or drink too much water	
mis	myas	v.	mìs, myās	to slap s.o.	
mis sar	myas sar	v.p.	mìs sár, myās –	to slap s.o. with the flat of the hand	
mish	daas	n.	mìʃ	husband; man; brave man	cf. laamish
mish shèe	mo	n.p.	mìʃ ʃèè	man betrothed to a woman	cf. mat shèe . In Mwaghavul culture mothers probably due to being peers could initiate marriage between their children to sustain existing relationship etc.
mish tighiring	—	n.p.	mìʃ tīyīrīŋ	stone that serves as the rear leg of a tripod	also dàngpíghít . It is smaller than ngihik tighiring .
mishkagham	deskagham	n.	mìʃkáyám	traditional leader; chief; ruler; king	lit. ‘healthy man.’ Plural form evolved from daas kagham (daas = pl. of mish , man)
mishkagham kam	deskagham kam	n.p.	mìʃkāyām kām	paramount traditional ruler of the Mwaghavul; any paramount chief	lit. ‘healthy man of staff.’
mishkagham ser	deskagham ser	n.p.	mìʃkāyām sēr, dèskāyām-	district head	In the pre-colonial era, every district was politically independent, and the ser (royal chair) belonged to the district head
mishpòo	mo	n.	mìʃpòò	lip; upper lip	can be applied to s.o. with thick lips. Lit. ‘husband of mouth’
mishpòo dīngween miyel	mo —	n.p. n.	mìʃpòò dī ⁿ g ^w ēēn miyēl	lower lip watery part of <i>mwos</i> beer that collects at the top	also pito . Extracted from mwos after

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
					the first brew and allowed to ferment over 24 hours. Sweet in taste but strong in alcohol content
miyel	—	n.	mìyēl	yellowish fluid	vomited up by a jaundice patient
midang	mo	n.	mìdāŋ	boy whose circumcision period has not formally ended	also mudang . Newly circumcised boys cannot eat pepper, left-over food or grasshoppers. The spikes on a grasshopper leg can damage a child's penis and they will suffer all their life.
mighir	—	v.	mīyīr	to twist	
mijaa	—	n.	mìdžàà	red liquid	that starts dripping during the first stage of potash production
milam	—	v.	mīlām	to rub in little of s.t.	also mulam
mílām	—	v.	mīlām	to be slippery	also múlām
mílām-mílām	—	adv.	mīlām mīlām	describes s.t. very slippery	
milas	—	v.	mīlās	to be curly like hair that of an infant or a malnourished person (); to perm hair	also pilas .
milem	—	n.	mīlēm	cocoyam; taro (generic)	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> . Also milom
mílēm-mìlēm	—	n.	mīlēm mìlēm	cocoyam cultivar, slippery when cooked	also mílóm-mìlóm
milep	—	v.	mīlēp	to be greenish; to be black and shiny	
milep	—	v.	mīlēp	to experience lightning (sky)	
mìlèp kì pee	—	n.p.	mìlèp kì pēē	lightning in the sky	cf. koot kì pee, indek
milep-milep	—	adv.	mīlēp mīlēp	describes s.t. green or dark	
miling	—	v.	mīlŋ	to exclusively occupy or take possession of a property	Gwar ni yak dyemnighin firi mo ki máar ku ri miling di ki The man dispossessed his siblings of farmland and is occupying it exclusively
milom	—	n.	mílóm	cocoyam; taro (generic)	<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> . Also milem

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
milom jimḃwoon	mo	n.p.	mìlòm jì ^m ḃ ^w òón	new cocoyam	<i>Xanthosoma</i> <i>mafaffa</i> . Imported from Fyem neighbours in the mid fifties. < H. <i>wááli</i>
mílóm-mìlòm	—	n.	mílóm mìlòm	cocoyam cultivar; slippery when cooked	also mílém-mìlém
mìmàn mimee		a. pron.	mìmàn mìméé	known (fact) one (out of many)	a cin mimee ngan give me one. Also mée, memee
mimer mimyaal	mo —	n. n.	mìmèr mím ^y áál	scar (old memory) dry tears or slimy substance in one's eyes when one wakes up from sleep in the morning; rheum	also myaal
mimyeer mina	mo —	n. p.a.	mím ^y éér mìnă	bud; shoot mine	also myeer lu dīisi a mina lit. 'house this is mine'
mindong mini	— mo	num. pron.	míndòŋ mìnī	one (1) it	cf. dong third person singular neuter possessive pronoun
mini minne	—	dem. excl.	mìnī mí ⁿ nè	that I don't know; blame yourself (said to s.o. when they ignore warnings)	
mira	murū	pron.	mìră, mùrŭ	hers	third person singular feminine possessive pronoun
mirep miri	— murū	v. pron.	mīrēp mīrŭ, mùrŭ	to jump; to leap (pl.) his	plural of met third person singular masculine possessive pronoun
misak	musuk	n.	mísāk, músūk	fact of you being alone (masc. sg.)	
misat	musut	n.	mísāt, músūt	fact of a female being alone	
mise	mo	n.	misé	habit; behaviour; attitude; practice	
mishik	musuk	n.	mífĭk, músūk	fact of you being alone (fem. sg.)	
mishin mizep mmaawuu	musut mo —	n. n. n.	mífĭn, músūt mizèp ^m māāwúú	fact of a male being alone stranger; visitor; guest shooting an arrow or ball up high in the sky	also mmangwur
mmanggor mmangwur	mo —	n. n.	^m măŋgòr ^m măŋwúr	mango tree or fruit shooting an arrow or ball up high in the sky	< H. also mmaawuu
mmat káa	mo	n.	^m màt káá	dragonfly pupa	Odontidae. Found in streams.

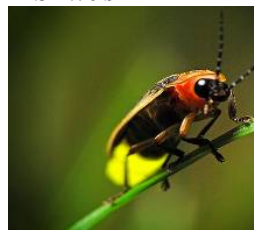
Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
mmawe	mo	n.	^m màwè	physic nut	<i>Jatropha curcas</i> . It has many medical applications, including as a laxative for children. Also mawe, marwe
mme		int.	^m mě	for what reason or purpose? why?	wu nas ri a mme ye? Why did you (pl.) beat him?
mmèé		adv.	^m mèé	probably; perhaps; maybe	also mmimee, bishmme, kasmme
mmeen		v.	^m mèén	to be awake	
mmeen		v.	^m mèén	to be raw; to be half-cooked	the derived ideophone is mmeen-mmeen
mmeen-		id.	^m mèén ^m mèén	describes s.t. half-cooked; nearly raw	
mmeepée		loc.	^m mèèpēē	somewhere	
mmemee		adv.	^m mèéméé	probably; maybe; perhaps	also mmimee, mmee, kasmme, bishmme
mmes	mo	n.	^m mès	locust beans, plant or fruit	<i>Parkia biglobosa</i>
mmèt (pòò)	—	n.	^m mèt pòò	pomposity	
mmililal	—	n.	^m mīlīlāl	local skiing on a slippery rock using leaves, stone or pumpkin	also mbilalar, mulilal
mmilók	—	n.	^m mīlók	nose bleeding	
mmimee		adv.	^m mīméméé	probably; maybe; perhaps	also mmemee, mmee, kasmme, bishmme
mminaan	mo	n.	^m mīnāān	bitterleaf (plant)	also mmunaan . <i>Vernonia amygdalina</i> . H. shiwaka
mming	mo	n.	^m mīŋ	buttocks (typically used in insults)	cf. pider . Ba mming fwagha ni ki yaa yil kas your buttocks do not hold soil i.e. you typically wander from place to place
mmini		dem.	^m mīnī	that	indicates position near the hearer. A gwar ni mmini ‘it-is man the that’ that is the man. cf. ndfiisì


Mwaghavul mmini	pl.	PoS adv.	IPA ^m mìnī	Gloss at that time	Examples mmini be ba yit ki gurum mo ki wang kas at that time people's eyes had not opened i.e. people were not enlightened <i>Passer griseus</i>
mmokdyes	mo	n.	^m mǒkdʷēs	house sparrow	
mmukyeen		a.	^m mùkʷéén	reasonable in quantity	
mmuluu	mo	n.	^m mùlúú	pumpkin	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> , <i>C. moschata</i> . Also muluu dative of mun also mminaan . <i>Vernonia amygdalina</i> . H. <i>shiwaka</i>
mmun	—	pron.	^m mǔn	for us; to us	
mmunaan	mo	n.	^m mùnāān	bitterleaf (plant)	
mmusut	—	pron.	^m mǔsūt	they alone	
mmuus	mo	n.	^m mùús	cat	< H.
mmùus	—	n.p.	^m mùùs kàs	itchy part of threshed kenaf	
goghor					
mmùus kàs	—	n.p.	^m mùùs kàs	itchy part of threshed millet	
mmuyii	—	adv.	^m mùyíí	very long ago	used in the introduction of a folktale
mmwol		a.	^m mʷǒl	without pubic hair	Also applies to beard and hair of the armpit. Gwar ni a rang mmwol ye? Why is the man without pubic hair? Naghap fira ni a mmwol Her armpit is hairless
mo	—	pron.	mó	they; them (inclusive)	mo man an they know me. The exclusive form is mumo
mo	—	clit.	mó	plural marker	follows the noun it qualifies
mòghòdish		id.	mòɣòdɪʃ	describes s.t. ugly or misshapen	tíl máar ni mo bish aase mòghòdish <i>the ridges of the farm are misshapen, ugly</i>
mòghòdish		id.	mòɣòdɪʃ	describes s.t. tasteless	mbiise ni bish aase mòghòdish <i>the food is bad, tasteless</i>
moghor	—	v.	mòɣòr	to chew food	that contains sand with a lot of care
moghos	—	v.	mòɣòs	to include; to combine; to merge	
mòkdòghòs		id.	mòkdòɣòs	describes s.t. very bad; wrong; misshapen; ugly	bish mòkdòghòs to look very bad

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
mòkzòn		id.	mòkzòn	describes s.t. very tasteless or ugly	bish mòkzòn to taste or look very bad
mòndòs		id.	mòndòs	describes the snout of a pig or a dog but also applied to the human mouth in insults	mòndòs kɪ pòo kaa as sɪ <i>your mouth is mòndòs like a dog.</i> Pòo firi ni aase mòndòs his mouth is too big
mòndòs-mòndòs		id.	mòndòs-mòndòs	describes a projecting mouth [the sense is that someone is angry but won't come out and express it, so they purse their mouth]	wuri mwaan kɪ pòo <i>mòndòs-mòndòs</i> he walks with his mouth <i>mòndòs-mòndòs</i>
moó		short form	móó	they do	assimilated form of 'mo kɪ' (they do). yit kɪ ngunan ni moó naapee ndire-ndire the eyes of the old man see very well.
moò		short form	mòò	they have	assimilated form of 'mo kɪ' (they have). Mizep ni moò jì wul the guests have arrived
mor	—	v.	mór	to twist out of shape	
mos	—	n.	mòs	local beer made from sorghum or millet	also mwos. production takes two days.
mosdong	mo	n.	mòsdòŋ	cane rat; cutting grass; grasscutter	<i>Thryonomys swinderianus</i>
mpáat	mo	n.	^m páat	castrated bull	cf. gibar, ntibet, nkoor
mpèe		part.	^m pèè	due to; in order to; for	mpèe des kɪ léé ni dɛe mo gɪshɪshàsh kɪ ni dɛak Due to the size of the load, they had to struggle <i>gɪshɪshàsh</i> to lift it mo kɪ tàŋg a ngo dɪiweel-weel mpèe taalung it is a very slim person that is preferred for swimming. Ri tang long mpèe jep firi mo He sought wealth for his children

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
mpee dīdang ye		int.	^m pēē dīdāŋ yē	Where?	cf. also nne ye . Manret ki so a mpee dīdang ye ‘Manret PROG go FOC where Q’ Where is Manret going?
mpèe me ye		int.	^m pēē mē yē	Why?	Ri nas ra a mpèe me ye? Why did he beat her?
mpèe naa nyit	—	adv.	^m pēē náá ⁿ yīt	describes doing s.t. insincerely to garner praise	also mù naa nyit
mpeeɓang		adv.	^m pēēɓaŋ	at daybreak; early in the morning	mo jì a mpeeɓang they came at daybreak
mpeedī		conj.	^m pēēdī	due to; because of; as a result of	
mpeeku		conj.	^m pēēkú	so that	
mpeemini		conj.	^m pēēmīnī	so; because of that; in view of that; consequently	an ki shaghal, mpeemini an ndik lu I have money, so I will build a house
mpeeririi	—	adv.	^m pēērīrī	at dusk; late in the evening	also mpeeshishaal
mpeeshishaal	—	adv.	^m pēēʃʃáál	at dusk; late in the evening	also mpeeririi
mpep	mo	n.	^m pēp	beard	
mpesi		loc.	^m pēsì	here	mee ghii sham del mpesi ki kom <i>yàlpàt-yàlpàt</i> A certain goat just passed down here with its ears hanging <i>yàlpàt- yàlpàt</i>
mpet	mo	n.	^m pēt	broom; brush	
mpilwus	mo	n.	^m pīlwūs	firefly; glow worm	Lampyridae. Flashes on and off in the night. Lit. ‘dazzle fire’. Also mbilwus
mpidɔk		adv.	^m pīdɔk	silently; quietly	also mpudɔk . cf. titik
mpilelel	mo	n.	^m pīlélél	strong grass used as local broom	also mpileler, pipilet
mpileler	mo	n.	^m pīléléér	strong grass used as local broom	also mpilelel, pipilet



Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
mpirampas	mo	n.	^m pírāmpās	dragonfly	also nkirampas . Odontidae. Found over ponds and rivers.
					
mpudok		adv.	^m pùdõk	silently; quietly	also mpidok . cf. titik Lepidoptera
mpulpul	mo	n.	^m pùlpùl	butterfly; moth	
mpuus	—	adv.	^m pūūs	during the day	
mpuus anaar	—	adv.	^m pūūs ānāār	at noon	
mpuus kikàa		a.	^m pūūs kīkàà	east; eastern; eastward; easterly	also nkoghop mpuuskàa
mpuus kikàa		dir.	^m pūūs kīkàà	eastward; easterly	also nkoghop mpuuskàa
mpuus riru		a.	^m pūūs rīrù	west; western; westward; westerly	also nkoghop mpuusru
mpuus riru		dir.	^m pūūs rīrù	westward; westerly	also nkoghop mpuusru
mpwaar	mo	n.	^m pwāār	centipede; any insect that burns the skin	
mpyèem	mo	n.	^m p ^y èèm	biting fly	<i>Tabanidae</i> . Gives a painful bite. Found from September onwards.
mpyeer	mo	n.	^m p ^y éér	termite sp.	less destructive termite that lives in a small anthill and hardly leaves it. cf. njar, nfwash
mu		pron.	mū	we (inclusive, aspectual)	non- first person plural subject pronoun. The exclusive form is mumun , while the aspectual and object form is mun
mù		part.	mù	of; for	fwaap pel diisì ni a mù nlaaghir the smell of the flower is that of Plateau berry. Sushii mu Delvit ni meer / paar / dèl mu Puttaa The running of Delvit surpasses that of Puttaa. Can be replaced by compensatory vowel lengthening in informal speech. See also kì

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
mù naa nyit	—	adv.	mù náá ⁿ yīt	describes doing s.t. insincerely to garner praise	also mpèe naa nyit
mu rák		adv.	mù rák	not minding the consequences	
mubat	mo	n.	mùbāt	nail (metal)	
mubin	—	n.	mùbīn	smallpox	also ngorzol, dwáng
mudang	mo	n.	mùdāŋ	boy whose circumcision period has not formally ended	also midang. Newly circumcised boys cannot eat pepper, left-over food or grasshoppers. The spikes on a grasshopper leg can damage a child's penis and they will suffer all their life.
Mùdèl	—	p.n.	mùdēl	area Mwaghavul ancestors stayed on their sojourn before settling in their present abode	they also stayed at Mùdùut, Gúŋ, Kofyár, Dìfiri, Fwàm, Mwàanwòo
Mùdùghùt	—	p.n.	mùdùyùt	area where the ancestors stayed before settling in their present territory	also Mùdùut. They also stayed at Mùdèl, Gúŋ, Kofyár, Dìfiri, Fwàm, Mwàanwòo
Mùdùut	—	p.n.	mùdùùt	area where the ancestors stayed before settling in their present territory	also Mudughut
mughu	—	pron.	mùyǔ	yours (pl.)	second person plural possessive pronoun cf. fughu
muk	mwak	v.	mùk, m ^w āk	to sip	
mukam	mo	n.	mùkám	lesson in class	
mul	—	v.	múl	to rub in too much of s.t.	
mul	mulap	v.	múl, mūlāp	to insult s.o.	by twitching your tongue, lips, eyes or any part of the face
mùl		a.	mùl	tasteless (cereal drink)	
mùl		a.	mùl	looking silly (someone)	
mulam	—	v.	mūlām	to rub in little of s.t.	also milam
múlām	—	n.	múlām	to be slippery	also mīlām
mulap	—	v.	mūlāp	to insult s.o. (pl.)	cf. mul sg.
mulgut	—	n.	mùlgùt	mesmerism; hypnotism	
mulilal	—	n.	mūlīlāl	local skiing on a slippery rock using leaves, stone or pumpkin	also mbilalar, mmililal
mulok	—	v.	mūlōk	to burn; to wound; to scald (pl.)	cf. meen sg.

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
mùlòk		id.	mùlòk	describes the severity of s.o. or s.t. getting burnt; wounded or scalded	
mulpee	mulappee	v.	mùlpēē, mūlāppēē	to insult someone	by squeezing or twitching the face
mulpee	mulappee	n.	mùlpēē, mūlāppēē	non-verbal insults	involves squeezing or twitching the face
mulum	—	n.	mùlùm	algae; slime	
mulum	—	v.	mùlùm	to paint s.t.	
muluu	mo	n.	mùlúú	pumpkin	<i>Cucurbita pepo</i> , <i>C. moschata</i> . Also mmuluu
muluu	mo	n.	mùlúú	white man	white men are seen as looking like pumpkins
mumo	—	pron.	mùmǒ	theirs	mumo ret naa theirs is good-looking.
mumo	—	pron.	mùmǒ	they; them (exclusive)	cf. mo
mumun	—	pron.	mùmǔn	we; us (exclusive)	Mumun nkaa cìn đak we are working. cf. mu , mun
mun	—	pron.	mún	we; us (inclusive)	first person plural object pronoun. Also plural subject pronoun when used with aspects, e.g. the habitual (ki), progressive (pu , pe , ki), perfective (ki) and such verbal auxiliaries as ndùng or a àr (be about to). Mun ndùng so wàa we are about to go home. cf. mu , mumun
munder	—	v.	mūndēr	to forget	also mander
munder	—	n.	mūndēr	forgetfulness	also mander
mùndùlùng		id.	mùndùlùng	describes how a long fat worm or other legless animal or a plant like a yam tuber lies in one place inert but without projections	wuri shang mee lèe dughurii si mùndùlùng he dug out a large yam tuber, <i>mùndùlùng</i>
munu	—	pron.	mùnǔ	ours	first person plural possessive pronoun
muram	—	n.	mùrà̀m	marshy, muddy area; swamp	
murap	—	v.	mūrāp	to faint	làa ni teer murap the child fainted

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
murap	—	v.	mūrāp	to die	during the night. cf. muutbaat
murap	—	v.	mūrāp	to be weak	plural of mùut
murdu	mo	n.	mùrdù	pair of trousers; shorts; 'short knicker'	(body or joints)
muriin	mo	n.	mùrīn	image of human or animal	
murū	—	pron.	mùrū	theirs	third person plural possessive pronoun.
murumd̩yɛl	—	n.	mùrùmd̩ʔél	boil	Superficial lump which appears and dries up after a few days. H. <i>maruru</i>
Muse	mo	p.n.	mūsē	Tiv people	
musuk	—	n.	músūk	fact of you being alone (pl.)	plural of misak and mishik
musut	—	n.	músūt	fact of people being alone	plural of misat and mishin
muur	—	n.	mùur	fat	
muur	—	s.v.	mùur	to be fatty (meat)	
muut	mo	n.	mūūt	sickness; disease; illness; source of infection; malady	cf. shwàl .
múut	—	n.	múút	death	cf. wen
mùut	murap	v.	mùùt, mūrāp	to die	cf. wen
mùut aghas	—	n.p.	mùùt àḡàs	toothache	Starts with one tooth and then spreads to others. Decay is in the root of the tooth. In another type, a hole forms in the tooth and it becomes sensitive to cold water. Also, happens when the gum begins to erode and the root of the tooth is exposed. H. <i>ciwon hakori</i>
mùut ɓwoon	—	n.p.	mùùt ɓʷóón	waist pain; backache	also shwàl ɓwoon . Pain in the muscles of the back
mùut cii	—	n.p.	mùùt tʃii	sharp bone pain	Also kùm kam, nkúzùm . Incapacitates the sufferer. Spiritual cause. Treatment is through sacrifice known as kùm kam, nkúzùm

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
mùut dīl	—	n.p.	mùut dīl	hydrocele	Enlargement of the testicles. H. <i>gwaīwa</i>
mùut féel	—	n.p.	mùut fēél	goitre	The throat gradually swells and forms a huge mass under the chin. H. <i>makoko</i>
mùut káa	—	v.p.	mùut káá	to be shady; to be shadowed	
mùut káa	—	n.p.	mùut káá	shadiness	
mùut kàam	—	n.p.	mùut kààm	widespread illness such as HIV/AIDS	
mùut kaap	—	n.p.	mùut kāāp	prostate cancer	lit. ‘disease of baboon’.
mùut koghop	—	n.p.	mùut kòḡòp	rib pain	Also kàmbàng . Acute pain in the ribs. Spiritual cause. Treated through a <i>kum</i> sacrifice
mùut kom	—	n.p.	mùut kōm	ear pain	Also tiles . The ears are painful, and emit pus. H. <i>ciwon kunne</i>
mùut kùràm	—	n.p.	mùut kùràm	stroke	Also yàa kūrām . Freezing of the body and mental deterioration.
mùut mat	—	n.p.	ʃ ^w àl màt	sexually disease	transmitted (reference by men). Also shwàl mat
mùut mish	—	n.p.	ʃ ^w àl mìʃ	sexually disease	transmitted (reference by women). Also shwàl mish
mùut mmìlók	—	n.p.	mùut ^m mìlók	nose bleed	Can be following an injury to the nose or can be persistent due to some internal weakness. H. <i>habo</i>
mùut pas	—	n.p.	mùut pās	whitlow	It appears like a thorn stuck in the skin of the hand but continues to grow. Cured by a herbal bandage. lit. ‘disease of arrow’
mùut pider	—	n.p.	mùut pìdēr	dysentery in children	Fruit of <i>mmawe</i> , physic nut, is boiled and inserted in the child’s anus through a straw. H. <i>kurga</i>

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
mùut sàam	—	n.p.	mùut sàam	sleeping sickness	believed to result from confinement of the soul, <i>riin</i> , in the spirit world
mùut shawara	—	n.p.	mùut ʃáwàrà	jaundice; hepatitis	‘yellow fever’. Also kùm jwák
mùut shuga	—	n.p.	mùut ʃúgà	diabetes	
mùut shwàghar	—	n.p.	mùut ʃwàɣàr	painful bloody urination	
mùut sighim	—	n.p.	mùut sīyīm	tuberculosis	H. fùkā
mùut tár	—	n.p.	mùut tár	mental illness	The patient is initially calm, but then begins to talk in an uncontrolled way. H. <i>hauka, taban hankali</i>
mùut tep ntook	—	n.p.	mùut tēp ˈtɔ́ók	cerebrospinal meningitis; CSM	this was formerly a common and deadly epidemic in the dry season. H. <i>sankaro</i>
mùut tughurkaat	—	n.p.	mùut túyúrkāāt	sudden inability to swallow food or drink	especially dry foods such as cassava, yam. The chest becomes stiff and the breathing is affected. The patient is given a remedy of a type of mushroom or the <i>dùwó</i> plant.
mùut wur	—	n.p.	mùut wūr	breast cancer	The breast becomes hard and a child is unable to suck. H. <i>ciwon ido</i>
mùut yit	—	n.p.	mùut yīt	eye disease	
mùut zung	—	n.p.	mùut zùŋ	chest pain	
muutbaat	—	v.	mùutbáát	to faint	làa ni teer muutbaat the child fainted during the night. cf. murap
muutleet	—	n.	mùut léét	feeling of discouragement; weariness	
muutleet	—	v.	mùut léét	to be discouraged; to be weary; to be downcast	
mùwet	—	n.	mùwét	commission	percentage paid to s.o. for services or sale of goods contracted through him

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
muwur	mo	n.	mùwúr	ornament used to decorate horses	It is long and wide, and placed between the eyes of the horse from the forehead to the nose
muyer	mo	n.	mùyēr	farm	behind the house where women can plant melon and other small crops cf. bòng yer
muyii	—	n.	mùyíí, múyíí	history; chronicle; narration	
mwaal	—	v.	m ^w áál	to conceal; to hide s.t.	from public view
mwaan	—	n.	m ^w āān	friend of the same age group	
mwaan	—	n.	m ^w āān	man whose wife is from the same house as your wife	
mwàan	—	v.	m ^w ààn	to walk; to travel; to move	
mwàan	—	v.	m ^w ààn	to flow (water)	ba am ki mwàan ndīn ar kas water cannot flow without a channel mwàan ādēng àm To float on the water
mwàan adēng	—	v.p.	m ^w ààn ādēŋ	to float	
mwàan shwaa	mo	n.p.	m ^w ààn ʃ ^w āā	prostitute; woman of easy virtue; harlot; whore; promiscuous woman	
mwaanaa	—	n.	m ^w àànàà	jealousy	of the success of s.o. and saying malicious things about them
mwaanlee	—	excl.	m ^w àànlēē	Welcome!	
Mwaanwoo	—	p.n.	m ^w àànwòò	area	where the ancestors of the Mwaghavul stayed before finally settling in their present site see Mutdel
mwaar	—	n.	m ^w āār	sediment; turbid water remaining	
mwaar	—	n.	m ^w āār	land full of debris	
mwaar	—	n.	m ^w āār	cereal drink full of sediment	
Mwaar	—	p.n.	m ^w āār	area in Cakfem	
mwaghal	—	s.v.	m ^w āyāl	to be fat; to be big; to be plumpy	
mwaghalak	—	n.	m ^w àyàlàk	rubber vine	<i>Saba florida</i> . H. <i>ciwo</i> . Sour fruit that is favourite of monkeys etc.

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
mwaghal-		id.	m ^w āyāl-	describes s.t. or s.o. who is	
mwaghal			m ^w āyāl	very fat	
Mwaghavul	—	p.n.	m ^w āyāvūl	Mwaghavul people and language	A possible etymology is mwagha-vul i.e. yours are two, mwo-avul , meaning they are always two or in pairs, or mwān-vul i.e. travelling in twos.
mwak	—	v.	m ^w āk	to sip (pl.)	cf. muk
mwān	—	v.	m ^w ān	to be sparse (plants growing on their own); to be left here and there (plants that have survived a harsh condition or treatment)	Mbwagham ni mo ki mwān dī mbong ni The broomweeds appear sparsely on the farm. cf. sir
mwāsh	—	n.	m ^w āj	pus from a sore	
mwat	mo	n.	m ^w āt	groin; private parts; genitals	
mwat	mo	n.	m ^w āt	fertile and soft, productive land	
mweer	—	s.v.	m ^w ēēr	to be twisted; to twist	
mweer	—	s.v.	m ^w ēēr	to kill by strangulation; to strangle	
mwen	—	n.	m ^w én	fool; foolishness; idiot; stupid person; twit; nincompoop	
mwen jep	—	n.p.	m ^w én dʒép	childishness; puerility	
mwol	—	n.	m ^w ól	family	
mwol	—	n.	m ^w ól	man with same father but different mother	
mwolshak	—	n.	m ^w ól fāk	man with same father but different mother	
mwolshak	—	n.	m ^w ól fāk	people from the same family	
mwóor		a.	m ^w óór	same as; carbon copy; identical to; matching	
mwòor	—	n.	m ^w òór	oil; grease; ointment; cream; pomade	
mwòor kùr	—	n.p.	m ^w òór kùr	silk cotton tree; kapok	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>
mwòor kóm	—	n.p.	m ^w òór kóm	groundnut oil	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
mwòor páat	—	n.p.	m ^w òòr páát	canarium oil	used for anointing etc.; oil extracted from atili. This oil is of great significance to the Mwaghavul person, it is applied to boiled meat while hosting important visitors. It is poured on drinks during velang dance. It is believed to be the cure for many ailments. It is also used in anointing a newly wed woman by her in-laws. <i>Canarium schweinfurthii</i> .
mwòor pwos	mo	n.p.	m ^w òòr p ^w ós	body cream	
mwòor zèm	—	n.p.	m ^w òòr zèm	shea butter	
mwòor	—	n.p.	m ^w òòr	oil from the physic nut	medicinal.
(m)ma(r)we	—		(m)mà(r)wè		<i>Jatropha curcas</i>
mwòor òang	—	n.p.	m ^w òòr óǎŋ	oil-palm; palm-oil	<i>Elaeis guineensis</i>
mwòor	—	n.p.	m ^w òòr	shea butter	
kungtup	—		kùŋtùp		
mwòor tén	—	n.p.	m ^w òòr tén	mahogany oil	bitter oil (applied on wounds and used for deworming)
mwoot	—	v.	m ^w òòt	to stone; to throw s.t. at an object	
mwoot kam	—	v.p.	mwòòt kām	to hit with a stick	
mwoot sár	—	v.p.	mwòòt sár	to hit with the hand; to slap	
mwos	—	n.	m ^w òs	local beer made from sorghum or millet	also mos . production takes two days.
mwos daa	—	n.p.	m ^w òs dāā	locally brewed beer	lit. ‘calabash beer’
mwos miyel	—	n.p.	m ^w òs miyēl	industrially brewed beer	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
mwos shaar	—	p.n.	m ^w ʔs ʃāār	festival	held by elderly women according to their age-groups to cement their relationships, during the occasion they brew local beer among other things to entertain their members and their well-wishers. They organise local dance, usually the ceremony lasts for a few days
mya(a)l	—	n.	m ^y á(á)l	dry tears; slimy substance in one's eyes when one wakes up from sleep in the morning; rheum	also mimyaal
myaal	—	v.	m ^y áál	to request food from s.o. using indirect gestures and not words	
myaar	—	s.v.	m ^y āār	to be well-fed, overweight, fat, plumpy person or animal	
myas	—	v.	m ^y ās	to drink plenty of water	plural of shwaa
myeer	mo	n.	m ^y éér	bud; shoot; sprout	also mimyeer
myeer ngang	mo	n.p.	m ^y éér ⁿ gàŋ	central part of the shoot of fan palm	It is eaten either roasted or cooked. Also dup ngang , mbyol ngang
myeermuut	mo	n.	m ^y éér mùùt	eunuch; infertile man	the female equivalent is jeer
N n	NNnn				
'na		p.a.	-nā	my	short form of finā . shaar 'na my friend
n-		pref.	ñ-	morpheme that marks future tense, dative or omitted preposition	
Na	—	pref.	nă	informal respect prefix applied to the name of a female elder	i.e. for Naceen → Na Naceen and for Dinatu → Na Dinatu cf. Nàá
ná	—	v.	ná	to see; to look	imperative use only. Ná ri si see him here. cf. naa
naa	lyap	v.	náá, l ^y āp	to see; to behold; to examine; to watch; to look at; to regard	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
nàa		pref.	nàà	respect prefix applied to the name of a younger woman	
nàá	mo	n.	nàá	mother	respect prefix for older woman
nàá	mo	n.	nàá	reference to any woman	also pàa. nàá ni ret zam the woman is good
naa a	—	v.p.	náá ā	to do s.t. often	Gwar ni ri naa a nnas mat firi The man often beats up his wife. cf. tong a tòng
naa (...) nkáa	—	v.p.	náá ^h káá	to foresee; to predict; to foretell; to prognosticate	lit. ‘to see with head’. Also naa shi káa
naa bit nfung kírám	—	v.p.	náá bít ^h fùŋ kírám	to attend to a commitment at the break of day	lit. ‘watch daybreak through an opening in the room’. Also tap bit nfung kírám
naa shi káa	—	v.p.	náá ʃi káa	to foresee; to predict; to foretell; to prognosticate	lit. ‘to see with head’. Also naa nkáa
naadok	mo	n.	nààdɔk	elder sister	Naadok a nighin An elder sister is a mother. cf. naaweel, ndaa, gilam
nàagirak nàajaghar	— mo	n. n.	nààgīrāk nààdʒāyār	maize with sparse seed general name for all female babies	before they are later given appropriate names when they start responding to their parents’ calls etc. before this stage the child is called <i>namwesh</i> only, but now it is interchangeably called <i>namwesh</i> and <i>nàajaghar</i> . Masc. <i>ngujaghar</i>
naajeel	—	v.	náádʒéél	to pity; to be sympathetic to be compassionate	
naajeel	—	n.	náádʒéél	pity; sympathy; compassion	
naakicir	—	n.	náákìtʃír	traditional method of determining the cause of death within a family	Usually two days after death, the body is exhumed and local priests inspect the corpse and interpret the cause of death.

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Mwaghavul naakicir	pl. —	PoS v.	IPA náákĩřĩr	Gloss to determine the cause of death within a family	Examples Usually two days after death, the body is exhumed and local priests inspect the corpse and interpret the cause of death. cf. kòp
nàakoghol	mo	n.	nààkóyól	spear that has a straight and pointed head, usually without barbs	
Naan	—	p.n.	nāān	God	God has male and female versions, Daa Naan and Nàā Naan . Prior to missionaries it was the female version but the Christians changed it to the male version. The Mwaghavul have other spirits which protect them against illnesses and catastrophes.
naan	mo	n.	nāān	spider spp.	Arachnidae. Known for its predatory nature and ability to kill a wide range of insects and even tiny mice. H. <i>gizogizo</i> Lit. 'God hide!' <i>Mus minutoides</i>
Naan zok		excl.	nāān zōk	God forbid!	
naanii	mo	n.	nāānīí	pygmy mouse	
naapee	—	v.	náápēē	to see; to look	
naapee shi	—	n.p.	náápēē říkáá	capacity to foretell the future	
káa					
naapee shi	—	v.p.	náápēē říkáá	to foretell the future	
káa					
naapee wek-	—	v.p.	náápēē wèk	to look here and there in fear	Làa ni naapee wek-wek ndī ri kiling wal kī mbwóor The child looked here and there in fear when he heard the roar of a lion
wek			wèk		
naar	mo	n.	nāār	middle; centre; median	
nàashée	mo	n.	nààřēē	insect sp.	that destroys jute plants and beans
naashee-	—	n.	nààřēē	politics	also tubwoor
nnaashee			ⁿ nààřēē		


Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
nàashee- nnàashee	—	n.	nààʃéé ⁿnààʃēē	game played by children	in which the person leading touches the feet of the others one by one Also a children's poem
naashoop	—	n.	nààʃóóp	shame; embarrassment	cf. naashwoop
naashwoop	—	n.	nààʃʷóóp	shame	also naashoop
nàashwoop	—	n.	nààʃʷōóp	hairy lady	
naat	—	s.v.	nààt	to be serious (issue)	
naat	—	s.v.	nààt	to be red	
naat njileng	—	v.p.	nààt ndʒilèŋ	to rust	
naat njileng	—	n.p.	nààt ndʒilèŋ	rust; rustiness	
naat-naat	—	adv.	nààt nààt	describes s.t. red	
naaweel	mo	n.	nààwéél	younger sister	A pèt naaweel fwagha nghan wa Call your younger sister for me, please. cf. naadok, ndaa, gilam given to the bride by the younger siblings of her husband. Usually shows assonance with the bride's name. Actual names are only added for identification. cf. nandii, nadong, nawaa
nadii	mo	n.	nădīī	courtesy title	given to the bride by the younger siblings of her husband. Usually shows assonance with the bride's name. Actual names are only added for identification. cf. nandii, nadong, nawaa
nadong	mo	n.	nădōŋ	courtesy title	given to the bride by the younger siblings of her husband. Usually shows assonance with the bride's name. Actual names are only added for identification. cf. nandong, nadii, nawaa
nafoolii	mo	n.	nàfóólíí	female agama lizard	also nshaagoo . The male is gol
nagham	mo	n.	nāyām	mare; female horse	Never used for hunting expeditions or war
naghap	mo	n.	nàɣàp	armpit	
nagwet	—	loc.	nágʷét	outside	also nargwet
nak	mo	n.	nák	fool; imbecile; idiot; twit; nincompoop	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
nám	mo	n.	nám	caterpillar sp.	brown caterpillar which stays in its shell
nambwai	—	n.	nāmb ^w āī	prolapsed uterus	(more as a result of illness as it often reaches the ground if the woman sits carelessly). Also nambwal
nambwal	—	n.	nāmb ^w āl	prolapsed uterus	(more as a result of illness as it often reaches the ground if the woman sits carelessly). Also nambwai
namwesh	mo	n.	nām ^w éʃ	general name given to a baby girl at birth before appropriate name is later given	cf. damwesh . Formerly when a child was born it remained in a maternity room for seven days, and was called by this name, to protect the child from sex change via sorcery.
nan	—	s.v.	nān	to be big in size (pl.)	plural of des
nan	mo	n.	nān	bigger fruit, farm produce or animals	Plural usage. Gwar ni yak pupwap, be ri waghar nan ni mo seet ku ri cin dween ni mo di 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. dween
nán	—	n.	nán	flesh	
nán	—	n.	nán	soil that is easy to hoe deeply	
nán ki toghom	—	n.p.	nán	human as a fallible and vulnerable being	lit. ‘flesh and blood’. Mun a nán ki toghom ‘We are flesh and blood’ i.e. We are fallible and vulnerable
nandii	mo	n.	nāndīī	courtesy title given to the bride by older women	Usually shows assonance with the bride’s name. cf. nadii, nandong, nuwaa

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
nandong	mo	n.	nāndōŋ	courtesy title given to the bride by older women	Usually shows assonance with the bride's name. cf. nadong, nandii, nuwaa
nang	—	v.	nāŋ	to ask; to enquire; to question	also tal
nang	—	v.	nāŋ	to rain	Used in pee ni/ra nang mun 'the weather asks us' i.e. it rains for our good. Doghon pee ni ra nang mun Yesterday it rained for our good. cf. báan
náng	—	pron.	nán	your mother (of man) used by senior generation	note that the use of this word in this context by your junior is now considered insulting, probably due to the Hausa sense of this expression. cf. ning, pàk
nàng	mo	n.	nàn	question; inquiry; query	also tàl
nanggoghot	—	n.	nàngóyót	act of tickling	
nàngkáa		adv.	nàn káá	solely; on your own	used with san, sun, sak, shik, suk, shin, sat or shut . Ri ki cìn mbii a nàngkáa shin he does things all by himself
nargwet		loc.	nàrg ^w ét	outside; external	also nagwet
nas	—	v.	nās	to beat (pl.)	sg. nung . cf. niram, siram
nasara	mo	n.	nàsará	white man	< H.
nás-nás		id.	nás nás	very tightly	(of closing a hole)
nawaa	mo	n.	nāwáá	courtesy title given to the bride by the younger siblings of her husband	Usually shows assonance with the bride's name. Actual names are only added for identification. cf. nuwaa, nadong, nadii
nayong	—	n.	nàyōŋ	starvation; famine; hunger	< Fyem
nceng	mo	n.	ⁿ ŋēŋ	clitoris	also nkyong
ncicak	mo	n.	ⁿ ŋĩŋāk	grasshopper sp.	green, slender, edible grasshopper. The female is larger than the male.

Mwaghavul ncimeer	pl. mo	PoS n.	IPA n̄ĩmēēr	Gloss water-boatman	Examples Corixidae. Black insect usually found floating in stagnant water. Usually found skittering across the surface of stagnant water. It was believed to impart swimming ability when made to bite the armpit
					
nciwe	mo	n.	^{n̄} ĩwè	side-striped jackal	<i>Canis adustus</i>
ncokmeel	mo	n.	^{n̄} ĩkméél	grasshopper sp.	Similar to ncicak but smaller.
ncughur	mo	n.	^{n̄} ĩyùr	duck, goose generic	Anatidae
ndaa	mo	n.	^{n̄} dāā	elder brother	A ri a ndaa fina He is my elder brother. cf. gilam , naadfok , naaweel
ndaajii	mo	n.	^{n̄} dààḍẓíí	anything used or referred to, to frighten or scare children to conform to the norms of the society	
ndaajii	mo	n.	^{n̄} dààḍẓíí	grass sp.	
ndaajii yàa puus	—	n.p.	^{n̄} dààḍẓíí yàa pūūs	eclipse of the sun	
ndaajii yàa tár	—	n.p.	^{n̄} dààḍẓíí yàa tár	eclipse of the moon	
ndaaryil	mo	n.	^{n̄} dāāryíl	train	
ndagham-		adv.	^{n̄} dāyám	describes how s.o.	wuri katpoo
ndagham			^{n̄} dāyám	grumbles or murmurs	ndagham- ndagham nkáa shaar firi He speaks grumblingly against his friend
ndaghan	mo	n.	^{n̄} dàyàn	small dark snake sp.	
ndaghap	mo	n.	^{n̄} dāyāp	pomposity; foolish pride; pompous person	
ndai	mo	p.n.	^{n̄} dāī	central part of a town; burrow; main store	
Ndái	—	p.n.	^{n̄} dái	place near Panyam	
ndál	mo	n.	^{n̄} dál	big stick; club	
ndàl	mo	n.	^{n̄} dàl	zebra mouse	<i>Lemniscomys spp.</i>
ndàm	mo	n.	^{n̄} dàm	gecko (general)	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ndàm dwàghàr	mo	n.p.	ⁿ dàm d ^w àrà	gecko sp.	smaller than ndamizir , commonly found in houses
ndamisir	mo	n.	ⁿ dàmísìr	gecko sp.	also ndamizir
ndamizir	mo	n.	ⁿ dàmízìr	gecko sp.	also ndamisir
ndàmshwar	mo	n.	ⁿ dàmšwār	gecko sp.	also ndàm dwàghàr
ndàng		adv.	ndàŋ	after	jep mo swa pwat <i>rùtùtùt</i> ndàng wat mo they scrambled out, <i>rùtùtùt</i> , in pursuit of the thieves. Nyem so ndàng Naan mo ki mwaan sat pòò Naan ni ngurum mo a shipee-shipee Christians go around preaching to people from place to place
ndàng...dī		prep.	ndàŋ...dī	with	lop fina ndàng gha dī My message is with you
ndanggaghar	mo	n.	ndāŋgáyár	earwig, ‘skirt and blouse’	Also dīghir kwee <i>Dermaptera</i> . Lives in damp places including clothes.
ndangshak		adv.	ⁿ dàŋ ʃàk	together; in agreement; one after another	
ndengdeng	mo	n.	ⁿ dèŋdèŋ	raft-zither	, struck or plucked musical instrument
ndèngdèng dāa	mo	n.p.	ⁿ dèŋdèŋ dāā	lute with calabash resonator	
ndèngdèng miil	mo	n.p.	ⁿ dèŋdèŋ mīl	raft-zither	
ndèngdèng shim	mo	n.p.	ⁿ dèŋdèŋ shīm	lute with skin-covered resonator	similar to the Hausa <i>kuntiki</i>
ndèngdèng soghom	mo	n.p.	ⁿ dèŋdèŋ sōyōm	xylophone with cowhorn resonators	




Mwaghavul ndī	pl.	PoS conj.	IPA ⁿ dī	as	Gloss	Examples
						Ndī as nī naa mee sibel, be nī taa sushii ndang nī As the dog saw a wild cat, it began to pursue it. Also kaadi
nding	mo	n.	ⁿ dīŋ		stone; lump of soil; clod	
ndibèn	—	n.	ⁿ dībèn		gum; glue; pitch; sticky substance; mucilaginous substance	
ndibet	mo	n.	ⁿ dībèt		upper grinding stone, upper millstone, handstone	refers to the upper mobile stone
ndibet furum	—	n.p.	ⁿ dībèt fùrùm		knee-cap	
ndifilip	mo	n.	ⁿ dīfīlīp		small cockroach sp.	Also ndipyeeel . <i>Periplaneta americana</i> . H. <i>kyankeso</i> Vespidae spp.
ndifining	mo	n.	ⁿ dīfīnīŋ		wasp	
ndighim	mo	n.	ⁿ dīyīm		general term for yellow-chested birds	village weaver <i>Ploceus cucullatus</i> , yellow-fronted tinkerbird <i>Pogoniulus chrysoconus</i> <i>Gryllotalpa africana</i> . Very large ground-dwelling cricket which can be very destructive to growing plants. Dug out of holes and eaten by children. Very noisy.
ndighis	mo	n.	ⁿ dīyīs		giant mole-cricket	
ndighisnaan	mo	n.	ⁿ dīyīsnaān		cricket sp.	Noisy cricket which destroys clothes.



Mwaghavul ndikinong	pl. mo	PoS n.	IPA ⁿ dìkìnòŋ	Gloss stink-ant	Examples <i>Tapinoma sessile</i> . Also nditinong . A large biting ant that smells. It moves across the ground in groups. H. <i>gwano</i> <i>Acomys</i> spp. Regarded as bad clay. Dyees ñiisi ni long ndilat zam This sand has a lot of bad clay
ndikop	mo	n.	ⁿ díkòp	spiny mouse	beer wáar ndilòs pour the cereal drink with a splash
ndilat	—	n.	ⁿ dīlāt	less sticky clay not suitable for pottery or plaster	murap ndilòs be dead without a survivor
ndilòs		id.	ⁿ dilòs	describes pouring s.t. with a splash	dee ndilòs be completely absent
ndilòs		id.	ⁿ dilòs	describes dying without survivors	
ndilòs		id.	ⁿ dilòs	describes being completely absent	
ndimeeza	mo	n.	ⁿ dìméézà	eucalyptus tree	
ndimoghol	mo	n.	ⁿ dímōyōl	small green grasshopper, bush-cricket	Tettigonidae. Also ndumoghol . Small grasshopper which mimics a leaf
ndipwoop	mo	n.	ⁿ dìp ^w óóp	winged termite; flying ant	also ndupwoop . The largest size of flying ant. H. <i>shinge</i> cf. nfwash, wuryaa, nluwash cf. ndifilip . <i>Periplaneta americana</i> . H. kyankeso. Usually found at night around toilets
ndipyeeel	mo	n.	ⁿ dìp ^y éél	cockroach	
ndipyeeel àm	mo	n.p.	ⁿ dìp ^y ēēl àm	giant water-bug	<i>Belostoma</i> spp. Lit. ‘cockroach of water’.



Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ndipyeeel ki ndifilip (jir)	mo	n.p.	ⁿ dìp ^y éél kí ⁿ dìfilip dǵír	everyone; all people participating in s.t. without anyone excluded	zughum firi ni mo kàt ndipyeeel ki ndifilip jir his presents/gifts go to all people
ndipyeeel ki ndifilip (jir)	—	adv.	ⁿ dìp ^y éél kí ⁿ dìfilip dǵír	en masse; with everybody's involvement	mo pwat ndipyeeel ki ndifilip jir mpeeku mo kaat ri di they came out en masse to welcome him
ndire		adv.	ⁿ dìré	rightly; correctly; properly; suitably	
ndire		a.	ⁿ dìré	right; correct; proper; suitable	
ndire	—	n.	ⁿ dìré	being right, correct, proper, suitable	
ndire-ndire		adv.	ⁿ dìré ⁿ dìré	properly; correctly; accurately; well	wura cèt gwòm mwòor ni ndire-ndire she cooked the oily food correctly. Yit ki ngunan ni moo naapee ndire-ndire the eyes of the old man see very well <i>Estrildidae</i>
ndirit	mo	n.	ⁿ dírít	waxbill	
ndiryagham (káa)	mo	n.	ⁿ dír ^y àǵàm káá	soldier termite	The name means literally 'big head' using the insulting adjective.
ndishii	mo	n.	ⁿ díʃii	fly (generic)	often applied to the housefly, <i>Musca domestica</i> . Feeds on dirt and is common where there are livestock.
ndishii kicir	mo	n.p.	ⁿ díʃii kǵǵír	maggot; grub	Feeds on rotten wood
ndishii waar ndishol	mo mo	n.p. n.	ⁿ díʃii wāār ⁿ díʃɔl	large type of housefly. fruit of the wild date palm, pyem	<i>Phoenix reclinata</i>
nditilong kùir nditinong	mo mo	n.p. n.	ⁿ dìtìlòŋ kùir ⁿ dìtìnòŋ	cotton-stainer bug stink-ant	see nditinong kùir also ndikinong H. <i>gwano</i>

Mwaghavul nditinong kàir	pl. mo	PoS n.p.	IPA ˈdàtìnòŋ kàir	Gloss cotton-stainer bug	Examples
					<p><i>Dysdercus</i> spp. Mating pairs of the cotton-stainer appear at the end of April. also nditilong kàir</p> 
ndiisi		dem.	ndíísí	that or those; over there; the other one	<p><i>díisi</i> when used in clause-final position outside the noun phrase it refers to. It indicates position away from the speaker and the hearer. a mat ni ndiisi ‘FOC. woman the that’ that is the woman. cf. mmini</p>
ndiisì		dem.	ndíisì	this; here	<p><i>díisì</i> when used in clause-final position outside the noun phrase it refers to. It indicates position near the speaker. a mat ni ndiisì ‘FOC. woman the this’ this is the woman. cf. mmini</p>


Mwaghavul ndin	pl.	PoS a.	IPA ⁿ din	Gloss without; lacking	Examples
					as diisi ni yem ndin mbiise kuni dee si gòkshiròk The dog has not been fed for some time, and it is looking emaciated, gòkshiròk wuri mwaan ndin nnaashwoop zòkmòn-zòkmòn he walks around without shame, zòkmòn-zòkmòn; Taji a so ndin laa ni kas Don't you go without the child
ndin mmàn		adv.	ⁿ din ^m màn	unknowingly; unexpectedly	
ndin njak	—	a.	ⁿ din ndžàk	arrogant; unscrupulous	shameless;
ndin njak		adv.	ⁿ din ⁱⁿ ndžàk	without shamelessly; unscrupulously	shame,
ndighin		loc.	ⁿ dighin	inside; within; in	An zok shaghal ni a ndighin lu I hid the money inside the room. This can stand for an existential verb. Manret ndighin tughun Manret is in the pit. cf. ndighin used in feeding horses
ndoghorok	—	n.	ⁿ dōyōròk	grass sp.	
ndol	mo	n.	ⁿ dól	ankle-rattle made from iron	




Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ndol ngang	mo	n.p.	ⁿ dòl ⁿ gàŋ	leg-rattle	made from palm leaf boxes filled with pebbles 
ndóm	mo	n.	ndóm	middle-aged person	
ndubuk	mo	n.	ⁿ dúbùk	brain	also ndumuk
nduđuk	—	n.	ⁿ dùđúk	silk cotton floss	
nduđúk kùir	mo	n.p.	ⁿ dùđúk kùir	silk cotton tree	<i>Ceiba pentandra</i>
ndugwaal	—	n.	ⁿ dùg ^w áál	secretion by women during intercourse	cf. nyòl
nDúkum	—	p.n.	ⁿ dúkūm	spirit that protects food crops	
nduldulum	mo	n.	ⁿ dūldùlūm	black whetstone	used in sharpening shaving knives, hoes cutlasses, etc.
ndùlúm	—	n.	ⁿ dùlūm	suffocating or asphyxiating matter	
ndumoghol	mo	n.	ⁿ dúmōyōl	small green grasshopper, bush-cricket	Tettigonidae. Also ndimoghol . Small grasshopper which mimics a leaf
ndumoghol	—	a.	ⁿ dúmōyōl	colour of a horse	
ndumoghol	mo	n.	ⁿ dúmōyōl	grasshopper sp.	Also ndimoghol
ndumu	mo	n.	ⁿ dùmú	brown hyena	<i>Hyaena hyaena</i> . Refers to a greedy person or glutton. Thus wagha a ndumu you are a hyaena implies you are greedy Hausa <i>kura</i>
ndumuk	mo	n.	ⁿ dúmùk	brain; bone marrow	also ndubuk . cf. nvel
ndumuur	—	n.	ⁿ dúmùùr	bone marrow	also nvel
ndùng	—	v.a.	ⁿ dùŋ	be about to	Panmun ndùng sò wàa Panmun is about to go home Daa ndùng kilom cáan Father is starting to make a hoe
ndupung	—	n.	ndùpùŋ	haze; mist; fog	cf. pilem
ndupung	—	n.	ndùpùŋ	white powder from plants in the dry season	cf. pilem
ndupung dāghar	—	n.p.	ndùpùŋ dāyār	hail; ice blocks; snow; frost	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ndupwoop	mo	n.	ⁿ dùp ^w óóp	winged termite; flying ant	also ndipwoop . The largest size of flying ant. H. <i>shinge</i> cf. nfwash , wuryaa , nluwash
ndur	mo	n.	ⁿ dúr	sedge sp.	<i>Mariscus longibracteatus</i> and probably other <i>Mariscus</i> spp. (1) monocotyledonous plant found in swampy/marshy areas
ndur	mo	n.	ⁿ dúr	mistletoe	<i>Tapinanthus</i> and <i>Loranthus</i> spp. A person can be referred to as ndur if they depend heavily on others. cf. also kirom .
ndushuu	mo	n.	ⁿ dùfūū	caterpillar sp.	Covered in stinging hairs. Feeds on leaves, mostly dark brown. Its eggs are protected in a silk cocoon.
ndutughut	mo	n.	ⁿ dùtúyút	plant sp.	
ndùu	mo	n.	ⁿ dùù	empty maize cob	maize cob that has not produced seed as opposed to a maize husk (nduushwaa)
nduu	mo	n.	ⁿ dūū	skink spp.	also nduunii , nduuning
nduu	mo	n.	ⁿ dūū	fish sp.	
nduu shwaa	mo	n.p.	ⁿ dùù f ^w áá	maize husk	also simply called nduu if the context is clear
nduunii	mo	n.	ⁿ dùùníf	skink spp.	Also nduu , nduuning .
nduuning	mo	n.	ⁿ dùùnínj	skink spp.	Also nduu , nduunii .
ndwet	mo	n.	ⁿ d ^w ét	support; pillar; pole	
ndfyen		adv.	ⁿ d ^y ēn	at your own pace, taking time	
ndyès	mo	n.	ⁿ d ^y ēs	pestle	
neen	—	n.	nēēn	hunger; famine; starvation	
neen (kwee)	mo	n.(p.)	nēēn (k ^w ēē)	part of the intestine of a chicken	
neen àm	—	n.p.	nēēn àm	thirst	
neer	mo	n.	nēēr	vagina; cunt	
neer	—	v.	nēēr	to surround; to encircle	
neer pee	—	v.	nēēr pēē	to demarcate; to encircle a place	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
neer pee	—	v.	nēēr pēē	to roam about; to wander; to ramble	
nèn	—	v.	nèn	to feel like urinating or defecating	ɖyes nèn ri he felt like defecating
nFèer	mo	p.n.	ⁿ fèēr	Fyer people and language	
nfii		a.	nfii	empty; void	
nfifee	mo	n.	ⁿ fifèè	shale	
nfong-fong	—	n.	ⁿ fɔŋfɔŋ	wind that blows from the west	
nfong-fong	—	n.	ⁿ fɔŋfɔŋ	wayward person; delinquent; recalcitrant person; unruly person	
nfumvum		id.	ⁿ fumvūm	blindly; blindfolded	doghon ɖyeel paa pee ni ku mo swa pwat nfumvum yesterday, smoke covered the place, so they had to run out blinded
nfut	—	n.	nfùt	stage in preparation of kenaf condiment when the seeds rot	goghor nfut ni ɖu aase càf the kenaf condiment being prepared smells pungently
nfut	mo	n.	ⁿ fùt	mosquito	<i>Anopheles</i> spp. Sucks human blood and is responsible for malaria.
					
nfut	mo	n.	ⁿ fùt	metal lock; stocks	used mostly in detention centres to keep inmates from escaping. People were placed in stocks with their feet poking out and mosquitoes used to bite them, hence the name.
nfuul		adv.	nfūul	describes internal pain or death	due to external shock, without making visible signs on the body
nfwaghap	mo	n.	nf ^w àɣàp	biting fly	Tabanidae. Appears July-September.
nfwaghap	mo	n.	nf ^w àɣàp	grass sp.	also filfuk


Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
nfwash	mo	n.	ⁿ f ^w ǎʃ	non-winged termite sp.	cf. nluwash , ndupwoop/ndipwoop , waryaa , njar , mpyeer , ndiryagham káa see pumbwan steals chickens
nfwoon gwom	mo	n.p.	ⁿ f ^w ōñ g ^w ōm	plant sp.	
nfyem	mo	n.	ⁿ f ^y éém	small raptor sp.	
ngaa		adv.	ŋāā	for a long time; forever; eternally	
ngaal	mo	n.	ⁿ gààl	horizontal interior support for granary	
ngaal	mo	n.	ⁿ gààl	tree sp.	
ngaal	mo	n.	ⁿ gààl	scorpion fly	<i>Bittacus</i> spp. Found in humid areas. 
ngaalaak	mo	n.	ⁿ gààlāāk	praying mantis	also nnalaak , nnasheem
ngaam	mo	n.	ⁿ gáám	ram; male sheep	
ngàam tum	—	n.	ⁿ gààm tūm	drawn game in a wrestling contest	when the contestants fall on their backs and there is no winner. also ngàng puus ba mishkagham ni wuri ntong di a ngaa-ngaa kas the chief will not live forever
ngaa-ngaa		adv.	ŋāā ŋāā	for a very long time, for ever and ever	
ngaas		a.	ⁿ gàás	dry (as food)	
ngaas		a.	ⁿ gàás	bare (as a cable without insulation)	
ngaas	mo	n.	ⁿ gàás	left-over food	also ngàas gwom
ngàas gwom	mo	n.p.	ⁿ gàás g ^w ōm	left-over food	also ngaas
ngafukshii	mo	n.p.	ⁿ gàfùkʃii	vulture	cf. also ngavurcii , nvurshii
nGagharang	—	p.n.	ⁿ gàyàràŋ	spirit	that protects crops on the farm and causes and cures waist pains.
ngàk		a.	ⁿ gàk	big; huge; large; vast; mighty	
ngal	—	num.	ⁿ gál	million (1,000,000)	
ngamsughun	mo	n.	ⁿ gāmsùyùn	civet cat	<i>Civettictis civetta</i>
ngàn	mo	n.	ŋàn	snake sp.	
ngang	mo	n.	ⁿ gàŋ	borassus palm; fan palm	<i>Borassus</i> <i>aethiopicum</i> H. <i>giginya</i>

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ngáng	mo	n.	ⁿ gáŋ	Senegal galago; bushbaby	<i>Galago senegalensis</i>
ngǎng	mo	n.	ŋǎŋ	traditional hoe	It has a long shaft and handle tied to the main hoe by a woven fibre. Once in a while the hoe especially the area where the handle is tied with the fibre is soaked in water for the fibre to shrink. This is no longer in use due to its complexity i.e. one has to get the jute fibre, weave it before getting an elder who will tie the hoe. With the fèt , one could go straight to the farm from the blacksmith without further assistance (see cáan)
ngang puus	—	n.p.	ⁿ gàŋ pūūs	drawn game in a wrestling contest	when the contestants fall on their backs and there is no winner. Also ngàam tum
ngangraghap	mo	n.	ⁿ gàŋràŋp	chameleon	<i>Pandanus imperator</i>
ngangvet	mo	n.	ⁿ gàŋvét	black scorpion	
ngargak	—	n.	ⁿ gàrgák	Bambara groundnut	<i>Vigna subterranea</i> . cf. kom tughus
ngarmoghol	—	n.	ⁿ gàrmōŷōl	long pod bean sp.	recent coinage Green caterpillar usually found on the mmawe shrub, <i>Jatropha curcas</i> . Large edible grasshopper. The female carries the male on her back. Greyish in colour with darkish stripes
ngarmun	mo	n.	ⁿ gàrmùn	bic; biro; ballpoint pen	
ngarmushang	mo	n.	ⁿ gàrmùsháŋ	caterpillar sp.	
ngarpyaa	mo	n.	ⁿ gārp ^y áá	grasshopper sp.	



Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ngarvip	mo	n.	ⁿ gārvìp	book	recent coinage
ngarvum	mo	n.	ⁿ gārvùm	grasshopper sp.	A large ash-coloured grasshopper which moves slowly usually in small groups. Not destructive.
ngau		adv./a.	ⁿ gàú	describes shaving the head completely	
ngau		adv./a.	ⁿ gàú	describes a dome without a roof	
ngau	mo	n.	ṇàú	wild dog; fox	possibly the sand fox, <i>Vulpes pallida</i>
ngavurcii	mo	n.	ⁿ gàvùrtʃii	vulture	cf. also nvurshii , ngafukshii
nggaa	—	n.	ⁿ gāā	adultery	
nggaa	mo	n.	ⁿ gāā	prostitute; adulterous man or woman; fornicator	cf. mat nggaa , mwàan shwaa
ng hik	mo	n.	ⁿ ɣìk	stone; rock	
ng hik fin	mo	n.p.	ⁿ ɣìk fìn	grinding stone; millstone; quern	refers to the lower, stationary, stone (quern). Also fin
ng hik	—	n.p.	ⁿ ɣìk tĩɣĩrìn	stone which is one of the front legs of a tripod	bigger than dàngpìghít
ngicak	mo	n.	ⁿ gìtʃák	bunch of straws	used in the preparation of <i>kunu</i> and other local drinks
ngik	—	n.	ⁿ gìk	double (years, bundles of millet)	opposite of hambal . Mostly used while counting bundles of millet for threshing
ngik	—	num.	ⁿ gìk	thousand (1000)	cf. also dubu
ngimaar	—	n.	ⁿ gímāār	grass sp.	also kasbiring
ngimirok	—	n.	ⁿ gìmīròk	sediment of <i>Canarium</i> fruit during extraction of oil	<i>Canarium schweinfurthi</i> . cf. ngitish
ngingaa	mo	n.	ṇĩṇàà	sacred ibis; hadada ibis	<i>Theskornis aethiopica</i> , <i>Bostrychia hagedash</i> . Also the name of a village in Ampang where this bird used to be seen
ngiris	—	n.	ⁿ gìrìs	cartilage; ‘biscuit bone’	also ngurus . H. <i>kwatar kashi</i>
ngirok	mo	n.	ⁿ gìròk	fish hook; trigger; hook for crane; hook	
ngiròk	—	n.	ⁿ gìròk	snoring	ri ki fii ngiròk He usually snores
ngiròk lèè	mo	n.p.	ⁿ gìròk lèè	hook used for tattooing	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ngìròk	mo	n.p.	ⁿ gìròk	hook for fishing	Hausa kúrgyè
pupwap	—	n.	púp ^w áp	residue from extracted <i>atili</i> oil	cf. ngimirok
ngitish	mo	n.	ⁿ gitíʃ	sponge used for washing plates, pots, etc.	
ngizok	—	n.	ⁿ gizōk	upright, twisted hair; dreadlocks	to have this, the hair was dressed with mud, smeared with oil and heated with hot potsherds. When dry, it was then decorated with <i>lip</i> powder. cf. shwat káa
ngo	—	pron.	ⁿ gó	stands for a specific person, for example one identified earlier	Also in expressions such as koo ngo
ngo diides	nyem diinan	n.p.	ⁿ gó diíděs	influential person	diidang 'e whoever
ngóghót	mo	n.	ⁿ góyót	tick	Ixodidae. Ticks stick to grass stems and catch passing animals. Their eggs are found in the grass. H. <i>kaska</i>
					
ngòk	mo	n.	ⁿ gòk	grasshopper (generic)	
ngòk	—	n.	ⁿ gòk	'meat' when conversation at festivals	in this is a polite or reduced form, implying the speaker does not have much or is not boasting
ngòk	mo	n.	ⁿ gòk	darling, beloved	used as a sort of diminutive applied to a girlfriend
ngòk biring	mo	n.p.	ⁿ gòk bírín	grasshopper sp.	large, green grasshopper
ngòk kwaghas	mo	n.p.	ⁿ gòk k ^w àḡàs	grasshopper sp.	small grasshopper
ngòk njii	mo	n.p.	ⁿ gòk ⁿ dʒíí	grasshopper sp.	small grasshopper. Name means 'grasshopper of the ancestral spirits'.
ngòndòs		a.	ⁿ gòndòs	long	(insulting, applied to penis)

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ngong	mo	n.	ⁿ gón̩	snake sp.	commonly found around houses, not poisonous
ngong ye		int.	ⁿ gón̩ yē	How much?	cf. gong . A seet ngarvip ni a ngong ye? ‘You buy book the FOC how much Q’ How much did you pay for the book?
ngông-ngông		id.	ŋôn̩ ŋôn̩	describes sound of dog barking	also hõù-hõù, wõù-wõù
ngooroo	mo	n.	ⁿ gòòròò	pied crow	<i>Corvus albus</i> . H. <i>hànkáákàà</i>
ngòos		a.	ⁿ gòòs	long (insulting, applied to penis)	dup fwagha ni aase ngòos Your penis is very long. Gòos ki dup Your penis has length
ngorzol	—	n.	ⁿ gòrzól	smallpox	also dwáng, mubin . General body weakness, pustules appear across the body. Generally ends in death. H. <i>agana</i> . No longer prevalent.
ngu	nyem	pref.	ⁿ gù, ⁿ yèm	person	(prefixed to expressions to signify type or profession)
ngu (dang) dimighir	nyem (dang) dimighir	n.p.	ⁿ gù dāŋ ðimīyīr	person who is trickish, not straightforward	
ngu (koos) paa	nyem (koos) paa	n.p.	ⁿ gù kōōs páá	one who sees by way of voodoo	
ngu (tàng) shwan	nyem (tàng) shwan	n.p.	ⁿ gù (tāŋ) ʃ ^w àn	troublesome person	
ngu ar	nyem ar	n.p.	ⁿ gù ár	intermediary in marriage transaction	
ngu Bilaat	nyem Bilaat	n.p.	ⁿ gù bílààt	Fulani man	
ngu baan	nyem baan	n.p.	ⁿ gù báán	good Samaritan	
ngu bál nsar	nyem bál nsar	n.p.	ⁿ gù bál ⁿ sár	miser	
ngu butbish	nyem butbish	n.p.	ⁿ gù bũtbīʃ	wicked person; malevolent person	Pòodfwang ri a ngu butbish Pòodfwang is a wicked man
ngu byàal	nyem byàal	n.p.	ⁿ gù ɓ ^y ààl	wild, aggressive person	Ri a ngu byàal He is an aggressive person
ngu cicet	nyem cicet	n.p.	ⁿ gù ʃiʃèt	cook; one who prepares food	
ngu đak ar	nyem đak ar	n.p.	ⁿ gù đǎk ár	person working on road construction	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ngu ðak	nyem ðak	n.p.	ⁿ gù ðák	cobbler; shoe repairer	
kwaghazak	kwaghazak		k ^w àzák		
ngu ðak	nyem ðak	n.p.	ⁿ gù ðák	mechanic	
nisogho	nisogho		nìsòyó		
ngu ðak wus	nyem ðak wus	n.p.	ⁿ gù ðák wūs	PHCN staff; electricity worker	
ngu ðak yen	nyem ðak yen	n.p.	ⁿ gù ðák yēn	medical personnel	
ngu ðangðang	nyem ðangðang	n.p.	ⁿ gù ðāṅðāṅ	beggar	
ngu ðiip	nyem ðiip	n.p.	ⁿ gù ðīp	harvester	(one who harvests crops)
ðíbén	ðíbén		ðíḃén		
ngu ðikpee	nyem ðikpee	n.p.	ⁿ gù ðīkpēē	builder	
ngu fét long	nyem fét long	n.p.	ⁿ gù fét lōṅ	butcher	
ngu fetpee	nyem fetpee	n.p.	ⁿ gù fētpēē	cleaner	lit. 'person sweeps place'
ngu jwàk	nyem jwàk	n.p.	ⁿ gù dž ^w ák	wicked person	
ngu kaabal	nyem kaabal	n.p.	ⁿ gù káá bál	one who is stubborn	
ngu kam ar kì Naan	nyem kam ar kì Naan	n.p.	ⁿ gù kám ár kì nāān	priest; vicar	
ngu kamkam	nyem kamkam	n.p.	ⁿ gù kámkám	teacher	
ngu kampee	nyem kampee	n.p.	ⁿ gù kámpēē	laboratory technician	
ngu kyeer	nyem kyeer	n.p.	ⁿ gù k ^y ēēr	poultry farmer	
kwee	kwee		k ^w ēē		
ngu kyeer	nyem kyeer	n.p.	ⁿ gù k ^y ēēr	cattle herder	
randong	randong		rāndōṅ		
ngu kyeer	nyem kyeer	n.p.	ⁿ gù k ^y ēēr tūm	shepherd	
tum	tum				
ngu kyes	nyem kyes	n.p.	ⁿ gù k ^y ēs	very generous person	
mwòor	mwòor		m ^w òòr ⁿ tūyūt		
ntughut	ntughut				
ngu laplop	nyem laplop	n.p.	ⁿ gù láplòp	person who runs errands eagerly	
ngu lapsar	nyem lapsar	n.p.	ⁿ gù lápsár	sharpshooter; good archer	
ngu lapwap	nyem lapwap	n.p.	ⁿ gù lápwáp	tax collector; revenue officer	
ngu le aghas	nyem le aghas	n.p.	ⁿ gù lè àyàs	one who make others laugh; jester; joker; comic; comedian	
ngu loghom	nyem loghom	n.p.	ⁿ gù lōyōm	person who induces leprosy by sorcery	
ngu lukshik	nyem lukshik	n.p.	ⁿ gù lúkʃik	magician; sorcerer	
ngu màar	nyem màar	n.p.	ⁿ gù mààr	fish farmer	
pupwap	pupwap		púp ^w áp		
ngu man wàar	nyem man wàar	n.p.	ⁿ gù mān wààr	lawyer; advocate	
ngu mang	nyem mang	n.p.	ⁿ gù màn kòòk	leader of a singing group/dancing group	
kook	kook				
ngu mangkir	nyem mangkir	n.p.	ⁿ gù màn ^k īr	videographer	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ngu mangkùur	nyem mangkùur	n.p.	ⁿ gù màṅkùùr	surveyor	
ngu mangriin	nyem mangriin	n.p.	ⁿ gù màṅrīin	photographer	
ngu mangshik	nyem mangshik	n.p.	ⁿ gù màṅʃik	person who easily gets into trouble or who has got into trouble	
ngu Meernyang	nyem Meernyang	p.n.	ⁿ gù mēērn ^ʸ áŋ	Mernyang person	
ngu mumuut	nyem mumuut	n.p.	ⁿ gù mūmúút	dead person	
ngu Mupun	nyem Mupun	n.p.	ⁿ gù mùpūn	Mupun person	
ngu muyii	nyem muyii	n.p.	ⁿ gù múyíí	historical figure	
ngu mwàan ki pòò Naan	nyem mwàan ki pòò Naan	n.p.	ⁿ gù mwààn kí pòò nāān	evangelist	
ngu naajeel	nyem naajeel	n.p.	ⁿ gù náádʒéél	one who is compassionate	
ngu naalong	nyem naalong	n.p.	ⁿ gù náálōŋ	herdsman	
ngu nCip	nyem nCip	n.p.	ⁿ gù ⁿ ʃíp, - ⁿ ʃíp	Chip person; Miship person	
ngu ndaghap	nyem ndaghap	n.p.	ⁿ gù ⁿ dāyāp	pompous person	
ngu nFyam	nyem nFyam	n.p.	ⁿ gù ⁿ fāam	Fyem person	
ngu nGween	nyem nGween	n.p.	ⁿ gù ⁿ gwēēn, ⁿ yè ^m ⁿ gwēēn, ⁿ è ^m -	Hausa person	
ngu nGween Gurum	nyem nGween Gurum	n.p.	ⁿ gù ⁿ g ^w ēēn gùrùm	Mwaghavul man who has converted to Islam	
ngu nJii Dughurii	nyem nJii Dughurii	n.p.	ⁿ gù ⁿ dʒìì dúyúríí	Igbo man	
ngu nRem	nyem nRem	n.p.	ⁿ gù ⁿ rēm	Berom person	
ngu nRon	nyem nRon	n.p.	ⁿ gù ⁿ ròn	Ron person	
ngu numpee	nyem numpee	n.p.	ⁿ gù nūmpēē	devil; demon	one who deceives people
ngu piring pòò	nyem piring pòò	n.p.	ⁿ gù pīrīŋ pòò	interpreter	
ngu pit wus	nyem pit wus	n.p.	ⁿ gù pīt wūs	fireman	
ngu kwaspee	nyem kwaspee	n.p.	ⁿ gù p ^w āspēē	carpenter; woodworker	
ngu pwos	nyem pwos	n.p.	ⁿ gù p ^w ōs	shoe shiner	
kwaghazak	kwaghazak	n.p.	k ^w àʒàzàk		
ngu ryeenaan	nyem ryeenaan	n.p.	ⁿ gù r ^ʸ éénāān	magician; sorcerer	who is able to move things about by occult power
ngu ryeenaan	nyem ryeenaan	n.p.	ⁿ gù r ^ʸ éénāān	dilatory person	
ngu shwaa yughur	nyem shwaa yughur	n.p.	ⁿ gù ʃ ^w āā yúyúr	drunkard; sot	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ngu so ndàng Naan	nyem so ndàng Naan mo	n.p.	ⁿ gù sò ⁿ dàŋ nāān	Christian	
ngu tàa ndengdeng	nyem tàa ndengdeng	n.p.	ⁿ gù tàa ⁿ dēŋ ⁿ dēŋ	zither player	
ngu tàa njweng	nyem tàa njweng	n.p.	ⁿ gù tàa ⁿ dʒ ^w éŋ	flautist	
ngu taanpee	nyem taanpee	n.p.	ⁿ gù tàànpēē	tailor	
ngu tap wàar	nyem tap wàar	n.p.	ⁿ gù táp wààr	police	
ngu tappee	nyem tappee	n.p.	ⁿ gù táppēē	security personnel	
ngu tendēm cii múut	nyem tendēm cii múut	n.p.	ⁿ gù tēndēm ʃíí múút	thief; male prostitute	
ngu tokdun	nyem tokdun	n.p.	ⁿ gù tòkdùn	stammerer; stutterer	
ngu tokdyeel	nyem tokdyeel	n.p.	ⁿ gù tòkd ^y éél	judge	
ngu tokshik	nyem tokshik	n.p.	ⁿ gù tòkʃík	sympathizer; get-well visitor; person who gives a goodwill message; person who greets, especially at a formal occasion	Ngu tokshik a ngu mang kúm ‘One who greets is a corpse carrier’ i.e. One who greets another may discover a problem and offer a help. cf. tokshik
ngu tung nicaap	nyem tung nicaap	n.p.	ⁿ gù tún nìʃááp	pilot	
ngu tung nisogho	nyem tung nisogho	n.p.	ⁿ gù tún nìsɔ́yó	driver	
ngu zaarii	nyem zaarii	n.p.	ⁿ gù zááríí	seer; prophet; soothsayer; diviner	
ngubam	nyem bam	n.	ⁿ gù bàm	helper	
ngubang	—	n.	ⁿ gùbán	fair-complexioned person	descriptive term used in paa divination. Ngu paa ni sat nne a ngubang cin nyang nlàa ni The paa diviner said it was a fair- complexioned person that bewitched (= harmed) the child. cf. ngutup
ngudang	nyem dang	n.	ⁿ gùdǎŋ	beggar; mendicant	
ngudung	nyem dung	n.	ⁿ gùdúŋ	liar	female nìdung
ngufong	nyem fong	n.	ⁿ gùfɔŋ	powerful person	
ngughir	mo	n.	ⁿ gùyír	fish sp. which pricks	
ngughir	—	n.	ⁿ gùyír	thorny plant sp.	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ngugok	nyemgok	n.	ⁿ gùgōk, ⁿ yēm̄gōk	emaciated, weak and sick person; patient	
ngugurak	mo	n.	ⁿ gùgūrāk	water-bug	resembles ndipyeel àm but darker
ngujaghar	mo	n.	ⁿ gùd̄žāyār	general name for all male babies	before they are later given appropriate names when they start responding to their parents' calls etc. Before this stage the child is called <i>damwesh</i> only, but now it is interchangeably called <i>damwesh</i> and <i>ngujaghar</i> . Fem. <i>nàajaghar</i>
ngujeel	nyem jeel	n.	ⁿ gùd̄žéél	poor man; pauper	
ngukam	nyemkam	n.	ⁿ gùkám	teacher; instructor; lecturer	
ngukilom	nyem kilom	n.	ⁿ gù kīlōm	blacksmith; smith	
ngukook	nyem kook	n.	ⁿ gù kòòk	singer; dancer	
ngukum	nyem kum	n.	ⁿ gùkùm	one who believes in the traditional religion	
ngukwat	nyem kwàt	n.	ⁿ gùk ^w àt	hunter	
ngukyeer	nyemkyeer	n.	ⁿ gùk ^y èèr	pastor	
ngukyeer dēs	nyemkyeer dēs	n.p.	ⁿ gùk ^y èèr dēs	reverend	
nGukyeer	—	n.p.	ⁿ gùk ^y èèr	God	
Diihai	—	n.p.	díihái		
ngul	—	conj.	ⁿ gùl, ⁿ gúl	maybe; perhaps; possibly	
ngul dāng	—	conj.	ⁿ gùl dāŋ	maybe	
ngulak	—	n.	ngūlāk	performing an activity with pride	
ngulang	mo	n.	ⁿ gùlāj	sling; throwing device	
ngulang (yak)	mo	n.p.	ⁿ gùlāj yāk	stick with hooked end	used for plucking Canarium and other fruits, firewood, etc.
páat			páat		
ngulek	nyem lek	n.	ⁿ gùlèk, ⁿ yèm lèk	fighters; soldiers; combatants; warriors	
nguloghom	nyemloghom	n.	ⁿ gùlōyōm, ⁿ yèm-	man who induces leprosy by sorcery	
ngulong	nyemlong	n.	ⁿ gùlōŋ	wealthy person; rich person; prosperous person	
ngulop kì	nyemlop kì	n.p.	ⁿ gùlōp kì	angel of god	
Naan	Naan		nāān		
ngulu	—	n.	ⁿ gùlú	husband	
ngúlúm	mo	n.	ⁿ gùlúm	masquerade's pronunciation of gurum (human)	also ngúrúm
ngum	mo	n.	ⁿ gūm	beetle (generic)	
ngùm bighit	mo	n.p.	ⁿ gùm bīyīt	beetle sp.	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ngùm dyes	mo	n.p.	ⁿ gùm dʔēs	beetle sp.	rolls faeces like dung-beetle, njaakweet , but is smaller than dung-beetle
ngùm lúkpee	mo	n.p.	ⁿ gùm lúkpēē	blister beetle	Meloidae. It squirts out a liquid which burns the skin
ngùm pel	mo	n.p.	ⁿ gùm pèl	jewel-beetle spp.	Buprestidae
ngùm ranjii	mo	n.p.	ⁿ gùm rà ⁿ dʒii	beetle sp.	also ngùm ran
ngùm shit	mo	n.p.	ⁿ gùm ʃīt	beetle sp.	Eats grass.
ngùm tùl	mo	n.p.	ⁿ gùm tùl	shield-bug	Pentatomidae. Small beetle mostly found on the tùl ² plant.
ngumaar	nyem maar	n.p.	ⁿ gùmáár	farmer; cultivator	
ngumbii	nyem mbii	n.	ⁿ gù ^m bíí, ⁿ yèm ^m bíí	owner; possessor	
ngumbit	—	n.	ⁿ gùmbìt	clouds and violent winds preceding a heavy downpour	common around September
ngunan	nyemnan	n.	gùnān, ⁿ yèmnān	old person; elder	aghas kì ngunan ni kì lyoon kyes ku pòò ni dee bìnìnòn The old man has lost almost all his teeth and his mouth is now just empty, <i>bìnìnòn</i> . yit kì ngunan ni moó naapee ndire-ndire the eyes of the old man see very well


² Perhaps false mallow, *Malvastrum coromandelianum*

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ngunan	nyemnan	n.	ⁿ gùnān, ⁿ yèmnān	old man; elder	
ngunan	nyemnan	comp.	ⁿ gùnān, ⁿ yèmnān	older than	wura a ngunan mmish fira <i>She is older than her husband.</i> i.e. she is an old person to her husband. A mish mo ki den a nyemnan mmat furu mo Husbands are usually older than their wives <i>Bubulcus ibis</i>
ngupyaa	ngupyaa mo	n.	ⁿ gùp ^y áá	cattle egret	
nguran	nyemran	n.	ⁿ gùrà	secretary	
ngurum	—	n.	ⁿ gùrùm	to or for a person	dative of gurum (human being). nyem so ndàng Naan mo ki mwaan satpòò Naan ni ngurum mo a shipee-shipee Christians go around preaching to people from place to place pronunciation of gurum (human) by masquerades or spirits. also ngúlúm also ngiris . H. <i>kwatar kashi Psittacus erithracus</i>
ngúrúm	mo	n.	ⁿ gúrúm	human being	
ngurus	—	n.	ⁿ gúrùs	cartilage; ‘biscuit bone’	
nguryaat	mo	n.	ⁿ gúr ^y āāt	African grey parrot	
ngusat pòò	nyemsat pòò	n.p.	ⁿ gùsát pòò	prophet	
Naan	Naan		ⁿ nāān, ⁿ yèmsát-		
nguseen	nyemseen	n.	ⁿ gùsèèn, ⁿ yèmsèèn	wise person; sage	
ngusel	nyemsel	n.	ⁿ gùsél, ⁿ yèmsél	leader; chairman	
ngushoop	nyem shoop	n.	ⁿ gùʃṵṵp, ⁿ yèm-	hairy person	also ngushwoop
ngushwal	nyem shwàl	n.	ⁿ gù ʃ ^w àl, ⁿ yèm-	sick person	
ngushwoop	nyem shwoop	n.	ⁿ gùʃ ^w ṵṵp, ⁿ yèm-	hairy person	also ngushoop
ngutak	—	n.	ⁿ gùtāk	mancala; board game	also tubwoor, mbwoor
ngutar	nyemtar	n.	ⁿ gùtár, ⁿ yèm-	mad person; lunatic	
ngutileng	nyem tileng	n.	ⁿ gùtílēŋ	leader; chairman	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss		Examples
ngutup	—	n.	ⁿ gùtùp	dark-complexioned person		descriptive term used in paa divination. Ngu paa ni sat nne a ngutup cìn nyang nlàa ni The paa diviner said it was a dark-complexioned person that bewitched (= harmed) the child. cf. ngubang
ngutup	—	n.	ⁿ gùtùp	traditional, unorthodox practioner	herbal, medical	Gwar ni so bar a nluyen kì ngutup The man was cured by a herbal medical practioner
nguul	mo	n.	ⁿ gúúl	bird sp.		
nguvum	vum	n.	ⁿ gùvùm	blind person		
nguyen	nyem yen	n.	ⁿ gùyēn, ⁿ yēm-	herbalist, doctor		
nguzok	nyem zok	n.	ⁿ gùzók, ⁿ yēm-	treasurer		
ngwaghar	mo	n.	ⁿ g ^w áyár	maize tassel; flower of maize plant		
ngwaghar	mo	n.	ⁿ g ^w áyár	rope; leather strap on the sheath of a sword		also teng. Mwaghavul people are well-known for making rope.
ngwàm	mo	n.	ⁿ g ^w àm	whip; horsewhip		
ngwan	mo	n.	ⁿ g ^w àn	cocoyam variety		<i>Colocasia esculenta</i> . Sometimes planted as a decorative variety. You eat the small corms, but not the main tuber. <i>H. kulu</i>
ngwang	mo	n.	ⁿ g ^w āŋ	growth on the hand which makes it difficult to hold things.		
ngweeva	mo	n.	ⁿ g ^w éévà	guava fruit, tree		< English
ngyal	—	a.	ⁿ g ^y ál	better		
ngyam	mo	n.	ⁿ g ^y ám	taper made from the stalk of the jute plant		The stalk is soaked in water for days and fibre is stripped from it. cf. ngyampus .
ngyampus	mo	n.	ⁿ g ^y āmpùs	stalk of the jute or okra plant before it is converted into ngyam		to become ngyam , the stalk is soaked in water for days and fibre is stripped from it
nhap	—	n.	ⁿ hàp	kobo (coin)		coll.

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Mwaghavul nHorong	pl. —	PoS p.n.	IPA nh̄r̄ɔ̄ŋ	Gloss personal spirit	Examples Following the rite of <i>pak pák</i> , it reveals violators through their swollen stomachs. definite article. Mat ni ra mwen zam lit. ‘woman the she is foolish very’ third person singular pronoun for inanimates or of unknown gender. Laa dī ni put zoo a laa dīibuu lit. ‘child that it goes wayward is child worthless’ i.e. A child that becomes wayward is a worthless child
ni	—	det.	nī	the	
ni	—	pron.	nī	it	
ni aasi (ḡe)	—	conj.	nī āāsí (ḡē)	it is so; thus; therefore; so	The insertion of ḡe is optional. An a ngulong, ni aasi (ḡe) ba an nkàt se jee kas ‘I am rich man, therefore NEG. I will find food lack NEG. i.e. I’m rich, so I won’t go short of food
ni aasi wa ni rap dī ...	—	int.p. v.p.	nī āāsí wá nī ràp dī	is it so? to be unlucky (s.o.); to be unfortunate	+ dative ni rap dī nra she was so unlucky
nii	—	pron.	nīí	it + progressive	assimilated form of ni ki (it is). kung nii wal si njwak <i>gung-gung</i> the giant drum is sounding <i>gung-gung</i> in the rocks <i>Elephas maximus</i>
níi	mo	n.	níí	elephant	
nik	—	n.	ník	concentration or viscosity of liquid substance	
nik	—	v.	ník	to be murky; to be turbid	
nik	—	v.	nìk	to be conceited; to be full of sense of self-importance	
nìk	—	v.	nìk	to cause nausea; to be emetic	also nyàk
ník-ník	—	id.	ník-ník	describes s.t. very viscous	
nín	—	v.	nín	to point s.t. at s.o. or s.t.	

Mwaghavul ning	pl.	PoS n.	IPA níŋ	Gloss your mother (of woman) used by senior generation	Examples note that the use of this word in this context by your junior is now considered insulting, probably due to the Hausa sense of this expression. cf. náng, pik because of pain or disgust
nish	—	v.	níŋ	to clench the teeth	
nìbòng	—	n.	nìbòŋ	beautiful woman	
nìcaap	mo	n.	nìŋááp	aeroplane	
nìghin	mo	n.	nīyīn	mother, old woman	
nìghin	mo	n.	nīyīn	cocoyam tuber that produces offshoots, corms or secondary tubers; main tuber of cocoyam	also nìghin milom . cf. nkong milom
nìghìn		quant.	nìyìn	many; plenty; numerous; abundant	nìghìn gurum mo kì jì many person PL. have come cf. kàá
nìghin kaam	mo	n.p.	nīyīn kām	grandmother; mother-in- law	
nìghìn mat	mo	n.p.	nìyìn màt	old woman	doghon kook pwaghal ni shang nnìghìn mat funu ni zam, yaksi ni kàa nwura ncukcur yesterday, our old woman enjoyed the victory song so much that she lost control of herself
nìghin milom	mo	n.p.	nīyīn mílóm	cocoyam tuber that produces offshoots or secondary tubers; main tuber of cocoyam	also nìghin . cf. nkong milom
nìghin sar	mo	n.p.	nīyīn sár	thumb	lit. ‘mother of hand’
nìghin shii	mo	n.p.	nīyīn šíí	big toe	lit. ‘mother of foot’
nìghir-nìghir	—	adv.	nīyír-nīyír	describes s.t. very thick	
nìghit	—	v.	nìyìt	to practise increasing one’s height by standing on tiptoe or reducing one’s stomach by taking a deep breath	
nìghit	—	v.	nìyìt	to say s.t. repeatedly and emphatically, especially when it is unnecessary, provoking or inciting	
nìgín	mo	n.	nìgín	woman with fat cheeks	Corresponds to dìgín for men

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
nigyok	—	n.	nìgʷók	promiscuous woman; uncontrollable animal or bird	female counterpart to digyok
nijet	—	n.	nìdʒēt	woman with protruding back of the head	Corresponds to dijet for men
nijet	mo	n.	nìdʒēt	lark	<i>Mirafra</i> spp., <i>Galerida</i> spp. Also nijwàk
nijwàk	mo	n.	nìdʒʷàk	lark	<i>Mirafra</i> spp., <i>Galerida</i> spp. Also nijet
nikom	—	n.	nìkōm	woman with wide ears	Corresponds to dikom
nikong sar	jiraap sar	n.	nìkōŋ sár, dʒìrààp-	finger	lit. ‘small hand’
nikong shii	jiraap shii	n.	nìkōŋ ʃíí, dʒìrààp-	toe	lit. ‘small foot’
Nínéen	—	p.n.	nínéén	spirit	To appease this spirit a horse, donkey or dog was sacrificed
ning	mo	n.	nínŋ	local humpless cattle, taurines	Hausa <i>muturu</i>
níngkii	mo	n.	nínŋkīī	woman’s headgear or headdress	
niram	—	v.	nīrām	to beat many times	plural of nung
niret kwai	mo	n.p.	nīrét kʷā̀ bònŋ	grasshopper sp.	Also nikwai bòng . Small striped, edible grasshopper, which appears in November after the rains.
nìsóghó	mo	n.	nìsógyó	car; motor vehicle	recent coinage. Rǎ kì nìsóghó àà? She has a car?
nitik	mo	n.	nìtík	grandchild	
nitik kì nitik	mo	n.p.	nìtík kì nìtík	great-great-grandchild	cf. làa kì nitik
njaakii	mo	n.	ⁿdʒààkíí	donkey; ass	< H. jaaki
njaakweet	mo	n.	ⁿdʒààkʷéét	dung-beetle	<i>Helicopridae</i> spp. <i>H. gungura kashi</i> Rolls small balls of excrement.
njàal	mo	n.	ⁿdʒààl	plant sp.	see pumbwan
njaam	mo	n.	ⁿdʒààm	bile	
njaami	mo	n.	ⁿdʒàámi	tamarind tree	<i>Tamarindus indica</i> . < H. <i>tsamiya</i> . Also jaami



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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
njàghàm piil	—	n.p.	ⁿ ɖàɣàm pííl	grass with roots as sweet as sugar cane	
njaghayang	—	n.	ⁿ ɖàɣàɣáyɔ̃	conjunctivitis, inflammation of the eyelid	Pains form behind the eyes. The eyes weep and produce fluid and crusted material. H. <i>ciwon ido</i> cf. mùut yit
njak	—	n.	ⁿ ɖāk	local sieve	made from grass used in separating the local beer (mwos) from the chaff also jinjak
njàk aas	mo	n.p.	ⁿ ɖàk āās	sieve for flour	Hausa láaryáa
njan	mo	n.	ⁿ ɖān	tapeworm	Stomach bulges similarly to kwashiorkor. Sufferer eats plentifully without gaining weight. H. <i>farin tsusa</i>
njang lumwat	—	n.p.	ⁿ ɖàng lùm ^w át	small cut under the toe	Treated with a plant with the same name as the disease. H. <i>ciruwa</i>
njang-jang	—	n.	ⁿ ɖàŋ ɖǎŋ	mumps	also ritas . It begins with generalised pain, and when s.t. is eaten or drunk it tastes sour. Then the cheeks and throat area swell up.
njar	mo	n.	ⁿ ɖār	termite, generic	cf. nfwash, mpyeer, nluwash, ndipwoop . H. <i>gara</i>
nJàr	mo	p.n.	ⁿ ɖār	Izere person	
njee	—	a.	ⁿ ɖɛ̀ɛ̀	reddish brown	also njwee
njee	mo	n.	ⁿ ɖɛ̀ɛ̀	Gambian sun-squirrel	<i>Heliosciurus gambianus</i>
njèèjee	mo	n.	ⁿ ɖɛ̀ɛ̀ɖɛ̀ɛ̀	cricket sp.	
njeer	mo	n.	ⁿ ɖɛ̀ɛ̀r	sugar-cane; maize or millet without an ear	stalk of the maize or millet plant is sucked like sugar-cane
njeghen	mo	n.	ⁿ ɖɛ̀ɣèn	grey heron	<i>Ardea cinerea</i>
njem	—	n.	ⁿ ɖɛ̀m	sorghum sprouts	used in brewing local beer
njerkilek	mo	n.	ɖɛ̀rkílék	yellow-billed oxpecker	<i>Buphagus africanus</i> . cf. jarkilak
nJibish	mo	p.n.	ⁿ ɖibìʃ	masquerade	Used to scare people from eating fruits in the forest

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
njiga	—	n.	ⁿ dʒigā	jigger	<i>Tunga penetrans</i> < English or Hausa. H. <i>jiga</i> . A small insect penetrates the skin between the toes and a serious irritation develops. a) Robb balm is applied. b) The foot is packed in soil and then wrapped in cloth for several days which kills the infection
njii	mo	n.	ⁿ dʒíí	deity; spirit (general term)	cf. Naan
nJii Càn	—	p.n.	ⁿ dʒìí ǵàn	spirit associated with the initiation of boys into manhood	To appease the deity an erring boy might previously have been sacrificed (Njii Selàa).
nJii Kíráng	—	p.n.	ⁿ dʒìí kírán	deity	to appease the deity, a chicken must be offered as a sacrifice
nJii Páal	—	p.n.	ⁿ dʒìí páál	deity	to appease this deity a human being was sacrificed. Not common these days
njiirii	mo	n.	ⁿ dʒíííí	ant sp.	They live in large numbers in the ground, usually under the roots of plants. Njiirii se gàarkong ‘ <i>Njiirii</i> ate fonio farm (clay soil)’, said in tam àar (weeding song) and tam tukas (millet threshing song)
njiirii	mo	n.	ⁿ dʒíííí	hartebeest	<i>Alcelaphus buselaphus</i>
njikirek	mo	n.	ⁿ dʒìkīrēk	small hoe	used mainly for scraping and weeding < H. <i>fartanya</i>
njikon	mo	n.	ⁿ dʒìkòn	sweet potato variety,	red in colour
njimeeza	mo	n.	ⁿ dʒìméézá	eucalyptus	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
njirak	—	n.	ⁿ dʒĩrāk	buzzing sound	made by a poorly adjusted reed in a <i>velang</i> transverse clarinet; human voice that makes a similar sound
njirak	—	n.	ⁿ dʒĩrāk	lumps	in old flour which are full of maggots
njirem	mo	n.	ⁿ dʒĩrēm	placenta; afterbirth of women or animals	
njoomoo	—	n.	ⁿ dʒòòmòò	unrefined fibre stripped from kenaf plants without soaking the plants in water for days	also màas
njosh	—	n.	ⁿ dʒóʃ	grits of maize or millet left after sieving	
njung		id.	ⁿ dʒũŋ	describes a place that becomes suddenly quiet	pee ni dok titik njung the place became extra quiet, <i>njung</i>
njwee	—	a.	ⁿ dʒ ^w ɛ̀ɛ̀	reddish brown	also njee
njweet	—	n.	ⁿ dʒ ^w ɛ̀ɛ̀t	brazen lie	cf. yàa njweet
njweng	mo	n.	ⁿ dʒ ^w ɛ̀ŋ	ocarina	made from the dried fruit shell of <i>Strychnos spinosa</i> . Played while tending sheep. Can also be applied to the long end-blown flute played by Fulbe herders. cf. kuleet
njweng		id.	ⁿ dʒ ^w ɛ̀ŋ	describes s.t. filled to capacity	lu ni gam njweng the house is filled up; ɗaa ni gam njweng the bowl is filled to the brim
njwet	mo	n.	ⁿ dʒ ^w ɛ̀t	dormouse	<i>Graphiurus spp.</i> Kept in the granary to help eat weevils without causing damage to the grain
nkaa	—	v.a.	ⁿ káā	marks progressive aspect	Also realised as nki. Ra nkaa maap She is crying. daakaalong wuri nkaa taan bel, fyóot-fyóot an expert is blowing the <i>bel</i> flute, <i>fyóot-fyóot</i>
nkaa shak		loc.	ⁿ káā ʃāk	on top of each other	also nkishak

Mwaghavul nkaani	pl.	PoS conj.	IPA ⁿ kāānī	Gloss for that reason; therefore	Examples Mat ni mo walnshak zam; nkaani be ba mo ki bākshak kas The women love each other; therefore, they do not part ways.
nkaghal	—	n.	ⁿ kāyāl	stingy person; mean person; scrooge; miser	
nkàghàl	—	n.	ⁿ kàyàl	clod; lump of dry clay/soil; lump of mucus/phlegm	also nkàghàlāk
nkàghàlāk	—	n.	ⁿ kàyàlāk	clod; lump of dry clay/soil; lump of mucus/phlegm	also nkàghàl
nkághám	—	a.	ⁿ káyám	healthy; well	
nkagham dyes	—	n.p.	ⁿ káyám dýēs	wild green potherb	
nkálang	—	n.	ⁿ kálāŋ	game where children hop on one leg	also cíkídék
nkamkaghas	mo	n.	ⁿ kám kàyàs	ant sp.	Goes into the fields and removes cereal seeds and stores them. H. <i>tururuwa</i>
nkàn		a.	ⁿ kàn	wrong; in the wrong direction; out of true	
nkàn		adv.	ⁿ kàn	wrongly; in the wrong direction; out of true	
nkapgang	mo	n.	ⁿ kápkàn	bustard	Otididae H. <i>túújèè</i>
nki		v.a.	ⁿ kī	marks progressive aspect	Also realised as nkaa (q.v.).
nki pee		adv. p.	ⁿ kī pēē	on time; punctually	Wu ji mun nki pee You should come with us on time
nkii	mo	n.	ⁿ kíí	head (e.g. family, tuber)	
nkii dughurii	mo	n.	ⁿ kíí dúyúríí	head of yam tuber	
nkikoo		adv.	ⁿ kíkòò	in the dark	also nkukwoo
nkiliis	mo	n.	ⁿ kílíís	wild green potherb sp.	used for pumbwan soup
nkiling	mo	n.	ⁿ kílīŋ	black kite (bird)	<i>Milvus migrans</i>
nKimu	—	p.n.	nkímú; nkùmú	masquerade	whose sound is created by blowing a large antelope horn; also a name for the horn itself and the deep voice of the masquerade. male njii . Also nKumu .

Mwaghavul nkinglighit	pl. mo	PoS n.	IPA ˈkɪŋlɪyít	Gloss eagle sp.	Examples believed to be lazy, jumps on the ground before flying
					
nkintireng	mo	n.	nkɪntɪrɛŋ	variegated grasshopper	<i>Zonocerus variegatus</i> . Multi-coloured grasshopper which is very destructive in the farm. Despite this, it is caricatured by Mwaghavul as a very foolish insect because it moves slowly.
nkirak ɗaa	mo	n.p.	ˈkɪrək ɗāā	large calabash used to bring food during marriage rites	larger than <i>dudak</i> . Also called ɗaa ɗiides
nkirampas	mo	n.	ˈkɪrampās	dragonfly	Also mpirampas . <i>Odontidae</i> . Found over ponds and rivers.
nkishak nkishang	—	loc. n.	ˈkɪʃək ˈkɪʃaŋ	on top of each other practice of gleaning crop left in the soil or grain left on stalks after harvest; gleanings	also nkáa shak cf. kwàt nkishang, tang ngon, tubwoor
nkogho		loc.	ˈkòyò	to or in the house of	informal usage. Ra kɪ del so nkogho peet She has gone to her father's house
nkoghop gween	—	a.	ˈkòyòp ˈgʷɛɛn	south; southern; southward; southerly	formerly nkoghop ndighin . Migration of the Mwaghavul people to their final destination was from south to north
nkoghop gween	—	dir.	ˈkòyòp ˈgʷɛɛn	southward; southerly	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
nkoghop	—	a.	ⁿ kòyòp ⁿ děŋ	north; northern; northward;	formerly nkoghop
ndeng	—	dir.	ⁿ kòyòp ⁿ děŋ	northerly	pukom
nkoghop	—	dir.	ⁿ kòyòp ⁿ děŋ	northward; northerly	
ndeng	—	a.	ⁿ kòyòp	east; eastern; eastward;	
puuskàa	—	dir.	pūuskàà	easterly	
nkoghop	—	dir.	ⁿ kòyòp	eastward; easterly	
puuskàa	—	a.	pūuskàà		
nkoghop	—	a.	ⁿ kòyòp	west; western; westward;	
puusru	—	dir.	pūusrù	westerly	
nkoghop	—	dir.	ⁿ kòyòp	westward, westerly	
puusru	—	n.	pūusrù		
nkoghor	—	n.	ⁿ kōyōr	suppurating wound; sore; abscess	Caused by a piece of thorn which breaks off and is left inside the body. Can become seriously infected if not treated
nkoghosh	—	n.	ⁿ kòyóf	person who usually looks dirty and poorly dressed	cf. nrapshol
nkóng	mo	n.	ⁿ kóŋ	cocoyam that is an offshoot of the main tuber; secondary cocoyam tuber; cocoyam corm	also nkong milom . cf. nighin milom
nkong milom	mo	n.p.	ⁿ kōŋ málóm	cocoyam that is an offshoot of the main tuber; secondary cocoyam tuber; cocoyam corm	also nkóng . cf. nighin milom
nkòò	—	adv.	nkòò	in the dark	
nkookoo	mo	n.	ⁿ kōōkóó	plant sp.	(see pumbwan)
nkoontughur	—	n.	ⁿ kōōntúyúr	plant sp.	(see pumbwan)
nkoor	mo	n.	ⁿ kōōr	castrated he-goat	cf. gibar , mpáat , ntibet
nkop	—	a.	ⁿ kōp	former (spouse, lover, friend)	nkop mat fwagha your ex-wife
nkop	—	part.	ⁿ kōp	because of; on account of; as a result of	Làa ni shwaajeel nkop ciin nighin The child suffered as a result of motherlessness
nkóp	—	loc.	ⁿ kóp	instead; in place of	
nkukwoo	—	adv.	ⁿ kúkwòò	in the dark	also nkikoo
nkuljem	mo	n.	ⁿ kúldžēm	hamerkop	<i>Scopus umbretta</i> . cf. kuljem . H. <i>shaida</i>
nKumu	—	p.n.	ⁿ kù mú	see nKimu	
nkuriit	mo	n.	ⁿ kùríit	black bird	Mostly found on the back of sheep while grazing
nkurtughut	mo	n.	ⁿ kúrtùyùt	grasshopper sp.	also kurtughut
nkuryeem	mo	n.	ⁿ kúr ^y ēēm	great egret	<i>Egretta alba</i>

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
Nkúzùm	—	p.n.	ⁿ kúẓùm	spirit which causes <i>sanyin kashi</i>	The treatment is to sacrifice a chicken or other animal.
nkwák	mo	n.	ⁿ k ^w ák	he-goat	
nkwegher	mo	n.	ⁿ k ^w éγér	bird sp.	that eats maize
nkyèen	—	adv.	ⁿ k ^y èèn	earlier than s.o. or s.t.; before; prior to	an lap mat nri nkyèen I got married before him
nkyen-nkyen		adv.	ⁿ k ^y ēn ⁿ k ^y ēn	urgently; fast; rapidly; quickly	cf. nsushii(-nsushii) , kilak-kilak
nkyep	mo	n.	ⁿ k ^y ép	spur on leg of bird, especially chicken	
nkyong	mo	n.	ⁿ kyóŋ	clitoris	also nceng
nlaaghir	mo	n.	ⁿ lààγīr	Plateau berry	<i>Carissa edulis</i> . also laaghir . cf. H. <i>lèèmun tsuntsuu</i>
nlaa-nlaa	mo	adv.	ⁿ làà ⁿ làà	describes actions done, or fate suffered, by s.o. considered too young	Mantu lap mat a nlàa-nlàa Mantu got married prematurely Ri mùut a nlàa-nlàa He died at a tender age
nlaapuus	mo	n.	ⁿ làápūūs	centipede	
nlaat	mo	n.	ⁿ lāāt	crown-bird; crowned crane	<i>Balearica pavonina</i> . H. <i>gàuráákàà</i> . also the nickname of s.o. who is very fearful
nlághádish	mo	n.	ⁿ láyádīf	greenish grasshopper	Large grasshopper with brightly coloured hind wings and a strong odour. Not edible.
nlaghar		a.	ⁿ làyár	incorrect; wrong	
nlaghar		adv.	ⁿ làyár	incorrectly; wrongly	
nlamzar	mo	n.	ⁿ lāmzār	biting fly	Glossinidae. Found in hot areas. Can give a painful bite. Appears July-September.
nlang	mo	n.	ⁿ lāŋ	biting ant	that lives in a hole
nlanggong	mo	n.	ⁿ lāŋgōŋ	frogs	used as plural only. cf. nzargong
nlanglaghap	—	n.	ⁿ lāŋlàyàp	standard-wing nightjar	<i>Caprimulgidae</i> H. <i>yautai</i>
nleeguuk	mo	n.	ⁿ léégùúk	swing for a child	also zaleleguuk , nzereeguuk

Mwaghavul nleele	pl. mo	PoS n.	IPA ⁿ l̥ɛ̀l̥ɛ̀	Gloss sugar cane buds	Examples From the name of a certain lunatic in Panyam in the mid 1950's. He was fond of picking the tasteless portion of sugar cane as he could not afford any for himself. Consequently all sugar cane buds became synonymous with his name kaa — nlee — le
nleemu	mo	n.	ⁿ l̥ɛ̀ɛ́mú	orange tree; orange fruit	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> . Also neemu < H. (sour type)
nleemu	mo	n.p.	ⁿ l̥ɛ̀ɛ́mú	lemon tree; lemon fruit	
d̥iídʷang			d̥iídʷáŋ		
nleemù tuu	mo	n.p.	ⁿ l̥ɛ̀ɛ́mù túú	grapefruit; grapefruit tree	Nleemù tuu ni lapshak ki tuu The grapefruit looks like a gourd fruit
nler	lée	n.	l̥ɛ́r ⁿ l̥ɪr	clothing; shirt; dress; gown	also n̥lir
nler káa	mo	n.p.	ⁿ l̥ɛ́r káá	see n̥lir káa dughur	
dughur			dùɣùr		
nlikang	mo	n.	ⁿ l̥ikàŋ	male agama lizard	<i>Agama agama</i>
n̥lir	lée	n.	ⁿ l̥ɪr	clothing; shirt; dress; gown	also nler
n̥lir káa	mo	n.p.	ⁿ l̥ɛ́r káá	royal robe, gown or loose garment or gown worn over other clothes.	also nler káa dughur . Initially without a hole for the head which is created later. i.e. Hausa <i>alkyabba</i>
dughur			dùɣùr; ⁿ l̥ɪr káá dùɣùr		
nloghor	mo	n.	ⁿ lòɣòr	insect that emits slimy saliva	
n̥lumwat	mo	n.	ⁿ lùmʷát	toad	
n̥luu	—	n.	ⁿ lùú	cloud	
n̥lùu kaar	—	n.p.	ⁿ lùú k̄āār	fog; haze; mist	
n̥luu koot	—	v.p.	ⁿ lùú kòòt	to thunder	
n̥luu ndùng	—	n.p.	ⁿ lùú ⁿ dùŋ	intermittent drizzle	
shwàa làa			ʃʷàà làà		
n̥luunaan	mo	n.	ⁿ lùúnāān	silk blanket made by a female spider to cover and protect her eggs	Also luunaan . lit. 'cloud of God'
n̥luwash	mo	n.	ⁿ lúwàʃ	flying ant with brownish wings	appear between April and May. Not edible. cf. n̥fwash
n̥nàà	—	n.	ⁿ nàà	name by which men whose mothers come from the same compound, area, or home call each other.	They have no other relationship.

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
nnaa nyit	—	n.p.	ⁿ nàá ⁿ yīt	by facial experience; at face value; on first impressions	
nnaabwoon	mo	n.	ⁿ nàáβ ^w óón	mirror; looking-glass	
nnaakaa	mo	n.	ⁿ nàákáá	lizard sp.	
nnaalaak	mo	n.	ⁿ nààlāāk	praying mantis	also ngaalaak, nnaasheem . <i>Sphodromantis phyllocrana</i> . Known for its predation on other insects. Its greenish colour helps it resemble a leaf. H. <i>dokin alla</i>
nnaar		loc.	ⁿ nāār	between, in the middle	
nnaasheem	mo	n.	ⁿ nààǰēēm	praying mantis	also nnaalaak, ngaalaak
nnang gaghar	mo	n.p.	ⁿ nāŋ gáyár	earwig; ‘skirt and blouse’;	<i>Dermaptera</i> . Lives in damp places including clothes.
nnar	mo	n.	ⁿ nàr	leather apron worn during the <i>velang</i> dance; skin loincloth	
nnar gwarbit	—	n.p.	ⁿ nàr g ^w árbit	skin loincloth	that has an array of beads worn while dancing velang or similar dances
nne		dem.	ⁿ ně	that	
nne me àa		excl.	ⁿ ně mǎ àa	what?	full form of maa . Used when s.o. says s.t disagreeable or irritating and you ask them to repeat it as if for clarification.
nne ye		int.	ⁿ nè yē	where?	shortened in conversation to nne ‘e. Also mpee diidang...ye . Manret ki so a nne ye? ‘Manret is go FOC where Q’ Where is Manret going?
nnìn	mo	n.	ⁿ nìn	locust bean cake	Made from fermented seeds and used to flavour foods. Hausa <i>dadawa</i>
nningkoo	mo	n.	ⁿ niŋkòò	small dark frog	with milk-coloured belly
nnicaap	mo	n.	ⁿ niŋááp	flying ant	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
nnicwét	—	n.	ⁿ nɪfwét	light drizzling rain	experienced around July and August
nnideet	mo	n.	ⁿ nɪdɛ̀ɛ̀t	grass sp.	with bitter taste
nnidwang	mo	n.	ⁿ nɪd ^w áŋ	runner plant with very sour caterpillar-like fruit	also fól
nnidween	—	n.	ⁿ nɪd ^w ɛ̀ɛ̀n	measles	Also tuzuk
nnikim	mo	n.	ⁿ nɪkím	grasshopper sp.	small, brown
nnilip	mo	n.	ⁿ nɪlíp	red bishop bird	<i>Euplectes orix</i> . H. <i>dogarin tsuntsaye</i> The subject of a well-known children's song.
nnisílók	mo	n.	ⁿ nɪsílók	grasshopper sp.	long and slender
nnityoos		n.	ⁿ nɪt ^y óós	light drizzling rain	experienced around July and August
nnoghon	—	n.	ⁿ nòyón	name by which women whose mothers come from the same compound, area, or home call each other.	They have no other relationship.
nnook-mindong		adv.	ⁿ nòòk míndòŋ	at once; at a go	
nnos	mo	n.	ⁿ nōs	fool; foolish person; idiot	
nnwang		n.	ⁿ n ^w āŋ	insect that stings	
nnwàng	mo	n.	ⁿ n ^w àŋ	satire; invective; insult; abusive language against another	
nnyaf		id.	ⁿ n ^y áf	describes s.t. big (persons, animals)	also bàì, girmis .
nnyaghas	—	adv.	ⁿ n ^y àyàs	describes refusing absolutely or behaving shamelessly	cii nnyaghas to refuse absolutely
nnyàm	mo	n.	ⁿ n ^y àm	music, song in which praise or insults are used; poetry	cf. sumpo . Elements of <i>nnyàm</i> are; nzeltet, nnwang, jwatpoo, shwatpoo, kár, gwakshik, taplelee, ciin
nnyàm maap	mo	n.p.	ⁿ n ^y àm mààp	lamentation, especially at a funeral; dirge; elegy	Women could sing sad songs while grinding cereals on the millstone.
noghol	mo	n.	nòyòl	private parts of both sexes; genitals; groin	
noghon	—	pron.	nóyón	her mother	
nook	—	v.	nōōk	to stop something; to postpone; to delay	
nòok	mo	n.	nòòk	breath	
nookdī	—	n.	nōōkdī	holiday; leave; rest; relaxation; repose; vacation	also lapnook .
nookdī	—	v.	nōōkdī	to rest; to relax; to repose	
nra	—	pron.	ⁿ rǎ	for her	3 rd person singular feminine dative pronoun

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
nraghas	—	n.	ⁿ rǎɣás	hernia	Begins with a pain in the groin. Patient ends up hardly able to walk. Treatment is with a sacrifice named <i>nraghas</i> for the treatment of hernia
nraghas	—	n.	ⁿ rǎɣás	healing sacrifice	cf. nkoghosh
nrapshol	—	n.	ⁿ rǎpʃɔl	person who usually looks dirty and poorly dressed	Carabidae spp.
nroghoptook	mo	n.	ⁿ nrɔ̃ɣɔ̃ptɔ́ók	beetle sp.	also Ron
nRon	—	p.n.	ⁿ rɔ̃n	Ron people	<i>Orycteropus afer</i>
nryeem	mo	n.	ⁿ r̥ɛ̃ɛ̃m	aardvark	cf. hírít
nsar hirit	—	adv.	ⁿ sār hírít	with a slip-knot	
nsar pàat	—	adv.	ⁿ sār pààt	innocently	
nsarler (ki)	—	loc.	ⁿ sārlèr (kí)	opposite; facing	lu fina ni a nsarler ki mee luyen my house is opposite a hospital; lu ni mo a nsarler the houses are opposite each other
nsarshak (ki)		loc.	ⁿ sārʃàk (kí)	adjacent	lu fina ni a nsarshak ki mee luyen my house is adjacent to a hospital; lu ni mo a nsarshak the houses are adjacent to each other
nsen	mo	n.	ⁿ sèn	smoothly hoed clod	also nyalwat . cf. kubang
nsenoghol	—	n.	ⁿ sēnɔ̃ɣɔ̃l	syphilis	< H. <i>tunjere</i> . It begins with spots and pain in the penis, which bleeds and may eventually be amputated.
nshaagoo	mo	n.	ⁿ ʃáágɔ̃ɔ̃	female lizard	also nafooli . The male is gol
nshak	—	pron.	ⁿ ʃàk	for each other; for one another; to each	Reciprocal pronoun used for second and third person pronouns. Wu cìn dīiret nshak You should do good to one another. NB this can be a bound affix attached to other parts of speech. See under - shak .


Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
nshang	mo	n.	ⁿ ʃāŋ	driver ant; dorylus ant	army ant sp. Driver ants bite and are known for constructing bridges using their bodies for other ants to cross. When biting, an army ant hangs on until killed. H. <i>kwarkwasa</i>
nshangmos	mo	n.	ⁿ ʃāŋmòs	sugar-ant	also nshangmwos . <i>Camponotus consobrinus</i> . A large brown ant, font of sugar and sweet things. H. <i>shazuma</i>
nshangmos	mo	n.	ⁿ ʃāŋmòs	plant sp.	also nshangmwos
nshangmwos	mo	n.	ⁿ ʃāŋm ^w òs	plant sp.	also nshangmos
nshangmwos	mo	n.	ⁿ ʃāŋm ^w òs	sugar-ant	see nshangmos
nshii	mo	n.	ⁿ ʃì	bee	cf. àm nshii , lèè nshii
nshii	mo	n.	ⁿ ʃì	bee	<i>Apis mellifera</i>
nshilak	—	n.	ⁿ ʃìlák	boiled spinach or vegetables	
nShire	—	p.n.	ⁿ ʃìrē	Mushere people and language	
nshogholok	—	n.	ⁿ ʃòŋòlók	children's game	where one must transfer a touch to another person



Mwaghavul nshóopneer	pl. mo	PoS n.	IPA ⁿ ʃóópneēr	Gloss sensitive plant	Examples <i>Mimosa pudica</i> . Also kurpaa . lit. 'shy vagina'. If the centre is touched, the leaves close up. This song is usually sung to it. The child sings Nshóopneer , Nshóopneer , nkiling ki naa neer nyi Sensitive plant, the kite is watching your vagina (twice) Kurpaa o, Kurpaa o, ngooroo ki naa neer yi ee! Sensitive plant, the pied crow is watching your vagina (twice). And it closes (see Bijer) <i>Nectariniidae</i> . lit. 'drink cotton'. It uses cotton to make its house. H. <i>sha</i> <i>huda</i> <i>Crocidura spp.</i>
nShuu nshwaa shuu	— mo	p.n. n.p.	ⁿ ʃúú ⁿ ʃ ^w āā ʃūū	Mwaghavul clan sunbird spp.	
nsimen	mo	n.	ⁿ sìmèn	white-toothed musk-shrew	shrew;
nsimes nsuluk nsuluk	mo —	n. a. a.	ⁿ símès ⁿ sùlùk ⁿ sùlùk	caterpillar sp. uncircumcised uncircumcised	Also simes also dīnsuluk làà ni dī nsuluk 'child the still uncircumcised' the child is still uncircumcised also sumcaar . (see pumbwan) also sumcaar. <i>Hirundo</i> spp. H. allalaka cf. nkyen-nkyen , kilak-kilak <i>Pediculus</i> spp. Found in clothes, and another type on the head. H. <i>kwarkwata</i> <i>Uraeginthus sp.</i>
nsumcaar	mo	n.	ⁿ súmʃáár	plant sp. used in soup	
nsumcaar	mo	n.	ⁿ súmʃáár	swallow (bird spp.)	
nsushii(- nsushii) nsyam	mo	adv. n.	ⁿ sùʃíí- ⁿ sùʃíí ⁿ s ^y ám	fast, rapidly, quickly louse	
ntaaseet ntas ntas fuk	mo mo mo	n. n. n.p.	ⁿ tááséét ⁿ tás ⁿ tās fùk	cordons-bleu bird mushroom general mushroom sp.	
ntas ging	mo	n.p.	ⁿ tās gɪŋ	mushroom sp.	'mushroom of dunghill' 'mushroom of drum'

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ntas kīḃīn	mo	n.p.	ⁿ tās kīḃīn	mushroom sp.	‘mushroom of buffalo’ very large mushroom
ntas mulam	mo	n.p.	ⁿ tās múlām	mushroom sp.	‘mushroom of sliminess’
ntas randong	mo	n.p.	ⁿ tās rà ⁿ dōŋ	mushroom sp.	‘mushroom of cattle’
ntas tighir	mo	n.p.	ⁿ tās tīyīr	mushroom sp.	‘mushroom of termite mound’
ntas ting	mo	n.p.	ⁿ tās tíŋ	mushroom sp.	‘mushroom of tree’
ntas waryaa	mo	n.p.	ⁿ tās wár ^y áá	mushroom sp.	‘mushroom of small flying termite’ also ntas wuryaa
ntas wuryaa	mo	n.p.	ⁿ tās wúr ^y áá	mushroom sp.	<i>see ntas waryaa</i>
ntiit (kí)	—	a.	ⁿ tíít (kí)	to be similar; to be equal; to happen at the same time; to be coincidental; to be matching	lu fina a ntiit ki mwagha my house is similar to yours; lu funu mo a ntiit our houses are similar
ntiit-ntiit		adv.	ⁿ tíít ⁿ tíít	describes things that are very similar or at the same time	mo jì wul a ntiit-ntiit they arrived at exactly the same time
ntilkāin	mo	n.	ⁿ tílkāin	hornbill spp.	<i>Bucerotidae</i>
ntísh	mo	n.	ⁿ tíʃ	snail	
ntíbet	mo	n.	ⁿ tíḃēt	castrated ram	cf. gíbar , mpáat , nkoor
ntikan		a.	ⁿ tíkàn	wrong; in the wrong direction; out of true	cf. nkàn
ntikan		adv.	ⁿ tíkàn	wrongly; in the wrong direction; out of true	cf. nkàn
ntoghom		loc.	ⁿ tōyōm	beneath; underneath; beside; in the presence of; below	
ntong	—	adv.	ⁿ tōŋ	probably; maybe; possibly	
ntong aasi	—	adv.	ⁿ tōŋ āāsí	probably; maybe; possibly	
ntùghùt	mo	n.	ⁿ tùyùt	large grasshopper	known for landing heavily on the ground Also kurtughut , nkurtughut
ntùm	mo	n.	ⁿ tùm	swamp rat	<i>Dasymys spp.</i>

Mwaghavul ntun	pl. mo	PoS n.	IPA ˈtún	Gloss Pharaoh's ant	Examples <i>Monomorium pharaonis</i> . Very small, numerous ant, noted for its co-operative behaviour.
					
ntwaar	—	n.	ˈtʷààr	hair that grows on the neck of ram	also twaar
ntwaar	—	n.	ˈtʷààr	side buds; sideboards (facial hair)	H. <i>saje</i> . also twaar
nughul	nwaghal	v.	nūyūl	to bend; to curve	
nughul	nwaghal	v.	nūyūl	to make a return trip	
nuk	mo	n.	nūk	long, thin strips of skin worn by girls around the waist	
num	nwaan	v.	nūm, nʷààn	to deceive s.o.; to trick; to mislead; to defraud; to dupe; to hoodwink; to swindle	
núm	mo	n.	núm	gum (in mouth)	
numpee	nwaanpee	n.	nūmpēē, nʷàànpēē	deceit; trickery; deception; fraud	
numpee	nwaanpee	v.	nūmpēē, nʷàànpēē	to deceive anyone	
nung	mo	n.	nūŋ	ridges already made but not planted	
nung	mo	n.	nūŋ	farming group	
nùŋg	nwang	v.	nùŋ, nʷāŋ	to beat; to hit; to strike with a stick	cf. niram , byan , siram
nùŋg	nwang	v.	nùŋ, nʷāŋ	to set fire to something; to burn	
nùŋg	—	v.	nùŋ	to be ripe or properly cooked	
nùŋg aas	—	n.p.	nùŋ āās	communal farming involving close relations, especially yangkas , during which only millet is consumed	et. 'ridge + seed'
nùŋg máar	mo	n.p.	nùŋ máár	ploughed ridges yet to be planted	et. 'ridge + farm'
nung-nung		id.	nūŋ nūŋ	describes s.t. properly cooked, ground or softened	
nur	—	v.	núr	to grimace; to frown; to squeeze one's face	also nur yit
nur pòò	—	n.p.	núr pòò	to purse the lips	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
nur yit	—	v.	núr yīt	to grimace; to frown; to squeeze one's face	also nur
nuwaa	mo	n.	nūwáá	courtesy title given to the bride by older women	Usually shows assonance with the bride's name. cf. nawaa , nandong , nandii
nuwel	mo	n.	nùwél	daughter-in-law	non-vocative use only
nuwesh	mo	n.	nùwēʃ	sister-in-law	non-vocative use only. Refers to your brother's wife
nvaat	—	n.	ⁿ vāāt	tribal mark of the Ngas	also vaat
nVeekuuk	—	p.n.	ⁿ vēēkúúk	dance type	performed by Jipal, Cakfem, Bwoonpee and Mupun people
nveet	mo	n.	ⁿ vēēt	smaller owl sp.	
nvel	mo	n.	ⁿ vèl	kernel of Canarium nut	
nvél	—	n.	ⁿ vél	ulcer; sore; abscess	Spot usually forming on the chin, emits pus. Can eventually kill
nvèl	—	n.	ⁿ vèl	bone marrow	cf. ndumuk
nVelang	—	p.n.	ⁿ vēláj	traditional dance of the Mwaghavul people	also Velang
nvelang	mo	n.	ⁿ vēláj	transverse clarinet	made from guinea-corn stalk made in large tuned sets. also velang
nvii	mo	n.	ⁿ víí	sett; seed part of a tuber; parent tuber	
nvii milom	mo	n.p.	ⁿ víí mílóm	cocoyam parent tuber; cocoyam sett	not good to eat
nvuu	mo	n.	ⁿ vùù	rizga	<i>Plectranthus esculentus</i> .
nvuu fuuluu	mo	n.p.	ⁿ vùù fūūlúú	rizga cultivar	
nvuu góghól	mo	n.p.	ⁿ vùù góyól	rizga cultivar	
nvuu rubot	mo	n.p.	ⁿ vùù rùbòt	rizga cultivar	
nvuu tup	mo	n.p.	ⁿ vùù tùp	rizga cultivar	
nvwàm-vwam		adv.	ⁿ v ^w àm v ^w ām	describes scrambling for things without being orderly	jep ni mo se mbiise ni a nvwàm-vwam the children ate the food by scrambling
nwaan	—	v.	n ^w ààn	to console a bereaved or heartbroken person; to console a crying child	also jwàan
nwaan	—	v.	n ^w ààn	to deceive s.o.; to trick; to mislead; to defraud; to dupe; to hoodwink; to swindle	cf. num , jwàan

Mwaghavul nwaar	pl. mo	PoS n.	IPA n ^w āār	Gloss tissue joining the upper teeth and gum	Examples used to describe s.o. with extra thick gum tissue. It was believed that if you ate very dry millet, you would get such thick gum tissue also wàar
nwàar	mo	n.	n ^w ààr	necklace (flat type)	
nwaghap	—	v.	n ^w áǵáp	to squeeze an object in an overlapping manner	
nwang	—	v.	n ^w āŋ	to satirise	
nwang	—	v.	n ^w āŋ	to burn; to blaze	plural of nùng
nwang pòo	—	n.p.	n ^w āŋpò	provocative statement	
nWangkang	—	p.n.	n ^w àŋkàŋ	spirit which brought success during harvest and threshing of millet.	To appease it a sacrifice must be offered.
nWangkang	—	p.n.	n ^w àŋkàŋ	traditional masquerade that protects grain at harvest	It was sent to the laar or laap when women have begun to separate the grain (millet) from the chaff to ensure that no grain was stolen by the women. It also ensured that the entire grain was transferred to the home and barn intact also dàn
nwàp	mo	n.	n ^w àp	valley	
nwàp dung	mo	n.p.	n ^w àp dúŋ	valley	
nwee		part.	n ^w ēē	no	also waash
nwong	mo	n.	n ^w ōŋ	spirit of reincarnation; reincarnated person	cf. taa nwong
nwòng	—	attrib. n.	n ^w òŋ	of the same species or nature as what is mentioned	lwaayil dīisì a nwòng ngurum this wild animal is in the likeness of a human
nwòng goghor	mo	n.p.	n ^w òŋ gòyòr	echo; microphone	
nWòng	—	p.n.	n ^w òŋ gòyòr	Hell	It was believed that when bad people die they go to nWòng Goghor , while the good go to Shibilang
nwoor	mo	n.	n ^w òò	snake, generic	
nwòo cilem	mo	n.p.	n ^w òò ʃìlēm	snake that is a spirit double	cf. cilem
nwootook	—	n.	n ^w ōōtók	equal; contemporary; mate	
nwor	mo	v.	n ^w òr	trade; business; marketing; commerce	

Mwaghavul nwor nFyam	pl. —	PoS n.p.	IPA ⁿ wòr ⁿ f'ám	Gloss trade with the neighbouring Fyem people in which they gave less than they got	Examples This was barter trade. The Fyem would bring puk kam and sometimes a puppy in exchange for fonio, millet, etc.
nwor pal	—	n.p.	ⁿ wòr pàl	business	which records more loss than profit; action resulting in, or likely to result in, failure
nwùl	mo	n.	ⁿ wùl	mouse sp.	has dark furs and lives in marshy areas. Also wul
nwùp aas	—	n.p.	ⁿ wùp āās	yeast; substance used in baking bread	
nwura	—	pron.	ⁿ wùrǎ	to her; for her	third person singular feminine dative pronoun
nwuri	—	pron.	ⁿ wùrǐ	to him; for him	third person singular masculine dative pronoun
nwuwor	—	n.	ⁿ wùwòr	whirling around	also cighir yíngying
nwuzhii	—	n.	ⁿ wúʒii	leaf of plant used to protect the farm against evil spirits	planted on the edges of the farm (see ndúkum)
nyaa		excl.	ⁿ yāà	used clause-finally to emphasise what is common knowledge.	also nyoo. Ba ri nkagham kas, nyaa It is common knowledge that he is ill. cf. shoo
nyaá	—	n.	ⁿ yāá	intoxicant	also nyaayaa
nyaá		excl.	ⁿ yāá	answer to a call (men)	cf. nyuu
nyàak		excl.	ⁿ yàák	I am/we are disappointed	said when one is disappointed or when one belittles s.t. Also zhok, zhàak, nyòok
nyaasi	—	excl.	ⁿ yāāsí	amen; let it be so	
nyaayaa	—	n.	ⁿ yāāyáá	intoxicant	also nyaa
nyágháp	mo	n.	ⁿ yáǵáp	indulgent behaviour; unacceptable indulgence	
nyàghàp	—	v.	ⁿ yàǵàp	to make s.t. untidy; to muddle; to disorganise	also nyoghop
nyàk		excl.	ⁿ yàk	I am disappointed!	Also zhàk, zhòk, nyòk
nyàk	—	v.	ⁿ yàk	to cause nausea; to sicken	also nìk
nyaktirak	mo	n.	ⁿ yáktìrāk	plant sp.	the hard shell of its fruit is used in smoothing clay pot when it is being made

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
nyakyit	mo	n.	ⁿ yākŷīt	blackjack; cobbler's pegs	nyakyit has burs that easily stick to one's clothes while walking through the bush. <i>Bidens pilosa</i>
nyal	—	p.n.	ⁿ yāl	foolish act	Name of a man considered foolish. He was once admitted to a general hospital. After being discharged from the hospital he had cause to be back in the same town for the celebration of British Empire day. When others could not secure accommodation anywhere, he quickly went back to his former bed in the hospital. When the nurses on duty discovered him they sent him away. Consequently any foolish act is nyal .
nyalwat	mo	n.	ⁿ yàlwàt	smoothly hoed clod; soil thrown up by the hoe	also nse . cf. kubang
nyam	—	v.	ⁿ yām	to render poetry	
nyang	—	n.	ⁿ yáng	wickedness; troublesomeness; harm; evil; malice	
nyang	—	n.	ⁿ yáng	deliberate act	
nyeekuul	mo	n.	ⁿ yēēkúúl	wild Cape gooseberry	The small green fruit are used to make a sauce
nyem	mo	n.	ⁿ yēm, ⁿ yēm	those people	sg. ngo , pàa
nyem ďak	mo	n.p.	ⁿ yēm ďāk	workers (pl.)	sg. ngudak
nyem ďak yen	mo	n.p.	ⁿ yēm ďāk yēn	health workers, clinic staff (pl.)	lit. 'person + work + health' sg. ngu ďak yen

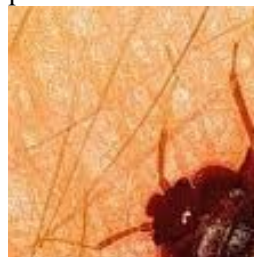
Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
nyem dung	mo	n.p.	ⁿ yèm dúŋ, ⁿ yèm-	river spirits	The Mwaghavul believed that river spirits provided human beings with extraordinary abilities. To see nyem dung was the exclusive preserve of individuals with the special ability to see into the spirit realm
nyem kaa soghot	mo	n.p.	ⁿ yèm kǎā sōyōt	sorcerers; wizards (pl.)	sg. ngu kaa soghot
nyem lek	—	n.p.	ⁿ yèm lèk, ⁿ yèm lèk	fighters; soldiers; combatants	plural of ngulek
nyem máár	mo	n.p.	ⁿ yèm máár	farmers (pl.)	sg. ngumaar
nyem muyii	mo	n.p.	ⁿ yèm múyíí	old people that we cannot remember	sg. ngu muyii (masc.), mat muyii (fem.)
nyem nGween	—	n.	ⁿ yèm ⁿ g ^w ēēn, ⁿ yèm-	Hausa people	plural of nGu nGween
nyem so ndàng Jesu mo	mo	n.p.	ⁿ yèm sò ⁿ dàŋ dʒésù mō	Christians (pl.)	sg. ngu so ndàng Jesu
nyem yilangpee	mo	n.p.	ⁿ yèm yīlāŋpēē	those who tear others apart	sg. ngu yilangpee
nyemlop	mo	n.	ⁿ yèmlòp	angels; messengers (pl.)	cf. ngulop sg.
nyemnan	mo	n.p.	ⁿ yèmnān	elders (pl.)	sg. ngunan
nyer	mo	n.	ⁿ yèr	bird (generic)	Also see under yer
nyér	mo	n.	ⁿ yér	container keeping a bundle of spears together	cf. different types of spears <i>kòp</i> , <i>cwàng</i> , <i>hoos</i> , <i>sílák</i>
nyer am	mo	n.	ⁿ yèr àm	water bird	generic term for all types of duck and grebe
nyer àm	mo	n.p.	ⁿ yèr àm	generic term for all ducks and grebes	water bird
nyer bel	mo	n.p.	ⁿ yèr bél	cuckoo	
nyer caar	mo	n.p.	ⁿ yèr ʃáár	paradise flycatcher	<i>Tersiphone viridis</i> .
nyer dang	mo	n.p.	ⁿ yèr dāŋ	widowbird; yellow-mantled widowbird (male)	lit. 'bird of tail'. <i>Euplectes macroura</i>
nyer jet	mo	n.p.	ⁿ yèr dʒēt	lark	also nijwàk , nijet . <i>Mirafra spp.</i> , <i>Galerida spp.</i> Bird sp. that eats maize
nyer kàs	mo	n.p.	ⁿ yèr kàs	quelea bird	<i>Quelea quelea</i> . This bird is notorious for the damage to cereal crops
nyer kushing	mo	n.p.	ⁿ yèr kūʃɪŋ	red-billed firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta senegala</i> . H. <i>ba'u</i>

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
nyer muluu	mo	n.p.	ⁿ yèr mùlúú	ostrich	<i>Struthio camelus</i> . cf. yágházem
nyer paa	mo	n.p.	ⁿ yèr páá	raptor	eagle which hovers in the air for some time before diving and is believed to be divining (paa)
nyer saking	mo	n.p.	ⁿ yèr sāktín	woodpecker spp.	also saking . <i>Picidae</i> . H. <i>mákwákkwáfi</i>
nyer tam	—	n.p.	ⁿ yèr tām	bīrd sp.	
nyerpeng	—	n.	ⁿ yèrpén	injury, sore on the leg or hand that transfers pain to the groin or armpit; referred pain; reflective pain	If the pain is in the leg, it transfers to the thigh, if in the finger, pain transfers to the armpit.
nyes	—	v.	ⁿ yés	to draw	
nyet	mo	n.	ⁿ yět	worm; earthworm	
nyét	—	v.	ⁿ yét	to knit; to weave s.t.; to plait hair meticulously	
nyet díidween	mo	n.	ⁿ yět dííd ^w ēēn	intestinal worms	also nyèt jwàl
nyèt máár	mo	n.p.	ⁿ yèt máár	earthworm	
nyiiyii	mo	n.	ⁿ yīyii	owl spp.	H. <i>mujiya</i> . Also a metaphor for s.o. who is evil. wuri a nyiiyii lit. ‘he is an owl’ means he likes roaming at night. also yim
nyim	mo	n.	ⁿ yim	jute fibre or fan-palm fronds used by women to cover themselves prior to modern clothing	
nyim	mo	n.	ⁿ yim	traditional dress for married women prior to modern clothing	made from kenaf fibre, grass, fan- palm fronds, raphia, etc.

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
nyingying	mo	n.	ⁿ yĩnyĩŋ	worthless, lazy person; s.o. who is mentally retarded; mental retardation	Koghorong làa nyingying, mang gha put bwot mmo shwar <i>Koghorong</i> [a hero] has given birth to an idiot, which makes the hero become a laughing-stock; Gyet doghon tagham mo kwar le wuri a peetangman mpèe nyingying firi ni Last year they refused to send him to school because of his mental retardation also nyàghàp
nyoghop	—	v.	ⁿ yòyòp	to make s.t. untidy; to disorganise	
nyók	—	adv.	ⁿ yók	describes eating excessively or gluttonously	used before the verb. Làa ni tong si ku ri ki nyok se ni di the child sat down and was eating the food gluttonously Also zhàk, zhòk, nyàk cf. kaghal
nyòk	—	excl.	ⁿ yòk	I am disappointed!	
nyòk	—	v.	ⁿ yòk	to make a place dirty, filthy; to be dirty; to be filthy; to be mucky; to be grubby	
nyòk-nyòk	—	adv.	ⁿ yòk ⁿ yòk	describes s.t. stained, discoloured	
nyokshik	—	n.	ⁿ yòkʃik	dirty habit	also dogholshik
nyokshik	—	v.i.	ⁿ yòkʃik	to have dirty habit	also dogholshik
nyòl	—	n.	ⁿ yòl	sperm; semen	also kizing kwaam. cf ndugwaal
nyom	—	n.	ⁿ yóm	grimace; frown	
nyoo	—	excl.	ⁿ yò	used clause-finally to emphasise what is common knowledge.	also nyaa. Ba ri nkagham kas nyoo It is common knowledge that he is ill. cf. shoo
nyòok	—	excl.	ⁿ yòòk	I am/we are disappointed	said when one is disappointed or when one belittles s.t. Also zhok, zhàak, nyàak

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
nyoop	—	n.	ⁿ y̌ɔ̌ɔ̌p	clay	used for smoothing the interior of houses also tyoop
nyuu		excl.	ⁿ y̌úú	answer to a call (women)	cf. nyàá
nzargong	mo	n.	ⁿ zàrgɔ̌ŋ	frog sp.	pl. also nlanggong
nzeltet	mo	n.	ⁿ zèltēt	scorn; ridicule	
nzereeguuk	mo	n.	ⁿ zèréégùûk	swing for a child	also zaleleguuk, nleeguuk
nzhira	—	n.	ⁿ zīrā	communal farming for a traditional ruler	
nzhitaa	mo	n.	ⁿ zītáá	pepper	< H.
nzidyak- nzidyak		id.	ⁿ zīd'āk ⁿ zīd'āk	describes how a slim or emaciated person walks proudly or weakly	
nziik	—	n.	ⁿ zīik	bass tone; lowest singing voice; low-pitched	
nzing		adv.	ⁿ zīŋ	describes watching carefully or steadily	
nzininin	mo	n.	ⁿ zīnīnīn	hippopotamus	<i>Hippopotamus amphibius</i> .
nzimen	mo	n.	ⁿ zīmén	millipede	<i>Iule</i> spp.
nzire	mo	n.	ⁿ zíré	iron anklet	worn on the legs by horse-riders to increase speed
nzire vul	—	n.p.	ⁿ zíré vūl	betrayers; traitors	
nzughumlaa	mo	n.	ⁿ zùgùmláá	ant sp.	It constructs a house in the ground. Only bites when threatened.
nzutur	mo	n.	ⁿ zùtúr	bedbug	<i>Cimicidae</i> . Also zutur . Found in beds, can give a painful bite.
nzyáak	mo	n.	ⁿ z'áák	bridle	used in controlling movement of horses when the rope is pulled
O o	OOoo				
oghop	—	v.	òḡòp	to overload; to pile up	
oghor	—	v.	óḡór	to shift away; to budge	
oghor	—	n.	óḡór	shifting away	
ók	—	v.	ók	to burp; to belch	



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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
òk	—	v.	òk	to have an evil intention towards s.o.	
ókpàn	—	n.		interjection; exclamation	lit. ‘burp mind’. modern coinage
óó		a.	óó	round; circular	
óó		num.	óó	zero; the number 0	
òò!		excl.	òò	Used to warn a child of an impending danger	Articulated with strong vibration in the pharynx
òò!		excl.	òò	Shows acceptance of something shocking or said in acceptance of a request or a command	The strong vibration in the pharynx is absent
óót	—	excl.	óót	said to raise an alarm	to stop s.o. from doing s.t. or to draw attention to s.t. that needs people’s attention, such as the completion of s.t. that calls for celebration or the sighting of an escaping criminal or game
or	—	n.	ór	noise; shout; yell; shriek; scream	
or káa	—	v.p.	ór káa	to cause bewilderment, anxiety or suspicion	
P p	PPpp				
pà	júba	voc.	pà, dzúbà	address from a senior to a woman	Also apa . cf. agwa
páa	—	v.	páa	to cover; to close; to shut	
páa	—	n.	páa	casting lots; divination	A traditional method of detecting the cause of illness and crime.
pàa	mo	n.	pàa	reference to any woman	also nàá . pàa ni ra ret zam the woman is good
Paal	—	p.n.	páal	Mwaghavul clan	see Bijer
pàal	mo	n.	pàal	mat	made from raffia branches. These were tied together with a cord, which could be spread like a mat and rolled up.
paap	mo	n.	pàap	red-flanked duiker	<i>Cephalophus rufilatus</i>

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
paa-paa (bilaap)		excl.	páá páá (bìlāāp)	completely finished!	A gesture to a child to tell them not to expect anything else. The two hands are clapped together.
paar	—	v.	pāār	to go above and over a height, house, tree, etc.	(of s.t. thrown or s.o. jumping)
pàar	mo	n.	pààr	artery; vein	
paarpee	—	v.	pāārpēē	to go somewhere at dawn	
paarpee	—	n.	pāārpēē	going somewhere at dawn	
paas	—	v.	pààs	to comb; to clean	
paas	—	v.	pààs	to drain s.o. of their resources	
paas	—	v.	pààs	to be emaciated	
páat	mo	n.	páát	African olive tree and fruit; bush-candle	<i>Canarium schweinfurthii</i> Hausa <i>atili</i>
pàat		num.	pààt	five (5)	
pák	mo	pron.	pák	some; indefinite amount or number	pák mo jì ki shaghal some brought money
pák	—	n.	pák	ritual that launches an attack against a trespasser, performed using traces left behind by the trespasser	also pak pák
pak		quant.	pāk	some; not all	mee gurum mo jì ki shaghal, dang pak gurum mo jì ki long mo some people brought money and other people brought animals
pak	—	v.	pāk	to use footprints, faeces or any item left behind by a trespasser to perform a ritual that launches an attack against the trespasser	mo ghìr dyes firi ni so pak they packed his faeces and used them for the <i>pák</i> ritual, to launch an attack against him
pàk	—	n.	pàk	your father (reference to a male)	Presently considered offensive to the youths who are affected. cf. náng, pik
pak pák	—	v.p.	pāk pák	to perform the ritual of launching an attack against a trespasser using traces left behind by the trespasser	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
pak pák	—	n.p.	pāk pák	ritual that launches an attack against a trespasser, performed using traces left behind by the trespasser	also pák
pakbaa	—	n.	pákbàà	person or thing not worth considering because they or it is insignificant, person who plays second fiddle	cf. shii mbwoon
pal	—	v.	pāl	to fall; to fail economically	< English. Former currency but no longer legal tender
pam	—	n.	pām	pound (£)	
pán		adv.	pán	a little; a bit	
pán	—	v.	pán	to take along	
pàn	—	v.	pàn	to think; to remember	
pàn	—	n.	pàn	thought; thoughtfulness; thinking; reasoning; worries; mental faculty; mind	
pang	mo	n.	pāŋ	snake sp.	
pang	—	v.	pāŋ	to splash on s.o. or s.t.	
pàng	—	n.	pàŋ	soil type, red and stony	
Panyam	—	p.n.	pányàm	major town in Mwaghavul land	suitable for growing millet. Pronounced as <i>páng</i> in the following saying: Páng mak ki mbul ‘the dove had enough of volcanic stones thrown at it.’ Said to mean ‘serves you, him, etc. right’. cf. jing, garwan, dung, kwaghas, pér, dŷees nweel
papira	mo	n.	pápírá	guinea-corn variety;	The respelt name for Pyáanyaa , a town in Mangu L.G.A. One of the areas early missionaries first settled.
par	mo	n.	pār	shorhum variety	< H. <i>parpara</i>
pàr		adv.	pàr	night on a specified day	refers to days of the week. pàr Shiidivul on Tuesday; pàr jì fira on the day she came. Also parpuus

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
pàr		n.	pàr	period	when human or animal stays at home after birth
parci		adv.	pàrfɿ	one day	also parmeeci
parmeeci		adv.	pàrmèɛfɿ	sometimes; some day	also parci
parpuus		adv.	pàrpūūs	on a specified day	refers to days of the week. parpuus Shiidiivul on Tuesday; parpuus jì fira on the day she came. Also pàr
parvul		adv.	pārvūl	three days hence	
pas	—	n.	pās	period in the rainy season when rain is incessant	typically around August. also ta-pas
pas	mo	n.	pās	arrow, generic	
pas ɓuluk	mo	n.p.	pās ɓulūk	arrow without barbs	
pas jengkajer	mo	n.p.	pās	arrow type	with poisoned barbs
pas kano	mo	n.p.	pās kánò	arrow type	poisoned with a flat part towards the thin point
pas kífang	mo	n.p.	pās kífáŋ	arrow type	with poison made from wood, Kulere type
pas pyaghar	mo	n.p.	pās p ^y áyár	arrow type	with spiral head. Also pas warbít
pas song	mo	n.p.	pās sóŋ	arrow type	with several barbs
pas songkun	mo	n.p.	pās sóŋkún	arrow type	with three barbs
pas warbít	mo	n.p.	pās wárbit	arrow type	with spiral head. Also pas pyaghar
pas yen	mo	n.p.	pās yēn	arrow type	with poison
pàsh-pàsh		id.		sound of splashing water	as you run along or play in it with your feet, or water coming out of a spring jep mo cìn tan mbut àm dí a naar pee ni pàsh-pàsh children play in the water on the ground, <i>pàsh-pàsh</i>
pát	mo	n.	pát	sheath of knife, sword, matchet; scabbard	
pát		id.	pát	describes the sound of a fast-moving object hitting s.t.	
pataari	mo	n.	pàtààrī	skirt t	which elderly women in the past used by tying it round the wais

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
pe	—	v.a.	pè	marks progressive aspect with all verbs except ‘to come’ and ‘to go’	also pu. With ‘come’ and ‘go’, ki is used. ra pe cèt mbiise she is cooking food. But ra ki jì she is coming
pee	—	n.	pēē	time; opportunity; chance	kàt pee cìn pee be an nyit tulu dī when the going gets tough, I will desert home; ba pee dī kas there is no chance; pee kī wul it is time, time is up
pee	mo	n.	pēē	place; location	
pee bang	—	v.p.	pēē bāŋ	to be daybreak	lit. ‘place has light’ cf. bit mang
pèe bar	mo	n.p.	pèè bār	where to survive	
pèe cìghìr	mo	n.p.	pèè ʧìyìr	where to turn to	
pèe dǎkkáa	mo	n.p.	pèè dǎkkáa	beauty salon	
pèe dēl	mo	n.p.	pèè dēl	entrance; way in	
pee dīisi	mo	n.p.	pēē dīisi	there; that place	also pesi
pee dīisi	mo	n.p.	pēē dīisi	here; this place	also pesi
pèe dōk	mo	n.p.	pèè dōk	where to be quiet/silent	
pèe gung	mo	n.p.	pèè gùŋ	where to persevere or tolerate	
pèe kàa	mo	n.p.	pèè kàa	where to climb	
pèe kika	mo	n.p.	pèè kíkàa	uphill	
pèe kyeer	mo	n.p.	pèè kʸèèr	place to graze	
pèe kyes ni	—	d.m.	pèè kʸés	finally; at the end; in conclusion	discourse marker
pèe lāŋ	mo	n.p.	pèè lāŋ	where to rest or perch	
pèe langlee	mo	n.p.	pèè lāŋléé	clothesline; hanger	
pèe le	—	n.p.	pèè lè	where you keep things	
pèe maap	mo	n.p.	pèè mǎàp	where a dead person is mourned	also pèe múut
pèe metpee	mo	n.p.	pèè métpéé	where to jump	
pee minì	mo	loc.	pēē mìnì	there; that place	
pèe múut	mo	n.p.	pèè múút	where to die; where s.o. dies	
pèe múut	mo	n.p.	pèè múút	where a dead person is mourned	also pèe maap
pèe mwaan	mo	n.p.	pèè mʷāān	where to walk/travel to; stage in life where one walks about frequently	
pee nlibin		n.p.	pēē nlibin	place being cloudy; overcast	
pèe pāl	mo	n.p.	pèè pāl	where to fall; where one has fallen; stage in life where one has feeble legs and falls easily	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
pèe piring	mo	n.p.	pèè pìrìŋ	where to turn to; place where translation work is done; where one is transferred to	
pee rii	—	v.p.	pēē ríí	to be dusk; to be late evening	also pee shaal . cf. rii
pèe sakkáa	mo	n.p.	pèè sákkáá	barber shop; hairdressing salon	where to have a haircut
pèe sèen	—	n.p.	pèè sèèn	where or when one gets wiser	
pèe sese	mo	n.p.	pèè sēsé	where to eat; dining; stage in life where one eats a lot	
pee shaal	—	v.p.	pēē jáál	to be dusk; to be late evening	also pee rii
pèe so	mo	n.p.	pèè sò	where to go	
pèe sushii	mo	n.p.	pèè sùʃíí	where to run	
pèe taanpee	mo	n.p.	pèè tàànpēē	where to sew	
pèe tàn	mo	n.p.	pèè tàn	where to play	
pèe teer	mo	n.p.	pèètèèr	where to spend the night	
pèe tong	mo	n.p.	pèè tòŋ	where to stay	
pèe wet	mo	n.p.	pèè wèt	where to spend the day	
pèe zok	mo	n.p.	pèè zók	where to save or hide s.t.	
peebang	—	n.	pēēbáŋ	light	
peedak	mo	n.	pèèdáak	workplace; office	
peedar	mo	n.	pèèďár	status; position; standing	
peekaa	peekikaa	n.	pèèkàà, pèèkíkàà	youth; young person	
peekaat	mo	n.	pèèkààt	where to meet; venue; rendezvous	
peemee	—	num.	pēēméé	six (6)	
peemer	mo	n.	pèèmér	where to turn to; turn (road); where there are branches or where to branch to	
peemer	mo	n.	pèèmér	stage in life where a child can be delinquent	
peemuut	—	n.	pèèmuút	where the souls of the dead go; Hades	
peenkoo	—	n.	pēē ⁿ kòò	darkness	also peenkwoo
peenkwoo	—	n.	pēē ⁿ k ^w òò	darkness	also peenkoo
peepugyet		adv.	pèèpùg ^y ēt	many years ago	
peepudí ... dí		adv.	pèèpùdí ... dí	much earlier in the day	Used when action is considered to have occurred a long time ago. Peepudí mizep ni mo jì dí The visitors came much earlier today. Also pudí ... dí
peeput	mo	n.	pèèpút	where you come from; one's origin	
Peeret	—	n.	pēērét	personal name given to a female child whose mother	Lit. 'place is good'

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
				has a good marriage. Lit. 'place good'	
peeret	mo	n.	pēērét	motor vehicle that usually breaks down on the road and sometimes remains there for days before it is repaired	disapproving. Lit. 'place is good'
peerii	—	n.	pēēríí	dusk; late evening	
peesaam	mo	n.	pèèsààm	bed	lit. 'place to sleep'
peeshaal	—	n.	pēēfáál	dusk; late evening	
peesham	peeshisham	n.	pèèfām, pèèjīfām	old person; aged person; elder	cf. peekaa
peeshisham	mo	n.	pèèjīfām	slope; downhill; decline	
peeshisham	mo	n.	pèèjīfām	old people; aged people (pl.)	sg. peesham. cf. peekikaa
peet	—	n.	pèèt	her father (of female)	
peetaa	mo	n.	pèètáá	airport	
peetangman	mo	n.	pèètāŋmàn	school	
peetong	mo	n.	pèètòŋ	seat; chair	
peewaar	mo	n.	pèèwààr	consecrated ground; forest; grove; forbidden place	
peewum	mo	n.	pèèwùm	cemetery; graveyard	where to bury the dead
peewurang	mo	n.	pèèwúráŋ	where your height reaches; when one is still growing	
peeyaa	mo	n.	pèèyàà	handle	
peezok	mo	n.p.	pèèzók	bank	
peezughum	—	n.	pēēzùŷùm	cold weather	
pel	mo	n.	pèl	flower; blossom	
pel	—	v.	pèl	to flower; to blossom	
pelem múút	mo	n.p.	pēlēm múút	caracal	<i>Felis caracal</i>
péng-péng	—	id.	péŋ péŋ	be overstretched (boil, drum, tube, etc.)	
per	—	v.	pēr	to scatter; to spread; to disseminate; to diffuse	
pér	—	n.	pér	pebble-rich soil	suitable for growing millet, fonio
pér	mo	n.	pér	pebble	
per yàŋ kàs	—	v.p.	pēr yàŋ kàs	to level ridges	where millet has been harvested for growing fonio
per yàŋ kàs	—	n.p.	pēr yàŋ kàs	levelling ridges where millet has been harvested, for growing fonio	lit. 'levelling millet-ridges'. Millet ridges of the last cropping season are levelled so fonio is grown. Also yàŋ kàs
persiii	—	n.	pērjīí	adverb	modern coinage
pesi	mo	n.	pēsì	there; that place	also pee dīisi
pesi	mo	n.	pēsì	here; this place	also pee dīisi
pet	pīrep	v.	pēt, pīrēp	to burst; to explode	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
pèt pèt seet	pirep pirep seet	v. n.p.	pèt, p̄rēp pèt séét, p̄rēp séét	to call advertisement	Ba wagha man pèt seet kas ‘NEG you (masc. sg.) know advertisement NEG’ i.e. You don’t know how to advertise.
pèt seet	pirep seet	v.p.	pèt séét, p̄rēp séét	to advertise	Mundi nkaa pèt seet ki lée firi ni ‘Mundi is advertising with item his the’ i.e. Mundi is advertising his item.
pètpee	pireppee	v.	pètpeē, p̄rēppeē	to call	
pètpee	pireppee	n.	pètpeē, p̄rēppeē	call; act of calling	
pét-pét pét-pét		c.i. id.	pét pét pét pét	intensifies white (pyaa) describes total emptiness of the stomach due to hunger	
piil	mo	n.	píil	swordgrass; congocrass	<i>Imperata cylindrica</i>
piin	—	v.	pīin	to change money	
piin	pirep	v.	pīin, p̄rēp	to burst; to explode	cf. pet
piin	pyan	v.	pīin, p̄ān	to break; to split; to smash; to burst out laughing; to melt; to loosen (a bundle of firewood etc.)	A le mwòor ni a puus ku ni piin di
piin	byan	v.	pīin, b̄ān	to beat thoroughly with bare hand	Keep the oil in the sun so it melts
piin	—	v.	pīin	to wander or roam about	, especially far away from home
piin	mo	n.	pīin	change (money)	
piin	làa	n.p.	pīin	sickness of children	Also ten làa ngagham. Child falls sick. Caused by an evil woman who has been playing with the child. A diviner is called to determine the woman responsible for the child’s sickness. She is then called to cure the child. If she fails, she is punished.
ngagham	—		ⁿ gàyàm		

Mwaghavul piin shwàr	pl. byan shwàr	PoS v.p.	IPA pīn ʃ ^w àr, b ^y ān-	Gloss to burst into laughter	Examples
					wura jì dèl so bē mo piin shwàr kish-kish she walked by and they burst out laughing <i>kish-kish</i> . Plural used for prolonged resonating laughter. also fiip . cf. tàa piip
piip	—	n.	pīp	whistle	by pursuing them continuously or frequently
piip ki	—	v.p.	pīp kí	to chase (sb/s.t.)	Presently considered offensive to the youths who are affected. cf. ning, pak
pik	—	n.	pik	your father (reference to a female)	
pil	—	v.	píl	to dazzle	
pil	—	v.	píl	to be unable to show focus on a target (eye)	
pil	—	v.	píl	to develop a white colour on the leaves (cereal crop)	
pinbwoon	mo	n.	pínb ^w óón	traditional dress for married women	made from woven jute like a 'short knicker'
pit	—	v.	pìt	to put out fire; to switch off light	
pit	mo	n.	pìt	patas monkey	<i>Erythrocebus patas</i> . Also kaar
pít	—	excl.	pít	said to strongly warn s.o. against doing s.t.	cf. kul
pit wus	—	v.p.	pìt wūs	to extinguish a fire	
pito	—	n.	pìtó	local liquor	see miyel < Hausa
Picom	mo	p.n.	pìfǝm	hill between Koguul and Nnyees communities of Panyam	officially spelt <i>Kogul</i> and <i>Niyes</i>
pider	mo	n.	pìdēr	buttocks; bottom; arse	cf. mming
pider	—	n.	pìdēr	dysentery in children	cf. mùut pider, dyes kàapòo
pider kuluk sul		v.p.	pìdēr kùlùk sùl	to have diarrhoea	lit. bottom of bag is punctured
pighir	—	v.	pīyīr	to expose or spread s.t. to dry; to dry s.t. by spreading it	also pweer
pighit	—	v.	pīyīt	to begin cooking; to place pot on fire	
pighizing	mo	n.	pìyìzīŋ	nose	cf. fung pighizing
pikom	mo	n.	pìkōm	edge	also pukom

Mwaghavul pikyeen	pl. mo	PoS n.	IPA pìk ^y ēēn	Gloss forehead	Examples wuri ki pikyeen kaa nkwak si He has a forehead like a he-goat. Also pukyeen, kipyeen
pilang	—	v.	pīlāŋ	to thank	
pilang	—	excl.	pīlāŋ	Thank you!	
pilang	—	v.	pīlāŋ	to rinse	
pílang	mo	n.	pílang	gratitude; thanks; thankfulness	
pilang des	—	excl.	pīlāŋ dēs	Thank you very much!	
pilang pòò	—	v.p.	pīlāŋ pòò	to gargle	
pilang zam	—	excl.	pīlāŋ zām	Thank you very much!	
pilas	—	v.	pílas	to be curly like that of an infant or a malnourished person (hair); to perm hair to smoothen; to plaster a building	Also milas . < E.
pìlās	—	id.	pìlās	describes the sound of water splashing on the ground	
pilem	—	n.	pílem	haze; fog; mist	Dialect word.
pipilet	mo	n.	pípílet	strong grass used as local broom	also mpileler , mpilelel
pirang [...] ye		int.	pìráŋ yē	When?	These can be separated if focus on the ‘when’ is required within the sentence. Mu nso wàa a pirang ye? ‘We will go home FOC when Q’ When <i>will</i> we go home? but also A pirang dǎng mu nso wàa ye? ‘FOC when before we will go go home Q’ i.e. <i>When</i> will we go home?
pirep	—	v.	pīrēp	to call (plural)	sg. pèt
pirep	—	v.	pīrēp	to explode (plural)	cf. piin . also pet (singular)
pirep seet		n.p.	pīrēp séét	advertisements (pl.)	sg. pèt seet
pirep seet		v.p.	pīrēp séét	to advertise (pl.)	sg. pèt seet
piring	—	v.	pīrīŋ	to change; to change or turn into s.t.	
piring	—	v.	pīrīŋ	to exchange (currencies)	
piring	—	v.	pīrīŋ	to exchange; to turn over a person	
piring	—	v.	pīrīŋ	to transfer s.o. to another place; to redeploy s.o.	
pìring	—	n.	pìrīŋ	change; exchange	
pìring	—	n.	pìrīŋ	transfer; redeployment	

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
pisyya	mo	n.	pìs ^y áá	jute fibre; kenaf fibre	
pizep	mo	n.	pìzèp	silk of maize cob	
poo-		num	pòò	number before 10 by which 5 is exceeded	only used in compounds. Lit. 'piece/bit' Poovul (seven). From 'poo + vul (two)'; pookun (eight). From 'poo + kun (three)
pòo	mo	n.	pòò	mouth; opening; entrance; edge; word; dialect; language	cf. lipoo for 'language'
pòo àm	mo	n.p.	pòò àm	seaside; riverside; streamside; shore; strand; littoral	
pòo bwaghap	mo	n.p.	pòò b ^w áyáp	s.o. with a toothless mouth	dikaam wurii dee a pòo bwaghap the old man now has hollow cheeks
pòo ðel	—	v.p.	pòò ðēl	to make a slip of the tongue	pòo ðel nra she had a slip of the tongue
pòo dung	mo	n.p.	pòò dúŋ	swamp; marsh; bog	cf. gyaghat
pòo mat	—	n.p.	pòò màt	wedding-related negotiation or payment, not requiring food and drinks	lit. 'speech about woman'. cf. shik mat
pòo muyii	mo	n.p.	pòò múyíí	history; chronicle; historical discourse	
pòo Mwaghavul	—	n.p.	pòò m ^w āyāvūl	Mwaghavul language	
pòo nGween	—	n.p.	pòò ⁿ g ^w ēēn	Hausa language	
pòo nNaat	—	n.p.	pòò ⁿ nààt	English language; any language of white people in general	
pòo tung kom yoghon	—	v.p.	pòò túŋ kōm yòyòn	to eat	+ dative. Pòo tung kom yoghon nra She ate s.t.
poobish	—	n.	pòòbìŋ	scorn; ridicule; harsh, unpalatable, unsavoury language	
poofeer		num.	pòòfēér	nine (9)	5+4
poofung	mo	n.	pòòfūŋ	window	lit. 'mouth hole'.
pookun		num.	pòò kún	eight (8)	5+3
poolu	mo	n.	pòòlú	door; entrance	
poolu gwaan	mo	n.p.	pòòlù g ^w áán	door made from plank or any flat wooden board	cf. gwàan poolu
poomee	mo	n.	pòòmēē	tithe	
poopee	mo	n.	pòòpēē	edge; side; space in front of a door	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
poopit	—	n.	pòòpìt	monkey-induced boils	When cereal crop is nearly ripe, monkeys come to destroy it. When someone goes to the farm and touches the fresh cereal, the body is covered in boils. A herb with the name <i>poopit</i> is boiled and given to the patient. used for the treatment of monkey-induced <i>poopit</i> disease
poopit	—	n.	pòòpìt	herb sp.	
pooret	mo	n.	pòòrět	good talk; soothing speech or words	
poosat	mo	n.	pòòsát	person who amplifies what the chief or emir says for others to hear	
poovul		num.	pòòvūl	seven (7)	5+2. This number is symbolic for the Mwaghavul community. The Kùm is structured into 7 such that anything resulting in ‘7’ is considered as complete in ràn kùm . The tubwoor game is structured into 7 per side and if one is eliminated by an opponent casting his <i>atili</i> seeds in the multiple of ‘7’ i.e. 21, then you would have eliminated him in accordance with the Kùm . If a traditional priest casts his lot and the result is synonymous with the number ‘7’ then the deities must have answered the prayer.
poowur	mo	n.	pòòwūr	nipple	
pris	mo	n.	pʼis	church minister	< E. ‘priest’
pu	—	v.a.	pù	marks the progressive aspect with all verbs except	also pe. Ra pu shwàr She is


Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss 'to come' and 'to go'	Examples
pu...đi		prep.	pù...đi	with	laughing. With 'come' and 'go', ki is used: Ra ki jì She is coming cf. ndàng...đi. lop fina pu gha di my message is with you
pu...đi		loc.	pù...đi	to; towards; nearby	làa ni so pu noghon di the child went to its mother
pu...đi		comp.	pù...đi	marks constructions	superlative Delvit su met pu mo di jir Delvit runs faster than all of them
pubit		adv.	pùbít	at dawn; by daybreak; at sunrise	
pubit		n.	pùbít	dawn; daybreak; sunrise	
pudí ... di		adv.	pùdí ... di	much earlier in the day	Used when action is considered to have occurred a long time ago. Pudí mizep ni mo jì di The visitors came much earlier today. Also peepudí ... di
puk	—	v.	pūk	to cover the top of a temporary shelter or house	
puk	—	v.	pūk	to splash flour all over the place	
púk	mo	n.	púk	veranda-like structure	fixed above the door of a house to prevent rain from entering the house
púk	—	n.	púk	soot; lampblack; carbon	
púk	mo	n.	púk	soup, general name	
púk tàk	—	n.p.	púk tàk	draw soup type	H. <i>tumbunawa</i> . also púk mbwagham
mbwagham	—	n.p.	^m b ^w àyàm		
púk búlúk	—	n.p.	púk búlúk	soup without kenaf condiments	
púk cicèt	—	n.p.	púk tʃiʃèt	stew; soup prepared by boiling or simmering it for a long time	
púk đái	—	n.p.	púk đái	draw soup	also púk shidái a symbol for deviousness or cunning. Wuri milam a kaa púk đái diiseel si lit. 'he is as slippery as very slimy soup' i.e. he is devious
púk dep	—	n.p.	púk dèp	not draw soup	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
pùk kam	—	n.p.	pùk kām	type of draw soup	
pùk kiir	—	n.p.	pùk kiir	not draw soup	
pùk kimilom	—	n.p.	pùk kīmíló̃m	soup from cocoyam leaves	also pùk kom milom
pùk kipuk	—	n.p.	pùk kīpūk	draw soup made from sorrel	cf. H. <i>yakuwa</i> .
pùk kóm	—	n.p.	pùk kóm	groundnut soup	
pùk kom milom	—	n.p.	pùk kō̃m mīló̃m	soup from cocoyam leaves	also pùk kimilom
pùk kumlung	—	n.p.	pùk kùmlúñ	draw soup type	
pùk kwàa	—	n.p.	pùk k ^w àa	okra soup	also pùk kwaan
pùk kwaan	—	n.p.	pùk k ^w àan	okra soup	also pùk kwàa
pùk làa kibang	—	n.p.	pùk làa kíḃá̃ŋ	soup from <i>kibang</i> fruit	not draw soup. also bwembwere
pùk lem	—	n.p.	pùk lēm	draw soup type	
pùk lengdeng	—	n.p.	pùk lè ⁿ dē̃ŋ	potherb	<i>Sida cordifolia</i> . A weed, but gathered to make a draw soup.
pùk luluk	—	n.p.	pùk lúlúk	local soup with all the appropriate condiments	
pùk mbwagham	—	n.p.	pùk ^{mb} wà̃yàm	broomweed, potherb	<i>Sida acuta</i> . A weed, but gathered to make a draw soup. H. <i>tumbunawa</i>
pùk mminaan	—	n.p.	pùk ^m mìnāān	bitterleaf soup	also pùk mmunaan
pùk mmunaan	—	n.p.	pùk ^m mùnāān	bitterleaf soup	also pùk mminaan
pùk mumwish	—	n.p.	pùk mū̃m ^w ī̃f	soup (medicinal)	it causes itchiness, but is a cure for typhoid. also pùk muwish
pùk muwish	—	n.p.	pùk mū̃ ^w ī̃f	soup (medicinal)	see pùk mumwish
pùk ntas	—	n.p.	pùk ⁿ tás	mushroom soup, not draw soup	
pùk sheem	—	n.p.	pùk šēēm	soup type	same as pùk luluk but has sufficient local potash
pùk shidái	—	n.p.	pùk šidái ⁱ	draw soup	also pùk shidái a symbol for deviousness or cunning. Wuri milam a kaa pùk dái dīiseel s̄i lit. 'he is as slippery as slimy draw soup' i.e. he is devious
pùk taanting	—	n.p.	pùk táá ⁿ tíñ	draw soup	
pùk wap	—	n.p.	pùk wáp	pepper soup	
pùk yer	—	n.p.	pùk yēr	soup	made from pumpkin leaves
pukaa	mo	n.	pùk áá	leader of farmers	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
pukaa sarkul	mo	n.p.	pùkāā sār̀kùl	leader of left-handed farmers	
pukaa sarse	—	n.p.	pùkāā sār̀sē	leader of right handed farmers	
pukom	mo	n.	pùkōm	edge	also pikom
pukor	mo	n.	pùkòr	non-Mwaghavul person	
pukyeen	mo	n.	pùk ^y ēēn	forehead	also pikyeen , kipyeen
púlát-púlát		id.	púlát púlát	describes how the flesh of a cocoyam pops out of the skin	mo teer dum milom ni ku ni fes ret pun púlát-púlát they cooked the cocoyam overnight so that it was so good [soft] it popped out <i>púlát-púlát</i>
pùlùk		id.	pùlùk	describes the action of water that boils over and briefly covers the item being cooked, especially meat and vegetables, leaving it partly done	
pumbulek	—	n.	pù ^m bùlék	air bubbles when water boils	also daakumboot
pumbulet	mo	n.	pù ^m bùlét	edge of a seat; edge of a raised structure; tail end of a seat	
pumbwan	mo	n.	pù ^m b ^w àn	plant whose leaves are edible; edible leaves, including the fruit of pumpkin	also pumwan
pumbwan byaap	—	n.p.	pù ^m b ^w àn b ^y ááp	pumpkin	also pumwan byaap
pumbwan dawufil	—	n.p.	pù ^m b ^w àn dàwúfìl	herb sp.	<i>Aneilema beniniense</i> leaves eaten as vegetables also pumwan dawufil
pumbwan jarmen	—	n.p.	pù ^m b ^w àn dźármén	African wild daisy leaves eaten as vegetables	also pumwan jarmen
pumbwan kom dep	—	n.p.	pù ^m b ^w àn kōm dèp	black plum leaves eaten as vegetables	also pumwan kom dep
pumbwan kom yer	—	n.p.	pù ^m b ^w àn kōm yēr	pumpkin leaves eaten as vegetables	also pumwan kom yer
pumbwan kwàkshii	—	n.p.	pù ^m b ^w àn k ^w àkʃī	<i>kwàkshii mǎnjing</i> leaves eaten as vegetables	also pumwan kwàkshii mǎnjing
pumbwan mǎnjing	—	n.p.	pù ^m b ^w àn mǎndźīŋ	<i>lubwak</i> leaves eaten as vegetables	also pumwan lubwak
pumbwan lubwak	—	n.p.	pù ^m b ^w àn lùb ^w ák	pumpkin eaten as vegetable	also pumwan muluu
pumbwan muluu	—	n.p.	pù ^m b ^w àn mùlúú	<i>nfwongwom</i> leaves eaten as vegetables	also pumwan nfwongwom
pumbwan nfwongwom	—	n.p.	pù ^m b ^w àn n ^f ōng ^w ōm		

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
pumbwan	—	n.p.	pù ^m b ^w àn	<i>ngughir</i> leaves eaten as vegetables	also pumwan ngughir
ngughir	—	n.p.	ⁿ gù ^y ĩr	fleabane leaves eaten as vegetables	also pumwan njàal
pumbwan njàal	—	n.p.	pù ^m b ^w àn ⁿ ḍḡààl	sessile joyweed leaves eaten as vegetables	also pumwan nkookoo
pumbwan nkookoo	—	n.p.	pù ^m b ^w àn ⁿ kṵṵkṵ	<i>nkoontughur</i> leaves eaten as vegetables	also pumwan nkoontughur
pumbwan nkoontughur	—	n.p.	pù ^m b ^w àn ⁿ kṵṵntúyúr	<i>nsumcaar</i> leaves eaten as vegetables	also pumwan nsumcaar
pumbwan nsumcaar	—	n.p.	pù ^m b ^w àn ⁿ súmṡáár	<i>nyaktirak</i> leaves eaten as vegetables	also pumwan nyaktirak
pumbwan nyaktirak	—	n.p.	pù ^m b ^w àn ⁿ ʔáktĩrāk	blackjack leaves eaten as vegetables	also pumwan nyakyit
pumbwan nyakyit	—	n.p.	pù ^m b ^w àn ⁿ yākȳĩt	wild Cape gooseberry leaves eaten as vegetables	also pumwan nyeeukuul
pumbwan nyeeukuul	—	n.p.	pù ^m b ^w àn ⁿ yēēkúúl	<i>pwasmbweng</i> leaves eaten as vegetables	also pumwan pwasmbweng
pumbwan pwasmbweng	—	n.p.	p ^w ās ^m b ^w ēŋ	<i>wugil</i> leaves eaten as vegetables	also pumwan wugil
pumbwan wugil	—	n.p.	pù ^m b ^w àn ⁿ wùgĩl	local spinach leaves eaten as vegetables	also pumwan wulam
pumbwan wulam	—	n.p.	pù ^m b ^w àn ⁿ wùlám	plant whose leaves are edible; edible leaves, including the fruit of pumpkin	also pumbwan. Doghon mu se pumwan mu jaal yesterday we ate leaves as vegetables and belched. Pumwan nyakyit blackjack leaves eaten as vegetables; pumwan byaap pumpkin eaten as vegetable
pumwan	mo	n.	pùm ^w àn		
pun	pwan	v.	pūn	to thresh maize	
pun	pwan	v.	pūn	to eject; to evict; to throw out	
pún	—	n.	pún	regurgitation (baby)	also pun-pun
pún	—	n.	pún	heap of earth dug out from a hole by a mouse, rat, etc.	cf. pun-pun
Pùn	—	p.n.	pùn	ceremony for initiation of youth	
pun aak	pwan aak	v.p.	pūn āāk, p ^w ān ...	to perform abortion; to abort	
pun aak	pwan aak	n.p.	pūn āāk, p ^w ān ...	abortion	
pun aas	—	v.p.	pūn āās	separation of flour from chaff	using a winnowing tray kutut
pun as	pwan as	v.p.	pūn ās, p ^w ān ...	to castrate dog	
pun dīng	—	v.p.	pūn dīŋ	to attract a large crowd (event)	Ruruu dung pun dīng, par mu zeen ʔe mu lagham

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
					‘shout false attract crowd, day of truth then we perish’ Calling for help when you do not need it could make people fail to respond to a subsequent genuine call
pun ... kyes	—	v.p.	pūn kʸēs	to gradually sell or steal farm produce from the store so that little or nothing is left for food	Gwar ni hos pun shwáa kyes ndyaar mpèe shwaa mwos The man gradually sold all the farm produce in the granary for the purpose of drinking alcohol
pun làa	—	n.p.	pūn làà	ritual that protects a child from Gagham , the spirit that kills infants	a child afflicted by Gagham will be stretching the body
pun long	pwan long	v.p.	pūn lōŋ, pʷān ...	to castrate	A he-goat with one testis removed is called gibar , castrated cow is called mpáat , castrated ram is called ntibet , castrated he-goat is called nkoor .
pun-pun	—	n.	pūn pún	regurgitation by babies	
pun-pun	—	v.	pūn pún	to dig out heap of earth from a hole (mouse, rat, etc.)	cf. pún
pupwap	mo	n.	púpʷáp	fish (generic)	
pur	—	n.	pūr	serval cat	<i>Felis serval</i>
purap	—	v.	pūrāp	to tear from the seams	i.e. dress, box, etc.
pus	pwas	v.	pùs	to kick; to butt (animal)	
pus	pwas	v.	pùs	to shoot arrow, gun, etc.	
pus	pwas	v.	pʷās	to nail s.t. in	
pus àm	—	v.p.	pùs àm	to blow ointment into the anus of a child to relieve constipation or for the treatment of certain conditions	
pus àm nlàa	—	n.p.	pùs àm ʳlàà	traditional way of inducing a child that has not passed stool for days to pass such stool	by blowing ointment into the child’s anus

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
pus àm nlàa	—	v.p.	pùs àm ⁿ làa	to induce a child that has not passed stool for days to pass such stool by blowing ointment into the child's anus	
puskaam	mo	n.	pùskāām	tropical nettleweed	<i>Laportea aestuans</i> . Also the itchy substance from jute plant
pustup	mo	n.	pùstùp	cowitch; stinging bush-vine	<i>Mucuna pruriens</i> . 
put	—	v.	pūt	to take s.t. or s.o. out	Koghorong làa nyingying, mang gha put ìwot mmo shwar Koghorong [a hero] has given birth to an insane person, which makes him become a laughing-stock
put	pwat	v.	pūt	to go out; to get out; to appear; to suffer miscarriage (pregnancy)	Lèe kì put a tuber has appeared; Aak put mmat ni The woman miscarried
put dung	—	v.p.	pūt dúŋ	to flood	Àm put dung The water floods. cf. àm put dung
put ðak	—	v.p.	pūt ðāk	to turn out for work	cf. yaghal ðak
put ðak	—	n.p.	pūt ðāk	turning out for work	cf. yaghal ðak
put kàa taa	—	v.p.	pūt kàa táa	to go up and drop	SVC. Lit. ‘to-remove to-go-up to-fall’ Mbii wangpee ni put kàa taa ndaam putughup firi The key dropped off his breast pocket. cf. put sham taa
put lu	pwat lu	v.p.	pūt lú	to transfer from one house to another	

Mwaghavul put ndaas	pl. pwat ndaas	PoS n.p.	IPA pūt ⁿ daás, p ^w āt	Gloss revitalisation (dead person); being a reverie	Examples also waa ndaas . A Mwaghavul man who has been properly raised, when shot at the war front or during hunting expedition and certain requirements are met would re- appear at home, provided that women do not mourn his death. Once the family begins to mourn his death, he will never show up again at home but probably elsewhere. Real men were known for such gallantry.
put ndaas	pwat ndaas	v.p.	pūt ⁿ daás, p ^w āt	to revitalise (dead person); to be a reverie	also waa ndaas . <i>See put ndaas</i> (n.) cf. so yàghàl
put ndak mbong	pwat ndak mbong	v.p.	pūt ⁿ daák ^m bóŋ, pwāt ...	to go for farm work near home	
put sham taa	—	v.p.	pūt jām táá	to fall down	SVC. Lit. ‘to- remove to-go-down to-fall’ Làa been ni put sham taa nyil The small gourd fell to the ground. cf. put kàa taa cf. mbarki
put zoo	—	v.p.	pūt zōō	to migrate to the urban area, especially to work	
putughup	—	n.	pùtūyūp	mind; heart; bravery; courage; determination; confidence	
putughup	mo	n.	pùtūyūp	mind; heart	
putughup	—	n.p.	pùtūyūp	sorrow; grief; sadness	
dīiwuwat	—		dīiwūwāt		
putughup wat	—	v.p.	pùtūyūp wāt	to be sorrowful; to be sad; to grieve	
putughur	mo	n.	pùtūyūr	meat from the chest of an animal	
puul	mo	n.	pùul	eagle	very large eagle believed to be able to carry off young children or goats and sheep
puun	mo	n.	pūun	father	plural means ‘parents’. cf. daa .
puunkaam	mo	n.	pūunkāām	father-in-law; grandfather; ancestor	non-vocative use only

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
puur	pwaar	v.	pùur	to roast; to burn an animal to get rid of the fur or feathers	
puus	mo	n.	pūūs	sun; day	
puus anaar		adv.	pūūs ānāār	noon	
Puus Kàat	—	p.n.	pūūs kàat	day set aside by Mwaghavul people to meet and showcase their culture	
puus kika	—	n.p.	pūūs kīkàà	sunrise; daybreak	
puus làa	—	n.p.	pūūs làa	birthday; date of birth	
puus nineep		adv.	pūūs nīnēèp	afternoon	
puus nookdī		n.p.	pūūs nōōkdī	holiday	
pwà		id.	p ^w à	describes s.t. very hot	(water, metal, clothes, etc.) cf. vwè
pwaar	—	v.	p ^w āār	to roast; to burn an animal to get rid of the fur or feathers	sg. pùur
pwághál	mo	n.	p ^w áyál	frame for hanging animals to be smoked	
pwàghàl	—	n.	p ^w àyàl	celebration	of victory when a famous enemy was killed on the battlefield or a large wild animal was killed. The enemy's head would be cut off, put in a goatskin bag with locust bean leaves. Only heroes wore such leaves on their heads, others would participate in the victory dance. This dance was organised whenever the Ron, Berom, Fyam and animals such as a leopard and a cheetah, but not a hyena, were killed. The heads of such enemies and animals were offered to the gods for blessing (no longer practised)
pwaghan	—	v.	p ^w āyān	to be jealous of; to imitate to rival to mimic	
pwághán	—	n.	p ^w áyán	mimicry; feeling that one must get s.t. because s.o. else has got it	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
pwan	—	v.	p ^w ān	to thresh or strip maize by hand (pl.)	cf. pun
pwan	—	v.	p ^w ān	to eject; to dislodge (pl.)	cf. pun
pwanshii	mo	n.	p ^w ānʃíí	dictionary	recent coinage
pwās	—	v.	p ^w ās	to nail an object to crucify; to peck; to shoot (pl.)	cf. pus
pwās mwaan	mo	n.	p ^w ās m ^w āān	plant sp.	
pwat	—	v.	p ^w āt	to run out; to rush out pl.	cf. sg. put . randong mo del pwat nkuut long rùtùtùt <i>The cows came out of the pen rùtùtùt</i> also pighir
pweer	—	v.	p ^w ēēr	to expose or spread s.t. to dry; to dry s.t. by spreading it	
pwoon	mo	n.	p ^w òòn	wooden spoon; spoon	
pwoon júruk	mo	n.p.	p ^w òòn dʒúruk	spoon made from gourd, ladle	< H.
pwoos	—	v.	p ^w òòs	to beat or thrash s.o. thoroughly with a whip	
pwos	—	v.	p ^w òs	to clean; to comb; to brush; to rub; to wipe	
pwos lip	—	v.p.	p ^w òs līp	to rub the ochre-like powder on one's face	
pwos mwòor	—	v.p.	p ^w òs m ^w òòr	to rub in body cream	
pwos yen	—	v.p.	p ^w òs yēn	to rub ointment on the body	
pyaa	—	v.	p ^y áá	to be lucky	cf. kyeenpyaa . Ni pyaa ngha You are lucky
pyaa	—	v.	p ^y áá	to be white	
pyaa pét-pét	—	v.p.	p ^y áá pétpét	to be very white	
Pyáanyaa	—	p.n.	p ^y áá n ^y āā	original name of Panyam town	
pyaa-pyaa	—	id.	p ^y áá p ^y áá	describes s.t. very white	
pyaghal	mo	n.	p ^y áyál	thigh	
pyaghal pyaa	—	n.p.	p ^y áyál p ^y áá	poor person	lit. 'white thigh'
pyaghar	—	v.	p ^y àyàr	to spin fibres into thread; to roll s.t. with both palms; to screw s.t.	
pyaghar	—	v.	p ^y àyàr	to twist someone's skin; to press someone's muscle too hard, such as when one sits on a hard rough object	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
pyaghar wus	—	n.p.	p ^y àÿâr wūs	old method of producing fire with flint and floss	<p>The Mwaghavul people had two methods: the friction method, pyaghar wus; and the flint method, shàghàl wus. The following items are required for pyaghar wus;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> strong stick silk cotton or straw dry cactus or wood (soghor plant). <p>The stick is spun on the wood and a hole is created. The cotton is put inside the hole and the stick is spun until the impact generates heat and flame.</p> <p>For shàghàl wus, the following are required;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> piece of iron/metal pebble cotton from silk <p>To produce fire from shàghàl wus, the pebble and silk cotton are held together in one hand while the piece of iron in the other hand is struck against the pebble. The spark so produced sets fire to the silk cotton. Since the production of fire was cumbersome, Mwaghavul people had to find a way of preserving fire for domestic use. They used cow-dung or kavuk (chaff from dehusked fonio) to store fire for two or three days. Fire is usually preserved at toghol (forecourt) in the dry season</p>

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
pyak	—	v.	p ^y āk	to grope for s.t.	
pyak	—	v.	p ^y āk	to feel the softness of s.t. such as fruit, flesh, breast	
pyakpee	—	v.i.	p ^y ākpeē	to grope in the dark	
pyakpee	—	n.	p ^y ākpeē	act of touching and pressing s.t. with the fingers	
pyák-pyák		id.	p ^y ák p ^y ák	describes being full to the brim (liquid) or to capacity (room, vehicle, market, field, etc.)	gām pyák-pyák be filled to capacity
pyan	—	v.	p ^y ān	to crack; to smash; to break (pl.)	sg. piin
Pyantughul	—	p.n.	p ^y āntúyúl	hunting festival, expedition	Panyam and Pushit people, usually a day preceding Ryeem
pyee	—	v.	p ^y ḕ̀	to lure; to deceive s.o.	cf. kyee, jwàan
pyeel	mo	n.	p ^y ḕ̀l	morsel; piece of food	
pyeem	mo	n.	p ^y ḕ̀m	wild date-palm	<i>Phoenix reclinata</i> . <i>H. kajinjere</i> used for mats and hats
pyeer	—	v.	p ^y éér	to cut; to slice; to make incision	
pyeerpee	—	v.	p ^y éérpeē	to hang around a place with the hope that what one has seen there will be given one	
pyeerpee	—	n.	p ^y éérpeē	hanging around a place with the hope that what one has seen there will be given one	



Mwaghavul R r	pl. RRrr	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ra		pron.	rǎ	she; her	An ntang mee reep ra 'I will befriend a lady she'. Also wura
raa	—	v.	ráá	to weave; to knit	raa kangkang to knit or weave very tightly
raa nler kút	—	v.p.	ráá ⁿ lèr kút	to knit a sweater	
raa shit	—	v.p.	rááʃít	to weave grass for thatching of roof	
raa tibarna	—	v.p.	ráá tìbàrná	to weave a mat	
raam	mo	n.	rààm	tree sp. and its fruit	<i>Syzygium guineense</i> . H. <i>malmo</i>
raas	mo	n.	rààs	bamboo plant; Indian bamboo	<i>Bambusa vulgaris</i> . H. <i>gora</i>
raghap	—	v.	rāyāp	to beat s.o. excessively	
raghap	—	v.	rāyāp	to break s.t. into pieces in annoyance	
raghatak	—	n.	ráyáták	state of being overjoyed	
rák		id.	rák	describes doing s.t. irrespective of the consequences	cf. mu rák
ràk	—	n.	ràk	authority to do s.t.; authority over s.o.	
ran	—	v.	rān	to write; to make stripes	
ran	—	v.	rān	to distribute; to share out	cf. ḡàk
rán	mo	n.	rán	bush yam	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. Also rirai
ràn	mo	n.	ràn	writing; written text	
ran gín	—	v.p.	rān gín	to have extensive tribal marking on the cheeks	
ràn gín	mo	n.p.	ràn gín	tribal mark on the cheek	
randong	mo	n.	rāndōŋ	zebu cow	< Plateau language
randong	mo	n.p.	rāndōŋ díímìʃ	bull; male zebu	
díimish					
randòng maar	mo	n.p.	ràndòŋ máár	ox	'cow of farm'
ranggan	—	n.	ránɡán	mysterious production and use of wild animals (e.g. bees) to fight for one	also rúkrái
rangkaa	—	v.	ránɡkáá	to disperse	
ranran	—	v.i.	rānrān	to write	
ranran	—	n.	rānrān	writing; act of writing	
rap	—	v.	ràp	to be black; to be dirty; to be dark (complexion)	
rap	—	v.	ràp	to be made unlucky (s.o.)	only used in ni rap dī + dative. Ni rap dī nra She was so unlucky
rapkyeen	—	v.	ràp ^ʔ ēēn	to cause bad luck or misfortune to s.o.; to give s.o. a bad rap	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
rapkyeen	—	n.	ràpk ^y ēēn	causing bad luck or misfortune to s.o.; giving a bad rap to s.o.	
ràp-ràp		id.		describes s.t. dirty or dark	
reep	jiraap	n.	rēēp, dʒìrááp	young girl; daughter	
reep	—	n.	rēēp	cereal flour	mixed with water, added to overcooked cereal beverage to make it normal. Done during the cooking of <i>kunu</i> cereal drink, <i>wáar</i> , when it is still hot
rèp Bilaat	jiraap Bilaat	n.p.	rèèp bílààt, dʒìrááp–	Fulani girl	
reng	—	v.	rēŋ	to outdo s.o. on the farm	by tilling the second symmetrical half of the person's ridge when he is yet to finish the first half
réng	—	v.	rén	to take (grains) from the store for the preparation of food when grains available for daily use have been exhausted	cf. réng shiit
rèng	—	n.	rèŋ	fresh loose soil produced while farming and spread on cultivated clods	also leen
réng shiit	—	v.p.	rén ʃīt	to take grains from the store for the preparation of food when grains available for daily use have been exhausted	cf. réng
rep		quant.	rèp	a little; few of	
rep pák	mo	n.p.	rēp pák	small portion, quantity	
ret	—	v.	rét	to be good; to be fine	
ret naa	—	v.p.	rét náá	to be nice-looking	SVC. Lit. 'be-good to-behold' Lu kì laareep ni ret naa The young woman's room is good to behold. cf. bish naa
retnyit	—	n.p.	rét ⁿ yīt	happiness; excitement; thrills	
rét-rét		id.	rét rét	describes s.t. good or beautiful	


Mwaghavul ri	pl. mo	PoS pron.	IPA rĩ	Gloss he; him	Examples third person singular masculine pronoun, reduced form. Joon ri a shaar fina ‘Joon he is friend my’ cf. wuri
rigyak	—	n.	rĩgyāk	skin disease	Small spots form on the leg, filled with pus. Treatment with herbs. H. <i>kushakushi</i>
rĩi	—	v.	rĩi	to be dark; to be obscure; to be gloomy	cf. pee rĩi
riin	mo	n.	rĩin	photograph; picture; digital image	cf. kir
riin	mo	n.	rĩin	spirit; shadow; shade; soul	
Riin Diibang	—	p.n.	rĩin díbáŋ	Holy Spirit; Holy Ghost	
riin diibish	mo	n.p.	rĩin díbĩʃ	evil spirit	
riirii	—	n.	rĩirii	bad variety of fonio	
rikicinang	—	n.	rikíŋĩnàŋ	plant sp.	Similar to dawufil , a weed.
Rim	—	p.n.	rĩm	Daika village	
ring	—	v.	rĩŋ	to cause confusion	
ringshii	—	v.	rĩŋʃii	to confuse; to muddle	
rish	—	a.	rĩʃ	inside out	
rish	—	adv.	rĩʃ	inside out	
rish	—	v.	rĩʃ	to sneeze	
rishi	mo	n.	rĩʃĩ	warthog	<i>Phacochoerus africanus</i> . also tùghùs mù tìleng used to tie maize while drying it out
rishnang	mo	n.	rĩʃnāŋ	knot	
rishnang	—	adv.	rĩʃnāŋ	inside out (clothes)	
ritas	—	n.	rĩtás	mumps	also njangjang
Ritas	—	p.n.	rĩtás	spirit which causes mumps	
ribet	—	v.	rĩbèt	to wish; to desire	
rĩbét	mo	n.	rĩbét	feast; dinner; ceremony preparatory to wedding; ceremony (generic)	also seribet
ribetkáa	—	n.	rĩbètkáá	selfishness	lit. ‘to desire head’
ribetmbii	—	n.	rĩbèt ^m biì	greed; avarice	
rip	—	v.	rĩp	to itch	
rìp	—	n.	rìp	irritant; irritation	
rirai	mo	n.	rĩràĩ	bush yam	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. Also rán
riret	—	adv.	rĩrèt	properly; correctly	
roghop	—	v.	rōyōp	to break (pl.)	plural of tep
roghop	—	v.	rōyōp	to be pompous; to be proud	
ròghòp	—	n.	rōyōp	being pompous; being proud	
roghop kong sham	—	v.p.	rōyōp kōŋ ʃām	to kill a person and bury him for poor behaviour	

Mwaghavul Romji	pl. mo	PoS p.n.	IPA rómdʒí	Gloss slaves originally from Kulere, Ron and other places, now referred to as freed Fulani	Examples < H.
ron	—	v.	rón	to be seriously confused; to be insane	
ron	—	n.	rón	great confusion; insanity	
ron	—	v.	rón	to be out of tune	musical instrument
Ron	mo	p.n.	ròn	Ron people	also nRon
ròngshòng		id.	ròṅshòṅ	describes s.t. that is branching such as the horns of an antelope	a yaghal ki káa dīi ròngshòng sì, kaa goor sì <i>Get away from here with your horn-like head, e.g. someone with sticking out strands of hair</i>
ròojòo-ròojòo		id.	ròòdʒòò ròòdʒòò	describes s.t. very tall	mee lwaayil ki so sì ròojòo-ròojòo <i>A really tall animal is moving over there</i>
rop	—	n.	róp	bereavement	during the three days of mourning the dead, no one goes to the farm
ru	rwa	v.	rù	to be embedded	
ru nlu	rwa nlu	v.p.	rù ⁿ lú, r ^w ā-	to continue to remain in one's room for no apparent reason	
rughumpoo	—	v.	rúyúmpòò	to murmur; to talk unintelligibly because one is too fast or not audible, or because one is talking only to oneself	
rughumpoo	—	n.	rúyúmpòò	unintelligible talk; incantation	also tàapòo
rùghùs- rùghùs		id.	rùyùs rùyùs	sound of crunching food	jep mo nkaa sum bangkur ni rùghùs- rùghùs <i>The children are eating the dry peanut cakes</i> rùghùs- rùghùs
rukoo	—	v.	rùkòò	to swim or stay under water for a long time	also rukwoo
rukoo	—	n.	rùkòò	swimming or staying under water for a long time	also rukwoo
rukrai	—	n.	rúkráí	betrayal; treachery	
rukrai	—	n.	rúkráí	mysterious production and use of wild animals (e.g. bees) to fight for one.	also ranggan
rukwoo	—	v.	rùk ^w òò	to swim or stay under water for a long time	also rukoo
rukwoo	—	n.	rùk ^w òò	swimming or staying under	also rukoo

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
rum	—	v.	rùm	water for a long time to lick powder, flour, salt, etc.	
rumbaas	mo	n.	rù ^m ḃàás	schistosome; blood fluke	causes an infection called <i>schistosomiasis</i> , which enters the bloodstream, eventually affecting the lungs. Can eventually be fatal. The patient drinks salt water H. <i>masasaku</i>
ruruu	—	n.	rúruú	shout for help; shout of despair	
rùskùl		id.	rùskùl	describes a very fat person falling down sideways	doghon wura met taa rùskùl Yesterday, she fell down on her side <i>rùskùl</i> !
rùtùtùt		id.	rùtùtùt	describes scrambling out of a house, or struggling to climb a hill; describes hasty movement of animals, rushing in somewhere	jep mo swa put rùtùtùt ndang wat ni mo they scrambled out, <i>rùtùtùt</i> , in pursuit of the thieves; mo ḃel pwat rùtùtùt ki kïrmuut They rushed out, <i>rùtùtùt</i> , as a result of fear; long ni mo ḃel pwat ḃak rùtùtùt The animals rushed out in a disorderly manner, <i>rùtùtùt</i> cf. ru
rwa	—	v.	r ^w ā	to be embedded (plural)	
rwang	—	v.	r ^w āŋ	to be out of control (horse)	
rwang	—	v.	r ^w āŋ	to talk in an unbridled way	
ryaa	mo	n.	r ^y āā	iron anklet, smaller than nzire ; small spur	worn while riding a horse to prompt the horse to speed up
ryang	—	n.	r ^y āŋ	welfare; health; peace; wellbeing	
ryee	—	v.t.	r ^y éé	to try to recollect s.t. or recognise s.o.	also yée
ryee	—	v.t.	r ^y éé	to look at or think about sceptically	
ryeem	—	v.	r ^y ēēm	to destroy; to demobilise; to render useless	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
Ryeem	—	p.n.	r ^ʏ ēēm	hunting festival / expedition of the Pushit community	organised to check the growth of wild animals that could be harmful to the community
ryeep	—	v.	r ^ʏ ḕp	to mix; to jumble	
ryeepēe	—	v.i.	r ^ʏ ḗépēē	to try to recollect s.t. or recognise s.o.	also yéepēe
ryeepee	—	n.	r ^ʏ ḗépēē	trying to recollect s.t. or recognise s.o.	also yéepēe
ryeepee	—	v.i.	r ^ʏ ḗépēē	to look at or think about sceptically	
ryeepee	—	n.	r ^ʏ ḗépēē	act of looking at or thinking about s.o. or s.t. sceptically	
S s	SSss				
saa	—	v.	sāā	to cut (pl.)	cf. can
sàa	—	n.	sàà	act of cutting or state of being cut	
saa laapiit	—	v.p.		to snivel; to sniffle	
saa tizik	—	v.p.	sāā tizik	to sniffle when crying which often prolongs one's cry	cf. saa tizik
saam	—	v.	sāām	to sleep; to lie down	
saam ki káa	—	v.p.	sāām kí káá	to be humble	also sham ki káa
saam ki káa	—	n.p.	sāām kí káá	humility	also sham ki káa
saam shi büt	—	v.p.	sāām jì büt	lie down on one's stomach	
saar	—	v.	sààr	to stop raining	
saar	—	v.	sààr	to arrange items in a line	
saar	—	v.	sààr	to let s.t. go; to not want to revenge s.t.	Negative use. Ba ri saar kas. He did not want to let it go
saas	mo	n.	sààs	rib bone; ribs and the meat on them	
saghan	mo	n.	sà̀yàn	lineage; section; clan; part; ward etc.	cf. der
sak	suk	n.	sāk, sūk	your body sg. m.	
sak	suk	pron.	sāk	yourself	
sak	—	v.	sāk	to farm; to cultivate; to hoe; to till	
sak	—	v.	sák	to shave; to 'barb'; to have a haircut	
sak káa	—	v.p.	sák káá	to have a haircut	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
sakmaar	—	v.	sākmáár	to farm; to till	Mwaghavul have no restriction on how to hold the hoe. Women do not hoe, but sow the seeds, transplant, weed, harvest, etc. However, women also farm these days.
sakmaar	—	n.	sākmáár	farming	
sakpoo	mo	n.	sākpòò	bridle	also sepoo
sakting	mo	n.	sāktínj	woodpecker spp.	also nyer sakting . <i>Picidae</i> . H. mákwákkwáfi
sal	mo	n.	sàl	plain ground; plain land	
sàlmùtāt		id.	sàlmùtāt	describes a very lazy person, sitting there almost helpless	wuri met tong si sàlmùtāt he sits there, <i>sàlmùtāt</i>
sàlmùtāt		id.	sàlmùtāt	describes an impotent person	ri a sàlmùtāt he is impotent
sam	—	v.	sám	to sharpen a knife, hoe, etc.; to scratch	wura sam pyaghal kúrásh-kúrásh she scratched her thigh, <i>kúrásh-kúrásh</i>
sam pyaghal	—	v.p.	sám p ^y áyál	to lie	lit. ‘to scratch the thigh’
sam pyaghal	—	n.p.	sám p ^y áyál	act of telling a lie	
san	sun	n.	sān, sūn	my body	
san	—	v.	sān	to accidentally pour liquid away or on someone	cf. zan
san	sun	pron.	sān, sūn	myself	
sandur	mo	n.	sàndùr	island	
sansirek	mo	n.	sānsírék	necklace worn by girls	also túsùng
sànsìrèk shii	mo	n.p.	sànsìrèk jíí	decorative chain worn on the leg by girls	also túsùng shii
sar	mo	n.	sár	hand	sar cii kaat kinok ‘hand does not go round the back’ one does not have enough to satisfy one’s needs sar fina mo pàat ‘my hands are five’ I am innocent sar firi paat ‘his hands are five’ he is innocent
sar hirit	—	n.p.	sār hírit	slip-knot	
sar kan	—	n.p.	sār kàn	wrong side	
sar kutut	mo	n.p.	sār kútùt	raised rim of winnowing tray	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
sar ngaal	—	n.p.	sār ⁿ gàál	bahama grass; dogstooth grass	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> . Hausa <i>kirikiri</i> 
sar nighin	—	n.p.	sār nīyīn	best harvest of millet preserved for use as seeds during next farming season	
sar ràn	—	n.p.	sār ràn	handwriting	
sarka	mo	n.	sàrkà	string used in tying bow or drum	
sarkul	—	n.	sàrkùl	left hand	
sarse	—	n.	sàrsē	right hand	
sarshak	—	n.p.	sàrfàk	same side or group	cf. a sarshak
sat	sut	pron.	sāt, sūt	herself	
sat	sut	n.	sāt, sūt	her body	
sat	—	v.	sát	to inform; to say; to notify; to preach; to tell	
sat	—	v.	sát	to continue doing a specified action	Ri sat a nso ðak He kept going
sàt	mo	n.	sàt	flat rockd	in a standing position on which one leans when sitting; flat rock planted vertically used for demarcating lan
sat lepan	—	v.p.	sát lèpàn	to toast (i.e. give good wishes)	recent coinage
sat lepan	—	n.p.	sát lèpàn	toast (i.e. good wishes)	recent coinage
sat rangkaa	—	v.p.	sát ràŋkàá	to formally dismiss mourners, usually on the third day of mourning	see ðàk maap
sat shikáa	—	n.p.	sát šikáá	memorisation	
sát shikáa	—	v.p.	sát šikáá	to say or recite s.t. off hand, from memory	cf. tàng shikáa, kám shikáa
sat yaghal	—	n.p.	sát yàḡàl	first drink served during communal farm work	Usually provided during yaghal maar early in the morning between 8:00 a.m. and 9:00 a.m. to those working on a farm. A traditional way of informing farmers that work has commenced on the farm.

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
sat yaghal	—	v.p.	sát yàǵàl	to formally dismiss mourners, usually on the third day of mourning	see ḡàk maap
satpak	—	v.	sátpák	to give example	cf. kamshii
satpak	—	n.	sátpák	example	cf. kamshii
se	—	v.	sē	to win; to pass an examination or test	
se	—	v.t.	sē	to eat s.t.	cf. sese
se	—	v.	sē	to be sharp (knife, machete, etc.)	
sé	mo	n.	sé	food	
se yóghóp	—	v.p.	sē yóǵóp	to eat soft food nourished with a lot of oil	
sedī	—	n.	sēdī	feast; eating and drinking	
seel	—	v.	sèèl	to be slimy, like draw soup	
seen	mo	n.	sēēn	life	
seen	mo	n.	sēēn	root (of plants, teeth); part of a rock buried in the ground	
sèen	—	n.	sèèn	wisdom; cunning; cleverness	
seen kyes	mo	n.p.	sēēn kyēs	person who thinks they are wiser than others	disapproving. Lit. ‘to-be-wise completely’. Mat ni a seen kyes The woman claims to be wiser than others
seen took	mo	n.	sēēn tóók	vein in the neck	
seer	mo	n.	sèèr	lazy person; laziness	
seet	sirep	v.	séét, sīrēp	to buy	
seet ki	sirep ki	v.p.	séét kí, sīrēp-	to sell	
seet seen	—	v.p.	séét sēēn	to risk one’s life	
sekang	—	v.	sēkàŋ	to collide; to crunch	cf. kaat
sekop	—	v.	sēkóp	to inherit	
Sekop	—	p.n.	sēkòp	clan of ruling house in Panyam	
sekyeen	—	n.	sēk ^y ēēn	progress; advance	
sekyeen	—	v.	sēk ^y ēēn	to proceed, progress, continue, advance	
sel	—	v.	sél	to lead; to guide	
sel	—	n.	sél	leadership; guidance	
selibet	—	v.p.	sēlìbèt	to eat extra at the disadvantage of others; to gain profit	
selibet	—	n.p.	sēlìbèt	eating extra at the disadvantage of others; gaining profit	
selughup	—	v.n.	sēlùǵùp	bribery; bribe	
selughup	—	v.p.	sēlùǵùp	to take a bribe	lit. ‘to eat s.t. loose’
sen	—	v.	sēn	to use grassy clumps to bury in a marshy place the corpse of s.o. who died of leprosy or smallpox	mu waa nsen ra we just returned from burying her using grassy clumps

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
sèn	—	n.	sèn	cultivation of land for planting millet	from late July to late September. Also màar sèn
senighin	—	v.	sēnīyīn	to be ahead; to surpass; to exceed	offensive. Delvit senighin mPuttaa nsushii Delvit runs faster than Puttaa
sep	mo	n.	sèp	axe	
sepee	—	n.	sēpēē	gluttony	
sepee	—	v.	sēpēē	to eat a lot	
sepoo	—	n.	sēpòò	bridle	also sakpoo
ser	mo	n.	sēr	whetstone; smooth, polished pebble-like stone used for sharpening metal objects	
ser	mo	n.	sēr	rock chair for the oldest member of the family or for the head of the community; royal stool	in the pre-colonial era, every district was politically independent, and the ser belonged to the district head. cf. yilser
ser	—	n.	sēr	self-rule; political independence; sovereignty	
seribet	mo	n.	sērībét	ceremony preparatory to wedding; ceremony (generic)	also ribét
seribet mu tar diipoo	—	p.n.	sērībét mù tár dīpóó	new moon festival	recent coinage
sese	—	v.i.	sēsé	to eat food	
sese	—	n.	sēsé	eating food	
sese	—	id.	sēsē	describes s.t. very sharp	
seshang	—	v.	sējǎŋ	to live an ostentatious life	
seshang	—	n.	sējǎŋ	ostentatious living	
seshel	—	v.	sējǎl	to use ill-gotten resources	
seshel	—	n.	sējǎl	use of ill-gotten resources	
seteng	—	v.	sēténŋ	to refuse absolutely	
setong ashak	—	v.p.	sētŋ āǣāk	to partake of Holy Communion	
setong ashak	—	n.p.	sētŋ āǣāk	Holy Communion	
seyil	—	v.	sēyíl	to grovel as a mark of total submission; to worship	lit. ‘to eat earth’
seyil	—	n.	sēyíl	act of grovelling as a mark of total submission; worship	
shaal	—	v.	ǣáál	to become dusk, get dark/cloudy, to blur vision	
shaal	—	v.	ǣáál	to cling to s.o. or s.t.	
shaar	mo	n.	ǣāār	friend	
shaar lek	mo	n.p.	ǣāār lèk	enemy	
shaar mwaan	mo	n.p.	ǣāār m ^w āān	fellow traveller	
shaar nwor	mo	n.p.	ǣāār ⁿ wōr	fellow trader	
shaar seet	mo	n.p.	ǣāār séét	customer	
shaar tong	mo	n.p.	ǣāār tòŋ	neighbour	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
shaar wat	—	n.p.	ʃààrwát	fellow thief	
shaarshak	mo	n.	ʃààrfák	friends	
shaghal	—	v.	ʃāyāl	to prepare food by mixing flour with water into paste, or by mixing boiled flour with leafy vegetables	
shàghàl	mo	n.	ʃàyàl	money; iron; metal	≠ Hebrew shekel.
shaghal bìrìṅ	mo	n.p.	ʃàyàl bìrìṅ	wheel of car, motorcycle, bicycle etc.	cf. shiibiring
shaghal gwom	—	v.p.	ʃāyāl g ^w óm	to stir porridge that has simmered and is well-cooked	cf. wúr gwom, tung gwom, waar aas
shàghàl kipak	mo	n.p.	ʃàyàl kīpák	flat metal used in decorating horses jaw	
shàghàl wus	mo	n.p.	ʃàyàl wūs	flintstone; match; lighter	lit. ‘iron of fire’
shagham	—	v.	ʃáyám	to be lean; to be haggard; to become less intense (hot embers)	
shaghat	—	v.	ʃāyāt	to close; to cover; to shut	
-shak	—	pron.		to each other; to one another	bound reciprocal pronoun, always follows the headword. mo yakshak gishishàsh-gishishàsh They held on to each other <i>gishishàsh-gishishàsh</i> . Mu dāng Naan mpeeshak We pray to God for one another
shák	—	v.	ʃák	to sieve cereal drink	
shakshik	mo	n.	ʃákʃík	joke; joviality; humour	
sham	—	v.	ʃām	to go down; to descend; to get off; to disembark; to alight; to come in abundance	
sham àm kaa nfii	mo	n.p.	ʃām àm kàà ⁿ fii	insect that lives in the water	When removed from water, no moisture can be seen on its body.
sham ki	—	v.	ʃām kí	to dismantle s.t.	
sham ki káa	—	v.p.	ʃām kí káá	to be humble	also saam ki káa
sham ki káa	—	n.p.	ʃām kí káá	humility	also saam ki káa
sham seen	—	v.p.	ʃām sēēn	to establish roots; to be deep rooted	
sham seen	—	v.p.	ʃām sēēn	to delay for too long	
sham taa	—	v.p.	ʃām táá	to fall down; to stop over	lit. ‘to go down and fall’
sham yaghal	—	v.p.	ʃām yāyāl	to take off (as a bird); to rise/stand up	

Mwaghavul Shandor	pl. —	PoS p.n.	IPA ʃãndõr	Gloss spirit for the compound	Examples It protects the harmony of the compound and checks inappropriate speech by children. Also Kum lu .
shang	shwat	v.	ʃãŋ, ʃ ^w āt	to withdraw; to pull out, remove; to take out; to take off; to extract	
sháng	—	v.	ʃǎŋ	to be sweet; to be enjoyable	
shàng	mo	n.	ʃǎŋ	net, general name	
shang aas	—	v.p.	ʃãŋ āās	to produce flour	(particularly from fonio) to be mixed with water and served to visitors in place of gruel
shang aghas	shwat ~	v.p.	ʃãŋ àyàs, ʃ ^w āt-	to extract a tooth	
shàng díil	mo	n.p.	ʃǎŋ dííl	scrotum	
shang kàa put	—	v.p.	ʃãŋ kàà pūt	to pull out completely	SVC. Lit. ‘to-pull to-go-up to-come- out’. Āa cuk ni shang kàa put dī mpat ni The blade of the knife pulled out completely from the sheath. cf. kàa put
sháng kàa put	—	v.p.	ʃǎŋ kàà pūt	to have a strong palatable taste	SVC. Lit. ‘be- palatable to-go-up to-come-out’ Koghor ni sháng kàa put The kenaf condiment has a strong palatable taste. cf. kàa put
shàng	mo	n.	ʃǎŋ k ^w àyàl	riverine animal	
kwaghal					
shang léé	shwat ~	v.p.	ʃãŋ léé	to undress; to take off	
shàng léé	mo	n.p.	ʃǎŋ léé	net for carrying loads	
shàng mīlom	mo	n.p.	ʃǎŋ mīlóm	net used to carry cocoyam or sweet potatoes	
sháng mwos	mo	n.	ʃǎŋ m ^w òs	sugar-ant	also nsháng mwos
shang nuk	shwat ~	v.p.	ʃǎŋ nūk	to marry a girl who has not previously been married	lit. ‘to take off girls’ waist-skin’ called nuk and replace it with pinbwoon , the loin-cloth for married women
shàng	mo	n.p.	ʃǎŋ púp ^w áp	fishing net	
pupwap					

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
shang sar	shwat sar	v.p.	ʃãŋ sár, ʃ ^w āt sár	to withdraw from an action	
shang sar	shwat sar	v.p.	ʃãŋ sár, ʃ ^w āt sár	to slap s.o.	
shang sar	shwat sar	v.p.	ʃãŋ sár, ʃ ^w āt-	to withdraw from a collective activity because one is not appreciated or supported, or to avoid unpleasant consequences	
shàng sar	mo	n.p.	ʃàn sár	local woman's handbag	
Shang shii nnoghol	—	n.p.	ʃãŋ ʃíí ⁿ òyòl	ritual performed when a man inherits the wife of his brother.	the brother provides a goat for this ritual
Shang shii nnoghol	—	v.p.	ʃãŋ ʃíí ⁿ òyòl	to perform the rites of inheriting the wife of one's brother.	lit. 'to pull out leg from between the legs' [of women implied]
shang-shang		adv.	ʃán ʃán	describes s.t. very sweet, tasty, delicious, enjoyable	
shash	—	v.	ʃáf	to pick up; to carry a heavy load	
shee	—	v.	ʃēē	to change; to begin anew; to restart; to be the first	
shee làa	—	n.p.	ʃēē làà	first delivery; first-born child	cf. làa kicoo
sheedī	—	v.	ʃēēdī	to change	
sheedī	mo	n.	ʃēēdī	change	
sheem	—	n.	ʃēēm	potash, made from ashes after distillation	
sheem mbul	—	n.p.	ʃēēm ^m būl	smut on guinea corn or millet	
Sheemee	—	p.n.	ʃēēméé	settlement in Panyam	
sheep	mo	n.	ʃēēp	thick bush; wood; wooden ladder; wooden cross; support	
sheep múut kì Jesu	—	n.	ʃēēp múút kì dʒésù	cross of Jesus	recent coinage.
sheepkipang	mo	n.	ʃēēpkìpàn	main entrance to the compound; logs used to block the main entrance into the compound	
shi		part.	ʃì	by; with	Mo la shagal shi ʃal They collected money by force; a cèt ni shi mwoor 'you cook it with oil'
shi káa Mpang	—	adv.	ʃì káa ^m pán	describes doing s.t. for its own sake	lit. 'with head of Ampang'
shi kībwoon	—	adv.	ʃì kīb ^w óón	describes going backwards, in reverse	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
shi koghorong biring	—	adv.	ʃi kɔ̃ʝɔ̃rɔ̃ŋ bìrín	by heroism; extraordinary effort	by Ri waa a shi koghorong biring He returned home by heroism; Jep tangman ni mo se kyam ni a shi koghorong biring The students passed the examination by uncommon hard work
shi mwen		adv.	shì m ^w én	too much; exceedingly	Jogholtu a ngo d̥i̯idut shi mwen Jogholtu is an exceedingly short person; ri su shi mwen he runs exceedingly
shi parci (shi parci)		adv.	ʃi pàɾʃi (ʃi pàɾʃi)	occasionally; sometimes	
shibal		adv.	ʃiɓál	by force; strongly	
shibil	mo	n.	ʃiɓíl	peel; skin of certain fruits or vegetables	
Shibilang	—	p.n.	ʃiɓílàn	heaven; paradise	It is believed that when good people die, they go to shibilang . also yil njii
shibit	mo	n.	ʃiɓít	stone altar; altar in general	traditionally, shibit was built at the forecourt of the main family house by assembling stones round a thin, long and flat rock vertically positioned. It was at such altar that the killing of wild animals and other special moments were celebrated
shibutlu	mo	n.	ʃiɓūtlu	wall	also shubutlu
shibutpee	mo	n.	ʃiɓūtpēē	wall of a trunk; big rock	also shitughurpee
shidaar		adv.	ʃidāār	daily	also shidaar-shidaar
shidaar-shidaar		adv.	ʃidāār ʃidāār	daily; every day	Also shidaar . Ni ret ku wu se yil nNaan shidaar-shidaar It is good for you to worship God every day.
shidyēs	—	n.	ʃid ^y ēs	designated place for children to pass their stool	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
shii	mo	n.	ʃíí	leg; foot	
shii bighìt	—	n.p.	ʃíí b̥ìy̥àt	foot disease	The foot becomes painful in the rainy season.
shii dughul	—	n.p.	ʃíí dùy̥ùl	person who is flat-footed; condition of flat-footedness	also dughul
shii girik	—	n.p.	ʃíí g̥ìrik	elephantiasis	Begins with itching in the leg, which eventually swells to an enormous size
shii mbwoon	—	n.p.	pákbaà	person or thing not worth considering because they or it is insignificant; person who plays second fiddle; one who lags behind; laggard	cf. pakbaa
shii ngoo	mo	n.p.	ʃíí ŋ̃ɔ̃	tone mark; diacritic	Ran k̃i mBaawaa mo gyar ðen ki ñgh̃in shii ngoo mo The Yoruba writing system has too many diacritics
shii nkálang	—	n.p.	ʃíí ⁿ kálāŋ	game where children hop on one leg	
shii put nkom	—	n.p.	ʃíí pūt ⁿ kóm	dislocation of the pelvis or leg	
shii put nkom	—	v.p.	ʃíí pūt ⁿ kóm	to suffer dislocation of the pelvis or leg	
shiibiring	mo	n.	ʃíí b̥ìr̥iŋ	tyre	cf. shaghal b̥ìr̥iŋ
Shiid̥iifeer	—	n.	ʃíí d̥ií f̥éér	Thursday	also Shiifeer
Shiifeer	—	n.	ʃíí f̥éér	Thursday	also Shiid̥iifeer
shiifeer	mo	n.	ʃíí f̥éér	anything with four wheels	
shiilop	mo	n.	ʃíí l̥òp	tip you give to a child for going on an errand	
shiimwaan	mo	n.p.	ʃíí m̥ ^w ān	footstep	
shiinaat	mo	n.	ʃíí n̥ààt	bird that eats maize	lit. ‘red foot’. Perhaps one of the red-legged francolins. It runs on the ground and then hides in a tuft of grass
Shiir̥ii	—	p.n.	ʃíí r̥ii	personal and communal spirit	Afflicts victims with mental health problems, which can be cured by sacrifice. Also Kum nWong
shiit	—	n.	ʃíí t̥	act of pounding, grinding, or threshing grain for cooking	
shiit	—	n.	ʃíí t̥	grain being processed for food	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
shiit mwoor	—	n.p.	ʃiit m ^w òr	brown colour of animals (goat)	
shiiteer	mo	n.	ʃiitèèr	few days	
shiiteer	mo	n.	ʃiitèèr	week	
shiiteer diisi	mo	n.p.	ʃiitèèr dīisi	these few days	
shiitoghon	mo	n.	ʃiitóγón	soldier	also daaslek
shik	suk	n.	ʃik, sūk	your body (sg.f.)	
shik	—	v.	ʃik	to germinate millet or other cereal for brewing	
shik	mo	n.	ʃik	matter; issue; affair	
shik mat	—	n.p.	ʃik màt	wedding-related ceremony	lit. ‘matter of woman’. A small amount of beer is sent to the girl’s relations by the family of the boy. cf. pòo mat
shikbish	—	n.	ʃikbīʃ	sin; wrongdoing; transgression	lit. ‘issue bad’
shikiling	mo	n.	ʃikìlɪŋ	radio	recent coinage
shikoo	mo	n.	ʃikòò	tree sp.	
shilàk	—	n.	ʃilàk	fonio weed whose grain looks like that of fonio	
shilip	mo	n.	ʃilip	raincoat	
shilip nFyam	mo	n.p.	ʃilip ⁿ f’àm	easily folded local raincoat for men	Made from raffia by the Fyem community
shilip ngàng	mo	n.p.	ʃilip ⁿ gàŋ	local raincoat made from palm leaves	
shilip piil	mo	n.p.	ʃilip píil	local raincoat for women made from tar-grass	



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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
shilu shilu		id.	ʃilú ʃilú	describes moving from house to house	nyem ɗak yen mo nkaa cin yen ni a shilu shilu The health workers are treating people in every house
shim	mo	n.	ʃim	leather; skin; hide	
shim làa	mo	n.p.	ʃim làà	goat-skin used to strap little children to their mothers back	
shim yit	mo	n.p.	ʃim yīt	eyelid	cf. caap yit, kirim yit, shim yit
shin	mo	n.	ʃin	body; his body	This varies with the person and number possessing it. cf. san, sak, shik, sat, sun, suk, sut
shin	sut	pron.	ʃin, sūt	himself	
shinaakir	mo	n.	ʃináákīr	television	recent coinage
shing	mo	n.	ʃiŋ	mortar; stool	
shing		p.u.t.	ʃiŋ	isn't it? is it not?	
shini-shini		a.	ʃinī ʃinī	different; various	a pèe ɗik ni ɓe mo jì ki mbiise mo shini-shini At the wedding, they brought different varieties of food
shini-shini ship	—	adv. v.	ʃinī ʃinī ʃip	differently; in various ways to remove a pot from the fire	
ship	shirip	v.	ʃip	to dismantle; to demolish; to collapse	both transitive and intransitive meanings
shipee-shipee		adv.	ʃipēē ʃipēē	describes moving from place to place	nyem so ndang Naan mo ki mwaan sat pòo Naan ni ngurum mo a shipee-shipee Christians go around from place to place preaching to people
shirip	—	v.	ʃirīp	to pull down; to demolish; to destroy building etc.; to collapse	pl. of ship .
shirop	mo	n.	ʃiròp	ladies; women	pl. of mat

Mwaghavul shir-shir	pl.	PoS id.	IPA ʃɪr ʃɪr	Gloss	Examples
				describes blurred vision or partial darkness at dusk or twilight	pee ni a shir-shir 'place the is partially-dark' the place is partially dark <i>shir-shir</i> . Ri ki naapee a shir-shir 'he PROG see FOC with-blurred-vision' he sees with blurred vision <i>shir-shir</i> cf. sighim .
shishoor	—	n.	ʃɪʃóór	runny nose caused by cold, pepper, smoke, cry, etc.	
shishwaa	—	n.	ʃɪʃ ^w áá	goose-flesh	
shit	mo	n.	ʃɪt	grass, generic	
shit biring	—	n.p.	ʃɪt bɪrɪŋ	hay; fodder	
shit kom	mo	n.p.	ʃɪt kɔ̃m	grass worn on both ears by women as part of their costume	also kam kom
shit long	—	n.p.	ʃɪt lɔ̃ŋ	fodder; forage	
shit lu	—	n.p.	ʃɪt lú	grass for thatching houses; thatch	
shit pòo	—	n.p.	ʃɪt pòò	piece of grass worn on the two lips by women	it was part of the dressing in vogue in those days
shitughur	—	n.	ʃɪtúyúr	sloping area, edge of a cliff	
shitughurlu	mo	n.	ʃɪtūyūrlú	sloping part of a wall as in a dome	
shitughurpee	mo	n.	ʃɪtūyūrpeē	wall of a trunk; big rock	also shibutpee
shiyil shiyil		id.	ʃɪyíl ʃɪyíl	describes moving from one country to another or from one place to another	gurum mo shiyil shiyil ki àr bilip nyemsel furu mo People in different countries have different ways of electing their leaders
shol	—	n.	ʃɔ̃l	jollof acha; jollof guinea corn; jollof rice	favourites during naming ceremonies of children etc.
shon	mo	n.	ʃɔ̃n	malevolent spirit of the dead that returns to torment others; ghost; apparition	
shoo		excl.	ʃɔ̃ò	used clause-finally to emphasise what was said earlier	làa ni a wat shoo the child is a thief as said earlier. cf.
shoop	—	n.	ʃɔ̃ɔ̃p	hair in general	nyaa, nyoo also shwoop . Applies to compound words with <i>shoop</i> : shwoop káa, shwoop naghap, shwoop pòo , etc.

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
shóop	—	v.t.	ʃóóp	to embarrass s.o.; to shame s.o.	
shoop byaap	—	n.p.	ʃʷóóp bʷāāp	patch of hair left after a hair cut	typical of pupils at an Islamic school. H. zóngó
shoop káa	—	n.p.	ʃóóp káá	hair on head	
shoop naghap	—	n.p.	ʃóóp nàɣàp	hair on the armpit	
shoop pòò	—	n.p.	ʃóóp pòò	moustache	
shoop yit	mo	n.p.	ʃóóp yīt	eyelash	also caap yit . cf. kirim yit, shim yit
shooppee	—	v.i.	ʃóoppēē	to embarrass s.o.; to shame s.o.	
shooppee	—	n.	ʃóoppēē	act of embarrassing or shaming s.o.; being embarrassed	
shoor	—	v.	ʃóór	to scoop food or soup with hand or spoon	
shóor	—	v.	ʃóór	to beat; to blow; to hit; to strike	
shoor (...) maap	—	v.p.	ʃóór mààp	to weep profusely	matkaa ni wura ki baa bilang di mmee làa fira ni dee wura teer shoor a maap dak shwèt-shwèt the widow has lost another child and she wept all night <i>shwèt-shwèt</i> also shibutlu
shubutlu	mo	n.	ʃùbùtlú	wall	
shughur	mo	n.	ʃúɣúr	rat sp.	
shùrèt-shùrèt		ideo.	ʃùrèt ʃùrèt	describes weeping that goes on and on, accompanied by excessive tears and a runny nose	mo baa wat putughup di mmatpòò furu ni ku wura dee saa a laapiit dak shùrèt-shùrèt they upset the new wife so she is sniffling continuously
shuu	mo	n.	ʃūū	thread; cotton; boll	
shwaa	—	v.	ʃʷāā	to drink	
shwáa	mo	n.	ʃʷáá	maize	<i>Zea mays</i>
shwàa	—	v.	ʃʷàà	to transplant	
shwaa dyeel	—	v.p.	shʷāā dʷēēl	to smoke	
shwaa káa	—	v.p.	ʃʷāā káá	to overcome s.o. mentally	
shwaa kut	—	v.p.	ʃʷāā kút	to breathe	
shwaa kut	—	v.p.	ʃʷāā kút	to stroll	
shwàa làà	—	v.p.	ʃʷàà làà	traditional method of forcing babies to drink; to force-feed a baby	Their nostrils are closed by forcing them to gulp whatever liquid is offered to them
shwaa liis	—	v.p.	ʃʷāā líis	to suck the tongue	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
shwaa pòo	—	v.p.	ʃ ^w āā pòò	to kiss one another	Western practice
shwaa sar	—	v.p.	ʃ ^w āā sár	to suck the finger	
shwaa jeel	—	v.	ʃ ^w āāɖʒéél	to suffer	
shwaa jeel	—	n.	ʃ ^w āāɖʒéél	suffering; hardship	
shwaakyeen	—	v.	ʃ ^w āā k ^y ēēn	to be ahead	cf. cínbwoon, senighin
shwaa pee	—	n.	ʃ ^w āāpēē	drunkenness	
shwaa pee	—	v.i.	ʃ ^w āāpēē	to drink beer habitually	
shwaa pee	—	v.i.	ʃ ^w āāpēē	to sap s.o. of strength	
shwaghar	—	v.	ʃ ^w áyár	to be lean; to be shrivelled; to be wrinkled from heat, cold, age, hunger, illness, etc.	
shwàghàr	—	n.	ʃ ^w àḡàr	gonorrhea	A sexually transmitted disease. Acute stomach pain and painful urination. H. <i>ciwon tsanyi</i>
shwaghar-		adv.	ʃ ^w áyár-	describes s.t. shrunken,	
shwaghar			ʃ ^w áyár	shivelled	
shwàl	—	v.	ʃ ^w àl	to be long	
shwàl	—	n.	ʃ ^w àl	pain; illness; rauma	cf. muut.
shwàl bwoon	—	n.p.	ʃ ^w àl ɓ ^w óón	waist pain, backache	also mùut bwoon
shwàl jep	—	n.p.	ʃ ^w àl ɖʒép	children's disease	
shwàl mat	—	n.p.	ʃ ^w àl màt	sexually transmitted disease	(reference by men). Also mùut mat
shwàl mish	—	n.p.	ʃ ^w àl mìʃ	sexually transmitted disease	(reference by women). Also mùut mish
shwal-shwal		id.	ʃ ^w āl ʃ ^w āl	describes an action that causes body pains	
shwàl-shwal		id.	ʃ ^w àl ʃ ^w àl	describes s.t. long	
shwan	—	v.	ʃ ^w ān	to remove, convey plenty of things	
shwàn	—	n.	ʃ ^w àn	troublesomeness; recalcitrance	cf. tang shwan
shwar	—	v.	ʃ ^w ār	to laugh	wura jì ɖél so ɓe mo piin shwar kish-kish she walked by and they burst out laughing <i>kish-kish</i> .
shwàr	—	n.	ʃ ^w àr	laughter; mirth	wura jì ɖél so ɓe mo piin shwar kish-kish she walked by and they burst out laughing <i>kish-kish</i> .
shwar fii-fii	—	v.p.	ʃ ^w ār fii fii	to laugh mirthlessly	lit. 'to laugh drily'
shwar shak	—	v.p.	ʃ ^w ār ʃàk	to make fun of each other or one another	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
shwat	—	v.	ʃ ^w āt	to withdraw; to pull out; to remove; to take out; to take off	sg. shang
shwat káa	—	v.p.	ʃ ^w āt káá	to arrange hair	into loose locks as the first stage of making ngizok dreadlocks
shwat káa	—	n.p.	ʃ ^w āt káá	arrangement of hair	into loose locks as the first stage of making ngizok dreadlocks
shwat maap	—	v.p.	bāk mààp	to wail; to cry and shed tears profusely	cf. shwat maap
shwat nyit	—	n.p.	ʃ ^w āt ⁿ yīt	favouritism; sectionalism; tribalism	
shwat nyit	—	v.p.	ʃ ^w āt ⁿ yīt	to show favouritism, sectionalism, tribalism	
shwat sar	—	v.p.	ʃ ^w āt sár	to withdraw from a collective activity because one is not appreciated or supported, or to avoid unpleasant consequences	(plural of shang sar)
shwéng	—	id.	ʃ ^w éŋ	describes spending the whole day on an activity	also tárásh. mu wet shwéng we spent the whole day (on an activity)
shwèr		id.	ʃ ^w èr	describes liquid pouring down	
shwèr-shwèr		id.	ʃ ^w èr-ʃ ^w èr	sound of rain or other liquid dripping	mo teer nfwan ku ni beer sham si shwèr-shwèr it rained all night and it was dripping, <i>shwèr-shwèr</i>
shwèt-shwèt		id.	ʃ ^w èt-ʃ ^w èt	describes sound of whipping or threshing millet/guinea corn with long sticks	
shwoop	—	n.	ʃ ^w ōōp	hair in general	also shoop . Applies to compound words with <i>shwoop</i> : shoop káa, shoop naghap, shoop pòo , etc.
siisi	mo	n.	síísì	sixpence (6d) in the former currency	< H. No longer legal tender
Siri	—	p.n.	sīrī	Spirit that protects children (kumjep)	Once offended an animal must be sacrificed to appease it. These nji are specific to certain areas listed below.
a. Dong	—	p.n.	dōŋ		Kojan

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
b. Gunung	—	p.n.	gūnūŋ		Fwangkoo
c. Long feer	—	p.n.	lōŋfēēr		Kocaaan
d. Manjor	—	p.n.	māndʒōr		Kuzung
e. Ndòlcáap	—	p.n.	ndòlʃááp		Pushit
f. Rònggòng	—	p.n.	ròŋgòŋ		Yitup
sì		dem.	sí	there	
sì		dem.	sī	here	
sìbèl	—	n.	sībēl	wild cat	
sìbèl	—	v.t.	sībēl	to say s.t. false about s.o. to set others against him or her	
sìbèl	—	v.	sībēl	to stitch	
sìbèl	—	n.	sìbēl	saying s.t. false to set people against each other	
sìbèlpee	—	v.i.	sībēlpēē	to say s.t. false to set people against each other	
sìbèlpee	—	n.	sībēlpēē	saying s.t. false to set people against each other	
sìdík	mo	n.	sìdík	lovebird	<i>Agapornis spp.</i>
sìghim	—	v.	sīyīm	to cough	
sìghim	—	n.	sīyīm	cough	
sìghim gílók		n.p.	sīyīm gílók	whooping cough	Also sìghim hiik
sìghim hiik		n.p.	sīyīm híik	whooping cough	Also sìghim gílók . Begins with a cough, followed by severe blockage of the nose and shortness of breath. Common in children. H. <i>tarin jaki</i>
sìghin	—	v.	sīyīn	to mix meat with salt and oil by shaking it sideways	cf. zik
sìghin	—	v.	sīyīn	to shake; to move	
sìghip	mo	n.	sìyìp	hammer	
sìghir	—	v.	sīyīr	to become old	
sìghir	mo	n.	sīyīr	in-law	one married to either your sister or brother etc. including members of his or her family
sìghir	—	n.	sīyīr	dew	
sìghir	—	n.	sìyìr	state of being old	
sìghit	—	v.	síyít	to complete; to finalise	
sìghit	—	n.	síyít	task at completion stage	ɗak ni a sìghit ni the work is at completion stage
sìghit		adv.	síyít	finally; increasingly	further; dikáa wuri sìghit weel ntook jéghérék-jéghérék the man with the big head increasingly has a thin neck <i>jeghérék-</i>

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples <i>jéghérék</i>
sighit pòò	—	n.p.	sīyīt pòò	last-born child	
silak	—	v.	sīlāk	to carve; to chisel; to till; to strike with a sharp object (pl.)	sg. sak
sílák	mo	n.	sílák	spear with barbs	The third spear to be used. It has barbs on its edges, and cannot be easily removed. cf. kòp
silak ntook	—	v.p.	sīlāk ⁿ tóók	to nod the head while dancing	A typical Mwaghavul gesture
simes	—	n.	símès	caterpillar sp.	Also nsimes
sir	—	v.	sīr	to paint s.t.	
sir	—	v.	sīr	to make s.o. used to and bear an unpleasant situation; to inure s.o. to s.t.	Poobish kī matpoo ni kī sir an I am inured to the harsh language of the bride
sir	—	v.	sīr	to cluster (insects, tiny plants, tiny particles)	Mulum ni sir cighir nkaa shibut tughun àm ni The algae clusters around the hollow of the well. cf. mwan
sir	mo	n.	sir	chew-stick tree	Used in producing fire by friction. H. <i>marke</i>
siram	—	v.	sīrām	to beat (plural)	cf. nung
sirap	—	n.	sirap	boil; pimple	Begins with a fever, then lumps appear, which may break open and form a wound. H. <i>maruru</i>
sirep	—	v.	sīrēp	to buy (pl.)	sg. seet
sirep kī	—	v.p.	sīrēp kī	to sell (pl.)	sg. seet kī
sisi	—	a.	sísí	certain; of sorts	mee gwar sisi jì kàt gha jee a certain man visited you in your absence
siyoon	—	v.	sīyōōn	to harvest fruit	by beating them down and littering or throwing many of them about, especially the unripe ones
sizaal	—	n.	sízàál	cobweb; spiders'web	also zaal
sizaal	—	n.	sízàál	internet	recent coinage
so	—	v.	sò	to go; to proceed	cf. jì

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
so dík	—	v.p.	sò dík	to marry	(when a woman marries a man)
so mwaan	—	v.p.	sò m ^w āān	to pay a visit to others	
so mwaan	—	n.p.	sò m ^w āān	paying a visit to others	
so nkar		v.p.	sò ⁿ kár	to fall in love with a woman betrothed to s.o. else	
so nshwáa	—	v.p.	sò ⁿ j ^w áá	to determine guilt in traditional way	Two suspects or their cockerels are forced to drink a mixture. The first cock to die confirms that its owner is guilty. The plant known as kisóm was used.
so nshwáa	—	n.p.	sò ⁿ j ^w áá	traditional process of determining guilt	in which suspects or their cocks are forced to drink a mixture, and the owner of the first cock to die is convicted
so nten ndol	—	v.p.	sò ⁿ tèn ⁿ dól	to be serving a jail term	Ra kì so nten ndol She is serving time. cf. so ten ndol
so nten ndol	—	n.p.	sò ⁿ tèn ⁿ dól	imprisonment; confinement; incarceration; custody	
so ten ndol	—	v.p.	sò tèn ⁿ dól	to have served jail term	Gyet doghon tagham be gwar ni so ten ndol mPankshin Last year the man served time in Pankshin. cf. so nten ndol
so tughum	so twagham	v.p.	sò tùyùm	to disappear in the distance by moving out of sight	
so yàghàl	—	v.p.	sò yàṣàl	to go for farm work away from home	cf. put mbong
sóghó	mo	n.	sóṣó	traditional horse racing	also sóo
sogho maar	—	v.p.	sōṣō máár	method of farming	as a weed control measure, the farm is haphazardly cultivated before proper cultivation at a later time when the weed has decomposed

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
sogho reep	—	n.p.	sōyō rēēp	traditional horse racing at equal pace, neck and neck	Formerly organised as part of hunting expeditions. One objective was to impress women and the public in general. A good jockey, hunter, farmer and even dancer could acquire a new wife through his impressive performance.
soghom	mo	n.	sōyōm	horn	
soghor	mo	n.	sōyór	plant used to produce fire by friction	cf. pyaghar wus
soghot	mo	n.	sōyōt	witch; wizard; sorcerer	
som	—	v.	sóm	to thresh corn, maize, etc. in the mortar; to thresh kenaf on a threshing floor	
song	mo	n.	són	branch	(tree, road, organisation)
song ting	mo	n.p.	sōŋ tíŋ	branch of tree	
songyil	mo	n.	sōŋyíl	local government area	cf. dingyil, gityil, kwangyil, làayil, tukyil, yilser
sóo	mo	n.	sóó	traditional horse racing	also sóghó
su	swa	v.	sù, s ^w ā	to run; to speed (car)	
su	—	v.	sù	to be slimy (cereal drink); to be less slimy than required (draw soup)	cf. kiram
sughul	—	v.	súyúl	to be tough, strong (meat, cloth, cord, plant, farmland); to be difficult to cut or pierce	
sughul	—	v.	súyúl	to persevere; to persist	cf. đin, vùn
sughul	—	v.	súyúl	to be miserly; to be mean	
súghúl-súghúl	—	id.	súyúl súyúl	describes s.t. difficult to cut or pierce	
sughun	—	v.	sūyūn	to dream	
sùghùn	mo	n.	sùyùn	dream; revelation	
sughup	—	v.	sūyūp	to bathe; to shower; to wash s.o.	
súghúp	—	n.	súyúp	small animal sp.	
sughur	—	v.	sūyūr	to fry	
suk	—	n.	sūk	your pl. body	
suk	—	pron.	sūk	yourselves (inclusive)	wu tap an suk ki múut kì nighin fuu ni. Don't indulge in self-pity over the death of your mother
sul	sulwang	v.	sùl, sūl ^w āŋ	to pierce; to penetrate	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
sule	mo	n.	súlè	shilling in former currency	< H.
sulwang	—	v.	sūl ^w āŋ	to pierce; to penetrate	plural of sul , ɸyang
sulwang	—	n.	sùl ^w āŋ	troublesomeness; unexpected calamity or trouble	
sulwang pòò	—	v.p.	sūl ^w āŋ pòò	to make insulting or rebuking comments, statements	lit. ‘to pierce mouth’
sum	—	v.	sūm	to eat grains	
sum	mo	n.	súm	name; fame; reputation	
sum aghas	—	v.p.	sūm àyàs	to gnash teeth	
sum shwáa	—	v.p.	sūm ʃ ^w áá	to eat maize	
sumcaar	mo	n.	súmɸáár	plant sp. used in soup	also nsumcaar . (see pumbwan)
sumcaar	mo	n.	súmɸáár	swallow (bird spp.)	also nsumcaar . <i>Hirundo</i> spp. H. <i>allalaka</i>
sumpoo	—	n.	sūmpòò	proverb; wise saying	cf. nyyam
súm-sùm	mo	n.	súm sùm	real name; actual name	Ba mengo man súm-sùm firi kas No one knows his real name
sun	—	n.	sūn	our body	s.g. san
sun	—	v.	sūn	to dry up; to evaporate	
sun	—	pron.	sūn	ourselves	s.g. san
sùn	—	n.	sùn	iburu variety	planted near the stream cf. kusuk
sung	mo	n.	sùŋ	infected cocoyam sett	the plant usually grows taller than the good ones
sup	—	v.	sūp	to cover; to invert	
susar	—	v.	sùsár	to creep (plant); to multiply (enterprise)	
sushii	—	n.	sùʃíí	running	
sut	—	n.	sūt	their bodies	
sut	—	pron.	sūt	themselves	
swa	—	v.	s ^w ā	to run (pl.); to rush; to scramble; to hurry	plural of su
swap	—	v.	s ^w āp	to share out; to give freely	
T t	TTtt				
ta	—	n.	tā	specific season or period	ta máar farming season
ta lok	—	n.p.	tā lòk	early wet season, March— May	
ta lughun	—	n.p.	tā lúyún	harmattan; dry season, December—February	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ta neen	—	n.p.	tā nēēn	period of hunger in the Mwaghavul community	This was between the months of June and September when none of the farm crops were ripe.
ta pas	—	n.p.	tā pās	rainy season, June—August	
ta waap	—	n.p.	tā wááp	harvest season, September–November	
taa	—	v.	táá	to be adequate (food, drink or anything that can be exhausted)	
taa	dyong	v.	táá	to fall; to drop	
taa	—	v.	táá	to stop over; to stop by; to stop off	
tàa	—	v.	tàà	to beat the drum; to play the xylophone and other musical instruments; to blow a wind instrument	
taa akyeen	—	v.p.	táá āk ^v ēēn	to go in front; to go ahead; to precede	Kàt gurum mo mmwaan be a dīilee ni ki taa akyeen When people are walking, the younger one goes in front
taa àm	—	v.p.	táá àm	to become watery (of rice, vegetables, etc. left for some time)	
tàa fiip	—	v.p.	tàà fīip	to whistle	also tàa piip .
tàa gīng	—	v.p.	tàà gīŋ	to beat drum	
taa kyeen	—	v.p.	táá k ^v ēēn	to precede; to spearhead; to be older than; to be ahead of	used with dative. Caamun taa kyeen mmo Caamun is older than (or is ahead of) them
taa mbwoon	—	v.p.	táá ^m b ^w óón	to go behind; to go later; to succeed	Kàt gurum mo mmwaan be a dīides ni ki taa mbwoon When people are walking, the older one goes behind
tàa naghap	—	v.p.	tàà nàẏàp	to express happiness	
tàa naghap	—	n.p.	tàà nàẏàp	expression of happiness	
tàa njweng	—	v.p.	tàà ⁿ dẏ ^w éŋ	to play the flute	
tàa piip	—	v.p.	tàà pīip	to whistle	also tàa fiip .
taa sheem	—	v.p.	táá jēēm	to produce potash	through distillation of ashes
taa sheem	—	n.p.	táájēēm	production of potash	through distillation of ashes

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
taa sighir	—	v.p.	táá sīyīr	to form dew	Pee ni teer taa sighir The weather formed dew last night
taa sushii	—	v.p.	táá sùǵíí	to suddenly begin to run	As ni taa sushii ndang gwar ni The dog suddenly began to run after the man
taa tileng	—	v.p.	táá tīlɛŋ	to precede; to spearhead; to lead; to arrive earlier; to be a forerunner	
taa waazaa	—	v.p.	táá wàázāā	to perform the <i>waazaa</i> female dance during a male dance, especially velang	
taa nwong	—	v.p.	táá ʷwōŋ	to be reincarnated	the Mwaghavul believe in reincarnation. The reincarnated person usually resembles the former self and, without being told, may know certain thing done by the former being
taabook	—	v.	táábòòk, túbòòk	to be mushy (food or soil)	also tubook
taadogho	—	n.	táádǝǝ	cock-crow; crow-like sound made by a snake	also taadfoo
taadogho	—	v.	táádǝǝ	to crow; to make a crow-like sound (snake)	also taadfoo
taadfoo	—	n.	táádǝǝ	cock-crow; crow-like sound made by a snake	also taadogho
taadfoo	—	v.	táádǝǝ	to crow; to make a crow-like sound (snake)	also taadogho
Taal	—	p.n.	táál	Hunting festival in Bwoonpee	officially spelt Bwonpe
taal	mo	n.	táál	tree sp.	
taalung	—	v.	táálúŋ	to limp	
taalung	—	n.	táálúŋ	limping movement	
taalung	—	v.	táálúŋ	to swim	also cutlung
taalung	—	n.	táálúŋ	swimming	also lúŋ, cutlung
taan	—	v.	tààn	to sew	
taandok	—	n.	táá ⁿ dók	nymph of plague locust	<i>Schistocerca gregaria</i>
taap	mo	n.	tááp	bush duiker	<i>Sylvicapra grimmia</i>
tàapòò	—	v.	tààpòò	to talk too much	
tàapòò	—	n.	tààpòò	talking too much; garrulity	
tàapòò	—	v.	tààpòò	to chant incantations	
tàapòò	—	n.	tààpòò	incantation; chant	also rughumpoo

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
taat	—	v.	tāāt	to shake	Mat ni taat been yen ni akudang ra ki doo yen ni The woman shook the medicine bottle before turning the medicine
taat káa	—	v.p.	tāāt káá	to shake the head to indicate disagreement	
taghal	—	v.	tāyāl	to chew; to masticate	
taghamsi	—	adv.	tāyāmsì	this year	
taghas	—	n.	tāyàs	bad smell; stink; pong; odour	lée diisì ni du taghas nzutur this article of clothing smells of bedbugs
taji		v.a.	tádʒì	do not	taji a fet shii ngan kas, mpeedi ba dʒyen ngan nlang mat kas lit. Don't you sweep leg me not, because not want I miss wife not i.e. This refers to a belief that if a broom sweeps across your feet you may not be lucky enough to get married. cf. 'jì
tak	—	v.	ták	to pour out liquid from a jar	
tàk mbwagham	—	n.	tàk ^{mb} àyàm	local soup	cf. Hausa <i>turbunuwa</i>
tal	tilang	v.	tál	to pluck fruit	
tal	—	v.	tāl	to ask a question; to query	also nang
tal	—	v.	tāl	to be hot	
Tal	—	p.n.	tàl	Tal people	
tàl	mo	n.	tàl	question	also nàng
tàl	—	n.	tàl	heat	
tal cii mwak	—	v.p.	tāl cí m ^w ák	to be too hot to sip; to be difficult to deal with (situation)	SVC. Lit. 'be-hot be-difficult to-sip' Wáar ni tal cii mwak The cereal beverage is too hot to drink
tal dung	—	v.p.	tāl dúŋ	to ask from the	nyem dung (owner of the river)
tal-tal		adv.	tāl tál	describes s.t. very hot	
tam	mo	n.	tām	song, especially when the type of song is specified	cf. tam máar, tam mos, tam njii, tam pwaghal, tam tukas, tam yang, tam yangkas
tam	—	v.	tām	to simmer	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
tam máar	mo	n.p.	tām máár	song sung while working on the farm	
tam mòs	mo	n.p.	tām mòs	beer-drinking song	
tam njii	mo	n.p.	tām ⁿ dʒíí	song sounded by spirits	Women and children are intended to think the spirits are singing. Big and small horns are also played.
tam pwaghal	mo	n.p.	tām p ^w àʔàl	victory song after a battle or hunt	
tam tukas	mo	n.p.	tām tùkàs	song sung while threshing millet	
tam yang	mo	n.p.	tām yáŋ	song sung	while demarcating ridges before final cultivation
tam yangkas	mo	n.p.	tām yàŋkàs	song sung	while hoeing new ridges for millet cultivation
tamtuk	mo	n.	tàmtùk	tree sp.	
tan	mo	n.	tàn	play	
tang	—	v.	tāŋ	to sprout	
tàng	—	v.	tàŋ	to read	
tàng	—	v.	tàŋ	to count	
tàng	—	v.	tàŋ	to search; to seek; to look for	
tàng bar	—	v.p.	tàŋ bár	to seek survival; to seek salvation	
tàng bar	—	n.p.	tàŋ bár	act of seeking survival or salvation	
tang ngon	—	n.	tàŋ ⁿ gõn	practice of gleaning grain left on stalks; what is gathered in this manner	cf. kwàt tang ngon, tubwoor, nkishang
tàng ràn	—	v.p.	tàŋ ràn	to read	
tàng ràn	—	n.p.	tàŋ ràn	reading	
tàng shikáa	—	v.p.	tàŋ ʃíkáá	to read from memory	cf. sát shikáa, kám shikáa
tangnaan	—	v.	tàŋnāān	to exhibit deviant tendencies when working with others	also tangsan
tangnaan	—	n.	tàŋnāān	deviant tendency exhibited when working with others	also tangsan
tangpee	—	v.	tàŋpēē	to search for an opportunity	
tangsan	—	v.	tàŋsán	to exhibit deviant tendency when working with others	also tangnaan
tangsan	—	n.	tàŋsán	deviant tendency exhibited when working with others	also tangnaan
tangshwan	—	v.	tàŋ ^w àn	to be troublesome	
tangshwan	—	n.	tàŋ ^w àn	troublesomeness	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
tap	—	v.	táp	to be meticulous; to take time to prepare; to be careful; to watch out for; to indulge in; to protect	
tap bit nfung kírám	—	v.p.	táp bit ⁿ fùŋ kírám	to attend to a commitment at the break of dawn	lit. ‘watch for daybreak through an opening in the room’. Also naa bit nfung kírám
tap ki wàar	—	v.p.	táp kí wààr	to adhere to the tenets of the law	
tap ki wàar	—	n.p.	táp kí wààr	adherence to the tenets of the law	
ta-pas	—	n.	tā pās	period in the rainy season when rain is incessant	from July to September. also pas
taplee	—	v.	táplēē	to be careful	
tappee	—	v.	táppēē	to oversee; to keep watch over a place	
tappee	—	n.	táppēē	keeping watch over a place	
tapsheng	mo	n.	tápʃēŋ	tree sp.	
tar	mo	n.	tár	month; moon	
tar	—	v.	tár	to be mad; to be lunatic; to be insane	
tar	—	n.	tár	madness; lunacy; insanity	
tàr	—	n.	tàr	grass sp.	
tàr bum	—	n.p.	tàr búm	grass sp.	
tarásh	—	id.	taráʃ	describes spending the whole day on an activity	also shwéng. mu wet tarásh we spent the whole day (on an activity) <i>Eleusine indica.</i>
tarkom	—	n.	tárkóm	goosegrass	
Tar-Pas	—	p.n.	tār pās	August	
tarpee	mo	n.	tārpēē	season	
tash	—	v.	tàʃ	to scatter; to disorganise	
tat	—	v.	tát	to complete work; to punch the air with the foot; to snap fingers	
tat sar	—	v.p.	tát sár	to give a typical hand shake to close friends; to snap one’s fingers	
tat shuu	—	v.p.	tát ʃūū	to spin cotton	to produce thread
tawai	—	v.	táwái	to revolt; to protest, associated with mad dogs	
tee	yilang	v.	tēē	to tear; to rip	
teel	—	a.	téél	conceited; self-important	
teer	yem	v.	tēēr	to spend the night	
teer	—	adv.	tēēr	late in the night	
tèer	—	n.	tèèr	day of twenty-four hours	
teer lee	—	conj.	tēēr lēē	a few days later	Teer lee be mat ni mang aak A few days later the woman became pregnant

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
teghel	—	n.	téyél	insatiable hunger	
ten	—	adv.	tèn	already	
ten	—	v.	tèn	to iron clothes	
ten	tireng, vwap	v.	tèn, tīrēŋ, v ^w áp	to press; to tread on; to trample	
ten	tireng	v.	tèn, tīrēŋ	to lock door	because you had to press the lock
tén	mo	n.	tén	mahogany tree	<i>Khaya senegalensis</i>
ten aas	—	n.p.	tèn āās	ritual	<i>H. madaacii</i>
					also tenpee . performed by the Kum priest and his aides to secure the boundaries of the community so that calamities cannot gain access to the community. The Kum priest and his aides walk round the boundaries with fonio flour, which they drop at particular points. Similar to ‘beating the bounds’ in English tradition
ten aas	—	v.p.	tèn āās	to perform the ritual called ten aas	also tenpee
ten làa ngagham	—	n.p.	tèn làà ⁿ gàŷàm	sickness of children	see piin làa ngagham
ten ndol	—	v.p.	tèn ⁿ dól	to make the ankle rattle produce noise by striking the foot on the ground, especially when dancing	
ten ndol	—	n.p.	tèn ⁿ dól	making the ankle rattle produce noise by striking the foot on the ground, especially when dancing; serving time	
ten ndol	—	v.p.	tèn ⁿ dól	to serve time; to go to jail; to be imprisoned	
ten ndol	—	n.p.	tèn ⁿ dól	serving jail term; imprisonment; incarceration	
ten poolu	tireng poolu	v.p.	tèn pòòlú, tīrēŋ-	to lock door, car	Daa kì ten poolu ni Father has locked the door. cf. lop poolu
ten sát	—	part.	tèn sát	already stated; already mentioned or said	
teng	—	n.	téŋ	rope; twine; string; cord	
Teng Kwàt	—	p.n.	tēŋ k ^w àt	Hunting festival of Jipaal people	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
Teng Lwaa	—	p.n.	tēŋ l ^w āā	Hunting festival of Cakfem people	
teng ngwaghar tengreghet	mo	n.p. adv.	tēŋ ⁿ g ^w áyár ténrɛ́yét	rope describes being the only person remaining or doing s.t.	Mwaghavul well-known tengreghet pu shiit, so nse d̄ang pòò kaam lit. ‘only one grinding, to eat then mouth widens’ i.e. you are alone when doing the work, but when you eat many mouths are agape [ready to eat]
tengreghet		a.	ténrɛ́yét	only, alone (person)	a ra a làa ni tengreghet she is the only child
tenpee	—	n.	tènpēē	ritual performed by the Kum priest and his aides to secure the boundaries of the community so that calamities cannot gain access to the community	The Kum priest and his aides walk round the boundaries with fonio flour, which they drop at particular points. Similar to ‘beating the bounds’ in English tradition. Also ten aas
tenpee	—	v.	tènpēē	to perform the ritual of tenpee , to shut calamities off the community	Also ten aas
tenyil yaayoghon tep tep	mo — tirep	n.p. v. v.	tènyíl yàà̀yò̀yòn tēp tēp, tīrēp	wagtail to fold to break; to snap	<i>Motacilla flava</i> lyoon, roghop are second plurals
tep kaa	—	v.p.	tēp káá	to plait; to braid a woman’s hair	
tep kaa	—	n.p.	tēp káá	act of plaiting or braiding a woman’s hair	
tep nkirang tep nkirang	— —	n.p. v.p.	tēp ⁿ kíráŋ tēp ⁿ kíráŋ	sarcastic statement to make a sarcastic statement	
tep ntóók	—	n.p.	tēp ⁿ tóók	cerebrospinal meningitis	It begins with a heavy fever, usual in hot, overcrowded conditions. Kills within a week or two if not treated. H. <i>sankarau</i>
teppoo teppoo	— —	n. v.	tēppò̀̀ tēppò̀̀	parable; figure of speech to speak figuratively	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
tet	—	v.t.	tét	to make a derogatory remark about s.o. or s.t.	
tetpee	—	v.i.	tétpēē	to make a derogatory remark about s.o. or s.t.	
tetpee	—	n.	tétpēē	act of making a derogatory remark about s.o. or s.t.	
tetpoo	—	n.	tétpòò	metaphor	
tetpoo	—	v.	tétpòò	to speak metaphorically	
tiding	mo	n.	tídɪŋ	deaf and dumb	
Tidiu	—	p.n.	tìdì ^u	hunting expedition of Kombun community	Occasions to display good horsemanship, bravery
tidiu	—	n.	tìdì ^u	soil that is a mixture of loam and clay	
tiip	—	n.	tííp	shock; trauma; excessive greed or desire exhibited when one gets what one has been longing for, and takes too much of it	
tiis	mo	n.	tìis	shrub, tree sp.	<i>Piliostigma reticulatum</i> & <i>P. thonningii</i> . The bark is used to bind bundles of firewood.
tiis	mo	n.	tìis	Senegal coucal	lit. ‘man of tiis [tree sp.]’ <i>Centropus senegalensis</i> . Also daatiis . H. <i>rágón mázáá</i>
tiit	—	v.	tīīt	to scatter; to disseminate; to diffuse; to spread	
tiit	—	v.	tīīt	to drizzle rain	
tiit	—	v.	tīīt	to scatter animals while grazing them	
tiit	mo	n.	tīīt	traditional clothing worn by girls	
til	mo	n.	tīl	ridge	
til maar	mo	n.p.	tīl máár	ridge	
tim	—	v.	tīm	to slow down; to lack enthusiasm; to be apathetic; to be reluctant; to be late	
tim	—	n.	tīm	area of land with stones from volcanic eruptions	
ting		v.a.	tīŋ	compulsory, a must	
ting	mo	n.	tīŋ	tree, shrub generic	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ting riin	mo	n.	tīŋ rīn	shade tree of any kind	Usually the <i>ting tìng</i> . Ba tulu furu ki mee ting riin kas kyap Their house has no shade tree at all.
ting tìng	mo	n.	tíŋ tìn	species of tree traditionally planted at the forecourt of a typical Mwaghavul house	Could be planted elsewhere. Ghii mo ki se kom ting tìng Goats eat the leaves of <i>ting tìng</i> . cf. ting toghol
ting toghol	mo	n.	tīŋ tóyól	tree traditionally planted at the forecourt of a typical Mwaghavul house	Could be any species of tree, but usually the <i>ting tìng</i> . In the past, this tree was planted at the site of a new house before buildings could be erected there. Ting toghol a ting wàar The forecourt tree is a sacred tree. cf. ting tìng
ting tyoon	mo	n.p.	tíŋ tʰóón	aerial yam; ‘up yam’	<i>Dioscorea bulbifera</i> . This plant was of great significance to the Mwaghavul community. It was used in determining when the rains would set in. If spring is not approaching it would not sprout. They would commence clearing their farms. This plant does respond to the amount of water poured on it. There are two types, one of which grows in the bush and can be very toxic, the other cultivated on the farms. H. <i>doyan sama</i>

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
tip	mo	n.	típ	jute bag for keeping foodstuff	A good example could hold water for days without leaking.
tip	—	num.	típ	billion	
tísh	—	v.	tíʃ	to drizzle (rain)	
tìsh	mo	n.	tìʃ	nest; soft bed for a newly born child and the mother for the first seven days of childbirth	
tish puk	—	n.p.	tíʃ pùk	spongy remnant of draw soup	
tishbwaar	—	adv.	tíʃb ^w ààr	describes lying on one's back	also tibwaar
tibaa	mo	n.	tíbāā	tobacco; cigarette	< H. Also timaa , tumaa , tibaa , tubaa
tibarna	mo	n.	tíbàrná	mat	
tiben	mo	n.	tìbèn	wooden handle of a hoe	
tibilak	mo	n.	tìbìlák	lizard	sar tibilak yaa nduu 'hand of lizard caught skink' said when s.o. is mistakenly killed or hurt instead of the one earlier intended
tibwaar	—	adv.	tíb ^w ààr	describes lying on one's back	also tishbwaar
tidok		adv.	tídók	recently; a few days ago	
tidok sì		adv.	tídók sì	recently; a few days ago	
tifil	—	n.	tífil	foam; air bubbles; froth; lather; suds; scum	
tighir	mo	n.	tìỹr	anthill; termite mound	
tìghir	—	v.	tìỹr	to focus on an object	
tighir ndipoop	mo	n.p.	tìỹr ⁿ dìpóóp	anthill; tall termite mound of Macrotermes	
tighir nfwash	mo	n.p.	tìỹr ⁿ f ^w àsh	anthill; termite mound type	
tìghir yit	—	v.p.	tìỹr yīt	to focus one's eye	
tighiring	mo	n.	tìỹrìŋ	local tripod for cooking	
tighis	—	n.	tìỹs	main party to a matter; most important person, place or thing responsible for s.t.	
tika	mo	n.	tíká	skin bangle worn by old men	cf. kim
tilang	—	v.	tìlāŋ	to pick fruits	pl. of tal
tilat	—	v.	tìlát	to smooth mud or clay	
tìleng		loc.	tìlèŋ	front; before; ahead	
tìleng	—	n.	tìlēŋ	outside; exterior	
tìlèŋ	—	n.	tìlèŋ	long time before happens or is done	ba mu man tìlèŋ jì firi ni kas we do not know the time it will take before he comes

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
tiles	—	n.	tílés	ear pain	Also mùut kom. The ears are painful, and emit pus. H. <i>ciwon kunne</i>
tiles	—	adv.	tílés	narrowly	dee di a tiles ku an mùut di I escaped death narrowly
tilong	mo	n.	tìlòŋ	penis sheath	Made from raffia leaves to cover the penis and tied round the waist. The Mwaghavul used it only when offering sacrifices to the njii. Sometimes the horns of smaller animals were used. < H. Also tumaa, tibaa, tubaa
timaa	mo	n.	tímāā	tobacco; cigarette	
tinen	mo	n.	tìnèn	liver	
tireng	—	v.	tīrēŋ	to rape (pl.)	cf. sg. vwap
tireng	—	v.	tīrēŋ	to trample (pl.)	cf. sg. vwap
tiris wus	—	v.p.	tìrìs wūs	to reduce soot from <i>ngyam</i> taper	
tisek	—	n.	tíséċ	chain; handcuffs	Laakam ni yàa wat ni so kini shi tisek The police officer led the thief away in chains. cf. tizek, angkwa
titik		adv.	títík	quietly; silently	cf. mpidok, mpudok
títira	mo	n.	títírá	millet grains and heads of millet that break off from a millet bundle	
tivuk	—	n.	tìvúk	waste from jute fibre	also tuvuk
tizek	—	n.	tízéċ	chain; handcuffs	Laakam ni yàa wat ni so kini shi tizek The police officer led the thief away in chains. cf. tisek, angkwa
tizik	mo	n.	tízĭċ	house bat	<i>Scotophilus spp.</i>
tizik	—	n.	tízĭċ	sniffle done when crying which often prolongs one's cry	cf. saa tizik

Mwaghavul toghól	pl. mo	PoS n.	IPA tógyól	Gloss place outside the compound where people sit; forecourt	Examples The main fireplace for elders was properly protected by well arranged stones to shield them from wind. Important decisions were taken here and erring members were reprimanded. Women did not stay here at all.
toghom		loc.	tógyóm	right in front of someone	
tòghòm	mo	n.	tógyòm	guinea-fowl	<i>Numida meleagris</i>
tòghòm	—	n.	tógyòm	blood	Also a symbol for emotions. Thus nìghìn tòghòm lèè wan lit. ‘much blood cut me’ implies I am frightened.
toghon		v.	tógyón	to be weighty; to be heavy; to be ponderous	
toghon		n.	tógyón	weight; heaviness	
toghon- toghon		adv.	tógyón tógyón	describes s.t. very heavy	
toghorii	mo	n.	tógyòríí	baobab; monkey-bread	<i>Adansonia digitata</i> .
toghos	—	n.	tógyòs	grass sp.	
toghot	—	v.	tógyòt	to remove forcefully; to uproot	
toghot kyal	—	v.p.	tógyòt kʸál	to remove grass from a piece of land preparatory to cultivation	cf. tu kyal
toghot kyal	—	n.p.	tógyòt kʸál	removing grass from a piece of land preparatory to cultivation	cf. tu kyal
tok	—	v.	tòk	to greet	Used in tok ki + object Gwar ni tok ki ra The man greeted her
tok	—	v.t.	tòk	to perform a traditional ritual	
tok	—	v.t.	tòk	to gossip s.o.	
tok	—	v.t.	tòk	to adjudicate	
tok kum	—	v.p.	tòk kùm	to perform traditional religious rites	
tokdun	—	v.	tòk dùn	to stammer; to stutter	
tokdyeel	—	v.	tòkɗʸéél	to deliver a judgement, verdict	
toklek	—	v.	tòklèk	to rebuke sternly	
toklong	—	v.	tòklōŋ	to despise s.o.	
tokpee	—	v.	tòkpēē	to gossip about others	
tokpee	—	n.	tòkpēē	gossip	
tokshik	—	v.i.	tòkʃik	to greet	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
tokshik	—	n.	tòkʃik	greeting	Tokshik a mise diides mu nyem Mwaghavul mo Greeting is a great custom of the Mwaghavul people. cf. ngu tokshik
tong	—	v.	tōŋ	to sit down; stay; get established; reside; have become	Ri tong a ngulong He became a rich man
tong	—	v.	tōŋ	to take a long time	
tòng	—	n.	tòŋ	way of life; way things are	
tòng	—	n.	tòŋ	residing in a place; co-existence	
tong a tòng	—	v.p.	tōŋ ā tòŋ	to do s.t. often	Gwar ni tong a tòng nas mat firi The man often beats up his wife. cf. naa a
tong ashak	—	n.p.	tōŋ āʃāk	Holy Communion; meeting with elders	
tong ashak	—	n.p.	tōŋ āʃāk	co-existence	
tong fwan	—	v.p.	tōŋ fʷān	to shelter from the rain	
tong fwan	—	n.p.	tōŋ fʷān	sheltering from the rain	
tong rak	—	v.p.	tōŋ rák	to sit defiantly	Puun firi sat nri nne ri so mbong be ri tong rak His father asked him to go to farm but he sat defiantly
tongdirem	—	v.	tōŋdírém	to stay up late at night discussing issues	
tongdirem	—	n.	tōŋdírém	staying up late at night discussing issues	
tongdyen	—	v.	tōŋdʲén	to be obedient; to be loyal	
tongdyen	—	n.	tōŋdʲén	obedience; loyalty	
tongpong	—	v.	tōŋpōŋ	to be less severe (illness)	
tongpong	—	n.	tōŋpōŋ	improvement in illness; convalescence; recuperation; recovery; remission	
tongryang	—	v.	tōŋrʲáŋ	to live in peace	
tongryang	—	n.	tōŋrʲáŋ	peace; peaceful living	
tongzileng	—	n.	tōŋzɪlɛŋ	eye shadow	< H. <i>tozali</i>
took	mo	n.	tóók	friend; companion; mate	
took	—	n.	tóók	neck	
took maar	mo	n.p.	tōók máár	narrow piece of farmland	
tu	twa	v.	tù, tʷā	to kill; to destroy; to extinguish; to exterminate	
tu	twa	v.	tù, tʷā	to intoxicate s.o. so they cannot stand or walk upright (alcohol)	mwos tu làa ni the booy was lying in a drunken stupor

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
tu	—	v.	tù	to be thirsty	Only in àm tu + object. Àm tu ngukwàt ni The hunter was thirsty; Àm tu an I am thirsty
tu	—	v.	tù	to thresh grains; to pound items in a mortar	
tu dīk	—	v.p.	tù dīk	to divorce; to dissolve a marriage	divorce was very uncommon in the past
tu kyal	—	n.p.	tù kʲál	clearing of shrubs from a farm before cultivation	cf. toghot kyal
tu kyal	—	v.p.	tù kʲál	to clear shrubs	from a farm before cultivation cf. toghot kyal
tu pòo	—	v.p.	tù pòò	to resolve an issue	by offering a bribe lit. 'kill mouth'
tu shii	—	v.p.	tù ʃíí	to go to a place many times for an issue, especially a fruitless one	
tu shiit	—	v.p.	tù ʃīt	to pound grain for food preparation	
tu shiit	—	n.p.	tù ʃīt	pounding grain for food preparation	
tu wus	—	v.p.	tù wūs	to calm a situation	
tubaa	mo	n.	túbāā	tobacco; cigarette	< H. Also tumaa, tibaa, timaa
tubaal	—	v.	túbāāl	to vaccinate; to immunise; to inoculate	also latileng
tubaal	—	n.	túbāāl	vaccination; immunisation; inoculation	also latileng
tubook	—	v.	túḃòòk, tááḃòòk	to be mushy (food or soil)	also taabook
tubuk	—	n.	túbùk	brain	
tubut	mo	n.	tùḃút	spring (water)	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
tubwoor	—	n.	túb ^w ɔ̄r	mancala; board game	also ngutak, mbwoor . In the past, tubwoor was played by making two rows of six small heaps on the ground and a small stone was hidden in a heap on one's side. The opponent was asked to locate it. If he failed to touch the correct heap, one of his heaps would be eliminated. The first to lose all his heaps became the loser.
tubwoor	—	n.	túb ^w ɔ̄r	politics	also naashee-nnaashee
tùbwoor	—	n.	tùb ^w ɔ̄r	practice of gleaning crop left in the soil after harvest; what is gathered by this means	cf. kwàt tubwoor, tang ngon, nkishang
tughul	mo	n.	túyúl	pot; pottery; generic term	
tughul lu	—	n.p.	tūyūl lú	drink which a woman reserves for her husband	lit. 'pot of the house'. Culture demands that the head of the family has a reserve of any drink prepared in the house. This is a right which nobody violates or tampers with, unless with his exclusive permission.
tughul njirem	mo	n.p.	tūyūl ⁿ dʒìrèm	pot inside which the placenta or afterbirth of a child is kept	the pot is usually half-buried in an identifiable place. It was believed that if the pot was properly protected, evil spirits would not disturb the child.
tughul pee	mo	n.p.	tūyūl pēē	water pot for storing drinking water	
tughul timaa	mo	n.p.	tūyūl tímáá	pottery bowl of a pipe	also timaa
tughul took	mo	n.p.	tūyūl tók	traditional pot for fetching water with a long neck; any pot with a long neck	It prevents water from splashing between the stream and the house

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
tughul tulwaa	mo	n.p.	tūyūl túl ^w àà	traditional pot for cooking soup	
tughum	twagham	v.	tūyùm	to invert; to hold upside down; to finish up a drink	
tughun	—	v.	tūyūn	to give out a small portion	
tughun	mo	n.	tūyūn	pit; trench; bunker; hole in ground; channel	
tughun	twaghan	v.	tūyūn, t ^w āyān	to pinch; to slice a bit or take a bit and give out	
tughun àm	mo	n.p.	tūyūn àm	well; water-hole	
tughun kom	—	v.p.	tūyūn kōm	to pierce the ear	, usually the earlobe, for the wearing of earrings
tughun kom	—	n.p.	tūyūn kōm	ear-piercing	
tughun kóp	—	p.n.	tūyūn kóp	ceremony held as inheritance rites or to remember the ancestors	It was observed mostly every seven years; but in priestly families, the inheritance rites were done a year after the death of the priest
tughun libet	—	v.p.	tūyūn libèt	to give a bonus, s.t. additional to a customer	
tughun mwaan	twaghan mwaan	v.p.	tūyūn m ^w āān, t ^w āyān m ^w āān	to walk slowly or majestically	
tughup	—	v.	túyúp	to complete; to conclude; to finish; to terminate; to end	
tughup	—	n.	tūyūp	anger; annoyance; temper; moodiness	
tughup	mo	n.	tūyūp	heart (body organ)	
tughur	—	v.	tūyūr	to be exhausted; to make s.o. or a part of the body exhausted; to be fed-up	
túghúr	mo	n.	túyúr	to be ill (body)	
tùghùr	—	n.	tùyùr	chest	
tùghùr kì nan	—	n.p.	tùyùr kì nán	abnormal state of the body during illness	
tughur sar	—	v.p.	tūyūr sár	abnormal state of the body during illness	
túghúr shwal	—	n.p.	túyúr f ^w āl	to make the hand weary	
tughus	mo	n.	tūyūs	chest pain	
tùghùs	mo	n.	tùyùs	hunch-back; hump (of cow)	
tùghùs	mo	n.	tùyùs	swine; pig; boar	
tùghùs	mo	n.	tùyùs	stump of cereal crop left over on the farm after harvest	
tùghùs	—	n.	tùyùs	good behaviour; manners	used in negative constructions. Ba ri kì tùghùs kas He has no manners

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
tùghùs mù tìleng	mo	n.p.	tùyùs mù tìlēŋ	warthog	<i>Phacochoerus africanus.</i> also rishi
tughut	mo	n.	tūyūt	bottle; container for oil or body cream	wal mpilang kyes mwòor ntughut lit. you love appreciation and end up finishing the oil in your bottle. Said about s.o. who helps others beyond their resources and consequently suffers a lack
tughut perpiin tùgúr	mo —	n.p. n.	tūyūt pērpìin tùgúr	glass bottle thick mwos beer which is the product of the first day of brewing	also kwalba the first brew is thick and very sweet. Also gúr
Tugwang	—	p.n.	tūg ^w āŋ	area close to Panyam fish farm	considered as muddy as a quicksand and, where many people got stuck (see Guliya)
tùk tukaa	mo —	n. n.	tùk tùkáá	acreage of farm homicide; murder; killing; assassination	
tukyil	mo	n.	tùkyíl	continent	Ri a ntukyil 'Africa He is from the continent of Africa. cf. dingyil, gityil, kwangyil, làayil, songyil, yilser
tukwak tul tùl	— — —	v.p. v. n.	tùk ^w āk túl tùl	to demoralise to contribute shrub sp.	<i>Isobertinia doka.</i> Hausa <i>dóókàà</i>
tulee tulee	mo —	n. v.	tùlèè tùlèè	tattoo; scarification to inscribe tattoos on a fiancée by a suitor; to make any tattoo on the body; to scarify s.o.	to warn other men to keep off; hardly did such girl ever marry s.o. else
tulkwat	—	n.	tùlk ^w át	fund-raising to settle bridewealth	it served as notification of proposed wedding to relations far and near

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Mwaghavul tulu	pl. mo	PoS n.	IPA tùlù	Gloss home; house	Examples Mwaghavul people live in compounds. Home in this context, comprises the extended patrilineal family
tulu kàam	mo	n.p.	tùlù kààm	chief's house or any public house	
tùlulúut- tùlulúut		id.	tùlulúút tùlulúút	sound of a fruitshell ocarina	jep mo nkaa tàa ndutughut tùlulúut-tùlulúut the children were playing the ocarina, <i>tùlulúut-tùlulúut</i>
tulwaa làa	mo	n.p.	túl ^w àà làà	small pot	used to boil water for babies etc.
tulwaa pùk	mo	n.p.	túl ^w àà pùk	small pot	used for cooking soup
tum	mo	n.	tūm	sheep	
tumaa	mo	n.	túmāā	tobacco; cigarette	< H. Also timaa , tibaa , tubaa
tùmbulúng		id.	tùmbulúŋ	sound of a stone falling into deep water	nghik ni sham táa mbut àm ni tùmbulúng the stone fell into the water <i>tùmbulúng</i>
tung	—	v.	túŋ	to drive a car	
tung	twaas	v.t.	túŋ, t ^w āās	to touch	
tung	—	v.t.	túŋ	to scrub the body during bathing	A tung pak kinok ngan wa Please help scrub my back. cf. kus
tung	—	v.	túŋ	to stir	
tung gwom	—	v.p.	túŋ g ^w ǒm	to turn soaked flour into boiling water and stir it as part of the process of cooking porridge	also waar gwom . cf. shaghal gwom , waar aas , wúr gwom
tung sar	—	v.p.	túŋ sár	to steal; to do some sort of business or trade	lit. 'to touch hand'. A tap! Wuri ki pan tung sár lit. 'be careful with him, he touches hand' i.e. watch out for him, he is a thief.
tungpee	—	v.i.	túŋpēē	to move	
tungpee	—	v.i.	túŋpēē	to respond	
tup	twak	v.	túp	to push; to thrust	
tùp	—	v.	tùp	to be black; to be dark; to be gloomy	
tùp-tùp		adv.	tùp tùp	describes s.t. black	
túruk	—	n.	túruk	broken pieces of grain; tubers that are too tiny; crumbs of food	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
túrúk	—	v.	túrúk	to grind broken or partially ground grain into flour	
turuk shwáa	—	n.p.	tūrúk ʃ ^w áá	broken pieces of maize seeds	‘turuk’ also applies to other food items
tùs	twas	v.	tùs, t ^w ās	to spit; to expectorate	Mbul ni mo twas àas shwáa mo yit feer The doves spat grains of maize four times
tus kwai	—	v.p.	tús k ^w á ⁱ	to do a difficult task without giving up, especially one which is better done by more people	Mo cin kus máar nri sak, yaksi ri tus kwai dipòo He was given a large farm to hoe, so he squared up to it. cf. dùr
tus lii	twas ~	v.p.	tùs lìi, t ^w ās-	to spit saliva	
tusung	mo	n.	tùsùŋ	necklace worn by girls	also sansirek
tùsùŋ shii	mo	n.	tùsùŋ ʃíi	decorative chain worn on the leg by girls	also sànsirèk shii
tuu	mo	n.	túú	gourd fruit or plant; calabash fruit or plant	Tuu dèet zam The gourd fruit is very bitter
tuvuk	—	n.	tùvúk	waste from jute fibre	also tivuk
tuwan	mo	n.	tūwān	place where blocks for buildings were moulded; borrow pit	
tuwap	—	v.	tùwáp	to repent; to apologise	
tuwap	—	n.	tùwáp	repentance; apology	
tuzuk	—	n.	tùzúk	measles	Also nnidween . Begins with small spots which gradually spread. Can kill children. H. <i>bakon dauro</i>
twa	—	v.	t ^w ā	to kill (pl.)	plural of tu
twaar	—	n.	t ^w ààr	hair that grows on the neck of ram	also ntwaar
twaar	—	n.	t ^w ààr	side buds	H. <i>saje</i> . also ntwaar
twaas	mo	n.	t ^w āās	fig tree sp.	Related to koon . H. <i>baure</i>
twaas	—	v.	t ^w āās	to touch (pl.)	plural of tung
twaghan	—	v.p.	t ^w āyān	to walk slowly, or majestically	plural of tughun
mwaan	—	v.	m ^w āān	to mix food or mud clumsily	mwaan
twaghap	—	v.	t ^w àyàp		
twak	—	v.	t ^w àk	to push; to thrust	pl. of tup
twak	—	v.	t ^w àk	to break food into pieces; to mash food with hand	
twam	—	v.	t ^w ām	to boil s.t. strongly and noisily	also kwai
twas	—	v.	t ^w ās	to spit (pl.)	plural of tus

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
twàs		id.	t ^w às	describes how a rope, cord, strap, etc. breaks suddenly	Teng ni can twàs The rope breaks suddenly
twét-twét		id.	t ^w ét t ^w ét	only one; singled out; unique	a wura shee jì nlu kì Naan ni twét-twét She was the first to come to church before all the others
twoor	—	v.	t ^w õr	to make a vow	also tyoor
twoor	—	v.	t ^w õr	to mention s.t.	also tyoor
twoor	—	v.	t ^w õr	to remember an experience	also tyoor
twoor	—	v.	t ^w õr	to inform s.o. of s.t.	also tyoor
twoorpoo	—	v.	t ^w õrpòò	to make a vow; to mention or pledge s.t.	also tyoorpoo
twoorpoo	—	n.	t ^w õrpòò	vow; pledge; promise; testament; covenant	also tyoorpoo
tyoon	mo	n.	t ^y óón	bunch	
tyoop	—	n.	t ^y õp	clay used for smoothing the interior of houses	also nyoop
tyòop	—	v.	t ^y òp	to jumble; to mix up	
tyoor	—	v.	t ^y õr	to make a vow	also twoor
tyoor	—	v.	t ^y õr	to mention s.t.	also twoor
tyoor	—	v.	t ^y õr	to remember an experience	also twoor
tyoor	—	v.	t ^y õr	to inform s.o. of s.t.	also twoor
tyoorpoo	—	v.	t ^y õrpòò	to make a vow; to mention or pledge s.t.	also twoorpoo
tyoorpoo	—	n.	t ^y õrpòò	vow; pledge; promise; testament; covenant	also twoorpoo
U u	UUuu				
ufír	mo	n.	úfír	fat mouse	<i>Steatomys spp.</i>
ulu	—	n.	úlù	woollen thread	< H. worn from the shoulder down to the waist and the gwodo was worn over it to the chest level covering the breast

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
ushira	—	n.	úʃírá	practice where the landowner would give out part of a farm to another person to farm	also wushira . < H. At the end of the season he would give back ten percent of the produce to the original owner in return and in appreciation of the gesture. It also means the continuous recognition of the original owner over what belongs to him.

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Mwaghavul V v	pl. VVvv	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
vaat veetee	—	n. a.	vāāt vēētēē	tribal mark of the Ngas flabby	also nvaat , insulting reference to the buttocks of women pider fii ni aase veetee Your buttocks are very flabby
Velang	—	p.n.	vēlán	traditional dance of the Mwaghavul people	also nvelang . To organize the dance the transverse clarinet is made from corn stalk cut in different sizes. A plant called kamgung is used to bore a hole in the cornstalk. A small cut is made where it is blown. Each player has a special melodic fragment he plays and together they make up a complete tune. The dancers have costumes that they wear which include the mbum (cap), the dakwal , the nnar gwarbit , the mbanti , fwaat diipyaa . Velang is played after harvest i.e. between November and January. Once crops have been harvested it must stop. Mwaghavul have the belief that such dances would encourage food to disappear. A good velang dancer could earn himself a wife.

Mwaghavul velang	pl. mo	PoS n.	IPA vɛlɔ́ŋ	Gloss transverse clarinet	Examples made from guinea-corn stalk made in large tuned sets. also nvelang
					
viibang	mo	n.	vííbáŋ	royal robe, gown or loose garment or gown worn over other clothes.	Initially without a hole for the head which is created later. i.e. Hausa <i>alkyabba</i> also fiŋg
ving	—	v.	vínɔ̃	to scare and scatter people or animals, usually by pursuing them	
vit		adv.	vít	continuously; for a long time to come	
vìlák	—	v.	vìlák	to injure a tuber during harvest or weeding	
vìlák	—	v.	vìlák	to cultivate land without digging up and burying the grass completely	
vilang	—	v.	vìlɔ́ŋ	to go bad; to taste or smell bad (meat, kenaf condiment, mud, injury)	
vìlâsh		a.	vìlɔ́ʃ	plentiful; excessive; surplus; too large	also vùlâsh . Can be applied to excessive food. But used in insults to refer to plentiful or the large vagina of a woman. A se a me ðang ðyes fwagha ni aase vîlâsh 'e? What did you eat which meant you produced so much excrement? Vîlâsh ki mwát! Large genitals (of a woman) tughun ni ðu vîr the pit has a very bad smell
vîr		id.	vîr	describes very bad smell	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
virem	mo	n.	vìrēm	plant sp.	thorny bark used to scratch tattoos and tribal marks. Also vurem
vireng	—	v.	vīrēŋ	to writhe	
vireng	—	v.	vīrēŋ	to struggle (dying organism); to be in death throes	also vureng
Voghot nii	—	p.n.	vòḡòt níí	rivulet where elephants were once seen (Pushit area)	also name of Mararraban Pushit
voo		id.	vòò	describes rain pouring heavily	fwan jì voo rain comes heavily
vós		id.	vós	describes being full to the brim (liquid)	gam vós be filled to capacity
vuk	—	v.	vùk	to sprain one's foot, leg, etc.	cf. vut
vuk	—	v.	vùk	to fray; to wear out (cloth, hair, rope, etc.)	
vùkmùn		id.	vùkmùn	describes s.t. ill-looking and bushy	vùkmùn ki shwoop messy hair
vul		num.	vūl	two (2)	
vùlāsh		a.	vùlāŋ	plentiful; excessive; surplus; too large	also vìlāsh
vum	—	v.	vùm	to be blind	
vum	mo	n.	vùm	blind person	
vúm	—	v.	vúm	to pounce on an animal and cover it with s.t. before it notices it	
vur	—	v.	vúr	to hurry s.o. up; to hasten work	also vwan
vuram	—	v.	vūrām	to scratch using nails or claws	
vurat	—	v.	vùràt	to spray mud, clay, etc.	pl. of vwat
vurem	mo	n.	vùrēm	plant sp.	also virem
vureng	—	v.	vūrēŋ	to struggle (dying organism); to be in death throes	also vireng
vùrmùs		id.	vùrmùs	describes s.t. with a rounded end such as an amputated hand, a leper without fingers or a blunt hoe	loghom kì se sar firi mo dee vùrmùs leprosy has eaten his hands and only the stump remains
vuruk	—	v.	vùrùk	to smear a lump of food with soup by rubbing it against the inner part of a dish or plate that contains particles of soup	
vut	—	v.	vùt	to sprain one's foot, leg, etc.	cf. vuk
vutul	mo	n.	vùtūl	flute	
vuun	—	n.	vūūn	fog; mist; haze	
vuun		a.	vūūn	ashy in colour	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
vùun	—	v.	vùun	to persist; to persevere	cf. diin , sughul
vùun	—	v.	vùun	to grow fungus	
vwaar	—	v.	v ^w āār	to make bald; to be bald	also waa , look , ceen
vwaat	—	v.	v ^w ààt	to poorly remove feathers from a bird, leaving some of the feathers undone here and there	
vwaat	—	v.	v ^w ààt	to cut or shave hair unevenly	
vwaghap	—	v.	v ^w àḡàp	to mess things up, using the hand or foot	
vwaghap	—	v.	v ^w àḡàp	to wash clothes without soap, especially by repeatedly pressing it on a rock and turning it	
vwam	—	n.	v ^w ām	scrambling for things without being orderly	also vwām-vwam
vwām	—	v.t.	v ^w ām	to scramble for s.t.; to ruthlessly compete for s.t.	
vwām-vwam	—	n.	v ^w ām v ^w ām	scrambling for things without being orderly	jep mo bwot vwām-vwam nkaa rep sé dĩ mo cin mmo Children had a scramble for the small amount of food they were given. Also vwam . cf. nvwām-vwam
vwan	—	v.	v ^w án	to press down plants without cutting them	
vwan	—	v.	v ^w án	to hurry s.o. up; to hasten work	also vur
vwang	—	v.	v ^w āṅ	to wash s.t.; to cleanse	
vwang sar	—	v.p.	v ^w āṅ sár	to wash hand (literally)	
vwang sar	—	v.p.	v ^w āṅ sár	to atone for s.t.; to fulfil a commitment	
vwang sar	—	n.p.	v ^w āṅ sár	last drink given to farmers who worked on your farm	lit. ‘to wash hand’. indicating that would be their last drink from him for the day and that occasion
vwap	—	v.	v ^w áp	to press; to tread on (pl.)	plural of ten
vwap mat	tireng ~	v.p.	v ^w áp māt, tīrēṅ-	to rape a woman	
vwàplàs		id.	v ^w àplàs	describes s.t. that is oversized, especially extra-wide feet or a very flat nose	wuri ki shii vwàplàs his feet are very wide [like a duck]; vwàplàs ki pighizing ‘flat with nose’ your nose is too large and flat. cf. bàklàghàs

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
vwat vwè	vurat	v. id.	v ^w ât, vùràt v ^w ê	to spray mud, clay, etc. describes s.t. hot or warm to a comfortable degree	(water, metal, clothes, etc.) cf. pwà
vweghel	—	v.	v ^w ēyēl	to lose one's voice as a result of cold, cough, shouting, etc.	also vweghen , vwegher
vweghen	—	v.	v ^w ēyēn	to lose one's voice as a result of cold, cough, shouting, etc.	also vweghel , vwegher
vwegher	—	v.	v ^w ēyēr	to lose one's voice as a result of cold, cough, shouting, etc.	also vweghel , vweghen
vwen vwéng	— —	v. id.	v ^w ēn v ^w éŋ	to choke; to strangle describes doing s.t. extremely well	ri sakmaar vweng he farms extremely well; ri vweng nsakmaar he is extremely good at farming cf. fwo
vwet vyang vyàngràghàs	car mo	n. n. i.a.	v ^w èt v ^y áŋ v ^y ànràghàs	to throw away indiscriminately; to drop one-eyed person or animal describes a mis-shapen head	làa ni wuri ki káa vyàngràghàs the child has a mis- shapen head
W w	WWww				
wa		q.	wá	polar question marker anticipating assent from the hearer	Sentence final position. cf. me , àa . Mu nas làa ni wa? 'we beat child the Q' i.e. Shall we beat the child?
wa		q.	wá	pleading question marker	A bam an wa? Will you help me? Wu sak maar nra wa? 'you pl. farm a farm for her Q' i.e. Will you farm for her?
wă		excl.	wă	said when one finally understands what one was unable to understand for some time	
wa yér		part.	wă yér	said to introduce a statement when the idea is to criticise the apparently false claim suggested by the statement	Also yér . Yér a wagha a puun funu ni e! You behave as if you are our father!

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
waa	—	v.	wāā	to make bald; to be bald	also look, vwaar, ceen
waa	—	v.	wāā	to go home; to come home	
waa	—	v.	wāā	to escape; to scarper	
waa	—	v.	wāā	to wear out; to wear away; to erode	
wáa	—	v.t.	wáá	to criticise s.o. unfairly; to discredit; to belittle; to debase	
wàa	—	loc.	wàà	home	ri kì so wàa ‘he has gone home’ <i>see put ndaas</i>
waa ndaas	—	n.p.	pūt ⁿ dáás, p ^w āt	revitalisation (dead person); being a reverie	<i>see put ndaas</i>
waa ndaas	—	v.p.	pūt ⁿ dáás, p ^w āt	to revitalise (dead person); to be a reverie	<i>see put ndaas</i>
waai	—	excl.	wáàì	no	
waam	—	v.t.	wāām	to discourage s.o.; to make s.o. lacking in enthusiasm; to weaken s.o. or s.t.	
waampee	—	v.i.	wāāmpēē	to discourage s.o.; to make s.o. lacking in enthusiasm; to weaken s.o. or s.t.	
waampee	—	n.	wāāmpēē	act of discouraging s.o.; making s.o. lacking in enthusiasm; weakening s.o. or s.t.	
waap	—	v.	wááp	to eat s.t. selectively; to be choosy about food	mat ni kì waap se the woman is choosy about food
waap	—	v.	wááp	to skim	
waap	—	v.	wááp	to push aside	
waap	—	n.	wááp	period of harvest	Falls between September and November
waapee	—	v.i.	wáápēē	to criticise unfairly; to discredit; to belittle; to debase	
waapee	—	n.	wáápēē	unfair criticism; act of discrediting or debasing	
waar	—	n.	wāār	fart; gas-pollution	
waar	—	v.	wāār	to mix flour with water prior to preparing cereal drink	cf. waar aas
waar	—	v.	wāār	to turn into suspension because of overcooking or long stay inside water (cooked tuber, beans, tablet of soap or medicine, etc.)	
wáar	—	n.	wáár	sweet cereal beverage	Hausa <i>kunu</i>
wàar	mo	n.	wàār	necklace (flat type)	also nwàar
wàar	mo	n.	wàār	law; prohibition; rule	
wàar	—	v.	wàār	to be forbidden by law	
wàar	—	v.	wàār	to marry your brother’s widow	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
waar aas	—	v.p.	wāār āās	to stir flour into cold water	before turning it into boiling water to make porridge
waar aas	—	n.p.	wāār āās	boiling porridge before more flour is added	cf. wúr gwom
wàar goor	—	n.p.	wààr góór	goose-pimples	
waar gwom	—	v.p.	wāār g ^w ǝm	to turn soaked flour into boiling water and stir it as part of the process of cooking porridge	also tung gwom . cf. shaghal gwom , waar aas , wúr gwom
wàar mat	—	v.p.	wààr màt	to inherit a widow	details at wàar mat (n.p.)
wàar mat	—	n.p.	wààr màt	widow inheritance	Occurs when s.o. takes over/inherits his deceased relation's wife. This is permissible where many children are left behind. The wife is therefore retained within the family to look after the children. The man does not therefore pay any bride-price. If an outsider is marrying the widow, he must pay bride-price or refund the bride-price paid by the deceased to his relations.

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
Wàar Shaar	—	p.n.	wààr ʃāār	annual festival organized by girls according to their age groups	say 7-8 years, 9-10 years, 11-12 years, 13-14 years, 15-16 years, 17-19 years. It is usually organized between the months of March – April to cement existing relationship between the members. To successfully celebrate the week, members would contribute items such as millet, fonio, and money with which to buy a ram or two. They would agree on selected houses that would serve as bases. They would organize dances when they shared their drinks and food with their well-wishers. Such occasions also provided young men the opportunity to scout for girls whom they would eventually propose marriage to. It was at such occasions that matshee could be proposed. Immediately after this festival, Mwaghavul people would begin to clear their farms ready for the next farming season.
waash waazaa	—	excl. n.	wàâf wàázāā	no female dance performed during a male dance, especially velang	standing beside a chosen dancer, the women play metal rattles, uniformly nodding their heads in quick succession

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Mwaghavul wagha	pl. wuwun	PoS pron.	IPA wàʔà, wùwũn	Gloss you sg. (exclusive)	Examples second person singular masculine pronoun, full form. cf. gha, a.
waghak	mo	n.	wāyák	roller (bird sp.)	probably the <i>Abyssinian roller</i> , <i>Coracias spp.</i> H. <i>tsànwáákàà</i>
wághár	—	v.	wáyár	to select	
wāghar	—	v.	wāyār	to cook Canarium fruit in warm water	cf. wong
wàghàràk		id.	wàʔàràk	describes bulging or protruding eyes	Used in insults. Ra ki yit wàghàràk She has bulging eyes
wák	—	v.	wák	to abuse using fingers or lips	also ák
wàk	—	n.	wàk	residue of dirt, garbage as a result of flooding	
wal	mo	n.	wál	noise of a machine or bird; animal	
wal	—	v.	wál	to love; to want; to desire	
wal	—	v.	wál	to cry; to weep; to lament; to make noise; to vibrate	
wal	—	n.	wál	love; affection; charity	
waljuu	mo	n.	wáldzúú	snake sp.	
wam	—	n.	wām	rotten object	
wàm	—	v.	wàm	to decompose; to rot; to decay	
wan	—	n.	wān	mud; laterite	
wan	mumun	pron.	wān, mùmũn	I, me, myself	first person singular masculine pronoun. Also an
Wan làghàm o!		excl.	wān làʔàm ɔ	shout for help; shout of despair; I am in trouble!	
wang	—	v.	wánʒ	to open; to widen	
wàng	—	excl.	wànʒ	said when waiting to remember s.t.	
wáp	—	n.	wáp	tax; revenue	cf. lap wáp
wàp	—	n.	wàp	gravy; meat sauce	
wàp as	—	n.p.	wàp ās	sauce from dog meat	
waryaa	mo	n.	wáɾʔáá	termite sp.	also wuryaa . Small flying termite. Appears during the rains between August and September. Edible, have whitish wings, bigger than nluwash . Nfwash type that flies

Mwaghavul wàsh-wàsh	pl.	PoS id.	IPA wàf wàf	Gloss describes performing a task energetically	Examples mat dīisì wuraá cìn mbii wàsh- wàsh this woman does her tasks energetically
wat	—	v.	wāt	to shake off; to sprinkle water, liquid	
wát	—	n.	wát	thievery; stealing; theft; thief; burglary; robbery	
wát	mo	n.	wát	thief; robber; burglar	
wát	—	v.	wát	to steal s.t.	
wát	—	v.	wát	to circumcise a child outside the official circumcision ritual, usually before the formal circumcision day	
wàt	—	v.	wàt	to spoil something etc.	
wát làa	—	v.p.	wát làa	to remove the foreskin	of the penis before the official circumcision ceremony
wàt làa	—	n.p.	wàt làa	child kidnapper; child stealing	
wat putughup	—	v.p.	wát pùtūyūp	to upset s.o.; to be upset	+ dative
wat putughup	—	n.p.	wát pùtūyūp	grief; sorrow; bereavement	
watkwar	—	n.	wát ^w ār	entrails of an animal; intestines	The intestines, particularly the large one, after slaughter. It derives from the attitude of the thief who has no time for entrails (the time consuming nature of its treatment) so he discards that so that he can escape with the good meat. Also wulelel, welweet, leebut
watpee	—	v.i.	wàtpēē	to mess things up; to disorganise things; to spoil	
watpee	—	n.	wàtpēē	messing things up; spoiling or disorganising things	
we [...] ye		int.	wě yē	Who?	A we a shaar fina ye? 'FOC who is friend my Q' i.e. Who is my friend?
weel	—	v.	wéél	to be slim; to be slender; to be thin	laareep ni wura fes weel zam The girl is very slim

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
weel-weel		a.	wéél wéél	very thin	mo ki tàng a ngo dĩ weel-weel mpèe taalung They look for a very slim person to swim
weel-weel		adv.	wéél wéél	describes being very thin or narrow	mo ðak ar ni a weel-weel They constructed the road very narrow
wéet	—	pron.	wéét	both; in pairs; in twos	cf. kwààk
wèet		id.	wèèt	describes s.t. that is finished completely and faster than you expected	
wèet-wèet		id.	wèèt wèèt	describes s.t. that finishes very quickly or vanishes	
wegher	mo	n.	wéýér	genet	<i>Genetta genetta</i>
welweet	—	n.	wélwéét	intestines; guts	also wulelel, leefbut, watkwar
wen	mo	n.	wén	death	cf. múut
wen	—	v.	wén	to die	cf. mùut
wen	—	v.	wén	to be lacking; to finish; to be exhausted	
wer	—	v.	wèr	to wash away soil; to empty the bowels	Àm ki wer maar ni Water has washed away the farm Mminaan ki wer ßut Bitterleaf empties the bowels
wet	yem	v.	wét, yém	to spend all day; to do something repeatedly	
wet tárásh	—	v.p.	wét táráf	to spend the whole day on an activity	mu wet tárásh we spent the whole day (on an activity)
wii	—	pron.	wii	you sg. f.	second person singular feminine pronoun, reduced form. Also yi . cf. wun (plural)
wiip	—	v.	wííp	to brandish; to dangle; to wave	
wiip sar	—	v.p.	wííp sár	to wave hand	
wit	mo	n.	wít	second	recent coinage
wit-wít		id.	wít wít	describes s.t. moving about all over the place	doghon wan naa mee nyer ki wit-wít mpesi Yesterday, I saw a bird moving around <i>wit-wít</i> , tossing itself here and there
wong	—	v.	wòŋ	to be warm; to make warm; to heat	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
wong ngaas	—	n.p.	wòŋ ⁿ gàás	warming porridge	left-over also wùs ngaas . It is roasted in the morning for children. Draw soup would usually be warmed by the use of cijeng
woo	—	v.	wòò	to reveal; to disclose; to expose	
wòò	—	v.	wòò	to unearth; to dig up; to excavate	
woo àm	—	v.p.	wòò àm	to irrigate	also le àm
woo lu	—	v.p.	wòò lú	to remove the roof from a house	
wòò pòò	—	v.p.	wòò pòò	to reveal secrets, to disclose confidential matters	
wòù-wòù		id.	wòù wòù	describes sound of dog barking	As gukpee wòù-wòù The dog barks <i>wòù-wòù</i> . Also hòù-hòù, ngông-ngông second person plural pronoun, reduced form. cf. wun
wu	—	pron.	wū	you pl.	(plural). Sg. a tap, yi tap lit. 'you catch'
wu tap	—	excl.	wū táp	be careful; be watchful	third person singular feminine logophoric pronoun. Also ḍa
wu yàa	—	excl.	wū yàa	said when pursuing a thief	third person singular feminine logophoric pronoun, progressive aspect. Also ḍaà
wuḍa	—	pron.	wùḍá	she; her	third person singular feminine logophoric pronoun, perfective aspect. Also ḍaà
wuḍaá	—	pron.	wùḍáá	she is (progressive)	third person singular feminine logophoric pronoun, progressive aspect. Also ḍaá
wuḍaà	—	pron.	wùḍáà	she has (perfective)	third person singular feminine logophoric pronoun, perfective aspect. Also ḍaà
wuḍeḍet		id.	wùḍeḍet	describes passing watery excrement at high pressure	ḍoo ḍyes wùḍeḍet eject liquid stool
wuḍi	—	pron.	wùḍí	he, him	third person singular masculine logophoric pronoun. Also ḍa

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
wudíí	—	pron.	wùdíí	he is (progressive)	third person singular masculine logophoric pronoun, progressive aspect. Also ɖaá
wudîi	—	pron.	wùdîi	he has (perfective)	third person singular masculine logophoric pronoun, perfective aspect. Also ɖaà
Wúgám	—	p.n.	wúgám	one of the biggest rocks in Panyam	
wugíìl	mo	n.	wùgíìl	plant sp.	Edible. Used in the treatment of whitlow. Also wugil
wugìl	mo	n.	wùgìl	plant sp.	Edible. Used in the treatment of whitlow. Also wugiil
wuk	—	n.	wúk	work rotation	, when a group is involved and each person has a day when others work on his farm
wuk	—	v.t.	wúk	to frighten s.o. or an animal	
wukpee	—	v.i.	wúkpeē	to frighten s.o. or an animal	
wukpee	—	n.	wúkpeē	act of frightening s.o. or an animal	
wul	—	v.	wúl	to arrive; to reach a destination	
wūl	—	v.	wūl	to swell and be pale (body)	Yit fira ni wūl Her face is swollen and pale. cf. ap
wùl	mo	n.	wùl	mouse sp.	has dark furs and lives in marshy areas. Also nwùl
wulam	—	n.	wùlām	spinach sp.	<i>Amaranthus viridis</i> . Grown in gardens
wulelel	—	n.	wùlélel	intestines	also welweet , leebut , watkwar

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
wuling	—	n.	wùlɪŋ	uniform clothes	worn by friends, especially long flowing gowns worn by female friends. Friends sometimes sew or buy wuling , which they wear at the same time to strengthen ties of friendship and to give them an identity cf. lee shaar .
wuling	mo	n.	wùlɪŋ	friend, especially one you have uniform clothes with	
wùlɪŋ-wùlɪŋ		id.	wùlɪŋ wùlɪŋ	describes the whirling of long flowing gowns at the foot when one is walking	also kàlɪŋ-kàlɪŋ
wulung	—	v.	wūlūŋ	to hurt (injury)	
wum	—	v.	wūm	to cover or bury with soil, powder, grain, etc.	
wùm	—	n.	wùm	burial; interment	Mwaghavul are believed to have come from further east. When someone dies they are buried with the head facing east. The spirit can thus easily find its way back to its source. The dead were buried in a sitting position.
wun	—	n.	wūn	sweat; perspiration	
wún	—	pron.		you pl.	second person plural pronoun. cf. wu
wùn	—	v.	wùn	to sweat; to perspire	
wùn	—	v.	wùn	to work hard to merit something; to persevere	
wung	mo	n.	wúŋ	dome of a hut	
wup	mo	n.	wūp	giant rat; pouched rat	<i>Cricetomys gambianus</i>
wup	—	v.	wūp	to swell; to expand; to inflate	
wup àm	—	n.p.	wūp àm	traditional way of controlling water in a basin or wide container with calabash so that it does not spill while being conveyed over a distance	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
wup àm	—	v.p.	wūp àm	to control water in a basin or wide container by putting a calabash on it so that it does not spill while being conveyed over a distance	
wur	mo	n.	wūr	breast; boob; tit; bosom	
wur	—	n.	àm wūr	breast milk; skimmed milk; soured milk; yoghourt	also àm wur
wúr	—	v.t.	wúr	to prepare food by putting flour into boiling pap and mixing them into porridge	cf. wúr gwom
wúr	—	v.	wúr	to transfer <i>mwos</i> beer	to a pot that will help speed up fermentation
wúr	—	v.	wúr	to heap; to pile	
wùr	—	v.	wùr	to not remember or recognize s.o. or s.t.	
wúr gwom	—	v.p.	wúr g ^w òm	to put flour into boiling pap and mix them into porridge	cf. waar aas, tung gwom, shaghal gwom
wura	—	pron.	wùrà	she; her	third person singular feminine pronoun. Also ra
wuraá	—	pron.	wùràá	she is (progressive)	third person singular feminine pronoun, progressive aspect. Also raá
wuraà	—	pron.	wùràà	she has (perfective)	third person singular feminine pronoun, perfective aspect. Also raà
wurang	—	v.	wúráŋ	to be tall; to be high; to grow (intransitive)	
wurang	—	v.	wúráŋ	to increase	(in a type of behaviour)
wurang-wurang		a.	wúráŋ wúráŋ	very tall	
wurang-wurang		adv.	wúráŋ wúráŋ	describes s.t. that is made very tall	
wuri	—	pron.	wùrĩ	he; him	third person singular masculine pronoun. Also ra
wurií	—	pron.	wùrĩí	he is (progressive)	third person singular masculine pronoun, progressive aspect. Also raá
wuriì	—	pron.	wùrĩì	he has (perfective)	third person singular masculine pronoun, perfective aspect. Also raà

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
wurlong	—	n.	wūrlõŋ	milk from an animal; skimmed milk, soured milk, yoghourt	Mat Bilaat jì del kì wurlong The Fulbe woman walked past with skimmed milk. cf. àm wur
wurung- wurung		adv.	wúrúŋ wúrúŋ	describes doing s.t. very fast	A mwaan wurung- wurung You walk very fast
wúr-wúr		adv.	wúr wúr	straight without turning	Mo ceen làa ghii fina ni be ni su so ntulu wúr-wúr They drove away my goat and it ran straight to the house
wùr-wùr		id.	wùr wùr	describes being hasty	nìghìn mat ni wura wùr-wùr a ár so nlutuk The old woman was hurrying to market see waryaa
wuryaa	mo	n.	wúr ^y áá	termite sp.	Yaghal Wus is a Panyam hunting expedition. Usually the first of all Mwaghavul festivities organised annually to check the growth of wild animals in the rocky area of Sekop, Bwor and Jwak within the Lòngfeer and Wúgám rocks. Good horsemen, hunters, farmers and even dancers easily earned themselves wives at such occasions also applied to canarium fruit etc.
wus	—	n.	wūs	fire; flame; spark	
Wus	—	p.n.	wūs	festival marking start of the hunting season, marked by starting fire without matches	
wùs cijeng	—	v.p.	wùs ʃĩdzẽŋ	to heat a piece of broken pot until it is red hot and then inserted in soup or drink to warm it up	also applied to canarium fruit etc.
wùs cijeng	—	n.p.	wùs ʃĩdzẽŋ	practice where a piece of broken pot is heated until red hot and then inserted in soup or drink to warm it up	
wùs kóós	—	n.p.	wùs kóós	electricity; electric light; mysterious fire	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
wùs ngaas	—	n.p.	wùs ⁿ gàás	warming porridge	left-over also wong ngaas . It is roasted in the morning for children. Draw soup would usually be warmed by the use of cijeng
wushat	—	n.	wùfāt	farming for your prospective parents-in-law.	It takes place before the girl comes to your house as wife. Traditionally takes place over seven years before the marriage to assist her parents in her upbringing
wut	mo	n.	wút	custard-apple tree and fruit	<i>Annona senegalensis</i> . H. <i>gwandan daji</i>
wúuuù		excl.	wúúúù	ululation done by women to express joy during the velang or bel dance	cf. áyúu, wúù-wúù
wúù-wúù	—	excl.	wúù wúù	shrilling done by women to cheer horse riders on during horse racing	cf. áyúu, wúuuù
wuwek	mo	n.	wúwěk	night heron	<i>Nycticorax nycticorax</i> . H. <i>namakiri</i>
wuwun	—	pron.	wùwũn	you pl.	second person plural pronoun (exclusive). cf. wu, wun
Y y	YYyy				
yaa		adv.	yāā	later; afterwards	Informal form of yaghal . Used before the verb. Mo yaa so wàa They later went home. Also yagha
yàa yàa ßut	yak —	v. v.p.	yàà, yāk yàà ßūt	to catch; to hold; to snag to exercise restraint while eating so that other/young ones could be satisfied	Kàá yàa ßut ku njep bar ði ‘Grandmother held stomach for children to survive’ Describes sacrifice that s.o. makes in the interest of dependants or subordinates

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
yàa b̥ut	—	n.p.	yàa b̥ut	restraint while eating so that other/young ones could be satisfied	
yàa ɗaɣham	yak ɗaɣham	n.p.	yàa ɗ̥ɣám	glottal stop	
yàa ɗaɣham	yak ɗaɣham	v.p.	yàa ɗ̥ɣám	to have or cause a glottal stop	
yàa káa	—	v.p.	yàa káa	to be self-controlled; to be restrained	lit. ‘to hold head’ Used in the construction ‘yàa káa fwagha’ where fwagha (your masc. sg.) can be substituted by other possessive pronouns: fina, funu, fii, fuu, firi, fira, furu. cf. yàa sak
yàa long	—	v.p.	yàa l̥ɔŋ	to perform restitution	by payment with an animal. This is a quintessential apparatus of social control by which erring members of society are sanctioned, apart from damages for actual injury to person or property
yàa long	—	n.p.	yàa l̥ɔŋ	act of restitution	payment with an animal
yàa matshee	—	n.p.	yàa màtʃèè	marriage by abducting the betrothed woman	In some places, abduction is the normal way of taking a wife to the man she is betrothed to. In other places, it occurs when the girl earlier betrothed shows signs of insincerity. Consequently the parents in-law are forced to take her by that method since they have paid the appropriate bride wealth etc. and they are not ready to forfeit such expenses already incurred on her

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
yàa njweet	—	v.p.	yàa ⁿ dʒ ^w ēēt	to catch s.o. red-handed telling lies	when the truth becomes self- evident
yàa pupwap	yak pupwap	v.p.	yàa púp ^w áp, yāk-	to catch fish	
yàa sak	yàa suk	v.p.	yàa sāk, -sūk	to be restrained; to be self- controlled	lit. ‘to hold yourself. Sak (masc. sg.) can be substituted by other reflexive pronouns: san, sun, shik, suk, shin, sat, sut. cf. yàa káa
yàa-yáa	—	v.	yàa yáa	to handle a difficult situation one is confronted with	Used only in the construction ‘ Wan nyàa-yáa ni a nne ye? ’ How do I handle this situation? Other pronouns or nouns can substitute wan (= I).
yagha		adv.	yāyā	later; afterwards	Informal form of yaghal . It is used after the subject. Mo yagha so a nkansighin They later left in the evening. Also yaa
yaghal	—	v.	yāyāl	to get up; to start doing s.t.; to jump up; to begin; to commence; to initiate; to fly (as a bird)	
yaghal yaghal	—	adv. conj.	yāyāl yāyāl	later; afterwards since	cf. yaa, yagha Mo kwar shak yaghal mpuus di mo lek They have hated one another since the day that they fought
yàghàl yàghàl	—	v.n. n.	yàyàl yàyàl	rising up; elevation situation in which people work on the farm	Used only in so yàghàl
Yaghal (kì) Yil	—	p.n.	yàyàl (kì) yíl	end-time; rapture	Christian usage
yaghal ating	—	v.p.	yāyāl ātín	to stand up; to start being active	
yaghal ðak	—	v.p.	yāyāl ðák	to carry out communal work on a scheduled day	cf. put ðak
yaghal ðak	—	n.p.	yāyāl ðák	communal work done on a scheduled day	cf. put ðak

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
yaghal dík	—	v.p.	yāyāl dík	to marry; to wed	(when a woman has recently married or is about to marry a man)
yaghal kandor	—	v.p.	yāyāl kã ⁿ dòr	to work on the farm to compensate for lost time during previous work	Didfaar mu nyaghal kandor nshaar fina Tomorrow we will do compensatory work for my friend. cf. kandor
yaghal máar	—	v.p.	yāyāl máár	to carry out communal farming on a scheduled day	main participants arrive in the morning, but well-wishers arrive late in the afternoon on the farm.
yaghal máar	—	n.p.	yāyāl máár	communal farming done on a scheduled day	Also yaghallu . The host's relations are primarily involved. Well-wishers need not be relations. Around 7 a.m. primary participants drink sat yaghal in the host's house and then proceed to the farm. They eat gwòm mos on the farm. In the evening they return to the host's house and take the mos maar and round off by taking vwang sar . Well-wishers who would have joined them on the farm in the afternoon participate in mos maar .
yaghal mwaan	—	v.p.	yāyāl m ^w āān	to start a journey; to set out for a journey	
yaghal mwaan	—	n.p.	yāyāl m ^w āān	starting a journey; setting out for a journey	
yaghal yil	—	v.p.	yāyāl yíl	to go a long distance for something	
yaghal yil	—	n.p.	yāyāl yíl	going a long distance for something	
yaghallu	—	n.	yāyāl lú	group farm work by relations	also yaghal máar .
yaghazem	mo	n.	yáyázēm	ostrich	<i>Struthio camelus</i>

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
yak	—	v.	yāk	to hold; to catch (pl.)	pl. of yàa . Mo yak shak gishishàsh-gishishash They held on to each other <i>gishishàsh-gishishash</i>
yak	—	v.	yāk	to fetch (water, drink, fruit, grain, etc.)	
yàk	—	adv.	yàk	soon; shortly afterwards	
yak kághán	—	v.p.	yāk káyán	to wrestle	
yak kághán	—	n.p.	yāk káyán	wrestling	
yak lip	—	v.p.	yāk līp	to collect lip powder from the stream	
yak yoghom	—	v.p.	yāk yóyóm	to fetch firewood	
yak yoghom	—	n.p.	yāk yóyóm	fetching firewood	
yakshii	—	v.	yākjǐi	to explain s.t.; to give details	
yakshii	—	n.	yākjǐi	explanation; details	
yaksi	—	adv.	yàksī	now	
yaksi ... dī	—	conj.	yàksí, dī	also; as well	Puun fina so nJos yaksi ri naa nighin fina dī 'Father my go to Jos to also he see mother my also' i.e. When my father went to Jos, he took the opportunity to see my mother
yal	yilang	v.	yāl, yilāŋ	to dissect; to tear open; to rip apart	
yàlpàt-yàlpàt		id.	yàlpàt yàlpàt	describes s.t. hanging loose or flapping like a curtain	mee ghii sham del mpesi ki kom yàlpàt-yàlpàt A certain goat just passed down here with its ear hanging <i>yàlpàt-yàlpàt</i>
yam		adv.	yàm	long ago	
yang	mo	n.	yán	stalk of a cereal crop; stem; legs of a tall person	
yang	mo	n.	yán	demarcation for ridges before the final making of the ridges	cf. fwo yang
yang kàs	mo	n.p.	yàn kàs	millet stalks after harvest	
yàng kàs	—	n.p.	yàn kàs	levelling ridges	where millet has been harvested for growing fonio. also per yàng kàs

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Mwaghavul yang-yang	pl.	PoS adv.	IPA yán yán	Gloss excessively; so much; extremely well	Examples
					dí dyem fina wuri gyar man taa nvelang ni yáng- yáng Moments ago, my son blew nvelang extremely well
yara	mo	n.	yára	turmeric	Mwaghavul mo ki bwot pyeem a ndighin yara mpeeku ni shee àm ni dí The Mwaghavul usually dip the leaves of wild-date palm inside turmeric to change the colour shortened form 'e. Occurs in sentence- final position.
ye		q.	yē	question marker	
yee	—	v.t.	yēē	to express great admiration or praise for s.o. or s.t.	
yée	—	v.t.	yéé	to try to recollect s.t. or recognise s.o.	also ryee
yéedēn	—	n.	yéédēn	s.t. about which thought is inconclusive	Personal name for a male child cf. yéepee
yeepee	—	v.i.	yēēpēē	to express great admiration or praise for s.o. or s.t.	
yeepee	—	n.	yēēpēē	expressing great admiration or praise for s.o. or s.t.	
yéepee		v.i.	yéépēē	to try to recollect s.t. or recognise s.o.	also ryeepee
yéepee		n.	yéépēē	trying to recollect s.t. or recognise s.o.	also ryeepee
yéepee		v.i.	yéépēē	to entertain worry or anxiety	
yéepee		n.	yéépēē	entertaining worry or anxiety	
yegher	—	adv.	yéyér	looking slim and weak	làa ni mwàan yegher the child walked looking thin and weak
yém	—	v.	yém	to spend several days	
yèm	—	v.	yèm	to get s.o. exhausted, weary or weak	
yen	mo	n.	yēn	drug; medicine; antidote; remedy; poison; toxin	
yen ndipyee	mo	n.p.	yēn ⁿ dìp ^y éél	onion	<i>Allium cepa</i>
yen tupee	—	n.p.	yēn tùpēē	poison	'medicine that kills'
yer	mo	n.	yēr	pumpkin (generic)	<i>Cucurbita spp.</i>

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
yér		conj.	yér	in that case, if so, taking advantage of that	said when s.t. happens unexpectedly, giving room for one to do s.t. else. Kùur ni k̀ ben, yér mu so nunu dī mmaar The meeting has been postponed, if so we go to farm
yér		part.	yér	said to introduce a statement when the idea is to criticise the apparently false claim suggested by the statement	Also wǎ yér. Yér a wagha a puun funu ni e! You behave as if you are our father!
yét-yét		id.	yét yét	describes being very clear or fair (of liquid or complexion)	ḍong yét-yét be of clear complexion
yi	—	pron.	yī	you sg. (f.)	second person singular feminine pronoun (subject and object). Also wii. cf. wun (plural)
yi tap yifur	wu tap mo	excl. n.	yī táp, wū táp yifur	Be careful; be watchful city	cf. a tap et. ‘land’ + ‘courtyard’.
yigwaa	mo	n.	yìg ^w āā	gun; revolver; shotgun; rifle	also kòpwus
yil	mo	n.	yíl	area; country; land; ground; earth; open place in the bush; remote uncultivated area; countryside; town	
yil njii	—	n.p.	yíl ⁿ ḍjíí	heaven; paradise	also Shibilang
yil pyaa	—	n.p.	yíl p ^y áá	soil type, sandy and rich	
yilak mbul	mo	n.p.	yílák ^m búl	plant-eating worm; army worm	also yirak mbul, yilam bul
yilam bul	mo	n.p.	yílám búl	plant-eating worm; army worm	also yilak mbul, yirak mbul
yilang	—	v.	yīlāŋ	to tear pl.	pl. of tee
yilser	mo	n.	yīlsēr	country; sovereign state	cf. dingyil, gityil, kwangyil, làayil, songyil, tukyil
yim	mo	n.	yìm	jute fibre or fan-palm fronds used by women to cover themselves prior to modern clothing	also nyim

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
yindek	—	n.	yíndék	lightning that strikes objects on the Earth surface; lightning bolt	Mwaghavul believe that some people have personal lightning which gives them extraordinary abilities or qualities, e.g. beauty, wealth, intelligence, strength, etc. cf. mìlèp kì pee, koot kì pee
Yindek	—	p.n.	yíndék	lightning spirit	An offender was struck by lightning.
Yinder	—	p.n.	yìndèr	tall, evil spirit which appears in the night	
yirak mbul	mo	n.p.	yírák ^m búl	plant-eating worm; army worm	also yilak mbul, yilam bul . They usually appear after planting when there is a break in rainfall. Perhaps the army-worm?
yit		adv.	yīt	times	qualifies numerals to express how many times an action takes place. Mbul ni mo twas aas shwaa mo yit feer The doves spat grains of maize four times
yit	mo	n.	yīt	eye; face	
yit	—	v.	yīt	to suspend an action; to skip; to defer; to abandon; to leave; to depart from	
yit máar	mo	n.p.	yīt máár	boundary between farms; limit; demarcation	
yit mwàan	—	n.p.	yīt m ^w àan	tears; tribal marks that look like tears	
yit naajeel	—	n.p.	yīt náádžèél	grace; compassion; mercy	
yit shwal	—	n.p.	yīt ʃ ^w āl	eye problem	
yitlwaan	—	n.	yīt ^w áán	shyness; embarrassment	
Yitùp	—	p.n.	yitùp	clan in Panyam	
Yitùp	—	p.n.	yitùp	rock in Panyam	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
yi ^y ar	—	n.	yíyár	skin cracks resulting from harsh weather	In the past, during the harmattan period those who could not afford body cream or ointment to rub in on their bodies had skin cracks. Sometimes blood would ooze out.
yizép	mo	n.	yìzèp	plant sp.	its leaves are as spicy as curry
yoghom	mo	n.	yóyóm	firewood	
yòghòm nyee	mo	n.p.	yòyòm n ^y èè	firewood that can produce charcoal; hard firewood	
yoghon	—	v.	yòyòn	to shake	
yoghop	—	v.	yòyòp	to slacken; to shift a heavy object	
yoghop	—	v.	yòyòp	to nourish soft food with oil	
yóghóp-	—	a.	yóyóp yóyóp	mixed with a lot of oil (food)	
yóghóp-	—	id.	yóyóp yóyóp	describes eating of food mixed with a lot of oil	also dyóghóp-
yóghóp	—	v.	yōn	to multiply in number; to reproduce and increase in number; to prosper	dyóghóp
yon	—	v.	yōn	to move about aimlessly; to wander about because of mental challenges	
yóng	—	v.	yóŋ	to be mentally challenged	
yòng	—	v.	yòŋ	to intoxicate s.o.	
yughur	—	v.t.	yúyúr	intoxicant	also mbii
yughur	—	n.	yúyúr		yughurpee
yughurpee	—	v.i.	yúyúrḗḗ	to intoxicate	
yughurpee	—	n.	yúyúrḗḗ	intoxication	
yugut	mo	n.	yùgút	plant sp.	
Z z	ZZzz				
zaal	mo	n.	zàál	cobweb	also sizaal
zaal	mo	n.	zàál	deck-chair	suitable for people suffering from backache
zaal	mo	n.	zàál	knitted cotton	worn round the stomach for protection against arrows shot during warfare also zyaal
zaarii	—	n.	zàáríí	clairvoyance	also kaa zaari. Ri a ngu (kaa) zaarii He is clairvoyant

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
zaghat	—	v.t.	zàɣàt	to bundle firewood; to hit s.o. or an animal with a long object	mat ni kɪ kyes zaghat yoghom ni the woman has finished bundling the firewood. Gwar ni zaghat kam nlàa ciishik ni The man hit the stubborn child with a long stick. cf. zaghat kam; zaghat yoghom + dative. Ri zaghat kam nra He hit her with a long stick
zaghat kam	—	v.p.	zàɣàt kām	to hit s.o. or an animal with a long stick	
zaghat yoghom	mo	n.p.	zàɣàt yóɣóm	bundle of firewood	
zaghat yoghom	—	v.p.	zàɣàt yóɣóm	to bundle firewood	
zaghat yoghom	—	v.p.	zàɣàt yóɣóm	to hit s.o. or an animal with a long wood	+ dative. An nzaghat yoghom ngha! I will strike you with a long wood!
zai	mo	n.	zài	small wall	erected to block intruders entering a compound except through the main entrance; inter-hut wall The small walls are found between two separate buildings.
zak		adv.	zàk	also; again; too	
zaleleguuk	mo	n.	zàlélegùùk	swing for a child	also nleeguuk, nzereeguuk
zam		adv.	zâm	very much; exceedingly; to a high degree	follows the verb it qualifies
zan	—	v.	zān	to deliberately pour liquid away or on someone	cf. san
zan	—	v.	zān	to straighten	
zang	mo	n.	zāŋ	cane; stick; staff	
záng-záng		id.		describes s.t. straight and tight	mat ni wura man fwaghat yoghom záng-záng the woman knows how to tie firewood
zan-zan		id.		describes s.t. very straight	záng-záng
zar	mo	n.	zàr	star	
Zar Dèrkòp	—	p.n.	zàr dèrkòp	constellation; star	within the angle subtended by three stars lit. ‘star under the spear’

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
Zar 'Direm	—	p.n.	zàr díréṃ	Venus; star seen mostly at the early hours of the morning	star similar to Zar Mangbit , considered to help those who must travel at night
Zar Gwom	—	p.n.	zàr g ^w ǒm	star that appears in the evening with the crescent moon	
Zar Kibin	—	p.n.	zàr kībīn	Betelgeuse	also Zar Wus in Mangun dialect. In tradition, hunters used it to locate buffaloes
Zar Koghorong	—	p.n.	zàr kōyōrōŋ	shooting star; falling star; meteor	When old men see it they congratulate it
Zar Kwangzughut	mo	p.n.	zàr k ^w āŋzúyút	Pleiades	six or seven stars that always appear in group
Zar Mangbit	—	p.n.	zàr mànḃít	morning star	in poetic language this is the symbol of the suitor who sleeps at the gate of his betrothed's house to prevent his rivals getting access to her. When this star appears he must leave.
Zar Wus	—	p.n.	zàr wūs	Betelgeuse	also Zar Kibin .
zat	—	v.	zàt	to properly arrange items like firewood etc.	
zeel	—	n.	zēēl	saliva; sputum	(particularly the slimy one)
zeen-nzeen		adv.	zéén ⁿ zèèn	truly; really; actually	Mo kī so wàa a zeen-nzeen They have really gone home. A sat ngan a zeen-nzeen, a we cìn wat ni ye? Tell me truly, who committed the theft?
zem	—	n.	zèm	shea butter	oil from nuts of the shea tree
zengket		a.	zèŋkèt	very long (of the occiput) used in insults. Also used to apply to the hamerkop bird nkuljem	jet kī làa ni aase zengket the child's occiput is very long
zhàak		excl.	zààk	I am/we are disappointed	said when one is disappointed or when one belittles s.t. Also zhok, nyàak, nyòok

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Mwaghavul zhàghàrmàn	pl.	PoS id.	IPA zàghàrmàn	Gloss	Examples
				describes the condition of the clothes of s.o. who falls into dirty water	wuri sham yaghal mbut àm book ni zhàghàrmàn He rose out of the muddy water <i>zhàghàrmàn</i>
zhàk		excl.	zàk	I am disappointed!	Also zhòk, nyòk, nyàk. Zhàk! Waghà mak cìn a me ye? I'm disappointed! What can you do?
zhìr	—	id.	zìr	describes disappearance of s.o. or s.t.	
zhira	—	n.	zírà	communal farming for the chief	also màar mishkagham. Mos is provided by the mishkagham (chief). Every village is represented in the work. Village heads help with gwòm mos . Both the mos and the gwòm mos are consumed on the farm
zhirak	—	v.	zīrāk	to peck at food (chicken, bird)	Also jirak
zhirak	—	v.	zīrāk	to bruise s.o. (of thorns or a thorny object)	Also jirak
zhirak	—	v.	zīrāk	to turn over ground here and there	Also jirak. Làa ni pu zhirak maar The child is turning over earth here and there in the farm
zhòk		excl.	zòk	I am/we are disappointed!	said when one is disappointed or when one belittles s.t. Also nyàak, nyàk, nyòk, nyòok, zhàak, zhàk
zhurat zhurerer	— mo	v. a.	zūrāt zūrērēr	to pluck at someone's hair skinny; bony; very thin (person)	also zhwer
zhùrùm- zhùrùm		id.	zùrùm-zùrùm	sound of small plants being uprooted	wuri shwat kóm ni zhùrùm-zhùrùm he uprooted the groundnuts zhùrùm-zhùrùm
zhwaar	—	v.	z ^w àár	to treat a sprain with hot water, to massage	also jwaar

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
zhwer	mo	a.	ʒ ^w ēr	skinny; bony; very thin (person)	also zhurerer
zidyás		id.	zídʹás	describes s.o. lean and emaciated	
zik	—	v.	zík	to mix meat with salt and oil	by throwing it up and down inside the container; to shake s.t. by moving it up and down; to nod cf. sighin
zik káa	—	v.p.	zík káá	to nod one's head indicating agreement	
zilang	jepzilang	n.	zìlàn, dzèpzìlàn	young man	cf. laazilang, laadyem
zok	—	v.	zōk	to save; to hide; to conceal	
zok	—	v.	zōk	to hide s.t.	
zók	—	n.	zók	saving; s.t. hidden; act of saving or hiding	
zòkmòn-zòkmòn		id.	zòkmòn-zòkmòn	describes s.o. who has done s.t. to be ashamed of but shows no shame in fact	wuri mwaan ndin nnaashwoop zòkmòn-zòkmòn he walks around without shame
zòn		id.	zòn	describes tasteless food or drink	
zon-zón		id.	zōn zón	describes s.o. who follows another person thoughtlessly or without taking care	a zon-zón a so ku mo tu gha di đak You are following them <i>zon-zón</i> and they are going to kill you
zon-zón		id.	zōn zón	describes walking aimlessly, foolishly, rambling	mo lop wura mpèe seet kóm fe wura wet zon-zón di nlutuk ni They sent her to buy groundnuts and she wandered about aimlessly in the market
zòn-zòn		id.	zòn zòn	describes going ahead without paying attention to what is happening	wan sat nwuri nne mo ntu wuri fe wuri sat a nso đak zòn-zòn I told him they were going to kill him, but he kept on going zòn-zòn
zoo	—	n.	zōō	person who deserts home and does not care about the well-being of family members left at home	connotes irresponsibility
zoo	—	n.	zōō	city person; urbanite (being a)	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
zor	—	n.	zór	fonio variety	planted near the stream. cf. kusuk
zughum	—	n.	zūyūm	generosity	
zughum	—	n.	zūyūm	talent; skill; aptitude; gift	
zùghùm	—	v.	zùyùm	to be cold	(weather, drink)
zùghùm	—	v.	zùyùm	to be generous	
zùghùm	—	v.	zùyùm	to be weak in discharging responsibilities; to be passive	
zùghùm- zùghùm		id.	zùyùm- zùyùm	describes s.t. very cold, or doing s.t. passively	
zughur	—	n.	zùyùr	jealousy; envy; patriotism	
zúghút		id.	zúyút	describes objects gathered in a group	
zúghút- zúghút		id.	zúyút-zúyút	describes objects gathered in a groups	
zuk	mo	n.	zùk	fireplace for elders	
zuk	—	n.	zùk	heap of objects, such as vegetables, for sale in a market	
zuk	mo	n.	zùk	group of people that have a common goal	
zuk kám	mo	n.p.	zùk kám	class	
zuk wus	mo	n.p.	zùk wūs	fire from a heap of wood	
zum	—	v.	zūm	to stoop; to bend down	
zum pikyeen	—	n.p.	zūm pìk ^y ēēn	method of Muslim prayer	also zum pukyeen
zum pikyeen	—	v.p.	zūm pìk ^y ēēn	to pray in a Muslim way	also zum pukyeen
zum pukyeen	—	n.p.	zūm pùk ^y ēēn	method of Muslim prayer	also zum pikyeen
zum pukyeen	—	v.p.	zūm pùk ^y ēēn	to pray in a Muslim way	also zum pikyeen
zùng	mo	n.	zùŋ	chest	
zunglughut	mo	n.	zùŋlúyút	hole gouged on a flat rock for grinding	
zúng-zúng		id.	zúŋ-zúŋ	describes heaping objects so high	
zut	—	v.	zūt	to pour out a thick liquid by shaking it out	
zyaal	—	n.	z ^y áál	grass sp.	
zyaal	—	n.	z ^y áál	woven cloth worn for protection against arrows	also zaal .