

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
a		part.	ā	focus marker	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	—	v.	ā	is; to be; copula	Pànjì a dīimish Pànjì is male. Biring ni a naat ‘Horse the is red’ i.e. The horse is red
a	wu	pron.	ā, wū	you (masc. sg.)	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 rang [...] ye		int.	ā ráng [...]yē	how? why?	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.e. Why are you crying?

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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.	āākpūt	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 dī 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 d̄ī 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 dīil	mo	n.p.	ààs dīil	testicles; scrotum	Kàt mo shwat àas dīil kī 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 làà ni wuri dī you go at once and find the boy
abwoon		adv.	āḃ ^w óón	after; later	also mbwoon. Làà 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

Mwaghavul adēng	pl.	PoS loc.	IPA ādēŋ	Gloss on top of s.t.	Examples A le ngarvip ni adēng peesaam 'You (masc. sg.) put book the on bed' Put the book on the bed <H. Worn by women for occasions, it is usually bigger than dankwali. Yi diin adiiko fii ni Wear your adiiko (sg. fem.)
adiiko	—	n.	àdííkò	headgear	<H. cf. dāngnaan. Naan ki lap aduwa mo God answers prayers
aduwa	mo	n.	àdúwà	prayer	Gwar ni ki sat mbii agaak The man says things openly
agaak	—	adv.	āgāāk	openly	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
aghar	—	v.	àyàr	to drink s.t. to excess; to draw to a close	Kàt jep mo ndùng kàa aghas ɓe mo ki ɓeer dyes When children begin to grow teeth, they develop diarrhoea
aghas	—	n.	àyàs	tooth; general name for teeth	Des ki shirop mo ki kàa aghas cughur a nlù ñik Most women grow their wisdom teeth in their matrimonial homes
aghas cughur	—	n.p.	àyàs ʃùʃùr	wisdom tooth	Mbwoor ki yilang lwaayil mo a shi aghas manzang Lions tear their preys with their canine
aghas manzang	—	n.p.	àyàs mǎnzāŋ	canine	

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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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.	āyāt	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, àðzúbà	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 ndíghin aji funu The child is inside our class
ajuba	—	voc.	àðzúbà	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

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
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 ākʸēēn 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.	ākʸēēn 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 dong	—	n.p.	àm dɔŋ	drinking water	Also àm shwaa. A cin pak àm dong 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 dʒen 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 ʃi	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 ʔyààl	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 mèè ʰnìn	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 líis, īrāp líis	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

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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 gurum 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.	bààd̥jì	to return; to come back	Daaslek ni mo kì baaji The warriors have returned


Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
baakikwat	—	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 baakikwat 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.	bààpòòféér	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

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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 ɗak 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 fè 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
bìngyòl	—	n.	bì ⁿ g ^y òl	uvular inflammation	bìngyòl 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 òfíidut 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 ^w ēēr	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 si 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, nzidyak, 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 ʃáyàl	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

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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.	bùʃfɪʃɪt	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

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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 ɸe (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
baán	—	n.	báán	favour; kindness; help; assistance	Mu pilang baán ni We appreciate the help
baán	—	v.	báán	to show favour, kindness, help, assistance	Retnyit baán nlàa ni Retnyit was helpful to the child
baán	—	v.	báán	to rain	Used in pee ni/ra baán ‘the weather helps’ i.e. it rains. Doghon pee ni ra baán mmun Yesterday it rained for our good. cf. nang
baán bish	—	n.p.	báán bɪʃ	attempt to do good ends up in disaster	Bam ni dee a baán bish The help ended up in disaster. cf. baan wàar, kwangvileng

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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.	bak	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
bak shaar	—	n.p.	bak šāār	peers underrating one another in jest	lit. 'despise friend' Mini a bak 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 sà 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 kyaal , 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. maar 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

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
bilang	—	v.	ḃĩlāŋ	to lose s.t.; to lose a child through still-birth or premature death	Mbul ḃak jep be ra bilang mmo The dove hatched her young and lost them
bilang	—	v.	ḃĩlāŋ	to work or do something unsuccessfully	Aá bilang a nkop shwáa ni; ba ni nkàa cìn kas! You're only wasting time sowing the maize; it will grow into nothing! cf. lambir
bilang nlàa	bilang njep	v.p.	ḃĩlāŋ ⁿⁱ làà, - ⁿⁱ džép	to lose a child (to death)	also lang nlàa. Doghon mat ni bilang nlàa Yesterday the woman lost a child
filem	—	v.	ḃĩlēm	to lick s.t.	Yi filem sar fii ni 'You (fem. sg.) lick you hand' Lick your hand
filem cuk	—	v.p.	ḃĩlēm ʃũk	to take an oath; to swear	lit. 'lick the knife'. In former times this was a way of taking oaths. Mat ni filem cuk nne ba a ḃa mang dughurii ni kas The woman swore that she did not take the yam
filem kukwak	—	v.p.	ḃĩlēm kúk ^w āk	to act to exonerate yourself; to assure listeners that what you say is true	lit. 'lick the elbow' Ra filem kukwak nne ba ḃa a wat kas She affirmed that she was not a thief
filem pighizing	—	v.p.	ḃĩlēm pìyìzĩŋ	to act to exonerate yourself	lit. 'lick the nose' Mo sat nne ri a wat ḃangbe ri filem 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
bileng	mo	n.	ḃìlèŋ	local hanger	You (masc. sg.) will manage the refreshment store on our behalf
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.	b̀urìʃ	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	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
Ɔwaar	mo	n.	6 ^w āār	yam, generic	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. Ɔwaar ni a kyèet kì dughurii Ɔwaar is a yam cultivar
Ɔwaar	—	v.	6 ^w āār	to be lazy; to be weak	Làa ni Ɔwaar a kaa puun sì The child is as lazy as the father
Ɔwàar	—	n.	6 ^w àār	laziness; lazy person; weakling; idler; idleness	Gwar ni a Ɔwàar The man is a lazy person
Ɔwaarii- Ɔwaarii	—	adv.	6 ^w ààrì 6 ^w ààrì	lazily; idly; casually; weakly and without seriousness	A nook cìn mbii Ɔwaarii-Ɔwaarii Stop doing things lazily
Ɔwaarshit	—	n.	6 ^w āār ʃīt	yellow yam	<i>Dioscorea</i> sp. Ɔwaarshit mo gul a yil Yellow yams abound at the countryside
Ɔwàghàl		id.	6 ^w àḡàl	describes lukewarm water	also Ɔwàghàlāk . Ba àm ni ret shwáa kas; ni a Ɔwàghàl The water is not good for drinking; it is rather warm. cf. Ɔúl-Ɔúl
Ɔwàghàlāk		id.	6 ^w àḡàlāk	describes lukewarm water	àm shwáa ni aase Ɔwàghàlāk the drinking water is lukewarm
Ɔwàghàl- Ɔwàghàl		id.	6 ^w àḡàl 6 ^w àḡàl	describes lukewarm water	Àm ni tal Ɔwàghàl-Ɔwàghàl The water is lukewarm
Ɔwaghap	—	v.	6 ^w áḡáp	to feel soft when touched; to be ripe and soft	(fruit, vegetable or part of the body)
Ɔwaghat	—	v.	6 ^w āḡāt	to tie; to bind; to bundle; to imprison; to incarcerate	Ba a mat mo jir mak Ɔwaghat yoghom kas It is not all women who can bundle firewood
Ɔwàghàt	mo	n.	6 ^w àḡàt	bundle	Mat ni piin mee Ɔwàghàt yoghom ni The woman loosened one of the bundles of firewood
Ɔwàghàt	—	n.	6 ^w àḡàt	frame-up; false accusation	Ɔiisì a Ɔwàghàt Ɔejee This is nothing but a frame-up

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
fwaghatpee	—	v.	ḃ ^w āḃātpēē	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 āḃātpēē	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 āḃātpòò	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 ānzùyùm	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 ōt 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 ōt yán	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
byaal	—	n.	ḡ ^y āāl	being wild, furious, severe	Wagha nne moó naa a byaal 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 ãiiret 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
caam	mo-	n.	ʃāàm	wild plant	Used in SVC. Mu caan dik lu ni aku nyàk fwan sham ãi Let's build the house before the rains soon start. cf. cep
caan	—	v.a.	ʃāān	to do s.t. earlier; to act before s.t. happens); to do s.t. before it is too late	Taji wu yit ku mbiise ni caan ãi 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 also
cāap yit	mo	n.p.	ʃāāp yīt	eyelash	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

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
canggih	mo	n.	ʃ̃ãŋgã ¹	upper part of a millet stalk above which the grain appears	Mo roghop canggih 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.	ʃ̃ãŋʃíí	to stumble; to trip	Làa ni canshii nkaa nghik The child tripped on a stone
canshii diibish	—	v.p.	ʃ̃ãŋʃíí dííbíʃ	to stumble; to trip; to be unlucky	indication of bad luck. Doghon an canshii diibish Yesterday I tripped ominously
canshii diiret	—	v.p.	ʃ̃ãŋʃíí 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.	ʃɛ̀ɛ̀n, kòŋ kí	to drive away; to pursue; to chase	pl. means to pursue many times. A ceen long ni mo so si
ceen	—	v.	ʃɛ̀ɛ̀n	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 pee di ‘real

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
filoot	mo	n.	fɪlɔ̃t	highest pitch in <i>kwaaraak</i> transverse clarinet; clarinet that produces this pitch	A filoot a ɔ̃o dɪnshee <i>Filoot</i> is the first pitch. cf. ndòk diilee, ruruu diilee, ngati, tép, jéng, ndòk diides, ruruu diides, nziik
jéng	mo	n.	dʒɛŋ	pitch in <i>kwaaraak</i> transverse clarinet, lower than <i>tép</i> and higher than <i>ndòk diides</i> ; clarinet that produces this pitch	A jéng a ɔ̃o diipeemee <i>Jéng</i> is the sixth pitch. cf. filoot, ndòk diilee, ruruu diilee, ngati, tép, ndòk diides, ruruu diides, nziik
ndòk diides	mo	n.p.	ⁿ dòk dʒíɪdɛ̃s, - dʒíɪnān	pitch in <i>kwaaraak</i> transverse clarinet, lower than <i>jéng</i> and higher than <i>ruruu diides</i> ; clarinet that produces this pitch	A ndòk diides a ɔ̃o diipoovul <i>Ndòk diides</i> is the seventh pitch. cf. filoot, ndòk diilee, ruruu diilee, ngati, tép, jéng, ruruu diides, nziik
ndòk diilee	mo	n.p.	ⁿ dòk dʒíɪlɛ̃ɛ, - dʒíɪd ^w ɛ̃ɛn	pitch in <i>kwaaraak</i> transverse clarinet, lower than <i>filoot</i> and higher than <i>ruruu diilee</i> ; clarinet that produces this pitch	A ndòk diilee a ɔ̃o diivul <i>Ndòk diilee</i> is the second pitch. cf. filoot, ruruu diilee, ngati, tép, jéng, ndòk diides, ruruu diides, nziik
ngati	mo	n.	ⁿ gàtí	pitch in <i>kwaaraak</i> transverse clarinet, lower than <i>ruruu diilee</i> and higher than <i>tép</i> ; clarinet that produces this pitch	A ngati a ɔ̃o diiféer <i>Ngati</i> is the fourth pitch. cf. filoot, ndòk diilee, ruruu diilee, tép, jéng, ndòk diides, ruruu diides, nziik
nziik	mo	n.	ⁿ zīk	lowest pitch in <i>kwaaraak</i> transverse clarinet; clarinet that produces this pitch	A nziik a ɔ̃o diipoofeer <i>Nziik</i> is the ninth pitch. cf. filoot, ndòk diilee, ruruu diilee, ngati, tép, jéng, ndòk diides, ruruu diides
ruruu diides	mo	n.p.	rúruú dʒíɪdɛ̃s	pitch in <i>kwaaraak</i> transverse clarinet, lower than <i>ndòk diides</i> and higher than <i>nziik</i> ; clarinet that produces this pitch	A ruruu diides a ɔ̃o diipookun <i>Ruruu diides</i> is the eighth pitch. cf. filoot, ndòk diilee, ruruu diilee, ngati, tép, jéng, ndòk diides, 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 ⁶ 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.	ʃɛ̀ré	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.	ʃɛ̀t	roof	Cét kì lu ni men zam The roofing of the house is very beautiful
cèt	—	v.	ʃɛ̀t	to cook	Yi cèt gwom mmun nkyen! Quickly cook food for us!
cèt	—	v.n.	ʃɛ̀t	cooked food	Yi swap cèt ni Share the food
cèt	—	n.	ʃɛ̀t	trouble; problem; difficulty	Mee cèt 'e! What a trouble!
cèt bish	—	v.p.	ʃɛ̀t 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.	ʃɛ̀t 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.	ʃɛ̀t kúrtí	to smelt (iron)	Gyet mo ki cèt kurti nyil Mwaghavul In the past, iron was smelted in Mwaghavul land
cèt teer	—	n.p.	ʃɛ̀t 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.	ʃɛ̀t wān	to mix mud, clay and water preparatory to moulding blocks	Ba mat mo ki cèt wan kas Women do not prepare mud

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 sè 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.	ʃíɖʒɛ̃ŋ	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.	ʃíɖʒɛ̃ŋ	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.	ʃírǎŋ	why; how was it that?	cf. mpèe me ... ye, a rang. Cirang dǎng ri so ye? Why did he go?
cire	mo	n.	ʃírē	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.	ʃírēm	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 dĩisi 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 kí kɪbʷóɲ	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 nĩgĩn	to be contaminated by poor varieties (crops)	Cirem fina ni ki cighir nighin My seeds have been contaminated by poor varieties. cf. kusuk .
cighir yíngying	—	v.p.	ʃĩvĩr yĩngyĩŋ	to whirl around; to whiz around	Jep ni mo pu cighir yíngying The children are whirling around. cf. nwùwòr
cighir yíngying	—	n.p.	ʃĩvĩr yĩngyĩŋ	whirling around	Cighir yíngying a tan jep Whirling around is a childish play. also nwùwòr
coghol	—	n.	ʃɔ̃ɔ́l	act of spying	Das ni mo fes jì a mpèe coghol kyap The people came for nothing but spying
coi	—	n.	ʃɔ̃i	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 pòo <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

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
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

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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 ði 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.	dàðáár	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

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition


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 káa 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-English dictionary: trial edition

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 cin 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.	dāŋtúyúp	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

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
déel	mo	n.	déél, déél	escape hole for bush rats	Kuzum ni kàa put ndìghin 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
degheh	mo	n.	dèyèt	calf	Degheh 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

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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.	dík	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 r̥ìbèt ^m bìì	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.	d̥ìd̥áár	tomorrow	An mbaa wàa didaar I shall return home tomorrow. cf. daar
Difiri	—	p.n.	d̥ìf̥írí	Mwaghavul clan	Ri a Difiri He is a <i>Difiri</i> man. cf. Bijer
dìghìrìk-dìghìrìk		id.	d̥ìy̥ìrìk d̥ìy̥ìrìk	describes how a lazy person walks; describes how s.o. walks with heavy feet, shoes	seer si wurii mwaan kàa si dìghìrìk-dìghìrìk See that lazy man walking <i>dìghìrìk-dìghìrìk</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.	dìdǵēt	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.	d̪iràm	bark; scales	Diram a yen The bark of a tree is medicinal
diram yoghom	mo	n.p.	d̪iràm 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.	d̪irèŋ	back of the knee	Mat ni pwan direng fira mo The woman stretched out the back of her knees
dishoop	—	n.	d̪ish̪õp	hairy; hirsute person	Gwar ni a dishoop The man is a hirsute person
doghon	—	adv.	d̪õyõn	yesterday	An j̪i wul a doghon I arrived yesterday. also tidoghon .
doghon tagham	—	adv.	d̪õyõn 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

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
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 kùr	mo	n.p.	dùyùrìi kùr	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 kùr 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	di-res	v.	dùl, dīrēs	to pull; to manipulate limb; to rectify a dislocation	Ri yàa sar fira dul He held and pulled her hand

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
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’. Yíí 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

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
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 dípòò 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
ḍaa	mo	n.	ḍāā	dish; calabash; bowl	Daa ni kà piin The bowl is broken
ḍaa	—	n.	ḍāā	linear measurement about 6 ft. used to describe length of a mat	Teng ni a ḍaa mindong The rope is one mat long
ḍaa ḍiides	mo	n.p.	ḍāā ḍíídēs	large calabash used to bring food during marriage rites	larger than <i>dudak</i> . Mo le se ngurum ni mo a ndighin ḍaa ḍiides The people were served food in a large calabash. Also called nkirak ḍaa
ḍaa ḍukum	mo	n.p.	ḍāā ḍūkùm	calabash formerly kept in every compound filled with charms and used to protect members of the family	Ba tulu furu ki ḍaa ḍukum kas Their home has no protective calabash
ḍaa ḍukwághál	mo	n.p.	ḍāā ḍūk ^w áyál	calabash with nodules on the back	Ba ḍaa ḍukwághál milam kas The nodule calabash is not slippery
ḍaa ḍuloot	mo	n.p.	ḍāā ḍūlóót	U-shaped calabash	Mo cin wáar mmizep ni mo a ndighin ḍaa ḍuloot The guests were served corn beverage in a U-shaped calabash
ḍaan	—	v.	ḍāān	to carefully light fire; to kindle	Mat ni ḍaan wus ku ra cèt gwóm dī The woman kindled a fire so as to cook porridge
ḍaan	—	v.	ḍāān	to nurse; to nurture a child to adulthood	A mat dī ḍaan an ndiisi This is the woman who nursed me to maturity
ḍaar	—	v.	ḍāār	to panic; to tremble; to shiver	Taji wu ḍaar kas Don't panic
ḍàar	—	v.n.	ḍāàr	panicking; trembling; shivering	Ba ḍàar mbam mun kas Panic will not help us
ḍagham	mo	n.	ḍǎ́yám	throat; gullet	Àm ni meen ḍagham nra The water scalded her throat. cf. féel
ḍaghar	—	n.	ḍǎ́yár	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 lée 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 tʃin	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.	dǣ̀ēt	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.	dǣ̀ēt	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.	dǣ̀ēt	to be bitter	Mwos ni dōghòm dēet The beer is satisfactorily bitter
dēet	—	s.v.	dǣ̀ēt	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.	dǣ̀ēt-dǣ̀ēt dǣ̀ēt-dǣ̀ēt 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 dēs-dēs	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 d̥yēm 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 ki . 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. ndīisí

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.	dīikbɪʃ	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
dĩnshee		a.	dĩ ⁿ ʃɛ̀ɛ̀	the first	
dĩnshee	—	num.	dĩ ⁿ shɛ̀ɛ̀lɛ̀l	first	irregular formation; there is suppletion of <i>mindong</i> (one) to <i>nshèe</i>
dĩnsuluk	—	a.	dĩ ⁿ sùlùk	uncircumcised	also nsuluk
dípòò	—	v.	dípòlòl	to be on it (any activity); to be doing it	mun dípòò we are on it
dĩrang	—	v.	dĩrāŋ	to stand (pl.)	cf. dar sg.
dĩrem	—	n.	dĩrém	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	
đogho	mo	n.	đɔ́yó	sound; voice	cf. đoo
đogholshik	—	n.	đɔ́yòʃik	dirty habit	also nyokshik
đogholshik	—	v.i.	đɔ́yòʃik	to have a dirty habit	also nyokshik
đoghom	—	v.	đɔ́yôm	to stoop; to bend down; to crouch	
đoghom	—	v.	đɔ́yôm	to begin; to start; to commence	
đoghòòm	—	v.	đɔ́yòm		
đoghor	—	v.	đɔ́yôr	to frown; to look gloomy	
đok	—	s.v.	đɔ́k	to be quiet; to be silent	
đok'ku	—	excl.	đɔ́k'kú	keep quiet!	< đok aku
đom	—	v.	đɔ́m	to like; to love; to want; to desire; to need	
đom	—	n.	đɔ́m	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.	ḍūjàǵál	long, tubular calabash	with an iron handle sewn across the opening used for ritual drinks
ḍushuu	mo	n.	ḍūjúú	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	d̄iis	v.	dʷās, d̄iis	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 d̄yēs 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 d̄i mmat ni cèt The man caught fish, and he selected the bigger ones and sold but gave his wife the smaller ones to cook. cf. nan
dween-dween	—	adv.	dʷēēn dʷēēn	describes s.t. small	
dwiit	—	s.v.	dʷíit	to be too narrow (passage, entrance)	
dwiit-dwiit	—	adv.	dʷíit dʷíit	describes s.t. too narrow	

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

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
dyemnanng	—	n.	d̪yɛ̃mnán̪	your sibling	when speaking about them to a man
dyemnighin	—	n.	d̪yɛ̃mnĩyĩn	your sibling	when talking about them indirectly
dyemning	—	n.	d̪yɛ̃mnín̪	your sibling	when speaking to a woman
dyen	—	n.	d̪yɛ̃n	manners; attitude; character	behaviour; demeanour;
dyen	—	v.	d̪yɛ̃n	to wish; to intend	
dyèng	—	n.	d̪yɛ̃ŋ	wild fruit sp.	
dyes	—	n.	d̪yɛ̃s	faeces; excreta; manure; dung; shit	stool;
dyés	mo	n.	d̪yɛ̃s	bone	
dyés	mo	n.	d̪yɛ̃s	hard fruit	
dyés	mo	n.	d̪yɛ̃s	hard interior of stem or branch	
dyes bwoon	mo	n.p.	d̪yɛ̃s ɓʷóón	lower backbone	
dyes dang	mo	n.p.	d̪yɛ̃s dāŋ	coccyx; bone at base of spine	lit. ‘bone of tail’
dyes furum	mo	n.p.	d̪yɛ̃s fùrùm	knee cap	
dyes káá	mo	n.	d̪yɛ̃s káá	skull	lit. ‘bone of head’
dyes káá	mo	n.	d̪yɛ̃s káá	theme; main point	
dyes káá	—	n.	d̪yɛ̃s káá	name for s.o. who is last person left alive in a family	
dyes káá	—	n.	d̪yɛ̃s káá	person directly involved in or affected by s.t., e.g. chief mourner or celebrant	
dyes kàapòò	—	n.p.	d̪yɛ̃s kààpòò	diarrhoea in children	cf. pider
dyes kilom	—	n.p.	d̪yɛ̃s kílōm	slag	
dyes kinok	mo	n.p.	d̪yɛ̃s kinòk	backbone; spine	
dyes kuza	—	n.p.	d̪yɛ̃s kùzà	tin slag	
dyes neer	mo	n.p.	d̪yɛ̃s nēēr	bone surrounding the vagina	
dyes paat	mo	n.p.	d̪yɛ̃s páát	<i>Canarium</i> nuts	<i>schweinfurthii</i>
dyes pider	mo	n.p.	d̪yɛ̃s pìdēr	pelvis	
dyes put	—	n.p.	d̪yɛ̃s pūt	diarrhoea	also dyes sùl .
dyes tòghòm	—	n.p.	d̪yɛ̃s tòḡòm	dysentery	General pain, weakness and sore joints. Bloody stool. Untreated leads to death.
dyóghóp-	—	id.	d̪yóḡóp	describes eating soft food	also yóghóp-
dyóghóp	—	v.	d̪yóḡóp	nourished with a lot of oil	yóghóp
dyong	—	v.	d̪yōŋ	to trickle down	pl. of taa to fall hence a type of iterative
dyoo	—	v.	d̪yōō	to watch; stare; regard; observe; to search; to seek	
dyù-dyù	—	id.	d̪yù-d̪yù	like an arrow	d̪el mputughup d̪yù-d̪yù 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. ḍagham
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 mǎn	to be very knowledgeable about s.t.	
fès		adv.	fès	very; emphasis; greater, smaller, longer, etc	must qualify another adjective. làa dĩ wus meen wuri ni fes bish naa. The boy who had burns from the fire is a terrible sight
fet	—	v.	fět	to slaughter; to massacre	
fet	—	v.	fět	to sweep; to brush	
fèt	mo	n.	fèt	Berom hoe; small hoe	see cáan . Presently in use by Mwaghavul.
fèt	—	s.v.	fèt	to be distant; to be far; to be remote	
fèt	—	v.	fèt	to shift; to move; to budge	nghik ni kị 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.	filàk	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.	fīlòk	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) cf. kas
fúlúp	—	n.	fúlúp	insult; abuse; insulting behaviour	
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 kíráṃ	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

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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 àng	to protect; guard jealously	
fwang	mo	n.	f ^w àng	fence; fortress; protection; guarding s.t. jealously	
fwat	—	n.	f ^w āt	ashes	
fwàt	—	v.	f ^w àt	scatter	
fwàt	—	v.	f ^w àt	to show resistance	+ pronoun, e.g. fwàt sak, shik, suk, sun, sat
fwàt kom	—	v.p.	f ^w àt kōm	non-verbal communication	when one brushes his/her ears, expressing non-involvement or innocence
fwo	—	v.	f ^w ō	to forgive	
fwo	—	v.	f ^w ō	to throw (pl.)	plural of vwet

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
fwó	—	n.	f ^w ó	forgiveness	
fwo aak	—	v.p.	f ^w ō āāk	to impregnate s.o. (pl.)	plural of fwot aak
fwo àas	—	v.p.	f ^w ō ààs	to lay eggs	plural of fwot àas
fwo kam	—	v.p.	f ^w ō kām	to cane s.o.	
fwo miyèl	—	n.p.	f ^w ō miyēl	childhood fever	Also fwo toghom . The child becomes feverish. A fluid combining a herb and a grass species is boiled and the water turns red. The water is sprinkled on the patient.
fwo ngwàm	—	v.p.	f ^w ō ⁿ g ^w àm	to whip; to flog	
fwo ngwang	—	v.p.	f ^w ō ⁿ g ^w āŋ	to bewitch s.o.	so that growths form on their skin
fwo ruruu	—	v.p.	f ^w ō rúrúú	to scream; to shout for help	
fwo sushii	—	v.p.	f ^w ō sùjǐí	to compete in a race	
fwo tòghòm	—	n.p.	f ^w ō tòyòm	childhood fever	Also fwo miyel . The child becomes feverish. A fluid combining a herb and a grass species is boiled and the water turns red. The water is sprinkled on the patient.
fwo tòghòm	—	v.p.	f ^w ō tòyòm	to bewitch	lit. ‘to throw blood’. It is believed that some women have the power to make others feel feverish before the final making of the ridges
fwo yang	mo	v.p.	f ^w ō yán	to demarcate ridges	
fwodí	—	n.	f ^w ōdǐ	forgiveness	
fwodí	—	v.	f ^w ōdǐ	to forgive	
fwoon	—	v.	f ^w ōōn	to be crumbly cooked; to be 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’

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition


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)	

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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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, dyes 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>
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	also gilok
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 ghòghò</i> dialect version of dighirik-dighirik
gìdirik-gìdirik		id.	gìdirik	describes how a lazy person walks	
girik	mo	n.	girik	traditional hoe made of extremely heavy metal, no longer in use	
giring	mo	n.	gírīŋ	rubbish dump; refuse dump; trash heap; garbage heap	
girmìs		id.	girmìs	describes s.t. big (persons, animals, water body)	also nnyaŋ, bàì .
gibar	mo	n.	gìbàr	castrated he-goat, with one testis still remaining	cf. mpáat, ntibet, nkoor
gibát		adv.	gìbát	completely; fully	
gìdibìs-gìdibìs	—	id.	gìdibìs-gìdibìs	describes how a very large person or animal walks with a sluggish movement	mee lwaa ki sham si gidiḃis-gidiḃis A certain animal is dragging itself along over there. cf. dīmís-dīmís
gìl	mo	n.	gíl	lump	
gìl aas	mo	n.p.	gìl āās	loaf of fonio or millet flour	
gīt	mo	n.	gīt	hill; mountain; eminence	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
gìjìnàng-gìjìnàng	—	id.	gìdʒìnàŋ-gìdʒìnàŋ	describes how a crab walks sideways and tentatively	kwangkibel ni ki mwaan so si <i>gìjìnàng-gìjìnàng</i> that crab over there is walking <i>gìjìnàng-gìjìnàng</i> Yi tok ki gilam fii nghan Send my greetings to your younger brother. cf. ndaa, naadok, naaweel
gilam	mo	n.	gìlām	younger brother	
giling	—	a.	gìlĩŋ	not full of liquid (container); not full (liquid)	
gilok	—	v.	gìlõk	to make a hole through a blocked pipe; to try and get s.t. out of a hole; to move a stick in and out of a tube; to ream out	also ghilok
gima	—	loc.	gìmā	opposite; facing each other	
gin	mo	n.	gìn	cheek	
gìn nFyam	—	n.p.	gìn ⁿ fʼàm	Fyem tribal marks	
ginaa	mo	n.	gìnàà	address co-wives use to one another	
ginang	—	n.	gìnánŋ	your brother; partner; counterpart	said to a male
gìng	mo	n.	gìŋ	barrel-drum beaten with a hooked stick	
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 gìshishash-gìshishash <i>They held on to each other gìshishash-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	

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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 ðee si gòkshìròk <i>The dog has not</i> <i>been fed for some</i> <i>time, and it is</i> <i>looking emaciated,</i> gòkshìròk nighinmat ðiisí wura ðee si gòkshìròk <i>That old</i> <i>woman looks worn</i> <i>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	


Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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gòng	—	v.	gòŋ	to do things slowly because of ill-health	+ pronoun gòng sak, shik, sut , etc.
gòng máar	—	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.	gòòl, gīrōŋ	to be bent; to be crooked	kam ni gool ‘stick be bent’ the stick is bent
gool	giron	a.	gòòl, gīrōŋ	bent; crooked; zigzag; curved	kam ni a gool ‘stick the is crooked’ the stick is crooked
goor	mo	n.	góór	bachelor; widower	
gooro	mo	n.	góórò	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.	gùd’ák gùd’ák	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, gùkdùghùs, gùktùrùk. dut gúf-gúf 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 sī 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-English dictionary: trial edition

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 bones	
lwaa	—	v.	l'wāā		
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 dīilee 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, dǵúbà	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’

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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.)	
gwarbit	mo	n.	g ^w àrbít	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>
gwishbiring	—	id.	g ^w íʃbiring	describes how a short person falls	rep gwar si sham pal gwishbiring <i>the small person fell down</i> gwishbiring
gwishbiring- gwishbiring	—	id.	g ^w íʃbiring g ^w íʃbiring	imitates a short person walking along and falling	aa kam a we kisi gwishbiring- gwishbiring ye? <i>Who are you imitating, that walks gwishbiring- gwishbiring?</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> gwish-gwish < H. <i>auduga</i>
gwodo	mo	n.	g ^w òdò	cloth made from woven cotton	
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 ciben 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 cf. Hausa <i>santi</i>
jàk	—	n.	dʒàk	good taste	Always used in negative contexts
jàk	—	n.	dʒàk	good manners	
jakatai	—	n.	dʒākātài	plant sp.	also 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	

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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 ká
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

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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
jìràk- jìràk		id.	dʒìràk dʒìràk	describes breaking s.t. here and there	jep ni mo sak máar ni a jìràk - jìràk when children till earth here and there in the farm they do it <i>jìràk - jìràk</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
jitidok		adv.	dʒítídók	day before yesterday	
jighir	—	n.	dʒíyír	quarrel; dispute; strife	
jighir	mo	n.	dʒíyír	region below the ear where the head and the neck meet	
jìghir	—	v.	dʒìyír	to quarrel	
jìghit	—	v.	dʒìyít	to tickle s.o.	
jìghitpee	—	v.	dʒìyítpeē	to tickle anyone	
jìghitpee	—	n.	dʒìyítpeē	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 ʃák	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

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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	káagùù 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.	kàa 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.	káa p ^y áá	s.o. who has premature grey hair	
kaa pyàn	—	n.p.	kāa p ^y àn	chronic headache	
káa pyan	—	n.p.	káa p ^y ān	headache	It begins with cold and then a sharp pain. Often the beginning of other sicknesses.
káa tal	—	n.p.	káa tāl	violent; aggressive; impulsive person	lit. ‘head hot’
káa waa	—	n.p.	káa wāā	bald-headed	
kaa zaarii	—	n.p.	kāa zàáríí	clairvoyance	also zaari. Ri a ngu (kaa) zaarii He is clairvoyant
kàa zai	—	v.p.	kàa zài	to construct a zai wall	cf. zai .
káa bál	mo	n.	káa bál	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.	kàam	width	
kàam	—	n.	kàam	public	
kaamaas	mo	n.	káamáás	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 ⁿᵣʸēēm 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	ḍēet 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

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 ðwaghat káng-káng bind or tie very tightly
káng-káng		id.	káŋ káŋ	describes binding s.t. 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.

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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.	kàtdēē	instead; rather than; in place of	
katdee si...be ngyal		conj.	kàtdēē 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-English dictionary: trial edition

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.	kĩrmūūt	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

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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.	kìmǔ	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 ɗar ⁿ kaá làa mpòò ⁿ ɗjí	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>
kìŋg	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.	k̥ɪnòk	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>

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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 gwishbiring-gwishbiring ye? <i>Who are you imitating, that walks gwishbiring-gwishbiring?</i>
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 tùyùs	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	

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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 kɪ 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	

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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 k̀ì sar	—	n.p.	kùrà̀m k̀ì sár	muscle cramp in the hand	also kùrà̀m sar
kùrà̀m sar	—	n.p.	kùrà̀m sár	muscle cramp in the hand	also kùrà̀m k̀ì 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.	kúrtùʏùt	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.	

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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.	kùjĩŋ	place for threshing, pounding and grinding of grain etc. within the compound	
kushing	mo	n.	kùjĩŋ	Senegal firefinch	<i>Lagonosticta senegala</i> H. báá'ú
kusileng	mo	n.	kùsílēŋ	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.	kūūl, k ^w āyāl	to tie a knot; to tighten the fist; to bunch the fist	
kúul	mo	n.	kúúl	garden egg; eggplant; aubergine	<i>Solanum incanum</i>

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 m⁶úk	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.	kùūr	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 kùūr	beer	
kuut long	mo	n.p.	kùùt lōŋ	assembly hall	
				animal pen; corral	randong mo ðel 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-English dictionary: trial edition

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 ni 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, dyes 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 <i>Potamonautes</i> spp. Found in local rivers. Preys on small fish and prawns. Not eaten. <i>H. kaguwa</i>
kwangkibel	mo	n.	k ^w àŋkíbéì	crab	fwappee kwáng- kwáng knock firmly and loudly
kwáng-kwáng		id.	kwáng-kwáng	describes knocking firmly on a door	

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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 fʼám	scabies	Spots filled with pus form on the buttocks, wrists and knees. Lasts for two to three years. H. <i>kaswa</i>
kwàsh		id.	k ^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 tùḅ ^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 hammered or beaten	being	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 kòo
kwoom	mo	n.	k ^w õõm	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, kōk	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		

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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 wàár	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-English dictionary: trial edition

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 jép dīinaat jép ~	v. n.p. n.	lára, lā lára dīinaat lára kī nitik, dʒép-	to give birth; to deliver small baby; infant great grandchild	cf. nitik kī nitik
lára kicoo	—	n.p.	lára 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 ákpēē	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 ĩĩǵǵàk	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, ǵǵèp pèèkikàà	infant; new-born baby	
làa randong	jep randong	n.p.	làa rándōŋ, ǵǵèp 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 ǵǵák, ǵǵèp ǵǵák	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
laarḃwer	—	num.	lāārḃʷér	twelve (12)	archaic. now use baavul
laareep	jiraap	n.	lààrēēp, dʒĩrááp	young girl	
laarfeer	—	num.	lāārʃéér	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

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
laawur	—	n.	lááwúr	sweet or Irish potato	
laawùr gurum	—	n.p.	làawùr 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	—	n.p.	làawùr	sweet potato	<i>Solanum</i>
Mwaghavul	—	n.p.	m ^w āyāvūl	Irish potato	<i>tuberosum</i> . ‘potato of whiteman’.
laayil	jepyil	n.	làáyíl	indigene of a place	cf. dingyil , gityil , kwangyil , songyil , tukyil , yilser
laayil	mo	n.	làáyíl	small village	
laazilang	jepzilang	n.	lààzìlàn, dʒèpʒìlàn	young man; youth	cf. zilang , laadyem
labwoon	—	n.	láb ^w óón	menstruation	
làghàm	—	v.	làyàm	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	
lágjár	mo	n.	láyár	one who dances out of tune; one whose dancing is not synchronised; inept person; clumsy person	
lalek	—	n.	lálèk	quarrelsomeness;	
lám	—	v.	lám	substituting s.o. in a fight 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	—	v.	lámтэн	to weave rope from jute	
lamteng	—	n.	lámтэн	weaving rope from jute	
lang	—	v.	lāŋ	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.
làng	—	v.	làŋ	to hang; to squat; to ride; to perch; to sit on eggs (chicken)	Ri so làng dī he went and stayed there for a while 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.	
langtìlèng	mo	n.	làŋtìlèŋ	hanger	where soup condiments are kept
langtìng	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 kì 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 dīiret	—	v.p.	lè dīírět	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.	lèdíířǣt	blessing s.o.	
lee		a.	lǣǣ	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 kǐ mat	mo	n.p.	lée kǐ màt	applied when name is expected to be confidential	also lée kǐ mat
civir			ǧívir		muyii
lée kǐ mat	mo	n.p.	lée kǐ màt	circumlocutory name of special food for ancestors	used when name is expected to be confidential.
muyii			múyíí	used to conceal it from women	Also lée kǐ mat civir
lèe nshii	mo	n.p.	lèè ʰǧii	honey with the honeycomb	cf. àm nshii
lee shaar	mo	n.p.	lǣǣ 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.	lǣǣbūt	intestines; guts	also wulelel, welweet, watkwar
leejwat	mo	n.	lǣǣdʒ ^w át	clothes reserved for outing	
leekook	mo	n.	lǣǣkòòk	costumes; musical instruments; dance gear	
lee-lee		adv.	lǣǣlǣǣ	bit by bit; in small increments; slowly; piece by piece	
leelek	mo	n.	lǣǣlèk	arms; armoured clothing	plural of mbiilek . Also nlirlek (sg.)
leelóp	mo	n.	lǣǣlóp	dresses worn	
leen	—	n.	lǣǣn	flour; powder; loose soil	
leen	—	n.	lǣǣn	fresh loose soil	produced while farming and spread on cultivated clods
leen nghik	—	n.	lǣǣn ʰǧìk	cement	also rèng
leepyaa	mo	n.	lǣǣp ^y áá	civilian	Hausa <i>siminti</i>

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
lèet	mo	n.	lèèt	tree sp.	<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 kũm	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. kibin
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 <i>gùtùtùt</i> 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
lók	—	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.	lùbúrā	needle	< H. also luɓira
lubwak	mo	n.	lùbʷàk	vegetable	see pumbwan
luɗeng	mo	n.	lùɗèŋ	multi-storey building	
ludyaar	mo	n.	lùɗʰáár	house where the barn or granary is located	
ludyeel	mo	n.	lùɗʰéél	court of law	
lughum	—	v.	lūyūm	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.	lùyùs	to thresh fonio	
lughus pòò	—	v.p.	lùyùs pòò	to mince words	
lughus pòò	—	n.p.	lùyùs pòò	mincing words	
lughut	—	v.	lùyùt	to strap s.t. on the back; to support s.o. who is a dependent	
lughut ɓwoon	—	v.p.	lùyùt ɓʷóón	to support a person or cause	
lughut ɓwoon	—	n.p.	lùyùt ɓʷóón	support given to a person or cause	
lughut làa	—	v.p.	lùyùt làà	to strap a child on one's back	
lughut làa	—	n.p.	lùyùt 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 búť	—	n.p.	lúk búť	hiccough	also guluk búť . This may begin with consumption of dry food. In extreme cases, the patient may be hospitalised.
lùk kàť	—	v.p.	lùk kàť	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.	lùkʷáng	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 díides	mo	n.p.	lùnāān díídes	temple; large religious building	
lúng	—	n.	lúnj	swimming	also taalung, cutlung
lùng	—	v.	lùnj	to weed a farm; to broadcast seeds on a nursery bed	
lùng as	—	n.p.	lùnj 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, l ^w ās	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.	l ^w āā	meat; game; wild animal	
lwàa kwàt	—	n.p.	l ^w āā k ^w àt	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.	l ^w áát	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.	l ^w àâyíl	bushmeat	(meat from a hunt or traps etc.)
lwaayil	mo	n.	l ^w àâyíl	wild animal	(meat from a hunt or traps etc.)
lwaghas	—	v.	l ^w āyās	to rub; to thresh millet or fonio with the hand; to tread on s.t. and drag your foot over it	
lwas	—	v.	l ^w ās	to mend; to patch; to repair; to fix	plural of lus
lyap	—	v.	l ^y āp	to look; to regard; to see	plural of naa (pl.)

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
lyoon	—	v.	lʸɔ̃n	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.	lʸɔ̃n	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.	máárbáj	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.	máárfáj	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.	mālǵāk	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.	mànǵ	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.	mànǵ, ǵir	to take away; to carry off; to steal; to pick up	
mang (...) fyáat	kok (...) fyáat	v.p.	mànǵ 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.	mànǵ f’àat	to finish a task much earlier than expected	mo mang (đak ni) fyàat they finished the work much earlier than expected
mang káa	—	v.p.	mànǵ káa	to outgrow s.o.	
mang kiis	—	v.p.	mànǵ kīs	to eliminate the cause of misfortune	, usually by spiritual means
mang libèt	—	v.p.	mànǵ libèt	to say or do s.t. without authorisation or permission	
mang libèt	—	n.p.	mànǵ 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	

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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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	Fulbe 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	

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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