

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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