

## MWAGHAVUL-ENGLISH DICTIONARY

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

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

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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. <b>Pankwat a nguyen àa?</b> 'Pankwat is herbalist Q?' It is also used when the question expresses an expectation or wish. <b>A shwaa am àa?</b> 'You drink water Q' Do you drink water as I expect you to? <b>Mu so àa?</b> '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	<b>Mo ki sak maar shi àa kà caan kas</b> '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. <b>Àa nàá/daa/dikaam!</b> Leave me alone! (sg. fem./sg. masc./grandfather)
àa cuk	mo	n.p.	àà ʃùk	blade of a knife	<b>Ba mo ki cìn tan ki àa cuk kas</b> No one plays with the blade of a knife
aak	mo	n.	āāk	pregnancy	<b>Aak fira ni mak làa</b> Her pregnancy is due for delivery
àak	mo	n.	àāk	ground squirrel	<i>Xerus erythropus</i> . <b>Àak a lwaa ðiiseen cwei-cwei</b> 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. <b>Gwar ni ki àak daas</b> The man has umbilical hernia
àak daas	—	n.p.	ààk dáás	cirrhosis	The patient becomes thin and the stomach and legs swell. <b>A àak daas tu puun fira</b> 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). <b>Piring'ar a àak kicoo</b> 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. <b>Nigyok ni wura yaghal kat a àaknuk</b> The promiscuous girl eventually had an out-of-wedlock pregnancy
aakoo		conj.	ààkóó	or	also <b>àa.</b> used mainly in interrogative sentences. <b>A wagha njì aakoo a wan nso ye?</b> 'FOC you will-come or FOC I will-go Q?' i.e. is it you who will come or is it I who will go?
aakput	—	n.	āākput	miscarriage	<b>Aakput shwal zam</b> Miscarriage is very painful
aamin		excl.	ààmîn	amen; let it be so	<Hausa. cf. <b>nyaasi.</b>

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