

## Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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

## Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
<b>mbii</b>	<b>mo</b>	pron.	<sup>m</sup> bī	yours (fem. sg.)	example sentences at <b>mbina</b>
<b>mbii aapoo</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.p.	<sup>m</sup> bī ààpòò	wonderful thing	lit. ‘thing of bare mouth’
<b>mbii bwoon</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.p.	<sup>m</sup> bī 6 <sup>w</sup> óón	beads	worn on the waist by girls or women; waistbeads
<b>mbii cìn</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.p.	<sup>m</sup> bī t̪ín	task; programme	<b>Wetpàn ki kyaghar a mbii cìn dīishwal</b> Wetpàn likes difficult tasks. cf. <b>ḏák cìn</b>
<b>mbii dīibish</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.p.	<sup>m</sup> bī dīībīf	bad thing	cf. <b>mbiibish</b>
<b>mbii dīiret</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.p.	<sup>m</sup> bī dīīrēt	good thing	cf. <b>mbiiret</b>
<b>mbii dīinkan</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.p.	<sup>m</sup> bī dī <sup>m</sup> kàn	evil	lit. ‘thing that is wrong’
<b>mbii d̪yoopee</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.p.	<sup>m</sup> bī d̪ <sup>y</sup> ōōpēē	telescope; binoculars	
<b>mbii fiikut</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.p.	<sup>m</sup> bī fiikút	fan	
<b>mbii mang kir</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.p.	<sup>m</sup> bī màn kīr	video recorder	
<b>mbii mang riin</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.p.	<sup>m</sup> bī màn rīn	camera	
<b>mbii naayit</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.p.	<sup>m</sup> bī nááyīt	mirror	
<b>mbii piring</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.p.	<sup>m</sup> bī pīrīŋ	non-staple food	<b>Shwáa a mbiise, kwaakil a mbii piring</b> Maize is a staple food, beans are a non-staple food
<b>mbii shang shaghal</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.p.	<sup>m</sup> bī šāŋ šàɣàl	ATM card	cf. <b>d̪yaar shaghal</b>
<b>mbii shwooppee</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.p.	<sup>m</sup> bī š <sup>w</sup> óóppēē	shameful act	
<b>mbii tàŋ kàt!</b>	—	excl.	<sup>m</sup> bī t̪àŋ k̪àt	Thank goodness!	When finding what you have been searching for
<b>mbii yughurpee</b>	—	n.p.	<sup>m</sup> bī yúɣúrpeē	intoxicant	also <b>yughur</b>
<b>mbiibish</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.p.		s.t. bad	Mainly used in the saying <b>mbiibish tu mbiiret</b> (the bad thing destroyed the good thing). Generally an indirect reference to s.o. who has prevailed against a good person
<b>mbiikaa</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	<sup>m</sup> bīikāā	cap; hat; headgear	
<b>mbiikàam</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	<sup>m</sup> bīikàām	s.t. for the masses; for the public	
<b>mbiikám</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	<sup>m</sup> bīikám	lesson; measurement tool; s.t. exemplary	
<b>mbiikíir</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	<sup>m</sup> bīikíir	fearful person or thing	
<b>mbiikikop</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	<sup>m</sup> bīikíkóp	general term for plant	lit. ‘thing that is

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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

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

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

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

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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


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



## Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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

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

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

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

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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

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

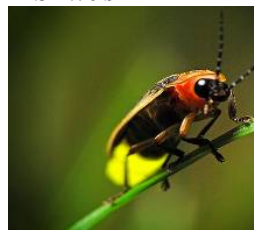
Mwaghavul mmini	pl.	PoS adv.	IPA <sup>m</sup> mìnī	Gloss at that time	Examples <b>mmini be ba yit ki gurum mo ki wang</b> kas at that time people's eyes had not opened i.e. people were not enlightened <i>Passer griseus</i>
<b>mmokdyes</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	<sup>m</sup> mǒkdʷēs	house sparrow	
<b>mmukyeen</b>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


## Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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



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



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

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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

## Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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

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

## Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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



## Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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

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

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

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

## Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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

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


Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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



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

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



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




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



*Belostoma* spp. Lit. ‘cockroach of water’.



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

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

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





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



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

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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

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

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



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

## Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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



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

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



Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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

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

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

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


<sup>2</sup> Perhaps false mallow, *Malvastrum coromandelianum*

## Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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

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

## Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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

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



## Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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



## Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition


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

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

## Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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

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

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

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

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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



Mwaghavul nleele	pl. mo	PoS n.	IPA <sup>n</sup> l̥ɛ̀ɛ̀l̥ɛ̀	Gloss sugar cane buds	Examples From the name of a certain lunatic in Panyam in the mid 1950's. He was fond of picking the tasteless portion of sugar cane as he could not afford any for himself. Consequently all sugar cane buds became synonymous with his name <b>kaa — nlee — le</b>
<b>nleemu</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	<sup>n</sup> l̥ɛ̀ɛ̀mú	orange tree; orange fruit	<i>Citrus sinensis</i> . Also <b>neemu</b> < H. (sour type)
<b>nleemu</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.p.	<sup>n</sup> l̥ɛ̀ɛ̀mú	lemon tree; lemon fruit	
<b>d̥iɪd̥wɑŋ</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.p.	d̥iɪd̥ <sup>w</sup> áŋ		
<b>nleemù tuu</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.p.	<sup>n</sup> l̥ɛ̀ɛ̀mù túú	grapefruit; grapefruit tree	<b>Nleemù tuu ni lapshak ki tuu</b> The grapefruit looks like a gourd fruit
<b>nl̥ɛ̀r</b>	<b>lée</b>	n.	l̥ɛ̀r <sup>n</sup> l̥ɪr	clothing; shirt; dress; gown	also <b>nl̥ɪr</b>
<b>nl̥ɛ̀r</b>	<b>káa</b>	n.p.	<sup>n</sup> l̥ɛ̀r káa	see <b>nl̥ɪr káa dughur</b>	
<b>dughur</b>			dùɣùr		
<b>nl̥ikɑŋ</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	<sup>n</sup> l̥ikɑŋ	male agama lizard	<i>Agama agama</i>
<b>nl̥ɪr</b>	<b>lée</b>	n.	<sup>n</sup> l̥ɪr	clothing; shirt; dress; gown	also <b>nl̥ɛ̀r</b>
<b>nl̥ɪr</b>	<b>káa</b>	n.p.	<sup>n</sup> l̥ɛ̀r káa	royal robe, gown or loose garment or gown worn over other clothes.	also <b>nl̥ɛ̀r káa dughur</b> . Initially without a hole for the head which is created later. i.e. Hausa <i>alkyabba</i>
<b>dughur</b>			dùɣùr; <sup>n</sup> l̥ɪr káa dùɣùr		
<b>nloghor</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	<sup>n</sup> lòɣòr	insect that emits slimy saliva	
<b>nlumwat</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	<sup>n</sup> lùm <sup>w</sup> át	toad	
<b>nluu</b>	—	n.	<sup>n</sup> lùú	cloud	
<b>nlùu kaar</b>	—	n.p.	<sup>n</sup> lùú kǎār	fog; haze; mist	
<b>nluu koot</b>	—	v.p.	<sup>n</sup> lùú kòòt	to thunder	
<b>nluu ndùŋ</b>	—	n.p.	<sup>n</sup> lùú <sup>n</sup> dùŋ	intermittent drizzle	
<b>shwàa làa</b>			ʃ <sup>w</sup> àa làa		
<b>nlunaan</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	<sup>n</sup> lùúnān	silk blanket made by a female spider to cover and protect her eggs	Also <b>luunaan</b> . lit. 'cloud of God'
<b>nluwash</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	<sup>n</sup> lúwàʃ	flying ant with brownish wings	appear between April and May. Not edible. cf. <b>nfwash</b>
<b>nnàà</b>	—	n.	<sup>n</sup> nàà	name by which men whose mothers come from the same compound, area, or home call each other.	They have no other relationship.

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

## Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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

## Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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


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



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

## Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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

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



## Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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

## Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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

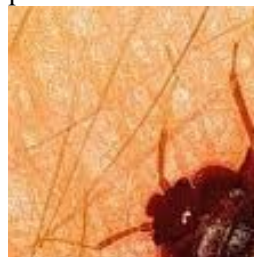
Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
nyem dung	mo	n.p.	<sup>n</sup> yèm dúŋ, <sup>n</sup> yèm-	river spirits	The Mwaghavul believed that river spirits provided human beings with extraordinary abilities. To see <b>nyem dung</b> was the exclusive preserve of individuals with the special ability to see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

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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

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

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





Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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

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

## Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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


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

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

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



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

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

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

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

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
pyaghar wus	—	n.p.	p <sup>y</sup> àÿâr wūs	old method of producing fire with flint and floss	<p>The Mwaghavul people had two methods: the friction method, <b>pyaghar wus</b>; and the flint method, <b>shàghàl wus</b>. The following items are required for <b>pyaghar wus</b>;</p> <p>strong stick silk cotton or straw dry cactus or wood (<b>soghor</b> plant).</p> <p>The stick is spun on the wood and a hole is created. The cotton is put inside the hole and the stick is spun until the impact generates heat and flame.</p> <p>For <b>shàghàl wus</b>, the following are required;</p> <p>piece of iron/metal pebble cotton from silk</p> <p>To produce fire from <b>shàghàl wus</b>, the pebble and silk cotton are held together in one hand while the piece of iron in the other hand is struck against the pebble. The spark so produced sets fire to the silk cotton. Since the production of fire was cumbersome, Mwaghavul people had to find a way of preserving fire for domestic use. They used cow-dung or <b>kavuk</b> (chaff from dehusked fonio) to store fire for two or three days. Fire is usually preserved at <b>toghol</b> (forecourt) in the dry season</p>

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



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



## Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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


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

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

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

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

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

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

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



Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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



Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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



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

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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

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

## Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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

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

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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

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



## Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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

## Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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

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

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

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

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

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



## Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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

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

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-		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 tímaá	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

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
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>Isobertinia doka.</i> Hausa <i>dóókàà</i>
tulee tulee	mo —	n. v.	tùlèè tùlèè	tattoo; scarification to inscribe tattoos on a fiancée by a suitor; to make any tattoo on the body; to scarify s.o.	to warn other men to keep off; hardly did such girl ever marry s.o. else
tulkwat	—	n.	tùlk <sup>w</sup> át	fund-raising to settle bridewealth	it served as notification of proposed wedding to relations far and near

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	

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
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 dípòò</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>
twaar	—	n.	t <sup>w</sup> ààr	hair that grows on the neck of ram	also <b>ntwaar</b>
twaar	—	n.	t <sup>w</sup> ààr	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> àyàp		
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>

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition


Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
<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>ufír</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	úfír	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

**Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition**

<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.

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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.	vēlán	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.	vííbáŋ	royal robe, gown or loose garment or gown worn over other clothes.	Initially without a hole for the head which is created later. i.e. Hausa <i>alkyabba</i> also <b>fiŋg</b>
<b>ving</b>	—	v.	vínɔ̃	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.	vìlâʃ	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>vìlāsh</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.	vūn	fog; mist; haze	
<b>vuun</b>		a.	vūn	ashy in colour	

## Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
<b>vùun</b>	—	v.	vùùn	to persist; to persevere	cf. <b>diin</b> , <b>sughul</b>
<b>vùun</b>	—	v.	vùùn	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, tīrēṅ-	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>

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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	

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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>
<b>waghak</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	wāyák	roller (bird sp.)	probably the <i>Abyssinian roller</i> , <i>Coracias spp.</i> H. <i>tsànwáákàà</i>
<b>wághár</b>	—	v.	wáyár	to select	
<b>wāghar</b>	—	v.	wāyār	to cook Canarium fruit in warm water	cf. <b>wong</b>
<b>wàghàràk</b>		id.	wàʔàràk	describes bulging or protruding eyes	Used in insults. <b>Ra ki yit wàghàràk</b> She has bulging eyes
<b>wák</b>	—	v.	wák	to abuse using fingers or lips	also <b>ák</b>
<b>wàk</b>	—	n.	wàk	residue of dirt, garbage as a result of flooding	
<b>wal</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	wál	noise of a machine or bird; animal	
<b>wal</b>	—	v.	wál	to love; to want; to desire	
<b>wal</b>	—	v.	wál	to cry; to weep; to lament; to make noise; to vibrate	
<b>wal</b>	—	n.	wál	love; affection; charity	
<b>waljuu</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	wáldzúú	snake sp.	
<b>wam</b>	—	n.	wām	rotten object	
<b>wàm</b>	—	v.	wàm	to decompose; to rot; to decay	
<b>wan</b>	—	n.	wān	mud; laterite	
<b>wan</b>	<b>mumun</b>	pron.	wān, mùmũn	I, me, myself	first person singular masculine pronoun. Also <b>an</b>
<b>Wan làghàm o!</b>		excl.	wǎn làʔàm ɔ	shout for help; shout of despair; I am in trouble!	
<b>wang</b>	—	v.	wánʔ	to open; to widen	
<b>wàng</b>	—	excl.	wànʔ	said when waiting to remember s.t.	
<b>wáp</b>	—	n.	wáp	tax; revenue	cf. <b>lap wáp</b>
<b>wàp</b>	—	n.	wàp	gravy; meat sauce	
<b>wàp as</b>	—	n.p.	wàp ās	sauce from dog meat	
<b>waryaa</b>	<b>mo</b>	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 mat dīisì wuraá cìn mbii wàsh- wàsh this woman does her tasks energetically
wat	—	v.	wāt	to shake off; to sprinkle water, liquid	
wát	—	n.	wát	thievery; stealing; theft; thief; burglary; robbery	
wát	mo	n.	wát	thief; robber; burglar	
wát	—	v.	wát	to steal s.t.	
wát	—	v.	wát	to circumcise a child outside the official circumcision ritual, usually before the formal circumcision day	
wàt	—	v.	wàt	to spoil something etc.	
wát làa	—	v.p.	wát làa	to remove the foreskin	of the penis before the official circumcision ceremony
wàt làa	—	n.p.	wàt làa	child kidnapper; child stealing	
wat putughup	—	v.p.	wát pùtūyūp	to upset s.o.; to be upset	+ dative
wat putughup	—	n.p.	wát pùtūyūp	grief; sorrow; bereavement	
watkwar	—	n.	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>
watpee	—	v.i.	wàtpēē	to mess things up; to disorganise things; to spoil	
watpee	—	n.	wàtpēē	messing things up; spoiling or disorganising things	
we [...] ye		int.	wě yē	Who?	<b>A we a shaar fina ye?</b> ‘FOC who is friend my Q’ i.e. Who is my friend?
weel	—	v.	wéél	to be slim; to be slender; to be thin	<b>laareep ni wura fes weel zam</b> The girl is very slim



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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



Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



## Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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

## Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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

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

## Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

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