

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
filoot	mo	n.	fɪlɔ̃ɔ̃t	highest pitch in <i>kwaaraak</i> transverse clarinet; clarinet that produces this pitch	A filoot a ɔ̃ɔ̃ ɔ̃ɔ̃shee <i>Filoot</i> is the first pitch. cf. ndòk ɔ̃ɔ̃lee, ruruu ɔ̃ɔ̃lee, ngati, tép, jéng, ndòk ɔ̃ɔ̃des, ruruu ɔ̃ɔ̃des, nziik
jéng	mo	n.	dʒɛŋ	pitch in <i>kwaaraak</i> transverse clarinet, lower than <i>tép</i> and higher than <i>ndòk ɔ̃ɔ̃des</i> ; clarinet that produces this pitch	A jéng a ɔ̃ɔ̃ ɔ̃ɔ̃peeme <i>Jéng</i> is the sixth pitch. cf. filoot, ndòk ɔ̃ɔ̃lee, ruruu ɔ̃ɔ̃lee, ngati, tép, ndòk ɔ̃ɔ̃des, ruruu ɔ̃ɔ̃des, nziik
ndòk ɔ̃ɔ̃des	mo	n.p.	ⁿ dòk ɔ̃ɔ̃dɛ̃s, - ɔ̃ɔ̃nān	pitch in <i>kwaaraak</i> transverse clarinet, lower than <i>jéng</i> and higher than <i>ruruu ɔ̃ɔ̃des</i> ; clarinet that produces this pitch	A ndòk ɔ̃ɔ̃des a ɔ̃ɔ̃ ɔ̃ɔ̃poovul <i>Ndòk ɔ̃ɔ̃des</i> is the seventh pitch. cf. filoot, ndòk ɔ̃ɔ̃lee, ruruu ɔ̃ɔ̃lee, ngati, tép, jéng, ruruu ɔ̃ɔ̃des, nziik
ndòk ɔ̃ɔ̃lee	mo	n.p.	ⁿ dòk ɔ̃ɔ̃lɛ̃ɛ̃, - ɔ̃ɔ̃ɛ̃ɛ̃n	pitch in <i>kwaaraak</i> transverse clarinet, lower than <i>filoot</i> and higher than <i>ruruu ɔ̃ɔ̃lee</i> ; clarinet that produces this pitch	A ndòk ɔ̃ɔ̃lee a ɔ̃ɔ̃ ɔ̃ɔ̃ivul <i>Ndòk ɔ̃ɔ̃lee</i> is the second pitch. cf. filoot, ruruu ɔ̃ɔ̃lee, ngati, tép, jéng, ndòk ɔ̃ɔ̃des, ruruu ɔ̃ɔ̃des, nziik
ngati	mo	n.	ⁿ gàtɪ	pitch in <i>kwaaraak</i> transverse clarinet, lower than <i>ruruu ɔ̃ɔ̃lee</i> and higher than <i>tép</i> ; clarinet that produces this pitch	A ngati a ɔ̃ɔ̃ ɔ̃ɔ̃féer <i>Ngati</i> is the fourth pitch. cf. filoot, ndòk ɔ̃ɔ̃lee, ruruu ɔ̃ɔ̃lee, tép, jéng, ndòk ɔ̃ɔ̃des, ruruu ɔ̃ɔ̃des, nziik
nziik	mo	n.	ⁿ zɪ̃k	lowest pitch in <i>kwaaraak</i> transverse clarinet; clarinet that produces this pitch	A nziik a ɔ̃ɔ̃ ɔ̃ɔ̃poofeer <i>Nziik</i> is the ninth pitch. cf. filoot, ndòk ɔ̃ɔ̃lee, ruruu ɔ̃ɔ̃lee, ngati, tép, jéng, ndòk ɔ̃ɔ̃des, ruruu ɔ̃ɔ̃des
ruruu ɔ̃ɔ̃des	mo	n.p.	rúruú ɔ̃ɔ̃dɛ̃s	pitch in <i>kwaaraak</i> transverse clarinet, lower than <i>ndòk ɔ̃ɔ̃des</i> and higher than <i>nziik</i> ; clarinet that produces this pitch	A ruruu ɔ̃ɔ̃des a ɔ̃ɔ̃ ɔ̃ɔ̃pookun <i>Ruruu ɔ̃ɔ̃des</i> is the eighth pitch. cf. filoot, ndòk ɔ̃ɔ̃lee, ruruu ɔ̃ɔ̃lee, ngati, tép, jéng, ndòk ɔ̃ɔ̃des, nziik