

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
làa kípít	—	n.p.	làa kípít	ulcer; sore	Begins with a small spot which gradually grows. It may last for a long time.
làa kwee	jep kwee	n.p.	làa k ^w èè	chick	
làa kyakpee	jep kyakpee	n.p.	làa k ^y ákpēē	sickly child	child with auto-immune deficiency. In pre-colonial times, such child was called Kweekyes , lit. ‘chickens finished’; but with the advent of orthodox medicine, the child is called Yenman , lit. ‘medicine knows’
làa lu	jep lu	n.p.	làa lú	hut; small house	
làa mwos	jep mwos	n.p.	làa m ^w òs	young person who is a drunk; drunkard; piss-artist; sot	
làa ncíàk	—	n.p.	làa ⁿ ĩĩǵàk	ulcer of the ear	The ear begins to itch and then begins to emit pus. Lasts a long time.
làa njuu	jep njuu	n.p.	làa ⁿ ǵúú	infant; new-born baby	
làa peekaa	jep peekikaa	n.p.	làa pèèkàà, ǵzèp pèèkikàà	infant; new-born baby	
làa randong	jep randong	n.p.	làa rándōŋ, ǵzèp rándōŋ	calf (animal)	
làa taadung	—	p.n.	làa táádúŋ	young man	chosen from the house where the initiation rite is performed after circumcision to lead his peers during circumcision and other initiation rites
làa tum	jep tum	n.p.	làa tūm	lamb; young ram	
làa wus		n.p.	làa wūs	burns	
làa wus		v.p.	làa wūs	to produce fire	by whirling a stick in a soft log cf. pyàghàr wus
làa wus		n.p.	làa wūs	producing fire by spinning a stick on a soft log	cf. pyàghàr wus
làábút	—	v.	làábūt	to annoy; to irritate; to worry	
làábút	—	n.	làábūt	annoyance; irritation	
laadák	jepdák	n.	làa ǵǵk, ǵzèp ǵǵk	servant; servitor	

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Laadi	—	p.n.	láádi	Sunday; Sunday worship	< H.
laadyem	jepzilang	n.	làadʸém, dʒɛpziɫàn	young man; youth	cf. zilang , laazilang <i>Carissa edulis</i> . also nlaaghir . cf. H. <i>lèèmún tsuntsuu</i>
laaghir	mo	n.	ˠlààyīr	Plateau berry	
laakam	mo	n.	lààkām	policeman	
laakicoo	jepkicoo	n.	làà kíʃóó	first child	born by a woman
laakut	jepkut	n.	lààkút	irresponsible person; vagabond; thoughtless person	
làa-làa	la jep	v.i.	làà làà	to give birth; to deliver	
làa-làa	—	n.	làà làà	childbirth	
laalop	jeplop	n.	lààlòp	errand boy or girl	
laalu	jeplu	n.	lààlú	child within the compound	
laalukaa	jeplukaa	n.	lààlùkáá	orphan	
laamat	mo	n.	lààmàt	daughter of the family who has got married	cf. laamish
laamish	—	n.	lààmìʃ	brave man	
laamish	mo	n.	lààmìʃ	male member of a community living outside the community	recent coinage. cf. laamat
laap	mo	n.	lááp	place for threshing millet or acca	
laapiit		n.	lààpīt	mucus; catarrh; cough; cold; phlegm	Cough, headache and severe nasal blockage. cf. sighim
láápòò		v.	láápòò	to make derogatory or unpalatable remarks	lit. ‘have mouth’.
láápòò		n.	láápòò	making derogatory or unpalatable remarks; trouble	lit. ‘having mouth’.
laar	—	n.	lāār	archaic term for ‘ten’ used in compounds	originally a word for ‘twelve’
laar	mo	n.	lāār	flat surface of a rock	
làar kàs	mo	n.p.	lààr kās	flat rock or stone	where millet is kept to dry
laarḃwer	—	num.	lāārḃʷér	twelve (12)	archaic. now use baavul
laareep	jiraap	n.	lààrēēp, dʒìrááp	young girl	
laarfeer	—	num.	lāārʃéér	forty	
laarpaat	—	num.	lāārpààt	fifty	
laarpeemee	—	num.	lāārpēēméé	sixty	
laarpookun	—	num.	lāārpòòkún	eighty	
laarpyaa	mo	n.	lāārpʸáá	flat surface of a white rock	
laartup	mo	n.	lāārtùp	flat surface of a black rock	
laarvul	—	num.	lāārvūl	twenty (20)	
laatong	—	n.	lààtōŋ	slave boy/girl/dependant,	especially from an alien community
laatong	—	n.	lààtōŋ	being a servant	in an alien community
laaweet	mo	n.	lààwéét	tree or shrub sp.	red fruit when ripe

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laawur	—	n.	lááwúr	sweet or Irish potato	
làawùr gurum	—	n.p.	lààwùr gùrùm	sweet potato	<i>Ipomoea batatas</i> . Used to start fermentation in gruel. < H. <i>lááwúr</i> <i>Ipomoea batatas</i> . Used to start fermentation in gruel. < H. <i>lááwúr</i>
làawùr	—	n.p.	lààwùr	sweet potato	<i>Solanum</i>
Mwaghavul	—	n.p.	m ^w āyāvūl	Irish potato	<i>tuberosum</i> . ‘potato of whiteman’.
laayil	jepyil	n.	lààyíl	indigene of a place	cf. dingyil , gityil , kwangyil , songyil , tukyil , yilser
laayil	mo	n.	lààyíl	small village	
laazilang	jepzilang	n.	lààzìlàn, dʒèpzìlàn	young man; youth	cf. zilang , laadyem
labwoon	—	n.	láb ^w óón	menstruation	
làghàm	—	v.	làyàm	to get lost; to disappear; to vanish	
laghar	—	v.	lāyār	to be made to feel very hot and weak due to drinking, work or fever; to be beaten by rain	
lágjár	mo	n.	láyár	one who dances out of tune; one whose dancing is not synchronised; inept person; clumsy person	
lalek	—	n.	lálèk	quarrelsomeness;	
lám	—	v.	lám	substituting s.o. in a fight to weave; to entwine; to braid	
lám	mo	n.	lám	easier or milder part of s.t.	a lam ni ndiisi ‘FOC. easier-part the this’ this is the easier part. cf. lambir
lambar	—	n.	làmbàr	leg applied as a wedge	to bring down an opponent in a wrestling contest
làmbàs	—	a.	làmbàs	too wide (ear); too large (female genitals)	insult
lambir	—	n.	làmbír	doing a minor job on the farm rather than remaining idle	cf. lám
lamteng	—	v.	lámтэн	to weave rope from jute	
lamteng	—	n.	lámтэн	weaving rope from jute	
lang	—	v.	lāŋ	to not get a share of s.t. that has been given to others	a we lang e? Who hasn’t got [theirs]?
láng	—	n.	lāŋ	minute or inconsequential part of s.t.	

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làng		adv.	làŋ	after; after sometime	làng ɓe ri jì kàt mun after sometime he met us
làng	—	v.	làŋ	to take or spend some time	mbii dīisì kì pán làng this issue has taken some time.
làng	—	v.	làŋ	to hang; to squat; to ride; to perch; to sit on eggs (chicken)	Ri so làng dī he went and stayed there for a while Katbaa kwee lang nki àas kas ɓe ba ni mbak jep ni mo kas Unless a chicken lies on its eggs, it will not hatch them into chicks
làng lée	—	v.p.	làŋ lée	to hang clothes to dry	
lang nlàa	lang njep	v.p.	lāŋ ⁿ làa	to lose a child (to death)	also ɓilang nlàa
langdī		adv.	làŋdī	in a while	
langdīlee		adv.	làŋdīlēē	in a short time; sooner; promptly	
lànggá	—	n.	làŋ gá	game where children hop on one leg	Also lànglāa .
làngkáa	—	v.	làŋkáa	to invent a pretext not to do s.t.	
làngkáa	—	n.	làŋkáa	inventing a pretext not to do s.t.	
langlee		adv.	làŋlēē	shortly; soon	
làŋlée	—	n.	làŋlée	hanging clothes to dry	
langlughup	—	v.	làŋlùŷùp	to make allowance for free movement, access; etc.	
langtìlèng	mo	n.	làŋtìlèŋ	hanger	where soup condiments are kept
langtìng	mo	n.	làŋtìŋ	witness; evidence	
langtughup	—	v.	làŋtūŷùp	to be annoyed; to be angry	
langtughup	—	n.	làŋtūŷùp	being annoyed; being angry	
lap	—	v.	láp	to take away; to receive	
lap	—	v.	láp	to answer; to reply; to respond	
lap	—	n.	láp	answering; replying; responding	
lap (shak) ki	—	v.p.	láp (fàk) kí	to resemble (s.o.)	ra lap ki ri she resembles him
lap hop	—	v.p.	láp hóp	to borrow	
lap hop	—	n.p.	láp hóp	act of borrowing	
lap mat	—	v.p.	láp màt	to marry	(when a man marries a woman)
lap mat	—	n.p.	láp màt	act of getting married to a woman	
lap shi pilang	—	n.p.	láp ſì pílán	acknowledgements in a publication	
lap tokshik	—	v.p.	láp tòkshik	to reply to a greeting	also lapshik

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
lap tokshik	—	n.p.	láp tòkshìk	replying to a greeting	also lapshik
lap wáp	—	v.p.	láp wáp	to collect tax	
lap wáp	—	n.p.	láp wáp	tax collection; revenue collection	
lapnook	—	v.	lápnoòk	to rest; to repose; to relax	
lapnook	—	n.	lápnoòk	rest; relaxation; repose	
lappòò	—	v.	lápnoò	to answer; to respond impudently	
lappòò	—	n.	lápnoò	impudent response	
lapshak	—	n.	lápʃák	resemblance; similarity	
lapshak	—	v.	lápʃák	to resemble; to look like	jep ni mo lapshak the children resemble each other
lapshik	—	v.	lápshìk	to reply to a greeting	also lap tokshik
lapshik	—	n.	lápshìk	replying to a greeting	also lap tokshik
lapyil	—	n.	lápýil	waterleaf; green potherb	<i>Amaranthus hybridus</i> . Grown in gardens. H. <i>allayaho</i>
làs	lās	v.	làs, lās	to fix; to mount an object; to stick	
latileng	—	v.	látílèŋ	to vaccinate; to immunise; to inoculate	also tubaal
latileng	—	n.	látílèŋ	vaccination; immunisation; inoculation	also tubaal
le	kwang	v.	lè k ^w áŋ	to keep; to place; to cause; to put s.t.; to create	pl. kwang not applicable to <i>cause</i> , <i>create</i>
le àm	—	v.p.	lè àm	to put s.o. on a drip in hospital	
le àm	—	v.p.	lè àm	to irrigate; to water	also woo àm
le ɓit	—	v.p.	lè ɓít	to fix an appointment	
le ɓit	—	n.p.	lè ɓít	appointment (meeting)	
le díiret	—	v.p.	lè díírět	to bless s.o.	
le dīki	—	v.p.	lè dīkí	to add quantity	(liquids etc.)
le kiirmuut	—	v.p.	lè kīrmūūt	to frighten; to terrify	
le kiirmuut	—	n.p.	lè kīrmūūt	act of frightening	
le kóor	—	v.p.	kám kōōr	to aim at s.t. with spear, arrow, gun; to practise archery	jep ni mo le kóor nkaa ting ni the children aimed at the tree to know who could hit the target
le ngaas	—	v.p.	lè ⁿ gáás	to reserve food	
le ngaas	—	v.p.	lè ⁿ gáás	to suspend s.t. so as to do s.t. else in the interim	
leceer	—	n.	lètʃээр	ululation; shrilling	done by women to express joy, especially during a dance or race shrilling for <i>ceer</i> , the women circle dance, is <i>áyúú</i> . For <i>velang</i> and <i>ɓel</i> ,

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					which are dances for men, it is <i>wúúúú</i> . During horse racing, the shrilling done to cheer competitors on is <i>wúú-wúú</i> .
leceer	—	v.	lèŋǣér	to shrill for joy	, especially during a dance or race done by women
ledíiret	—	n.	lèdíířèt	blessing s.o.	
lee		a.	lēē	little; tiny; small (in quantity)	
lée	mo	n.	lée	load; clothes; goods; anything ordered	
lèe	mo	n.	lèè	(good) yield of tubers	
lèe	mo	n.	lèè	tattooing marks	of a married woman
lée kì mat civir	mo	n.p.	lée kì màt ɽívir	applied when name is expected to be confidential	also lée kì mat muyii
lée kì mat muyii	mo	n.p.	lée kì màt múyíí	circumlocutory name of special food for ancestors used to conceal it from women	used when name is expected to be confidential. Also lée kì mat civir
lèe nshii	mo	n.p.	lèè ʰŋii	honey with the honeycomb	cf. àm nshii
lee shaar	mo	n.p.	lēē ʃāār	uniform clothes worn by friends	cf. wuling . Friends sometimes sew or buy lee shaar , which they wear at the same time to strengthen ties of friendship and to give them an identity
leebut	mo	n.	lēēbūt	intestines; guts	also wulelel, welweet, watkwar
leejwat	mo	n.	lēēdʒ ^w át	clothes reserved for outing	
leekook	mo	n.	lēēkòòk	costumes; musical instruments; dance gear	
lee-lee		adv.	lēēlēē	bit by bit; in small increments; slowly; piece by piece	
leelek	mo	n.	lēēlèk	arms; armoured clothing	plural of mbiilek . Also nlirlek (sg.)
leelóp	mo	n.	lēēlóp	dresses worn	
leen	—	n.	lēēn	flour; powder; loose soil	
leen	—	n.	lēēn	fresh loose soil	produced while farming and spread on cultivated clods
leen nghik	—	n.	lēēn ʰŋìk	cement	also rèng
leepyaa	mo	n.	léép ^y áá	civilian	Hausa <i>siminti</i>

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Mwaghavul lèet	pl. mo	PoS n.	IPA lèèt	Gloss tree sp.	Examples <i>Entada abyssinica</i> ; <i>E. africana</i> < H. <i>tààwátsáá</i>
lek	—	v.	lēk	to fight; to be truculent; to be pugnacious; to be aggressive; to be wild; to be militant; to be combative	
lèk	mo	n.	lèk	war; fight; battle; conflict	
lèk aghas	—	n.p.	lèk àyàs	fight	in which one of the combatants or both use their teeth instead of their fists etc.
lèk se	—	v.p.	lèk sē	to be defeated; to be captured or killed in war; to be vanquished	lèk se gwar ni the man was killed in a battle
lekom	—	v.	lèkōm	to be attentive; to pay attention	
lekom	—	n.	lèkōm	being attentive; paying attention	
lèkse	—	n.	lèksē	prisoner of war	
leng	—	v.	lēŋ	to spread out a heap to dry etc.	
leng	—	v.	lēŋ	to search (internet); to investigate a matter	
leng sak	leng suk	v.p.	lēŋ sāk, lēŋ sūk	to search yourself (said to a male)	sak is substituted with shik (yourself—fem. sg.), san (myself), sun (ourselves), shin (himself), sat (herself), sut (themselves)
lepan	—	v.	lèpàn	to think; to hope; to expect	
lepan	—	n.	lèpàn	hope	
lepòò	—	v.	lèpòò	to condole a bereaved family; to be troublesome to s.o.	
lèrèng	—	n.	lèrèŋ	spreading of fine particles of soil on ridge	adapted to mean ‘adjective’ in new grammatical terminology of soil on ridge
lèrèng	—	v.	lèrèŋ	to spread fine particles	
lesar	—	v.	lè sár	to lay hands on; to anoint	
lesar	—	v.	lè sár	to be involved in; to support	
lesar	—	v.	lè sár	to sign; to endorse	
lesar	—	v.	lè sár	to register a marriage	
lesar	—	n.	lè sár	signing; signature; endorsement; registration of marriage	
leting	—	v.	lètīŋ	to force s.o. to do s.t.	
leting	—	n.	lètīŋ	forcing s.o. to do s.t.	

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leyil	—	v.	lèyíl	to remake ridges	when the plant has fully grown instead of formally weeding the farm cf. cinyil
leyil	—	n.	lèyíl	remaking ridges	when the plant has fully grown instead of formally weeding the farm cf. cinyil
lii	—	n.	lìi	saliva; sputum	
liikum	—	n.	lìi kũm	dry drool	spreads on one's cheeks while sleeping. Wet drool is called zeel
liis	mo	n.	líis	tongue; language	
liis	—	n.	líis	first part of running water or flood	
liispoo	mo	n.	liispòò	bad or vulgar utterance; swearing; oath	
lijam	mo	n.	lídžám	plant sp.	Soft plant used to dress wounds after circumcision.
lilyu	—	n.	líl'ú	rainbow	
lip	—	n.	līp	red powder	normally collected from the stream over shallow stagnant water. The powder is used mostly during war or festivities
libet	—	v.	lībēt	to get knotted (rope, thread, string, etc.)	
libèt	mo	n.	lībèt	profit; gain; benefit	
libin	—	v.	lībīn	to cover s.t. with soil	i.e. on the farm you cover up grass with soil cf. libin
libin	—	v.	lībīn	to eat greedily or without being choosy; to conceal s.t. meant for public consumption	
lighit	—	v.	līyīt	to have crowded plants	
lighit	—	v.	līyīt	to put on more clothes than necessary	
lighit	mo	n.	līyīt	bush, more general term	cf. sheep .
lighit-lighit		adv.	līyīt līyīt	describes a very bushy place	
lightpee	—	v.	līyītpēē	to have crowded plants	
lightpee	mo	n.	līyītpēē	thicket; copse; cluster of trees; bush, more general term	cf. sheep .

Mwaghavul lìpàt-lìpàt	pl.	PoS id.	IPA	Gloss	Examples
				imitates the sound of the ears flapping when an animal such as a sheep is running.	Tum ni nsushii be kom nii wal lìpàt-lìpàt <i>the sheep is running and its ears are making the noise</i> lìpàt-lìpàt also lupoo
lipoo	mo	n.	lìpòò	dialect; language; speech form	
loghom	—	n.	lōyōm	leprosy	The skin develops roughness and bumps, the fingers begin to stiffen and parts of the body eventually rot away. H. <i>kuturta</i>
lòghóm	—	s.v.	lōyóm	to be soft; to be pliable	
loghom	—	v.	lōyōm	to wither (plant)	
lòghòm	—	n.	lōyòm	withering (plant)	
loghomtu	mo	n.	lōyōmtù	leper	
lòghór	mo	n.	lōyór	fig sp.	
loghot	—	v.	lōyòt	to be used to; to be familiar with; to be habituated to	
lòghòt	—	n.	lōyòt	habit; custom; familiar way of doing things	
lok	—	v.	lòk	to get wet; to soak s.t.; to drench	
lok	—	n.	lòk	wet; soggy; beginning of the rainy season (tar-lok)	
lok féel		v.p.	lòk féél	to wet the throat; to quench thirst	also lok tóok
lok nìghìnmat	—	n.p.	lòk nìyìnmat	early rains	experienced around March
lok took	—	v.p.	lòk tóók	to wet the throat; to quench thirst	also lok féel
lók-lók		adv.	lók lók	describes s.t. too soft	
lòk-lòk		adv.	lòk lòk	describes s.t. very wet	
lom	—	v.	lóm	to blunt; to become blunt	
lom	—	v.	lóm	to eat s.t. gluttonously	also lúm
lompòò	—	v.	lóm-pòò	to talk unscrupulously	
lompòò	—	n.	lóm-pòò	unscrupulous language	
long	mo	n.	lōŋ	riches; wealth (generally goods; money; livestock)	
long	mo	n.	lōŋ	sheep or goat; caprine; general name for domestic animals	randong mo del pwat nkuut long gùtùtùt The cows came out of the pen <i>gùtùtùt</i>
lòng	—	v.	lòŋ	to be wealthy; to be rich; to be prosperous	

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lòng lap	mo	n.p.	lòng láp	animal given by parents to conclude marriage formalities	Usually a young female goat that has yet to give birth and is without defects. The offspring are given to their children, especially males, when they visit.
Longfeer	—	p.n.	lɔŋfɛēr	tallest hill in Panyam	around Sekop area. Used in the past for refuge during wars
Longkat	—	p.n.	lɔŋkāt	Fyam woman	who popularised a local dance which later bore her name longkat Traditionally local dances went anti-clockwise, but this particular one was clockwise. The name in Mwaghavul signifies that wealth is lacking or inadequate
look	—	v.	lōk	to start loosening (hair) and look like that of an infant	cf. waa, vwaar, ceen
lók	—	v.	lók	to overdo something bad e.g. telling lies	
loot	mo	n.	lót	long, narrow entrance; corridor; alley	
lòotlu	mo	n.	lòotlú	narrow entrance into	a compound which is part of a group of compounds forming an extended family settlement and having one main entrance; extended family
lop	jwal	v.	lōp	to put on; to wear clothes	
lop	jwal	v.	lōp	to put in; to insert; to stick in; to bolt (door, window, etc.)	
lop	—	v.	lōp	to send a message; to send s.o.	
lòp	—	n.	lòp	message	
lop poolu	—	v.p.	lōp pòlú	to bolt a door	A we lop poolu ni ye? Who bolted the door? cf. ten poolu
lop shuu	jwal shuu	v.p.	lōp ʃū	to thread a needle	
lopshik	jwalshik	v.	lōpʃik, dʒ ^w ālʃik	to accuse	lit. 'to put on an issue'

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
lós	—	v.	lós	to kill very many people or animals through warfare, accident, epidemic	
lu	mo	n.	lú	house; dwelling; residence; hut; building; room	
lu ɓweng	mo	n.p.	lù ɓwèŋ	police cell	
lù fwopoo	mo	n.p.	lù fʷɔ̀pòò	media house	
lù leen nghik	mo	n.p.	lù lēēn ʰŋìk	house built with cement blocks etc.	
lù naariin	mo	n.p.	lù náárīn	cinema or video house	
lù nghik	mo	n.p.	lù ʰŋìk	house built with stones	
lù óo	mo	n.p.	lù ɔ́ɔ	round house	
lù sese	mo	n.p.	lù sēsé	restaurant; cafeteria	
lù shikiling	mo	n.p.	lù ʃìkìlìŋ	radio house	
lù shinaariin	mo	n.p.	lù ʃínáárīn	television house	
lù wan	mo	n.p.	lù wān	mud house	
luɓang	mo	n.	lùbāŋ	kob antelope	<i>Kobus kob</i>
luɓira	mo	n.	lùbírā	needle	also luɓura
luɓura	mo	n.	lùbúrá	needle	< H. also luɓira
lubwak	mo	n.	lùbʷák	vegetable	see pumbwan
luɗeng	mo	n.	lùɗéŋ	multi-storey building	
ludyaar	mo	n.	lùɗʰáár	house where the barn or granary is located	
ludyeel	mo	n.	lùɗʰéél	court of law	
lughum	—	v.	lūyūm	to bend or fold vegetables like spinach without breaking them; to bend the blade of an object; to secretly divert s.t. meant for public benefit	
lughus	—	v.	lùyùs	to thresh fonio	
lughus pòò	—	v.p.	lùyùs pòò	to mince words	
lughus pòò	—	n.p.	lùyùs pòò	mincing words	
lughut	—	v.	lùyùt	to strap s.t. on the back; to support s.o. who is a dependent	
lughut ɓwoon	—	v.p.	lùyùt ɓʷóón	to support a person or cause	
lughut ɓwoon	—	n.p.	lùyùt ɓʷóón	support given to a person or cause	
lughut làa	—	v.p.	lùyùt làà	to strap a child on one's back	
lughut làa	—	n.p.	lùyùt làà	strapping a child on one's back	
lúk	—	v.	lúk	to prepare local soup by stirring	usually with a swizzle stick
lúk	—	v.	lúk	to develop blisters	
lùk	mo	n.	lùk	problem; difficulty; puzzle; maze; enigma	
lùk	—	v.	lùk	to get knotted	(thread, string, etc.)

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
lúk ɓut	—	n.p.	lúk ɓūt	hiccough	also guluk ɓut . This may begin with consumption of dry food. In extreme cases, the patient may be hospitalised.
lùk kàt	—	v.p.	lùk kàt	to not be easy to find; to be scarce	
lùk naa	—	v.p.	lùk náá	to not be easy to see; to not be visible	
lúk pòò	—	v.p.	lúk pòò	to develop blisters on the lips	
lúk pùk	—	v.p.	lúk pùk	to prepare traditional soup by stirring	usually with a swizzle stick
lúk sar	—	v.p.	lúk sár	to develop blisters on the fingers	
lukaa	mo	n.	lùkáá	orphan	also laalukaa . Wu naajeel kì lukaa mo Have compassion on orphans
lukāa nighin	mo	n.	lùkāā nīyīn	fatherless person	Làa ni a lukāa nighin The child is a fatherless person
lukāa puun	mo	n.	lùkāā pūūn	motherless person	Làa ni a lukāa puun The child is a motherless person
lukam	mo	n.	lùkám	classroom	
lùk-lùk		adv.	lùk lùk	describes s.t. intricate, problematic; devious; not straightforward	
lukshik	—	v.	lúkʃik	to be full of surprises; to have a tendency for unexpected or incredible actions	
lukshik	mo	n.	lúkʃik	surprise; wonder; incredible act; miracle	
lukùm	mo	n.	lùkùm	shrine house	
lukwang	mo	n.	lùkʷáŋ	rectangular house	Hausa <i>adada</i>
lúm	—	v.	lúm	to eat s.t. gluttonously; to devour	also lom
lun	lwan	v.	lùn, lʷān	to mend a winnowing tray or threshing ground	kutut laap preparatory to the threshing of millet cow dung is used
lunaan	mo	n.	lùnāān	church; house of God	also luunaan
lunaan dīides	mo	n.p.	lùnāān dīídēs	temple; large religious building	
lúng	—	n.	lúnɟ	swimming	also taalung, cutlung
lùŋ	—	v.	lùŋ	to weed a farm; to broadcast seeds on a nursery bed	
lùŋ as	—	n.p.	lùŋ ās	dog paddle	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
lùṅ jet	—	n.p.	lùṅ dʒɛt	backstroke	
lùṅ sár	—	n.p.	lùṅ sár	breast stroke	
lùṅ shii	—	n.p.	lùṅ ʃíí	crawl	
lupak	—	n.	lùpák	occurs only in gwòm lupak , ball of fonio or millet dough wrapped inside leaves and roasted	cf. gwòm lupak
lupar	—	n.	lùpàr	nursing the birth of a child	
lus	lwas	v.	lùs, l ^w ās	to mend; to patch; to repair; to fix	
lushaghat	mo	n.	lùʃàʔàt	prison; detention centre; gaol; jail	
lushim	mo	n.	lùʃim	leopard	<i>Panthera pardus</i>
lutuk	mo	n.	lùtúk	market	
luunaan	mo	n.	lùùnāān	church; house of God	also lunaan
lùwìt	mo	n.	lùwìt	minute	recent coinage
luyen	mo	n.p.	lùyēn	hospital; dispensary; infirmary; clinic	
lùzáál	mo	n.	lùzáál	website	recent coinage
lwaa	—	n.	l ^w āā	meat; game; wild animal	
lwàa kwàt	—	n.p.	l ^w āā k ^w àt	game from hunting	Usually shared in the following order: the two people who assisted in killing the animal get the upper part of the neck called gài and the lower and bigger part of the neck called took ; the person who initiated the killing of the animal takes the remainder. cf. gài
lwaat	—	v.	l ^w áát	to press grass down without cutting or uprooting it so as to free up space; to drag mucus or tear on the cheek or other part of the head	
lwaayil	mo	n.	l ^w ààyíl	bushmeat	(meat from a hunt or traps etc.)
lwaayil	mo	n.	l ^w ààyíl	wild animal	(meat from a hunt or traps etc.)
lwaghas	—	v.	l ^w āyās	to rub; to thresh millet or fonio with the hand; to tread on s.t. and drag your foot over it	
lwas	—	v.	l ^w ās	to mend; to patch; to repair; to fix	plural of lus
lyap	—	v.	l ^y āp	to look; to regard; to see	plural of naa (pl.)

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
lyoon	—	v.	lʸɔ̃n	to fall out; to lose	(teeth from the mouth, fruits from a tree) aghas kì ngunan ni kì lyoon kyes ku pòò ni đee aase <i>gìnìnòn</i> The old man has lost almost all his teeth and his mouth is now just empty, <i>gìnìnòn</i>
lyoon	—	v.	lʸɔ̃n	to eat too much flesh	
M m	MMmm				
maa		excl.	màá	what?	Contraction of nne me àa . Used when s.o. says s.t. disagreeable or irritating and you ask them to repeat it as if for clarification.
màà	—	v.	màà	to tire out; to exhaust; to fatigue	
màà	—	v.	màà	to be defeated by; to defeat; to conquer; to canquish	
màà	—	v.	màà	to surpass; to be more than	Used in comparative constructions. Delvit su maa mo jir Delvit runs faster than all of them
màà dī	—	v.p.	màà dī	to tire out; to exhaust	maa dī + dative
maap	—	n.	mààp	mourning; wailing; crying	matkàa ni wura kì baa bìlang dī mmee làa fira ni đee wura teer shoor a maap đak <i>shwèt-shwèt</i> the widow has lost another child and she spent all night crying <i>shwèt-shwèt</i> ; kìsh fwot maap suddenly start crying
maap	mo	n.	mààp	noise of a machine, bird or animal	
maapláa	—	n.	mààpláa	revenge; retaliation; vengeance	lit. ‘mourning for a wound’

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
maar	—	n.	māār	millet cultivar	cf. Hausa <i>gééróó</i>
máar	mo	n.	máár	farm; farming; tillage; cultivation	The types of farming include the following: bitlan , kimos , màar mat , màar mishkagham , nùng aas , wuk , wushat , yaghal máar , yaghallu , zhira
màar laamat	mo	n.p.	mààr lààmàt	farmland	given to a daughter of the family who has got married
màar mat	—	n.p.	mààr màt	farming for your parents-in-law	This demonstrates to your parents-in-law that you are capable of caring for their daughter
màar mishkagham	—	n.p.	mààr mishkáyám	communal farming for the chief	also zhira .
màar mos	—	n.p.	mààr mòs	communal farming involving distant relations	also màar mwos , kimos
màar mwos	—	n.p.	mààr m ^w òs		<i>see</i> màar mos , kimos
màar sèn	—	n.p.	mààr sèn	cultivation of land for planting millet	from late July to late September. Also sèn
Maarbang	—	p.n.	máárbáj	spirit	that protects a female member of the house married elsewhere as well as her children and connects them to the family ties of her parents. According to Mwaghavul custom, a woman returns to her parents temporarily after having children. Sacrifice is offered to Maarbang for their protection.
maarshang	mo	n.	máárǵáj	s.o. who is enthusiastic about farming and grows large quantities of crops	Mo a maarshang They are farming enthusiasts
màas	—	n.	mààs	unrefined fibre	stripped from kenaf plants without soaking the plants in water for days also njoomoo

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
maas pòò	—	v.p.	máás pòò	to taste alkaline; to taste sour; to taste bitter	
mak		s.v.	māk	to be enough; to be adequate; to be sufficient	
mak		v.a.	māk	to be capable; to be able; to be possible	equivalent to English ‘can’
mák	—	n.	mák	ability; capability; power; capacity	
mal	mo	n.	māl	of female; same father different mothers; woman from the same extended family or clan as one	term of address used by women in half-sister relationship. Corresponding male term is mol
malshak	—	n.	mālǰāk	women with the same father but different mothers; women from the same extended family or clan	cf. molshak
man	—	v.	mān	to know; to have information	
màn	—	n.	màn	knowledge	
mander	—	v.	māndēr	to forget	also munder
mander	—	n.	māndēr	forgetfulness	also munder
mang	—	v.	mànǰ	to be taken for; to be mistaken for; to be treated as	mat ni mang ri a ngutar ‘woman the took him as madman’ the woman took him for a madman
mang	ghir	v.	mànǰ, ǵir	to take away; to carry off; to steal; to pick up	
mang (...) fyáat	kok (...) fyáat	v.p.	mànǰ f’áát, kōk-	to throw s.o. to the ground in wrestling	ra mang ri fyáat (nyil) she threw him to the ground; ra yàa ri be ra mang fyáat nyil she caught and threw him to the ground
mang (...) fyàat	—	v.p.	mànǰ f’àat	to finish a task much earlier than expected	mo mang (ḍak ni) fyàat they finished the work much earlier than expected
mang káa	—	v.p.	mànǰ káa	to outgrow s.o.	
mang kiis	—	v.p.	mànǰ kīs	to eliminate the cause of misfortune	, usually by spiritual means
mang libèt	—	v.p.	mànǰ libèt	to say or do s.t. without authorisation or permission	
mang libèt	—	n.p.	mànǰ libèt	saying or doing s.t. without authorisation or permission	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
mang ngaas	—	n.p.	màŋ ⁿ gáás	practice of lifting a child above the ground level by holding him by the chin and the occiput.	It was jokingly said that it helped the child grow.
mang nkar		v.p.	màŋ ⁿ kár	to marry a woman betrothed to s.o. else	
Manggu	—	p.n.	māŋgú	name of town, administrative headquarters of the local government where the Mwaghavul people are the dominant ethnic group.	officially spelled Mangu . The name originated from the early inhabitants who brought euphoria to the area to serve as hedges. The local etymology is Mang ‘to carry’ + guu euphoria.
mangkiis	—	n.	màŋkĩs	remedying a misfortune from the cause	Mwaghavul believed that something was responsible for every misfortune. Fortune tellers alleged that there must be a kiis somewhere within the family, and that unless they eliminated the cause, future calamities would not be averted
mangkùur	—	v.	màŋkùur	to survey an area of land	
mangkùur	—	n.	màŋkùur	act of surveying an area of land	
mangkùur	—	v.	màŋkùur	to spy; to snoop	
mangkùur	—	n.	màŋkùur	act of spying; snooping	also coghol
mangkwet	ghìrkwet	v.	màŋk ^w èt, yìrk ^w èt	to be taken in rapture (saints)	
mangkwet	—	n.	màŋk ^w èt	rapture (of saints)	
mangshik	—	v.	màŋʃik	to get yourself into trouble	lit. ‘to carry an issue’
mangshik	—	n.	màŋʃik	getting yourself into trouble	lit. ‘carrying an issue’
Mangu	—	p.n.	māŋgú	official spelling of Manggu	cf. Manggu
mangzung	—	v.	màŋzùŋ	to challenge a peer to a wrestling/fighting contest	
mangzung	—	n.	màŋzùŋ	challenging a peer to a wrestling/fighting contest	
manman	—	n.	mān mán	being educated; intelligent	
manman	—	v.	mān mán	to be educated; intelligent	
manshii	—	v.	mānʃíi	to understand; to comprehend	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
manshii	—	n.	māŋʃii	comprehension; understanding	
manzang	—	n.	mànzāŋ	premolars (teeth)	
mar	—	v.	mār	to have swollen patches	(body)
màr	—	n.	màr	swollen patches on the body	
marwe	mo	n.	màrwè	physic nut	<i>Jatropha curcas</i> . It has many medical applications, including as a laxative for children. Also mmawe, mawe
mat	shirop	n.	màt	woman; wife	
mat Bilaat	mo	n.p.	màt bílààt	Fulɓe woman	
mat cèt mwos	—	n.p.	màt ʃèt m ^w òs	woman who brews local beer; brewer	cf. mat mwos
mat cicet	—	n.p.	màt ʃi ʃèt	woman who cooks; cook	
mat kirom	mo	n.p.	màt kíróm	concubine	
mat mwos	—	n.p.	màt m ^w òs	woman who brews local beer; brewer	cf. mat cèt mwos
mat muyii	mo	n.p.	màt múyíí	ancestral woman; name used when actual name is being kept confidential	mat muyii bangshik, ra cèt wáar dang cighir mos ‘an ancestral woman performed wonders by cooking sweet cereal drinks that turned alcoholic’ said when s.o. does s.t. favourable out of unfavourable circumstances. From the story of an ancient woman who was the first to brew an intoxicating drink to make her uncooperating husband cut their son’s hair, which he did joyfully under the influence of the alcohol also mwàan shwaa
mat mwàan shwaa	mo	n.p.	màt m ^w ààn ʃ ^w āā	female prostitute; harlot; whore; hooker	
mat nggaa	mo	n.p.	màt ⁿ gāā	prostitute; harlot; whore; hooker	cf. (mat) mwàan shwaa, nggaa
mat nyim	mo	n.p.	màt ⁿ yim	married woman	
mat wáar	mo	n.p.	màt wáár	woman who sells gruel	
matkáa	mo	n.	màtkáá	widow	
matkam	mo	n.	màtkám	female teacher	

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Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
matkár	mo	n.	màtkár	woman engaged to one man who breaks the engagement and marries s.o. else	
matlu	mo	n.	màtlú	housewife	
matpàr	mo	n.	màtpàr	nursing mother	
matpóo	mo	n.	màtpóó	bride; newly wed woman	

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
matshee	mo	n.	màtʃèè	girl betrothed to s.o.; fiancée	Sometimes a girl could be betrothed as early as two years old. She stays with her parents until puberty. Marriage in Mwaghavul culture is a relationship between the two families rather than the two couples. The parents of the groom initiate the process by first presenting a kim bangle to the young proposed bride. When she accepts the kim , the groom's parents next supply the bride's parents with two tip (bags) of kàs (millet) and kusuk (fonio) for the upkeep of the bride. These items are presented to the in-laws annually until the groom's parents wish to formally take her to their house. This time a guard equivalent of a bottle of mwoor paat (Canarium oil) and nuk are added. The nuk is to be worn by the bride. Later the groom's parents would buy a pot of mwoor paat and mos (local beer) would be prepared and taken to the bride's home, by the groom's paternal uncles along with an already slaughtered ram/goat. At the shyeep kipang the bride would stand there when her groom's father/uncles would pour the mwoor