


Mwaghavul been	pl. mo	PoS n.	IPA bèèn	Gloss gourd (calabash)	Examples
					
been déél	mo	n.p.	bèèn déél	kettle	lit. 'gourd with spout'. <b>Nyem zum pikyeen mo ki cìn ðak ki been déél mpèe ðangnaan</b> Muslims use the kettle for prayers
been mwoor		a.	bèèn m <sup>w</sup> òòr	complexion of person who is neither dark nor fair	<b>Mat ni a been mwoor</b> The woman is a bit fair-complexioned
bèló	—	n.	bèló	chicken-pox	Fever followed the appearance of scattered spots across the body. <b>Ba bèló byaal wul mmubin kas</b> Chicken-pox is not as dangerous as smallpox
ben	—	v.	bēn	to assume; to think; to expect; to hope for	<b>Wan ben nne gurum mo a kaa wan sì</b> I assume that people are like me
bet	birep	v.	bèt, bīrēp	to push down; to push away; to press on	<b>A tap taji a bet làa ni!</b> Watch out so you (masc. sg.) don't push down the child!
bìmb'yòl	—	n.	bì <sup>m</sup> b'yòl	uvular inflammation	also <b>bìng'yòl, byòlbyòl. Kàt gurum shwaa yen fè bìmb'yòl mmak baa</b> When a person takes a medicine, uvular inflammation may disappear (i.e. be cured)

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
<b>bingkara</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	bĩṅkárá	guinea corn with black stalk whose pith is crushed and used to colour mats	<b>Ba bingkara ki le àa kas</b> The black-stalk colouring guinea corn does not produce seed. cf. <b>kampaar</b>
<b>bìngyòl</b>	—	n.	bì <sup>n</sup> g <sup>y</sup> òl	uvular inflammation	<b>bìngyòl ki mak put ngunan</b> Uvular inflammation can appear in an adult. cf. <b>bimbyòl, byòlbyòl</b>
<b>bir</b>	—	v.	bír	to travel aimlessly	<b>Gwar ni pu bir buu fe ri taa met a kyeenpyaa</b> The man was wandering about and he chanced upon a luck.
<b>bish</b>	—	v.	bĩḻ	to be stingy; to be mean; to be parsimonious	<b>Mat ni bish aase</b> The woman is very stingy
<b>bish</b>	—	v.	bĩḻ	to be bad; to be wrong; to be ugly; to be misshapen; to be bitter; to taste bad	<b>Mbiise ni bish</b> The food tastes bad
<b>bísh</b>	—	n.	bĩḻ	stinginess; bad state	<b>Mizep ni mo kwar mbiise ni mpee bísh kini</b> The visitors refused to eat the food because of its bad taste.
<b>bish naa</b>	—	v.p.	bĩḻ náá	to be bad-looking	SVC. Lit. ‘be-bad to-behold’ <b>Tish kì nkuljem ni bish naa</b> The hamerkop’s nest is bad to behold. cf. <b>ret naa</b>
<b>bishaal</b>	—	n.	bĩḻáál	grass sp.	<b>Bishaal ni kì fii</b> The <i>bishaal</i> grass has dried up
<b>bish-bish</b>		id.	bĩḻ bĩḻ	very (bad); exceedingly; terribly	<b>Jogholtù a ngo ḍīidut bish-bish</b> ‘Jogholtù is person short terribly’ Jogholtù is an exceedingly short person
<b>bishmmee</b>		adv.	bĩḻ <sup>m</sup> mèé	probably; maybe; perhaps	<b>Bishmmee ri kudi a ar</b> He is probably on the way. also <b>mmimee, mmee, kasmme</b>

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
<b>bít</b>	—	n.	bít	morning	<b>Bít zùghùmet mpuus</b> The morning is colder than the afternoon
<b>bìt</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	bìt	hut; house; home	<b>Dikaam ni ri ki tong a ndighin bìt</b> The old man lives in a hut
<b>bít-bít</b>		c.i.	bít bít	very black	qualifies <b>tùp. fwaat ni a tùp bít-bít</b> the cloth is very black
<b>bicicit</b>		id.	bìŋɪt	very wide (space, piece of cloth)	<b>kom milom ni kaam bicicit</b> The leaves of the cocoyam are very wide cf. <b>bucicit</b>
<b>bighir</b>	<b>pweer</b>	v.	bíyír, p <sup>w</sup> ēēr	to expose; to spread out	<b>Ting ni bighir zam</b> The tree is well spread out
<b>bilaap</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	bìlááp	palm of hand	<b>Sar firi ni ki bilaap dí ni kaam kaa laar sì</b> His hand has a palm as wide as a flat rock
<b>bìlàap sar</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.p.	bìlààp sár	palm of the hand	<b>Bìlàap sar fina ni ki luk kyes</b> The palm of my hand has blistered all over
<b>bìlàap shii</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.p.	bìlààp jíí	flat part of the foot	<b>Jep kì nyem jeel mo ki mwaan a shi bìlàap shii</b> Children of the poor usually walk on the flat part of the foot, i.e. barefoot
<b>bilak</b>	<b>kon</b>	v.	bīlāk, kòn	to till farm effortlessly	<b>Gwar ni dar bilak máar ni ku ri del so dí si</b> The man quickly tilled the farm effortlessly and went away
<b>bilak</b>	<b>kóon</b>	v.	bīlāk, kóón	to bruise a part of the body	<b>A me bilak laawur ni ye?</b> What bruised the potato?
<b>bílásh</b>		id.	bíláʃ	sound of a light person falling down	<b>pee milam be wura sham pal bílásh</b> the place was slippery and she fell down <i>bílásh</i>

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

Mwaghavul bilàsh	pl.	PoS id.	IPA bìlǎʃ	Gloss sound of heavy person falling down in a slippery place	Examples <b>ngùnán ni táá can shii dee wuri pal si bilàsh</b> the old man stumbled and fell <i>bilàsh</i>
<b>bilat</b>	—	n.	bīlāt	fonio variety	<b>Kusuk firi ni a bilat</b> His fonio is the <i>bilat</i> cultivar. cf. <b>kusuk</b>
<b>bilem</b>	—	n.	bìlēm	flame	<b>Ba mo ki wus shwáa a shi bilem kas.</b> You do not roast maize with a flame. also <b>mbilem</b>
<b>bilip</b>	—	v.	bīlīp	to select; to search; to elect; to choose	<b>A gurun mo ki bilip nyem tileng mo</b> It is people who elect leaders
<b>bìlip</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	bìlip	election; investigation	<b>Ba bìlip ni nkaa zeen kas</b> The election was not free and fair
<b>bilish</b>	—	v.	bīlīʃ	to search in the minutest detail	<b>Ba ni ret ku gurun bilish se dáng se kas</b> It is not good for a person to inspect the minutest parts of food before eating it
<b>bilon</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	bīlòn	gap in the mouth where teeth have fallen out	<b>Mat ni ki bilon</b> The woman has a tooth-loss gap
<b>bìnìnòn</b>	—	id.	bìnìnòn	describes s.o. with a mouth with few teeth	<b>aghas ki ngunan ni ki 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>gìnìnòn</i>
<b>bìr</b>		id.	bìr	sound of a bird taking off	<b>nyer ni sham yaghal bìr</b> the bird took off <i>bìr</i>
<b>birep</b>	—	v.	bīrēp	to push down (pl.)	<b>Ri birep jep ni mo sham ’àm</b> He pushed the children into water. cf. <b>bet</b> (sg.)
<b>birim</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	bīrīm	plant (general term); fruit tree	<b>Birim mo ki seen</b> Plants have life

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
<b>biring</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	bírín	horse; stallion	the following are used in decorating a horse etc. <b>muwur, nzidyak, sakpòò, shaghal-kipak.</b> <b>Biring ki koghop ni pu ngu Mwaghavul dī</b> The horse is significant to the Mwaghavul man
<b>bìrìng jikat</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.p.	bìrìng ḍzikāt	horse from which the rider falls and dies	<b>Gwar ni pal adeng biring be ri sham mùut, dangbe ba bìrìng jikat ni mùut kas</b> The man fell off the horse and died, but the ill-fated horse did not die
<b>bìrìng jikat</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.p.	bìrìng ḍzikāt	ill-fated vehicle or means of transport	includes vehicles and other means of transport in very bad condition. <b>Nisogho ni pal be gurum ni mo pwat, dangbe a bìrìng jikat ni a dī ba mo kyéen kas</b> The car had an accident and the people survived, but it was the ill-fated car that could not be salvaged
<b>bìrìng jikat</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.p.	bìrìng ḍzikāt	black maria; vehicle that conveys people to be executed	<b>Mo ghìr das ni mo nḍighin bìrìng jikat mpeeku mo so twa mo dī</b> The people were conveyed in a black maria so they would be executed
<b>bìrìng shaghal</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.p.	bìrìng ǰǎyàl	bicycle	lit. 'iron horse'. <b>An ki bìrìng shaghal ḍipoo</b> I have a new bicycle
<b>birok</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	bìròk	bush rat sp.	<b>Birok a lwaa kī jep mo</b> The <i>birok</i> bush rat is children's meat. also <b>kambílóng</b>

## Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
<b>bìròng</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	bírón	big gourd used for fetching water	similar to but bigger than <i>dúdák</i> , has a smaller opening than <i>dúdák</i> . <b>Mo ki yak pupwap shi bìròng zak</b> The water gourd is also used for fishing
<b>bìròng pas</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.p.	bìròn pās	quiver for arrows	<b>Bìròng pas ni a nfii</b> The quiver is empty
<b>bong</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	bón	farmland; fields	(situated around the compound). <b>A bong firi ndiisi.</b>
<b>bòng</b>	—	n.	bòn	gold	This is his farm. such as was used to decorate horses. <b>Bòng a mbii ñikirim</b> Gold is a precious item. cf <b>bòo fok, kal, juu</b>
<b>bòng cà</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.p.	bòn ʃà	area designated for circumcision of children	<b>Koo yil ñiifang ye fe ni ki bòng cà fira</b> Every community has its circumcision land. cf. <b>dùng cà</b>
<b>bòng kàs</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.p.	bòn kàs	area set aside for drying millet i.e. from farm and before threshing	<b>Doghon daa tu nwoo ndighin bòng kàs</b> Yesterday my father killed a snake inside the millet open store
<b>bòng nìng</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.p.	bòn níng	pen for keeping taurines; taurine corral	<b>Ba a jir tulu mo ki bòng nìng kas</b> It is not all houses that have taurine corrals
<b>bòng yer</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.p.	bòn yēr	farm behind the house where women can plant melon and other small crops	<b>Bòng yer a pèe zok</b> The house-adjointing farm is a store place. cf. <b>muyer</b>
<b>bòo</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	bòò	bronze bangle; bronze	<b>Ba bòo kirim wul mbòng kas</b> Bronze is not as precious as gold. cf. <b>bòng, fok, kal, juu</b>

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
<b>bòos</b>	—	id.	bòòs	intensifies whiteness of appearance because of dirt, dust or failure to apply oil to the skin	<b>làa ni pyaa bòos</b> the child looks so whitish with dirt. <b>Yi a rang ndiisi bòos ye?</b> Why are you (f. sg.) looking dirty and whitish <i>bòos</i> ? Also <b>bwàas</b>
<b>bucicit</b>		id.	bùfɪfɪt	very wide (space, piece of cloth)	<b>Nlir ni aase bucicit</b> The shirt is very wide, <i>bucicit</i> . also <b>bicicit</b>
<b>buhol</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	búhɔl	tree sp.	<b>An kin kop buhol</b> I have planted a <i>Syzygium guineense</i> tree. also <b>mbihol, mbuhol</b> . <i>Syzygium guineense</i> H. <i>malmo</i>
<b>buk</b>	—	v.	búk	to tell lie after lie; to speak endlessly	<b>Gwar ni buk kulap nra</b> The man told her endless lies
<b>bunong pòo</b>	—	v.p.	bùnɔ̀ŋ pòò	to talk unscrupulously	<b>Mat ni pu bunong pòo a tileng kaa mattar sì</b> The woman is talking unscrupulously outside like a madwoman
<b>buu</b>		a.	bùù	worthless; valueless; useless	<b>Mbii dĩ mo cìn ni a buu</b> What they did is useless
<b>buu</b>	—	n.	bùù	uselessness; worthlessness	<b>Buu yàa sar ngwar ni</b> ‘Uselessness has held the hand of the man’ i.e. the man is irresponsible
<b>bwaan</b>	—	v.	b <sup>w</sup> áán	to separate by selecting	<b>Mat ni bwaan kwaakil ni aku mbut nshwáa ni</b> The woman selected and separated the beans from the maize
<b>bwaan</b>	—	v.	b <sup>w</sup> áán	to beat thoroughly with stick	<b>Mo bwaan làa ciishik ni ki kam</b> They thoroughly beat the recalcitrant child with a stick
<b>bwàas</b>	—	id.	b <sup>w</sup> ààs	intensifies whiteness of appearance because of dirt, dust or failure to apply oil to the skin	<b>làa ni (pyaa) aase bwàas</b> the child looks so whitish with dirt. Also <b>bòos</b>

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
<b>bwaghap</b>	—	v.	b <sup>w</sup> áyáp	to be soft	<b>laawur ni tap bwaghap</b> the potato is soft to the right extent
<b>bwaghap</b>	—	v.	b <sup>w</sup> áyáp	to curve in because of old age (of the cheeks); to be furrowed	<b>pòò kì dikaam ni kì bwaghap kyes</b> ‘mouth of old-man the has contracted completely’. cf. <b>pòò bwaghap</b>
<b>bwaghar</b>	—	v.	b <sup>w</sup> āyār	to develop new distinct parts (plant, situation); to metamorphose into s.t.; to escalate into s.t. else	<b>Laawur ni kì bwaghar làa</b> The potatoes have developed tubers; <b>Jighir furu ni yaghal bwaghar lek</b> Their quarrel later metamorphosed into a fight
<b>bwatning</b>	—	n.	b <sup>w</sup> àtníŋ	maize cob with black seeds	<b>Shwáa ni a bwatning</b> The maize is a black-seeded cob
<b>bweer</b>	—	v.	b <sup>w</sup> éér	to spread open carelessly; to display; to expose	This applies particularly to women who spread their legs open, exposing themselves. <b>Ba ni ret ku mat bweer sat kas</b> It is not good for a woman to spread her legs carelessly
<b>bwembwere</b>	—	n.	b <sup>w</sup> émb <sup>w</sup> ééré	soup from the fruit of the <i>kibang</i> shrub	not a draw soup. Shrub has sour flowers. <b>Ba jep dí yaksì mo man bwembwere kas</b> The children of today do not know the <i>bwembwere</i> soup. Also <b>mbwembwere, pùk làa kibang</b>
<b>bwen</b>	—	v.	b <sup>w</sup> ēn	to be flat (of heads or objects, e.g. plates, trays, rocks); to be plane	sg. <b>baan. Kibinang ni bwen zam</b> The grass tray is very flat
<b>bwen</b>	—	v.	b <sup>w</sup> ēn	to tread on	something semi-solid such as mud and spread it about; to spread in this



Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
					manner. <b>A we bwen gwom ni ki shii ye?</b> Who trod on and spread the porridge?
<b>bwoon</b>	<b>bwaan</b>	v.	b <sup>w</sup> òòn, b <sup>w</sup> āān	to do a lot of something	<b>Dyemzilang ni wet bwoon dak</b> The young man did a lot of work during the day
<b>byaap</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	b <sup>y</sup> ááp	small pumpkin	Edible when fresh but the seeds are also eaten. <b>Byaap yàa sar mmat ni zam</b> 'The small pumpkin cultivar holds the hand of the woman very well' i.e. it thrives well when planted by the woman personally
<b>byaghas</b>	—	v.	b <sup>y</sup> āyās	to mangle; to destroy; to flatten s.t.	<b>Nisogho ni taa byaghas mee jep mo</b> The car crushed some children in the course of its journey
<b>byàghàs-byàghàs</b>		id.	b <sup>y</sup> àyàs b <sup>y</sup> àyàs	describes doing things shamelessly	<b>cìn mbii byàghàs-byàghàs</b> do things shamelessly
<b>byan</b>	—	v.	b <sup>y</sup> ān	to beat thoroughly with bare hand	plural of <b>bai</b> . <b>Mo byan jep ni mo ki sar</b> They beat the children thorough with bare hands. cf. <b>niram</b>
<b>byan maap</b>	—	v.p.	b <sup>y</sup> ān mààp	to bewail; to mourn	<b>wura fes byan maap ki múut kì puunkaam fira ni.</b> She cried bitterly on the death of her father-in-law
<b>byan shwàr</b>	—	v.p.	b <sup>y</sup> ān ʃ <sup>w</sup> àr	to burst into laughter	pl. of <b>piin shwàr</b> . <b>Pòò dí a sat ni le ku gurum ni mo byan shwàr</b> What you said made the people burst into laughter

Mwaghavul byòlbyòl	pl. —	PoS n.	IPA bʸòlbʸòl	Gloss inflammation of the uvula	Examples <b>Ba ra kɪ kyam dɛn kɪ byòlbyòl kas</b> She has never had a uvula inflammation. cf. <b>mbìmbýòl</b>
<b>B b</b>	<b>BB66</b>				
<b>baa</b>		adv.	bāā	emphasises certain verbs	has a context of contrast and emphasises the positive aspect. Typically used with <b>ret, wòng, zùghùm, sháng</b> i.e. verbs describing sensations. <b>Lu ni wòng baa</b> The room is so warm
<b>baa</b>		conj.	bāā	then you (m. sg.)	assimilated form of <b>ɸe</b> (then) and <b>gha</b> (you s.g. masc.) <b>kàt a naa ra baa sat ngan</b> ‘when you see him then you inform me’
<b>baan</b>	—	v.	bāān	to be hot; to be painful	<b>Puus ni gyar baan</b> The sun is too hot
<b>baan</b>	—	v.	bāān	to kick ball etc.	<b>An baan ri kɪ shii</b> I kicked him with the foot
<b>baán</b>	—	n.	báán	favour; kindness; help; assistance	<b>Mu pilang baán ni</b> We appreciate the help
<b>baán</b>	—	v.	báán	to show favour, kindness, help, assistance	<b>Retnyit baán nlàa ni</b> Retnyit was helpful to the child
<b>baán</b>	—	v.	báán	to rain	Used in <b>pee ni/ra baán</b> ‘the weather helps’ i.e. it rains. <b>Doghon pee ni ra baán mmun</b> Yesterday it rained for our good. cf. <b>nang</b>
<b>baán bish</b>	—	n.p.	báán bɪʃ	attempt to do good ends up in disaster	<b>Bam ni dee a baán bish</b> The help ended up in disaster. cf. <b>baan wàar, kwangvileng</b>

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
<b>baan wàar</b>	—	n.p.	baán wàar	attempt to do good ends up in disaster	<b>Bam ni dee a baán wàar</b> The help rather attracted trouble. cf. <b>baan wàar</b> , <b>kwangvileng</b> )
<b>baas</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	baás	shin (leg)	<b>A me byang baas ngha ye?</b> What pierced your shin?
<b>bak</b>	—	v.	bak	to despise; to under-rate; to underestimate	<b>Taji mu bak mee gurum kas</b> We should not despise anyone.
<b>bak</b>	—	v.	bāk	to hatch; to crack open	sg. <b>bee. Kwee ni ki bak</b> The hen has hatched its eggs; <b>Àas ni mo ki bak</b> The eggs have hatched
<b>bàk</b>	—	v.	bàk	to share; to divide; to separate; to split	<b>Mu ki kyes bak mbiise ni</b> We have finished sharing the food
<b>bak gin</b>	—	v.p.	bāk gín	to make a tribal mark on the cheek	sg. <b>bee gin. Gwar ni bak gin njep firi mo</b> The man made tribal marks on his children's cheeks
<b>bak maap</b>	—	v.p.	bāk mààp	to wail; to cry; to shed tears profusely	<b>Muut ni daampee mmat ni, dee ra wet bak maap</b> The death troubled the woman, and she spent the day crying bitterly. cf. <b>shwat maap</b>
<b>bàk maap</b>	—	v.p.	bàk mààp	to formally dismiss mourners, usually on the third day of mourning	lit. 'divide cry'. <b>Mo bak maap ni a tidoghon</b> The mourners were dismissed yesterday. also <b>sat yaghal, sat rangkaa</b>
<b>bàk maap</b>	—	n.p.	bàk mààp	end-of-mourning ceremony	<b>Bàk maap ni a tidoghon</b> The end-of-mourning was yesterday
<b>bak shaar</b>	—	n.p.	bak šāār	peers underrating one another in jest	lit. 'despise friend' <b>Mini a bak shaar bejee</b> That's nothing but looking down on friends

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
<b>ḡàk shaar</b>	—	n.p.	ḡàkʃāār	division; disagreement; disaffection	lit. ‘divide friend’ <b>Cìn ḡung kī jì kī ḡàk shaar</b> Telling lies causes disaffection
<b>ḡàk shaar</b>	—	v.p.	ḡàkʃāār	to terminate friendship	lit. ‘divide friend’ <b>Mo kī ḡàk shaar</b> They have terminated their friendship
<b>ḡakpee</b>	—	v.	ḡákpeēē	to look down on others; to despise others	lit. ‘despise place’ <b>A nook ḡakpee</b> Stop despising others (said to masc. sg.)
<b>ḡakpee</b>	—	n.	ḡákpeēē	looking down on others; despising others	<b>Ba ḡakpee a mise kas</b> Despising others is not a virtue
<b>ḡakseen</b>	—	v.	ḡáksèèn	to underrate; to look down; to despise; to underestimate	lit. ‘despise wisdom’ <b>Rep làa ḡiisì kī ḡakseen nyemnan mo</b> This little child usually despises elders
<b>ḡakseen</b>	—	n.	ḡáksèèn	underrating; looking down; despising others	<b>Mini a ḡakseen</b> That is sheer impudence
<b>ḡàkshak</b>	—	v.	ḡàkʃàk	to separate; to differ from	lit. ‘divide each other’. <b>Pèe wet ḡàkshak kī pèe tèer</b> Where the day is spent differs from where the night is spent. Idiomatic meaning: Death is inevitable.
<b>ḡakyl</b>	—	n.	ḡàkyíl	land boundary; demarcation	e.g. between two communities. <b>A ḡakyl nī ndiisì</b> This is the land boundary
<b>ḡakylt</b>	—	v.	ḡàk yīt	to demarcate; to differentiate; to discriminate	<b>Ba làa njuu mmak ḡakylt mbii ḡiiret kī ḡiibish kas</b> An infant cannot differentiate between good and bad
<b>ḡakylt</b>	—	n.	ḡàkyīt	demarcation; dividing line; difference; discrimination	<b>Ba pòo fughu nī mo kī mee ḡakylt kas</b> Your utterances do not have any difference

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
<b>bakzar</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	ḃākzàr	cracks in the ground	<b>Pee ni a nighin bakzar</b> The place is full of cracks
<b>bakzar</b>	—	v.	ḃākzàr	to crack (ground)	<b>Muram ki bakzar nlughun</b> Swampy soil cracks in the dry season
<b>ḃál</b>	—	v.	ḃál	to be strong; to be forceful; to be hard	<b>Nyemtar mo ḃál zam</b> Mad people are very strong
<b>ḃàl</b>	<b>jwal</b>	v.	ḃàl	to unite; to fix; to join; to cause dispute or fight between people	<b>A me ḃàl wun kyap ye?</b> What really caused your dispute?
<b>ḃàl dīk</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.p.	ḃàl dīk	church wedding	<b>Mun ki ḃàl dīk nyil funu dadaar</b> We have a wedding in our community tomorrow
<b>ḃàl dīk</b>	—	v.p.	ḃàl dīk	to contract a marriage in church	lit. ‘join marriage’ <b>A we ḃàl dīk fughu ni ye?</b> Who contracted your marriage?
<b>ḃàl mwos</b>	—	n.p.	ḃàl m <sup>w</sup> òs	traditional practice of sharing local beer with a close friend or relation by drinking simultaneously from the same calabash	<b>ḃàl mwos a ḃàl shaar</b> Drinking beer simultaneously from the same calabash is the making of friendship. also <b>kaat pòò, kaat mwos</b>
<b>ḃàl mwos</b>	—	v.p.	ḃàl m <sup>w</sup> òs	to share local beer with a close friend or relation by drinking simultaneously from the same calabash	<b>A jì ku mu ḃàl mwos dī</b> You (masc. sg.) come so we drink beer simultaneously from the same calabash. also <b>kaat pòò, kaat mwos</b>
<b>ḃál nkáa</b>	—	v.p.	ḃál <sup>n</sup> káa	to be stubborn; to be obstinate; to be recalcitrant	lit. ‘harden on-head’. <b>Taji yi ḃál nkáa kas</b> You (fem. sg.) should not be obstinate
<b>ḃal-ḃal</b>		adv.	ḃál ḃál	very hard; strongly; firmly; forcefully; loudly	<b>Ri shoor káa ḃal-ḃal nkaa shifutlu</b> He hit his head very hard on the wall

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
<b>ḡalkaa</b>	—	v.	ḡàlkáá	to co-operate	lit. ‘join head’. <b>Mu ḡalkaa ku mu sekyeen ḡi</b> We should unite so we progress
<b>ḡalkaa</b>	—	n.	ḡàlkáá	association; group; unity; cooperation; assembly; conclave	lit. ‘join head’ <b>Ḥalkaa ki jì ki sekyeen</b> Unity brings about progress
<b>ḡalkwak</b>	—	v.	ḡàlkʷák	to encourage s.o.; to stimulate	lit. ‘strengthen joint’ <b>Mu pilang mpeedi wu ḡalkwak mmun</b> We are grateful because you (pl.) encouraged us
<b>ḡàlshàghàl</b>	—	v.	ḡàljàṽàl	to weld s.t.	lit. ‘join metal’ <b>a ri ḡàlshàghàl nsar poolu ni</b> ‘FOC he welded on-handle door the’ i.e. he welded the handle of the door
<b>ḡàl shàghàl</b>	—	n.	ḡàljàṽàl	welding	<b>sar poolu ni wal ḡàlshàghàl</b> ‘handle door the needs welding’ i.e. the handle of the door needs welding
<b>ḡam</b>	—	v.	ḡām	to help; to assist; to aid	<b>Kúsùk yi ḡam an wa</b> Please you (fem. sg.) help me
<b>ḡam</b>	—	v.	ḡām	to catch; to wrest; to snatch; to seize; to grasp	<b>A ḡwot mbiikaa ni jì ku an ḡam ḡi</b> Throw the hat over so I catch it
<b>ḡàm</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	ḡàm	help; assistance; aid	<b>Wu cìn ḡam mmat ni</b> You (pl.) render help to the woman
<b>ḡang</b>	—	v.	ḡáŋ	to be clean; to be fair in complexion; to shine	<b>Lu ni ḡang</b> The room is clean
<b>ḡang</b>	—	a.	ḡáŋ	fair in complexion ( <b>ḡiibang</b> )	reference to brown horse. <b>Laareep ni a ḡang</b> The young woman is fair in complexion
<b>ḡang bèen mwoor</b>	—	a.p.	ḡāŋ bèèn mʷòòr	dark brown in complexion	<b>Gwar ni a ḡang bèen mwoor</b> The man is dark brown in complexion
<b>ḡang-ḡang</b>	—	adv.	ḡáŋ ḡáŋ	clearly; straightforwardly; very clean	<b>A vvang ḡaa ni ḡang-ḡang</b> Wash the dish very clean

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
<b>bangpee</b>	—	v.	ḃáŋpēē	to shine; to be bright	<b>Ba wus ni bangpee kas</b> The light does not shine brightly
<b>bangpee</b>	—	n.	ḃáŋpēē	brightness of a light	<b>Bangpee kì wus ni ret zam</b> The brightness of the light is very good
<b>ḃaram</b>	—	n.	ḃàràṁ	traditional hockey	<b>Jep mo pu pus ḃaram</b> Children are playing local hockey
<b>ḃe</b>		conj.	ḃē	then; and; so	Expresses sequential action. <b>A shi kisi ḃe ri sekyeen mbut nlong</b> ‘by that then he progressed in wealth’ i.e. and so he got richer
<b>ḃee</b>	<b>ḃak</b>	v.	ḃéé, ḃāk	to dissect; to cut open; to split open; to tear apart; to hatch; to crack open	<b>Mat ni ḃee muluu ni</b> The woman cut the pumpkin open
<b>ḃee</b>	—	v.	ḃéé	to have rashes	<b>Yit kì làa ni ḃee aase</b> The face of the child has too many rashes
<b>ḃee</b>	—	v.	ḃéé	to sprout; to germinate	<b>Àas pumwan ni kì ḃee</b> The vegetable seeds have sprouted
<b>ḃee gin</b>	<b>ḃak gin</b>	v.p.	ḃéé gín, ḃāk gín	to make a tribal mark on the cheek	lit. ‘tear cheek’ <b>Gwar ni ḃee gin nlàa firi</b> The man made a tribal cheek mark on his child
<b>ḃee yil sham dī</b>	—	v.p.	ḃéé yíl šām dī	to suddenly get lost or missing	lit. ‘to split ground and descend there’ <b>Ndī gwar ni jì wul ḃe shaghal fina ḃee yil sham dī</b> When the man arrived, my money suddenly got missing (disappeared)
<b>ḃeep</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	ḃēēp	(dismembered) part of the body	<b>Koo ḃeep dīidang ye kì koghop ni nshin kì gurun</b> Every part of the body is important to the body
<b>ḃeer</b>	—	v.	ḃēēr	to spill; to pour out	<b>Yi ḃeer àṁ ni</b> You (fem. sg.) should pour out the water

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
<b>beer</b>	—	s.v.	ḃēēr	to be emaciated as a result of dehydration, illness or exhaustion	<b>Yenman ra ki beer kyes ki ciin kagham ni</b> Yenman is emaciated by the ill-health
<b>ḃèer</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	ḃèèr	war; fight; invasion; attack	<b>Shàarlek mo jì ki ḃèer nkaa mun</b> Enemies brought an attack against us
<b>beer àm</b>	—	v.p.	ḃēēr àm	to urinate; to piss	euphemism. Lit. ‘spill water’ <b>Dar ku an so an beer àm dī</b> Let me go and ‘spill water’ i.e. urinate
<b>beer dyes</b>	—	n.p.	ḃēēr dýēs	diarrhoea; dysentery	<b>Dikaam ki cin yen beer dyes</b> Grandfather administers diarrhoea antidote
<b>beer dyes</b>	—	v.p.	ḃēēr dýēs	to suffer from diarrhoea	<b>Làa nip u beer dyes</b> The child is suffering from diarrhoea
<b>bees</b>	—	v.t.	ḃèès	to belittle or despise s.o. or s.t.; to show ingratitude towards s.o. or s.t.	<b>Taji a bees gurum mo kas</b> You (masc. sg.) should not despise people’s efforts
<b>beespee</b>	—	v.i.	ḃèèspēē	to belittle or despise people; to show ingratitude towards people	<b>Taji a beespee kas</b> You (masc. sg.) should not despise people’s efforts
<b>beespee</b>	—	n.	ḃèèspēē	contemptuous statement; ingratitude; ungratefulness	<b>Mini a beespee bejee!</b> That’s nothing but contemptuous behaviour!
<b>beet</b>	—	v.	ḃéét	to judge; to decide; to discuss; to deliberate; to conspire	<b>Das ni mo beet nne dun ntul shaghal nwor</b> The men decided that they would contribute money for business
<b>beet</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	ḃéét	discussion; deliberation; debate; contestation	<b>Mo kì kyes beet ni</b> They have finished the deliberation
<b>beetshik</b>	—	v.	ḃéétʃik	to argue; to contest an issue	<b>Jep ni mo pu beetshik</b> The children are arguing



## Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
<b>beetshik</b>	—	n.	ḃéétʃík	argument	<b>Beetshik ki daam shaar</b> Argument hampers friendship
<b>beetshik</b>	—	n.	ḃéétʃík	setting aside of money etc. for the winner of an argument	<b>Beetshik ki daam shaar</b> Argument hampers friendship
<b>bejee</b>	—	adv.	ḃēdʒēē	only	<b>Jepzilang ni mo sisak máar ni bejee</b> The young men only cultivated the farm
<b>ḃel</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	ḃél	dogstooth grass; couchgrass; flute made from grass of this name	<i>Cynodon dactylon</i> . Grows by the riverside. <b>A we pu tàa ḃel ye?</b> Who is blowing the couchgrass flute?
<b>ḃel</b>	—	n.	ḃél	dance with <i>ḃel</i> flutes	involving shaking the body very forcefully, especially the chest and elbows; men's muscle dance. <b>Bel furu ni ret naa</b> Their couchgrass flute dance is worth spectating
<b>ḃèl</b>	—	v.	ḃèl	to intervene in a fight	also <b>ḃen</b>
<b>ḃel wus</b>	—	v.p.	ḃél wūs	to fetch fire from another source	<b>Laareep ni kì ḃel wus mpèe cet mbiise</b> The young woman has fetched fire for cooking food
<b>ḃel wus</b>	—	n.p.	ḃél wūs	fetching of fire from another source	<b>Ba ḃel wus a lòp kì làa njuu kas</b> Fetching of fire is not an errand for an infant
<b>ḃen</b>	—	v.	ḃèn	to intervene in a fight	also <b>ḃèl</b> . <b>Doghon jep ni mo lek ḃe a puun ni ḃen mo</b> Yesterday the children fought and it was the father who intervened
<b>ḃen</b>	—	v.	ḃèn	to postpone; to delay	<b>Mo kì ḃen kùur ni</b> They have postponed the meeting

Mwaghavul-English dictionary: trial edition

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
<b>ḡín</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	ḡín	bench made from mud	Used as a bed, seat, table, etc. cf. <b>gwaan. Wu tong nkaa ḡín mini</b> Sit on that mud bench
<b>ḡín</b>		loc.	ḡín	other side; across	<b>Ba yil furu ni ret kaa ḡín ḡiisì sà kas</b> Their land is not as good as the land across here.
<b>ḡin muluu</b>	—	adv.	ḡin mùlúú	overseas; abroad	lit. ‘across the pumpkins’ i.e. where white people live. <b>Làa firi ki tong a mḡin muluu</b> His child lives overseas
<b>ḡish</b>	—	n.	ḡiʃ	soot; lampblack	especially on the outer part of a pot. <b>Taji a pwos ḡish nkaa mun kas</b> Don’t smear soot on us. cf. <b>mbwagham</b>
<b>ḡishil</b>	—	n.	ḡiʃil	hay; fodder; cut straw	mixed with mud to strengthen building blocks. <b>A ḡishil ki ḡál lu</b> It is the straw that strengthens a house
<b>ḡit</b>	—	n.	ḡít	morning; daybreak; sunrise	<b>Mu tap ḡit nḡung kiram</b> lit. ‘We watch as the morning breaks through a hole in the fence’ i.e. we left before daybreak.
<b>ḡit</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	ḡít	year; era; epoch	<b>ḡiisì a ḡit neen</b> This is a famine era
<b>ḡit mang</b>	—	v.p.	ḡít màn	to be daybreak	lit. ‘morning carries’ (away the dark). <b>ḡit mang ngukwat ni a yil</b> The hunter was still at the countryside when the day broke. cf. <b>pee ḡang</b>
<b>ḡit mang</b>	—	n.	ḡít màn	daybreak; sunrise	lit. ‘morning carries’ (away the dark). <b>ḡitmang a mḡiiret</b> Daybreak is a good thing

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
<b>bitlan</b>	—	n.	bitlán	general communal work, rotated among households but not individuals	applicable to any other kind of labour done in this manner. Includes <b>kyaal</b> , <b>lungpee</b> , <b>yangkas</b> , <b>lughus kusuk</b> , etc. Special food is prepared and eaten. <b>Mu nyaghal bitlan dadaar</b> We are going to do household-rotated cooperative work tomorrow. cf. <b>maar Bitsi a puus kùur</b>
<b>bitsi</b>	—	n.	bitsí	day after tomorrow	The day after tomorrow is a meeting day
<b>bighit</b>	—	v.	bīyīt	to make a ball of s.t. using a semi-solid substance like mud	<b>A bighit wan ni a bwot ji</b> Roll the mud and throw it over here
<b>bìghit</b>	<b>mo</b>	n.	bìyīt	a whole; s.t. complete; unit	<b>Gwar ni cin bìghit ni nlàa ni</b> The man gave the whole of it to the child
<b>Bijer</b>	—	p.n.	bīdžér	Mwaghavul clan	Mwaghavul people are grouped into six main clans. They are still remembered during initiation ceremonies as initiates call out the names of places where their ancestors formerly lived when the spear is thrown preparatory to attaining manhood. The Mwaghavul clans are <b>Bijer</b> , <b>Difiri</b> , <b>Dikoo</b> , <b>Jipaarii</b> , <b>Paal</b> , <b>Nshuu</b> . <b>Mun a nyem Bijer mo</b> We are Bijer people □ Appendix

Mwaghavul	pl.	PoS	IPA	Gloss	Examples
<b>bilang</b>	—	v.	ḃĩlāŋ	to lose s.t.; to lose a child through still-birth or premature death	<b>Mbul ɓak jep be ra bilang mmo</b> The dove hatched her young and lost them
<b>bilang</b>	—	v.	ḃĩlāŋ	to work or do something unsuccessfully	<b>Aá bilang a nkop shwáa ni; ba ni nkàa cìn kas!</b> You're only wasting time sowing the maize; it will grow into nothing! cf. <b>lambir</b>
<b>bilang nlàa</b>	<b>bilang njep</b>	v.p.	ḃĩlāŋ <sup>ni</sup> làà, - <sup>ni</sup> džép	to lose a child (to death)	also <b>lang nlàa. Doghon mat ni bilang nlàa</b> Yesterday the woman lost a child
<b>filem</b>	—	v.	ḃĩlēṃ	to lick s.t.	<b>Yi filem sar fii ni</b> 'You (fem. sg.) lick you hand' Lick your hand
<b>filem cuk</b>	—	v.p.	ḃĩlēṃ ʃũk	to take an oath; to swear	lit. 'lick the knife'. In former times this was a way of taking oaths. <b>Mat ni filem cuk nne ba a ɗa mang dughurii ni kas</b> The woman swore that she did not take the yam
<b>filem kukwak</b>	—	v.p.	ḃĩlēṃ kúk <sup>w</sup> āk	to act to exonerate yourself; to assure listeners that what you say is true	lit. 'lick the elbow' <b>Ra filem kukwak nne ba ɗa a wat kas</b> She affirmed that she was not a thief
<b>filem pighizing</b>	—	v.p.	ḃĩlēṃ pìyìzĩŋ	to act to exonerate yourself	lit. 'lick the nose' <b>Mo sat nne ri a wat ɗangbe ri filem pighizing</b> He was accused of theft but he attempted to exonerate himself