



A Sociolinguistic Survey of the Kulere Dialects of Plateau and Nassarawa States, Nigeria

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Abstract

This report presents a sociolinguistic survey conducted in the Kulere speech communities of Bokkos Local Government Area (LGA), Plateau State and Wamba LGA, Nassarawa State, Nigeria. The purpose of the survey is to identify a potential reference dialect for the development of Kulere. Using participatory methods and group, church, and school interviews the researchers collected data concerning: reported levels of dialect intercomprehension; language use in various domains both public and private; language attitudes towards the dialects; reported levels of bilingualism in various languages; and data on education and literacy levels. While the elicitation and comparison of wordlists was used in determining the extent of shared vocabulary between the dialects, the administration of dialect intelligibility testing provided insights into the levels of dialect inherent intelligibility. Our findings show that considering relevant linguistic and sociolinguistic factors, the Toff dialect could be developed to serve all the Kulere speaking people.

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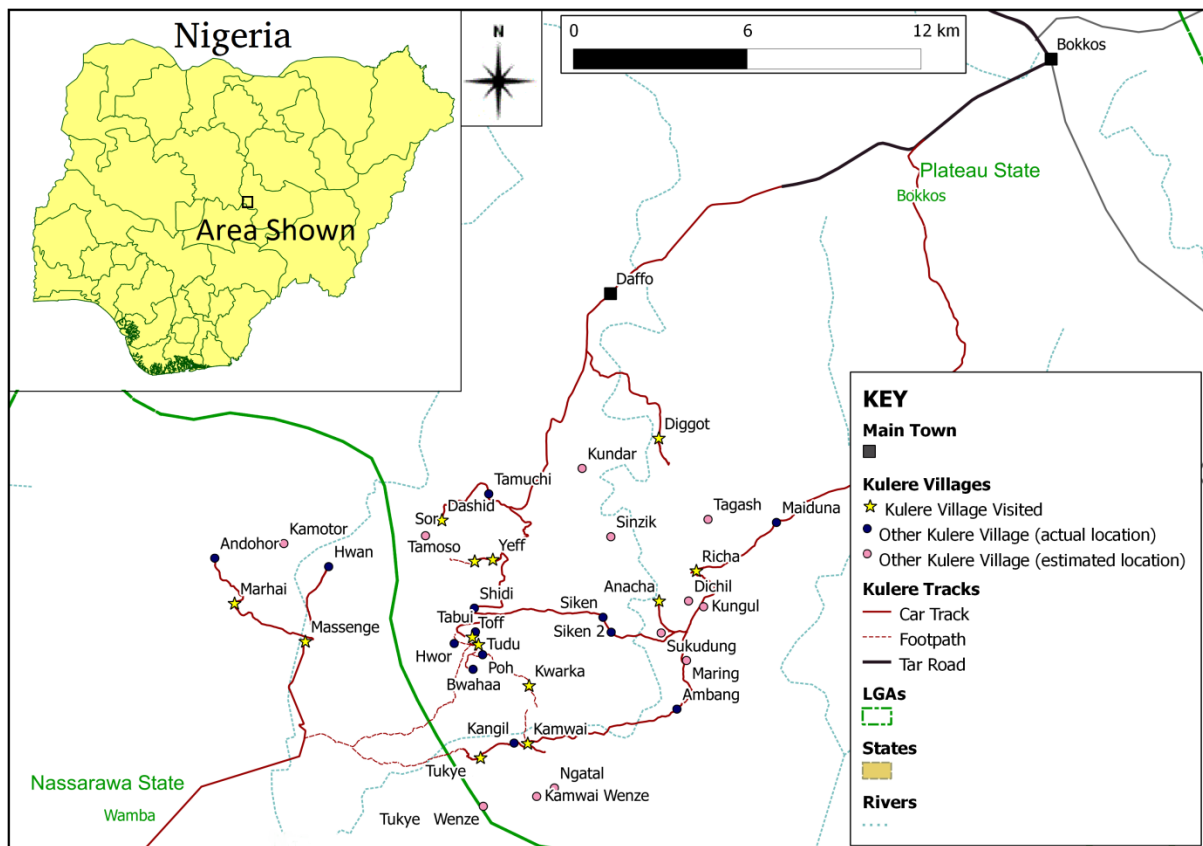
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1 Introduction

This report concerns a sociolinguistic survey carried out in the Kulere speech communities of Bokkos and Wamba Local Government Areas (LGAs) of Plateau and Nassarawa States respectively. The fieldwork was conducted from November 9 to December 2, 2011 by John Muniru, Carol Magnusson, Marcus Hansley, Samuel Ayenajeh, Uche Samuel and Grace Ajaegbu who are language surveyors with SIL Nigeria (formerly Language Development Facilitators, Jos). Precisely, we (the surveyors) visited thirteen places (eleven of which are in Plateau State; the two others are in Nassarawa State). The strategy was to visit at least two different places in each of the five dialect areas. We visited Dashid, Tamoso and Yeff for the Ambul dialect; Kamwai and Tukye for the Kamwai dialect; Marhai and Massenge for the Marhai-Massenge dialect; Anacha, Diggot, and Richa for the Richa dialect; and Kwarka, Toff, and Tudu for the Toff dialect. See map 1 below.

For the many people who contributed to the success of this survey we express our gratitude. These people include the district heads and chiefs of all the villages visited and the authorities of the churches and schools visited.

Map 1. Showing the Kulere-speaking communities



Source: Surveyors' Global Positioning System (GPS), QatumGIS, and Global Administrative Areas www.gadm.org

1.1 Background information

A. A., who is Kulere by birth, has begun to translate portions of the Scriptures into Kulere and has started a Kulere-English dictionary on his own initiative. He has also been coordinating a group of

individuals from the area for the same purpose. He approached one of the officials of the Nigeria Bible Translation Trust (NBTT) for assistance in developing the language. In response to Mr. A.'s request, NBTT requested SIL Nigeria to do a survey of the said area with a view to gathering information that could lead to the commencement of a language development program in Kulere. NBTT's most important goal of the survey was to find out which of the five dialects of Kulere could be used as a basis for the development of the Kulere language and would best serve all the people.

1.2 Purpose, goals, and research questions

The purpose of the survey was to determine a reference dialect for a language development program in Kulere. To fulfill this purpose, the following goals were set:

- Determine the extent of linguistic relationships between the Kulere dialects spoken in Bokkos and Wamba LGAs of Plateau and Nassarawa States respectively.
- Assess the sociolinguistic relationships between all the five Kulere dialects.
- Evaluate the interest of the Kulere people and the Kulere churches for Scripture translation into their language.
- Evaluate the vitality of Kulere within the area.

Based on the aforementioned goals, we aimed to answer the following research questions:

- What is the extent of linguistic similarity between the Kulere dialects?
- Do the speakers of the Kulere dialects understand each other's dialects?
- How do the Kulere people perceive the groupings of their dialects?
- What is the nature and extent of interactions between and within the Kulere dialects?
- Do the Kulere people and the church denominations working among them have interest in the translation of Scripture into Kulere?
- Would Kulere continue to be spoken by future generations?

1.3 Research instruments and methodology

1.3.1 Interviews

In each village we visited, we asked the village chief if we could ask questions of a group of people of various ages, both male and female. During group interviews, with people coming and going, the size of the group never remained the same. Because of this we did not have control over who answered the questions. However, we believe the answers and opinions given to our questions would most likely reflect the consensus of the group. Besides, we interviewed groups of different age categories separately. We also interviewed school teachers, and religious leaders using applicable interview schedules.

The questions were posed using Standard English or Hausa, covering a wide range of concepts. If needed, the questions were interpreted into the local language by someone from the group who could speak Standard English or Hausa and the vernacular. Responses were translated as necessary into English by the interpreter.

1.3.2 Participatory methods

Participatory methods (PM) help communities to reflect on issues that affect them using visuals in a creative way to ensure that all those present participate in the discussion. In each village, we used PM tools, namely:

- Dialect mapping
- Domains of language use

1.3.3 Recorded Text Testing

We used Recorded Text Testing (RTT), based on a model developed by SIL in Mexico as a tool for intelligibility studies of related speech varieties (Casad 1974). In the RTT technique, a sample of speech in the form of a narrative text is recorded from one location and replayed at a second location where people speak a speech form related to that of the first location. Ten questions covering the content of the narrative are interspersed into the playback of the text in order to measure how well the subject understands the text. RTT scores are averaged for ten or so subjects for each location. For a thorough description of the modified steps in the preparation and administration of the RTT and Post-RTT Interview, see section 3.1.

1.3.4 Wordlists

We used wordlists as instruments for comparison of a wide range of lexical items. We elicited a 347-item wordlist in each of the locations we visited during the first phase of our survey. See section 2.4 on lexical similarity for a further discussion on the development and use of the wordlists.

1.3.5 Observation

Observation is a qualitative tool that helps to understand how quantitative data should be interpreted based on careful watching of uncontrolled, or “normal” behavior, and on listening to speech events. The survey team attempted to incorporate observation into its research whenever possible, in particular, focusing on who speaks what language to whom and when. Throughout each day observations were to be recorded in a small notebook and discussed as a team at the beginning of the next day. Observations were summarized and saved for future reference. In order to reliably cover all the situations of interest, an observer would need to spend hours in the context where the observations are being made. Observation is much more effective if the observer is able to understand the languages of wider communication (LWCs) and recognize what languages are being spoken. In this area Standard English and Hausa were LWCs. We realize that a brief survey visit does not allow enough time for this tool to be used for maximum effect, but we recognize its importance and have therefore included it as much as possible in our research.

1.3.6 Sampling

We visited two or more villages for each dialect. When we arrived in each dialect area, we made a deliberate decision to visit two villages based on the following criteria:

- Homogeneous population of speakers of the dialect under consideration
- Limited contact of village population with speakers of other dialects
- Not on a major road
- Willingness of village leaders to cooperate

We succeeded at finding such locations where we were able to undertake our research.

To select subjects for RTT we accepted the first ten available students who were native speakers of the dialect of the village and had minimal contact with speakers of other dialects. Pupils in classes P4 to JSS3 are generally old enough to have mastered their own dialect and young enough to not have travelled much. (See section 3 on RTT for more details.)

As mentioned in section 1.3.1, we were not in a position to truly “sample” the population when conducting group interviews, but we asked a group of available people the questions. Generally the group consisted of a core of five to fifteen men, usually between 30 and 60 years of age, with an additional group of onlookers of different ages, including children. Occasionally, there were women and girls present.

We also interviewed age-groups in each village. We selected between 3 and 10 people in each village to represent the following four categories; old (60 years upward), middle-aged (41–59), youth (18–40), and children (8–17). In each age-group of ten there were males and females.

We interviewed church leaders in each of the villages. We aimed at interviewing leaders of larger churches, but where this was not possible, we interviewed any church leader we could find.

Primary school teachers, especially headmasters, were also interviewed in each village. But in the event that a village did not have a school and no teacher from a nearby school was available, a nearby village (within the dialect area) was visited and a teacher interviewed there.

1.4 Language classification

Keir Hansford et al (1976:114) and David Crozier and Roger Blench (1992:72) provide the following linguistic classification for Kulere:

Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Western Chadic sub-branch A, Ron Group, Southern.
The *Ethnologue* lists Kulere as ISO 639-3, identifier: [kul].

1.5 Previous research

In 1966 Paul Dancy and Dick Bergman carried out a survey of the Kulere people. In their unpublished brief survey report titled *Kulere*, among other things, they identified two dialects of Kulere, namely Toff-Richa-Ambul and Kamwai. They reported that “Men and younger people speak Hausa. The older men and women and perhaps half the women speak little or no Hausa. Hausa is never used in the home. No literature.” Other information in the report is demographic and cultural information. Dancy and Bergman also elicit a list of 100 words and some phrases in the language based on the Swadesh 100-word wordlist.

A well-documented linguistic research on Kulere is in Herrmann Jungrathmayr’s *Die Ron Sprache* published in 1970 as part of studies in Chadic-Hamitic languages of Northern Nigeria. In this work, Jungrathmayr presents a comprehensive study on the morphology of Kulere (pp. 295–356), detailing parts of speech, word-formation processes, a mini-dictionary, and a wordlist. He states that his main informant was from the Toff area. The mini-dictionary, according to Jungrathmayr, is based on Toff, Ambul, and Richa dialects.

Hansford et al (1976:114) list Kulere in their first edition of *Index of Nigerian languages*, adding that Toff and Korom Boye are the alternative names of the language. In the second edition, edited by Crozier and Blench (1992:72), an update to the earlier record is made. “Akande,” “Akandi” and “Kandi” are reported to be the people’s own name for their language in the villages of Kamwai, Toff, and Richa. Crozier and Blench also identify Toff, Richa, and Kamwai-Marhai as the dialects of the language, naming each dialect after the major village where it is spoken.

In an attempt to reconstruct the proto-Ron, Blench (2001) carries out a comparison of lists of words from Ron languages including Kulere.

The Kulere have also been a subject of continuous ethnographic studies by Barbara Frank. This led to her 1981 monograph, *Die Kulere*. See also Frank 1976, 1982, and 1990. Other ethnographic references are: Temple (1922), Meek (1925), Ames (1934), Gun (1953), and Mohr (1960). CAPRO (2004) summarises past research on the Kulere people and their present situation.

2 Sociolinguistic identification

2.1 Kulere people and language

When asked to trace their history, almost all the people said that according to their ancestors they migrated from Bauchi to their present settlements. Some also said that the Kulere’s initial place of abode was in Cross River State before they moved to Bauchi. However in Dashid they claimed that all the Kulere are from Babylon and did not settle in any other place apart from their present location.

People in all villages preferred outsiders to call their language and themselves Kulere, though people at Kwarka and Massenge mentioned “Akandi” as an alternative name of the people. They identified five dialects of the Kulere language: Toff, Ambul, Richa, Kamwai, and Marhai-Massenge.¹ Speakers of these dialects appear to believe in one common identity. They said they are one people speaking the same language, Kulere.

According to the *Ethnologue*, the estimated population of the Kulere people was 15,600 in 1991. Based on the 2006 census annual estimated growth percentage of 2.7% in Plateau state; we estimate the population in 2012 to be around 29,000 people. This is a conservative estimate compared to the estimate of 36,000 based on combining group interview responses.

2.2 Kulere geographical area

Kulere communities are located along the south-western escarpment of the Jos plateau. The landscape is made up of steep hills and rocky outcrops, with numerous streams and rivers flowing in the valleys between.

2.3 Neighboring languages

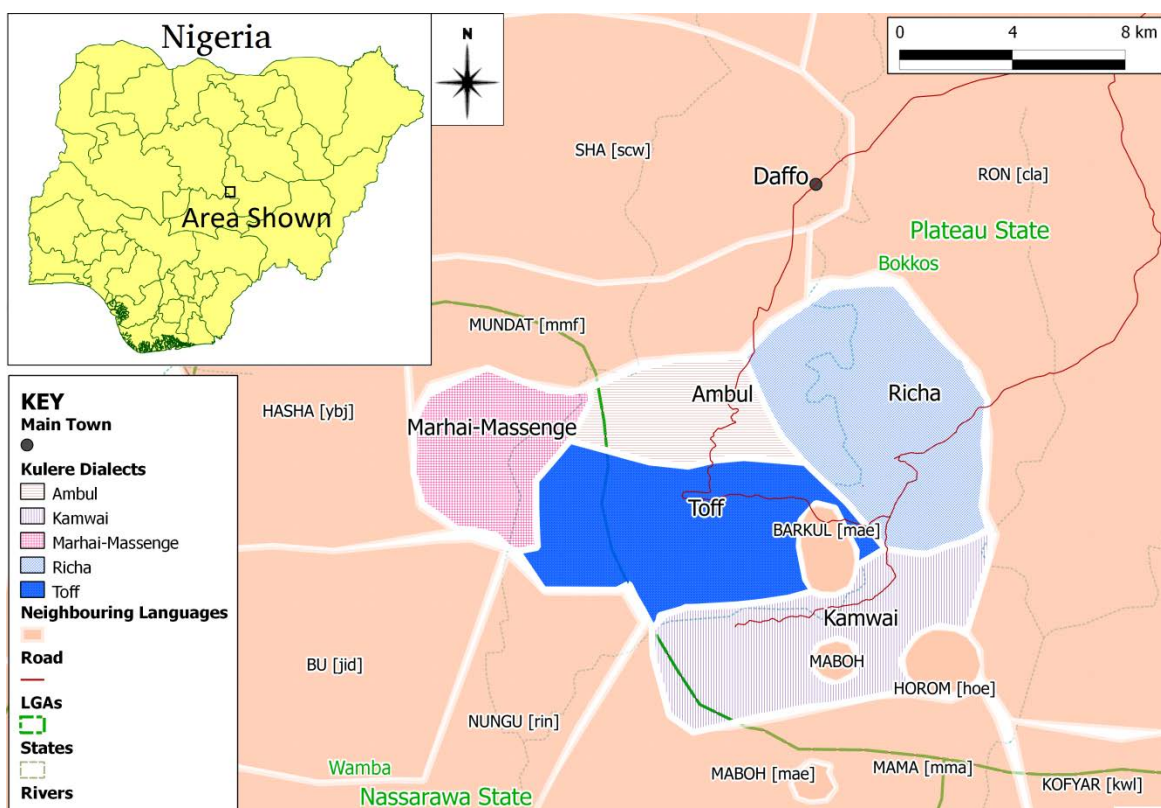
Ron [cla], Maboh-Barkul² [mae] and Horom [hoe] are the closest neighboring languages to the Kulere area. Others include Sha [scw], Fulfulde [fuv], Kantana [mma], Mwaghavul [sur] and Mushere [cky]. One group also mentioned a language called Yomba. We have not found any other reference to this language. Perhaps it is a village name. Ron and other languages, including Kulere, constitute a group (Ron Group) under West Chadic. Bo-Rukul and Horom are Plateau languages (Jungraitmayr 1970 and Williamson 1971). Reportedly, speakers of Maboh-Barkul and Horom regard themselves as part of the Kulere both socially and politically, but do admit that they speak different languages. The Kulere reported that Maboh-Barkul and Horom people are fluent speakers of Kulere, but the Kulere do not understand either of those two languages.

Based on survey work we did in Maboh-Barkul and Horom languages in June 2012, we learned that their overall attitude towards the Kulere people may be positive, especially since the two peoples intermarry with the Kulere. However, the people’s attitudes toward Kulere language does vary, some having a positive attitude towards the Kulere, others neutral, and some have a somewhat negative attitude towards them. Similar patterns of responses were expressed on becoming literate in Kulere. RTT results show that the scores on the story in Toff dialect of Kulere for Bo-Rukul and Horom speakers was between 57 and 72% with older people having the highest test scores. This shows that there is not a high comprehension of Kulere by Maboh-Barkul and Horom speakers.

¹ Massenge is variously spelled, e.g., Massange, Masinge and Massinge. But it is pronounced [mosĩˈge].

² Maboh-Barkul is also known as Bo-Rukul, using the roots of the two names.

Map 2. The Kulere language area and neighboring languages



Source: Surveyors' GPS, *Ethnologue*, Quantum GIS, and Global Administrative Areas www.gadm.org

2.4 Lexical similarity

2.4.1 Wordlists

Wordlists were elicited to compare how similar the lexicons of each speech variety of the area surveyed are to each other. A total of six wordlists (of two speech varieties) were elicited in six villages—three villages per speech variety. A wordlist taken in a village was cross-checked in another village of the same linguistic variety. Table 1 provides more explanation.

Table 1. Where wordlists were elicited and checked

Wordlist/Dialect	Elicited at	Checked at
Toff	Tabui	Kwarka
Ambul	Tamoso	Dashid
Richa	Richa	Diggot
Kamwai	Kamwai	Tukyeh
Marhai-Massenge	Marhai	Massenge

2.4.2 Source of the wordlist

The wordlist used was based on:

- Morris Swadesh's 100 wordlist
- the Survey of Little-known Languages of Ethiopia (SLLE)
- Steve and Sonia Dettweilers' Nigeria Wordlist of 228 words (Dettweiler and Dettweiler 1993:4)
- Roger Blench's informal recommendations

2.4.3 Wordlist elicitation

The lists were elicited from three or four residents of each village who were recommended by the chiefs and/or the people as having a good knowledge of their language and relatively good knowledge of English. The primary language assistants were males, between eighteen and eighty years of age (language assistants' initials and ages are listed in the Appendix). In most villages onlookers (men and women), besides the primary language assistants, were present during the elicitation. They helped decide which word was the most appropriate in cases where the gloss we elicited could have been expressed by more than one word in the local speech variety. In some cases, the primary language assistant(s) was not able to help with the entire wordlist, so a new person was found from the group of people that were observing.

Wordlists were handwritten on a printed wordlist form, using the International Phonetic Alphabet (IPA). We elicited both singular and plural forms (where applicable) for nouns. Verbs were elicited in "dictionary form" and 3rd person singular past (or perfective) tense, for example: 'eat' and 'he ate'. Adjectives were elicited both in isolation and with an example noun (e.g. 'long' and 'long road'). For documentation purposes, audio recordings of all the words elicited were taken using a ZOOM Handy Recorder H2 recording device, recording singular and plural nouns and adjective and verb forms (both in isolation and in a frame).

All phonetic transcriptions tend to be influenced by the phonology of the transcriber's language. The transcriptions were done by Samuel Ayenajeh (Gbagyi), Marcus Hansley (American English), Uche Nweke (Igbo) and John Muniru (Yoruba). The wordlists were checked, usually by a different surveyor than the original elicitor and/or transcriber. Each word was re-elicited. Items different from the first transcriptions were re-transcribed and re-recorded in order to make each list as reliable as possible in the amount of time available for the survey. Most of the wordlists for the five speech varieties of Kulere are shown in the Appendix.

2.4.4 Wordlist comparison

Of the 347 items for which forms were elicited, only 327 forms were compared between the various pairs of dialects. The remaining items were excluded for various reasons including: the forms given were found to be the same as other items on the list, the word given did not have the correct meaning, or the word was borrowed from another language.

The wordlists were analyzed using WordSurv 6, a program that calculates the percentage of forms judged to be similar by surveyors. To judge similarity, we typically followed the methodology for comparison (Blair 1990:27–33). In this method, corresponding phones in two words to be compared are classified into three clearly defined categories. Words are only considered similar if at least half the phones in the words are category one (roughly "almost identical") and no more than a quarter of the phones are category three (roughly "not similar"). For a more detailed explanation of this method, see Blair 1990:27–33.

2.4.5 Corresponding phones

It is not uncommon for sounds to change in a language over time. When this happens it may result in corresponding phones between the related languages. There are sounds in the speech varieties that sometimes alternate in a regular way, probably due to sound change. Words that only differ in these corresponding phones are not really identical, but certainly very similar and probably easy to learn.

Hence, Blair's method states that any correspondence that appears in three or more example words should be considered as category one, just like identical phones (1990:31). We also applied this in our comparison of the wordlists.

2.4.6 Lexical similarity results and interpretations

From the lexicostatistic percentages shown in table 2 below, we can learn the following:

- The Toff, Ambul, and Richa dialects are more lexically similar to each other than to the other dialects.
- The Marhai-Massenge dialect is more lexically similar to the Ambul dialect than to any of the other dialects.
- The Kamwai dialect is the most lexically different.

Table 2. Lexical similarity percentages between Kulere dialects

Kamwai*									
Kamwai**									
79%	Tukye	Marhai-Massenge							
64%	66%	Marhai							
64%	68%	88%	Massenge	Ambul					
66%	66%	71%	71%	Tamoso					
67%	69%	75%	75%	92%	Dashid	Toff			
64%	67%	68%	69%	80%	82%	Toff			
67%	69%	70%	71%	79%	81%	90%	Kwarka	Richa	
63%	65%	62%	64%	76%	79%	76%	75%	Richa	
64%	66%	63%	64%	75%	77%	73%	74%	87%	Diggot

*Dialect name

**Village name

2.5 Social setting

2.5.1 Government units

The Toff, Ambul, Richa, and Kamwai dialect areas fall within Bokkos LGA of Plateau State, while the Marhai-Massenge dialect area is in Wamba LGA of Nassarawa State.

The Toff and Ambul communities are in Toff District, while the Richa and Kamwai villages are in separate districts officially known as Richa District and Kamwai District. The head of each district reports to the Paramount Ruler of Ron-land and the Chairman of Bokkos LGA's Traditional Council, Bokkos. The chiefs of Marhai and Massenge villages report to the head of Mama District.

2.5.2 Local community development associations (CDAs)

Each village we visited has its own community development association (CDA), and also belongs to its dialect group's or political district's CDA. In addition, all the villages are also part of the larger Kulere CDA which meets at Siken, the central meeting place of all the Kulere people and also the seat of the proposed Kulere LGA. The Kulere communities in Nassarawa State are yet to have a combined CDA, but are currently working on setting one up.

2.5.3 Markets

Notable markets around the area include the Daffo, Bokkos, Toff, Richa, and Wamba markets. Most people (especially the Kulere in Plateau State) reported that they often shop at the Daffo market (a Ron town) and Richa, while the Marhai and Massenge villages frequently attend the Wamba market.

2.5.4 Inter-marriage

A large percentage of the spouses of the Kulere people were reported to come from within their own dialect area. All the groups interviewed also responded that they marry from other Kulere dialect groups and other neighboring ethnic groups. But the number of these spouses was said to be minute. The only exception to this is the report from Massenge where it was mentioned that about half of their wives are non-Kulere.

2.5.5 Festivals

People in most of the villages reported that they hold the harvest-of-crops celebration. On December 26 of each year all Kulere descendants usually converge at Siken to celebrate their unique culture as a people and to discuss issues affecting the development of their communities.

2.5.6 Church network

Within the Kulere-speaking area of Plateau State, the dominant church is the Church of Christ in Nigeria (COCIN) which has at least one parish in all the villages visited, and its regional church council headquarters is situated at Richa. In addition, there is a local church council headquarters of the church in each of the four dialect areas. The Evangelical Reformed Church of Christ (ERCC) is the largest church working among the Kulere communities of Nassarawa State. Other churches in the area are Christ Apostolic, Roman Catholic, Evangelical Church Winning All (ECWA), Seventh-Day Adventist and Deeper Life.

2.5.7 Schools

All villages visited have a primary school (PS). Toff, Richa, Kamwai, Marhai, and Massenge villages have a secondary school (SS). Most of these schools are government-owned, except the SS in Diggot and a nursery and PS in Tukye which are reportedly owned by private individuals. Students from Kwarka, Tamoso, and Dashid villages attend the SS at Toff, while Tukye students were said to go to Kamwai for junior SS. Few Tukye students were reported to go to Massenge for senior SS education.

3 Intelligibility

3.1 Recorded Text Testing (RTT)

We did RTT in each dialect area to ascertain mutual intelligibility between the speakers of different dialects.

3.1.1 *Test development and administration*

First, short stories about an interesting event in the story-teller's life were recorded in the vernacular in five dialects, namely Toff, Ambul, Richa, Kamwai, and Marhai-Massenge. The stories were about two to three minutes in length. These texts were transcribed, and then an English phrase-by-phrase free translation was made with key words glossed. For each of these texts, 15 basic comprehension questions were created. No inferences or background knowledge were required to answer the questions correctly. The correct responses were found in the texts themselves. The questions attempted to cover a wide range of semantic categories (e.g. who, what, when, where, how many, action, instrument, quotation, etc.) and were formed in such a way as not to be answerable on the basis of common knowledge alone. The texts were recorded on minidisks, so track marks were inserted indicating points where comprehension questions should be asked.

Standard RTT methodology (Casad 1974) prescribes that the questions then be recorded in the speech variety of the subjects and inserted into the story following the information being asked about. This would ensure consistency of test administration and eliminate the variable of the subject's command of a language of wider communication (LWC) from the test results. However, experience has shown that subjects tend to find responding to questions coming from a machine extremely unnatural and rather confusing. Responding to a person asking questions is much more natural and eliminates this confusion from the testing situation. Hence we verbally asked questions and did not insert the questions into the recording.

We administered the RTT by playing the text up to the point where a question should be posed, pausing the playback, and then asking the subject the question. We asked the questions in English or Hausa, sometimes followed by a translation into the local dialect, provided by local interpreters. The subject responded either in the local dialect, Hausa, or English. The response was written down in English, Hausa, or Kulere. When appropriate, the tester would prompt to clarify if the subject understood that portion of the text. For example, if the subject responded with other elements of the story but not the answer sought by the question, the question was posed again or rephrased slightly. The tester, as well as the interpreter, had to take care not to give away the correct answer in their prompt questioning and interpreting. If there was some distraction during the playback of a portion of the text, such as loud noises, people talking, or the subject had a problem understanding the text the first time, the tester replayed that portion of the text. All such follow-up questions and replays were noted on the answer sheets.

Since the tester is working with a rough transcription of a text in an unfamiliar speech variety, it is possible that the questions devised will not coincide with the text or appear to be logical to native speakers. The initial fifteen questions were pilot tested with ten speakers of the same speech variety as the story. Questions which elicited unexpected, wrong, and/or inconsistent responses from vernacular speakers were eliminated, and the ten best questions were retained for the final test.

3.1.2 *Subject selection*

For the pilot test we found at least 10 subjects of any age (most were young) and gender who were vernacular speakers of that variety and were willing to participate.

When administering the actual test, we tested people with as little contact with the other varieties as we could find. The guidelines for acceptable levels of inherent intelligibility are based on testing people with no contact with the other varieties. This is necessary to determine the inherent intelligibility

of the test dialect as opposed to intelligibility acquired through contact. Pupils in primary school class 3 (P3) to junior secondary school classes 3 (JSS3) were chosen as test subjects. Where possible, we tried to choose subjects in P4–P6 or junior secondary school classes 1–3 (JSS1–JSS3). The students in this age range are old enough to have a good command of their dialect but have not usually had many opportunities to visit other villages. Therefore, they are likely to be those with the least amount of contact with other speech varieties.

We selected a sample of 10 vernacular speakers of each speech variety (but not from the villages where the story is taken) to listen to the texts and take the test.

3.1.3 Testing procedure

The testing procedure for the RTT on this survey was in four parts: subject identification and screening, a practice or familiarization test, a “hometown” test, and intelligibility testing. The first phase consisted of gathering basic demographic information (age, sex, level of education), verifying that the subject was a vernacular speaker of the dialect of interest (mother and father were both from the dialect area) and screening for contact with the other dialects being tested (subject does not travel to one of the other dialect areas frequently or have close relatives from another dialect). With only a few exceptions (due to a shortage of subjects) all subjects met these criteria.

The second phase was a short practice test in the subject’s own dialect, which served to familiarize the subject with the testing procedure. The practice story was written out by a surveyor and then translated and recorded in order to save time on transcription and to make sure the story contained useful content. Four questions were created for this story and the test was not graded as part of the RTT. This was sometimes played twice if it appeared the subject was beginning to understand the procedure, but had not completely understood. This was done to screen out poor test takers.

The third phase was the hometown test. Each subject was tested using the text in his own dialect first, which served as a further screening procedure. If the subject could not score 85% on the test in his own dialect, he was judged incompetent to follow the testing procedure (or incompetent in his vernacular dialect) and no further testing was performed.

The final phase was administering the test in the dialects of interest. After passing the hometown test, each subject was tested on the three other stories. The order in which the other tests were played was rotated to avoid any effect on the average scores by the subject’s test-fatigue.

3.1.4 Scoring

For each text, the answers given by the native speakers of that dialect were taken to be correct. Usually, the pilot testers gave consistent answers to each of the ten questions selected for the final test. Occasionally, there was a small range of related answers given by the pilot testers and/or the hometown subjects (e.g., “he is not grown enough” versus “he did not reach age”), and in this case, the entire range of these answers was considered a correct response. Sometimes, a subject would give a response that was partially correct (e.g. correct noun or object but incorrect action, such as: “rain want to fall” instead of rain fell), and such responses were scored as half correct. During the analysis phase of this survey, every response was crosschecked for consistency in scoring.

3.1.5 Post-test questions

Immediately after hearing each story, each subject was asked a series of questions regarding that speech variety:

1. Is the way this man speaks the same as the way you speak, a bit different, or very different?
2. What language was he speaking?
3. How much of the story did you understand? all, most, some, little, or none
4. Was he easy to understand? easy, not difficult, a bit difficult/not easy, difficult

Carla Radloff (1993) found, in a similar survey, that the answers to questions like numbers 1 and 3 usually corresponded to intelligibility test results, which supported the tests' conclusions. Moreover, where responses to these questions differed from the test results, they corresponded to strong attitudes (usually negative) towards the dialects in question. On this survey, question 4 allowed subjects to further clarify their response to question 3. Question 2 revealed whether the subject had had enough contact with the dialect that he had just heard to be able to identify it. Responses to all of these questions can indicate not only the information specifically asked for but also any strong language attitudes.

3.2 Tested comprehension

Table 3. Result of recorded text testing of inherent intelligibility between Kulere dialects*

		Stories from dialect (village in parentheses)				
		Toff (Tabui)	Ambul (Tamoso)	Richa (Richa)	Kamwai (Kamwai)	Marhai-Massenge (Marhai)
Subjects from	Toff (Kwarka)	93%	85%	80%	65%	82%
	Ambul (Dashid)	81%	94%	86%	34%	71%
	Richa (Diggot)	88%	93%	90%	30%	73%
	Kamwai (Tukye)	74%	74%	79%	91%	89%
	Marhai-Massenge (Massenge)	76%	62%	58%	30%	99%

* Percentage in light grayscale is below the threshold set for judging inherent intelligibility.

From table 3 we can learn three things about the inherent intelligibility between the speakers of the different dialects:

1. No non-Kamwai subjects can understand Kamwai without prior learning.
2. Speakers of the Marhai-Massenge dialect can not understand the Richa, Ambul, or Kamwai dialects.
3. Speakers of the Kamwai dialect are likely not to understand the Toff or Ambul dialects.

3.3 Reported comprehension

According to the people, they understand each other's dialects. But their reported level of comprehension varies from one dialect to another. The Toff dialect is reported to be the most understood by people from all the dialects, followed by Richa, Ambul, Kamwai, and Marhai-Massenge dialects. See table 4 below.

Table 4. Order of best understood, easiest to speak, and perceived level of comprehension

Dialect/ Village	Toff		Ambul		Richa		Kamwai		Marhai-Massenge	
	Toff	Kwarka	Tamoso	Dashid	Anacha*	Diggot	Kamwai	Tukye	Marhai	Massenge
Toff	1st All	1st All	2nd All	3rd Most	2nd Most	2nd Most	2nd All	2nd Most	3rd Most	2nd All
Ambul	2nd Most		1st All	1st All		4th Most	5th All	3rd Most	2nd Most	
Richa	3rd Little	2nd Most	3rd Most	2nd Most	1st All	1st All	3rd All			3rd Most
Kamwai	4th Little	3rd Most	5th Half		3rd Most	3rd Most	1st All	4th Most		4th Most
Marhai- Massenge	5th Little		4th Half	4th All			4th All	1st All	1st All	1st All

NB: 1st, 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th represent “Order of best understood and easiest to speak,” while All, Most, Half, and Little stand for “Perceived level of comprehension.”

* We conducted the participatory method exercises in Anacha for the Richa dialect.

4 Language acceptability

4.1 Dialect choice for development

We asked the question: “Which variety [of Kulere] should be used as the one for writing, recording, or films so that all the others [Kulere] will understand it well?” In response, the people of many villages chose their own dialect as their first choice for development. However, the people in Kamwai, Tukye, Tamoso, and Massenge villages chose Toff as their first choice. In Marhai, Anacha, and Diggot villages they chose Toff as their second choice (see table 5 for details). Interestingly, all also affirmed their willingness to read and write in any other dialects of Kulere as well as from their own. We note that people in Dashid said they preferred the Kamwai dialect, and in contrast to all the other groups they placed Toff as their last choice for development. This is especially surprising because the results of the wordlist and recorded text testing show that they comprehend Toff much better than Kamwai.

It seems that people in Kamwai and Marhai-Massenge realize that their dialect is not central and it would potentially be better for all Kulere speakers to develop Toff or Ambul dialect over their own. We note that Toff dialect was rated highest by the people as easiest to speak and the most widely understood.

Table 5. People’s dialect choice for development

Dialect	Toff		Ambul		Richa		Kamwai		Marhai-Massenge	
	Toff	Kwarka	Tamoso	Dashid	Anacha*	Diggot	Kamwai	Tukye	Marhai	Massenge
Toff	1st	1st	1st	4th	2nd	2nd	1st	1st	2nd	1st
Ambul	2nd		1st	1st		4th		3rd	1st	
Richa	3rd	2nd	1st	3rd	1st	1st	3rd			3rd
Kamwai	4th	3rd	3rd	2nd	3rd	3rd	2nd	4th		2nd
Marhai- Massenge	5th		2nd				4th	2nd	3rd	4th

* We conducted the participatory method exercises in Anacha for the Richa dialect.

4.2 Attitudes toward Kulere dialects

As mentioned earlier, respondents in all the villages visited affirmed all the dialects of Kulere as being one and the same language. Speakers of the Toff, Ambul, and Richa dialects appear to be more comfortable with each other's dialects than with the two others. While the Kamwai speakers see Toff as prestigious, Marhai-Massenge speakers seem to see the value of developing the Toff dialect over their own for the benefit of all Kulere speakers.

People in more than half of the villages visited acknowledged Toff village as the place where the best Kulere is spoken, adding that the variety of Kulere spoken there is free from adulteration.

5 Bilingualism and language use

5.1 Other languages spoken by the Kulere

Kulere people use Hausa often in many domains. We observed that people from all age-groups in all the villages visited used Hausa. Richa, Diggot, Marhai, and Massenge villages appear to have the highest percentage of people who use Hausa. English is the official language of instruction in schools so is learned by children and youths; also middle-aged people who have been to school have learned it. There are several other languages spoken by a few of the Kulere people, including Ron, Fulfulde, Kantana, Yomba, Mushere, Maboh-Barkul, and Mwaghavul.

5.2 People's perceived bilingual proficiency of age-groups

It was reported in most of the villages visited that all people of all ages and both genders use Kulere very well all the time. They use it more than any other language. Except in Richa they say that they use Hausa as much as they use Kulere. In about half the villages visited they say that most people use Hausa well most of the time. It was reported that people in all of the villages visited can speak English to some degree. The youths and middle-aged men, however, speak English more than other age-groups.

5.3 Where people learn Hausa and English

Children start acquiring Hausa and English between the ages of two to seven. People said they learn it at school from teachers, friends, and playmates; at home from parents; at the market; and at church.

6 Language vitality

6.1 Children's proficiency in Kulere

It was reported in most places that all children speak Kulere fluently. But, in the view of the respondents in Toff, Tamoso, and Dashid, children in their villages are not fluent in Kulere. Also, people said Kulere is the language children use more than other languages. We did observe children who used Kulere in all of the villages visited.

6.2 Domains of language use

Responses from the Participatory Method exercises (on domain of language use); the church interviews; and school interviews show that Kulere is the primary language in many informal domains in the villages, especially at home, at the farm, for courting, for scolding children, and for greetings. Hausa is dominant in the churches, while English is most commonly used in the schools.

6.3 People's perceptions of the vitality of their own language

People in all villages visited acknowledged that the youth code-mix Hausa and or English with Kulere, but this is not approved of. Most of the people interviewed held that such acts of mixing languages by the youth are detrimental to the maintenance of the Kulere language. However, in Richa they said it can be good or bad depending on the topic of discussion.

Furthermore, people in all the villages visited expressed optimism that their children and even great grandchildren will continue to speak Kulere as their primary language. Also they claimed that they would feel bad if the unborn generations refuse to use Kulere.

6.4 People's attitudes towards their own language

The people's attitude towards their own language appears to be positive and strong. To them Kulere is their inheritance and identity; it is the most useful language within the area; it is as good as English; and it is good to speak especially to keep secrets from neighbors. Though in almost all the villages visited people said Kulere is superior to other languages, the people in Marhai said Kulere is on the same level as other languages.

6.5 People's attitudes towards languages of wider communication

The attitude of the people interviewed towards Hausa and English can be said to be positive.

People in most of the villages visited reported that parents are happy to see their children use Hausa especially for communicating with non-Kulere folk.

In all of the villages visited people said that they would like their children to use English because it is the official language and it may help them find work in the future. They all reported that teachers should use English in school because it is a "general" and an official language. They said that sometimes it is permissible for a teacher to use Hausa or Kulere to explain things students may not understand in English.

People in Tamoso, Richa, and Marhai said that they are not passionate about using Hausa or English instead of Kulere. At the other seven villages visited people indicated that they have a moderate desire to use Hausa or English more than Kulere.

6.6 Vitality rating of Kulere on Extended Graded Intergenerational Disruption Scale (EGIDS)

Considering the factors below for determining the level of vitality on EGIDS,³ Kulere is judged to be '6a' on the scale which is described as 'Vigorous sustainable orality':

Functions – There is extensive oral use in the domains of the home and the farm. Some people code-switch and code-mix with Hausa.

Acquisition – Most members of the child-bearing generation transmit the language to their children in homes.

Motivation – Some members of the child-bearing generation (youth and middle-aged) feel it's beneficial to speak their language for some purposes, but feel it's more beneficial to shift to LWC.

Environment – Official policy affirms the language being used orally, and maintains its oral status.

Diglossia – Some members of the child-bearing generations use their language for specific traditionally reserved purposes. Others use Hausa for many of the same purposes. For the most part there

³ EGIDS is Paul Lewis' expansion.

seems to be a mutual understanding among the people as to when to speak the language and when to use Hausa.

7 Literacy

7.1 Perceived number of literates in Hausa, English, and Kulere

In most of the villages visited people reported that most of the youths and middle-aged men can read and write in Hausa and English. But in Massenge and Kwarka they reported that few youths were literate.

While people in all villages visited claimed that at least a few old men are literate in Hausa, in five out of nine villages (where questions on literacy were asked) only a few old men are said to be literate in English. Only a few old women in half of the villages visited are reported to be literate in Hausa, and a very few in two villages are literate in English. In six of the villages visited a few children were reported to be literate in Hausa and in three villages most of the children were reported to be literate in English.

In five out of the nine villages where the question was asked the people claimed that at least a few people could read and write in Kulere.

7.2 Perceived literacy proficiency in LWCs and other languages

It was reported that men and youths in all the villages visited can read and write in Hausa and English to some extent ranging from very well to fairly well. Old men in most of the villages are said to read and write well primarily in Hausa. Old women do not read or write well in any language, except in Tukye where they read and write well in Hausa. For the most part, young and middle-aged women in all the villages visited can read and write well in Hausa and English. The people said that children in all of the villages visited can read and write in Hausa and English with varying ability ranging from well to not very well.

8 Project support

8.1 Desirability of Scriptures in Kulere

Both the people and the church leaders interviewed concurred that translation of the Scriptures into Kulere is necessary. They believed that the translation would aid their comprehension of the Scriptures.

8.2 Support for Scripture translation and literacy projects

Based on reports from the people, and the authorities of the churches and schools, there is a likelihood that they would support translation of the Scriptures into Kulere and a literacy project in the language.

As supporting evidence the people pointed to community development projects which they had initiated, financed, and managed. Such projects include fixing roads, constructing of culverts, and building bridges, schools, churches and health centers. We saw most of these projects in fairly good condition. There were also ongoing, uncompleted, and abandoned projects in the area.

Though each village seems to work with the closest neighboring village(s), they also work with other Kulere villages on matters affecting the entire Kulere-speaking area. For example, they are working on the creation of the proposed Kulere LGA.

Demonstrating their potential support, the people mentioned that they would be willing to contribute to translation and literacy projects by providing food, money, and accommodation, and also by praying and encouraging. In addition they provided names of people in their villages who can actively help in the projects either as translators or as literacy workers.

Likewise, the authorities of the primary schools promised to release their schools' facilities such as classrooms and chalkboards in support of a Kulere literacy project.

Responding in the same vein, the clergymen of COCIN and ERCC said that their churches would support the translation project in the language financially and prayerfully. They added that they would be willing to work in collaboration with other denominations in the area to ensure the projects are successful.

9 Conclusion and recommendations

Toff, Ambul, Richa, Kamwai, and Marhai-Massenge are the five dialects that make up the Kulere language. This division is based on the people's perception, the results of our wordlists comparison, and recorded text testing.

Speakers of these dialects see themselves as one people, speaking the same language, Kulere. Despite being divided by geo-political boundaries and the edge of the Plateau, they reported that they meet annually at Siken town (headquarters of the Kulere area) to celebrate their culture as a people and to discuss issues affecting the development of their communities.

The Kulere language currently appears to have strong ethnolinguistic vitality (hence rated 6a on the EGIDS scale). It is the primary language used by people of all age categories in most informal domains and the people seem to have a positive attitude towards their language. However, Hausa code-mixing and or code-switching is noticeable especially among the youth and middle-aged men.

Both the people and the church leaders in the area are interested in the translation of the Bible into Kulere. They agree that Scriptures in Kulere would help the Kulere people to understand them better. They said financial, material, prayer, and moral support for the translation project could be expected from all of them.

Concerning the dialect that could be used as a basis for the development of the Kulere language, we, the surveyors, recommend that the Toff dialect could potentially serve all the Kulere speakers well. Some of the reasons are that the Toff dialect was rated highest by the people as easiest to speak and the most widely understood. It was also preferred as the most suitable for literacy; even the speakers of Kamwai and Marhai-Massenge chose the Toff dialect above their own. The Toff, Ambul, and Richa dialects are found to have the highest lexical similarity. Speakers of all the other dialects scored between 74 and 83% in the Toff RTT story, which is acceptable. The lowest RTT score, which was from Kamwai subjects, was just slightly below our 75% benchmark for inherent intelligibility. We also note that the second lowest score of 76% was from Marhai-Massenge subjects. Granted that linguistically Ambul and Richa dialects appear relatively suitable for development, they seem not as prestigious to the majority of the people. Though most of the RTT scores were higher on Richa story, it is unlikely to be understood by Marhai speakers (which scored 58% in its story). To most of the people we interviewed, Toff is the most prestigious dialect and Toff village is regarded as the place where the best Kulere is spoken.

#	Dialect (village)		Marhai-Massenge (Marhai)		Marhai-Massenge (Massenge)		Kamwai (Kamwai)		Kamwai (Tukye)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
5	mouth	bà:ki, ba:kunà	ṃbún	ṃb ^w ṃbwàn	ṃbún	ṃb ^w ṃbwân	ṃbún	ṃbṃnēy	ṃbún	ṃb ^w ṃn
6	tooth	hak'ori, hakòra	àgráw	àgùr	àgráw	àgùr	gráw	gùr	gráw	gùr
7	tongue	harshè:, harsunà:	lúf	lùf-éy	lúf	lūf-ēy	lús	lùs-éy	lúf	lúféj
8	saliva	miyau	àl ^w ál		àl ^w ál		l ^w ál		l ^w ál	
9	sweat	zufà	màndú		màndú		màndú		màndú	
10	chin	habà:, habo:fi:	gùmṃr	gùmṃr-éy	gùmṃr	gùmṃr-éy	gúmṃr	gúm ^w ár	gúmṃr	gúm ^w ár
11	beard	ge:mù:	úru gumṃr (same as 10)		úru gumṃr (same as 10)		gúmṃr (same as 10)	gúm ^w ár	gúmṃr (same as 10)	gúm ^w ár
12	nose	hanci, hantunà	àtánáw	ātānāw-éy	àtánáw	ātānāw-éy	tínáw	títān	tínáw	títān
13	eye	idò:, idànu	rì	rěy	rì	rìjěy	rì	rìjòw	rì	rìjèjòw
14	tear drop	ḍan hawà:ye:	lèlè		lèlè		lèlè		lèlè	
15	neck	wuyà:, wuyoyi	wùr	wùr-éy	wùr	wùr-éy	wúr	wúr-âr	wór	wór-êr
16	shoulder	kà:faḍà:, kàfaḍu	hōmbīlē	hōmbīlē-éy	dòv	dòd ^w āv	húmbâl	hūmbjâl	húrmjêl	húrm-bjâl
17	breast	no:nò:	fúf	fwóf	fóf	fwòfēv	fóf	fwàfi	fóf	fwàf
18	belly	cikì: na wàje	hânḍ	hânḍ-éy	hânḍ	hânḍ-éy	ṃbùr	ṃbùr-éy	ṃbùr	ṃbùmbwêr
19	navel	cibi	mùtṣùk	mùtṣùk-éy	mùtṣúk	mùtṣùk-éy	mùtṣúk	mùtṣúk-éy	mùtṣúk	mùtṣúk-éy
20	stomach	tùmbi:, cikin: ciki	ṃbùràmbà nì		àmbùr	àmbùr-éy	ṃbùr (same as 18)	ṃbùr-éy	ṃbùr (same as 18)	ṃbùmbwêr
21	intestines	hanji:	hânḍÍrār ^l jāt ^h		hânḍ (same as 18)	hânḍ-éy	hânḍ	hânḍ-éy	hânḍǎw	hânḍ
22	back	ba:ya:	wùj	wùj-éy	wìj	wìj-éy	wùj	wùj-éy	wùj	wùj-éj

#	Dialect (village)		Marhai-Massenge (Marhai)		Marhai-Massenge (Massenge)		Kamwai (Kamwai)		Kamwai (Tukye)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
23	knee	gwi:wà:, gwiwoyi	ḡbákàw	ḡbákàw-əj	ḡbákàw	ḡbákàw-éy	ròm	rùr ^w ám	ròm	rùr ^w ám
24	leg	k'afà:, k'afofi	sjáw	sĵĕj	sjáw	sĵĕj	sjáw	sjàjĭ	sjáw	sjàjĭ
25	foot	k'afà:	tàtàn	tātān-éy	wĭj má sjáw	wĭj má sjáw-éy	kámbar	kámbar-éy	kámbar	kámbar-éy
26	shoe	ta:kalmi:, takalmà	mĭsĭjĕj		Same as Hausa		kpàkàsák	kpàkàsák-éy	kpàkàsák	kpàkàsák-éy
27	thigh	cinyà:, cinyoyi	fàràw	fàràw-er	fàráw	fàràw	fàráw	f ^w ùfâr	fàráw	f ^w ùfâr
28	arm	hannu:, hannuwà	rĭjàw	rĭjĕj	rĭjàw	rĭjĕj	rjàw	rjàj	rĭjàw	rjàj
29	hand	hannu:, hannuwà	kámbar-á	kámbar-ĕj	jànán rĭjĕj (all fingers)		kámbar (same as 25)	kámbar-éy	kpĕtĵér	kpátĵár
30	finger	ya:tsà:, yatsu	fwè má rĭjàw	jĕnán rĭjĕj	fwè má rĭjàw	jĕnán rĭjĕj	fwĕj má rĭjĭw		fwĕj má rĭjĭw	
31	finger nail	farcè:, faràta	hàbĭlĭk	hàbĭlĭk-jòk	àbĭlĭk	àbĭlĭk-jòk	bĭlĭk	bĭlĭk-jékō	bĭlĭk	bĭlĭk-jékō
32	skin	fa:tà: fa:tu:	fùkùr	fòkĕr	fùkùr	fùkùrèy	ràw	rĭjĭw	rĭjòw	rĭrĭw
33	bone	k'àshi:, kasu:suwà:	gĭj	gĵĕ:j	gĭj	gĵĕ:j	g'isáw	gĵĕs	g'isáw	gĵĕj
34	blood	jini:	zòm	zòm-éy	zóm		zòm		zòm	
35	heart	zu:ciya:, zukàta	əbwĭj	əbwĭj-éy	əbwĭj	əbwĭj-éy	bβĭ	bβĭ-éy	búj	búj-éy
36	liver	hantà:, hantoci	hàràw	hâr	hâr	hâr	hàràh		hâr	hâr-ey
37	body	jiki, jikunà	zìy	zìyĕy	zìy	zìyĕy	çzìy	çzìy-òkō	çzìy	çzìy-òkō
38	tree	icè:(itàce), itatuwà	jĭtĵ	tĵĕtĵ	jĭtĵ	tĵĕtĵ	mùtúnx	mùtùn-gĕy	mùtúnx	mùtĵenĵ
39	firewood	icèn wuta:	jĭtĵ wùj (same as 38)	tĵĕtĵ wùj	jĭtĵ wùj (same as 38)	tĵĕtĵ wùj	mùtúnx (same as 38)	mùtùn-gĕy	mùtúnx (same as 38)	mùtĵenĵ

#	Dialect (village)		Marhai-Massenge (Marhai)		Marhai-Massenge (Massenge)		Kamwai (Kamwai)		Kamwai (Tukye)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
40	bush	da:jì:, dazu:zzukà	cìcén	cìcén-êɣ	cìcén	cìcén-êɣ	cìcén	cìcén-êɣ	cén	cìcén
41	forest	kurmi:	kùf	kòf ^w ɔ	kùf	kùfwêɣ	khûf:	khûf:-êɣ	khúf:	khúféf
42	bark	ba:wo:	cíkàw	cíkàw-êɣ	cíkàw	kúcwèɣ	fòkâr	fákárâw	kákàw	kàkàw-ey
43	bark, dry	bùsheshen ba:wo:	cíkàw má gàlè		cíkàw má gàlè	cikawey má gàlè	fòkâr má gàlà		kákàw má gàlà	
44	root	sâiwa:, saiwoyi	àrârâw	àrâr	àrârâw	àrâr	rârâw	râr	rârâw	râr
45	branch	re:shè:, râssa	rijaw ma jitɕ		rijej mi jítɕètɕ		rijaw ma mutunx		sàsàw	sâ:s
46	medicine	ma:gàni:, ma:gu:ngunà	àrèd	àrèd-êɣ	àrèd	àrèd-êɣ	rêd		rijêd	rijêd-êɣ
47	thorn	k'ayà:, k'ayo:yi:	gírírí	gṛrèr	gírírí	gṛrèr	gírírí	gírér	gírírí	gírér
48	rope	igi:yà, igiyoyi	zâr	zâr-ey	zâr	zâr-ey	zâr	zâr	zâr	zâr
49	basket	kwàndo:, kwandunà	kánĪnjā	kánĪnjā-êj	pòlɔl	pólɔl-êɣ	tàngát	tàngát-dêɣ	ɲdakad ^ʔ	ɲdakad ^ʔ -êɣ
50	clothing	tufà(kaya), tufa:fi:	cùcún	cúcún-êɣ	cùcún	cúcún-êɣ	kícún	kícún-êɣ	kícún	kícún-êɣ
51	seed	irì:	mbɔm ^b	mbɔm ^b -bwêɣ	mbɔm ^b	mbɔm ^b - bwêɣ	^m βɔnv		ɲbómb	
52	leaf	ganye: ganyaye	àfíwáw	áfwɔf	àfíwáw	áfwɔf	fwáf	fwáf-í	fùfáw	fwáf
53	ground nut	gyàda:	ɲɕùkùm		ɲɕùkùm		^ɲ jùkud ^ʔ	^ɲ jùkud ^ʔ -êɣ	ɲɕùkùm	ɲɕùkùm-êɣ
54	bambara nut	gujiya:	wúm		wúm		wúm		wúm	
55	guinea corn	da:wà:	àkùr	àkùr-êɣ	ákùr	àkùr-êɣ	xûr	xùr-êɣ	xûr	xùr-êɣ
56	locust bean Maggi	dadawa	tàrá		Same as Hausa		títá		wàɲá	

#	Dialect (village)		Marhai-Massenge (Marhai)		Marhai-Massenge (Massenge)		Kamwai (Kamwai)		Kamwai (Tukye)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
57	millet 1	gerò	Same as Hausa		Same as Hausa		ḡgáj		ḡgáj	
58	millet 2	màìwa:, (dòro)								
59	zobo leaf	yàkù:wà	ḡḡòkà		ḡḡòkà		tʃòkàh		tʃòkàh	
60	shea butter tree	kaɗanya (kaɗe)	pòr	pòr-éy	ḡbèndér	ḡbèndér-éy	mòhè		mòhè	
61	mahogany	maɗà:cì, maɗà:tai	fífer	fíf-îéy	fífer	fíf-îéy	f ^v ùfér	f ^v úfér-éy	fífjér	fífjér-éy
62	grass	ciya:wà (haki), ciyoyi	àwàkàw	àwàk-á:éy	àwàkàw	àwáx	wák	wák-éy	wák	wák-éy
63	grass, dry	busheshen ciya:wà	àwàkàw m� gálè (same as 62)		àwàkàw m� gálè (same as 62)		wák ma gala		wák ma gala	
64	weed	ciya:wà:, haki	àwàkàw (same as 62)	àwàk-á:éy	àwàkàw (same as 62)	àwáx	wák (same as 62)	wák-éy	wák (same as 62)	wák-éy
65	flower	fùre:	kpì'lís		kpì'lís	kpì'lís-éy	áfùr	áfùr-éy	kpìlís	
66	fruit	'ya:'ya:n ità:ce:	hálí	jànán	hál	jànán	h'álí ma mutunx	h'álí ma mutunx-éy	h'álí ma mutunx	
67	meat	na:mà:, namomi	kìrêd	kìrêd-éy	kìrêd	kìrêd-éy	cèrêd		cèrêd	
68	fat	kitse (mai = 'oil')	fídól	fídól-éy	fíd'ól	fíd'ól-éy	fòdól		fúdól	fúdólál
69	egg	k'wai	àxəbáw	àxòb	àxəbáw	àxòb	hùbáw	hùb	hùbáw	hùb
70	bean	wa:ke:	àjàmáw	àjòm	àjàmáw	àjòm	jòm	jìmáw	jòm	jìmáw
71	tuwo / fu-fu	tuwo:	árid	à'òdò	àrid	à'òdò	lán	linéy	ríd	ríd-éy
72	soup	miyà:	jìd	jìd-ò	jíd	jìd-ò	dùdũ		dídò	

#	Dialect (village)		Marhai-Massenge (Marhai)		Marhai-Massenge (Massenge)		Kamwai (Kamwai)		Kamwai (Tukye)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
73	cough	tà:ri:	sèm	sèm-êɣ	sèm		sàm	sàm-ěɣ	sjèm	
74	pain	ciwò:, ciwàce	mòtʃ	mòtʃ-êɣ	mòtʃ	mòtʃ-êɣ	ɕʒíɸ ⁷	ɕɣ-bêɣ	mòtʃ	mòtʃ-êɣ
75	corpse	ga:wa:, gawàwwaki	fùn	fwɔ̃fwɛ̃n	fùn	fúnèɣ	fùn	fwɛ̃n	ɕʒí:b	ɕʒí:b-êɣ
76	grave	kabàñi:, kabu:rburà	wùf	wɔ̃fɔ̃	wùf	wùfêɣ	wúf	wùf-êɣ	wúf	wùf-êɣ
77	one	ɗaya	ámē	mbwɔm ámē	ámē	mbwɔm ámē	ámí	vìvì méj	ámjè	rírjì ámjè
78	two	biyu	kwàráŋ	mbwɔm bú kwàráŋ	kwàráŋ	mbwɔm bú kwàráŋ	wùl	vìvì wùl	wùl	rírjì wùl
79	three	ukù	kún	mbwɔm bú kún	kún	mbwɔm bú kún	kwón	vìvì kwón	kwón	rírjì kwón
80	four	huɗu	fúd	mbwɔm bú fúd	fúd	mbwɔm bú fúd	fúd	vìvì fúd	fúd	rírjì fúd
81	five	biyař	hárá	mbwɔm bú hárá	hárá	mbwɔm bú hárá	tán	vìvì tán	tán	rírjì tán
82	six	shidà	hárá̄m	mbwɔm bú hárá̄m	hárá̄m	mbwɔm bú hárá̄m	hárá̄m	vìvì hárá̄m	hárá̄m	rírjì hàrà̄m
83	seven	bakwài	húndól	mbwɔm bú húndól	húndól	mbwɔm bú húndól	húndól	vìvì húndól	húndól	rírjì húndól
84	eight	takwàs	ɲàtùl	mbwɔm bú ɲàtùl	ɲàtùl	mbwɔm bú ɲàtùl	ɲátùl	vìvì ɲátùl	ɲàtùl	rírjì ɲàtùl
85	nine	tařà	cènárá	mbwɔm bú cènárá	cènárá	mbwɔm bú cènárá	jàlám	vìvì jàlám	jàlám	rírjì jàlám
86	ten	go:mà	rèj	mbwɔm bú rèj	rèj	mbwɔm bú rèj	ríjêj	vìvì ríjêj	ríjêj	rírjì ríjêj
87	twelve	go:mà shâ biyu	rêj shà kwararɲ	mbwɔm bú rêj shà kwararɲ	rêj shà kwararɲ	mbwɔm bú rêj shà kwararɲ	ríjêj mbún wùl	vìvì ríjêj mbún wùl	ríjêj mbún wùl	vìvì ríjêj mbún wùl

#	Dialect (village)		Marhai-Massenge (Marhai)		Marhai-Massenge (Massenge)		Kamwai (Kamwai)		Kamwai (Tukye)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
88	fifteen	go:mà shâ biyar	rêj shà hárá	mbwòm bú rêj shà hárá	rêj shà hárá	mbwòm bú rêj shà hárá	ríjêj mbún tán	vìvì ríjêj mbún tán	ríjêj mbún tán	vìvì ríjêj mbún tán
89	twenty	àshìrìn	re'réj kwararɛ	mbwòm bú re'réj kwararɛ	re'réj kwararɛ	mbwòm bú re'réj kwararɛ	rìr'èj wùl	vìvì rìr'èj wùl	rìr'èj wùl	vìvì rìr'èj wùl
90	hundred	dàri:	re'réj rêj	mbwòm bú re'réj rêj	re'réj rêj	mbwòm bú re'réj rêj	nìs'émēj	vìvì nìs'émēj	nìs'émēj	vìvì nìs'émēj
91	woman	màcè, mata	mòr	bòrɔ́f	mòr	bòrɔ́f	mòr	bòrɔ́f	mòr	bòrɔ́f
92	man	namijì, maza	fírjāw	fírâ:j	fírjāw	fírâ:j	máfàràw	rìjáj	fàràw	rìjáj
92	[L1__] language	yaren [L1__]	kɔ́rɔ́m		kùléré māsènggè		kàndé		tùkè	
92	[L1__] person	mutumin [L1__]	kàràmwāw		màsènggǎw	màsènggè	mákàndé	nàf	dàfál má kátùkè	
93	person	mùtùm, mutàne	dàfálàw	dàfál	dàfál	nàf	nàfál	nàf	dàfál	nâ:f
94	wedding	bikin aure:, bukukuwàn	àxwètɕ		àxwètɕ	àxwètɕ-èy	lí		hújétɕ	
95	father	bà:ba (ùba), ubànni	tʰa	tʰtʰinî	tʰa	kátítinî	tâ	tá-sèy	tâ	tá-sèy
96	mother	mà:ma (uwa:), iyàye	ⁿnǎ	nìní / kanawa (my mothers)	ⁿnàwò	káninî	nǎ	nìsèy	ínǎ	nìjésòh
97	child	ða:	fǒjè f) / hálí (m)	jànán	hál	jànán	fwèj(f) / fǒ(m) / hál	jènán	fwèj(f) / fǒ(m) / hál	jwàn (kamaɛɲ)
98	brother	ðan'uwa:, 'yan uwa, wâ, yaya	ⁿgèrèn	kàcìnên	ⁿgèrèn	kàcìnên	ⁿgǐjérèn	cìnîn	ⁿgǐjérèn	cìnîn
99	sister	yař'uwa:	cìnén		cìnén	kàcìnénèy	cìnín	cìnân	cìnín	cinjîn
100	chief	sarki:, sarakunà	sàf	sàsàf	sàf	sàfèy	sàf	sisàf	sàf	sà:f

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	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
101	friend	àbo:ki:,àbo:ka i	àmwàn	àmwâ:n	àmwàn	àmwâ:n	mwànàmîn	mwànínmen	mwàn	mwâ:n
102	stranger	bà:k'o: baki	mákàhóní	kàhòní	àràjâw	àr ^w ɔ̀j	ràjàw	rɔ̀j	ràjàw	rɔ̀j
103	God	Allàh (alla), aloli	fàr	fàrɛ̀y	fár	àríkçil	fár		fár	
104	name	su:na: sunàye	àsím	àsím-ɛ̀y	ásím	ásím-ɛ̀y	sóm	sòmêr	sjém	símɛ̀y
105	animal	dabbà:, dabbobi	wàr	wàr-ɛ̀y	wàr	wàr-ɛ̀y	wár	wùwár	wàr	wàr-ɛ̀y
106	pig	àladè:, àladai	"gárángâɟ (bush pig)	"gárángâɟ-ɛ̀y	"gárángâɟ (bush pig)	"gárángâɟ- ɛ̀y	kìmb'rin		dùmù	
107	tail	wutsiyà:, wutsiyoyi	bjèlé	b'èbjàl	bjèlé	b'èlɛ̀j	b'fèl	bìbjál	bjèl	bìbjál
108	fly	k'udà: kudàje	ákìkìɟáw	àkòkòɟ	ákìkìɟáw	àkòkòɟ	kùkùs	kùkùs-àw	kìkìɟáw	kùkùɟ
109	louse (head louse)	k'wàrk'watà:	ɽid	ɽid-ɛ̀y	ɽid	ɽid-ɛ̀y	ɽ'èd	ɽ'èd-àw	ɽ'èd	ɽ'èd-àw
110	spider	gizògizò	màhùl'èd'	màhùl'èd'-ɛ̀y	màhùl'èd'	màhùl'èd'- ɛ̀y	mùháléd		mùháléd	
111	mosquito	sauro:	mùrún	mùrún-ɛ̀y	mùrún	mùrún-ɛ̀y	mùrún		mùrún	
112	honeybee	k'udàn zumà:	àmɔ̀d	àmɔ̀d-ɛ̀y	àmɔ̀d	àmɔ̀d-ɛ̀y	mòr		mòr	móréy
113	honey	zumà:	ɲzàr àmɔ̀d (same as 112)		ɲzàr àmɔ̀d (same as 112)		mòr (same as 112)		ɲzèren	móréy (same as 112)
114	goat	àkwiyà:, awaki	káh	kàh	káh	kàh	âɣ	rùmɛ̀y	áɣ	róm
115	horn	k'àho:, kàhòni	"gáláw	"gàlál-ɛ̀y	"gáláw	"gàlál-ɛ̀y	ɲ"gáláw	ɲ"gàl-àl	ɲ"gáláw	ɲ"gàl-àl
116	cow	sa:níya:, shanu	rùndɔ̀ɲ	cál	rùndɔ̀ɲ	cál / rùndàɲ	rùndɔ̀ɲ	cál	rùndɔ̀ɲ	cál
117	sheep	tunkíya:, tuma:ki:	tínbá	tìnbâ	tímbá	tìmbâ	tìmbâx	tímbáx	tìmbâx	tímbáx

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	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
118	crocodile	kada:, kada:nni:	hùhùrù	hùhùr-êj	hùhùrù	hùhùr-êj	gâmí:		gánú	gànêy
119	crocodile, 2nd									
120	crocodile, 3rd	kadà:								
121	chicken	kà:za:, kaji	kwòd ⁷	kwàd ⁷	kwòd ⁷	kwàd ⁷	kwòd	kwàd	kwòd	kwàd
122	guinea fowl	zà:bo:, zàbi	tʃiʃ ^{wiŋi}	tʃiʃ ^{wiŋi} -jêj	tʃiʃ ^{wiŋi}	tʃiʃ ^{wiŋi} -jêj	tʃúʃwen		náki	ní-kjêj
123	bird	tsuntsu: tsuntsàye	jídí	jídí-jêj	júdí	júdí-jêj	jéd	è:	jéd	è:
124	claw	akaifa: (farcen tsuntsu), àkàifu	abllik ma jiti		àbílík		bllik ma jed		bllik ma jed	
125	wing	fiffikè:, fikàfikai	kára	kára-êj	àkéráw	àkéráw-èy	kráw	kúra	kráw	kúra
126	feather	ga:shì:n tsuntsu:	ʃiklaw jidi (same as 1)		ʃukul (same as 1)		wúláw	wèl	wùljáw	wèl
127	snake	macì:ji, màcizai	tìngér	tìngàr	tìngér	t'àngàr	r'íwì	lò	r'élò	r'élò-jy
128	tortoise	kùnkuru:, kùnkùrai	àkúh	àkúh-èy	kúh	kwêj	ⁿ gòkòx		hàràŋ	hàràŋ-éy
129	rat	be:ra:, beřaye	kùsúm	kùsùm	kùsúm	kùsùm-èy	kùsùm	kùsùm	ŋdàwùl	ŋdàwùl-ey
130	scorpion	kùna:mà:, kùna:mu:	gìrír	gìrír-èy	gìrír	gìrír-èy	girir		gìrír	
131	fish	ki:fi:, kifàye	kìríf		kìríf	kìríf-èy	kìríf		kìríf	
132	toad	kwà:fo:, kwàdì	àdùfò	àdùf-wáj	àdùfò	àdùf-wáj	dùfó		dùfó	dùfwàh
133	buffalo	ɓauna:, ɓakàne:	wùsáj	wùsáj-èy	wùsáj	wùsáj-èy	jóng ^{wòm}		jóng ^{wòm}	jóng ^{wòm} -èy

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	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
134	elephant	gi:wa:, giwàye	ḥzùkù	ḥzùk-wêh	ḥzùkù	ḥzùk-wêh			ḥzìcì	ḥzìcêy
135	hyena	ku:ra:, kuràye	màríḍùḍù ùm	màríḍùḍù ùm-êy	múríḍùḍù m	múríḍùḍù m-êy			mùrùm / njima	
136	dog	kàre:, kaṛnukà	gjáràw	gjàrê	gjáràw	gjàrê	gjàrà	gjàrê	gjàrà	gjàrê
137	house / hut	gida:, gidàje	tʃén	tʃèn-êy	tʃèn	tʃèn-êy	ḥdìtʃè	ḥdìtʃ-ǎn	ḥdìtʃè	ḥdìtʃ-ǎn
138	room	ḍa:kì:, ḍa:kunà	ⁿdùkʷɔn	ⁿdùkwân	ⁿdùkʷɔn	ⁿdùkwân	ḥdùkʷɔ	ḥdùkʷ-ǎn	ḥdùkʷɔ	ḥdùkʷ-ǎn
139	fence	shinge:(kata: nga:), shingàye	àʃúl	àʃúl-êy	àhâh	àhâh-êy	hárfíd	hèrìjɔdɔ	mùtɔk	mùtɔk-èj
140	road / path	hanyà:, hanyoyi	àráw	àráw-êy	àráw	àráw-êy	àráw	àráw-êy	àráw	àráw-êy
141	pit	ra:mì:, ra:mukà	hàlāng	hàlāng-êy	hàlāng	hàlāng-êy	hángáw	hángàw-êy	jɔŋg	jɔŋg-êy
142	farm (field)	go:na:, gɔnàki	kìcén	kìcénâ-êy	ācēn	kìcén-êy	ⁿgwɔŋ	ⁿgwɔ-êy	cēn	cìcénà
143	at	a gida:	ḥdî (tʃen)(house)		ḥdî (tʃen)(house)		tì / dītʃe		tí / tʃè	
144	door	k'ofa, ko:fo:fi:	òkɔndùkɔn	wùyèy-ɔndùkɔn	wùk	wùyèy-wùk	wùx	wùx-êy	wùx	wùx-êy
145	chair / stool	kujè:ra:, kujèru	mùnámùn zàn	mùnámùn zân	mùnámùn zân	mùnámùn zân-êy	dìrgbà	dìrgb-êy	dìrgbà	dìrgb-êy
146	salt	gishiři:	jìz	jìz-êy (bags of salt)	jìz	jìz-êy (bags of salt)	wùz		wìz	

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	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
147	broom	tsintsiya:, tsinstiyoyi	àsàlàw (made from grass) / àwàsàw (from palm tree)	àsàlàw-êγ / àwàsàw-êγ	àsàlàw (made from grass) / àwàsàw (from palm tree)	àsàlàw-êγ / àwàsàw-êγ	sisiljâw	tʃɪtʃâr	mjêl	mìmjâk
148	mortar	turmi:, turàme	tʃúkúm	tʃùkúm	tʃúkúm	tʃùkúm	tʃúkúm	tʃùkùm-êγ	tʃúkúm	tʃùkùm-êγ
149	pestle	taɓarya:, taɓàre	djúw	djów	djúw	djéw	d'úw	d'èw	d'úw	d'èw
150	fire	wuta:	wùɟ	wùɟ-êγ	wùɟ	wùɟ-êγ	wús		wùs	wús-êɟ
151	smoke	haya:k'i:	gʃjél		gʃjél	gʃjél-êγ	gʃjilál		gʃjiljél	
152	ashes	tò:ka: (murhu)	àtòtò	àtòtò-hèγ	àtòtò	àtòtò-hèγ	tòrò		tòrò	
153	stick	sànda:, sa:ndunà:	ɟwàh	ɟɔwá	ɟɔh	ɟwáhèγ	tʃɔ	tʃɔ-hèγ	tʃɔ	tʃwèγ
154	stone	du:tsè:, duwàtsu	àjɟ	ájwɛj	àjɟ	ájwɛj	jɛj	jɔjɔ ^w	jɟ	jɔjɔ
155	cave	kò:go:, kò:gwànni	sèr	sèsjàr	jitém	jitém-êγ	càháw	càjwàhèγ	càháw	càjwàhèγ
156	mountain	tsàuni: (tudu = 'hill'), tsaunukà	àgbók	àgbòk-êγ	hàw	hàw-êγ	gwòr	gùjwàhèγ	gwòr / hɛɟúkúdí	gùjwàhèγ
157	earth, ground	k'asa:, kasàshe	ádàs		àdàs	àdàs-êγ	dàs		hɛdàs	hɛdàs-êγ
158	mud	tàɓo:	pjàr		pjàr	pjàr-êγ	bítéc	hɛbàtálâr	hɛbàtálâr	
159	clay	la:ka:	làd		làd	làd-êγ	làd		làd	
160	sand	yà:shi:	ásór		ásór		sòr		sór	
161	dust	k'ù:ra:	àgbúf		màgbúf	màgbúf-êγ	màngbóf		kúrfùd	

#	Dialect (village)		Marhai-Massenge (Marhai)		Marhai-Massenge (Massenge)		Kamwai (Kamwai)		Kamwai (Tukye)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
162	money	kudfi:, kudàde	céf		céf	céf-êɣ	tʃèf	tʃèf-éɣ	tʃéf	tʃèf-éɣ
163	iron	k'arfè:, karàfa	céf (same as 162)		céf (same as 162)	céf-êɣ			céf	cífjéɣ
164	market	kà:suwa:, kasuwoyi	mùnmádêf gìgǽrdìs (place of selling)		Same as Hausa		r ^w àjír ^w àmdí			
165	wind	iskà: or iskà: màik'arfi	kùtʃ		kùtʃ	kùtʃ-êɣ	kwòtʃ		kwòtʃ	
166	cloud	giṛgijè:, giṛgizà			búréér		ndùfùr		húrúr	
167	rain	ruwan samà	wùn		wùn	wùn-êɣ	wèn		wùn	
168	rainy season	dà:mina:	tʃifi		tʃifi	tʃiféɣ	tʃifè		tʃifí	
169	dry season	ra:ni:	mùʃàr		téwòtʃ		ṃùʃàr		ṃùʃàr	
170	dew	ra:ba:	ʃíʃír		ʃíʃír	ʃíʃír-êɣ	súsúr		ʃíʃír	
171	stream	rà:fi:, rafukà	hárámá (ma gbeke) (small one)	hárám-êɣ ma gbeke	hárámá (ma gbeke) (small one)	hárám-êɣ ma gbeke	árám	árám-êɣ	hárám	hárám-êɣ
172	river	kò:gi:, kogunà	hárámá (ma ^ṃ bwànê) (big one)	hárám-êɣ ma ^ṃ bwànê	hárámá (ma ^ṃ bwànê) (big one)	hárám-êɣ ma ^ṃ bwànê	árám (same as 171)	árám-êɣ	hárám (same as 171)	hárám-êɣ
173	canoe	jirgin ruwa:, jirà:gen	kàlámáhà m				Same as Hausa		gùr má àm	
174	bridge	gadà:, gadoji	hádàrá	hádàrá-êj	hádàrá	hádàrá-êj	hádàr	hádàr-éɣ	hádàr	
175	water	ruwa:, ruwàye	hàm	hàm-êɣ	hám	hàm-êɣ	àm		àm	
176	lake	tafki:, tafkunà	kriṅgláw	kriṅgláw-êɣ	kriṅgláw	kriṅgláw-êɣ	ⁿ ɕIrl		cíwùl	

#	Dialect (village)		Marhai-Massenge (Marhai)		Marhai-Massenge (Massenge)		Kamwai (Kamwai)		Kamwai (Tukye)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
177	sky	samà, sàmmai	ḡdìf̄r		ḡdìf̄r	ḡdìf̄r-êɣ	ⁿ dìf̄r		ⁿ dìf̄r	
178	moon	watà:, wàtànni	fjén		fjén	fjén-êɣ	fàn		fjen	fífján
179	star	tàura:rò:, tàurarùwa	sísírí	sísírí-jêj	sísírí	sìsìrì-jêj	sísírí		súsúri	sìsjòrô
180	sun	ra:na:, ràràiku	fár		fár		far(a)		rìjè má fár	
181	year	shè:karà:, shèkàru	júl	jwél	júl	jwél	wúl	wúl-ál	s'él	wèljél
182	morning	sa:fe	máfɪŋ		máfɪŋ		mafɪŋ		máfɪŋ	
183	afternoon	ra:na:	márèn		mérèn		márán		màrên	
184	evening	yâmma:	mánzàn		mánzàn		mánzâ		mànzâ	
185	night	dare:, daràre	máfɔ̄d		máfɔ̄d	máfɔ̄d-êɣ	ḡfɔ̄d		mùfɔ̄d	
186	yesterday	jiyà	mádùḡ		mádùḡ		ḡnà		n'ínà	
187	tomorrow	gò:be	tún		tún		tún		tún	
188	ax	gà:tari:, ga:turà:	àgàjâ	àgàjâ-hêɣ	àgàjâ	àgàjâ-hêɣ	gàjâ	gàjâ-êɣ	gàjâ	gàjâ-êɣ
189	cutlass	àdda, addunà:	fwèr	fwòfár	Same as Hausa		dìbàk	dìbàk-êɣ	dāh	dāh-jêɣ
190	hoe	fàrtanya:, fa:rètani:	kúdùḡ	kúdùḡ-êɣ	hàjmátàkàɟ	hàjmátàkàɟ-êɣ	kùmbál	kùmbál-êɣ	kómbál	kómbá-êɣ
191	and	dà	tàkà		tè		ka		ka	
192	knife	wuk'a:, wukàke	súk	sùk-wêɣ	súk	sùk-wêɣ	súk	súk-wêɣ	súk	sùk-wéɣ
193	my	-na	súk mén		súk mén		súkí mán		súkí mán	mjén
194	your	-nka	súk mjá		súk mjá		súkí mjá		súkí mjá	
195	his	-nshi/-sa	súk méɟè		súk méɟè		súkí mís		súkí mjéɟ	

#	Dialect (village)		Marhai-Massenge (Marhai)		Marhai-Massenge (Massenge)		Kamwai (Kamwai)		Kamwai (Tukye)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
196	her	-nta	súk méré		súk méré		súkí méj		súkí mjej	
197	our	-nmu	súk míngjân / súk mínî		súk míngjân / súk mínî		súkí míngjá		súkí míngjá	
198	your (pl)	-nku	súk mók		súk mók		súkí mínî		súkí mók	
199	their	-nsu	súk mésé		súk mésé		súkí más		súkí m'és	
200	bow	bàka:	bítǽr	bítǽr-är	bítǽr	bítǽr-är	(a)ñdär		(a)ñdär	dändär
201	arrow	kibiyà:, kibiyoyi	wàkàrà	wàkàrà-ěj	wàkàrà	wàkàrà-ěj	tāxfí	táhár-ey	rùfàj	rúfáj-ey
202	quiver	kwà:sri	àkpó	àkpó-hēy	ǫ́ígbá	ǫ́ígbá-ěj	ságbà	ságbà-èy	tàngwûm	tàngwûm-ey
203	spear	ma:shì:, masu	rikpàŋ	rikpàŋ-èy	rikpàŋ	rikpàŋ-èy	ārīkpāŋ	ārīkpāŋ-y	rikpàŋ	rikpāŋ
204	war	ya:k'i:, yà:ke-yà:ke	bùr	bùr-èy	bùr	bùr-èy	bùr		bùr	bùr-èy
205	who?	wà: / waè	fâh	já fah	fâh	já fah	fǎ	já fǎ	fǎ	já fǎ
206	whose?	na wà / waè, gidan waè wannan?	mù fah	ʦjen mù fah	mù fah	ʦjen mù fah	máfǎ	nditʃa máfǎ	máfǎ	nditʃa máfǎ
207	what?	mè:	àmwâj	àmwâj míné	àmwâj	àmwâj míné	mũ	má bànē	mù	muma gjènó
208	when?	yàushè	tíd	tíd má bwô	tíd	jábó tíđ	tídó	si mà vó	tíd	tíd má bǝ:
209	where?	ina:	kán	ñdú mwān	kán	ñdú mwān	mw-àná	mwàní sò	án	jíj án
210	here	nân	ñdánū	mamu ñdánū	ñdánū	ñd'ânū	hâ:n	jís hàn	hónó	ámú hòndò
211	how?	yà:yà:	bárán	ráwá mèdjēj b́arán	bárán	ʃwàré màdjēj b́arán	bàrà	mè dà:	bárá	bàrà me dájà
212	why?	don mè:	ádhòdòm wâj		ádhòdòm wâj	jàbótámwâj	hòdónmámô	ijanmavɔ	hòdónmámô	jábún màn
213	ripe	nù:na	úwèj	manguro ma úwèj	ñji	manguro ánjè	ánjè	manguro ánjè	Ínjè	manguro Ínjè

#	Dialect (village)		Marhai-Massenge (Marhai)		Marhai-Massenge (Massenge)		Kamwai (Kamwai)		Kamwai (Tukye)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
214	rotten	ru[baɓ]ɓè:	ńjɔ̀r	manguro ma ńjɔ̀r	ánjɔ̀r	manguro me ánjɔ̀r-ε	áɲɔ̀rɔ̀	manguro áɲɔ̀rɔ̀	áɲɔ̀rɔ̀	manguro áɲɔ̀rɔ̀
215	hungry	yunwà:	̀ndif	̀ndif tʃɛ̀hɛ̀nɛ̀nɛ̀	̀ndif	ʃoh ^w akwe ̀ndif	̀m̀bɔ̀:f	̀m̀bɔ̀:f fwɛ̀rɛ̀nɛ̀	̀m̀bif	̀m̀bif fwɛ̀rɛ̀nɛ̀
216	hot	za:fi:	mufɔ̀dwuf	ham wuf	̀ntɔ̀n	ʃoh ^w akwe ̀ntɔ̀n	hǎ:n	hǎ:n wus	hǎnɛ̀nɛ̀	ám wùʃɔ̀
217	cold / cool	sanyi:	kùtʃ	ham wúɗɛ̀	kùtʃ	ham wúɗɛ̀	k ^w ɔ̀tʃ	ámǎ ^u dò	ù	ámǎ ^u dò
218	cold	ɗa:ri:	kùtʃ (same as 217)		kùtʃ (same as 217)		k ^w ɔ̀tʃ (same as 217)	ámǎ ^u dò	ù (same as 217)	ámǎ ^u dò
219	smooth	santsi:	múr ^w àgàg é	ajej múr ^w àgàgɛ̀	mùrɔ̀g	ajij múrɔ̀g	rɛ̀ng	jémá-rɛ̀ng-ɔ̀	w ^o ɔ̀g	jémá-rɛ̀ng-ɔ̀
220	white	fari:	tʃáʃ	ajej ma tʃáʃ	tʃáʃ	ajij tʃáʃ	màdāɲā	jémá- màdāɲā-ɔ̀	màdāɲā	jémá-màdāɲā- ɔ̀
221	black	bak'i:	mɔ̀fɔ̀nɛ̀	ajej mɔ̀fɔ̀nɛ̀	mɔ̀fɔ̀nɛ̀	ajij mɔ̀fɔ̀nɛ̀	máfɔ̀nɔ̀	jémá- máfɔ̀nɔ̀-ɔ̀	nó ^f ɔ̀nɛ̀	jémá-nó ^f ɔ̀nɛ̀- ɔ̀
222	dark	duhù:	mɔ̀fɔ̀d		mɔ̀fɔ̀d	ajij mɔ̀fɔ̀d	mùfɔ̀d	jémá-mùfɔ̀d- ɔ̀	mùfɔ̀d	jémá-mùfɔ̀d-ɔ̀
223	red	ja:	máwɔ̀jɛ̀	ajej máwɔ̀jɛ̀	máwɔ̀jɛ̀	ajij máwɔ̀jɛ̀	mɔ̀wɔ̀jɔ̀	jémá- mɔ̀wɔ̀jɔ̀-ɔ̀	mácìcélɛ̀	jémá-mácìcélɛ̀- ɔ̀
224	sharp	kaifi:	nàn	ajej má nàn- ɛ̀	m̀nànɛ̀	suk m̀nánɛ̀	nàɲ	sùkí m̀nāɲā	nāɲ	sùkí m̀nāɲā
225	dull	marà wàlk'iya:	inanije	ajej inanije	ínānijɛ̀	suk ínānijɛ̀	banaj	sùkí banaj	fwánán	
226	evil	mu:gu:	ájɔ̀f	mákájɔ̀f	mánjɛ̀rɛ̀		ɲàrì	sùkí ɲàrì	mákáfɔ̀s	
227	good	kyâu	íxjàw (thing)	májàj	máɕājɛ̀ (person)		hjàw	mahjàw manafaw	máɕājí	
228	many	dà yawà:	cèdàk ^h	naf cèdàk ^h	bjèl	naf bjèl	̀ɲzǎn	naf ̀ɲzǎn	̀m̀bàní	naf ̀m̀bàní
229	wide	mài fa:ɗi:	máwòmí	araw mgàhɛ̀	mágáh	araw mágáh-ɛ̀	bǎɲ	rǎw mà bǎɲi	bǎɲ	rǎw mà bǎɲi

#	Dialect (village)		Marhai-Massenge (Marhai)		Marhai-Massenge (Massenge)		Kamwai (Kamwai)		Kamwai (Tukye)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
230	narrow	marà fa:di:	ᵐgàjè	araw ᵐgàjè	mágbèkī	araw mágbèkī	máɕɛ̀rèkāwí	raw máɕɛ̀rèkāwí	nɕìnzìrjǎn	raw nɕìnzìrjǎn
231	straight	mì:k'ak'k'e:	amizjar	araw f-amizjar	mìzérè	araw mìzérè	ᵐwí	raw mákò ᵐwí	mázíjér	raw mázíjér
232	crooked	kaḱkàtace:	màḱàn (applied to humans)	araw makwəɟ	makwar / máfjāl (tangled up)	araw makwar / araw máfjāl	másín	raw másín	jìfà	raw jìfà
233	long	do:go:	làg	araw làg	làg	araw làg-ì	málāgā	raw málāgā	málāgà	raw málāgà
234	short	guntu:	ilāgǰé	araw ilāgǰé	ḡbàkàlàk	araw ma ḡbàkàlàk-é	mágbènzēdí	raw mágbènzēdí	ájjén	raw ájjén
235	thick	mài kauri:	igbìk	jitɕ ma ḡbike	mùfúfé	jítɕ mámbàn	ròɣ		ròɣ	
236	thin	sìrì:rì:	úwòmijè	jitɕ ma úwòmijè	sütjāŋ	jítɕ ma sütjāŋ	mákpʲɛŋáŋi		nɕìnzìrjǎn (same as 230)	
237	heavy	mài nauyi:	tùd	jitɕ ma tùd-è	tùd	jitɕ ma tùd-è	mátùndɔr		túnd	
238	light	marà nauyi:	túdije		málùgwè		fáŋgáláng		fáŋgáláng	
239	old	tso:ho:	ber		máljē		kìtɕíkǎw		kìtɕíkǎw	
240	new	sa:bo:	maxwe		maxwe		màh ^w ò	raw màh ^w ò	máhðhó	raw máhðhó
241	left	hagu	ámílê	rijaw ámílê	ámílê	rijaw ámílê	mákùtòlǎw		kùtùlí	
242	right	da:ma	átɕítɕi	rijaw ma átɕítɕi	átɕítɕi	rijaw ma átɕítɕi	mámə̀tɕə̀		mətɕè:	
243	yes	e:	àw		āné		àw		î:	
244	no	a:'à:	wǎ		wǎ		wùjə̀w		wǎ?ǎ	
245	hard	mài tauri:	mábìbèrè		màbìbèrè		ⁿ gáláhâj		gál	
246	soft	mài laushi:	mátòhê		maqɛ		málòkòtáki		ràr	

#	Dialect (village)		Marhai-Massenge (Marhai)		Marhai-Massenge (Massenge)		Kamwai (Kamwai)		Kamwai (Tukye)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
247	few	kàcfan	ḡbèk	náf ḡbèk	ḡbèk	náf ḡbèk	ʈĩkĩdĩdĩ	nàfàn ʈĩkĩdĩdĩ jìn	ḡbèx	
248	up	bi:sà	ḡdìf̃r (same as 177)		ḡdìf̃r (same as 177)	ḡdìf̃r-êɣ	dufur		dìf̃r	
249	down	k'asa	dàdàs (see 157)		ádàs (same as 157)		disă		dàs	
250	wet	jikeke (n kaya)	sínjòr	sínjòr gígjér	íjòr	ɑʃor cìc ^w én	átàkànă asūwúdō (wet clothes)		máwúdō	cicun máwúdō
251	dry	busheshe (n kaya)	mágálè	gígjér mágálè	gàl	cìc ^w én má gàl-è	àgàlà	gìrì màgàlà	mágálà	
252	dirty	mài daudà:	fwànàn	gígjér mu fwànàn	ḡbìḡbìk	cìc ^w én êɣ ká ḡbìḡbìk	gbègbèx		gbègbèx	
253	all	dukà	ḡbjáj	mIninaf ḡbjáj	ási	náf b ^h èl	bàrì (plenty)	"jìn bàrì mánàf	jà:x	naf ʃax
254	I	ni:	jìn		jìn		jìn		jìn	
255	you	kai	jáx		jáx		mánáhă		jáx	
256	he	shi	jíʃè		jíʃè		jìs		jèʃ	
257	she	ta	jíndé		jíndé		jíj		jéj	
258	we	mù	jìngjan		jìngjan		ngjâ		ngjâ	
259	we, exc.	mu	jìngjân		jìngjân		ngjâ (same as 258)		ngjâ (same as 258)	
260	you	ku:	jójɣ		jójɣ		júk		júk	
261	they	su:	jìʃè		jìʃé		jís		jís	
262	they, fem		jìʃè (same as 261)		jìʃé (same as 261)					
263	blow	hurà:	fùd	áŋgà fùd	fùd	áwàngé fùd-è	fùd	sà fùdò	fùd	ʃjé fùdò
264	whistle	yi fi:tà	áfjók	ʃi áfjók	áxfjók	áwàngé áxfjók	ʃékō	sa ʃékō	ʃékō	ʃjé ʃékō

#	Dialect (village)		Marhai-Massenge (Marhai)		Marhai-Massenge (Massenge)		Kamwai (Kamwai)		Kamwai (Tukye)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
265	sing	rairà:	áwúl	ʃi gó wul	gwà'áwùl	áwàṅgé mu gwá'áwùl	gwú	sa gò	g ^w ù	ʃjé g ^w ù
266	eat	ci	ʃí	ʃi ʃí	iʃi		jàʃi	sà ʃóʃi	ʃi	ʃjé ʃijè
267	I ate	na: ci	ʃín ʃí		ʃín ʃí		jàháʃè		njé ʃjè	
268	you ate	ka: ci	jà ʃi		jà ʃi		nà ʃè		ja ʃjè	
269	you fem. ate	kin ci	kí ʃí		kí ʃi		ʃiké ʃà		cé ʃjè	
270	he ate	ya: ci	ʃá ʃí hè		ʃá ʃí hè		ʃisàʃè		sé ʃjè	
271	she ate	ta: ci	ṅdaṅga ʃíhè		ṅda ʃíhè		ʃijéʃè		je ʃjè	
272	we ate	mun ci	ṅgjaṅga ʃíhè		ní ʃí		ʃiṅgāʃè		njé ʃjè	
273	we excl. ate	mun ci	ṅgjaṅga ʃíhè (same as 272)		ní ʃí (same as 272)		ʃiṅgāʃè (same as 272)		njé ʃjè (same as 272)	
274	they ate	sun ci	sáṅgà ʃíhè		si ʃi		ʃísóʃè		ʃísóʃè	
275	they (f) ate	sun ci (mata)	sáṅgà ʃíhè (same as 274)		si ʃi (same as 274)		ʃísóʃè (same as 274)		ʃísóʃè (same as 274)	
276	you (pl) ate	kun ci	kwáṅgàr ʃihe		ní ʃí (same as 272)		ʃinóʃè		ʃinóʃè	
277	he is eating	yana ci	ʃitì ʃá		ʃi ʃàhé		ʃísíʃè		ʃi ʃàjá	
278	he will eat	zai ci	ʃífá ʃíhè		ʃífá ʃíhè		ji-sùmánāmèʃè		ʃi ʃjè	
279	he usually eats	yakan ci	ʃi ʃáj		ʃi fà ʃíhè / ʃi ʃàhé mwáj		sǎrgámʃè		ʃi ʃàjá (same as 277)	
280	he didn't eat	bai ci ba	ʃi ʃihè		í ʃíhè		báskàʃóbá		ʃi ʃijé	
283	do	yi	wòr	ʃi wòr	wòr	ʃi wòr	jàwò		jàwò	
284	dance	yi rawa:	ʃír	ʃiʃiʃír	ʃír	ʃiʃiʃírì	sír		sír	

#	Dialect (village)		Marhai-Massenge (Marhai)		Marhai-Massenge (Massenge)		Kamwai (Kamwai)		Kamwai (Tukye)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
285	play	yi wà:sa:	àb'rik	ʃi wɔɾ àb'rik	àb'rik	ʃi wɔɾ àb'rik	brək ^h		b'ric	
286	smell	sùnsuna	síndó?	ʃiŋga síndó?-hè	síndó?	ʃi ʃiŋgá síndó?-hè	sùnd	sùndô	sùnd	ʃje sùnd-ò
287	see	gani:	rìjàn	ʃiŋga rìjàn-è	rìjàn	ʃi rìjàn	rân	rânâ	rân	ʃje rân-â
288	laugh	yi dà:riya:	gígjél	ʃiŋga gígjél-è	gígjél	ʃi gígjél	g'igjèl	ìsà gjélâ	g'igjél	ʃje g'igjél-è
289	say	cè	ʃíwé	ʃíwé	ʃínwé	ʃi wé	r ^w ɛŋ	r ^w ɛŋ-ê	wô:s	ʃje wô:s-ò
290	ask	tàmbayà:	hàl	ʃi hàl-è	hàlèn	ʃi hàlèn	hàlájá	sà hàlà	mùfɪxàl	ʃje hàlà
291	beg	rò:k'a:	mìndîm	ʃin mìndîm	ṅdîm	ṅdîm-è	mwàn	mwàn-è	ṅdîm	ʃje ṅdîm-ê
292	listen	sàurà:ri:	sól	ʃi sól	səl	ʃi səl-é	səl	sa səl-è	səl	ʃje səl-è
293	hear	ji	sól (same as 292)		səl (same as 292)	ʃi səl-é	səl (same as 292)	sa səl-è	səl (same as 292)	ʃje səl-è
294	bark	yi haushì	b ^h ín	ʃindò b ^h ín	b ^h ín	ʃwèré b ^h ín	bîn	sáwó bîni	fîn bwíj	ʃje fîn bwíj
295	shout	yi i:hù:	màmúx	ʃláj màmúx	màmgbín	ʃwèré màmgbín	mô	mô hàjá	mòhò:	ʃje mòhò: / ʃje mòhò:
296	cry	yi ku:kà:	x ^w àkú	ʃi x ^w ákú	hàkú	ʃi hàk- ^w ájé	xwô	kwàhá	hwòk	ʃje hwòk-ò
297	fear	ji tsò:ro:	àfjêd	ʃi fjêd	fjêd	ʃi fjêd-èhé	fódéd	fjídédós	fíd'íd	ʃje fíd'íd-í
298	want	so	mún	ʃi mún	mùnéhé	ʃi mùnéhé	m ^w ùn	m ^w aná	m ^w ún	ʃje m ^w ùn-ò
299	think	yi tùnà:ni	jándùm	ʃindùm	ṅdùmà	ʃindùmàhé	tír'ím	ɑ	tír'ím	ʃje tír'ím-ê
300	count	k'irgà:	fàr	ʃi fàr	fàr	ʃi fàr-hé	túr	t ^w àrá	túr	ʃje tūr-ò
301	know	sani:	sén	ʃi sên	sén	ʃi sên	jásén	sà sènè	sén	ʃje sèn-è
302	teach	ko:yàr	fèrèn (fàr)	ʃi fàr	fàràjé	fàréʃè	fàr	fàràjā	fàr	ʃje fàr-à
303	show	nu:nà:, ya n. mani manguru	fèrèn (fàr) (same as 302)	ʃi fàr	fàràjé (same as 302)	fàréʃè	"gàl	"gàl-à'jàn	"gàl	ʃje "gàl-à
304	drink	sha:	ṅdál	ʃindal	ṅdál	ʃindal	ṅdàl	ṅdàl-àjà	ṅdàl	ʃje ṅdàl-à
305	suck	tso:tsà:	zúnzúl	ʃangan	zúnzúl	zúnzúlé	rúnzúl	rúnzúl-ālā	ṅzúnzúl	ʃje ṅzúnzúl-ò

#	Dialect (village)		Marhai-Massenge (Marhai)		Marhai-Massenge (Massenge)		Kamwai (Kamwai)		Kamwai (Tukye)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
306	vomit	yi amai	wàx	ʃi wàx	wàx	ʃi-wàx-àjé	wò	wàhàjá	wòfi	ʃje wòfi-ò
307	spit	to:fà:	tùt̩	ʃu tùt̩	tùt̩ ^h	tùt̩ ^h -wāhé	tòl	twá alá	t ^h ùl	ʃje t ^h ùl-ò
308	sneeze	yi atì:sha:wà:	k̩pìs:	ʃi k̩pìs:	k̩pìs:	ʃi k̩pìs:	t̩ʃ	t̩jàsà	t̩ʃ	ʃje t̩ʃ-è
309	bite	ci:zà:	ùgwòr	ʃi ùgwòr	gwòr	gwòr-èhé	g ^w òr	g ^w òr-àjá	g ^w òr	ʃje g ^w òr-ò
310	sweep	sha:rè:	ʃùd	ʃángàh ʃùd-è	ʃùd	jà ʃùd-èhé	sùd	swàdâ	ʃùd	ʃje ʃùd-ò
311	sit	zaunà:	h̩zàn	ʃángàh h̩zàn-è	h̩zàn	ʃángàh h̩zàn-è	ⁿ zàh	ⁿ zàh-àjá	h̩ʒàh	ʃje h̩ʒàh
312	stand	ta:shì	lúgwó	ʃi lúgwó-è	lúgwó	ʃíálúgwé	lùɣ	l ^w ágá	lúɣ	ʃje lúɣ-ò
313	fight	yi fad̩à:	wùrbùr	ʃi wurbur	túwùràjé	ʃíwràjbùr	vùr	su wùr	wùr	ʃè wùr-ò
314	lie down	kwânta:	ɲjàɲ	ʃɲjanɲdis	ɲjá	ʃɲnàdìs	ɲà	sin ɲà	ɲà	ʃè ɲà
315	yawn	yi hammà:	gah	ʃigāh	gáh	t̩́gàhàjé	àɣ	sìwò àɣ	gáh	ʃè gáh
316	rest	yi hu:tu:	nūs:	ʃinūs	nūs:	ʃinūs-àhé	nūs	sà nūs-ù	nūs	ʃè nūs-ò
317	sleep	barci		ʃɲjāj	h̩àh	ʃɲjāj	nūs (same as 314)	sà nūs-ù	nūs (same as 314)	ʃè nūs-ò
318	wash	wankè:	lālā	mádūm ʃi lālā	lālā	á-lālā-hè	lònz	sa lónzò	lònz	ʃè lònz-ò
319	wash	yi wankì:	lálá	aŋga-lala-he	lālā (same as 318)	á-lālā-hè	lònz (same as 318)	sa lónzò	lònz (same as 318)	ʃè lònz-ò
320	bathe	yi wanka:		aŋga-lala-zik ⁷	lālā z̩ɣ (same as 318)		lònz (same as 318)	sa lónzò	lònz (same as 318)	ʃè lònz-ò
321	steal	yi sa:tà:	akiɣ	ʃiwòrhakiɣ	àkír	í-kír-ò	cír	sa wò cír	cír	ʃè wò cír
322	give	bayaṛ (da manguro)	bisen	ʃi bisen mangaro	bísèʃ	ʃi bísèʃ	wòs	sa wòs-ò	wès	ʃè wès-è
323	hide	bu:ya	sínik	ʃi sínik-dis (he hid something) / ɲnukdis (he hid himself)	sínik	sì sínik	s̩nìx	sa s̩nìx-è	s̩nìx	ʃè s̩nìx-è

#	Dialect (village)		Marhai-Massenge (Marhai)		Marhai-Massenge (Massenge)		Kamwai (Kamwai)		Kamwai (Tukye)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
324	take	ɗaukà:	gūl	ʃù gūl	gùl	ʃá gúl	gúl	sa gúl-ò	gúl	ʃě gùl-ò
325	hold	rik'è:[i]	sum	ʃu sum	sùm	ʃá sùmè	sòm	sa sòm-ò	sòm	ʃě sòm-ò
326	buy	sàya: (manguro)	ɗef:	ʃi ɗef: amugoru	ⁿdòfɔ?	ʃi ⁿdòfɔ?	dòf	sa dòf-ò	dʰèf	ʃě dʰèf-è
327	sell	sayaṛ (da manguro)	ɗef:	ʃi ɗef: dis (he sold a thing) / ʃi ɗef: amuguro dis (he sold mango)	dèfɔ̀s	ʃi dèfɔ̀s	dèf dàs	sa dèfɔ̀dàs	dèf dàs	ʃě dèfɔ̀dàs
328	give birth	ta haifù	hal		lhál	ṅdá hàlè	hàl	ʃá hàlà	hál	ʃé hàlà
329	marry	yi aure:	hauhetʃ	aṅgawər hauhetʃ	ʷáráhwêʃ	ʃā ʷáráhwêʃ	kújéʃ	sà-wòhjéʃ	kújéʃ / ágùlòmɔ̀r	ʃě gùlòmɔ̀r
330	die	mutuwà:	mùmūr	ʃi mūr	múmór	á-mór-è	mōr	sa-mōr-ò	mùmōr	ʃě mōrò
331	kill	kashè:	zel	ʃi zəl	zêl	á-zêl-è	zâl	sa-zâl-ò	z'èl	ʃě z'èl-è
332	fall	a:je	fūr	ʃi fūr	fūr	ʃa fūrè	kwòs	sa-kwòs-ò	kwòs	ʃě kwòs-ò
333	fall over	fa:ɗi	fūr (same as 332)	ʃi fūr	fūr (same as 332)	ʃa fūrè	fúr	sa-fúr-ò	fúr	áfūròhō
334	walk	yi tàfiyà: (da kafa)		ʃi fatishan	fátísjáw	ʃí fátísjáw	jàr	sa-fajàr	jàr	ʃě jàr-à
335	run	yi gudù	wər	ʃi gul wər	rʷáj	ʃa rʷáj-è	maṅx	sà-maṅx-ā	wèr	ʃě maṅgá
336	fly	tashi sama, tsuntsu ya tashi	rín	ʃi rin-difir	rìn	ā-rìn-è	lùγ	sà lúγò difir	lùg difir	ʃě lùgudifir
337	jump across	tsallàke:	laṅdifir (jump up) / laṅ (jump) difir (up)		táṅgàl	á-táṅgàl-è	laṅ	sà láṅā	dàhár	ʃě dàhár-ā
338	swim	yi iyò:	jīnmīn	ʃi fɔ̀d jimi	ʃìrédám	ʃa ʃìrédám	rìwàl	sa wò rìwàl	bàr	ʃě fɔ̀dò bàr
339	come	zo:	ba malə bik'a female		ʃábó	ʃá bòhé	bàhā	sàvò	bòh	ʃě bòh

#	Dialect (village)		Marhai-Massenge (Marhai)		Marhai-Massenge (Massenge)		Kamwai (Kamwai)		Kamwai (Tukye)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
340	enter	shìga	kirɔ (as said by women) / yarɔ (as said by men) / rɔ	madum ʃi ro	rɔ	ʃá rɔ-hê	rò	sa rò	rɔ	ʃě rò-hó
341	exit	fita	làŋ	ʃaŋga làŋ-he	jàlūg ^ʔ	ʃà lùg-dìs	ròt ^ʔ ú	sa ròt ^ʔ ú	fàtújù	ʃě fàtújù
342	go	je:	fâ:	aŋga fa-he	jà-fà	ʃà-fà-hè	dùfɔ	sà fâh	fâh	ʃě fâh
343	follow	biyè: [o]	gùl	ʃu-gul-utuhe	gùl	ʃu-gul-utuhe	bíjîn	sì bíjîn	gùlɛʃètùjò	ʃě gùlɛʃètùjò
344	send	aikà, ya aike shi [ya kawo m.]	kɔŋdeʃ	ʃu-kɔsŋdeʃ	kòŋdɛʃ	kòŋdɛʃ-ì	jàfâ	sa fâh	kòs	ʃě kòs jíʃ
345	cut	yàŋka:	sik ^ʔ	ʃi sik	sik ^ʔ	à-sik ^ʔ -è	sík	sa sík-è	sík	ʃě sík-è
346	break	karyè:	túr	ʃi túr	túr	à-túr-è	túr	sa túr-òjǐ	túr	ʃě túr-òjí
347	split	fàskare	dà:s:	dà:s-tʃetʃ	dà:s:	à-dà:s-è	dàs	sa dàs-à	dàs	ʃě dàs-à
348	scratch	su:sà: [so:sà:]	hòròd / fɛf: (itching)	fɛf: ⁿ dɛʃ	hòròd	à-hòròd-è	hòròd	sa hòròd-ò	hòròd	ʃě hòròd-ò
349	cook	ta dafà:	kúk	ⁿ dú kúk	kúk	à-kúk-è	kúx	ja kúx-ò	kúx	ʃé kúx-ò
350	boil	tafasa	fɔsɔ		f ^w ɔsɔ	à-f ^w ɔsɔ-é	kpòlòk	a-kpòlòk-ò	kpòlòk	a-kpòlòk-ò
351	fry	soya	sòr	ʃi sòr	sòr	à-sòr-è	sòr	sa sòr-ò	sòr	ʃě sòr-ò
352	hunt	yi fàrautà:	wàr	ʃifat wàr	wàr	áfà ^h war	wàr	sa fáj wàr	wàr	ʃě fáj wàr
353	hunter	mafàràuci:	mākāwâr		mākàwâr	sífàt wâr	mākāwâr	kāwâr	mākāwâr	ʃě fáj wâr
354	hit	bugà:	fɔd	ʃifɔ ^h / ʃifɔd	fɔd	á-fɔd-è	fwòd ^ʔ	sa fwòd ^ʔ -ò	f ^w ɔd	ʃě f ^w ɔd-ò
355	tie	ɗaurè:	têr	ʃi-têr	têr	á-têr-è	lònd	sa lònd-ò	lònd	ʃě lònd-ò
356	sew	dínkà:	dùmɔ	ʃi-dùmɔ	dùmɔ	ā-dùmɔ-hè	dùm	sa dùm-ò	dùm	ʃě dùm-ò

#	Dialect (village)		Marhai-Massenge (Marhai)		Marhai-Massenge (Massenge)		Kamwai (Kamwai)		Kamwai (Tukye)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
357	forge	k'errà:	^m bâs	ʃɪŋgābāsē	dùɣ	a-dùɣ-wúʃ	kàdùkwógìgǝ́ér	sa dúkwò	màdùkómùn	
358	blacksmith	mak'è:ri:	makaduk ^w uʃ	kaduk ^w uʃ	mákàdúkùwúʃ	kàdúktàkàʃéj	mákádùkówùs	kadukowus	mákádùkómùn	kàdúdómùn
359	burn	k'o:nè:	tô:n (light up) / hôr	áŋgátô:nè	úh ^w ôr	á-úh ^w ôr-è	sôhôr	sà sôhôr-ô	gwôr	a-gwôr-ò
360	throw	je:fà:	kám ^b il (aim) / ^w wàdì	ʃi ŋgákám ^b il-hē	gǝ́jól	á-gǝ́jól-è	mǝ́gbâd	sa mǝ́gbâd-ā	mǝ́gbâd	ʃè mǝ́gbâd-à
361	pour	zubà:	kús	ŋgákúshè	kús	á-kús-è	kús	sa kús-ò	kús	ʃè kús-ò
362	pour out	zubà:	kús (same as 361)	ŋgákúshè		á-kús-tis	a-kúsòdàs	ma kúsòdàs	a-kúsòdàs	ma kúsòdàs
363	fill	cikà:	sīsī	áŋgà-sīsī-hè	sīsī	á-sīsī-è	sís'é	ama sís'è	sjès	ʃè sís'è
364	full	cikakke, a cike	sīsī (same as 364)	áŋgà-sīsī-hè	sīsī (same as 364)	á-sīsī-è	ma sís'é		á màsì sjè	
364	full (wring out liquid)	cikakke, a cike								
365	push	turà:	bèr	aŋga-ber-he	bèr	á-bér-è	b'úbā'è	sa b'úbā'è	bíbjél	ʃè bíbjél-è
366	pull	jâ	^m mél	ŋga-mel-he	mólō	a-mòl-hè	hòm	sa hóm-ò	mjèl	ʃè mjèl-è
367	squeeze	mar:sà:	gìs	ŋga-gis-he	gìs	à-gìs	g'ìs	sa g'ìs-à	g'ìs	ʃè g'ìs-è
368	dig	hàk'a:	(n)lōm	ŋgalōm-he	b ^w ij	á-b ^w ij-é	^m v'ijì	sa ^m v'ijì-ò	bâj	ʃè bâj-ò
369	plant	shu:kà:	līm	aŋga-li-he	í'ijì	á-í'ijì-hè	l'í	sà l'è	l'í	ʃè l'è
370	harvest	gìrbè:			áhàjò (yam and guinea corn) / óhōm (acha)	á-áhàjò-ò / á-óhōm-ò	hòm (see 366)	sà hòm-ò	g ^w ú	ʃè gòh

Dialect (village)		Ambul (Tamoso)	Ambul (Dashid)		Richa (Richa)		Richa (Diggot)			
Date		12th Nov., 2011	1st Dec., 2011		15th Nov., 2011		1st Dec., 2011			
Given language name		Kulere	Kulere		Kulere		Kulere			
Given village name		Tamoso	Dashid		Richa		Diggot			
LGA		Bokkos	Bokkos		Bokkos		Bokkos			
State		Plateau	Plateau		Plateau		Plateau			
Language assistant		SSA (JP)	MM		JMA		Ezekiel, Garba			
Age		65	45		50		19			
Sex		M	M		F		M			
Reliability:			1st							
Elicited by:		Samuel Ayenajeh, Marcus Hansley, John Muniru	Marcus Hansley, Uche Nweke		Ayenajeh, Samuel. Muniru, John		Marcus Hansley			
Other Assistants:		IIA, 35 (M); JD, 57 (M); YT, 28 (M); IK, 80 (M); PD, 30 (M)	AM, 24 (M); JM, 51 (M); AJ, 25 (M)		IA, 51 (M); AA, 58 (M); MA, 48 (M); LN, 51 (M); EA, 56 M		BA, 20 (M); IA, 65 (M); AS, 35 (M)			
#	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
1	hair	sù:ma: (ga:shì:), ga:su:	ʃɪkláw	ʃúkùl	ʃɪkláw	ʃúkùl	ʃíkíláw	ʃúkùl	ʃíkíláw	ʃúkùl
2	head	kâi , ka:wunà:	háj	hǎj	háj	hǎj	háj	hǎj	háj	hǎj
3	forehead	gò:shi:	hàn	hâ:n	hàn	hâ:n-ég	hàn	huχâ:n	hàn	huχâ:n
4	ear	kúnne:, kunnuwà	kàrkùm	kórkwém	kàrkùm	kárkwém	kùrùkùm	kürkwém	kùrùkùm	kürkwém
5	mouth	bà:ki, ba:kunà	ṃbūn	ṃbwên	ṃbūn	ṃbūn-ég	ṃbún	ṃb:wên	ṃbún	ṃb:wên
6	tooth	hak'o:ri:, hakòra	àgráw	àgwér	àgráw	àgwér	àgráw	àgwér	àgráw	àgwér
7	tongue	harshè:, harsunà:	lúʃ	lúʃ-ég	lúʃ	lúʃ-ég	àlúʃ	àlúʃêx	àlúʃ	àlúʃêg ^h
8	saliva	miyau	álál	élél-êg ^h	álál	álál-êg ^h	ālāl	ālāl	ālāl	ālālêg

#	Dialect (village)		Ambul (Tamoso)		Ambul (Dashid)		Richa (Richa)		Richa (Diggot)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
9	sweat	zufà	màndú	māndwêj	màndú	māndú-hēg	mūndúx	mūndúx	mūndú	mūndúxêg
10	chin	haḃà:, haḃo:ḃi:	gùmèth ^h	gùmjêṭ	gùmèth ^h	gùmjêṭ-eg (used more) / gùmjàṭ ^h	gúmêṭ ^h	gumjãṭ ^h	gúmwwêṭ ^h	gumjãṭ ^h
11	beard	ge:mù:	gùmèth ^h (same as 10)	gùmjêṭ	gùmèth ^h (same as 10)	gùmjêṭ-eg (used more) / gùmjàṭ ^h	gúmêṭ ^h	gumjãṭ ^h	hair of chin	
12	nose	hancì:, hantunà	àtánáw	àtánáw-ēg	àtánáw	àtánáw- wēg	átánãw	àtâ:n	átánãw	àtâ:n
13	eye	idò:, idànu	rì	rì-ēg	rég	rég-ēg	rì	rěx	rì	rěx
14	tear drop	ḃan hawà:ye:	lǝlǝjê	lǝlǝjê-hēg	lèlê	lèlê-hēg	lèl'ê	lèl'ê	lèl'ê	lèl'êhēg
15	neck	wuyà:, wuyoyi	wúr	wúr-ēg	wúr	wúr-ēg	jér (front of neck)	jéréy	wúr	wúrēg
16	shoulder	kà:faḃà:, kàfaḃádu	hūmbêl	hūmbjál	hūmbjêl	hūmbjêl-ēg	hūmbjèl	hūmbjál	hūmbwèl	hūmbwèlég
17	breast	no:nò:	fúf	fwêf	fúf	fúf-ēg (used more) / fwêf	fúf	fwêf	fúf	fwêf
18	belly	cikì: na wàje	àndǝl	àndǝl-hēg	àndǝl	àndǝl-hēg	ándzì	ándzìey	ándzì	ándzìhēg
19	navel	cibi	mùṭfuk	mùṭfìxēg	mùṭfuk	mùṭfìxēg	mútʃúk	mùṭʃúkwěc	mútʃúk	mùṭʃēg
20	stomach	tùmbi:, cikì: ciki	àmbùr	àmbùr-êr	àmbùr	àmbùr-ēg	ándzì	ándzìey	ámbùr	ámbùrēg
21	intestines	hanji:					ándzì	ándzìey	handzi	murekat ^h
22	back	ba:ya:	wèj	wūjāj	wèj	wūj-ēg	wìj	wìjéx	wìj	wìjéx
23	knee	gwi:wà:, gwiwoyi	árôm	àrwám	árôm	àrôm-ēg	àròm	àrwám	àròm	àrwámég
24	leg	k'afà:, k'afofi	sjáw	sjèj	sjáw	sjáw-ēg	sìjáv	sìjèj	sìjáv	sìjèj
25	foot	k'afà:	tàfân	tàfân-eg	tàfân	tàfân-eg	tàfân	tàfãn	tàfân	tàfânēg

#	Dialect (village)		Ambul (Tamoso)		Ambul (Dashid)		Richa (Richa)		Richa (Diggot)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
26	shoe	ta:kalmi:, takalmà	kpàkàsàk	kpàkàsàk-êg	kpàkàsàk	kpàkàsàk-hêg	tàkpàsák	tàkpàsey	tàkpàsák	tàkpàsey
27	thigh	cinyà:, cinyoyi	fàráw	fàráw-êg	fàráw	fàráw-wêg	fàráw	fùfwâr	fàráw	fàráwêg
28	arm	hannu:, hannuwà	rijáw	ríjêj	rijáw	ríjáv-êg	rìjáv	ríjêj	rìjáv	ríjêj
29	hand	hannu:, hannuwà	rijáw	ríjêj	kambara (food made from a sweet potato) ma-rijaw		kámbará má rijaw		kámbará má rijaw	
30	finger	ya:tsà:, yatsu	fíjmé rijàw	wàndàñnìrijê j	fwímá rijàw	wàndàñnìrijê j	fwèj ma rijaw		fwèj ma rijaw	
31	finger nail	farcè:, faràta	ébílík	ébil-ljàk	ébílík	ébil-ják / ébilík-êg	àbilíx	àbilják	àbilíx	àbilják
32	skin	far:ta: far:tu:	fákùt	fákwët	fákùt	fákùt-êg	fúkùt ^h	fúkët ^h	fúkùt ^h	fúkët ^h
33	bone	k'àshi:, kasu:suwà:	gíjáv	gòj	gíjáv	gjèj / gíjáv-êg	gísáv	gjèj	gísáv	gjèj
34	blood	jini:	zòm	zòm-êg	zòm	zòm-êg	zòm	zòm	zòm	zòmeg
35	heart	zu:ciya:, zukàta	áb ^w íj	àb ^w íj	áb ^w íj	àb ^w èj / àb ^w íj-êg	ábwíj	ábwíjêy	ábwíj	ábwíjég
36	liver	hantà:, hantoci	àjò	afòhèg	àjò	afíjò-heg	áfòx	áfòxêy	áfòx	áfòxég
37	body	jiki, jikunà	zìg	zìgjég ^h	zìg	zìgjég ^h	zìg	zìgêy	zìg	zìgég
38	tree	icè:(itàce), itatuwà	ítjáv	ìtjèt	ítjáv	ítjáv-eg	ítjáv	it'èt	ítjáv	it'èt ^h
39	firewood	icèn wuta:	jitfaw magal (dry)		jitfaw magal (dry)		ítjáv mú wùj		ítjáv magal	
40	bush	da:jì:, dazu:zzukà	cén	cìcénèg ^h	cén	cìcénèg ^h	ácén	cìcén	ácén	cìcén
41	forest	kurmi:	kùf	kufeg	kùf	kufeg	kūf:	kūf ^w êy	kūf:	kūf ^w êy
42	bark	ba:wo:	kakáw	kúkùwêg ^h	kukáw	kúkùwêg ^h	akuk ^w ey	akuk ^w ey	akùkáv	akùk ^w ég

#	Dialect (village)		Ambul (Tamoso)		Ambul (Dashid)		Richa (Richa)		Richa (Diggot)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
43	bark, dry	bùsheshen ɓa:wo:	kakáw magal (dry)		kakáw magal (dry)		akuk ^w ey mu gal		akùkáw mu gal	
44	root	sáíwa:, saiwoyi	ārāràw	árâr	ārāràw	ārāràw-êg	ārāràw	ārâr	ārāràw	ārâr
45	branch	re:shè:, râssa	rijáw ma it̪aw (hand of tree)		rijáw ma it̪aw (hand of tree)	rije mietet ^h (tree many hands)	rijaw ma it̪aw		rijaw ma it̪aw	
46	medicine	ma:gàni:, ma:gu:ngunà	árijèd	árijèd-ád	árijèd	árijèd-eg	àrjèd	àrjèdád	àrjèd ^h	àrjèdád
47	thorn	k'ayà:, k'ayo:yi:	gĭrĭrĭ	gĭr-ér	gĭrĭrĭ	gĭrĭrĭ-eg	gírí	gírjêr	gírí	gírjêr
48	rope	igi:yà, igiyoyi	zàr	zǎr	zàr	zǎr	zàr	zǎr	zàr	zǎr
49	basket	kwàndo:, kwandunà	kàrbjìs	kàrbj-às	karbis	karəbias / karəbis-eg	t̪ɕícát ^h	t̪ɕicítêy	t̪ɕicát ^h	t̪ɕicítég
50	clothing	tufà(kaya), tufa:fi:	kùkwén	kùkwén-êg ^h	kùkwén	kùkwén-êg ^h	kùkwén	kúkúnêg	kùkwén	kúkún ^w êg
51	seed	irì:	ṁbóm		ṁbóm	ṁbóm-êg	ṁb ^w óm	ṁb ^w ómey	ṁb ^w óm	ṁb ^w ómey
52	leaf	ganye: ganyàye	àfàfáw	àfɔf	àfàfáw	afɔf-3g	àfàfáw	àfwɔf	àfàfáw	àfwɔf
53	ground nut	gyàɗa:	ⁿ ɕùkùm		ⁿ ɕùkùm	ⁿ ɕùkùm-3g	ⁿ d̪zùkùm	ⁿ d̪zùkùm	ⁿ d̪zùkùm	ⁿ d̪zùkùmêg
54	bambara nut	gujiya:	áwóm		áwóm	áwóm-eg	wúm	wúm	wúm	wúmég
55	guinea corn	da:wà:	ákúm		ákúm	ákúm-eg	àkwùr	àkwùrêy	àkwùr	àkwùrêy
56	locust bean Maggi	dadawa	tàrá	tàrá			tókwɔr (type of seed)	tókwɔr (type of seed)	alĭj	alĭjeg
57	millet 1	gerò	áṅgáj	áṅgáj	áṅgáj	áṅgáj-eg	āṅgáj	āṅgáj	āṅgáj	āṅgájeg
58	millet 2	màíwa:, (dòro)	áṅgáj (same as 57)	áṅgáj	áṅgáj (same as 57)	áṅgáj-eg	āṅgáj	āṅgáj	not known	

#	Dialect (village)		Ambul (Tamoso)		Ambul (Dashid)		Richa (Richa)		Richa (Diggot)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
59	zobo leaf	yàkù:wà	ḥɖàkà		ḥɖàkà	ḥɖàkà-heg	ˈdʒàkà	ˈdʒàkà	ˈdʒàkà	ˈdʒàkàheg
60	shea butter tree	kaɖanya (kaɖe)			Use Hausa word		kùtʃùb	kùtʃùbêy	kùtʃùb	kùtʃùbêy
61	mahogany	maɖà:ci, maɖà:tai	fifjér	fifjér-àr	fifjér	fifjér-eg	fifjér	fifjéreɣ (fifjérar)	fifjér	fifjéreɣ
62	grass	ciya:wà (haki), ciyoyi	lùl		àwák	àwák-eg ^h	āwác	āwácêy	āwác	āwácêg
63	grass, dry	busheshen ciya:wà	lùl magal (dry)		lùl magal (dry grass for roofs)		āwác a gal		lùl	lùleg
64	weed	ciya:wà:, haki	àwák	àwák-êg ^h	Same as 62		āwác		gùngāt ^h	gùngāt ^h êg
65	flower	fùre:	kwòròk	kwòròk-eg	Use Hausa word		k̄pìlís	k̄pìlís	head of tree	
66	fruit	'ya:'ya:n ità:ce:	hál mi itʃau (child of tree)		hál mi itjet ^h (child of trees)		ngās (a seed)	ngāsêy	child of tree	
67	meat	na:mà:, namomi	kìrjêt		kìrjêt	kìrjêt-eg	kìrjêt ^h	kìrjêt ^h	kìrjêt ^h	kìrjêt ^h
68	fat	kitse (mai = 'oil')	fídjól	fídj-àl	fídjel	fídjel-eg	fídjól	fídjàl	fídjól	fídjàl
69	egg	k'wai	èxèbàw	àhùb	èxèbàw	àhùb	àxùbáw	àxùb	àxùbáw	àxùb
70	bean	wa:ke:	àjàmáw	àjò:m	àjàmáw	àjò:m	àjàmáw	ājòm	àjàmáw	ājòm
71	tuwo / fu-fu	tuwo:	àrí:d	àrì:d-ɔd	àrí:d	àrì:d-eg	àríd	ar'èdòd	àríd	ar'èdòd
72	soup	miyà:	jék		jId ^h	jId ^h -eg	jídûn (dòdó)		jídûn	jídûnéɣ
73	cough	tà:ri:	sjèm		sjèm	sjèm-eg	sjèm	sjèm	sjèm	sjèméɣ
74	pain	ciwò:, ciwàce	àhwál (wound)	àhwál	mɔt ^h (pain)	mɔt ^h -eg	mèhân	mèhân	mɔt ^h	
75	corpse	ga:wa:, gawàwwaki	fùn	fwě̀n	fùn	fùn-eg	fùn	fwě̀n	fùn	fwě̀n

#	Dialect (village)		Ambul (Tamoso)		Ambul (Dashid)		Richa (Richa)		Richa (Diggot)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
76	grave	kabàri, kabu:rburà	wùf	wùf-eg	wùf	wùf-eg	wùf	wùfêg	wùf	wùfêg
77	one	ɗaya	àmí	mbòm àmí (one seed)	àmí	mbòm àmí (one seed)	ám'ě	mbòm am'è	ám'ě	
78	two	biyu	kwàtán	mbòm kwàtán (two seeds)	kwàtán	mbòm kwàtán (two seeds)	kwàtán	mbòm kwatan	kwàtán	
79	three	ukù	kún	mbòm kún (three seeds)	kún	mbòm kún (three seeds)	kún	mbòm kun	kún	
80	four	huɗu	fúd	mbòm fúd (four seeds)	fúd	mbòm fúd (four seeds)	fúd	mbòm fud	fúd	
81	five	biyař	há:rá	mbòm há:rá (five seeds)	há:rá	mbòm há:rá (five seeds)	há:rá	mbòm hara	há:rá	
82	six	shidà	hárām	mbòm hárām (six seeds)	hárām	mbòm hárām (six seeds)	há:rām	mbòm ha:ram	há:rām	
83	seven	bakwài	hó:ndól	mbòm hó:ndól (seven seeds)	hó:ndól	mbòm hó:ndól (seven seeds)	hóndól	mbòm hɔndɔl	hóndól	
84	eight	takwàs	wà:tùl	mbòm wà:tùl (eight seeds)	wà:tùl	mbòm wà:tùl (eight seeds)	ɲàtùl	mbòm ɲatul	nàt ^h ùl	
85	nine	tařà	jàlám	mbòm jàlám (nine seeds)	jàlám	mbòm jàlám (nine seeds)	jàlám	mbòm jalam	jàlám	
86	ten	go:mà	rìjêj	mbòm rìjêj (ten seeds)	rìjêj	mbòm rìjêj (ten seeds)	rìjêj	mbòm rijej	rìjêj	

#	Dialect (village)		Ambul (Tamoso)		Ambul (Dashid)		Richa (Richa)		Richa (Diggot)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
87	twelve	go:mà shâ biyu	rìjêj fâ kwâtán	mbóm rìjêj fâ kwâtán (twelve seeds)	rìjêj fâ kwâtán	mbóm rìjêj fâ kwâtán (twelve seeds)	rijej mbún wùl	mbóm rijej mbun wul	rìjêj mbun kwantaŋ	
88	fifteen	go:mà shâ biyar	rìjêj fâ há:rá	mbóm rìjêj fâ há:rá (fifteen seeds)	rìjêj fâ há:rá	mbóm rìjêj fâ há:rá (fifteen seeds)	rijej mbun hara	mbóm rijej mbun hara	rijej mbun hara	
89	twenty	àshìrìn	rìrjêj kwâtám	mbóm rìrjêj kwâtám (twenty seeds)	rìrjêj kwâtám	mbóm rìrjêj kwâtám (twenty seeds)	rìrjêj wul	mbóm rirjej wul	rìrjêj wul	
90	hundred	dàri:	rìrjêj rêj	mbóm rìrjêj rêj (one hundred seeds)	rìrjêj rêj	mbóm rìrjêj rêj (one hundred seeds)	rìrjêj rêj	mbóm rirjej rej	nis amje	
91	woman	màcè, mata	mámòr	bòròf	mòr	bòròf	mwòr	bóròf	mwòr	bóròf
92	man	namijì, maza	máfàràj	fàrèg ^h	fàràì	fàrèg ^h	(ma)fàràjéw	fàràj	nǎ	nàf
92	[L1__] language	yaren [L1__]	hàkàjá		kulere		kàt ^w èré		ahwòd	ahwòdmini
92	[L1__] person	mutumin [L1__]	hál màkàjá		dafal ma kulere		má kàtwèr	kàtwè(re)	měíná:	m:ínaf
93	person	mùtùm, mutàne	dàfálàw	náf	dàfálàw	náf	ⁿ nǎ	nàf		
94	wedding	bikin aure, bukukuwàn	mèlémáhwètj ('if you marry you will be happy')		gulmɔr		bàb ^h	bab ^h êy	bàb ^h	ahwetjey
95	father	bà:ba (ùba), ubànni	títà	títisó	títà	títà-heg	tás	tjésó	tata	katata
96	mother	mà:ma (uwa:), iyàye	ṅǎ	ṅènê	ṅǎ	ṅǎ-heg	n'ìs ("nà'ná)	n'ìsó	nana	kunana
97	child	ða:	hál	wènán	hál	hál-êg	hál	wánán	hál	wánán

#	Dialect (village)		Ambul (Tamoso)		Ambul (Dashid)		Richa (Richa)		Richa (Diggot)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
98	brother	ɗan'uwa:, 'yan uwa, wâ, yaya	ˈgǰérjèn	kìjɛ̀n	ˈgǰérjèn	kìjɛ̀n	ˈgǰèrjèn	cìnjɛ̀n	ˈgǰérjèn	cìnjɛ̀n
99	sister	yaɾ'uwa:	kìnín		kìnín	kìjɛ̀n	cìnín	cìnín	cìnín	cìnín
100	chief	sarki:, sarakunà	sàf	sàf-ɛ̀g	sàf	sàf-ɛ̀g	sàf	sàfɛ̀y	sàf	sàfɛ̀y
101	friend	àbo:ki:,àbo:k ai	ámwàn	ámwàn-ǎ:n	ámwàn	ámwàn-eg	amwan (f. mˈʷɛ̀náj)	amˈʷɛ̀nétʃ	amwan (f. mˈʷɛ̀náj)	amˈʷɛ̀nétʃ
102	stranger	bà:k'o: baki	ˈkàhùní	kahuní-hêg	ˈkàhùní	kahuní-hêg	àràjàw	àròj	àràjàw	àròij
103	God	Allàh (alla), alloli	fát ^h (supreme God) / kárˈwáj (smaller gods)		fát ^h (supreme God) / kárˈwáj (smaller gods)	fát ^h -ɛ̀g	fát ^h	fát ^h	fát ^h	fát ^h ɛ̀g
104	name	su:na: sunàye	àsím	àsím-ɛ̀g	àsím	àsím-ɛ̀g	àsím	àsíméy	àsím	àsíméy
105	animal	dabbà:, dabbobi	wàr	wár-ɛ̀g	wàr	wár-ɛ̀g	wàr	wàréy	sáfát ^h	sáfát ^h ɛ̀g
106	pig	àladè:, àlàdai	dòŋ	dwǎŋ	(they say 'dòŋ' is a bush animal, not a pig)		njíʃ	njíʃɛ̀y	njíʃ	njíʃɛ̀y
107	tail	wutsiyà:, wutsiyoyi	bjèl	bjél-àl	bjèl	bjèl-eg	bjèl	bjèlál	bjèl	bjèlál
108	fly	k'udà: kudàje	ànɕɪ - nɕjɛ̀w	ánɕɪ - nɕjɛ̀w	ànɕɪ - nɕjù	ánɕɪ - nɕjù	àndzìndzìwá w	àndzìndzìw áwýw	àndzìndzìwá w	àndzìndzìwáw ýw
109	louse (head louse)	k'wǎrk'watà:	ɸìd		ɸìd	ɸìd-eg	ɸìd	ɸìdèy	ɸìd	ɸìdèy
110	spider	gizògizò	àkùl	àkùl-ɛ̀g	àkùl	àkùl-ɛ̀g	bàrà	bàràhéy	bàrà	bàràhéy
111	mosquito	sauro:	mùrón	mùrjén	mùrón	mùrón-eg	mùrún	mùrún	mùrún	mùrún
112	honeybee	k'udàn zumà:	àmɔ̀t	àmɔ̀t-ɛ̀g	àmɔ̀t	àmɔ̀t-ɛ̀g	tèr'èr	ter'ar	tèr'èr	ter'ar

#	Dialect (village)		Ambul (Tamoso)		Ambul (Dashid)		Richa (Richa)		Richa (Diggot)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
113	honey	zumà:	àmɔ̀t	àmɔ̀t-êg	anzinzjer mumɔ̀t ^h (water of the bee)		tèr'èr	ter'ar	tèr'èr	ter'ar
114	goat	àkwiyà:, awaki	áx	áróm-êg	áx	áróm	áx	àrùmèy	áx	àrùn
115	horn	k'àho:, kàhòni	ngálèw	ngàl-àl	ngálèw	ngàl-àl	àngálàw	"gàlàl	àngálàw	"gàlàl
116	cow	sa:niya:, shanu	rùndíní	rùndìnì-hêg	rèndón	cjál	àrùndìnì	àrùndìnìhêy	rundinje	cjál
117	sheep	tunkiya:, tuma:ki:	tómbâ	tùmbâxh	tómbâ	tùmbâ-eg	támhá	tìmbâ:	támhá	tìmbâ:
118	crocodile	kada:, kada:nni:	hùrùrú	húru-hêg	hùrùrú	húru-hêg	hàràŋ	hàràŋey	hàràŋ	hàràŋey
119	crocodile, 2nd						not known		not known	
120	crocodile, 3rd	kadà:					not known		not known	
121	chicken	kà:za:, kaji	kwɔ̀d	kwàd	kwɔ̀d	kwàd	kwɔ̀d'	kwãd	kwɔ̀d'	kwãd
122	guinea fowl	zà:bo:, zàbi	tʃùtʃwèn	tʃùtʃwèn-êg	tʃùtʃwèn	tʃùtʃwèn-êg	tʃùtʃèŋ	tʃùtʃèŋey	tʃùtʃèŋ	tʃùtʃèŋey
123	bird	tsuntsu: tsuntsaye	jìdì	jêd	jìdì	jêd ^h	jídí	jêd	jídí	jêd
124	claw	akaifa: (farcen tsuntsu), àkàifu	abiljak mi jèd ('fingernail of bird')		abiljak mi jèd ('fingernail of bird')		abil'ik ma jidi		abil'ik ma jidi	
125	wing	fiffikè:, fikàfikai	àkréràw	àkréràw-êg	àkréràw	àkréràw-êg	àkrâw	àkúra	àkrâw	àkúra
126	feather	ga:shì:n tsuntsu:	ʃùkùl	ʃùkùl-êg	ʃùkùl	ʃùkùl-êg	àwòl'áw	áwúl	àwòl'áw	áwúl(eg)
127	snake	macì:ji:, màcizai	tìngjér	tingjàr	tìngjér	tingjàr	kpàdàŋ	kpádàŋey	kpàdàŋ	kpádàŋey

#	Dialect (village)		Ambul (Tamoso)		Ambul (Dashid)		Richa (Richa)		Richa (Diggot)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
128	tortoise	kùnkuru:, kùnkùrai	ḡbáh	ḡbáh-ég	ḡbwáh	ḡbwáh-ég	fàḡbá	fàḡbàhêy	fàḡbá	fàḡbàhêy
129	rat	ḡe:ra:, beḡaye	ḡdàwùl	ḡdàw-ég	ḡdàwùl	ḡdàwel	ⁿ dùwùl	ⁿ dùw ^h èl	ⁿ dùwùl	ⁿ dùw ^h èl
130	scorpion	kùna:mà:, kùnà:mu:	gírír	gír-ár	gírír	gírír-eg	gírír	gír'ár	gírír	gíríjireg
131	fish	ki:fi:, kifàye	kíríf	kíríf-ég	kíríf	kíríf-ég	kíríf	kírífèy	kíríf	kírífèy
132	toad	kwà:ḡo:, kwàḡi	dùfò	dùfò-wáh	dùfò	dùfò-wáh	dùfò	dùfòhèy	dùfò	dùfòhèy
133	buffalo	ḡauna:, ḡakàne:	jíḡgwôm	jíḡgw-ám	jíḡgwôm	jíḡgwôm-eg	jùḡgwôm	jùḡgwám	jùḡgwôm	jùḡgwômèg
134	elephant	gi:wa:, giwàye	dòḡdàm	dòḡdàm-ég	dòḡdàm	dòḡdàm-ég	dìḡdàm	dìḡdám	dìḡdàm	dìḡdàmèg
135	hyena	ku:ra:, kuràye	mùrùm	mùrùm-ég	mùrùm	mùrùm-ég	mùrùm	mùrùmèy	mùrùm	mùrùmèy
136	dog	kàre:, kaḡnukà	gjárà	gjérê	gjárà	gjérê	gjerà	gjèrê	gjerà	gjèrê
137	house / hut	gida:, gidàje	tʃèn	tʃèn-ég	tʃèn	tʃèn-ég	tʃèn	tʃènèy	tʃèn	tʃènèy
138	room	ḡa:ki:, ḡa:kunà	àbâḡ	àbâḡ-ég	àbâḡ	àbâḡ-ég	sám	sámèy	sám	sámèy
139	fence	shinge:(kata: nga:), shingàye	atʃíkírà		Use Hausa, (don't und. atʃíkírà)		hirid		atʃuk	atʃukeg
140	road / path	hanyà:, hanyoyi	arau	araw-eg ^h	arau	araw-eg ^h	ārāw	ārāwèy	ārāw	ārāwèy
141	pit	ra:mì:, ra:mukà	ájáḡ	ájáḡ-eg ^h	ájáḡ	ájáḡ-eg ^h	àjáḡ	ájáḡèy	ájáḡ	ájáḡèy
142	farm (field)	go:na:, gòḡnàki	gʷòḡ	gʷáḡ	ruk ^h (same as 'gʷòḡ')	ruk ^h -eg	gʷòḡ	gʷá:ḡ	gʷòḡ	gʷán
143	at	a gida:	tí tʃen (at house)		jiʃ tí tʃen (he is at the house)		awul		ti	

#	Dialect (village)		Ambul (Tamoso)		Ambul (Dashid)		Richa (Richa)		Richa (Diggot)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
144	door	k'ofa, ko:fo:fi:	wòk	wòk-êg	wòk	wòk-êg	wùk ^h	wùk ^h êy	wùk ^h	wùk ^h êy
145	chair / stool	kujè:ra:, kùjèru	mùnmámūn zân	mūnmámūn zā-meg	mùnmámū nzân	mūnmámūn zā-meg	múnámūnzân	múnámūnzâ nèy	rob	robég
146	salt	gishīri:	wùzjēw	wùz	wùzjēw	wùz	wùz'áw	wùz'áw	wùz'áw	wùz
147	broom	tsintsiya:, tsinstiyoyi	àmjīl	àmjâl	àmjīl	àmjīl-eg	àm'īl	àm'âl	àm'īl	àm'īlég
148	mortar	turmi:, turàme	tʃúkúm	tʃúkúm-eg	tʃúkúm	tʃúkwēm	tʃúkúm	tʃúkúmèy	tʃúkúm	tʃúkúmèy
149	pestle	tabarya:, tabàre	d'íw	d'íw	d'íw	d'íw	djíw	djíwèy	djíw	djíwèy
150	fire	wuta:	wúf		wúf		wùf	wùf	wùf	wùfeg
151	smoke	haya:k'i:	gīljēl		gīljēl	gīljēl-eg	gījēl	gījēl	gījēl	gījēl
152	ashes	tò:ka: (murhu)	àt̀t̀t̀		àt̀t̀t̀	àt̀t̀t̀-eg	t̀t̀ ^w ̀	t̀t̀ ^w ̀	t̀t̀ ^w ̀	t̀t̀ ^w ̀
153	stick	sànda:, sa:ndunà:	tʃóx	tʃóx-hèg	tʃóx	tʃóx-hèg	tʃóh	tʃóhèy	tʃóh	tʃóhèg
154	stone	du:tsè:, duwàtsu	èj̄j̄	éj̄j̄	èj̄j̄	áj̄j̄	ej̄j̄	ej̄j̄	ej̄j̄	ej̄j̄
155	cave	kò:go:, kò:gwànni	câw		câw	câw-eg	cèw	cèw	cèw	cèw
156	mountain	tsàuni: (tudu = 'hill'), tsaunukà	wùrì	wùr-jěj̄	wùrì	wùr-jěj̄	áwùw (big rock at Richa)	áwùwhèy	sübúk	sübúk
157	earth, ground	k'asa, kasàshe	àzâ:z		àzâ:z	àzâ:z-eg	dàs	dàs	dàs	dàs
158	mud	tàbo:	pjà		pjà	pjà-eg	ṃbìtìr	ṃbìtìr	ṃbìtìr	ṃbìtìr
159	clay	la:ka:	lâ:d		lâ:d ^h	lâ:d ^h -eg	làd	làd	làd	làd
160	sand	yà:shi:	ásór		ásór	ásór-eg	asɔr	asɔr	azaz	azaz

#	Dialect (village)		Ambul (Tamoso)		Ambul (Dashid)		Richa (Richa)		Richa (Diggot)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
161	dust	k'ù:ra:	mà:gúf		mà:gúf	mà:gúf-eg	mòkòlòfút	mòkòlòfút	mòkòlòfút	mòkòlòfút
162	money	kudfi:, kudàde	tʃéf	tʃèf-èg	tʃéf	tʃèf-èg	tʃéf	tʃéfèy	tʃéf	tʃéf
163	iron	k'arfè:, karàfa	júr	júr-èg	cjef (they don't know 'júr')	cjef-eg	təmà	təmàhèy	pəndzín	
164	market	kà:suwa:, kasuwoyi	mònmámótô f		Use Hausa word		mūnámūkwo	mūnámūkwo ò	mūnámūkwo t	
165	wind	iskà: or iskà: màik'arfi	k'útf		kuʃ	kuʃ-eg	kútʃ	kútʃ	kútʃ	kútʃ
166	cloud	giṙgijè:, giṙgizà	búrjér	búrjér-èg	búrjér	búrjér-èg	gbírjér	gbírjér	gbírjér	gbírjér
167	rain	ruwan samà	wùn		wùn		wùn	wùn	wùn	wùn
168	rainy season	dà:mina:	tífi		tífi		ʔífi	ʔífi	tùfi	tùfi
169	dry season	ra:ni:	mūfāt		tawuʃ (start of the harvest time)		mùʃàt ^h		tawəʃ (when rain stops)	
170	dew	ra:ba:	ʃìʃír		ʃìʃír	ʃìʃír-eg	ʃíʃír	ʃíʃír	ʃíʃír	ʃíʃír
171	stream	rà:fi:, rafukà	hàràmmám	hàràmmám- èg	hàràmmám	hàràmmám- èg	dâ:m	dâ:m	hàràmmám	
172	river	kò:gi:, kogunà	ábácès	ábácès-èg	hàràmmám	hàràmmám- èg	ápícès	ápícèsèy	akpaces	akpaces
173	canoe	jirgin ruwa:, jirà:gen	gùr(ma'àm)(water)	gùrjèr	girgi (airplane), mā'am (water)		gwor ma dam (craft for water)		gwor ma dam (craft for water)	
174	bridge	gadà:, gadoji	àdàrá	àdàrá-hèg ^h	àdàrá	àdàrá-hèg ^h	hàdàra	hàdàra	hàdàra	hàdàra
175	water	ruwa:, ruwàye	àm		àm	àm-eg	àm	àm	àm	àm
176	lake	tafki:, tafkunà	èpèlìṙ	èpèlìṙ-èg	èpèlìṙ	èpèlìṙ-èg	ṙjìri	ṙjìrihèy	hàràmmám	
177	sky	samà, sàmmài	ⁿdìfit		dìfit ^h	dìfìjat ^h	àrùh	àrùh	àrùh	àrùh

#	Dialect (village)		Ambul (Tamoso)		Ambul (Dashid)		Richa (Richa)		Richa (Diggot)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
178	moon	watà:, wàtànni	fjèn		fjèn	fjèn-eg	fjèn	fjèn	fjèn	fjèn
179	star	tàura:rò:, tàurarùwa	sìsìrì	sìsjêr	sìsìrì	sìsijâr	sìsìrì	sìsìrì	(a)susiri	(a)susiri
180	sun	ra:na:, rànàiku	fat ^h		fat ^h	fat ^h -eg	ri mafat ^h (see 103)		ri mafat ^h (see 103)	
181	year	shè:karà:, shèkàru	wúl	wúl-ég	wúl	wúl-ég	wúl	wùljál	wúl	wùljál
182	morning	sa:fe	mâ:fiŋ		mâ:fiŋ		cèw	cèw	cèw	cèw
183	afternoon	ra:na:	márjèn		márjèn		márjèn	márjèn	márjèn	márjèn
184	evening	yâmma:	mánzàn		mánzàn		mánzàn	mánzàn	mánzàn	mánzàn
185	night	dare:, daràre	máfɔ̀d		máfɔ̀d		máfɔ̀d	máfɔ̀d	máfɔ̀d	máfɔ̀d
186	yesterday	jiyà	áfùdùmū		áfùdùmū		áfùdùmú	áfùdùmú	áfùdùmú	áfùdùmú
187	tomorrow	gò:be	ṭɪ̀ndìk		ṭɪ̀ndìk		ṭɪ̀ndìk	ṭɪ̀ndìk	ṭɪ̀ndìk	ṭɪ̀ndìk
188	ax	gà:tari:, ga:turà:	àgàkàw	àgàkàw-ég	àgàkàw	àgàkàw-ég	"gáláw'èt	"gáláw'ètēy	"gáláw'èt	"gáláw'ètēy
189	cutlass	àdda, addunà:	dèbàk (sword to fight with)	débăk	Use Hausa word		dìbàk	dìbă:k	dìbàk	dìbă:k
190	hoe	fařtanya:, fařè:tani:	kìtòb-māgbèk	kìtòb-múgbùbèk	kìtòb	kìtòab	kít ^w ɔ̀b	kít ^w ɔ̀bèy	kít ^w ɔ̀b	kít ^w ɔ̀bèy
191	and	dà	tì		tì		jís		jiis / taj	
192	knife	wuk'a:, wukàke	súk	súkwèg ^h	súk	súkwèg ^h	súk	sùkèy	súk	sùkèy
193	my	-na	sūk mjín		sūk mjín		súk ín		tj(en)	
194	your	-nka	sūk mjá		sūk mjá		súk já		súk já	
195	his	-nshi /-sa	sūk mîŋ		sūk mîŋ		súk îŋ		suk (m)anan (same as suk miŋ)	
196	her	-nta	sūk mîŋ		sūk mîŋ ^h		súk ít		súk ít	

#	Dialect (village)		Ambul (Tamoso)		Ambul (Dashid)		Richa (Richa)		Richa (Diggot)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
197	our	-nmu	sūk míngjân		sūk míngjân		súk míngjân		súk míngjân	
198	your (pl)	-nku	sūk múk		sūk-eg múk		súk kwók		súk tjók	
199	their	-nsu	sūk mís		sūk-eg mís		súk is		súk ties	
200	bow	bàka:	àndàr	àndàr-êg	àndàr	àndàr-êg	àndàr	ándǎr	àndàr	ándàrég
201	arrow	kibiyà:, kibiyo:yi	t ^w árí (wooden arrow)	t ^w ër	wàkara (metal arrow)	wàkara-heg	t ^w ari	wàkārèy	t ^w ari	wàkārég
202	quiver	kwà:sri	ɕ̀ɔ̀g̀b̀ɔ̀	ɕ̀ɔ̀g̀b̀ɔ̀-hèg	ɕ̀ɔ̀g̀b̀ɔ̀	ɕ̀ɔ̀g̀b̀ɔ̀-hèg	kàm	kàmèg	kàm	kàmèg
203	spear	ma:shì:, masu	rukpaŋ	rukpaŋ-ěŋ	rukpaŋ	rukpaŋ-ěg	rikpaŋ	rikpěŋ	rikpaŋ	rikpàŋég
204	war	ya:kì:, yà:ke-yà:ke	bùr	bwér	bùr	bùr-êg	búr	bufèy	búr	bufèy
205	who?	wà: / waè	fámò	fámò máná (who is this?)	fámò	ka-fámò	fá:mún		fá:mún	
206	whose?	na wà / waè, gidan waè wannan?	àbàŋ	àbàŋ mafa (whose house is this?)	tʃen (ma famo) (whose)			tʃenáfā	tʃenáfā	
207	what?	mè:	àmúmò	àmúmò múnáhá	àmúmò			òmúǎŋjū	ámú	
208	when?	yàushè	tìdmô:		tidəmô		tít ^h	súbótít ^h	tíd	
209	where?	ìna:	ān	máníjā (mánáhá)	ān		án	áwùl'án	án	
210	here	nân	mūnámūn (see the place)	awutjanu	ánū		hwūnú:	awulh ^w unu	hūnú	
211	how?	yà:yà:	màtàn	màtàn madija	màtàn		màtàn	matan madije	màtàn	
212	why?	don mè:	māwátán		màtàn		ôdmómú	jebɔt'tmwai	hódūmū	

#	Dialect (village)		Ambul (Tamoso)		Ambul (Dashid)		Richa (Richa)		Richa (Diggot)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
213	ripe	nù:na	maṅguro majāṅji		api		āṅiā	maṅguro maṅjiaji	āṅiā	
214	rotten	ru[βaβ]bè:	anjor	anjor rɛg- kpe	anjor		ṅḍr	maṅguro maṅjor	āṅḍr	
215	hungry	yunwà:	ṁdif	ṁdif-ɛg	ṁdif		ⁿ dif:	ⁿ dif:aniən	ⁿ dif:	
216	hot	za:fi:	munafuduiɟ		áhùrùɟ		m ^w ɔrwuɟ	amuwuɟ	(mu)fuduɟ	
217	cold / cool	sanyi:	kùtɟ	kùtɟ-ɛg	kùtɟ		(mu)wut ^h	amuwud	(mu)wut ^h	
218	cold	ɗa:ri:	kutɟmiwud		kùtɟ			kuɟ ^h wud ^h ən	kutɟ	
219	smooth	santsi:	anjì-ləkatak		árɔg		mùrɔg	ajijɛɔg	mùrɔg	
220	white	fari:	matɟatɟ		matɟatɟ		(ma)tɟàtɟ	aji ^h matɟatɟ	(ma)tɟàtɟ ^h	
221	black	bak'i:	mɔfum		mɔfum		máfɔ̃n	aji ^h máfɔ̃n	máfɔ̃n	
222	dark	duhù:	mufoɗ ^h		fūnán		muɸfə̀nà̀n		muɸfə̀nà̀n	
223	red	ja:	muwoi		muwoi		mawɔj	aji ^h mawɔj	mawɔj	
224	sharp	kaifi:	munan(too sharp)		ánán		manan	suk ^h manan	gáfɔ̃dè (rough)	
225	dull	marà wàlk'iya:	awulwulba?		ánánbá?		anan	ánānɟi	sùgàtɟi	
226	evil	mu:gù:	ngajof		ngajof		na ^h mæɲjar		na ^h mæɲjar	
227	good	kyâu	maɗiɗai (good one)		ácji ^u		madzâj		madzâj	
228	many	dà yawà:	awo kadaɲ (small)		òkpje		kpè:	naf kpe	kjāw (same as kpe)	
229	wide	mài fa:ɗi:	báɲ		ámábu (they don't know 'báɲ')		báɲ	arau maban	báɲ	
230	narrow	marà fa:ɗi:	amazon		amazon		muzur / gbek ^h	arau ma muzur / gbek ^h	mə zoliet ^h (same as zur)	
231	straight	mì:k'ak'k'e:	mùlág		ámìnzijár		məziar	arau məmziar	məziar	
232	crooked	kařkàtace:	amakuɟ		amakuɟ		mìɟikìn	arauməmiɟi kin	mə ɟin	

#	Dialect (village)		Ambul (Tamoso)		Ambul (Dashid)		Richa (Richa)		Richa (Diggot)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
233	long	do:go:	málág		málág		malag	ārúúmàlàg	malag	
234	short	guntu:	bakadaŋ		kpákáfá (don't know 'bakadaŋ')			makpakadʒaŋ	makpeg	
235	thick	mài kauri:	awfoʃ (strong)		áwóm		máfòʃ	itʃaumafòʃ	máfòʃ	
236	thin	sìrì:rì:	nziaŋ:		sìsiriján		másiliwāt ^h	itʃaumasiliwāt	ma zijaŋ	
237	heavy	mài nauyi:	átut ^h		átut ^h		(ma)tūt ^h	itʃaumatut ^h	(ma)tūt ^h	
238	light	marà nauyi:	átut ^h i:		átut ^h i:		máfðgɔ̃lɔŋ	itʃaumafɔ̃gɔ̃lɔŋ	not heavy	
239	old	tso:ho:	katfákow		katfákow		málī	tʃɛnməli	məbijɛr	
240	new	sa:bo:	máhwe		máhwe		máx ^w é	araumah ^w e	máx ^w é	
241	left	hagu	ángjòk		ámāngjòk		(m)ā ⁿ ɔk	(m)a:tʃi	(m)ā ⁿ ɔk	
242	right	da:ma	ámætʃi		ámætʃi		(m)a:tʃi		(m)a:tʃi	
243	yes	e:	ê:ŋ		ê:ŋ		eŋ		eŋ	
244	no	a:'à:	owá?		owá?		wà:		wa?	
245	hard	mài tauri:	mufoʃ		ábìbjær (they don't know 'mufoʃ')		mábìb'èr		mábìb'èr	
246	soft	mài laushi:	lokotog		abibjær(bā) (they don't know 'lokotog')		majinlokot ^a k		ájni	
247	few	kàɗan	màk̀béɓ		omg̀b̀àg / màk̀béɓ		gbèk ^h		ándɔk	
248	up	bi:sà	difit ^h		difit ^h		difit ^h		difit ^h	
249	down	k'asa	das		das		das:		das:	
250	wet	jikeke(n kaya)	awud		awud		mawud ^h		mawud ^h	
251	dry	busheshe(n kaya)	mágal		ágàl		magal	gigermagal	magal	
252	dirty	mài daudà:	mufwanan (too dirty)		fwānàn		múf ^w ànàn	gigermuf ^w an an	áf ^w ànàn	

#	Dialect (village)		Ambul (Tamoso)		Ambul (Dashid)		Richa (Richa)		Richa (Diggot)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
253	all	dukà	aufak		aufak		tʃàk	naf tʃak	tʃàk	
254	I	ni:	jIn	jIn-əēg	jIn		jín		jín	
255	you	kai	ja	ju-kég	ja		jāh		jāh	
256	he	shi	jiʃ		jiʃ		mánò / mánò		jiʃ	
257	she	ta	jit ^h	jiʃ-ēg	jit ^h		múnò		múnò	
258	we	mù	jingjan	jingjan-eg	jingjan		jīnī		jīn gǝn	
259	we, exc.	mu	minjámi (‘one day’?)	minja-heg	jIni					
260	you	ku:	juk	juk-jeg	juk		mínɪŋ		jòk	
261	they	su:	minje	minje-heg	jís		jīs		jīs	
262	they, fem									
263	blow	hu:rà:	mufud	jiʃ-ma- mufud (he blew)	mufud	jiʃ-ma- mufud (he blew)	fū:d		jèfū:d	
264	whistle	yi fi:tà	áfjóg	jiʃ-ma-fjóg (he whistled)	áfjóg	jiʃ-ma-fjóg (he whistled)	àhʔóg		jèxjəg	
265	sing	rairà:	(áw)ūl	jiʃ-ma-gūl (he sang)	(áw)ūl	jiʃ-ma-gūl (he sang)	múgú	ʃig ^w āhē	áwúl (a song)	
266	eat	ci	mutʃitʃi	jiʃ-ma-tʃi (he ate food)	mutʃi	jiʃ-ma-tʃi (he ate food)	tʃî	atʃi	tʃi	
267	I ate	na: ci	jIn-atʃia		jIn-atʃia		jīnətʃi		jīnátʃixē	
268	you ate	ka: ci	jà-matʃi		ja-tʃi		jāmátʃi		játʃixé	
269	you fem. ate	kin ci	jit ^h -matʃi		ta-tʃi-ha / jit ^h -matʃi		jik ^h mátʃi		jik ^h átʃixē	
270	he ate	ya: ci	jiʃ-matʃi		“ja-tʃi-ha (prefer this) / jiʃ-matʃi		jīsmátʃi		jàxətʃixē	
271	she ate	ta: ci	jit ^h -matʃi		jit ^h -matʃi		jitmatʃi		jítátʃixé	

#	Dialect (village)		Ambul (Tamoso)		Ambul (Dashid)		Richa (Richa)		Richa (Diggot)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
272	we ate	mun ci	jingjan-matfi		jingjan-matfi		jɪnɪ:mátɕi		jɪnɪ:átɕixē	
273	we excl. ate	mun ci	minjam-atɕi		jɪnɪ-matɕi					
274	they ate	sun ci	minje-matɕi		jɪs-matɕi		jɪsmátɕi		jɪsátɕixē	
275	they (f) ate	sun ci (mata)					jɪsmátɕi		jɪsátɕixē	
276	you (pl) ate	kun ci	juk-matɕi		juk-matɕi		jɔkmátɕi		jɔkátɕixē	
277	he is eating	yana ci	ɕi-tɕaija		manijə tɪtɕaiə / ɕi-tɕaija		tɪtɕāhé		tɪtɕāhé	
278	he will eat	zai ci	ɕi-fatɕiha		ɕi-fatɕiha		tɪk ^h ātɕihē		tɕikátɕixē	
279	he usually eats	yakan ci	ɕi-tɕatɕi		ɕi-katɕaiə		tɪtɕāhé		tɪtɕāhé	
280	he didn't eat	bai ci ba	ɕi-tɕájɪ:		ɕi-tɕaba / ɕi-tɕájɪ:		tɪkatɕiji		átɕibá	
283	do	yi	jawot ^h		jawot ^h		wɔht ^h	awotomadia je	jɔht ^h	
284	dance	yi rawa:	muɕɕɪr		ɕɪr (dance)	ɕɪɕɪr (dancing)	ɕɪr	ɕɪɕɪrɔɕɪr	ɕɪr	
285	play	yi wà:sa:	abirik		abirik		abɪrɪk ^ɔ	awɔtɔbrɪk	abɪrɪk ^ɔ	
286	smell	sùnsuna	mùndó		àndó / mùndó			mūsūdɔ	jāsúndó	
287	see	gani:	ja-rian		rian		rɪàn	táɪríánsám	jērɪàn	
288	laugh	yi dà:riya:	gɪgjal		gɪgjal		gɪg ^ɔ æl	ɕɪtsɪgɪg ^ɔ æl	gɪg ^ɔ æl	
289	say	cè	jə-wəs		mu-wəs		wɔs	ɕɪtawɔs	wɔs	
290	ask	tàmbayà:	já-hàl / mu-hàl		hàl		alɛf / hal	ɕɪtá:hàl	jahalija	jahal
291	beg	rò:k'a:	kapuk (I beg)		mándim (ask)		ⁿ dim	ɕɪtá ⁿ dím	ⁿ dimā	
292	listen	sàurà:ri:	jakukarkum (pay attention)		ɕjel		k ^w òkòm	takok ^w om	k ^w òkòm	

#	Dialect (village)		Ambul (Tamoso)		Ambul (Dashid)		Richa (Richa)		Richa (Diggot)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
293	hear	ji	ja-sel		ina-sjela		mìsjêl	tósjêl	nìsjêl	
294	bark	yi haushì	tùgbájâ (to bark many times)		mug̃ba (to bark once)		dzara agbu (the dog barked)		gyàràtùmbgá ⁱ	gbai
295	shout	yi i:hù:	máhò		múhò		màláj	talaje	jèm ^u ák	
296	cry	yi ku:kà:	ákú (mourn, like at a funeral)		hò (cry)		náj	tan:a:je	mūxō	
297	fear	ji tsò:ro:	mo-fidɛt ^h		fidɛt ^h		fid'ɛd	tófidjêd	fid'ɛd	
298	want	so	mumwān		múmūn		mumun		mumun	
299	think	yi tùnà:ni	mündūm		mündūm		mündùm ^ˀ	ta ⁿ dom ^ˀ	jìndúm	
300	count	k'irgà:	mufár		mufár		áfár	ta:far	jáfár	
301	know	sani:	musen		musjen		mèsjên	tá:sjén	mèsjên	
302	teach	ko:yà:r	fařestì		mu-farti		mùfàr	tá ⁿ fàřántì	mùfàr (far ti)	
303	show	nu:nà:, ya n. mani manguru	múnò		múf̃ró		sjæn	tasjentʃɛf	sjæn (farijen)	
304	drink	sha:	mundal		mundal		ⁿ dál	tâ ⁿ dóló	ⁿ dál	
305	suck	tso:tsà:	zunzwal		mun-zunzul		ⁿ zūzul	tâ ⁿ zūzul	ⁿ zūzul	
306	vomit	yi amai	mu-wa (vomit just now)		mu-tjaf (vomit many times)		t'áf:	ta ⁿ a:f:	t'áf:	
307	spit	to:fâ:	mu-tíf-àl̀l̀ (saliva)		mu-tíf		(mu)tut ^h	tatut ^h	(mu)tut ^h	
308	sneeze	yi aṭi:sha:wà:	mu-tis		mu-tis		mètis	tatis	tias	
309	bite	ci:zà:	mu-gor		mu-gor		gòr	tagòr	gòr	
310	sweep	sha:rè:	mu-fut ^h		mu-fut ^h		ʃut	taʃut	ʃut	
311	sit	zaunà:	mu-nzan		mu-nzan		ⁿ zam ⁿ zam	ta ⁿ zamzam	ⁿ zam ⁿ zam	
312	stand	ta:shì	lugja		mu-lugó		lux ^w a	talugo	lug ⁱ a	
313	fight	yi faḍà:	bur		bur / wor		(wūr)bīn	à(wūr)bīn	b ⁱ m	

#	Dialect (village)		Ambul (Tamoso)		Ambul (Dashid)		Richa (Richa)		Richa (Diggot)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
314	lie down	kwânta:	minja (to sleep for one day)		dinja		ɲadiɲɲa		ɲadiɲɲa	
315	yawn	yi hammà:	mu-gá		mu-gá		(mù)gâh	tigàjé	(mù)gâh	
316	rest	yi hu:tu:	mu-nos		mu-nos		(mù)nôs		(mù)nôs	
317	sleep	barci	dinja		fa-dinja		dīɲjà	áfáɲinja	dīɲjà	
318	wash	wankè:	mu-lala faken (wash pot)		mu-lala faken (wash pot)		ʰzônz	aʰzɔnze	ʰzônz	
319	wash	yi wanki:	mu-lala kukweneg (wash clothes)		mu-lala kukweneg (wash clothes)		ʰzɔngigjêr		ʰzɔngigjêr	
320	bathe	yi wanka:	mu-lala zik (wash body)		mu-lala zik (wash body)		ʰzɔnzig		ʰzɔnzig	
321	steal	yi sar:tà:	akjIr (steal one thing)	akjar (steal many things)	akjIr (steal one thing)		àkîr	áwɔtō	àkîr	
322	give	bayař (da manguro)	woteɟ (give him) / wotem (give me)		woteɟ (give him) / wotem (give me)		wɔtʰ	awɔtʰ	wɔtʰ	
323	hide	bu:ya	mu-nuk ('a person will hide')		mu-sinix (hide)		síníc	asinice	nukʰ	
324	take	ɗaukà:	ja-gul		gul		gʰúl	agule	gʰúl	
325	hold	rik'è:[i]	mū-sùm-án (hold it)		sùm		sùm	asume	sùm	
326	buy	sàya: (manguro)	mu-def		mu-def		djēf	adjefe	djēf	
327	sell	sayař (da manguro)	mu-defdes		mu-defdis		djéfdés	adjéfdés	djéfdés	
328	give birth	ta haifù	mu-hal		mu-hal		(mù)hâl	ahale	ahâl	
329	marry	yi aure:	ahwetɟ		ahwetɟ		babʰ	afadɪbabʰ	(an)gul mɔr (same as babʰ)	
330	die	mutuwà:	mu-motʰ		mu-motʰ		mùmót	àmótè	mùmót	
331	kill	kashè:	mu-zjel		mu-zjel		zjèl	azjele	zjèl	
332	fall	a:je	jakodas (to put it down)		afur		kwò'dás	akwò'dás	kwò'dás	

#	Dialect (village)		Ambul (Tamoso)		Ambul (Dashid)		Richa (Richa)		Richa (Diggot)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
333	fall over	fa:ɗi	áfūrá		áfūrá / mu-fur		fúr	afure	fúr	
334	walk	yi tàfiyà: (da kafa)	ajat ^h		ajat ^h		jàt ^h	ajat ^h ε	jàt ^h	
335	run	yi gudù	ki-wér (he is running)		wér		r ^w εj	ar ^w εje	r ^w aij	
336	fly	tashi sama, tsuntsu ya tashi	mu-luk (transfer)		mu-pa		mùpàh	apahe	lug (jump)	
337	jump across	tsallàke:	mu-laj		laj		kùt ^h	akute	kùt ^h	
338	swim	yi iyò:	abim		abim		fwàdá?àm	afwada?am	fwàdá?àm	
339	come	zo:	jabo		jabo		bàh		bòh	
340	enter	shìga	jaro		jaro		rôx	àrôhè	rôx	
341	exit	fita	jafa(go)-diken(outside)		mu-lan-diken(outside)		làŋ(tũ)		làŋ(tũ)	
342	go	je:	jafa		ja-fa / mu- fa		dû?h		dû?h	
343	follow	biyè: [o]	jaglotuimIn (follow me)		guluwi		gúl(wi)		gúl(wi)	
344	send	aikà:, ya aike shi [ya kawo m.]	nfakò tija (I send you)		mu-ko		hùt ^h	ahute	hùt ^h	
345	cut	yàŋka:	mu-sik		sik		sik	asike	sik	
346	break	karyè:	mu-tur		mu-turi		tūr	aturi	tūri	
347	split	fàskare	mu-das		das		d ^h ās	adase	d ^h āsi	
348	scratch	su:sà: [so:sà:]	mu-horád-aì		horád		hóròd	ahòròde	hakutʃ	
349	cook	ta dafà:	ja-kuk		kuk		kûk ^h	akuk ^h ε	kûk ^h	
350	boil	tafasa	mu-fósō		fósō		tʃúlùs	atʃuluse	tʃúlùs	
351	fry	soya	mu-sor		sor		sór	asòre	sór	
352	hunt	yi fàrautà:	war		wa:r		fájàt	afajat	faijat ^h	

#	Dialect (village)		Ambul (Tamoso)		Ambul (Dashid)		Richa (Richa)		Richa (Diggot)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
353	hunter	mafàràuci:	unga-war		ka-war		mākājāt		mākājāt	
354	hit	bugà:	mu-fot ^h		fod ^h		fōd	fōd daɲ	bisik	
355	tie	ɗaurè:	mu-ndon		mu-ndon		ⁿ dōn	a ⁿ dōne	ⁿ dōn	
356	sew	ɗɪnkà:	mu-tful		mu-tful		tful	atfule	tful	
357	forge	k'erà:	mu-duk (to hit)		mu-kundo (to fold)		dúk ^w ùf			
358	blacksmith	mak'è:ri:	mu-kwa dwak kitob (person who is making a hoe)		mu-kwa dwak kitob (person who is making a hoe)		mākād ^w āwūf			
359	burn	k'o:nè:	su-wor		mu-hwor		swōr	aswōre	swōr	
360	throw	je:fà:	mbjil		mbjil		hímbìl	ahimbile	hímbìl	
361	pour	zubà:	ja-ku		mu-ku		kúfi	akufie	kúfi	
362	pour out	zubà:	ku-das		ku-das		srūd	asrude	srūd / kudas	
363	fill	cikà:	sisè		sisè		sis'è	asis'è	sis'è	
364	full	cikakke, a cike	amadi		asiseha		mamisis'è		mamisis'è	
364	full (wring out liquid)	cikakke, a cike	amadi		asiseha		t ^h ündül	at ^h undule	t ^h ündül	
365	push	tu:rà:	ja-di		mu-di					
366	pull	jâ	mjà	mjà ja mjéhà	mu-mjà		păx	apaxe	mije	
367	squeeze	ma:tsà:	g'Is	g'Is ja g'Isà	mu-g'Is		kündül	akundule	amat ^w ar	
368	dig	hàk'a:	b ^w ij	b ^w ij ja g'Isà	mu-b ^w ij		bwij	abwije	bwij	
369	plant	shu:kà:	ljé	ljé ja g'Isà	mu-ljé		l'è	al'èhe	l'è	
370	harvest	gìrbè:	hóm	hóm ja g'Isà	mu-hóm		(mù)hō	āhōmōhé	jáfɔl	

Dialect (village)		Ambul (Tamoso)	Ambul (Dashid)		Richa (Richa)		Richa (Diggot)			
Date		12th Nov., 2011	1st Dec., 2011		15th Nov., 2011		1st Dec., 2011			
Given language name		Kulere	Kulere		Kulere		Kulere			
Given village name		Tamoso	Dashid		Richa		Diggot			
LGA		Bokkos	Bokkos		Bokkos		Bokkos			
State		Plateau	Plateau		Plateau		Plateau			
Language assistant		SSA (JP)	MM		JMA		GE			
Age		65	45		50		19			
Sex		M	M		F		M			
Reliability:			1st							
Elicited by:		Samuel Ayenajeh, Marcus Hansley, John Muniru	Marcus Hansley, Uche Nweke		Ayenajeh, Samuel. Muniru, John		Marcus Hansley			
Other language assistants:		IIA, 35 (M); JD, 57 (M); YT 28 (M); IK, 80 (M); PD, 30, (M)	MA, 24 (M); JM, 51 (M); AJ, 25 (M)		IA, 51 (M); AA, 58 (M); MA, 48 (M); LN, 51 (M); EA, 56 (M)		BA, 20 (M); IA, 65 (M); AS, 35 (M)			
#	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
1	hair	sù:ma: (ga:shì:), ga:su:	ʃɪkláw	ʃúkùl	ʃɪkláw	ʃúkùl	ʃíkíláw	ʃúkùl	ʃíkíláw	ʃúkùl
2	head	kâi , ka:wunà:	háj	hǎj	háj	hǎj	háj	hǎj	háj	hǎj
3	forehead	gò:shi:	hàn	hâ:n	hàn	hâ:n-ég	hàn	huχâ:n	hàn	huχâ:n
4	ear	kúnne:, kunnuwà	kàrkùm	kórkwém	kàrkùm	kárkwém	kùrùkùm	kùrkwém	kùrùkùm	kùrkwém
5	mouth	bà:ki:, ba:kunà	ṁbūn	ṁbwên	ṁbūn	ṁbūn-ég	ṁbún	ṁb:wên	ṁbún	ṁb:wên
6	tooth	hak'o:ri:, hakòra	àgráw	àgwér	àgráw	àgwér	àgráw	àgwě̀r	àgráw	àgwě̀r
7	tongue	harshè:, harsunà:	lúʃ	lúʃ-ég	lúʃ	lúʃ-ég	àlúʃ	àlúʃêx	àlúʃ	àlúʃêg ^h

#	Dialect (village)		Ambul (Tamoso)		Ambul (Dashid)		Richa (Richa)		Richa (Diggot)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
8	saliva	miyau	álál	élél-êg ^h	álál	álál-êg ^h	ālɔl	ālɔl	ālɔl	ālɔlēg
9	sweat	zufà	màndú	māndwêj	màndú	māndú-hêg	mūndúx	mūndúx	mūndú	mūndúxêg
10	chin	haɓà:, haɓo:ɓi:	gùmèt ^h	gùmjêt	gùmèt ^h	gùmjêt-eg (used more) / gùmjàt ^h	gúmêt ^h	gumjãt ^h	gúmwêt ^h	gumjãt ^h
11	beard	ge:mù:	gùmèt ^h (same as 10)	gùmjêt	gùmèt ^h (same as 10)	gùmjêt-eg (used more) / gùmjàt ^h	gúmêt ^h	gumjãt ^h	hair of chin	
12	nose	hanci:, hantunà	àtánáw	àtánáw-êg	àtánáw	àtánáw- wêg	átánãw	átâ:n	átánãw	átâ:n
13	eye	idò:, idànu	rì	rì-êg	rég	rég-êg	rì	rěx	rì	rěx
14	tear drop	ɗan hawà:ye:	ljèljê	ljèljê-hêg	lèlê	lèlê-hêg	lèl'ê	lèl'ê	lèl'ê	lèl'êhêg
15	neck	wuyà:, wuyoyi	wúr	wúr-êg	wúr	wúr-êg	jér (front of neck)	jéréy	wúr	wúrég
16	shoulder	kà:faɗà:, kàfaɗu	hūmbél	hūmbjál	hūmbjél	hūmbjél-êg	hūmbjèl	hūmbjál	hūmbwèl	hūmbwèlêg
17	breast	no:nò:	fúf	fwèf	fúf	fúf-êg (used more) / fwèf	fúf	fwèf	fúf	fwèf
18	belly	ciki: na wàje	àndɕì	àndɕì-hêg	àndɕì	àndɕì-hêg	ándzì	ándzìey	ándzì	ándzìhêg
19	navel	cibi	mùtʃuk	mùtʃixêg	mùtʃuk	mùtʃixêg	mùtʃúk	mùtʃúkwěc	mùtʃúk	mùtʃêg
20	stomach	tùmbi:, cikìn: ciki	àmbùr	àmbùr-êr	àmbùr	àmbùr-êg	ándzì	ándzìey	ámùr	ámùrég
21	intestines	hanji:					ándzì	ándzìey	handzi	murekat ^h
22	back	ba:ya:	wèj	wūjāj	wèj	wūj-êg	wìj	wìjéx	wìj	wìjéx
23	knee	gwi:wà:, gwiwoyi	árôm	àrwám	árôm	àrôm-êg	àròm	àrwám	àròm	àrwámég
24	leg	k'afà:, k'afofi	sjáw	sjèj	sjáw	sjáw-êg	sìjáv	síjéj	sìjáv	síjéj

#	Dialect (village)		Ambul (Tamoso)		Ambul (Dashid)		Richa (Richa)		Richa (Diggot)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
25	foot	k'afà:	tàfàn	tàfàn-eg	tàfàn	tàfàn-eg	tàfàn	tàfàn	tàfàn	tàfànêg
26	shoe	ta:kalmi:, takalmà	kpàkàsàk	kpàkàsàk-êg	kpàkàsàk	kpàkàsàk-hêg	tàkpàsák	tàkpàsey	tàkpàsák	tàkpàsey
27	thigh	cinyà:, cinyoyi	fàráw	fàráw-êg	fàráw	fàráw-wêg	fàráw	fùfwâr	fàráw	fàráwêg
28	arm	hannu:, hannuwà	rijáw	rìjêj	rijáw	rìjáw-êg	rìjáw	rìjêj	rìjáw	rìjêj
29	hand	hannu:, hannuwà	rijáw	rìjêj	kambara (food made from a sweet potato) ma-rijaw		kámbárá má rijaw		kámbárá má rijaw	
30	finger	ya:tsà:, yatsu	fíjmé rìjàw	wàndàñnìrìjê j	fwímá rìjàw	wàndàñnìrìj êj	fwèj ma rijaw		fwèj ma rijaw	
31	finger nail	farcè:, faràta	ébilík	ébil-ljàk	ébilík	ébil-jàk / ébilík-êg	àbilíx	àbiljâk	àbilíx	àbiljâk
32	skin	fa:tà: fa:tu:	fákùt	fákwët	fákùt	fákùt-êg	fúkùt ^h	fúkët ^h	fúkùt ^h	fúkët ^h
33	bone	k'àshi:, kasu:suwà:	gíjáv	gòj	gíjáv	gjêj / gíjáv-êg	gísáv	gjêj	gísáv	gjêj
34	blood	jini:	zòm	zòm-êg	zòm	zòm-êg	zòm	zòm	zòm	zòmeg
35	heart	zu:cìya:, zukàta	áb ^w ij	àb ^w ij	áb ^w ij	àb ^w èj / àb ^w ij-êg	ábwij	ábwijêy	ábwij	ábwijêg
36	liver	hantà:, hantoci	àjò	àjòhèg	àjò	àjìjò-heg	àjòx	àjòxêy	àjòx	àjòxêg
37	body	jiki, jikunà	zìg	zìgjé ^h	zìg	zìgjé ^h	zìg	zìgêy	zìg	zìgé ^h
38	tree	icè:(itàce), itatuwà	ìtjáv	ìtjèt	ìtjáv	ìtjáv-eg	ítjáv	it'êt	ítjáv	it'êt ^h
39	firewood	icèn wuta:	jìtjáv magal (dry)		jìtjáv magal (dry)		ítjáv mú wùj		ítjáv magal	
40	bush	da:ji:, dazuzukà	cén	cicénè ^h	cén	cicénè ^h	ácén	cicén	ácén	cicén
41	forest	kurmì:	kùf	kufeg	kùf	kufeg	kūf:	kūf ^w êy	kūf:	kūf ^w êy

#	Dialect (village)		Ambul (Tamoso)		Ambul (Dashid)		Richa (Richa)		Richa (Diggot)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
42	bark	ɓa:wo:	kakáw	kúkwêg ^h	kukáw	kúkwêg ^h	akuk ^w ey	akuk ^w ey	akùkáw	akùk ^w éeg
43	bark, dry	bùsheshen ɓa:wo:	kakáw magal (dry)		kakáw magal (dry)		akuk ^w ey mu gal		akùkáw mu gal	
44	root	sâiwa:, saiwoyi	ārāràw	árâr	ārāràw	ārāràw-êg	àrāràw	àrâr	ārāràw	àrâr
45	branch	re:shè:, râssa	rijáw ma it̪faw (hand of tree)		rijáw ma it̪faw (hand of tree)	rije mietet ^h (tree many hands)	rijaw ma it̪faw		rijaw ma it̪faw	
46	medicine	ma:gàni:, ma:gu:ngunà	árijèd	árijèd-ád	árijèd	árijèd-eg	àrjèd	àrjèdád	àrjèd ^h	àrjèdád
47	thorn	k'ayà:, k'ayo:yi:	gīriri	gīr-ér	gīriri	gīriri-eg	gírí	gírjêr	gírí	gírjêr
48	rope	igi:yà, igiyoyi	zàr	zǎr	zàr	zǎr	zàr	zǎr	zàr	zǎr
49	basket	kwàndo:, kwandunà	kàrbjìs	kàrbj-às	karbis	karəbias / karəbis-eg	t̪ɕicát ^h	t̪ɕicit̪ey	t̪ɕicát ^h	t̪ɕicit̪éeg
50	clothing	tufà(kaya), tufa:fi:	kùkwén	kùkwén-êg ^h	kùkwén	kùkwén-êg ^h	kùkwén	kúkúnêg	kùkwén	kúkún ^w éeg
51	seed	irì:	ṁbóm		ṁbóm	ṁbóm-êg	ṁb ^w óm	ṁb ^w ómey	ṁb ^w óm	ṁb ^w ómey
52	leaf	ganye: ganyàye	àfàfáw	àfɔf	àfàfáw	afɔf-3g	àfàfáw	àfwɔf	àfàfáw	àfwɔf
53	ground nut	gyàɗa:	ⁿ ɕùkùm		ⁿ ɕùkùm	ⁿ ɕùkùm-3g	ⁿ d̪zùkùm	ⁿ d̪zùkùm	ⁿ d̪zùkùm	ⁿ d̪zùkùmēg
54	bambara nut	gujiya:	áwóm		áwóm	áwóm-eg	wúm	wúm	wúm	wúmég
55	guinea corn	da:wà:	ákúm		ákúm	ákúm-eg	àkwùr	àkwùrêy	àkwùr	àkwùrêy
56	locust bean Maggi	dadawa	tàrá	tàrá			t̪ɔkwɔr (type of seed)	t̪ɔkwɔr (type of seed)	alíj	alíjeg
57	millet 1	gerò	āngáj	āngáj	āngáj	āngáj-eg	āngáj	āngáj	āngáj	āngájeg

#	Dialect (village)		Ambul (Tamoso)		Ambul (Dashid)		Richa (Richa)		Richa (Diggot)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
58	millet 2	màiwà:, (dòro)	ánǵáj (same as 57)	ánǵáj	ánǵáj (same as 57)	ánǵáj-eg	ānǵáj	ānǵáj	not known	
59	zobo leaf	yàkù:wà	ñɕàkâ		ñɕàkâ	ñɕàkâ-heg	˚dʒàkâ	˚dʒàkâ	˚dʒàkâ	˚dʒàkâheg
60	shea butter tree	kaɗanya (kaɗe)			Use Hausa word		kùtʃùb	kùtʃùbêy	kùtʃùb	kùtʃùbêy
61	mahogany	maɗà:ci, maɗà:tai	fifjér	fifjér-àr	fifjér	fifjér-eg	fifjér	fifjéreɣ (fifjérar)	fifjér	fifjéreɣ
62	grass	cìya:wà (haki), ciyoyi	lùl		àwák	àwák-eg ^h	āwác	āwácêy	āwác	āwácêɣ
63	grass, dry	busheshen cìya:wà	lùl magal (dry)		lùl magal (dry grass for roofs)		āwác a gal		lùl	lùlêɣ
64	weed	cìya:wà:, haki	àwák	àwák-êg ^h	Same as 62		āwác		gùngāt ^h	gùngāt ^h êɣ
65	flower	fùre:	kwòrɔk	kwòrɔk-eg	Use Hausa word		k̄p̄ilís	k̄p̄ilís	head of tree	
66	fruit	'ya:'ya:n ità:ce:	hál mi itʃau (child of tree)		hál mi itjet ^h (child of trees)		ngās (a seed)	ngāsêy	child of tree	
67	meat	na:mà:, namomi	kìrjêt		kìrjêt	kìrjêt-eg	kìrjêt ^h	kìrjêt ^h	kìrjêt ^h	kìrjêt ^h
68	fat	kitse (mai = 'oil')	fídjól	fídj-àl	fídjel	fídjel-eg	fídjól	fídjàl	fídjól	fídjàl
69	egg	k'wai	èxèbàw	àhùb	èxèbàw	àhùb	àxùbów	àxùb	àxùbów	àxùb
70	bean	wa:ke:	àjàmáw	àjɔ:m	àjàmáw	àjɔ:m	àjàmáw	ājɔm	àjàmáw	ājɔm
71	tuwo/ fufu	tuwo:	àrí:d	àrì:d-ɔd	àrí:d	àrì:d-eg	àríd	ar'èdòd	àríd	ar'èdòd
72	soup	miyà:	jék		jId ^h	jId ^h -eg	jídûn (dòdɔ)		jídûn	jídûnéɣ
73	cough	tà:ri:	sjèm		sjèm	sjèm-eg	sjèm	sjèm	sjèm	sjèméɣ
74	pain	ciwò:, ciwàce	àhwál (wound)	àhwál	mɔ ^h (pain)	mɔ ^h -eg	mèhân	mèhân	mɔ ^h	

#	Dialect (village)		Ambul (Tamoso)		Ambul (Dashid)		Richa (Richa)		Richa (Diggot)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
75	corpse	ga:wa:, gawàwwaki	fùn	fwě̀n	fùn	fùn-eg	fùn	fwě̀n	fùn	fwě̀n
76	grave	kabàrī:, kabu:rburà	wùf	wúf-eg	wùf	wúf-eg	wùf	wùfêg	wù:f	wùfêg
77	one	ɗaya	àmí	mbòm àmí (one seed)	àmí	mbòm àmí (one seed)	ám'ě	mbòm am'ε	ám'ě	
78	two	biyu	kwàtáŋ	mbòm kwàtáŋ (two seeds)	kwàtáŋ	mbòm kwàtáŋ (two seeds)	kwàtáŋ	mbòm kwataŋ	kwàtáŋ	
79	three	ukù	kún	mbòm kún (three seeds)	kún	mbòm kún (three seeds)	kún	mbòm kun	kún	
80	four	huɗu	fúd	mbòm fúd (four seeds)	fúd	mbòm fúd (four seeds)	fúd	mbòm fud	fúd	
81	five	bìyař	há:rá	mbòm há:rá (five seeds)	há:rá	mbòm há:rá (five seeds)	há:rá	mbòm hara	há:rá	
82	six	shidà	hárām	mbòm hárām (six seeds)	hárām	mbòm hárām (six seeds)	há:rām	mbòm ha:ram	há:rām	
83	seven	bakwài	hó:ndól	mbòm hó:ndól (seven seeds)	hó:ndól	mbòm hó:ndól (seven seeds)	hóndól	mbòm hōndol	hóndól	
84	eight	takwàs	wà:tùl	mbòm wà:tùl (eight seeds)	wà:tùl	mbòm wà:tùl (eight seeds)	ɲàtùl	mbòm ɲatul	nàtʰùl	
85	nine	tařà	jàlām	mbòm jàlām (nine seeds)	jàlām	mbòm jàlām (nine seeds)	jàlām	mbòm jalam	jàlām	

#	Dialect (village)		Ambul (Tamoso)		Ambul (Dashid)		Richa (Richa)		Richa (Diggot)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
86	ten	go:mà	rìjêj	mbòm rijêj (ten seeds)	rìjêj	mbòm rijêj (ten seeds)	rìjêj	mbòm rijej	rìjêj	
87	twelve	go:mà shâ biyu	rìjêj fâ kwâtán	mbòm rijêj fâ kwâtán (twelve seeds)	rìjêj fâ kwâtán	mbòm rijêj fâ kwâtán (twelve seeds)	rijej mbún wùl	mbòm rijej mbun wul	rijêj mbun kwantaŋ	
88	fifteen	go:mà shâ biyar	rìjêj fâ há:rá	mbòm rijêj fâ há:rá (fifteen seeds)	rìjêj fâ há:rá	mbòm rijêj fâ há:rá (fifteen seeds)	rijej mbun hara	mbòm rijej mbun hara	rijej mbun hara	
89	twenty	àshìrìn	rìrjêj kwâtám	mbòm rìrjêj kwâtám (twenty seeds)	rìrjêj kwâtám	mbòm rìrjêj kwâtám (twenty seeds)	rìrjêj wul	mbòm rirjej wul	rìrjêj wul	
90	hundred	ɗàri:	rìrjêj rêj	mbòm rìrjêj rêj (one hundred seeds)	rìrjêj rêj	mbòm rìrjêj rêj (one hundred seeds)	rìrjêj rêj	mbòm rirjej rej	nis amje	
91	woman	màcè, mata	mámɗr	bōrɔf	mɗr	bōrɔf	mwɗr	bɔrɔf	mwɗr	bɔrɔf
92	man	namijl, maza	máféràj	fàrèg ^h	fàràì	fàrèg ^h	(ma)fàràjé w	fàràj	nǎ	nàf
92	[L1__] language	yaren [L1__]	hàkàjá		kulere		kàt ^w èré		ahwòd	ahwòdmini
92	[L1__] person	mutumin [L1__]	hál màkàjá		dafal ma kulere		má kàtwèr	kàtwè(ɾe)	měiná:	m:ínaf
93	person	mùtùm, mutàne	dàfálàw	náf	dàfálàw	náf	ⁿ nǎ	nàf		
94	wedding	bikin aure:, bukukuwàn	mèlémáhwètj ('if you marry you will be happy')		gulmɔr		bàb ^h	bab ^h êy	bàb ^h	ahwetʃey
95	father	bà:ba (ùba), ubànni	títà	títisɔ	títà	títà-heg	ɽàs	tjêsɔ	tata	katata

#	Dialect (village)		Ambul (Tamoso)		Ambul (Dashid)		Richa (Richa)		Richa (Diggot)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
96	mother	mà:ma (uwa:), iyàye	ṅnǎ	ṅnènê	ṅnǎ	ṅnǎ-hëg	n'is (ⁿ nà ⁿ ná)	n'isô	nana	kunana
97	child	ɗa:	hál	wènán	hál	hál-êg	hál	wánán	hál	wánán
98	brother	ɗan'uwa:, 'yan uwa, wâ, yaya	ⁿ gjerjèn	kìjèn	ⁿ gjerjèn	kìjèn	ⁿ gjerjèn	cìnjèn	ⁿ gjerjèn	cìnjèn
99	sister	yaɾ'uwa:	kìnín		kìnín	kìjèn	cìnín	cìnín	cìnín	cìnín
100	chief	sarki:, sarakunà	sàf	sàf-êg	sàf	sàf-êg	sàf	sàfêy	sàf	sàfêy
101	friend	àbo:ki:,àbo:ka i	ámwàn	ámwàn-ǎ:n	ámwàn	ámwàn-eg	amwan (f. m ^w ʒnáj)	am ^w ʒnétʃ	amwan (f. m ^w ʒnáj)	am ^w ʒnétʃ
102	stranger	bà:k'o: baki	ⁿ kàhùní	kahuní-hêg	ⁿ kàhùní	kahuní-hêg	àrájàw	àròj	àrájàw	àròij
103	God	Allàh (alla), alloli	fát ^h (supreme God) / kár ^w áj (smaller gods)		fát ^h (supreme God) / kár ^w áj (smaller gods)	fát ^h -êg	fát ^h	fát ^h	fát ^h	fát ^h êg
104	name	su:na: sunàye	àsím	àsím-êg	àsím	àsím-êg	àsím	àsíméy	àsím	àsíméy
105	animal	dabbà:, dabbobi	wàr	wár-èg	wàr	wár-èg	wàr	wàrèy	sáfát ^h	sáfát ^h êg
106	pig	àladè:, àladai	dòŋ	dwǎŋ	(they say 'dòŋ' is a bush animal, not a pig)		njíʃ	njíʃêy	njíʃ	njíʃêy
107	tail	wutsiyà:, wutsiyoyi	bjèl	bjél-àl	bjèl	bjél-eg	bjèl	bjélál	bjèl	bjélál
108	fly	k'udà: kudàje	àndʒí - ndʒjèw	ánʒí - ndʒjèw	àndʒí - ndʒjù	ánʒí - ndʒjù	àndʒíndʒiw áw	àndʒíndʒiwá wýw	àndʒíndʒiw áw	àndʒíndʒiwáw ýw
109	louse (head louse)	k'wârk'watà:	ɽid		ɽid	ɽid-eg	ɽid	ɽidèy	ɽid	ɽidèy
110	spider	gizògizò	àkùl	àkùl-êg	àkùl	àkùl-êg	bàrà	bàràhéy	bàrà	bàràhéy

#	Dialect (village)		Ambul (Tamoso)		Ambul (Dashid)		Richa (Richa)		Richa (Diggot)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
111	mosquito	sauro:	mùrón	mùrjén	mùrón	mùrón-eg	mòrún	mòrún	mòrún	mòrún
112	honeybee	k'udàn zumà:	àmòt	àmòt-êg	àmòt	àmòt-êg	tèr'èr	ter'ar	tèr'èr	ter'ar
113	honey	zumà:	àmòt	àmòt-êg	anzinzjer mumòt ^h (water of the bee)		tèr'èr	ter'ar	tèr'èr	ter'ar
114	goat	àkwiya:, awaki	áx	áróm-êg	áx	áróm	áx	àrùmèy	áx	àrùn
115	horn	k'àho:, fàhòni	ngálèw	ngàl-àl	ngálèw	ngàl-àl	àngàlàw	"gàlàl	àngàlàw	"gàlàl
116	cow	sa:nìya:, shanu	rùndíní	rùndìngì-hêg	rèndóŋ	cjál	àrúndìngì	àrúndìngìhêy	rundinje	cjál
117	sheep	tunkiya:, tuma:ki:	tómbâ	tùmbâxh	tómbâ	tùmbâ-eg	tímbá	tìmbâ:	tímbá	tìmbâ:
118	crocodile	kada:, kada:nni:	hùrùrú	húru-hêg	hùrùrú	húru-hêg	hàràŋ	hàràŋèy	hàràŋ	hàràŋèy
119	crocodile, 2nd						not known		not known	
120	crocodile, 3rd	kadà:					not known		not known	
121	chicken	kà:za:, kaji	kwòd	kwàd	kwòd	kwàd	kwòd'	kwăd	kwòd'	kwăd
122	guinea fowl	zà:bo:, zàbi	tjùtjwèn	tjùtjwèn-êg	tjùtjwèn	tjùtjwèn-êg	tjùtjèŋ	tjùtjèŋey	tjùtjèŋ	tjùtjèŋey
123	bird	tsuntsu: tsuntsàye	jīdī	jêd	jīdī	jêd ^h	jídí	jêd	jídí	jêd
124	claw	akaifa: (farcen tsuntsu), àkàifu	abiljak mi jed ('fingernail of bird')		abiljak mi jed ('fingernail of bird')		abil'ik ma jidi		abil'ik ma jidi	
125	wing	fiffikè:, fikàfikai	àkréràw	àkréràw-êg	àkréràw	àkréràw-êg	àkrâw	àkúra	àkrâw	àkúra
126	feather	ga:shì:n tsuntsu:	jùkùl	jùkùl-êg	jùkùl	jùkùl-êg	àwòl'áw	áwùl	àwòl'áw	áwùl(eg)

#	Dialect (village)		Ambul (Tamoso)		Ambul (Dashid)		Richa (Richa)		Richa (Diggot)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
127	snake	maci:ji, màcizai	tìngjér	tingjàr	tìngjér	tingjàr	kpàdàṅ	kpádánéy	kpàdàṅ	kpádánéy
128	tortoise	kùnkuru: kùnkùrai	ḡbáh	ḡbáh-ég	ḡbwáh	ḡbwáh-ég	fàḡbá	fáḡbàhèy	fàḡbá	fáḡbàhèy
129	rat	be:ra:, beṛàye	ṅdàwùl	ṅdàw-ég	ṅdàwùl	ṅdàwel	"dùwùl	"dùw'èl	"dùwùl	"dùw'èl
130	scorpion	kùna:mà: kùna:mu:	gírír	gír-ár	gírír	gírír-eg	gírír	gír'ár	gírír	gíríjireg
131	fish	ki:fi:, kifàye	kíríf	kíríf-ég	kíríf	kíríf-ég	kíríf	kírífèy	kíríf	kírífèy
132	toad	kwà:fo: kwàdì	dùfò	dùfò-wáh	dùfò	dùfò-wáh	dùfò	dùfòhèy	dùfò	dùfòhèy
133	buffalo	ḡauna: ḡakàne:	jíṅgwòm	jíṅgw-ám	jíṅgwòm	jíṅgwòm-eg	jùṅgwòm	jùṅgwám	jùṅgwòm	jùṅgwòmèg
134	elephant	gi:wa: giwàye	dòdàm	dòdàm-ég	dòdàm	dòdám-ég	dìdàm	dídám	dìdàm	dídámèg
135	hyena	ku:ra:, kuràye	mùrùm	mùrùm-ég	mùrùm	mùrùm-ég	mùrùm	mùrùmèy	mùrùm	mùrùmèy
136	dog	kàre: kaṛnukà	gjárà	gjerê	gjárà	gjerê	gjerà	gjeré	gjerà	gjeré
137	house / hut	gida:, gidàje	tʃèn	tʃèn-ég	tʃèn	tʃèn-ég	tʃèn	tʃènèy	tʃèn	tʃènèy
138	room	ḡa:kì: ḡa:kunà	àbâṅ	àbâṅ-ég	àbâṅ	àbâṅ-ég	sám	sāmèy	sám	sāmèy
139	fence	shinge:(kata: nga:), shingàye	atʃíkírà		Use Hausa, (don't und. atʃíkírà)		hirid		atʃuk	atʃukeg
140	road / path	hanyà: hanyoyi	arau	araw-eg ^h	arau	araw-eg ^h	ārāw	ārāwèy	ārāw	ārāwèy
141	pit	ra:mì: ra:mukà	áján	áján-eg ^h	áján	áján-eg ^h	àján	ájánèy	àján	ájánèy
142	farm (field)	go:na: gònàki	gwòṅ	gwǎṅ	ruk ^h (same as 'gwòṅ')	ruk ^h -eg	g ^w òṅ	g ^w ǎ:ṅ	g ^w òṅ	g ^w ǎn

#	Dialect (village)		Ambul (Tamoso)		Ambul (Dashid)		Richa (Richa)		Richa (Diggot)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
143	at	a gida:	tí tʃen (at house)		jiʃ tí tʃen (he is at the house)		awul		ti	
144	door	k'ofa, ko:fo:fi:	wùk	wùk-êg	wùk	wùk-êg	wùk ^h	wùk ^h êγ	wùk ^h	wùk ^h êγ
145	chair / stool	kujè:ra:, kùjèru	mùnámámūn zân	mūnmámūn zā-meg	mùnámámū nzân	mūnmámū nzā-meg	múnómūnz ân	múnómūnzânè γ	rob	robég
146	salt	gishi:fi:	wùzjēw	wùz	wùzjēw	wùz	wùzʒ'áw	wùzʒ'áw	wùzʒ'áw	wùz
147	broom	tsintsiya:, tsinstiyoyi	àmjìl	àmjâl	àmjìl	àmjìl-eg	àm'ìl	àm'âl	àm'ìl	àm'ìléγ
148	mortar	turmi:, turàme	tʃúkúm	tʃúkúm-eg	tʃúkúm	tʃúkwēm	tʃúkúm	tʃúkúmèγ	tʃúkúm	tʃúkúmèγ
149	pestle	taɓarya:, taɓàre	dʒ'áw	dʒ'áw	dʒ'áw	dʒ'áw	djíw	djíwêγ	djíw	djíwêγ
150	fire	wuta:	wúʃ		wúʃ		wùʃ	wùʃ	wùʃ	wùʃeg
151	smoke	haya:k'i:	gìljél		gìljél	gìljél-eg	gìjjèl	gìjjèl	gìjjèl	gìjjèl
152	ashes	tò:ka: (murhu)	àtòtò		àtùtò	àtùtò-eg	tòt ^w ò	tòt ^w ò	tòt ^w ò	tòt ^w ò
153	stick	sànda:, sa:ndunà:	tʃóx	tʃóx-hèg	tʃóx	tʃóx-hèg	tʃóh	tʃóhèγ	tʃóh	tʃóhèγ
154	stone	du:tsè:, duwàtsu	éjɔj	éjɔj	éjɔj	éjɔj	ejɔj	ejɔj	ejɔj	ejɔj
155	cave	kò:go:, kò:gwànni	câw		câw	câw-eg	cèw	cèw	cèw	cèw
156	mountain	tsàuni: (tudu = 'hill'), tsaunukà	wùrì	wùr-jěj	wùrì	wùr-jěj	áwùw (big rock at Richa)	áwùwhèγ	sūbúk	sūbúk
157	earth, ground	k'asa:, kasàshe	àzâ:z		àzâ:z	àzâ:z-eg	dàs	dàs	dàs	dàs
158	mud	tàɓo:	pjà		pjà	pjà-eg	ṃbitìr	ṃbitìr	ṃbitìr	ṃbitìr
159	clay	la:ka:	lâ:d		lâ:d ^h	lâ:d ^h -eg	làd	làd	làd	làd
160	sand	yà:shi:	ásór		ásór	ásór-eg	asɔr	asɔr	azaz	azaz

#	Dialect (village)		Ambul (Tamoso)		Ambul (Dashid)		Richa (Richa)		Richa (Diggot)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
161	dust	k'ù:ra:	mà:gúf		mà:gúf	mà:gúf-eg	mòkòlòfút	mòkòlòfút	mòkòlòfút	mòkòlòfút
162	money	kudfi:, kudàde	tʃéf	tʃèf-èg	tʃéf	tʃèf-èg	tʃéf	tʃéfèy	tʃéf	tʃéf
163	iron	k'arfè:, karàfa	júr	júr-èg	cjef (they don't know 'júr')	cjef-eg	təmà	təmàhéy	pāndzín	
164	market	kà:suwa:, kasuwoyi	mònámámótôf		Use Hausa word		mūnámūkwo	mūnámūkwo	mūnámūkwo	òtof
165	wind	iskà: or iskà: màik'arfi	k ^w útʃ		kutʃ	kutʃ-eg	kútʃ	kútʃ	kútʃ	kútʃ
166	cloud	giṛgijè:, giṛgizà	búrjér	búrjér-èg	búrjér	búrjér-èg	gbírjér	gbírjér	gbírjér	gbírjér
167	rain	ruwan samà	wùn		wùn		wùn	wùn	wùn	wùn
168	rainy season	dà:mina:	tífi		tífi		ɽífi	ɽífi	tùfi	tùfi
169	dry season	ra:ni:	mūʃát		tawutʃ (start of the harvest time)		mùʃàt ^h		tawətʃ (when rain stops)	
170	dew	ra:ba:	ʃíʃír		ʃíʃír	ʃíʃír-eg	ʃíʃír	ʃíʃír	ʃíʃír	ʃíʃír
171	stream	rà:fi:, rafukà	hàràámám	hàràámám-èg	hàràámám	hàràámám-èg	dâ:m	dâ:m	hàràámám	
172	river	kò:gi:, kogunà	ábácès	ábácès-èg	hàràámám	hàràámám-èg	ápícès	ápícèsèy	akpaces	akpaces
173	canoe	jirgin ruwa:, jirà:gen	gùr(ma'àm)(water)	gùrjèr	girgi(airplane)mā'am (water)		gwor ma dam (craft for water)		gwor ma dam (craft for water)	
174	bridge	gadà:, gadoji	àdàrá	àdàrá-hèg ^h	àdàrá	àdàrá-hèg ^h	hàdàra	hàdàra	hàdàra	hàdàra
175	water	ruwa:, ruwàye	àm		àm	àm-eg	àm	àm	àm	àm
176	lake	tafkì:, tafkunà	èpèlìŋ	èpèlìŋ-èg	èpèlìŋ	èpèlìŋ-èg	ɲjìri	ɲjìrihéy	hàràám	
177	sky	samà, sàmmai	ⁿ dìfit		dìfit ^h	dìfìjat ^h	àrúh	àrúh	àrúh	àrúh

#	Dialect (village)		Ambul (Tamoso)		Ambul (Dashid)		Richa (Richa)		Richa (Diggot)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
178	moon	watà:, wàtànni	fjèn		fjèn	fjèn-ég	fjèn	fjèn	fjèn	fjèn
179	star	tàura:rò:, tàurarùwa	sìsìrì	sìsjêr	sìsìrì	sìsijâr	sìsìrì	sìsìrì	(a)susiri	(a)susiri
180	sun	ra:na:, rànàiku	fat ^h		fat ^h	fat ^h -ég	ri mafat ^h (see 103)		ri mafat ^h (see 103)	
181	year	shè:karà:, shèkàru	wúl	wúl-ég	wúl	wúl-ég	wúl	wùljál	wúl	wùljál
182	morning	sa:fe	mâ:fiŋ		mâ:fiŋ		cèw	cèw	cèw	cèw
183	afternoon	ra:na:	márjèn		márjèn		márjèn	márjèn	márjèn	márjèn
184	evening	yâmma:	mánzàn		mánzàn		mánzàn	mánzàn	mánzàn	mánzàn
185	night	dare:, daràre	máfɔ̀d		máfɔ̀d		máfɔ̀d	máfɔ̀d	máfɔ̀d	máfɔ̀d
186	yesterday	jiyà	áfùdùmū		áfùdùmū		áfùdùmú	áfùdùmú	áfùdùmú	áfùdùmú
187	tomorrow	gò:be	ṭɪ̀ndìk		ṭɪ̀ndìk		ṭɪ̀ndìk	ṭɪ̀ndìk	ṭɪ̀ndìk	ṭɪ̀ndìk
188	ax	gà:tari:, ga:turà:	àgàkàw	àgàkàw-ég	àgàkàw	àgàkàw-ég	"gáláw'èt	"gáláw'ètɛ̀y	"gáláw'èt	"gáláw'ètɛ̀y
189	cutlass	àdda, addunà:	dèbàk (sword to fight with)	débăk	Use Hausa word		dìbàk	dìbă:k	dìbàk	dìbă:k
190	hoe	fàrtanya:, fàrè:tani:	kìtòb-māgbèk	kìtòb-múgbùbèk	kìtòb	kìtòab	kít'ó̀b	kit'ó̀bèy	kít'ó̀b	kit'ó̀bèy
191	and	dà	tì		tì		jís		jiis/taj	
192	knife	wuk'a:, wukàke	súk	súkwèg ^h	súk	súkwèg ^h	súk	sùkèy	súk	sùkèy
193	my	-na	sūk mjín		sūk mjín		súk ín		tj(en)	
194	your	-nka	sūk mjá		sūk mjá		súk já		súk já	
195	his	-nshi / -sa	sūk mîŋ		sūk mîŋ		súk îŋ		suk (m)anan (same as suk miŋ)	
196	her	-nta	sūk mîŋ		sūk mîŋ ^h		súk ít		súk ít	

#	Dialect (village)		Ambul (Tamoso)		Ambul (Dashid)		Richa (Richa)		Richa (Diggot)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
213	ripe	nù:na	maɲguro majǎɲji		api		āɲiā	maɲguro majɲiaji	āɲiā	
214	rotten	ru[ɓaɓ]ɓè:	anjor	anjor rɛg- kpe	anjor		ɲɔr	maɲguro majɲor	áɲɔr	
215	hungry	yunwà:	ɲɔɖif	ɲɔɖif-ɛg	ɲɔɖif		ⁿ ɖif:	ⁿ ɖif:aniən	ⁿ ɖif:	
216	hot	za:fi:	munafuduiɟ		áhùrùɟ		m ^w ɔrwuɟ	amuwuɟ	(mu)fuduɟ	
217	cold / cool	sanyi:	kùtɟ	kùtɟ-ɛg	kùtɟ		(mu)wut ^h	amuwud	(mu)wut ^h	
218	cold	ɗa:ri:	kutɟmiwud		kùtɟ			kuɟ ^h wud ^ɗ ɔn	kutɟ	
219	smooth	santsi:	anjɪ-ləkatak		árɔg		mùrɔg	ajijɛrɔg	mùrɔg	
220	white	fari:	matɟatɟ		matɟatɟ		(ma)tɟàtɟ	aji'matɟatɟ	(ma)tɟàtɟ	
221	black	bak'i:	mɔfum		mɔfum		máɟɔn	aji'mafɔn	máɟɔn	
222	dark	duhù:	mufod ^h		fūnán		muɲfàɲàɲ		muɲfàɲàɲ	
223	red	ja:	muwoi		muwoi		mawɔj	aji'mawɔj	mawɔj	
224	sharp	kaifi:	munan(too sharp)		ánán		manan	suk'manan	gáɟɔdè (rough)	
225	dull	marà wàlk'iya:	awulwulba?		ánánbá?		anan	ánánɲi	sùgàtɟi	
226	evil	mu:gù:	ngajof		ngajof		na'mæɲjar		na'mæɲjar	
227	good	kyâu	maɟɪɟai (good one)		áɟi ^u		madzâj		madzâj	
228	many	dà yawà:	awo kadaɲ (small)		òkpe		kpe:	naɟ kpe	kjāw (same as kpe)	
229	wide	mài fa:ɗi:	báɲ		ámábu (they don't know 'báɲ')		báɲ	arau maban	báɲ	
230	narrow	marà fa:ɗi:	amazɔr		amazɔr		muzur / gbek ^h	arau ma muzur / gbek ^h	mə zoliet ^h (same as zur)	
231	straight	mì:k'ak'k'e:	mùlág		ámìnzijár		məziar	arau məmɪziar	məziar	
232	crooked	kaɾkàtace:	amakuɟ		amakuɟ		mìɟikìn	arauməmɪɟik in	mə ɟin	

#	Dialect (village)		Ambul (Tamoso)		Ambul (Dashid)		Richa (Richa)		Richa (Diggot)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
233	long	do:go:	málág		málág		malag	āráúmàlàg	malag	
234	short	guntu:	bakadaŋ		kpákáǰá (don't know 'bakadaŋ')			makpakadʒaŋ	makpeg	
235	thick	mài kauri:	awfoǰ (strong)		áwóm		máfòǰ	itʃaumafoǰ	máfòǰ	
236	thin	sìri:rì:	nziaŋ:		sìsiriján		másiliwāt ^h	itʃaumasiliwat	ma zijaŋ	
237	heavy	mài nauyi:	átut ^h		átut ^h		(ma)tūt ^h	itʃaumatut ^h	(ma)tūt ^h	
238	light	marà nauyi:	átut ^{hi} :		átut ^{hi} :		máfògɔ̀lɔ̀ŋ	itʃaumafoǰɔ̀lɔ̀ŋ	not heavy	
239	old	tso:ho:	katǰákow		katǰákow		máli	tʃenməli	məbijer	
240	new	sa:bo:	máhwe		máhwe		máx ^{wé}	araumah ^{wé}	máx ^{wé}	
241	left	hagu	ángjòk		ámāngjòk		(m)ā ⁿ ɔ̀k	(m)a:tʃi	(m)ā ⁿ ɔ̀k	
242	right	da:ma	ámatʃi		ámatʃi		(m)a:tʃi		(m)a:tʃi	
243	yes	e:	ê:ŋ		ê:ŋ		ɛŋ		ɛŋ	
244	no	a'à:	owá?		owá?		wà:		wa?	
245	hard	mài tauri:	mufoǰ		ábìbjær (they don't know 'mufoǰ')		mábìb'ěr		mábìb'ěr	
246	soft	mài laushi:	lokotog		abìbjær(bā) (they don't know 'lokotog')		majinlokot ⁱ ak		áɲi	
247	few	kàɗan	màk̀bég		om̀g̀b̀èg / màk̀bég		gbèk ^h		ándòk	
248	up	bi:sà	difit ^h		difit ^h		difit ^h		difit ^h	
249	down	k'asa	das		das		das:		das:	
250	wet	jikeke(n kaya)	awud		awud		mawud ^h		mawud ^h	
251	dry	busheshe(n kaya)	mágal		ágàl		magal	gigermagal	magal	
252	dirty	mài daudà:	mufwanan (too dirty)		fwànàn		múf ^w ànàn	gigermuf ^w ana n	áf ^w ànàn	
253	all	dukà	aufak		aufak		tʃ ⁱ àk	naf tʃ ⁱ ak	tʃ ⁱ àk	

#	Dialect (village)		Ambul (Tamoso)		Ambul (Dashid)		Richa (Richa)		Richa (Diggot)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
254	I	ni:	jIn	jIn-əēg	jIn		jín		jín	
255	you	kai	ja	ju-kég	ja		jāh		jāh	
256	he	shi	jiʃ		jiʃ		mánò / mánò		jiʃ	
257	she	ta	jit ^h	jiʃ-ēg	jit ^h		múnò		múnò	
258	we	mù	jingjan	jingjan-eg	jingjan		jīnī		jīn gǝn	
259	we, exc.	mu	minjámi (‘one day’?)	minja-heg	jIni					
260	you	ku:	juk	juk-jeg	juk		mínɪŋ		jòk	
261	they	su:	minje	minje-heg	jís		jīs		jīs	
262	they, fem									
263	blow	hu:rà:	mufud	jiʃ-ma- mufud (he blew)	mufud	jiʃ-ma- mufud (he blew)	fū:d		jèfū:d	
264	whistle	yi fi:tà	áfjóg	jiʃ-ma-fjóg (he whistled)	áfijóg	jiʃ-ma-fijóg (he whistled)	àh'ōg		jèxǝgǝ	
265	sing	rairà:	(áw)ūl	jiʃ-ma-gūl (he sang)	(áw)ūl	jiʃ-ma-gūl (he sang)	múgû	ʃig ^v āhē	áwúl (a song)	
266	eat	ci	mutʃitʃi	jiʃ-ma-tʃi (he ate food)	mutʃi	jiʃ-ma-tʃi (he ate food)	tʃi	atʃi	tʃi	
267	I ate	na: ci	jIn-atʃia		jIn-atʃia		jínətʃi		jīnátʃixē	
268	you ate	ka: ci	jà-matʃi		ja-tʃi		jāmátʃi		játʃixé	
269	you fem. Ate	kin ci	jit ^h -matʃi		ta-tʃi-ha / jit ^h -matʃi		jikhmátʃi		jikhátʃixē	
270	he ate	ya: ci	jiʃ-matʃi		ʷja-tʃi-ha (prefer this) / jiʃ-matʃi		jīsmátʃi		jàxətʃixē	
271	she ate	ta: ci	jit ^h -matʃi		jit ^h -matʃi		jítmatʃi		jítátʃixé	

#	Dialect (village)		Ambul (Tamoso)		Ambul (Dashid)		Richa (Richa)		Richa (Diggot)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
272	we ate	mun ci	jingjan-matfi		jingjan-matfi		jɪnɪ:mátʃi		jɪnɪ:átʃixē	
273	we excl. ate	mun ci	minjam-atfi		jinì-matfi					
274	they ate	sun ci	minje-matfi		jis-matfi		jɪsmátʃi		jɪsátʃixē	
275	they (f) ate	sun ci (mata)					jɪsmátʃi		jɪsátʃixē	
276	you (pl) ate	kun ci	juk-matfi		juk-matfi		jɔkmátʃi		jɔkátʃixē	
277	he is eating	yana ci	ʃi-tʃaija		manijə tɪtʃaiə / ʃi-tʃaija		tɪtʃáhé		tɪtʃáhé	
278	he will eat	zai ci	ʃi-fatʃiha		ʃi-fatʃiha		tɪkʰātʃihè		tʃɪkātʃixē	
279	he usually eats	yakan ci	ʃi-tʃatʃi		ʃi-katʃaiə		tɪtʃáhé		tɪtʃáhé	
280	he didn't eat	bai ci ba	ʃi-tʃáji:		ʃi-tʃaba / ʃi-tʃáji:		tɪkatʃiji		átʃibá	
283	do	yi	jawot ^h		jawot ^h		wɔht ^h	awotomadiaje	jɔht ^h	
284	dance	yi rawa:	muʃɪʃir		ʃir (dance)	ʃɪʃir (dancing)	ʃir	ʃɪʃirɔʃir	ʃir	
285	play	yi wà:sa:	abirik		abirik		abrik ^ʔ	awɔtɔbrik	abrik ^ʔ	
286	smell	sùnsuna	mùndó		àndó / mùndó			mūsūdɔ	jāsúndó	
287	see	gani:	ja-rian		rian		rɪàn	táríánsám	jērɪàn	
288	laugh	yi dà:riya:	gigjal		gigjal		gɪg ^ɟ æl	ʃɪtsɪgɪg ^ɟ æl	gɪg ^ɟ æl	
289	say	cè	jə-wəs		mu-wəs		wəs	ʃɪtawəs	wəs	
290	ask	tàmbayà:	já-hàl / mu-hàl		hàl		alɛf / hal	ʃɪtə:hàl	jahalija	jahal
291	beg	rò:k'a:	kapuk (I beg)		mándim (ask)		ⁿ dim	ʃɪtə ⁿ dɪm	ⁿ dimā	

#	Dialect (village)		Ambul (Tamoso)		Ambul (Dashid)		Richa (Richa)		Richa (Diggot)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
292	listen	sàurà:ri:	jakukarkum (pay attention)		sjel		k ^w òkòm	takok ^w om	k ^w òkòm	
293	hear	ji	ja-sel		ina-sjela		mìsjêl	tósjêl	nìsjêl	
294	bark	yi haushì	tùgbájá (to bark many times)		mugba (to bark once)		dzara agbu (the dog barked)		gyàrátümbg á'	gbai
295	shout	yi i:hù:	máhò		múhò		màláj	talaje	jèm ^u ák	
296	cry	yi ku:kà:	ákú (mourn, like at a funeral)		hò (cry)		náj	tan:a:je	mūxō	
297	fear	ji tsò:ro:	mo-fidet ^h		fidet ^h		fid ^h ed	tófidjéd	fid ^h ed	
298	want	so	mumwān		múmūn		mumun		mumun	
299	think	yi tùnà:ni	mūndūm		mūndūm		mūndūm ^ˀ	ta ⁿ dom ^ˀ	jìndūm	
300	count	k'irgà:	mufár		mufár		àfár	ta:far	jáfár	
301	know	sani:	musen		musjen		mèsjên	tá:sjén	mèsjên	
302	teach	ko:yà:r	fares̀ti		mu-farti		mùfàr	tá ⁿ fàrànti	mùfàr (far ti)	
303	show	nu:nà:, ya n. mani manguru	múnò		múf̄ró		sjæn	tasjentʃef	sjæn (farijen)	
304	drink	sha:	mundal		mundal		ⁿ dál	tá ⁿ dóló	ⁿ dál	
305	suck	tso:tsà:	zunzwal		mun-zunzul		ⁿ zōzul	tá ⁿ zūzul	ⁿ zōzul	
306	vomit	yi amai	mu-wa (vomit just now)		mu-tjaf (vomit many times)		tʃà:f:	ta ⁿ a:f:	tʃà:f:	
307	spit	to:fà:	mu-tíf-àl̀al̀ (saliva)		mu-tíf		(mu)tut ^h	tatut ^h	(mu)tut ^h	
308	sneeze	yi atì:sha:wà:	mu-tis		mu-tis		mètis	tatis	tias	
309	bite	ci:zà:	mu-gor		mu-gor		ḡr	taḡr	ḡr	
310	sweep	sha:rè:	mu-fut ^h		mu-fut ^h		ʃut	taʃut	ʃut	
311	sit	zaunà:	mu-nzan		mu-nzan		ⁿ zam ⁿ zam	ta ⁿ zamzam	ⁿ zam ⁿ zam	
312	stand	ta:shì	lugja		mu-lugó		lux ^w a	talugo	lug ^l a	

#	Dialect (village)		Ambul (Tamoso)		Ambul (Dashid)		Richa (Richa)		Richa (Diggot)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
313	fight	yi faɗà:	bur		bur / wor		(wūr)bīn	à(wūr)bīn	b'īm	
314	lie down	kwānta:	minja (to sleep for one day)		dinja		ɲadiɲɲa	aɲadiɲɲa	ɲadiɲɲa	
315	yawn	yi hammà:	mu-gá		mu-gá		(mù)gâh	tigàjé	(mù)gâh	
316	rest	yi hurtu:	mu-nos		mu-nos		(mù)nô̄s		(mù)nô̄s	
317	sleep	barci	dinja		fa-dinja		dīnjà	áfáɗinja	dīnjà	
318	wash	wankè:	mu-lala faken (wash pot)		mu-lala faken (wash pot)		ⁿzônz	aⁿzônzɛ	ⁿzônz	
319	wash	yi wankì:	mu-lala kukweneg (wash clothes)		mu-lala kukweneg (wash clothes)		ⁿzòngìgǵêr		ⁿzòngìgǵêr	
320	bathe	yi wanka:	mu-lala zik (wash body)		mu-lala zik (wash body)		ⁿzónzìg		ⁿzónzìg	
321	steal	yi sa:tà:	akjɪr (steal one thing)	akjar (steal many things)	akjɪr (steal one thing)		àkír	áwòtò	àkír	
322	give	bayaṙ (da manguro)	woteɟ (give him) / wotem (give me)		woteɟ (give him) / wotem (give me)		wōtʰ	awōtʰ	wōtʰ	
323	hide	bu:ya	mu-nuk ('a person will hide')		mu-sinix (hide)		síníc	asinice	nukʰ	
324	take	ɗaukà:	ja-gul		gul		gʰúl	agule	gʰúl	
325	hold	rik'è:[i]	mū-sùm-án (hold it)		sùm		sûm	asume	sûm	
326	buy	sàya: (manguro)	mu-def		mu-def		djɛf	adjɛfɛ	djɛf	
327	sell	sayaṙ (da manguro)	mu-defdes		mu-defdis		djéfdés	adjéfdés	djéfdés	
328	give birth	ta haifù	mu-hal		mu-hal		(mù)hâl	ahale	ahâl	
329	marry	yi aure:	ahwetɟ		ahwetɟ		babʰ	afadibabʰ	(an)gul mɔr (same as babʰ)	
330	die	mutuwà:	mu-motʰ		mu-motʰ		mùmót	àmótè	mùmót	
331	kill	kashè:	mu-zjɛl		mu-zjɛl		zjɛl	azjele	zjɛl	
332	fall	aje	jakodas (to put it down)		afur		kwò'dâs	akwò'dâs	kwò'dâs	

#	Dialect (village)		Ambul (Tamoso)		Ambul (Dashid)		Richa (Richa)		Richa (Diggot)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
333	fall over	fa:ɗi	áfūrá		áfūrá / mu-fur		fúr	afure	fúr	
334	walk	yi tàfiyà: (da kafa)	ajath		ajath		jàth	ajath ^h ε	jàth	
335	run	yi gudù	ki-wér (he is running)		wér		r ^w εj	ar ^w εje	r ^w aij	
336	fly	tashi sama, tsuntsu ya tashi	mu-luk (transfer)		mu-pa		mùpàh	apahe	lug (jump)	
337	jump across	tsallàke:	mu-laj		laj		kùth	akute	kùth	
338	swim	yi iyò:	abim		abim		fwàdá?àm	afwada?am	fwàdá?àm	
339	come	zo:	jabo		jabo		bàh		bòh	
340	enter	shìga	jaro		jaro		rôx	àrôhè	rôx	
341	exit	fita	jafa(go)-diken(outside)		mu-lan-diken(outside)		làŋ(tũ)		làŋ(tũ)	
342	go	je:	jafa		ja-fa / mu-fa		dû?h		dû?h	
343	follow	biyè: [o]	jaglotuimIn (follow me)		guluwi		gúl(wi)		gúl(wi)	
344	send	aikà:, ya aike shi [ya kawo m.]	nfakò tija (I send you)		mu-ko		hùth	ahute	hùth	
345	cut	yànka:	mu-sik		sik		sik	asike	sik	
346	break	karyè:	mu-tur		mu-turi		tūr	aturi	tūri	
347	split	fàskare	mu-das		das		d ^h ās	adase	d ^h āsi	
348	scratch	su:sà: [so:sà:]	mu-horád-aì		horád		hóròd	ahorode	hakutʃ	
349	cook	ta dafà:	ja-kuk		kuk		kûk ^h	akuk ^h ε	kûk ^h	
350	boil	tafasa	mu-fósō		fósō		tʃúlùs	atʃuluse	tʃúlùs	
351	fry	soya	mu-sor		sor		sór	asore	sór	
352	hunt	yi fàrautà:	war		wa:r		fájàt	afajat	faijat ^h	
353	hunter	mafàràuci:	unga-war		ka-war		mākājàt		mākājàt	

#	Dialect (village)		Ambul (Tamoso)		Ambul (Dashid)		Richa (Richa)		Richa (Diggot)	
	English Gloss	Hausa Gloss	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.	Sg.	Pl./3rd sg.
354	hit	bugà:	mu-fot ^h		fod ^h		fōd	fōd daŋ	bisk	
355	tie	ɗaurè:	mu-ndon		mu-ndon		ⁿ dón	a ⁿ dōne	ⁿ dón	
356	sew	ɗinkà:	mu-tful		mu-tful		tful	atfule	tful	
357	forge	k'e:rà:	mu-duk (to hit)		mu-kundo (to fold)		dúk ^w ùf			
358	blacksmith	mak'è:ri:	mu-kwa dwak kitob (person who is making a hoe)		mu-kwa dwak kitob (person who is making a hoe)		mākād ^w āw ūf			
359	burn	k'o:nè:	su-wor		mu-hwor		swōr	aswōre	swōr	
360	throw	je:fà:	mbjil		mbjil		himbil	ahimbile	himbil	
361	pour	zubà:	ja-ku		mu-ku		kúfi	akufe	kúfi	
362	pour out	zubà:	ku-das		ku-das		srūd	asrude	srūd / kudas	
363	fill	cikà:	sisε		sisε		sis'ε	asis'ε	sis'ε	
364	full	cikakke, a cike	amadi		asiseha		mamisis'ε		mamisis'ε	
364	full (wring out liquid)	cikakke, a cike	amadi		asiseha		t ^h ūndūl	at ^h undule	t ^h ūndūl	
365	push	tu:rà:	ja-di		mu-di					
366	pull	jâ	mjè	mjè ja mjéhà	mu-mjè		páx	apaxe	mije	
367	squeeze	ma:tsà:	g'ís	g'ís ja g'ísà	mu-g'ís		kūndūl	akundule	amat ^w ar	
368	dig	hàk'a:	b ^w ij	b ^w ij ja g'ísà	mu-b ^w ij		bwij	abwije	bwij	
369	plant	shu:kà:	ljé	ljé ja g'ísà	mu-ljé		l'é	al'ehe	l'é	
370	harvest	girbè:	hóm	hóm ja g'ísà	mu-hóm		(mù)hō	āhōmōhé	jófɔl	

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