

AN ATLAS OF NIGERIAN LANGUAGES



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3rd. Edition

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1. Introduction

The present electronic is a fully revised and updated edition of 'An Index of Nigerian Languages' by David Crozier and Roger Blench (1992), which replaced Keir Hansford, John Bendor-Samuel and Ron Stanford (1976), a pioneering attempt to synthesize what was known at the time about the languages of Nigeria and their classification. Since 1990, all new information was either collected in the field by Roger Blench or resulted from personal communications with him, hence his sole authorship of the present version. Many new categories of information have been added since the 1992 edition, largely resulting from technological and social change.

2. Definition of a Language

The preparation of a listing of Nigerian languages inevitably begs the question of the definition of a language. The terms 'language' and 'dialect' have rather different meanings in informal speech from the more rigorous definitions that must be attempted by linguists. Dialect, in particular, is a somewhat pejorative term suggesting it is merely a local variant of a 'central' language. In linguistic terms, however, dialect is merely a regional, social or occupational variant of another speech-form. There is no presupposition about its importance or otherwise. Because of these problems, the more neutral term 'lect' is coming into increasing use to describe any type of distinctive speech-form.

However, the Index inevitably must have head entries and this involves selecting some terms from the thousands of names recorded and using them to cover a particular linguistic nucleus. In general, the choice of a particular lect name as a head-entry should ideally be made solely on linguistic grounds. In the first edition of the Index of Nigerian languages it was suggested that in the absence of absolute recognised criteria, mutual intelligibility, lexicostatistics and sociolinguistic factors would be needed to determine appropriate groupings of lects as languages and dialects.

As recognised then, even now, the information about many of the languages listed in this index is too limited to actually make these sorts of judgment in a scientifically measured way. Linguists have recognised for a long time that lexicostatistical counts made 'cold', i.e. in the absence of information about the phonology of a language group will inevitably be lower than those made by someone who has studied the sound correspondences. The idea that an arbitrary lexical cognate level of say 80 per cent alone determines the boundary between language and dialect was not espoused. Other factors must be taken into consideration. Moreover, it has become clearer that lects can have high cognacy counts and still differ substantially. For example, the languages in the Yungur cluster have cognacy counts well above 80 per cent. However, a syntactic process that has caused some of them to switch from noun-class suffixes to prefix systems has had profound implications for sentence structure. As a result to call these languages 'the same language' would be to stretch the usual meaning of these words to breaking point.

The choice of many of the head-entries must therefore rest on the judgment of individual linguists or the viewpoint of the speech communities and will not necessarily conform to a unitary standard. This should not be taken as a charter to give any lect the status of an individual language. One of the problems of a developing sense of ethnicity is that there is a tendency to over-emphasize (or deny) linguistic differences for political and administrative reasons.

A linguistic atlas should as far as possible refrain from becoming entangled in local and regional politics and stay with the language data. Nonetheless, it should also be recognised that there is an element of self-fulfilling prophecy. A group of people that retains a strong sense of apartness must inevitably develop an image of this in their language, especially in cultural vocabulary.

One of the features of the first edition of the Index developed to characterise situations where there are groups of related languages was the 'language cluster' and 'dialect cluster'. Language cluster was defined as where together with sociolinguistic factors and the issue of mutual intelligibility 'the percentage of related words is not less than 70 per cent' and the figure of 80 per cent was adopted for dialect cluster. As suggested above, 'hard' figures like this can be problematic, but the principle of not giving primacy to a particular speech-form is

practical and also tactful. For the present version of the Index, the number of clusters have been substantially expanded, and many lects, previously listed as dialects, have been reclassified as equal members of a cluster.

3. Form of the Head-Entries

The desire to use a common orthography for head-entries has involved the making a series of choices which may not always turn out to be appropriate. The principles used are as follows;

- a. Where a community, through the agency of a literacy committee or a community development association has definitely selected a particular form then that form is used.
- b. Where there is no agreed name, then the name a community uses to refer to itself is preferred.
- c. Where the name of the language and of the people are different, the name of the language is preferred. Thus Fulfulde for Fulbe. In some cases, where the variation is through the use of different prefixes or suffixes, the convention for Bantu languages is adopted; the variable affix has been deleted and the remaining stem used for both people and language. Thus the Wom people are 'Pere', and the suffixes marking people and language are omitted.
- d. Where this would lead to confusion through a variety of communities using the same name, geographical or other markers are used to make the distinction. Thus in the case of Basa, region names, such as 'Basa-Benue' are used, even though the people themselves do not use these names. In the case of Yungur, where various peoples call themselves by the same name, *bəna*, the outsiders' names, Lala and Roba, are retained.
- e. An alternative situation is where undefined dialectal differentiation has led to a variety of different names for people and language within one language. Thus the Longuda have four different versions of their name. In this case the usual name, 'Longuda' is retained.
- f. Where the community's own name is unknown the most common reference name is preferred, except where this is apparently pejorative.
- g. Where a reference name has been adopted from a community's own name, it is usually cited without tone marks or other diacritics. Subdots are so widely accepted in Nigeria that they constitute an exception.
- h. Phonetic symbols such as schwa 'ə' and eng 'ŋ' are not generally used in head-entries although the implosives and ejectives such as *ɓ*, *d̥*, and *k̥* are acceptable. The exception is where the correct name is known but the community has made no decision about the form to adopt. Thus the Kotoko name *Afaḍe* (*Afaḍə*) has been used until an alternative is accepted.

The consequence of this is that reference names will continue to be in a state of flux.

4. Language and Ethnicity

Linguists trying to develop language classifications always warn about the dangers of confusing language and ethnic group distributions. These warnings are routinely disregarded by non-linguists since the language maps produced handily illustrate the distribution of ethnic groups. Indeed, it would be disingenuous to claim that there are no general correspondences between language and ethnic distribution, especially in the case of minority groups. However, it must be emphasized that the social definition of an ethnic group has many aspects, of which language is just one. The following examples illustrate the wide range of variation that can occur;

1. Fulbe /Fulani. The Fulbe people presumably originally came to Nigeria as pastoral nomads and many of them still pursue this occupation today. The language of the Fulbe is Fulfulde (Pulaar in regions west of Nigeria) although not all Fulbe still speak this language. They are divided into a complex nexus of inter-related clans, *leyɲi*, which are kinship-based units. Speakers usually claim that the clan of a speaker can be known

from the way they speak, but this is only true when the speaker is also resident in the same geographical area. Broadly speaking, Fulfulde has developed regional dialects, notably in Sokoto and Adamawa. However, these have no distinct boundaries, as would be expected from mobile populations; populations entering a new geographical region must accommodate regional peculiarities with the speech of their 'home' clan. Nonetheless, the differences at extreme ends of the dialect chain are enough to make western Sokoto speech incomprehensible to Fulbe from Adamawa.

Distinctions are equally strong between urban and pastoral Fulbe, between the Fulbe wuro and the Fulbe na'i. An urban speech lect has developed among the town Fulbe in Yola and adjacent centres in Cameroun, which is syntactically and lexically distinct from rural speech forms. In this case, there is an asymmetric relationship between the town and country, as urban Fulbe have difficulty understanding rural Fulbe speaking among themselves, but the rural groups are fluent in the speech of the towns.

Apart from these distinctions, many Fulbe no longer speak Fulfulde. For at least two centuries, Fulbe have been settling in both the towns and rural regions of Hausaland and other parts of Northern Nigeria. Their gradual assimilation into the local community has led them to drop Fulfulde in favour of Hausa and to adopt external features of Hausa society in terms of dress and other customs. However, they retain the ethnic label 'Fulani' and social distinctions are still made between individuals on this basis, regardless of the linguistic homogeneity.

5. Changes in the Language Map

The language map accompanying the Index has inevitably changed substantially since the first edition and it is worth tabulating the types of changes that have occurred;

5.1 From Numbers to Names

The map accompanying the first edition had numbers assigned to individual languages. This has the advantage of taking up less space on the map but it was extremely difficult to actually find the less well-known languages. In the present version, language names have been placed on the map. No significance should be attached to the point size in which the names are printed which is usually the largest that will fit in the space available. The use of names makes for easier cross referencing between the index and the map and this has helped in the elimination of certain inconsistencies in the first map.

5.2 Addition of new languages

Since the second edition of the Index, approximately thirty previously unreported languages have been recorded and in some cases, dialects or dialect clusters have been split into their component members following more detailed research.

6. Reclassification of Languages

The major change in language classification since the first edition is the re-alignment of the former Eastern Kwa into (New) Benue-Congo. In crude terms, the red areas of the former map are now simply considered part of the blue. Kwa is retained for the former Western Kwa and the only languages that fall into this category are Gun and Aja. Ijò and its related single language Defaka, have been excluded from either group and are now recognised to constitute a distinct branch of Niger-Congo. These new classifications are explained and justified more explicitly by the contributors to 'The Niger-Congo languages' (Bendor-Samuel 1989).

Within Benue-Congo the most distinctive feature has been the ramification of sub-groups. The now standard view (Williamson, 1989) divides Benue-Congo into twelve branches without proposing higher-order linkages. Blench (1989) constitutes one proposal for the internal classification of Benue-Congo but it is clear that much work remains to be done before the situation is clarified.

The main changes in Benue-Congo have been;

1. The establishment of Oko, Akpes and Ukaan as distinct branches
2. The splitting away from Plateau of the Kainji languages (Greenberg's Plateau 1)
3. The division of the newly constituted Plateau into Plateau, Jukunoid and Tarokoid
4. Uniting Ebira with the other Nupoid languages
5. The addition of Dakoid (previously classified as Adamawa) and its combination with Mambiloid into North Bantoid

Adamawa languages are far more problematic, in part because they are less known. The most recent survey (Boyd, 1989) divided Adamawa into a large number of subgroups. Bennett (1983) has proposed an internal subgrouping, but this has yet to be accepted.

The other language families represented in Nigeria, notably Chadic, Saharan, Gur and Mande have not changed substantially in the outline of their classification.

Naming of subgroups

As the pattern of previously little-known language groups gradually becomes clearer, new names will be proposed and some adopted. The author has been particularly active in the area of Plateau and is responsible for the first records of many languages, or else for extended wordlists. As subgroups have become delineated, so names that reflect their linguistic features or other aspects become appropriate. Following a series of publications, the following names have been adopted.

Beromic	Plateau 2
Ninzic	Plateau 4

A number of subgroups whose membership has at best been uncertain are now given names to reflect this. For example, the 'Jaba cluster' is now renamed Hyamic, and the various languages falling under the label Koro are now renamed the Koro cluster. No doubt not all of these will survive, but classification is an ongoing process and affected by political and social considerations.

7. Addition and Correction of Topographic and Institutional Features

The outline of Nigeria used in the first edition of the map was schematic and so did not include water-bodies such as the lagoon region of Lagos, for example. Also Lake Chad was noted but no open water marked. Since the 1970s, a large number of dams and barrages have been built, especially in Northern Nigeria and the lakes formed by backing up now cover sizeable land areas. These have been traced from Landsat imagery. It is generally assumed that no language is spoken 'on' a water body, although this is clearly not the case on Lake Kainji, where Sarkawa and Reshe fishermen inhabit islands within the Lake. Lake Chad, by contrast, has virtually disappeared and almost all the land area within Nigeria is inhabited, and is so represented.

The first edition of the map did show some of the main National Parks. The present version of the map adds some more National Parks and also a number of significant Forest Reserves. Ordinance Survey maps show a very large number of Forest Reserves, but many of them are inhabited and are thus for language mapping purposes treated as absent.

Another addition has been the inclusion of urban areas where these are sufficiently large as to constitute a significant region of the map and are known to be polyglot and cannot therefore be assigned to a particular language. The most important of these are Lagos and Kaduna urban areas. Other large urban areas, such as Enugu, Ibadan and Kano are considered to be sufficiently homogeneous linguistically as to not require special treatment.

8. Changes in Language Distribution

Languages are spoken by people and in a developing society such as Nigeria change is a constant feature of human populations. The most common source of change is migration.

8.1 Rural-Rural Migration and language distribution

One result of the increasing human population of Nigeria is pressure on farmland and the consequent urge to migrate to less densely populated regions. This process has probably always occurred but it has been boosted by the ready availability of roads, transport and other communications. As a result, farmers can assess other regions of the country for their agricultural potential and may move their villages wholesale. The Zarma populations southeast of Lake Kainji resulted from a transplanting of Zarma villages in the northwest to the region north of Mokwa in the early 1980s.

8.2 Rural-Urban Migration and language distribution

Cities by their very nature attract polyglot mixtures of ethnic groups. Even in the pre-colonial era, major cities such as Kano and Lagos had quarters for non-indigenous peoples such as the Nupe. However, the growth of cities during the twentieth century has accentuated this trend dramatically and the oil-wealth of Nigeria has permitted an urban expansion hardly paralleled elsewhere in Africa.

8.3 Languages spoken by pastoralists

One of the most problematic aspects of representing languages on maps with fixed boundaries is the case of pastoral societies. Pastoralists move with their herds, carrying their language with them and interpenetrate settled communities. The most well known are the Fulbe but there are many other groups, especially in northeastern Nigeria, such as the Jetko, Koyam, Teda, Shuwa and Yedina. Some nomadic pastoralists, such as the Uled Suliman and the Twareg, only enter Nigeria in the dry season, returning to the Republic of Niger during the rains. Obviously the movements of such peoples cannot be captured on a single map and sketches to show the migratory circuits of some pastoral groups have been added. It should be noted, however, that these are at best schematic. Pastoral peoples are by the nature of their life-style, flexible and liable to change their movements. They could therefore expand into new regions or withdraw from them very rapidly. The maps therefore only represent the situation recorded in 1990 and should be regarded as subject to change.

8.4 Regions of mixed population

One of the most problematic aspects of representing languages is regions of mixed population. Populations often form linguistically homogeneous zones, especially with the more widespread languages. Elsewhere, communities develop networks of interdependence that create interlocking communities and thus intertwined languages. A notable example of this is the region immediately northeast of the Niger-Benue confluence, where Gbari, Ebira and Basa villages co-exist. Many large settlements have wards representing the three major groups. These are marked as together in single polygon, but an approximate border is shown where one group begins to dominate. This cartographic convention should be taken as only a schematic representation of reality.

8.5 Distribution of second languages

The use of second languages for communication and in administration was well-established in pre-colonial Nigeria and has further expanded as the diversity of migrations has required the development of *linguae francae*. The most notable languages used in this way are English, Pidgin, Hausa, Kanuri, Fulfulde, Yoruba, Igbo and Efik. Some of these are expanding, such as Hausa and Yoruba and others in decline, notably Kanuri and Efik.

8.6 Language endangerment and death

Since this enterprise began, interest in language endangerment has become a highly significant topic, although this has not necessarily led to significantly more documentary work being undertaken on endangered languages in Nigeria. Nonetheless, a category of degree of endangerment has been introduced and information provided where recent sociolinguistic data is available. The following data compares Nigeria with the other countries of West Africa.

‘Declining’ and ‘moribund’ are categories to try and capture languages that are apparently in decline despite having a viable number of speakers. The assumption is that there are many more languages of this type. The availability of information is extremely uneven, so the data was further analysed by country, as shown in Table

1. This illustrates yet again Nigeria's exceptional situation; its languages are less-known than any other country even in percentage terms.

Table 1. Distribution of languages with no status data by country

Country	Total languages	No Data	% No data
Niger	11	0	0.0
Togo	39	0	0.0
Sierra Leone	21	1	4.8
Mali	26	2	7.7
Senegal	35	4	11.4
Guinea-Bissau	21	3	14.3
Ghana	66	10	15.2
Liberia	32	5	15.6
Mauretania	5	1	20.0
Burkina Faso	68	16	23.5
Côte d'Ivoire	76	18	23.7
Gambia	19	5	26.3
Guinea	27	8	29.6
Benin	50	16	32.0
Nigeria	550	231	42.0
Total and Mean	1050	320	30.5

The explanation for this is actually quite simple; all other West African countries have had a fairly active programme of language survey conducted either by the French research establishment or by the SIL. In Nigeria, since the virtual cessation of SIL activities in 1976, very limited further survey work was conducted.

8.7 Pattern of language endangerment

In general, West African languages are in a healthy state. Compared to Eastern and Southern Africa, only a few languages are disappearing. The clear contrast with East Africa which almost certainly reflects the dominance of smallholder farming systems. A lack of mobility and a relative inflexibility in reinventing subsistence strategies tends to conserve language and maintain classic patterns of diversification such as areal spread and dialect chains. Language endangerment in West Africa generally through language shift, which usually reflects the rise of a dominant culture, formerly military, but often nowadays commercial or religious. This is particularly the case with Islam; conversion to Islam was historically associated with the rise of highly militarised cultures and indeed the slave trade. Thus, Hausa, Arabic, Mandinka, Bambara, Fulfulde and Kanuri have all been associated with aggressive expansionism and the forcible conversion of enslaved peoples. In the colonial era, the convenience of these languages was such that they were frequently adopted as secondary languages of communication. Promoted by the administration they became ever more the vehicle of assimilatory forces pressing on minority languages.

Box 1 illustrates the case of Yangkam, a language of Central Nigeria that is severely endangered because the association of its people with Islamic expansion during the nineteenth century.

Box 1. The case of Yangkam

The Yangkam people live in a region west of Bashar town, on the Amper-Bashar road, in Plateau State, Central Nigeria. They are known as 'Bashar' or 'Basherawa' (the Hausa name for the people) in almost all the literature (Greenberg 1963; Crozier & Blench 1992). The correct name of the Bashar language and people is Yàṅkàm, plural aYàṅkam. Crozier and Blench (1992) give a figure of 20,000 speakers of the language located in and around Bashar town, some 50 km east of Amper on the Muri road. This estimate turned out to be entirely erroneous. The Yangkam people were heavily affected by nineteenth century slave raids, perhaps by the Jukun as well as the Hausa. They converted to Islam and a relatively powerful centre was established at Bashar. At the same time they began to switch to speaking Hausa, while still retaining strongly their Bashar identity. In the region of Bashar town in 1997, there were just two old men who remain reasonably fluent in the language, in the village of Yuli, some 15 km northwest of Bashar. However, it turns out that at the time of the raids, the population split into two and another group sought refuge in Tukur. Yangkam is spoken in some four villages, Tukur, Bayar, Pyaksam and Kiram. However, even here Yangkam is only spoken by people over fifty and all the young people speak Hausa. There seems to be no likelihood that Yangkam will be maintained as speakers are quite content with the switch to Hausa. The local estimate of the number of fluent speakers is 400, and falling every year. There are many hamlets around Bashar town in Wase local Government whose populations are ethnically Yangkam but who no longer speak the language.

Yangkam is something of a paradox; members of the ethnic group are very proud of their history and identity, but do not associate that with retention of the language. Hausa is not spoken as a first language by any populations nearby and Bashar is today well-off major routes for long-distance trade. A typescript of the history of Bashar circulates in the district, larded with non-Hausa names and words but Yangkam do not draw the conclusion that there is any link between this identity and the language they formerly spoke. Although Yangkam has nearly disappeared as a language, the populations who formerly spoke it are likely to retain Basherawa and Basheranci as their name for the people and language as long as they retain a separate identity.

Source: Author's unpublished fieldwork

Not all large vehicular languages were the products of Islamisation; Moore, Yoruba, Efik/Ibibio, Akan and Wolof seem to have expanded, often in a military context, but prior to or unrelated to Islam. Interestingly, these languages have been less successful in the post-colonial phase of cultural expansion, suggesting that the transition to a trade language was less successful than, say, Hausa or Bambara. Islam, as also Christianity, has always had long-distance trade as a second arrow in its quiver, when the impetus for military conquest was exhausted. This made languages with a prior embedded trade vocabulary highly suitable to the colonial administrators. Less commerce-oriented languages made more limited inroads in an era of relative peace.

Interestingly, the apparent preconditions for language death set up negative expectations that turn out to be unnecessarily pessimistic. Surveys of Plateau languages 1993-1999 showed that in almost every case, even languages with relatively small numbers of speakers appeared to be flourishing, rather against expectation. Box 2 gives an example of two related languages from the Mambiloid family which might appear prime candidates for endangerment which appear to be thriving.

Box 2. Mvanip and Ndunda

Meek (1931) gives a short wordlist of a language he calls Magu, spoken at Zongo Ajiya in the northwest of the Mambila Plateau in southeastern Nigeria. While undoubtedly a Mambiloid language, it seems to be distinct from Mambila proper. In Crozier & Blench (1992) the population is given as 'less than 10,000' and called 'Mvano'. Following a field visit in 1999 we ascertained how incorrect this information was. The Mvanip people are only 100 (chief's estimate) consisting of a few households in one quarter of Zongo Ajiya. Almost all individuals seemed to be fluent in the other languages of Zongo Ajiya, Fulfulde, Mambila and Ndoro. Despite this, the language seems to be alive –the Jauro assured us that all the children still speak it, and we observed this to be true. A long wordlist was taped and there is no doubt this is the same language given in Meek as Magu.

When we asked for the language closest to Mvanip, to our surprise, we were given the name of the Ndunda people. Ndunda is a village some 5km. from Yerimaru, past Kakara on the tea estate road south of Zongo Ajiya. And indeed, there are a people and language of this name whose existence seems so far to have entirely eluded the reference books. Their language resembles Mvanip but the two are sufficiently distinct as to be regarded as separate languages. There are probably 3-400 speakers of Ndunda. The language is also alive and well although the Ndunda settlement is much more ethnically homogeneous than Zongo Ajiya.

Mvanip and Ndunda would appear to be prime candidates for language loss. Their numbers are very small, and the populations live in close proximity to prestigious and numerically dominant languages associated with Islam. However, they seem to have developed a situation of stable multilingualism and religious synthesis that allows them to conserve their traditions without seeming anomalous to outsiders. In contrast to the Yangkam (see Box 1) the Mambila Plateau is off major trade routes and remains highly inaccessible even in modern Nigeria.

Blench & Connell, survey notes 1999

9. Queries

9.1 Resolving Queries

The first edition of the Index of Nigerian Languages listed the following languages as extinct;

Ashaganna	Fali of Baissa	Shirawa
Auyokawa	Kpati	Taura
Bassa-Kontagora	Lufu	

Further investigations have established the status of some of these languages:

Ashaganna	no further data
Auyokawa	definitely extinct
Bassa-Kontagora	10 speakers alive in 1987
Fali of Baissa	Spoken by a few individuals on the Falinga Plateau in southern Taraba State. A fragmentary wordlist was recorded by Robert Koops in the early 1970s, suggesting that the language is clearly Benue-Congo, but its further affiliation is uncertain.
Kpati	no further data
Lufu	not extinct, see entry
Shirawa	extinct but a manuscript wordlist shows that it was merely a dialect of Bade
Taura	still extant: see entry and Shimizu (1982)

The following languages appear to have become extinct:

Ajanci, a north Bauchi language, reported by Skinner (1977) (=Ajawa in the first edition)

Akpondu, a language related to Alumu

Basa-Gumna, a Basa lect, no competent speakers in 1987

Buta-Ningi, an East Kainji language, Speakers were contacted by Ian Maddieson in 1975 but enquiries in 1990 revealed no remaining speakers

Holma, a relative of Njanyi, with 4 aged speakers in 1987

9.2 Unresolved Queries

Notes on Unresolved Queries in Editions 1 and 2.

Agalawa	A Hausa clan no distinct linguistic element
Ajawa	See above
Ambo	Tivoid
Bakarawa	possibly a-Koor (see Kag cluster)
Bellawa	Now known from Schuh (1978) (see entry)
Buru	Bantoid language of the Baissa region
Cineni	A distinct language closely related to Gava-Guduf (Kraft 1981) now given an entry
Dazawa	Daza: a Chadic language of the Bole-Tangale group (Schuh 1978)
Ganawa	Northern Jos language (Shimizu 1982)
Jilbu	Fali of Jilvu
Jiriya	Ziriya (Shimizu 1982). Now extinct
Jubawa	=Jibawa, i.e. Jibu
Kofa	Language spoken near Sorau in Adamawa State related to Bata
Kolbila	Spoken only in Cameroun
Laka	=Kamuku Laka, Hausa-speaking Kamuku
Oruma	See text
Purra	A cover term for the northern clans of the Yungur
Roma	A village in the Zuru area referred to in Rowlands (1962), whose inhabitants are the Adoma. Although the language spoken there today is Lela, the original language was presumably related to Gwamhi-Wuri (Regnier, p.c.)
Rumada	Generic term for former serfs of the Fulbe, nmo distinct linguistic identity
Shau	Northern Jos language (Shimizu 1982)
Subku	=Subtuu, a Yungur clan
Teshenawa	A long-extinct Chadic language
Wudufu	=Kariya Wudufu, i.e. Mburku
Wushishi	Probably Basa-Gumna
Yan	=Yang (town name), i.e. Lala
Yingilim	Not spoken in Nigeria
Yumu	Town name. Kambari spoken in the region

9.3 Updating

Computers have made the task of keeping the task of updating the Index and the maps a much less daunting task for the future. Future editions will contain additional information in the following areas:

9.3.1 Maps

- a) detailed maps of complex regions
- b) maps to show the migrations of pastoral groups
- c) maps of the distribution of major *linguae francae*, and other important socio-linguistic features.

9.3.2 Literacy and Printed materials

More detail on the status of different speech forms. To know that there is printed material in a language is not to have information on whether literacy is actually a significant feature of a language.

9.3.3 Non-print media

Categories for media other than print: such as radio, television, cassettes, film and video have become more important and they are becoming significant in the promotion or otherwise of individual languages. Data on the use of these media would be valuable.

9.3.4 Language Use

First and second language use. What other languages are commonly spoken by the speakers of particular lects?

10. New Media

Since the earlier editions, much has changed in the technology of language dissemination; no reference was made even to radio and television in previous syntheses. Now both the internet and SMS text-messaging have to be considered. Indeed, text-messaging and the possibilities of transmitting texts in particular languages may turn out to be crucial to their acceptance among the next generation of speakers.

11. Scripts

Earlier editions of the Index had little to say about indigenous (i.e. pre-European) scripts. The most well-known script falling into this category is the use of adapted Arabic script to write Hausa and other northern languages. Although far behind the use of the Roman alphabet, Islamic revivalism has led to a renewed interest in Arabic script, something also encouraged, ironically, by the Arabic Script initiative supported by Christian organisations. Currently, the following languages are written in Arabic script (**Table 2**);

Table 2. Nigerian languages written in Arabic script

Language	Name	Current	Comment
Hausa	Ajami	Yes	
Fulfulde		Yes	
Kanuri		Yes	
Nupe		No	

Apart from this, there are a number of other scripts, all of twentieth century origin, invented by inspired individuals, which have had more or less currency. These are principally for Hausa, but there is also the intriguing Ibibio script.

12. Deaf and sign languages

Another area which has been poorly documented until recently are sign languages, spoken typically by deaf communities but in some case also by hearing individuals. There is a Nigerian sign language, taught in deaf schools, but this derives from American Sign Language (ASL). Information about numbers of users and their competence is extremely sparse. At least one indigenous sign language has been documented, that used by the Bura people in NE Nigeria (Blench 2004). However, by virtue of sheer numbers, there must be many more waiting to be recorded.

13. Acknowledgments

An enterprise such as the Atlas of Nigerian Languages is above all a co-operative enterprise. It depends on scholars making available advance copies of field materials and local enthusiasts willing to assist in the plotting of language distribution and discussion of dialect and intelligibility issues.

Table 3 below may be said to constitute major acknowledgments, that is scholars who have contributed substantially to improved knowledge of language distribution in unpublished communications. The acknowledgments given in the introduction to the first edition are not repeated here, but the author would like to thank those earlier contributors for their work. New maps of published materials are included in the bibliography and are therefore not referred to here.

Table 3. Individuals contributing information on particular languages

Name	Region or Language(s)
Apollos Agamalaŋiya	Reshe
Katy Barnwell	Various languages in Gombe and Bauchi States
Jacob Bess	Mwaghavul
Bernard Caron	South Bauchi languages
Anja Choon	Uwu [=Ayerē]
David Crozier	Various languages
James McDonell	Rin
Anthony Ndemsai	Kirya-Konzəl
Barnabas Dusu (†)	Berom
Mark Gaddis	Ashe, Idū and Nyankpa
Ben Gimba	Baushi cluster
Daniel Gya	Rigwe
David Heath	tHun, ut-Ma'in
Barau Kato	Plateau, Adamawa languages
Selbut Longtau	Various languages
Alex Maikarfi	Kadara cluster languages
Stuart McGill	Cicipu, Damakawa and Kainji languages
Gareth Mort	Various West Kainji languages
John Nengel	East Kainji languages
Mike Rueck	Various languages
Sophie Salffner	Ikaann
Anne Storch	Jukunoid languages
Musa Tula	Tula
Andy Warren	Berom, Bura and Arabic script
Mohammed bin Yauri	Hungwəryə
Zachariah Yoder	Various languages

Key to the Index

The index is arranged alphabetically with the language entries in large print at the margin. Cross references are in smaller print and indented.

The information about each language is classified according to the numbers 1 to 17.

- 1.A Alternate spellings of the head name
- 1.B The peoples' own name for their language
- 1.C The peoples' own name for themselves
- 2.A Other names for the language based on its location
- 2.B Other names for the language
- 2.C Other names for the people
- 3. Location by state and local government area
- 4. Approximate number of speakers
- 5. Linguistic classification
- 6. Dialects
- 7. Publications in the language
- 8. Scripture publications in the language
- 9. Linguistic publications (also drafts in circulation)
- 10. Second language use
- 11. Endangerment status
- 12. Media use (Television, Radio)
- 13. Literacy
- 14. Internet presence
- 15. Text-messaging
- 16. Sign languages
- 17. Scripts

A.

aBaangi = Baangi: a dialect of Kambari I
 Abacha = Basa-Benue
 Abadi = Avadi: a dialect of Kambari I
 Abak – a dialect of Anaang
 Abakan = Kpan
 Abakpa = Ekin: see the Ejagham cluster
 Abakwariga = Hausa – (from Jukun)
 Abanliku = Obanliku
 Abanyom = Bakor
 Abanyum = Bakor
 Abaro = Boro–Abaro
 Abatsa = Basa Benue
 Abawa – Gupa–Abawa
 Abayongo – member of the Agwagwune cluster
 Abbi – dialect of Ȳkwuanj: see Ȳkwuanj–Aboh–
 Ndonj
 Abewa = Asu
 Abini – member of the Agwagwune cluster
 Abinsi – member of the Kororofa cluster
 Abiri = Abini: see the Agwagwune cluster
 Abisi = Piti
 Abo – dialect of Bokyi
 Aboh – a member of Ȳkwuanj–Aboh–Ndonj cluster
 Abokpna – a dialect of Gbari
 Abong = Abon

1. Abon

1.A Abong
 1.B Abõ
 1.C Abõ
 2.A Abon
 2.C Ba’ban
 3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA, Abong town (east of
 Baissa)
 4. Only spoken in Abong town
 5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Tivoid
Source(s) Blench (1990)
Refs. Meek (1931: II:562); W&B (1952: 113);
 Shimizu (1980a: 22)

Aboro = Nincut
 Abu = Jidda–Abu cluster

2. Abua

1.B Abuan
 1.C Abua
 3. Rivers State, Ahoada LGA
 4. 11,000 (1963): estimated 25,000 (Faraclas 1989)
 5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Central
 Delta
 6. Central Abuan, Ȳmughan, Ȳtabha (Ȳtapha),
 Okpeden
 7. Reading and Writing Book 1966; Primer 1 1971;
 Primer 2 1973; 3 post–primer books 1972, 73;
 8. New Testament 1976; Scripture portions from
 1967; Selections from Psalms, 1990;

9. Dictionary: Gardner (1980);
Refs. Wolff (1959); Talbot (1926: I:14, II.2)

Abuan = Abua

3. Abureni

1.C Mini
 2.C Mini
 3. Rivers State, Brass LGA
 4. 3 villages
 5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Central
 Delta group
Source(s) Williamson 2002;

Abeelee = Bele
 Àdéeelé = Bele
 Ache = Koron Ache = Begbere, see the Tinor–
 Myamya cluster
 Abuloma = Obulom
 Achipa = next
 Achipawa = Sagamuk
 Achiro – mentioned in Shimizu (1971)
 Acipa = Sagamuk
 Ada = Kuturmi
 Adamawa – dialect group of Fulfulde
 Adara = Kadara
 Adarawa – a Hausa subgroup
 Ade – unknown except for a reference by Temple
 (1922: Kabba Province)
 Adere = Dzodzinka
 Ādādkā = Madaka: dialect of Bauchi
 Adibom – dialect of Oḍual
 Adikummu Sukur = Sukur
 Adim – member of the Agwagwune cluster
 Adiri = Dzodinka
 Adoma = Kar: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–
 Us–Zuksun cluster
 Adong = Idun
 Adũ = Idun

4. Aduge

3. Kwara State, Oyi LGA
 4. 1,904
 5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: Northwestern Edoid
 7. Descriptive Work: phonology and syntax – Ilorin
 University
Refs. Abiodun (1983); Ogunwale (1985); Elugbe
 (1989)

Adun = Idun
 Adun – dialect of Mbembe
 Adyaktye = Kakanda
 Afa = Paá
 Afa – member of Arigidi cluster
 Afade = Afadē
 Afadee = Afadē

5. Afadɔ

- 1.A Afade, Affade, Afadee
 - 1.B Afadɔ
 - 2.A Kotoko, Mogari
 3. Borno State, Ngala LGA; and in Cameroon
 4. Twelve villages in Nigeria, estimate less than 20,000 (1990)
 5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara B: Mandage group
- Source(s)** Blench (1990); Tourneux (1997)
Refs. Seetzen (1810); Barth (1858: 759); Lukas (1936); Breton and Dieu (1984: 9)

Afakani = Defaka
 Afal: Mbe Afal = Obe cluster
 Afango = Berom
 Afao = Eloyi
 Afawa = Paá
 Afenmai = Etsakɔ = Yɛkhee
 Aferikpe = Afrike: see the Obe cluster
 Affa – member of the Arigidi cluster
 Affade = Afadɛ
 Afi = Batu Afi: a member of the Batu cluster
 Afikpo – dialect of Igbo
 Afizarek = next
 Afizere = Izere
 Afkabiye = Guduf: Guduf–Gava cluster
 Afo = Eloyi
 Afo – dialect of Yoruba
 Afrike – member of the Afrike-Irungene cluster

6. Afrike-Irungene cluster

- *Afrike
- 1.A Aferikpe
 3. Cross River State, Ogoja LGA
 4. 3,500 (1953)
- *Irungene
3. Cross River State, Ogoja LGA
- Refs.** Otronyi et al. (2009)

Afu = Eloyi
 Afudu – dialect of Tangale
 Afunatam = Nta: see the Bakor cluster
 Afungwa = Fungwa
 Afusare = Izere
 Agadi – dialect of Kambari I
 Agalawa – Hausa subgroup in Katsina State
 Agaraíwa = Nwanci: see the Kambari II cluster
 Agari = Gbiri: see the Gbiri–Niragu cluster
 Agari = Gura: see the Lame cluster
 Agatu – dialect of Idoma North
 Agaushi – dialect of Kambari II
 Agbaragba = Bakor
 Agbarho – dialect of Urhobo
 Agbari = Gbari
 Agbawi = Kwange: see Gbari
 Agbiri = Gbiri: see the Gbiri–Niragu cluster
 Agbiri = Gura: see the Lame cluster

Agbo = Legbo
 Agbor = Ika
 Agfa misprint for Affa (1st edition) = Afa: see the Arigidi cluster
 Agholo = Kolo: see Kolo cluster
 Agoi = Agɔi

7. Agɔi

- 1.A Agoi
 - 1.C WaGɔi
 - 2.A Ibami
 - 2.B Ro Bambami
 - 2.C Wa Bambami
 3. Cross River State, Obubra LGA, Agoi–Ekpo, Ekom–Agoi, Agoi–Ibami and Itu–Agoi towns
 4. 3,650 (1953); estimated 12,000 (Faraclas 1989)
 5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross
- Refs.** Cook (1976)

Agolok = Kagoro: see the Katab cluster
 Agoma = Kagoma
 Agudiana – a dialect of Epie
 Aguro = Kagoro: see the Katab cluster

8. Agwagwune cluster

- 1.A Agwa–Gwunɛ
 3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA
 4. 20,000 (SIL)
 5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross: North–South group
- Refs.** Williamson (1971: 275)

8.a*Agwagwune

- 1.B Gwune
- 1.C Agwagwune
- 2.A Akunakuna (not recommended), Akurakura (of Koelle)
3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA, Egup–Ipa Development Area
8. Luke 1894

Source(s) BCCWL 2

Refs. Koelle (1854); Talbot (1926: II.422)

8.b*Erei

- 1.C Ezei
- 2.B Enna
3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA, Erei Development Area

Refs. Williamson (1971)

8.c *Abini

- 1.A Bini, Abiri
- 1.B Obini
3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA, Egup–Ipa Development Area

Refs. Williamson (1971: 275); BCCWL; Talbot (1926: IV.195)

8.d *Adim

- 1.A Arəm, Dim
- 1.B Odim
- 2.B Orum
3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA, Egup–Ipa Development Area

Refs. Williamson (1971: 275); Cook (1969b)

8.e *Abayongo

- 1.A Bayono, Bayino
3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA, Egup–Ipa Development Area

8.f *Etono II

- 1.C Etuno
3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA, Ubaghara Development Area

Agwara = Nwanci – dialect of Kambari II

Agwatashi – dialect of Alago

Agwe = Koro Agwe: see the Tinor-Myamia cluster

Agwere = Begbere–Ejar

Agwolok – next

Agwot = Kagoro: see the Katab cluster

9. Ahan

- 1.C Àhàn
3. Ondo State, Ekiti LGA, Ajowa, Igashi, and Omou towns

5. Benue–Congo: West: Ayere-Ahan

Source(s) Williamson (1991)

Aike = Ake

Aho = Eloyi

Aholio = Sholio: see the Katab cluster

Aika = Ukaan

Aja – part of the Gbe cluster

Ajami = Hausa Arabic script

Ajanci – an extinct member of the North Bauchi languages formerly spoken at Kworko: Thomas (1914); Temple (1922); Meek (Thomas) (1925) Gunn (1953); Skinner (1977)

Ajanji = Janji

Ajawa = Ajanci

10. Ajuwa-Ajegha

- 1.B Ajuwa
- 1.C Ajuwa
3. Kaduna State, Kajuru LGA
4. Towns; Kalla, Afogo, Iburu, Idon, Makyali

Sources: Maikarfi (2007)

Aje – a member of the Arigidi cluster

Ajure = Kajuru: see Kadara

Akajuk = Ekajuk

Akam – dialect of Mbembe

Akamkpa = Ejagham

Akanda = Kakanda: see the Nupe cluster

Akasa = next

Akassa = Akaha: member of KOIN: Ijọ cluster

Ākăyöñ = Kìòng

11. Ake

- 1.A Akye, Aike
3. Nassarawa State, Lafia LGA
4. 354 (Meek 1925); 3000 (Blench 1999)
5. Benue-Congo: Plateau: Western group: Southwestern subgroup: cluster 2

Source: Blench (1999); Kato (2006)

Refs. Temple (1922: 6); Meek (1925: II.185); Gerhardt (1989)

Akēnfai – a dialect of Epie

Ákátšākpó = Ashuku: see Mbembe (Tigong)

Akimba a dialect of Kambari II

Akīta – member of Inland Ijọ cluster: Ijọ

Ákizà – dialect of Ninzam

Ako – dialect of Èkpeye

Akoiyang = Kìòng

Akoko - a term used for the Arigidi cluster, Ahan, Ayere and Oka

Akono – dialect of Yoruba

Akonto = Mbembe (Tigong) cluster

aKoor = Koor: Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuusun cluster

Akpa-Yace – see Akpa and Yace

12. Akpa

- 2.B Akweya
3. Benue State, Otukpo LGA
4. 5,500 (1952 RGA)
5. Benue-Congo: Idomoid

Refs. Armstrong (1979)

Akpambe = Nkum–Akpambe: a dialect of Yala

Akpanzhi = Kpan

Akparabong = Ekparabong: see the Ndoe cluster

13. Akpes cluster

3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA
5. Benue–Congo: Akpes

Refs. Ibrahim–Arirabiyi (1989)

13.a *Akpes

- 1.B Akpes
- 2.A Akunnu
3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Akunnu and Ajowa towns

Refs. Daramola (1984)

13.b *Asẹ

3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Asẹ town

*Daja

1.B Daja

1.C Daja

3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Ajowa town

4. 5,000

Refs. Ayoola (1986)

13.c *Efifa

3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Ajowa town

Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.

(N.B. This may not exist, as the only wordlist collected is Yoruba – doubtful status at least)

13.d *Esuku

1.A Echuku

3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Ajowa town

13.e *Gedegede

3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Gedegede town

13.f *Ibaram

3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Ibaram town

13.g *Ikorom

1.A Ikaram

2.B Ikeram, Ikaramu

3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Ikaram town

4. 5,000–8,000 (1986)

Refs. Raji (1986)

13.h *Iyani

Akpet–Ehom = the Ukpet–Ehom cluster

14. Akpondu

1.B Akpondu

3. Plateau State

4. 1 (2005). The last speaker is only a remember and can only recall fragmentary vocabulary

5. Benue-Congo: Plateau: Alumi

10. Ninzo

11. Moribund

Source: Blench & Kato (2005)

Akpoto = Idoma

Akpō–Mgbu–Tolu – dialect of Ikwere

Ákúćúkpú = Ashuku see Mbembe (Tigong)

Akuku = Ọkpẹ–Idesa–Akuku

15. Akum

1.C Anyar

3. Taraba State, ca. 6°50N, 9°50E

4. 3 villages in Nigeria; 600 in Cameroun (1976)

5. Benue-Congo: Jukunoid

Refs. Breton (1993)

Akunakuna = Agwagwune

Akunnu = Akpes

Akurakura = Agwagwune: see the Agwagwune cluster

Akurumi = Kurama

Akusa = Yoruba

Akuut = Berom

Akwa = Rin

Akweya = Akpa

Akye = Ake

Ala = Koron Ala: see Ashe

Alada – dialect of Gbe

16. Alago

1.A Arago

1.C Idoma Nokwu

3. Nasarawa State, Awe and Lafia LGAs

4. 15,000 (1953 RGA)

5. Benue–Congo: Idomoid: group b

6. Agwatashi, Assaikio, Doma, Keana in towns of these names

8. Mark 1929

Source(s)

Alataghwa = Zaladva: see the Lamang cluster

17. Alege

3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA

5. Benue–Congo: Unclassified: Bendi i.

Alifokpa – dialect of Yace

18. Alumu-Təsu cluster

1.A Arum–Chessu

3. Nasarawa State, Akwanga LGA

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau:

18.a *Alumu

1. Arum

4. Seven villages. ca. 5000 (Blench 1999)

18.b *Təsu

1. Chessu

4. Two villages. ca. 1000 (Blench 1999)

Source Blench (1999), Kato (2003)

Alūu – dialect of Ikwere

Am Pikkà = Bole

Amala = Mala

Amana = Emane

Amanda = Batu Amanda: see the Batu cluster

Amar = Amar Randa, Amar Tita – dialects of Ninzam

Amap = Amo

19. Ambo

3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA

4. A single village east of Baissa

5. Benue–Congo; South Bantoid; Tivoid?

Source(s) Blench (1987)

Amegi = Biseni: member of Inland Ijọ: Ijọ cluster

20. Amo

1.A Amon, Among

1.B Timap

1.C Amap pl., Kumap sg.

2.B Ba

3. Plateau State, Bassa LGA; Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA

4. 3,550 (NAT 1950)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji

Refs. Di Luzio (1972/3)

Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.

Amon = Umon
 Among = Amo
 Ampeyi = Nupe
 Ampika = Bole
 Amtul = Tal
 Amusigbo – a dialect of Yoruba
 Àmzírív = Zizilivəkən

21. Anaang

- 1.A Annang, Anang, Ananj
 3. Akwa–Ibom State, Ikot Ekpene, Essien Udim, Abak, Ukanafun and Oruk–Anam LGAs
 4. 246,000 (F&J 1944-5): estimated 1,000,000 (1990)
 5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross: Central group
 6. Abak, Ikot Ekpene, Ukanafun
- Refs.** Connell (1991)

Anabeze = Buji: see the Jere cluster
 Anafejanzi = Janji
 Anaguta = Iguta
 Anang = Anaang
 Ananj = Anaang
 Ànarubùnu = Ribina: see Jere
 Anazele = Jere: see the Jera cluster
 Ancha – dialect of Ninzam
 Andombo = Batu Andombo – a dialect of Batu
 Andoni = Obolo
 Anegorom = Gurrum – dialect of Ribina: see the Jera cluster
 Anemoro = Lemoro
 Anep = Balep: member of the Ndoe cluster
 Angan = Kamantan
 Angbe = Angwe: see the Batu cluster
 Aniakawa – only referred to in Temple (1922: 17) who lists 220 in Bauchi Division:
 Anibau = Gusu: see the Jera cluster
 Anika = Bole
 Aniocha = next
 Anīcha – dialect of Igbo
 Anirago = next
 Aniragu = Niragu: see Gbiri–Niragu
 Ankulu = Ikulu
 Ánkpa – dialect of Igala
 Ankwa = Iku, Gora
 Ankwe = Goemai
 Ankwai = Goemai
 Annang = Anaang
 Anorubuna = Ribina: see the Jera cluster
 Anosangobari = Gusu: see the Jera cluster
 Anowuru = Lemoro
 Anpika = Bole
 Anufawa = Nupe
 Anupe = Nupe
 Anupecwayi = Nupe
 Anuperi = Nupe
 Anyama – member of Kolo cluster
 Anyaran = Ukaan

Anyeb = Balep: member of the Ndoe cluster
 Ànyìgbá – dialect of Igala
 Anyima = Lenyima
 Aṅma = Aṅma Asanga: see Sanga
 Apa – dialect of Kpan
 Apanī – dialect of Ikwere
 Apiapum – dialect of Mbembe
 Apoi = Apōi – a south central dialect of Iẓon: Ijò cluster
 Apōi – a south central dialect of Iẓon: Ijò cluster
 Appa – dialect of Kpan
 Appa = Tarok
 Aqua = Ekin: see the Ejagham cluster

22. Arabic cluster

- 1.A Arabic
- 1.B Arabiyye
3. Borno and Yobe States
5. Afroasiatic: Semitic

22.a *Shuwa

- 1.A Choa, Chiwa, Schoa, Shooa, Shuge, Sôougé, Shua,
 - 2.A Shuwa Arabic: Shuwa is regarded as pejorative in Chad at least
 3. Borno State: Dikwa, Konduga, Ngala and Bama LGAs can be regarded as residential areas, but Shuwa range widely across Borno and Yobe States on transhumance. Also in Cameroun, Chad and Niger. In Cameroun & Chad it has *lingua franca* status.
 4. Over 1.7 million total: 1.56 million in Chad (1986); 63,600 in Cameroon (1982 SIL); approximately 100,000 in Nigeria (1973 SIL). Fluctuating population as many Shuwa migrate to neighbouring countries.
 8. New Testament 1967
- Source(s)** Blench (1990)
Refs. Howard (1921); Kaye (1971)

22.b *Uled Suliman

- 1.A Libyan Arabic
- 1.B Arabiyye
- 1.C Uled Suliman
- 2.C Ouled Suliman
3. Borno State, Geidam, Mober, Yunusari LGAs. Also in Chad and Niger.
4. The Uled Suliman were formerly seasonal migrants to Nigeria, but now are based in NE Borno. their migratory loops are now extending far southwards into Yobe and Jigawa states in the Hadejia-Nguru wetlands. There are probably as many as 20,000 regularly transhuming in Nigeria.

Source(s) Blench (1990, 2003)

22.c *Baggara

- 1.A Sudanese Arabic
 - 1.B Arabiyye
 - 1.C Baggara
 3. Yobe State. Also in Sudan.
- Source(s)** Blench (1990)

Arabiyye = Arabic: see Arabic cluster
 Aragba – dialect of Mbe West: see the Mbe cluster
 Arago = Alago
 Aregwe = Irigwe
 Arek – Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA. South of the Rumada, east of Gwandara, north of Mada and east of Numana. Shown on map of Gunn (1956).
 Arewa – subgroup of Hausa
 Arəm = Adim: see the Agwagwune cluster
 Arhe – a member of the Ivbie North–Okpela–Arhe cluster
 Arĩ = Rin

23. Arigidi cluster

3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA; Kwara State, Kogi LGA

5. Benue–Congo: Defoid: Akokoid

Refs. Capo (1989)

23.a *Afa

1.B Ọ̀wọ̀n Àfá

1.C Àfá

2.A Oke–Agbe

3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Oke–Agbe town, Affa section

23.b *Arigidi

1.C Arìgídí

3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Arigidi town

23.c *Eruşu

1.A Erusu, Erushu

1.C Erúşú

3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Eruşu town

Refs. Ajiboye (1986)

23.d *Ese

1.B Ọ̀wọ̀n Èsé

1.C Èsé

2.A Aje, Oke–Agbe

3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Oke–Agbe town, Ese section

23.e *Igaşı

1.A Igashi, Igasi

1.B Ọ̀wọ̀n Ìgáşí

1.C Ìgàshí

3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Igaşı town

4. 45,000 (1986)

Refs. Fakoyo (1986)

23.f *Oge

1.B Ọ̀wọ̀ Ọ̀gè

1.C Ọ̀gè

2.A Oke–Agbe

3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Oke–Agbe town, Oge section

23.g *Qjọ

3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Ajowa town

23.h *Oyin

3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Oyin–Akoko town

23.i *Udo

1.A Ido

1.B Ọ̀wọ̀n Ẹ̀dò

2.A Oke–Agbe

3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Oke–Agbe town, Udo section

23.j *Uro

3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Uro–Ajowa town

4. 3,000 (1986)

Refs. Ayodele (1986)

aRor = Ror. Member of the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster

Arogbo – south western dialect of Iẓon: Ijọ cluster

Arokwa = Ẹ̀rụwa

Arringeu = Rin

Arughaunya – dialect of Oḍual

Arum–Chessu = Alumu–Tesu

Arumaruma = Ruma

Aruo – only known from Ballard (1971) Map H14 Jos Division area

Asanga = Gusu: see the Jera cluster

Asanga = Sanga

Ase – member of the Akpes cluster

Asebi = Rin

Asennize = Sheni

Aséntó – dialect of Gbe

asFer = Fer: a member of the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster

Ashaganna – Benue–Congo: Kainji, extinct

Ashaku = Ashuku: see the Mbembe (Tigong) cluster

24. Ashe

1.A Ache

1.B únér ìzè sg. Bèzè pl.

1.C Ìzè

2.A The Ashe share a common ethnonym with the Tinor–Myamya (q.v.) which is Uzar pl. Bazar for the people and Izar for the language. This name is the origin of the term Ejar.

2.C Koron Ache

3. Kaduna State, Kagarko LGA, Nasarawa State, Karu LGA

4. 35,000 including Tinor–Myamya (1972 Barrett). 8 villages (2008) between Katugal and Kubacha.

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group: North–western subgroup: Koro cluster

Source(s) Blench (1982, 2008)

Refs. Goro (2000)

Ashinginai = Cishingini: see the Kambari I cluster

Ashingini – member of Kambari I cluster

Asholio = Sholio: see the Katab cluster

Ashuku – dialect of the Mbembe (Tigong) cluster

Asiga = Leyigha

Asolio = Sholio: see the Katab cluster

Assaikio – dialect of Alago

25. Asu

1.B Asu

1.C Asu

2.A Abewa

2.B Ebe

3. Niger State: Mariga LGA: several villages south of Kontagora on the Mokwa road

4. 5000 (Blench 1987)

5. Benue–Congo: Nupoid: Nupe group

Source(s) Blench (1987)

Asumbo = Iyive

As–Us = Us: a member of the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster

Ataba – dialect of Obolo

Atak = Jiru

Atakar – member of the Katab cluster

Atakat = Atakar: a member of the Katab cluster

Atala = Degema

Atam – Efik cover term for Kohumono, Lokā, Legbo and other languages in the Cross River area

Atam = Nta: see the Bakor cluster

Ate = next

Ate = Arhe: see the Ivbie North–Okpela–Arhe cluster

26. Aten

1.B Ten, Etien

1.C sg Àtên, pl. Nìtèn

2.B Ganawuri, Jal

3. Plateau State, Barkin Ladi LGA; Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA

4. 6,710 (1963 Census); est. 40,000 (Kjenstad 1988); est. 40,000 (Blench 2003)

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Beromic

7.

8. Mark 1940, Four Gospels

9. Dictionary draft: Blench & Dang (2002)

Source(s) Kjenstad (1988); Blench (1999, 2002);

Refs. Bouquiaux (1964); Hoffmann (n.d.)

Aticherak = Kacicere: see the Katab cluster

Atissa = Epie–Atissa: see Epie

27. Atsam

1.C sg. Tsam, pl. Atsam

2.C Chawai, Chawe, Chawi

3. Kaduna State, Kachia LGA

4. 10,200 (1931 Gunn); 30,000 (1972 Barrett)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: group A

8. John 1923, Mark and John 1932

Refs. Temple (1922: 86) Meek (1931a: II,145)

Atsipawa = Səgəmək

Attaka = next

Attakar = Atakar: see Katab

Atte = Ate: see the Ivbie North–Okpela–Ate cluster

Atyab = next

Atyap = Katab: see the Katab cluster

Auchi – dialect of Etsakɔ = Yɛkhee

Auga – dialect of Ukaan

Auna – see Agaushi and Akimba – dialects of Kambari II

aUs = Us: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster

Auyokawa – Jigawa State, Keffin Hausa LGA, Auyo; former Chadic: West branch B: Bade group, now extinct

Avadi – dialect of the Kambari I cluster

Avande = Ewant

Avbianwu – dialect of Etsakɔ = Yɛkhee

Avbiele – dialect of Etsakɔ = Yɛkhee

Avianwu – a dialect of Etsakɔ = Yɛkhee

Aviara – dialect of Isoko

Avɔnɔ = Vono

Awain = Esan with Ora–Iuleha–Emai

Awak = Yebu

Awəgə – dialect of Rin

Awok = Awak

Aworì – dialect of Yoruba

Aworò – dialect of Yoruba

Awulenga –unidentified group north of Bajoga, Bauchi State (Adelberger)

Aya = Ayu

Aya = Ya: member of the Vaghat cluster

28. Ayere

3. Kwara State, Oyi LGA, Kabba District

5. Benue–Congo: Ayere–Ahan

Ayiga = Leyigha

Ayikiben = Yukuben

29. Ayu

1.A Aya

3. Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA

4. 2,642 (Ames 1934)

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group: South–western subgroup: cluster i.

Azaghvana = Dghwedè

Azbinawa = Tamajeq

Azelle = Jere: see the Jera cluster

Azhiga = Rin

Azora = Zora

aZuksun = Zuksun: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster

B.

Ba = Amo

Ba Giiwo = Giiwo

Ba–Kuk = Tiyal: see Cinda–Regi–Tiyal cluster

30. Baa

1. B nyaa Báà
 1. C raBàà sg, Báà pl.
 2. A Kwa
 3. Adamawa State, Numan LGA, Gyakan and Kwa towns, after Munga
 4. 1,000 (1973 SIL)
 5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Kwa group
- Source(s)** Blench (1987); Kleinewillinghöfer (1992)

31. Baan

2. A Ban–Ogoi
2. B Goi, Ogoi
3. Rivers State, Gokana–Tai–Eleme LGA, Ban–Ogoi plus villages
4. Less than 5,000 (1990)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Ogoni: Kegboid
6. Ka–Ban, Kesari

Refs. ???

Baangi – a dialect of the Kambari I cluster
Baatonu = Baatɔnɔn

32. Baatɔnɔn

1. A Batonu
1. C Baatonu, Batonu
2. B Bariba, Barba, Berba
2. C Bàrgú sg., Barba pl., Bartomba, Burgu, Borgu, Borgawa, Bogung, Zana, U-zo pl., Ba-zo sg. (from Reshe)
3. Kwara State; mainly in Benin Republic
4. 62,634 in Nigeria (1963); 220,000 total (1987 UBS)
5. Gur
7. Monthly newsletter published in Benin Republic
8. In Benin – New Testament 1977; Old Testament translation in progress
9. Dictionary

Ba'ban = Abɔn
Babal = Margi babal – dialect of Margi
Babir = Bura–Pabir
Babur = Bura–Pabir
Bacama – member of the Bata cluster
Bachama = Bacama: see the Bata cluster
Bache = Che
Bacheve – member of the Iceve cluster
Bachit – dialect of Berom
Bada – member of the Jar cluster
Badara = Duguri of Badara – member of the Jar cluster
Badawa = Badá: Jar cluster
Badawai – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu

33. Bade

1. A Bedde
 2. B Gidgid
 3. Borno State, Bade LGA; Jigawa State, Hadejia LGA
 4. 31,933 (1952 W&B) includes Duwai and Ngizim; 100,000 (1973 SIL)
 5. Chadic: West branch B: Bade/Warji major group: Bade group
 6. Western Bade (Magwaram, Maagwaram), Southern Bade (Bade k-Ado), Gashua Bade (Mazgarwa)
 7. Folktales, 1975
- Refs.** Schuh (1972, 1975, 1978)

Bade k-Ado – a dialect of Bade
Badni = Vodni, part of Mwaghavul
Bada – member of Jar cluster
Bagba = Geji
Baggara – member of the Arabic cluster
Bagira = 'Bween
Bagura = Gura: see the Lame cluster
Bagwama = Kurama; and Ruma
Baho = Berom
Bahuli = Huli: see the Fali cluster
Bahumono = Kohumono
Baissa – Fali of Baissa extinct
Bajama = Gnoore: see Mumuye
Bajara – unidentified group near Muri (Adelberger)
Bajingala – Dibo? in Federal Capital Territory, Kwali LGA, North of Dangara
Bajju = next
Baju = Jju
Bakarawa – Kebbi State, Yauri LGA; Possibly inter-married Reshe and Kambari: Harris (1939); Bertho (1952); Gunn and Conant (1960)
Bakele = Kukele

34. Bakor

5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Ekoid Bantu

Source(s) BCCW

Refs. Koelle (1854: 11); Thomas (1914: 8); Winston (1964: 77); Crabb (1965: 7); Asinya (1987)

34.a *Abanyom

2. A Abanyom, Abanyum
2. B Befun, Bofon, Mbofon
3. Cross River State, Ikom LGA, main village Abangkang
4. 12,500 (1986)

34.b *Efutop

1. A Ofutop
2. A Agbaragba
3. Cross River State, Ikom LGA
4. 8,740 (1953), 10,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Ekoid Bantu

Refs. Crabb (1965)

34.c *Ekajuk

1.A Akajuk

3. Cross River State, Ogoja LGA, Bansara, Nwang, Ntara 1,2 and 3, and Ebanibim towns
4. more than 10,000 (Crabb 1965); 30,000 (1986 Asinya)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Ekoid Bantu
7. Reading and Writing Book 1967, 3 Primers 1969, various post-primer books, proverbs
8. New Testament 1971, Scripture portions from 1969, 16 books of Old Testament stories 1969

Refs. Crabb (1965)

34.d *Nde–Nsele–Nta cluster

3. Cross River State, Ikom LGA
4. 10,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Ekoid Bantu

Refs. Asinya (1985)

34. *Nde

- 2.B Ekamtulufu, Mbenkpe, Udom, Mbofon, Befon
4. 4,000 (1953); est. 12,000 (Asinya 1987)

***Nsele**

- 1.A Nselle
4. 1,000 (1953); est. 3,000 (Asinya 1987)

34. *Nta

- 1.C Atam, Afunatam
4. est. 4,500 (Asinya 1987)

Source(s)

34. *Nkem–Nkum cluster

3. Cross River State, Ogoja LGA
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Ekoid Bantu

34. *Nkem

- 1.A Nkim
- 2.A Ogoja
- 2.B Ishibori
4. 11,000 (1953); est. 18,000 (Asinya 1987)
6. Nkim, Ogoja, Ishibori, Isibiri, Ogboja
8. Ishibori catechism, Catholic hymnbook

34. *Nkum

4. 5,700 (1953); est. 16,500 (Asinya 1987)

Refs. Winston (1964), Crabb (1965)

34. *Nnam

- 2.B Ndem
3. Cross River State, Ikom and Ogoja LGAs
4. 1,230 (1953); est. 3,000 (Asinya 1987)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Ekoid Bantu

35. Bakpinka

- 1.C Iyongiyong, Iyoniyong
 - 2.A Uwet
 - 2.C Begbungba
 3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA
 4. Said to be dying out
 5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross: East–West group
- Source(s)** (Sterk, n.d.)

Bakulung = Kulung

Balar = Kir–Balar

Balaabe = Yukuben

Balagete = Evant

Balep – member of the Ndoe cluster

36. Bali

- 1.B Ì□ báalí
- 1.C Balo, Máyá
3. Taraba State, Numan LGA, at Bali, a single village south of Jalingo
4. 1,000 (SIL)
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Mumuye–Yendang group: Yendang subgroup

Bali Holma = Holma

Balleri – a dialect of Dadiya

Baltap = Montol

Bambami – see Agoi

Bambara = next

Bambaro = Mbárù: see the Lame cluster

Bambuka = Kyak

Bambur = Kulung

Bamburo = Mbárù: see the Lame cluster

Ban = Baan

Banda = Shoo: see the Shoo–Minda–Nye cluster

Bandas = Durr–Baraza: see the Das cluster

Bandawa = Shoo: see the Shoo–Minda–Nye cluster

Bang – a dialect of Nor

Banga – member of the Mboi cluster

Banga, Banganci, Bangawa = Baangi: a member of Kambari I cluster

Banga, Banganci, Bangawa = Gwamhi–Wuri

Bangunji = Bangwinji

37. Bangjinge

- 1.A Bangunji, Bangunje, Bangwinji
- 1.B Bángjìngè sg. Bángjìngèb pl.
- 1.C nyii Bángjòṅ
3. Gombe State, Shongom LGA
4. Estimated less than 6,000. 25 villages (2008)
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Waja group i.
6. Nabang, Kaloh [orthography based on Nabang]
7. Reading and Writing Book (2007)
8. Gospel of Luke ready for printing
11. Cassettes of Gospel of Luke

Source(s) Kleinewillinghöfer (1992); Blench (2008)

Bánjìṅè = Bangwinji
 Bánjìṅèb = Bangwinji
 Banjiram – dialect of Longuda
 Bánjùn (nii Bánjùn) = Bangjinge
 Bankal = Zhàr: see the Jar cluster
 Bankala = Zhàr: see the Jar cluster
 Bankalanci = Zhàr: see the Jar cluster
 Bankalawa = Zhàr: see the Jar cluster
 Bara – dialect of Bole
 Baram – member of the Polci cluster
 Baranci = Zhàr: see the Jar cluster (not to be confused with Barawa)
 Barang = Baram: see the Polci cluster
 Baraza = Durr–Baraza: see the Das cluster
 Barba = Baatɔnun
 Bare = Bwazza: see the Mbula–Bwazza cluster
 Baredawa – Small community in Bauchi Emirate Temple (1922: 39)
 Bareshe = Reshe
 Bargu = Baatɔnun
 Bari = Nyamnyam
 Bariba = Baatɔnun
 Barke = next
 Barko = Mburku
 Barkul = Mabo–Barkul
 Barma = Zul: the Polci cluster
 Baron – dialect of Bokkos: see Ron cluster
 Bartomba = Baatɔnun
 Barukul = Barkul: Mabo–Barkul
 Basa = Kuda–Camo
 Basa (Gwandara Basa) = Nimbria: a dialect of Gwandara
 Basa – reference name for a cluster of languages tentatively subgrouped as
 Basa-Gurara – Basa-Benue – Basa-Makurdi, Basa-Gumna –
 Basa-Kontagora and Basa-Gurmana

38. Basa-Gumna–Basa-Kontagora cluster

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Kamuku–Basa group

*Basa-Gumna

2.B Gwadara-Basa, Basa Kuta, Basa-Kaduna

3. Niger State, Chanchaga LGA

4. Only 2 known semi-speakers. The population known as Basawa speaks only Hausa

Source(s) Blench (1987)

*Basa-Kontagora

3. Niger State, Mariga LGA, N.E. of Kontagora

4. less than 10 speakers in 1987

Source(s) Blench (1987)

39. Basa-Gurara–Basa-Benue–Basa-Makurdi

5. Benue-Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Kamuku–Basa group

39.a*Basa-Gurara

2.A Basa-Kwali

3. Federal Capital Territory, Yaba and Kwali LGAs, along the Gurara river

Source(s) Blench (1981)

Refs. Sterk (1977)

39.b*Basa-Benue

1.A Basa

1.B RuBasa

1.C TuBasa

2.B Abacha, Abatsa

2.C (Basa-Komo, Basa-Kwomu not recommended)

3. Kogi State, Bassa, and Ankpa LGAs, Nasarawa State, Nassarawa LGA

4. 30,000 (1944-50 HDG); 100,000 (1973 SIL)

7. Literature being produced

8. Pilgrim's Progress (s.d.), Scripture portions from 1946, New Testament 1972, first draft of Old Testament translation 1988, Hymnbooks

Source(s) Blench (1992)

Refs. UBS (1989)

39.c*Basa-Makurdi

3. Benue State, Makurdi LGA, several villages on the north bank of the Benue, northwest of Makurdi

40. Basa-Gurmana

1.B Kɔrɔmba

3. Niger State, border of Rafi and Chanchaga LGAs, Kainji Gurmana

4. more than 2,000 speakers (1987)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Kamuku–Basa group

Source(s) Blench (1987)

Basa-Kaduna = Basa-Gumna

Basa-Komo = Basa-Benue

Basa Kuta = Basa-Gumna

Basa-Kwomo = Basa-Benue

Basa-Kwomu = Basa-Benue

Basa Nge = Nupe Tako: see the Nupe cluster

Basani – South–Central dialect of Iɔn: Ijɔ cluster

Basang – member of the Obanliku cluster

Basanga = Doko–Uyanga

Bàsáú = Basang: see the Obanliku cluster

Basharawa = Yangkam

Bashiri = Yangkam

Bashua – dialect of Bokyi

Bassa = Basa

Bassan – a South–Central dialect of Iɔn: Ijɔ cluster

Basua – dialect of Bokyi

Báswó – dialect of Bokyi

Bat = Bada: see the Jar cluster

41. Bata cluster

5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara A: Bata group: Bata cluster

*Bacama

1.A Bachama

1.B Kwaa–Bwaare

1.C Bwaare

2.C Gboare, Bwatiye

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3. Adamawa State, Numan and Guyuk LGAs, Kaduna State, north east of Kaduna town. Bacama fishermen migrate long distances down the Benue with camps as far as the confluence.

4. 11,250 (1952) 20,000 (1963)

6. Mulyen (Mwulyin), Dong, Opalo, Wa-Duku

7. Orthography (1987)

8. Mark 1915

Source(s) Jacobson (19??) wordlist;

Refs. Carnochan (1970)

*Bata

1.A Batta, Gbwata

3. Adamawa State, Numan, Song, Fufore and Mubi LGAs; also in Cameroon

4. 26,400 (1952), est. 2,000 in Cameroon; 39,000 total (1971 Welmers)

6. Koboci, Kobotschi (Kobocĩ, Wadi, Zumu (Jimo), Malabu, Bata of Ribaw, Bata of Demsa, Bata of Garoua, Jirai

Refs. Meek (1931)

Batonu = Baatɔnɔn

Batta = Bata

42. Batu cluster

3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA, several villages east of Baissa, below the Mambila escarpment

4. 25,000 (SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Tivoid

Source(s) Koops (1971); Blench (1990)

Refs. Meek (1931b: II.398ff)

*Amanda–Afi cluster

3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA, Batu Amanda and Batu Afi villages

*Angwe

3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA, Batu Angwe village

*Kamino

3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA, Batu Kamino village

Batura = Daffo–Butura: see Ron

Bauci = Baushi pop. 2,650 (Gunn 1949); less than 20,000 (1987)

Baushi *see* Min, Wāyā, Ndəkə, Samburu, Rubu, Hipina (cf. Blench 1987; Regnier 1992)

Baule – dialect of Tula

Baya = Gbaya

Bayak: 4,025 in Bauchi Emirate: Temple (1922: 58)

Bayino = Abayongo – member of Agwagwune cluster

Bayobiri – member of the Ukpe–Bayobiri cluster

Bayono = Abayongo: see the Agwagwune cluster

Bazo = Baatɔnɔn

Bazza = Dakwa: see Kamwe

Bebi – member of the Obanliku cluster

Becheve = Baceve: see Iceve cluster

Bedde = Bade cluster

Befon = Nde: see the Bakor cluster

Befun = Bakor

Begbere-Ejar = Tinor-Myamya

Begbungba = Bakpinka

Bekulu = Ikulu

43. Bekwarra

1.A Bekwara, Bekworra

2.B Yakoro

3. Cross River State, Ogoja LGA

4. 27,500 (1953), 34,000 (1963), 60,000 (1985 SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Unclassified: Bendi

7. Reading and Writing book 1965; Sounds and Syllables 1969; Picture book 1970; 6 Post–Primer books 1970–1975; Primers 1–4 1975; Literacy programme in progress

8. 11 Bible Story leaflets 1966–71; Mark 1976; Questions on Mark 1970; Come and Listen 1972; Ephesians, Philippians 1975; New Testament 1983

Refs. Stanford (1967)

Bekworra = Bekwarra

Bele = 'Beele

Bellawa = 'Beele

Belegete = Evant

Bendeghe – member of the Ejagham cluster

Bendi = Bete–Bendi

Bengkpé = Mbe West: see the Mbe cluster

Benin = Edo (Binĩ)

Benkpe – dialect of Mbe West: see the Mbe cluster

Berba = Baatɔnɔn

Bere = Bwazza: see the Mbula–Bwazza cluster

Beriberi – dialect of Kanuri, and alternative name

44. Berom

1.A Birom, Berum

1.B Cèn Bèrom

1.C sg. Wòrom, pl. Berom, Birom (Du dialect)

2.B Afango, Akuut, Baho, Gbang, Kibbo, Kibo, Kibbun, Kibyen, Sine

2.C Shosho, Shaushau (not recommended)

3. Plateau State, Jos and Barkin Ladi LGAs; Kaduna State, Jema'a LGA

4. 54,500 (HDG), 200,000 (1985 SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Beromic

6. Gyel–Kuru–Vwang; Fan–Fon–Heikpang;

Bachit–Gashish; Du–Ropp–Rim–Riyom; Hoss (?)

7. Folk Stories 1975, Trial primer in 3 parts, Literacy programme in progress; Official Orthography (Kuhn & Dusu 1985).

8. Scripture portions from 1916, Hymnbook, New Testament 1984, Old Testament translation in progress

9. Dictionaries; Bouquiaux (2001) [Du]; (Blench et al. in prep.) Grammar Bouquiaux (1970) [Du]

Sources: Dusu (2003)

Refs.

Berum = Berom

45. Bete

3. Taraba State, Wukari LGA, Bete town
4. Language dying out.
5. Unclassified.

46. Bete–Bendi

- 1.A Bette–Bendi
- 2.B Dama
3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA
4. 17,250 (1952), 36,800 (1963)
5. Benue–Congo: Unclassified: Bendi
6. Bete, Bendi
7. Primers 1–3, literacy programme in progress
8. Portions of Scripture 1977, New Testament 1984

Source(s)

Bələ = Buli: see the Polci cluster
 Bərbou – dialect of Tsobo
 Biakpan – member of the Ubaghara cluster
 Bibot = Boto: see the Zari cluster
 Bijim – member of the Vaghat cluster
 Bilanci = 'Bile
 Bili = Buli: the Polci cluster
 Bili = 'Bile
 Biliri = Tangale
 Bille = 'Bile
 Billiri – dialect of Tangale

47. Bina

- 2.B Bogana
- 2.C Binawa
3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA
4. 220 (NAT 1949), 2,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: Kauru subgroup

Binawa = Bina Bindege = next
 Bindiga = Bendeghe: see the Ejagham cluster
 Bini = Ẹdo
 Binna = 'Bena
 Biotu = the Ijọ name for Isoko
 Bira = Igu: see Ebira
 Biri = Igu: see Ebira
 Birom = Berom
 Bisá = Bisa: member of the Busa cluster
 Biseni – member of the Inland Ijọ cluster: see Ijọ
 Bishiri – member of the Obanliku cluster
 Bisi = Piti
 Bissaula – dialect of Kpan
 Bisu – member of the Obanliku cluster

48. Bitare

- 2.B Njwande, Yukutare
3. Taraba State; Sardauna LGA, near Baissa; and in Cameroon
4. 3,700 in Cameroon (1987 SIL); 3,000 in Nigeria (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo; Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Tivoid

49. Bo–Rukul

- 1.A Mabo–Barkul
- 2.A Mabol, Barukul
- 2.B Kulere; Kaleri (erroneous)
3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA, Richa district
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Southeastern group

Source(s) Blench (1998)

Bobar – member of the Jar cluster
 Bo Dera = Dera
 Bofon = Nde: see the Bakor cluster
 Bofon = Bakor

50. Boga

- 1.A Boka
3. Adamawa State, Gombi LGA
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara branch A: Tera group: Eastern Cluster

Source(s) S. Lukas wordlist

Refs. Newman (1964) fn.4

Bogana = Binawa
 Bogghom = Boghom

51. Boghom

- 1.A Burom, Burrum, Burma, Borrom, Boghorom, Bogghom, Bohom, Bokiyim
- 2.C Burumawa
3. Plateau State, Kanam LGA
4. 9,500 (1952 W&B), 50,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Chadic: West branch B: Zaar group: Boghom subgroup
8. Portions of Scripture from 1955

Source(s)

Refs. Shimizu (1975b); Newman (1977)

Boghorom = Boghom
 Bogung = Baatonun
 Bòhé ábéélé = 'Beele
 Bohom = Boghom
 Boi = Ya: member of the Vaghat cluster
 Boje – dialect of Bokyi
 Boka = Boga
 Boki = Bokyi
 Bokiyim = Boghom
 Bokkos – dialect of Ron
 Boko – dialect of Busa
 Bokobaru = Kaiama: member of the Busa cluster
 Bocos = Bokkos: see Ron
 Bokwa – dialect of Glavda?

52. Bokyi

- 1.A Boki
- 2.B Nki, Okii, Uki
- 2.C Nfua
3. Cross River State, Ikom, Ogoja and Obudu LGAs; and in Cameroon

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4. 43,000 (1963); 50,000 in Nigeria (1987 UBS), 3,700 in Cameroon (SIL)
 5. Benue–Congo: Unclassified: Bendi
 6. By clans: Abo, Bashua, Boje, East Boki, Irruan, Osokum, Basua/Bashua, Wula: Báswó, Okúndi, Kecwan (data from Del Springer)
 7. 6 Readers, tests for the Readers, Teachers' Manual 1972, Post–Primer books 1972–1975, dictionary 1975, literacy programme in progress
 8. Scripture portions from 1972, New Testament 1978, complete Bible in press 1985
- Source(s)** Bruns (1975)

Bolanci = Bole

53. Bole

- 1.B Bòò Pikkà, Bopika
 - 1.C Am Pikkà, Ampika
 - 2.A Fika, Piika
 - 2.B Bolanci
 - 2.C Anika, Bolewa
 3. Bauchi State, Dukku, Alkaleri, and Darazo LGAs; Borno State, Fika LGA
 4. 32,000 (1952 W&B); est. >100,000 (1990)
 5. Chadic: West branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Bole group
 6. Bara, Fika (Fiyankayen, Anpika)
 7. Pamphlets; Reading and Writing Book (2006)
 8. NT extracts (2007)
 9. Dictionary (Gimba et al. 2004)
- Source(s)** Lukas (1952–3); Schuh p.c.; Newman p.c.; Leger (1990); Blench (2007)
- Refs.** Lukas (1970–71), P. Newman (1977)

Boleri = Dadiya
Bolu – member of the Geji cluster
Boma = Bùmò: a dialect of Iẓon: see the Ijò cluster
Bomawa – small clan in Bauchi Emirate: Temple (1922: 69,427)
Bombaro = next
Bomborawa = Bambaro: see the Lame cluster
Bonny = Iḥani: member of the KOIN cluster: see Ijò cluster
Bonny = Bonny & Apobo: dialect of Igbo
Boo = Boko: see Busa
Bòò Pikkà = Bole
Boodlā = Zumbul: see the Das cluster
Boot = Boto: see the Zari cluster
Bopika = Bole
Borgu = Baatōnun
Boritsu = Yukuben
Borno – dialect of Kanuri and alternative name
Bornu – dialect of Kanuri and alternative name
Boro–Aboro = Aboro: see Nincut
Borrom = Boghom
Botai – dialect of Gbari
Boto – member of the Zari cluster
Boúe – dialect of Kana

Bourrah = Bura
Boussa = Busa
Bozo = Sorko (not recommended)
Brass = Nembe–Akaha: see Ijò cluster
Bu Giiwo = Giiwo
BuBure = Bure
Bucepo = Sagamuk
Bucinda = Cinda: see the Cinda–Regi–Tiyal cluster
Buduma = Yedina
Bugaje = Tamajeq
Bugel = Bujiyel, Gusu: see the Jere cluster
Buhungwǝrǝ = Hungwǝryǝ
Bujel = Bujiyel, Gusu: see the Jere cluster
Buji – member of the Jere cluster
Bujial = Bujiyel – dialect of Gusu: see the Jere cluster
Bujiyel – dialect of Gusu: see the Jere cluster

54. Bu-Ningkada cluster

- 1.A Jidda, Ibut
 - 2.B Nakare
 3. Nasarawa State, Akwanga LGA
 5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group: Southwestern subgroup: cluster 2
 6. Jida, Abu, Raga (dialect of Abu)
- Source(s)** Blench (1980, 1999)

54.a Bu

54.b Ningkada

55. Bukwen

3. Taraba State, near Takum
 5. Benue–Congo: South Bantoid: Beboid
- Source(s)** Koops (1971), Blench (1992)

Bukuma = Ogbrōnuagum

Buli – member of the Polci cluster

56. Bumaji

3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA
5. Benue–Congo: Unclassified: Bendi

Bùmò – South–Central dialect of Iẓon: Ijò cluster
Bunborawa = Bambaro: see the Lame cluster
Bungnu = Mbongno
Bunu = Mbongno
Bunu = Ribina: see the Jera cluster
Bunu = dialect of Yoruba
Bununu (Jarawan) = Gingwak: see the Jar cluster
Bura – see Bura–Pabir

57. Bura–Pabir

- 1.A Bourrah, Burra, Babir, Babur
 - 1.B Mya Bura
 - 1.C Two peoples with one language: the Bura and the Pabir
 - 2.A Kwojeffa, Huve, Huviya
 3. Borno State, Biu and Askira–Uba LGAs
 4. 72,200 (1952 W&B), 250,000 (1987 UBS)
 5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara branch A: Bura–Higi major group: Bura group
 6. Bura Pela (Hill Bura), Bura Hyil Hawul (Plains Bura)
 7. mimeo Dictionary (1959, 1962); Expanded dictionary 2009 posted on internet
 8. Scripture Portions from 1925, New Testament 1950, revised 1987; Old Testament translation in progress, hymnbook
 13. Extensive literacy materials
 16. Sign language (Blench 2004)
- Source(s)** Warren (2005); Blench (2009)
Refs. Newman (1977); Hoffmann (1987)

58. Burak

- 1.B yu 'Buurak pl. yele 'Buurak
 - 1.C nyuwă 'Búúrák
 - 2.A 'Yele
 - 2.C Shongom [name of an LGA]
 3. Gombe State, Shongom LGA, Burak town. 25 villages.
 4. 4,000 (1992 est.)
 5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Bikwin group
 6. Tadam is a village speaking a highly distinctive form of the language
 7. Reading and Writing Book (2008)
 8. Luke ready for printing
 11. Cassettes for book of Luke
- Source(s)** Kleinewillinghöfer (1992); Blench (2008)
Refs. Jungraithmayr (1968–9: 202)

59. Bure

- 1.B BuBure
 - 1.C Bure
 - 2.B Bure
 3. Bauchi State, Darazo LGA
 4. A single village southeast of Darazo town
 5. Chadic: West branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Bole group
- Source(s)** Leger (1992)

Buregi = Regi: see the Cinda–Regi–Tiyal cluster

Burgu = Baatonun

Burkunawa = Mburku

Burma = Boghom

Burom = Boghom

Burəgə = Rogo

Burra = Bura: see Bura–Pabir

Burru = Boghom

60. Buru

- 2.A Buru
 3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA, east of Baissa: a village near Batu
 5. Benue–Congo: South Bantoid: unclassified
- Source(s)** Koops (1971), Blench (1990)
Refs. Temple (1922)

Burumawa = Boghom

61. Busa cluster

- 1.A Boussa
 - 1.C sg. Busa, pl. Busano
 - 2.B Busagwe, Busanse, Boussanse, Busanci
 3. Kwara State; Niger State, Borgu LGA; Kebbi State, Bagudo LGA; also in Benin Republic
 4. 11,000 in Nigeria (1952 W&B); 50,000 in Nigeria, 50,000 in Benin (1987 UBS)
 5. Niger–Congo: Mande: Southeast Mande
 7. Read and Write Busanci, 1971, Riddle Book, 1976
 8. Mark, Titus 1970 in Bokobaru, hymnbook 1972, Boko New Testament 1984
- Source(s)**
Refs. Prost (1945); Wedekind (1972); Ross (19xx)

*Busa

1.B Bisá

1.C sg. Busa, pl. Busano

2.A Busa, Boussa

3. Niger State, Borgu LGA. Busa town

9. Dictionary; Ross (2004)

*Bokobaru

1.B Zogbeya

1.C sg. Busa, pl. Busano

2.B Kaama, Zogbme, Zugweya

2.C Kaiama

3. Kwara State. Kaiama town and surrounding villages

4. 30–40,000 (est. 2004)

9. Dictionary; Ross (2004)

*Boko

1.B Boo

1.C Boko

3. Niger State, Borgu LGA. Nikki–Kande area, Benin Republic.

4. 120,000 all populations (2004 est.)

7. 2 trial primers and 1 post–primer 1970, 1972 in Bokobaru; literacy programmes in progress in Bokobaru and Boko in Benin Republic

8. Mark, Titus 1970 in Bokobaru, hymnbook 1972, New Testament 1984

9. Dictionary; Ross (2004)

Busagwe = Busa

Busano = Busa

Busanse = Busa

Buseni = Biseni: member of the Ijọ Inland cluster: Ijọ cluster

Busəgəṃuk = Sagamuk

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Bushama = Shama: Shama–Sambuğu cluster
 Busi – member of the Obanliku cluster
 Busa = Busa
 Buta = Gamo: see the Gamo–Ningi cluster
 Bute = Vute
 Butu = Gamo: see the Gamo–Ningi cluster
 Butura (Daffo–Butura) – member of Ron cluster
 Buu = Zaranda: the Geji cluster
 Buwane = Diri
 Buzu = Tamajeq
 Bwagira – dialect of Bana
 Bwal = Bwol: see the Kofyar cluster
 Bwazza – member of the Mbula–Bwazza cluster
 Bwərī = Rin
 Bwol – member of the Kofyar cluster

B/B

ʔa ʔiile = ʔile
 ʔaaraawaa = ʔarawa
 ʔalo = Bali
 ʔankal = Zhàr: see the Jar cluster
 ʔarawa – a term covering the Das, Geji, Polci, Saya, Zari and Zeem clusters.

62. ʔeele

- 1.A Bele
- 1.B Àbéélé
- 1.C bòhé áféélé sg., Àbéélé pl.
- 2.B Bellawa
3. Bauchi State
4. 120 Temple (1922); a few villages
5. Chadic: West branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Bole group

Refs. Schuh (1978)

ʔele = ʔeele

63. ʔena

- 1.A Ebina, Binna, Gbinna
- 1.B Ebəna
- 1.C ʔəna
- 2.A Lala (not recommended), Purra (general term for northern ʔəna)
- 2.B Yungur, Yangur
- 2.C Yungirba, Yungur
3. Adamawa State, Song and Guyuk LGAs
4. 44,300 (1963) probably including Lala and Roba; less than 100,000 (1990 est.)
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Yungur group
6. ʔəna is divided into seventeen clans each of which is said to have a distinct speech–form, although these are too close to be properly called dialects

Source(s) Blench (1983/90); Kleinwillinghöfer (1992)

Refs. Meek (1931)

ʔəna = ʔena and also used as an autonym by the Lala, Roba and Voro

64. Bile

- 1.A Bille, Bili, Bilanci
- 1.B Kun–ʔílé
- 1.C 6a ʔílé
3. Adamawa State, Numan LGA, 25km south of Numan, east of the Wukari road.
4. 30,000 (CAPRO, 1992); there are 36 villages reported to be wholly Bile-speaking and another 16 where some Bile is spoken
5. Benue–Congo: Bantu; Jarawan Bantu
6. Kun–ʔílé is said to be intercomprehensible with Mbula
10. Hausa, Fulfulde, English are widely used second languages
11. ʔiile is still widely used but code-switching with Hausa is common among the youth
12. Occasional television and radio broadcasts from Yola

Source(s) Blench (1990); Kleinwillinghöfer (1992); Rueck et al. (2009)

Refs. Maddieson and Williamson (1975); CAPRO (1992)

ʔoye (Korom Boye) = Kulere

ʔumq – South–Eastern dialect of İzq

ʔuurak = Burak

ʔwaare (also Kwaa–ʔwaare) = Bacama: see the Bata cluster

C.

Cagere = Rin

65. Cakfem–Mushere

- 1.A Chakfem, Chokfem
3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA
4. 5,000 (SIL)
5. Chadic: West branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Angas group
6. Kadim–Kaban, Jajura

Source(s)

Calabar = Efik

Cala = Ron

Cala–Cala = Lela

Cam–Mwana = Dijim: Dijim–Bwilim

Camajere = Rin

Camo = member of the Kudu–Camo cluster

Cancara = Kyan Kyar: a dialect of Gwandara

Cansu = Rin

66. Cara

- 1.A Chara, Nfachara, Fakara, Pakara, Fachara, Terea, Teria, Terri, Tariya
3. Plateau State, Bassa LGA

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4. 735 (1936 HDG); 3-4000 (Blench 1999)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Central group: North–central subgroup

Source(s): Blench (1999)

Refs. Shimizu (1975c)

Caundu – dialect of Rin

Cen Berom = Berom

67. Cen Tuum

1.B Centúúm

1.C Centúúm

2.C Jalabɛ, Jaabɛ –Dijim names

3. Balanga LGA, Gombe State. Cham town.

4. A small number of old people among the Dijim speak this language

5. Language isolate

10. All speakers are fluent in Dijim

11. Moribund.

Source(s) Kleinewillinghöfer (1992)

Central: see Idoma Central, Idoma; Igbo Central, Igbo; Nupe

Central, Nupe

Ceriya (nya Ceriya) – dialect of Longuda

Cesu = Arum–Cesu

Chaari = Danshe: the Zeem cluster

Chakfem = Cakfem: see Cakfem–Mushere

Challa = Ron

Cham–Mwana = Dijim–Bwilim

Chamba Daka = Samba Daka

Chamba Leko = Samba Leko

Cham–Mwona = Dijim–Bwilim

Chamo – member of the Kudu–Camo cluster

Chara = Cara

Chawai = Atsam

Chawe = Atsam

Chawi = Atsam

68. Che

1.A Ce

1.B Kuche

1.C Bache

2.A Rukuba

2.B Sale, Inchazi

3. Plateau State, Bassa LGA

4. 15,600 (1936 HDG); 50,000 (1973 SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group: Southwestern subgroup: cluster 1

8. Mark 1924, John 1931

Source(s) Wilson (1993)

Refs. Hoffman (n.d.), Gerhardt (19xx)

Cheke = Gude

Chekiri = Işekiri

Chessu = Arum–Cesu

Chibak = Cibak

Chibbuk = Cibak

Chikide = Cikide: see Guduf

Chilala = Lela

Chip = Miship

Chiwa = next

Choa = Shuwa: see the Arabic cluster

Chobba = Huba

Chokfem = Cakfem: see Cakfem–Mushere

Chokobo = Zora

Chomo = Como–Karim

Chong'e = Kushi

Chori – see Cori

69. Cibak

1.A Chibak, Chibuk, Chibbuk, Chibbak, Kyibaku, Kibaku

1.C Cíbòk, Kikuk

3. Borno State, Damboa LGA, south of Damboa town

4. 20,000 (1973 SIL)

5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara branch A: Bura–Higi major group: Bura group

Source(s)

Refs. Temple (1922: 568), Hoffmann (1955b:118, 1987), Newman (1977), Kraft (1981)

ciBaangi = Baangi: see the Kambari I cluster

Cibbo = Tsobo

Cicipu = Cipu

Cikide – dialect of Guduf

Cikobu = Zora

Cilela = Lela

70. Cinda-Regi-Rogo-Kuki cluster

2.C Kamuku

3. Niger State, Chanchagga, Rafi and Mariga LGAs

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Kamuku–Basa group

6. Oxford Primary Maths 1 (1988?)

Source(s) Blench (1987); Regnier (1992)

*Cinda

1.A Jinda, Majinda

1.B Tucində

1.C sg. Bucində pl. Cində

3. Niger State, Mariga, Rafi, Kuseriki LGAs, Kaduna State, Birnin Gwari LGA

Source(s) Blench (1987); Spencer (2008)

*Regi

1.B Turegi

1.C sg. Buregi pl. Regi

3. Niger State, Mariga, Rafi, Kuseriki LGAs, Kaduna State, Birnin Gwari LGA

Source(s) Blench (1987); Spencer (2008)

*Kuki

1.A Tiyar [may only be a town name not a language]

1.B TuKuki

1.C BuKuki pl. Kuki

2.A Kamuku

3. Niger State, Mariga, Rafi, Kuseriki LGAs, Kaduna State, Birnin Gwari LGA

6. Azana, Akubyar

Source(s)

*Kwacika (†)

1.B Tukwacika

1.C sg. Bukwacika pl. Kwacika

3. Kaduna State, Birnin Gwari LGA

4. There was only one old speaker in the 1980s so the language is almost certainly extinct

Source(s) Blench (2008)

*Kwagere

3. Niger State, Chanchagga, Rafi and Mariga LGAs

Source(s) Blench (1987); Spencer (2008)

*Rogo

1.B TɔRɔgɔ

1.C BɔRɔgɔ sg. Rɔgɔ pl.

2.C Ucanja Kamuku

3. Niger State, Rafi and Kuseriki LGAs, around Ucanja town, 30 km northwest of Kagara.

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Kamuku–Basa group

Source(s) Blench (1987); Regnier (1992)

Cineni = Cinene

71. Cinene

1.A Cinene

1.C Cinene

3. Borno State, Gwoza LGA, east of Gwoza town in the mountains. Five villages.

4. 3200 (Kim 2001)

5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara branch A:

Mandara/Mafa/Sukur major group: Mandara group

Source(s)

Refs. Wolff (1974–75: 205; 1974: 23); Kraft (1981); Kim (2001)

72. Cipu

1.B Cicipu

1.C Tocipu

2.A Acipa, Achipa, Achipawa, Atsipawa

2.B Təcəp Tochipo Tə–Səgəmək

2.C Bucepo sg., Ucepo pl. Bu–Səgəmək sg.

3. Kebbi State, Sakaba LGA; Niger State, Mariga and Rafi LGA, Kaduna State Birnin Gwari LGA

4. 3,600 (1949 G&C)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Kambari cluster

6. Kumbashi, Tikula, Ticihun, Tirisino, Tidipo, Tizoriyo, Tiddodimo

Source(s) Blench (1987); Regnier (1992); McGill (2007)

Refs. Temple (1922); (1949 G&C)

Cishingini = next

Cishingyini = Cishingini: see the Kambari I cluster

Cip = Miship

Cirimba – dialect of Longuda

73. Ciwogai

1.A Tsagu

2.B Sago, Tsaganci

3. Bauchi State, Ningi and Darazo LGAs

4. 3,000 (1977 Skinner)

5. Chadic: West sub–branch B: Bade/Warji group: Warji group

Refs. Skinner (1977)

Clela = Lela

C–lela = Lela

74. Como–Karim

1.A Shomoh, Shomong, Chomo, Shomo

2.A Karim, Kirim

2.B Kiyu, Nuadhu

3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido and Jalingo LGAs

5. Benue–Congo: Benue: Jukunoid: Central Jukunoid: Wurbo cluster

75. Cori

1.A Chori

3. Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA

4. A single village and associated hamlets

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group: North–western subgroup: Hyamic

7. Grammar (Dihoff 197x)

Source(s) Blench (1990)

Cumbween = Bween: see the Fali cluster

D.

Da Holmaci = Holma: see the Nzanyi–Holma cluster

76. Daba

1.B Daba

3. Adamawa State, Mubi LGA. Between Mubi and Bahuli

4. A single village, less than 1,000. Mostly in Cameroun

5. Central Chadic: West Central group: Daba group

8. Scripture Portions from 1984, New Testament in progress

Dadia = Dadiya

Dadira = Dadiya

77. Dadiya

1.A Nda Dia, Dadia

1.B Bwə Daddiya pl. Daddiyab

1.C Nyíyò Daddiya

3. Gombe State, Balanga LGA, Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA and Adamawa State, Lamurde LGA. Between Dadiya and Bambam.

4. 3,986 (1961), 20,000 (1992 est.).

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Waja group

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Source(s) Kleinewillinghöfer (1992); Blench (2008)
Refs. Jungtraithmayr (1968/69)

Daffa = Daffo–Butura – dialect of Ron
Daffo–Butura – dialect of Ron
Dagara – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu
Daja – member of Akpes cluster
Daka = Samba Daka
Daka = Dirim
Dakarkari = Lela
Dakkarkari = Lela
Dakwa – dialect of Kamwe
Dala: see Dulumu
Dalong = Pai
Dama = Bete–Bendi
Dama = Nama: see the Mbembe (Tigong) cluster

78. Damakawa

1.A Damakawa
2.C Tidama'un (Cicipu name)
3. Kebbi State, Sakaba LGA, villages of Inguwar Kilo and Marandu
4. 500-1000 ethnic population, but language now has only a few rememberers
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Kambari cluster. N.B. the dubious reliability of some of the data and the possibility of Cipu loans makes the classification of Damakawa slightly uncertain.
10. Speakers have now switched to cLela as their mother tongue
11. Damakawa is moribund and only remains as isolated words and phrases remembered by a few individuals

Source: McGill (2008)

Dampar – member of the Kororofa cluster
Danti = Gomme: see the Koma cluster
Dàmùl – see the Jar cluster
Dandawa = Dendi
Danshe – member of the Zeem cluster
Dàṅ Shóó = Shoo: see the Shoo–Minda–Nye cluster
Daroro = Kacicere: see the Katab cluster

79. Das cluster

2.C Barawa
3. Bauchi State, Toro and Dass LGAs
4. 8,830 (LA 1971)
5. Chadic: West branch B: Zaar group
*Lukshi
1.B Dəkshi
4. 1,130 (LA 1971)
*Durr–Baraza
1.B Bandas
3. Bauchi State, Das LGA, Durr and Baraza villages
4. 4,700 (LA 1971); 30-40,000 (Caron 2005)
*Zumbul
1.A Boodlə
2.C Zumbulawa, Dumbulawa

3. Bauchi State, Das LGA, Zumbul town
4. See Wandī

Refs. Temple (1922)

*Wandī

1.A Wangday
3. Bauchi State, Das LGA, Wandī town
4. 700 (including Zumbul) (LA 1971)

*Dot

1.A Dwat
1.B Zodi
1.C shérám zodi
2.A Dott
3. South of Bauchi on the Dass road
4. 2,300 (LA 1971); a single large village. 37,582 (local census 2003). Seven wards (of eleven) speak Zodi

10. Hausa

11. The language borrows heavily from Hausa (25% of lexical entries) and for this reason appears to be thriving rather than speakers switching to Hausa

Refs. Caron (2002)

Dat = Dot: see the Das cluster

Daza = Teda

80. Daza

1.A Daza
3. Bauchi State, Darazo LGA
4. a few villages
5. Chadic: West branch A: Bole–Angas major group: (no data)

Refs. Schuh (1978)

Dede – dialect of Nzanyi

81. Defaka

1.B Defaka
1.C Defaka
2.B Afakani
3. Rivers State, Bonny LGA, ward of Nkọrọ town and Iwoma Nkọrọ
4. ca. 200 [n.b. competence levels vary]
5. Atlantic–Congo: Volta–Congo: Ijoid
10. Speakers are fluent in Nkọrọ
11. Highly endangered

Source(s); Connell (2007)

Refs. Jenewari (1983); Williamson (1988, 2000)

82. Degema

1.A Dəgema
2.A Atala, Usokun
2.B (Udekama not recommended)
3. Rivers State, Degema LGA
4. 10,000 (SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: Delta Edoid
6. Atala, spoken in Degema town, and Usokun spoken in Usokun–Degema.

Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.

7. Reading and Writing Book 1966 Rivers Reading Project Reader I and Numerals.

8. Draft dictionary; Kari (n.d.)

Source(s)

Refs. Thomas & Williamson (1967), Thomas (19xx); Kari (various)

Dehoxde = Dghwedē

Dele (nya Dele) – dialect of Longuda

Delebe – dialect of Longuda

Demsa – dialect of Bata

Deṅsa – member of the Lamja-Deṅsa-Tola cluster

83. Dendi

1.C Dandi

2.C Dandawa

3. Kebbi State, Argungu and Bagudo LGAs; mostly in Benin Republic, and Niger

4. 839 in Nigeria (1925 Meek); 21,000 in Benin (1980 CNL); 10,000 in Niger

5. Nilo-Saharan: Songhai

Refs. Tersis (1968)

Deng = Daka

84. Deno

3. Bauchi State, Darazo LGA; 45 km northeast of Bauchi town

4. 9,900 (LA 1971)

5. Chadic: West branch A: Bole-Angas major group: Bole group

Refs. Gowers (1907); Schuh (1978)

85. Dera

1.B Bo Dera

1.C na Dera sg., Dera pl.

2.A Kanakuru

3. Adamawa State, Shellen LGA; Borno State, Shani LGA

4. 11,300 (W&B)

5. Chadic: West sub-branch A: Bole-Angas major group: Bole group

6. Shani, Shellen and Gasi

8. Mark and Scripture portions, 1937

Source(s) Blench (1992)

Refs. Newman (1977)

Dəknu = Gwamhi-Wuri

Dəkshi = Lukshi: see the Das cluster

Dəmak = Doemak: see the Kofyar cluster

Dghwede = Dghwedē

Dghwédè = Dghwedē

86. Dghwedē

1.A Dghwede, Hude, Johode, Dehoxde, Tghuade, Toghwe, Traude

1.B Dghwédè

2.B Azaghvana, Wa'a, Zaghvana

3. Borno State, Gwoza LGA

4. 19,000 (1963), 7,900 (TR 1970), 30,000 (1980 UBS)

5. Chadic: Biu-Mandara A: Mandara group

8. New Testament 1980

9. Phonology; Frick (1978)

Source(s) Kosack (n.d.)

Refs. Wolff (1971a)

Dia (Nda Dia) = Dadiya

87. Dibo

1.B Dibo

1.C Dibo

2.B Shitako, Zitako, Zhitako

2.C Ganagawa, Ganagana

3. Niger State, Lapai LGA; Federal Capital Territory; Nasarawa State, Nassarawa LGA

4. 18,200 (1931 DF); estimate more than 100,000 (1990) – an unknown number of Dibo living among the Gbari no longer speak their own language.

Source(s) Blench (1990)

Diir = Dir: see the Polci cluster

88. Dijim-Bwilim

3. Gombe State, Balanga LGA, Adamawa State, Lamurde LGA

4. 7,545 (1968). ca. 20 villages

5. Adamawa-Ubangi: Adamawa: Waja group

7. Orthography based on Dijim lect. Reading & Writing Book (2006)

8. Gospel of Luke ready for printing

11. Cassettes of Gospel of Luke

Source(s) Kleinewillinghöfer (1991)

Refs. Jungraithmayr (1968/9)

*Dijim

1.B Dijim

1.C sg Nñi Dìjí pl. Dìjím

2.A Cham, Cam, Kindiyo,

4. Cham 3,257.

7.

*Bwilim

1.B Bwilóm

1.C sg Nñi Bwílí pl. Bwílóm

2.A Mwana, Mwona [Hausa name], Fitilai [village name]

4. 4,282

Diko – dialect of Gbagyi

Dim = Adim: see the Agwagwune cluster

Dimmuk = Doemak: see the Kofyar cluster

Dindiga = Bendeghe: see the Ejagham cluster

Dingai = Lala

Dingi = Dungu

Dir – member of the Polci cluster

89. Diri

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1.A Diriya, Dirya
 1.B Sago, Tsagu
 2.B Diryanci
 2.C Buwane, Diryawa
 3. Bauchi State, Ningi and Darazo LGAs
 4. 3,750 (LA 1971)
 5. Chadic: West sub-branch B: Bade/Warji group:
 Warji group
Refs. Skinner (1977)

90. Dirim

1.C Daka
 3. Taraba State, Bali LGA, Garba Chede area: note
 former map location erroneous
 4. 9,000 (CAPRO, 1992)
 5. Benue-Congo: Bantoid: Northern Bantoid: Dakoid
 6. Doubts persist as to whether this language is really
 separate from Samba Daka (q.v.)
Refs. Meek (1931), CAPRO (1992)

Diriya = Diri
 Dirya = Diri
 Diryanci = Diri
 Djerna = Zarma
 Djiri = Lopa
 Djo = Ijo
 Dlæge = next
 Dlige – dialect of Lamang Central: see the Lamang
 cluster
 Doemak – member of the Kofyar cluster
 Doka – dialect of Miship
 Doka cf. Idon-Doka-Makyali

91. Doko-Uyanga

1.B Dqsanga
 1.C Basanga
 2.A Iko
 3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA
 4. Several towns
 5. Benue-Congo: Cross River: Delta-Cross: Upper
 Cross: East-West group
Refs. Cook (1969, 1976), Simmons (1976)

Dokshi = Lushi: see the Zeem cluster
 Dolli – dialect of Kwaami
 Doma – dialect of Alago

92. Dong

3. Taraba State, Zing and Mayo Belwa LGAs. At
 least six villages
 4. ca. 20,000
 5. Benue-Congo: Dakoid
Source(s) Blench (1993)
Refs. Shimizu (1979: 18,65), CAPRO (1992:87-89)

Donga – dialect of Kpan
 Donga – dialect of Jukun of Takum

Doobe = Ndera: see the Koma cluster
 Dookà – see Guruntum-Mbaaru
 Doome = Ndera: see the Koma cluster
 Dòdòrî – see the Jar cluster
 Dorofi – dialect of Nor
 Dqsanga = Doko-Uyanga
 Doso = Mingang Doso
 Dosø = Mingang Doso
 Dot – member of the Das cluster
 Dş'aràwa = Jar cluster
 Dşekiri = Işekiri
 Du – dialect of Berom
 Duguranci – see Jar cluster-Duguri
 Dugurawa – see Jar cluster-Duguri
 Duguri, Duguranci, Dugurawa – name of several
 dialects in the Jar cluster
 Dugusa = Tunzu
 Duka = Hun
 Dukanci = Hun
 Duku (Wa Duku) – dialect of Bacama: see the Bata
 cluster
 Dukuri = Duguri: the Jar cluster

93. Dulbu

3. Bauchi State, Bauchi LGA
 4. 80 (LA 1971)
 5. Benue-Congo: Bantu: Jarawan Lábfér group
Refs. Shimizu (1983)

Dulumi – Population 1000, (Mundu and Dala):
 Gospel Recordings (1971, 1974)
 Dumawa – Small community Bauchi State: Bauchi
 LGA: Dumi village: Temple (1922: 100); Campbell
 and Hoskison fieldnotes (1969)
 Dumbulawa = Zumbul; see Das cluster; possibly
 dialect of Zhar: Jar cluster
 Dungerawa = Duguri: see the Jar cluster
 Dungi = Dungu

94. Dungu

1.A Dungi, Dingi, Dwingi, Dunjawa
 3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA
 4. 310 (NAT 1949)
 5. Benue-Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern
 Jos group: Kauru subgroup

Dunjawa = Dungu
 Durlong – Nasarawa State, Lafia LGA, Jungwa,
 Namu and Njok. Possibly a dialect of Goemai: Carl
 Hoffmann (n.d.); Bergman & Dancy (1966)
 Durr-Baraza – member of the Das cluster
 Durop = Kqorop
 Dutse (Jarawan Dutse) = Izere
 Duurum = Geruma
 Duwai = Duwai
 Dwat = Dot: see the Das cluster
 Dwingi = Dungu
 Dyarma = next

Dyerma = Zarma

95. Dza

- 1.A Dza, Ja
 - 1.B nnwa' Dzâ
 - 1.C Èédzá, ídzà
 - 2.A Jenjo, Janjo, Jen,
 3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA and Adamawa State, Numan LGA. Along the Benue River.
 4. 6,100 (1952). N.B. Figures for Dza may include other Jen groups such as Joole and Tha (q.v.)
 5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Jen group
- Source(s)** Blench (1987); Kleinewillinghöfer (1992)

Dzar – member of the Hyam cluster
Dzərɲu (Margi Dzərɲu) – dialect of Margi

96. Dzodinka

- 2.A Adiri, Adere
 3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA; also in Cameroon: a single village on the border
 5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Grasslands Bantu: East
 8. Mark, 1923, John 1932
- Refs.** Dieu & Renaud (1983)

Dzuuba = next
Dzuuɓa – dialect of Zaladva: see the Lamang cluster
Dzuwo – an unclassified Wurkum group of Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA

97. Duwai

- 1.A Duwai
 - 1.C Əvji
 - 2.B Eastern Bade
 3. Borno State, Bade LGA
 5. Chadic: West Branch B: Bade/Warji major group: Bade group
- Source(s)** Schuh (2007)

East – see: East Boki, Bokyì; East Gwari, Gbagyi; East
Ogbah, Ogbah; Mbe East, Mbe
Eastern – see: Hausa (Kano, Katagum, Hadejiya areas); Eastern Olodiama, İzon; Eastern Tarakiri, İzon; Mbube Eastern, Utugwang; Ijọ Eastern
Ebəna = Bena
Ebe = Asu
Ebeteng = Ehom: see the Akpet–Ehom cluster
Ebina = Bena

98. Ebira cluster

- 1.A Igbirra, Igbira, Egbira, Egbura
3. Kwara State, Okene, Okehi, and Kogi LGAs; Nasarawa State, Nassarawa LGA; Edo State, Akoko–Edo LGA
4. 154,500 (1952 P.Bruns), 500,000 (1980 UBS); about 1M (1989 Adivè)

5. Benue–Congo: Nupoid: Ebira cluster

Refs. Blench (1989)

*Okene

3. Kwara State, Okene, Okehi, and Kogi LGAs
 7. Reading and Writing Book 1972, Pre–primer 1973
 - 3 Primers 1972–3, 3
 - post–Primers 1974; Official Orthography 1985
 8. Matthew 1891, John 1960, Christmas story 1972, Easter story 1972, John 1970, New Testament 1984
- Refs.** Scholz & Scholz (1972); Scholz (1976); Adivè (1989)

*Etuno

- 1.A tɔnɔ
 - 2.C Igara
 3. Edo State, Akoko–Edo LGA, Igara town
- Refs.** Ladefoged (1964)

*Koto

- 2.C Igu (Egu, Ika, Bira, Birī, Panda)
 3. Nasarawa State, Nassarawa LGA, Toto and Umaisha towns, Kogi State, Bassa LGA
- Refs.** Sterk (1977)

Ebode = next

Əbode – member of the Lala cluster

Eboh = Aboh: see the Ʋkwuanī–Aboh–Ndonī cluster

Eboze = Buji: see the Jere cluster

Èbú – dialect of Igala

99. Ebughu

- 1.B Ebughu
 - 1.C Ebughu
 - 2.A Oron
 3. Akwa Ibom State, Mbo and Oron LGAs
 4. more than 5,000 (1988)
 5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross:
- Refs.** Connell (1991)

Eche – Echìe

Echìe – dialect of Igbo

100. Ēda

- 1.A Adara
- 1.B Ànda pl. Àda
- 1.C Èdà
- 2.A Kadara
3. Kaduna State, Kachia LGA; Niger State, Paikoro LGA
4. 22,000 (NAT 1949); 40,000 (1972 Barrett). Towns; Adunu, Amale, Dakalo, Ishau, Kurmin Iya, Kateri, Bishini, Doka (Kaduna road)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Northern group
6. There is town called Agunu in Kachia LGA which speaks a language very similar to Ēda. There are towns called Mai Ido and Kufai where the people are

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called Anawyi and they speak Ewyi. This is said to be very close to Eda.

7. Reading and Writing Book (2006); Counting and Numbering (2006)

8. NT extracts (2006)

12. Request programme, Zuma FM Radio

Source(s) Maikarfi (2007)

Refs. Smith (1953)

Èdè = Yoruba

Ediba = Kohumono

Ediro – dialect of Engenni

101. Edo

1.A Oviedo, Ovioba

2.A Benin

2.B Edo (Binĩ)

3. Edo State, Ovia, Oredo and Orhionmwon LGAs

4. 203,000 (1952), 1,000,000 (1987 UBS)

5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North–Central Edoid i.

7. Various readers, including set of 1–6, (1987); Dictionaries (1937, 1986); Official Orthography

8. Scripture portions from 1914; New Testament 1981; Old Testament in preparation (1989 UBS)

Refs. Melzian (1937); Agheyisi (1986); UBS (1989); Elugbe (1989)

102. Edra

1.B Àndara pl. Àdara

1.C Èdrà

3. Kaduna State, Kachia, Kajuru LGAs

4. Towns; Maru, Kufana, Rimau, Kasuwan Magani & Iri

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Northern group

12. Some broadcasts on Kaduna State Radio

Source(s) Maikarfi (2007)

Refs. Smith (1953)

Edzu = Abawa: see Gupa–Abawa

Èédzá = next

Èéjá = Dza

103. Efai

1.B Efai

2.B Effiat (from Efik)

3. Akwa Ibom State, Mbo LGA; Cameroon Republic, Isangele sub–division

4. >5,000 (1988 est.)

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross:

Refs. Connell (1991)

Effiat = Efai

Effium = Ufiom: see the Oring cluster

Effurum = Uvbię

Effurun = Uvbię

Efifa – Yoruba dialect

Efiom = Ufiom: see the Oring cluster

104. Efik

2.A Calabar

3. Cross River State, Calabar municipality, Odukpani and Akamkpa LGAs; and in Cameroon

4. 26,300 (1950 F&J), 10,000 in Cameroon; 360,000 first language speakers; spoken as a second language by 1.3 million (UN 1960), 3.5 million (1986 UBS) diminishing

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross: Central group

7. Literary language; Official Orthography

8. Bible 1868, reprinted 1952/62/64, Scripture portions from 1850, Catechism 1956, second draft of new New Testament in progress (1989 UBS)

Source(s) Connell (1991)

Refs. Dictionaries: Goldie (1862), Adams (1952/3); Goldie (1868) grammar; UBS (1989); further bibliography in Cook (1985)

Efutop = Bakor

Ègbá – dialect of Yoruba

Ègbado = Yoruba

Egbe – dialect of Mbe West: see the Mbe cluster

Ègbé = Mbe West: see Mbe

Egbedna – dialect of Ikwere

Egbema – dialect of Igbo

Egbema – dialect of Iẓon: Ijọ cluster

Egbira = Ebira

Egbura = Ebira

Egede = Igede

Egedde = Igede

Ègeṇę = Engenni

105. Eggon

1.A Egon

1.B onumu Egon

1.C Mo Egon

2.B Mada Eggon, Hill Mada

3. Nasarawa State, Akwanga, Nassarawa–Eggon and Lafia LGAs

4. 52,000 (Welters 1971)

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group: Southwestern subgroup: cluster 2

6. 25 dialects are locally recognised although the status of these is unclear

7. 2 readers

8. New Testament 1975, Scripture portions from 1935, hymnbook

Source(s) Blench (1992)

Refs. Anon. (1940) Dictionary; Gerhardt (1983)

Eghom = Okom: see Mbembe

Egnih = East Ogbah: a dialect of Ogbah

Egon = Eggon

Egu = Igu: see Ebira

Egun = Gbe

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Ehom – member of the Akpet–Ehom cluster

106. Ehuəun

2.A Ekpemmi, Ekpimi, Epimi

3. Ondo State, Akoko South LGA

4. 5,766 (1963)

5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North–Western Edoid ii.

Ejagam = Ejagham: see the Ejagham cluster

107. Ejagham cluster

2.C Ekoi (Efik name)

3. Cross River State, Akamkpa, Ikom, Odukpani and Calabar LGAs, and in Cameroon

4. 80,000 total: 45,000 in Nigeria, 35,000 in Cameroon (1982 SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Ekoid Bantu

6. 5 dialects in Nigeria, 4 in Cameroon

Refs. Watters (1981)

*Bendeghe

1.A Bindege, Bindiga, Dindiga

2.B Mbuma

3. Cross River State, Ikom LGA

*Etung North

2.A Icuatai

3. Cross River State, Ikom LGA

4. 13,900 (1963)

7. Reading and Writing Book 1966, Tortoise Stories 1969, Folk Stories 1969

8. Stories of Abraham 1969

*Etung South

3. Cross River State, Ikom and Akamkpa LGAs

4. 4,200 (1963)

*Ejagham

2.B Ekwe, Ejagam, Akamkpa

3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA and in Cameroon

7. Primers 1–3 1969, English–Ejagham–French Vocabulary 1970, folktales 1981, 1985 (Cameroon)

8. New Testament in preparation in Cameroon

*Ekin

2.A Qua, Kwa, Aqua

2.B Abakpa

3. Cross River State, Odukpani and Calabar LGAs

4. 900 active adult males (1944–45): bilingual in Efik (Cook 1969b)

Refs. Forde and Jones (1950), Cook (1969b)

Ejar – see the Tinor–Myamya cluster

Ekajuk – Bakor

Ekama – dialect of Mbembe

Ekamtulufu = Nde

Eket = Ekit

108. Eki

1.B Eki

3. Cross River State

4. 5000 plus (1988)

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross: (no data) – dialect of Efik?

Refs. Connell (1991)

Ekid = Eket

Ekin – member of the Ejagham cluster

109. Ekit

1.A Ekid, Eket

3. Akwa Ibom State, Eket and Uquo Ibeno LGAs

4. 22,000 (1952 W&B); estimated 200,000 (1989)

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross: Central group

Source(s) Connell (1991)

Èkìtì – dialect of Yoruba

Ekoi = Ejagham

Ekokoma = Mbembe

Ekparabong – member of the Ndoe cluster

Ekpari = Yace

Ekpetiama – a north central dialect of Iẓon: Ijọ cluster

Ẹkpenmi – name used for both Ehuəun and Ukue

110. Ekpeye

2.B Ekpabya (by Abua), Ekkpahia, Ekpaffia

3. Rivers State, Ahoada LGA

4. 20,000 (1953); 50,000 (1969 Clark)

5. Benue–Congo: Igboïd: Southern: Lowland: Delta

6. According to clan names: Ako, Upata, Ubye, Igbuduya

7. Rivers Readers Project, Dictionary of Proper Names, Reading and Writing book

8. Hymnbook c. 1989

9. Dictionary; Blench draft (2005)

Refs. Clark (1969, 1971, 1972, 1974)

Ekpimi = Ehuəun

Ekumuru – Kohumono

Ekuri = Nkukoli

Ekwe = Ejagham

Elele – dialect of Ikwere

111. Eleme

3. Rivers State, Gokana–Tai–Eleme LGA

4. 55,000 (1987 UBS)

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Ogoni: West group

7. Rivers Readers Project, reading and writing book 1973, Reader 1, 1972

8. Common prayer 1970, Hymnbook 1972, Mark

112. Eloyi

2.B Afo, Epe, Aho, Afu, Afao

3. Nasarawa State, Nassarawa and Awe LGAs; Benue State, Otukpo LGA

4. 20,000 (Mackay 1964); 25,000 (SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau

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6. Mbeci (=Mbekyi, Mbeji, Mbamu

7. Primer

8. Hymnbook

Sources: Kato (2006)

Refs. Temple (1922); Armstrong (1955, 1964, 1979); Mackay (1964)

Elu – dialect of Isoko

113. Emai–Iuleha–Ora cluster

2.B Kunibum

2.C Ivbiosakon

3. Edo State, Owan, LGA

4. estimated 100,000 plus (1987 Schaefer)

5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North Central Edoid

6. Ivhimion

8. Four gospels 1908–10

*Emai

4. estimated 20–25,000 (1987 Schaefer)

7. Dictionary

Refs. Schaefer (1987) dictionary

*Iuleha

1.C Aoma

4. estimated 50,000 (1987 Schaefer)

*Ora

4. estimated 30,000 (1987 Schaefer)

114. Emane

1.A Amana

3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA; and in Cameroon

4. No proof of permanent communities in Nigeria

5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Tivoid

Emede – dialect of Isoko

115. Emhalhe

2.A Somorika (Semolika)

3. Edo State, Akoko–Edo LGA

4. 249 in Semolina town (Temple 1922)

5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North–Western Edoid: Southern

Emoro = Lemoro

Emohua – dialect of Ikwere

Emu – dialect of Ukwuanj: see Ukwuanj–Aboh–Ndonj

Emughan – dialect of Abuan

Eneeme = Nama: see the Mbembe (Tigong) cluster

116. Engenni

1.A Ngene, Egene

1.B Egene

3. Rivers State, Yenagoa and Ahoada LGAs

4. 10,000 (1963); 20,000 (1980 UBS)

5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: Delta–Edoid

6. Eديو, Inedua, and Ogua; Zarama in Yenagoa LGA

7. Reading and Writing book 1966, 3 Primers 1971 to 1975, 2 post–primers, poems 1975

8. New Testament 1979, Scripture portions from 1968
Source(s)

Refs. Thomas and Williamson (1967); Thomas (1978)

117. English

4. An official language widely used in media and as a first language by an increasing proportion of Nigerian urban populations.

5. Indo–European: Germanic

10. Main second language of all urban populations, except in Hausa cities of the far north

12. Main language of television, radio and newspapers

Enhwe – dialect of Isoko

Eni – see the Oko–Eni–Osanyen cluster

Enna = Erei: see the Agwagwune cluster

Enwan = Sasaru–Enwan–Igwe

118. Enwang

1.B Enwang

1.C Enwang

2.A Oron (incorrectly)

3. Akwa Ibom State, Mbo LGA

4. estimated 50,000 plus (1988)

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross

Refs. Connell (1991)

Enwe – dialect of Isoko

Enyong – dialect of Ibibio

Epe = Eloyi

119. Epie

2.B Epie–Atissa, Epie–Atisa

3. Rivers State, Yenagoa LGA

4. 12,000 (SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: Delta–Edoid

6. two clans Epie and Atisa in at least three towns: Agudiana, Akenfai, Yenegwe

7. Primer. Rivers Readers Project, Reader 1, Reading and Writing book

Refs. Thomas and Williamson (1967); Elugbe (1973, 1983, 1989)

Epimi = Ehuen

Erakwa = Erwa

Eregba – dialect of Kpan

Erei – member of the Agwagwune cluster

Erohwa = Erwa

Eruşu – member of the Akoko cluster

120. Erwa

1.A Erohwa, Erakwa, Arokwa

3. Bendel State, Isoko LGA

5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: Southwestern Edoid

Refs. Elugbe (1989)

121. Esan

- 1.A Ishan
- 1.B Awain
3. Bendel State, Agbazilo, Okpebho, Owan and Etsako LGAs
4. 183,000 (1952); 500,000 estimated in 1963: Okojie & Ejele (1987)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North Central Edoid
6. Many dialects
7. Primer 1951, readers 1952, 1980
8. Luke 1974, New Testament in press (1987), Catholic catechism c. 1930

Refs. Okojie and Ejele (1987); Ejele (1982, 1986)

Esuku – member of Akpes cluster

Etche = Echie: see Igbo

122. Etebi

- 1.B Etebi
- 2.A Oron (incorrectly); Ekit (incorrectly)
3. Akwa Ibom State, Uquo Ibeno LGA
4. estimate 15,000 (1989)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross: Central

Refs. Connell (1991)

Ethun = Hun

Etien = Aten

Etkey = Kentu: see Kpan

123. Etkywan

- 1.A Icen, Ichen, Itchen
- 1.B Kentu, Kyātō, Kyanton, Nyidu
3. Taraba State, Takum and Sardauna LGAs
4. 6,330 in Donga district (1952 W&B); more than 7,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Benue: Jukunoid: Central Jukunoid: Kpan–Icen group

Source(s) Blench (1991)

Etono I – member of the Ubaghara cluster

Etono II – member of the Agwagwune cluster

124. Etsako

- 1.B Yèkhee: not all speakers of the language recognise this as the name of the language.
- 2.A Etsako: the language is not the only language listed as being spoken in Etsako LGA.
- 2.B Iyèkhee, Afenmai, Kukuruku (not recommended)
3. Edo State, Etsako, Agbako and Okpebho LGAs
4. 73,500 (1952), 150,000 (UBS 1987)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North–Central Edoid
6. Auchì, Uzairue, South Ivbie, Uwepa–Uwano, (Weppa–Wano), Avbianwu (Fugar), Avbiele, Ivbiadaobi
8. New Testament in progress, translation of Psalms in progress (UBS 1989)

Refs. Elugbe (1989)

125. Etulo

- 1.A Utur, Eturo
- 2.C Turumawa
3. Benue State, Gboko LGA, Taraba State, Wukari, LGA
4. 2,900 (1952 RGA); more than 10,000 (Shain, p.c. 1988)
5. Benue–Congo: Idomoid: group b
7. Etulo/English diglot of Etulo customs

Refs. Armstrong (1964)

Etung North – member of the Ejagham cluster

Etung South – member of the Ejagham cluster

Etuno = Etono II: see the Agwagwune cluster

Etuno = next

Ètunò – member of the Ebira cluster

Eturo = Etulo

Evadi – a dialect of Kambari

126. Ewant

- 1.A Avande, Evand, Ovande
- 2.B Balagete, Belegete
3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA and in Cameroon
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Tivoid

Source(s) Gray Wordlist

Refs. Breton et Dieu (1984); Regnier (1990)

Evrie = Uvbiè

Evhro = Uvbiè

Ewumbonga = Ofombonga: see Mbembe

Eyagi = Yoruba

Èyè – dialect of Ọkpamheri

Eza = Èzaa

Ezei = Erei: see the Agwagwune cluster

Ezekwe = Uzekwe

Èzaa – a member of the Izi–Èzaa–Ikwo–Mgbo cluster

Ezelle = Jere

Ezɔn = next

Èzɔn = Iɔn

Ezopong = Osopong: see Mbembe

Èzza = Èzaa: see the Izi–Èzaa–Ikwo–Mgbo cluster

Èkakumò = Ukaan

Əshinginaì – a dialect group of the Kambari I cluster

Əvji = Duwai

Fa'awa = Pa'a

Fachara = Cara

Fadan Wate = Ninzam

Fadawa – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu

Faishang – dialect of Izere

Faka = next

Fakai = next

Fakanci = Kag: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster

Fakara = Cara

Fakawa = next

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Fakkanci = Kag: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster

Fali – Bana (in error)

Fali of Baissa – nearly extinct

Fali of Fali Plateau – unknown classification 5–6 speakers only remaining (per K. van Wyk (1984))

Fali of Jilbu = next

Fali of Jilvu = Zizilivakan

Fali of Kiria – Kirya-Konzəl

Fali of Mijilu – Kirya-Konzəl

Fali of Mubi – Fali cluster

Fali of Mucella = next

Fali of Muchella – Fali cluster

127. Fali cluster

2.A Fali of Mubi, Fali of Muchella

2.C Vimtim, Yimtim

3. Adamawa State, Mubi LGA

4. Four principal villages. Estimate more than 20,000 (1990)

5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub-branch A: Bata group

Source(s) Blench (1992)

*Vin

1.B Uroovin

1.C Uvin

2.A Vimtim

3. Vimtim town, north of Mubi

*Huli

1.A Bahuli

1.B Urahuli

1.C Huli, Hul

3. Bahuli town, northeast of Mubi

*Madzarin

1.B Ura Madzarin

1.C Madzarin

2.A Muchella

3. Muchella town, northeast of Mubi

*Bween

1.B Urambween

1.C Cumbween

2.A Bagira

3. Bagira town, northeast of Mubi

128. Fam

1.B Fam

1.C Fam

2.C Kɔŋa, Konga

3. Taraba State, Bali LGA, 17km east of Kungana

4. less than 1,000 (1984)

5. Bantoid: Northern Bantoid: Mambiloid: Fam

Source(s) Blench (1984)

Fan – dialect of Berom

Fantuan = Kafancan: see the Katab cluster

Faran = Firan

Fedare – next

Federe – dialect of Izere

Feserek = Izere

Fem = Fyam

Fer – see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster

Fezere = Izere

Fier = Fyer

Fika = Bole

Fikyu – dialect of Kuteb

Filane – Filani = Fulfulde

Filatanci = Fulfulde

Filiya = Pero

Fillanci = Fulfulde

129. Firan

1.A Faran, Forom

1.B Firàn

1.C yes Firàn sg. yes Bèfiràn pl.

2.A Kwakwi

3. Plateau State, Barakin Ladi LGA, at Kwakwi station, south of Jos

4. less than 1500 (1991)

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Central group: South–Central subgroup: Izere cluster

Source(s) Regnier (1991); Blench (2004)

Refs. Shimizu (1975);

Fire = Tsobo

Fiti = Surubu

Fitilai = Bwilim: Dijim–Bwilim

Fiyankayen = Fika: a dialect of Bole

Fizere = Izere

Fobur – dialect of Izere

Foni = Pa'a

Forom = Firan

Foron with Fan–Foron–Heikpang – dialect group of Berom

Ftour = Xedi

FuCaka = Pa'a

FuCiki = Pa'a

Fugar = Avianwu: see Etsakɔ = Yèkhee

Fula = next

Fulani = next

Fulbe = Fulfulde

130. Fulfulde

1.B Fulfulde

1.C Pullo *pl.* Fulbe

2.B Fillanci, Filatanci, Fula

2.C Fulani, Filani, Rumada

3. Scattered throughout the country; also in other countries of West-Central Africa

4. 3,000,000 (1952)

5. Atlantic–Congo: Atlantic: Northern Branch: Senegal group

6. Main dialects in Nigeria: Central: Kano–Katsina–Bauchi–Borno; East: Adamawa; West: Sokoto

7. newspaper; Official Orthography

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8. New Testament 1964 in Benin Republic, Old Testament translation in progress, New Testament 1968 in Cameroon
9. Dictionaries: Taylor (1932), Noye (1990).
Grammars: Taylor (19xx), Stennes (1967), Macintosh (19xx); Pedagogical texts: Skinner & Pelletier (19xx)
Refs. Blench (1990)

131. Fungwa

1.B Tufungwa
1.C Afungwa
2.A Ura, Ula
3. Niger State, Rafi LGA, at Gulbe, Gabi Tukurbe, Urenciki, Renge and Utana
4. 900 (1949 H.D. Gunn)
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Kamuku–Basa group
Source(s) Blench (1987)

Fursum – dialect of Izere

Furupagha – a south–western dialect of Ịzọn: Ịjọ cluster

Funtu (Koro Funtu of Minna) = Jijili

Futu – dialect of Kamwe

132. Fyem

1.A Pyam, Pyem, Paiem, Fem, Pem
2.B Gyem
3. Plateau State, Jos, Barkin Ladi and Mangu LGAs
4. 7,700 (1952 W&B); 14,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Southeastern group
9. Grammars: Nettle (1998)
Source(s)

Fyandigere = Gera

133. Fyer

1.A Fier
3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA
4. 1,500 (1970); 10,000 (Blench 1999)
5. Chadic: West branch A: Ron group
Source(s) Blench & Seibert (1999)

Refs. Jungrathmayr (1970)

134. Gaa

2.A Tiba
3. Adamawa State: Ganye LGA: Tiba Plateau;
4. <5000 (1987 Blench)
5. Benue–Congo: North Bantoid: Dakoid
Source(s) Blench (1987); Boyd (1995)

Ga–tiyal = Tiyal: see Cinda–Regi–Tiyal cluster

135. Ga’anda cluster

1.C Kaḃən
2.B Mokar [name of the place where the rolling pot stopped]
3. Adamawa State, Gombi LGA

4. 7,600 (1952); 10,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Chadic: Biu Mandara branch A: Tera group:
136a. Ga’anda

1.B Tlōka’andata pl. Ka’andəca

4. Six villages

136b. Kaḃən

1.B Tlōkaḃənda pl. Kaḃənca

4. Twelve villages

136c. Fərtata

1.B Tlōfərtata pl. Fərtaca

4. Five villages

Source(s)

Refs. R. Newman (1966)

136. Boga

1.A Boka

3. Adamawa State, Gombi LGA

4. 5 villages

5. Chadic: Biu Mandara branch A: Tera group:

Source(s)

Refs.

Gabin = Ga’anda

Gabu – dialect of Igede

137. Gade

1.A Gede

1.B Gade

1.C Gade

3. Federal Capital Territory; Nasarawa State, Nassarawa LGA

4. 60,000 (Sterk 1977);

5. Benue–Congo: Nupoid

9. Grammar: Sterk (1978). Dictionary: Sterk (19xx)

Refs. Sterk (1977)

Gaejawa = Geji: see the Geji cluster

Gala – dialect of Warji

Galambe = Galambu

138. Galambu

1.A Galembi, Galambe

1.B Galambu

1.C Galambu

3. Bauchi State, Bauchi LGA, at least 15 villages

4. 8505 (Temple 1922); 2020 (Meek 1925); 1000 (SIL)

5. Chadic: West branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Bole group

Refs. Gowers (1907); Schuh (1978)

Galamkya – dialect of Bada: Jar cluster

Galavda = Glavda

Galambe = Galambu

Galembi = Galambu

Gamergou – member of the Wandala cluster

Gamergu – member of the Wandala cluster

Gambar Leere = next

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Gambar Lere – dialect of Zaar: see the Guus-Zaar cluster

Gamargu = Malgwa: see the Wandala cluster

Gambiwa – 285 in Bauchi Emirate: Temple (1922: 113,428)

Gamishawa = Gamshi: Offset of Geruma

Gamo = Ngamo

139. Gamo–Ningi cluster

3. Bauchi State, Ningi LGA

4. 15,000 but most speak Hausa.

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: Gamo–Ningi cluster

Source(s) Maddieson (1988)

*Gamo

1.B tì-Gamo

1.C dòdò-Gamo pl. à-ndi-Gamo

2.B Butancii

2.C Buta, Butawa, Butu

4. There are some thirty-two settlements of Gamo, but of these only Kurmi still spoke the language in 1974 (Shimizu 1982).

9. Wordlist (Shimizu 1982)

*Ningi

Gamsawa = next

Gamshi = Gamishawa: Offset of Geruma: Temple (1922: 113,428)

Gana – member of the Lere cluster

Gana – member of the Mboi cluster

Ganawa = Gana: see the Lere cluster

Ganagana = next

Ganagawa = Dibo

Ganang – dialect of Izere

Ganawuri = Aten

Gar – dialect of Baḍa: see Jar cluster

Gar (Duguri of Gar) – see the Jar cluster

Gàr – see Guruntum–Mbaaru

Garaka = Baḍa: see the Jar cluster

Garbabi – dialect of Jibu: see the Jukun cluster

Garoua – dialect (outside Nigeria) of Bata

Gasi – dialect of Dera

Gashish – dialect of Berom

Gaticɛp = Sagamuk

Gau – language extinct Bauchi State: Toro LGA: Gau village: Temple (1922: 116,428); Shimizu (1982: 123)

Gauawa = Gau

Gava – dialect of Guduf

Gayam – dialect of Jibu: see the Jukun cluster

Gayàr – see Guruntum–Mbaaru

Gayegi – dialect of Gbari Yamma

Gayi = Bisu: see the Obanliku cluster

Gayi – dialect of Kpan

Gbagye = Gbagyi

140. Gbagyi

1.C Ibagyi, Gbagye

2.A East Gwari, Gwari Matai

2.B Gwari

3. Niger State, Rafi, Chanchaga, Shiroro and Suleija LGAs; Federal Capital Territory; Kaduna State, Kachia LGA; Nasarawa State, Keffi and Nasarawa LGAs

4. 200,000 (1952 G&C) including Gbari; 250,000 (1985 UBS)

5. Benue–Congo: Nupoid: Gwari

6. A spread of lects not clearly defined but the variation represented here by town names: Vwezhi, Ngege (Genge, Gyange), or Tawari, Kuta, Diko, Karu, Louome, Kaduna

7. Some literature produced

8. Kuta: Scripture portions from 1912, New Testament 1956, Pilgrim's Progress (s.d.), 16 Old Testament stories 1956, new translation in progress

9. Dictionary: Edgar (1909). Grammars: Edgar (1909), Hyman & Magaji (1970), Rosendall (1998)

Refs. James (1990)

141. Gbagyi Nkwa

1.B Gbagyi

1.C Gbagyi

3. Niger State, Rafi LGA

4. more than 50,000 (1989 est.)

Source(s) Blench (1989)

Gbang = Berom

Gbanraɪn – north–central dialect of Iẓon: Ijọ cluster

Gbaranmatu = Oporoza: see the Iẓon cluster: Ijọ cluster

142. Gbari

2.A Gwari Yamma, West Gwari

3. Niger State, Chanchaga, Suleija, Agaie and Lapai LGAs; Federal Capital Territory; Kaduna State, Kachia LGA; Nasarawa State, Nassarawa LGA

4. 200,000 (1952 G&C) including Gbagyi

5. Benue–Congo: Nupoid: Gwari

6. A spread of lects listed in the previous edition according to town names: Botai, Jezhu, Konge, Kwange (Agbawi, Wake, Wī Wahe, or Kwali, Paiko, Izom, Gayegi, Yamma (Gwari Gamma). Speakers attest a division of lects based on river locations:

Shigokpna, Zubakpna, Abokpna, Sumwakpna

7. Dictionary draft: Blench & Doma (1992)

8. John in Paiko 1926, Mark in Gayegi 1925

Source(s) Blench (1979-99); Rosendall & Rosendall (1999)

Refs. James (1990);

Gbari Yamma = Gbari

143. Gbaya

1.A Baya

1.B Gbaya

1.C Gbaya

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3. Taraba State, Bali LGA, near confluence of Benue and Taraba Rivers; but mainly in Cameroon and Central African Republic

4. 200 (LA 1965)

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa–Ubangi: Ubangi

8. Scripture Portions from 1938, New Testament, 1951, 1983 in Yaayuwē dialect of Central African Republic

Refs. UBS (1989)

144. Gbe cluster

2.A Aja

3. Lagos State, Badagry LGA; and mainly in the Republics of Benin and Togo

5. Volta–Congo: Kwa: Left Bank

*Alada

8. Bible 1923, Scripture portions from 1886, Catechism 1885

*Asento

1.A Aséntó

*Gbekon

*Gun

1.A Gũ, Egun

4. 300,000 (Atinwore 1986)

8. New Testament (1892, 1919); Bible (1923, 1972)

*Phela

1.A Phelá

*Savi

*Weme

1.A Wéme

Refs. Asiwaju (1979); Capo (1979)

Gbékon – dialect of Gbe

Gbèdè – dialect of Yoruba

145. Gbetsu

2.A Katanza

3. Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA. About six villages east of the road north of Akwanga

4. 5000 (2008 est.)

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Nizic: Mada cluster

Source: Blench & Kato (2008)

Gbhu = Ninzo

Gbinna = Bena

146. Gbiri–Niragu cluster

3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA

4. 5,000 (1952 W&B)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: Kauru subgroup

*Gbiri

1.B Igbiri, Agari, Agbiri

2.A Gura, Gure, Guri

*Niragu

1.B Anirago, Aniragu

2.A Kafugu, Kagu, Kahugu, Kapugu

Gbo = Legbo

Gboare = Bacama: the Bata cluster

Gbuhwe = Guduf: see Guduf–Gava

Gbwata = Bata

Gede = Gade

Gedegede – member of Akpes cluster

Geeri–Ni = Jiir: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Zuksun cluster

Geerum = Geruma

147. Geji cluster

2.A Kayauri, Kaiyorawa

2.C Barawa

3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA

5. Chadic: West branch B: Zaa group

Refs. Gunn (1953); Campbell and Hoskison (1969)

*Məgang

1.A Bolu, Buli

1.B Məgàŋ

4. 1,250 (LA 1971), ‘a few hundred’ (Caron 2005)

*Pyaalu

1.A Pelu, Belu

1.B Pyààlù

*Geji

1.B Gyaazə

2.A Bagba

2.C Gezawa, Gaejawa

3. Toro, Bauchi LGAs, Bauchi State

4. 650 (LA 1971), 1000 (Caron 2005). 20 villages (2007)

7. Reading and Writing Book (2006)

8. NT extracts (2007)

Refs. Gunn (1953)

*Buu

1.A Zaranda

1.B Bùù

4. 750 (LA 1971), ‘a few hundred’ (Caron 2002)

Gela = next

Gelanci (Gelanci Serim) = next

Gelawa = Jiir: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster

Gelebda = Glavda

Gema = Gyem

Gemasakun = Sukur

Gembu – a dialect of Nor

Genge = Gbagyi

148. Gengle

2.B Wegele

3. Adamawa State, Mayo Belwa and Fufore LGAs

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Mumuye–Yendang group: Yendang group

149. Gera

- 1.A Gere
 - 1.B Fyandigere
 - 1.C sg. laa Fyandigere, pl. Fyandigere
 - 2.C Gerawa
 3. Bauchi State, Bauchi and Darazo LGAs
 4. 13,300 (LA 1971); at least 30 villages. N.B. many Gera villages no longer speak the language.
 5. Chadic: West sub-branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Bole group
- Refs.** Schuh (1978)

Gerawa = Gera
 Gere = Gera
 Gerema = Geruma
 Gerembe – dialect of Longuda
 Gerka = Yiwom
 Germa = Geruma

150. Geruma

- 1.A Gerema, Germa
 - 1.B Geerum (Duurum dialect); Gyeermu (Sum dial.)
 - 1.C Geerum (Duurum dialect); sg. na Gyeermu, pl. Gyeermu (Sum dial.)
 3. Bauchi State, Toro and Darazo LGAs. At least 10 villages
 4. 4,700 (LA 1971)
 5. Chadic: West sub-branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Bole group
 6. Sum, Duurum, possibly Gamsawa/Gamshi (Temple)
- Refs.** Schuh (1978); Temple (1922)

Gezawa = Geji
 Gələvdə = Glavda
 Gəmə Săkwún = Sukur
 Gəna – member of the Mboi cluster
 Gəvoko = Gvoko
 Ghboko – dialect of Glavda?
 Ghəna = Pidlimdi: see the Tera cluster

151. Ghotuq

- 2.A Otwa, Otuq
 3. Edo State, Owan and Akoko–Edo LGAs
 4. 9,000 (1952)
 5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North–Central Edoid
- Refs.** Thomas (1910); Elugbe (1989)

Ghudavan = next
 Ghudeven = next
 Ghudəvən – member of the Lamang cluster
 Ghumbagha – member of the Lamang cluster
 Ghye = Ghye (Za) – dialect of Kamwe
 Gidgid = Bade

152. Giiwo

- 1.A Kirifi
- 1.B Bu Giiwo

- 1.C sg. Ba Giiwo, pl. Ma Giiwo
 3. Bauchi State, Alkaleri, Bauchi and Darazo LGAs, 24 villages
 4. 3,620 (1922 Temple); 14,000 (SIL)
 5. Chadic: West sub-branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Bole group
- Refs.** Schuh (1978)

Gili – dialect of Bana
 Gimbe = Gòmṇome: see the Koma cluster
 Gingwak – member of the Jar cluster
 Gitata – dialect of Gwandara
 Giverom = Gworam: see Roba
 Glanda = Glavda

153. Glavda

- 1.A Galavda, Glanda, Gelebda, Gələvdə
 - 2.C Wakura
 3. Borno State, Gwoza LGA; also in Cameroon
 4. 20,000 (1963); 2,800 in Cameroon (1982 SIL)
 5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub-branch A: Mandara–Mafa–Sukur major group: Mandara group
 6. Ngoshe (Ngweshe)
 8. Mark 1967, Bible Stories 1966, Hymns and Psalms 1966
 9. Dictionary; Rapp and Benzing (1968)
- Refs.**

Gnoore – dialect of Mumuye
 Goba = Ngwaba
 Gobirawa – dialect of Hausa

154. Goemai

- 2.B Ankwai, Ankwe
 3. Nasarawa State, Shendam, Awe and Lafia LGAs
 4. 13,507 in Shendam (1934 Ames); 80,000 (1973 SIL)
 5. Chadic: West sub-branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Angas group
- Refs.** Grammar and Dictionary in typescript (Sirlinger 1937, 1942), Grammar (Hellwig in press)

155. Goji

- 1.B Fo Goji
 - 1.C Nya Goji pl. Memme Goji
 - 2.B Chong'e
 - 2.A Kushe, Kushi
 3. Gombe State, Shongom LGA
 4. 4000 (1973 SIL); 5000 (1990). ca. 20 villages (2007)
 5. Chadic: West sub-branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Bole–Tangale group
 7. Reading and Writing Book (2006)
 8. NT extracts (2007)
- Sources:** Blench (2007)

Goi = Baan

156. Gokana

3. Rivers State, Gokana–Tai–Eleme LGA
 4. 54,000 (1973 SIL)
 5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Ogoni: Kegboid
 7. Rivers Reader, Orthography (1991)
 8. Catholic catechism, Hymnbook
- Refs.** Brosnahan (1964, 1967); Vopnu (1991)

Golawa – 230 in Bauchi Emirate: Temple (1922: 116,428)

Gombe – dialect of Fulfulde

Gombi = Ngwaba

Gong = Kagoma

Gomla = next

Gomu = M̐

Gongla = Gnoore – dialect of Mumuye

Gora = Iku–Gora–Ankwa

Goram = Gworam: see the Kofyar cluster

Gori = Ọkọ: see Ọkọ–Eni–Ọsanyen

Goudé = Gude

Gũ = Gbe

Guba = next

Gubawa = next

Gubi = Shiki

Gubu = next

Gubuwa = Shiki

Gude = Gude

Gudi – dialect of Nungu

Gudo = Gudu

157. Gudu

- 1.A Gutu, Gudo
 3. Adamawa State, Song LGA, 120 km. west of Song. Approximately 5 villages.
 4. 1,200 (LA 1971)
 5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Bata group
- Source(s)** L. Jacobson wordlist
Refs. Meek (1931: I.124)

158. Guduf–Cikide cluster

- 2.C Afkabiye (Lamang)
 3. Borno State, Gwoza LGA, east of Gwoza town in the mountains. Six main villages.
 4. 21,300 (1963)
 5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Mandara/Mafa/Sukur major group: Mandara group
- *Guduf
- 1.C Kədupaxa
 - 2.C Buxe, Gbuwhe, Latəghwa (Lamang), Lipedeke (Lamang). Also applied to Dghwede.
 6. Guduf, Cikide (Chikide)
 8. 47 hymns and psalms 1966

Source(s)

Refs. Wolff (1971a:70); Kim (2001)

*Gava

1.A Gawa

1.C Kədupaxa

2.C Linggava, Ney Laxaya, Yaghwatadaxa, Yawotataxa, Yawotatacha, Yaxmare, Wakura

Source(s)

Refs. Buchner (1964)

*Cikide

1.A Cikide

1.C Cikide

Refs. Buchner (1964); Kim (2001)

Gudupe = Guduf

159. Gude

1.A Gude, Goudé

2.A Mubi

2.B Cheke, Tcheke, Mapuda, Shede, Tchade, Mapodi, Mudaye, Mocigin, Motchekin

3. Adamawa State, Mubi LGA; Borno State, Askira–Uba LGA; and in Cameroon

4. 28,000 (1952), est. 20,000 in Cameroon

5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Bata group

7. 3 Primers 1974, Folk tales 1973, literacy programme in progress,

8. Mark 1974, Bible translation in progress

Source(s) IL/NBTT wordlist

Refs. Dieu & Renaud (1983)

Gulak – dialect of Margi Central

Gumar – unknown affiliation: referred to by Kraft

Gun – dialect of Gbe

Gunganci = Reshe

Gungawa = Reshe

160. Gupa–Abawa

3. Niger State, Lapai LGA around Gupa and Edzu villages
 4. estimated more than 10,000 Gupa and 5,000 Abawa (1989)
 5. Benue–Congo: Nupoid: Nupe
 6. Gupa, Abawa
- Source(s)** Blench (1989)

Gura – member of the Lame cluster

Gura = next

Gùrdun̄ = Guruntum–Mbaaru

Gure = next

Guri = Gbiri–Niragu

Gurka = Yiwom

161. Gurmana

3. Niger State, Shiroro LGA. Gurmana town and nearby hamlets
 4. estimated more than 3,000 (1989)
 5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Eastern group
- Source(s)** Blench (1989)

Gurru – dialect of Ribina: see the Jera cluster

162. Guruntum–Mbaaru

1.A Gurutum

1.B Gùrdun

3. Bauchi State, Bauchi and Alkaleri LGAs

4. 10,000 (1988 Jaggar)

5. Chadic: West sub-branch B: Zaar group: Guruntum subgroup

6. By settlements Dookà, Gàr, Gayàr, Kàràkara, Kuukù, and Mbaarù

Refs. Jaggar (1988); Haruna (2007)

Gurutum = Guruntum–Mbaaru

Gusu – member of the Jera cluster

Gussum = Gusu: see the Jera cluster

Gutu = Gudu

163. Guus-Zaar cluster

2.B Barawa

2.C Sayanci

3. Bauchi State, Tafawa Balewa LGA. West of Tafawa Balewa town.

4. 50,000 (1971 Schneeberg); 50,000 (1973 SIL)

5. Chadic: West branch B: Zaar group

*Guus

1.B mur gúús (one person); Gùús (people)

1.C vùù kə gúús (mouth of Guus)

2.A Sigidi, Sugudi, Sigdi, Segiddi

4. 775 (1950 HDG). 17 villages (Caron 2001)

Refs. Schneeberg (1971); Caron (2001)

*Zaar

1.A Za'r, Zar

1.B Vùk Zaar, Vigzar,

1.C Zaar pl. Zàrsè

2.B Sáyánci

2.C Bàsáyè pl. Sáyá:wá, Saya, Seya, Seiyara [Saya terms are now considered derogatory]

6. Kal, Gambar Leere, Lusa

7. Newsletter *Konu ya Mbi* in 5 vols. since 2004; Reading and Writing Book (2006)

8. NT extracts (2007)

9. Grammar (Caron 2006)

Source(s) Blench (2007)

Refs: Caron (2006)

Guvja – a dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu

Guyak – dialect of Longuda

Guyuwa (nya Guyuwa) – dialect of Longuda

Guzubo – dialect of Tsobo

164. Gvoko

1.A Gəvoko

2.A Ngoshe Ndaghang, Ngweshe Ndhang, Nggweshe

2.C Ngoshe Sama

3. Borno State, Gwoza LGA; Adamawa State, Michika LGA

4. 2,500 (1963); 4,300 (1973 SIL); estimated more than 20,000 (1990)

5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub-branch A:

Mandara/Mafa/Sukur major group: Mandara group

Source(s)

165. Gwa

3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA

4. Less than 1,000 (LA 1971)

5. Benue–Congo: Bantu: Jarawan

Gwak = Gingwak: see the Jar cluster

Gwali = Gbari and Gbagyi

Gwamfi = Gwamhi–Wuri

166. Wuri-Gwamhyə–Mba

1.A Gwamfi

1.C wa–Gwamhi sg. a–Gwamhi pl. and wa–Wuri sg. a–Wuri pl.

2.B Banganci

2.C Lyase–ne Dəknū Bangawa for Gwamhi

3. Kebbi State, Wasagu LGA; Gwamhi around Danko town and Wuri around Maga town

4. Two peoples with one language

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Northern Group

Source(s) Regnier (1992); Blench & McGill (2011)

Refs. Rowlands (1962)

Gwanda (nya Gwanda) – dialect of Longuda

Gwandaba – dialect of Longuda

Gwandara–Basa = Nimbria: a dialect of Gwandara

167. Gwandara

1.B Gwàndara

3. Niger State, Suleija LGA; Federal Capital Territory; Nasarawa State, Nassarawa, Keffi, Lafia and Akwanga LGAs; Kaduna State, Kachia LGA

4. 12,000 (1952); 30,000 (1973 SIL)

5. Chadic: West sub-branch A: Hausa group

6. Central: Gwandara Karashi, Western: Gwandara Koro, Southern: Kyan Kyar, Eastern: Toni; Gwandara Gitata, Nimbria (Gwandara–Basa)

Source(s)

Refs. Matsushita (1974, 1976); Na'Ibi and Hassan (1969)

Gwanje – Dialect of Wandala similar to Malgwa: Westermann and Bryan (1952)

Gwanto = next

Gwantu – member of the Numana–Nunku–Gwantu–Numbu cluster

168. Gwara

1.B iGwara

1.C uŋGwara sg. aGwara pl.

2.C Gora

3. Kaduna State, Kagarko, Jaba LGAs

4. Five villages [2009]

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group: North–western subgroup: Nyankpa-Idun cluster

10. Hausa, Idū, Nyankpa

11. According to adults, Hausa is taking over among younger people, although the extent of this is hard to gauge.

Sources: Blench (2009)

Gwàrà – dialect of Margi

Gwari = Gbari – Gbagyi

Gwari Gamma = Gbari

Gwari Matai = Gbagyi

Gwari Yamma = Gbari

Gwom = next

Gwomo = next

Gwomu = Mō

Gwong = Kagoma

Gworam – member of the Kofyar cluster

Gworam = Roba

Gwózà Wakane = next

Gwozo – dialect of Zaladva: see the Lamang cluster

Gwozum – Adamawa State: Michika LGA: people of the Gwoza hills including Lamang, Mafa etc.: Temple (1922)

Gwune = Agwagwune

Gyããzi = Geji: see the Geji cluster

Gyang–gyang – part of the Jar: Temple (1922: 170)

Gyange = Ngege: dialect of Gbagyi

Gyeermu = Geruma

Gyell – a dialect of Berom

Gyem = Fyam

169. Gyem

1.A Gema

3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA, Lame district

4. 100 (LA 1971)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: Lame cluster

170. Gyong

1.A Agoma, Kagoma

1.B Gyong

1.C Gong

2.B Gwong, Gyong

3. Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA

4. 6,250 (1934 HDG)

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group: North–western subgroup: Hyamic

Source(s) Blench (1981)

Refs. Hagen (1981)

Haanda – member of the Mboi cluster

Habe (Lao Habe) = Laka

Haɓe = Hausa

Hadejiya – dialect or subgroup of Hausa

Hainare = next

Hainari – dialect of Nor

Ham = Hyam

Handa – member of the Mboi cluster

171. Hasha

1.A Iyashi, Yashi

3. Nasarawa State, Akwanga LGA

4. 400 (SIL); 3000 (Blench est. 1999)

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group: Southwestern subgroup: cluster 2

Source: Blench (1999)

Hátè – dialect of Ninzo

172. Hausa

1.A Haussa, Haoussa

1.B Háúsá

1.C sg. m. Bàháushèe sg. f. Bàháushiyáa pl.

Hàusàawáa plus names by areas or towns e.g.

Adarawa, Agalawa, Arewa

2.B Abakwariga, Mgbakpa, Haɓe, Kaɗo

3. Spoken as a first language in large areas of Sokoto, Zamfara, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina, Jigawa, Gombe and Bauchi States, and in the Republic of Niger; also spoken as a regional language in extensive areas where it is not spoken as a first language, e.g. in the Middle Belt of Nigeria, in northern Ghana and in Benin Republic

4. 5,700,000 (1952); 20 million (UBS 1984); 25 million first and second language speakers including some 3.5 million speakers in other countries (1973 SIL)

5. Chadic: West sub-branch A: Hausa group

6. Eastern: Kano, Katagum, Hadejiya; Western: Sokoto, Gobirawa, Adarawa, Kebbawa, Zamfarawa, Northern: Katsina, Arewa. Harris (1930:321) mentions a ‘secret dialect’ called Zauranchi and Toganchi and ‘inverted and abbreviated’ speech-forms used to deceive outsiders.

7. Large amount of literature in circulation and being produced; Official Orthography

8. Bible 1932 and 1957, New Testament (Linjila) 1965 and 1972, Old Testament –translation in progress, Scripture portions from 1853. Some Scripture portions in Ajami (Arabic) script, Moslem literature in Ajami (àjàmí) (Arabic) script.

9. Dictionaries: Abraham (1946, 1962); Skinner (19xx); Ma Newman (19xx). Grammars: Robinson (18xx); Abrahams (19xx); Newman (19xx); Jagger (200x)

14. Many internet sites. Google offered in Hausa.

15. Text-messaging now common, but vowel-length and hooked letters omitted

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16. Indigenous Hausa sign language (Schmaling 2001)

17. Two indigenous scripts of 20th century origin.

Refs. Temple (1922: 4);

Hawul (Bura Hyil Hawul) – dialect of Bura–Pabir
Heikpang – with Fan–Fon–Heikpang – a dialect
group of Berom

Həba = Huba

Hədkàlà – dialect of Ghumbagha: see the Lamang
cluster

Hide = next

Hidé = Xedi

Hidkala = Xədkala: see Ghumbagha: Lamang cluster

Higi = Kamwe

Hiji = Kamwe

Hildi – dialect of Margi South

Hima – dialect of Ebira

Hina = Pidlimdi: see Tera

Hinna = Pidlimdi: see Tera

Hitkala = Xədkala: see Ghumbagha: Lamang cluster

173. Hipina

1.A Supana

1.B Tihipina

1.C Vhipina pl. Ahipina

3. Niger State, Rafi LGA, Supana town

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: West: Baushi cluster

Source(s) Blench (2010)

Hoai Petel = Tita

174. Holma

1.A Holma

1.B Da Holmaci

1.C Bali Holma

3. Adamawa State. Spoken north of Sorau on the
Cameroon border

4. 4 speakers (Blench, 1987). The language has
almost vanished and been replaced by Fulfulde

5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Bata group

11. Probably extinct (2007)

Source(s) Blench (1987)

Refs. Meek (1931a)

Hona = Hwana

Hoode – dialect of Nzanyi

175. Horom

2.B Kaleri (erroneous)

3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA. One village and one
hamlet

4. 500 (1973 SIL); 1000 (Blench 1998)

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Southeastern group

Source(s) Blench (1998)

Hoss – dialect of Berom

176. Huba

1.A Həba

1.B Huba

1.C Huba

2.A Chobba Kilba

3. Adamawa State, Hong, Maiha, Mubi and Gombi
LGAs

4. 32,000 (1952); 100,000 (1980 UBS)

5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Bura–Higi
major group: Bura group

6. Luwa

7. Literacy programme in progress

8. Bible translation in progress, Mark 1976

Source(s) Blench (1992)

Hude = Dghwedē

Hul = next

Huli – member of the Fali cluster

Hum = Ham

177. Hun–Saare

1.A Ethun

1.B tHun, sSaare

1.C Hunne

2.A Duka

2.B Dukanci

3. Kebbi State, Sakaba LGA; Niger State, Rijau LGA

4. 19,700 (1949 Gunn and Conant); 30,000 (1980
UBS)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Northern
group

6. Western (sSaare) (around Dukku), Eastern (tHun)
(around Rijau), Tungan Bunu

7. Primers 1–3 1976, Proverbs (s.d.)

8. Hymnbook, 1976, New Testament nearly complete
(2003)

9. Draft dictionary (Heath p.c.)

Source(s) Dettweiler (1992); Heath (n.d.)

Refs. Bendor–Samuel, Cressman and Skitch (1971);
Cressmann & Skitch in Kropp–Dakubu (1980)

178. Hùngwàryà

- 1.B Cəhungwàryà, Tʷəhungwàryà [tə̀hungwàryà]
- 1.C Bùhungwàryà sg., ə̀hungwàryà pl.
- 2.C Ngwoi, Ngwe, Ungwe, Ingwe, Nkwai, Ngwai, Ungwai, Hungworo
3. Niger State, Rafi, Kuseriki LGA, around Kagara and Maikujeri towns
4. 1000 (1949 HDG), 5000 (2007 est.)
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Kamuku–Basa group
6. Dialects: Bitbit (Kwabitu), Ləklək (Karaku), Jinjin (Makangara), Wūs wūs (Karaia), Təmbərjə (Tambere)
7. Alphabet booklet (2004); Simple sentences (2007); Calendar (2008)
9. Phonology (2007), Grammar (2007)
10. Hausa is principal second language
11. Language maintenance good in 2007
12. Gospel recordings tape (2001)

Source(s) Blench (1987); Regnier (1992); Davey (2007)

Refs. Temple (1922: 206); Rowlands (1962)

Hunne = Hun

Huve = next

Huviya = Bura

179. Hwana

- 1.A Hona, Hwona
3. Adamawa State, Gombi LGA, Guyuk and thirty other villages
4. 6,604 (1952 W&B); 20,000 (1973 SIL), estimate more than 20,000 (Blench 1987)
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub-branch A: Tera group

Source(s) Kraft (1981); Blench (1987)

Hwaso = Kpan

Hwaye = Kpan

Hwona = Hwana

Hyabe = Kakanda

180. Hyam cluster

- 1.A Ham, Hum
- 1.B Jaba
3. Kaduna State, Kachia and Jama'a LGAs
4. 43,000
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group: North–western subgroup: Hyamic
7. Alphabet chart (1999)
8. Matthew, Mark 1923, Acts (n.d.)
- *Kwyeny
- *Yaat
- *Saik
- *Dzar
- *Hyam of Nok

Hyil (Bura Hyil Hawul) – dialect of Bura–Pabir

I.

Ibaa – dialect of Ikwere

Ibáalí = Bali

Ibagyi = Gbagyi

Ibàjí – dialect of Igala

Ibami = Agoi

Ibani – member of KOIN cluster: Ijọ cluster

Ibara = Nupe Tako: see the Nupe cluster

Ibaram – member of Akpes cluster

Ibeno = Ibinọ

Ibeto – dialect area Kambari I

181. Ibibio

1.A Ibibyo

3. Akwa–Ibom State, Ikono, Itu, Uyo, Etinan, Ekpe–Atai, Uruan, Nsit–Ubium, Onna, Mkpāt Enin and Abasi LGAs

4. 800,000 (1952) (may include Efik); 283,000 (1945 F&J); 2 million (1973 census); estimated 2.5 million (Ibibio proper 1990)

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross: Central group

6. Nkari, Enyong, Central, Itak, Nsit etc. roughly according to clans

7. Efik decreasingly used as the literary language.

Primers (1987) Official Orthography

8. Bible translation in progress

9. Grammars: Kaufmann (1968), Essien (1990).

Dictionary: Kaufmann (1985)

Refs. Connell (1991)

Ibibyo = Ibibio

Ibibyo = Ibibio

Ibie (South) – dialect of Etsako = Yekhee

Ibie North = Ivbie North: see the Ivbie North–Okpela–Arhe cluster

Ibiede – dialect of Isoko

182. Ibinọ

1.A Ibuno, Ibeno

3. Akwa–Ibom State, Uquo–Ibeno LGA

4. 10,000 (Faraclas 1989)

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross: West group

Refs. Westermann and Bryan (1952)

Ibo = Igbo

Ibot Obolo – dialect of Obolo

Ibukwo = Kpan

Ibuno = Ibinọ

Ibunu = Ribina: see the Jera cluster

183. Ibuoro

1.B Ibuoro

3. Akwa Ibom State, Itu and Ikono LGAs

4. 5,000 plus (1988)

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5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross: Central group

Refs. Connell (1991)

Ibut = Jidda–Abu

Ibo = Igbo

Icèn – dialect of Izere

Icen = Etkywan

184. Iceve cluster

2.B Banagere, Iyon, Utse, Utser, Utseu

3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA and in adjacent Cameroon

4. 5,000 in Nigeria, 7,000 in Cameroon (1990 est.)

5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Tivoid

Source(s) Regnier (1990)

*Ceve

1.A Icheve, Becheve, Bacheve, Bechere,

1.B Iceve

1.C Baceve

2.C Ochebe, Ocheve (names of founding ancestor)

3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA and mainly in adjacent Cameroon

Source(s) H. Gray wordlist

*Maci

1.A Matchi

1.B Maci

2.A Kwaya, Olit, Oliti

3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA

Ichen = Etkywan

Ichèn – dialect of Izere

Icheve = Baceve: member of the Iceve cluster

Icuatai = Etung North: see the Ejagham cluster

Ìdáh – dialect of Igala

185. Idere

1.B Idere

3. Akwa Ibom State, Itu LGA

4. more than 5,000 (1988)

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross: (no data)

Refs. Connell (1991)

Idesa = Okpẹ–Idesa–Akuku

Idjo = Ijo

Ido = Udo

Idoani = Iyayu

186. Idoma cluster

3. Benue State, Otukpo and Okpokwu LGAs;

Nassarawa State, Nassarawa and Awe LGAs

5. Benue–Congo: Idomoid

Refs. Armstrong (1955, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1989)

*Agatu

2.A Idoma North

3. Benue State, Otukpo LGA; Nasarawa State, Nassarawa and Awe LGAs

4. 56,000 (1952 RGA); 70,000 (1987 UBS)

6. Agatu, Ochekwu

7. Primer 1, Reader 1

8. New Testament in print 1984 in Agatu, Scripture portions from 1951, hymnbook, 4 Christian books, 4 Bible correspondence courses, various tracts and booklets, Old Testament translation in progress

Source(s) Mackay

*Idoma Central

2.A Oturkpo, Otukpo

2.B Akpoto

3. Benue State, Otukpo and Okpokwu LGAs

4. 66,000 (1952 RGA)

7. Primer; Official Orthography

8. New Testament 1970, Scripture portions from 1927, Methodist catechism, Methodist hymnbook, Old Testament in first draft (UBS 1990)

Refs. Abraham (1951)

*Idoma West

3. Benue State, Okpokwu LGA

4. 60,000 (1952 RGA)

*Okpogu

*Idoma South

2.A Igumale, Igwaale, Ijigbam

3. Benue State, Okpokwu LGA

4. 13,500 (1952 RGA)

8. John, Acts (n.d.), Mark

Idoma Nokwu = Alago

187. Idon-Doka-Makyali

1.A Idong

1.B If this is the same as Ejegha of Maikarfi, then this would be the correct name. Idon and Doka would then no longer be separate languages.

3. Kaduna State, Kachia LGA

4. Three towns

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Northern group

Sources: Maikarfi (2007)

Idong = Idon-Doka-Makyali

Idso = Ijo

Idũ = Idun

Idua = Ilue

Idum = Mbe West: see the Mbe cluster

188. Idun

1.B Idú

1.C Udú sg. Adun, Adú pl.

2.A Dūya ['language of home']

2.B Adong

2.C Jaba Lungu, Ungu, Jaba Gengere ['Jaba of the slopes']

3. Kaduna State, Jema'a, Jaba LGAs; Nasarawa State, Karu LGA

4. 1,500 (NAT 1949). Twenty-one villages [2008]

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group: North–western subgroup: Nyankpa-Idun cluster

Sources: Blench (2008)

Iduwini – a south–western dialect of Iẓon: Ijọ cluster
Ìdzà = Dza

Idzo = Ijọ

Ifaki – a dialect of Yoruba

Ìfè – dialect of Igala

Ìfè – dialect of Yoruba

Ifira – a dialect of Yoruba

Ifunubwa = Mbembe

Igabo = Isoko

189. Igala

2.C Igara

3. Benue State, Ankpa, Dekina, Idah and Bassa LGAs; Edo State, Oshimili LGA; Anambra State, Anambra LGA

4. 295,000 (1952), 800,000 (1987 UBS)

5. Benue–Congo: Defoid: Yoruboid: group 2

6. Ánkpa and Ògùgù in Ankpa LGA; Ìfè in Ankpa and Dekina LGAs; Ànyìgbá in Dekina LGA; 'Idáh and Ìbàjì in Idah and Anambra(?) LGAs; and Èbú in Oshimili LGA

7. Grammar (out of print), Primers 1 – 6, 2 readers, literacy programme in progress; Official Orthography

8. Bible 1970, gospels revised, New Testament 1935/1948/1966, Scripture portions from 1924, New Testament concordance, 8 Sunday School Teachers' Manuals, 12 Bible Correspondence courses, hymnbook, other Christian books, tracts and booklets

Refs. Musa (1987)

Igara = Igala

Igara = Etuno: a member of the Ebira cluster

Igashi – member of Akoko cluster

Igbeeku (Yala Igbeeku) – dialect of Yala Ogoja

Igbena – dialect of Yoruba

Igbide – dialect of Isoko

Igbira = Ebira

Igbiri = Gura: see Gure–Kahugu

Igbirra = Ebira

190. Igbo

1.A Ibo, Ibo, Ebo

2.C Unege

3. Anambra State; Imo State; Abia State; Rivers State, Etche, Bonny and Ahoada LGAs; Edo State, Oshimili, Aniocha, Ika and Ndokwa LGAs

4. 5,500,000 (1952); over 8 million (Emenanjo); est. 12 million (1987 UBS)

5. Benue–Congo: Igboïd

6. A large number of dialects, e.g. Afikpo, Anịcha, Oka (Awka), Bonny–Opobo, Mbaisne (Mbaise), Ngwa, Nsuka (Nsukka), Oguta, Oḡuhu, Onịcha (Onitsha), Olu (Orlu), Owere (Owerri, Unwana, etc., varying in mutual intelligibility. (A few outlying dialects are listed separately, see below). In the development of a common form, a name used in some earlier literature was Isuama. It is a directional name rather than a true dialect. It was replaced by Union Igbo, an artificial form based on four dialects. This gave way to Central Igbo, based chiefly on a simplification of the dialects of the Owerri and Umuahia areas. Standard Igbo is today accepted for written Igbo, replacing the earlier Central Igbo. The following belong to the same language cluster as Igbo, but are listed separately in the index: Ukwuanị–Aboh–Ndoni; Ika; Ogbah and Ikwere; Izi–Ezaa–Ikwo–Mgbo. Echie and Egbema, though regarded as languages of Rivers State, are outlying Igbo dialects and are not listed separately.

7. A large amount of old and current literature, including novels, poetry and drama. In Echie and Egbema, under the Rivers Readers Project, a Reading and Writing book and Reader 1 exist in each dialect; Grammars and dictionaries; newspaper and cultural magazines; Official Orthography

8. Isuama dialect: Scripture portions 1860–66

Bonny dialect: Scripture portions 1892–1900

Unwana dialect: Scripture portions 1899–1907

Onịcha dialect: Scripture portions 1893–1906, New Testament 1900, and 1906

Union Igbo: Bible 1913, 1952, 1960, New Testament 1908, 1913, and Scripture portions. First draft of a New translation of the whole Bible and Apocrypha complete

9. Dictionaries: Williamson (1972) [Onịcha]; Echeruo (199x) [Not stated]; Green (1999) [based on Ohuhu]. Grammars: Emenanjo (?1978); Ndimili (199x) [Echie]

Igbo Imaban = Legbo

Igbuduya – dialect of Ekppeye

Igedde = Igede

191. Igede

1.A Igedde, Egede, Egedde

3. Benue State, Oju, Otukpo and Okpokwu LGAs Cross River State, Ogoja LGA

4. 70,000 (1952 RGA), 120,000 (1982 UBS)

5. Benue–Congo: Idomoid

6. Three dialects: Òjù (Central), Ìtòò (Ito), Ûwọ̀p̀kwù (Worku); also Gabu (Ogoja LGA)

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7. Writing book 1966, Primer 1975, Folk-tales, 1976, literacy programme in progress

8. Scripture portions from 1937, hymnbook, Catholic Catechism, New Testament 1981, Old Testament translation in progress (UBS 1990)

Source(s)

Refs. Bergman (1971, 1978); Oboh *et al.* (1987)

Igu – dialect of Ebira

Igumale = Idoma South

192. Iguta

1.C Anaguta

2.A Naraguta

3. Plateau State, Bassa LGA

4. 2,580 (HDG); 3,000 (1973 SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: group c

Source(s)

Refs. Shimizu (1982)

Igwaale = Idoma South

Igwe – member of the Sasaru–Enwan–Igwe cluster

Igwuruta – dialect of Ikwere

iGyang – dialect of Tarok

Ihima = Hima: see Ebira

Ijaw = Ijo

Ijebu – dialect of Yoruba

Ijeshà = next

Ijèshà – dialect of Yoruba

Ijiegù – dialect of Yace

Ijigbam = Idoma South

Ijò Àkpòì – a dialect of Yoruba

Ijo = next

Ijo = Izon

193. Ijo cluster

1.A Djo, Idjo, Idso, Idzo, Ijaw, Ijoh, Jos, Udzo, Udsò, Ujo

3. Rivers State; Delta State, Bomadi, Burutu, and Warri LGAs; Ondo State,

4. Estimated total number of Ijo speakers is 2,000,000 (1990).

5. Atlantic–Congo: Volta–Congo: Ijoid

6. Ijo is a common name for a language cluster comprising two subgroups:

I East: consisting of KOIN (Kalabari–Okrika–Ibani–Nkoro), and Nembe–Akaha; and

II West: consisting of Inland Ijo (Oruma, Okodia, and Biseni and Izon).

There is partial intelligibility between the groups in each main branch and also between Nembe–Akassa and the southern dialects of Izon.

Refs. Jenewari (1989)

*KOIN (Kalabari–Okrika–Ibani–Nkoro)

3. Rivers State, Asari–Toru, Degema, Bonny, Okrika, and Port Harcourt LGAs

6. A cluster consisting of the closely related dialects Kalabari, Kiriķe (Okrika) and Ibani and the isolated lect Nkoro

*Kalabari

1.B Kalabari

1.C Kalabari

2.A New Calabar

3. Rivers State, Degema and Asari–Toru LGAs; 3 major towns and 24 villages

4. 200,000 (1987, UBS)

7. Primer 1949, 1962, booklet 1953, Shell booklet 1957, Rivers Readers Project Book 1 1971, Reading and Writing book 1971, English–Kalabari phrase book; Official Orthography

8. Gospel of Mark 1981, Bible translation in progress, Christian handbook (Scripture passages and hymns), prayer and hymnbook 1951

*Kiriķe

1.A Okrika (anglicized official form), Okirika

1.B Kiriķe

1.C Kiriķeni, Wakiriķe

2.A Opu Kirika (‘Great Okrika’) by Nkoro

3. Rivers State, Okrika and Port Harcourt LGAs; 13 towns and villages

4. 100,000 (1987, UBS)

7. Primer, Readers 1–2 1969, Rivers Readers Project book 1 1972, Reading and writing book 1972, traditional proverbs 1960

8. Matthew 1981, Bible translation in progress, prayer and hymnbook, 1954

*Ibani

1.A Uḅani (Igbo form), Bonny (anglicized), Obani (Cust 1883)

2.A Okuloma, Okoloḅa (indigenous name of Bonny town)

3. Rivers State, Bonny LGA; Bonny town and 35 towns and villages. Some old people at Opobo are also said to speak it, but this has not been confirmed.

4. 60,000 (1987, UBS)

7. 2 primers 1870, Ibani reader 1947, 1975 readers 1947, 1969, vocabulary 1903, Rivers Readers Project book 1 1971, reading and Writing book 1971 8. Scripture portions 1870, prayer and hymnbook 1954, Mark (1985)??

*Nkoro

1.A Nkoro

1.B Kirika (autonym c.f. Opu Kirika for Kiriķe)

3. Rivers State, Bonny LGA; Opu–Nkoro town and 11 villages

4. 20,000 (1963)

8. Part of the Book of Common Prayer (ms)

Refs. Harry (1989)

*Nembe–Akaha cluster

2.A Brass–Ijo

3. Rivers State, Brass LGA

4. 71,500 (1977 Voegelin and Voegelin)

*Nembe

1.A Nimbi

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1.C Nembe

2.A Brass, Nempe, Itebu (Cust 1883); (Nembe) Brass (Tepowa 1904); Nembe–Brass (Book of Common Prayer, 1957); Ijo (Nembe) (Bible, 1956); Brass–Nembe–Ijaw (Rowlands, 1960); Nembe–Ijo (Alagoa, 1967). Brass is the older term giving way to Nembe, the speakers' own name.

3. Rivers State, Brass LGA, Nembe, Okpoma and Tuvon (Brass) towns and nearby villages

4. 66,600 (1963)

7. Primers 1862, 1911, Traditional folktales 1963, Rivers Readers Project Reader 1 1970, Nembe–English Dictionary 1964–6, English–Nembe Phrase book 1967, Numerals (Alagoa, 1967), part of Plato's Phaedo (1968), book on traditional culture (1989) and other literature

8. Bible 1956, New Testament 1927, Scripture portions from 1856, Catechism 1886, various prayer and hymnbooks 1856–1962, Pilgrim's Progress (abridgement) 1967, Genesis 1939

*Akaha

1.A Akasa, Akassaa

1.B Akaha

1.C Akaha

3. Rivers State, Brass LGA, Opu–Akassa town and nearby hamlets

4. 4,913 (1963)

*Izon

1.A Ijo, Ijo, Ijaw, (these forms are used both in a general sense to refer to the whole language cluster and more specifically to refer to Izon; Izo (Freemann 1976), Ezon (Onduku 1960), Ijon (Tarebigba 1956 – Primer), Izon (Book of Common Prayer, 1954), Izon, Ezon (Agbegha 1961), other forms attested in various dialects are Ez'on, Ujo

1.B According to dialect: Ezon (Kumbowe; Ezon (Mein); Ij'o (Iduwini, Oporoza); Ijo (Egbema); Iz'o (Bum, Apoi, Basan, East Olodiana, Iduwini; Izon (Oporoma, East Tarakiri, Ogboin, Tungbo, Ekpetiama, Ikibiri, Kolokuma, Gbanra, Kabowei, West Tarakiri; Izon (Oiyakiri, Ogbe Ijo, Mein); Ujo or Uzo (Ogulagha, Egbema, West Furupagha);

3. Rivers and Bayelsa State, Yenagoa, and Sagbama LGAs; Delta State, Burutu, Warri and Bomadi LGAs; Ondo State, Ikale and Ilaje Ese–Odo LGAs

4. estimated 1,000,000 (Williamson 1989)

5. Atlantic–Congo: Ijoid

6. A large number of generally mutually intelligible dialects named after the *ibe* or 'clan' (except that town names are used when a town speaks differently from the rest of the clan), and grouped as follows:

I. Central:

a. South–Central: subdivided into

(i South–East: Buma (Boma), (Eastern) Tarakiri, and Oporoma in Yenagoa LGA; Oiyakiri (Oiyakiri in Sagbama LGA

(ii South–West: (Eastern) Olodiana, Basan (Bassan), Koluama, and Apoi in Yenagoa LGA

b. North–Central: subdivided into

(i North–East: Kolokuma with Opokuma, Ekpetiama and Gbanra in Yenagoa LGA (ii North–West: Ikibiri, Ogboin, and Tungbo (?) in Yenagoa LGA; (Western) Tarakiri, Kabowei (Kabou, Kobo, Patani, Kumbowei (Kumbo), Seimbiri, Operemo (Operemor), in Sagbama LGA; Mein in Bomadi LGA; Tuomo and Obotebe (?), in Burutu LGA

II. Western Delta:

Iduwini in Sagbama and Burutu LGAs, (Oporoza) Gbanranmatu and Ogbe Ijo in Warri LGA, Ogulagha in Burutu LGA, Egbema in Warri and Ovia LGAs, (Western) Olodiana, (Western) Furupagha and Arogbo.

7. An attempt to develop a standard form of Izon is in progress and a primer has been produced (1988)

Kolokuma: Primers 1948, Folktales 1968, Rivers Reader 1 1969, Reading and Writing Book 1969, Signs and Omens (diglot) 1971, Dictionary 1983, in progress;

Mein: vocabulary 1961, adult primer 1956, orthography 1961, storybook 1958, Ozidi Saga (diglot) 1977, Dictionary

Olodiana: Primers 1956, 1972, Traditional proverbs 1967, Poems 1972

8. Bum and Oporoma: Bible passages 1969, Prayers 1967, Easter Story c. 1989, Christmas Story 1990

Kabowei: Gospels 1924

Kolokuma: Mark 1912/15, Gospels 1951, Bible translation in progress, catechism, prayer and hymnbook 1954–1970;

Mein: Catholic Prayer Book 1967, Catholic Catechism 1959;

Refs. Williamson (1965); Williamson and Timitimi (1983)

*Inland Ijo

3. Rivers State, Yenagoa and Brass LGAs

5. Atlantic–Congo: Ijoid: Ijo Inland cluster

*Biseni

1.A Buseni

1.B Biseni

1.C Biseni

2.B Amegi

3. Rivers State, Yenagoa LGA, Akpeide, Egbebiri, Kalama, Tein and Tuvuru towns

4. Community consisting of five sections

*Akita

1.A Okordia, Okodi

1.B Akita

1.C Akita

3. Rivers State, Yenagoa LGA

4. Community consisting of six sections, six towns

*Oruma

1.B Tugbeni

1.C Tugbeni Kama

3. Rivers State, Brass LGA

4. A single town surrounded by Central Delta languages

Ijùmú – dialect of Yoruba

Ika = Igu: see Ebira

Ìkǎ = Ukaan

194. Ika

1.A Ìká

2.A Agbor

3. Delta State, Ika and Orhionmwon LGAs

5. Benue–Congo: Igboid

6. ‘The dialect spoken around Agbor, the administrative and commercial headquarters, appears to be developing into a standard form. Further east and south from this centre, the similarity between Ika and Igbo gets closer.’ (Report of the Committee on Languages of Midwestern State: 12)

7. 4 primers, proverbs 1959

Ikalẹ – a dialect of Yoruba

Ikan = next

Ìkàn = next

Ikani = Ukaan

Ikaram = next

Ikaramu = next

Ikeram = Ikorom: a member of Akpes cluster

Ikiran = Ẽyẹ: see Okpamheri

Ikibiri – a north–western dialect of Iẓon: see Ijọ cluster

Iko = Doko–Uyanga

Iko – dialect of Agoi

195. Iko

1.B Iko

2.A Obolo (incorrectly included within Obolo)

3. Akwa Ibom State, Ikot Abasi LGA

4. Three villages: 5,000+ (1988)

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross

Refs. Connell (1991)

Ikolu = Ikulu

Ikom (Yala Ikom) – dialect of Yala

Ikòm – member of the Olulumọ–Ikòm cluster

Ikorom – member of the Akpes cluster

Ikot Ekpene – dialect of Anaang

Ikpan = Kpan

196. Ikpeshi

3. Bendel State, Etsako LGA

4. 1,826 (Bradbury 1957)

5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North Central Edoid

Ikpesi = Ipesi: a dialect of Yoruba

Iku – see the Iku–Gora–Ankwa cluster

197. [Iku]–Gora–Ankwa

1.B Adara

1.C Ankwa probably corresponds to the Ehwa of Maikarfi

3. Kaduna State, Kachia LGA

4. Towns; Gora, Ankwa

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Northern group

6. [Iku status uncertain], Gora, Ankwa

Source: Maikarfi (2007)

Ìkúmórò = Kohumono

Ikúmtale = Mbe West: see the Mbe cluster

Ìkúmùrù = Kohumono Ikun – member of the Ubaghara cluster

198. Ikwerre

1.A Ikwerre

1.C Ìwhnuruòhà

3. Rivers State, Ikwerre, Port Harcourt and Obio–Akpok LGAs

4. 54,600 (1940 F&J); possibly 200,000 (SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Igboid

6. Northern dialects: Elele, Apani, Omerelu, Ubima, Isiokpo, Omagwna (Omuegwana), Ipo, Omudioga, Omuanwa, Igwuruta, Egbedna, Aluu, Ibaa
Southern dialects: Akpọ–Mgbu–Tolu, Obio, Ogbakiri, Rumuji, Ndele, Emohua

7. Rivers Readers Project: Reader #1 1970, Reading and Writing book, Primer (other than R.R.P.), traditional proverbs 1975, Folktales 1985

8. Hymnbook 1969, 1971, prayers 1970

Refs. Azunda (1987); Brown (1989);

Ikwerre = Ikwerre

Ikwo – member of the Izi–Ẽzaa–Ikwo–Mgbo cluster

Ila – dialect of Yoruba

Ilaje = Ilaje

Ilaje – dialect of Yoruba

Ileme = Uneme

199. Ilue

1.A Idua

1.B Ilue

3. Akwa Ibom State, Oron LGA

4. 5,000 (1988); diminishing

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross

Refs. Connell (1991)

Imaban (Igbo Imaban) = Legbo

Imiv – dialect of Isoko

Închà – dialect of Ninzam

Inchazi = Rukuba

Inedua – dialect of Engenni

Ineme = Uneme

Ingwe = Hungw̃aryə

Inidem = Nindem: see the Kanufi–Kaningkon–Nindem cluster

Inyima = Lenyima

Ipesi – a dialect of Yoruba

Ipo – dialect of Ikwere

Irhobo = Işekiri

Iri – dialect of Isoko

Iri – dialect of Kadara

Irigwe = Rigwe

Irri – dialect of Isoko

Irruan – dialect of Bokyi

Isan = Esan

Isanga = Gusu: see the Jera cluster

Isangele = Usakade

200. Işekiri

1.A Itsekiri, Işhekiri, Shekiri, Chekiri, Jekri, Izekiri, Tshekiri, Dsekiri

2.B Iwere, Irhobo, Warri

2.C Iselema–Otu (Ijọ name for Warri/Itsekiri people), Selema

3. Delta State, Warri, Bomadi and Ethiope LGAs

4. 33,000 (1952); over 100,000 (1963 Omamor); 500,000 (1987 UBS)

5. Benue–Congo: Defoid: Yoruboid: Edekiri:

Itsekiri/South East Èdè

7. Primers (1907, 1956, 1975, 1989, 1990)

8. Scripture portions from 1945, New Testament and Psalms (1985), Old Testament translation first draft complete (1989 UBS), hymnbook, prayer book 1909/1974, Catholic catechism

Refs. Omamor (1982)

Iselema–Otu = Işekiri

Ishan = Esan

Ishe – dialect of Ukaan

Ìshè = Ukaan

Işhekiri = Işekiri

Ishibori = Nkem: see the Bakor cluster

Ishua = Uhami

Isiokpo – dialect of Ikwere

201. Isoko

2.B Igabo, Sobo (see also under Urhobo)

2.C Biotu (not recommended)

3. Delta State, Isoko and Ndokwa LGAs

4. At least 74,000 (1952 REB); 300,000 (1980 UBS)

5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: South–Western Edoid

6. West Central: Ozoro (Ozoro), Ofagbe, Emede, Owe (Owe), Elu; Standard: Aviara; Western: Iyede, Imiv, Enhwe (Enwe), Ume, Iwire (Igbide); East Central: Olomoro, Iyede–ami, Unogboko, Itebiege, Uti, Iyowo, Ibiede, Oyede; Standard: Uzere; West Central: Irri (Irri, Ole (Oleh)

7. Readers 1954–58, Adult Education pamphlets; Official Orthography

8. NT and Psalms 1970, hymnbook 1930, Scripture portions from 1920

Refs. Donwa–Ifode (1983, 1985, 1986)

Isua = Uhami

Isuama – dialect of Igbo

Itak – a dialect of Ibibio

iTarok = Tarok

iTarok Oga aSa = Tarok

Itchen = Etkywan

Itebiege – dialect of Isoko

Itebu = Nembe: Nembe–Akaha cluster: see Ijọ cluster

Iteeji = Mtezi–Iteeji – dialect of Kukele

Itigidi = Legbo

Itsekiri = Işekiri

Ito = next

Ìtòdò – dialect of Iggede

202. Ito

1.B Ito

3. Akwa Ibom State, Akamkpa LGA

4. 5,000 plus (1988)

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross: (no data)

Source(s) Connell (1991)

203. Itu Mbon Uzo

1.A Itu Mbuzo

1.B Itu Mbon Uzo

3. Akwa Ibom State, Ikono LGA

4. 5,000 plus (1988)

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross: Central

Source(s) Connell (1991)

Itu Mbuzo = Itu Mbon Uzo

Iuleha – member of the Emai–Iuleha–Ora cluster

204. Ivbie North–Okpela–Arhe cluster

3. Edo State, Etsako and Akoko–Edo LGAs

4. 14,500 (1952); possibly 20,000 (1973 SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North–Central Edoid

Refs. Elugbe (1989)

*Ivbie North

*Okpela

1.A Okpella, Ukpilla

*Arhe

1.A Ate, Ate, Atte

Ivbiosakon = Emai–Iuleha–Ora, Ghotu, Ihiebe?

Ivhiadaobi – dialect of Etsako = Yekhee

Ivhimion – dialect of Emai–Iuleha–Ora

Iwere = Işekiri

Ìwhnuruòhnà = Ikwere

Iwire – dialect of Isoko

Iyace = Yace

Iyala = Yala

Iyani – member of Akpes cluster

Iyashi = Yashi

205. Iyayu

2.C Idoani

3. Ondo State, one quarter of Idoani town
4. 9,979 (1963)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North–Western Edoid: Osse

Iyede – dialect of Isoko
 Iyede–ami – dialect of Isoko
 Iyèkhee = Etsakò = Yèkhee

206. Iyive

- 1.A Uive
 - 1.B Yiive
 - 1.C Ndir
 - 2.B Asumbo (Cover term used in Cameroon)
 3. Benue State, Kwande LGA, near Turan; and in Cameroon (several villages in Manyu Département)
 4. 2,000
 5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Tivoid
- Source(s)** Gray wordlist
Refs. Dieu & Renaud (1983)

Iyongiyong = Bakpinka
 Iyowo – dialect of Isoko
 Izarek = Izere
 Izekiri = Işekiri

207. Izere cluster

- 1.A Izarek, Zarek
 - 1.C Afizere: other spellings – Fizere, Feserek, Afizarek, Afusare, Fezere
 - 2.B Jarawa
 - 2.C Jarawan Dutse
 3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA; Plateau State, Jos South and Barkin Ladi LGAs; Kaduna State, Jema'a LGA probably migrants only
 4. 22,000 (LA 1971); 30,000 (1977 Voegelin & Voegelin)
 5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Central group: South–central subgroup
- Source(s)** Grainger p.c.; Gardiner (p.c.)
Refs. Shimizu (1975); Regnier (1991)
- *Fobur**
- 1.A Fobor
 - 2.C Northwestern Jarawa
 3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA; Plateau State, Jos LGA;
 4. less than 15,000 (1991)
 6. Fobur, Shere, Jos Zarazon
 7. Alphabet Chart 1978, Alphabet Booklet 1984, I Fa Yir Izere (Let's Read Izere) 1985
 8. Mark's gospel 1940
- *Northeastern**
3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA; Plateau State, Jos LGA;
 6. Federe=Fedare, Zendi, Fursum, Jarawan Kogi
- *Southern**
- 1.A Forom
 3. Plateau State, Barkin Ladi LGA at Forom and Gashish villages
 4. less than 4,000 (1991)
- *Ichèn**

- *Faishang**
***Ganang**

208. Izi–Ezaa–Ikwo–Mgbo cluster

4. 593,000 (1973 SIL)
 5. Benue–Congo: Igboid
- *Izi**
- 1.A Ezzi, Izzi
 3. Anambra State, Abakaliki and Ishielu LGAs; Benue State, Okpokwu LGA
 4. 84,000 (1940 F&J); 200,000 (1973 SIL)
 7. Reading and Writing book 1967, primer 1975, 4 post–primers 1972–74
 8. New Testament 1979, Scripture portions from 1971, hymnbooks 1972 and 1975
 9. Extended wordlist (199x)
- Source(s)** De Blois (n.d.); Blench (2000)
Refs. Meier, Meier and Bendor–Samuel (1975)
- *Ezaa**
- 1.A Eza
 3. Anambra State, Ezza and Ishielu LGAs; Abia State, Ohaozara LGA; Benue State, Okpokwu LGA
 4. 93,800 (1940 F&J); 180,000 (1973 SIL)
 7. Trial Primer 1973, 2 post–primers 1974–5
 8. New Testament 1980, Scripture portions from 1973, hymnbook 1972
- Source(s)** IL/NBTT
- *Ikwo**
3. Anambra State, Ikwo and Abakaliki LGAs
 4. 38,500 (1940 F&J); 150,000 (1973 SIL)
 7. Reading and Writing book 1973, trial Primer 1973, 3 post–primers 1974–75
 8. New Testament 1980, Scripture portions from 1973, hymnbook 1972
- Source(s)**
- *Mgbo**
- 1.A Ngbo
 3. Anambra State, Ishielu LGA
 4. 19,600 (1940 F&J); 63,000 (1973 SIL)
- iZini – a dialect of Tarok
 Izò = Izòn: Ijò cluster
 Izom – dialect of Gbari
 Izòn – member of the Ijò cluster
 Izzi = Izi: see the Izi–Ezaa–Ikwo–Mgbo cluster
 Ja (Tsure Ja) = Reshe
 Ja = Dza
 Jaabe = Cen Tuum
 Jaaku = Lábí
 Jaalingo – dialect of South–Western Mumuye
 Jaba = Hyam
 Jajuru = Kajuru: see Kadara
 Jakanci = next
 Jaku = Lábí
 Jal = Aten
 Jalabe = Cen Tuum
 Jalalum – dialect of Karekare

209. Jan Awei

1.B Jan Awei

3. Gombe State, West of Muri mountains, North of the Benue (precise location unknown)

4. 12 ? (1997)

5. Benue–Congo: Central Jukunoid

Source(s) Storch (p.c.)

Jangani (Samba Janganĩ – a dialect of Samba Daka
Jama = Samba Daka

210. Janji

1.A Jenji

1.B Tijánjĩ

1.C Ajanji

2.C Anafejanzi

3. Plateau State, Bassa LGA

4. 360 (NAT 1950)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: group c

Refs. Shimizu (1975) 14; (1980) 253

Janjo = Dza

211. Jar cluster

1.A Dş'arawa (Koelle 1854), Jarawa

2.B Jar, Jarawan Kogi, Jarawan Kasa, Jaracin Kogi/Kasa

3. Plateau, Bauchi and Adamawa States

5. Benue–Congo: Bantu: Jarawan

Refs. Maddieson and Williamson (1975); Shimizu (1983) – Shimizu treats Kantana as co-ordinate language. Also he refers to Zungur (possibly Gwak or Baďa), Ndagshi, Dòdòrĩ, Mùùn, Dàmùl. It is not clear how these relate to the languages below.

*Zhar

1.B Zhar

2.A Bankal, Bankal, Bankala

2.B Bankalanci, Baranci

2.C Bankalawa

3. Dass town and northward to Bauchi town, west of the Gongola River, in Dass, Bauchi, and Toro LGAs, Bauchi State

4. 20,000 (LA 1971)

6. Dumbulawa (Sutumi village) may speak a dialect of Bankal

7. Reading and Writing Book (2006)

8. NT extracts (2007)

*Ligri

3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA

4. 800 speakers (Ayuba est. 2008).

*Kantana

3. Plateau State, Kanam LGA

11. The language is rapidly yielding to Hausa; it is still used by middle-aged speakers but young speakers not longer make active use of it.

*Bobar [?]

3. Bauchi State, precise location unknown. May not exist as survey in 2007 failed to find such a language
*Gwak

1.A Gingwak

2.B Jaranci

2.C Jarawan Bununu, Jaracin Kasa

3. Dass town and southward to Tafawa Balewa, west of the Gongola River, in Dass and Tafawa Balewa LGAs, Bauchi State

4. 19,000 (LA 1971)

*Doori

1.B Dqgri

2.B Duguranci

2.C Dugurawa

3. Bauchi State, Alkalari, Tafawa Balewa LGA; Plateau State, Kanam LGA

6. Previous sources (e.g. Maddieson & Williamson 1975) divided Duguri into a number of regional dialects. There appears to be no basis for these distinctions and all Doori essentially speak intercomprehensible lects

11. The language is gradually yielding to Hausa; it is still used by middle-aged speakers but young speakers not longer make active use of it.

*Mbat

1.A Mbada, Bat, Bada, Baďa

2.B Jar, Jarawan Kogi, Garaka

2.A Kanna

2.C Badawa, Mbadawa

3. North-central part of Kanam LGA, Plateau State, centered at Gagdi-Gum

4. 10,000 (SIL)

*Mbat-Galamkya

1.A Mbada, Bat, Bada, Baďa

2.B Jar, Jarawan Kogi, Garaka

2.A Kanna

2.C Badawa, Mbadawa

3. North-western Kanam LGA, southwest of Mbat, including Gyangyang 2 and Gidgid

4. 10,000 (SIL)

Source(s) Blench (2007); Rueck et al. (2009)

Refs. Temple (1922: 217); Shimizu (1983)

212. Jara

1.A Jera

3. Borno State, Biu LGA; Bauchi State, Ako LGA

4. 4,000 (SIL)

5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub-branch A: Tera group

Jaracin Kasa = Jar cluster

Jaracin Kogi – see the Jar cluster

Jaranci = Gingwak: see the Jar cluster

Jarawa – a Hausa name used to refer to many language groups: Izere, Ribina, Lame cluster, Barawa (Das, Geji, Polci, Saya, Zari and Zeem clusters) and the languages of the Jarawan Bantu group including: the Jarawa cluster, Mbárù, Gùra, Rúhù, Gubi, Dulbu, Lábí, Kulung, and Gwa

Jarawan Bununu = Gingwak
 Jarawan Dutse = Izere
 Jarawan Kogi = Baɗa: see the Jar cluster
 Jarawan Kogi – a dialect of Izere
 Jareng = Gnoore – dialect of North–Eastern Mumuye
 Jasikit = Nteng – possible dialect of Kwagallak: see the Kofyar cluster
 Jeba = Hyam
 Jega – dialect of Panseng
 Jeere = Jera
 Jekri = Işekiri
 Jelaselem = next
 Jelaselum – dialect of Karekare
 Jen = Dza
 Jeng – dialect of Mumuye
 Jeng = next
 Jenge = Nzanyi
 Jengre = Jere: the Jere cluster
 Jenji = Janji
 Jenjo = Dza
 Jenuwa – dialect of Kuteb
 Jepal = next
 Jepel = Jipal: see the Kofyar cluster
 Jera = Jara or the Jere cluster

213. Jere cluster

- 1.A Jera, Jeere
3. Plateau State, Bassa LGA; Bauchi State, Toro LGA
4. 23,000 (1972 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: group c

Refs. Shimizu (1968, 1980, 1982)

*Boze

- 1.A Anabeze
- 1.B eBoze
- 1.C unaBoze pl. anaBoze
- 2.A Buji
3. Plateau State, Bassa LGA. Both sides of the Jos–Zaria road, directly north of Jos.
4. εGorong (2500?), εKəkəŋ (3000) εFiru (1500?) (Blench est, 2003). Due to language loss, especially in road settlements, there are considerably more ethnic Boze. The figures in the Ethnologue are total district populations, not speakers.
6. Boze is divided into three dialects, εGorong, εKəkəŋ as well as a third rather divergent speech form, εFiru

Source(s) Blench & Nengel (2003)

*Gusu

- 1.A Gussum
- 1.B i–Sanga
- 1.C sg. o–Sanga, pl. a–Sanga
- 2.B Anibau, Anosangobari
3. Plateau State, Bassa LGA; Bauchi State, Toro LGA
4. 2,350 (1936 HDG)

Source(s) IL/NBTT wordlist

*Jere

- 1.B Ezelle

- 1.C Anazele, Azelle
- 2.A Jengre
3. Plateau State, Bassa LGA; Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA

4. 4,500 (1936 HDG)

Source(s) IL/NBTT wordlist

*Ibunu–Lɔrɔ

- 1.A Bunu
- 1.B Ìbunu
- 1.C Ànarubùnu, (Anorubuna, Narabuna)
- 2.A Rebina, Ribina, Rubunu
3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA
4. 2,000 (LA 1971)

Source(s)

Refs Shimizu (1968)

- 1.B iLɔrɔ
- 1.C ɔnɔLɔrɔ pl. AnoLɔrɔ
3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA
4. 1500 (Blench 2003) in four villages

Source(s) Blench & Nengel (2003)

*Panawa

- 1.B iPanawa
- 1.C unuPanawa pl. anaPanawa
- 2.A Bujiyel
3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA
4. 3500 (Blench 2003) in five villages

Source(s) Blench & Nengel (2003)

Jeriyawa = Ribina: see the Jere cluster

Jeriyawa = Jereawa ‘North of Bauchi Emirate’ perhaps also at Ako in Gombe, population 1,470: Temple (1922: 171): never reported again

Jetko – dialect of Kanuri

Jessi – see Shoo–Minda–Nye cluster

Jessu – dialect of Longuda

Jezhu – dialect of Gbari

Jibu – member of the Jukun cluster

Jibyal = Jipal: see the Kofyar cluster

Jidda – see Bu–Ningkada

Jiir – see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster

214. Jijili

- 1.B Tanjijili
- 1.C Ujjijili pl. aJijili
- 2.C Koro Funtu of Kafin Koro, Koro of Shakoyi
3. Niger State, Chanchaga and Suleija LGAs, north the road from Minna to Suleja around Kafin Koro
4. About eight settlements and probably some 8000 speakers (1999)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Jili group

Source(s) Blench (1980, 1999)

215. Jilbe

- 1.C Jilbe
3. Borno State, a single village on the Nigeria Cameroun border, south of Dikwa
4. ? 100 speakers (Tourneux p.c. 1999)

5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara B: Mandage group
Source(s) Tourneux (1997)

Jilbu = Zizilivakan

216. Jili

- 1.A Megili, Migili (orthographic form)
- 1.B Lijili
- 1.C Jijili (singular), Mijili (plural)
- 2.B Koro of Lafia
3. Plateau State, Lafia and Awe LGAs
4. 50,000 (1985 UBS)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Southern group
7. Reading and Writing book 1975, Folk Tales 1976
8. New Testament 1987

Jilvu (Fali of Jilvu) = Zizilivakan
Jimbin = Zumbun

217. Jimi

3. Bauchi State, Darazo LGA
4. 250 (LA 1971); 400 (1973 SIL)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch B: Zaar group

Jimo = Zumu: see the Bata cluster
Jinda = Cinda: see the Cinda–Regi–Tiyal cluster
Jinleri = Shoo–Minda–Nye
Jipal – member of the Kofyar cluster
Jirai – dialect of Bata
Jiriya = Ziriya

218. Jiru

- 1.A Zhiru
- 2.B Atak, Wiyap, Kir
3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA
5. Benue–Congo: Benue: Jukunoid: Central Jukunoid:
Jukun–Mbembe–Wurbo: Wurbo cluster

Jiwafa = Jiwapa – Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA,
Kono village: Temple (1922: 62,576); Gunn (1956:
60)

219. Jju

- 1.B Kəjju
 - 1.C Bajju, Bajju
 - 2.B Kaje, Kajji, Kache
 3. Kaduna State, Kachia and Jema’a LGAs
 4. 26,600 (NAT 1949); possibly 200,000 (1984 SIL)
 5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Central group: South–
central subgroup
 7. Literacy programme in progress, trial primers
1974–5, Kaje alphabet book 1972, Proverbs 1985;
Official Orthography
 8. New Testament 1983, Bible stories 1972
- Source(s)**

Johode = Dghwedè
Jompre (not recommended) = Kuteb

220. Joole

- 1.B èèzìì
 - 1.C nwá èèzìì
 3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA and Adamawa
State, Numan LGA. Along the Benue River.
 5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Jen group
- Source(s)** Kleinewillinghöfer (1995)

221. Jorto

3. Plateau State, Shendam LGA, at Dokan Kasuwa
4. 4,876 (1934 Ames)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Bole–Angas major
group: Angas group

Jos = Ijò
Jos–Zarazon – dialect of Izere
Ju (Ju Norĩ = Nor

222. Ju

3. Bauchi State, Bauchi LGA
4. 150 (LA 1971)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch B: Zaar group:
Guruntum subgroup

Jukun – commonly used for both the Jukun and
Kororofa clusters

223. Jukun cluster

- 1.A Njuku
- 2.A Njikun
3. Taraba State, Wukari, Takum, Bali and Sardauna
LGAs; Nasarawa State, Awe, Shendam, Langtang and
Lafia LGAs; Benue State, Makurdi LGA; and in
Furu-Awa subdivision, Cameroon
4. 35,000 (1971 Welmers); 1700 in Cameroun (1976)
5. Benue–Congo: Benue: Jukunoid: Central Jukunoid:
Refs. Shimizu (1980); Breton (1993)

*Jukun–Mbembe–Wurbo group
**Jibu

3. Taraba State, Gashaka LGA
4. 25,000 (1987 SIL)
6. Gayam, Garbabi
7. Pre–primer 1973, 3 primers 1975, Jibu–Hausa–
English wordlist 1974, 1990 folktale book 1971,
Primer 1991, literacy programme halted in 1976,
resumed in 1987
8. Scripture portions and Bible stories from 1971.
Genesis 1–IV, 1989. Luke, 1992. Bible translation in
progress

Source(s) Priest (p.c.)

**Takum–Donga

- 2.B Jibu
3. Taraba State, Takum, Sardauna and Bali LGAs
4. Second language speakers only 40,000 (1979 UBS)
6. Takum, Donga
- 7a. Donga: Primer 1915

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7b. Takum: Primers 1–7 1966–1975, 6 post primers, Jukun grammar and Jukun–Hausa wordlist, English–Jukun wordlist 1966–1967. Literacy programme in progress

8a. Donga: Luke 1919

8b. Takum: New Testament 1980, Scripture portions since 1969, liturgy 1966, hymnbook 1961–1965, catechism, Bible stories, tracts

*Wase Tofa

3. Plateau State, Shendam and Langtang LGAs

Jukun of Wukari – see: Wapan, a dialect of Kororofa
Jukun of Wurkum – former map no. 181 (area uncertain): Gospel portions 1927, 1950

Jumu = Ijùmú: a dialect of Yoruba

Ju–N̄ori = Nor

Kaama = Kaiama: Busa cluster

Kaama = Oruma

Kāṃaṃ (Tugbeni Kāṃaṃ) = Oruma

224. Kaan

2.A Libo

3. Adamawa State, Guyuk LGA

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Yungur group

Ka–Ban – dialect of Baan

Kaban = Kadim–Kaban: see Cakfem–Mushere

Kabari – dialect of Kanembu: Kanuri–Kanembu

Kabila = Lubila

Kabire = Lubila

Kabo = Kabu: see Iẓon: the Ijọ cluster

Kabou = Kabu: see Iẓon: the Ijọ cluster

Kabri – dialect of Nor

Kabu – North–Western dialect of Iẓon: Ijọ cluster

Kaceccereere – dialect of Fulfulde

Kache = Jju

Kacicere – member of the Katab cluster

Kachia – central dialect of Kadara

Kadara – Eda and Edra

Kadim–Kaban – dialect of Cakfem–Mushere

Kadun = Vaghat

Kaduna – dialect of Gbagyi

Kad̄o = Hausa

Kafanchan = Kafancan – member of the Katab cluster

Kafarati – dialect of Kwaami

Kafugu = Gbiri–Nirago

225. Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–[Us]–Zuksun cluster

2.A The name ut–Main has been adopted by various member of this cluster as a cover term for these languages, but whether it will be widely adopted remains to be seen.

2.B Fakanci, Fakkanci

3. Kebbi State, Zuru and Wasagu LGAs, west of Dabai

4. 12,300 (1949 G&C)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Northern group

Source(s) Blench (1989); Regnier (1992); Smith (2007)

Refs. Rowlands (1962);

*Kag

1.B tKag

1.C sg. woo Kag, pl. Kagne

2.B Faka, Fakai (town name), Fakanci, Fakkanci

2.C Pəku–Nu (cLela name)

3. Kebbi State, Zuru LGA, Mahuta and Fakai areas

*Fer

1.B tFer

1.C sg. wasFer, pl. asFer

2.C Kukum Wipsi–Ni (cLela name)

3. Kebbi State, Zuru LGA, around Kukum town

*Jiər

1.B tJiər

1.C sg. wauJiər, pl. aJiər

2.B Gelanci Serim

2.C Gelawa, Geeri–ni

3. Kebbi State, Zuru LGA, around Bajidda; Rijau LGA, Niger State

*Kər

1.B tKər

1.C sg. wauKər, pl. Kərne

2.B Kela, Adoma Kelanci Kilinci

2.C Keri–Ni Kelawa

3. Kebbi State, Zuru and Wasagu LGAs, north of Mahuta but south of the Kag river

*Koor

1.B t–ma–Koor

1.C sg. wauKoor, pl. aKoor

3. Kebbi State, Zuru LGA, around Bakara

*Ror

1.B ət–ma–Ror

1.C sg. wauRor, pl. aRor

2.C Tudawa d–Gwan

3. Kebbi State, Zuru LGA around Birnin Tudu

6. Dialect used for language development

7. Many documents in draft but not yet published.

Ref: Smith (2007)

*Us

1.B tUs

1.C sg. wauUs, pl. aUs, asUs

3. Kebbi State, Zuru LGA, west of Fakai

6. Us have no specific dialect but speak like the Ror

*Zuksun

1.B tZuksun

1.C sg. wauZuksun, pl. aZuksun

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2.C Zusu Wipsi-ni

3. Kebbi State, Zuru LGA around Tungan Kuka, south of Fakai

Kaga – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu

Kagama – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu

Kagarko = Ashe–Begbere

Kagne = Kag: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster

Kagoro – member of the Katab cluster

Kagu = Gbiri–Nirago

Kahugu = Gbiri–Nirago

Kaiama – member of the Busa cluster

Kaibi = Kaivi

Kaibre = Lubila

226. Kaivi

1.A Kaibi

3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA

4. 650 (NAT 1949)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Kauru subgroup

Kaiyorawa = Geji: see the Geji cluster

Kaje = Jju

Kajji = Jju

Kajuru – dialect of Kadara

Kaka = Yamba

Kakaba = Mbongno

227. Kakanda cluster

1.A Akanda

2.B Hyabe, Adyaktie

3. Kwara State, Kogi LGA; Niger state, Agaie and Lapai LGAs;

communities along the Niger centered on Budā

4. 4,500 (1931); 20,000 (1989 Blench)

5. Benue–Congo: Nupoid: Nupe group

Source(s) Blench (1986/1989)

*Kakanda–Budon

*Kakanda–Gbanmi/Sokun

Kakihum – dialect area of Kambari I

Kakumo – dialect of Ukaan

Kal – dialect of Zaar: see the Guus–Zaar cluster

Kalaḡari – member of KOIN: see Ijọ cluster

Kaleri – erroneous name for Horom and Mabo–Barkul, which are adjacent to Kulere

Kalla–Kalla = Lela

Kaltungo – dialect of Tangale

228. Kam

1.C Nyimwom

3. Taraba State, Bali LGA. Mayo Kam and Kamijim villages only

4. 583 (1922 Temple); estimate more than 1000 (1987)

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Kam group

Source(s) Blench (1987)

229. Kamantan

1.A Kamanton = Kamantan

1.C Angan

3. Kaduna State, Kachia LGA

4. 3,600 (NAT 1949); 10,000 (1972 Barrett)

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group: Northwestern subgroup: Hyamic

Kamantam = Kamantan

Kamanton = Kamantan

230. Kambari I cluster

1.A Kamberi

3. Niger State, Magama and Mariga LGAs; Kebbi State, Zuru and Yauri LGAs; Niger State, Borgu LGA

4. with Kambari II: 67,000 (1952 W&B); 100,000 (1973 SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Kambari group

Source(s) Blench (2008)

Refs. Hoffmann (1965); Crozier (1984)

*Agadi

1.B Tsigadi

2.A Kakihum

3. Niger State, Mariga LGA

*Avadi

1.A Abadi, Evadi

1.B Tsivadi

2.A Ibeto

3. Niger State, Magama LGA

7. Primer I,II (2005)

*Baangi

1.A Baangi

1.B ciBaangi

1.C sg. vuBaangi, pl. aBaangi

2.B Bangawa (Hausa)

3. Niger State, Kontagora LGA, Ukata town and nearby villages; probably also into adjacent Kebbi State, Yauri LGA

4. estimate more than 5,000 (1989)

Source(s) Blench (1989)

*Tsishingini

1.B Cishingini, Tsishingini

1.C Mashingini pl. Ashingini

2.A Salka

3. Niger State, Magama LGA

7. Primer I, II, III (1999–2000), Transition Primer (2001), Maths Book (2004), English Textbook (2004)

8. Luke, Mark, Act of Apostles, Genesis, Life of Moses (2000s). New Testament for typesetting

9. Dictionary (2003)

12. Gospel of Mark on cassette

13. Formerly broadcasts in Salka from Radio Kontagora, now halted.

*Yumu

1.B Yumu, Osisi

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3. Niger State, Borgu LGA, at Yumu and Osisi
Source(s) Blench (2008); Washbrook

231. Kambari II cluster

1.A Kamberi

3. Niger State, Magama LGA; Kebbi State, Zuru and Yauri LGAs; Kwara State, Borgu LGA

4. with Kambari I: 67,000 (1952 W&B); 100,000 (1973 SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Kambari group

Refs. Hoffmann (1965); Crozier (1984)

*Agaushi

1.B Cishingini

2.A Auna

3. Niger State, Magama LGA; Kebbi State, Yauri LGA

7. No language development

*Akimba

1.B Tsikimba

1.C Akimba

2.A Auna, Wara

3. Niger State, Rijau, Magama LGA; Kebbi State, Yauri LGA

7. Primer I, II, III (1999–2000), Transition Primer (2001), Maths Book (2004), English Textbook (2004)

8. Luke, Mark, Act of Apostles, Genesis, Life of Moses (2000s). New Testament for typesetting

9. Dictionary (2003)

12. Gospel of Mark on cassette

*Cishingini, Nwanci

1.A Cishingini, Ngwæci

1.B Cishingini, Tsiwænci

1.C Mawunci sg. ɪwænci pl.

2.A Agwara

2.B Agara'iwa

3. Niger State, Borgu, Magama LGA; Kebbi State, Yauri LGA

7. Primer series 1967, unused. Primer I, II, III (1999–2000), Transition Primer (2001), Maths Book (2004), English Textbook (2004)

8. Manuscript of the Gospels and Acts, 1967. Luke, Mark, Act of Apostles, Genesis, Life of Moses (2000s). New Testament for typesetting

9. Dictionary (2003)

12. Gospel of Mark on cassette

Kamberi = Kambari

Kamberi = Kanuri

Kamburwama – Dialect of Wandala. Formerly living in Lakwa Disa south–west of Gwoza: Westermann and Bryan (1952); Wolff (1971).

232. Kami

3. Niger State, Lapai LGA, Ebo town & 11 villages

4. more than 5000 (Blench 1989 est.)

5. Benue–Congo: Nupoid: Nupe

Source(s) Blench (1989)

Kamino – dialect of Batu

Kamkam = Mbongno

Kamo = Ma

Kamu = Kamo

Kamuku – cluster including Cinda–Regi–Tiyal, Rogo, Sagamuk and Hungwəryə: population for all these groups 17,800 (1952 HDG)

233. Kamwe

1.B Vəcəmwe

2.C Higi, Hiji

3. Adamawa State, Michika LGA and into Cameroon

4. 64,000 (1952); 180,000 (1973 SIL) est. 23,000 in Cameroon

5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Bura–Higi major group: Higi group

6. Nkafa, Dakwa (Bazza), Səna, Wula, Futu, Tili Pte, Kapsiki (Ptsəke) in Cameroon

7. Folk Tales 1970, Reading Book, 1970, Primer 1 1974, Primer 2 1976

8. New Testament 1975; New Testament in Psikye Kapsiki (1988 UBS)

Source(s) Kraft wordlist

Refs. Dieu & Renaud (1984); Mohrlang (1972) Phonology

234. Kana

1.A Khana

2.A Ogoni (ethnic and political term includes Gokana)

3. Rivers State, Khana/Oyigbo and Gokana–Tai–Eleme LGAs

4. 76,713 (1926 Talbot); 90,000 (SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Ogoni: Kegboid: East group

6. Yeghe, Norkhana, Ken–Khana, Boúe

7. Rivers Readers Project Reader 1 1971, Khana Pocket Diary

8. Bible 1968, New Testament 1961, Scripture portions from 1930, hymnbook 1938, Methodist Book of Offices 1963, Catechism 1932, Catholic Mass Baptism and Funeral Services, Watchtower booklet

Kanakuru = Dera

Kanam – member of the Jar cluster

Kanam = Koeniem

Kanembu = Kanuri–Kanembu

Kaninkwom = Kaningkon

Kaninkon = Kaningkon

Kaninkwom = Kaningkon

Kanna = Bada: see the Jar cluster

Kano – E. dialect of Hausa

Kano – dialect of Fulfulde

Kantana – dialect of Bada: see the Jar cluster

Kantana = Mama

235. Kanufi

2.B Karshi

3. Kaduna State, Jema'a LGA

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group:
Southwestern subgroup: cluster 1

236. Kanuri–Kanembu cluster

3. Borno State, Nguru, Geidam, Kukawa, Damaturu, Kaga, Konduga, Maiduguri, Mongumo, Fune, Gujba, Ngala, Bama, Fika and Gwoza LGAs; Jigawa State, Hadejia LGA; and in the Republics of Niger, Cameroon and Chad.

4. 1,300,000 (1952); 3,500,000 (1987 UBS)

5. Nilo–Saharan: Saharan

*Kanuri

1.B Kànrùrí

1.C Kànúrí

2.A Borno, Bornu

2.C Beriberi, Kamberi; also Kanembu (a separate ethnic group speaking Kanurĩ

4. 3,000,000 in Nigeria, 100,000 in Chad, 56,500 in Cameroon

6. Yerwa, Badawai, Koyam (Kwayam), Lere (Lare), Mober, (mostly in Niger Republic), Jetko (pastoral nomads near Geidam and in Niger Republic). (These other names have been associated with Kanuri dialects: Dagara, Kaga (Kagama), Ngazar, Guvja, Mao, Temageri, Fadawa, Movar (Mobber, Mavar))

7. Primers before 1938, other books, texts and scripts 1951–1976, Official Orthography

8. Scripture portions 1853 in Kanuri/English/Arabic/Hausa, John 1949 and 1965, John in Ajami script 1965, Old Testament stories, various booklets and tracts, Pilgrim's Progress. Translation in progress in Yerwa and Manga dialects.

9. Grammar (Lukas 19xx); Grammar (Hutchinson 1983); Kanuri-English dictionary (Hutchinson & Cyffer 1990); English-Kanuri dictionary (Cyffer 199x)

Source(s) Jarrett (n.d.)

Refs. Hutchinson (1983) – Bibliography of Vernacular literature

*Kanembu

3. Borno State, LGAs on the edge of Lake Chad; and in the Republics of Niger, Cameroun and Chad.

6. Sugurti, Kuburi (Kabari, Kuvurĩ

Kapsiki – dialect of Kamwe

Kapugu = Gure–Kahugu

237. Kapyia

3. Taraba State, Takum LGA, at Kapyia

5. Benue–Congo: Benue: Jukunoid: Yukuben–Kutep

Refs. Koops (1973); Shimizu (1980a)

Karaikarai = Karekare

Kàràkara – see Guruntum–Mbaaru

Karashi – dialect of Gwandara

238. Karekare

1.A Kòrekàrè, Kerekere, Karaikarai, Kerikeri

3. Bauchi State, Gamawa and Misau LGAs, Yobe State, Fika LGA

4. 39,000 (1952 W&B)

5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Bole group

6. Western Jalalum, northern Pakaro and eastern Ngwajum

8. Some tracts in dialect of Jelaselum

Source(s) Maxine Schuh (n.d.); Adivè (n.d.)

Karenjo = Como–Karim?

239. Karfa

1.A Kerifa

4. 800 (SIL 1973)

3. Nasarawa State, Akwanga LGA

5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Ron group

Karim = Como–Karim

240. Kariya

1.A Kauyawa, Keriya

1.B Vinahə

1.C Wiha

2.C Lipkawa (see also Mburku)

3. Bauchi State, Darazo LGA. At Kariya Wuro, 30 S.E. of Ningi.

4. 2,200 (LA 1971); 3,000 (1977 Skinner)

5. Chadic: West sub–branch B: Bade–Warji major group: Warji group

6. Two dialects

Source(s) Blench (1986)

Refs. Skinner (1977)

Karshi = Kanufi

Karu – dialect of Gbagyi

Kasa (Jaracin Kasa) = the Jar cluster

Kasaa – dialect of Mumuye

241. Katab cluster

1.A Kataf

3. Kaduna State, Kachia, Saminaka and Jema'a LGAs

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Central group: South–central subgroup

*Tyap

1.A Atyab, Tyab

1.B Tyap

1.C Atyap, Atyab,

2.A Katab, Kataf, Katap

3. Kaduna State, Kachia and Jema'a LGAs

4. estimate more than 130,000 (1990)

7. Primer 1990, 1991, literacy programme in progress

8. Bible Translation in Progress

*Gworok

1.B Agwolok, Agwot
 2.A Agolok, Kagoro
 2.B Aguro
 3. Kaduna State, Jema'a LGA
 4. 9,300 (NAT 1949)
 *Atakar
 1.A Atakat, Attaka, Attakar, Takat
 3. Kaduna State, Jema'a LGA
 4. 5,000 (1950 HDG)
 *Sholio
 1.C Asholio, Asolio, Osholio, Aholio
 2.B Marwa, Morwa, Moroa, Marawa, Maroa
 3. Kaduna State, Jema'a LGA
 4. 5,700 (NAT 1949)
 *Kacicere
 1.A Aticherak
 2.B Daroro
 3. Kaduna State, Kachia and Jema'a LGAs
 4. 700 (NAT 1949)
 *Kafancan
 1.A Fantuan, Kafanchan, Kpashan
 3. Kaduna State, Jema'a LGA
 4. 970, (1934 HDG)

Kataf = Tyap
 Katagum – Eastern dialect of Hausa
 Katanga – Nitecki (1972)
 Katanza = Gbatsu
 Katap = Katab
 Katarawa – Godabawa District, Sokoto Province: Temple (1922: 223)
 Katsina – dialect of Fulfulde
 Katsina – northern dialect of Hausa
 Kaunari – less than 10,000 Nasarawa State: Lafia LGA
 Kaura – unclassified Plateau language of Kaduna State, Jema'a LGA: Temple (1922: 223,522)
 Kauru = Si: Lere cluster
 Kauyawa = Kariya
 Kayauri = Kaiyorawa: see Geji: the Geji cluster
 Keana – dialect of Alago
 Kebbawa – dialect of Hausa
 Kecherda = Teda
 Kecwan – dialect of Bokyi
 Kediya = Kariya
 Kegboid = cover term proposed by S. Ikoru for the Ogoni group (Kana–Elemé–Gokana–Baan acronym plus –oid suffix)
 Kela = next
 Kelanci = Kar: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
 Kelawa = Kar: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
 Ken–Khana – dialect of Kana
 Kenga = Kyenga
 Kenkera = Kyan Kyar a dialect of Gwandara
 Kente – dialect of Kpan
 Kentin – dialect of Kuteb

Kentu – extinct dialect of Etkywan
 Kentu = Icen
 Kenyi = Zhire
 Kerang = Angas
 Kere = Ziriya
 Kerekere = Karekare
 Kerifa = Karfa
 Kerikeri = Kerekere
 Keri–Ni = Kar: see the
 Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
 Keriya = Kariya
 Kesari – dialect of Baan
 Ketuen = Mbe
 Kétú – dialect of Yoruba
 Kədupaxa = Gava and Guduf: Guduf–Gava
 Kəjju = JJu
 Kəlela = Lela
 Kərekəre = Karekare
 Kərine = Kar: see the
 Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
 Khana = Kana

242. Kholok

2.A Kode, Koode, Kwoode, Widala, Pia, Wurkum, Pitiko
 3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA, near Didango
 4. 2,500 (1977 Voegelin & Voegelin)
 5. Chadic: West sub-branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Bole group
Source(s) Leger (1992)

Kiballo = Vono
 Kibbo = Berom
 Kibbun = Berom
 Kibo = Berom
 Kibolo = Vono
 Kibyen = Berom
 Kikuk = Cibak
 Kila = Somyev
 Kilba = Huba
 Kilinci = Kar: see the
 Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
 Kindyo = Dijim: Dijim–Bwilim
 Kinugu = Kinuku
 Kinuka = Kinuku

243. Kinuku

1.A Kinugu, Kinuka
 3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA
 4. 460 (NAT 1949); 500 (1973 SIL)
 5. Benue–Congo: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: Kauru subgroup

244. Kìòng

2.B Akoiyang, Äkäyöñ, Okoyong, Okonyong
 3. Cross River State, Odukpani and Akamkpa LGAs
 4. Spoken only by old people, younger generation speak Efik

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross group

245. Kir–Balar

3. Bauchi State, Bauchi LGA

4. 360 (LA 1971) (Kir only)

5. Chadic: West sub–branch B: Zaar group: Boghom subgroup

Kir = Jiru

Kirawa – member of the Wandala cluster

Kirdi Mora = Mura: see the Wandala cluster

Kirfi = Giiwo

Kiria (Fali of Kiria) – dialect of Kamwe

Kirifi = Giiwo

Kirika = Nkɔrɔ: member of KOIN: see Ijɔ cluster

Kirika (Opu Kirika) = Nkɔrɔ

Kirikɛ = Nkɔrɔ

Kirikenj – member of KOIN: see Ijɔ cluster

Kirikjir = Lopa

Kirim = Como–Karim

246. Kirya–Konzəl

2.C Fali

3. Adamawa State, Michika LGA.

5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Bura–Higi major group: Higi group

9. Draft Dictionary (Blench & Ndemsai (2007)

*Kirya

1.B myá Kákíryà

1.C ndá Kákíryà pl. Kákíryà

2.C Fali of Kiriya

4. 7,000 est. 2007. Kirya 13 villages

*Konzəl

1.B myá Kónzəl

1.C ndá Kónzəl pl. Kónzəl

2.C Fali of Mijilu

4. 9000 est. 2007. Konzəl 15 villages

Source(s) Blench & Ndemsai (2007)

Refs. Meek (1931); Kraft (1981); Blench & Ndemsai (2009)

Kitimi = Tumi

Kitsipki = Ashuku: see the Mbembe Tigong cluster

Kitta = Tsobo

Kivɔnɔ = Vono

Kiwollo = Vono

Kiyu = Como–Karim

Kɔɲa = Fam

Kobo = Mom Jango

Kobo = Momi

Koboci – dialect of Bata

Kobotschi = Koboci: see Bata

Koda = Kholok

247. Koenoem

1.A Kanam

3. Plateau State, Shendam LGA

4. 1,898 (1934 Ames); 3,000 (SIL)

5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Angas group

248. Kofa – also Kota: Adamawa State, Song LGA, north of Belel road; a Chadic language of the Bura group; linguistic status not certain but locally said to be a separate language

Source(s) Blench (1987)

Refs. Hoffmann (1971)

249. Kofyar cluster

3. Plateau State, Shendam, Mangu and Lafia LGAs

4. 72,946 (1963)

5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Angas group

*Kofyar

2.A Kwong

3. Plateau State, Shendam LGA

*Mernyang

1.A Mirriam

3. Plateau State, Shendam LGA

4. 16,739 (1963)

6. Larr/Lardang and Mikiet are said to be offsets of Mernyang

Refs. Temple (1922)

*Doemak

1.A Dəmak, Dimmuk

3. Plateau State, Shendam LGA

*Kwagallak

1.A Kwa'alang

2.B Kwalla, Kwolla

3. Plateau State, Shendam LGA

4. 25,403 (1963)

6. Nteng (Jasikit)?

Source(s) IL/NBTT wordlist; Gospel Recordings

*Bwol

1.A Bwal, Mbol

3. Nasarawa State, Lafia LGA

4. 3,853 (1963)

*Gworam

1.A Giverom, Goram

3. Nasarawa State, Lafia LGA

4. 3,055 (1952)

*Jipal

1.A Jepel, Jepal, Jibyal

3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA

Kogi (Jarawan Kogi is a name used for several language groups in the northwest of Plateau State, south of Bauchi State and adjacent areas of Taraba State: see Baɗa; Jar cluster; a dialect group of Izere is also called Jarawan Kogi

250. Kohumono

1.B KoHumono

1.C BaHumono, sg. Òhúmónò

2.A Ediba (under Ekurĩ (Thomas)

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2.B Ekumuru, Ìkúmúrú, Ìkúmóró (Igbo name); Àtàm (Efik name)

3. Cross River State, Obubra LGA

4. 11,870 (1952)

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross group: Central: North–South

Refs. Cook (1969)

Kokura (Bura Kokura) – member of Tera Cluster
Kola – dialect of Longuda

251. Kolo cluster

2.A Ogbia, Ogbinya

3. Rivers State, Brass LGA

4. 100,000 (1987 UBS)

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Central Delta

7. Rivers Readers Project Reader 1 1971, Reading and Writing Book

8. First draft of New Testament complete

*Kolo

1.A Agholo

7. Primer 1950

9. Draft grammar (2004)

Source(s) Isukul (n.d.)

*Oloibiri

7. Rivers Readers Project

Refs. Williamson (1972)

*Anyama

Kolokuma – dialect of Iẓon: Ijọ cluster
Koluama – dialect of Iẓon: Ijọ cluster

252. Koma cluster

1.A Kuma, Koma (A Fulfulde cover term for the languages below; ALCAM treats them as separate though closely related languages)

3. Adamawa State, Ganye and Fufore LGAs, in the Alantika Mountains; also in Cameroon

4. 3,000 (1982 SIL); majority in Cameroon

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Vere Group

6. The correspondences between the Cameroonian and Nigerian names are uncertain

*Gomme

1.A Gəmme

2.B Damti, Koma Kampana, Panbe

*Gomnome

1.A Gòmnoṃe

2.B Mbeya, Gimbe, Koma Kadam, Laame, Youtubo

*Ndera

2.B Vomni, Doome, Doobe

Source(s) Blench fieldnotes

Koma Kadam = Gòmnoṃe: see the Koma cluster

Koma Kampana = Gomme: see the Koma cluster

Koma Ndera = Ndera: see the Koma cluster

Komawa – Tangale, Kwaami

Komo – dialect of Panseng

Komo = Basa–Kwomo: see the Basa cluster

Kona – member of Kororofa cluster

Konge – dialect of Gbari

253. Kono

1.A Konu, Kwono

3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA

4. 1,550 (NAT 1949)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: Kauru subgroup

Kontagora (Basa Kontagora) – member of Basa cluster

Konu = Kono

Koode = Kholok

Kopti = Zari: see the Zari cluster

Koring = the Oring cluster

Koro – name used for a number of different ethnic and language groups in Kaduna State, Kachia LGA; Nasarawa State, Keffi LGA; Niger State, Suleija and Chanchaga LGAs and in Federal Capital Territory.

See Tinor-Myamya,

Koro Ache – Begbere: see Begbere–Ejar

Koro Afiki = Koro Ija

Koro Agwe = Begbere–Ejar

Koro Ala – Ashe

Koro Funtu of Kafin Koro = Jijili

Koro Funtu of Minna = Jijili

Koro Funtu of Yeskwa – thought to be Gwandara or Gbari speakers

Koro Ganagana – speak Dibo

Koro Gwandara of Wuse – dialect of Gwandara

Koro Huntu = Koro Funtu above

254. Koro Ija

3. Federal Capital Territory. Near Lambata

4. One village

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Jili group

Source(s) Blench (1992, 1999)

Koro of Lafia = Migili

Koro Makama – term for the Kagarko Koro: Ashe, the Tinor-Myamya cluster

Koro Miamia = Ejar: see the Tinor-Myamya cluster

Koro Myamya = Ejar: see the Tinor-Myamya cluster

Koro Nulu = Koro Ija

Koro N'ja = Koro Ija

Koro Panda – a dialect of Nyankpa

Koro Phonare – speak Gbari

Koro Phoware of Abuja – speak Gbari?

Koro of Shakoyi = Jijili

Koro Waje – term used by the Koro Lafia to refer to other Koro groups

Koro Zane – a general term for the Koro

255. Koro Zuba

3. Federal Capital Territory. near Zuba.

4. One village

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Jili group

Source(s) Blench (1992)

Korom Boye = Kulere

Koron – see Koro

256. Kɔrɔp

1.B Durop, Kurop

2.A Kòrɔp

2.C Ododop

3. Cross River State, Odukpani and Akamkpa LGAs; and in Cameroon

4. 12,500 total (1982 SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross group

257. Kororofa cluster

2.A Jukun

4. more than 62,000 (SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Benue: Jukunoid: Central Jukunoid: Jukun–Mbembe–Wurbo

Refs. Shimizu (1980)

*Abinsi

1.C Wapan

2.A River Jukun

3. Taraba State, Wukari LGA, at Sufa and Kwantan Sufa; Benue State, Makurdi LGA, at Abinsi

*Wapan

1.B Wapan

2.A Wukari and Abinsi

3. Taraba State, Wukari LGA; Nasarawa State, Awe, Shendam, Lafia and Langtang LGAs (precise areas uncertain)

4. 60,000 (1973 SIL)

7. Primer 1915, primers 1–3 (recent), literacy programme in progress

8. Bible translation in progress, Scripture portions since 1914

*Hone

2.A Kona

3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA; Plateau State, Wase LGA. Villages north and west of Jalingo

4. 2,000 (1977 Voegelin & Voegelin)

8. Mark 1927

Source(s) Storch (1999)

*Dampar

3. Taraba State, Wukari LGA, at Dampar

Source(s) Blench (1984)

Kota = Kofa

Kotokori = Panda and Igu – dialects of Ebira

Kotopo (Also Potopo, Potopore, Pataporì North Volta–Congo:

Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Leko group Formerly Adamawa State, Ganye LGA; now all are in

Cameroon since the creation of Gashaka Reserve in 1974:

Koyam – dialect of Kanuri

258. Kpan

1.A Kpanten, Ikpan, Akpanzhi, Kpanzon, Abakan

2.B Kpwate, Hwaye, Hwaso, Nyatso, Nyonyo, Yorda, Ibukwo

3. Taraba State, Wukari, Takum and Sardaunda LGAs

5. Benue–Congo: Benue: Jukunoid: Central Jukunoid: Kpan–Icen group

6. Western and Eastern groups:

Western: 1 Kumbo–Takum Group: Kumbo

(Kpanzon), Takum; 2 Donga (Akpanzhĩ; 3 Bissaula (extinct) Eastern: Apa (per Kilham), Kente, Eregba (per Koelle)

Refs. Koelle (1854); Shimizu (1970, 1971–72)

Kpanten = Kpan

Kpanzon = Kpan

259. Kpasam

1.A Passam, Kpasham

2.B Nyisam

3. Adamawa State, Numan LGA, 1 village only, South of Jalingo

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Mumuye–Yendang group: Yendang subgroup

Kpasham = Kpasam

Kpashan = Kafancan: see the Katab cluster

Kpati – an extinct Grasslands language probably spoken by a Cameroon immigrant. Reported only by Meek ms.

Kporo = Nama: see the Mbembe Tigong cluster

Kpugbong – dialect group of South–Western

Mumuye: Mumuye

Kpwate = Kpan

Kpwee – an unclassified blacksmith’s language near Mapeo. Blench (1983)

Kuba = Kubi

260. Kubi

1.A Kuba

3. Bauchi State, Darazo LGA, 40 km. N.E. of Bauchi town

4. 1,090 (1922 Temple); 500 (1973 SIL)

5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Bole group

Refs. Gowers (1907); Schuh (1978)

Kuburi – dialect of Kanembu: Kanuri–Kanembu

Kuche = Rukuba

Kuda = Kudu: see the Kudu–Camo cluster

261. Kudu–Camo cluster

3. Bauchi State, Ningi LGA

4. Language moribund, perhaps extinct

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: Ningi cluster

6. Basa said to be a sub-group

Source(s) Maddieson (1988)

*Kudu

1.A Kuda

4. Probably extinct

9. Wordlist (Shimizu 1982)

Refs. Shimizu (1982)

*Camo

1.A Chamo

262. Kugama

1.A Kugamma

2.A Wegam

3. Adamawa State, Fufere LGA

4. Small

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Mumuye–Yendang group: Yendang subgroup

Kugamma = Kugama

263. Kugbo

3. Rivers State, Brass LGA

4. 2,000 (1973 SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Central Delta group

Source(s)

Refs Wolff (19xx)

Kugong – dialect of Mumuye

264. Kukele

1.A Ukele, Ukelle

1.B Kukele

1.C Bakele

3. Cross River State, Ogoja LGA; Anambra State, Abakaliki LGA; Benue State, Okpokwu and Oju LGAs; and in Cameroon

4. 31,700 (1953); 40,000 (1980 UBS)

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross group Central: North–South

6. 4 dialects in north, 3 in south, Ugbala, Mtezi and Mtezi–Iteeji in Anambra State, Abakaliki LGA

7. Primer in 5 parts, post-primer books drafted. Literacy programme in progress

8. Scripture Portions from 1974, New Testament 1979

Kuki = Tiyal: see Cinda–Regi–Tiyal cluster

Kukulung (Kúkùlúŋ) = Kulung

Kukum = Fer: see the

Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster

Kukuruku (not recommended) = Etsakó = Yèkhee

265. Kulere

1.B Akande (Kamwaĩ, Àkàndí (Tof), Kande (Richa)

2.A Tof, Richa, Kamwai

2.B Korom Boye

3. Plateau State, Bokkos LGA

4. 6,500 (1925 Meek); 4,933 (1943 Ames); 8,000 (1973 SIL)

5. Chadic: West sub-branch A: Ron Group

6. Tof, Richa, Kamwai: the latter includes Marhai (Marhai)

Source(s) Seibert (2001)

Refs. Ames (1934); Junraithmayr (1970)

266. Kulu

1.A Ikolu, Ikulu

1.B Ankulu

1.C Bekulu

3. Kaduna State, Kachia LGA

4. 6,000 (NAT 1949)

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group [?] N.B. the classification of Kulu as ‘Northern’ with Eda etc. seems to be without foundation.

Source(s) Shimizu (n.d.); Moser (n.d.)

267. Kulung

1.B Kúkùlúŋ

1.C Bákùlúŋ

2.A Bambur, Wukum

3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA, at Balasa, Bambur and Kirim; Wukari LGA, at Gada Mayo

4. 15,000 (SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Bantu: Jarawan Bantu

7. Primer 1924

8. Scripture portions from 1926 to 1950, Prayers and hymns 1926

9. Dictionary: McBride (ined.)

10. Hausa is the main second language

11. Kulung is currently being passed to the next generation and being learned by neighbouring peoples in contact with the Kulung.

13. In a survey in 2007, the very oldest generation included some who could read and write Kulung quite fluently, dating from the McBride era. However, this skill has not been passed on the present generation.

Source(s) Adelberger (2008); Rueck et al. (2009)

Refs. Maddieson and Williamson (1975)

Kuma = Koma

Kumap = Amo

268. Kumba

2.A Sate, Yofo

3. Adamawa State, Mayo Belwa LGA

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Mumuye–Yendang group: Yendang sub-group

Kumbo – dialect of Kpan

Kumbo = Kumbowei – dialect of Iẓon: Ijọ cluster

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Kumbowei – dialect of Iẓon: Ijọ cluster
Kumbo–Takum – a dialect group of Kpan
Kunabe – dialect of Kuteb
Kun–Bille = Bile
Kunibum = Emai–Iuleha–Ora
Kunini = Nye: member of Shoo–Minda–Nye
Kunshenu – see the Piya–Kodi–Kunshenu–Kwonci–
Pitiko–Nyambolo cluster

269. Kupa

3. Kwara State, Kogi LGA, around Abugi (52 villages)
5. Benue–Congo: Nupoid: Nupe group
Source(s) Blench (1987)

Kupto = Kutto

270. Kurama

1.B Tikurumi
1.C Akurumi
2.B Bagwama (also refers to Ruma)
3. Kaduna State, Saminaka and Ikara LGAs; Kano State, Tudun Wada LGA
4. 11,300 (NAT 1949)
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: Kauru subgroup

Kuri – dialect of Yedina
Kuru (Gyell–Kuru–Vwang) – dialect of Berom
Kuseki – dialect of Yandang
Kushe = Goji
Kushi = Goji
Kushi = Baushi
Kuta – dialect of Gbagyi

271. Kuteb

1.A Kutev, Kutep
2.A Ati (Administrative name in Cameroun)
2.B Mbarike, Zumper (Jompre) (not recommended)
3. Taraba State, Takum LGA and in Cameroon, Furu Awa subdivision
4. 15,592 (1952 W&B); 30,000 (1986 UBS); 1400 in Cameroun (1976)
5. Benue–Congo: Benue: Jukunoid: Yukuben–Kutep
6. Lissam, Fikyu, Jenuwa, Kunabe, Kentin: Fikyu has sub–dialects
7. Literacy programme in progress, dictionary in preparation, primers, folktales
8. Bible translation programme in progress, hymnbooks, New Testament (1990)
9. Dictionary draft: Koops (n.d.). Grammar Koops (n.d.)

Source(s) Koops (1990)

Refs. Koops (1990), Breton (1993)

Kutep = Kuteb

Kutev = Kuteb

Kutin = Pere – Adamawa: Vere group. Formerly in Adamawa State, Ganye LGA. Now only in Cameroon. Blench (1984)

272. Kutto

1.A Kupto
1.B Kúttò
1.C Kúttò
3. Bauchi State, Bajoga LGA, Yobe State, Gujba LGA
4. Two villages. 3000 (1990 est.)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Bole group
Source(s) Leger (1990)

Kùtùle = Tula

273. Kuturmi

2.B Ada
3. Kaduna State, Kachia LGA
4. 2,950 (NAT 1949). Town is called Awon.
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Northern group

Kuukù – see Guruntum–Mbaaruru

Kuvoko = the Lamang cluster

Kuvuri – dialect of Kanembu: Kanuri–Kanembu

Kuzamani = Shuwa–Zamani

Kwa = Baa

Kwa = Ekin: see the Ejagham cluster

Kwaa Bwaare = Bacama: see the Bata cluster

Kwaa–Bwaare = Bacama: see the Bata cluster

Kwa'alang = Kwagallak: see the Kofyar cluster

274. Kwaami

1.A Kwami, Kwom
1.B Kwáámì
1.C Kwáámì
2.A Komawa
3. Bauchi State, Kwami LGA
4. 10,000 (1990)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Bole–Tangale group
6. Kafarati, Doli
9. Grammar (Leger 1990);
Refs. Temple (1922)
Source(s)

Kwabzak = Tal

Kwagallak – member of the Kofyar cluster

Kwaji – dialect of Mumuye

Kwakwi = Firan:

Kwal = Irigwe

Kwale = Ukwuanì: see the Ukwuanì–Aboh–Ndòni cluster

Kwali – dialect of Gbari

Kwalla = Kwagallak: see the Kofyar cluster

Kwami = Kwaami

Kwan = Irigwe

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Kwange – dialect of Gbari
 Kwanka = Vaghat cluster
 Kwapm = Kopti: see the Zari; Zari cluster
 Kwarra = Mama
 Kwasu – dialect of Ninzam
 Kwato = Panda and Igu, dialects of Ebira
 Kwayam = Koyam: see Kanuri
 Kwaya Maya – Member of Katagum Barebari clan.
 Abraham (1962)
 Kwojeffa = Bura
 Kwooll = Irigwe
 Kwolla = Kwagallak: see the Kofyar cluster
 Kwom = Kwaami
 Kwomo (Basa Kwomu) – Basa–Benue
 Kwonci – Piya
 Kwong = Kofyar
 Kwono = Kono
 Kwoode = Widala
 Kworko – see Ajanci
 Kwotto = Panda and Igu, dialects of Ebira
 Kwyeny – member of the Hyam cluster

275. Kyak

- 1.B Kyāk
- 1.C Kyāk
- 2.A Bambuka
3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA, Bambuka
4. 10,000 (SIL)
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Bikwin group

Kyan Kyar – dialect of Gwandara
 Kyātō = Etkywan
 Kyanton = Etkywan

276. Kyenga

- 1.B Kyangganya
 - 1.C Kyanggani pl. Kyanggana
 - 2.A Kenga, Tyenga
 3. Niger State, Borgu LGA, north of Illo; also in Benin and Niger Republics
 4. five villages on Nigeria side which speak the language; 7,591 (1925 Meek); 10,000 including Shanga (1973 SIL)
 5. Niger–Congo: Mande: Southeast Mande
- Source(s)** Blench (1987)

Kyentu = Kentu: see Icen
 Kyibaku = Cibak

L.

laa Fyandigere = Gera
 Laamang = Lamang
 Laame = Gõmnõme: see the Koma cluster

277. Labir

- 1.A Lábír
- 2.A Jaku, Jaaku

- 2.B Jakanci
 3. Bauchi State, south of the Bauchi-Gombe Road, from the Gongola River at Kanyallo, in Bauchi LGA, to Gar in Alkaleri LGA
 5. Benue–Congo: Bantu: Jarawan
 11. Virtually moribund. Almost all speakers have switched to Hausa as a first language, although there are many ethnic Jakawa
- Source(s)** Rueck et al. (2009)
Refs. Shimizu (1983)

Lafia (Koro of Lafia) = Migili
 Laka – group of Kamuku, west of Zaria, now speaking only Hausa.

278. Laka

- 2.A Lau, Lao Habe
3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA, at Lau; Yola LGA; and mainly in Cameroon
4. 460 (1952); 500 (1973 SIL)
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Mbum group

Lala – used both for the the Lala cluster and as a cover term for Bena, Roba and other groups in Adamawa State, Guyuk, Gombi and Song LGAs, not all of which are clearly defined, e.g. Shere, Tenna: Temple (1922)

279. Lala cluster

- 1.C Bəna
 3. Adamawa State, Guyuk, Song and Gombi LGAs
 4. 30,000 (SIL); 44,300 with Bəna (1963)
 5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Yungur group
- *Yang
- 1.A Yan
 - 2.B Lalla
- Refs.** Temple (1922: 255)
- *Roba
- 2.A Gworam
- *Ebode
- 1.A Ēbode

Lalawa = Lela
 Lalla = Yang: see the Lala cluster

280. Lamang cluster

- 1.A Laamang
 - 2.A Waha
 4. 15,000 (TR 1970), 40,000 (1963)
 5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub-branch A: Mandara/Mafa/Sukur major group: Mandara Group
- *Zaladva
- 1.A Zələdva
 - 2.A Lamang North
 3. Borno State, Gwoza LGA
 6. Zaladeva (Alataghwa), Dzuuḡa (Dzuuba), Ləghva (Lughva), Gwózà Wakane (Gwozo)
- *Ghumbagha

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2.A Lamang Central

3. Borno State, Gwoza LGA; Adamawa State, Michika LGA;

6. Həḍkàlà (Xəḍkala, Hidkala, Hitkala), Waga (Wagga, Woga, Waha)

8. Mark in first draft, 1991. Bible translation in progress

Source(s) Roettger (p.c.)

*Ghudavan

1.A Ghudeven, Ghudəvən

2.A Lamang South

3. Borno State, Gwoza LGA; Adamawa State, Michika LGA; and in Cameroon

5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Mandara–Mafa–Sukur major group: Mandara Group

Refs. Wolff (1971,1974); Dieu & Renaud (1983)

281. Lame cluster

3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA, Lame district

4. 2,000 (1973 SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Bantu: Jarawan

Refs. Shimizu (1983)

*Ruhu

1.A Rufu, Rùhù

2.C Rufawa

4. There were said to be no speakers remaining in 1987 (Blench)

Source(s) Blench (1987)

*Mbaru

1.A Mbárù, Bambaro, Bamburo, Bambara, Bombaro

2.C Bomborawa, Bunborawa

*Gura

1.B Tu–Gura

1.C sg. Ba–Gura, pl. Mo–Gura

2.B Agari, Agbiri

282. Lamja–Deṅsa–Tola cluster

1.C Lamjavu, Deṅsavu, Tolavu

3. Taraba State, Mayo Belwa LGAs

4. There are 13 villages of Lamja and Deṅsa. The central town of the Lamja is Ganglamja. The Deṅsa live south of the Lamja.

5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Northern Bantoid: Dakoid

6. These dialects are intercomprehensible with each other. They may not be sufficiently distinct from the Samba Daka cluster (q.v.) to form a separate head-entry.

Source(s) Blench (1987)

Refs. CAPRO (1992)

Lam–Nsaw = Lam–Nsò

283. LamNsò

1.A Lam–Nsaw, Lam–Nsò

1.B Lam–Nsò'

1.C Nsò, Nsaw

3. Taraba State, Sarduana LGA, at Gembu and nearby towns; Takum LGA at Manyà; mainly spoken in Cameroon

4. 125,000 in Cameroon (1987 SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Grasslands Bantu

7. Literacy programme in Cameroon

8. New Testament (1989)

Langas – member of the Polci cluster

Languda = Longuda

Lankaviri = dialect of South–Western Mumuye

Lankoviri = dialect of South–Western Mumuye

Lao Habe = Laka

Lardang = Larr: offset of Mernyang: Kofyar cluster

Lare – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu

Laro = Laru

Larr – see Mernyang: Kofyar cluster

284. Shen

1.A Laro, Laru

2.C Laruwa

3. Niger State, Borgu LGA

4. 1,000 (1992 est.)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Kainji Lake group

Source(s) Blench (1992)

Laruwa = Laru

Latəghwa = Guduf: Guduf–Gava

Lau = Laka

Laxaya (Ney Laxaya) = Gava: Guduf–Gava

lee Maghdi = Maghdi

LeeMak = Mak

Leekɔ = Samba Leko

285. Leeləu

1.A Lelo

2.A Munga

3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA. 15 km. East of Karim Lamido town.

4. One village and an associated hamlet

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Bikwin group

Source(s) Kleinewillinghöfer (1992)

Leere (Gambar Leere) – dialect of Zaar: see the Guus–Zaar cluster

286. Legbo

1.A Gbo

1.B Legbo

1.C Agbo

2.A Itigidi

2.B Igbo Imaban

3. Cross River State, Obubra LGA; Abia State, Afikpo LGA

4. 18,500 (1963); 30,000 (1973 SIL)

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5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper
Cross group Central: East–West
7. Writing book, 1966

Legeri – member of the Vaghat cluster
Leko = Samba Leko
Lela = Lelna

287. Lelna

1.B cLela (Clela, C–Lela)
1.C Kələla sg., Lelna pl.
2.B Chilala Dakarci
2.C Lalawa, Dakarkari, Dakkarkari, Kalla–Kalla,
Cala–Cala
3. Kebbi State, Zuru, Sakaba and Wasagu LGAs;
Niger State, Rijau LGA. Around Zuru town
4. 47,000 (1949 G&C); 69,000 (1971 Welmers)
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Northern
Group
6. Zuru, Ribah
7. Reader, 1934, Primer, 1974
8. Scripture portions 1931–4, Mark, 1934, hymnbook
1947, Scripture portions from 1974
9. Dictionary (2001)
Source(s) Blench (1990); Regnier (1992);
Refs. Harris (1938); Hoffmann (1967)

Lelo = Leelau

288. Lemoro

1.A Limorro
1.B Emoro
1.C Anemoro
2.A Anowuru
3. Plateau State, Bassa LGA; Bauchi State, Toro LGA
4. 2,950 (1936 HDG)
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern
Jos group: North–central cluster

289. Lenyima

1.C Anyima
2.C Inyima
3. Cross River State, Obubra LGA
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper
Cross group Central: East–West

Lere – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu

290. Lere cluster

3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA
4. 765 (NAT 1949); 1,000 (1973 SIL); languages
almost extinct
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern
Jos group

*Si

- 1.C Rishuwa
- 2.A Kauru
- 2.B Kuzamani

*Gana

*Takaya

2.B Taura

Refs. Shimizu (1982)

291. Leyigha

1.C Ayiga, Yigha
2.B Asiga
3. Cross River State, Obubra LGA
4. 3,150 (1953)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper
Cross group Central: East–West

Ləghva = Zaladva: see the Lamang cluster

Libo=Kaan

Libyan Arabic – see Arabic cluster

Ligili = Mijili

Ligri – member of the Jar cluster

Lijili = Mijili

Lila = dialect of Lela

292. Limbum

1.B Limbum
1.C Wimbun
3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA, Mambila uplands,
mainly in Cameroon
4. few in Nigeria; 73,000 in Cameroon (1982 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid:
Grasslands Bantu
7. Literacy programme in Cameroon
8. Bible translation programme in Cameroon

Limorro = Lemoro

Lindiri = Nungu

Likpawa = Mburku and Kariya

Linggava = Gava: Guduf–Gava

Lipedeke = Guduf: Guduf–Gava

Lisháu = Shau

Lissa – Taraba State, Takum LGA, around Bariki:
Benue–Congo: Benue: Jukunoid: Yukuben–Kutep:
possibly the same as Lissam

Source(s) Blench (1986) (citing: P. Gray)

Lissam – dialect of Kutep

293. Lokəə

1.A Lokə, Lokö
1.C Yakə, Yakə, Yakurr, Yakö
2.A Ugep
3. Cross River State, Obubra LGA
4. 38,200 (1953); 100,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper
Cross group Central: East–West
6. Ugep, Nkpam
7. Primer 1 1973, Reading and Writing book 1967
and 1973, post–primer 1972

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8. New Testament in first draft 1974, Scripture portions from 1967, Catholic catechism 1959

Source(s)

Refs. Winston (1964–5), Iwara (1982)

Lokə = Lokəə

Lökö = Lokəə

Lokukoli = Nkukoli

Longo – in old Eastern Nigeria. Winston (1964–5)

294. Longuda

1.A Languda, Nunguda, Nungura, Nunguraba

1.B nyà núngúrá Guyuk, Nungurama Nyuar

1.C Núngúráyábá Guyuk, Nùngùrábà Jessu, Lóngúrábá Kola

3. Adamawa State, Guyuk LGA; Gombe State, Balanga LGA

4. 13,700 (1952: Numan Division); 32,000 (1973 SIL)

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Longuda group

6. Nya Guyuwa (Guyuk plains), Nya Ceriya (Banjiram=Cirimba/Gerembe hill), Nya Tariya (Kola=Taraba), Nya Dele (Jessu=Delebe), Nya Gwanda (Nyuar=Gwandaba)

7. Literacy programme in progress, Primer 1975 Folktales 1975

8. New Testament 1979, Mark 1954 and 1975

Source(s) J. Newman p.c; Kleinewillinghöfer (1992)

Refs. Newman & Newman (1977a,b)

Lóngúrábá = Longuda

295. Loo

1.B Shúnjò

1.C Shúnjò–North, Shúnjò–South

3. Kaltungo LGA, Gombe State, Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA. 30 km. North of Karim Lamido town.

Lo village and associated hamlets.

4. 8,000 (1992 est.)

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Bikwin group

Source(s) Kleinewillinghöfer (1992)

296. Rop

1.A Lupa, Lopa

1.B Kirikjir

1.C Djiri

2.C Lopawa

3. Niger State, Borgu LGA, Kebbi State, Yauri LGA. At least six villages on the east shore of the Lake plus two others on the west shore.

4. 960 (NAT 1950); 5,000 (1992 est.)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Lake group

Source(s) Blench (1992); Blench & McGill (2011)

Lopawa = Lopa

Loro = Ribina: see the Jera cluster

Lotsu–Piri = Tsobo

Louome – dialect of Gbagyi

297. Lubila

1.C Kabila

2.B Ojor, Kabila, Kaibre, Kabire

3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA, at Ojo Nkomba, and Ojo Akangba

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross group Central:East–West

Lovi – dialect of Nzanyi

Lughva = Ləghva; a dialect of Zaladva: see the Lamang cluster

Lukshi = Lushi: see the Zeem cluster

Lukshi – member of the Das cluster

Lundur = Langas: see the Polci cluster

Lungu = Idun

Lupa = Lopa

298. Luri

1. Lúr

3. Bauchi State, Bauchi LGA

4. 30 (1973 SIL), 2 (Caron 2002)

5. Chadic: West: South Bauchi

9. Grammar sketch and wordlist; Caron (2003)

10. Hausa, Langas

11. Moribund. Nearly all the ethnic Luri have switched to speaking Hausa

Source: Caron (2003)

Lusa – dialect of Zaar: see the Guus-Zaar cluster

Lushi – member of the Zeem cluster

Luwa – dialect of Huba

Lyase, Lyase–ne = Gwamhi–Wuri

M.

299. Ma

1.A Kamu

1.B Ma sg. nùbá Ma pl.

1.C nyii Ma

2.A Kamo

3. Gombe State, Kaltungo and Akko LGAs

4. 3000 (SIL)

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Waja group

7. Reading and Writing Book (2006)

8. NT extracts (2007)

Source(s) Kleinewillinghöfer (1991); Blench (2007)

Ma Giiwo = Giiwo

Maagwaram – west dialect of Bade

300. Maaka

1.A Magha, Maga, Maha

3. Borno State, Gujba LGA. Bara town and associated hamlets.

4. More than 4,000 (1990)

5. Chadic: West sub-branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Bole group

Source(s) Blench (1990)

Maás = Mangas
Mabas – see Vemgo–Mabas
Maci – member of the Iceve cluster

301. Mada

1.C Məda
2.B Yidda
3. Nasarawa State, Akwanga, Kokona and Keffi LGAs; Kaduna State, Jema'a LGA
4. 25,628 (1922 Temple); 15,145 (1934 Ames); 30,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Ninzic
6. Northern and Western clusters. Dialect survey results in Price (1990).
7. Literacy work in progress
8. New Testament (2000)
9. Dictionary draft: Blench & Kato (n.d.)
Refs. Price (1991)

Mada Eggon = Eggon
Madaka = Ndəkə
Madzarin – member of the Fali cluster

302. Mafa

1.A Mofa
2.C Matakam (not recommended)
3. Borno State, Gwoza LGA; mainly in Cameroon
4. 2,000 (1963), 136,000 in Cameroon (1982 SIL)
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Mandara/Mafa/Sukur major group: Mafa group: South
6. Mafa (Mofa) in Nigeria. Cameroon dialects divided into West, Central and Eastern.
8. portions from 1958, New Testament 1965 (Cameroon dialect), Concordance 1972, Bible, 1989
Sources: Kosack (2000)
Refs. Dieu and Renaud (1983); Barreteau & Bleis (1991)

Maga = Maaka
Magara – dialect of Nzanyi
Magha = Maaka

303. Maghdi

1.B Mághdì
1.C Mághdì sg., lee Mághdì pl.
2.B Widala also applies to Kholok
3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA. A section of the Widala
4. less than 2,000 (1992)
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Bikwin group
Source(s) Kleinewillinghöfer (1992)

Magongo = Ọsayen: member of the Ọkọ–Eni–Ọsayen cluster
Magu = Mvanọ

Magwaram – W. dialect of Bade
Maha=Maaka
Maiha – dialect of Nzanyi
Majinda = Cinda: see the Cinda–Regi–Tiyal cluster

304. Mak

1.B Mak
1.C LeeMak
2.A Panya, Panyam (From Poonya, the name of a founding hero) Zoo
3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA. 15 km. north of Karim Lamido town.
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Bikwin group
6. Panya, Zo

Source(s) Blench (1987); Kleinewillinghöfer (1992)

Makama (Koro–Makama) = Ashe, the Tinor–Myamya cluster
Makurdi (Basa–Makurdī – see the Basa cluster

305. Mala

2.A Rumaya, Rumaiya
1.B Tumala
1.C Amala
3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA
4. 1,800 (NAT 1948)
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: Kauru subgroup
Source(s) Blench (1986)

Malabu – dialect of Bata
Maleni = Shagawu
Malgo = Malgwa – member of the Wandala cluster
Malgwa – member of the Wandala cluster
Mama – Marhai

306. Mama

2.B Kwarra, Kantana
3. Nasarawa State, Akwanga LGA
4. 7,891 (1922 Temple); 6,155 (1934 Ames); 20,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantu: Jarawan
Source(s) NBTT wordlist

Mambere = Mambila: see Nor
Mambila = Nor
Mambilla = Nor
Mandara = Wandala
Mang – dialect of Mumuye
Manga – dialect of Kanuri
Mangar – dialect of Daffo–Butura: see the Ron cluster

307. Mambila

1.B Ju Nōri
1.C Nōr
2.A Mambila, Mambilla, Mambere

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3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA. Mambila Plateau. Cameroon.
 4. 18,000 (1952); 60,000 (1973 SIL); 10,000 in Cameroun
 5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Northern Bantoid: Mambiloid: Mambila
 6. Almost every village has a separate dialect forming a dialect chain. Dialect centres are: Bang, Dorofi, Gembu, Hainari, Kabri, Mayo Ndaga, Mbamnga, Tamien, Warwar. At least four dialects in Cameroon.
 7. Gembu dialect: Primer in 3 parts 1973, pre–primer 1974, 5 post–primer books; Reading and writing book 1973. Cameroon dialect 2 post–primer books in a 1969–70. Reading and writing book 1973. Literacy programme in progress.
 8. i. Gembu: Genesis stories 1973, New Testament 1975,
ii. Cameroon: Complete New Testament (19xx)
- Source(s)** Blench (1983–1999); Connell (1994–1999)
Electronic Resources:
Refs:

308. Mangas

- 1.A Maás
3. Bauchi State, Bauchi LGA
4. 180 (LA 1971)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch B: Zaar group: Boghom subgroup

Mangu – dialect of Mwaghavul
Mao – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu
Mapan – dialect of Mwaghavul
Mapeo (Samba of Mapeo) – dialect of Samba Daka
Mapodi = Gude
Mapuda = Gude
Marahai – a Kamwai dialect of Kulere
Marawa = Sholio: see the Katab cluster

309. Margi

- 1.A Marghi, Margyi
- 1.B Màrgí
- 1.C Màrgí
3. Borno State, Askira–Uba and Damboa LGAs; Adamawa State, Madagali, Mubi and Michika LGAs
4. For Margi, Margi South and Putai: 135,000 (1955); 200,000 (1987 UBS)
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Bura–Higi major group: Bura group
6. Central: Margi babal = ‘Margi of the Plain’ around Lasa,
Margi Dzərɲu = ‘Margi near the Hill ɲu’ around Gulak;
Gwàrà; Məlgwí (Mulgwe, Molgheu); Wúrgà (Urga);
South Margi is counted as a separate language and is more closely related to Huba
7. Pre–primer, primer in 3 parts, 1941

8. Scripture portions from 1940–46, Old Testament stories, song and worship book 1956, Good Manhood 1940/52, New Testament (1984)
Refs. Hoffmann (1963); Wolff (1974–75); Kraft (1981)

Margi babal – dialect of Margi
Margi Dzərɲu – dialect of Margi
Margi Putai = Putai

310. Margi South

- 2.C Margi ti ntəm
3. Borno State, Askira–Uba LGA; Adamawa State, Mubi and Michika LGAs
4. For Margi, Margi South and Putai: 135,000 (1955)
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Bura–Higi major group: Bura group¹
6. Wamdiu, Hildi

Margi of Minthla = Putai
Margi ti ntəm = Margi South
Margi West = Putai
Marhai = Marahai: a Kamwai dialect of Kulere
Maroa = Sholio: see the Katab cluster
Maruwa = Sholio: see the Katab cluster
Marwa = Sholio: see the Katab cluster

311. Mashi

3. Taraba State, near Takum
 5. Benue–Congo: South Bantoid: Beboid
- Source(s)** Koops (1971)

Matakam = Mafa
Matchi = Maci: see Iceve cluster
Mavar = Mober: a dialect of Kanuri: see Kanuri–Kanembu
Mawa – Small in Bauchi State, Toro LGA: possibly Mara village – language extinct according to Shimizu (ed.) Temple (1922) 271,430; Shimizu (1982)
Mawunci = Kambari II
Máýá = Bali
Maya (Kwaya Maya) = Koyam – a dialect of Kanuri
Mayo Ndaga – a dialect of Nor
Mazgarwa = Bade
Mbaarù = Guruntum–Mbaaru
Mbada = Baďa: see the Jar cluster
Mbadawa = Baďa: see the Jar cluster
Mbamnga – a dialect of Nor
Mbamu – dialect of Eloyi
Mbaram = Baram: see the Polci cluster
Mbarike = Kuteb
Mbarmi = Zul: see the Polci cluster
Mbaru (Mbárù) = Guruntum–Mbaaru
Mbat = Bada: see the Jar cluster

¹ Hoffmann (1963) relates the language of Margi South to Huba rather than to Margi.

312. Mbe

1.B Mbe

1.C Mbè

2.B Ketuen, Mbube (Western)

3. Cross River State, Ogoja LGA

4. 9,874 (1963); 14,300 (1973 SIL); 20-30,000 (2008 est.). Seven villages (Bansan, Benkpe, Egbe, Ikumtak, Idibi, Idum, Odajie)

5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Ekoid-Mbe group

6. Idum, Ikumtale, Odaje

7. Orthography 1983;

8. RC Catechism 1962 in Mbube; John's Gospel (2001); Liturgy (2007)

Source(s) Paul Schroeder (2008)

Refs. Bamgboṣe (1966a,b; 1967)

Mbe Afal = Obe cluster

Mbeci – dialect of Eloyi

Mbem = Yamba

313. Mbembe

2.B Okam, Oderiga, Wakande, Ifunubwa, Ekokoma, Ofunobwan (per Thomas)

3. Cross River State, Obubra and Ikom LGAs; Anambra State, Abakaliki LGA

4. 35,600 (1953); 100,000 (1982 UBS)

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross group Central: East–West

6. Adun, Okom (Eghom) (sub-dialects: Apiapum, Ohana, Onyen), Osopong (Ezopong), Ofombonga (Ewumbonga), Ofonokpan, Okorogbana, Ekama (Akam) in Ikom LGA, Oferikpe in Abakaliki LGA

7. Reading and writing book 1966, revised ed. 1985, Primers 1 and 2 1973–4, folk tales

8. New Testament 1985 (Adun dialect) Hymnbook 1975, Scripture portions from 1967 in Adun and Apiapum

9. Dictionary draft: Barnwell (n.d.)

Source(s)

Refs. Barnwell (1969)

314. Mbembe Tigong cluster

1.C Noale

2.A Tigong, Tigun, Tugun, Tukun, Tigum

2.B Akonto, Nzare

3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA; mainly in Cameroon

4. 2,900 in Nigeria (1973 SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Benue: Jukunoid: Central Jukunoid: Jukun–Mbembe–Wurbo group

Refs. Koops (1990)

*Ashuku

1.A Ashaku

1.C Ákótsàkpó, Ákúcùkpú

2.B Kitsipki

*Nama

1.A Dama, Namu

1.B Kporo

2.B Nzare “I say so”; Eneeme

Source(s)

Refs. Shimizu (1980)

Mbenkpe = Nde

Mbeya = Gòmṇome Koma

Mbofon = Nde and Bakor

315. Mboi cluster

1.A Mboire, Mboyi

3. Adamawa State, Song LGA

4. 3,200 (1973 SIL)

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Yungur group

*Gana

1.A Gāna

2.A Mboire, Mboyi

3. Adamawa State, Song LGA, northwest of Song. Livo village and associated hamlets

4. 1,800 (LA 1971)

Source(s)

*Banga

3. Adamawa State, Song LGA, west of Loko. Banga village and associated hamlets

*Haanda

1.A Handa

3. Adamawa State, Song LGA, west of Loko. Handa village and associated hamlets

4. 1,370 (LA 1971)

Mboire = Mboi: see Mboi

Mbol = Bwol: the Kofyar cluster

Mbon = Itu Mbon Uzo

316. Mbɔ̀ngnɔ

1.A Bungnu

1.B Mbɔ̀ngnɔ

1.C Mbɔ̀ngnɔ

2.A Kamkam

2.B Kakaba, Bunu

3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA, Kakara town

4. 800 (1952 W&B); 3000 est. Blench and Connell (1999)

5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Northern Bantoid: Mambiloid

Sources: Blench (1991), Connell (1995);

Refs.

Mboyi = Mboi: see the Mboi cluster

Mbube Eastern = Obe cluster

Mbube Western = the Mbe

317. Mbula cluster

3. Adamawa State, Numan, Shelleng and Song LGAs

4. 7,900 (1952); 25,000 (1972 Barrett); 23,447 (1977) Blench: not clear as to whether for Mbula or both Mbula and Bwazza.)

5. Benue–Congo: Bantu: Jarawan

Source(s) Blench (2008); Rueck et al.(2009)

*Mbula

12. Radio broadcasts in Mbula

*Tambo

12. Radio and television broadcasts in Tambo

*Bwazza

1.B Bwà Bwàzà pl. àbwàzà

1.C Bwázà

2.A Bare, Bere [name of a town]

3. Adamawa State, Demsa, Numan, Shelleng and Song LGAs. Twenty-six villages.

4.

6. No dialects

7. Reading and Writing Bwazza (2007)

8. Luke Gospel ready for printing, other scripture portions in draft

12. Jesus film ready to record

Mbuma = Bendeghe: see the Ejagham cluster

Mburkanci = Mburku

318. Mburku

1.A Barko, Barke

1.B Və Mvəran

2.B Mburkanci

2.C Burkunawa, Lipkawa (see also Kariya)

3. Bauchi State, Darazo LGA

4. 210 (1949–50); 4,000 (1977 Skinner)

5. Chadic: West sub-branch B: Warji group

Refs. Skinner (1977); Newman (1977)

Mbute = Vute

Mbutere = Vute

Mbuzo (Itu Mbuzo) = Itu Mbon Uzo

Meeka – dialect of Mumuye

Megili = Mijili

Megong = Eggon

Mein – a north-western dialect of Iẓon: Ijọ cluster

Mendong–Mufons – Bauchi Province: Temple (1922)

Mernyang – member of the Kofyar cluster

Mesaka = Iceve

Məda = Mada

Məgang = Bolu: see the Geji cluster

Məlgwa = Malgwa: a member of the Wandala cluster

M’əlgwí – dialect of Margi

Məngàng (ɲwai Məngàng) = Mingang Doso

Mgbakpa = Hausa

Mgbo – member of the Izi–Ezaa–Ikwo–Mgbo cluster

Mgbu = Akpọ–Mgbu–Tolu – dialects of Ikwere

Mi (Vəne Mī) = Miya

Miamia = Ejar: see the Tinor-Myamya cluster

Miango = Irigwe

Migili = Mijili

Mijilu (Fali of Mijilu) – dialect of Kamwe

Mikiet – offset of Mernyang: see the Kofyar cluster

Minda = Shoo–Minda–Nye

319. Mingang Doso

1.A Munga

1.B ɲwai Məngàn

1.C Mingang Doso

2.A Doso

3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA. 15 km. East of Karim Lamido town. One village and associated hamlets.

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Jen group

Source(s) Kleinewillinghöfer (1992)

Mini = Abureni

Minna – South dialect of Kadara

Minna (Koro Funtu of Minna) = Ujjili

Mirriam = Mernyang: see the Kofyar cluster

320. Miship

1.A Ship, Chip, Cip

3. Plateau State, Mangu and Shendam LGAs

4. 10,127 (Ames 1934), 6,000 (SIL)

5. Chadic: West branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Angas group

6. Doka

Refs. Jungraithmayr (1965)

321. Miya

1.A Muya

1.C Vəne Mi

2.C Miyawa

3. Bauchi State, Darazo LGA, Ganjuwa district. Miya town and associated hamlets

4. 5,200 (LA 1971)

5. Chadic: West sub-branch B: Warji group

7. Reading and Writing Book (2006)

8. NT extracts (2007)

9. Dictionary draft: Schuh (n.d.). Grammar: Schuh (1995?)

Refs. Skinner (1977);

Miyamiya = Ejar: see the Tinor-Myamya cluster

Miyango – a dialect of Irigwe

Miyawa = Miya

322. Min

1.B Tiimin

1.C Vʷinyi Min pl. Ayi Min

2.A Bauchi Guda, Kukoki (name of largest town)

3. Niger State, Rafi LGA, twenty-seven villages in eight chiefships

Source(s) Blench (2010)

Mo Egon = Eggon

Mo Gura = Gura: see Lame cluster

Mobber = Mober – a dialect of Kanuri

Mober – a dialect of Kanuri

Mocigin – a dialect of Gude

Mofa = Mafa

Mokar = Ga’anda

Molghu – dialect of Margi

323. Mom Jango

- 1.B Mom Jango
 - 2.A Vere (see also Momĩ, Were, Verre, Kobo (in Cameroon))
 3. Adamawa State, Fufore LGA
 4. 20,000 total (including Momĩ, 4,000 in Cameroon (1982 SIL))
 5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Vere group
- Source(s)** Blench (1987)

324. Momi

- 1.B Ziri
 - 2.A Vere (this also includes Mom Jango, q.v.), Were, Verre, Kobo (in Cameroon)
 3. Adamawa State, Yola and Fufore LGAs; and in Cameroon
 4. 20,000 total (including Mom Jango), 4,000 in Cameroon (1982 SIL)
 5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Vere group
- Refs.** Dieu & Renaud (1983)
Source(s) Blench (1986/7)

Monguna – dialect of Daffo–Butura: see the Ron cluster

Monkin – dialect group of South-Western Mumuye: see Mumuye cluster

Montoil = Montol

325. Montol

- 1.A Montoil
 - 2.A Baltap
 - 2.B Teel
 3. Plateau State, Shendam LGA
 4. 13,386 (1934 Ames); 20,000 (1973 SIL)
 5. Chadic: West sub-branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Angas group
- Refs.** Jungraithmayr (1965)

326. Mɔ̀

- 1.B ɲwaa Mɔ̀
 - 1.C yáá Mɔ̀
 - 2.A Gwomo, Gwom, Gwomu, Gomu
 3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA
 5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Bikwin group
- Source(s)** Kleinewillinghöfer (1992)

Mora = Mura: see Wandala

Moroa = Sholio: see the Katab cluster

Morwa = Sholio: see the Katab cluster

Motchekin – a dialect of Gude

Movar – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu

Mtezi – a dialect of Kukele

Mtezi–Iteji – dialect of Kukele

Mubako = Mumbake

Mubi = Gude

Mubi (Fali of Mubĩ = Mucella (Fali of Mucella) – Fali cluster

Mucella (Fali of Mucella) – Fali cluster

Mudaye – a dialect of Gude

Mufons = Mendong–Mufons

Mulgwe – dialect of Margi

Mulyen – dialect of Bacama: see the Bata cluster

327. Mukta

- 1.A Mukta
 3. Adamawa State
 4. Mukta village
 5. Central Chadic. May be the same as Ghye and Amsa in Cameroun
- Source(s):** Blench and Ndemsai (2007)

Mumbake = Nyong

328. Mumuye cluster

3. Taraba State, Jalingo, Zing, Yorro and Mayo Belwa LGAs
 4. 103,000 (1952); 400,000 (1980 UBS)
 5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Mumuye–Yendang group:
Mumuye subgroup
*North–Eastern Mumuye
 - 1.A Zing group
 3. Taraba State, Zing, Yorro and Mayo Belwa LGAs
 6. Bajama (Gnoore) and Jeng, Zing (Zinna, Zeng) and Mang, Kwaji and Meeka, Yaa, also Yakoko (according to Meek)
 7. Primer in Zinna before 1925, folk tales 1974
 8. In Zinna: Mark 1938, hymnbook before 1925
 9. Grammar: Shimizu (1983)
*South–Western Mumuye
 3. Taraba State, Jalingo LGA
 6. Monkin group: Kugong, Shaari, Sagbee; Kpugbong group: Kasaa, Yɔ̀rɔ̀, Lankoviri (Lankavirĩ, Saawa, Nyaaaja, and Jaalingo)
 7. Primer in 2 parts 1974 in Lankoviri
 8. New Testament translation in progress
- Source(s):** Danujma Gambo (p.c.)
Refs. Meek (1931,I:446–531); Shimizu (1979)

329. Mundat

3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA
5. Chadic: West sub-branch A: Ron group

Mundu: see Dulumì

Munga = Leeləu

Munga = Mingang Doso

Munshi (not recommended) = Tiv

Mupun = Mwaghavul

Mura – a dialect of Wandala

Mushere = Cakfem–Mushere

Mutidi – a dialect of Nzanyi

Mùùn – see Jar cluster

Muya = Miya

Mvano = Mvanɔ̀

330. Mvanɔ

- 1.C Mvanɔ
 - 2.A Magu
 3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA. A single quarter of Zongo Ajiya town in the northwest of the Mambila Plateau.
 4. 100 (Blench 1999)
 5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Northern Bantoid: Mambiloid: Mambila
- Source:** Blench & Connell (1999)
Refs: Meek (1931)

Mvəran (Və Mvəran) = Mburku
 nnwa' Dza = Dza

331. Mwaghavul

- 1.A Mwahavul
 - 2.B Sura
 - 2.C Sura
 3. Plateau State, Barkin Ladi and Mangu LGAs
 4. 20,000 (1952 W&B); 40,000 (1973 SIL)
 5. Chadic: West sub-branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Angas group
 6. Mapan (Mupun), Mangu, Takas also Badni (Vodnĩ?)
 7. Primers 1912 and 1915
 8. Scripture portions 1915–1966, Genesis 1920, Old Testament stories 1927/29, hymnbook, catechism 1915 and 1930 Hymns and Prayers *Kwop naan shi kook mo* 1981, New Testament 1992
- Source(s)**
Reference(s) Frajzyngier (1999)

Mwahavul = Mwaghavul
 Mwana – Cam–Mwana
 Mwona = Cam–Mwana
 Mwulyin – dialect of Bacama: see the Bata cluster
 Myamya – see the Tinor-Myamya cluster
 Myet = Tapshin
 Nafunfia = Shagawu
 Nakanyare – dialect of Samba Daka
 Nakare = Jidda–Abu

332. Naki

- 1.C Bunaki
 3. Taraba State, ca. 6°57N, 10°13E, Furu-Awa and other subdivisions in Cameroun
 4. 1 village (Belogo=Tosso 2) in Nigeria; 3000 in Cameroun (1976)
 5. Benue-Congo: South Bantoid: Beboïd
- Refs.** Breton (1993)

Nama = see the Mbembe Tigong cluster
 Namu = Nama: see the Mbembe Tigong cluster

333. Nandu-Nyeng-Shakara

- *Nandu
10. Hausa
- *Nyeng
- 1.B
 - 1.C
 - 2.A Ningon
 10. Hausa
- *Shakara
- 1.A
 - 1.B ìShákára
 - 1.C sg. kùShákára pl. úShákára
 - 2.B Tari
 3. Kaduna State, a line of villages 7 km. due west of Mayir on the Fadan Karshe-Wamba road
 4. Shakara 3000 (Blench est. 2003)
 5. Benue-Congo: Plateau: Nandic
 10. Hausa
- Source(s)** Blench (2003)

Narabuna = Ribina: see the Jera cluster
 Naraguta = Iguta
 Nda Dia = Dadiya
 Nda Zora = Izora
 Ndaga = Mayo Ndaga: see Nor
 Ndaghan = Ngoshe Ndhang: see Gvoko
 Ndangshi – see Jar cluster
 Ndara = Wandala cluster
 Nde – a member of the Bakor cluster
 Ndele – dialect of Ikwere
 Ndem = Nnam: see Bakor
 Ndera = Koma Ndera: see Koma

334. Ndəka

- 1.A Madaka
 - 1.B Tundəkə
 - 1.C Vundəkə pl. Andəka
 3. Niger State, Rafi LGA, Madaka town
 6. Shena may be a dialect
- Source(s)** Blench (2010)

Ndhang = Ngoshe Ndhang: see Gvoko
 Ndir = Iyive

335. Ndoe cluster

3. Cross River State, Ikom LGA
 4. 3,000 (1953)
 5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Ekoid Bantu
- Refs.** Crabb (1965)
- 335.a** *Ekparabong
- 1.A Akparabong
 3. Akparabong Town, Bendeghe Affi
 4. Towns above 2,102 and 310, respectively, (1953)
- 335.b** *Balep
- 2.B Anep, Anyeb
 3. Balep and Opu
 4. 619 (1953)

336. Ndoola

- 1.A Ndoro
- 1.B Ndoola
- 1.C Ndoola
- 2.A Njoyame (in Cameroon)
3. Taraba State, Sardauna and Gashaka LGAs; and in Cameroon (1 village only)
4. 1169 (1952 W&B); 10,000 total, 1,300 in Cameroon (1982 SIL); estimated more than 15,000 (1999)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Northern Bantoid: Mambiloid
6. At least 2 dialects

Source(s) Blench & Connell (1990, 1999)

Refs. Dieu & Renaud (1983)

Ndoro = Ndoola

337. Ndunda

3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA. In the northwest of the Mambila Plateau.
4. 400 (Blench 1999)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Northern Bantoid: Mambiloid: Mambila

Source: Blench & Connell (1999)

Refs:

Nembe – member of KOIN: see Ijò cluster

Nempe = Nembe

Ney Laxaya = Gava: Guduf–Gava

Nfachara = Cara

Nfua = Bokyi

338. Ngamo

- 1.A Gamu
3. Borno State, Fika LGA; Bauchi State, Darazo LGA, Darazo district and Dukku LGA, Nafada district
4. 17,800 (1952 W&B)
5. Chadic: West sub-branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Bole group

Ngangi = Nzanyi

339. Ngas

- 1.A Nngas Ngas
- 1.C Kerang
3. Plateau State, Pankshin, Kanam and Langtang LGAs
4. 55,250 (1952 W&B)
5. Chadic: West branch A: Bole–Ngas major group: Ngas group
6. Hill and Plain
7. Reading and Writing book; Folktales (2) 1969; Trial Primer 1975
8. New Testament 1976; Scripture portions from 1916

9. Phonology: Burquest (1971, 1973), Grammar: Foulkes (1915).

10. Hausa

Refs:

Ngatlawe – West of Mandara but not a Mandara dialect: possibly Gatlaghwe, a Dghwede village: Westermann and Bryan (1952)

Ngazar – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu

Ngbo = Mgbo: see the Izi–Ezaa–Ikwo–Mgbo cluster

Nge (Basa Nge) = Nupe Tako

Ngell = Gyell: see Berom

Ngene = Engenni

Ngenge – dialect of Gbagyi

Ngezzim = Ngizim

340. Nggwahyi

1.A Ngwaxi, Ngwohi

3. Borno State, Askira–Uba LGA

4. One village

5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub-branch A: Bura–Higi major group: Bura group

Refs. Kraft (1981)

Nggweshe = Gvoko

Nggwoli – a dialect of Nzanyi

Ngizim –dialect of Kanuri

341. Ngizim

1.A Ngezzim

3. Borno State, Damaturu LGA

4. 39,200 includes Bade and Duwai (1952 W&B); 25,000 Schuh (1971)

5. Chadic: West Branch B: Bade/Warji major group: Bade group

9. Dictionary: Schuh (1981)

10. Hausa

Source(s)

Refs. Schuh (1971, 1978, 1981)

Ngo – dialect of Obolo

Ngoshe Ndaghang = Gvoko

Ngoshe Ndhang = Gvoko

Ngoshe Sama = Gvoko

Ngoshie – dialect of Glavda

Ngoug – Adamawa–Eastern? Welmers (1971)

Ngwa – dialect of Igbo

342. Ngwaba

2.C Gombi, Goba

3. Adamawa State, Gombi LGA, at Fachi and Gudumiya

4. less than 1000

5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub-branch A: Bata group

Source(s) Blench (1987)

Ngwajum – dialect of Karekare

Ngwaxi = Nggwahyi

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Ngwənci = Nwanci: see Kambari II

Ngwe = Hungwəryə

Ngweshe = Ngoshie: see Glavda

Ngweshe Ndaghan = Gvoko

Ngweshe Ndhang = Gvoko

Ngwohi = Nggwahyi

Ngwoi = Hungwəryə

Nidem = Nindem: see the Kanufi–Kaningkon–Nindem cluster

Nife = Nupe

Ngibo – now extinct language spoken near Agameti on the Fadan Karshi-Wamba road. Probably close to Akpondu (q.v.)

nii Bánjùn = Bangwinji

níi Dìjì = Dijim: Dijim–Bwilim

Nimalto = Nyimatli: see the Tera cluster

Nimana = Numana: see the Numana–Nunku–Gbantu–Numbu cluster

Nimbria = Gwandara–Bara: – dialect of Gwandara

343. Nincut

2.B Aboro

3. Kaduna State, ?? LGA. ca. 7 km. north of Fadan Karshe

4. 8 villages (5000 ? Blench 2003 est.)

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Beromic

10. Hausa

11. Threatened by switch to Hausa

Sources: Blench & Kato (2003)

Nindam = Nindem: see Ninkyop–Nindem cluster

Nindem – member of the Ninkyop–Nindem cluster

Ningawa = Ningi

Ningi – member of the Buta–Ningi cluster

Ningon = – member of the Nandu–Nyeng–Shakara cluster

344. Ninkyop–Nindem cluster

3. Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group: Southwestern subgroup: cluster 1

10. Hausa

* Ninkyop

1.A Kaningkwom, Kaninkon

1.C Ninkyop

4. 2,291 (1934)

7. Reading and Writing Books

*Nindem

1.A Inidem, Nindam, Nidem

345. Ningye

1.B Ningye

1.C Ningye

1.A Ningeshe

3. Kaduna State. Five villages along the Fadan Karshe-Akwanga road, directly north of Gwantu. Villages are; Kobin, Akwankwan, Wambe, Ningeshen Kurmi, Ningeshen Sarki.

4. <5000 (Blench 2003)

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group:

10. Hausa

Source(s) Blench (2003)

346. Ninka

2.A Sanga

3. Kaduna State, Sanga LGA

4. <5000

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Ninzic

10. Hausa

Source(s) Blench (2005)

347. Ninzo

1.A Ninzam

2.B Gbhu

3. Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA; Nasarawa State, Akwanga LGA

4. 6,999 (1934 Ames); 35,000 (1973 SIL) 50,000 (Blench 2003)

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group: Southwestern subgroup: cluster 1

6. Ámàr Ràndá, Ámàr Títá, Ancha (Închà), Kwásù (Ákizà), Sàmbè, Fadan Wate (Hátè)

7. Reading and Writing Book (199x)

Source(s) Blench (2001); Enene (2001)

Niragu = Gbiri–Niragu

Niten = Aten

Njai = Nzanyi

Njanyi = Nzanyi

Njei = Nzanyi

Njoyame = Ndoola

Njuku = Jukun

Njwande = Bitare

Nkafa – dialect of Kamwe

Nkari – dialect of Ibibio. Probably a separate language: but no firm data (Bruce Connell)

Nkem–Nkum – member of the Bakor cluster

Nki = Bokyi

Nkim = Nkem

Nkim – dialect of Mbe East: see the Mbe cluster

348. Nko

2.A Agyaga

3. Nasarawa State, Akwanga West LGA. Single village about 15 km southwest of Nunku, which is 20 km north of Akwanga

4. 1000 (2008 est.)

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Ninzic: Mada cluster

Source: Blench & Kato (2008)

Nkokolle = Nkukoli

Nkọrọ = member of KOIN: see the Ijọ cluster

Nkpam – dialect of Lokəə

349. Nkukoli

1.A Nkokolle

1.B Lokukoli

2.A Ekuri

3. Cross River state, Ikom, Obubra and Akamkpa LGAs, Iko Ekperem Development Area

4. 17,831 (1926 Talbot); 10,000 (1973 SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross group Central: East–West

Nkum – dialect of Yala

Nkum – member of Bakor cluster

Nkum Akpambe – dialect of Yala

Nkwai = Hungwəryə

Nnakanyere (Samba Nnakanyere) – dialect of Samba Daka

Nnam – member of the Bakor cluster

Nnerigwe = Irigwe

Nngas = Angas

nnwa' Dzâ = Dza

Noale = Mbembe Tigong cluster

Nokwu (Idoma Nokwu) = Alago

Nor–Khana – dialect of Kana

North (Arewa) = Hausa

North (Etung North) – a dialect of Ejagham

North (Idoma North) – a dialect of Idoma

North (Ivbie North) – see the Ivbie North–Okpela–Arhe cluster

North (Lamang North) = Zaladva: see the Lamang cluster

North–East Duguri: see the Jar cluster

North–Eastern Mumuye: see the Mumuye cluster

Nori (Ju Norĩ = Nor

Nsaw = Lam–Nsò'

Nsele – member of the Nde–Nsele–Nta cluster: see Bakor

Nsit – dialect of Ibibio

Nsò = Lam–Nsò'

Nsuka = Nsukka – dialect of Igbo

Nsukka – dialect of Igbo

Nta – member of the Nde–Nsele–Nta cluster: see Bakor

Nteng (Jasikit) – 600: related to Kwagallak: see the Kofyar cluster: Gospel Recordings (1971)

Ntrigom – Cross River State, Ogoja LGA: South–Eastern State (1971)

nùbá Ma = Kamo

Nuadhu = Como–Karim

350. Numbu–Gbantu–Nunku–(Numana)–cluster

2.A Sanga [mistakenly applied to this cluster, but see entry under Ninka]

3. Kaduna State, Jema'a LGA; Nasarawa State, Akwanga LGA

4. 11,000 (1922 Temple); 3,818 (1934 Ames); 15,000 (SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group: Southwestern subgroup: cluster 1

10. Hausa

*Numbu

3. Kaduna State, Jema'a LGA; Nasarawa State, Akwanga LGA

4. The main settlements of the Numbu are àzà Wúùn, Ambentòk, Anepwa, Akoshey, Amkpong, Gbancùn, Amfòor and Adangan. There are likely to be several thousand speakers.

*Gbantu

1.A Gwanto

3. Kaduna State, Jema'a LGA; Nasarawa State, Akwanga LGA

*Nunku

3. Kaduna State, Jema'a LGA; Nasarawa State, Akwanga LGA

4.

6. Nunku has three sub-dialects, Nunku [spoken in Nunku and Ungwar Mallam], Nunkucu [in Nunkucu and Anku] and the speech of Nicok [Ungwar Jatau] and Ungwan Makama villages

*(Numana)

1.A Nimana

3. Kaduna State, Jema'a LGA; Nasarawa State, Akwanga LGA

4. Existence not confirmed

Numbu: part of the Numana–Nunku–Gwantu–Numbu cluster

Numgwar = Mada

Nunguda = Longuda

Nungura = Longuda

Nùngùrábà = Longuda

Nungurama = Longuda

Núngúráyábá Nungura: see Longuda

Nunku – member of the Numana–Nunku–Gwantu–Numbu cluster

351. Nupe–Nupe Tako cluster

3. Niger State, Lavun, Mariga, Gbako, Agaie, and Lapai LGAs; Kwara State, Edu and Kogi LGAs; Federal Capital Territory; Kogi State, Bassa LGA.

4. 360,000 (1952); 1,000,000 (1987 UBS) may include closely related languages

5. Benue–Congo: Nupoid

6. Nupe (Central) has become the accepted literary form.

345a. *Nupe (Central)

1.A Nife, Nyffe, Anupe

1.B Nupe

1.C Nupe

2.A Nupe Central

2.B Ampeyi, Anupecwayi, Anuperi, Tappah, Takpa, Tapa, Nupenci, Nupencizi

2.C Anufawa, Nyffe

3. Niger State, Mariga, Gbako, Agaie, and Lapai LGAs; Kwara State, Edu and Kogi LGAs. Small but well established Nupe communities in Ibi (Taraba

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State) & Nasarawa State. Nupe was still spoken in Brazil at the end of the nineteenth century
4. 283,000 (1931 DF); estimated 1,000,000 (2000)
7. Primer 1905, Dictionary 1914 & 1916, Grammar 1915. Literacy program, Official orthography
8. Scripture portions from 1860, Bible 1953, 1965, and revision in print; New Testament 1927/30, 1983; 345b. *Nupe Tako

2.B Ibara

2.C Basa Nge

3. Kogi State, Bassa LGA, Kwara State

4. 19,100 (1931 DF)

Source(s) Blench (1992)

Nupenci = Nupe

Nupencizi = Nupe

Nwanci – dialect of Kambari II

nwi Nyé = Nye: member of the Shoo–Minda–Nye cluster

nwii Shóó = Shoo: member of the Shoo–Minda–Nye cluster

nya Ceriya = Longuda

nya Dele = Longuda

nya Gwanda = Longuda

nyà Núngúrá = Longuda

nya Tariya = Longuda

Nyaa Báà = Baa

Nyaaja – dialect of Mumuye

352. Nyam

1.C Nyambolo

3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA, at Andami village

4. A single village

5. Chadic: West sub-branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Bole–Tangale group

Source(s) Blench (1983, 1986); Leger (1990); Andreas (2007)

Nyambolo = Nyam

Nyamnyam = Niamniam, Nimbari, Bari, Suga (Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Nimbari group).

Formerly Taraba State, Sardauna LGA, in Gashaka Game Reserve, now only in Cameroon.

Nyamzax = Langas: see the Polci cluster

nyan Wiyáù = Waja

Nyandang = Yandang

Nyanga nya Ba = Ba

Nyango = Irigwe

353. Nyankpa

1.B Nnaṅkpa pl. Anaṅkpa

1.C Nyankpa

2.A Yasgua, Yeskwa

2.B Sarogbon [a greeting]

3. Nasarawa State, Kauru LGA; Kaduna State, Jema'a LGA

4. 13,000 (1973 SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group: North–Western subgroup: Nyankpa–Idun cluster

6. Mbgwende=Ambofa [Bade dialect], Ambo Tem [Panda, Tattara, Buzi]. Tattara is said to be the 'standard' form of Yeskwa.

12. Radio broadcasts in Nasarawa State

Source(s) Kato (2003); Blench (2008, 2009)

Nyatso = Kpan

Nye – member of the Shoo–Minda–Nye cluster

Nyemathi = Nyimatli: see the Tera cluster

Nyffe = Nupe Central

nyi Tsó = Tsobo

Nyidu = Etkywan

nyii Ma = Kamo

Nyikobe = Yukuben

Nyikuben = Yukuben

Nyimatli – member of the Tera cluster

Nyimwom = Kam

Nyisam = Kpasam

nyiyo Dadiya = dadiya

Nyongnepa = Nyong

354. Nyong

1.A Nyɔŋ

1.B Nyɔŋ Nyanga

1.C sg. Nyɔŋvena, pl. Nyɔŋnepa (Nyongnepa)

2.A Mumbake, Mubako

3. Adamawa State, Mayo Belwa LGA, West of Mayo Belwa town, Bingkola and five other villages

4. 10,000 (SIL)

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Leko group

Source(s) Blench (1987)

Nyonyo = Kpan

Nyɔŋ Nyanga = Nyong

Nyɔŋ nepa = Nyong

Nyɔŋ gvena = Nyong

Nyuar – dialect of Longuda

Nzangi = Nzanyi

355. Nzanyi

1.A Njanyi, Njai, Njei, Zany, Nzangi, Zani, Njeny, Jeng, Njegn, Njeng,

1.B Wur Nzanyi

1.C Nzangi sg., Nzanyi pl.

2.A Jenge, Jeng, Mzangyim, Kobochi, Kobotshi

3. Nigeria: Adamawa State, Maiha LGA. Cameroon: West of Dourbeye near Nigerian border in Doumo region, Mayo-Oulo Subdivision, Mayo-Louti Division, North Province.

4. 14,000 in Nigeria (1952), 9,000 in Cameroon.

5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub-branch A: Bata group

6. Paka, Rogede (Rigudedede), Nggwoli, Hoode, Maiha, Magara, Dede, Mutidi; and Lovi in Cameroun

Source(s) Blench (1987, 1992)

Nzare = Nama: see Mbembe Tigong

ɲwaa Mòḍ = Moo
 ɲwai Məngàn = Mingang Doso
 ɲwənci = Nwanci: a dialect of Kambari II
 Qba – a dialect of Yoruba
 Obani = ɪbani: member of KOIN: see ɪjọ cluster

356. Obanliku cluster

1.A Abanliku
 3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA
 4. 19,800 (1963); estimated 65,000 (Faraclas 1989)
 5. Benue–Congo: Unclassified: Bendi

*Basang

1.A Bàsáu

*Bebi

Source(s) Blench (2001)

*Bishiri

*Bisu

2.B Gayi

*Busi

Source(s) IL/NBTT wordlist

357. Obe

2.A Ogberia

2.B Mbe East

3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA,

4. Six villages; Nkim, Ogboria Ogang, Ogboria Uchuruo, Ojerim (Ojirim), Árágbán and Óbósó.

358. Obe cluster

2.A Mbube Eastern (a geographical name)

2.B Mbe Afal (by the Mbe)

4. 16,341 (1963)

5. Benue–Congo: Unclassified: Bendi

Refs. Otronyi et al. (2009)

*Mgbenege

3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA

*Utugwang

1.A Otugwang

3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA

*Okwɔrɔgung

1.A Okorogung

3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA

*Ukwortung

1.A Okorotung, Okwɔrɔtung

3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA

Obiaruku – dialect of ʊkwuanɪ: see ʊkwuanɪ–Aboh–Ndɔɲɪ

Obini = Abini: see the Agwagwune cluster

Qbio – dialect of Ikwere

Obolo = Iko (incorrectly)

359. Obolo

1.C Òbólò

2.A Andoni

3. Rivers State, Bonny LGA: western dialects; Akwa–Ibom State, Ikot–Abasi and Eket LGAs: eastern dialects

4. 22,400 (1944 F&J); 90,000 (1983 Aaron); 100,000 (Faraclas 1989)

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross: West

6. From West to East: Ataba, Unyeada, Ngo, Okoroete, Ibot Obolo

7. Primer 1968, 1972, 1985, 1986; Reading and Writing 1978, 1985; Magazine from 1988

8. Bible translation in progress, Mark trial ed. 1987, Genesis, hymnbooks 1970, Catholic liturgy and hymns 1970 New Testament (1991)

Refs. Faraclas (1984), Connell (1991), Aaron (forthcoming)

Oboso – dialect of Obe

Qbɔtɛbɛ – dialect of ɪzɔn: ɪjọ cluster

Obubra (Yala Obubra) – dialect of Yala

360. Obulom

1.A Abuloma

3. Rivers state, Okrika LGA, Abuloma town

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Central Delta

Òbúsu – a dialect of Mbe East: see the Mbe cluster

Ochebe = Baceve: see the Iceve cluster

Ochekwu – dialect of Idoma North

Ocheve = Baceve: see the Iceve cluster

361. Qchìchì

1.B Qchìchì

1.C Qchìchì

3. Rivers State, Etche LGA, towns of Ikwerengwo and Umuebulu

4. A few, language is moribund and speakers have switched to Echie

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Central Delta (closest relative is probably Obulom)

10. Echie

11. Moribund

Source(s) Williamson (2003)

Ref. Ndimele & Williamson (2002:157)

Òdàjè – a dialect of Mbe West: see Mbe

Oderiga = Mbembe

Odim = Adim: see Agwagwune

Ododop = Kɔrɔp

362. Qɖual

1.B Qɖual

1.C Qɖual

2.C Saka

3. Rivers State, Ahoada LGA

4. 8,400 (1963); 15,000 (1980 UBS)

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5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Central Delta

6. Arughaunya, Adibom

7. Rivers Readers Project, Reader 1 1974, Reading and Writing book, 1975, Folk Tales 1975, Reader 2, (NBTT) 1984

8. New Testament in first draft 1974, Creation story 1975

Source(s)

363. Odut

3. Cross River State, Odukpani LGA

4. 700 (1940 F&J) Nearly extinct.

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross

Ofagbe – dialect of Isoko

Oferikpe – dialect of Mbembe

Ofonokpan – dialect of Mbembe

Ofombonga – dialect of Mbembe

Ofunobwan = Mbembe

Ofutop = Bakor

Ogba = Ogbah

364. Ogbah

1.A Ogba

3. Rivers State, Ahoada LGA

4. 22,750 (1940 F&J)

5. Benue–Congo: Igboid

6. Egnih (East Ogbah), South Ogbah, West Ogbah

7. Rivers Readers Project, Reader 1 1972, Reading and Writing book in Egnih (1990)

Ogbakiri – dialect of Ikwere

Ogbe Ijọ – South–Western dialect of Ijọ: Ijọ cluster

Ogberia – dialect of Obe

Ogbia=

Ogbinya – see the Kolo cluster

365. Ogbogolo

3. Rivers State, Ahoada LGA

4. One town only

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Central Delta

Source(s)

Ogboin – a north–western dialect of Ijọ: Ijọ cluster

366. Ogbrɔnuagum

2.A Bukuma

2.B Agum

3. Rivers State, Degema LGA

4. One town only, north of Buguma

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Central Delta

Oge – member of the Akoko cluster

Ogoi = Baan

Ogoja = Nkem

Ogoni – group name for Kana, Gokana and Eleme, but sometimes used only for Kana, or Kana and Gokana. The term Kegboid has been proposed as an alternative.

Ogori = Ọkọ: see the Ọkọ–Eni–Ọsayen cluster

Ogua – dialect of Engenni

Ògùgù – dialect of Igala

Ogulagha – a Western Delta dialect of Ijọ: Ijọ cluster

Oguta – dialect of Igbo

Ohana – sub–dialect of Mbembe

Ọhụhụ – dialect of Igbo

Oiakiri = next

Oiyakiri – a South–Central dialect of Ijọ: Ijọ cluster

Ọjiramhi – dialect of Ọkpamheri

Ọjirim – a dialect of Mbe East: see the Mbe cluster

Ojo – member of Akoko cluster

Ojor = Lubila

Ọjù – dialect of Igede

Ọkà – dialect of Yoruba

Okam = Mbembe

Oke–Agbe – see the Arigidi cluster, Afa, Udo, Oge and Ẹshe

Okene – dialect of Ebira

Okii = Bokyi

Okirika = Kiriķe: member of KOIN: see Ijọ cluster

367. Ọkọ–Eni–Ọsayen cluster

3. Kwara State, Okene LGA

5. Benue–Congo: Ọkọ–Eni–Ọsayen cluster

Refs. Elugbe (1980)

*Ọkọ

1.A Uku, Oko

2.A Ogori (town name), Gori

4. 4,000 (1970??)

*Eni

4. 3,000 (1970??)

*Ọsayen

1.A Osanyin, Ọsayen

2.A Magongo (town name)

4. 3,000 (1970??)

368. Ọkọbọ

3. Akwa–Ibom State, Okobo LGA

4. 11,200 (1945 F&J); 50,000

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross:

Refs. Connell (1991)

Ọkọdí – member of the Inland Ijọ cluster: see Ijọ

Okoloba = Iḡani: member of KOIN: see Ijọ cluster

Okom – dialect of Mbembe

Okonyong = Kiḡong

Okordia = Akija: see Inland Ijọ: Ijọ cluster

Okoroete – dialect of Obolo

Okorogbana – dialect of Mbembe

Okorogung – member of the Obe cluster

Okorotung – member of the Obe cluster
Okoyong = Kìyong
Ọkpamẹ (Yala Ọkpamẹ) – dialect of Yala Ogoja

369. Ọkpamheri

- 1.A Opameri
 3. Edo State, Akoko–Edo LGA
 4. 18,136 (1957 Bradbury); 30,000 (1973 SIL)
 5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North–Western Edoid: Southern
 6. Ọkpamheri means ‘we are one’: Eyẹ (spoken at Ikiran); Okulosho (Okurosho) with several sub-dialects; Western Ọkpamheri with several sub-dialects; Ọjiramhi
 9. Phonology: Ikiran (19xx)
- Refs.** Oyebiyi (1986)

370. Okpẹ

- 1.A Ukpe
3. Delta State, Okpe LGA
4. 8,722 (1957 Bradbury)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: South–Western Edoid
7. Reader 1967

371. Ọkpẹ–Idesa–Akuku

3. Edo State, Akoko–Edo LGA
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North–Western Edoid: Southern
6. Ọkpẹ, Idesa, Akuku

Okpela = next Okpella – member of the Ivbie North–Okpela–Arhẹ cluster

Ọkpòdọma (Yala Ọkpòdọma) – dialect of Yala Ogoja

Okpoto – member of the Oring cluster

Okrika = Kìrìkẹ: a member of the KOIN cluster: see Ijọ

Okuloma = Iḅanj: member of KOIN: see Ijọ cluster

Okulosho – dialect of Ọkpamheri

Okundi – dialect of Bokyi

Okuni = Olulumọ: see Olulumọ–Ikọm

Okurosho = Okulosho: see Ọkpamheri

Okwọrọgung – member of the Obe cluster

Okwọrọtung – member of the Obe cluster

Ole = Oleh – dialect of Isoko

Oleh – dialect of Isoko

Olit = next

Olit = Maci: see Iceve cluster

Olodiana – dialect of Iẓon: Ijọ cluster

Oloiḅiri – member of the Kolo cluster

372. Ọlọma

3. Edo State, Akoko–Edo LGA
 4. 353 (1957 Bradbury)
 5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North–Western Edoid: Southern
- Refs.** Elugbe and Schubert (1976)

Olomoro – dialect of Isoko

Ọlọ – a dialect of Igbo

373. Olulumọ–Ikọm cluster

2.A Òkúní

3. Cross River State, Ikom LGA

4. 9,250 (1953)

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross: Central: East–West

Refs. Cook Benue–Congo Newsletter 6

*Olulumọ

1.A Òlúlùmọ

4. 1,730 (1953); 5,000 (Faraclas 1989)

*Ikọm

4. 7,520 (1953); 25,000 (Faraclas 1989)

Ọmagwana – dialect of Ikwere

Ọmerelu – dialect of Ikwere

Ọmuanwa – dialect of Ikwere

Ọmudioga – dialect of Ikwere

Ọmuegwana – dialect of Ikwere

Ondo – dialect of Yoruba

Onjcha = next

Onitsha – dialect of Igbo

Onumu Egon = Eggon

Onyen – sub-dialect of Mbembe

Oohum = Yukuben

Opalo – dialect of Bacama: v the Bata cluster

Opameri = Ọkpamheri

Operemọ – a North–West Central dialect of Iẓon: Ijọ cluster

Operemor = Operemọ

Opokuma – a clan speaking Kolokuma: see Iẓon: Ijọ cluster

Oporoma – a South–East Central dialect of Iẓon: Ijọ cluster

Oporoza – a Western Delta dialect of Iẓon: Ijọ cluster

Ora – member of the Emai–Iuleha–Ora cluster

Ora – a dialect of Yoruba (Ajowa town)

374. Oring cluster

1.A Orri

1.B Koring

3. Benue State, Okpokwu LGA; Anambra State, Ishielu LGA

4. at least 25,000 (1952 RGA); 75,000 (Faraclas 1989)

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross: Central: North–South

*Ufia

2.A Utonkon

3. Benue State, Okpokwu LGA

4. 12,300 (1952 RGA)

*Ufiom

1.A Effium

3. Benue State, Okpokwu LGA; Anambra State, Ishielu LGA

4. 3,000 (1952 RGA)

*Okpoto

3. Anambra State, Ishielu LGA

4. 6,350 (1952 RGA)

Orlu – dialect of Igbo

Oro = Ọrọ

375. Ọrọ

1.A Oron

1.B Ọrọ (Oro)

1.C Ọrọ (Oro)

3. Akwa–Ibom State, Oron LGA

4. 319,000 (1963 per Kuperus)

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross:

Refs. Connell (1991)

Oron = Ọrọ

Orri = Oring cluster

Orum = Adim: see the Agwagwune cluster

Oruma – member of the Ijọ Inland cluster: see Ijọ

Osanga = Gusu: see Jere cluster

Osanyin = next

Osayen – member of the Ọkọ–Eni–Osayen cluster

Osholio = Sholio: see the Katab cluster

Ọshùn = Ọshùn: a dialect of Yoruba

Osisi = Yumu: see the Kambari I cluster

Osokum – dialect of Bokyi

Osopong – dialect of Mbembe

376. Ọsọsọ

3. Edo State, Akoko–Edo LGA

4. 6,532 (1957 Bradbury)

5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North–Central Edoid ii.

Otabha – dialect of Abua

Otanga = Otank

377. Otank

1.A Utanga, Otanga

3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA; Benue State, Kwande LGA

4. 2,000 (1953 Bohannan); 2,500 (SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Tivoid

Source(s) Paul Gray wordlist

Otapha – dialect of Abua

Otugwang = Utugwang: see the Obe cluster

Otuọ = Ghotuọ

Oturkpo = Idoma Central

Otwa = Ghotuo

Ouled Suliman – member of the Arabic cluster

Ovande = Evant

Oviedo = Ẹdo (Binĩ)

Ovioba = Ẹdo (Binĩ)

Owe – dialect of Yoruba

Owe – dialect of Isoko

Owere = next

Owerri – dialect of Igbo

Owhe = Owe: a dialect of Isoko

Ọwọ – dialect of Yoruba

Owon Afa = Afa: see the Arigidi cluster

Oyede – dialect of Isoko

Oyin – member of the Akoko cluster

Ọyò – dialect of Yoruba

Ozoro = next

Ọzọrọ – dialect of Isoko

Ọrọgo = Rogo

Ọshùn – a dialect of Yoruba

378. Pa’a

1.A Paha, Afa

1.B FuCaka

1.C sg. FuCiki, pl. Foni

2.B Pa’anci

2.C Fa’awa, Afawa

3. Bauchi State, Ningi and Darazo LGAs

4. 8,500 (LA 1971); 20,000 (Skinner, 1977)

5. Chadic: West sub–branch B: Bade–Warji major group: Warji group

Refs. Temple (1922); Skinner (1977)

Pabir = Bura–Pabir

Paha = Pa’a

Paiem = Fyam

Paiko – dialect of Gbari

Paka – dialect of Nzanyi: the Nzanyi cluster

Pakara = Cara

Pakaro – dialect of Karekare

Pala = Pa’a

Palci = next

Palsawa = Polci: see the Polci cluster

Panbe = Gomme: see the Koma cluster

Panda – dialect of Ebira

379. Pangseng

3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Mumuye–Yendang group: Mumuye subgroup

6. Pangseng, Komo, Jega

Refs. Shimuzu (1979)

Pangu = Rin

Pani = Pana

Panseng = Pangseng

Panya = next

Panyam = Mak

Passam = Kpasham

Patani = Kabu: see Iẓon: Ijọ cluster

Patapori = Kotopo

380. Pe

- 1.A Pai
 - 2.B Dalong
 3. Plateau State, Pankshin LGA, in seven villages
 4. 2,511 (1934 Ames); 2,000 (1973 SIL); 5000 (1996)
 5. Benue–Congo: Tarokoid
- Source(s)** Blench (1996)

Peere = Kotopo

Péerò = Pero

Pela (Bura Pela) – dialect of Bura–Pabir

Pelu = Bolu: see the Geji cluster

Pem = Fyam

Pena = Pere

Pere = Kotopo

381. Pere

- 1.B Perema
 - 1.C sg. Pena, pl. Pereba
 - 2.A Wom (town name)
 3. Adamawa State, Fufere LGA
 4. Spoken in ten villages around Yadim: less than 4,000
 5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Leko group
- Source(s)** Blench (1985/7)

Pereba = next

Perema = Pere

382. Pero

- 1.A Walo
 - 1.B Péerò
 - 1.C sg. Péerò, pl. Pipéerò
 - 2.A Filiya [town name]
 3. Gombe State, Shongom LGA, around Filiya. Three main villages; Gwandum, Gundale and Filiya.
 4. 6,664 (1925 Meek); 20,000 (1973 SIL)
 5. Chadic: West sub-branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Bole group
 6. Dialects associated with three major settlements
 7. Primer 1–4 (1931); Reading & Writing Book (2006)
 8. Scripture portions & other literature 1936–40; Scripture portions in progress
 9. Dictionary: Frajzyngier (1985) – including a complete bibliography of publications in Pero.
- Grammar: Frajzyngier (1989)

Refs.

Peski – dialect of Bana

Petel (Hoai Petel) = Tita

Pəku–Nu = Kag: see Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster

Pəlci = Polci

Phelá – dialect of Gbe

Pia = Kholok

Pia = Piya: member of Piya–Kwonci cluster

Pidlindi – member of the Tera cluster

383. Pidgin

3. Spoken as a trade language widely throughout the southern states and in Sabon Garis of the northern states, also spoken as a first language by some people
5. Largely English vocabulary superimposed on West African–local grammatical structures
7. Used in newspaper columns, radio, and television.
8. Various Scripture portions, Catechism 1957

Piika = next

Pikkà = Bole

Pipéerò = Pero

Pipero = Pero

Pire = next

Piri = Tsobo

384. Piti

- 1.A Pitti
- 2.B Abisi, Bisi
3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA
4. 1,600 (NAT 1950)
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: group A
6. Riban (Ribam)

Pitiko – see Piya–Kwonci cluster and Kholok

Pitti = Piti

385. Piya–Kwonci cluster

- 1.A Pia
- 2.A Wurkum, Pitiko
3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA, near Didango
4. 2,500 (1977 Voegelin & Voegelin)
5. Chadic: West sub-branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Bole group

*Piya

1.A Pia

2.A Wurkum

Source(s) IL/NBTT wordlist

*Kwonci

4. More than 4000 (1990)

6. Kunshenu

Source(s) Blench (1983, 1986); Leger (1990)

386. Polci cluster

- 2.C Barawa, Palsawa
3. Bauchi State, Bauchi and Toro LGAs
4. 6,150 or more (1971)
5. Chadic: West branch B: Zaar group

*Zul

1.B Bi Zule

1.C Nya Zule pl. Man Zule

2.B Mbarmi, Barma

2.C Zulawa

3. Bauchi State, Bauchi and Toro LGAs

4. 2,400 (LA 1971). 15 villages (2007)

6. Zul is mutually comprehensible with Mbaram (next)

*Mbaram

1.A Barang, Mbaram

3. Bauchi State, Bauchi and Toro LGAs

*Dir

1.A Diir

4. 'a few hundred' (Caron 2005)

*Buli

1.A Bələ

4. 600 (LA 1971), 'a few hundred' (Caron 2005)

*Langas

1.B Nyamzax

2.A Lundur

4. 200 (LA 1971), 'a few hundred' (Caron 2005)

*Polci

1.A Posə, Polshi, Palci, Pəlci

4. 2,950 (LA 1971); 70,000 (Caron 2005)

Polshi = Polci

Pongo = Rin

Posə = Polci

Pte (Tili Pte) – dialect of Kamwe

Ptsəke = Kapsiki: see Kamwe

Puku = Kag: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster

Purra – Bena

387. Putai

2.B Margi West

2.C Margi Putai = 'West Margi', Margi of Minthla

3. Borno State, Damboa LGA

4. Language dying out, but ethnic population large

5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub-branch A: Bura–Higi major group: Bura group

Source(s) S. Lukas wordlist

Putukwam = the Obe cluster

Pyam = Fyam

388. Pyapun

3. Plateau State, Shendam LGA

4. 4,635 (1934 Ames)

5. Chadic: West sub-branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Angas group

Pyem = Fyam

Q.

Qua = Ekin: see the Ejagham cluster

R.

Ra Bâà = Baa

Raga – sub dialect of Abu: see the Jidda–Abu cluster
Randa (Amar Randa) – dialect of Ninzam

389. Rang

3. Taraba State, Zing LGA

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Mumuye–Yendang group: Mumuye subgroup

Refs. Shimizu (1979)

Rebina = Ribina: see the Jera cluster

Regi: see the Cinda–Regi–Tiyal cluster

Rendre = Nungu

390. Reshe

1.A Tsure Ja

1.B Tsureshe

1.C Bareshe

2.B Gunganci

2.C Gungawa, Yaurawa

3. Kebbi State, Yauri LGA; Niger State, Borgu LGA

4. 15,000 (1931 G&C); 30,000 (1973 SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji; Lake

6. Birāmi (South), Bāmāmādu (Northwest), Bəpalame (Northeast). Harris (1930:321) claims a 'secret dialect' called Tsudalupe which = Bāmāmādu.

7. Seven readers prior to 1967; Gospel of Mark; Life of Christ. Bible translation in progress

9. Draft grammar and dictionary (Agamalafiya & Blench)

Source(s) Regnier (1992); Agamalafiya (2008)

Refs. Harris (1930, 1946)

Rianga – 95 in Bauchi Emirate: Temple (1922: 339,430)

Ribah – dialect of Lela

Ribam = Riban: see Piti

Riban – dialect of Piti

Ribaw – dialect of Bata

Ribina – member of the Jera cluster

391. Rigwe

1.A Aregwe, Irigwe

1.B rīg^{wè}, Rigwe

1.C yīrīg^{wè} pl. yīrīg^{wè}

2.A Miango, Nyango, Kwal, Kwoll, Kwan

3. Bassa local government, Plateau State and Kauru local government, Kaduna State

4. 13,500 (HDG); 40,000 (1985 UBS)

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Central group: South–central subgroup

6. Northern (Kwan), Southern (Miango)

7. Reading and Writing Irigwe (2006)

8. Scripture portions between 1923 and 1936, Old Testament stories. *Katikism* /Irigwe Catechism (Anon 1935), nine NT books (1935), Irigwe Hymnbook

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(1986), Alphabet chart (1986). NT translation in progress

10. Hausa is the common market language but English is widely known due to proximity to Jos

11. Not currently endangered

12. Some radio broadcasts in Plateau State

Source(s): Gya (2007)

Rim – dialect of Berom

392. Rin

1.A Pongu, Pongo, Pangu

1.B Tàrì, Tarin

1.C sg. Bùrì, pl. Arí

2.A Arringeu

3. Niger State, Rafi LGA, near Tegna

4. 3,675 (1949 HDG); >20,000 (1988)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Kamuku–Basa group

6. Awəgə is sometimes classed as a dialect of Rin, but there is every reason to think it is a distinct but vanishing language spoken by one Rin clan.

7. Reading and writing books.

13. Literacy programme in progress since 2004

Source(s) Blench (1981, 1988);

Refs. Dettweiler (1992); MacDonell & Smith (2004)

Rindiri = Rindre

393. Rindre

1.A Rendre, Rindiri, Lindiri

2.A Wamba, Nungu

3. Nasarawa State, Akwanga LGA

4. 10,000 (1972 Welmers); 25,000 (SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group: Southwestern subgroup: cluster 2

6. Rindre, Gudi

10. Hausa

Source(s) Kato (2008)

Rishuwa = Si: see the Lere cluster

Riyom = Rim: see Berom

Rigudedede – a dialect of Nzanyi

Roba – member of Lala cluster

Ro Bambami = Agoi

Rogdo – Referred to in Temple (1922:347). No further information.

Rogede – dialect of Nzanyi

Roma listed by Rowlands (1962); now speak Lela

Ron – Run, also used of Ron, Sha and Kulere as a group

Ropp – dialect of Berom

RuBasa = Basa–Benue

394. Rubu

3. Niger State, Rafi LGA, Rubu town

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: West: Baushi cluster [no data]

Source(s) Gimba (2010)

Rufawa = Rùhù: see the Lame cluster

Rufu = Rùhù: see the Lame cluster

Rùhù: see the Lame cluster

Rukuba = Che

395. Ruma

1.A Rurama

1.B Turuma

1.C Arumaruma

2.B Bagwama (also refers to Kurama)

3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA

4. 2,200 (NAT 1948)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: Kauru subgroup

Source(s) Blench (1981–2)

Rumada – name for settled former Fulbe slaves, some speak Fulfulde, some Hausa

Rumadawa – name for settled former Fulbe slaves, some speak Fulfulde, some Hausa

Rumaiya = Mala

Rumaya = Mala

Rumuji – dialect of Ikwere

396. Run cluster

1.A Ron

1.B Run

2.C Challa, Cala, Chala, Challawa

3. Plateau State, Bokkos LGA

4. 13,120 (1934 Ames); 60,000 (1985 UBS)

5. Chadic: West sub-branch A: Ron group

6. Bokkos and Daffo–Butura are more closely related than Sha

7. Alphabet book 1985; Alphabet chart 1995

8. Bible translation in progress

Source(s) Ibrahim wordlist

Refs. Jungraithmayr (1965, 1968a, 1968b, 1970);

*Run Bokkos

1.B Lis ma Run

2.A Bokos

2.C Challa, Cala

6. Bokkos, Baron

7. Primer 1 (1986)

9. Dictionary draft: Akila & Blench (2007)

* Run Daffo–Butura

1.A Ron

1.B Alis I Run

2.A Batura

2.C Challa

6. Daffa, Butura

7. Primer 1 (1986)

* Manguna

3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA
- *Mangar
3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA
- *Sha
3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA
4. 500 (SIL); about 1,000 (1970 Jungraithmayr)
5. Chadic: West sub-branch A: Ron group

Rurama = Ruma

S.

- Saare – member of Hun–Saare cluster
 Saawa – dialect of Mumuye
 Sade – Sade, Bauchi State: Darazo LGA Ballard (1971)
 Sagbee – dialect of Mumuye
 Sago = Diriya
 Saik – member of Hyam cluster
 Saka = Oḍual
 Sákswín (Gèrà Sákswín) = Sukur
 Sale = Rukuba
 Salka – member of the Kambari I cluster
 Sama = Samba Leko or Samba Daka
 Sama (Ngoshe Sama) = Gvoko
 Samabu = Samba Daka
 Samang = Shamang
 Samba = Samba Leko or Samba Daka

397. Samba Daka cluster

- 1.A Chamba–Daka, Samba, Chamba, Tchamba, Tsamba, Jama, Daka
 - 1.C Samabu
 3. Taraba State, Ganye, Jalingo, Bali, Zing, and Mayo Belwa LGAs
 4. 66,000 (1952); 60,000 (1982 SIL); more than 100,000 (1990)
 5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Northern Bantoid: Dakoid
 6. These dialects may form a dialect or language cluster together with Lamja & Taram (q.v.). It is not clear whether Dirim is another dialect or just a name for the Samba Daka.
 8. Samba Daka: Mark 1933, OT Stories 1937
- Source(s)** Blench (1987); Boyd & Fardon (1992)
- *Samba Daka
 *Samba Jangani
 *Samba Nnakenyare
 *Samba of Mapeo

Samba Leeko = Samba Leko

398. Samba Leko

- 1.A Chamba Leko, Samba Leeko
- 1.B Sama
- 1.C Samba
- 2.B Leko, Suntai
3. Taraba State, Ganye, Fufore, Wukari & Takum LGAs; mainly in Cameroon

4. 42,000 total (1972 SIL); 50,000 (1971 Welmers)
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Leko group
7. Literacy programme in Cameroon
8. Some religious literature published and New Testament in first draft in Cameroon (UBS)
9. Grammar: ?

Samban = Shamang

399. Sambe

- 1.B Sambe
 - 1.C Sambe
 3. Kaduna State.
 4. 2 (2005)
 5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Alumic
 10. Ninzo
 11. Moribund; some rememberers exist
- Source:** Blench & Kato (2005)

Sambuga – member of Shama–Sambuga cluster

400. Samburu

3. Niger State, Rafi LGA, Samburu town
 5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: West: Baushi cluster [no data]
- Source(s)** Gimba (2010)

Sanga = the Numana–Nunku–Gwantu–Numbu cluster

401. Sanga

- 1.B Anjma Asanga
 - 1.C Asanga
 3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA, Lame district
 4. 1,700 (NAT 1950); 5,000 (1973 SIL)
 5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: North–central cluster
- Source(s)**

Sangawa = Sanga

Sar = Sarawa

Sarkanci = next

Sarkawa = Sorko

Sarawa – In the Sara Hills south of Leri: Temple (1922: 324,431)

402. Sasaru–Enwan–Igwe

3. Edo State, Akoko–Edo LGA
4. 3,775 (1952)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North–Central Edoid ii.
6. Enwan, Igwe, Sasaru

Sate = Kumba

Savi – dialect of Gbe

Saya = Zaar: the Guus–Zaar cluster

Sayanci = Zaar: Guus–Zaar cluster

Sayirr – Offset of Tarok or Zaar in the Guus–Zaar cluster? Temple (1922)

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Schoa = Shuwa: member of the Arabic cluster
Segiddi = Sigidi: see the Guus-Zaar cluster
Seimbiri – a north-western dialect of Iẓon: Ijò cluster
Seiyara = Zaar: see the Guus-Zaar cluster
Selemo = Iṣẹkiri
Semolika = Ẹmhalhe
Serim = Geeri–Ni: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
Seya = Zaar: see the Guus-Zaar cluster
Səlyər – a dialect of Tarok
Səna – dialect of Kamwe
Sərzakwai = Warji
Sha – member of the Ron cluster
Shaari – dialect of Mumuye
Shagau = Shagawu

403. Shagawu

- 1.A Shagau
- 2.B Nafunfia, Maleni
3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA
4. 20,000 (SIL)
5. Chadic: West sub-branch A: Ron group

Shaini = Sheni

Shakoyi (Koro of Shakoyĩ = Ujijili)

404. Shall–Zwall cluster

3. Bauchi State, Dass LGA
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Beromic

*Shall

*Zwall

Source(s) Usman (ined.)

405. Shama–Sambuga cluster

- 1.B Tushama
- 1.C sg. Bushama, pl. Ushama
- 2.C Kamuku
3. Niger State, Rafi LGA;
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Kamuku–Basa group

Source(s) Blench (1987); Regnier (1992)

*Shama

1.B Tushama

1.C Bushama sg. Ushama pl.

3. Niger State, Rafi LGA, Ushama [=Kawo] town. 15 km northwest of Kagara

Source(s) Blench (1987)

*Sambuga

3. Niger State, Rafi LGA, Sambuga town. 10 km northwest of Kagara

4. Possibly extinct (2008)

Source(s) Regnier (1992)

406. Shamang

- 1.A Samban
- 1.B Shamang
- 1.C Samang
3. Kaduna State, Kachia and Jama'a LGAs

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group: North-western subgroup: Hyamic

407. Shang

1.A Kushampa

1.B u-faŋ pl. afaŋ

1.C faŋ

3. Kaduna State, Kachia and Jama'a LGAs. The Shang live in two settlements, Kushampa A and B. Kushampa A is on the road between Kurmin Jibrin and Kubacha on the Jere road.

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group: North-western subgroup: Hyamic

Source(s) Blench (2009)

408. Shanga

1.A Shonga

3. Kebbi State, Bagudo and Yauri LGAs

4. 10,000 including Kyenga (1973 SIL): language dying out

5. Niger–Congo: Mande: Southeast Mande

Source(s) Ross (n.d.)

Shani = Dera

Shani = Sheni

409. Shau

1.A Sho

1.B Lìsháù

3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA, villages of Shau and Mana

4. Almost extinct

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: Lame cluster

Refs. Temple (1922); Campbell and Hoskison (1970); Shimizu (1982)

Shaushau = Berom

Shede = Guḍe

Shekiri = Iṣẹkiri

Shellem – dialect of Dera

410. Sheni–Ziriya–Kere cluster

*Sheni

1.A Shani, Shaini

1.B tiSeni

1.C one person onoSeni, people anaSeni

3. Kaduna State, Lere LGA. Two settlements, Sheni (N10° 22.6, E 8° 45.9) and Gurjiya (N10° 21.5, E 8° 45.2)

4. 6 fluent speakers remaining out of ethnic community of ca. 1500 (Blench 2003)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: group c.

Source(s) Meek (ined.) Blench (2003)

*Kere

3. Kaduna State, Lere LGA. Kere

4. extinct (Blench 2003)
 5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: group c.
Source(s) Blench (2003)
 *Ziriya
 1.A Jiriya
 3. Bauchi State: Toro LGA: Ziriya (N10° 22.6, E 8° 50)
 4. extinct (ethnic community ca. 2000)
 5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group c
Source(s) Blench (2003)
Refs. Campbell and Hoskison (1969); Shimizu (1982)

Shere – dialect of Izere
 Shere – Lala
 Shigokpna – dialect of Gbari

- 411. Shiki**
 2.A Gubi, Guba
 2.C Gubawa
 3. Bauchi State, Bauchi LGA
 4. 300 (LA 1971)
 5. Benue–Congo: Bantu: Jarawan
Refs. Shimizu (1982)

Shifinagh = Tamajeq
 Shingini = Cishinyini: see Kambari I
 Ship = Miship
 Shirawa – extinct Chadic language in the Katagum region
 Shitako = Dibo
 Sho = Shau
 Sholio – member of the Katab cluster
 Shomo = next
 Shomoh = next
 Shomong = Como–Karim
 Shonga = Shanga
 Shongom – dialect of Tangale

- 412. Shoo–Minda–Nye cluster**
 3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA
 4. 10,000 (SIL)
 5. Benue–Congo: Benue: Jukunoid: Central Jukunoid: Jukun–Mbembe–Wurbo group: Wurbo cluster
 6. May be related to Jessi spoken between Lau and Lankoviri
Source(s) Leger (1990); Kleinewillinghöfer (1992)
Refs. Shimizu (1980)

- *Shoo
 1.A Shóó
 1.B dàŋ Shóó
 1.C Nwii Shóó
 2.C Banda, Bandawa
 *Minda,
 2.A Jinleri
 *Nye
 1.A Nyé

- 1.B Nyé
 1.C Nwi Nyé
 2.C Kunini

Shooa = Shuwa: member of the Arabic cluster
 Shosho = Berom
 Shua = next
 Shuge = Shuwa: member of the Arabic cluster
 Shùŋò = Loo
 Shuwa – member of the Arabic cluster

- 413. Shuwa–Zamani**
 3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA
 5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: Kauru subgroup
Source(s) Blench (1986)

Si: see the Lere cluster
 Sigdi = next
 Sigidi – member of the Guus-Zaar cluster
 Sine = Berom

- 414. Siri**
 1.B Siri
 2.B Siryanci
 3. Bauchi State, Darazo and Ningi LGAs
 4. 2,000 (LA 1971); 3,000 (1977 Skinner)
 5. Chadic: West sub-branch B: Bade–Warji major group: Warji group
Refs. Skinner (1977)

Siryanci = Siri
 Skrubu = Srubu
 Sobo = Isoko and Urhobo
 Somorika = Ẹmhalhe

- 415. Somyɛv**
 2.A Kila, Zuzun
 3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA, (Blacksmiths' dialect). Kila Yang village, 10 km. west of Mayo Ndaga. Also formerly spoken in Cameroun
 4. 4 speakers (2006)
 5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Northern Bantoid: Mambiloid: Mambila
Source(s) Blench (1990); Connell (1996, 2006)
Refs. Meek (1931)

Songo = Burak
 Sôougé = Shuwa: member of the Arabic cluster

- 416. Sorko**
 2.A Bozo not recommended
 2.B Sarkanci
 2.C Sarkawa
 3. Niger, Kwara & Kebbi States; fishermen on Lake Kainji
 4. Most Sorko now speak only Hausa. Mainly in Mali
 5. Niger–Congo: Mande: Central Mande

Source(s) Blench (1980)

South (Etung South): see the Ejagham cluster
 South (Idoma South): see the Idoma cluster
 South Ivbie = Etsakɔ = Yɛkhee
 South Khana – a dialect of Khana
 South (Lamang South): see the Lamang cluster
 South – see Margi South
 South Ogbah – a dialect of Ogbah
 South–West Duguri: see the Jar cluster
 South–Western Mumuye: see the Mumuye cluster
 Southern Zaria – a dialect area of Fulfulde
 Srubu = Surubu
 Ssaare = Saare: member of Hun–Saare cluster
 Standard: see Igbo; and Iẓon: Ijò cluster
 Subku a subgroup of Bena: Westermann and Bryan (1952)
 Sudanese Arabic = Baggara: member of the Arabic cluster
 Sugudi = Sigidi: see the Guus–Zaar cluster
 Sugur = Sukur
 Sugurti – dialect of Kanembu: Kanuri–Kanembu

417. Sakun

1.B Sakun, Gemasakun

1.C Gèrà Sákún

2.A Sugur

2.B Adikummu Sukur

3. Adamawa State, Madgali LGA

4. 5,000 (1952); 10,000 (1973 SIL). Seven villages

5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Mandara–Mafa–Sukur major group: Sukur group

Source(s) Blench (1991);

Electronic Resources:

Refs. Wolff (1974) Sterner (200x)

Suliman (Uled Suliman) – member of the Arabic cluster

Sum – a dialect of Geruma

Sumwarpna – dialect of Gbari

Suntai = Samba Leko

Supana = Hipina

418. Sur

1.A Suru, Tapshin

2.A Myet

3. Bauchi State, Dass LGA

4. One village

5. Benue–Congo: Tarokoid

Sura = Mwaghavul

Suru = Tapshin

419. Surubu

1.A Srubu, Skrubu, Zurubu

2.B Fiti

3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA

4. 1,950 (NAT 1948)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: Kauru subgroup

Swabou – dialect of Tsobo

Tai = Tee

Takas – dialect of Mwaghvul

Takat = Atakar: see the Katab cluster

Takaya – member of the Lere cluster

Tako (Nupe Tako) – see the Nupe–Nupe Tako cluster

Takpa = Nupe Central

Takum = Jukun of Takum and Donga

Takum – dialect of Kpan

420. Tẹẹ

1.A Tai

1.B Tẹẹ

1.C Tẹẹ

3. Rivers State, Tẹẹ Local Government Area (TALGA)

4. 313,000 (2006)

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Ogoni: West group

Source(s) Williamson (p.c.)

Refs. Nwi-Bari (2001)

421. Tal

1.B Amtul

2.A Kwabzak

3. Plateau State, Pankshin LGA

4. 9,210 (1934 Ames); 10,000 (1973 SIL)

5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Angas group

Source(s) IL/NBTT wordlist

422. Tala

3. Bauchi State, Bauchi LGA, Zungur district

5. Chadic: West sub–branch B: Zaar group: Guruntum subgroup

423. Tamajeq

1.B Tamajeq; Tifinagh, Shifinagh script

1.C pl. Tuareg (Twareg), sg. Targi

2.C Buzu, Bugaje, Azbinawa

3. In northern towns; mainly in the Republics of Niger, Algeria and Mali

4. Probably no settled rural populations in Nigeria; 360,000 total (Glover 1987)

5. Afroasiatic: Berber: Tuareg

7. A literary language with its own script.

8. Scripture translation in progress; portions 1986

424. Tambas

1.A Tembis

3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA

4. 3,000 (SIL)

5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Ron group

Tambo = Mbula–Bwazza

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Tambu = Mbula–Bwazza
Tamien – a dialect of Nor

425. Tangale

- 1.A Tangle
- 1.B Tánjlè
- 2.A Billiri
3. Gombe State, Kaltungo, Alkalari and Akko LGAs
4. 36,000 (1952 W&B); 100,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Chadic: West sub-branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Bole–Tangale group
6. Ture, Kaltungo, Shongom, Billiri
8. New Testament 1932, 1953 and 1963, Scripture portions 1920–1941
9. Dictionary

Source(s)

Refs. Temple (1922: 347,235,430); Jungraithmayr (1971, 1991)

Tangle = Tangale
Tanjijili = Ujijili
Tánjlè = Tangale
Tapa = Nupe Central
Tappah = Nupe Central
Taraba – dialect of Longuda
Tarakiri – two dialects of Iẓon: Ijọ cluster
Taram – dialect of Samba Daka
Targi = Tamajeq
Tari = Shakara, part of Nandu–Ningon-Shakara
Tariya = Cara
Tariya (nya Tariya) – dialect of Longuda

426. Tarok

- 1.B iTarok
- 2.B Appa, Yergam, Yergum
3. Plateau State, Langtang, Wase LGAs,
4. 68,000 (1971 Welmers); 140,000 (1985 UBS)
5. Benue–Congo: Benue: Tarokoid
6. iTarok (Plain Tarok), iZini (Hill Tarok), Səlyər, iTarok Oga aSa, iGyang
7. Primer 1915, Primers and readers in 3 volumes (1988), literacy work in progress:
8. Scripture portions 1917, 1966, Catechism 1917, New Testament 1988
9. Dictionary draft Longtau & Blench (n.d.); Grammar (Longtau 2008)

Source(s) Longtau, Blench (n.d.)

Refs. Longtau (2008)

Taura = Takaya: see the Lere cluster
Tawari – dialect of Gbagyi
Tchade = Guḏe
Tchamba = Samba Daka
Tcheke = Guḏe

427. Teda

- 1.A Tubu, Kecherda, Daza

3. Borno State, Northeastern LGAs. Mostly in Niger and Chad.
4. A few villages. Less than 2000 in Nigeria
5. Nilo–Saharan: Saharan
6. Teda has many dialects –Kecherda is spoken in Nigeria

Source(s) Blench (1990)

Teel = Montol

Temageri – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu

Tembis = Tambas

428. Teme

- 1.A Temme
3. Adamawa State, Mayo Belwa and Fufore LGAs
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Mumuye–Yendang group: Yendang subgroup

Temme = Teme

Ten = Aten

Tenna – Lala

429. Tep

3. Taraba State. Mambila Plateau
4. A single village and associated hamlets. <4000
5. Benue–Congo: North Bantoid: Mambiloid

Source: Connell (1998)

Ref(s): Blench (1993)

430. Tera cluster

3. Borno State, Biu LGA; Gombe State, Gombi LGA, Kwami district, Ako LGA, Yamaltu and Ako districts, Dukku LGA, Funakaye district
4. 46,000 (SIL); 50,000 (Newman 1970)
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub-branch A: Tera group

Refs.

*Nyimatli

- 1.A Yamaltu, Nimalto, Nyemathi
3. Gombe State, Ako, Gombe, Kwami, Funakai, Yamaltu LGAs; Borno State, Bayo LGA
6. Wuyo–Balbiya–Wade; Deba–Zambuk–Hina–Kalshingi–Kwadon [orthography based on this cluster]
7. Let's Develop Nyimatli language (2004); Reading and writing book ready for press (2008)
8. Gospel of John, Catechism, song book (1930); Gospel of Luke in trial edition; scripture portions in progress
9. Grammar: Newman (1970); Phonology: Tench (2007)
11. Jesus Film (2004)

*Pidlimdi

- 2.B Hinna, Hina, Ghəna
3. Borno State, Biu LGA

Source(s) S. Lukas wordlist

*Bura Kokura

3. Borno State, Biu LGA

Terea = Cara

Teria = Cara

Terri = Cara

Teshenawa – Teshena town, Jigawa State, Keffin Hausa LGA; Chadic: West branch B: Bade group: extinct: Temple (1922: 32 [check](#))

Təcəp = Sagamuk

Tərǝ = Rin

Təsəgəmək = Sagamuk

tFere = Fer: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster

Tghuade = Dghwede

431. Tha

3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA and Adamawa State, Numan LGA. Joole Manga Dìdí village

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Jen group

Source(s) Kleinewillinghöfer (1995)

Thir – Adamawa State: Gombi LGA: north of Ga’anda; Tentatively Chadic: Biu Mandara branch A: Tera group. Said not to be the same as Ga’anda. Blench (1987)

Thlukfu – dialect of Bana

tHun – member of Hun–Saare

Tifinagh = Tamajeq

Tigong = Mbembe Tigong including Ashuku and Nama (Kporo); but also used for other groups around

Tigong: Abon, Batu and Bitare

Tigum = next

Tigun = Mbembe Tigong

Tijanji = Janji

Tikurumi = Kurama

Tili Pte – dialect of Kamwe

Tim – Cakfem–Mushere: Ballard (1971)

Timap = Amo

432. Tinor–Myamya cluster

1.A The peoples falling under the name Tinor–Myamya have no common name for themselves but refer to individual villages when speaking, apply noun-class prefixes to the stem. Hence the great multiplicity of names, none of which are authoritative. The name Begbere comes from Bəgbwee, a Myamya village and Ejar from Ẓar (see 2.A).

2.A Begbere–Ejar. The Tinor–Myamya share a common ethnonym with the Ashe (q.v.) which is Uzar pl. Bazar for the people and Ẓar for the language. This name is the origin of the term Ejar.

2.C Koro Agwe, Agwere, Koro Makama

3. Kaduna State, Kagarko LGA

4. 35,000 including Ashe (1972 Barrett)

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group: North–western subgroup: Koro cluster

10. Ashe, Hyam and Gbagyi are nearby languages often spoken by the Tinor. Hausa and English are known as languages of wider communication.

Source(s) Blench (1982, 2009); Rueck et al (2010)

*Tinor

1.B iTinor

1.C uTinor pl. baTinor

2.C Waci, Ala, Koron Ala, Koro Makama

4. Seven villages south and west of Kubacha. Uca, Uner, Ẑsám, Marke, Pànkòrè, Ẑtúr, Gəsheberē

13. Preliminary work on an alphabet has begun

*Myamya

2.C Koro Myamya = Miamia = Miyamiya

4. Three villages north and west of Kubacha. Ẑshè, Bəgàr [includes Kúrātām, Ẑcər and Bòdú] and Bəgbwee.

Tita – Taraba State, Jalingo LGA, at Hoai Petel: Benue–Congo: Benue: Jukunoid: Central Jukunoid: Wurbo. Meek m.s. (wordlist). The language can be identified as Jukunoid from Meek’s data, but I have been unable to identify the place or the people subsequently.

433. Tiv

1.A Tív, Tivi

2.C Munshi (not recommended)

3. Benue State, Makurdi, Gwer, Gboko Kwande, Vandeikya and Katsina Ala LGAs; Nasarawa State, Lafia LGA; Taraba State, Wukari, Takum, Bali LGA; and in Cameroon

4. 800,000 (1952); 1,500,000 (1980 UBS)

5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Tivoid:

7. Primer 1914, grammar, school text books, literacy programme in progress; orthography published 1983

8. Bible 1966, New Testament 1942, Scripture portions from 1916, hymnbook, catechism, commentaries on parts of the Bible, other Christian literature

9. Dictionaries: Malherbe (1934), Abraham (1940b), Terpstra (1968). Grammar: Abraham (1940a)

Tivi = Tiv

Tiya = Ya: see the Vaghat cluster

Tiyal = next

Tiyar = Tiyal:– member of the Cinda–Regi–Tiyal cluster

tJiir = Jiir: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster

tKər = Kar: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster

tKag = Kag: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster

tmaKoor = Koor: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster

Tochipo = Sagamuk

Tof = Kulere

Toganchi –Hausa

Toghwe = Dghwede

Tola – dialect of Samba Daka

Tolu: Akpə–Mgbu–Tolu – dialect of Ikwere: Igbo

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Toni – dialect of Gwandara
 Toni – Nasarawa State, near Keffi: 1,351: Temple (1922: 353–4). An unclassified Niger–Congo language; no subsequent evidence – Blench
 Tourou = Xedi

434. Toro

- 1.C Tɔrɔ
 - 2.A Turkwam
 3. Nasarawa State, Akwanga LGA
 4. 6,000 (1973 SIL). 2000 (Blench 1999). The Toro people live in one large village, Turkwam, some two km. southeast of Kanja on the Wamba-Fadan Karshi road
 5. Benue–Congo: Plateau:
- Source:** Blench (1999)

Traude = Dghwede
 Traudɛ = Dghwede
 tRor = Ror: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
 Tsábe – dialect of Yoruba
 Tsaganci = next
 Tsagu = Ciwogai
 Tsamba = Samba Daka
 Tshakeri = Işekiri
 Tsigadi – dialect of Kambari I
 Tsikimba – dialect of Kambari II
 Tsiyadi – dialect of Kambari I
 Tsiwanci – dialect of Kambari II

435. Tsobo

- 1.A Cibbo
 - 1.B Tsóbó
 - 1.C nyi Tsó
 - 2.A Lotsu–Piri, Pire, Fire
 - 2.B Kitta
 3. Gombe State, Kaltungo LGA, Adamawa State, Numan LGA
 4. 2,000 (1952)
 5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Waja group
 6. Bərbou, Guzubo, Swabou
- Source(s)** Kleinwillinghöfer (1992)

Tsudalupe – Reshe

436. Tsupamini

- 1.A Lopa
 - 2.B Lopanic
 - 2.C Lopawa
 3. Niger State, Borgu LGA, Kebbi State, Yauri LGA. At least six villages on the east shore of the Lake plus two others on the west shore.
 4. 960 (NAT 1950); 5,000 (1992 est.). Global estimate with Rop
 5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Lake group
- Source(s)** Blench (1992); Blench & McGill (2011)

Tsure Ja = Reshe
 Tsureshe = Reshe
 Tuareg = Tamajeq
 Tubu = Teda
 Tudawa d-Gwan = Ror: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
 Tufungwa = Fungwa
 Tugbeni = next
 Tugbeni Kaiama = Oruma: member of Inland Ijọ: Ijọ cluster
 Tugum = next
 Tugumawa = Tigong
 Tugun = Tigong
 Tuguru = Gura: see Lame cluster
 Tuhungwɔrɔ = Hungwəryə
 Tukun = Tigong

437. Tula

- 1.A Ture
 - 1.B yii Kītule
 - 1.C Naba Kītule pl. Kītule
 3. Gombe State, Kaltungo LGA. Tula is 30 km. east of Billiri.
 4. 19,209 (1952 W&B); 12,204 (1961–2 Jungraithmayr); 19,000 (1973 SIL). ca. 50 villages ?100,000 est.
 5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Waja group
 6. Baule, Wangke [used for literacy development], Yiri
 7. Reading and Writing Books (I, II) (1991, 2001); Folk Stories (2007);
 8. John (1929); Hymnbook (2006); Gospels John, Luke (2007)
 9. Language Cassettes (7)
 10. Video (traditional Christian hymns) (2006)
 11. History of Christianity in Tula (2006); Tula Land: a community designed neglect (2007); Adventure to Tula land (2005)
- Source(s)** Kleinwillinghöfer (1992);
Refs. Anon. (1955/6), Jungraithmayr (1968/9)

Tulai = Zeem
 Tum = Kaningkon: see the Kaningkon–Nindem cluster
 Tumala = Mala

438. Tumi

- 1.B Tutumi
 - 2.A Kitimi
 3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA
 4. 635 (NAT 1949)
 5. Benue–Congo: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: Kauru subgroup
- Source(s)** Blench (1984)

Tungbo – North–Western dialect of Iẓon: Ijọ cluster

439. Tunzu

- 1.B one person Tunzú, people àTunzû
- 1.C ìTunzû
- 2.A Dugusa, Duguza
3. Plateau State, Jos East Local Government (5 villages), main settlement at N10° 02, E 9° 06. Bauchi State, Toro LGA (2 villages)
4. 2500 speakers (Blench 2003 est.). There are probably another 2000 ethnic Tunzu who don't speak the language.
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: group c
10. Izere, Ibbu, Hausa
11. Threatened by switch to Hausa

Source(s) Blench & Nengel (2003)

Tuomq – a North–West dialect of Iẓon: Ijọ cluster
 Tur – Xedi
 Ture = Tula
 Ture = Tangale
 Turegi = Regi: see the Cinda–Regi–Tiyal cluster
 Turɔgɔ = Rogo
 Turu = Xedi
 Turu = Etulo
 Turuma = Ruma
 Turumawa = Etulo
 tUs = Us: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
 Tushama = Shama: Shama–Sambuga cluster
 Tusundura = Sundura
 Tutumi = Tumi
 Twareg = Tamajej
 Tyab = next
 Tyap = Kataf: see the Katab cluster
 Tyenga = Kyenga
 tZuksun = Zuksun: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster

440. Ubaghara cluster

3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA
4. 30,000 (1985 UBS)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross group Central: North–South
- *Biakpan
3. Ubaghara Development Area
8. New Testament draft being revised (UBS 1989)
- *Ikun
3. Ubaghara Development Area
- *Etono
3. Ubaghara Development Area
- *Ugbem
3. Egup–Ita Development Area
- *Utuma
3. Umon Development Area

441. Ubang

- 1.B Ûbân
 3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA
 5. Benue–Congo: Unclassified: Bendi
- Ûbân = Ubang
 Ûbani = Iḥani: member of KOIN: see Ijọ cluster
 Ubeteng = Ehom: see the Akpet–Ehom cluster
 Ubima – dialect of Ikwere
 Ubwəbwə = Rin
 Ubye – dialect of Èkpeye
 Ucanja = Rogo
 Ucepo = Səgəruk
 Ucinda = Cinda: see the Cinda–Regi–Tiyal cluster

442. Uda

- 1.B Uda
 3. Akwa Ibom State, Mbo LGA
 4. 10,000 plus (1988)
 5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross
- Refs.** Connell (1991)

Udam – Tiv name for Bete and Bekwarra. Stanford (1976)
 Udekama = a clan name of the Degema
 Udo – member of Arigidi cluster
 Udom = Nde: see the Bakor cluster
 Udsɔ = Ijọ
 Udū = Idun
 Udzo = Ijọ
 Ufe = Yoruba
 Ufia – member of the Oring cluster
 Ufiom – member of the Oring cluster

443. Ugare

- 2.B Binangeli, Messaka
 3. Cassetta & Cassetta (1994) say 'Probably 75–80% of Ugare speakers live on the Cameroon side of the border, in the Akwaya subdivision of Cameroon's Southwest Province. The Ugare speakers who live in Nigeria are primarily in the Benue and Taraba States. There is also a large settlement of Ugare speakers in the New Town Berumbe district of Kumba in Cameroon's Southwest Province.'
 4. 5000 est. (1994)
 5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Tivoid.
- Refs:** Cassetta & Cassetta (1994a,b,c)

Ugbala – dialect of Kukele
 Ugbe (Ugee) – Sub-tribe of Tiv in Cameroon near Turan. Population 800. Gospel Recordings (1971). Not Tiv (Maaki Adam).
 Ugbem – member of the Ubaghara cluster
 Ugee = Ugbe
 Ugep = Lokaa

444. Uhami

2.B Isua

3. Ondo State, Akoko–South and Owo LGAs

4. 5,498 (1963)

5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North–Western Edoid ii.

Uhungwǝrǝ = Hungwǝryǝ

Uive = Iyive

Ujagbo – Bendel State, Agbazko LGA; dialect of Esan? Bradbury (1957)

Ujo = Ijǝ

Ujǝ = Iʒǝn: Ijǝ cluster

Ukǎǎ = Ukaan

445. Ukaan

1.A Ìkàn, Ikani

1.B Ùkǎǎ, Ìkǎ

2.A Anyaran

2.B Aika (Acronym of town names but not widely accepted)

3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, towns of Kakumo–Aworo (Kakumo–Kejì, Auga and Iṣe; Edo State, Akoko Edo LGA, towns of Kakumo–Akoko and Anyaran

5. Benue–Congo: Ukaan

6. Ìshẹ, Èkákumọ, Auga

Refs. Jungraithmayr (1973); Olukoju (1985); Abiodun (2001)

Ukanafun – dialect of Anaang

Ukele = Kukele

Ukelle = Kukele

Uki = Bokyi

Ukpe – see the Ukpe–Bayobiri cluster

Ukpe = Ukue

446. Ukpe–Bayobiri cluster

3. Cross River State, Obudu and Ikom LGAs

4. 12,000 (1973 SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Unclassified: Bendi

*Ukpe

*Bayobiri

447. Ukpet–Ehom cluster

1.A Akpet–Ehom

3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross: East–West group

*Ukpet

1.B Akpet

*Ehom

1.B Ubeteng

1.C Ebeteng

Ukpe = Okpe

Ukpilla = Okpela: member of the Ivbie North–Okpela–Arhe cluster

Uku = Ọkọ: see the Ọkọ–Eni–Ọsayen cluster

448. Ukue

2.A Ukpe, Èkpenmi

3. Ondo State, Akoko South LGA

4. 5,702 (1963)

5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North–Western Edoid ii.

Ukwali = Ụkwuani: see Ụkwuani–Aboh–Ndoni

449. Ukwa

3. Cross River State, Akampka LGA

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross

Source(s) Connell (1991)

Ukwani = Ụkwuani: see the Ụkwuani–Aboh–Ndoni cluster

Ukwese – Live among the Tiv

450. Ụkwuani–Aboh–Ndoni cluster

3. Delta State, Ndokwa LGA; Rivers State, Ahoada LGA

4. 150,000 (SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Igboid: Ụkwuani

*Ụkwuani

1.A Ukwani, Ukwali, Kwale

3. Delta State, Ndokwa LGA

6. Utaaba, Emu, Abbi, Obiaruku

7. 1 Primer

*Aboh

1.A Eboh

3. Delta State, Ndokwa LGA

*Ndoni

3. Rivers State, Ahoada LGA

Ula = Fungwa

Uled Suliman – member of Arabic cluster

Uleme = Uneme

451. Ulukwumi

1.A Unukwumi

3. Delta State, Aniocha and Oshimili LGAs

4. less than 10,000

5. Benue–Congo: Defoid: unclassified Yoruboid language

Source(s) Elugbe p.c.

Ume – dialect of Isoko

452. Umon

1.C Amon

3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA

4. 25 villages

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross: Central: North–South

8. Scripture portions 1895

Umuahia – dialect of Igbo

Unege – Igbo

453. Uneme

- 1.A Uleme, Ileme, Ineme
3. Edo State, Etsako, Agbazilo and Akoko–Edo LGAs. The Uneme are a caste blacksmith group and live scattered among other language groups.
4. 6,000 (1952).
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North–Central Edoid ii.
7. 1 primer

Ungu = Idun

Ungwe = Hungwəryə

Union = next

Union Igbo: see the Igbo cluster

Unogboko – dialect of Isoko

Unwana – dialect of Igbo

Unyeada – dialect of Obolo

Upata – dialect of Ekpere

Ura = Fungwa

Urahuli = Huli: member of Fali cluster

Ura Madzarin = Madzarin: member of Fali cluster

Uramween = Bween: member of Fali cluster

Uregi = Regi: see the Cinda–Regi–Tiyal cluster

Urga – dialect of Margi

454. Urhobo

- 1.A Sobo (not recommended) (See also Isoko)
- 2.C Biotu (See also Isoko)
3. Delta State, Ethiope and Ughelli LGAs
4. at least 173,000 (1952 REB); 340,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: South–Western Edoid
6. Several dialects, Agbarho accepted as standard. Okpe and Uvbie, often regarded as dialects of Urhobo, are treated as distinct languages (q.v.) on purely linguistic grounds
7. Primers 1927, 1959, 1976, Reading Book 1963
8. Bible in press 1976, New Testament 1951 and 1962, Scripture portions from 1927

Uro – member of the Akoko cluster

Urɔgɔ = Rogo

Uroovin = Vin: member of Fali cluster

455. Usaghade

- 1.A Usakade(t)
- 1.B Usaghade
- 2.A Isangele
3. Cross River State, Odukpani LGA; mainly in Cameroon, Isangele sub-division
4. estimate 10,000 (1990) although mostly in Cameroon
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross

Source(s) Connell (1990)

Ushama = Shama: see Shama–Sambuga cluster

Usokun = Degema

Utaaba – dialect of Ukwuanj

Utanga = Otank

Uti – dialect of Isoko

Utonkon = Ufia: see the Oring cluster

Utse = Baceve

Utser = Baceve

Utseu = Baceve: see the Iceve cluster

Utugwang – member of the Obe cluster

Utuma – member of the Ubaghara cluster

Utur = Etulo

456. Uvbie

- 1.A Uvwie, Evrie, Uvhria, Effurum, Effurun, Evhro (not recommended)
3. Delta State, Ethiope LGA
4. 6,000 (1952)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: South–Western Edoid

Uvhria = Uvbie

Uvin = Vin: member of Fali cluster

Uvwie = Uvbie

Uwepa–Uwano – dialect of Etsako = Yekhee

Uwet = Bakpinka

Uwòkwù – dialect of Igede

Uyanga = Doko–Uyanga

Uzairue – dialect of Etsako = Yekhee

457. Uzekwe

- 1.A Ezekwe
3. Cross River State, Ogoja LGA
4. 5,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross: Central: North–South

Uzere – dialect of Isoko

Uzo = Itu–Mbon–Uzo

Uzo = Baatonun

Uzo = Izon: Ijo cluster

458. Vaghat–Ya–Bijim–Legeri cluster

3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA; Bauchi State, Tafawa Balewa LGA
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group: Southwestern subgroup: cluster 1

458.*Vaghat

1.B Ti Vaghat

1.C sg. Vaghat, pl. aVaghat

2.A Kadun, Kwanka

3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA; Bauchi State, Tafawa Balewa LGA

458.*Ya

1.B Tiya

1.C sg. Ya, pl. a-Ya

2.A Boi

3. Bauchi State, Tafawa Balewa LGA. 10 villages 20 km. South of Tafawa Balewa

4. less than 5,000 (1990)

Source(s)

458.*Bijim

3. Bauchi State, Tafawa Balewa LGA

Source(s)

458.*Legeri

3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA

Source(s) Blench (1990)

Vəcəmwe = Kamwe

Və Mvəran = Mburku

459. Vemgo–Mabas

5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub-branch A: Mandara–Mafa–Sukur major group: Mandara Group

*Vemgo

3. Borno State, Gwoza LGA; Adamawa State, Michika LGA; and in Cameroon

Refs. Wolff (1971,1974); Dieu & Renaud (1983)

*Mabas

3. Adamawa State, Michika LGA. 10 km. S.E. of Madagali

4. A single village on the Nigeria/Cameroon frontier

Refs. Dieu & Renaud (1983), Blench (1990)

Vere = next

Verre = Momi, Mom Jango

Vəne Mi = Miya

Vigzar = next

Vik Zaar = Zaar: see the Guus-Zaar cluster

Vimtim = Vin: member of Fali cluster

VinaHə = Kariya

Vina Zumbun = Zumbun

Visik = next

Vizik – dialect of Lamang Central: see the Lamang cluster

Vodni = Badni – dialect of Mwaghavul?

Vomni = Ndera: see the Koma cluster

460. Vono

1.B Kivɔ̀ɔ̀

1.C Avɔ̀ɔ̀

2.B Kibolo, Kiwollo, Kiballo

3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA

4. 335 (NAT 1949); 500 (1973 SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: Kauru subgroup

Source(s) Blench (1986)

461. Voro

1.A Vɔ̀ɔ̀

1.B Ebəna, Ebina

1.C Bena

2.A Woro

2.B Yungur

3. Adamawa State, Song and Guyuk LGAs, South of the Dumne road. Waltande and associated hamlets.

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Yungur group

Source(s) Blench (1987); Kleinwillinghöfer (1992)

Voute = Vute

vuBaangi = Baangi: see the Kambari I cluster

462. Vute

1.A Bute, Mbute, Wute, Voute

1.C Mbutere

3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA; northeast Mambila Plateau, but mainly in Cameroon

4. 1,000 or less in Nigeria; 30,000 in Cameroon (1985 EELC)

5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Northern Bantoid: Mambiloid

6. At least 6 dialects

Source(s)

Refs. Guarisma (1978); Thwing (1987)

Vwang (Gyell–Kuru–Vwang) – dialect group of Berom

Vwezhi – dialect of Gbagyi

Wa–Duku – a dialect of Bacama: see the Bata cluster

Wa–Gwamhi = next

Wa–Wuri = Gwamhi–Wuri

Wa’a = Dghwedē

Wa Bambami = Agoi

Wadi – dialect of Bata

Waga – dialect of Ghumbagha: see the Lamang cluster

Wagga = Waja

Wagga = Waga: dialect of Ghumbagha: see the Lamang cluster

WaGoi = Agoi

Waha = Waga: see Lamang cluster, Lamang Central

Wahe – dialect of Gbari

Waja = Wiyaa

463. Waka

3. Adamawa State, Fufore, Mayo Belwa LGAs

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Mumuye–Yendang group: Yendang subgroup

Wakande = Mbembe

Wakane (Gwoza Wakane) – a dialect of Lamang North: see the Lamang cluster

Wake = Kwange: refers to Gbari and Gbagyi

Wakirike = Kirike: member of KOIN: see Ijọ cluster

Wakura – cover term for several languages in the Michika LGA of

Borno State. See Lamang, Glavda, Guduf

Walo = Pero

Wamba = Nungu

Wamdiu – dialect of Margi South

464. Wandala cluster

- 1.A Mandara, Ndara
3. Borno State. Bama, Gwoza LGAs.
4. 19,300 in Nigeria (1970); 23,500 in Cameroon (1982 SIL)
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Mandara–Mafa–Sukur major group: Mandara group
8. Mark in Cameroon dialect 1967

*Wandala

- 1.C Wandala
- 2.A Mandara
4. Used as a vehicular language in this locality of Nigeria and Cameroon

*Mura

- 1.C Mura
- 2.A Mora, Kirdi Mora
3. Uncertain if this member of the cluster is spoken in Nigeria
4. An archaic form of Wandala spoken by non–Islamized populations

*Malgwa

- 1.C Məlgwa
- 2.C Malgo, Gamargu, Gamergu
3. Borno State, Damboa, Gwoza and Konduga LGAs
4. 10,000 (TR 1970)
6. Gwanje
9. Grammar (Lohr 1999)

Source(s)

Refs. Dieu & Renaud (1983)

Wandi – member of the Das cluster

Wangday = Wandī: see Das cluster

Wange – dialect of Tula

Wapan = Abinsi, Wapan: see Kororofa cluster

Wara = Akimba: see Kambari II cluster

465. Warji

- 1.B Sərzakwai
- 2.B Sar
- 2.C Sarawa
3. Bauchi State, Darazo LGA, Ganjuwa district, and Ningi LGA, Warji district; Jigawa State, Birnin Kudu LGA
4. 28,000 (LA 1971); 50,000 (Skinner, 1977)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch B: Bade–Warji major group: Warji group
6. Gala (?)

Refs. Jungraithmayr (1967); Skinner (1977);

Warri = Işəkiri

Warwar – a dialect of Nor

Wase = Jukun of Wase: see the Jukun cluster

wasFer = Fer: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster

Wate (Fadan Wate) – dialect of Ninzam

Wau – see Jiir, Kar, Koor, Ror, Us and Zuksun; in the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster

Wawa – dialect of Busa

Wayam = Wāyā

466. Wāyā

- 1.A Wayam
 - 1.B Tūwāyā
 - 1.C Vūwāyā pl. Āwāyā
 3. Niger State, Rafi and Shiroro LGAs, Wayam town
 5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: West: Baushi cluster
- Source(s)** Blench (2001), McGill (2010)
Refs. Temple (1922: 341,518,523); Gunn and Conant (1960: 63)

Wedu – Less than 1000 scattered among the Angas; Related to Tal. Gospel Recordings (1971)

Wegam = Kugama

Wegele = Gengle

Wéme – dialect of Gbe

Weppa–Wano = Uwepa–Uwano: see Etsakō = Yèkhee

Were = Mom Jango

Were = Momi

West Gwari = Gbari

West Ogbah – a dialect of Ogbah

West (Idoma West) – a dialect of Idoma

West (Margi West) – a dialect of Putai

West (Mbe West) – a dialect of Mbe

Western Hausa – a dialect of Hausa

Western Olodiana – a dialect of Iẓon: Ijọ cluster

Western Ọkpamheri – a dialect of Ọkpamheri

Western Tarakiri – a dialect of Iẓon: Ijọ cluster

Western (Mbube Western) – a dialect of Mbe

Wi = Kwange: a dialect of Gbari

Widala=Kholok

Wihə = Kariya

Wimbum = Limbum

Wipsi–Ni (Kukum Wipsi–nĩ = Fer: see Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun

Wipsi–Ni (Zusu Wipsi–nĩ = Zuksun: see Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun

467. Wiyaa

- 1.A Wagga
- 1.B Nyan Wiyáù
- 1.C Wiyáà
- 2.A Waja
3. Gombe State, Balanga and Kaltungo LGAs, Waja district. Taraba State, Bali LGA.
4. 19,700 (1952 W&B); 50,000 (1992 est.)
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Waja group
6. Plain and Hills
7. Primer 1924; Reading and Writing Book (2006); Counting & Numbering (2006)
8. John 1926, Matthew 1935. NT extracts (2007)

Source(s) Blench (1990, 2007)

Refs. Kleinewillinghöfer (1989, 1990a,b)

Wiyáà = Waja

Wiyáu (nyan Wiyáu) = Waja

Wiyap = Jiru

Woga = Waga: dialect of Ghumbagha: Lamang cluster

Wom = Pere

wooKag = Kag: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster

Worku – dialect of Igede

Woro = Voro

Worom = Berom

Wula – dialect of Kamwe

Wúlâ – dialect of Bokyi

Wudufu – Bauchi State, Darazo LGA, related to Zumbun.

Nitecki (1972); Gunn (1953). Probably Mburku

Wukari = Jukun of Wukari: see the Kororofa cluster

Wur Nzanyi = Nzanyi

Wurbo – a dialect of Central Jukun?

Wúrgà – dialect of Margi

Wurkum – see Jukun of Wurkum

Wurkum – ‘‘hill people’’ a cover term used for the peoples of the Wurkum area, Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA. The term Wurkum is applied to the following groups Kyak, Banda, Kulung, Kwonci, Maghdi, Kholok, Mingang, Pero, Piya and Nyam. Several of these groups remain to be investigated. Wutana – 1075 in Bauchi Emirate. Temple (1922: 367,431). No further information

Wute = Vute

468. Xedi

1.A Hidé, Hide, Xide, Xedi

1.B Xədi

2.A Gra, Tur, Turu, Tourou, Ftour

3. Borno State, Gwoza LGA; Adamawa State, Michika LGA; and in Cameroon

5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Mandara–Mafa–Sukur major group: Mandara Group

Source(s)

Refs. Wolff (1971, 1974); Dieu & Renaud (1983:88); Eguchi (1969); Frajzyngnier (200?)

Xədkala = Hədkàlà: dialect of Ghumbagha: see the Lamang cluster

Xədi = Xedi

Ya – member of Vaghat cluster

Yaa – dialect of Mumuye

Yáá Mòḍ = Mò

Yaat – member of Hyam cluster

469. Yace

1.A Yache, Yatyte, Iyace

1.C Ekpari?

3. Cross River State, Ogoja LGA

4. 6,600 (1937 RGA); 10,000 (1982 UBS)

5. Benue–Congo: Idomoid

6. Alifokpa, Ijegu

8. Gospel of Mark in print, 1980

Refs. Armstrong (1979)

Yache = Yace

Yagba – dialect of Yoruba

Yaghwatadaxa = Guduf

Yakā = Lokəə

Yakə = Lokəə

Yakö = Lokəə

Yakoko – a dialect of North–Eastern Mumuye: see the Mumuye cluster

Yakoro = Bekwarra

Yakurr = Lokəə

470. Yala

1.C Iyala

4. 25,650 (1952); 50,000 (1973 SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Idomoid: Idoma

470.a *Yala Ikom

1.A Nkum

3. Cross River State, Ikom LGA

Refs. Armstrong (1968)

470.b *Yala Obubra

2.A Nkum Akpambe

3. Cross River State, Obubra LGA

470.c *Yala Ogoja

3. Cross River State, Ogoja LGA

6. Yala Ọkpḍḍma (Central Yala) spoken in all hamlets comprising Ọkpḍḍma village; Yala Igbeeku spoken between Igbeeku Rikọ and Oloko; Yala Ọkpame, spoken in Ọkkpame, Yẹhẹ and Ebo.

7. Pre–reading book, Primers 1–5 1973, Folk Stories 1975, Health Stories (2) 1974–5, stories by students, literacy programme in progress

8. Bible translation in progress, Mark 1975,

Refs. Bunkowski (1972, 1976); Oko (1986, 1989)

Yamaltu = Nyimatli: see the Tera cluster

471. Yamba

1.C Yamba

2.B Mbem

2.C Kaka (not recommended)

3. Taraba State, Sardauna, Gashaka LGAs, Antere and other border villages; mainly spoken in Cameroon

4. few in Nigeria; 25,000 in Cameroon (1982 SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Grassfields; Mbam–Nkam; Nkambe cluster

Source(s) Blench (1990)

Yamma (Gwari Gamma) = Gbari
 Yan = Yang: see the Lala cluster
 Yandang = Yendang
 Yang – member of the Lala cluster

472. Yangkam

1.C Yaŋkam
 2.A Bashiri
 2.C Basharawa
 3. Plateau State, Langtang and Wase LGAs, Bashartown
 4. [20,000 (1977 Voegelin and Voegelin)]. N.B. All published population figures refer to the ethnic population. However, these groups now speak only Hausa. The likely number of speakers is less than 400, all over 40 years of age.
 5. Benue–Congo: Benue: Tarokoid
Source: Blench (1996)
Refs. Temple (1922: 503); Shimizu (1980a:I)

Yangur = Bena
 Yasgua = Yeskwa
 Yatye = Yace
 Yaurawa = Reshe
 Yauri – dialect of Reshe
 Yawotatacha = next
 Yawotataxa = next
 Yaxmare = Gava: Guduf–Gava cluster

473. Yebu

1.B Yěbù
 1.C Nīn Yěbù
 2.A Awok
 3. Gombe State, Kaltungo LGA: 10 km northeast of Kaltungo
 4. 2,035 (1962); xx villages
 5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Waja group i.
 7. Reading and Writing Book (2007);
 8. Hymnbook (2007); Gospel of Luke ready for printing
 11. Cassettes of Gospel of Luke
Source(s) Kleinewillinghöfer (1991); Blench (2008)
Refs. Jungraithmayr (1968); Kleinewillinghöfer (1998)

474. Yedina

1.A Yídónà
 2.C Buduma
 3. Borno State, islands of Lake Chad and mostly in Chad
 4. 20,000 in Chad; 25,000 total (1987 SIL)
 5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara branch B: Yedina group
 6. Yedina, Kuri (not in Nigeria)
Source(s)
Refs. Gaudiche (1938)

Yeghe – dialect of Kana

475. Yèkhee

1.B Yèkhee: not all speakers of the language recognise this as the name of the language.
 2.A Etsako: the language is not the only language listed as being spoken in Etsako LGA.
 2.B Iyèkhee, Afenmai, Kukuruku (not recommended)
 3. Edo State, Etsako, Agbako and Okpebho LGAs
 4. 73,500 (1952), 150,000 (UBS 1987)
 5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North–Central Edoid
 6. Auchi, Uzairue, South Ivbie, Uwepa–Uwano, (Weppa–Wano), Avbianwu (Fugar), Avbiele, Ivbiadaobi
 8. New Testament ms being keyboarded, translation of Psalms in progress (UBS 1989)
Refs. Elugbe (1989)

Yele = Burak
 Yendam = Yandang

476. Yendang

1.A Yendam, Yandang, Yundum, Nyandang
 3. Adamawa State, Numan, Mayo Belwa, and Karim Lamido LGAs
 4. 8,100 (1952); 10,000 (1973 SIL)
 5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Mumuye–Yendang group: Yendang subgroup
Source(s)

Yenegue = Epie
 Yergam = Tarok
 Yergum = Tarok
 Yerwa – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu
 yes Bèfiràn = Firan
 yes Firàn = Firan
 Yeskwa = Nyankpa
 Yidda = Mada
 Yídónà = Yedina
 Yigha = Leyigha
 yii Kùtùle = Tula
 Yiive = Iyive
 Yikuben = Yukuben
 Yimtim = Fali
 Yiri – dialect of Tula

477. Yiwom

2.B Gerka, Gurka
 2.C Gerkawa
 3. Plateau State, Shendam and Langtang LGAs
 4. 2,520 (Ames 1934); 8,000 (1973 SIL)
 5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Bole group: Gerka subgroup
Source(s)
Refs. Jungraithmayr (19xx)

Yoyo = Kumba
 Yorda = Kpan
 Yorq – dialect of Mumuye

478. Yoruba

- 1.A Yorouba, Yariba (Cust)
 - 1.B Yorùbá
 - 1.C Yorùbá
 - 2.A Aku, Akusa, Eyagi, Nago
 3. Most of Kwara, Lagos, Osun, Oyo, Ogun and Ondo States; western LGAs in Kogi State; and into Benin Republic and Togo. Yoruba is spoken as a ritual language in Cuba and Brazil
 4. 5,100,000 (1952), 15,000,000 (UBS 1984)
 5. Benue–Congo: Defoid: Yoruboid: Edekiri
 6. Many dialects: Afo, Akono, Amusigbo, Awori, Aworo, Bunu, Egba, Egbado, Ekiti, Gbedde, Igbomina, Ifaki, Ife, Ifira, Igbena, Ijebu, Ijẹṣa (Ijṣha), Ijọ Akpọi, Ijumu, Ikale, Ila, Ilaje, Oba, Ondo, Ora, Owe, Owọ, Oyo, Ufe, Yagba.
 - A partial and preliminary subgrouping is:
 - Central, including Ifẹ, Ijẹṣhà, Èkìtì;
 - North West, including Ọyọ, Ègbá, Ọshùn;
 - North East, including Yagba, Gbédé, Ijùmú;
 - South West, including Tsábe and Kétu (both spoken in Benin and adjacent border areas of Kwara and Ogun States);
 - South East, including Ondo, Owọ, Ijẹba, Ìkálẹ̀, Ìlàjẹ and Ijò–Àpòì
 7. Much literature for over 100 years; Official Orthography
 8. Scripture Portions from 1850, Bible 5 editions 1900–1966, New Testament 8 editions 1865–1959, new translation submitted for publication, new translation of Bible in first draft
 14. Many internet sites. Google offered in Yoruba.
- Refs.** Akinkugbe (1976); Capo (1989)

479. Yoti

- 1.A Yoti
 3. Adamawa State, Numan LGA
 5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Mumuye–Yendang group: Yendang subgroup
- Source:** Kato (2009)

Youtubo = Gòmṣṣṣe: see the Koma cluster

480. Yukuben

- 1.A Nyikuben, Nyikobe, Ayikiben, Yikuben
 - 1.C Oohum, Uuhum
 - 2.B Boritsu, Balaabe
 - 2.C Uuhum-Gigi in Cameroun
 3. Taraba State, Takum LGA; and in Furu-Awa subdivision, Cameroon
 4. 10,000 (1971 Welmers); 1,000 in Cameroun (1976)
 5. Benue–Congo: Benue: Jukunoid: Yukuben–Kutep
- Source:** Rennison (2005)
- Refs.** Shimizu (1980); Koops (1990); Breton (1993)

Yukutare = Bitare

Yumu – dialect of Kambari 1

Yundum = Yandang

Yungirba = Bena

Yungur = Bena

Za = Ghye: see Kamwe

Zaar – member of the Guus-Zaar cluster

Zabarma = next

Zabermawa = Zarma

Zaghvana = Dghwedè

Zakshi – member of the Zari cluster

Zaksə = Zakshi: the Zari cluster

Zaladeva = next

Zaladva – member of the Lamang cluster

Zamani = Shuwa–Zamani

Zamfarawa – Western dialect of Hausa

Zana = Baatṣun

481. Zangwal

3. Bauchi State, Bauchi LGA

5. Chadic: West sub-branch B: Bade–Warji major group: Zaar group: Guruntum sub-group

Zany = Nzanyi: the Nzanyi cluster

Zar = next

Zar = Zaar: see Guus-Zaar cluster

Zaranda – member of the Geji cluster

Zarazon (Jos Zarazon) – dialect of Izere

Zarbarma = Zarma

Zarek = Izere

482. Zari cluster

2.C Barawa

3. Bauchi State, Toro and Tafawa Balewa LGAs; Plateau State, Jos LGA

5. Chadic: West branch B: Zaar group

*Zakshi

1.A Zaksə

4. 2,950 (1950 HDG)

*Boto

1.A Boot

2.C Bibot

4. 1,000 (1950 HDG)

*Zari

2.A Kopti, Kwapm

Zaria – dialect of Fulfulde

483. Zarma

- 1.A Zerma, Dyerma, Dyarma, Djerma
- 2.A Songhai
- 2.C Zabarma, Zarbarma, Zaberma
3. Kebbi State, Argungu, Birnin Kebbi and Bunza LGAs; Niger State, villages between Mokwa and Kontagora; also in Republics of Benin, Burkina Faso and Niger
4. 12,400 (1931 W&B); 50,000 in Nigeria (1973 SIL), 1,495,000 in Niger (1986)
5. Nilo-Saharan: Songhai
8. New Testament 1954, portions 1934; Old Testament draft under revision (UBS 1989)
9. Dictionaries:

Zauranchi – Hausa

484. Zeem-Caari-Danshe-Dyarim cluster

- 2.C Barawa
3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA
5. Chadic: West branch B: Zaar group

***Zeem**

4. Extinct (Caron 2005)

***Tule**

- 2.C Tulai
4. Extinct (Caron 2005)

***Danshe**

4. Extinct (Caron 2005)

1.B Chaari

4. 'few hundred' speakers (Caron 2005)

***Dyarim**

- 1.B one person Mən Dyarim, people Dyarim
- 1.C Ndyarim Tə
- 2.A Kaiwari
3. Their main settlement is about 7 km. south of Toro town in Toro LGA (N10° 02, E 9° 04).
4. ca. 2000 ethnic Dyarim with a fraction speaking the language well, i.e. ca. 100. (Blench 2005 est.)
10. Hausa, Fulfulde, Izere, Tunzu, Loro
11. Threatened by switch to Hausa

Source(s) Blench (2003, 2005)

***?Lushi**

- 1.A Lukshi
- 1.B Dokshi

Zendi dialect of Izere

Zeng = Zing – dialect of Mumuye

Zerma = Zarma

Zələdvə = Zaladva: see Lamang cluster

Zhar – member of the Jar cluster

485. Zhire

- 2.B Kenyi
3. Kaduna State, Kachia and Jama'a LGAs
5. Benue-Congo: Plateau: Western group: North-western subgroup: Hyamic

Zhiru = Jiru

Zhitako = Dibo

Zilivə = Zizilivakan

Zing – dialect of Mumuye

Zinna = Zing – dialect of North-Eastern Mumuye: Mumuye cluster

Ziri = Momi

Zitako = Dibo

486. Zizilivəkan

- 1.B Zilivə

- 1.C ÀmZírív

- 2.A Fali of Jilbu

3. Adamawa State, Mubi LGA, Jilbu town; and in Cameroon

4. 'a few hundred' in Cameroon

5. Chadic: Biu-Mandara sub-branch A: Bata group

Source(s) Wade (1990)

Refs. Dieu & Renaud (1983)

Zlogba – Dialect of west side of Mandara.

Westermann and Bryan (1952)

Zo = Mak

Zodi = Dot: see the Das cluster

Zogbeya = Kaiama: see Busa cluster t

Zogbme = Kaiama: see Busa cluster

Zomo – Less than 1000 south of the Cip language area; Related to Miship and Mwaghavul?

Zoo = Mak

487. Zora

- 1.B iZora

- 1.C uZora pl. aZora

- 2.C Cikobu, Chokobo

3. Plateau State, Bassa LGA

4. 425 (1936 HDG); in three settlements close to N10° 21.7, E 8° 50.6. About 3000 ethnic Zora of which ca. 50% have fluent command of the language.

5. Benue-Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: North-central cluster

10. Hausa is the second language of the whole community and the first language of ca. half. Jere is the other main language known to Zora

11. Highly endangered; not actively spoken by the younger generation

Source(s) Blench (2003)

Zubakpna = dialect of Gbari

488. Zubazuba

- 1.B Gamazuba

3. Igwama, Mariga LGA, Niger State

Source(s) Yoder (2009)

Zugweya = Kaiama: see Busa cluster

Zul = Zulawa – member of the Polci cluster

Zulawa – member of the Polci cluster

Zumbul – member of the Das cluster

489. Zumbun

1.A Jimbin

1.B Vina Zumbun

3. Bauchi State, Darazo LGA

4. 1,500 (LA 1971)

5. Chadic: West sub-branch B: Warji group

6. Wudufu (possible dialect)

Refs. Skinner (1977)

Zumper (not recommended) = Kuteb

Zumu – dialect of Bata: see the Bata cluster

Zungur = Gingwak, Badā: see the Jar cluster

Zuru – dialect of Lela

Zusu (Wipsi-ni Zusu) = Zuksun: see the Kag-Fer-

Jiir-Kar-Koor-Ror-Us-Zuksun cluster

Zurubu = Surubu

Zwall – member of the Shall-Zwall cluster

Zyemawa – only known from Temple (1922:
395,431) 240 in Bauchi Emirate.

The languages of Nigeria by language family	ADAMAWA-UBANGI
NIGER-CONGO	ADAMAWA
MANDE	a. Waja group
Central Mande	i. Wiyaa [=Wiyaa]
Sorko [?]	Tula
Southeast Mande	Awak
a. Busa cluster	Kamo
Bisā	Dadiya
Bokobaru	Bangwinji
Boko	ii. Dijim-Bwilim
b.	Tsobo
Kyenga	b. Bikwin group
Shanga	Burak
	Loo
	Mak
	Tala?
	Kyak
	Moo
	Leelau
	Maghdi
ATLANTIC	c. Longuda
Fulfulde	Longuda cluster
IJOID	d. Yungur group
a. Defaka	i.
b. Ijo	Lala cluster (Yang, Roba, Ebode)
i. Inland Ijo	Voro
Biseni	Bəna
Akita	?Shaama
Oruma	ii. Mboi cluster
ii. Izon	Gana
a. West	Banga
b. Central (North-East, North-West, South-West, South-East)	Haanda
iii. Nembe-Akaha	iii. Kaan
Nembe	e. Kwa group
Akaha	Baa
iv. KOIN	f. Jen group
a. KAKIBA	Dza
Kalaḃari	Mingang Doso
Kiriḃe	Joole
Iḃani	Tha
b. Nkoro	Kanawa?
GUR	g. Mbum group
Baatonun	Laka
	h. Mumuye-Yendang group
	i. Mumuye
	Mumuye (North East and South West)
	Rang
	Pangseng
	ii. Yendang group
	a.
	Maya (=Bali)
	Kpasham

b. Waka Yendang Yoti c. Teme d. Gengle Kugama Kumba i. Vere-Duru Vere Momi Mom Jango Koma cluster Gomme Gomnome Ndera j. Leko group Samba Leko Pere Nyong k. Kam UBANGI Gbaya KWA Gbe cluster (Alada-Asento-Gun-Phela-Weme) WEST BENUE-CONGO Akpes cluster Akpes, Ashe, Daja, Efifa, Esuku, Gedegede, Ibaram, Ikorom, Iyani Akokoid Arigidi cluster (incl. Arigidi, Afa, Erusu, Ese, Igasi, Oge, Ojo, Oyin, Udo, Uro) Ahan-Ayere Edoid a. Delta Edoid Epie-Atisa Egeng Degema b. Southwestern Uvbie Urhobo	Okpe Isoko Eruwa c. North-Central i. Edo Esan Emai-Iuleha-Ora ii. Ghotuo Uneme Etsako/Yekhee Ivbie North-Okpela-Arhe Ososo Sasaru-Enwan-Igwu Ikpeshi d. Northwestern i. Southern Okpe-Idesa-Akuku Okpamheri Oloma Emhalhe ii. Osse Group Uhami Iyayu Ukue Ehuun Igboid a. Igbo Izi-Ezaa-Ikwo-Mgbo Ika Ukwuan-Iboh-Ndoni Ogbah Ikwere b. Ekpeye Nupoid a. Ebira cluster Okene-Etuno Koto b. Gade c. Gbari Gbagyi Gbagyi Nkwa Gbari d. Nupe group i. Asu ii. Kupa iii. Kakanda (Budon, Gbanmi-Sokun) iv.
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Dibo Kam Gupa-Abawa v. Nupe cluster Nupe Central Nupe Tako Okoid cluster Okp Eni Osayen Idomoid a. Yace Akpa b. Igede Etulo c. Idoma cluster Agatu Alago Idoma Central Idoma West Idoma South d. Yala (Ikom, Obubra, Ogoja) Yoruboid a. Yoruba i. Central Ede (Ifẹ, Ijesha, Ekiti etc.) ii. North East Ede (Yagba, Gbẹde, Ijumu etc.) iii. South West Ede (Tsabẹ, Ketu, Ana etc.) iv. North West Ede (Oyo, Egbẹ, Osun etc.) v. South East Ede (Ikale, Ilaje, Ijo-Akpofe) b. Isẹkiri c. Igala d. Ulukwumi Unclassified Yoruboid language EAST BENUE CONGO UKAAN Auga Ishe Ikaan Ikakumbe KAINJI West Kainji a. Reshe b. Lake Shen [=Laru]	Rop [=Lopa] Tsupamini c. Kambari i. Kambari 1 cluster Ashingini Agadi Avadi Baangi Yumu ii. Kambari 2 cluster Agaushi Akimba Nwanci iii. Cipu iv. Damakawa (†) d. Kamuku-Basa i. Basa a. Rubasa (Basa-Benue) Basa-Gurara Basa-Makurdi b. Basa-Kontagora Basa-Gumna (only 2 known speakers in 1987) c. Koroomba (Basa-Gurmana) ii. Kamuku cluster a. Cinda-Regi-Rogo-Kuki b. Sogomuk c. Hungworo d. Rogo e. Shama-Sambuga (†?) f. Zubazuba g. Southeastern Fungwa Rin Baushi Gurmana e. Northern group i. cLela ii. Hun-Saare iii. Kag cluster (= ut-Main) Kag Fer Jiir Kar Koor Ror Us Zuksun iv. Gwamhi-Wuri
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East Kainji

- a.
 - Piti
 - Atsam
- b.
 - Amo
- c. Northern Jos group
 - i.
 - a.
 - Ningi cluster
 - Kudu-Camo (almost extinct)
 - Gamo-Ningi (Butu-Ningi†)
 - b.
 - Lame cluster
 - Gyem (almost extinct)
 - Shau (almost extinct)
 - c.
 - Lere cluster
 - Si-Gana (almost extinct)
 - d. North-central cluster
 - Izora
 - Lemoro
 - Sanga
 - ii. Kauru
 - Gbiri-Niragu
 - Surubu
 - Kurama
 - Mala-Ruma
 - Bina
 - Kono
 - Kaivi
 - Vono
 - Tumi
 - Kinuku
 - Dungu
- c.
 - i.
 - Ziriya, Kere (†)
 - Sheni (almost extinct)
 - ii.
 - Janji
 - Boze-Lore-Panawa-Gusu-Jere-Ibunu (Jere cluster)
 - Iguta
 - Tunzu (=Duguza)

PLATEAU

a. Northwestern

- Eda
- Edra
- Idon-Doka-Makyali
- Iku-Gora-Ankwe
- Kuturmi
- Kulu [?]

b. Western

- i. North-western subgroup
 - a. Koro cluster
 - Zar [=Ashe]
 - Tinor [=Waci-Myamya]
 - b. Nyankpa-Idū cluster
 - Nyankpa-Barde [=Yeskwa]
 - Idū
 - Gwara
 - c. Hyamic
 - Shamang
 - Cori
 - Hyam cluster (incl. Kwyeny, Yaate, Sait, Dzar, Hyam of Nok)
 - Zhire
 - Shang
 - Kurmin Dangana [? no data]
 - d.
 - Gyong (=Kagoma)
 - Kamantam

c. Ninzic

- Ninzo
- Ce
- Bu-Ninƙada
- Mada-Nkɔ-Gbɔtsu
- Numana-Nunku-Gbantu-Numbu-Ninka
- Ningye
- Anib
- Ninkyop-Nindem
- Ayu?

d. Beromic

- i. Beromic
 - Berom
 - Cara
- ii. Iten
- iii. Shall-Zwall

e. Central

- i. Rigwe
- ii. Izere cluster
 - northwest Izere
 - northeast Izere
 - Icèn
 - Ganàng

- Firàn
- iii. Tyapic
 - Jju
 - Tyap cluster
 - Tyap
 - Gworok
 - Atakar
 - Kacicere
 - Sholyo
 - Kafancan
- f. Ndunic**
 - Ndun
 - Nyeng
 - Shakara [=Tari]
- g. Alumatic**
 - i.
 - Toro
 - Alumu-Təsu
 - Akpondu (†)
 - ii.
 - Hasha
 - Sambe (†)
- h. Southeastern**
 - Fyem
 - Horom
 - Bo-Rukul
- i. Eggonic-Jilic**
 - i. Jilic
 - Jili
 - Jijili
 - ii. Eggonic
 - Eggon
 - Ake
 - Nungu
- j. Tarokoid**
 - Tarok
 - Yan̄kam [=Bashar]
 - Pe [=Pai]
 - Sur
 - Vaghat-Ya-Bijim-Legeri
- k. Eloyi**

JUKUNOID

- a. Yukuben-Kutep
 - Yukuben
 - Shibong
 - Bete
 - Lufu
 - Kuteb
 - Kapya
 - Lissa?
- b. Central Jukunoid

- i. Kpan-Etkywan
 - Kpan (Western: Kumbo-Takum, Donga; and Eastern: Apa, Kente, Eregba)
 - Etkywan
- ii. Jukun-Mbembe-Wurbo
 - a. Mbembe Tigong cluster
 - Ashuku
 - Nama
 - b. Jukun cluster
 - Jibu
 - Takum and Donga
 - Wase
 - c. Kororofa cluster
 - Abinsi
 - Wapan
 - Hone
 - Jan Awei ?
 - Dampar
 - d. Wurbo
 - Shoo-Minda-Nye
 - Como-Karim
 - Jiru
- Unclassified Jukunoid language
 - Akum

CROSS RIVER

Delta-Cross

Central Delta group

- a.
 - Abua
 - Oḍual
- b.
 - Kɔgbɔ
 - Mini
 - Kolo cluster (incl. Kolo, Oloiḅiri, and Anyama)
 - Ogbrɔṇuagum
 - Obulom
 - Ọchịchị
 - Ogbogolo

Ogoni

- a.
 - Eleme
 - Tẹẹ
 - Ban
- b.
 - Kana
 - Gokana

Lower Cross

- a. Central
 - Anaang
 - Efai
 - Efik
 - Ekit
 - Etebi
 - Ibibio
 - Ibuoro
 - Itu Mon Uzo
 - Nkari
 - Ukwa
- b. Periphery
 - Ebughu
 - Enwang
 - Uda
 - Ibinọ
 - Iko
 - Ilue
 - Obolo
 - Ọkọbọ
 - Ọrọ
 - Usakade (in Cameroon)

Upper Cross

- a. North-South
 - Oring cluster (incl. Ufia, Ufiom, and Okpoto)
 - Kukele
 - Uzekwe
 - Ubaghara cluster (incl. Biakpan, Ikun, Etono, Ugbem, and Utuma)
 - Kohumono
 - Agwagwune cluster (also incl. Erei, Abini, Adim, Abayongo, and Etono II)
 - Umon
- b. East-West
 - Olulumọ-Ikọm
 - Lokaa
 - Nkukoli
 - Lubila
 - Mbembe
 - Legbo
 - Leyigha
 - Lenyima
 - Ukpet-Ehom
 - Agoi
 - Doko-Uyanga
 - Bakpinka (nearly extinct)
 - Kiọng (nearly extinct)
 - Kọrọp
 - Odut (Extinct?)

BANTOID

NORTHERN

MAMBILOID

- a. Mambila
 - Nor cluster
 - Mvanọ
 - Mbọngnọ
 - Somyev
- b.
 - Ndoola (Ndoro)
 - Fam
- c. Vute
- d. Tep

DAKOID

- a. Samba cluster
 - Samba Daka
 - Samba Jangani
 - Samba of Mapeo
 - Samba Nnakenyare
 - Samba Tola
 - Dirim
- b. Gaa (=Tiba)
- c. Dong

SOUTHERN BANTOID

a. Tivoid

- Tiv
- Otank
- Iceve-Maci
- Iyive
- Evant
- Bitare
- Ugare
- Abon
- Batu cluster (Amanda-Afi, Angwe, Kamino)

b. Buru

- Buru

c. Ekoid-Mbe

- Ndoe cluster (incl. Ekparabong and Balep)
- Ejagham cluster (also incl. Bendeghe, Northern Etung, Southern Etung, Ekin)
- Bakor cluster (incl. Nde-Nsele-Nta, Abanyom, Efutop, Nkem-Nkum, Nnam, Ekajuk)

Mbe
d. Grassfields Bantu
Dzodinka
Lam Nso
Limbum
Yamba
e. Beboïd
Bukwen
Mashi
Naki
f. Bendi
i. Bendi
Bekwarra
ii. Bete-Bendi
Obanliku cluster (incl. Basang, Bebi, Bishiri, Bisu, and Busi)
Ukpe-Bayobiri
Ubang
Alege
Afrike-Irungene cluster
Obe cluster (incl. Obe, Mgbenegbe, Utugwang, Okworoḡung, and Okworoṡung)
Bumaji
Bokyi
g. Jarawan Bantu
Bile
Mbula-Bwazza
Mama
Lame cluster (incl. Ruhu, Mbaru and Gura)
Labir
Shiki
Kulung
Jar cluster (incl. Zhar, Ligri, Kanam, Bobar, Gwak, Doorì)
Dulbu
Gwa
Unclassified Benue-Congo languages:
Fali (in Baissa area; virtually extinct)
Kaura
II. NILO-SAHARAN
SONGHAI
Zarma
Dendi

SAHARAN
Kanuri-Kanembu-Manga
Teda
III. AFROASIATIC
SEMITIC
Arabic cluster
Shuwa
Uled Suliman
Baggara
BERBER
Tamachek
CHADIC
WEST
Sub-branch A
Hausa group
Hausa
Gwandara
Bole-Ngas major group
Bole group
a.
i. Kerekere
ii.
Gera
Geruma
Deno
Bure
Kubi
Giiwo
Galambu
Daza
iii.
Bole
Ngamo
Maaka
Beele
b.
i.
Kwaami
Pero
Piya-Kwonci
Kholok
Nyam

Kushi	Siri
Kutto	Ciwogai
Tangale	
ii. Dera	Zaar group
Ngas group	a. Barawa cluster
a.	Geji cluster
i. Ngas	Məgang [=Bolu]
ii.	Geji
Mwaghavul	Pyaału [=Pelu]
Cakfem-Mushere	Buu [=Zaranda]
Miship (incl. Doka)	Polci cluster
Jorto	Zul
Kofyar cluster (incl. Kofyar, Mernyang,	Baram
Doemak, Kwagallak, Bwol, Gworam, Jipal)	Dir
iii.	Buli
Goemai	Langas
Koennoem	Luri (†)
Pyapun	Polci
Tal	Zeem cluster
Montol	Zeem
b. Gerka group	Danshe
Yiwom	Lushi
	Dyarim
Ron group	Das cluster
a. Ron cluster	Lukshi
Bokkos	Durr-Baraza
Daffo-Butura	Zumbul
Sha	Wandi
Kulere	Dot
Karfa	Zari cluster
Shagawu	Zakshi
Mundat?	Boto
b.	Zari
Fyer	Guus-Zaar cluster
Tambas	Sigidi
	Zaar
Sub-branch B	b. Guruntum sub-group
Bade/Warji major group	Zangwal
	Tala
Bade group	Ju
Bade	Guruntum-Mbaaru
Duwai	c. Boghom sub-group
Ngizim	Boghom
Warji group	Kir-Balar
Diri	Mangas
Pa'a	d. Jimi?
Sirzakwai (=Warjĩ	
Kariya	
Mburku	
Miya	
Zumbun	

BIU-MANDARA	Mafa
Sub-branch A	Sukur group Sukur
Tera group	Daba group Daba
a.	
Tera (incl. Nyimatli, and Pidlimdi, Bura Kokura)	
Jara	
b. Hwana	Bata group
c.	a.
Ga'anda	i. Bata cluster
Boga	Bata
Ngwaba	Bacama
	ii.
Bura/Higi major group	Gudë
	Zizilivəkən
Bura group	Fali cluster (incl. Vin, Huli, Madzarin, Bween)
a.	iii.
Bura-Pabir	Nzanyi
Cibak	b. Gudu
Putai	
Nggwahyi	
b.	Sub-branch B
Huba	Kotoko group
Margi	Afaðe
Margi South	Jilbe
Higi group	Yedina group
Kamwe	Yedina
Kirya-Konzəl	
Mukta (?)	
Mandara/Mafa/Sukur major group	Unclassified Chadic language
Mandara group	Kofa
a.	Pidgins
Wandala cluster	Pidgin (including Nigerian English, English based)
(incl. Wandala,	
Mura, Malgwa)	
Glavda	Official Language
Guduf	English
Gava	
Cinene	Language Isolate
Cikide	Jalaa (=Cuj Tuum)
Dghwedë	Further unclassified languages
Gvoko	Dzuwo
b.	Kpwee
Lamang cluster (incl. Zaladvā, Ghumbagha, Ghudavan)	
Vemgo-Mabas	
Xedi	
Mafa group	

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