

AN ATLAS OF NIGERIAN LANGUAGES

3rd. Edition

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Introduction

The present electronic is a fully revised and amended 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.

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 Index should as far as possible refrain from becoming entangled in the changing trawl of 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.

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, *ɓəna*, 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*, *d*, and *k* 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 Afadē (*Afadə*) 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.

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, *leyŋi*, 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.

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;

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.

Addition of new languages

Since the first edition of the Index, approximately forty 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.

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. Ijo 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 Ọkọ, 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 Platoid, 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.

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.

Acknowledgments

An enterprise such as the Index 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.

The list 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.

Name	Region or Language(s)
Apollos Agamalfiya	Reshe
Katy Barnwell	Various languages in Gombe and Bauchi States
Jacob Bess	Mwaghavul
Bernard Caron	South Bauchi languages
James McDonell	Pongu
Anthony Ndemsai	Fali cluster
Barnbas Dusu	Berom
Mark Gaddis	Ashe, Idū and Nyankpa
David Heath	tHun, ut-Ma'in
Barau Kato	Plateau languages
Selbut Longtau	Various languages
Alex Maikarfi	Kadara cluster languages
John Nengel	East Kainji languages
Mike Rueck ¹	Various languages
Anne Storch	Jukunoid languages
Musa Tula	Tula
Andy Warren	Berom, Bura and others
Mohammed bin Yauri	Hungwəryə

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.

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.

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.

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

¹ Mike Rueck has headed a survey initiative from SIL, based in Jos since 2006, and this team has contributed numerous corrections and additions to various entries.

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.

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, Epira 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.

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.

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 until its effective restarting in 2006.

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 Hausaised name for the people) in almost all the literature (Greenberg 1963; Crozier & Blench 1992). The correct name of the Bashar language and people is Yàŋkàm, plural aYaŋkam. 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 Ngoro. 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

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 Njanya, with 4 aged speakers in 1987

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

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:

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.

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.

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.

4. Language Use

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

Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.

This file is being circulated to interested scholars. It contains more recent information than Edition 2, which went to press in 1992. Please forward all comments to;

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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 13.

- 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 of in the language
9. Linguistic publications (also drafts in circulation)
10. Second language use
11. Endangerment status
12. Media use (Television, Radio)
13. Internet presence

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 Ụkwuanị: see Ụkwuanị–Aboh–Ndonị
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 Ụkwuanị–Aboh–Ndonị 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, Emughan, Otabha (Otopha), 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;

Abeele = Bele
Àbéélé = 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
Aḍibom – 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
Adū = 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. Afadē

- 1.A Afade, Affade, Afadee
- 1.B Afadē
- 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: Bui–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 = Etsako = Yekhee
Aferikpe = Afrike: see the Obe cluster
Affa – member of the Arigidi cluster
Affade = Afadē
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 Obe cluster
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
Agaraiwa = 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 = Agoi

6. Agoi

- 1.A Agoi
- 1.C WaGoi
- 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

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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

7. Agwagwune cluster

1.A Agwa–Gwune

3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA

4. 20,000 (SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross: I orth–South group

Refs. Williamson (1971: 275)

7.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)

7.b*Erei

1.C Ezei

2.B Enna

3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA, Erei Development Area

Refs. Williamson (1971)

7.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)

7.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)

7.e *Abayongo

1.A Bayono, Bayino

3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA, Egup–Ipa Development Area

7.f *Etono II

1.C Etuno

3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA, Ubaghara Development Area

Agwara = I wanci – 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

8. 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 I orth Bauchi

languages formerly spoken at Kworko: Thomas

(1914); Temple (1922); Meek (Thomas) (1925) Gunn

(1953); Skinner (1977)

Ajanji = Janji

Ajawa = Ajanci

9. 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 I upe cluster

Akasa = next

Akassa = Akaha: member of KOII : Ijo cluster

Äkäyöñ = Kiõng

10. Ake

1.A Akye, Aike

3. I assarawa 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)

Akənfai – a dialect of Epie

Ákátšəkpə = Ashuku: see Mbembe (Tigong)

Akimba a dialect of Kambari II

Akɪta – member of Inland Ijo cluster: Ijo

Ákizà – dialect of I inzam

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Ako – dialect of Ẹkpeye
Akoiyang = Kìṅg
Akoko - a term used for the Arigidi cluster, Ahan, Ayere and Ọka
Akono – dialect of Yoruba
Akonto = Mbembe (Tigong) cluster
aKoor = Koor: Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
Akpa-Yace – see Akpa and Yace

11. Akpa

2.B Akweya
3. Benue State, Otukpo LGA
4. 5,500 (1952 RGA)
5. Benue-Congo: Idomoid
Refs. Armstrong (1979)

Akpambe = Ị kum–Akpambe: a dialect of Yala
Akpanzhi = Kpan
Akparabong = Ekparabong: see the Ị doe cluster

12. Akpes cluster

3. Ondo State, Akoko Ị orth LGA
5. Benue–Congo: Akpes
Refs. Ibrahim–Arirabiyi (1989)

12.a *Akpes

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

Refs. Daramola (1984)

12.b *Ase

3. Ondo State, Akoko Ị orth LGA, Ase town
*Daja
1.B Daja
1.C Daja
3. Ondo State, Akoko Ị orth LGA, Ajowa town
4. 5,000

Refs. Ayoola (1986)

12.c *Efifa

3. Ondo State, Akoko Ị orth LGA, Ajowa town (Ị .B. This may not exist, as the only wordlist collected is Yoruba – doubtful status at least)

12.d *Esuku

1.A Echuku
3. Ondo State, Akoko Ị orth LGA, Ajowa town

12.e *Gedegede

3. Ondo State, Akoko Ị orth LGA, Gedegede town

12.f *Ibaram

3. Ondo State, Akoko Ị orth LGA, Ibaram town

12.g *Ikorom

1.A Ikaram
2.B Ikeram, Ikaramu
3. Ondo State, Akoko Ị orth LGA, Ikaram town
4. 5,000–8,000 (1986)

Refs. Raji (1986)

12.h *Iyani

Akpet–Ehom = the Ukpet–Ehom cluster

13. 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: Alumic
10. Ị inzo
11. Moribund
Source: Blench & Kato (2005)

Akpoto = Idoma
Akpo–Mgbu–Tolu – dialect of Ikwere
Ákúćkúkpú = Ashuku see Mbembe (Tigong)
Akuku = Ọkpe–Idesa–Akuku

14. Akum

1.C Anyar
3. Taraba State, ca. 6°50'N, 9°50'E
4. 3 villages in Ị igeria; 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 = Pongu
Akweya = Akpa
Akye = Ake
Ala = Koron Ala: see Ashe
Alada – dialect of Gbe

15. Alago

1.A Arago
1.C Idoma Ị okwu
3. Ị asarawa 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

16. Alege

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

Alifokpa – dialect of Yace

17. Alumu-Təsu cluster

1.A Arum–Chessu

3. I asarawa State, Akwanga LGA

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau:

17.a *Alumu

1. Arum

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

17.b *Təsu

1. Chessu

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

Source Blench (1999), Kato (2003)

Alū – dialect of Ikwere

Am Pikkà = Bole

Amala = Mala

Amana = Emane

Amanda = Batu Amanda: see the Batu cluster

Amar = Amar Randa, Amar Tita – dialects of I inzam

Amap = Amo

18. 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 Ijò: Ijò cluster

19. 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 (I AT 1950)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji

Refs. Di Luzio (1972/3)

Amon = Umon

Among = Amo

Ampayi = I upe

Ampika = Bole

Amtul = Tal

Amusigbo – a dialect of Yoruba

Àmzírív = Zizilivəkən

20. Anaang

1.A Annang, Anang, Anaŋ

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 Jera cluster

Anafejanzi = Janji

Anaguta = Iguta

Anang = Anaang

Anaŋ = Anaang

Ànarubùnu = Ribina: see Jere

Anazele = Jere: see the Jera cluster

Ancha – dialect of I inzam

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 I doe 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

Aniŋcha – dialect of Igbo

Anirago = next

Aniragu = I iragu: see Gbiri–I iragu

Ankulu = Ikulu

Ánkpa – dialect of Igala

Ankwa = Iku, Gora

Ankwe = next

Ankwai = Goemai

Annang = Anaang

Anorubuna = Ribina: see the Jera cluster

Anosangobari = Gusu: see the Jera cluster

Anowuru = Lemoro

Anpika = Bole

Anufawa = next

Anupe = next

Anupecwayi = next

Anuperi = I upe

Anyama – member of Kolo cluster

Anyaran = Ukaan

Anyeb = Balep: member of the I doe cluster

Ànyìgbá – dialect of Igala

Anyima = Lenyima

Aŋma = Aŋma Asanga: see Sanga

Apa – dialect of Kpan

Apani – dialect of Ikwere

Apiapum – dialect of Mbembe

Apoi = Apoi – a south central dialect of Iẓon: Ijò cluster

Apoi – a south central dialect of Iẓon: Ijò cluster

Appa – dialect of Kpan

Appa = Tarok

Aqua = Ekin: see the Ejagham cluster

21. Arabic cluster

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

21.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, I gala 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 I iger. 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 I igeria (1973 SIL). Fluctuating population as many Shuwa migrate to neighbouring countries.
- 8. I ew Testament 1967

Source(s) Blench (1990)

Refs. Howard (1921); Kaye (1971)

21.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 I iger.
- 4. The Uled Suliman were formerly seasonal migrants to I igeria, but now are based in I E Borno. their migratory loops are now extending far southwards into Yobe and Jigawa states in the Hadejia-I guru wetlands. There are probably as many as 20,000 regularlly trasnhuming in I igeria.

Source(s) Blench (1990, 2003)

21.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 I umana. Shown on map of Gunn (1956).

Arewa – subgroup of Hausa

Arəm = Adim: see the Agwagwune cluster

Arhe – a member of the Ivbie I orth–Okpela–Arhe cluster

Arĩ = Pongu

22. Arigidi cluster

- 3. Ondo State, Akoko I orth LGA; Kwara State, Kogi LGA

- 5. Benue–Congo: Defoid: Akokoid

Refs. Capo (1989)

22.a *Afa

- 1.B Ọwọ̀n Àfà
- 1.C Àfà
- 2.A Oke–Agbe
- 3. Ondo State, Akoko I orth LGA, Oke–Agbe town, Affa section

22.b *Arigidi

- 1.C Arigidí
- 3. Ondo State, Akoko I orth LGA, Arigidi town

22.c *Eruşu

- 1.A Erusu, Erushu
- 1.C Erúşú
- 3. Ondo State, Akoko I orth LGA, Eruşu town

Refs. Ajiboye (1986)

22.d *Ese

- 1.B Ọwọ̀n Èsé
- 1.C Èsé
- 2.A Aje, Oke–Agbe
- 3. Ondo State, Akoko I orth LGA, Oke–Agbe town, Ese section

22.e *Igaşi

- 1.A Igashi, Igasi
- 1.B Ọwọ̀n Ígáşí
- 1.C Ígàshí
- 3. Ondo State, Akoko I orth LGA, Igaşi town
- 4. 45,000 (1986)

Refs. Fakoyo (1986)

22.f *Oge

- 1.B Ọwọ̀ Ọgè
- 1.C Ọge
- 2.A Oke–Agbe
- 3. Ondo State, Akoko I orth LGA, Oke–Agbe town, Oge section

22.g *Qjọ

- 3. Ondo State, Akoko I orth LGA, Ajọwa town

22.h *Oyin

- 3. Ondo State, Akoko I orth LGA, Oyin–Akoko town

22.i *Udo

- 1.A Ido
- 1.B Ọwọ̀n Ùdò
- 2.A Oke–Agbe
- 3. Ondo State, Akoko I orth LGA, Oke–Agbe town, Udo section

22.j *Uro

- 3. Ondo State, Akoko I orth LGA, Uro–Ajọwa town
- 4. 3,000 (1986)

Refs. Ayọdele (1986)

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

Arogbo – south western dialect of Iẓọn: Ijọ cluster

Arokwa = Eruwa

Arringeu = Pongu

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Arughaunya – dialect of Ođual
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 = Pongu
Asennize = Shen
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

23. 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 Ìzar for the language. This name is the origin of the term Ejar.
2.C Koron Ache
3. Kaduna State, Kagarko LGA, Ì asarawa State, Karu LGA
4. 35,000 including Tinor-Myamya (1972 Barrett). 8 villages (2008) between Katugal and Kubacha.
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group: Ì orth–western subgroup: Koro cluster
Source(s) Blench (1982, 2008)
Refs. Goro (2000)

Ashinginaì = 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

24. Asu

1.B Asu
1.C Asu
2.A Abewa
2.B Ebe
3. Ì iger State: Mariga LGA: several villages south of Kontagora on the Mokwa road
4. 5000 (Blench 1987)
5. Benue–Congo: Ì upoid: Ì upe 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, Loka, Legbo and other languages in the Cross River area
Atam = Ì ta: see the Bakor cluster
Ate = next
Ate = Arhe: see the Ivbie Ì orth–Okpela–Arhe cluster

25. Aten

1.B Ten, Etien
1.C sg Àtên, pl. Ì itèn
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);
Refs. Bouquiaux (1964); Hoffmann (n.d.)

Aticherak = Kacicere: see the Katab cluster
Atissa = Epie–Atissa: see Epie

26. 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 = Səgəməuk
Attaka = next
Attakar = Atakar: see Katab
Atte = Ate: see the Ivie Ì orth–Okpela–Ate cluster
Atyab = next
Atyap = Katab: see the Katab cluster
Auchi – dialect of Etsako = Yèkhee
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 = Evant
Avbianwu – dialect of Etsako = Yèkhee
Avbiele – dialect of Etsako = Yèkhee
Avianwu – a dialect of Etsako = Yèkhee
Aviara – dialect of Isoko
Avɔnɔ = Vono

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Awain = Esan with Ora–Iuleha–Emai
Awak = Yebu
Awəgə – dialect of Pongu
Awok = Awak
Awori – dialect of Yoruba
Aworo – dialect of Yoruba
Awulenga –unidentified group north of Bajoga,
Bauchi State (Adelberger)
Aya = Ayu
Aya = Ya: member of the Vaghat cluster

27. Ayere

3. Kwara State, Oyi LGA, Kabba District
5. Benue–Congo: Ayere-Ahan

Ayiga = Leyigha
Ayikiben = Yukuben

28. 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 = Dghwede
Azbinawa = Tamajeq
Azelle = Jere: see the Jera cluster
Azhiga = Pongu
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

29. Baa

1.B nyaa Báà
1.C raBáà sg, Báà pl.
2.A Kwa
3. Adamawa State, I uman LGA, Gyakan and Kwa
towns, after Munga
4. 1,000 (1973 SIL)
5. I orth Volta–Congo: Adamawa–Ubangi:
Adamawa: Kwa group
Source(s) Blench (1987); Kleinewillinghöfer (1992)

30. 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 = Baatɔnun

31. Baatɔnun

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 I igeria (1963); 220,000 total (1987
UBS)
5. I orth Volta–Congo: Gur
7. Monthly newsletter published in Benin Republic
8. In Benin – I ew Testament 1977; Old Testament
translation in progress
9. Dictionary

Ba’ban = Abõn
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 = Bada: Jar cluster
Badawai – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu

32. 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 I gizim;
100,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Chadic: West branch B: Bade/Warji major group:
Bade group
6. Western Bade (Magwaram, Maagwaram), Southern
Bade (Bade k-Ađo), 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, I orth 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

33. 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)

33.a *Abanyom

2.A Abanyom, Abanyum
 2.B Befun, Bofon, Mbofon
 3. Cross River State, Ikom LGA, main village

Abangkang

4. 12,500 (1986)

33.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)

33.c *Ekajuk

1.A Akajuk
 3. Cross River State, Ogoja LGA, Bansara, I wang, I tara 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. I ew Testament 1971, Scripture portions from 1969, 16 books of Old Testament stories 1969

Refs. Crabb (1965)

33.d *I de–I sele–I ta cluster

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

Refs. Asinya (1985)

33. *I de

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

*I sele

1.A I selle

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

33. *I ta

1.C Atam, Afunatam

4. est. 4,500 (Asinya 1987)

Source(s)

33. *I kem–I kum cluster

3. Cross River State, Ogoja LGA

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

33. *I kem

1.A I kim

2.A Ogoja

2.B Ishibori

4. 11,000 (1953); est. 18,000 (Asinya 1987)

6. I kim, Ogoja, Ishibori, Isibiri, Ogboja

8. Ishibori catechism, Catholic hymnbook

33. *I kum

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

Refs. Winston (1964), Crabb (1965)

33. *I nam

2.B I dem

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

34. 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 I doe cluster

35. Bali

- 1.B Ì□báali
- 1.C Balo, Máya
- 3. Taraba State, I uman LGA, at Bali, a single village south of Jalingo
- 4. 1,000 (SIL)
- 5. I orth Volta–Congo: Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Mumuye–Yendang group: Yendang subgroup

Bali Holma = Holma
 Balleri – a dialect of Dadiya
 Baltap = Montol
 Bambami (Ro Bambami, Wa Bambamĩ – 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–I ye cluster
 Bandas = Durr–Baraza: see the Das cluster
 Bandawa = Shoo: see the Shoo–Minda–I ye cluster
 Bang – a dialect of I or
 Banga – member of the Mboi cluster
 Banga, Banganci, Bangawa = Baangi: a member of Kambari I cluster
 Banga, Banganci, Bangawa = Gwamhi–Wuri
 Bangunji = Bangwinji

36. Bangjinge

- 1.A Bangunji, Bangunje, Bangwinji
 - 1.B Bánjìṅè sg. Bánjìṅèb pl.
 - 1.C nyii Bánjòn
 - 3. Gombe State, Shongom LGA
 - 4. Estimated less than 6,000. 25 villages (2008)
 - 5. I orth Volta–Congo: Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Waja group i.
 - 6. I abang, Kaloh [orthography based on I abang]
 - 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 = Baatonun
 Bare = Bwazza: see the Mbula–Bwazza cluster
 Baredawa – Small community in Bauchi Emirate Temple (1922: 39)
 Bareshe = Reshe
 Bargu = Baatonun
 Bari = I yamnyam
 Bariba = Baatonun
 Barke = next
 Barko = Mburku
 Barkul = Mabo–Barkul
 Barma = Zul: the Polci cluster
 Baron – dialect of Bokkos: see Ron cluster
 Bartomba = Baatonun
 Barukul = Barkul: Mabo–Barkul
 Basa = Kuda–Camo
 Basa (Gwandara Basa) = I imbia: 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

37. 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. I iger State, Chanchaga LGA
 - 4. Only 2 known semi-speakers. The population known as Basawa speaks only Hausa
- Source(s)** Blench (1987)
 *Basa-Kontagora
- 3. I iger State, Mariga LGA, I .E. of Kontagora
 - 4. less than 10 speakers in 1987
- Source(s)** Blench (1987)

38. Basa-Gurara–Basa-Benue–Basa-Makurdi

- 5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Kamuku–Basa group
 - 38.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)
38.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, I asarawa State, I assarawa LGA
 - 4. 30,000 (1944-50 HDG); 100,000 (1973 SIL)
 - 7. Literature being produced

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

Source(s) Blench (1992)

Refs. UBS (1989)

38.c*Basa-Makurdi

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

39. Basa-Gurmana

1.B K̄or̄omba

3. I iger State, border of Rafi and Chanchaga LGAs, Kafin 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 I ge = I upe Tako: see the I upe cluster

Basan – South–Central dialect of Iẓon: Ijọ 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 Iẓon: Ijọ cluster

Basua – dialect of Bokyi

Báswó – dialect of Bokyi

Bat = Bada: see the Jar cluster

40. 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

3. Adamawa State, I uman 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, I uman, 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 = Baat̄onun

Batta = Bata

41. 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) Kooops (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 = Bauchi

42. Bauchi

1.A Bauci, Baushi

2.B Kushi

3. I iger State, Rafi and Shiroro LGAs

4. 2,650 (1949 H.D. Gunn); less than 20,000 (1987)

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

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

*Wayam–Rubu

3. I iger State, Rafi and Shiroro LGAs, Wayam and Rubu towns

6. Two mutually intelligible lects

Refs. Temple (1922: 341,518,523); Gunn and Conant (1960: 63)

*Madaka

1.C Ād̄aka

3. I iger State, Rafi LGA, Madaka town

43. Supana

3. I iger State, Rafi LGA, Supana town

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 = Baat̄onun

Bazza = Dakwa: see Kamwe

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Bebi – member of the Obanliku cluster
Becheve = Baceve: see Iceve cluster
Bedde = Bade cluster
Befon = I de: see the Bakor cluster
Befun = Bakor
Bebere-Ejar = Tinor-Myama
Bebungba = Bakpinka
Bekulu = Ikulu

44. 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: Cross River: 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; I ew 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 (Bini)
Benkpe – dialect of Mbe West: see the Mbe cluster
Berba = Baatonun
Bere = Bwazza: see the Mbula–Bwazza cluster
Beriberi – dialect of Kanuri, and alternative name

45. 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–Foron–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, I ew 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

46. Bete

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

47. 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: Cross River: Bendi
6. Bete, Bendi
7. Primers 1–3, literacy programme in progress
8. Portions of Scripture 1977, I ew 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

48. Bina

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

Binawa = Bina Bindege = next
Bindiga = Bendeghe: see the Ejagham cluster
Bini = Edo
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

49. Bitare

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

50. 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 = I de: see the Bakor cluster
Bofon = Bakor

51. 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. I ewman (1964) fn.4

Bogana = Binawa
Bogghom = Boghom

52. Boghom

- 1.A Burum, Burrum, Burma, Borrom, Boghorom, Bogghom, Bohom, Bokiylim
- 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); I ewman (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
Bokiylim = Boghom
Bokkos – dialect of Ron
Boko – dialect of Busa
Bokobaru = Kaiama: member of the Busa cluster
Bokos = Bokkos: see Ron
Bokwa – dialect of Glavda?

53. Bokyi

- 1.A Boki
- 2.B I ki, Okii, Uki
- 2.C I fua
3. Cross River State, Ikom, Ogoja and Obudu LGAs; and in Cameroon
4. 43,000 (1963); 50,000 in I igeria (1987 UBS), 3,700 in Cameroon (SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: 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, I ew Testament 1978, complete Bible in press 1985

Source(s) Bruns (1975)

Bolanci = Bole

54. 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. I T extracts (2007)
 9. Dictionary (Gimba et al. 2004)
- Source(s)** Lukas (1952–3); Schuh p.c.; I ewman p.c.; Leger (1990); Blench (2007)
- Refs.** Lukas (1970–71), P. I ewman (1977)

Boleri = Dadiya

Bolu – member of the Geji cluster

Boma = Bùmọ: a dialect of Izọn: see the Ijọ cluster

Bomawa – small clan in Bauchi Emirate: Temple (1922: 69,427)

Bombaro = next

Bomborawa = Bambaro: see the Lame cluster

Bonny = Iḅani: member of the KOIḅ cluster: see Ijọ 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 = Baatonun

Boritsu = Yukuben

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Borno – dialect of Kanuri and alternative name
Bornu – dialect of Kanuri and alternative name
Boro–Aboro = Aboro: see Ị incut
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 = Ị embe–Akaha: see Ịjọ 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 Jera cluster
Buhungwǝǝ = Hungwǝryǝ
Bujel = Bujiyel, Gusu: see the Jera cluster
Buji – member of the Jera cluster
Bujial = next
Bujiyel – dialect of Gusu: see the Jere cluster

55. Bu-Ningkada cluster

1.A Jidda, Ibut
2.B Ị akare
3. Ị asarawa 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)

55.a Bu

55.b Ningkada

56. Bukwen

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

Bukuma = Ogbrɔnuagum

Buli – member of the Polci cluster

57. Bumaji

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

Bumɔ – South–Central dialect of Ịzɔn: Ịjọ 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

58. 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. Dictionary (1959, 1962)
8. Scripture Portions from 1925, Ị ew Testament 1950, revised 1987; Old Testament translation in progress (UBS 1989), hymnbook
Refs. Ị ewman (1977); Hoffmann (1987)

59. Burak

1.B yu ʼBuurak pl. yele ʼBuurak
1.C nyuwǎ ʼBúúrǎk
2.A ʼYele
2.C Shongom [name of an LGA]
3. Gombe State, Shongom LGA, Burak town. 25 villages.
4. 4,000 (1992 est.)
5. Ị orth Volta–Congo: 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)

60. 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 = Baatɔnun

Burkunawa = Mburku

Burma = Boghom

Burom = Boghom

Burɔgɔ = Rogo

Burra = Bura: see Bura–Pabir

Burru = Boghom

61. Buru

2.A Buru

3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA, east of Baissa: a village near Batu

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5. Benue–Congo: South Bantoid: unclassified

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

Refs. Temple (1922)

Burumawa = Boghom

62. Busa cluster

1.A Boussa

1.C sg. Busa, pl. Busano

2.B Busagwe, Busanse, Boussanse, Busanci

3. Kwara State; I iger State, Borgu LGA; Kebbi State, Bagudo LGA; also in Benin Republic

4. 11,000 in I igeria (1952 W&B); 50,000 in I igeria, 50,000 in Benin (1987 UBS)

5. I iger–Congo: Mande: Southeast Mande

7. Read and Write Busanci, 1971, Riddle Book, 1976

8. Mark, Titus 1970 in Bokobaru, hymnbook 1972, Boko I ew Testament 1984

Source(s)

Refs. Prost (1945); Wedekind (1972); Ross (19xx)

*Busa

1.B Bisá

1.C sg. Busa, pl. Busano

2.A Bussa, Boussa

3. I iger 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. I iger State, Borgu LGA. I ikki–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, I ew Testament 1984

9. Dictionary; Ross (2004)

Busagwe = Busa

Busano = Busa

Busanse = Busa

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

Busəgəmək = Sagamuk

Bushama = Shama: Shama–Sambuğu cluster

Busi – member of the Obanliku cluster

Bussa = Busa

Buta = Gamo: see the Gamo–I ingi cluster

Bute = Vute

Butu = Gamo: see the Gamo–I ingi 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

Bwəri = Pongu

Bwol – member of the Kofyar cluster

B/B

ʼBa ʼBiile = ʼBile

ʼBaaraawaa = ʼBarawa

ʼBalo = Bali

ʼBankal = Zhàr: see the Jar cluster

ʼBarawa – a term covering the Das, Geji, Polci, Saya, Zari and Zeem clusters.

63. Beele

1.A Bele

1.B Àbéélé

1.C bòhé ábéélé 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)

ʼBele = ʼBeele

64. Bena

1.A Ebina, Binna, Gbinna

1.B Ebəna

1.C ʼBəna

2.A Lala (not recommended), Purra (general term for northern ʼBəna)

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. I orth Volta–Congo: Adamawa–Ubangi:

Adamawa: Yungur group

6. ʼBəna 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)

ʼBəna = Bena and also used as an autonym by the Lala, Roba and Voro

65. Biile

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1.A Bille, Bili, Bilanci
1.B Kun–Bíilé
1.C ɓa Bíilé
3. Adamawa State, I uman LGA, 25km south of I uman, east of the Wukari road.
4. 30,000 (CAPRO, 1992);
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Jarawan Bantu
6. Kun–Bíilé is said to be intercomprehensible with Mbula
Source(s) Blench (1990); Kleinewillinghöfer (1992)
Refs. Maddieson and Williamson (1975); CAPRO (1992)

Boye (Korom Boye) = Kulere
Bumɔ – South–Eastern dialect of Iẓon
Buurak = Burak
Bwaare (also Kwaa–Bwaare) = Bacama: see the Bata cluster

C.

Cagere = Pongu

66. 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 = Pongu
Camo = member of the Kudu–Camo cluster
Cancara = Kyan Kyar: a dialect of Gwandara
Cansu = Pongu

67. Cara

1.A Chara, I fachara, Fakara, Pakara, Fachara, Terea, Teria, Terri, Tariya
3. Plateau State, Bassa LGA
4. 735 (1936 HDG); 3-4000 (Blench 1999)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Central group: I orth–central subgroup
Source(s): Blench (1999)
Refs. Shimizu (1975c)

Caundu – dialect of Pongu
Cen Berom = Berom

68. 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; I upe
Central, I upe
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

69. 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 = Gufe
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

70. 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), I ewman (1977), Kraft (1981)

ciBaangi = Baangi: see the Kambari I cluster

Cibbo = Tsobo

Cicipu = Cipu

Cikide – dialect of Guduf

Cikobu = Zora

Cilela = Lela

71. Cinda cluster

2.C Kamuku

3. I iger 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. Cinda

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

6. Azana, Akubiyar

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. I iger State, Chanchagga, Rafi and Mariga LGAs

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

*Rogo

1.B TəRəgə

1.C BəRəgə sg. Rəgə pl.

2.C Ucanja Kamuku

3. I iger 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

72. 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)

73. Cipu

1.B Cicipu

1.C Tocipu

2.A Acipa, Achipa, Achipawa, Atsipawa

2.B Təcəp Tochipo Tə–Səgəruk

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

3. Kebbi State, Sakaba LGA; I iger 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

74. Ciwogai

1.A Tsagu

2.B Sago, Tsaganci

3. Bauchi State, I ingi 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

75. Como–Karim

- 1.A Shomoh, Shomong, Chomo, Shomo
- 2.A Karim, Kirim
- 2.B Kiyu, I uadhu
- 3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido and Jalingo LGAs
- 5. Benue–Congo: Benue: Jukunoid: Central Jukunoid: Wurbo cluster

76. Cori

- 1.A Chori
- 3. Kaduna State, Jema’ a LGA
- 4. A single village and associated hamlets
- 5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group: I orth-western subgroup: Jaba cluster
- 7. Grammar (Dihoff 197x)

Source(s) Blench (1990)

Cumbween = Bween: see the Fali cluster

D.

Da Holmaci = Holma: see the I zanyi–Holma cluster

77. 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, I ew Testament in progress

Dadia = Dadiya

Dadira = Dadiya

78. Dadiya

- 1.A I da Dia, Dadia
- 1.B Bwe Daddiya pl. Daddiyab
- 1.C I yiyò 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. I orth Volta–Congo: Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Waja group

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

Refs. Jungraithmayr (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 Dulumi

Dalong = Pai

Dama = Bete–Bendi

Dama = I ama: see the Mbembe (Tigong) cluster

Dampar – member of the Kororofa cluster

Damti = 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–I ye 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 Boodlò

2.C Zumbulawa, Dumbulawa

3. Bauchi State, Das LGA, Zumbul town

4. See Wandì

Refs. Temple (1922)

*Wandì

1.A Wangday

3. Bauchi State, Das LGA, Wandì town

4. 700 (including Zumbul) (LA 1971)

*Dot

1.A Dwat

1.B Zodí

1.C shéróm zodí

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 Ị zanyi

81. Defaka

- 1.B Defaka
 - 1.C Defaka
 - 2.B Afakani
 3. Rivers State, Bonny LGA, ward of Ị kọrọ town and Ịwoma Ị kọrọ
 4. ca. 200 [n.b. competence levels vary]
 5. Atlantic–Congo: Volta–Congo: Ịjoid
 10. Speakers are fluent in Ị kọrọ
 11. Highly endangered
- Source(s);** Connell (2007)
Refs. Jenewari (1983); Williamson (1988, 2000)

82. Degema

- 1.A Dẹgema
 - 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.
 7. Reading and Writing Book 1966 Rivers Reading Project Reader I and Ị umerals.
 8. Draft dictionary; Kari (n.d.)
- Source(s)**
Refs. Thomas & Williamson (1967), Thomas (19xx); Kari (various)

Dehoxde = Dghwede

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 Ị iger
 4. 839 in Ị igeria (1925 Meek); 21,000 in Benin (1980 CỊ L); 10,000 in Ị iger
 5. Ị ilo–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. Ị ewman (1977)

Dəknu = Gwamhi–Wuri

Dəkshi = Lukshi: see the Das cluster

Dəmak = Doemak: see the Kofyar cluster

Dghwede = Dghwede

Dghwédè = Dghwede

86. Dghwede

- 1.A Dghwede, Hude, Johode, Dehoxde, Tghuade, Toghwede, 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. Ị ew Testament 1980
 9. Phonology; Frick (1978)
- Source(s)** Kosack (n.d.)
Refs. Wolff (1971a)

Dia (Ị da Dia) = Dadiya

87. Dibo

- 1.B Dibo
 - 1.C Dibo
 - 2.B Shitako, Zitako, Zhitako
 - 2.C Ganagawa, Ganagana
 3. Ị iger State, Lapai LGA; Federal Capital Territory; Ị asarawa State, Ị assarawa 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. I orth Volta–Congo: 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. Jungrathmayr (1968/9)

*Dijim

1.B Dijim

1.C sg I ií Diji pl. Djíim

2.A Cham, Cam, Kindiyo,

4. Cham 3,257.

7.

*Bwilim

1.B Bwilím

1.C sg I ií Bwilí pl. Bwilím

2.A Mwana, Mwona [Hausa name], Fitalai [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

1.A Diriya, Dirya

1.B Sago, Tsagu

2.B Diryanci

2.C Buwane, Diryawa

3. Bauchi State, I ingi 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: I orthern 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

Djerma = Zarma

Djiri = Lopa

Djo = Ijo

Dlège = next

Dlige – dialect of Lamang Central: see the Lamang cluster

Doemak – member of the Kofyar cluster

Doka – dialect of Miship

91. Doka

3. Kaduna State, Kachia LGA

4. Doka (Kachia Road)

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: I orthern group

92. Doko–Uyanga

1.B Dɔsanga

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

93. 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 = I dera: see the Koma cluster

Dookà – see Guruntum–Mbaaru

Doome = I dera: see the Koma cluster

Dòòrî – see the Jar cluster

Dorofi – dialect of I or

Dɔsanga = Doko–Uyanga

Doso = Mingang Doso

Dosɔ = Mingang Doso

Dot – member of the Das cluster

Dş'aràwa = Jar cluster

Dšekiri = 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

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Dukuri = Duguri: the Jar cluster

94. Dulbu

3. Bauchi State, Bauchi LGA

4. 80 (LA 1971)

5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Jarawan Bantu Lábír 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

95. Dungu

1.A Dungi, Dingi, Dwingi, Dunjawa

3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA

4. 310 (I AT 1949)

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

Dunjawa = Dungu

Durlong – I asarawa State, Lafia LGA, Jungwa, I amu and I jok. Possibly a dialect of Goemai: Carl Hoffmann (n.d.); Bergman & Dancy (1966)

Durr–Baraza – member of the Das cluster

Durop = Korop

Dutse (Jarawan Dutse) = Izere

Duurum = Geruma

Duwai = Duwai

Dwat = Dot: see the Das cluster

Dwingi = Dungu

Dyarma = next

Dyerma = Zarma

96. 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, I uman LGA. Along the Benue River.

4. 6,100 (1952). I .B. Figures for Dza may include other Jen groups such as Joole and Tha (q.v.)

5. I orth Volta–Congo: Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Jen group

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

Dzar – member of the Hyam cluster

Dzærŋu (Margi Dzærŋu) – dialect of Margi

97. 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

Dzuuba – dialect of Zaladva: see the Lamang cluster

Dzuwo – an unclassified Wurkum group of Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA

98. 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, Bokyi; East Gwari, Gbagyi; East

Ogbah, Ogbah; Mbe East, Mbe

Eastern – see: Hausa (Kano, Katagum, Hadejiya areas); Eastern Olodiana, Iẓon; Eastern Tarakiri, Iẓon; Mbube Eastern, Utugwang; Ijo Eastern

Ebəna = Bena

Ebe = Asu

Ebeteng = Ehom: see the Akpet–Ehom cluster

Ebina = Bena

99. Ebira cluster

1.A Igbirra, Igbira, Egbira, Egbura

3. Kwara State, Okene, Okehi, and Kogi LGAs;

I asarawa State, I assarawa LGA; Edo State, Akoko–Edo LGA

4. 154,500 (1952 P.Bruns), 500,000 (1980 UBS); about 1M (1989 Adive)

5. Benue–Congo: I upoid: 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, I ew Testament 1984

Refs. Scholz & Scholz (1972); Scholz (1976); Adive (1989)

*Etuno

1.A tūŋo

2.C Igara

3. Edo State, Akoko–Edo LGA, Igara town

Refs. Ladefoged (1964)

*Koto

2.C Igu (Egu, Ika, Bira, Birī, Panda

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3. I asarawa State, I assarawa LGA, Toto and Umaisha towns, Kogi State, Bassa LGA

Refs. Sterk (1977)

Ebode = next

Ebode – member of the Lala cluster

Eboh = Aboh: see the Ukwuani–Aboh–I doni cluster

Eboze = Buji: see the Jera cluster

Èbú – dialect of Igala

100. 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 – Echie

Echie – dialect of Igbo

101. Eda

1.A Adara

1.B Ànda pl. Àda

1.C Èdà

2.A Kadara

3. Kaduna State, Kachia LGA; I iger State, Paikoro LGA

4. 22,000 (I AT 1949); 40,000 (1972 Barrett). Towns; Adunu, Amale, Dakalo, Ishau, Kurmin Iya, Kateri, Bishini, Doka (Kaduna road)

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: I orthern group

6. There is town called Agunu in Kachia LGA which speaks a language very similar to Eda. There are towns called Mai Ido and Kufai where the people are called Anawyi and they speak Ewyi. This is said to be very close to Eda.

7. Reading and Writing Book (2006); Counting and I umbering (2006)

8. I T extracts (2006)

12. Request programme, Zuma FM Radio

Source(s) Maikarfi (2007)

Refs. Smith (1953)

Èdè = Yoruba

Ediba = Kohumono

Ediro – dialect of Engenni

102. 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: I orth–Central Edoid i.

7. Various readers, including set of 1–6, (1987);

Dictionaries (1937, 1986); Official Orthography

8. Scripture portions from 1914; I ew Testament

1981; Old Testament in preparation (1989 UBS)

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

Elugbe (1989)

103. 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: I orthern group

12. Some broadcasts on Kaduna State Radio

Source(s) Maikarfi (2007)

Refs. Smith (1953)

Edzu = Abawa: see Gupa–Abawa

Èédzá = next

Èéjá = Dza

104. 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

105. 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 (UI 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 I ew Testament in progress (1989 UBS)

Source(s) Connell (1991)

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

Efutop = Bakor

Ègbá – dialect of Yoruba

Egbado = 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: Ijò cluster

Egbira = Ebira

Egbura = Ebira

Egede = Igede

Egedde = Igede

Egęę = Engenni

106. Eggon

1.A Egon

1.B onumu Egon

1.C Mo Egon

2.B Mada Eggon, Hill Mada

3. I asarawa State, Akwanga, I assarawa–Eggon and Lafia LGAs

4. 52,000 (Welmers 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. I ew 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

Ehom – member of the Akpet–Ehom cluster

107. Ehuęun

2.A Ekpenmi, Ekpimi, Epimi

3. Ondo State, Akoko South LGA

4. 5,766 (1963)

5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: I orth–Western Edoid ii.

Ejagam = Ejagham: see the Ejagham cluster

108. 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 I igeria, 35,000 in Cameroon (1982 SIL)

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

6. 5 dialects in I igeria, 4 in Cameroon

Refs. Watters (1981)

*Bendeghe

1.A Bindege, Bindiga, Dindiga

2.B Mbuma

3. Cross River State, Ikom LGA

*Etung I orth

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. I ew 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 = I de

Eket = Ekit

109. Eki

1.B Eki

3. Cross River State (see Map)

4. 5,000 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

110. Ekit

1.A Ekid, Eket

3. Akwa Ibom State, Eket and Uquo Ibenu 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)

Èkiti – dialect of Yoruba

Ekoi = Ejagham
Ekokoma = Mbembe
Ekparabong – member of the I doe cluster
Ekpari = Yace
Ekpetiama – a north central dialect of Izon: Ijo cluster
Ekpenmi – name used for both Ehuęun and Ukue

111. Ekpeye

2.B Ekpabya (by Abua), Ekkpahia, Ekpaffia
3. Rivers State, Ahoada LGA
4. 20,000 (1953); 50,000 (1969 Clark)
5. Benue–Congo: Igboid: Southern: Lowland: Delta
6. According to clan names: Ako, Upata, Ubye, Igbuduya
7. Rivers Readers Project, Dictionary of Proper I ames, Reading and Writing book
8. Hymnbook c. 1989
9. Dictionary; Blench draft (2005)
Refs. Clark (1969, 1971, 1972, 1974)

Ekpimi = Ehuęun
Ekumuru – Kohumono
Ekuri = I kukoli
Ekwe = Ejagham
Elele – dialect of Ikwere

112. 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

113. Eloyi

2.B Afo, Epe, Aho, Afu, Afao
3. I asarawa State, I assarawa and Awe LGAs; Benue State, Otukpo LGA
4. 20,000 (Mackay 1964); 25,000 (SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau
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

114. 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: I orth 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)

115. Emame

1.A Amana
3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA; and in Cameroon
4. I o proof of permanent communities in I igeria
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Tivoid

Emede – dialect of Isoko

116. Emhalhe

2.A Somorika (Semolika)
3. Edo State, Akoko–Edo LGA
4. 249 in Semolina town (Temple 1922)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: I orth–Western Edoid: Southern

Emoro = Lemoro

Emohua – dialect of Ikwere

Emu – dialect of Ukwuani: see Ukwuani–Aboh–I doni

Emughan – dialect of Abuan

Eneeme = I ama: see the Mbembe (Tigong) cluster

117. Engenni

1.A I gene, Egeęe
1.B Egeęe
3. Rivers State, Yenagoa and Ahoada LGAs
4. 10,000 (1963); 20,000 (1980 UBS)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: Delta–Edoid
6. Ediro, Inedua, and Ogua; Zarama in Yenagoa LGA
7. Reading and Writing book 1966, 3 Primers 1971 to 1975, 2 post–primers, poems 1975
8. I ew Testament 1979, Scripture portions from 1968

Source(s)

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

118. English

4. An official language widely used in media and as a first language by an increasing proportion of I igerian 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

119. 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

120. Epie

- 2.B Epie–Atissa, Epie–Atiṣa
 3. Rivers State, Yenagoa LGA
 4. 12,000 (SIL)
 5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: Delta–Edoid
 6. two clans Epie and Atiṣa in at least three towns: Agudiamma, Akenfai, Yenegue
 7. Primer. Rivers Readers Project, Reader 1, Reading and Writing book
- Refs.** Thomas and Williamson (1967); Elugbe (1973, 1983, 1989)

Epimi = Ehuṣun

Erakwa = Eṛuwa

Eregba – dialect of Kpan

Erei – member of the Agwagwune cluster

Erohwa = Eṛuwa

Eruṣu – member of the Akoko cluster

121. Eṛuwa

- 1.A Erohwa, Erakwa, Arokwa
 3. Bendel State, Isoko LGA
 5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: Southwestern Edoid
- Refs.** Elugbe (1989)

122. 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: I orth Central Edoid
 6. Many dialects
 7. Primer 1951, readers 1952, 1980
 8. Luke 1974, I ew 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

123. 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

Etkye = Kentu: see Kpan

124. Etkywan

- 1.A Icen, Ichen, Itchen
 - 1.B Kentu, Kyātō, Kyanton, I yidu
 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

125. Etsako

- 1.B Yekhee: 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 Iyekhee, Afenmai, Kukuruku (not recommended)
 3. Edo State, Etsako, Agbako and Okpebho LGAs
 4. 73,500 (1952), 150,000 (UBS 1987)
 5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: I orth–Central Edoid
 6. Auchu, Uzairue, South Ivbie, Uwepa–Uwano, (Weppa–Wano), Avbianwu (Fugar), Avbiele, Ivbiadaobi
 8. I ew Testament in progress, translation of Psalms in progress (UBS 1989)
- Refs.** Elugbe (1989)

126. 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 I orth – member of the Ejagham cluster

Etung South – member of the Ejagham cluster

Etuno = Etono II: see the Agwagwune cluster

Etuno = next

Eṭunọ – member of the Ebira cluster

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Eturo = Etulo

Evadi – a dialect of Kambari

127. Evant

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 = Uvbię

Evhro = Uvbię

Ewumbonga = Ofombonga: see Mbembe

Eyagi = Yoruba

Ēyę – dialect of Ọkpamheri

Eza = Ēzaa

Ezei = Erei: see the Agwagwune cluster

Ezekwe = Uzekwe

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

Ezelle = Jere

Ezọn = next

Ēzọn = Īzọn

Ezopong = Osopong: see Mbembe

Ēzza = Ēzaa: see the Izi–Ēzaa–Ikwo–Mgbo cluster

Ekakumọ = Ukaan

Əshinginaı – a dialect group of the Kambari I cluster

Əvji = Ɖuwai

Fa'awa = Pa'a

Fachara = Cara

Fadan Wate = Ī inzam

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

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

128. Fali cluster

2.A Fali of Mubi, Fali of Muchella

2.C Vintim, Yintim

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 Vintim

3. Vintim 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

129. Fam

1.B Fam

1.C Fam

2.C Kọŋa, Konga

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

4. less than 1,000 (1984)

5. Bantoid: Ī orthern 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

130. Firan

1.A Faran, Forom

1.B Firàn

1.C yes Firàn sg. yes Bèfiràn pl.

2.A Kwakwi

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3. Plateau State, Barakin Ladi LGA, at Kwakwa 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 Etsako = Yekhee

Fula = next

Fulani = next

Fulbe = Fulfulde

131. 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: I orthern Branch: Senegal group

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

7. newspaper; Official Orthography

8. I ew Testament 1964 in Benin Republic, Old Testament translation in progress, I ew Testament 1968 in Cameroon

9. Dictionaries: Taylor (1932), I oye (1990).

Grammars: Taylor (19xx), Stennes (1967), Macintosh (19xx); Pedagogical texts: Skinner & Pelletier (19xx)

Refs. Blench (1990)

132. Fungwa

1.B Tufungwa

1.C Afungwa

2.A Ura, Ula

3. I iger 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 Izon: Ijo cluster

Funtu (Koro Funtu of Minna) = Jijili

Futu – dialect of Kamwe

133. 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: I ettle (1998)

Source(s)

Fyandigere = Gera

134. 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. Jungraithmayr (1970)

135. Gaa

2.A Tiba

3. Adamawa State: Ganye LGA: Tiba Plateau;

4. <5000 (1987 Blench)

5. Benue–Congo: I orth Bantoid: Dakoid

Source(s) Blench (1987); Boyd (1995)

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

136. Ga’anda cluster

1.C Kabən

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 Tləka’andata *pl.* Ka’andəca

4. Six villages

136b. Kabən

1.B Tləkabənda *pl.* Kabəncə

4. Twelve villages

136c. Fərtata

1.B Tləfərtata *pl.* Fərtaca

4. Five villages

Source(s)

Refs. R. I ewman (1966)

137. 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

138. Gade

- 1.A Gede
 - 1.B Gade
 - 1.C Gade
 3. Federal Capital Territory; I asarawa State, I assarawa LGA
 4. 60,000 (Sterk 1977);
 5. Benue–Congo: I upoid
 9. Grammar: Sterk (1978). Dictionary: Sterk (19xx)
- Refs.** Sterk (1977)

Gaejawa = Geji: see the Geji cluster
Gala – dialect of Warji
Galambe = Galambu

139. 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)

Galankya – 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
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 = I gamo

140. Gamo–I ingi cluster

3. Bauchi State, I ingi LGA
 4. 15,000 but most speak Hausa.
 5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: I orthern Jos group: Gamo–I ingi cluster
- Source(s)** Maddieson (1988)
*Gamo
- 1.B ti-Gamo
 - 1.C dòò-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)
- *I ingi

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 Bada: see Jar cluster
Gar (Duguri of Gar) – see the Jar cluster
Gàr – see Guruntum–Mbaaru
Garaka = Bada: see the Jar cluster
Garbabi – dialect of Jibu: see the Jukun cluster
Garoua – dialect (outside I igeria) 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

141. Gbagyi

- 1.C Ibagyi, Gbagye
- 2.A East Gwari, Gwari Matai
- 2.B Gwari
3. I iger State, Rafi, Chanchaga, Shiroro and Suleija LGAs; Federal Capital Territory; Kaduna State, Kachia LGA; I asarawa State, Keffi and I asarawa LGAs
4. 200,000 (1952 G&C) including Gbari; 250,000 (1985 UBS)
5. Benue–Congo: I upoid: Gwari
6. A spread of lects not clearly defined but the variation represented here by town names: Vwezhi, I genge (Genge, Gyange), or Tawari, Kuta, Diko, Karu, Louome, Kaduna
7. Some literature produced
8. Kuta: Scripture portions from 1912, I ew 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)

142. Gbagyi Ị kwa

1.B Gbagyi

1.C Gbagyi

3. Ị iger State, Rafi LGA

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

Source(s) Blench (1989)

Gbang = Berom

Gbanrain – north–central dialect of Ịz̄on: Ịj̄o cluster

Gbaranmatu = Oporoza: see the Ịz̄on cluster: Ịj̄o cluster

143. Gbari

2.A Gwari Yamma, West Gwari

3. Ị iger State, Chanchaga, Suleija, Agaie and Lapai LGAs; Federal Capital Territory; Kaduna State, Kachia LGA; Ị asarawa State, Ị assarawa LGA

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

5. Benue–Congo: Ị upoid: 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

144. Gbaya

1.A Baya

1.B Gbaya

1.C Gbaya

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. Ị orth Volta–Congo: Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa–Ubangi: Ubangi

8. Scripture Portions from 1938, Ị ew Testament, 1951, 1983 in Yaayuwēe dialect of Central African Republic

Refs. UBS (1989)

145. 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 Gū, Egun

4. 300,000 (Atinwore 1986)

8. Ị ew 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

146. Gb̄etsu

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: Ị inzi: Mada cluster

Source: Blench & Kato (2008)

Gbh̄u = Ị inzo

Gbinna = Bena

147. Gbiri–Ị iragu cluster

3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA

4. 5,000 (1952 W&B)

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

*Gbiri

1.B Igbiri, Agari, Agbiri

2.A Gura, Gure, Guri

*Ị iragu

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–Ị i = Jiir: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Zuksun cluster

Geerum = Geruma

148. 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)

*M̄əḡang

1.A Bolu, Buli

1.B M̄əḡàṅ

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

*Pyaaalu

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. I T 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 I or

Genge = Gbagyi

149. Gengle

2.B Wegele

3. Adamawa State, Mayo Belwa and Fufore LGAs

5. I orth Volta–Congo: Adamawa–Ubangi:

Adamawa: Mumuye–Yendang group: Yendang group

150. 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. I .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

151. 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

Gəmà Sákwún = Sukur

Gəna – member of the Mboi cluster

Gəvoko = Gvoko

Ghboko – dialect of Glavda?

Ghəna = Pidlimdi: see the Tera cluster

152. Ghotuə

2.A Otwa, Otuə

3. Edo State, Owan and Akoko–Edo LGAs

4. 9,000 (1952)

5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: I orth–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

153. 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 = Gòmṅome: see the Koma cluster

Gingwak – member of the Jar cluster

Gitata – dialect of Gwandara

Giverom = Gworam: see Roba

Glanda = Glavda

154. 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

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6. Ị goshe (Ị gweshe)

8. Mark 1967, Bible Stories 1966, Hymns and Psalms 1966

9. Dictionary; Rapp and Benzing (1968)

Refs.

Gnoore – dialect of Mumuye

Goba = Ị gwaba

Gobirawa – dialect of Hausa

155. Goemai

2.B Ankwai, Ankwe

3. Ị asarawa 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) (RWL)

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 = Ị gwaba

Gong = Kagoma

Gomla = next

Gomu = M̄

Gongla = Gnoore – dialect of Mumuye

Gora = Iku–Gora–Ankwa

Goram = Gworam: see the Kofyar cluster

Gori = Ọkọ: see Ọkọ–Eni–Ọsanyen

Goudé = Gude

Gū = Gbe

Guba = next

Gubawa = next

Gubi = Shiki

Gubu = next

Gubuwa = Shiki

Gude = Gude

Gudi – dialect of Ị ungu

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, Ị ey 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/Ị BTT 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. Ị iger State, Lapai LGA around Gupa and Edzu villages

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4. estimated more than 10,000 Gupa and 5,000 Abawa (1989)

5. Benue–Congo: I upoid: I upe

6. Gupa, Abawa

Source(s) Blench (1989)

Gura – member of the Lame cluster

Gura = next

Gùrduŋ = Guruntum–Mbaaru

Gure = next

Guri = Gbiri–I iragu

Gurka = Yiwom

161. Gurmana

3. I iger 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)

Gurum – dialect of Ribina: see the Jera cluster

162. Guruntum–Mbaaru

1.A Gurutum

1.B Gùrduŋ

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 kà 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 Vik 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. I ewsletter *Konu ya Mbi* in 5 vols. since 2004;

Reading and Writing Book (2006)

8. I T 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 I goshe I daghang, I gweshe I dhang, I ggweshe

2.C I goshe 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: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Jarawan Bantu

Gwak = Gingwak: see the Jar cluster

Gwali = Gbari and Gbagyi

Gwamfi = Gwamhi–Wuri

166. Gwamhi–Wuri

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 Dəknú 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: I orthern Group

Source(s) Regnier (1992)

Refs. Rowlands (1962)

Gwanda (nya Gwanda) – dialect of Longuda

Gwandaba – dialect of Longuda

Gwandara–Basa = I imbia: a dialect of Gwandara

167. Gwandara

1.B Gwàndara

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3. Ị iger State, Suleija LGA; Federal Capital Territory; Ị asarawa State, Ị assarawa, 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, Ị imbia (Gwandara-Basa)

Source(s)

Refs. Matsushita (1974, 1976); Ị a'ibi and Hassan (1969)

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

Gwanto = next

Gwantu – member of the Ị umana-Ị unku-Gwantu-Ị umbu cluster

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 = Ị genge: dialect of Gbagyi

Gyeermu = Geruma

Gyell – a dialect of Berom

Gyem = Fyam

168. Gyem

1.A Gema

3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA, Lame district

4. 100 (LA 1971)

5. Benue-Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Ị orthern Jos group: Lame cluster

169. 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: Ị orth-western subgroup: Jaba cluster

Source(s) Blench (1981)

Refs. Hagen (19xx)

Haanda – member of the Mboi cluster

Habe (Lao Habe) = Laka

Habe = Hausa

Hadejiya – dialect or subgroup of Hausa

Hainare = next

Hainari – dialect of Ị or

Ham = Hyam

Handa – member of the Mboi cluster

170. Hasha

1.A Iyashi, Yashi

3. Ị asarawa State, Akwanga LGA

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

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

Source: Blench (1999)

Hàtè – dialect of Ị inzo

171. Hausa

1.A Hausa, Haoussa

1.B Háúsá

1.C sg. m. Báháushèè sg. f. Báháushiyáa pl.

Hàusaawáa plus names by areas or towns e.g.

Adarawa, Agalawa, Arewa

2.B Abakwariga, Mgbakpa, Habe, Kado

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 Ị iger; 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 Ị igeria, 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, Ị orthern: Katsina, Arewa. Harris (1930:321) mentions a 'secret dialect' called Zauranchi and Toganchi and 'inverted and abbreviated' speech-form used to deceive outsiders.

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

8. Bible 1932 and 1957, Ị ew 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 Ị ewman (19xx). Grammars Robinson (18xx); Abrahams (19xx); Ị ewman (19xx); Jagger (200x)

Electronic Resources:

Refs. Temple (1922: 4);

Hawul (Bura Hyil Hawul) – dialect of Bura–Pabir
Heikpang – with Fan–Foron–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

Hoai Petel = Tita

172. 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 I zanyi

173. 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

174. 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 = Dghwede

Hul = next

Huli – member of the Fali cluster

Hum = Ham

175. Hun–Saare

1.A Ethun

1.B tHun, sSaare

1.C Hunne

2.A Duka

2.B Dukanci

3. Kebbi State, Sakaba LGA; I iger State, Rijau LGA

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

UBS)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: I orthern
group

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

7. Primers 1–3 1976, Proverbs (s.d.)

8. Hymnbook, 1976, I ew 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)

176. Hùngwàryà

1.B Cəhungwàryà, Tʷə̀hungwàryà [tə̀hungwàryà]

1.C Bùhungwàryà sg., ə̀hungwàryà pl.

2.C I gwoi, I gwe, Ungwe, Ingwe, I kwai, I gwai,
Ungwai, Hungworo

3. I iger 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), Wüswüs (Kariya), 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

177. Hwana

1.A Hona, Hwona

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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

178. 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: I orth–western subgroup: Jaba cluster
 7. Alphabet chart (1999)
 8. Matthew, Mark 1923, Acts (n.d.)
- *Kwyeny
*Yaat
*Saik
*Dzar
*Hyam of I ok

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

I.

Ibaa – dialect of Ikwere
Ibáalí = Bali
Ibagyi = Gbagyi
Ibàjí – dialect of Igala
Ibami = Agoi
Iḅani – member of KOII cluster: Ijo cluster
Ibara = I upe Tako: see the I upe cluster
Ibaram – member of Akpes cluster
Ibeno = Ibinọ
Ibeto – dialect area Kambari I

179. Ibibio

- 1.A Ibibyo
3. Akwa–Ibom State, Ikono, Itu, Uyo, Etinan, Ekpe–Atai, Uruan, I sit–Ubium, Onna, Mkpát 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. I kari, Enyong, Central, Itak, I sit 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 I orth = Ivbie I orth: see the Ivbie I orth–Okpela–Arhe cluster
Ibiede – dialect of Isoko

180. 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
Ìbunu = Ribina: see the Jera cluster

181. Ibuoro

- 1.B Ibuoro
 3. Akwa Ibom State, Itu and Ikono LGAs
 4. 5,000 plus (1988)
 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

182. Iceve cluster

- 2.B Banagere, Iyon, Utse, Utser, Utseu
 3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA and in adjacent Cameroon
 4. 5,000 in I igeria, 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 I orth: see the Ejagham cluster
Ìdáh – dialect of Igala

183. 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

184. Idoma cluster

3. Benue State, Otukpo and Okpokwu LGAs; I assarawa State, I assarawa and Awe LGAs
5. Benue–Congo: Idomoid
Refs. Armstrong (1955, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1989)
*Agatu
2.A Idoma I orth
3. Benue State, Otukpo LGA; I assarawa State, I assarawa and Awe LGAs
4. 56,000 (1952 RGA); 70,000 (1987 UBS)
6. Agatu, Ochekwu
7. Primer 1, Reader 1
8. I ew 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. I ew 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 I okwu = Alago

185. Idon-Doka-Makyali

1.A Idong
3. Kaduna State, Kachia LGA
4. Three towns
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: I orthern group
Sources: Maikarfi (2007)

Idong = Idon-Doka-Makyali

Idso = Ijo

Idũ = Idun

Idua = Ilue

Idum = Mbe West: see the Mbe cluster

186. Idun

1.B Idũ

1.C Udũ sg. Adun, Adũ pl.

2.A Dũya [‘language of home’]

2.B Adong

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

3. Kaduna State, Jema’a, Jaba LGAs; I assarawa State, Karu LGA

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

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group: I orth–western subgroup: I yankpa-Idun cluster

Sources: Blench (2008)

Iduwini – a south–western dialect of Iẓon: Ijo cluster

Ìdzà = Dza

Idzo = Ijo

Ifaki – a dialect of Yoruba

Ìfè – dialect of Igala

Ìfẹ̀ – dialect of Yoruba

Ifira – a dialect of Yoruba

Ifunubwa = Mbembe

Igabo = Isoko

187. 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 Ógùgù in Ankpa LGA; Ífè in Ankpa and Dekina LGAs; Ànyìgbá in Dekina LGA; 'Ìdáh 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, I ew Testament 1935/1948/1966, Scripture portions from 1924, I ew 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

188. 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 I dokwa LGAs

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

5. Benue–Congo: Igbooid

6. A large number of dialects, e.g. Afikpo, Anịcha, Oka (Awka), Bonny–Opobo, Mbaisne (Mbaise), I gwa, I sụka (I sukka), Oguta, Oḣuhu, 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–I doni; 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

Onịca dialect: Scripture portions 1893–1906, I ew Testament 1900, and 1906

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

9. Dictionaries: Williamson (1972) [Onịca]; Echeruo (199x) [I ot stated]; Green (1999) [based on Ohuhu].

Grammars: Emenanjo (?1978); I dimili (199x) [Echie]

Igbo Imaban = Legbo

Igbuduya – dialect of Ekppeye

Igedde = Igede

189. 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: Ojù (Central), Itòò (Ito), Ûwọ̀kwù (Worku); also Gabu (Ogoja LGA)

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

8. Scripture portions from 1937, hymnbook, Catholic Catechism, I ew 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

190. Iguta

1.C Anaguta

2.A I araguta

3. Plateau State, Bassa LGA

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

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: I orthern Jos group: group c

Source(s)

Refs. Shimizu (1982)

Igwaale = Idoma South

Igwẹ – member of the Sasaru–Enwan–Igwẹ cluster

Igwuruta – dialect of Ikwere

iGyang – dialect of Tarok

Ihima = Hima: see Ebira

Ijaw = Ijo

Ijebu – dialect of Yoruba

Ijèshà = next

Ijèṣà – dialect of Yoruba

Ijiegù – dialect of Yace

Ijigbam = Idoma South

Ijò Àkpòì – a dialect of Yoruba

Ijo = next

Ijo = Izon

191. 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).

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5. Atlantic–Congo: Volta–Congo: Ijoid
6. Ijo is a common name for a language cluster comprising two subgroups:
I East: consisting of KOIĪ (Kalabari–Okrika–Iḃani–I koro), and I embe–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 I embe–Akassa and the southern dialects of Izon.
Refs. Jenewari (1989)
*KOIĪ (Kalabari–Okrika–Iḃani–I koro)
3. Rivers State, Asari–Toru, Degema, Bonny, Okrika, and Port Harcourt LGAs
6. A cluster consisting of the closely related dialects Kalabari, Kirike (Okrika) and Iḃani and the isolated lect I koro
*Kalabari
1.B Kalabari
1.C Kalabari
2.A I ew 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
*Kirike
1.A Okrika (anglicized official form), Okirika
1.B Kirike
1.C Kirikeni, Wakirike
2.A Opu Kirika (‘Great Okrika’) by I koro
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
*Iḃani
1.A Uḃani (Igbo form), Bonny (anglicized), Obani (Cust 1883)
2.A Okuloma, Okoloḃa (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, Iḃani 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)??

*I koro
1.A I koro
1.B Kirika (autonym c.f. Opu Kirika for Kirike)
3. Rivers State, Bonny LGA; Opu–I koro town and 11 villages
4. 20,000 (1963)
8. Part of the Book of Common Prayer (ms)
Refs. Harry (1989)
*I embe–Akaha cluster
2.A Brass–Ijo
3. Rivers State, Brass LGA
4. 71,500 (1977 Voegelin and Voegelin)
*I embe
1.A I imbi
1.C I embe
2.A Brass, I empe, Itebu (Cust 1883); (I embe) Brass (Tepowa 1904); I embe–Brass (Book of Common Prayer, 1957); Ijo (I embe) (Bible, 1956); Brass–I embe–Ijaw (Rowlands, 1960); I embe–Ijo (Alagoa, 1967). Brass is the older term giving way to I embe, the speakers’ own name.
3. Rivers State, Brass LGA, I embe, Okpoma and Tuwon (Brass) towns and nearby villages
4. 66,600 (1963)
7. Primers 1862, 1911, Traditional folktales 1963, Rivers Readers Project Reader 1 1970, I embe–English Dictionary 1964–6, English–I embe Phrase book 1967, I umerals (Alagoa, 1967), part of Plato’s Phaedo (1968), book on traditional culture (1989) and other literature
8. Bible 1956, I ew 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; Izō (Freemann 1976), Ezon (Onduku 1960), Ijon (Tarebigha 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 (Bumq, Apoi, Basan, East Olodiama, Iduwini; Izon (Oporoma, East Tarakiri, Ogboin, Tungbo, Ekpetiama, Ikibiri, Kolokuma, Gbanrain, Kabowei, West Tarakiri; Izon (Oiyakiri, Ogbe Ijo, Mein); Ujo or Uzo (Ogulagha, Egbema, West Furupagha);

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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

(ī South–East: B□ūmō (Boma), (Eastern)

Tarakiri, and Oporoma in Yenagoa LGA; Oiakiri (Oiyakiri in Sagbama LGA

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

b. I orth–Central: subdivided into

(ī I orth–East: Kolokuma with Opokuma, Ekpetiama and Gbanrajin in Yenagoa LGA

(īī I orth–West: Ikibiri, Ogboin, and Tungbo (?) in Yenagoa LGA; (Western) Tarakiri, Kabowei

(Kabou, Kabo, Patanī, Kumbowei (Kumbo), Seimbiri, Operemo (Operemor), in Sabgama

LGA; Mein in Bomadi LGA; Tuomō and Oboṭeṭe (?), 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) Olodiama, (Western)

Furupagha and Arogbo.

7. An attempt to develop a standard form of Iẏon 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

Olodiama: Primers 1956, 1972, Traditional

proverbs 1967, Poems 1972

8. Bumō 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, Tejin and Tuburu 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 Kaama

3. Rivers State, Brass LGA

4. A single town surrounded by Central Delta languages

Ijumu – dialect of Yoruba

Ika = Igu: see Ebira

Ikā = Ukaan

192. Ika

1.A Ikā

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

Ikale – a dialect of Yoruba

Ikan = next

Ikān = next

Ikani = Ukaan

Ikaram = next

Ikaramu = next

Ikeram = Ikorom: a member of Akpes cluster

Ikiran = Eye: see Okpamheri

Ikibiri – a north–western dialect of Iẏon: see Ijo cluster

Iko = Doko–Uyanga

Iko – dialect of Agoi

193. 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

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Ikom (Yala Ikom) – dialect of Yala
Ikõm – member of the Olulumõ–Ikõm cluster
Ikorom – member of the Akpes cluster
Ikot Ekpene – dialect of Anaang
Ikpan = Kpan

194. Ikpeshi

3. Bendel State, Etsako LGA
4. 1,826 (Bradbury 1957)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: I orth Central Edoid

Ikpesi = Ipesi: a dialect of Yoruba
Iku – see the Iku–Gora–Ankwa cluster

195. [Iku]–Gora–Ankwa

1.B Adara
3. Kaduna State, Kachia LGA
4. Towns; Gora, Ankwa
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: I orthern group
6. [Iku status uncertain], Gora, Ankwa
Source: Maikarfi (2007)

Ìkúmórò = Kohumono
Ikúmtale = Mbe West: see the Mbe cluster
Ìkúmúrù = Kohumono Ikun – member of the
Ubaghara cluster

196. Ikwere

1.A Ikwerre
1.C Ìwhnuruòhna
3. Rivers State, Ikwerre, Port Harcourt and Obio–
Akpõr LGAs
4. 54,600 (1940 F&J); possibly 200,000 (SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Igboïd
6. I orthern dialects: Elele, Apani, Omerelu, Ubima,
Isiokpo, Omagwna (Omuegwana), Ipo, Omudioga,
Omuanwa, Igwuruta, Egbedna, Alùu, Ibaa
Southern dialects: Akpõ–Mgbu–Tolu, Obo, Ogbakiri,
Rumuji, I dele, 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 = Ikwere
Ikwo – member of the Izi–Ezaa–Ikwo–Mgbo cluster
Ila – dialect of Yoruba
Ilaje = Ilaje
Ilaje – dialect of Yoruba
Ileme = Uneme

197. 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 I in zam
Inchazi = Rukuba
Inedua – dialect of Engenni
Ineme = Uneme
Ingwe = Hungweryə
Inidem = I indem: see the Kanufi–Kaningkon–
I indem cluster
Inyima = Lenyima
Ipesi – a dialect of Yoruba
Ipo – dialect of Ikwere
Irhobo = Isekiri
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

198. Isekiri

1.A Itsekiri, Ishekiri, Shekiri, Chekiri, Jekri, Izekiri,
Tshekeri, Dsekiri
2.B Iwere, Irhobo, Warri
2.C Iselema–Otu (Ijo name for Warri/Itsekiri people),
Selemo
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, I ew Testament and
Psalms (1985), Old Testament translation first draft
complete (1989 UBS), hymnbook, prayer book
1909/1974, Catholic catechism
Refs. Omamor (1982)

Iselema–Otu = Isekiri
Ishan = Esan
Ishe – dialect of Ukaan
Ìshè = Ukaan
Ishekiri = Isekiri
Ishibori = I kem: see the Bakor cluster
Ishua = Uhami
Isiokpo – dialect of Ikwere

199. Isoko

- 2.B Igabo, Sobo (see also under Urhobo)
 - 2.C Biotu (not recommended)
 - 3. Delta State, Isoko and I dokwa 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. I T 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 = I embe: I embe–Akaha cluster: see Ijo cluster
 Iteeji = Mtezi–Iteeji – dialect of Kukele
 Itigidi = Legbo
 Itsekiri = Isekiri
 Ito = next
 Itòò – dialect of Igede

200. 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)

201. 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

202. Ivbie I orth–Okpela–Arhe cluster

- 3. Edo State, Etsako and Akoko–Edo LGAs
 - 4. 14,500 (1952); possibly 20,000 (1973 SIL)
 - 5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: I orth–Central Edoid
- Refs.** Elugbe (1989)

- *Ivbie I orth
- *Okpela
- 1.A Okpella, Ukpilla
- *Arhe
- 1.A Ate, Ate, Atte

Ivbiosakon = Emai–Iuleha–Ora, Ghotuo, Ihiebe?
 Ivhiadaobi – dialect of Etsako = Yekhee
 Ivhimion – dialect of Emai–Iuleha–Ora
 Iwere = Isekiri
 Iwhnuruohna = Ikwere
 Iwire – dialect of Isoko
 Iyace = Yace
 Iyala = Yala
 Iyani – member of Akpes cluster
 Iyashi = Yashi

203. Iyayu

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

Iyede – dialect of Isoko
 Iyede–ami – dialect of Isoko
 Iyekhee = Etsako = Yekhee

204. Iyive

- 1.A Uive
 - 1.B Yiive
 - 1.C I dir
 - 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 = Isekiri

205. 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 I orthwestern 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

*I ortheastern

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

206. 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. I ew 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. I ew Testament 1980, Scripture portions from 1973, hymnbook 1972

Source(s) IL/I BTT

*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. I ew Testament 1980, Scripture portions from 1973, hymnbook 1972

Source(s)

*Mgbo

- 1.A I gbo
3. Anambra State, Ishielu LGA

4. 19,600 (1940 F&J); 63,000 (1973 SIL)

iZini – a dialect of Tarok

Izo = Izon: Ijo cluster

Izom – dialect of Gbari

Izon – member of the Ijo cluster

Izzi = Izi: see the Izi-Ezaa-Ikwo-Mgbo cluster

Ja (Tsurre 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

207. Jan Awei

1.B Jan Awei

3. Gombe State, West of Muri mountains, I orth 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

208. Janji

1.A Jenji

1.B Tijánjí

1.C Ajanji

2.C Anafejanzi

3. Plateau State, Bassa LGA

4. 360 (I AT 1950)

5. Benue-Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: I orthern Jos group: group c

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

Janjo = Dza

209. Jar cluster

1.A Ds'arawa (Koelle 1854), Jarawa

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

3. Plateau, Bauchi and Adamawa States

5. Benue-Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Jarawan Bantu

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

*Zhar

1.B Zhar

2.A Bankal, Bankala

Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.

- 2.B Bankalanci, Baranci
- 2.C Bankalawa
- 3. Bauchi State, Toro and Dass LGAs
- 4. 20,000 (LA 1971)
- 6. Dumbulawa (Sutumi village) may speak a dialect of Bankal
- 7. Reading and Writing Book (2006)
- 8. I T extracts (2007)

Source(s) Blench (2007)

Refs. Shimizu (1983)

*Ligri

- 3. Adamawa State, Karim Lamido LGA

*Kanam

- 3. Plateau State, Kanam LGA

*Bobar

- 3. Bauchi State, precise location unknown

*Gingwak

- 1.A Gwak

- 2.B Jaranci

- 2.C Jarawan Bununu, Jaracin Kasa

- 3. Bauchi State, Dass and Tafawa Balewa LGAs

- 4. 19,000 (LA 1971)

Refs. Shimizu (1983)

*Duguri of Gar

- 2.B Duguranci

- 3. Bauchi State, Alkaleri LGA

*Duguri of Badara

- 2.B Duguranci

- 3. Bauchi State, Tafawa Balewa LGA

*I orth–East Duguri

- 1.B Jar

- 2.B Duguranci

- 3. Bauchi State, Alkaleri LGA

*South–West Duguri

- 1.B Jar

- 2.B Duguranci

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

*Bada

- 1.A Mbada, Mbat, Bat, Bada

- 2.B Jar, Jarawan Kogi, Garaka

- 2.A Kanna

- 2.C Badawa, Mbadawa

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

- 4. 10,000 (SIL)

- 6. Kantana, Gar, Galamkya

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

210. 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, Lábír, Kulung, and Gwa

Jarawan Bununu = Gingwak

Jarawan Dutse = Izere

Jarawan Kogi = Bada: see the Jar cluster

Jarawan Kogi – a dialect of Izere

Jareng = Gnoore – dialect of I orth–Eastern Mumuye

Jasikit = I teng – 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 = I zanyi

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

211. 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: I orthern 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

- 4. εGorong (2500?), εKəkəŋ (3000) εFiru (1500?)

(Blench est, 2003). Due to language loss, especially in road settlements there are probably considerably more ethnic Buji. 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 & I engel (2003)

*Gusu

- 1.A Gussum

- 1.B i–Sanga

- 1.C sg. o–Sanga, pl. a–Sanga

- 2.B Anibau, Anosangobari

Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.

3. Plateau State, Bassa LGA; Bauchi State, Toro LGA
4. 2,350 (1936 HDG)

Source(s) IL/I BTT 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/I BTT wordlist

*Ibunu-Lɔrɔ

1.A Bunu

1.B Ibunu

1.C Ànarubùnu, (Anorubuna, I arabuna)

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. AnɔLɔrɔ

3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA

4. 1500 (Blench 2003) in four villages

Source(s) Blench & I engel (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 & I engel (2003)

Jeriyawa = Ribina: see the Jere cluster

Jeriyawa = Jereawa 'I orth 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–I ye cluster

Jessu – dialect of Longuda

Jezhu – dialect of Gbari

Jibu – member of the Jukun cluster

Jibyal = Jipal: see the Kofyar cluster

Jidda – see Bu–I ingkada

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

Zuksun cluster

212. Jijili

1.B Tanjijili

1.C Ujjijili pl. aJijili

2.C Koro Funtu of Kafin Koro, Koro of Shakoyi

3. I igeria 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)

213. Jilbe

1.C Jilbe

3. Borno State, a single village on the I igeria 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

214. 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. I ew Testament 1987

Jilvu (Fali of Jilvu) = Zizilivakan

Jimbin = Zumbun

215. 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–I ye

Jipal – member of the Kofyar cluster

Jirai – dialect of Bata

Jiriya = Ziriya

216. 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)

217. Jju

1.B Kəjju

1.C Bajju, Bajju

2.B Kaje, Kajji, Kache

3. Kaduna State, Kachia and Jema'a LGAs

4. 26,600 (I AT 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

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8. I ew Testament 1983, Bible stories 1972

Source(s)

Johode = Dghwede

Jompre (not recommended) = Kuteb

218. Joole

1.B èèzii

1.C nwá èèzii

3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA and Adamawa State, I uman LGA. Along the Benue River.

5. I orth Volta–Congo: Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Jen group

Source(s) Kleinewillinghöfer (1995)

219. 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 = Ijo

Jos–Zarazon – dialect of Izere

Ju (Ju I orĩ = I or

220. 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

221. Jukun cluster

1.A I juku

2.A I jikun

3. Taraba State, Wukari, Takum, Bali and Sardauna LGAs; I asarawa 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 and Donga

2.B Jibu

3. Taraba State, Takum, Sardauna and Bali LGAs

4. Second language speakers only 40,000 (1979 UBS)

6. Takum, Donga

7. Donga: Primer 1915

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

8. Donga: Luke 1919

0. Takum: I ew 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–I ori = I or

Kaama = Kaiama: Busa cluster

Kaama = Oruma

Kaama (Tugbeni Kaama) = Oruma

222. Kaan

2.A Libo

3. Adamawa State, Guyuk LGA

5. I orth Volta–Congo: 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 Izon: the Ijo cluster

Kabou = Kabu: see Izon: the Ijo cluster

Kabri – dialect of I or

Kabu – I orth–Western dialect of Izon: Ijo 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

Kado = Hausa

Kafanchan = Kafančan – member of the Katab cluster

Kafarati – dialect of Kwaami

Kafugu = Gbiri–I irago

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

2.B Fakanci, Fakkanci

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3. Kebbi State, Zuru and Wasagu LGAs, west of Dabai
4. 12,300 (1949 G&C)
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: I orthern group
Source(s) Blench (1989); Regnier (1992)
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–I u (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–I i (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, I iger State

*Kər

1.B tKər
1.C sg. wauKər, pl. Kərne
2.B Kela, Adoma Kelanci Kilinci
2.C Keri–I i 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
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–I irago
Kahugu = Gbiri–I irago
Kaiaama – member of the Busa cluster
Kaibi = Kaivi
Kaibre = Lubila

224. Kaivi

1.A Kaibi
3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA
4. 650 (I AT 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

225. Kakanda cluster

1.A Akanda
2.B Hyabe, Adyaktye
3. Kwara State, Kogi LGA; I iger state, Agaie and Lapai LGAs;
communities along the I iger centered on Budā
4. 4,500 (1931); 20,000 (1989 Blench)
5. Benue–Congo: I upoid: I upe 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
Kalabari – member of KOII : see Ijo cluster
Kaleri – erroneous name for Horom and Mabo–Barkul, which are adjacent to Kulere
Kalla–Kalla = Lela
Kaltungo – dialect of Tangale

226. Kam

1.C I yimwom
3. Taraba State, Bali LGA. Mayo Kam and Kamijim villages only

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

5. I orth Volta–Congo: Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Kam group

Source(s) Blench (1987)

227. Kamantan

1.A Kamanton = Kamantan

1.C Angan

3. Kaduna State, Kachia LGA

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

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group:

I orthwestern subgroup: Jaba cluster

Kamantam = Kamantan

Kamanton = Kamantan

228. Kambari I cluster

1.A Kamberi

3. I iger State, Magama and Mariga LGAs; Kebbi State, Zuru and Yauri

LGAs; I iger 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. I iger State, Mariga LGA

*Avadi

1.A Abadi, Evadi

1.B Tsivadi

2.A Ibeto

3. I iger 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. I iger 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. I iger 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). I ew 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, Osi

3. I iger State, Borgu LGA, at Yumu and Osi

Source(s) Blench (2008); Washbrook

229. Kambari II cluster

1.A Kamberi

3. I iger 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. I iger State, Magama LGA; Kebbi State, Yauri LGA

7. I o language development

*Akimba

1.B Tsikimba

1.C Akimba

2.A Auna, Wara

3. I iger 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). I ew Testament for typesetting

9. Dictionary (2003)

12. Gospel of Mark on cassette

*Cishingini, I wanci

1.A Cishingini, I gwaci

1.B Cishingini, Tsiwanci

1.C Mawunci sg. Ijwanci pl.

2.A Agwara

2.B Agara'iwa

3. I iger 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). I ew 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).

230. Kami

- 3. Ị iger State, Lapai LGA, Ebo town & 11 villages
 - 4. more than 5000 (Blench, 1989 est.)
 - 5. Benue–Congo: Ị upoid: Ị upe
- Source(s)** Blench (1989)

Kamino – dialect of Batu

Kamkam = Mbongno

Kamo = Ma

Kamu = Kamo

Kamuku – cluster including Cinda–Regi–Tiyal, Rogo, Sagamuk and Hungwɔryɔ: population for all these groups 17,800 (1952 HDG)

231. Kamwe

- 1.B Vɛcɛmwe
- 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. Ị kafa, Dakwa (Bazza), Sɛna, Wula, Futu, Tili Pte, Kapsiki (Ptsɛkɛ) in Cameroon
- 7. Folk Tales 1970, Reading Book, 1970, Primer 1 1974, Primer 2 1976
- 8. Ị ew Testament 1975; Ị ew Testament in Psikyɛ Kapsiki (1988 UBS)

Source(s) Kraft wordlist

Refs. Dieu & Renaud (1984); Mohrlang (1972)
Phonology

232. 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. Tai, Yeghe, Ị orkhana, Ken–Khana, Boúe
- 7. Rivers Readers Project Reader 1 1971, Khana Pocket Diary
- 8. Bible 1968, Ị ew 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 = Koenoem

Kanembu = Kanuri–Kanembu

Kaningkwom = Kaningkon

Kaninkon = Kaningkon

Kaninkwom = Kaningkon

Kanna = Baɗa: see the Jar cluster

Kano – E. dialect of Hausa

Kano – dialect of Fulfulde

Kantana – dialect of Baɗa: see the Jar cluster

Kantana = Mama

233. Kanufi

- 2.B Karshi
- 3. Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA
- 5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group: Southwestern subgroup: cluster 1

234. Kanuri–Kanembu cluster

- 3. Borno State, Ị guru, Geidam, Kukawa, Damaturu, Kaga, Konduga, Maiduguri, Mongumo, Fune, Gujba, Ị gala, Bama, Fika and Gwoza LGAs; Jigawa State, Hadejia LGA; and in the Republics of Ị iger, Cameroon and Chad.
- 4. 1,300,000 (1952); 3,500,000 (1987 UBS)
- 5. Ị ilo–Saharan: Saharan

*Kanuri

- 1.B Kànúrí
- 1.C Kànúrí
- 2.A Borno, Bornu
- 2.C Beriberi, Kamberi; also Kanembu (a separate ethnic group speaking Kanurĩ)
- 4. 3,000,000 in Ị igeria, 100,000 in Chad, 56,500 in Cameroon
- 6. Yerwa, Badawai, Koyam (Kwayam), Lere (Lare), Mober, (mostly in Ị iger Republic), Jetko (pastoral nomads near Geidam and in Ị iger Republic). (These other names have been associated with Kanuri dialects: Dagara, Kaga (Kagama), Ị gazar, 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 Ị iger, Cameroun and Chad.
- 6. Sugurti, Kuburi (Kabari, Kuvurĩ)

Kapsiki – dialect of Kamwe

Kapugu = Gure–Kahugu

235. Kapyá

3. Taraba State, Takum LGA, at Kapyá
5. Benue–Congo: Benue: Jukunoid: Yukuben–Kutep
Refs. Koops (1973); Shimizu (1980a)

Karaikarai = Karekare

Kàràkara – see Guruntum–Mbaaru

Karashi – dialect of Gwandara

236. Karekare

- 1.A Kàrèkàrè, 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 I gwajum
8. Some tracts in dialect of Jelaselum
Source(s) Maxine Schuh (n.d.); Adivè (n.d.)

Karenjo = Como–Karim?

237. Karfa

- 1.A Kerifa
4. 800 (SIL 1973)
3. I asarawa State, Akwanga LGA
5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Ron group

Karim = Como–Karim

238. Kariya

- 1.A Kauyawa, Keriya
1.B Vinahè
1.C Wihè
2.C Lipkawa (see also Mburku)
3. Bauchi State, Darazo LGA. At Kariya Wuro, 30 S.E. of I ingi.
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

239. Katab cluster

- 1.A Kataf
3. Kaduna State, Kachia, Saminaka and Jema’á 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’á 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’á LGA
4. 9,300 (I AT 1949)

*Atakar

- 1.A Atakat, Attaka, Attakar, Takat
3. Kaduna State, Jema’á LGA
4. 5,000 (1950 HDG)

*Sholio

- 1.C Asholio, Asolio, Osholio, Aholio
2.B Marwa, Morwa, Moroa, Marawa, Maroa
3. Kaduna State, Jema’á LGA
4. 5,700 (I AT 1949)

*Kacicere

- 1.A Aticherak
2.B Daroro
3. Kaduna State, Kachia and Jema’á LGAs
4. 700 (I AT 1949)

*Kafancan

- 1.A Fantuan, Kafanchan, Kpashan
3. Kaduna State, Jema’á LGA
4. 970, (1934 HDG)

Kataf = Tyap

Katagum – Eastern dialect of Hausa

Katanga – I iteckì (1972)

Katanza = Gbòtsu

Katap = Katab

Katarawa – Godabawa District, Sokoto Province: Temple (1922: 223)

Katsina – dialect of Fulfulde

Katsina – northern dialect of Hausa

Kaunari – less than 10,000 I asarawa State: Lafia LGA

Kaura – unclassified Plateau language of Kaduna State, Jema’á 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. Ikoro for the Ogoni group (Kana–Elemè–Gokana–Baan acronym plus –oid suffix)

Kela = next

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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–I i = 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

Kələla = Lela

Kərekəre = Karekare

Kərine = Kar: see the

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

Khana = Kana

240. 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

241. Kinuku

1.A Kinugu, Kinuka

3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA

4. 460 (I AT 1949); 500 (1973 SIL)

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

242. Kiṅg

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

243. 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 = I kəɾɔ: member of KOIɪ : see Ijɔ cluster

Kirika (Opu Kirika) = I kəɾɔ

Kiriḱe = I kəɾɔ

Kiriḱeṇi – member of KOIɪ : see Ijɔ cluster

Kirikjir = Lopa

Kirim = Como–Karim

244. 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 & I demsai (2007)

*Kirya

1.B myá Kákiryà

1.C ndá Kákiryà pl. Kákiryà

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 & I demsai (2007)

Refs. Meek (1931); Kraft (1981)

Kitimi = Tumi

Kitsipki = Ashuku: see the Mbembe Tigong cluster

Kitta = Tsobo

Kivɔŋɔ = Vono

Kiwollo = Vono

Kiyu = Como–Karim

Kɔŋa = Fam
Kobo = Mom Jango
Kobo = Momi
Koboci – dialect of Bata
Kobotschi = Koboci: see Bata
Koda = Kholok

245. 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

246. 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)

247. 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. I teng (Jasikit)?

Source(s) IL/I BTT wordlist; Gospel Recordings

*Bwol

1.A Bwal, Mbol

3. I asarawa State, Lafia LGA

4. 3,853 (1963)

*Gworam

1.A Giverom, Goram

3. I asarawa State, Lafia LGA

4. 3,055 (1952)

*Jipal

1.A Jepel, Jepal, Jibyal

3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA

Kogi (Jarawan Kogī 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 Baḍa; Jar cluster; a dialect group of Izere is also called Jarawan Kogi

248. Kohumono

1.B KoHumono

1.C BaHumono, sg. Òhúmónò

2.A Ediba (under Ekurī (Thomas)

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: I orth–South

Refs. Cook (1969)

Kokura (Bura Kokura) – member of Tera Cluster
Kola – dialect of Longuda

249. 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 I ew 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

250. 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. I orth Volta–Congo: Adamawa–Ubangi:

Adamawa: Vere Group

6. The correspondences between the Cameroonian and I igerian names are uncertain

*Gomme

1.A Gəmme

2.B Damti, Koma Kampana, Panbe

*Gomnome

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1.A Gõmnõme
2.B Mbeya, Gimbe, Koma Kadam, Laame, Youtubo
*I dera

2.B Vomni, Doome, Doobe

Source(s) Blench fieldnotes

Koma Kadam = Gõmnõme: see the Koma cluster

Koma Kampana = Gomme: see the Koma cluster

Koma I dera = I dera: 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

251. Kono

1.A Konu, Kwono

3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA

4. 1,550 (I AT 1949)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: I orthern 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 – a name used for a number of different ethnic and language groups in Kaduna State, Kachia LGA; I asarawa State, Keffi LGA; I iger State, Suleija and Chanchaga LGAs and in Federal Capital Territory.

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

252. Koro Ija

3. Federal Capital Territory. I ear 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 I ulu = Koro Ija

Koro I 'ja = Koro Ija

Koro Panda – a dialect of Begbere: see the Tinor-Myamya cluster

Koro Phonare – speak Gbari

Koro Phoware of Abuja – speak Gbari?

Koro of Shakoyi = Ujjili

Koro Waje – term used by the Koro Lafia to refer to other Koro groups

Koro Zane – a general term for the Koro

253. 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

254. Kõrõp

1.B Durop, Kurop

2.A Kõrõp

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

255. Kororofa cluster

2.A Jukun

4. more than 62,000 (SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Benue: Jukunoid: Central Jukunoid: Jukun–Mbembe–Wurbo

Refs. Shimizu (1980); Gerhardt (1989)

*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; I asarawa 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

*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

*Dampar

3. Taraba State, Wukari LGA, at Dampar

Source(s) Blench (1984); Storch (1999)

Kota = Kofa

Kotokori = Panda and Igu – dialects of Ebira

Kotopo (Also Potopo, Potopore, Pataporī I orth 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

256. Kpan

1.A Kpanten, Ikpan, Akpanzhi, Kpanzon, Abakan

2.B Kpwate, Hwaye, Hwaso, I yatso, I yonyo, 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 (Akpanzhī; 3 Bissaula (extinct) Eastern: Apa (per Kilham), Kente, Eregba (per Koelle)

Refs. Koelle (1854); Shimizu (1970, 1971–72)

Kpanten = Kpan

Kpanzon = Kpan

257. Kpasam

1.A Passam, Kpasham

2.B I yisam

3. Adamawa State, I uman LGA, 1 village only, South of Jalingo

5. I orth Volta–Congo: 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 = I ama: 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

258. Kubi

1.A Kuba

3. Bauchi State, Darazo LGA, 40 km. I .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

259. Kudu–Camo cluster

3. Bauchi State, I ingi LGA

4. Language moribund, perhaps extinct

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: I orthern Jos group: I ingi 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

260. Kugama

1.A Kugamma

2.A Wegam

3. Adamawa State, Fufore LGA

4. Small

5. I orth Volta–Congo: Adamawa–Ubangi:

Adamawa: Mumuye–Yendang group: Yendang subgroup

Kugamma = Kugama

261. 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

262. 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: I orth–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, I ew Testament 1979

Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.

Kuki = Tiyal: see Cinda–Regi–Tiyal cluster
Kukulun̄ (Kúkùlún̄) = Kulung
Kukum = Fer: see the
Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
Kukuruku (not recommended) = Etsako = Yekhee

263. Kulere

- 1.B Akande (Kamwaĩ, Àkàndí (Tof), Kande (Richa)
- 2.A Tof, Richa, Kamwai
- 2.B Korom ʼBoye
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 Marahai (Marhaĩ

Source(s) Seibert (2001)

Refs. Ames (1934); Junraithmayr (1970)

264. Kulu

- 1.A Ikolu, Ikulu
- 1.B Ankulu
- 1.C Bekulu
3. Kaduna State, Kachia LGA
4. 6,000 (I AT 1949)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: I orthern group

Source(s) Shimizu (n.d.); Moser (n.d.)

265. Kulung

- 1.B Kúkùlún̄
- 1.C Bakulung
- 2.A Bambur, Wurkum
3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA, at Balasa, Bambur and Kirim; Wukari LGA, at Gada Mayo
4. 15,000 (SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Jarawan Bantu group
7. Primer 1924
8. Scripture portions from 1926 to 1950, Prayers and hymns 1926
9. Dictionary: McBride (n.d.)

Source(s) Adelberger (2008)

Refs. Maddieson and Williamson (1975)

Kuma = Koma

Kumap = Amo

266. Kumba

- 2.A Sate, Yofo
3. Adamawa State, Mayo Belwa LGA
5. I orth Volta–Congo: Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Mumuye–Yendang group: Yendang sub–group

Kumbo – dialect of Kpan

Kumbo = Kumbowei – dialect of Iẓon: Ijọ cluster

Kumbowei – dialect of Iẓon: Ijọ cluster

Kumbo–Takum – a dialect group of Kpan

Kunabe – dialect of Kuteb

Kun–Bille = ʼBile

Kunibum = Emai–Iuleha–Ora

Kunini = I ye: member of Shoo–Minda–I ye

Kunshenu – see the Piya–Kodi–Kunshenu–Kwonci–Pitiko–I yambolo cluster

267. Kupa

3. Kwara State, Kogi LGA, around Abugi (52 villages)

5. Benue–Congo: I upoid: I upe group

Source(s) Blench (1987)

Kupto = Kutto

268. 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 (I AT 1949)

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

Kuri – dialect of Yedina

Kuru (Gyell–Kuru–Vwang) – dialect of Berom

Kuseki – dialect of Yandang

Kushe = Goji

Kushi = Goji

269. Goji

- 1.B Fo Goji

- 1.C I ya 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. I T extracts (2007)

Sources: Blench (2007)

Kuta – dialect of Gbagyi

270. 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

Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.

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, I ew 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. I ow only in Cameroon. Blench (1984)

271. 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

272. Katurmi

2.B Ada

3. Kaduna State, Kachia LGA

4. 2,950 (I AT 1949). Town is called Awon.

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: I orthern group

6. Offshoots of the Edra

Kuukù – see Guruntum–Mbaaru

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

273. 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, Dollì

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 = Ụkwuani: see the Ụkwuani–Aboh–I òni cluster

Kwali – dialect of Gbari

Kwalla = Kwagallak: see the Kofyar cluster

Kwami = Kwaami

Kwan = Irigwe

Kwange – dialect of Gbari

Kwanka = Vaghat cluster

Kwapm = Kopti: see the Zari; Zari cluster

Kwarra = Mama

Kwasu – dialect of I in zam

Kwato = Panda and Igu, dialects of Ebira

Kwayam = Koyam: see Kanuri

Kwaya Maya – Member of Katagum Barebari clan. Abraham (1962)

Kwojeffa = Bura

Kwoll = 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

274. Kyak

1.B Kyāk

1.C Kyāk

2.A Bambuka

3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA, Bambuka

4. 10,000 (SIL)

5. I orth Volta–Congo: Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Bikwin group

Kyan Kyar – dialect of Gwandara

Kyātō = Etkywan

Kyantōn = Etkywan

275. Kyenga

1.A Kenga, Tyenga

3. I iger State, Borgu LGA, north of Illo; also in Benin Republic

4. 7,591 (1925 Meek); 10,000 including Shanga (1973 SIL)

5. I iger–Congo: Mande: Southeast Mande

Source(s) Blench (1987)

Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.

Kyentu = Kentu: see Icen

Kyibaku = Cibak

L.

laa Fyandigere = Gera

Laamang = Lamang

Laame = Gòmñome: see the Koma cluster

276. Labir

1.A Lábír

2.A Jaku, Jaaku

2.B Jakanci

3. Bauchi State, Bauchi LGA

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

Refs. Shimizu (1983)

Lafia (Koro of Lafia) = Migili

Laka – group of Kamuku, west of Zaria, now speaking only Hausa.

277. 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. I orth Volta–Congo: 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)

278. Lala cluster

1.C Bəna

3. Adamawa State, Guyuk, Song and Gombi LGAs

4. 30,000 (SIL); 44,300 with Bəna (1963)

5. I orth Volta–Congo: Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Yungur group

*Yang

1.A Yan

2.B Lalla

Refs. Temple (1922: 255)

*Roba

2.A Gworam

*Ebode

1.A Eḅode

Lalawa = Lela

Lalla = Yang: see the Lala cluster

279. 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 Zələdṽə

2.A Lamang I orth

3. Borno State, Gwoza LGA

6. Zaladeva (Alataghwa), Dzuuḅa (Dzuuba), Ləghṽa (Lughva), Gwózà Wakane (Gwozo)

*Ghumbagha

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, Ghudəṽən

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)

280. Lame cluster

3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA, Lame district

4. 2,000 (1973 SIL)

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

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

281. 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: I orthern 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-İ saw = Lam-İ sọ

282. Lamİ sọ

1.A Lam-İ saw, Lam-İ sọ

1.B Lam-İ sọ'

1.C İ sọ, İ saw

3. Taraba State, Sarduana LGA, at Gembu and nearby towns; Takum LGA at Manyā; 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. İ ew 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

283. Laru

1.A Laro

2.C Laruwa

3. İ iger 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 (İ ey Laxaya) = Gava: Guduf-Gava

lee Maghdi = Maghdi

LeeMak = Mak

Leekɔ = Samba Leko

284. 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. İ orth Volta-Congo: Adamawa-Ubangi:

Adamawa: Bikwin group

Source(s) Kleinewillinghöfer (1992)

Leere (Gambar Leere) – dialect of Zaar: see the Guus-Zaar cluster

285. 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)

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

286. Lelna

1.B cLela (Clela, C-Lela)

1.C Kələla sg., Lelna pl.

2.B Chilala Dakarci

2.C Lalawa, Dakarkari, Dakarkari, Kalla-Kalla, Cala-Cala

3. Kebbi State, Zuru, Sakaba and Wasagu LGAs;

İ iger State, Rijau LGA. Around Zuru town

4. 47,000 (1949 G&C); 69,000 (1971 Welmers)

5. Benue-Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: İ orthern 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 = Leeləu

287. 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: İ orthern Jos group: İ orth-central cluster

288. 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

289. Lere cluster

3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA

Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.

4. 765 (I AT 1949); 1,000 (1973 SIL); languages almost extinct

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: I orthern Jos group

*Si

1.C Rishuwa

2.A Kauru

2.B Kuzamani

*Gana

*Takaya

2.B Taura

Refs. Shimizu (1982)

290. 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

291. Limbum

1.B Limbum

1.C Wimbum

3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA, Mambila uplands, mainly in Cameroon

4. few in I igeria; 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 = I ungu

Likpawa = Mburku and Kariya

Linggava = Gava: Guduf–Gava

Lipedeke = Guduf: Guduf–Gava

Lisháù = 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

292. Lokəə

1.A Lokə, Lokö

1.C Yaka, 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, I kpam

7. Primer 1 1973, Reading and Writing book 1967 and 1973, post–primer 1972

8. I ew Testament in first draft 1974, Scripture portions from 1967, Catholic catechism 1959

Source(s)

Refs. Winston (1964–5), Iwara (1982)

Lokə = Lokəə

Lokö = Lokəə

Lokukoli = I kukoli

Longo – in old Eastern I igeria. Winston (1964–5)

293. Longuda

1.A Languda, I unguda, I ungura, I unguraba

1.B nyà núngúrá Guyuk, I ungurama I yuar

1.C I úngúráyábá Guyuk, I ùngùrábà Jessu, Lóngúrábá Kola

3. Adamawa State, Guyuk LGA; Gombe State, Balanga LGA

4. 13,700 (1952: I uman Division); 32,000 (1973 SIL)

5. I orth Volta–Congo: Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Longuda group

6. I ya Guyuwa (Guyuk plains), I ya Ceriya (Banjiram=Cirimba/Gerembe hill), I ya Tariya (Kola=Taraba), I ya Dele (Jessu=Delebe), I ya Gwanda (I yuar=Gwandaba)

7. Literacy programme in progress, Primer 1975 Folktales 1975

8. I ew Testament 1979, Mark 1954 and 1975

Source(s) J. I ewman p.c; Kleinewillinghöfer (1992)

Refs. I ewman & I ewman (1977a,b)

Lóngúrábá = Longuda

294. Loo

1.B Shùṅṅó

1.C Shùṅṅó–I orth, Shùṅṅó–South

3. Kaltungo LGA, Gombe State, Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA. 30 km. I orth of Karim Lamido town.

Lo village and associated hamlets.

4. 8,000 (1992 est.)

5. I orth Volta–Congo: Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Bikwin group

Source(s) Kleinewillinghöfer (1992)

295. Lopa

1.A Lupa

1.B Kirikjir

1.C Djiri

2.C Lopawa

3. I iger 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.

Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.

4. 960 (I AT 1950); 5,000 (1992 est.)
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Lake group
Source(s) Blench (1992)

Lopawa = Lopa
Loro = Ribina: see the Jera cluster
Lotsu–Piri = Tsobo
Louome – dialect of Gbagyi

296. Lubila

1.C Kabila
2.B Ojor, Kabila, Kaibre, Kabire
3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA, at Ojo I komba, and Ojo Akangba
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross group Central:East–West

Lovi – dialect of I zanyi
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

297. 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. I early 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.

298. 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. I orth Volta–Congo: Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Waja group
7. Reading and Writing Book (2006)
8. I T extracts (2007)
Source(s) Kleinewillinghöfer (1991); Blench (2007)

Ma Giiwo = Giiwo

Maagwaram – west dialect of Bade

299. 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

300. Mada

1.C Məda
2.B Yidda
3. I asarawa 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: I inzić
6. I orthern Mada, Western Mada. Dialect survey results in Price (1990).
7. Literacy work in progress
8. I ew Testament (2000)
9. Dictionary draft: Blench & Kato (n.d.)
Refs. Price (1991)

Mada Eggon = Eggon
Madaka – dialect of Bauchi
Madzarin – member of the Fali cluster

301. 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 I igeria. Cameroon dialects divided into West, Central and Eastern.
8. portions from 1958, I ew Testament 1965 (Cameroon dialect), Concordance 1972, Bible, 1989
Sources: Kosack (2000)
Refs. Dieu and Renaud (1983); Barreteau & Bleis (1991)

Maga = Maaka
Magara – dialect of I zanyi
Magha = Maaka

302. Maghdi

1.B Mághdi
1.C Mághdi sg., lee Mághdi pl.
2.B Widala also applies to Kholok

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3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA. A section of the Widala

4. less than 2,000 (1992)

5. I orth Volta–Congo: Adamawa–Ubangi:

Adamawa: Bikwin group

Source(s) Kleinewillinghöfer (1992)

Magongo = Osayen: member of the Oko–Eni–Osayen cluster

Magu = Mvano

Magwaram – W. dialect of Bade

Maha=Maaka

Maiha – dialect of I zanyi

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

303. 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. I orth Volta–Congo: 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

304. Mala

2.A Rumaya, Rumaiya

1.B Tumala

1.C Amala

3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA

4. 1,800 (I AT 1948)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: I orthern 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

305. Mama

2.B Kwarra, Kantana

3. I asarawa State, Akwanga LGA

4. 7,891 (1922 Temple); 6,155 (1934 Ames); 20,000 (1973 SIL)

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

Source(s) I BTT wordlist

Mambere = Mambila: see I or

Mambila = I or

Mambilla = I or

Mandara = Wandala

Mang – dialect of Mumuye

Manga – dialect of Kanuri

Mangar – dialect of Daffo–Butura: see the Ron cluster

306. Mambila

1.B Ju I ori

1.C I or

2.A Mambila, Mambilla, Mambere

3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA. Mambila Plateau. Cameroon.

4. 18,000 (1952); 60,000 (1973 SIL); 10,000 in Cameroun

5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: I orthern Bantoid: Mambiloid: Mambila

6. Almost every village has a separate dialect forming a dialect chain. Dialect centres are: Bang, Dorofi, Gembu, Hainari, Kabri, Mayo I daga, 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, I ew Testament 1975,

ii. Cameroon: Complete I ew Testament (19xx)

Source(s) Blench (1983–1999); Connell (1994–1999)

Electronic Resources:

Refs:

307. 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 = Gufe

Mapuda = Gufe

Marahai – a Kamwai dialect of Kulere

Marawa = Sholio: see the Katab cluster

308. 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)

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5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Bura–Higi major group: Bura group
6. Central: Margi babal = ‘Margi of the Plain’ around Lasa,
Margi Dzər̄ɲu = ‘Margi near the Hill ɲu’ around Gulak;
Gwàrà; M̀̀l̄gwí (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, ɲ ew Testament (1984)
Refs. Hoffmann (1963); Wolff (1974–75); Kraft (1981)

Margi babal – dialect of Margi
Margi Dzər̄ɲu – dialect of Margi
Margi Putai = Putai

309. 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

310. 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
Máya = Bali
Maya (Kwaya Maya) = Koyam – a dialect of Kanuri
Mayo ɲ daga – a dialect of ɲ or
Mazgarwa = Bade
Mbaarù = Guruntum–Mbaaru

¹ Hoffmann (1963) relates the language of Margi South to Huba rather than to Margi.

Mbada = Bada: see the Jar cluster
Mbadawa = Bada: see the Jar cluster
Mbamnga – a dialect of ɲ or
Mbam – 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

311. 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: Mbe group
6.
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

312. 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. ɲ ew 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)

313. Mbembe Tigong cluster

- 1.C ɲ oale
2.A Tigong, Tigun, Tugun, Tukun, Tigum
2.B Akonto, ɲ zare
3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA; mainly in Cameroon
4. 2,900 in ɲ igeria (1973 SIL)

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5. Benue–Congo: Benue: Jukunoid: Central Jukunoid:
Jukun–Mbembe–Wurbo group

Refs. Koops (1990)

*Ashuku

1.A Ashaku

1.C Ákótsèkpá, Ákúcùkpú

2.B Kitsipki

*I ama

1.A Dama, I amu

1.B Kporo

2.B I zare ‘‘I say so’’; Eneeme

Source(s)

Refs. Shimizu (1980)

Mbenkpe = I de

Mbeya = Gòmṅome Koma

Mbofon = I de and Bakor

314. Mboi cluster

1.A Mboire, Mboyi

3. Adamawa State, Song LGA

4. 3,200 (1973 SIL)

5. I orth Volta–Congo: Adamawa–Ubangi:

Adamawa: Yungur group

*Gana

1.A Gəna

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

315. Mbəŋŋə

1.A Bungnu

1.B Mbəŋŋə

1.C Mbəŋŋə

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: I orthern Bantoid:

Mambiloid

Sources: Blench (1991), Connell (1995);

Refs.

Mboyi = Mboi: see the Mboi cluster

Mbube Eastern = Obe cluster

Mbube Western = the Mbe

316. Mbula–Bwazza cluster

2.A Tambo, Tambu

3. Adamawa State, I uman, 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: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Jarawan
Bantu

*Mbula

Source(s) Blench (2008)

*Bwazza

1.B Bwà Bwàzà pl. àb̀wàzà

1.C Bwázà

2.A Bare, Bere [name of a town]

3. Adamawa State, Demsa, I uman, Shelleng and
Song LGAs. Twenty-six villages.

4.

6. I o 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

317. 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); I ewman (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: Ijə 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 (ŋwai Məngàng) = Mingang Doso

Mgbakpa = Hausa

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

Mgbu = Akpə–Mgbu–Tolu – dialects of Ikwere

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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

325. 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 I demsai (2007)

Mumbake = I yong

326. Mumuye cluster

3. Taraba State, Jalingo, Zing, Yorro and Mayo Belwa LGAs

4. 103,000 (1952); 400,000 (1980 UBS)

5. I orth Volta–Congo: Adamawa–Ubangi:

Adamawa: Mumuye–Yendang group:

Mumuye subgroup

*I orth–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, Yɔrɔ, Lankoviri (Lankaviri, Saawa, I yaaja, and Jaalingo

7. Primer in 2 parts 1974 in Lankoviri

8. I ew Testament translation in progress

Source(s): Danujma Gambo (p.c.)

Refs. Meek (1931,I:446–531); Shimizu (1979)

327. Mundat

3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA

5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Ron group

Mundu: see Dulumi

Munga = Leeləu

Munga = Mingang Doso

Munshi (not recommended) = Tiv

Mupun = Mwaghavul

Mura – a dialect of Wandala

Mushere = Cakfem–Mushere

Mutidi – a dialect of I zanyi

Mùùn – see Jar cluster

Muya = Miya

Mvanɔ = Mvanɩp

328. Mvanɩp

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: I orthern Bantoid:

Mambiloid: Mambila

Source: Blench & Connell (1999)

Refs: Meek (1931)

Mvəran (Və Mvəvran) = Mburku

nnwa' Dza = Dza

329. 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 (Vodni?)

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, I ew 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 = Miamia – Ejar: see the Tinor-Myamya cluster

Myet = Tapshin

I afunfia = Shagawu

I akanyare – dialect of Samba Daka

I akare = Jidda–Abu

330. Naki

1.C Bunaki

3. Taraba State, ca. 6°57' I , 10°13'E, Furu-Awa and other subdivisions in Cameroun

4. 1 village (Belogo=Tosso 2) in I igeria; 3000 in Cameroun (1976)

5. Benue–Congo: South Bantoid: Beboïd

Refs. Breton (1993)

I ama = see the Mbembe Tigong cluster

Ị amu = Ị ama: see the Mbembe Tigong cluster

331. Ị andu-Ị yeng-Shakara

*Ị andu

10. Hausa

*Ị yeng

1.B

1.C

2.A Ị ingon

10. Hausa

*Shakara

1.A

1.B iShákára

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: Ị andic

10. Hausa

Source(s) Blench (2003)

Ị arabuna = Ribina: see the Jera cluster

Ị araguta = Iguta

Ị da Dia = Dadiya

Ị da Zora = Izora

Ị daga = Mayo Ị daga: see Ị or

Ị daghan = Ị goshe Ị dhang: see Gvoko

Ị dangshi – see Jar cluster

Ị dara = Wandala cluster

Ị de – a member of the Bakor cluster

Ị dele – dialect of Ikwere

Ị dem = Ị nam: see Bakor

Ị dera = Koma Ị dera: see Koma

Ị dhang = Ị goshe Ị dhang: see Gvoko

Ị dir = Iyive

332. Ị doe cluster

3. Cross River State, Ikom LGA

4. 3,000 (1953)

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

Refs. Crabb (1965)

332.a *Ekparabong

1.A Akparabong

3. Akparabong Town, Bendeghe Affi

4. Towns above 2,102 and 310, respectively, (1953)

332.b *Balep

2.B Anep, Anyeb

3. Balep and Opu

4. 619 (1953)

333. Ị doola

1.A Ị doru

1.B Ị doola

1.C Ị doola

2.A Ị joyame (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: Ị orthern Bantoid: Mambiloid

6. At least 2 dialects

Source(s) Blench & Connell (1990, 1999)

Refs. Dieu & Renaud (1983)

Ị doru = Ị doola

334. Ndunda

3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA. In the northwest of the Mambila Plateau.

4. 400 (Blench 1999)

5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Ị orthern Bantoid: Mambiloid: Mambila

Source: Blench & Connell (1999)

Refs:

Ị embe – member of KOIİ : see Ijo cluster

Ị empe = Ị embe

Ị ey Laxaya = Gava: Guduf–Gava

Ị fachara = Cara

Ị fua = Bokyi

335. Ị gamo

1.A Gamo

3. Borno State, Fika LGA; Bauchi State, Darazo LGA, Darazo district and Dukku LGA, Ị afada district

4. 17,800 (1952 W&B)

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

Ị gangi = Ị zanyi

336. Ngas

1.A Ị ngas Ị gas

1.C Kerang

3. Plateau State, Pankshin, Kanam and Langtang LGAs

4. 55,250 (1952 W&B)

5. Chadic: West branch A: Bole–Ị gas major group: Ị gas group

6. Hill and Plain

7. Reading and Writing book; Folktales (2) 1969; Trial Primer 1975

8. Ị ew Testament 1976; Scripture portions from 1916

9. Phonology: Burquest (1971, 1973), Grammar: Foulkes (1915).

10. Hausa

Refs:

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Ị gatlawe – West of Mandara but not a Mandara dialect: possibly Gatlaghwe, a Dghwedfe village: Westermann and Bryan (1952)

Ị gazar – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu

Ị gbo = Mgbo: see the Izi–Ezaa–Ikwo–Mgbo cluster

Ị ge (Basa Ị ge) = Ị upe Tako

Ị gell = Gyell: see Berom

Ị gene = Engenni

Ị genge – dialect of Gbagyi

Ị gezzim = Ị gizim

337. Ị ggwahyi

1.A Ị gwaxi, Ị gwohi

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)

Ị ggweshe = Gvoko

Ị ggwoli – a dialect of Ị zanyi

Ị gizim –dialect of Kanuri

338. Ngizim

1.A Ị gezzim

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)

Ị go – dialect of Obolo

Ị goshe Ị daghang = Gvoko

Ị goshe Ị dhang = Gvoko

Ị goshe Sama = Gvoko

Ị goshie – dialect of Glavda

Ị goug – Adamawa–Eastern? Welmers (1971)

Ị gwa – dialect of Igbo

339. Ị gwaba

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)

Ị gwajum – dialect of Karekare

Ị gwaxi = Ị ggwahyi

Ị gwānci = Ị wanci: see Kambari II

Ị gwe = Hungwəryə

Ị gweshe = Ị goshie: see Glavda

Ị gweshe Ị daghan = Gvoko

Ị gweshe Ị dhang = Gvoko

Ị gwohi = Ị ggwahyi

Ị gwoi = Hungwəryə

Ị idem = Ị indem: see the Kanufi–Kaningkon–

Ị indem cluster

Ị ife = Ị upe

Ị igbo – now extinct language spoken near Agameti on the Fadan Karshi–Wamba road. Probably close to Akpondu (q.v.)

nii Bānjùṅ = Bangwinji

nii Diji = Dijim: Dijim–Bwilim

Ị imalto = Ị yimatli: see the Tera cluster

Ị imana = Ị umana: see the Ị umana–Ị unku–Gbantū–

Ị umbu cluster

Ị imbia = Gwandara–Bara: – dialect of Gwandara

340. Ị incut

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)

Ị indam = Ị indem: see Ị inkyop–Ị indem cluster

Ị indem – member of the Ị inkyop–Ị indem cluster

Ị ingawa = Ị ingi

Ị ingi – member of the Buta–Ị ingi cluster

Ị ingon = – member of the Ị andu–Ị yeng–Shakara cluster

341. Ị inkyop–Ị indem cluster

3. Kaduna State, Jema'a LGA

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

10. Hausa

* Ị inkyop

1.A Kaningkwom, Kaninkon

1.C Ị inkyop

4. 2,291 (1934)

7. Reading and Writing Books

* Ị indem

1.A Inidem, Ị indam, Ị idem

342. Ị ingye

1.B Ị ingye

1.C Ị ingye

1.A Ị ingeshe

3. Kaduna State. Five villages along the Fadan Karshe–Akwanga road, directly north of Gwantu.

Villages are; Kobin, Akwankwan, Wambe, Ị ingeshen Kurmi, Ị ingeshen Sarki.

4. <5000 (Blench 2003)

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group:

10. Hausa

Source(s) Blench (2003)

343. I inka

2.A Sanga

3. Kaduna State, Sanga LGA

4. <5000

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: I inzić

10. Hausa

Source(s) Blench (2005)

344. I inzo

1.A I inzam

2.B Gbhu

3. Kaduna State, Jema'a LGA; I asarawa 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. Àmàr Ràndá, Àmàr Titá, Ancha (Închà), Kwásù (Ákizà), Sàmbè, Fadan Wate (Hátè)

7. Reading and Writing Book (199x)

Source(s) Blench (2001); Enene (2001)

I iragu = Gbiri–I iragu

I iten = Aten

I jai = I zanyi

I janyi = I zanyi

I jei = I zanyi

I joyame = I doola

I juku = Jukun

I jwande = Bitare

I kafa – dialect of Kamwe

I kari – dialect of Ibibio. Probably a separate language: but no firm data (Bruce Connell)

I kem–I kum – member of the Bakor cluster

I ki = Bokyi

I kim = I kem

I kim – dialect of Mbe East: see the Mbe cluster

345. I ko

2.A Agyaga

3. I asarawa State, Akwanga West LGA. Single village about 15 km southwest of I unku, which is 20 km north of Akwanga

4. 1000 (2008 est.)

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: I inzić: Mada cluster

Source: Blench & Kato (2008)

I kokolle = I kukoli

I korò = member of KOII : see the Ijò cluster

I kpam – dialect of Lokèè

346. I kukoli

1.A I kokolle

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

I kum – dialect of Yala

I kum – member of Bakor cluster

I kum Akpambe – dialect of Yala

I kwoi = Hungwəryə

I nakanyere (Samba I nakanyere) – dialect of Samba Daka

I nam – member of the Bakor cluster

I nerigwe = Irigwe

I ngas = Angas

nnwa' Dzà = Dza

I oale = Mbembe Tigong cluster

I okwu (Idoma I okwu) = Alago

I or–Khana – dialect of Kana

I orth (Arewa) = Hausa

I orth (Etung I orth) – a dialect of Ejagham

I orth (Idoma I orth) – a dialect of Idoma

I orth (Ivbie I orth) – see the Ivbie I orth–Okpela–Arhe cluster

I orth (Lamang I orth) = Zaladva: see the Lamang cluster

I orth–East Duguri: see the Jar cluster

I orth–Eastern Mumuye: see the Mumuye cluster

I ori (Ju I orĩ = I or

I saw = Lam–I so'

I sele – member of the I de–I sele–I ta cluster: see Bakor

I sit – dialect of Ibibio

I so = Lam–I so'

I sùka = I sukka – dialect of Igbo

I sukka – dialect of Igbo

I ta – member of the I de–I sele–I ta cluster: see Bakor

I teng (Jasikit) – 600: related to Kwagallak: see the Kofyar cluster: Gospel Recordings (1971)

I trigom – Cross River State, Ogoja LGA: South–Eastern State (1971)

nùbá Ma = Kamo

I uadhu = Como–Karim

347. I umbu–Gbantu–I unku–(I umana)–cluster

2.A Sanga [mistakenly applied to this cluster, but see entry under I inka]

3. Kaduna State, Jema'a LGA; I asarawa 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

*I umbu

3. Kaduna State, Jema'a LGA; I asarawa State, Akwanga LGA

4. The main settlements of the I umbu are àzà Wúùn, Ambèntòk, Anepwa, Akoshey, Amkpong, Gbancùn,

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Amf̄oor and Adan̄gan. There are likely to be several thousand speakers.

*Gbantu

1.A Gwanto

3. Kaduna State, Jema'a LGA; I asarawa State, Akwanga LGA

*I unku

3. Kaduna State, Jema'a LGA; I asarawa State, Akwanga LGA

4.

6. I unku has three sub-dialects, I unku [spoken in I unku and Ungwar Mallam], I unkucu [in I unkucu and Anku] and the speech of I icok [Ungwar Jatau] and Ungwan Makama villages

*(I umana)

1.A I imana

3. Kaduna State, Jema'a LGA; I asarawa State, Akwanga LGA

4. Existence not confirmed

I umbu: part of the I umana–I unku–Gwantu–I umbu cluster

I umgwar = Mada

I unguda = Longuda

I ungura = Longuda

I ùngùràbà = Longuda

I ungurama = Longuda

I ùngùráyábá I ungura: see Longuda

I unku – member of the I umana–I unku–Gwantu–

I umbu cluster

348. I upe–I upe Tako cluster

3. I iger 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: I upoid

6. I upe (Central) has become the accepted literary form.

345a. *I upe (Central)

1.A I ife, I yffe, Anupe

1.B I upe

1.C I upe

2.A I upe Central

2.B Ampeyi, Anupecwayi, Anuperi, Tappah, Takpa, Tapa, I upenci, I upencizi

2.C Anufawa, I yffe

3. I iger State, Mariga, Gbako, Agaie, and Lapai LGAs; Kwara State, Edu and Kogi LGAs. Small but well established I upe communities in Ibi (Taraba State) & I asarawa State. I upe 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; I ew Testament 1927/30, 1983;

345b. *I upe Tako

2.B Ibara

2.C Basa I ge

3. Kogi State, Bassa LGA, Kwara State

4. 19,100 (1931 DF)

Source(s) Blench (1992)

I upenci = I upe

I upencizi = I upe

I wanci – dialect of Kambari II

nwi I yé = I ye: member of the Shoo–Minda–I ye cluster

nwii Shóó = Shoo: member of the Shoo–Minda–I ye cluster

nya Ceriya = Longuda

nya Dele = Longuda

nya Gwanda = Longuda

nyà I ùngùrá = Longuda

nya Tariya = Longuda

I yaa Bàà = Baa

I yaaja – dialect of Mumuye

349. I yam

1.C I yambolo

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)

I yambolo = I yam

I yamnyam = I iamniam, I imbari, Bari, Suga (Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: I imbari group).

Formerly Taraba State, Saradauna LGA, in Gashaka Game Reserve, now only in Cameroon.

I yamzax = Langas: see the Polci cluster

nyan Wiyàù = Waja

I yandang = Yandang

I yanga nya Ba = Ba

I yango = Irigwe

350. I yankpa

1.B I naŋkpa pl. Anaŋkpa

1.C I yankpa

2.A Yasgua, Yeskwa

2.B Sarogbon [a greeting]

3. I asarawa State, Kauru LGA; Kaduna State, Jema'a LGA

4. 13,000 (1973 SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group: I orth–Western subgroup: I yankpa–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 I asarawa State

Source(s) Kato (2003); Blench (2008)

ɪ yatso = Kpan
 ɪ ye – member of the Shoo–Minda–ɪ ye cluster
 ɪ yemathi = ɪ yimatli: see the Tera cluster
 ɪ yffe = ɪ upe Central
 nyi Tsó = Tsobo
 ɪ yidu = Etkywan
 nyii Ma = Kamo
 ɪ yikobe = Yukuben
 ɪ yikuben = Yukuben
 ɪ yimatli – member of the Tera cluster
 ɪ yimwom = Kam
 ɪ yisam = Kpasam
 nyiyo Dadiya = dadiya
 ɪ yongnepa = ɪ yong

351. ɪ yong

1.A ɪ yɔŋ
 1.B ɪ yɔŋ ɪ yanga
 1.C sg. ɪ yɔŋvɛna, pl. ɪ yɔŋnɛpa (ɪ yongnɛpa)
 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. ɪ orth Volta–Congo: Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Leko group
Source(s) Blench (1987)

ɪ yonyo = Kpan
 ɪ yɔŋ ɪ yanga = ɪ yong
 ɪ yɔŋ nɛpa = ɪ yong
 ɪ yɔŋ gvɛna = ɪ yong
 ɪ yuar – dialect of Longuda
 ɪ zangɪ = ɪ zanyi

352. ɪ zanyi

1.A ɪ janyi, ɪ jai, ɪ jei, Zany, ɪ zangi, Zani, ɪ jeny, Jeng, ɪ jegn, ɪ jeng,
 1.B Wur ɪ zanyi
 1.C ɪ zangɪ sg., ɪ zanyi pl.
 2.A Jenge, Jeng, Mzangyim, Kobochi, Kobotshi
 3. ɪ igeria: Adamawa State, Maiha LGA. Cameroon: West of Dourbeye near ɪ igerian border in Doumo region, Mayo-Oulo Subdivision, Mayo-Louti Division, ɪ orth Province.
 4. 14,000 in ɪ igeria (1952), 9,000 in Cameroon.
 5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Bata group
 6. Paka, Rogede (Rigudedede), ɪ ggwoli, Hoode, Maiha, Magara, Dede, Mutidi; and Lovi in Cameroun
Source(s) Blench (1987, 1992)

ɪ zare = ɪ ama: see Mbembe Tigong
 ŋwaa Mòò = Moo
 ŋwai Məngàn = Mingang Doso
 ŋwənci = ɪ wanci: a dialect of Kambari II
 Oba – a dialect of Yoruba
 Obani = ɪbani: member of KOII : see Ijọ cluster

353. Obanliku cluster

1.A Abanliku
 3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA
 4. 19,800 (1963); estimated 65,000 (Faraclas 1989)
 5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Bendi
 *Basang
 1.A Bàsáú
 *Bebi
Source(s) Blench (2001)
 *Bishiri
 *Bisu
 2.B Gayi
 *Busi
Source(s) IL/ɪ BTT wordlist

354. Obe cluster

1.A Putukwam
 2.A Mbube Eastern (a geographical name)
 2.B Mbe Afal (by the Mbe)
 4. 16,341 (1963)
 5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Bendi
 *Obe
 2.B Mbe East
 3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA,
 4. Six villages; ɪ kim, Ogboria Ogang, Ogboria Uchuruo, Ojerim (Ojirim), Árágbán and Obósó.
 *Afrike
 1.A Aferikpe
 3. Cross River State, Ogoja LGA
 4. 3,500 (1953)
 *Utugwang
 1.A Otugwang
 3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA
 *Okwɔrɔgung
 1.A Okorogung
 3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA
 *Okwɔrɔtung
 1.A Okorotung
 3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA

Obiaruku – dialect of ɪkwuani: see ɪkwuani–Aboh–
 ɪ dɔŋ
 Obini = Abini: see the Agwagwune cluster
 Obio – dialect of Ikwere
 Obolo = Iko (incorrectly)

355. 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, Unyeadá, ɪ go,
 Okoroete, Ibot Obolo

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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 I ew Testament (1991)
Refs. Faraclas (1984), Connell (1991), Aaron (forthcoming)

Oboso – dialect of Obe
Oboṭeṭe – dialect of Iẓon: Ijo cluster
Obubra (Yala Obubra) – dialect of Yala

356. 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 I orth
Ocheve = Baceve: see the Iceve cluster

357. Ochiichi

1.B Ochiichi
1.C Ochiichi
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. I dimele & Williamson (2002:157)

Òdàjè – a dialect of Mbe West: see Mbe
Oderiga = Mbembe
Odim = Adim: see Agwagwune
Ododop = Korop

358. Oduval

1.B Oduval
1.C Oduval
2.C Saka
3. Rivers State, Ahoada LGA
4. 8,400 (1963); 15,000 (1980 UBS)
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, (I BTT) 1984
8. I ew Testament in first draft 1974, Creation story 1975

Source(s)

359. Odut

3. Cross River State, Odukpani LGA
4. 700 (1940 F&J) I early extinct.
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross

Oflagbe – dialect of Isoko
Oferikpe – dialect of Mbembe
Ofonokpan – dialect of Mbembe
Ofombonga – dialect of Mbembe
Ofunobwan = Mbembe
Ofutop = Bakor
Ogba = Ogbah

360. 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 Ijo – South–Western dialect of Iẓon: Ijo cluster
Ogberia – dialect of Obe
Ogbia=
Ogbinya – see the Kolo cluster

361. 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 Iẓon: Ijo cluster

362. Ogbronuagum

2.A Bukuma
3. Rivers State, Degema LGA
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Central Delta

Oge – member of the Akoko cluster
Ogoi = Baan
Ogoja = I kem
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 = Oko: see the Oko–Eni–Osayen cluster
Ogua – dialect of Engenni
Ògùgù – dialect of Igala
Ogulagha – a Western Delta dialect of Iẓon: Ijo cluster
Oguta – dialect of Igbo
Ohana – sub–dialect of Mbembe

Ohuhu – dialect of Igbo
 Oiakiri = next
 Oiyakiri – a South–Central dialect of Iẓon: Ijọ cluster
 Ojiramhi – dialect of Okpamheri
 Ojirim – a dialect of Mbe East: see the Mbe cluster
 Ojo – member of Akoko cluster
 Ojor = Lubila
 Ojù – dialect of Igede
 Okà – dialect of Yoruba
 Okam = Mbembe
 Oke–Agbe – see the Arigidi cluster, Afa, Udo, Oge and Eshè
 Okene – dialect of Ebira
 Okii = Bokyi
 Okirika = Kiriḱe: member of KOIḱ : see Ijọ cluster

363. Oko–Eni–Osayen cluster
 3. Kwara State, Okene LGA
 5. Benue–Congo: Oko–Eni–Osayen cluster
Refs. Elugbe (1980)

*Oko
 1.A Uku, Oko
 2.A Ogori (town name), Gori
 4. 4,000 (1970??)
 *Eni
 4. 3,000 (1970??)
 *Osayen
 1.A Osanyin, Osayen
 2.A Magongo (town name)
 4. 3,000 (1970??)

364. Okoḱo
 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)

Okodí – member of the Inland Ijọ cluster: see Ijọ
 Okoloḱa = Iḱani: member of KOIḱ : see Ijọ cluster
 Okom – dialect of Mbembe
 Okonyong = Kiḱong
 Okordia = Akita: 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 = Kiḱong
 Okpame (Yala Okpame) – dialect of Yala Ogoja

365. Okpamheri
 1.A Opameri
 3. Edo State, Akoko–Edo LGA
 4. 18,136 (1957 Bradbury); 30,000 (1973 SIL)
 5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: I orth–Western Edoid: Southern
 6. Okpamheri means ‘we are one’: Eye (spoken at Ikiran); Okulosho (Okurosho) with several sub–

dialects; Western Okpamheri with several sub–dialects; Ojiramhi
 9. Phonology: Ikiran (19xx)
Refs. Oyebiyi (1986)

366. Okpe
 1.A Ukpè
 3. Delta State, Okpe LGA
 4. 8,722 (1957 Bradbury)
 5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: South–Western Edoid
 7. Reader 1967

367. Okpe–Idesa–Akuku
 3. Edo State, Akoko–Edo LGA
 5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: I orth–Western Edoid: Southern
 6. Okpe, Idesa, Akuku

Okpela = next Okpella – member of the Ivbie I orth–Okpela–Arḱe cluster
 Okpòḱoma (Yala Okpòḱoma) – dialect of Yala Ogoja
 Okpoto – member of the Oring cluster
 Okrika = Kiriḱe: a member of the KOIḱ cluster: see Ijọ
 Okuloma = Iḱani: member of KOIḱ : see Ijọ cluster
 Okulosho – dialect of Okpamheri
 Okundi – dialect of Bokyi
 Okuni = Olulumo: see Olulumo–Ikom
 Okurosho = Okulosho: see Okpamheri
 Okworogung – member of the Obe cluster
 Okworotung – member of the Obe cluster
 Ole = Oleh – dialect of Isoko
 Oleh – dialect of Isoko
 Olit = next
 Oliti = Maci: see Iceve cluster
 Olodiana – dialect of Iẓon: Ijọ cluster
 Oloibiri – member of the Kolo cluster

368. Oloḱa
 3. Edo State, Akoko–Edo LGA
 4. 353 (1957 Bradbury)
 5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: I orth–Western Edoid: Southern
Refs. Elugbe and Schubert (1976)

Olomoro – dialect of Isoko
 Olu – a dialect of Igbo

369. Olulumo–Ikom cluster
 2.A Okúni
 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 I ewsletter 6
 *Olulumo
 1.A Olúlumo

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4. 1,730 (1953); 5,000 (Faraclas 1989)

*Ikõm

4. 7,520 (1953); 25,000 (Faraclas 1989)

Omagwana – dialect of Ikwere

Omerelu – dialect of Ikwere

Omuana – dialect of Ikwere

Omudioga – dialect of Ikwere

Omuegwana – dialect of Ikwere

Ondo – dialect of Yoruba

Onicha = next

Onitsha – dialect of Igbo

Onumu Egon = Eggon

Onyen – sub-dialect of Mbembe

Oohum = Yukuben

Opalo – dialect of Bacama: v the Bata cluster

Opameri = Okpamheri

Operemọ – a I orth–West Central dialect of Iẓõn: Ijõ cluster

Operemor = Operemọ

Opokuma – a clan speaking Kolokuma: see Iẓõn: Ijõ cluster

Oporoma – a South–East Central dialect of Iẓõn: Ijõ cluster

Oporoza – a Western Delta dialect of Iẓõn: Ijõ cluster

Ora – member of the Emai–Iuleha–Ora cluster

Ora – a dialect of Yoruba (Ajowa town)

370. 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: I orth–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 = Orõ

371. Orõ

1.A Oron

1.B Orõ (Oro)

1.C Orõ (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 = Orõ

Orri = Oring cluster

Orum = Adim: see the Agwagwune cluster

Oruma – member of the Ijõ Inland cluster: see Ijõ

Osanga = Gusu: see Jere cluster

Osanyin = next

Osayen – member of the Okõ–Eni–Osayen cluster

Osholio = Sholio: see the Katab cluster

Òshùn = Òshùn: a dialect of Yoruba

Osisi = Yumu: see the Kambari I cluster

Osokum – dialect of Bokyi

Osopong – dialect of Mbembe

372. Osõsõ

3. Edo State, Akoko–Edo LGA

4. 6,532 (1957 Bradbury)

5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: I orth–Central Edoid ii.

Otabha – dialect of Abua

Otanga = Otank

373. 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

Otuõ = Ghotuõ

Oturkpo = Idoma Central

Otwa = Ghotuo

Ouled Suliman – member of the Arabic cluster

Ovande = Evant

Oviedo = Edo (Binĩ)

Ovioba = Edo (Binĩ)

Owe – dialect of Yoruba

Owe – dialect of Isoko

Owere = next

Owerri – dialect of Igbo

Owhe = Owe: a dialect of Isoko

Owõ – dialect of Yoruba

Owon Afa = Afa: see the Arigidi cluster

Oyede – dialect of Isoko

Oyin – member of the Akoko cluster

Òyò – dialect of Yoruba

Ozoro = next

Ozõzõ – dialect of Isoko

Orõgo = Rogo

Òshùn – a dialect of Yoruba

374. 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, I ingi 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 I zanyi: the I zanyi 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 Ebirá

375. Pangseng

3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA
 5. I orth Volta-Congo: Adamawa-Ubangi: Adamawa: Mumuye-Yendang group: Mumuye subgroup
 6. Pangseng, Komo, Jega
- Refs.** Shimuzu (1979)

Pangu = Pongu

Pani = Pana

Panseng = Pangseng

Panya = next

Panyam = Mak

Passam = Kpasham

Patani = Kabu: see Izon: Ijo cluster

Patapori = Kotopo

376. 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

377. Pere

- 1.B Perema
 - 1.C sg. Pena, pl. Pereba
 - 2.A Wom (town name)
 3. Adamawa State, Fufore LGA
 4. Spoken in ten villages around Yadim: less than 4,000
 5. I orth Volta-Congo: Adamawa-Ubangi: Adamawa: Leko group
- Source(s)** Blench (1985/7)

Pereba = next

Perema = Pere

378. 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-I u = 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

Pidlimdi – member of the Tera cluster

379. 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

380. Piti

- 1.A Pitti
- 2.B Abisi, Bisi
3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA
4. 1,600 (I AT 1950)
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: group A
6. Riban (Ribam)

Pitiko – see Piya–Kwonci cluster and Kholok
Pitti = Piti

381. 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/I BTT wordlist

*Kwonci

4. More than 4000 (1990)
6. Kunshenu

Source(s) Blench (1983, 1986); Leger (1990)

382. 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 I ya 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 I yamzax
- 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 = Pongu

383. Pongu

- 1.A Pongo, Pangu
- 1.B Təri, Tərin
- 1.C sg. Buri, pl. Arí
- 2.A Arringeu
3. I iger State, Rafi LGA, near Teginia
4. 3,675 (1949 HDG); >20,000 (1988)
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Kamuku–Basa group
6. Awəgə [recognised as distinctive]

Source(s) Blench (1981, 1987, 1988); Dettweiler (1992); MacDonell & Smith (2004)

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

384. 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

385. 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 Baa = Baa

Raga – sub dialect of Abu: see the Jidda–Abu cluster

Randa (Amar Randa) – dialect of I inzam

386. Rang

3. Taraba State, Zing LGA

5. I orth Volta–Congo: 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 = I ungu

387. Reshe

1.A Tsure Ja

1.B Tsureshe

1.C Bareshe

2.B Gunganci

2.C Gungawa, Yaurawa

3. Kebbi State, Yauri LGA; I iger State, Borgu LGA

4. 15,000 (1931 G&C); 30,000 (1973 SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji; Lake

6. Birami (South), Bəməmədu (I orthwest), Bəpalame (I ortheast). Harris (1930:321) claims a ‘secret dialect’ called Tsudalupe which = Bəməmədu.

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

388. Rigwe

1.A Aregwe, Irigwe

1.B rīg^wè, Rigwe

1.C yîrig^wè pl. yîrig^wè

2.A Miango, I yango, Kwai, Kwoi, Kwan

3. Bassa local government, Plateau State and Kuru local government, Kaduna State

4. 13,500 (HDG); 40,000 (1985 UBS)

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Central group: South–central subgroup

6. I orthern (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 I T books (1935), Irigwe Hymnbook (1986), Alphabet chart (1986). I T translation in progress

10. Hausa is the common market language but English is widely known due to proximity to Jos

11. I ot currently endangered

12. Some radio broadcasts in Plateau State

Source(s): Gya (2007)

Rim – dialect of Berom

Rindiri = Rindre

389. Rindre

1.A Rendre, Rindiri, Lindiri

2.A Wamba, I ungu

3. I asarawa 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

Rigudede – a dialect of I zanyi

Roba – member of Lala cluster

Ro Bambami = Agoi

Rogdo – Referred to in Temple (1922:347). I o further information.

Rogede – dialect of I zanyi

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

Rubu – see Wayam–Rubu: member of Bauchi cluster

Rufawa = Rùhù: see the Lame cluster

Rufu = Rùhù: see the Lame cluster

Rùhù: see the Lame cluster

Rukuba = Che

390. 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 (I AT 1948)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: I orthern Jos group: Kuru 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

391. 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
 Sákḡwún (Gèḡmà Sákḡwún) = Sukur
 Sale = Rukuba
 Salka – member of the Kambari I cluster
 Sama = Samba Leko or Samba Daka
 Sama (I goshe Sama) = Gvoko
 Samabu = Samba Daka
 Samang = Shamang
 Samba = Samba Leko or Samba Daka

392. 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: I orthern 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 I nakenyare
- *Samba of Mapeo

Samba Leeko = Samba Leko

393. 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. I orth Volta-Congo: Adamawa-Ubangi: Adamawa: Leko group
7. Literacy programme in Cameroon
8. Some religious literature published and I ew Testament in first draft in Cameroon (UBS)
9. Grammar: ?

Samban = Shamang

394. Sambe

- 1.B Sambe
 - 1.C Sambe
 3. Kaduna State.
 4. 2 (2005)
 5. Benue-Congo: Plateau: Alumic
 10. I inzo
 11. Moribund; some rememberers exist
- Source:** Blench & Kato (2005)

Sambuga – member of Shama-Sambuga cluster
 Sanga = the I umana-I unku-Gwantu-I umbu cluster

395. Sanga

- 1.B Anjma Asanga
- 1.C Asanga
3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA, Lame district
4. 1,700 (I AT 1950); 5,000 (1973 SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: I orthern Jos group: I orth–central cluster

Source(s)

Sangawa = Sanga

Sar = Sarawa

Sarkanci = next

Sarkawa = Sorko

Sarawa – In the Sara Hills south of Leri: Temple (1922: 324,431)

396. Sasaru–Enwan–Igwe

3. Edo State, Akoko–Edo LGA

4. 3,775 (1952)

5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: I orth–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)

Schoa = Shuwa: member of the Arabic cluster Segiddi = Sigidi: see the Guus-Zaar cluster

Seimbiri – a north–western dialect of Iẓon: Ijọ cluster

Seiyara = Zaar: see the Guus-Zaar cluster

Selemo = Işekiri

Semolika = Emhalhe

Serim = Geeri–I i: 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

397. Shagawu

1.A Shagau

2.B I afunfia, 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)

398. Shall–Zwall cluster

3. Bauchi State, Dass LGA

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Beromic

*Shall

*Zwall

Source(s) Usman (ined.)

399. Shama–Sambuga cluster

1.B Tushama

1.C sg. Bushama, pl. Ushama

2.C Kamuku

3. I iger 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. I iger State, Rafi LGA, Ushama [=Kawo] town. 15 km northwest of Kagara

Source(s) Blench (1987)

*Sambuga

3. I iger State, Rafi LGA, Sambuga town. 10 km northwest of Kagara

4. Possibly extinct (2008)

Source(s) Regnier (1992)

400. Shamang

1.A Samban

1.B Shamang

1.C Samang

3. Kaduna State, Kachia and Jama'a LGAs

3. Kaduna State, Kachia and Jama'a LGAs

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group: I orth–western subgroup: Jaba cluster

401. Shanga

1.A Shonga

3. Kebbi State, Bagudo and Yauri LGAs

4. 10,000 including Kyenga (1973 SIL): language dying out

5. I iger–Congo: Mande: Southeast Mande

Source(s) Ross (n.d.)

Shani = Dera

Shani = Sheni

402. Shau

1.A Sho

1.B Lisháù

3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA, villages of Shau and Mana

4. Almost extinct

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

Refs. Temple (1922); Campbell and Hoskison (1970); Shimizu (1982)

Shaushau = Berom

Shede = Guđe

Shekiri = Işekiri

Shellem – dialect of Dera

403. Sheni–Ziriya–Kere cluster

*Sheni

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- 1.A Shani, Shaini
1.B tiSeni
1.C one person onoSeni, people anaSeni
3. Kaduna State, Lere LGA. Two settlements, Sheni (I 10° 22.6, E 8° 45.9) and Gurjiya (I 10° 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: I orthern 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: I orthern Jos group: group c.
Source(s) Blench (2003)
***Ziriya**
1.A Jiriya
3. Bauchi State: Toro LGA: Ziriya (I 10° 22.6, E 8° 50)
4. extinct (ethnic community ca. 2000)
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: I orthern Jos group c
Source(s) Blench (2003)
Refs. Campbell and Hoskison (1969); Shimizu (1982)
- Shere – dialect of Izere
Shere – Lala
Shigokpna – dialect of Gbari
- 404. Shiki**
2.A Gubi, Guba
2.C Gubawa
3. Bauchi State, Bauchi LGA
4. 300 (LA 1971)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Jarawan Bantu
Refs. Shimizu (1982)
- Shifinagh = Tamajeq
Shingini = Cishingyini: 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
- 405. Shoo–Minda–I ye 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 I wii Shóó
2.C Banda, Bandawa
***Minda,**
2.A Jinleri
***I ye**
1.A I yé
1.B I yé
1.C I wi I yé
2.C Kunini
- Shooa = Shuwa: member of the Arabic cluster
Shosho = Berom
Shua = next
Shuge = Shuwa: member of the Arabic cluster
Shù□ŋò = Loo
Shuwa – member of the Arabic cluster
- 406. Shuwa–Zamani**
3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: I orthern Jos group: Kauru subgroup
Source(s) Blench (1986)
- Si: see the Lere cluster
Sigdi = next
Sigidi – member of the Guus-Zaar cluster
Sine = Berom
- 407. Siri**
1.B Siri
2.B Siryanci
3. Bauchi State, Darazo and I ingi 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 = Ɛmhalhe
- 408. Somyev**
2.A Kila, Zuzun
3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA, (Blacksmiths' dialect). Kila Yang village, 10 km. west of Mayo I daga. Also formerly spoken in Cameroun
4. 4 speakers (2006)

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5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: I orthern Bantoid:
Mambiloid: Mambila

Source(s) Blench (1990); Connell (1996, 2006)

Refs. Meek (1931)

Songo = Burak

Sôougé = Shuwa: member of the Arabic cluster

409. Sorko

2.A Bozo not recommended

2.B Sarkanci

2.C Sarkawa

3. I iger, Kwara & Kebbi States; fishermen on Lake Kainji

4. Most Sorko now speak only Hausa. Mainly in Mali

5. I iger–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: Ijọ 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

410. 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

Sumwəkpna – dialect of Gbari

Suntai = Samba Leko

Supana – dialect of Bauchi

411. Sur

1.A Suru, Tapshin

2.A Myet

3. Bauchi State, Dass LGA

4. One village

5. Benue–Congo: Tarokoid

Sura = Mwaghavul

Suru = Tapshin

412. Surubu

1.A Srubu, Skrubu, Zurubu

2.B Fiti

3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA

4. 1,950 (I AT 1948)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: I orthern 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 (I upe Tako) – see the I upe–I upe Tako cluster

Takpa = I upe Central

Takum = Jukun of Takum and Donga

Takum – dialect of Kpan

413. Tɛɛ

1.A Tai

1.B Tɛ̀ɛ̀

1.C Tɛ̀ɛ̀

2.A

3.

4.

5.

Source(s) Williamson (p.c.)

Refs. I wi-Bari (2001)

414. 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/I BTT wordlist

415. Tala

3. Bauchi State, Bauchi LGA, Zungur district

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

416. Tamajeq

1.B Tamajeq; Tifinagh, Shifinagh script

1.C pl. Tuareg (Twareg), sg. Targi

2.C Buzu, Bugaje, Azbinawa

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3. In northern towns; mainly in the Republics of Iger, Algeria and Mali
4. Probably no settled rural populations in Igeria; 360,000 total (Glover 1987)
5. Afroasiatic: Berber: Tuareg
7. A literary language with its own script.
8. Scripture translation in progress; portions 1986

417. Tambas

- 1.A Tembis
3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA
4. 3,000 (SIL)
5. Chadic: West sub-branch A: Ron group

Tambo = Mbula-Bwazza

Tambu = Mbula-Bwazza

Tamien – a dialect of Iger

418. Tangale

- 1.A Tangle
- 1.B Tánjlè
- 2.A Billiri
3. Gombe State, Kaltungo, Alkaleri 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. Iew 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 = Ujjijili

Tánjlè = Tangale

Tapa = Iupe Central

Tappah = Iupe Central

Taraba – dialect of Longuda

Tarakiri – two dialects of Iẓon: Ijo cluster

Taram – dialect of Samba Daka

Targi = Tamajej

Tari = Shakara, part of Iandu-Iingon-Shakara

Tariya = Cara

Tariya (nya Tariya) – dialect of Longuda

419. 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, Iew 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

420. Teda

- 1.A Tubu, Kecherda, Daza
3. Borno State, Iortheastern LGAs. Mostly in Iger and Chad.
4. A few villages. Less than 2000 in Igeria
5. Iilo-Saharan: Saharan
6. Teda has many dialects –Kecherda is spoken in Igeria

Source(s) Blench (1990)

Teel = Montol

Temageri – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri-Kanembu

Tembis = Tambas

421. Teme

- 1.A Temme
3. Adamawa State, Mayo Belwa and Fufore LGAs
5. Iorth Volta-Congo: Adamawa-Ubangi: Adamawa: Mumuye-Yendang group: Yendang subgroup

Temme = Teme

Ten = Aten

Tenna – Lala

422. Tep

3. Taraba State. Mambila Plateau
4. A single village and associated hamlets. <4000
5. Benue-Congo: Iorth Bantoid: Mambiloid

Source: Connell (1998)

Ref(s): Blench (1993)

423. 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 (Iewman 1970)
5. Chadic: Biu-Mandara sub-branch A: Tera group

Refs.

*I yimatli

1.A Yamaltu, Iimalto, Iyemathi

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]

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7. Let's Develop I yimatli 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: I ewman (1970); Phonology: Tench (2007)

11. Jesus Film (2004)

*Pidlimdi

2.B Hinna, Hina, Ghona

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

Tǝrǝ = Pongu

Təsəgəmək = Sagamuk

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

Tghuade = Dghwede

424. Tha

3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA and Adamawa State, I uman LGA. Joole Manga Didi village

5. I orth Volta–Congo: Adamawa–Ubangi:

Adamawa: Jen group

Source(s) Kleinwillinghöfer (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 = Tamajej

Tigong = Mbembe Tigong including Ashuku and I ama (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

425. 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 Tinor-Myamya is derived from local Hausa terms and is in current use. The name Begbere comes from Bəgbwee, a Myamya village and Ejar from İzar (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 İzar 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: I orth–western subgroup: Koro cluster

Source(s) Blench (1982)

* **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, Ūsám, Marke, Pànkòrè, Ūtúr, Geshèberè

***Myamya**

2.C Koro Myamya = Miamia = Miyamiya

4. Three villages north and west of Kubacha. Ūshè, Bəgàr [includes Kúrātām, Ūcer 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.

426. Tiv

1.A Tív, Tivi

2.C Munshi (not recommended)

3. Benue State, Makurdi, Gwer, Gboko Kwande, Vandeikya and Katsina Ala LGAs; I asarawa 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, I ew Testament 1942, Scripture portions from 1916, hymnbook, catechism, commentaries on parts of the Bible, other Christian literature

9. Dictionaries; Abrahams (1940), Terpstra (1968). Grammar ,

Tivi = Tiv

Tiya = Ya: see the Vaghat cluster

Tiyal = next

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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
Toghwede = Dghwede
Tola – dialect of Samba Daka
Tolu: Akpō–Mgbu–Tolu – dialect of Ikwere: Igbo
Toni – dialect of Gwandara
Toni – I asarawa State, near Keffi: 1,351: Temple (1922: 353–4). An unclassified I iger–Congo language; no subsequent evidence – Blench
Tourou – Xedi

427. Toro

- 1.C Tərɔ
 - 2.A Turkwam
 3. I asarawa 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: Platoid:
- Source:** Blench (1999)

Traude = Dghwede
Traudê = 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
Tshekeri = Işekiri
Tsigadi – dialect of Kambari I
Tsikimba – dialect of Kambari II
Tsiyadi – dialect of Kambari I
Tsiwanci – dialect of Kambari II

428. 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, I uman LGA
4. 2,000 (1952)
5. I orth Volta–Congo: Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Waja group

6. Bərbou, Guzubo, Swabou
Source(s) Kleinwillinghöfer (1992)

Tsudalupe – Reshe
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 Ijò: Ijò cluster
Tugum = next
Tugumawa = Tigong
Tugun = Tigong
Tuguru = Gura: see Lame cluster
Tuhungwərɔ = Hungwəryə
Tukun = Tigong

429. Tula

- 1.A Ture
 - 1.B yii K̄itule
 - 1.C I aba K̄itule pl. K̄itule
 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. I orth Volta–Congo: 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–I indem cluster
Tumala = Mala

430. Tumi

- 1.B Tutumi
- 2.A Kitimi
3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA
4. 635 (I AT 1949)
5. Benue–Congo: Eastern Kainji: I orthern Jos group: Kauru subgroup

Source(s) Blench (1984)

Tungbo – I orth–Western dialect of Iẓon: Ijọ cluster

431. Tunzu

- 1.B one person Tunzú, people àTunzû
- 1.C iTunzû
- 2.A Dugusa, Duguza
- 3. Plateau State, Jos East Local Government (5 villages), main settlement at I 10° 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: I orthern Jos group: group c
- 10. Izere, Ibunu, Hausa
- 11. Threatened by switch to Hausa

Source(s) Blench & I engel (2003)

Tuomq – a I orth–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

432. Ubaghara cluster

- 3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA
- 4. 30,000 (1985 UBS)
- 5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross group Central:
- I orth–South
- *Biakpan
- 3. Ubaghara Development Area
- 8. I ew 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

433. Ubang

- 1.B Ûbân
- 3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA
- 5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Bendi
- Ûbân = Ubang
- Ûbani = Iḅani: member of KOII : see Ijọ cluster
- Ubeteng = Ehom: see the Akpet–Ehom cluster
- Ubima – dialect of Ikwere
- Ubwəbwə = Pongu
- Ubye – dialect of Èkpeye
- Ucanja = Rogo
- Ucɛpɔ = Səgəɔmuk
- Ucinda = Cinda: see the Cinda–Regi–Tiyal cluster

434. 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 = I de: see the Bakor cluster
- Udsɔ = Ijọ
- Udũ = Idun
- Udzo = Ijọ
- Ufe = Yoruba
- Ufia – member of the Oring cluster
- Ufiom – member of the Oring cluster

435. 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 I igeria are primarily in the Benue and Taraba States. There is also a large settlement of Ugare speakers in the I ew 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).
- I ot Tiv (Maaki Adam).
- Ugbem – member of the Ubaghara cluster
- Ugee = Ugbe
- Ugep = Lokaa

436. Uhami

- 2.B Isua
- 3. Ondo State, Akoko–South and Owo LGAs
- 4. 5,498 (1963)
- 5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: I orth–Western Edoid ii.

Uhungwɔrɔ = Hungwɔryə

Uive = Iyive

Ujagbo – Bendel State, Agbazko LGA; dialect of Esan? Bradbury (1957)

Ujo = Ijɔ

Ujɔ = Iʒɔn: Ijɔ cluster

Ukãã = Ukaan

437. Ukaan

- 1.A Ìkàn, Ikani
 - 1.B Ùkãã, Ìkã
 - 2.A Anyaran
 - 2.B Aika (Acronym of town names but not widely accepted)
 - 3. Ondo State, Akoko I orth LGA, towns of Kakumo–Aworo (Kakumo–Keji, Auga and Ise; Edo State, Akoko Edo LGA, towns of Kakumo–Akoko and Anyaran
 - 5. Benue–Congo: Ukaan
 - 6. Ìshè, Èkakoṣ, 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

438. Ukpe–Bayobiri cluster

- 3. Cross River State, Obudu and Ikom LGAs
 - 4. 12,000 (1973 SIL)
 - 5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Bendi
- *Ukpe
*Bayobiri

439. 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 I orth–Okpela–Arhe cluster

Uku = Oko: see the Oko–Eni–Osayen cluster

440. Ukue

- 2.A Ukpe, Èkpenmi
- 3. Ondo State, Akoko South LGA
- 4. 5,702 (1963)
- 5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: I orth–Western Edoid ii.

Ukwali = Ukwuanj: see Ukwuanj–Aboh–I donj

441. Ukwa

- 3. Cross River State, Akampka LGA
 - 5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross
- Source(s)** Connell (1991)

Ukwani = Ukwuanj: see the Ukwuanj–Aboh–I donj cluster

Ukwese – Live among the Tiv

442. Ukwuanj–Aboh–Ndonj cluster

- 3. Delta State, I dokwa LGA; Rivers State, Ahoada LGA
 - 4. 150,000 (SIL)
 - 5. Benue–Congo: Igboid: Ukwuanj
- *Ukwuanj
- 1.A Ukwani, Ukwali, Kwale
 - 3. Delta State, I dokwa LGA
 - 6. Utaaba, Emu, Abbi, Obiaruku
 - 7. 1 Primer
- *Aboh
- 1.A Eboh
 - 3. Delta State, I dokwa LGA
- *I donj
- 3. Rivers State, Ahoada LGA

Ula = Fungwa

Uled Suliman – member of Arabic cluster

Uleme = Uneme

443. 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

444. Umon

- 1.C Amon
- 3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA
- 4. 25 villages
- 5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross: Central: I orth–South
- 8. Scripture portions 1895

Umuahia – dialect of Igbo
Unege – Igbo

445. Uneme

- 1.A Uleme, Ileme, Ineme
3. Edo State, Etsako, Agbazilo and Akoko–Edo LGAs. The Uneme are a casted blacksmith group and live scattered among other language groups.
4. 6,000 (1952).
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: I orth–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

446. Urhobo

- 1.A Sobo (not recommended) (See also Isoko)
- 2.C Biotu (See also Isoko)
3. Delta State, Ethiopie 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, I ew Testament 1951 and 1962, Scripture portions from 1927

Uro – member of the Akoko cluster

Urogo = Rogo

Uroovin = Vin: member of Fali cluster

447. 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

448. Uvbie

- 1.A Uvwie, Evrie, Uvhria, Effurum, Effurun, Evhro (not recommended)
3. Delta State, Ethiopie 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

Uwookwu – dialect of Igede

Uyanga = Doko–Uyanga

Uzairue – dialect of Etsako = Yekhee

449. 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: I orth–South

Uzere – dialect of Isoko

Uzo = Itu–Mbon–Uzo

Uzo = Baatonun

Uzo = Izon: Ijo cluster

450. 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

450.*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

450.*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)

450.*Bijim

3. Bauchi State, Tafawa Balewa LGA

Source(s)

450.*Legeri

3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA

Source(s) Blench (1990)

Vəcəmwe = Kamwe

Və Mvəran = Mburku

451. 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 I igeria/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 = I dera: see the Koma cluster

452. Vono

1.B Kivɔ̀ɔ̀

1.C Avɔ̀ɔ̀

2.B Kibolo, Kiwollo, Kiballo

3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA

4. 335 (I AT 1949); 500 (1973 SIL)

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

Source(s) Blench (1986)

453. Voro

1.A Vɔ̀rɔ̀

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. I orth Volta–Congo: Adamawa–Ubangi:

Adamawa: Yungur group

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

Voute = Vute

vuBaangi = Baangi: see the Kambari I cluster

454. 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 I igeria; 30,000 in Cameroon (1985 EELC)

5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: I orthern 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 = Dghwede

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

455. Waka

3. Adamawa State, Fufore, Mayo Belwa LGAs

5. I orth Volta–Congo: Adamawa–Ubangi:

Adamawa: Mumuye–Yendang group: Yendang subgroup

Wakande = Mbembe

Wakane (Gwoza Wakane) – a dialect of Lamang I orth: see the Lamang cluster

Wake = Kwange: refers to Gbari and Gbagyi

Wakirike = Kirike: member of KOII : see Ijo cluster

Wakura – cover term for several languages in the Michika LGA of

Borno State. See Lamang, Glavda, Guduf

Walo = Pero

Wamba = I ungu

Wamdiu – dialect of Margi South

456. Wandala cluster

- 1.A Mandara, Ị dara
3. Borno State, Bama, Gwoza LGAs.
4. 19,300 in Ị igeria (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 Ị igeria and Cameroon

***Mura**

- 1.C Mura
- 2.A Mora, Kirdi Mora
3. Uncertain if this member of the cluster is spoken in Ị igeria
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

457. Warji

- 1.B Sərzakwai
- 2.B Sar
- 2.C Sarawa
3. Bauchi State, Darazo LGA, Ganjuwa district, and Ị ingi 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 Ị or
 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 Ị inzam
 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 (Wayam–Rubu) – dialect of Bauchi
 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 Etsako = Yəkhee
 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 Okpamheri – a dialect of Okpamheri
 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
 Wimbun = Limbum
 Wipsi–Ị i (Kukum Wipsi–nī = Fer: see Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun
 Wipsi–Ị i (Zusu Wipsi–nī = Zuksun: see Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun

458. Wiyaa

- 1.A Wagga
- 1.B Ị yan Wiyàù
- 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. Ị orth Volta–Congo: Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Waja group
6. Plain and Hills
7. Primer 1924; Reading and Writing Book (2006); Counting & Ị umbering (2006)
8. John 1926, Matthew 1935. Ị T extracts (2007)

Source(s) Blench (1990, 2007)

Refs. Kleinewillinghöfer (1989, 1990a,b)

Wiyáà = Waja
 Wiyàù (nyan Wiyàù) = 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

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Wula – dialect of Kamwe
Wúlâ – dialect of Bokyi
Wudufu – Bauchi State, Darazo LGA, related to Zumbun.
Ị itecki (1972); Gunn (1953). Probably Mburku
Wukari = Jukun of Wukari: see the Kororofa cluster
Wur Ị zanyi = Ị zanyi
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 Ị yam. Several of these groups remain to be investigated.
Wutana – 1075 in Bauchi Emirate. Temple (1922: 367,431). Ị o further information
Wute = Vute

459. 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 = Hə́dkàlà: dialect of Ghumbagha: see the Lamang cluster

Xədi = Xedi

Ya – member of Vaghat cluster

Yaa – dialect of Mumuye

Yáá Mòò = Mò

Yaat – member of Hyam cluster

460. Yace

1.A Yache, Yatye, 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, Ijiegwu
8. Gospel of Mark in print, 1980

Refs. Armstrong (1979)

Yache = Yace

Yagba – dialect of Yoruba

Yaghwatadaxa = Guduf

Yakà = Lokəə

Yakə = Lokəə

Yakö = Lokəə

Yakoko – a dialect of Ị orth–Eastern Mumuye: see the Mumuye cluster

Yakoro = Bekwarra

Yakurr = Lokəə

461. Yala

1.C Iyala
4. 25,650 (1952); 50,000 (1973 SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Idomoid: Idoma

461.a *Yala Ikom

1.A Ị kum

3. Cross River State, Ikom LGA

Refs. Armstrong (1968)

461.b *Yala Obubra

2.A Ị kum Akpambe

3. Cross River State, Obubra LGA

461.c *Yala Ogoja

3. Cross River State, Ogoja LGA

6. Yala Ọkpḍ□□ma (Central Yala) spoken in all

hamlets comprising Ọkpḍ□□ma village; Yala

Igbeeku spoken between Igbeeku Rikọ and Oloko;

Yala Ọkpame, spoken in Ọkpkame, 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 = Ị yimatli: see the Tera cluster

462. 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 Ị igeria; 25,000 in Cameroon (1982 SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid:

Grasslands Bantu

Source(s) Blench (1990)

Yamma (Gwari Gamma) = Gbari

Yan = Yang: see the Lala cluster

Yandang = Yendang

Yang – member of the Lala cluster

463. Yangkam

1.C Yanƙam

2.A Bashiri

2.C Basharawa

3. Plateau State, Langtang and Wase LGAs, Bashar town

4. [20,000 (1977 Voegelin and Voegelin)]. Ị .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

464. Yebu

1.B Yëbù
1.C Ị iin Yëbù
2.A Awok
3. Gombe State, Kaltungo LGA: 10 km northeast of Kaltungo
4. 2,035 (1962); xx villages
5. Ị orth Volta–Congo: 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)

465. 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 Ị igeria)
Source(s)
Refs. Gaudiche (1938)

Yeghe – dialect of Kana

466. Yẹkhee

1.B Yẹkhee: 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 Iyẹkhee, Afenmai, Kukuruku (not recommended)
3. Edo State, Etsako, Agbako and Okpebho LGAs
4. 73,500 (1952), 150,000 (UBS 1987)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: Ị orth–Central Edoid
6. Auchi, Uzairue, South Ivbie, Uwepa–Uwano, (Weppa–Wano), Avbianwu (Fugar), Avbiele, Ivbiadaobi
8. Ị ew Testament ms being keyboarded, translation of Psalms in progress (UBS 1989)
Refs. Elugbe (1989)

Yele = Burak
Yendam = Yandang

467. Yendang

1.A Yendam, Yandang, Yundum, Ị yandang
3. Adamawa State, Ị uman, Mayo Belwa, and Karim Lamido LGAs
4. 8,100 (1952); 10,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Ị orth Volta–Congo: Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Mumuye–Yendang group: Yendang subgroup
6. Kuseki, Yoti
Source(s)

Yenegue = Epie
Yergam = Tarok
Yergum = Tarok
Yerwa – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu
yes Bèfiràn = Firan
yes Firàn = Firan
Yeskwa = Ị yankpa
Yidda = Mada
Yídónà = Yedina
Yigha = Leyigha
yii Kùtùle = Tula
Yiive = Iyive
Yikuben = Yukuben
Yintim = Fali
Yiri – dialect of Tula

468. 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)

Yofu = Kumba
Yorda = Kpan
Yorọ – dialect of Mumuye

469. Yoruba

1.A Yorouba, Yariba (Cust)
1.B Yorùbá
1.C Yorùbá
2.A Aku, Akusa, Eyagi, Ị ago
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, Iješa (Ijosh), Ijọ Akpọi, Ijumu, Ikalẹ, Ila, Ilaje, Oba, Ondo, Ora, Owe, Owo, Oyo, Ufe, Yagba.

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A partial and preliminary subgrouping is:
Central, including Ifè, Ijèshà, Èkìtì;
I orth West, including Oyo, Egbá, Oshùn;
I orth East, including Yagba, Gbedé, Ijùmú;
South West, including Tsábe and Kétu (both spoken in Benin and adjacent border areas of Kwara and Ogun States);
South East, including Ondo, Owo, Ijèba, Ìkálé, Ìlàjè and Ijò-Àpòì

7. Much literature for over 100 years; Official Orthography

8. Scripture Portions from 1850, Bible 5 editions 1900–1966, I ew Testament 8 editions 1865–1959, new translation submitted for publication, new translation of Bible in first draft

Refs. Akinkugbe (1976); Capo (1989)

Yoti – dialect of Yandang

Youtubo = Gòmnoṃe: see the Koma cluster

470. Yukuben

1.A I yikuben, I yikobe, 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 = Dghwede

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 = Baatonun

471. Zangwal

3. Bauchi State, Bauchi LGA

5. Chadic: West sub-branch B: Bade–Warji major group: Zaar group: Guruntum sub-group

Zany = I zanyi: the I zanyi 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

472. 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

473. Zarma

1.A Zerma, Dyerma, Dyarma, Djerma

2.A Songhai

2.C Zabarma, Zarbarma, Zabermawa

3. Kebbi State, Argungu, Birnin Kebbi and Bunza LGAs; I iger State, villages between Mokwa and Kontagora; also in Republics of Benin, Burkina Faso and I iger

4. 12,400 (1931 W&B); 50,000 in I igeria (1973 SIL), 1,495,000 in I iger (1986)

5. I ilo-Saharan: Songhai

8. I ew Testament 1954, portions 1934; Old Testament draft under revision (UBS 1989)

9. Dictionaries:

Zauranchi – Hausa

474. 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 I dyarim Tə

2.A Kaiwari

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3. Their main settlement is about 7 km. south of Toro town in Toro LGA (I 10° 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

475. Zhire

2.B Kenyi

3. Kaduna State, Kachia and Jama'a LGAs

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group: I orth–western subgroup: Jaba cluster

Zhiru = Jiru

Zhitako = Dibo

Zilivə = Zizilivakan

Zing – dialect of Mumuye

Zinna = Zing – dialect of I orth–Eastern Mumuye:

Mumuye cluster

Ziri = Momi

Zitako = Dibo

476. Zizilivəkan

1.B Zilivə

1.C ÀmZiriv

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

477. 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 I 10° 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: I orthern Jos group: I orth–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

478. Zubazuba

1.B Gamazuba

1.C

3. Igwama, Mariga LGA, I iger State

Zugweya = Kaiama: see Busa cluster

Zul = Zulawa – member of the Polci cluster

Zulawa – member of the Polci cluster

Zumbul – member of the Das cluster

479. 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, Bada: 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

NIGER-CONGO

MANDE

- Central Mande
 - Sorko [?]
- Southeast Mande
 - a. Busa cluster
 - Bisā
 - Bokobaru
 - Boko
 - b.
 - Kyenga
 - Shanga

ATLANTIC

- Fulfulde

IJOID

- a. Defaka
- b. Ijo
 - i. Inland Ijo
 - Biseni
 - Akīta
 - Oruma
 - ii. Iẓon
 - a. West
 - b. Central (I orth-East, I orth-West, South-West, South-East)
 - iii. I embe-Akaha
 - I embe
 - Akaha
 - iv. KOIḽ
 - a. KAKIBA
 - Kalaḽari
 - Kiriḽe
 - Iḽani
 - b. I koḽo

GUR

- Baatonun

ADAMAWA-UBANGI

ADAMAWA

- a. Waja group
 - i. Wiyaa [=Wiyaa]
 - Tula
 - Awak

- Kamo
- Dadiya
- Bangwinji
- ii. Dijim-Bwilim
 - Tsobo
- b. Bikwin group
 - Burak
 - Loo
 - Mak
 - Tala?
 - Kyak
 - Moo
 - Leelau
 - Maghdi
- c. Longuda
 - Longuda cluster
- d. Yungur group
 - i.
 - Lala cluster (Yang, Roba, Eḽode)
 - Voro
 - Bəna
 - ?Shaama
 - ii. Mboi cluster
 - Gana
 - Banga
 - Haanda
 - iii. Kaan
- e. Kwa group
 - Baa
- f. Jen group
 - Dza
 - Mingang Doso
 - Joole
 - Tha
 - Kanawa?
- g. Mbum group
 - Laka
- h. Mumuye-Yendang group
 - i. Mumuye
 - Mumuye (I orth East and South West)
 - Rang
 - Pangseng
 - ii. Yendang group
 - a.
 - Maya (=Balī)
 - Kpasam
 - b.
 - Waka
 - Yendang-Yoti
 - c.
 - Teme

d. Gengle Kugama Kumba	Emai-Iuleha-Ora
i. Vere-Duru Vere Momi Mom Jango Koma cluster Gomme Gomnome I dera	ii. Ghotuṣ Uneme Etsakṣ/Yekhee Ivbie I orth-Okpela-Arhe Ososo Sasaru-Enwan-Igwe Ikpeshi
j. Leko group Samba Leko Pere I yong	d. I orthwestern i. Southern Okpe-Idesa-Akuku Okpamheri Oloma Emhalhe
k. Kam	ii. Osse Group Uhami Iyayu Ukue Ehueun
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 Egene Degema b. Southwestern Uvbie Urhobo Okpe Isoko Erwa c. I orth-Central i. Edo Esan	Igbooid a. Igbo Izi-Ezaa-Ikwo-Mgbo Ika Ukwuanj-Aboh-I donj Ogbah Ikwere b. Ekpeye
	I upoid a. Ebira cluster Okene-Etunṣ Koto b. Gade c. Gbari Gbagyi Gbagyi I kwa Gbari d. I upe group i. Asu ii. Kupa iii. Kakanda (Budon, Gbanmi-Sokun) iv. Dibo Kami Gupa-Abawa v. I upe cluster I upe Central I upe Tako

Okoid cluster

- Oko
- 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 (Ife, Ijesha, Ekiti etc.)
 - ii. I orth East Ede (Yagba, Gbede, Ijumu etc.)
 - iii. South West Ede (Tsabe, Ketu, Ana etc.)
 - iv. I orth West Ede (Oyo, Egba, Osun etc.)
 - v. South East Ede (Ikale, Ilaje, Ijo-Akpofe)
- b. Isekiri
- c. Igala
- d. Ulukwumi
- Unclassified Yoruboid language

EAST BENUE CONGO

UKAAN

- Auga
- Ishe
- Ikaan
- Ikakumo

KAINJI

West Kainji

- a. Reshe
- b. Lake
 - Laru
 - Lopa
- c. Kambari
 - i. Kambari 1 cluster
 - Ashingini
 - Agadi
 - Avadi
 - Baangi
 - Yumu

ii. Kambari 2 cluster

- Agaushi
- Akimba
- I wanci

iii. Cipu

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. Korumba (Basa-Gurmana)

ii. Kamuku cluster

- a.
 - Cinda
 - Regi
- b. Sagemuk
- c. Hungworo
- d. Rogo
- e. Shama-Sambuga (†?)
- f. Zubazuba
- g. Southeastern
 - Fungwa
 - Pongu
 - Baushi
 - Gurmana

e. I orthern group

- i. cLela
- ii. Hun-Saare
- iii. Kag cluster (= ut-Main)
 - Kag
 - Fer
 - Jiir
 - Kar
 - Koor
 - Ror
 - Us
 - Zuksun
- iv. Gwamhi-Wuri

East Kainji

- a.
 - Piti
 - Atsam
- b.
 - Amo
- c. I orthern Jos group
 - i.
 - a.

Ị ingi cluster
Kudu-Camo (almost extinct)
Gamo-Ị ingi (Butu-Ị ingi †)

b.

Lame cluster
Gyem (almost extinct)
Shau (almost extinct)

c.

Lere cluster
Si-Gana (almost extinct)

d. Ị orth-central cluster

Izora
Lemoro
Sanga

ii. Kauru

Gbiri-Ị iragu
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
Kuturmi
Kulu
Idon
Doka
Iku-Gora-Ankwe

b. Western

- i. Ị orth-western subgroup
a. Koro cluster
Ashe
Tinor [=Waci-Myamya]

b. Ị yankpa-Idū cluster
Ị yankpa [=Yeskwa]
Idū

c. Jaba cluster

Shamang
Cori
Hyam cluster (incl. Kwyeny, Yaate, Sait, Dzar, Hyam of Ị ok)
Zhire

d.

Gyong (=Kagoma)
Kamantam

c. Ninzic

Ị inzo
Ce
Bu-Ị injkada
Mada-Ị kɔ-Gbɔtsu
Ị umana-Ị unku-Gbantu-Ị umbu-Ị inka
Ị ingye
Anib
Ị inkyop-Ị indem
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.

Jju
Tyap cluster
Tyap
Gworok
Atakar
Kacicere
Sholyo
Kafancan

f. Ndunic

Ị dun
Ị yeng
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
I ungu
- j. Tarokoid**
Tarok
Yaŋkam [=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
I ama
 - b. Jukun cluster
Jibu
Takum and Donga
Wase
 - c. Kororofa cluster
Abinsi
Wapan
Kona
Jan Awei ?
Dampar
 - d. Wurbo
Shoo-Minda-I ye

- Como-Karim
Jiru
Unclassified Jukunoid language
Akum
- CROSS RIVER**
- Delta-Cross**
- Central Delta group**
 - a. Abua
Ođual
 - b. Kuḡbo
Mini
Kolo cluster (incl. Kolo, Oloibiri, and Anyama)
Ogbronuagum
Obulom
Ochichi
Ogbogolo
- Ogoni**
 - a. Eleme
Teḡ
Ban
 - b. Kana
Gokana
- Lower Cross**
 - a. Central
Anaang
Efai
Efik
Ekit
Etebi
Ibibio
Ibuoro
Itu Mon Uzo
I kari
Ukwa
 - b. Periphery
Ebughu
Enwang
Uda
Ibino
Iko
Ilue
Obolo

Okọbọ
 Orọ
 Usakade (in Cameroon)

Upper Cross

- a. I orth-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
 - I kukoli
 - Lubila
 - Mbembe
 - Legbo
 - Leyigha
 - Lenyima
 - Ukpet-Ehom
 - Agoi
 - Doko-Uyanga
 - Bakpinka (nearly extinct)
 - Kiọng (nearly extinct)
 - Korọp
 - Odut (Extinct?)

BANTOID

NORTHERN

MAMBILOID

- a. Mambila
 - I or cluster
 - Mvano
 - Mbọngnọ
 - Somyev
- b.
 - I doola (I doru)
 - Fam
- c. Vute
- d. Tep

DAKOID

- a. Samba cluster
 - Samba Daka
 - Samba Jangani
 - Samba of Mapeo
 - Samba I nakenyare
 - 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. Jarawan Bantu

- Bile
- Mbula-Bwazza
- Mama
- Lame cluster (incl. Ruhu, Mbaru and Gura)
- Labir
- Shiki
- Kulung
- Jar cluster (incl. Zhar, Ligri, Kanam, Bobar, Gingwak, Duguri of Gar, Duguri of Badara, I orth-east Duguri, South-west Duguri, Bada)
- Dulbu
- Gwa

c. Mbe group

- Mbe

d. Ekoid Bantu

- I doe cluster (incl. Ekparabong and Balep)
- Ejagham cluster (also incl. Bendeghe, I orthern Etung, Southern Etung, Ekin)
- Bakor cluster (incl. I de-I sele-I ta, Abanyom, Efutop, I kem-I kum, I nam, Ekajuk)

e. Grasslands Bantu

- Dzodinka
- Lam I so
- Limum
- Yamba

f. Beboid

Bukwen
Mashi
I aki

g. Bendi

- i. Bendi
 - Bekwarra
- ii. Bete-Bendi
 - Obanliku cluster (incl. Basang, Bebi, Bishiri, Bisu, and Busi)
 - Ukpe-Bayobiri
 - Ubang
 - Alege
 - Obe cluster (incl. Obe, Afrike, Utugwang, Okworoḡung, and Okworoṡung)
 - Bumaji
 - Bokyi

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-I gas major group

Bole group
a.
i. Kerekere
ii.
Gera
Geruma
Deno
Bure
Kubi
Giiwo
Galambu
Daza

iii.
Bole
I gamo
Maaka
Beele

b.
i.
Kwaami
Pero
Piya-Kwonci
Kholok
I yam
Kushi
Kutto
Tangale
ii. Dera

I gas group

a.
i. I gas
ii.
Mwaghavul
Cakfem-Mushere
Miship (incl. Doka)
Jorto
Kofyar cluster (incl. Kofyar, Mernyang, Doemak, Kwagallak, Bwol, Gworam, Jipal)
iii.
Goemai
Koeniem

Pyapun
 Tal
 Montol
 b. Gerka group
 Yiwom

Ron group
 a. Ron cluster
 Bokkos
 Daffo-Butura
 Sha
 Kulere
 Karfa
 Shagawu
 Mundat?
 b.
 Fyer
 Tambas

Sub-branch B

Bade/Warji major group

Bade group
 Bade
 Duwai
 ɪ gizim
 Warji group
 Diri
 Pa'a
 Sirzakwai (=Warjĩ
 Kariya
 Mburku
 Miya
 Zumbun
 Siri
 Ciwogai

Zaar group

a. Barawa cluster
 Geji cluster
 Məgang [=Bolu]
 Geji
 Pyaalu [=Pelu]
 Buu [=Zaranda]
 Polci cluster
 Zul
 Baram
 Dir
 Buli
 Langas
 Luri (†)
 Polci

Zeem cluster
 Zeem
 Danshe
 Lushi
 Dyarim
 Das cluster
 Lukshi
 Durr-Baraza
 Zumbul
 Wandı
 Dot
 Zari cluster
 Zakshi
 Boto
 Zari
 Guus-Zaar cluster
 Sigidi
 Zaar
 b. Guruntum sub-group
 Zangwal
 Tala
 Ju
 Guruntum-Mbaaru
 c. Boghom sub-group
 Boghom
 Kir-Balar
 Mangas
 d. Jimi?

BIU-MANDARA

Sub-branch A

Tera group
 a.
 Tera (incl. ɪ yimatli, and Pidlimdi, Bura Kokura)
 Jara
 b. Hwana
 c.
 Ga'anda
 Boga
 ɪ gwaba

Bura/Higi major group

Bura group
 a.
 Bura-Pabir
 Cibak
 Putai
 ɪ ggwahyi
 b.
 Huba

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Margi	Sub-branch B
Margi South	
Higi group	Kotoko group
Kamwe	Afaɗe
Kirya-Konzəl	Jilbe
Mukta (?)	
Mandara/Mafa/Sukur major group	Yedina group
	Yedina
Mandara group	Unclassified Chadic language
a.	Kofa
Wandala cluster	
(incl. Wandala,	Pidgins
Mura, Malgwa)	
Glavda	Pidgin (including I igerian English, English based)
Guduf	
Gava	Official Language
Cinene	English
Cikide	
Dghwedɛ	Language Isolate
Gvoko	
b.	Jalaa (=Cuŋ Tuum)
Lamang cluster (incl. Zaladva, Ghumbagha,	
Ghudavan)	Further unclassified languages
Vemgo-Mabas	
Xedi	
Mafa group	Dzuwo
Mafa	Kpwee
Sukur group	
Sukur	
Daba group	
Daba	
Bata group	
a.	
i. Bata cluster	
Bata	
Bacama	
ii.	
Gudɛ	
Zizilivəkən	
Fali cluster (incl. Vin, Huli, Madzarin,	
Bween)	
iii.	
I zanyi	
b. Gudu	

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