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 Fulɓe. 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, bọna, 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 if 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 ƙ 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 Afadè (Afaɗe) 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. Fulɓe /Fulani. The Fulɓe people presumably originally came to Nigeria as pastoral nomads and many of them still pursue this occupation today. The language of the Fulɓe is Fulfulde (Pulaar in regions west of Nigeria) although not all Fulɓe still speak this language. They are divided into a complex nexus of inter-related clans, leyỳi, 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 Fulɓe from Adamawa.

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

Apart from these distinctions, many Fulɓe no longer speak Fulfulde. For at least two centuries, Fulɓe 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.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Region or Language(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Apollos Agamalafiya</td>
<td>Reshe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Katy Barnwell</td>
<td>Various languages in Gombe and Bauchi States</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jacob Bess</td>
<td>Mwaghavul</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bernard Caron</td>
<td>South Bauchi languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James McDonell</td>
<td>Pongu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthony Ndemsai</td>
<td>Fali cluster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnbas Dusu</td>
<td>Berom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark Gaddis</td>
<td>Ashe, Idũ and Nyankpa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Heath</td>
<td>tHun, ut-Ma’in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barau Kato</td>
<td>Plateau languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Selbut Longtau</td>
<td>Various languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alex Maikarfi</td>
<td>Kadara cluster languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Nengel</td>
<td>East Kainji languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mike Rueck^{1}</td>
<td>Various languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anne Storch</td>
<td>Jukunoid languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Musa Tula</td>
<td>Tula</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Andy Warren</td>
<td>Berom, Bura and others</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohammed bin Yauri</td>
<td>Hungwaryọ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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, Ebira and Basa villages co-exist. Many large settlements have wards representing the three major groups. These are marked as together in single polygon, but an approximate border is shown where one group begins to dominate. This cartographic convention should be taken as only a schematic representation of reality.

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>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Total languages</th>
<th>No Data</th>
<th>% No data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Niger</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Togo</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra Leone</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mali</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>7.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Senegal</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>11.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea-Bissau</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>14.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ghana</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>15.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Liberia</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>15.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mauretania</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>20.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Burkina Faso</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>23.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Côte d'Ivoire</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>23.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gambia</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>26.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Guinea</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>29.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benin</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>32.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nigeria</td>
<td>550</td>
<td>231</td>
<td>42.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total and Mean</strong></td>
<td><strong>1050</strong></td>
<td><strong>320</strong></td>
<td><strong>30.5</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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 aYàŋkàm. 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 form the Mambiloid family which might appear prime candidates for endangerment which appear to be thriving.

| Box 2. Mvanîp 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 Mvanîp people are only 100 (chief’s estimate) consisting of a few households in one quarter of Zongo Ajiya. Almost all individuals seemed to be fluent in the other languages of Zongo Ajiya, Fulfulde, Mambila and Ndoro. Despite this, the language seems to be alive—the Jauro assured us that all the children still speak it, and we observed this to be true. A long wordlist was taped and there is no doubt this is the same language given in Meek as Magu.

When we asked for the language closest to Mvanîp, to our surprise, we were given the name of the Ndunda people. Ndunda is a village some 5km. from Yerimar, 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 Mvanîp 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.

Mvanîp 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 Njanyi, 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 Fulɓe, 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.

Abongo = 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 Êkwuanj: see Êkwuanj–Abib–Ndônji
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 Êkwuanj–Abib–Ndônji cluster
Abokpna – a dialect of Gbari
Abong = Abon

1. Abon
1.A Abong
1.B Abô
1.C Abô
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 (Faracals 1989)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Central Delta
6. Central Abua, Emughan, Otubah (Otapha), Okpeden
7. Reading and Writing Book 1966; Primer 1 1971; Primer 2 1973; 3 post–primer books 1972, 73;
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;

Abureni = Mba
Abureni = Egbere, see the Tinor-Myanya 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
Ádádka = Madaka: dialect of Bauchi
Adibom – dialect of Oqul
Adikummu Sukur = Sukur
Adim – member of the Agwagwune cluster
Adiri = Dzodinka
Adoma = Kar: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zusun cluster
Adong = Idun
Adu = Idun
Adu – dialect of Mbenbe
Adyakye = Kakanda
Afa = Paà
Afa – member of Arigidi cluster
Affade = Afade
Affadee = Afade

4. Aduge

3. Kwara State, Oyi LGA
4. 1,904
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: Northwestern Edoid
7. Descriptive Work: phonology and syntax – Ilorin University

Adun = Idun
Adun – dialect of Mbenbe
Adyakye = Kakanda
Afa = Paà
Afa – member of Arigidi cluster
Affade = Afade
Affadee = Afade

5. Afado

1. A Afade, Affade, Afadee
1. B Afado
2. A Kotoko, Mogari
3. Borno State, Ngala LGA; and in Cameroon

4. Twelve villages in Nigeria, estimate less than 20,000 (1990)
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara B: Mandage group
Source(s) Blench (1990); Tourneux (1997)
Refs. Seetzen (1810); Barth (1858: 759); Lukas (1936); Breton and Dieu (1984: 9)

Afakani = Defaka
Afal: Mba Afal = Obe cluster
Afango = Berom
Afa = Eloyi
Afawa = Paà
Afenmai = Etsak = Yeàkhee
Aferikpe = Afrike: see the Obe cluster
Affa – member of the Arigidi cluster
Affade = Afade
Afi = Batu Afi: a member of the Batu cluster
Afiako = dialect of Igbo
Afiżäre = next
Afiżere = Izere
Afiğiye = Guduf: Guduf–Gava cluster
Afo = Eloyi
Afo – dialect of Yoruba
Afrike – member of the Obe cluster
Afu = Eloyi
Afuđu – dialect of Tangale
Afunațam = Nta: see the Bakor cluster
Afungwa = Fungwa
Afusare = Izere
Agađi = dialect of Kambari I
Agalawà – 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
Agaushì – dialect of Kambari II
Agbareagba = Bakor
Agbarehò – dialect of Urhobo
Agbàri = Gbàri
Agbawù = Kwange: see Gbàri
Agbirì = Gbirí: see the Gbiri–Niragu cluster
Agbirì = Gura: see the Lame cluster
Agbo = Legbo
Agbor = Ika
Agfa misprint for Affa (1st edition) = Afà: see the Arigidi cluster
Agholo = Kolo: see Kolo cluster
Agoi = Agöi

6. Agöi

1. A Agöi
1. C WaGöi
2. A Iblami
2. B Ro Bambami
2. C Wa Bambami
3. Cross River State, Obubra LGA, Agöi–Ekpo, Ekom–Agöi, Agöi–Iblami and Itu–Agöi towns
4. 3,650 (1953); estimated 12,000 (Faraclas 1989)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River; Delta–Cross: Upper Cross

**Refs.** Cook (1976)

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

7. *Agwawgunk* cluster
1. A Agwa–*Gwun* ɛ
3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA
4. 20,000 (SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River; Delta–Cross: Upper Cross: Ì orth–South group

**Refs.** Williamson (1971: 275)
7.a*Agwagwunce* ɛ
1.B Gwun ɛ
1.C Agwawgunk ɛ
2.A Akunakuna (not recommended), Akurakura (of Koelle)
3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA, Erei Development Area
8. Luke 1894

**Source(s)** BCCWL 2
**Refs.** Koelle (1854); Talbot (1926: II.422)
7.b*Erei* ɛ
1.C Erei ɛ
2.B Enna
3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA, Erei Development Area

**Refs.** Williamson (1971)
7.c *Abini* ɛ
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* ɛ
1.A Arôm, 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 *Abayono* ɛ
1.A Bayono, Bayino
3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA, Egup–Ipa Development Area
7.f*Etuno I* ɛ
1.C Etuno
3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA, Ubaghara Development Area

Agwara = Ì wanci – dialect of Kambari II

**Source** 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 Ì orth Bauchi languages formerly spoken at Kworok: Thomas (1914); Temple (1922); Meek (Thomas) (1925) Gunn (1953); Skinner (1977)
Ajanji = Janji
Ajawa = Ajanci

9. Ajuwa-Ajegeha
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 = Ejaghana
Akanda = Kakanda: see the Ì upe cluster
Akasa = next
Akassu = Akaha: member of KOI Ì upe cluster
Ákäyöñ = Kiŋg

10. *Ake* ɛ
1.A Akye, Aike
3. Ì 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)

Akenfai – a dialect of Epie
Ákätsäkpó = Ashuku: see Mbembe (Tigong)
Akimba a dialect of Kambari II
Akjita – member of Inland Ì o cluster: Ì o
Ákizà – dialect of Ì inzam
Ako – dialect of Ẹkpeye
Akoiyang = Kiong
Akoko - a term used for the Arigidi cluster, Ahan, Ayere and Oka
Akono – dialect of Yoruba
Akonto = Mbembe (Tigong) cluster
aKoor = Koor: Kag–Fe–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 = Ọkum–Akpambe: a dialect of Yala
Akpanzhi = Kpan
Akparabong = Ekparabong: see the Ndoge cluster

12. Akpes cluster
3. Ondo State, Akoko I orth LGA
5. Benue–Congo: Akpes
12.a *Akpes
1.B Akpes
2.A Akunnu
3. Ondo State, Akoko I orth LGA, Akunnu and Ajowa towns
12.b *Asẹ
3. Ondo State, Akoko I orth LGA, Asẹ town
*Daja
1.B Daja
1.C Daja
3. Ondo State, Akoko I orth LGA, Ajowa town
4. 5,000
Refs. Ayoọla (1986)
12.c *Efifa
3. Ondo State, Akoko I orth LGA, Ajowa town
(I .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 I orth LGA, Ajowa town
12.e *Gedege
de 3. Ondo State, Akoko I orth LGA, Gedegede town
12.f *Ibaram
3. Ondo State, Akoko I orth LGA, Ibaram town
12.g *Ikaram
1.A Ikaram
2.B Ikeram, Ikaramu
3. Ondo State, Akoko I orth LGA, Ikaram town
4. 5,000–8,000 (1986)
Refs. Raji (1986)
12.h *Iyani

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. ọ inzo
11. Moribund
Source: Blench & Kato (2005)

Akpotọ = Idoma
Akpo–Mgbu–Tolu – dialect of Ikwere
Akụcụkpụ = Ashuku see Mbembe (Tigong)
Akuku = Ọkpọ–Idesa–Akuku

14. Akum
1.C Anyar
3. Taraba State, ca. 6°50'N , 9°50'E
4. 3 villages in I igeria; 600 in Cameroun (1976)
5. Benue-Congo: Jukunoid
Refs. Breton (1993)

Akanakuna = Agwagwune
Akunnu = Akpes
Akurakura = Agwagwune: see the Agwagwune cluster
Akurumi = Kurama
Akusa = Yoruba
Akuut = Berom
Akwa = Pongu
Akweya = Akpa
Akye = Ake
Alo = Koron Ala: see Ashe
Alada – dialect of Gbe

15. Alago
1.A Arago
1.C Idoma I okwu
3. Iasarawa 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)

Alụu – dialect of Ikwere
Am Pikkà = Bole
Amala = Mala
Amana = Emune
Ammanda = Batu Amanda: see the Batu cluster
Amar = Amar Randa, Amar Tita – dialects of Ị in zam
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 Ijo: Ijo cluster

19. Amo
1.A Amon, Among
1.B Timap
2.B Ba
3. Plateau State, Bassa LGA; Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA
4. 3,550 (I AT 1950)
5. Benue–Congo; South Bantoid; Tivoid?
Refs. Di Luzio (1972/3)

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

20. Anaang
1.A Annang, Annang, 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

Anabeze = Buji: see the Jera cluster

Anafejanzi = Janji
Anaguta = Iguta
Anang = Anaang
Anaj = Anaang
Ânarubũnu = Ribina: see Jere
Anazele = Jere: see the Jera cluster
Ancha – dialect of Ị in zam
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 Ị 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
Aniokwa = next
Anjcha – dialect of Igbo
Anirago = next
Aniragu = Ị iragú: see Gbiri–Ị iragú
Ankulu = Ikulu
Ânkpa – dialect of Igala
Ankwa = Ụkụ, Gora
Ankwe = next
Ankwai = Goemai
Annang = Anaang
Anorubuna = Ribina: see the Jera cluster
Anosangobari = Gusu: see the Jera cluster
Anowuru = Lemoro
Anpika = Bole
Anufaru = next
Anupe = next
Anupeewayi = next
Anuperi = ụpe
Anyama – member of Kolo cluster
Anyaran = Ukaan
Anyeb = Balep: member of the Ị doe cluster
Ânyígba – dialect of Igala
Anyima = Lenyima
Âŋma = Âŋma Asanga: see Sanga
Apa – dialect of Kpan
Apanj – dialect of Ikwere
Apiapum – dialect of Mbembe
Apoi = Apọj – a south central dialect of Ịzọn: Ijo cluster
Apoj – a south central dialect of Ịzọn: Ijo 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, Ì 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 Ì 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 Ì iger (1973 SIL). Fluctuating population as many Shuwa migrate to neighbouring countries.
8. Ì 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 Ì iger.
4. The Uled Suliman were formerly seasonal migrants to Ì igeria, but now are based in Ì E Borno. their migratory loops are now extending far southwards into Yobe and Jigawa states in the Hadejia-Ì guru wetlands. There are probably as many as 20,000 regularly transhuming in Ì 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)

22. Arigidi cluster
3. Ì ondo State, Akoko Ì orth LGA; Kwara State, Kogi LGA
5. Benue–Congo: Defoid: Akokoid
22.a *Afa
1. B Òwòn Ì fá
1. C Ì fá
2. A Òke–Agbe
3. Ì ondo State, Akoko Ì orth LGA, Òke–Agbe town, Ì ò fá section
22.b *Arigidi
1. C Arigidi
3. Ì ondo State, Akoko Ì orth LGA, Arigidi town
22.c *Erušú
1. A Erusu, Erushu
1. C Erüşú
3. Ì ondo State, Akoko Ì orth LGA, Erušú town
Refs. Ajiboye (1986)
22.d *Ese
1. B Òwòn Èsè
1. C Èsè
2. A Aje, Oke–Agbe
3. Ì ondo State, Akoko Ì orth LGA, Oke–Agbe town, Èse section
22.e *Ìgáší
1. A Ìgási, Ìgási
1. C Ìgáší
3. Ì ondo State, Akoko Ì orth LGA, Ìgáší town
4. 45,000 (1986)
Refs. Fakoyo (1986)
22.f *Oge
1. B Òwò Ògè
1. C Òge
2. A Òke–Agbe
3. Ì ondo State, Akoko Ì orth LGA, Oke–Agbe town, Òge section
22.g *Ìjô
3. Ì ondo State, Akoko Ì orth LGA, Ìjôwa town
22.h *Oyin
3. Ì ondo State, Akoko Ì orth LGA, Òyin–Akoko town
22.i *Udo
1. A Ìdo
1. B Òwòn Ì òdò
2. A Òke–Agbe
3. Ì ondo State, Akoko Ì orth LGA, Oke–Agbe town, Ì òdò section
22.j *Uro
3. Ì ondo State, Akoko Ì orth LGA, Ìuro–Ajôwa town
4. 3,000 (1986)
Refs. Ayôdele (1986)

Arabiyye = Arabic: see Arabic cluster
Aragba – dialect of Mbe West: see the Mbe cluster
Arago = Alago
Arewa – subgroup of Hausa
Aram = Adim: see the Agwagwune cluster
Arhe – a member of the Ivbie Ì orth–Okpela–Arhe cluster
Arî = Pongu
Atabak – member of the Katab cluster
Atakat = Atakar: a member of the Katab cluster
Atala = Degema
Atam – Efik cover term for Kohumono, Lok, Legbo and other languages in the Cross River area
Atam = Ì: see the Bakor cluster
Ate = next
Atè = Arhe: see the Ibbie Ìorth–Okpela–Arhe cluster

25. Aten
1.B Ten, Etien
1.C sg Àtèn, pl. Ìtèn
2.B Ganawuri, Jal
3. Plateau State, Barkin Ladi LGA; Kaduna State, Jen’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
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 = Səgəmək
Attaka = next
Attakar = Atakar: see Katab
Atete = Atè: see the Ibbie Ìorth–Okpela–Atete cluster
Atyab = next
Atyap = Katab: see the Katab cluster
Auchi – dialect of Etsako = Ẹkhe
Auga – dialect of Ukaan
Auna – see Agaushi and Akimba – dialects of Kambari II
auUs = Us: see the Kag–Fe–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zukuns 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 = Ẹkhe
Avbiele – dialect of Etsako = Ẹkhe
Avianwu – a dialect of Etsako = Ẹkhe
Aviara – dialect of Isoko
Avon = Vono
### Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awọ – dialect of Pongu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awọk</td>
<td>Awak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awori – dialect of Yoruba</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aworo – dialect of Yoruba</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awulenga – unidentified group north of Bajoga, Bauchi State (Adelberger)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aya = Ayu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aya = Ya: member of the Vagh cluster</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ayiga</td>
<td>Leyigha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ayikiben</td>
<td>Yukuben</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 28. Ayu
1. A Aya
3. Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA
4. 2,642 (Ames 1934)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Azaghvana</td>
<td>Dghwede</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azbinawa</td>
<td>Tamajeq</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azelle</td>
<td>Jere: see the Jera cluster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azhiga</td>
<td>Pongu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azora</td>
<td>Zora</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Azukun</td>
<td>Zuksun: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### B.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ba = Amo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ba Giiwo = Giiwo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ba–Kuk</td>
<td>Tiyal: see Cinda–Regi–Tiyal cluster</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 29. Baa
1. B nyaa Bâà
1. C raBâà sg., Bâà 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
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 = Baatonun

#### 31. Baatonun
1. A Batonu
1. C Baatonu, Batonu
2. B Bariba, Barba, Berba
2. C Bârgü sg., Barba pl., Bartomba, Burgu, Borgu, Borgawa, Bogung, Zana, U-zo pl., Ba-zo sg. (from Reshe)
3. Kwara State; mainly in Benin Republic
4. 62,634 in Nigeria (1963); 220,000 total (1987 UBS)
5. I orth Volta–Congo: Gur
7. Monthly newsletter published in Benin Republic
9. Dictionary

Ba’ban = Abòn
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
Badañwai = dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu

#### 32. Bade
1. A Bedde
2. B Gigid
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-Ado), Gashua Bade (Mazgarwa)
7. Folktales, 1975

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 = Gura: see the Lame cluster
Bagwama = Kurama; and Ruma
Bah = Berom
Bahuli = Huli: see the Fali cluster
Bahumono = Kohumono
Bajara – unidentified group near Muri (Adelberger)
Bajingala – Dibo? in Federal Capital Territory, Kwali
LGA, North of Dangara
Baju = Jju
Bakarawa – Kebbi State, Yauri LGA; Possibly inter-
marrried 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, Ì wang,
Ì 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. Ì ew Testament 1971, Scripture portions from
1969, 16 books of Old Testament stories 1969
Refs. Crabb (1965)
33.d *Ì de–Ì sele–Ì ta cluster
33. *Ì de
2.B Ekamtuufu, Mbenkpe, Udom, Mbofon, Befon
4. 4,000 (1953); est. 12,000 (Asinya 1987)
33. *Ì sele
1.A Ì sele
4. 1,000 (1953); est. 3,000 (Asinya 1987)
33. *Ì ta
1.C Atam, Afunatam
4. est. 4,500 (Asinya 1987)
Source(s)
33. *Ì kem–Ì kum cluster
3. Cross River State, Ogoja LGA
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Ekoid
Bantu
33. *Ì kem
1.A Ì kem
2.A Ogoja
2.B Ishibori
4. 11,000 (1953); est. 18,000 (Asinya 1987)
6. Ì kem, Ogoja, Ishibori, Isibiri, Ogboja
8. Ishibori catechism, Catholic hymnbook
33. *Ì kum
4. 5,700 (1953); est. 16,500 (Asinya 1987)
Refs. Winston (1964), Crabb (1965)
33. *Ì nam
2.B Ì 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 Ì doe cluster
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35. Bali
1.B Ìbáalí
1.C ÌÌbálí
3. Taraba State, Ììmar LGA, at Bali, a single village south of Jalingo
4. 1,000 (SIL)
5. Ì orth Volta–Congo: Adamawa–Ubangi:
Adamawa: Mumuye–Yendang group: Yendang subgroup
Bali Holma = Holma
Balleri – a dialect of Dadiya
Baltap = Mbara
Bambami (Ro Bambami, Wa Bambam – see Agoi
Bambara = next
Bambaro = Mbàrù: see the Lame cluster
Bambuka = Kyak
Bambur = Kulung
Bamburo = Mbàrù: see the Lame cluster
Ban = Baan
Banda = Shoo: see the Shoo–Minda–Ì ye cluster
Bandas = Durr–Baraza: see the Das cluster
Bandawa = Shoo: see the Shoo–Minda–Ì ye cluster
Bang – a dialect of Ì 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. Bangwinji
1.A Bangunji, Bangunjie, Bangwinji
1.C nyii Bánjìnò
3. Gombe State, Shongom LGA
4. Estimated less than 6,000. 25 villages (2008)
5. Ì orth Volta–Congo: Adamawa–Ubangi:
Adamawa: Waja group i.
6. Ì abang, Kaloh [orthography based on Ì abang]
7. Reading and Writing Book (2007)
Source(s) Kleinewillinghoff (1992); Blench (2008)
Bánjìnè = Bangwinji
Bánjìnèb = Bangwinji
Banjjiram – dialect of Longuda
Bànjùn (niì Bánjùn) = Bangjinje
Bankal = Zhàr: see the Jar cluster
Bankalá = 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 = Baaqönun
Bare = Bwazza: see the Mbula–Bwazza cluster
Baredawa – Small community in Bauchi Emirate
Temple (1922: 39)
Bareshë = Reshe
Bagu = Baaqönun
Bari = Ì yannymay
Bariba = Baaqönun
Barke = next
Barko = Mbaru
Barkul = Mabo–Barkul
Barma = Zul: the Polci cluster
Baron – dialect of Bokkos: see Ron cluster
Bartomba = Baaqönun
Barukul = Barkul: Mabo–Barkul
Basa = Kuda–Camó
Basa (Gwandara Basa) = Ì imbìa: 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. Ì 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. Ì iger State, Mariga LGA, Ì .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, Ì sarawà State, Ì sarawà LGA
4. 30,000 (1944-50 HDG); 100,000 (1973 SIL)
7. Literature being produced

Source(s): Blench (1992)
Refs.: UBS (1989)

38. *Basa-Makurdi
3. Benue State, Makurdi LGA, several villages on the north bank of the Benue, northwest of Makurdi

39. *Basa-Gurmana
1. B Karamba
3. Ijaw 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 Ijom: Ijo cluster
Basang – member of the Obanliku cluster
Basanga = Doko–Uyanga
Bäsäu = Basang: see the Obanliku cluster
Bashara = Yangkam
Bashiri = Yangkam
Bashua – dialect of Bokyi
Bassa = Basa
Bassan – a South–Central dialect of Ijom: Ijo cluster
Basua – dialect of Bokyi
Básòwò – 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 Kwaaw–Bwaare
1. C ‘Baaware
2. C Gboare, Bwatiye
3. Adamawa State, Ì 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. Two mutually intelligible lects

Source(s): Jacobson (19??) wordlist;
Refs.: Carnochan (1970)

*Bata
1. A Battu, Gbwata
3. Adamawa State, Ì 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 (Kobocî, Wadi, Zumu (Jim), Malabu, Bata of Ribaw, Bata of Demsa, Bata of Garoua, Jirai

Refs.: Meek (1931)

Batonu = Baatônun
Batta = Bata

41. *Batu cluster
3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA, several villages east of Bissa, below the Mambila escarpment
4. 25,000 (SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Tivoid

Source(s): Koops (1971); Blench (1990)
Refs.: Meek (1931b: II.398ff)

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

Angwe
3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA, Batu Angwe village

Kamino
3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA, Batu Kamino village

Batura = Daffo–Butura: see Ron
Bauci = Bauchi

42. *Bauchi
1. A Bauki, Baushi
2. B Kushi
3. Iger State, Rafi and Shiroro LGAs
4. 2,650 (1949 H.D. Gunn); less than 20,000 (1987)
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern group

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

*Wayam–Rubu
3. 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 Âdaka
3. Iger State, Rafi LGA, Madaka town

43. *Supana
3. 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 = Baatônun
Bazza = Dakwa: see Kamwe
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Bebi – member of the Obanliku cluster
Becheve = Baceve: see Iceve cluster
Bedde = Bade cluster
Befon = Ed: see the Bakor cluster
Befun = Bakor
Begbere-Ejar = Tinor-Myamya
Begbungba = 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
6. 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; Tew Testament 1983

Sources: Dusu (2003)
Refs.

Bekworra = Bekwarra
Bete = Belee
Bellawa = Beele
Belegete = Evant
Bendeghe – member of the Ejagham cluster
Bendi = Bete–Bendi
Bengkpé = Mbe West: see the Mbe cluster
Benin = Edo (Bin)
Benkpe – dialect of Mbe West: see the Mbe cluster
Berba = Bwazza: see the Mbula–Bwazza cluster
Beriberi – dialect of Kanuri, and alternative name

45. Berom
1.A Birom, Berum
1.B Cén Bérom
1.C sg. Wórom, pl. Berom, Birom (Du dialect)
2.B Afango, Akuut, Baho, Gbang, Kibbo, Kibo,
   Kibben, Kibyen, Sine
2.C Shoshos, 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
   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, Tew
   Testament 1984, Old Testament translation in
   progress
9. Dictionaries; Bouquiaux (2001) [Du]; (Blench et al.
   in prep.) Grammar Bouquiaux (1970) [Du]

Source(s)

Boló = Buli: see the Polci cluster
Babbit = dialect of Tsobo
Biakpan – member of the Ubaghara cluster
Bibot = Boto: see the Zari cluster
Bijim – member of the Vaghav cluster
Bilanci = Bile
Bili = Buli: the Polci cluster
Billiri = Tangale
Billiri = Bule
Billedi = Bule
Billedi – dialect of Tangale

46. Bete
2.B Bogana
2.C Binawa
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

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

48. Bina
2.B Bogana
2.C Binawa
3. Kaduna State, Sainina LGA
4. 220 (AT 1949), 2,000 (1973 SIL)
   group: Kauru subgroup

Binawa = Bina Bindege = next
Bindiga = Bendeghe: see the Ejagham cluster
Bini = Èdo
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 йжванде, Йукате
3. Taraba State; Sardauna LGA, near Baissa; and in Cameroon
4. 3,700 in Cameroon (1987 SIL); 3,000 in І йгеріa (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 = І де: see the Bakor cluster
Bofon = Bakor

51. Boga
1.A Boka
3. Adamawa State, Gombi LGA

Source(s) S. Lukas wordlist

Refs. І ewman (1964) fn.4

Bogana = Binawa
Bogghom = Boghom

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

Source(s) Refs. Shimizu (1975b); І ewman (1977)

Boghorom = Boghom
Bogung = Baat
Bôhé абèélè = Êëele
Bohom = Boghom
Boi = Ya: member of the Vaghat cluster
Boje – dialect of Bokyи
Bokai = Boga
Boki = Bokyи
Bokiyim = 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. Bokyи
1.A Boki
2.B й ki, Okii, Uki
2.C й fuа
3. Cross River State, Ikoma, Ogoja and Obudu LGAs; and in Cameroon
4. 43,000 (1963); 50,000 in І йгеріa (1987 UBS); 3,700 in Cameroon (SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Bendи

Source(s) Bruns (1975)

Bolanci = Bole

54. Bole
1.B Ьоо Pìkka, Bopika
1.C Am Pìkka, Amپика
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, Anپika)
7. Pamphlets; Reading and Writing Book (2006)
8. І T extracts (2007)

Source(s) Lukas (1952–3); Schuh p.c.; І ewman p.c.; Leger (1990); Blench (2007)


Boleri = Dadiya
Bolu – member of the Geji cluster
Boma = Імо: a dialect of Ізо: see the Іjo cluster
Bomawa – small clan in Bauchi Emirate: Temple (1922: 69,427)
Bombaro = next
Bomborawa = Bambaro: see the Lame cluster
Bonny = І tyranny: member of the KOI І cluster: see Іjo cluster

Bonny = Bonny & Apobo: dialect of Igbo
Boo = Boko: see Busa
Bọо Pìkка = Bole
Boodла = Zumbul: see the Das cluster
Boot = Boto: see the Zari cluster
Bopika = Bole
Borgu = Baatonun
Boritsu = Yukuben
Borno – dialect of Kanuri and alternative name
Bornu – dialect of Kanuri and alternative name
Boro–Aboro = Aboro: see I incut
Borrom = Boghom
Botai – dialect of Gbari
Boto – member of the Zari cluster
Boùe – dialect of Kana
Bourrah = Bura
Boussa = Busa
Bozo = Sorko (not recommended)
Brass = Njọ cluster
Bu Giiwo = Giiwo
BuBure = Bure
Bucepo = Sagamuk
Bucinda = Cinda: see the Cinda–Regi–Tiyal cluster
Buduma = Yedina
Bugel = Bujiyel, Gusu: see the Jera cluster
Buhungwɔryɛ = Hungwɔryɛ
Buji – member of the Jera cluster
Bujiyel – dialect of Gusu: see the Jere cluster

55. Bu-Ningkada cluster
1.A Jidda, Ibut
2.B I akare
3. Î asarawa State, Akwanga LGA
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 = Ogbronuagum
Buli – member of the Polci cluster

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

Bunjọ – South–Central dialect of Iṣọn: Ijọ cluster
Bunborawa = Bambaro: see the Lame cluster
Bungnu = Mbongno
Bunu = Mbongno
Bunu = Ribina: see the Jera cluster
Bunu = dialect of Yoruba
Bununu (Jaraω) = 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 Kwojeffɔ, Huve, Huviyα
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)
8. Scripture Portions from 1925, I ew Testament
1950, revised 1987; Old Testament translation in progress (UBS 1989), hymnbook
Refs. I ewman (1977); Hoffmann (1987)

59. Burak
1.B yu ‘Buurak pl. yele ‘Buurak
1.C nyuwwά Bùurák
2.A ‘Yeλe
2.C Shongom [name of an LGA]
4. 4,000 (1992 est.)
5. I orth Volta–Congo: Adamawa–Ubangi:
Adamawa: Bikwin group
6. Tamad is a village speaking a highly distinctive form of the language
7. Reading and Writing Book (2008)
8. Luke ready for printing
Source(s) Kleinevellinghöfer (1992); Blench (2008)
Refs. Jungraithmayr (1968–9: 202)

60. Bure
1.B BuBure
1.C Bure
1.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
Burọga = Rogo
Burre = Bura: see Bura–Pabir
Burrum = Boghom

61. Buru
2.A Buru
3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA, east of Baissa: a village near Batu
5. Benue–Congo: South Bantoid: unclassified

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

Refs. Temple (1922)

Burumawa = Boghom

62. Busa cluster

1.A Boussa
1.C sg. Busa, pl. Busano
2.B Busagwe, Busanse, Boussanse, Busaneci
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 Busa, 1971, Riddle Book, 1976

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
* Bokobaru
1.B Zogbeya
1.C sg. Busa, pl. Busano
2.B Kaama, Zogbme, Zugweya
2.C Kaiama
4. 30-40,000 (est. 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

Busagwe = Busa
Busano = Busa
Busanse = Busa
Buseni = Biseni: member of the Ijọ Inland cluster: Ijọ cluster
Busagomuk = Sagamuk
Bushama = Shama: Shama–Sambugu 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
Bwari = Pongu
Bwol – member of the Kofyar cluster

B/Ϗ

Ba ’Biile = Bile
Baaraawaa = Barawa
Balo = Bali
Bankal = Zhā: see the Jar cluster
Barawa – a term covering the Das, Geji, Polci, Saya, Zari and Zeem clusters.

63. Beele
1.A Bele
1.B Æcééle
1.C bôhê âéélé sg., Á béélé 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)

Bele = Beele

64. ’Bena
1.A Ebina, Binna, Gbinna
1.B Ebona
1.C ’Bona
2.A Lala (not recommended), Purra (general term for northern Bona)
2.B Yungur, Yangur
2.C Yungirba, Yangur
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. Bana 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)

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

65. ‘Biile
1. A Bille, Bili, Bilanci
1. B Kun–Bilè
1. C ɓa Biliè

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–Bilè is said to be intercomprehensible with Mbula

**Source(s)** Blench (1990); Kleinewillinghöfer (1992)

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

‘Boye (Korom Boye) = Kulere
Ɓumọ – South-Eastern dialect of Iṣọ̀n
Ɓuurak = 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)

**Source(s):** Blench (1999)

**Refs.** Shimizu (1975c)

Caundu – dialect of Pongu
Cen Berom = Berom

68. Cen Tuum
1. B Centùúm
1. C Centùúm

2. C Jalabe, Jaabẹ–Dijim names
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 = Gude
Chekiri = Işekiri
Chessu = Arum–Cesu
Chibak = Cibak
Chibbuk = Cibak
Chikide = Cikide: see Guduf
Chilala = Lela
Chip = Miship
Chiwa = next
Choa = Shuwa: see the Arabic cluster
Chobba = Huba
Chokfem = Cakfem: see Cakfem–Mushere
Chokobo = Zora
Chomo = Como–Karim
Chong’e = Kushi
Chori – see Cori
70. Cibak
1. A Chibak, Chibuk, Chibbuk, Chibbak, Kyibaku, Kibaku
2. Cribôk, 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)

ciBaangi = Baangi: see the Kambari I cluster
CiBo = Tsobo
CiCipu = Cipu
Cikide – dialect of Guduf
Cikobu = Zora
Cilela = Lela

71. Cinda cluster
2. C Camuku
3. I iger State, Chanchagga, Rafi and Mariga LGAs
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Kamuku–Basa group

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

*RoGo
1. B T>RoGo
1. C BoRoGo sg. RoGo pl.
2. C Ucanja Kamuku
3. I iger State, Rafi and Kusheriki LGAs, around Ucanja town, 30 km northwest of Kagara.
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Kamuku–Basa group

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

Cinema = Cinene

72. Cinene
1. A Cinene
1. C Cinene
4. 3200 (Kim 2001)
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara branch A: Mandara/Mafa/Sukur major group: Mandara group

Source(s)

73. Cipu
1. B Cicipu
1. C Tocipu
2. A Acipa, Achipa, Achipawa, Atsipawa
2. B Tacap Tochipo To–Sagamuk
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, Tichun, Tirisino, Tidipo, Tizorino, Tiddodimo

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

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

Cishingini = next
Cishinginyi = Cishingini: see the Kambari I cluster
Cip = Miship
Cirimba – dialect of Longuda

74. Ciwogai
1. A Tsagu
2. B Sago, Tsganci
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)

Cilela = Lela
C–lела = 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

76. Cori
1. A Chori
3. Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA
4. A single village and associated hamlets
7. Grammar (Dihoff 197x)
Source(s) Blench (1990)

Cumbwseen = 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 Ḳ da Dia, Dadia
1.B Bwę Daddiya pl. Daddiyab
1.C Ḳ iyŏ Daddiya
4. 3,986 (1961), 20,000 (1992 est.).
5. I orth Volta–Congo: Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Waja group
Source(s) Kleinewillinghöfer (1992); Blench (2008)
Ref. 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 Kororofo cluster
Damti = Gomme: see the Kora cluster
Dâmul – see the Jar cluster
Dandawa = Dendi
Danshe – member of the Zeem cluster
Dān 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 Boodlo
2.C Zumbulawa, Dumbulawa
3. Bauchi State, Das LGA, Zumbul town
4. See Wandi
Ref. Temple (1922)
*Wandi
1.A Wangday
3. Bauchi State, Das LGA, Wandi town
4. 700 (including Zumbul) (LA 1971)
*Dot
1.A Dwat
1.B Zodi
1.C shérəm zodi
2.A Dott
3. South of Bauchi on the Dass road
4. 2,300 (LA 1971); a single large village. 37,582 (local census 2003). Seven wards (of eleven) speak Zodi
10. Hausa
11. The language borrows heavily from Hausa (25% of lexical entries) and for this reason appears to be thriving rather than speakers switching to Hausa
Ref. 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 I zanyi

81. Defaka
1. B Defaka
1. C Defaka
2. B Afakani
3. Rivers State, Bonny LGA, ward of I koro town and
   Iwoma I koro
4. Ca. 200 [n.b. competence levels vary]
5. Atlantic–Congo: Volta–Congo: Ijoid
10. Speakers are fluent in I koro
11. Highly endangered
Source(s); Connell (2007)

82. Degema
1. A Degema
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 I 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
Denja – member of the Lamja-Denja-Tola cluster

83. Dendi
1. C Dandi
2. C Dandawa
3. Kebbi State, Argungu and Bagudo LGAs; mostly in
   Benin Republic, and I iger
4. 839 in I igeria (1925 Meek); 21,000 in Benin (1980
   C I L); 10,000 in I iger
5. I 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. I ewman (1977)

Doknu = Gwamhi–Wuri
Dokshi = Lukshi: see the Das cluster
Domak = Doemak: see the Kofyar cluster
Dghwede = Dghwede
Dghwedë = Dghwede

86. Dghwede
1. A Dghwede, Hude, Johode, Dehoxde, Tghuade,
   Toghwede, Traude
1. B Dghwédë
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
9. Phonology; Frick (1978)
Source(s) Kosack (n.d.)
Refs. Wolff (1971a)

Dia (I da Dia) = Dadiya

87. Dibo
1. B Dibo
1. C Dibo
2. B Shitako, Zitako, Zhitako
2. C Ganagawa, Ganagana
3. I iger State, Lapai LGA; Federal Capital Territory;
   I asarawa State, I asarawa 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

Source(s) Kleinewillinghöfer (1991)
Refs. Jungraithmayr (1968/9)

Dijim
1.B Dijim
1.C sg Ì i Diji pl. Dìjím
2.A Cham, Cam, Kindiyo,
4. Cham 3,257.
7.

*Bwilim
1.B Bwilím
1.C sg Ì i Bwili pl. Bwilóm
2.A Mwana, Mwona [Hausa name], Fitilai [village name]
4. 4,282

Diko – dialect of Gbagyi
Dim = Adim: see the Agwagwune cluster
Dimmek = 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 Dìryanci
2.C Buwane, Dìryawa
3. Bauchi State, 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, Garcha 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
Dìryanci = Diri
Djerma = Zarma

Djiri = Lopa
Djo = Ìjọ
Dìlage = 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 Dòsanga
1.C Basanga
2.A Iko
3. Cross River State, Akamkpà LGA
4. Several towns


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)


Donga – dialect of Kpan
Dongà – dialect of Jukun of Takum
Doobe = Ì dera: see the Koma cluster
Dookà – see Guruntum–Mbaaru
Doome = Ì dera: see the Koma cluster
Dòóri – see the Jar cluster
Doròfì – dialect of Ì or
Dòsanga = Doko–Uyanga
Doso = Mingang Doso
Dosọ = Mingang Doso
Dot – member of the Das cluster
Ds'aràwa = Jar cluster
Dṣekiri = Iṣekiri
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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- 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

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- Dungawa = Duguri: see the Jar cluster
- Dungi = Dungu

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<tr>
<td>2.B</td>
<td>Eastern Bade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Borno State, Bade LGA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Chadic: West Branch B: Bade/Warji major group: Bade group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source(s)</strong></td>
<td>Schuh (2007)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- East – see: East Boki, Bokyi; East Gwari, Gbagyi; East Ogbah, Ogbah; Mbe East, Mbe Eastern – see: Hausa (Kano, Katagum, Hadejiya areas); Eastern Olodiama, Izon; Eastern Tarakiri, Izon; Mbube Eastern, Utugwang; Ijo Eastern Ebna = Bena
- Ebe = Asu
- Ebeteng = Ehom: see the Akpet–Ehom cluster
- Ebina = Bena

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ebira</th>
<th>99. Ebira cluster</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.A</td>
<td>Igbirra, Igbira, Egbira, Egbura</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Kwara State, Okene, Okehi, and Kogi LGAs; Ì asarawa State, Ì assarawa LGA; Edo State, Akoko–Edo LGA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>154,500 (1952 P.Bruns), 500,000 (1980 UBS); about 1M (1989 Adive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Benue–Congo: Ì upoid: Ebira cluster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Refs.</strong></td>
<td>Blench (1989)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- *Okene |
- *Etonu |
- *Koto |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Etuno</th>
<th>1.A tımı</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2.C</td>
<td>Igara</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Edo State, Akoko–Edo LGA, Igara town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Refs.</strong></td>
<td>Ladefoged (1964)</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Koto</th>
<th>2.C Igu (Egu, Ika, Bira, Biř, Panda</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

*Note: All references are to specific sources and are included in the text.
Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.

3. Ì asarawa State, Ì assarawa LGA, Toto and Umaisha towns, Kogi State, Bassa LGA
Refs. Sterk (1977)

Ebode = next
Èbode – member of the Lala cluster
Èboh = Aboh: see the Ùkwuani–Aboh–Ì òni cluster
Èboze = Buji: see the Jera cluster
Èbú – dialect of Igala

100. Èbughu
1.B Èbughu
1.C Èbughu
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:

Èche – Èchie
Èchie – dialect of Igbo

101. Èda
1.A Èdara
1.B Ènda pl. Àda
1.C Èdà
2.A Kadara
3. Kaduna State, Kachia LGA; I ger State, Gaski, Bishini, Doka (Kaduna road)
4. 22,000 ( AT 1949); 40,000 (1972 Barrett). Towns; Adunu, Amale, Dakalo, Ishau, Kurmin Iya, Kateri, Bishini, Doka (Kaduna road)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: I erthern group
6. There is town called Agunu in Kachia LGA which speaks a language very similar to Èda. 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 Èda.
7. Reading and Writing Book (2006); Counting and Ì umbering (2006)
8. Ì T extracts (2006)
12. Request programme, Zuma FM Radio
Source(s) Maikarfi (2007)
Refs. Smith (1953)

Èdè = Yoruba
Èdibà = Kohumono
Èdiro – dialect of Engenni

102. Èdo
1.A Oviedo, Ovioba
2.A Benin
2.B Èdo (Binì)
3. Èdo State, Ovia, Oredo and Orhionmwon LGAs
4. 203,000 (1952), 1,000,000 (1987 UBS)
7. Various readers, including set of 1–6, (1987); Dictionaries (1937, 1986); Official Orthography
Refs. Melzian (1937); Agheyisi (1986); UBS (1989); Elugbe (1989)

103. Èdra
1.B Ènda pl. Èdara
1.C Èdèrà
3. Kaduna State, Kachia, Kajuru LGAs
4. Towns; Maru, Kufana, Rimau, Kasuwan Magani & Iri
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Èthern group
12. Some broadcasts on Kaduna State Radio
Source(s) Maikarfi (2007)
Refs. Smith (1953)

Èdzu = Abawa: see Gupa–Abawa
Èédá = next
Èéjá = Dza

104. Efai
1.B Èfai
2.B Èffiat (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:

Èffiat = Efai
Èffium = Ufiom: see the Oring cluster
Èffurum = Uvbiè
Èffurun = Uvbiè
Èffà – Èoruba dialect
Èfìàm = Ufiom: see the Oring cluster

105. Èfik
2.A Èlabar
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 ( U 1960), 3.5 million (1986 UBS) diminishing
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross: Central group
7. Literary language; Official Orthography
Source(s) Connell (1991)
References: Dictionaries: Goldie (1862), Adams (1952/3); Goldie (1868) grammar; UBS (1989); further bibliography in Cook (1985)

Efutop = Bakor
Ègb – dialect of Yoruba
Ègbado = Yoruba
Ègbè – dialect of Mbe West: see the Mbe cluster
Ègbè = Mbe West: see Mbe
Ègbèda – dialect of Ikwere
Ègbema – dialect of Igbo
Ègbema – dialect of Èzon: Èji cluster
Ègbìra = Ebira
Ègbura = Ebira
Ègede = Igede
Ègedde = Igede
Ègèn = Engenni

106. Eggon
A. Egon
B. onumu Egon
C. Mo Egon
2. B Mada Eggon, Hill Mada
3. Ì asarawa State, Akwanga, Ì assarawa–Eggon and Lafia LGAs
4. 52,000 (Welmers 1971)
6. 25 dialects are locally recognised although the status of these is unclear
7. 2 readers
8. Ì ew Testament 1975, Scripture portions from 1935, hymnbook
Source(s) Blench (1992)


Èghom = Okom: see Mbembe
Ègnih = East Ogbeh: a dialect of Ogbeh
Ègon = Eggon
Ègu = Igu: see Ebira
Ègun = Gbe
Èhom – member of the Akpet–Èhom cluster

107. Èhuçun
A: Èkpenmi, Èkpimi, Èpimi
3. Ondo State, Akoko South LGA
4. 5,766 (1963)
5. Benue–Congo: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross: (no data) – dialect of Efik?

Ejagam = Ejagham: see the Ejagham cluster

108. Ejagham cluster
A. Eko (Efik name)
3. Cross River State, Akamkpa, Ikom, Odukpani and Calabar LGAs, and in Cameroon
4. 80,000 total: 45,000 in Ì igeria, 35,000 in Cameroon (1982 SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Ekoid Bantu
6. 5 dialects in Ì igeria, 4 in Cameroon

References. Watters (1981)

*Bendeghe
1. A Bindege, Bindiga, Dindiga
B. Mbuma
3. Cross River State, Ikom LGA
*Ètungh orth
2. A Icuatai
3. Cross River State, Ikom LGA
4. 13,900 (1963)
8. Stories of Abraham 1969
*Ètungh South
3. Cross River State, Ikom and Akamkpa LGAs
4. 4,200 (1963)

*Èjagham
2. B Èke, Èjagam, Akamkpa
3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA and in Cameroon
8. Ì ew Testament in preparation in Cameroon

*Èkin
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)

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

Èjär – see the Tinor–Myamya cluster
Èkajuk – Bakor
Èkama – dialect of Mbembe
Èkamtuññf = Ì de
Èket = Èkit

109. Èki
A. Èki
3. Cross River State (see Map)
4. 5,000 plus (1988)
5. Benue–Congo: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross: (no data) – dialect of Efik?


Èkid = Èket
Èkin – member of the Ejagham cluster

110. Èkit
A. Èkit
3. Cross River State (see Map)
4. 22,000 (1952 W&B); estimated 200,000 (1989)
5. Benue–Congo: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross: Central group

Sources Connell (1991)

Èkiti – dialect of Yoruba
Ekoi = Ejaghahm
Ekokoma = Mbembe
Ekparabong – member of the I doe cluster
Ekpari = Yace
Ekpetiama – a north central dialect of Ižon: Ijọ cluster
Èkpenmi – name used for both Ehu Èn and Ukue
111. Èkpeye
2. B Èkpabya (by Abua), Èkkpahia, Èkpaffia
3. Rivers State, Ahoada LGA
4. 20,000 (1953); 50,000 (1969 Clark)
6. According to clan names: Ako, Upata, Ubye, Igbuduya
7. Rivers Readers Project, Dictionary of Proper Names, Reading and Writing book
8. Hymnbook c. 1989
Èkpimi = Ehu Èn
Èkumuru – Kohumono
Èkuri = Èkukoli
Èkwe = Ejaghahm
Èle – dialect of Ikwere
112. Èleme
3. Rivers State, Gokana–Tai–Èleme LGA
4. 55,000 (1987 UBS)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Ogoni: West group
113. Èloyi
2. B Èfo, Èpe, Èho, Èfu, Èfao
3. Èasarawa State, Èasarawa and Awe LGAs; Benue State, Otukpo LGA
4. 20,000 (Mackay 1964); 25,000 (SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau
6. Mbeci (=Mbeki, Mbj, Mbam)
7. Primer
8. Hymnbook
Sources: Kato (2006)
Refs. Temple (1922); Armstrong (1955, 1964, 1979); Mackay (1964)
Èlu – dialect of Èskoko
114. Èmai–Iuleha–Ora cluster
2. B Kunimbus
2. C Èvbiosakan
3. Èdo State, Owan, LGA
4. estimated 100,000 plus (1987 Schaefer)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoi: Èorth Central Edoi
6. Èvihim
8. Four gospels 1908–10
\*Èmai
4. estimated 20–25,000 (1987 Schaefer)
7. Dictionary
Refs. Schaefer (1987) dictionary
*Iuleha
1. C Aama
4. estimated 50,000 (1987 Schaefer)
*Ora
4. estimated 30,000 (1987 Schaefer)
115. Èmene
1. A Ìama, Èghen
3. Èdo State, Akoko–Èdo LGA
4. 249 in Semolina town (Temple 1922)
Èmede – dialect of Èskoko
116. Êmhàlhè
2. A Somorika (Semolika)
3. Èdo State, Akoko–Èdo LGA
4. 249 in Semolina town (Temple 1922)
Èmorò – Lemoro
Èmùhù – dialect of Èkwuru
Èmu – dialect of Ìkwunà: see Ìkwunà–Aboh–Ìdò
Èmughan – dialect of Èbuán
Ènene = Èama: see the Èbembe (Tigong) cluster
117. Èngennì
1. A Ègene, Ège
1. B Ègene
3. Èdo State, Yenagoya and Ahoada LGAs
4. 10,000 (1963); 20,000 (1980 UBS)
5. Benue–Congo: Ìdoi: Ìdoi
6. Èdibo, Ènedua, and Ègaa: Èzara in Ènagoya LGA
8. Ìew Testament 1979, Scripture portions from 1968
Source(s)
Refs. Thomas and Williamson (1967); Thomas (1978)
118. Ènglișh
4. An official language widely used in media and as a first language by an increasing proportion of Ènerian urban populations.
5. Ìndo–Èuropean: Êrmanic
10. Main second language of all urban populations, except in Èusa cities of the far north
12. Main language of television, radio and newspapers
Ènwhe – dialect of Èskoko
Ènì – see the Èkì –Ènì–Èsanyen cluster
Ènna = Èrei: see the Agwaìwùne cluster
Enwan = Sasaru–Enwan–Igwé

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

Enwé – 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: Southwestern Edoid
6. two clans Epie and Atiṣa in at least three towns: Agudiana, Akenfai, Yeņeguę
7. Primer. Rivers Readers Project, Reader 1, Reading and Writing book

Epimi = Ehuęn
Erankwa = Ẹrụwa
Eregba – dialect of Kpan
Erei – member of the Agwagwune cluster
Erōhua = Ẹrụwa
Erusu – member of the Akoko cluster

121. Ẹrụwa
1.A Erōhuwa, Erakwa, Arokwa
3. Bendel State, Isoko LGA
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: Southwestern Edoid

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: Ị orth Central Edoid
6. Many dialects

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

Etun = Hun
Etien = Aten
Etkeye = Kentu: see Kpan

124. Etkywan
1.A Icen, Icheon, 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 Yeğkeeqee: 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 Iyekkeeqee, 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 Ibiye, Uwepa–Uwano, (Weppa–Wano), Abianwu (Fugar), Abviele, Ivbiadaobi

126. Etulo
1.A Utur, Eturou
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 Ị orth – member of the Ejagham cluster
Etung South – member of the Ejagham cluster
Etuno = Etono II: see the Agwagwune cluster
Etuno = next
Etuno – member of the Ebira cluster
127. Evant
1.A Avande, Evand, Ovande
2.B Balagete, Belegete
3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA and in Cameroon
5. Benue–Congó: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Tivoid

Source(s) Gray Wordlist

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

Evrie = Uvbì
Evhro = Uvbì
Ewumbonga = Ofombonga: see Mbembe
Eyagi = Yoruba
Ey – dialect of Okpamheri
Eza = Ezaa
Ezei = Erei: see the Agwagwune cluster
Ezekwe = Uzekwe
Ezaa – a member of the Izi–Ezaa–Ikwo–Mgbo cluster
Ezelle = Jere
Ezon = next
Ezôn = Izôn
Ezopong = Osopong: see Mbembe
Ezzaa = Ezzaa: see the Izi–Ezzaa–Ikwo–Mgbo cluster
Ekakum = Ukaan
Èshingina = a dialect group of the Kambari I cluster
Èvi = ‘Duwai
Fa’a’wa = Pa’a
Fachara = Cara
Fadan Wate = J in zam
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 Biassa – nearly extinct
Fali of Fali Plateau – unknown classification 5–6
speakers only remaining (per K. van Wyk (1984))
Fali of Jilbu = next
Fali of Jilvi = Zizilivakan
Fali of Kiria – Kirya-Konzol
Fali of Mijilu – Kirya-Konzol
Fali of Mubi – Fali cluster
Fali of Muchella = next
Fali of Muchella – Fali cluster

128. Fali cluster
2.A Fali of Mubi, Fali of Muchella
2.C Vintim, Vintim
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
*Madzarín
1.B Ura Madzarín
1.C Madzarín
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 Kọja, Konga
3. Taraba State, Bali LGA, 17km east of Kungana
4. less than 1,000 (1984)
5. Bantoid: I 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
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
3. Plateau State, Barakin Ladi LGA, at Kwakwi station, south of Jos
4. less than 1500 (1991)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Central group: South–Central subgroup: Izere cluster

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

Refs. Shimizu (1975);

Fire = Tsobo
Fiti = Surubu
Fitilai = Bwilim: Dijim–Bwilim
Fiyankayen = Fika: a dialect of Bole
Fizere = Izere
Fobur – dialect of Izere
Foní = Pa’a
Forom = Firan
Foron with Fan–Foron–Heikpang – dialect group of Berom
Forour = Xedi
FuCaka = Pa’a
FuCiki = Pa’a
Fugar = Avianwu: see Etsako = Yékhee
Fula = next
Fulani = next
Fulɓe = Fulfulde

131. Fulfulde
1.B Fulfulde
1.C Pullo pl. Fulɓe
2.B Fillanci, Filaneki, 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: Ị orthern Branch: Senegal group
6. Main dialects in Ịgeria: Central: Kano–Katsina–Bauchi–Borno; East: Adamawa; West: Sokoto
7. newspaper; Official Orthography

Refs. Blench (1990)

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

Source(s) Blench (1987)

133. Fyem
1.A Pyam, Pyem, Paim, Fem, Pem
2.B Gyem
3. Plateau State, Jos, Barakin Ladi and Mangu LGAs
4. 7,700 (1952 W&B); 14,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Southeastern group
6. Newspaper; Official Orthography

Source(s) Blench (1987)

134. Fyer
1.A Fier
3. Adamawa State: Ganye LGA: Tiba Plateau;
4. <5000 (1987 Blench)
5. Chadic: West branch A: Ron group

Source(s) Blench & Seibert (1999)


135. Gaa
2.A Tiba
3. Adamawa State: Ganye LGA: Tiba Plateau;
4. 7,600 (1952); 10,000 (1973 SIL)
1.B Tləka’andata pl. Ka’andata
2. Six villages
136b. Kaɓən
1.B Tləka’bənda pl. Ka’bənda
2. Twelve villages
136c. Fərtata
1.B Tləfərtata pl. Fərtata
2. Five villages

Source(s) R. Ị ewman (1966)

136a. Ga’anda cluster
1.C Kaɓən
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)
1.B Tləka’andata pl. Ka’andata
2. Six villages
136b. Kaɓən
1.B Tləka’bənda pl. Ka’bənda
2. Twelve villages
136c. Fərtata
1.B Tləfərtata pl. Fərtata
2. Five villages

Source(s) R. Ị 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 asarawa LGA
4. 60,000 (Sterk 1977);
5. Benue–Congo: U poid
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)

Galamkya – dialect of Badia: Jar cluster
Galavda = Glavda
Galambe = Galambu
Galembi = Galambu
Gamergou – member of the Wandala cluster
Gamergu – member of the Wandala cluster
Gambar Lere – dialect of Zaar: see the Guus-Zaar cluster
Gamargu = Malgwa: see the Wandala cluster
Gamishawa = Gamshi: Offset of Geruma
Gamo = Ing cluster

140. Gamo–Ing cluster
3. Bauchi State, Ing LGA
4. 15,000 but most speak Hausa.
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji; Eastern Kainji: ort hern Jos group: Gamo–Ing 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)
*Ing

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 Badia: see Jar cluster
Gar (Duguri of Gar) – see the Jar cluster
Gar – see Gurumunt–Mbaaru
Garaka = Badia: see the Jar cluster
Garbabi – dialect of Jibuh: see the Jukun cluster
Garoua – dialect (outside Ing) of Bata
Gasi – dialect of Dera
Gashish – dialect of Berom
Gaticep = 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 Jibuh: see the Jukun cluster
Gayar – see Gurumunt–Mbaaru
Gayegi – dialect of Ghari Yamma
Gayi = Bisu: see the Obanliku cluster
Gay – dialect of Kpan
Gbogy = Gbogyi

141. Gbogyi
1.C Ibagyi, Gbogyi
2.A East Gwari, Gwari Matai
2.B Gwari
3. 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: 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
142. Gbagyi
1.B Gbagyi
1.C Gbagyi
3. I ger State, Rafi LGA
4. more than 50,000 (1989 est.)
**Source(s)** Blench (1989)

Gbang = Berom
Gbanra ị – north–central dialect of Igbo: Igbo cluster
Gbaranmatu = Oporoza: see the Igbo cluster: Igbo cluster

143. Gbari
2.A Gwari Yamma, West Gwari
3. I ger State, Chanchaga, Suleija, Agaie and Lapai LGAs; Federal Capital Territory; Kaduna State, Kachia LGA; I asarawa State, I assarawa LGA
4. 200,000 (1952 G&C) including Gbagyi
5. Benue–Congo: I upoid: Gwari
6. A spread of lects listed in the previous edition according to town names: Botai, Jezhu, Konge, Kwange (Aighbi, Wake, Wi Wahe, or Kwali, Paiko, Izom, Gagwgi, Yamma (Gwari Gamma). Speakers attest a division of lects based on river locations: Shigakpna, Zakapkpa, Abokpna, Sumakpnna
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)

**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

146. Gbatsu
2.A Katamza
3. Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA. About six villages east of the road north of Akwanga
4. 5,000 (2008 est.)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: I inzic: Mada cluster

**Source:** Blench & Kato (2008)

Gbhu = I inzo
Gbinna = Bena

147. Gbiri–I iragu cluster
3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA
4. 5,000 (1952 W&B)
*Gbiri
1.B Igbiri, Agari, Aigbiri
2.A Gura, Gure, Guri
*I iragu
1.B Anirago, Aniragu
2.A Kafugu, Kagu, Kahugu, Kapugu

Gbo = Legbo
Gboare = Bacama: the Bata cluster
Gbuhwe = Guduf: see Guduf–Gava
Gbwar = Baba
Gede = Gade
Gedegede – member of Akpes cluster
Geeri–I i = Jiir: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Zuksun cluster
Geerum = Geruma

148. Geji cluster
2.A Kayauri, Kaitorawawa
2.C Bawara
3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA
5. Chadic: West branch B: Zaar group

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

*Magang
1.A Bolu, Buli
1.B Magang
4. 1,250 (LA 1971), ‘a few hundred’ (Caron 2005)
*Pyalulu
1. A Pulu, Belu
1. B Pyalulu
*Geji
1. B Gyaaz
2. A Bagba
2. C Geji
3. Toro, Bauchi LGAs, Bauchi State
7. Reading and Writing Book (2006)
8. |T extracts (2007)
Refs. Gunn (1953)

*Buù
1. A Zaranda
1. B Buù
4. 750 (LA 1971), ‘a few hundred’ (Caron 2002)

Gela = Gela
Gelanci (Gelanci Serim) = next
Gelawa = Jiir: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuskin cluster
Gelebda = Glavda
Gema = Gyem
Gemasakun = Sukur
Gembu – a dialect of | or
Genge = Gbagyi

149. Gengle
2. B Wegele
3. Adamawa State, Mayo Belwa and Fufore LGAs
5. | orth Volta–Congo: Adamawa–Ubangi:
Adamawa: Mumuye–Yendang group: Yendang group

150. Gera
1. A Gere
1. B Fyandigere
1. C sg. Fyandigere, pl. Fyandigere
2. C Gerawa
3. Bauchi State, Bauchi and Darazo LGAs
4. 13,300 (LA 1971); at least 30 villages. | 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); Gyeerum (Sum dial.)

1.C Geerum (Duurum dialect); sg. na Gyeerum, pl. Gyeerum (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 Gamsawo/Gamshi (Temple)
Refs. Schuh (1978); Temple (1922)

Gezawa = Geji
Galavda = Glavda
Gàmà Sâkwûn = Sukur
Gana – member of the Mboi cluster
Gavoko = Gvoko
Gîboko – dialect of Glavda?
Ghøna = Pidlimi: see the Tera cluster

152. Ghotuọ
2. A Otwa, Otuọ
3. Edo State, Owan and Akoko–Edo LGAs
4. 9,000 (1952)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: | orth–Central Edoid
Refs. Thomas (1910); Elugbe (1989)

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

153. Giiwo
1. A Kirifi
1. B Bu Giiwo
1. C sg. Ba Giiwo, pl. Ma Giiwo
3. Bauchi State, Alilari, 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 = Gomnæme: 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, Galavda
2. C Wakura
3. Borno State, Gwoza LGA; also in Cameroon
4. 20,000 (1963); 2,800 in Cameroon (1982 SIL)
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Mandara–Mafa–Sukur major group: Mandara group
6. Ị goshe (Ị gweşeh)
9. Dictionary; Rapp and Benzing (1968)

**Refs.**

Gnoore – dialect of Mumuye
Goba = Ị gwaba
Gobirawa – dialect of Hausa

**155. Goemai**
2. B Ankawai, 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. Catholics 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 = Mo
Gongla = Gnoore – dialect of Mumuye
Gora = Iku–Gora–Ankwa
Goram = Gworam: see the Koyar cluster
Gori = Okö: see Okö–Eni–Oșanyên
Goudé = Gude
Gů = Gbe
Guba = next
Gubawa = next
Gubi = Shiki
Gubu = next
Gubuwa = Shiki
Gude = Gude
Gudi = dialect of Ị ungu
Gudo = Gudo

**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)
4. 21,300 (1963)
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Mandara/Mafa/Sukur major group: Mandara group

*Guduf*
1. C Kadupaxa
2. C ’Buxe, Gbuwhe, Lataghwa (Lamang), Lipedeka (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 Kadupaxa
2. C Linggava, Ị ey Laxaya, Yaghwataxaxa, Yawotatxaxa, Yawotatachaxa, Yaxmare, Wakra

**Source(s)**

**Refs.** Buchner (1964)

*Cikide*
1. A Cikide
1. C Cikide

**Refs.** Buchner (1964); Kim (2001)

Gudupe = Guduf

**159. Gudê**
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/I 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
4. estimated more than 10,000 Gupa and 5,000 Abawa (1989)
5. Benue–Congo: N upoid: N upe
6. Gupa, Abawa
**Source(s)** Blench (1989)

Gura – member of the Lame cluster

Gura = next

Gùrdu = Guruntum–Mbaaru

Guri = Gbiri–I iragu

Gurka = Yiworm

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)

Gurrum – dialect of Ribina: see the Jera cluster

162. Guruntum–Mbaaru
1.A Gurutum
1.B Gùrdu
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
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 vii ka 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. Zàrs
2.B Sàyànci

2.C Bàsàyè pl. Sàyà:wá, Saya, Seiya, Seiyara [Saya terms are now considered derogatory]
6. Kal, Gambar Leere, Lusa
8. I T extracts (2007)
9. Grammar (Caron 2006)
**Source(s)** Blench (2007)

**Refs: Caron (2006)**

Guyva – a dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu

Guyak – dialect of Longuda

Guyuwa (nya Guyuwa) – dialect of Longuda

Guzubo – dialect of Tsobo

164. Gvoko
1.A Gavoko
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**

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
2.B Banganci
2.C Lyase–ne Doknu 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
Gwanje – Dialect of Wandala similar to Malgwa: Westermann and Bryan (1952)
Gwanto = next
Gwantu – member of the I umana–I unku–Gwantu–I umbu cluster
Gwàrà – dialect of Margi
Gwari = Gbari – Gbagyi
Gwari Gamma = Gbari
Gwari Mata = 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
Gwàr – 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: I 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: I ortho-western subgroup: Jaba cluster

Source(s) Blench (1981)

Refs. Matsushita (1974, 1976); A’Ibi and Hassan (1969)

Gwanje – Dialect of Wandala similar to Malgwa: Westermann and Bryan (1952)
Gwanto = next
Gwantu – member of the I umana–I unku–Gwantu–I umbu cluster
Gwàrà – dialect of Margi
Gwari = Gbari – Gbagyi
Gwari Gamma = Gbari
Gwari Mata = 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
Gwàr – a dialect of Berom
Gyem = Fyam
Hawul (Bura Hyil Hawul) – dialect of Bura–Pabir
Heikpang – with Fan–Foron–Heikpang – a dialect group of Berom
Haba = Huba
Hákàlù – dialect of Ghumbagha: see the Lamang cluster
Hide = next
Hìdī = Xedi
Hìdkàlù = Xòdkàlù: see Ghumbagha: Lamang cluster
Hìgì = Kamwe
Hìjì = Kamwe
Hìldì – dialect of Margi South
Hìmà – dialect of Ebira
Hìnà – Pidlimdi: see Tera
Hìnà – Pidlimdi: see Tera
Hìtkàlù = Xòdkàlù: see Ghumbagha: Lamang cluster
Hòài Pet èl = 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: Bura–Higi major group: Bura–Higi
Source(s) Blench (1987)
Refs. Meek (1931a)

Hòna = Hwana
Hoodè – dialect of Ị 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)
Hos – dialect of Berom

174. Huba
1. A Haba
1. B Huba
1. C Huba
2. A Chobbà kilba
3. Adamawa State, Hong, Maisha, Mubi and Gombi LGAs
4. 32,000 (1952); 100,000 (1980 UBS)
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Bura–Higi major group: Bura–Higi
6. Luwa
7. Literacy programme in progress
8. Bible translation in progress, Mark 1976
Source(s) Blench (1992)

Húde = Dghwìde
Hùl = next
Hùli – member of the Fali cluster
Hùm = Ham

175. Hùn–Saare
1. A Ethun
1. B tHùn, sSaare
1. C Hùnn
2. A Dùka
2. B Dùkàncì
3. Keppì State, Sàkàba LGA; Ị iger State, Rìjau LGA
4. 19,700 (1949 Gunn and Conant); 30,000 (1980 UBS)
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Ị orthern group
6. Western (sSaare) (around Dukku), Eastern (tHùn) (around Rìjau), Tungan Bùnu
7. Primers 1–3 1976, Proverbs (s.d.)
9. Draft dictionary (Heath p.c.)
Source(s) Dettweiler (1992); Heath (n.d.)

176. Hùngwàryà
1. B Càhungwàryà, T̀àhungwàryà [tàhungwàryà]
1. C Bùhungwàryà sg., ìhungwàryà pl.
2. C I gwoi, I gwe, Ungwe, Ingwe, I kwoi, I gwai, Ungwai, Hungworo
3. I iger State, Rafì, Kùsherikeri LGA, around Kagara and Maikùjeri towns
4. 1000 (1949 HDG), 5000 (2007 est.)
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Kamuku–Basà group
6. Dialects: Bitbit (Kwabitu), Lákùkà (Karaku), Jinjin (Makàngara), Wùswùs (Karaiya), Tambèrjò (Tambere)
7. Alphabet booklet (2004); Simple sentences (2007); Calendar (2008)
10. Hausa is principal second language
11. Language maintenance good in 2007
Source(s) Blench (1987); Regnier (1992); Davey (2007)
Refs. Temple (1922: 206); Rowlands (1962)

Hùnne = Hun
Huvey = next
Huviya = Bura
Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.

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: Ì orth–western subgroup: Jaba cluster
8. Matthew, Mark 1923, Acts (n.d.)
*Kwyeny
*Yaat
*Saik
*Dzar
*Hyam of Ì ok

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

I.

Ìbaa – dialect of Ikwere
Ìbáli = Bali
Ìbagyi = Gbagyi
Ìbájí – dialect of Igala
Ìbami = Agoi
Ìbañi – member of KOI Ì cluster: Ijo cluster
Ìbara = Ì upe Tako: see the Ì upe cluster
Ìbaram – member of Akpes cluster
Ìbeno = Ibinọ
Ìbeto – dialect area Kambari Ì

179. Ibibio
1. A Ibibyo
3. Akwa–Ibom State, Ikono, Itu, Uyo, Etinan, Ekpe–Atai, Ìruan, Ì sit–Ubium, Onna, Mkpat 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. Ì kari, Enyong, Central, Ì ták, Ì sit etc. roughly according to clans
7. Efik decreasingly used as the literary language.
Primers (1987) Official Orthography
8. Bible translation in progress
Dictionary: Kaufmann (1985)

Ibibo = Ibibio
Ibibo = Ibibio
Ibie (South) – dialect of Etsako = Ì yẹkhe
Ibie Ì orth = Ibbie Ì orth: see the Ibbie Ì orth–Okaya cluster
Ibiede – dialect of Isoko

180. Ibio
1. A Ibunọ, 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. Iburo
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

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 Nigeria, 7,000 in Cameroon (1990 est.)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Tivoid
Source(s) Regnier (1990)

*Ceve
1. A Icheve, Becheve, Bacheve, Bechere,
1. B Ieve
1. C Beche
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, Oli
3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA
Ichen = Etkywan
Ichèn – dialect of Izere
Icheve = Baceve: member of the Iceve cluster
Idáh – 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)

Idesa = Okpẹ–Idesa–Akuku
Idjo = Ijo
Ido = Udo
Idoani = Iyayu

184. Idoma cluster
3. Benue State, Otukpo and Okpokwu LGAs;
1 assarawa State, 1 assarawa and Awe LGAs
5. Benue–Congo: Idomoid
*Agatu
2.A Idoma I orth
3. Benue State, Otukpo LGA; 1 assarawa State,
1 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
Refs. Abraham (1951)

*Idoma West
3. Benue State, Okpokwu LGA
4. 60,000 (1952 RGA)
*Okpogu
*Idoma South
2.A Igumale, Igwaale, Igijbam
3. Benue State, Okpokwu LGA
4. 13,500 (1952 RGA)

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
Idi = Idun
Idua = Ilue
Idum = Mbe West: see the Mbe cluster

186. Idun
1.B Idû
2.A Dýa [‘language of home’]
2.B Adong
2.C Jaba Lungu, U ngu, Jaba Gengere [‘Jaba of the slopes’]
3. Kaduna State, Jema’a, Jaba LGAs; 1 assarawa State,
Karu LGA
4. 1,500 (1 AT 1949). Twenty-one villages [2008]
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group: I orth–
western subgroup: 1 yankpa-Idun cluster
Sources: Blench (2008)

Iduwini – a south–western dialect of Izon: Ijo cluster
Idzà = Dza
Idzo = Ijo
Ifaki – a dialect of Yoruba
Ifẹ – dialect of Igala
Ifẹ – dialect of Yoruba
Ifira – a dialect of Yoruba
Ifunubwa = Mbmbe
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)
6. Ánkpa and Ògùgù in Ankpa LGA; Ìfẹ in Ankpa
and Dekina LGAs; Anyígù in Dekina LGA; Ídáh
and ìbáji in Idah and Anambra(?) LGAs; and Èbù in
Oshimili LGA
7. Grammar (out of print), Primers 1 – 6, 2 readers,
literacy programme in progress; Official Orthography
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 Akoko cluster
Igashi – member of Akoko cluster
Igbira = Egbere
Igbeeku (Yala Igbeeku) – dialect of Yala Ogoja
Igbene – dialect of Yoruba
Igbide – dialect of Isoko
Igbo
1. A Ibo, Ibo, Ebo
2. C Unege
3. Anambra State; Imo State; Abia State; Rivers State, Etche, Bonny and Otuokpo LGAs; Edo State, Oshimili, Aniocha, Ika and I dokwa LGAs
4. 5,500,000 (1952), 12 million (1987 UBS)
5. Benue–Congo: Igboid
6. A large number of dialects, e.g. Afikpo, Anicha, Oka (Awka), Bonny–Opofo, Mbaissne (Mbaiese), I gwa, I suka (I sukka), Oguta, Ohuhu, Ojicha (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 Umunna 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: Íkpu, Aba, Ika; Ogbeh and Ikwere; Êzí–Ézí–Ikwo–Mgbọ. Echi and Egbe, 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 Echi and Egbe, 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 Othography
8. Isuama dialect: Scripture portions 1860–66
Bonny dialect: Scripture portions 1892–1900
Unwana dialect: Scripture portions 1899–1907
Ojicha dialect: Scripture portions 1893–1906, 1 ew Testament 1900, and 1906
Union Igbo: Bible 1913, 1952, 1960, 1 ew Testament 1908, 1913, and Scripture portions. First draft of a 1 ew translation of the whole Bible and Apocrypha complete
9. Dictionaries: Williamson (1972) [Ojicha]; Echeruo (199x) [I ot stated]; Green (1999) [based on Ohuhu].

189. Igede
1. A Igedde, Egede, Egedde
3. Benue State, Oju, Otuokpo and Okpokwu LGAs
Cross River State, Ogoja LGA
4. 70,000 (1952 RGA), 120,000 (1982 UBS)
5. Benue–Congo: Idomoid
6. Three dialects: Òjú (Central), Ìtòó (Ito), ìwọ̀kù́wù (Worku); also Gabu (Ogoja LGA)
Source(s)
Igwaale = Idoma South
Igwaale = Idoma South
Igw – member of the Igbọ-Ebira cluster
Igwuruta – dialect of Ikwere
iGyang – dialect of Tarok
Ihima = Hima: see Ebiara
Ijaw = Ijọ
Ijọ – dialect of Yoruba
Ijọ́ – dialect of Yoruba
Ijọ́ – dialect of Yoruba
Ijọ́ = next
Ijọ́ = Ijọ́

191. Ijọ́ cluster
1. A Djo, Idjo, Idso, Ijọ́, Ijaw, Ijoh, Jos, Udzo, Udso, Ugo
3. Rivers State; Delta State, Bomadi, Burutu, and Warri LGAs; Ondo State,
4. Estimated total number of Ijọ́ speakers is 2,000,000 (1990).
5. Atlantic–Congo: Volta–Congo: Ijoid
6. Ijọ is a common name for a language cluster comprising two subgroups:
   I East: consisting of KOII (Kalabari–Okrika–Ịbanị–Ị koro), and I embe–Akaha; and
   II West: consisting of Inland Ijọ (Oruma, Ọkọdịa, and Bisenị and Ịzọn.

There is partial intelligibility between the groups in each main branch and also between I embe–Akassa and the southern dialects of Ịzọn.

**Refs.** Jenewari (1989)
*KOII* (Kalabari–Okrika–Ịbanị–Ị koro)
3. Rivers State, Asari–Toru, Degema, Bonny, Okrika, and Port Harcourt LGAs
6. A cluster consisting of the closely related dialects Kalabari, Ịriki (Okrika) and Ịbanị and the isolated lect Ị koro
*Kalabari
1.A Kalabari
1.B Kalabari
1.C Kalabari
2.A Ị ew Calabar
3. Rivers State, Degema and Asari–Toru LGAs; 3 major towns and 24 villages
4. 200,000 (1987, UBS)
8. Gospel of Mark 1981, Bible translation in progress, Christian handbook (Scripture passages and hymns), prayer and hymnbook 1951

*Ịriki
1.A Okrika (anglicized official form), Okirika
1.B Ịriki
1.C Ịriki
2.A Ịriki (autonym c.f. Opu Kirika for Ịriki)
3. Rivers State, Bonny LGA; Opu–Ị koro town and 11 villages
4. 20,000 (1963)
8. Part of the Book of Common Prayer (ms)
**Refs.** Harry (1989)
*Ị embe–Akaha cluster
2.A Brass–Ịjọ
3. Rivers State, Brass LGA
4. 71,500 (1977 Voegelin and Voegelin)

*Ị embe
1.A Ị imbi
1.C Ị embe
2.A Brass, Ị embe, Itebu (Cust 1883); (Ị embe) Brass (Tepowa 1904); (Ị embe–Brass (Book of Common Prayer, 1957); Ịọ (Ị embe) (Bible, 1956); Brass–Ị embe–Ịjaw (Rowlands, 1960); Ị embe–Ịjọ (Alagoa, 1967). Brass is the older term giving way to Ị embe, the speakers’ own name.
3. Rivers State, Brass LGA, Ị embe, Ọkpọma and Ụkwụ (Brass) towns and nearby villages
4. 66,600 (1963)

*Akaha
1.A Akasa, Akassaa
1.B Akaha
1.C Akaha
3. Rivers State, Brass LGA, Opu–Akasha town and nearby hamlets
4. 4,913 (1963)

*Ịzọn
1.A Ịọ, Ịọ, Ijaw (these forms are used both in a general sense to refer to the whole language cluster and more specifically to refer to Ịzọn; Ịọ (Freemann 1976), Ịọn (Onduku 1960), Ịjon (Tarebigha 1956–Prime), Ịzon (Book of Common Prayer, 1954), Ịzon, Ịzon (Agbegha 1961), other forms attested in various dialects are Ẹzọn, Uọjo
1.B According to dialect: Ẹzọn (Kumbowei; Ẹzọn (Mein); Ịjọ (Iduwini, Oporoza); Ịjọ (Egbema); Ịjọ (Bumọ, Apori, Basan, East Olodiana, Iduwini; Ịzon (Oporoma, East Tarakiri, Ogboin, Tungbo, Ekpetiama, Ikibirì, Kolokuma, Gbanrai, Kabowei, West Tarakiri; Ịzon (Oyiakiri, Ogbe jọ, Mein); Uọjo or Uọ (Ogulagha, Egbema, West Furupagha);

*Ị koro
1.A Ị koro
1.B Kika (autonym c.f. Opuka for Ịkika)
3. Rivers State, Bonny LGA; Opu–Ị koro town and 11 villages
4. 20,000 (1963)

**Refs.** Harry (1989)
*Ị embe–Akaha cluster
2.A Brass–Ịjọ
3. Rivers State, Brass LGA
4. 71,500 (1977 Voegelin and Voegelin)

*Ị embe
1.A Ị imbi
1.C Ị embe
2.A Brass, Ị empe, Itebu (Cust 1883); (Ị embe) Brass (Tepowa 1904); Ị embe–Brass (Book of Common Prayer, 1957); Ịọ (Ị embe) (Bible, 1956); Brass–Ị embe–Ịjaw (Rowlands, 1960); Ị embe–Ịjọ (Alagoa, 1967). Brass is the older term giving way to Ị embe, the speakers’ own name.
3. Rivers State, Brass LGA, Ị embe, Ọkpọma and Ụkwụ (Brass) towns and nearby villages
4. 66,600 (1963)

*AKaha
1.A Akasa, Akassaa
1.B Akaha
1.C Akaha
3. Rivers State, Brass LGA, Opu–Akasha town and nearby hamlets
4. 4,913 (1963)

*Ịzon
1.A Ịọ, Ịọ, Ijaw (these forms are used both in a general sense to refer to the whole language cluster and more specifically to refer to Ịzon; Ịọ (Freemann 1976), Ịọn (Onduku 1960), Ịjon (Tarebigha 1956–Prime), Ịzon (Book of Common Prayer, 1954), Ịzon, Ịzon (Agbegha 1961), other forms attested in various dialects are Ẹzọn, Uọjo
1.B According to dialect: Ẹzọn (Kumbowei; Ẹzọn (Mein); Ịjọ (Iduwini, Oporoza); Ịjọ (Egbema); Ịjọ (Bumọ, Apori, Basan, East Olodiana, Iduwini; Ịzon (Oporoma, East Tarakiri, Ogboin, Tungbo, Ekpetiama, Ikibirì, Kolokuma, Gbanrai, Kabowei, West Tarakiri; Ịzon (Oyiakiri, Ogbe jọ, Mein); Uọjo or Uọ (Ogulagha, Egbema, West Furupagha);
3. Rivers and Bayelsa State, Yenagoa, and Sagbama LGAs; Delta State, Burutu, Warri and Bomadi LGAs; Ondo State, Ikale and Ilaje Ese–Odo LGAs
4. estimated 1,000,000 (Williamson 1989)
5. Atlantic–Congo: Ijoi
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
   ñ South–East: B ụmọ (Boma), (Eastern) Tarakiri, and Oporoma in Yenagoa LGA; Oiapirí in Sagbama LGA
   ñ South–West: (Eastern) Olodiama, Basan (Bassan), Koluama, and Apọj in Yenagoa LGA
   b. North–Central: subdivided into
   ñ North–East: Kolokuma with Opokuma, Ekpetiama and Gbanra in Yenagoa LGA
   ñ North–West: Ikibiri, Ogboin, and Tungbo (? in Yenagoa LGA; (Western) Tarakiri, Kabowei (Kabou, Kabo, Patan ĩ, Kumbowei (Kumbo), Seimbiri, Operemo (Operemor), in Sabgama LGA; Mein in Bomadi LGA; Tuom and Ọbọtẹb (?), in Burutu LGA

   II. Western Delta:
   Ñ Èdwi in Sagbama and Burutu LGAs, (Oporoza), Gbanranmu and Gbanye in Yenagoa LGA
   Ñ odergha in Burutu LGA, Egbema in Warri and Ovia LGAs, (Western) Odogama, (Western) Furuṣapaga and Arogbo.

Kabowei: Gospels 1924
Mein: Catholic Prayer Book 1967, Catholic Catechism 1959;
Refs. Williamson (1965); Williamson and Timitimi (1983)
1.C Biseni
2.B Amegi
3. Rivers State, Yenagoa LGA, Akpejë, Egbebiri, Kalamo, Tẹjın and Tübır towns
4. Community consisting of five sections
*Akọta
1.A Okordia, Ọkọdî
1.B Akọta
1.C Akọta
3. Rivers State, Yenagoa LGA
4. Community consisting of six sections, six towns
*Oruma
1.B Tugbeni
1.C Tugbeni Kàmà
3. Rivers State, Brass LGA
4. A single town surrounded by Central Delta languages

Ijumú – dialect of Yoruba
Iká = Igu: see Ibira
Ikà = Ókàan

192. Ika
1.A Iká
2.A Agbor
3. Delta State, Ika and Orhionmwon LGAs
5. Benue–Congo: Igbo
6. ‘The dialect spoken around Agbor, the administrative and commercial headquarters, appears to be developing into a standard form. Further east and south from this centre, the similarity between Ika and Igbo gets closer.’ (Report of the Committee on Languages of Midwestern State: 12)
7. 4 primers, proverbs 1959

Ikalẹ – a dialect of Yoruba
Ikàn = next
Ikàn = next
Ikani = Ókàan
Ikaram = next
Ikaramu = next
Ikeram = Êyẹ: see Òkpamheri
Ibibiri – a north–western dialect of Ìzon: see Ìjọ 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
Ikol = Ikulu
Ikom (Yala Ikom) – dialect of Yala
Ikọm – member of the Olulum–Ikọm cluster
Ikorom – member of the Akpes cluster
Ikpan Ekpene – dialect of Anaang
Ikpan = Kpan

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

[195] Ikwere
1.A Ikwere
1.C Ìwhnuruò
3. Rivers State, Ikwerre, Port Harcourt and Obio–Akpor LGAs
4. 54,600 (1940 F&J); possibly 200,000 (SIL)

Ikwerre = Ikwere
Ikwo – member of the Izi–Ezaa–Ikwo–Mgbo cluster
Ilia – dialect of Yoruba
Ilaje = Ilaje
Ilaje – dialect of Yoruba
Ilome = Unêmê

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


Ilue = Idua
Imaban (Igbo Imaban) = Legbo
Imiv – dialect of Isoko
Îchâ – dialect of Î in zam
Ichnazi – Rukuba
Inedua – dialect of Engenni
Ineme = Unêmê
Ingwe = Hungwârû

[197] Iselema–Otu = Iṣẹkiri
1.A Iselema–Otu = Iṣẹkiri, Ishekiri, Chekiri, Jekiri, Isekiri, Tshikeri, Osekiri
2.B Iwere, Irobo, Warri
2.C Iselema–Otu = Iṣẹkiri (Ijo name for Warri/Isekiri 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: Edékiri:

Isekiri/South East Edê
8. Scripture portions from 1945, 1. 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 = Iṣẹkiri
Ishan = Esan
Ishe – dialect of Ukaan
Ishie = Ukaan
Isekeri = Iṣẹkiri
Ishibori = Î 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 Ò 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 (Owhe), Eli; 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: Iri (Irí, Ole (Ohel)
7. Readers 1954–58, Adult Education pamphlets;
8. Official Orthography
9. Readers 1954–58, Adult Education pamphlets;

Igabe = I Orth
Igbala = I Orth

199. Isoko
2.B Igabo, Sobo (see also under Urhobo)
2.C Biotu (not recommended)
3. Delta State, Isoko and Ò 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 (Owhe), Eli; 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: Iri (Irí, Ole (Ohel)
7. Readers 1954–58, Adult Education pamphlets;
8. Official Orthography
9. Readers 1954–58, Adult Education pamphlets;

Igabe = I Orth
Igbala = I Orth

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)
11. Source(s) Connell (1991)

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)
11. Source(s) Connell (1991)

Igabe = I Orth
Igbala = I Orth

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)
11. Source(s) Connell (1991)

Igabe = I Orth
Igbala = I Orth

201. Itu Mbon Uzo
1.A Itu Mbon
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: (no data)
Source(s) Connell (1991)

201. Itu Mbon Uzo
1.A Itu Mbon
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: (no data)
Source(s) Connell (1991)

Itu Mbon = Itu Mbon Uzo
Iuleha – member of the Emai–Iuleha–Ora cluster

202. Ivbie ö 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: ö Orth–Central Edoid
Source(s) Elugbe (1989)

202. Ivbie ö 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: ö Orth–Central Edoid
Source(s) Elugbe (1989)
206. Izi–Ezua–Ikwo–Mgbo cluster
4. 593,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Igboid
*Ezi
1.A Ezi, Izi
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
9. Extended wordlist (199x)
Source(s) De Blois (n.d.); Blench (2000)
Refs. Meier, Meier and Bendor–Samuel (1975)
*Ezua
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)
Source(s) IL/I BTT
*Mgbo
1.A gbo
3. Anambra State, Ishielu LGA
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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. ǂ 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
*ǂ 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
*Badâ
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 Jarawan cluster, Mbârù, Gûra, Rûhû, Gubi, Dulbu, Lâbir, 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 ǂ orth–Eastern Mumuye
Jasikît = ǂ teng – possible dialect of Kwagallak: see the Kofyar cluster
Jeba = Hyam
Jega – dialect of Panseng
Jeere = Jera
Jekri = Isêkiri
Jelaselem = next
Jelaselum – dialect of Karekare
Jen = Dza
Jeng – dialect of Mumuye
Jeng = next
Jenge = ǂ 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)


*Boze
1.A Anabeze
1.B eBoze
1.C unaBoze pl. anaBoze
2.A Buji
3. Plateau State, Bassa LGA
4. ǂ Gorong (2500?), ǂ Kôkô (3000) ǂ Firu (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, ǂ Gorong, ǂ Kôkô as well as a third rather divergent speech form, ǂ Firu

**Source(s)** Blench & ǂ engel (2003)

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

**Source(s)** IL/N 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/N BTT wordlist

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

**Source(s)**

Refs Shimizu (1968)
1.B Lìrọ
1.C onòLòrọ pl. AnoLòrọ
3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA
4. 1500 (Blench 2003) in four villages

**Source(s)** Blench & Ì 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)**

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Southern group
7. Reading and Writing book 1975, Folk Tales 1976
8. Ì ew Testament 1987

Jilbu = Zizilivakan

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)

Jilbe = 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. Ì ew Testament 1987

Jilv = Fali of Jilvi) = Ziselivakan
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
Jineri = 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

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

217. Jju
1.B Tanjjii
1.C Ujjii pl. aUjjii
2.C Koro Funfu of Kafin Koro, Koro of Shakooyi
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)
218. Joole
1. B êeji
2. C nwá êeji
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 ori = 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 Korofoba 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, Camerooun
4. 35,000 (1971 Welmers); 1700 in Cameroun (1976)

Jukun–Mbembe–Wurbo group
*Jibu
3. Taraba State, Gashaka LGA
4. 25,000 (1987 SIL)
6. Gayam, Garbari
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
*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 = Ijumú: a dialect of Yoruba
Ju–I ori = I or
Kaama = Kaiama: Busa cluster
Kaama = Oruma
Kuama (Tugbeni Kuama) = Oruma

222. Kaan
2.A Libo
3. Adamawa State, Gukiy 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 Izo: the Ijo cluster
Kabou = Kabu: see Izo: the Ijo cluster
Kabri – dialect of I or
Kabu – I orth–Western dialect of Izo: Ijo cluster
Kacecercere – dialect of Fulfulde
Kach = Jju
Kacicer – member of the Katab cluster
Kachia – central dialect of Kadara
Kadar – Eda and Edra
Kadim–Kaban – dialect of Cakfem–Mushere
Kadun = Vaghat
Kaduna – dialect of Gbagyi
Kados = Hausa
Kafanchin = Kafanchin – member of the Katab cluster
Kafarati – dialect of Kwaami
Kafugu – Gbiru–I irago

2.B Fakanci, Fakkanci
1. B tZuksun
2. C sg. wauZuksun, pl. aZuksun
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
Kaiama = member of the Busa cluster
Kaibi = Kaivi
Kaibre = Lubila

224. Kaivi
1. A Kaibi
3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA
4. 650 (1 AT 1949)
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Kauru subgroup

Kaigorawa = 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 Budã
4. 4,500 (1931); 20,000 (1989 Blench)
5. Benue–Congo: I upoid: I upo group

Source(s) Blench (1986/1989)
*Kakanda–Budon
*Kakanda–Gbani/Sokun

Kakihum – dialect area of Kambari I
Kakumo – dialect of Ukaa
Kal – dialect of Zaar: see the Guus-Zaar cluster
Kalañaj – member of KOI: 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
4. 583 (1922 Temple); estimate more than 1000 (1987)
5. 4783 (1922 Temple); estimate more than 1000 (1987)

4. 583 (1922 Temple); estimate more than 1000 (1987)
5. 4783 (1922 Temple); estimate more than 1000 (1987)

Kamantam = Kamantan
Kamanton = Kamantan

228 Kamban cluster
1. A Kamberi
2. A Kamberi
3. I iger State, Magama and Mariga LGAs; Kebbi State, Zuru and Yauri LGA; 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, Abariga LGA

Avadi
1. A Abadi, Evadi
1. B Tsivadi
2. A Ibeto
3. I iger State, Mariga LGA

Kamantam = Kamantan
Kamanton = Kamantan

229. Kambari II cluster
1. A Kamberi
2. A Kamberi
3. I iger State, Magama LGA; Kebbi State, Zuru and Yauri LGA; 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

Source(s) Blench (2008); Washbrook

Refs. Hoffmann (1965); Crozier (1984)

*Kamburwama – Dialect of Wandala. Formerly living in Lakwa Disa
south–west of Gwoza: Westermann and Bryan (1952); Wolff (1971).
230. Kami
3. I iger State, Lapai LGA, Ebo town & 11 villages
4. more than 5000 (Blench, 1989 est.)
5. Benue–Congo: I upoid: I upe

Source(s) Blench (1989)

Kamino – dialect of Batu
Kamkam = Mbongno
Kamo = Ma
Kamu = Kamo
Kamuku – cluster including Cinda–Regi–Tiyal, Rogo, Sagamuk and Hungwarya: population for all these groups 17,800 (1952 HDG)

231. Kamwe
1.B Vəcəmwe
2.C Higi, Hiji
3. Adamawa State, Michika LGA and into Cameroon
4. 64,000 (1952); 180,000 (1973 SIL) est. 23,000 in Cameroon
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Bura–Higi
major group: Higi group
6. 1 kafa, Dakwa (Bazza), Sàna, Wula, Futu, Tili Pte, Kapsiki (Ptəske) in Cameroon
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 (1973 SIL) est. 23,000 in Cameroon
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Bura–Higi
major group: Higi group
6. 1 kafa, Dakwa (Bazza), Sàna, Wula, Futu, Tili Pte, Kapsiki (Ptəske) in Cameroon
Kapsiki (1988 UBS)

Source(s) Kraft wordlist

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

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

*Kanuri
1.B Kànùrí
1.C Kànúrí
2.A Borno, Bornu
2.C Beriberi, Kamberi; also Kanembu (a separate ethnic group speaking Kanuri
4. 3,000,000 in N igeria, 100,000 in Chad, 56,500 in Cameroon
6. Yerwa, Badawai, Koyam (Kwayam), Lere (Lare), Mober, (mostly in I iger Republic), Jetko (pastoral nomads near Geidam and in I iger Republic). (These other names have been associated with Kanuri dialects: Dagara, Kaga (Kagama), I gazar, Guvja,
Mao, Temageri, Fadawa, Movar (Mobber, Mavar))
8. Scripture portions 1853 in
9. Grammar (Lukas 19xx); Grammar (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 I iger, Cameroun and Chad.
6. Sugurti, Kuburi (Kabari, Kuvuri

Kanakuru = Dera
Kanam – member of the Jar cluster
Kanam = Koenoom
Kanembu = Kanuri–Kanembu
Kaningkwom = Kaningkon
Kaninkon = Kaningkon
Kanna = Bada: see the Jar cluster
Kano – E. dialect of Hausa
235. Kapya
3. Taraba State, Takum LGA, at Kapya
Refs. Koops (1973); Shimizu (1980a)

Karaikarai = Karekare
Kàràkàra – see Guruntum–Mbaaru
Karashi – dialect of Gwandara

236. Karekare
1.A Karekare, 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 ḏ gwajum
8. Some tracts in dialect of Jelaselum
Source(s) Maxine Schuh (n.d.); Adive (n.d.)

Karenjo = Como–Karim?

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

Karim = Como–Karim

238. Kariya
1.A Kauyawa, Keriya
1.B Vinah
1.C Wiha
2.C Lipkawa (see also Mbunku)
3. Bauchi State, Darazo LGA. At Kariya Wuro, 30 S.E. of Ḑ 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)

Kasarhī = Kanufi
Karū – dialect of Gbagyi
Kasa (Jaracin Kasa) = the Jar cluster
Kasaa – dialect of Mumuye

239. Katab cluster
1.A Katab
3. Kaduna State, Kachia, Saminaka and Jema’a LGAs
*Tyap
1.A Atyab, Tyab
**Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kelançî = Kar: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kelawa = Kar: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ken–Khana – dialect of Kana</td>
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<td>Kenga = Kyenga</td>
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<td>Kenkera = Kyan Kyar a dialect of Gwandara</td>
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<td>Kente – dialect of Kpan</td>
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<td>Kentu – extinct dialect of Etkywan</td>
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<td>Kentu = Icen</td>
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<td>Kenyi = Zhire</td>
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<td>Kerang = Angas</td>
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<td>Kere = Ziriya</td>
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<td>Kerekere = Karekare</td>
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<td>Kerifa = Karfa</td>
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<td>Kerikeri = Ki̱reki̱reki̱re (see also Karfa)</td>
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<tr>
<td>Keri–Ni = Kar: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster</td>
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<td>Keriya = Kariya</td>
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<td>Kesari – dialect of Baan</td>
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<td>Ketuen = Mbe</td>
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<td>Kétú – dialect of Yoruba</td>
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<td>Kadupaxa = Gava and Guduf: Guduf–Gava</td>
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<td>Kajju = Ju</td>
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<td>Kalela = Lela</td>
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<td>Korekere = Karekare</td>
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<td>Korine = Kar: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster</td>
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<tr>
<td>Khana = Kana</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**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)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<td>Kiballo = Vono</td>
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<td>Kibo = Berom</td>
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<td>Kibun = Berom</td>
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<td>Kibolu = Vono</td>
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<td>Kibyen = Berom</td>
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<td>Kikuk = Cibak</td>
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<td>Kila = Somyev</td>
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<td>Kilba = Huba</td>
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<td>Kilinci = Kar: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster</td>
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<td>Kindyo = Dijim: Dijim–Bwilim</td>
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<td>Kinugu = Kinuku</td>
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<td>Kinuka = Kinuku</td>
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**241. Kinuku**

1. A Kinugu, Kinuka
3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA
4. 460 († AT 1949); 500 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Eastern Kainji: I orthern Jos group: Kauru subgroup

**242. Kiông**

2.B Akoiyang, Ākāyōn, 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kir = Jiru</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kirawa – member of the Wandala cluster</td>
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<td>Kirdi Mora = Mura: see the Wandala cluster</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kirfi = Giiwo</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kiria (Fali of Kiria) – dialect of Kamwe</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kirí = Giiwo</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kirika = I koro: member of KOI: see Ijo cluster</td>
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<td>Kirikan (Opu Kirika) = I koro</td>
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<td>Kirikë = I koro</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kirikêni – member of KOI: see Ijo cluster</td>
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<td>Kirikjir = Lopa</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kirim = Como–Karim</td>
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</table>

**244. Kirya-Konzol**

2.C Fali
3. Adamawa State, Michika LGA.
5. Chadic: Biru–Mtandara sub–branch A: Bura–Higi major group: Higi group
*Kirya
1.B myá Kákiryà
1.C ndá Kákiryà pl. Kákiryà
2.C Fali of Kiriya
4. 7,000 est. 2007. Kiriya 13 villages
*Konzol
1.B myá Kónzàl
1.C ndá Kónzàl pl. Kónzàl
2.C Fali of Mijilu
4. 9000 est. 2007. Konzol 15 villages
**Source(s)** Blench & Ldemsi (2007)
**Refs.** Meek (1931); Kraft (1981)

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<tr>
<td>Kitimi = Tumi</td>
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<td>Kitsipki = Ashuku: see the Mbembe Tigong cluster</td>
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<td>Kitta = Tsobo</td>
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<td>Kivôn = Vono</td>
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<td>Kivollo = Vono</td>
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<td>Kiyu = Como–Karim</td>
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</table>
Kọŋa = Fam
Kobo = Mom Jango
Kobo = Momi
Koboci – dialect of Bata
Kobotschi = Koboci: see Bata
Koda = Kholok

245. Koenoe
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 Domak, 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. Ḳ teng (Jasikit)?
Source(s) IL/I BTT wordlist; Gospel Recordings
*Bwol
1.A Bwal, Mbol
3. Ḳ asarawa State, Lafia LGA
4. 3,853 (1963)
*Gworam
1.A Giverom, Goram
3. Ḳ asarawa State, Lafia LGA
4. 3,055 (1952)
*Jipal
1.A Jepel, Jepal, Jibyal
3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA

Kogi (Jarawan Kogi) is a name used for several language groups in the northwest of Plateau State, south of Bauda State and adjacent areas of Taraba State: see Bada; Jar cluster; a dialect group of Izere is also called Jarawan Kogi

248. Kohumono
1.B KoHumono
1.C BaHumono, sg. Òhûmónò
2.A Ediba (under Ekurí (Thomas)
2.B Ekumuru, Ikúmúrú, Ikúmóró (Igbo name); Àtâm (Efik name)
3. Cross River State, Obubra LGA
4. 11,870 (1952)
Refs. Cook (1969)

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

249. Kolo cluster
2.A Ṇgbia, 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 Ḳ ew Testament complete
*Kolo
1.A Agholo
7. Primer 1950
Source(s) Isukul (n.d.)
*Oloibi
7. Rivers Readers Project
Refs. Williamson (1972)
*Anyama

Kolokuma – dialect of Ḳọ̀n: Ḳọ̀ cluster
Koluama – dialect of Ḳọ̀n: Ḳọ̀ cluster

250. Koma cluster
1.A Kuma, Koma (A Fullfulde 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. Ḳ orth Volta–Congo: Adamawa–Ubangi:
Adamawa: Vere Group
6. The correspondences between the Cameroonian and Ḳ igeranian names are uncertain
*Gomme
1.A Gamme
2.B Damti, Koma Kampana, Panbe
*Gomnome
1. A Gomnôme
2. B Mbeya, Gimbe, Koma Kadam, Laame, Youtubo
*B dera
2. B Vomni, Doome, Doobe

Source(s) Blench fieldnotes

Koma Kadam = Gomnôme: see the Koma cluster
Koma Kampana = Gomnême: 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 (1 AT 1949)

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 Alata – Ashe
Koro Funto of Kafin Koro = Jijili
Koro Funto of Minna = Jijili
Koro Funto of Yeskwa – thought to be Gwandara or Gbari speakers
Koro Ganagana – speak Dibo
Koro Gwandara of Wuse – dialect of Gwandara
Koro Huntu = Koro Funto 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

253. Koro Zuba
4. One village
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Jili group

Source(s) Blench (1992)

Korom Boye = Kulere
Koron – see Koro

254. Koror
1. B Durop, Kurop
2. A Köröp
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)

*Abinsi
1. C Wapan
2. A River Jukun
3. Taraba State, Wukari LGA, at Sufa and Kwanta
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, Pataporĩ 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, Hwayne, Hwaso, ɬ yatso, ɬ 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 (Akpanzhi; 3 Bissaula
(extinct) Eastern: Apa (per Kilham), Kente, Eregba
(per Koelle)

Kpanten = Kpan
Kpanzon = Kpan

257. Kpasam
1.A Passam, Kpasham
2.B ɬ yisam
3. Adamawa State, ɬ uman LGA, 1 village only,
South of Jalingo
5. ɬ 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 = ɬ ama: see the Mbembe Tigong cluster
Kpugbong – dialect group of South–Western
Mumuye: Mumuye
Kpugbong
Kpwate = Kpan
Kpwee – an unclassified blacksmith’s language near
Kuba = Kubu

258. Kubi
1.A Kuba
3. Bauchi State, Darazo LGA, 40 km. ɬ 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, ɬ ingi LGA
4. Language moribund, perhaps extinct
group: ɬ 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)
*Camo
1.A Chamo

260. Kugama
1.A Kugamma
2.A Wegam
3. Adamawa State, Fufure LGA
4. Small
5. ɬ 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: ɬ 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
Kuki = Tiyal: see Cinda–Regi–Tiyal cluster
Kukuluŋ (Kükuluŋ) = Kulung
Kukum = Fer: see the
Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
Kukuruku (not recommended) = Etsako = Yëkhee

263. Kulere
1.B Akande (Kamwai, Àkàndí (Tof), Kande (Richa)
2.A Tof, Richa, Kamwai
2.B Korom Boye
3. Plateau State, Bokkos LGA
4. 6,500 (1925 Meek); 4,933 (1943 Ames); 8,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Ron Group
6. Tof, Richa, Kamwai: the latter includes Marahai (Marha
Source(s) Seibert (2001)
Refs. Ames (1934); Junraithmayr (1970)

264. Kulu
1.A Ikuolu, Ikulu
1.B Ankulu
1.C Bekulu
3. Kaduna State, Kachia LGA
4. 6,000 (1 I AT 1949)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: I orthern group
Source(s) Shimizu (n.d.); Moser (n.d.)

265. Kulung
1.B Kükülün
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
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
Kumbo – dialect of Kpan
Kumbo = Kumbowei – dialect of Ijo: Ijo cluster
Kumbowei – dialect of Izo: Ijo cluster

Kumbo–Takum – a dialect group of Kpan
Kunabe – dialect of Kuteb
Kun–Bille = Bile
Kunibum = Emai–Iuleha–Ora
Kunini = I ye: member of Shoo–Minda–I ye
Kunshenu – see the Piya–Kodi–Kunshenu–Kwoni–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 (1 AT 1949)
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 y 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
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)
6. Lissam, Fikyu, Jenuwa, Kunabe, Kentin: Fikyu has sub–dialects
7. Literacy programme in progress, dictionary in preparation, primers, folktale

Source(s) Koops (1990)
Refs. Koops (1990), Breton (1993)

Kutep = Kuteb
Kutev = Kuteb

271. Kutto
A Kupto
B Kütto
C Kütto

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)

Kuştele = Tula

272. Kuturmi
A B Ada
3. Kaduna State, Kachia LGA
4. 2,950 (I AT 1949). Town is called Awon.
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Ì orthorn group
6. Offshoots of the Êdara

Kuuķú – see Guruntum–Mbaaru
Kuvuko = the Lamang cluster
Kuvuri – dialect of Kanembu: Kanuri–Kanembu
Kuzamani = Shuwa–Zamani
Kwa = Baa
Kwa = Ekin: see the Ejagham cluster
Kwaaw Bwaare = Bacama: see the Bata cluster
Kwaaw–Bwaare = Bacama: see the Bata cluster
Kwa’alang = Kwagallak: see the Kofyar cluster

273. Kwaami
A Kwami, Kwom
B Kwáami
C Kwáami

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, Dolki
9. Grammar (Leger 1990);

Refs. Temple (1922)

Source(s)

Kwabzak = Tal
Kwagallak – member of the Kofyar cluster
Kwaai – dialect of Mumuye
Kwakwi = Firan:
Kwal = Irigwe
Kwale = Ìkwuani: see the Ìkwuani–Aboh–Ì dönì cluster
Kwali – dialect of Gbari
Kwalla = Kwagallak: see the Kofyar cluster
Kwami = Kwaami
Kwan = Irigwe
Kwange – dialect of Gbari
Kwanka = Vaghat cluster
Kwpm = Kopti: see the Zari; Zari cluster
Kwarra = Mama
Kwasu – dialect of Ì inzam
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
Kwone (Basà Kwomu) – Basà–Benue
Kwone – Piya
Kwong = Kofyar
Kwono = Kono
Kwoode = Widala
Kworko – see Ajanci
Kwoto = Panda and Igu, dialects of Ebira
Kwyeny – member of the Hyam cluster

274. Kyak
B Kyàk
C Kyàk

2. A Bambuka
3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA, Bambuka
4. 10,000 (SIL)
5. Ê orth Volta–Congo: Adamawa–Ubangi:
Adamawa: Bikwin group
Kyan Kyar – dialect of Gwandara
Kyâtô = Etykywan
Kyanton = Etykywan

275. Kyenga
A Kenga, Tyenga
3. Ê iger State, Borugu LGA, north of Illo; also in Benin Republic
4. 7,591 (1925 Meek); 10,000 including Shanga (1973 SIL)
5. Ê iger–Congo: Mande: Southeast Mande

Source(s) Blench (1987)
L.

Ia a Fyandigere = Gera
Laamang = Lamang
Laame = Gomnomo: see the Koma cluster

276. Labir
1. A Labir
2. A Jaku, Jaaku
2. B Jakanci
3. Bauchi State, Bauchi LGA
4. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Jarawan Bantu

Lafia (Koro of Lafia) = Migili
Laka – group of Kamuku, west of Zaria, now speaking only Hausa.

277. Laka
1. A Lau, Lao Habe
2. A Lamang
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 Bana
3. Adamawa State, Guyuk, Song and Gombi LGAs
4. 30,000 (SIL); 44,300 with Bana (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
*Ebole
1. A Ebode

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 Zaladva
2. A Lamang I orth
3. Borno State, Gwoza LGA
6. Zaladeva (Atalaghwa), Dzuuba (Dzuuba), Laghva (Lughva), Gwoza Wakane (Gwozo)
*Ghumbagha
2. A Lamang Central
3. Borno State, Gwoza LGA; Adamawa State, Michika LGA;
6. Hâdkâla (Xadkala, Hidkala, Hitkala), Waga (Wagga, Woga, Waha)
Source(s) Roettger (p.c.)
*Ghudavan
1. A Ghudeven, Ghudavon
2. A Lamang South
3. Borno State, Gwoza LGA; Adamawa State, Michika LGA; and in Cameroon
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)
*Ruhi
1. A Rufu, Ruhu
2. C Rufawa
4. There were said to be no speakers remaining in 1987 (Blench)

Source(s) Blench (1987)
*Mbaru
1. A Mbâru, Bambaro, Bambara, Bombara, Bombaro
2. C Bombara, Bunbora

*Gura
1. B Tu–Gura
1. C sg. Ba–Gura, pl. Mo–Gura
2. B Agari, Agbiri

281. Lamja-Deŋsa-Tola cluster
1. C Lamjavu, Deŋsavu, Tolavu
3. Taraba State, Mayo Belwa LGAs
4. There are 13 villages of Lamja and Deŋsa. The central town of the Lamja is Ganglamja. The Deŋsa 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)
Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.

Refs. CAPRO (1992)

Lam–I saw = Lam–I ọ

282. Lam–I ọ
1.A Lam–I saw, Lam–I ọ
1.B Lam–I ọ
1.C I ọ, I saw
3. Taraba State, Sardawan LGA, at Gembu and nearby towns; Takum LGA at Manya; mainly spoken in Cameroon
4. 125,000 in Cameroon (1987 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Grasslands Bantu
7. Literacy programme in Cameroon

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 Laroo
2.C Laruwa
3. I iger State, Borgu LGA
4. 1,000 (1992 est.)
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Kainji Lake group
Source(s) Blench (1992)

Laruwa = Laroo
Latagawa = Guduf: Guduf–Gava
Lau = Laka
Laxaya (I ey Laxaya) = Gava: Guduf–Gava
lee Maghdi = Maghdi
LeeMak = Mak
Leekọ = Samba Leko

284. Leelau
1.A Lelo
2.A Munga
4. One village and an associated hamlet
5. I orth Volta–Congo: Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Bikwin group
Source(s) Kleinewillinghöfer (1992)

Leere (Gambar Leere) – dialect of Zaaar: 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)

Legeri – member of the Vaghat cluster
Lelo = Samba Leko
Leela = Leelau

286. Lelna
1.B cLela (Clela, C–Lela)
2.B Chilala Dakarci
2.C Lalawa, Dakarkari, Dakkarkari, Kalla–Kalla, Cala–Cala
3. Kebbi State, Zuru, Sakaba and Wasagu LGAs; I iger State, Rijau LGA. Around Zuru town
4. 47,000 (1949 G&C); 69,000 (1971 Welmers)
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: I orthern Group
6. Zuru, Ribah
7. Reader, 1934, Primer, 1974
Source(s) Blench (1990); Regnier (1992);
Refs. Harris (1938); Hoffmann (1967)

Leel = Leelau

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)

288. Lenyima
1.C Anyima
2.C Inyima
3. Cross River State, Obubra LGA

Lere – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu

289. Lere cluster
3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA
4. 765 (AT 1949); 1,000 (1973 SIL); languages almost extinct
   *Si
   1.C Rishuwa
   2.A Kauru
   2.B Kuzamani
   *Gana
   *Takaya
   2.B Taura


290. Leyigha
1.C Ayiga, Yigha
2.B Asiga
3. Cross River State, Obubra LGA
4. 3,150 (1953)

Laghva = Zaladv: 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 Iigeria; 73,000 in Cameroon (1982 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Grasslands Bantu
6. Ugep, I kpam
Source(s)

Loka = Lokao
Lokö = Lokao
Lokukoli = I kukoli
Longo – in old Eastern Iigeria. 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 ungúráyábá Guyuk, I ungúrábá 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
Source(s) J. I ewman p.c; Kleinewillinghöfer (1992)
Refs. I ewman & I ewman (1977a,b)

Lóngúrábá = Longuda

294. Loo
1.B Shúnó
1.C Shúnó–I orth, Shúnó–South
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, Bongu LGA, Kebbi State, Yauri LGA.
At least six villages on the east shore of the Lake plus two others on the west shore.
4. 960 († 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 Ṡ komba, and Ojo Akangba

Lovi – dialect of Ṡ zanyi
Lughva = Łə ghva; a dialect of Zaladva: see the Lamang cluster
Łukshi = Lushi: see the Zeem cluster
Łukshi – member of the Das cluster
Łundur = Łangas: see the Polci cluster
Lungu = Łdun
Lupa = Łopa

297. Luri
1. Łür
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. Ṡ 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
Łuwa – dialect of Huba
Łyase, Łyase–ne = Łgambari–Wuri

M.

298. Ma
1. A Kamu
1. B Ma sg. núbá Ma pl.
1. C nyii Ma
2. A Kamo
3. Gombe State, Kaltungo and Akko LGAs
4. 3000 (SIL)
5. Ṡ orth Volta–Congo: Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Waja group
7. Reading and Writing Book (2006)
8. Ṡ T extracts (2007)
Source(s) Kleinewillinghöfer (1991); Blench (2007)

Ma Giiwo = Giiwo

Maagwaram – west dialect of Bade

299. Maaka
1. A Magha, Maga, Maha
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 Mada
2. B Yidda
3. Ṡ 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: Ṡ inzic
7. Literacy work in progress
9. Dictionary work in progress
Refs. Price (1991)

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

301. Mafa
1. A Mofa
2. C Matakan (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 Ṡ igeria. Cameroon dialects divided into West, Central and Eastern.
Sources: Kosack (2000)

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

302. Maghdi
1. B Málghdi
2. B Widak also applies to Kholok
3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA. A section of the Widala
4. less than 2,000 (1992)
5. 1 orth Volta–Congo: Adamawa–Ubangi:
   Adamawa: Bikwin group
   Source(s) Kleinewillinghöfer (1992)

Magongo = Ọsayen: member of the Ọkọ–Eni–Ọsayen cluster
Magu = Mvano
Magwaram – W. dialect of Bade
Maha=Maaka
Maiha – dialect of Ị 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. 1 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 (Basà–Makurdi – see the Basa cluster

304. Mala
2.A Rumaya, Rumaiya
1.B Tumala
1.C Amala
3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA
4. 1,800 (1 AT 1948)
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. Ị 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) BTT wordlist

Mambiloid = Mambiloid
Mambilla = Ị 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 Ị ọri
1.C Ị or
2.A Mambila, Mambilla, Mambere
4. 18,000 (1952); 60,000 (1973 SIL); 10,000 in Cameroon
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Ị orthern Bantoid:
   Mambiloid: Mambiloid
6. Almost every village has a separate dialect forming a dialect chain. Dialect centres are: Bang, Dorofi, Gembu, Hainari, Kabri, Mayo Ị daga, Mbaamnga, Tamien, Warwar. At least four dialects in Cameroon.
    ii. Cameroon: Complete Ị 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 = Gude
Mapuda = Gude
Marahai – a Kamwai dialect of Kulere
Marawa = Sholio: see the Katab cluster

308. Margi
1.A Marghi, Margyi
1.B Mårgi
1.C Mårgi
3. Borno State, Askira–Uba and Damboa LGAs;
   Adamawa State, Madagali, Mubi and Michika LGAs
4. For Margi, Margi South and Putai: 135,000 (1955);
   200,000 (1987 UBS)
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Bura–Higi
major group: Bura group
6. Central: Margi babal = ‘Margi of the Plain’ around Lasa,
Margi Dzɔŋu = ‘Margi near the Hill Ƣu’ around Gulak;
Gwàr; Màlgwè (Mulgwe, Molgheu); Wàrgà (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
Refs. Hoffmann (1963); Wolff (1974–75); Kraft
(1981)

Margi babal – dialect of Margi
Margi Dzɔŋu – dialect of Margi
Margi Putai = Putai

309. Margi South
2.C Margi ti ntɔm
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 group
6. Wamdiu, Hildi
Margi of Minthla = Putai
Margi ti ntɔm = Margi South
Margi West = Putai
Marhai = Marahai: a Kamwai dialect of Kulere
Maraa = 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 Icvee 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
Máyá = Bali
Maya (Kwaya Maya) = Koyam – a dialect of Kanuri
Mayo Ƣ daga – a dialect of Ƣ or
Mazgarwa = Bade
Mbaarù = Guruntum–Mbaaru

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

Refs. Koops (1990)

*Ashuku
1.A Ashuku
1.C Akọtsọkpọ, Akụckụpụ
2.B Kitsipki
*Ị ama
1.A Dama, Ị amu
1.B Kporo
2.B Ị zare ‘I say so’; Eneeme

Source(s)

Mbenkpe = Ị de
Mbeya = Gomnọme Koma
Mbofon = Ị de and Bakor

314. Mboi cluster
1.A Mboire, Mboi
3. Adamawa State, Song LGA
4. 3,200 (1973 SIL)
5. Ọ ọrth Volta–Congo: Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Yungur group
*Gana
1.A Gona
2.A Mboire, Mboi
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. Mbọọọọ
1.A Bungnu
1.B Mbọọọọ
1.C Mbọọọọ
2.A Kamkam
2.B Kakaba, Bunu
3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA, Kakara town
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Ị ọrtherm Bantoid:
 Mambiloid
Sources: Blench (1991), Connell (1995);

Refs.

Mboi = Mboi: see the Mboi cluster
Mbube Eastern = Obe cluster
Mbube Western = the Mbe

316. Mbula–Bwazza cluster
2.A Tambo, Tambu
3. Adamawa State, Ị 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 Bwázà pl. àbwázà
1.C Bwázà
2.A Bare, Bere [name of a town]
3. Adamawa State, Demsa, Ị uman, Shelleng and
 Song LGAs. Twenty-six villages.
4.
6. Ị o dialects
7. Reading and Writing Bwazza (2007)
 portions in draft
12. Jesus film ready to record

Mbuma = Bendeghe: see the Ejagham cluster
Mb urbanci = Mburku

317. Mburku
1.A Barko, Barke
1.B Va Mvaran
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); Ị ewman (1977)

Mbute = Vute
Mbutere = Vute
Mbuoz (Itu Mbuoz) = Itu Mbon Uzo
Meeka – dialect of Mumuye
Megili – Mijili
Megong = Eggon
Mein – a north–western dialect of Iżon: Ijo cluster
Mendong–Mufons – Bauchi Province: Temple (1922)
Mernyang – member of the Kofyar cluster
Mesaka = Iceve
Mọda = Mada
Mọgang = Bolu: see the Geji cluster
Mọlgwa = Malgwa: a member of the Wandala cluster
M'ọlgwi – dialect of Margi
Mọngang (nyai Mọngang) = Mingang Doso
Mbikapa = Hausa
Mgbo – member of the Izi–Ẹzaa–Ikwo–Mgbo cluster
Mgbu = Akpo–Mgbu–Tolu – dialects of Ikwere
Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.

Mi (Vâne Mi = Miya)
Miambil = Ejar: see the Tinor-Myamya cluster
Miango = Iriwge
Migili = Migili
Mijilu (Fali of Mijilu) – dialect of Kamwe
Mikiet – offset of Mernyang: see the Kofyar cluster
Minda = Shoo–Minda–

318. Mingang Doso
1.A Munga
1.B ñwai Mangàn
1.C Mingang Doso
2.A Doso
5. I orth Volta–Congo: Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Jen group
Source(s) Kleinewillinghöfer (1992)

Mini = Abureni
Minna – South dialect of Kadara
Minna (Koro Funtu of Minna) = Ujijili
Mirriam = Mernyang: see the Kofyar cluster

319. Miship
1.A Ship, Chip, Cip
3. Plateau State, Mangu and Shendam LGAs
4. 10,127 (Ames 1934), 6,000 (SIL)
5. Chadic: West branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Angas group
6. Doka
Refs. Jungraithmayr (1965)

320. Miya
1.A Muya
1.C Vâne Mi
2.C Miyawa
3. Bauchi State, Darazo LGA, Ganjuwa district. Miya town and associated hamlets
4. 5,200 (LA 1971)
5. Chadic: West branch B: Warji group
7. Reading and Writing Book (2006)
8. I T extracts (2007)
Refs. Skinner (1977);

Miyamiya = Ejar: see the Tinor-Myamya cluster
Miyangro – a dialect of Iriwge
Miyawa = Miya
Mo Egon = Eggon
Mo Gura = Gura: see Lame cluster
Mobber = Mober – a dialect of Kanuri
Mober – a dialect of Kanuri
Mocigin – a dialect of Gude
Mofa = Mafa
Mokar = Ga’anda

321. Mom Jango
1.B Mom Jango
2.A Vere (see also Momi, Were, Verre, Kobo (in Cameroon)
3. Adamawa State, Fufure LGA
4. 20,000 total (including Momi, 4,000 in Cameroon (1982 SIL)
5. I orth Volta–Congo: Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Vere group
Source(s) Blench (1987)

322. Momi
1.B Ziri
2.A Vere (this also includes Mom Jango, q.v.), Were, Verre, Kobo (in Cameroon)
3. Adamawa State, Yola and Fufure LGAs; and in Cameroon
4. 20,000 total (including Mom Jango), 4,000 in Cameroon (1982 SIL)
5. I orth Volta–Congo: Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Vere group
Refs. Dieu & Renaud (1983)
Source(s) Blench (1986/7)

Monguna – dialect of Daffo–Butura: see the Ron cluster
Monkin – dialect group of South-Western Mumuye: see Mumuye cluster
Montoil = Montol

323. Montol
1.A Montoil
2.A Baltap
2.B Teel
3. Plateau State, Shendam LGA
4. 13,386 (1934 Ames); 20,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Angas group
Refs. Jungraithmayr (1965)

324. Môô
1.B ñwaa Môô
1.C yáá Môô
2.A Gwomo, Gwom, Gwomu, Gomu
3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA
5. I orth Volta–Congo: Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Bikwin group
Source(s) Kleinewillinghöfer (1992)

Mora = Mura: see Wandala
Moroa = Sholio: see the Katab cluster
Morwa = Sholio: see the Katab cluster
Motchekin – a dialect of Gude
Moyer – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu
Mtezi – a dialect of Kukele
Mtezi–Iteji – dialect of Kukele
Mubako = Mumbake
Mubi = Gude
Mubi (Fali of Mubi = 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. Muka
da A Mukta
3. Adamawa State
4. Mukta village
5. Central Chadic. May be the same as Ghye and Amsa in Cameroon
Source(s): Blench and Ï demsai (2007)

Mumbake = Ì yong

326. Mumuye cluster
3. Taraba State, Jalingo, Zing, Yorro and Mayo Belwa LGAs
4. 103,000 (1952); 400,000 (1980 UBS)
5. Ì orth Volta–Congo: Adamawa–Ubangi:
Adamawa: Mumuye–Yendang group:
Mumuye subgroup
*Ì 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
*South–Western Mumuye
3. Taraba State, Jalingo LGA
6. Monkin group: Kugong, Shaari, Sagbee; Kpugbong group: Kasaa, Yoro, Lankoviri (Lankaviri, Saawa, Ì yaaja, and Jaalingo
7. Primer in 2 parts 1974 in Lankoviri
8. Ì ew Testament translation in progress
Source(s): Danujama Gambo (p.c.)
Refs. Meek (1931,Ì:446–531); Shimizu (1979)

327. Mundat
3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA
5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Ron group

Mundu: see Dulumi
Munga = Leelau
Munga = Mingang Doso
Munshi (not recommended) = Tiv
Mupun = Mwaghavul
Mura – a dialect of Wandala
Mushere = Cakfem–Mushere
Mutidi – a dialect of Ì zanyi

328. Mvanap
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: Ì orthern Bantoid:
Mambiloid: Mambila
Source: Blench & Connell (1999)
Refs: Meek (1931)

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
Source(s)
Reference(s) Frajzyngier (1999)

Mwaghavul = Mwaghavul
Mwana – Cam–Mwana
Mwona = Cam–Mwana
Mwulyin – dialect of Bacama: see the Bata cluster
Myamya = Miamia – Ejar: see the Tinor–Myamya
Myet = Tapshin
Ì afunfia = Shagawu
Ì akanyare – dialect of Samba Daka
Ì akare = Jidda–Abu

330. Naki
1.C Bunaki
3. Taraba State, ca. 6°57′; 10°13E, Furu-Awa and other subdivisions in Cameroon
4. Ì village (Belogo=Toso 2) in Ì igeria; 3000 in Cameroon (1976)
5. Benue–Congo: South Bantoid: Beboid
Refs. Breton (1993)

Ì ama = see the Mbmbe Tigong cluster
† amu = † ama: see the Mbembe Tigong cluster

331. † andu-† yeng-Shakara
*† andu
10. Hausa
*† yeng
1.B
1.C
2.A † ingon
10. Hausa
*Shakara
1.A
1.B iShákárá
1.C sg. kùShákárá pl. ûShákárá
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: † andic
10. Hausa
Source(s) Blench (2003)

† arabuna = Ribina: see the Jera cluster
† araguta = Iguta
† da Dia = Dadiya
† da Zora = Izora
† daga = Mayo † dag: see † or
† daghan = † gose † dhang: see Gvoko
† dangshi – see Jar cluster
† dara = Wandala cluster
† de – a member of the Bakor cluster
† dele – dialect of Ikwere
† dem = † nam: see Bakor
† dera = Koma † dera: see Koma
† dhang = † gose † dhang: see Gvoko
† dir = Iyive

332. † 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 Òpu
4. 619 (1953)

333. † doola
1.A † doro
1.B † doola
1.C † doola
2.A † 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: † orthern Bantoid: Mambiloïd
6. At least 2 dialects
Source(s) Blench & Connell (1990, 1999)
Refs. Dieu & Renaud (1983)

† doro = † doola

334. Nundra
3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA. In the northwest of the Mambila Plateau.
4. 400 (Blench 1999)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: † orthern Bantoid: Mambiloïd: Mambila
Source: Blench & Connell (1999)
Refs:

† embe – member of KOI: see ljọ cluster
† eme = † embe
† ey Laxaya = Gava: Guduf–Gava
† fachara = Cara
† fua = Bokyì

335. † gamo
1.A Gamo
3. Borno State, Fika LGA; Bauchi State, Darazo LGA, Darazo district and Dukku LGA, † afada district
4. 17,800 (1952 W&B)
5. Chadic: West branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Bole group

† gangi = † zanyì

336. Ngas
1.A † ngas † gas
1.C Kerang
3. Plateau State, Pankshin, Kanam and Langtang LGAs
4. 55,250 (1952 W&B)
5. Chadic: West branch A: Bole–Angas major group: † gas group
6. Hill and Plain
7. Reading and Writing book; Folktales (2) 1969; Trial Primer 1975
8. † ew Testament 1976; Scripture portions from 1916
10. Hausa
Refs:
N gatlawe – West of Mandara but not a Mandara dialect: possibly Gatlaghwe, a Dghwedé village: Westermann and Bryan (1952)

N gazar – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu

N go = Mgbo: see the Izi–Ezaa–Ikwo–Mgbo cluster

I ge (Basa I ge) = I upe Tako

I gell = Gyell: see Berom

I gene = Engenni

I gengge – dialect of Gbagyi

I gezzim = N gizim

1. A N gwaxi, I gwohi

3. Borno State, Askira–Uba LGA

4. One village

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


I ggewesh = Gvoko

I ggowi = a dialect of I zanyi

I gizim = dialect of Kanuri

338. Ngizim

I go – dialect of Obolo

I goshe – dialect of Glavda

I goug – Adamawa–Eastern? Welmers (1971)

I gwa – dialect of Igbo

339. I gowa

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)

I gwashe = I goshie: see Glavda

I gwe = Hungwǝryǝ

I gwe = I goshie: see Glavda

I gwe = I goshie: see Glavda

I gwe = I goshie: see Glavda

I gwe = I goshie: see Glavda

I gwe = I goshie: see Glavda
343. 1 inka
2. A Sanga
3. Kaduna State, Sanga LGA
4. <5000
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: 1 inzic
10. Hausa
Source(s) Blench (2005)

344. 1 inzo
1. A inzam
2. B Gbhu
3. Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA; 1 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. Ámàr Ràndá, Ámàr Tìtá, Ancha (Închà), Kwásù (Ákìzà), Sàmbè, Fadan Wate (Hátè)
7. Reading and Writing Book (199x)
Source(s) Blench (2001); Enene (2001)

1 iragu = Gbiri–1 iragu
1 iten = Aten
1 jai = 1 zanyi
1 janyi = 1 zanyi
1 jei = 1 zanyi
1 joyame = 1 doola
1 juku = Jukun
1 jwande = Bitare
1 kafa – dialect of Kamwe
1 kari – dialect of Ibibio. Probably a separate language: but no firm data (Bruce Connell)
1 kem–1 kum – member of the Bakor cluster
1 ki = Bokyí
1 kim = 1 kem
1 kim – dialect of Mbe East: see the Mbe cluster

345. 1 ko
2. A Agyaga
3. 1 asarawa State, Akwang LGA. Single village about 15 km southwest of 1 unkú, which is 20 km north of Akwangà
4. 1000 (2008 est.)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: 1 inzic: Mada cluster
Source: Blench & Kato (2008)

1 kokolle = 1 kukoli
1 koro = member of KOI: see the ljo cluster
1 kpam – dialect of Lokọ

346. 1 kukoli
1. A 1 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)

1 kum – dialect of Yala
1 kum – member of Bakor cluster
1 kum Akpambe – dialect of Yala
1 kwọ = Hungwàryà
1 nakanyere (Samba 1 nakanyere) – dialect of Samba Daka
1 nam – member of the Bakor cluster
1 nerigwe = Irigwe
1 ngas = Angas
1 nnwa’ Dzà = Dza
1 oale = Mbembe Tigong cluster
1 okwu (Idoma 1 okwu) = Alago
1 or–Khana – dialect of Kana
1 orth (Arewa) = Hausa
1 orth (Etung 1 orth) – a dialect of Ejagham
1 orth (Idoma 1 orth) – a dialect of Idoma
1 orth (Ivbie 1 orth) – see the Ivbie 1 orth–Okpela–Arhe cluster
1 orth (Lamang 1 orth) = Zaladva: see the Lamang cluster
1 orth–East Duguri: see the Jar cluster
1 orth–Eastern Mumuye: see the Mumuye cluster
1 ori (Ju 1 ori = 1 or
1 saw = Lam–1 so’
1 sele – member of the 1 de–1 sele–1 ta cluster: see Bakor
1 sit – dialect of Ibibio
1 sa = Lam–1 sa’
1 suka = 1 suka – dialect of Igbo
1 suka = dialect of Igbo
1 ta = member of the 1 de–1 sele–1 ta cluster: see Bakor
1 teng (Jasikit) – 600: related to Kwagallak: see the Kofyar cluster: Gospel Recordings (1971)
1 trigom – Cross River State, Ogoja LGA: South–Eastern State (1971)
1 uchuka = 1 sukka – dialect of Igbo
1 uchuka = dialect of Igbo
1 uchukan – member of the 1 de–1 sele–1 ta cluster: see Bakor
1 uchukan – see the Kofyar cluster
1 umbu–Gbantu–1 unkú–(1 umana)–cluster
3. 1 umbu [mistakenly applied to this cluster, but see entry under 1 inka]
3. Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA; 1 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

*1 umbu
3. Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA; 1 asarawa State, Akwanga LGA
4. The main settlements of the 1 umbu are àzà Wùùn, Ambentɔk, Anepwa, Akoʃheyl, Amkpon, Gbancùn,
Amfɔr and Adangaj. There are likely to be several thousand speakers.

*Gbanτu

1. A Gwanτo
3. Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA; I asarawaj State, Akwanga LGA

*1 unku
3. Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA; I asarawaj State, Akwanga LGA
4. 6. I unku has three sub-dialects, I unku [spoken in I unku and Ungwar Mallam], I unku [in I unku 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 asarawaj 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 ungan = Longuda
I ungurayaba | 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 ijer 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 unpeci, I unpecizi
2. C Anufawa, I yffe
3. I ijer 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 asarawaj 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)

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 ye = I ye: member of the Shoo–Minda–I ye cluster
nwi Shóó = Shoo: member of the Shoo–Minda–I ye cluster
nya Ceriya = Longuda
nya Dele = Longuda
nya Gwanda = Longuda
nya I ūngúrú = Longuda
nya Tariya = Longuda
I yaa Bά = 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, Sardauna LGA, in Gashaka Game Reserve, now only in Cameroon.
I yamzax = Langas: see the Polci cluster
nya Wiyáu = Waja
I yandang = Yandang
I yanga nya Ba = Ba
I yango = Irigwe

350. I yankpa
1. B I nankpa pl. Anaŋkpa
1. C I yankpa
2. A Yasgua, Yeskwa
2. B Sarogbon [a greeting]
3. I asarawaj State, Kauru LGA; Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA
4. 13,000 (1973 SIL)
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 asarawaj State

Source(s) Kato (2003); Blench (2008)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>351.</th>
<th>ýong</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. A</td>
<td>ýɔŋ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. B</td>
<td>ýɔŋ yɔŋ yanga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. C</td>
<td>ŋyanvi, pl. ýɔŋnepa (ýongnepa)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. A</td>
<td>Mumbake, Mubako</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Adamawa State, Mayo Belwa LGA, West of Mayo Belwa town, Bingkola and five other villages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>10,000 (SIL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>orth Volta–Congo: Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Leko group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source(s)</strong></td>
<td>Blench (1987)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>352.</th>
<th>zanyi</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. A</td>
<td>janyi, jai, jei, Zany, zangi, Zani, jeny, Jeng, jegn, jeng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. B</td>
<td>Wur zanyi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1. C</td>
<td>zangi šg., zanyi pl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. A</td>
<td>Jenge, Jeng, Mzangyim, Kobochi, Kobotshi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>ñgeria: Adamawa State, Maiha LGA, Cameroon: West of Dourbye near ñgerian border in Doumo region, Mayo-Oulo Subdivision, Mayo-Louti Division, ñorth Province.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>14,000 in ñgeria (1952), 9,000 in Cameroon.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Bata group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Paka, Rogede (Rigudede), ggwoli, Hoode, Maiha, Magara, Dede, Mutidi; and Lovi in Cameroun</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source(s)</strong></td>
<td>Blench (1987, 1992)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>353.</th>
<th>Obanliku cluster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. A</td>
<td>Abanliku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Cross River State, Obudu LGA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>19,800 (1963); estimated 65,000 (Farcañas 1989)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Benue–Congo: Cross River: Bendi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Basang</strong></td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Bebi</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source(s)</strong></td>
<td>Blench (2001)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Bishiri</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Bisu</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. B</td>
<td>Gayi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Busi</strong></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Source(s)</strong></td>
<td>IL/ ñ BTT wordlist</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>354.</th>
<th>Obe cluster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. A</td>
<td>Putukwam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. A</td>
<td>Mbube Eastern (a geographical name)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. B</td>
<td>Mbe Afal (by the Mbe)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Cross River State, Obudu LGA,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Six villages; ñim, Ogboria Ogang, Ogboria Uchuruo, Ojerim (Ojirim), Aragbán and ñbósó.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Afrike</strong></td>
<td>1.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source(s)</strong></td>
<td>Blench (2001)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Bishiri</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Bisu</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. B</td>
<td>Mbe East</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Cross River State, Obudu LGA,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>3,500 (1953)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source(s)</strong></td>
<td>Blench (2001)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Afriké</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Cross River State, Obudu LGA,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>3,500 (1953)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source(s)</strong></td>
<td>Blench (2001)</td>
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<td></td>
<td><em>Afriké</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td>1.</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Cross River State, Obudu LGA,</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>Six villages; ñim, Ogboria Ogang, Ogboria Uchuruo, Ojerim (Ojirim), Aragbán and ñbósó.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td><em>Bisu</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. B</td>
<td>Gayi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Busi</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source(s)</strong></td>
<td>IL/ ñ BTT wordlist</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>355.</th>
<th>Obolo</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. C</td>
<td>Òbölò</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. A</td>
<td>Andoni</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Rivers State, Bonny LGA: western dialects; Akwa–Ibom State, Ikot–Abasi and Eket LGAs: eastern dialects</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>22,400 (1944 F&amp;J); 90,000 (1983 Aaron); 100,000 (Farcañas 1989)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>From West to East: Ataba, Unyeada, I go, Okoroete, Ibot Obolo</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source(s)**: Blench (1987, 1992)

Oboso – dialect of Obe
Obọtẹbẹ – dialect of Ọzon: Ijọ cluster
Obubra (Yala Obubra) – dialect of Yala

Obulom
1. Abuloma
2. Rivers State, Okrika LGA, Abuloma town
3. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Central Delta

Ọbúsu – a dialect of Mbe East: see the Mbe cluster
Ochebe = Baceve: see the Iceve cluster
Ochekwu – dialect of Idoma | orth
Ocheve = Baceve: see the Iceve cluster

Ọchichi
1. Abuloma
2. Rivers State, Etche LGA, towns of Ikwerengwo and Umuebulu
3. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Central Delta

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

Ọdual
1. Abuloma
2. Rivers State, Ahoada LGA
3. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Central Delta

Ọgbakiri – dialect of Ikwere
Ogbie Ijọ – South–Western dialect of Ọzon: Ijọ cluster
Ogberia – dialect of Obe
Ogbia=
Ogbinya – see the Kolo cluster

Ogbogolo
1. Abuloma
2. Rivers State, Ahoada LGA
3. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Central Delta

Ọgba = Ogbah

Ọgbakiri – a north–western dialect of Ọzon: Ijọ cluster

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

Ọghana – sub–dialect of Mbembe
Ọhuhu – dialect of Igbọ
Oiańiri = next
Oiyakiri – a South–Central dialect of Iṣṣọ: Ijo cluster
Ojirim – a dialect of Ikiri
Ojo – member of Akoko cluster
Ojọr = Lubila
Ojọ – dialect of Igede
Oka – dialect of Yoruba
Okam = Mbmbe
Oke–Agbe – see the Arigidi cluster, Afa, Udo, Oge and Eshre
Okene – dialect of Ebira
Okii = Bokyị
Okirika = Kịrịkẹ: member of KOIỊ : see Ijọ cluster
363. Oọkọ–Eni–Ọsayen cluster
3. Kwara State, Okene LGA
5. Benue–Congo: Okọ–Eni–Ọsayen cluster
Refs. Elugbe (1980)
*Ọkọ
1.A Uku, Oko
2.A Ogori (town name), Gori
4. 4,000 (1970??)
*Eni
4. 3,000 (1970??)
*Ọsayen
1.A Osanyin, Osayen
2.A Magongo (town name)
4. 3,000 (1970??)
364. Oọkọbo
3. Akwa–Ibom State, Okobo LGA
4. 11,200 (1945 F&J); 50,000
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross:
Oko – member of the Inland Ijọ cluster: see Ijọ
Okọlọba = Iba: member of KOIỊ : see Ijọ cluster
Okọm – dialect of Mbmbe
Okonyong = Kọng
Okordia = Akja: see Inland Ijọ: Ijọ cluster
Okoroete – dialect of Obolo
Okorogbana – dialect of Mbmbe
Okorogun – member of the Obe cluster
Okorun – member of the Obe cluster
Okoyong = Kọng
Ọkpamẹ (Yala Ọkpamẹ) – dialect of Yala Ogoja
365. Ọkpamheri
1. A Opameri
3. Edo State, Akoko–Edo LGA
4. 18,136 (1957 Bradbury); 30,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: Ị orth–Western Edoid:
Southern
6. Ọkpamheri means ‘we are one’: Eyye (spoken at Ikiran); Okuloso (Okurosho) with several sub–
dialects; Western Ọkpamheri with several sub–
dialects; Ojirimhungu
9. Phonology: Ikiran (19xx)
Refs. Oyebiyi (1986)
366. Ọkpọ
1.A Ukpọ
3. Delta State, Okpe LGA
4. 8,722 (1957 Bradbury)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: South–Western Edoid
7. Reader 1967
367. Ọkpọ–Idesa–Akuku
3. Edo State, Akoko–Edo LGA
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: Ị orth–Western Edoid:
Southern
6. Ọkpọ, Idesa, Akuku
Okpọla = next Okpella – member of the Ivbie Ị orth–
Olkọno (Yala Olkọno) – dialect of Yala Ogoja
Okpọto – member of the Oring cluster
Okirika = Kịrịkẹ: a member of the KOIỊ cluster: see
Ijọ
Okolọma = Iba: member of KOIỊ : see Ijọ cluster
Okuloso – dialect of Ọkpamheri
Okundi – dialect of Bokyị
Okuni = Olulọmo: see Olulọmo–Ikọm
Okurosho = Olulọso: see Olulọmoheri
Okworogun – member of the Obe cluster
Okworogun – member of the Obe cluster
Ole = Olukọ – dialect of Isoko
Oleh – dialect of Isoko
Olun – next
Olulọ – Maci: see iceve cluster
Ololọmọ – dialect of Iṣọ: Ijọ cluster
Oloni – member of the Kolo cluster
368. Ọlọma
3. Edo State, Akoko–Edo LGA
4. 353 (1957 Bradbury)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: Ị orth–Western Edoid:
Southern
Refs. Elugbe and Schubert (1976)
Olomoro – dialect of Isoko
Olọ – a dialect of Igbọ
369. Olulọmo–Ikọm cluster
2.A Ọkumị
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 1 newsletter 6
*Olulọmo
1.A Ọlulọmo
4. 1,730 (1953); 5,000 (Faraclas 1989)
*Ikom
4. 7,520 (1953); 25,000 (Faraclas 1989)

Ọmagwana – dialect of Ikwere
Ọmerelu – dialect of Ikwere
Ọmuana – dialect of Ikwere
 OMITDED
Ọmugwala – dialect of Ikwere
Ọnicha = next
Onitsha – dialect of Igbo
Onumu Egon = Eggon
Onyen – sub-dialect of Mbembe
Oohum = Yukuben
Onitsha – dialect of Igbo
Onumu Egon = Eggon
Onyen – sub-dialect of Mbembe
Oohum = Yukuben
Onitsha – dialect of Igbo
Onumu Egon = Eggon
Onyen – sub-dialect of Mbembe
Oohum = Yukuben

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)
*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 = Oron

371. Oron
1.A Oron
1.B Oron (Oro)
1.C Oron (Oro)
3. Akwa–Ibom State, Oron LGA

4. 319,000 (1963 per Kuperus)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross:


Oron = Oron
Orri = Oring cluster
Orum = Adim: see the Agwagwune cluster
Oruma – member of the Ijo Inland cluster: see Ijo
Osanga = Gusu: see Jere cluster
Osanyin = next
Osayen – member of the Oko–Eni–Osayen cluster
Osolio = Sholio: see the Katab cluster
Oshun = Oshun: a dialect of Yoruba
Osisi = Yumu: see the Kambari I cluster
Osokum – dialect of Bokyi
Osopong – dialect of Mbembe

372. Oso
3. Edo State, Akoko–Edo LGA
4. 6,532 (1957 Bradbury)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: 1 orth–Central Edoid ii.

Ota – dialect of Abua
Otanka = Otanka

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

Otapo – dialect of Abua
Otugwang = Utugwang: see the Obe cluster
Oto = Ghotu
Oturkpo = Idoma Central
Onta = Ghotu
Oued Suliman – member of the Arabic cluster
Ovante = Evant
Oviedo = Edo (Biní)
Ovioba = Edo (Biní)
Owe = dialect of Yoruba
Owe – dialect of Isoko
Owari = next
Owerri – dialect of Igbo
Owhe = Owe: a dialect of Isoko
Owo = dialect of Yoruba
Owon Afa = Afa: see the Arigidi cluster
Oyede = dialect of Isoko
Oyin = member of the Akoko cluster
Oyó = dialect of Yoruba
Ozoro = next
Ozoro = dialect of Isoko
Orogo = Rogo
Oshun = a dialect of Yoruba
374. Pa’a
1. A Paha, Afa
2. B Pa’anči
2. C Fa’awa, Afawa
3. Bauchi State, 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

Pabir = Bura–Pabir
Paha = Pa’a
Paiem = Fyam
Paiko – dialect of Gbari
Paka – dialect of żanyi: the żanyi cluster
Pakara = Cara
Pakaro – dialect of Karekare
Pala = Pa’a
Palci = next
Palsawa = Polci: see the Polci cluster
Panbe = Gomme: see the Koma cluster
Panda – dialect of Ebira

375. Pangsen
3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA
5. 1 orth Volta–Congo: Adamawa–Ubangi:
Adamawa: Mumuye–Yendang group: Mumuye subgroup
6. Pangsen, Komo, Jega
Refs. Shimizu (1979)

Pangu = Pongu
Pani = Pana
Panseng = Pangsen
Panya = next
Panyam = Mak
Passam = Kpasham
Patani = Kabu: see żon: żo cluster
Patapor = 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, Fufure LGA
4. Spoken in ten villages around Yadim: less than 4,000
5. 1 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
Refs.

Peski – dialect of Bana
Petel (Hoai Petel) = Tita
Polci = Polci
Phélé – dialect of Gbe
Pta = Kholok
Pia = Piya: member of Piya–Kwonci cluster
Pídlimdi – 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
Pikà = Bole
Pipéerò = Pero
Piperò = Pero
Pire = next
### Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.

**Piri** = Tsobo

#### 380. Piti
- **1.** Piti
- **2.** 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.** Pia
- **2.** 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.** Pia
  - **2.** Wurkum

**Source(s)** IL/N BTT wordlist

**Kwonci**
- **4.** More than 4000 (1990)
- **6.** Kunshenu


#### 382. Polci cluster
- **1.** Polci
- **2.** Barawa, Palsawa
- **3.** Bauchi State, Bauchi and Toro LGAs
- **4.** 6,150 or more (1971)
- **5.** Chadic: West branch B: Zaar group
  *Polci*
  - **1.** Polci
  - **2.** Wurkum

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

#### 383. Pongu
- **1.** Pongo, Pangu
- **2.** Tə̀rĩ́, Tarin
- **3.** sg. Bũrĩ́, pl. Arĩ́
- **2.** Arringue

3. J iger State, Rafi LGA, near Tegina
- **4.** 3,675 (1949 HDG); >20,000 (1988)
- **5.** Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Kamuku–Basa group
- **6.** Awọgo [recognised as distinctive]


#### 384. Putai
- **1.** Putai
- **2.** Margi West
- **3.** 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
- **1.** Pyapun
- **3.** Plateau State, Shendam LGA
- **4.** 4,635 (1934 Ames)
- **5.** Chadic: West sub-branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Angas group

**Source(s)**

Pyam = Fyam

#### Q.

Qua = Ekin: see the Ejagham cluster

#### R.

Ra Báà = Baa
Raga – sub dialect of Abu: see the Jidda–Abu cluster
Randa (Amar Randa) – dialect of ʃ inzam
Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.

386. Rang
3. Taraba State, Zing LGA
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. Kebsi State, Yauri LGA; Niger State, Borgu LGA
4. 15,000 (1931 G&C); 30,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji; Lake
6. Birəm (South), Bəməm (Northwest), Bəpalame (Northwest). Harris (1930:321) claims a ‘secret dialect’ called Tsudalupe which = Bəməm. 
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 Aremegwe, Iregwe
1.B rigë, Rigwe
1.C yirigë pl. yirigë
2.A Miango, I yango, Kwali, Kwholl, Kwan
3. Bassa local government, Plateau State and Kauru local government, Kaduna State
4. 13,500 (HDG); 40,000 (1985 UBS)
6. I orthern (Kwar), Southern (Miango)
7. Reading and Writing Rigwe (2006)
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)
6. Rindre, Gudi
10. Hausa
Source(s) Kato (2008)

Rishuwa = Si: see the Lere cluster
Riyom = Rim: see Berom
Rigude – a dialect of I zanyi
Roba – member of Lala cluster
Ro Bambami = Agoi
Rogdo – Referred to in Temple (1922:347). I o
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
Rufasa = Basa–Benue
Rubu – see Wayam–Rubu: member of Bauchi cluster
Rufawa = Ruhû: see the Lame cluster
Rufu = Ruhû: see the Lame cluster
Ruhû: see the Lame cluster
Rukuba = Che

390. Ruma
1.A Ruruma
1.B Turuma
1.C Arumaruma
2.B Bagwama (also refers to Kurama)
3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA
4. 2,200 (I AT 1948)
Source(s) Blench (1981–2)

Rumada – name for settled former Fulɓe slaves, some speak Fulfulde, some Hausa
Rumadawa – name for settled former Fulɓe slaves, some speak Fulfulde, some Hausa
Rumaiya = Mala
Rumaya = Mala
Rụmuji – 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 Dafó–Butura are more closely related than Sha
8. Bible translation in progress
Source(s) Ibrahim wordlist
*Run Bokkos
1. B Lis ma Run
2. A Bokos
2. C Challa, Cala
6. Bokkos, Baron
7. Primer 1 (1986)
*Run Dafó–Butura
1. A Ron
1. B Alis I Run
2. A Batura
2. C Challa
6. Daffó, 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)
7. Literacy programme in Cameroon
8. Some religious literature published and I new Testament in first draft in Cameroon (UBS)
9. Grammar: ?

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 = Odual
Sákhwún (Gmâ Sákhwûn) = Sukur
Sale = Rukuba
Salka – member of the Kambari I cluster
Sama = Samba Leko or Samba Daka
Sama (I gashe 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 urchn 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, Fufure, 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 new Testament in first draft in Cameroon (UBS)
9. Grammar: ?

Samban = Shamang

394. Sambe
1. B Sambe
1. C Sambe
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 Aŋma Asanga
1. C Asanga
3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA, Lame district
4. 1,700 (I AT 1950); 5,000 (1973 SIL)
Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.


**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–Igwẹ  
3. Edo State, Akoko–Edo LGA  
4. 3,775 (1952)  

6. Enwan, Igwẹ, 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 Ižon: Ijo cluster  
Seiyara = Zaar: see the Guus-Zaar cluster  
Selemo = Iṣẹkiri  
Semolika = Ẹmhalẹ  
Serim = Geeri–I i: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster  
Seya = Zaar: see the Guus-Zaar cluster  
Salyar – a dialect of Tarok  
Sọna – dialect of Kamwe  
Sorzakwai = Warji  
Sha – member of the Ron cluster  
Shaari – dialect of Mumuye  
Shagau = Shagawu

397. Shagawu  
1.A Shagau  
2.B | afunfia, Maleni  
3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA  
4. 20,000 (SIL)  
5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Ron group

Shaini = Shenī  
Shakoṣi (Koro of Shakoṣi = 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. | iger State, Rafi LGA;  
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Kamuku–Basu group

**Source(s)** Blench (1987); Regnier (1992)  
*Shama  
1.B Tushama  
3. | iger State, Rafi LGA, Ushama [=Kawo] town. 15 km northwest of Kagara

**Source(s)** Blench (1987)  
*Sambuga  
3. | iger State, Rafi LGA, Sambuga town. 10 km northwest of Kagara  

**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  

401. Shanga  
1.A Shonga  
3. Kebbi State, Bagudo and Yauri LGAs  
4. 10,000 including Kyenga (1973 SIL): language dying out  
5. | iger–Congo: Mande: Southeast Mande

**Source(s)** Ross (n.d.)

Shani = Dera  
Shani = Shenī

402. Shau  
1.A Sho  
1.B Lishāu  
3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA, villages of Shau and Mana  
4. Almost extinct  

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

Shauṣhau = Berom  
Shede = Gude  
Shekiri = Iṣẹkiri  
Shellem – dialect of Dera

403. Shenī–Ziriya–Kere cluster  
*Sheni

77
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)
Source(s) Meek (ined.) Blench (2003)

*Kere
3. Kaduna State, Lere LGA. Kere
4. extinct (Blench 2003)
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)
Source(s) Blench (2003)

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
Source(s) Blench (1982)

Shere – dialect of Izere
Shere – Lala
Shigokpna – dialect of Gbari

405. Shoo–Minda–I ye cluster
3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA
4. 10,000 (SIL)

Shooa = Shuwa: member of the Arabic cluster
Shosho = Berom
Shua = next
Shuge = Shuwa: member of the Arabic cluster
Shùŋọ = Loo
Shuwa – member of the Arabic cluster

406. Shuwa–Zamani
3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA
Source(s) Blench (1986)

Si: see the Lere cluster
Sigidi = next
Sigidi – member of the Guus-Zaar cluster
Sine = Berom

407. Siri
1. B Siri
2. B Siryanci
3. Bauchi State, Darazo and Ṣ ingi LGAs
4. 2,000 (LA 1971); 3,000 (1977 Skinner)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch B: Bade–Warji major group: Warji group
Source(s) Skinner (1977)

Siryanci = Siri
Skrubu = Srubu
Sobo = Isoko and Urhobo
Somorika = Ẹmháhlẹ

408. Somye
2. A Kila, Zuzun
3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA, (Blacksmiths’ dialect). Kila Yang village, 10 km. west of Mayo Ṣ daga. Also formerly spoken in Cameroun
4. 4 speakers (2006)
Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.

5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Northern Bantoid: Mambiloid: Mambila
Source(s) Blench (1990); Connell (1996, 2006)
Refs. Meek (1931)

Songo = Burak
Sōougé = 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 = Etsako = Yêkhee
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
Suru = Tapshin

410. Sakun
1.B Sakun, Gemasakun
1.C Gâma Sâkûn
2.A Sugur
2.B Adikummu Sukur
3. Adamawa State, Madgali LGA
4. 5,000 (1952); 10,000 (1973 SIL). Seven villages
Source(s) Blench (1991);
Electronic Resources:

Suliman (Uled Suliman) – member of the Arabic cluster
Sum – a dialect of Geruma
Sumwakpna – 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

Suru = Mwaghavul

412. Surubu
1.A Srubu, Skrubu, Zurubu
2.B Fiti
3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA
4. 1,950 († AT 1948)

Swabou – dialect of Tsobo
Tai = Tee
Takas – dialect of Mwaghvul
Takat = Atakar: see the Katab cluster
Takaya – member of the Lere cluster
Tako († upe Tako) – see the † upe–† upe Tako cluster
Takpa = † upe Central
Takum = Jukun of Takum and Donga
Takum – dialect of Kpan

413. Têç
1.A Tai
1.B Têç
1.C Têç
2.A
3.
4.
5.
Source(s) Williamson (p.c.)
Refs. Ï 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/N 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
3. In northern towns; mainly in the Republics of Niger, Algeria and Mali
4. Probably no settled rural populations in Nigeria; 360,000 total (Glover 1987)
5. Afroasiatic: Berber: Tuareg
7. A literary language with its own script.
8. Scripture translation in progress; portions 1986

**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 or

**418. Tangale**
1. A Tangle
1. B Tāŋlɛ
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
9. Dictionary

**Source(s)**

Tangle = Tangale
Tanji = Ujiji
Tāŋlɛ = Tangale
Tapu = I upe Central
Tappah = I upe Central
Taraba = dialect of Longuda
Tarakiri = two dialects of Ijọ: Ijọ cluster
Taram = dialect of Samba Daka
Targi = Tamajeq
Tari = Shakara, part of I andu–I ingon-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), Solyor, iTarok Oga aSa, iGyang
7. Primer 1915, Primers and readers in 3 volumes (1988), literacy work in progress:


**Source(s)** Longtau, Blench (n.d.)

**Refs.** Longtau (2008)

Taur = Takaya: see the Lere cluster
Tawari = dialect of Gbagyi
Tchade = Guđe
Tchamba = Samba Daka
Tchek = Guđe

**420. Teda**
1. A Tubu, Kecherda, Duza
3. Borno State, I northeastern LGAs. Mostly in I iger and Chad.
4. A few villages. Less than 2000 in I iger
5. I ilo–Saharan: Saharan
6. Teda has many dialects –Kecherda is spoken in I iger

**Source(s)** Blench (1990)

Teel = Montol
Temageri = dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kenembi
Tembis = Tambas

**421. Teme**
1. A Teme
3. Adamawa State, Mayo Belwa and Fufore LGAs

Temente = Teme
Ten = Aten
Tenna – Lala

**422. Tep**
3. Taraba State. Mambila Plateau
4. A single village and associated hamlets. <4000
5. Benue–Congo: I orth Bantoid: Mambiloid

**Source:** Connell (1998)

**Ref(s):** Blench (1993)

**423. Tera cluster**
3. Borno State, Biu LGA; Gombe State, Gombi LGA,
   Kwamari district, Ako LGA, Yamaltu and Ako districts,
   Dukku LGA, Funakaye district
4. 46,000 (SIL); 50,000 (I ewman 1970)
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Tera group

**Refs.**
*I yimatli
1. A Yamaltu, I imalto, I yemathl
3. Gombe State, Ako, Gombe, Kwamari, Funakai, Yamal LGA;
   Borno State, Bayo LGA

*Pildimdi
2. B Hinna, Hina, Ghana
3. Borno State, Biu LGA

**Source(s)** S. Lukas wordlist

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)
Tacap = Sagamuk
Tārə = Pongu
Tasgamuk = Sagamuk
Tfere = Fer: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
Tghuade = Dghwe

242. Tha
3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA and Adamawa State, I uman LGA. Joole Manga Dìdí village
5. I orth Volta–Congo: Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Jen group

**Source(s)** Kleinevillinghöfer (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)
Thlukufi – dialect of Bana
tHun – member of Hun–Saare
Tifinagh = Tamajeq
Tigong = Membre Tigong including Ashuku and I ama (Kporo); but also used for other groups around Tigong: Abon, Batu and Bitare
Tigung = next
Tigun = Membre 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 Bågbwee, a Myamya village and Ejar from Ìzar (see 2.A).
2. A Begbere-Ejar. The Tinor–Myamya share a common ethnonym with the Ashe (q.v.) which is Ìzar pl. Bazar for the people and Ìzar 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)

**Source(s)** Blench (1982)

* Ḣ inor
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, Ìnar, Ìnas, Marka, Pànkòrè, Ìtùr, Ìtsh ìberë

**Myamya**
2. C Koro Myamya = Miamia = Miyamiya
4. Three villages north and west of Kubacha. Úshë, Bågår [includes Ìrättam, Ìcer and Bòdù] and Bågbwee.

Titu – 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 Ḧ ivi
2. C Munshi (not recommended)
3. Benue State, Makurdi, Gwer, Gboko Kwande, Vandeikya and Katsina Ala LGAs; Ḣ asara 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, Ḣ 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 = Ḣ ivi
Tiya = Yà: see the Vaghat cluster
Tiyal = next
Tiyar = Tiyal: member of the Cinda–Regi–Tiyal cluster
tJiir = Jiir: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
tKar = 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
Toghwedde = Dghwede
Tolu: Akpo–Mgbu–Tolu – dialect of Ikwere: Igbo
Toni – dialect of Gwandara
Tourou – Xedi

427. Toro
1.C Torɔ
2.A Turkwam
3. 1 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
Traude = Dghwede
tRor = Ror: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
Tsabẹ – dialect of Yoruba
Tsaganci = next
Tsagu = Ciwogai
Tsamba = Samba Daka
Tshekeri = Iṣẹkiri
Tsigadi – dialect of Kambari I
Tsimba – dialect of Kambari II
Tsivadi – dialect of Kambari I
Tsivanci – dialect of Kambari II

428. Tsobo
1.A Cibbo
1.B Tsóbó
1.C nyi Tsó
2.A Lotsu–Piri, Pire, Fire
2.B Kitima
3. Gombe State, Kaltungo LGA, Adamawa State, 1 uman LGA
4. 2,000 (1952)
5. 1 orth Volta–Congo: Adamawa–Ubangi:
Adamawa: Waja group

6. Babou, Guzubou, Swabou

Source(s) Kleinewillinghöfer (1992)

Tsudalupe – Reshe
Tsure Ja = Reshe
Tsuresho = Reshe
Tuareg = Tamajeq
Tubu = Teda
Tudawa d-Gwan = Ror: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
Tufungwa = Fungwa
Tugbena = next
Tugbenni Kaiama = Oruma: member of Inland Ijo: Ijo cluster

Tugum = next
Tugumawa = Tigong
Tugun = Tigong
Tuguru = Gura: see Lame cluster
Tuhungwọrọ = Hungwọryọ
Tukun = Tigong

429. Tula
1.A Ture
1.B yii Kitule
1.C I abai Kitule pl. Kitule
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. 1 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);
9. Language Cassettes (7)
11. History of Christianity in Tula (2006); Tula Land: a community designed neglect (2007); Adventure to Tula land (2005)

Source(s) Kleinewillinghöfer (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 Kitumi
3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA
4. 635 (1 AT 1949)
5. Benue–Congo: Eastern Kainji: 1 outhem Jos group: Kauru subgroup
### Source(s) Blench (1984)

Tungbo – Ì orth-Western dialect of Ìzọn: Ìjọ cluster

#### 431. Tunzu
1. B one person Tunzú, people àTunzú
2. C iTunzú
3. Plateau State, Jos East Local Government (5 villages), main settlement at Ì° 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.
10. Izere, Ibunu, Hausa
11. Threatened by switch to Hausa

#### Source(s) Blench & Nengel (2003)

Tuomọ – a Ì orth-West dialect of Ìzọn: Ìjọ cluster

#### 432. Ubaghara cluster
3. Cross River State, Akamkpá LGA
4. 30,000 (1985 UBS)
*Biakpan
3. Ubaghara Development Area
8. Ì ew Testament draft being revised (UBS 1989)
*Ikun
3. Ubaghara Development Area
*Etono
3. Ubaghara Development Area
*Ugbem
3. Ògup–Ìta Development Area
*Utuma

#### 433. Ubang
1. B Ùbàŋ
3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Bendì

Ubàŋ = Ubang
Ubàn = Ìhan: member of KOI: see Ìjọ cluster
Ubeteng = Ehom: see the Akpet–Èhom cluster
Ubima – dialect of Ìkwere
Ubwàbwà = Pongù
Ubye – dialect of Èkpeye
Ucanja = Rogo
Ucopo = Sagomùk
Uçinda = Ìnàa: 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


Udam – Tiv name for Bete and Bekwarra. Stanford (1976)
Udekama = a clan name of the Degema
Udo – member of Arigidi cluster
Udom = Ì de: see the Bakor cluster
Udsọ = Ìjọ
Udụ = Ìdun
Udọ = Ìjọ
Ufe = Yoruba
Ufia – member of the Oring cluster
Uffom – 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 Nigeria 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)

#### Refs: Cassetta & Cassetta (1994a,b,c)

Ugbala – dialect of Kukele
Ì ot Tiv (Maaki Adam).
Ugbem – member of the Ubaghara cluster
Ugee = Ugbe
Ugep = Lokàa

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436. Uhami  
2.B Isua  
3. Ondo State, Akoko–South and Owo LGAs  
4. 5,498 (1963)  

Uhungwɔ̀ɔ = Hungwɔ̀ɔr̩ɔ̀  
Uive = Iyive  
Ujagbo – Bendel State, Agbazko LGA; dialect of Esan? Bradbury (1957)  
Ujo = Ijọ̀  
Ujọ̀ = Izhọ̀n: Ijọ̀ cluster  
Ukàà = Ukaan  

437. Ukaan  
1.A Ìkàn, Ikani  
1.B Ìkã, Ikà  
2.A Anyaran  
2.B Aika (Acronym of town names but not widely accepted)  
3. Ondo State, Akoko Î orth LGA, towns of Kakumo–Aworo (Kakumo–Kejì, Auga and Ìse; Edo State, Akoko Edo LGA, towns of Kakumo–Akoko and Anyaran  
5. Benue–Congo: Ukaan  
6. Ìshè, Èkakumọ̀, Aуга  
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: Bendì  
*Ukpe  
*Bayobiri  

439. Ukpet–Ehom cluster  
1.A Akpet–Ehom  
3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA  
*Ukpet  
1.B Akpet  
*Ehom  
1.B Ubeteng  
1.C Ebeteng  
Ukpe = Okpe  
Ukpilla = Okpela: member of the Ivbie Î orth–Okpela–Arhe cluster  

440. Ukue  
2.A Ukpe, Òkpenmi  
3. Ondo State, Akoko South LGA  
4. 5,702 (1963)  

Ukwali = Ukwuan: see Ukwuan–Aboh–Î dönî  

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

Ukwani = Ukwuan: see the Ukwuan–Aboh–Î dönî cluster  
Ukwese – Live among the Tiv  

442. Ukwuan–Aboh–N dönî cluster  
3. Delta State, Î dokwa LGA; Rivers State, Ahoada LGA  
4. 150,000 (SIL)  
5. Benue–Congo: Igboi∆: Ukwuanj  
*Ukwuanj  
1.A Ukwani, Ukwali, Kwałe  
3. Delta State, Î dokwa LGA  
6. Utuaba, Emu, Abbi, Obiaruku  
7. Î Primer  
*Aboh  
1.A Èboh  
3. Delta State, Î dokwa LGA  
*Î dönî  
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  
8. Scripture portions 1895
445. Únemé
1. 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).
7. 1 primer

Umuahia – dialect of Igbo
Unege – Igbo

Ungu = Idun
Ungwe = Hungwaryə
Union = next
Union Igbo: see the Igbo cluster
Ungbọko = dialect of Isoko
Unwana = dialect of Igbo
Unyeada – dialect of Obolo
Upara = dialect of Õkpeye
Ura = Fungwa
Urahuli = Huli: member of Fali cluster
Ura Madzarin = Madzarin: member of Fali cluster
Uregi = Regi: see the Cinda–Regi–Tiyal cluster
Uregi = Regi: see the Cinda–Regi–Tiyal cluster

446. Urhobo
1. A Sobo (not recommended) (See also Isoko)
2. C Biotu (See also Isoko)
3. Delta State, Ethiope and Ughelli LGAs
4. at least 173,000 (1952 REB); 340,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: South–Western Edoid
6. Several dialects, Agbarho accepted as standard. Oka and Uvbi, often regarded as dialects of Urhobo, are treated as distinct languages (q.v.) on purely linguistic grounds.

Uomo = member of the Akoko cluster
Uraga = 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)

Usahama = Shama: see Shama–Sambuga cluster
Usokun = Degema
Utaaba = dialect of Ukwuani
Utanga = Otank
Uti – dialect of Isoko
Utonkon = Ufia: see the Oring cluster
Utse = Baceve
Utser = Baceve
Utseu = Baceve: see the Icve cluster
Utugwang – member of the Obi cluster
Utuma – member of the Ubagha cluster
Utur = Etulo

448. Uvbię
1. A Uvwie, Evrie, Uvhrıa, Efficient, Efrurun, Evhro (not recommended)
3. Delta State, Ethiope LGA
4. 6,000 (1952)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: South–Western Edoid

Uvhrıa = Uvbię
Uvin = Vin: member of Fali cluster
Uvwię = Uvbię
Uwepa–Uwano – dialect of Etsako = Yekhee
Uwet = Bakpinka
Uwọ́kwọ́ – 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)

Uzere – dialect of Isoko
Uzo = Itu–Mbon–Uzo
Uzo = Baatı́nun
Uzo = Işon: 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) 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 Nigeria; 30,000 in Cameroon (1985 EELC)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Yoruba–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 Gbargyi
Wa–Duku – a dialect of Bacama: see the Bata cluster
Wa–Gwamhi = next
Wa–Wuri = Gwamhi–Wuri
Wa’a = Dghwedhe
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
WaGo = Agoi
Waha = Waga: see Lamang cluster, Lamang Central
Wahe – dialect of Gbari
Waja = Wiyaa

455. Waka
3. Adamawa State, Fufure, Mayo Belwa LGAs

Wakande = Mmembe
Wakane (Gwoza Wakane) – a dialect of Lamang
I orth: see the Lamang cluster
Wake = Kwange: refers to Gbari and Gbagyi
Wakirike = Kirike: member of KOI: 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, I dara
4. 19,300 in Nigeria (1970); 23,500 in Cameroon (1982 SIL)
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Mandara–Mafa–Sukur major group: Mandara group
8. Mark in Cameroon dialect 1967
*Wandala
1. C Wandala
2. A Mandara
4. Used as a vehicular language in this locality of Nigeria and Cameroon
*Mura
1. C Mura
2. A Mora, Kirdi Mora
3. Uncertain if this member of the cluster is spoken in Nigeria
4. An archaic form of Wandala spoken by non–Islamized populations
*Malgwa
1. C Malgwa
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 = Wandi: see Das cluster
Wange – dialect of Tula
Wapan = Abinsi, Wapan: see Kororofa cluster
Wara = Akamba: see Kambari II cluster

457. Warji
1. B Sarzakwai
2. B Sar
2. C Sarawa
3. Bauchi State, Darazo LGA, Ganjuwa district, and I 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 (?)

Source(s)
Refs. Jungraithmayr (1967); Skinner (1977);

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 Etsakọ = Yẹkhee
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 Ižon: Ijo cluster
Western Oqpamheri – a dialect of Oqpamheri
Western Tarakiri – a dialect of Ižon: Ijo cluster
Western (Mbube Western) – a dialect of Mbe
Wi = Kwange: a dialect of Gbari
Widala=Kholok
Wīhọ = Kariya
Wimbum = Limbum

458. Wiyaa
1. A Wagga
1. B I yan Wiyáù
1. C Wiyáà
2. A Waja
3. Gombe State, Balanga and Kaltungo LGAs, Waja district. Taraba State, Bali LGA.
4. 19,700 (1952 W&B); 50,000 (1992 est.)
5. North Volta–Congo: Adamawa–Ubangi:
Adamawa: Waja group
6. Plain and Hills
7. Primer 1924; Reading and Writing Book (2006);
Source(s) Blench (1990, 2007)
Refs. Kleinewillinghöfer (1989, 1990a,b)

Wiyáà = Waja
Wiyáù (nyan Wiyáù) = Waja
Wiyap = Jiru
Woga = Waga: dialect of Ghumbagha: Lamang cluster
Wom = Pere
wookag = Kag: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
Worku – dialect of Igede
Woro = Voro
Worom = Berom
Wula – dialect of Kamwe
Wùlâ – dialect of Bokyi
Wudufu – Bauchi State, Darazo LGA, related to Zumbun.
I itecki (1972); Gunn (1953). Probably Mburku
Wukari = Jukun of Wukari: see the Kororofa cluster
Wur I zanyi = I zanyi
Wurùgà – dialect of Central Jukun?
Wurbo – a dialect of Central Jukun?
Wurkum = 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 I yam. Several of these groups remain to be investigated. Wutana – 1075 in Bauchi Emirate. Temple (1922: 367,431). | o further information
Wute = Vute

459. Xedi
1.A Hidé, Hide, Xide, Xedi
1.B Xədī
2.A Gra, Tur, Turu, Tourou, Ftour
3. Borno State, Gwoza LGA; Adamawa State, Michika LGA; and in Cameroon
Source(s)
Refs. Wolff (1971, 1974); Dieu & Renaud (1983:88); Eguchi (1969); Frajzyngnier (200?)
Xədkala = Hǎdkalà: dialect of Ghumbagha: see the Lamang cluster
Xədī = Xedi
Ya – member of Vaghater cluster
Yaa – dialect of Mumuye
Yáa Mọọ = Mọ
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: Idoma
6. Alifokpa, Ijiegu
8. Gospel of Mark in print, 1980
Refs. Armstrong (1979)

Yache = Yace
Yagba – dialect of Yoruba
Yaghwatadaxa = Guduf
Yaka = Lokọ
Yaka = Lokọ
Yakọ = Lokọ
Yakoko – a dialect of I orth–Eastern Mumuye: see the Mumuye cluster

Yakoro = Bekwarra
Yakurr = Lokọ

461. Yala
1.C Iyala
4. 25,650 (1952); 50,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Idomoid: Idoma
461.a*Yala Ikom
1.A I kum
3. Cross River State, Ikom LGA
Refs. Armstrong (1968)
461.b *Yala Obubra
2.A I kum Akpambe
3. Cross River State, Obubra LGA
461.c *Yala Ogoja
3. Cross River State, Ogoja LGA
6. Yala Oękọ: ma (Central Yala) spoken in all hamlets comprising Oękọ ma village; Yala Igbeeku spoken between Igbeeku Riko and Okolo; Yala Okpamẹ, spoken in Oękẹpmẹ, Yehe and Ebo.
8. Bible translation in progress, Mark 1975,

Yamaltu = I 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 I 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 Yaŋkam
2.A Bashiri
2.C Basharawa
3. Plateau State, Langtang and Wase LGAs, Bashartown
4. [20,000 (1977 Voegelin and Voegelin)]. I .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:1)
464. Yebu
1.B Yèbù
1.C Ì́jìn Yèbù
2.A Awok
3. Gombe State, Kaltungo LGA: 10 km northeast of Kaltungo
4. 2,035 (1962); xx villages
6. Kuseki, Yoti
Source(s) Kleinewillinghöfer (1991); Blench (2008)
Refs. Jungraithmayr (1968); Kleinewillinghöfer (1998)

465. Yedina
1.A Yídànà
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 I igéria)
Source(s) Refs. Gaudiche (1938)

466. Yêkhee
1.B Yêkhee: 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 Iyêkhee, Afenmai, Kukuruku (not recommended)
3. Edo State, Etsako, Agbako and Okpobo LGAs
4. 73,500 (1952), 150,000 (UBS 1987)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: I– Central Edoid
6. Auchi, Uzairue, South Ivbie, Uwepa–Uwano, (Weppa–Wano), Avbianwu (Fugar), Avbiele, Iviadaobi
8. Ṣ i ìw Testament ms being keyboarded, translation of Psalms in progress (UBS 1989)

Yege = Kumba
Yoró = dialect of Mumuye

467. Yendang
1.A Yendang, Yandang, Yundang, I yandang
3. Adamawa State, I uman, Mayo Belwa, and Karim Lamido LGAs
4. 8,100 (1952); 10,000 (1973 SIL)
6. Kuseki, Yoti
Source(s)

Yeñegê = Epie
Yergam = Tarok
Yergum = Tarok
Yerwa – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu
yes Béfran = Firan
yes Firân = Firan
Yeskwa = I yankpa
Yidda = Mada
Yidänà = Yedina
Yigha = Leyigha
yi Kutíle = Tula
Yiive = Iiyve
Yikuben = Yukuben
Yimtim = 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)

Yofo = Kumba
Yorda = Kpan
Yoño – dialect of Mumuye

469. Yoruba
1.A Yorouba, Yariba (Cust)
1.B Yorùbá
1.C Yorùbá
2.A Aku, Akusa, Eyagi, I 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: Efikoid: Yoruboid: Edelkiri
A partial and preliminary subgrouping is:

- Central, including Ìfè, Ìjèshà, Òṣù, Òṣù-
- orth West, including Òyó, Ògì, Òshùn; 
- orth East, including Yagba, Gbédé, Òjì-
- South West, including Tsábe and Kétu (both spoken in Benin and adjacent border areas of Kwara and Ogun States); 
- South East, including Òndo, Òwọ, Òrìṣà, Ìkálé, Ìlàjè and Ìjó–Àpò

7. Much literature for over 100 years; Official Orthography

Refs. Akinjugbe (1976); Capo (1989)

Yoti – dialect of Yandang
Youtubo = Gonnôme: see the Koma cluster

470. Yukuben
1.A Òyikuben, Òyikobe, Ayikiben, Yukuben
2.A Oohum, Uuhum
2.B Boritsu, Balaabe
2.C Uuhum-Gigi in Cameroun
3. Taraba State, Takum LGA; and in Furu-Awa subdivision, Cameroun
4. 10,000 (1971 Welmers); 1,000 in Cameroun (1976)

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 = Zaruma
Zaghvana = Dghwedé
Zakshi – member of the Zari cluster
Zaks = Zakshi: the Zari cluster
Zaladeva = next
Zaladva – member of the Lamang cluster
Zamani = Shuwa–Zamani
Zamfarawa – Western dialect of Hausa
Zana = Baatönun

471. Zangwal
3. Bauchi State, Bauchi LGA
5. Chadic: West sub–branch B: Bade–Warji major group: Zaar group: Guruntu sub–group

Zany = Ì zanyi: the Ì zanyi cluster
Zar = next
Zar = Zaar: see Guus-Zaar cluster

Zaranda – member of the Geji cluster
Zarazon (Jos Zarazon) – dialect of Izere
Zarbarma = Zaruma
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 Zaks
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, Djarma
2.A Songhai
2.C Zabarma, Zarbarma, Zabermawa
3. Kebbi State, Argungu, Birnin Kebbi and Bunza LGAs: Ì iger State, villages between Mokwa and Kontagora; also in Republics of Benin, Burkina Faso and Ì iger
4. 12,400 (1931 W&B); 50,000 in Ì iger (1973 SIL), 1,495,000 in Ì iger (1986)
5. Ì lo-Saharan: Songhai
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 Màn Dyarim, people Dyarim
1.C Ì dyarim Ts
2.A Kawai
3. Their main settlement is about 7 km. south of Toro town in Toro LGA (\(10^\circ 02', E 9^\circ 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)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Lushi</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.A Lukshi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.B Dokshi</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Zendi dialect of Izere
Zeng = Zing – dialect of Mumuye
Zerma = Zarma
Z\(\text{al\textcolor{red}{d}}\)v\(\text{a}\) = Zaladva: see Lamang cluster
Zhar – member of the Jar cluster

475. Zhire
2.B Kenyi
3. Kaduna State, Kachia and Jama’a LGAs

Zhiru = Jiru
Zhitako = Dibo
Ziliv\(\text{a}\) = Zizilivakan
Zing – dialect of Mumuye
Zinna = Zing – dialect of I orth–Eastern Mumuye: Mumuye cluster
Ziri = Momi
Zitako = Dibo

476. Ziziliv\(\text{a}\)kan
1.B Ziliv\(\text{a}\)
1.C ÁmZírív
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 = Kaima: see Busa cluster t
Zogbme = Kaima: 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.
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 = Kaima: 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–Jir–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
      Bisä
      Bokobaru
      Boko
  b. Kyenga
     Shanga

ATLANTIC

Fulfulde

IJOID

a. Defaka
b. Ijo
  i. Inland Ijo
     Biseni
     Akîta
     Oruma
  ii. Ijo
     a. West
     b. Central (I orth-East, I orth-West, South-West, South-East)
  iii. I embe-Akaha
     I embe
     Akaha
  iv. KOI
     a. KAKIBA
        Kalaƙarị
        Kiriƙe
        Ṣhaari
     b. I korọ

GUR

Baatọnum

ADAMAWA-UBANGI

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

Kamo
Dadiya
Bangwinji
ii. Dijim-Bwilim
Tsöbo
b. Bikwin group
Burak
Loo
Mak
Tala?
Kyak
Moo
Leelau
Maghdi
c. Longuda
Longuda cluster
d. Yungur group
  i. Lala cluster (Yang, Ṣọba, Ṣebode)
     Voro
     'Bona
     ?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
     Pangseg
  ii. Yendang group
     a. Maya (=Balî
        Kpasam
     b. Waka
        Yendang-Yoti
c. Teme
d. Gengle
   Kugama
   Kumba

i. Vere-Duru
   Vere
   Momi
   Mom Jango

Koma cluster
   Gomme
   Gomnome
   Ḳ dera

j. Leko group
   Samba Leko
   Pere
   Ḳ yong

k. Kam

UBANGI

Gbaya

KWA

Gbe cluster (Alada-Asento-Gun-Phela-Weme)

WEST BENUE-CONGO

Akpes cluster
   Akpes, Ashe, Daja, Efifa, Esuku, Gedegede,
   Ibaram, Ikorom, Iyani

Akokoid
   Arigidi cluster
      (incl. Arigidi, Afa, Erusu, Ese, Igasi, Oge,
       Ojọ, Oyin, Udo, Uro)

Ahan-Ayere

Edoid
   a. Delta Edoid
      Epie-Atiṣa
      Ègẹnẹ
      Degema
   b. Southwestern
      Ûvbíẹ
      Urhobo
      Òkpẹ
      Isoko
      Èrụwa
   c. Ḳ orth-Central
      i. Edo
      Eisan

   d. Emai-Iuleha-Ora
      ii. Ghotuọ
          Ìmẹmẹ
          Ètsako/Yèkheè
          Èvbee Ḳ orth-Okpela-Arhẹ
          Òṣọṣọ
          Sasaru-Enwan-Igwẹ
          Ìtpsẹṣi
   d. Ḳ orthwestern
      i. Southern
         Òkpẹ-Idesa-Akuku
         Òkpamheri
         Òlọma
         Èmhàlẹ̀
      ii. Osse Group
         Ìhàmì
         Èyaya
         Ukụe
         Èhùẹ̀un

Igboid
   a. Ègbọ̀
      Èzi-Èzaa-Ikwo-Mgbo
      Èkà
      Èkùwùànj-Aboh-答辩
      Ègbah
      Èkwàre
   b. Èkpẹyè

Ụ upoid
   a. Èbirà cluster
      Èkènè-Ètùnọ
      Èkọ̀
   b. Gade
   c. Ègbàri
      Ègbàyì
      Ègbàyì Ḳ kwa
      Ègbàri
   d. Ḳ upp group
      i. Asu
      ii. Kupa
      iii. Èkàndà (Èdùn, Ègbàmì-Sòkùn)
      iv. Èdibo
         Èkàmì
         Ègbàpà-Èbàwà
   v. Ḳ upp cluster
       Ḳ upp Central
       Ḳ upp 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 (Ifẹ, Ijesha, Ekiti etc.)
  - ii. Yorth East Ede (Yagba, Gbẹ̀ẹ̀, Ijumu etc.)
  - iii. South West Ede (Tsabẹ̀, Ketu, Ana etc.)
  - iv. Yorth West Ede (Ọyọ, Egba, Ọsun etc.)
  - v. South East Ede (Ikale, Ilaje, Ijo-Akpọ̀)
- b. Isẹ́kiri
- c. Igala
- d. Ulukwumi
- Unclassified Yoruboid language

EAST BENUE CONGO

UKAAN
- Auga
- Ishe
- Ikaan
- Ikakumọ

KAINJI

West Kainji
- a. Reshe
- b. Lake
  - Laru
  - Lopa
- c. Kambari
  - i. Kambari 1 cluster
    - Ashingini
    - Agadi
    - Avađi
    - Baangi
    - Yumu
  - ii. Kambari 2 cluster
    - Agaushi
    - Akimba
    - I wani
  - 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. Kọmọba (Basa-Gurmana)
  - ii. Kamuku cluster
    - a. Cinda
    - Regi
    - b. Sagomuk
    - c. Hungwọ̀ọ̀
    - d. Rogo
    - e. Sham-Sambuga (?)
    - f. Zubazuba
    - g. Southeastern
      - Fungwa
      - Pongu
      - Baushi
      - Gurmana
  - e. Yorthern 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. Yorthern Jos group
  - i. a.
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<table>
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<tr>
<th>b. Ingí cluster</th>
<th>b. Yankpa-Idú cluster</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Kudu-Camo (almost extinct)</td>
<td>Yankpa [=Yeskwa]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gamo-Ingí (Butu-Ingí†)</td>
<td>Idú</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gamo-Ingí</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

| c. Jaba cluster                      |                              |
| Lame cluster                         |                              |
| Gyem (almost extinct)                |                              |
| Shau (almost extinct)                |                              |
| **Lere cluster**                     |                              |
| Si-Gana (almost extinct)             |                              |
| **Ortho-central cluster**            |                              |
| Izora                                |                              |
| Lemoro                               |                              |
| Sanga                                |                              |
| **Kauru**                            |                              |
| Gbiri-Írágú                          |                              |
| Surubu                               |                              |
| Kurama                               |                              |
| Mala-Ruma                            |                              |
| **North-central cluster**            |                              |
| Izora                                |                              |
| Lemoro                               |                              |
| Sanga                                |                              |
| **Kauru**                            |                              |
| Gbiri-Írágú                          |                              |
| Surubu                               |                              |
| Kurama                               |                              |
| Mala-Ruma                            |                              |
| **Northwest subgroup**               |                              |
| a. Koro cluster                      |                              |
| Ashe                                 |                              |
| Tinor [=Wací-Myampa]                 |                              |
| **Ninzie**                           |                              |
| **Inzó**                             |                              |
| Ce                                   |                              |
| Bu-Ínjókáda                          |                              |
| Mada-Í kó-Gbótsú                      |                              |
| Á uma-ná-Í unku-Gbantu-Í inka         |                              |
| Á ingye                              |                              |
| Anib                                 |                              |
| Á inkụyop-Í indém                    |                              |
| Ayú?                                 |                              |
| **Beromic**                          |                              |
| i. Beromic                           |                              |
| Berom                                |                              |
| Cara                                 |                              |
| ii. Iten                             |                              |
| iii. Shall-Zwall                      |                              |
| **Central**                          |                              |
| i. Rigwe                             |                              |
| ii. Izere cluster                    |                              |
| northwest Izere                      |                              |
| northeast Izere                      |                              |
| Içén                                 |                              |
| Ganáng                               |                              |
| Firàn                                 |                              |
| iii. Jju                             |                              |
| Tyap cluster                         |                              |
| Tyap                                 |                              |
| Gworok                               |                              |
| Atakar                               |                              |
| Kacicere                             |                              |
| Sholóy                                |                              |
| Kafancan                             |                              |
| **Ndunic**                           |                              |
| I dun                                |                              |
| I yeng                               | Shakara [=Tári]              |
| **Alumic**                           |                              |
| i. Toro                              |                              |
| Alumu-Tasú                           |                              |
| Akpondu (†)                          |                              |
Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.

ii. 
Hasha
Sambe (†)

h. Southeastern
Fyem
Horom
Bo-Rukul

i. Eggonic-Jilic
i. Jilic
Jili
Jijili

ii. Eggonic
Eggon
Ake
Ị ungulu

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: Kumuo-Takum, Donga; and Eastern: Apa, Kente, Eregba)
Etkywan

ii. Jukun-Mbembe-Wurbo
a. Mbembe Tigong cluster
Ashuku
Ị ama

b. Jukun cluster
Jibu
Takum and Donga
Wase

c. Kororofa cluster
Abinsi
Wapan
Kona
Jan Awei ?
Dampar

d. Wurbo
Shoo-Minda-Ị ye

Como-Karim
Jiru
Unclassified Jukunoid language
Akum

CROSS RIVER

Delta-Cross

Central Delta group

a.
Abua
Oqjal

b.
Kuŋbo
Mini
Kolo cluster (incl. Kolo, Oloibi, and Anyama)
Ogbọnwaagum
Obulom
Ọchichi
Ogbogolo

Ogoni

a.
Eleme
Tẹẹ
Ban

b.
Kana
Gokana

Lower Cross

a. Central
Anaang
Efai
Efik
Ekit
Etebi
Ibibio
Ibuoro
Itu Mon Uzo
Ị kari
Ukwa

b. Periphery
Ebughu
Enwang
Uda
Ibinọ
Iko
Ilue
Obolo
Upper Cross

a. I orth-South
   Oring cluster (incl. Ufia, Ufiom, and Okpoto)
   Kukele
   Uzekwe
   Ubaghara cluster (incl. Biakpan, Ilkun, Etono, Ugbele, and Utuma)
   Kohumono
   Agwagwune cluster (also incl. Erei, Abini, Adim, Abayongo, and Etono II)
   Umon
b. East-West
   Olulumo-Ikọm
   Lokọ
   I kukoli
   Ubila
   Mbembe
   Legbo
   Leyigha
   Lenyima
   Ukpet-Ehom
   Agui
   Doko-Uyanga
   Bakpinka (nearly extinct)
   Kiọng (nearly extinct)
   Kọrọp
   Odut (Extinct?)

BANTOID

NORTHERN

MAMBILOID

a. Mambila
   I or cluster
   Mvanọ
   Mbọngọ
   Somyev
b. I doola (I doro)
   Fam
c. Vute
d. Tep

DAKOID

a. Samba cluster
   Samba Daka
   Samba Jangani
   Samba of Mapeo
   Samba I nakenyare
   Samba Tolá
   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, Badafa)
   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 sof
   Limbum
   Yamba
f. Beboi
   - 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, Okworoqung, and Okworotung)
     - 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. Karekare
       ii. Gera
         - Geruma
         - Deno
         - Bure
         - Kubi
         - Giiwo
         - Galambu
         - Daza
     iii. Bole
       I gas group
         a. I gas
            i. Mwaghavul
            ii. Cakfem-Mushere
               - Miship (incl. Doka)
               - Jorto
               - Kofyar cluster (incl. Kofyar, Mernyang, Doemak, Kwagallak, Bwol, Gworam, Jipal)
            iii. Goemai
            - Koenoeum
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
Ǝ gizim

Warji group
Diri
Pa’a
Sirzakwai (=Warji
Kariya
Mburku
Miya
Zumbun
Siri
Ciwogai

Zaar group

a. Barawa cluster
Geji cluster
Mogang [=Bolu]
Geji
Pyaalul [=Pelu]
Buu [=Zaranda]
Policl cluster
Zul
Baram
Dir
Buli
Langas
Luri (†)
Policl

Zeem cluster
Zeem
Danshe
Lushi
Dyarim
Das cluster
Luksh
Durr-Baraza
Zumbul
Wandi
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. Ǝ yimatli, and Pidlimdi, Bura Kokura)
Jara
b. Hwana
c.
Ga’anda
Boga
Ǝ gwaba

Bura/Higi major group

Bura group
a.
Bura-Pabir
Cibak
Putai
Ǝ ggwahyi
b.
Huba
Margi
Margi South

Higi group
Kamwe
Kirya-Konzal
Mukta (?)

Mandara/Mafa/Sukur major group

Mandara group
a. Wandala cluster
   (incl. Wandala, Mura, Malgwa)
   Glavda
   Guduf
   Gava
   Cinene
   Cikide
   Dghwedê
   Gvoko
b. Lamang cluster (incl. Zaladva, Ghumbagha, Ghudavan)
   Vemgo-Mabas
   Xedi

Mafa group
Mafa

Sukur group
Sukur

Daba group
Daba

Bata group
a. i. Bata cluster
   Bata
   Bacama
ii. Gude
   Zizilivakon
   Fali cluster (incl. Vin, Huli, Madzarin, Bween)
iii. Ɨ zanyi
b. Gudu

Sub-branch B
Kotoko group
Afađe
Jilbe

Yedina group
Yedina

Unclassified Chadic language
Kofa

Pidgins

Pidgin (including Igberian English, English based)

Official Language
English

Language Isolate
Jala = Cuŋ Tuum

Further unclassified languages
Dzuwo
Kpwee
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