AN ATLAS OF NIGERIAN LANGUAGES

Roger Blench

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3rd. Edition

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

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

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

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

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

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

One of the features of the first edition of the Index developed to characterise situations where there are groups of related languages was the ‘language cluster’ and ‘dialect cluster’. Language cluster was defined as where together with sociolinguistic factors and the issue of mutual intelligibility ‘the percentage of related words is not less than 70 per cent’ and the figure of 80 per cent was adopted for dialect cluster. As suggested above, ‘hard’ figures like this can be problematic, but the principle of not giving primacy to a particular speech-form is
practical and also tactful. For the present version of the Index, the number of clusters have been substantially expanded, and many lects, previously listed as dialects, have been reclassified as equal members of a cluster.

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

a. Where a community, through the agency of a literacy committee or a community development association has definitely selected a particular form then that form is used.

b. Where there is no agreed name, then the name a community uses to refer to itself is preferred.

c. Where the name of the language and of the people are different, the name of the language is preferred. Thus Fulfulde for 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, Ña, 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 ð, ð, and ð 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 Afaɗe (Afaɗa) has been used until an alternative is accepted.

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

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

1. 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, leyyi, 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.

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

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

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

6. Reclassification of Languages
The major change in language classification since the first edition is the re-alignment of the former Eastern Kwa into (New) Benue-Congo. In crude terms, the red areas of the former map are now simply considered part of the blue. Kwa is retained for the former Western Kwa and the only languages that fall into this category are Gun and Aja. 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 Okọ, Akpes and Ukaan as distinct branches
2. The splitting away from Plateau of the Kainji languages (Greenberg’s Plateau 1)
3. The division of the newly constituted Plateau into Plateau, Jukunoid and Tarokoid
4. Uniting Ebira with the other Nupoid languages
5. The addition of Dakoid (previously classified as Adamawa) and its combination with Mambiloid into North Bantoid

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

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

**Naming of subgroups**

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

| Beromic | Plateau 2 |
| Ninzic  | Plateau 4 |

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

**7. Addition and Correction of Topographic and Institutional Features**

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

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

Another addition has been the inclusion of urban areas where these are sufficiently large as to constitute a significant region of the map and are known to be polyglot and cannot therefore be assigned to a particular language. The most important of these are Lagos and Kaduna urban areas. Other large urban areas, such as Enugu, Ibadan and Kano are considered to be sufficiently homogeneous linguistically as to not require special treatment.
8. Changes in Language Distribution
Languages are spoken by people and in a developing society such as Nigeria change is a constant feature of human populations. The most common source of change is migration.

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

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

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

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

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

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

‘Declining’ and ‘moribund’ are categories to try and capture languages that are apparently in decline despite having a viable number of speakers. The assumption is that there are many more languages of this type. The availability of information is extremely uneven, so the data was further analysed by country, as shown in Table
1. This illustrates yet again Nigeria’s exceptional situation; its languages are less-known than any other country even in percentage terms.

<table>
<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.

8.7 Pattern of language endangerment

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

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

The Yangkam people live in a region west of Bashar town, on the Amper-Bashar road, in Plateau State, Central Nigeria. They are known as ‘Bashar’ or ‘Basherawa’ (the 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 Yâŋkàm, plural aYâŋkàm. 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.
9. Queries

9.1 Resolving Queries

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ashaganna</td>
<td>no further data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fali of Baissa</td>
<td>definitely extinct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirawa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auyokawa</td>
<td>definitely extinct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kpati</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taura</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bassa-Kontagora</td>
<td>10 speakers alive in 1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lufu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ashaganna</td>
<td>no further data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Auyokawa</td>
<td>definitely extinct</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirawa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bassa-Kontagora</td>
<td>10 speakers alive in 1987</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fali of Baissa</td>
<td>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.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kpati</td>
<td>no further data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lufu</td>
<td>not extinct, see entry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shirawa</td>
<td>extinct but a manuscript wordlist shows that it was merely a dialect of Bade</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taura</td>
<td>still extant: see entry and Shimizu (1982)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Box 2. Mvanip and Ndunda

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

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

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

Blench & Connell, survey notes 1999
The following languages appear to have become extinct:

Ajanci, a north Bauchi language, reported by Skinner (1977) (=Ajawa in the first edition)
Akpondu, a language related to Alumu
Basa-Gumna, a Basa lect, no competent speakers in 1987
Buta-Ningi, an East Kainji language, Speakers were contacted by Ian Maddieson in 1975 but enquiries in 1990 revealed no remaining speakers
Holma, a relative of Njanyi, with 4 aged speakers in 1987

9.2 Unresolved Queries

Notes on Unresolved Queries in Editions 1 and 2.

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

9.3 Updating

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

9.3.1 Maps

a) detailed maps of complex regions
b) maps to show the migrations of pastoral groups
c) maps of the distribution of major linguae francae, and other important socio-linguistic features.
9.3.2 Literacy and Printed materials
More detail on the status of different speech forms. To know that there is printed material in a language is not to have information on whether literacy is actually a significant feature of a language.

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

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

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Current</th>
<th>Comment</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hausa</td>
<td>Ajami</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fulfulde</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kanuri</td>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nupe</td>
<td></td>
<td>No</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

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

<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>Anja Choon</td>
<td>Uwu [=Ayere]</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Crozier</td>
<td>Various languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>James McDonell</td>
<td>Rin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anthony Ndemsai</td>
<td>Kirya-Konzal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barnabas Dusu (†)</td>
<td>Berom</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mark Gaddis</td>
<td>Ashe, Idū and Nyankpa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ben Gimba</td>
<td>Baushi cluster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daniel Gya</td>
<td>Rigwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>David Heath</td>
<td>tHun, ut-Ma’in</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Barau Kato</td>
<td>Plateau, Adamawa 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>Stuart McGill</td>
<td>Cicipu, Damakawa and Kainji languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gareth Mort</td>
<td>Various West Kainji languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John Nengel</td>
<td>East Kainji languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mike Rueck</td>
<td>Various languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sophie Salffner</td>
<td>Ikaann</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 Arabic script</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohammed bin Yauri</td>
<td>Hungwɔrya</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zachariah Yoder</td>
<td>Various languages</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key to the Index

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

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

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

A.

aBaangi = Baangi: a dialect of Kambari I
Abacha = Basa-Benue
Abadi = Avadi: a dialect of Kambari I
Abak – a dialect of Anaang
Abakan = Kpan
Abakpa = Ekin: see the Ejagham cluster
Abakwariga = Hausa – (from Jukun)
Abanyom = Bakor
Abanyum = Bakor
Abaro = Boro–Abaro
Abatsa = Basa Benue
Abawa – Gupa–Abawa
Abayongo – member of the Agwagwune cluster
Abbi – dialect of Kwuan
Abewa = Asu
Abini – member of the Agwagwune cluster
Abisi – member of the Kororofa cluster
Abo – dialect of Bokyi
Aboh – a member of Ukwanju–Aboh–Ndonji
Abia = Idun
Abua = Nincut
Abu = Jidda–Abu cluster
Abua = Abua

2. Abua

1.B Abuan
1.C Abua
2. Abua
2.C Abua
3. Rivers State, Ahoada LGA
4. 11,000 (1963); estimated 25,000 (Faraclas 1989)
5. Benue–Congo: Edooid: Northwestern Edoid
Source(s) Williamson 2002;

7. Reading and Writing Book 1966; Primer 1 1971;
Primer 2 1973; 3 post–primer books 1972, 73;
8. New Testament 1976; Scripture portions from
1967; Selections from Psalms, 1990;

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

Abua = 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;

Abee = Bele
Abéélè = Bele
Ache = Koron Ache = Begbere, see the Tinor-
Myamya cluster
Abuloma = Obulom
Achipa = Sagamuk
Achiro – mentioned in Shimizu (1971)
Acipa = Sagamuk
Ad = Kuturmi
Adama = Culuma: dialect group of Fulfulde
Adara = Kadara
Adarawa – a Hausa subgroup
Adc – unknown except for a reference by Temple
(1922: Kabba Province)
Adere = Dzodzinka
Adakka = Madaka: dialect of Bauchi
Adibom – dialect of Oqul
Adikumu Sukur = Sukur
Adim – member of the Agwagwune cluster
Adiri = Dzodzinka
Adoma = Kar: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–
Us–Zuksun cluster
Adong = Idun
Adu = Idun

4. Aduge

3. Kwara State, Oyi LGA
4. 1904
5. Benue–Congo: Edooid: Northwestern Edoid
7. Descriptive Work: phonology and syntax – Ilorin
University
Refs. Abiodun (1983); Ogunwale (1985); Elugbe
(1989)

Adun = Idun
Adun – dialect of Mbembe
Adyaktye = Kakanda
Afa = Paá
Afa – member of Arigidi cluster
Afade = Afade
Afadee = Afade
5. Afada
1.A Afade, Affade, Afadade
1.B Afa
d 2.A Kotoko, Mogari
3. Borno State, Ngala LGA; and in Cameroon
4. Twelve villages in Nigeria, estimate less than 20,000 (1990)
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara B: Mandage group
Source(s) Blench (1990); Tourneux (1997)
Refs. Seetzen (1810); Barth (1858: 759); Lukas (1936); Breton and Dieu (1984: 9)

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

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

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

8a*Agwagwune cluster
1.A Agwa–Gwun
3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA
4. 20,000 (SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross
Source(s) BCCWL 2
Refs. Williamson (1971: 275)
8b*Erei
1.C Ezei
2.B Enna
3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA, Erei
Development Area
8. Luke 1894
Source(s) BCCWL 2
Refs. Koelle (1854); Talbot (1926: II.422)
8.c *Abini
1.A Bini, Abiri
1.B Obini
3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA, Egup–Ipa
Development Area
Refs. Williamson (1971)
8.d *Adim
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)
Aike = Ake
Aho = Eloyi
Aholio = Sholio: see the Katab cluster
Aika = Ukaan
Aja – part of the Gbe cluster
Ajami = Hausa Arabic script
Ajanci – an extinct member of the North Bauchi languages formerly spoken at Kworko: Thomas (1914); Temple (1922); Meek (Thomas) (1925) Gunn (1953); Skinner (1977)
Ajani = Janji
Ajawa = Ajanci

Aji – a member of the Arigidi cluster
Ajure = Kajuru: see Kadara
Akajuk = Ekajuk
Akam = dialect of Mbembe
Akamkpa = Ejagham
Akanda = Kakanda: see the Nupe cluster
Akasa = next
Akassa = Akaha: member of KOIN: Igbo cluster
Akayon = König

11. Ake
1.A Akye, Aike
3. Nassarawa State, Lafia LGA
4. 354 (Meek 1925); 3000 (Blench 1999)
5. Benue-Congo: Plateau: Western group:
   Southwestern subgroup: cluster 2
Source: Blench (1999); Kato (2006)
Refs. Temple (1922: 6); Meek (1925: II.185);
Gerhardt (1989)
Akenfai – a dialect of Epi
Ákásíkpọ = Ashuku: see Mbembe (Tigong)
Akimba a dialect of Kambari II
Akitu – member of Inland Igbo cluster: Igbo
Akizá – dialect of Nzingam
Ako – dialect of Egbeyeye
Akoiyang = König
Akoko - a term used for the Arigidi cluster, Ahan,
Ayere and Oku
Akono – dialect of Yoruba
Akonto = Mbembe (Tigong) cluster
akoor = Koor: Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–
Zuksun cluster
Akpa-Yace – see Akpa and Yace

12. Akpa
2.B Akweya
3. Benue State, Otukpo LGA
4. 5,500 (1952 RGA)
5. Benue-Congo: Idomoid
Refs. Armstrong (1979)
Akpambe = Nkum–Akpambe: a dialect of Yala
Akpanzhii = Kpan
Akparabong = Ekparabong: see the Ndoe cluster

13. Akpes cluster
3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA
5. Benue–Congo: Akpes
13.a *Akpes
1.B Akpes
2.A Akunnu
3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Akunnu and
Ajowa towns
13.b *Asẹ
3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Asẹ town
*Daja
1.B Daja
1.C Daja
3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Ajowa town
4. 5,000
Refs. Ayoọla (1986)
13.e *Efifa
3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Ajowa town
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>(N.B. This may not exist, as the only wordlist collected is Yoruba – doubtful status at least)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.d</td>
<td>*Esuku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.A</td>
<td>Echuku</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Ajowa town</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.e</td>
<td>*Gedegede</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Gedegede town</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.f</td>
<td>*Ibaram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Ibaram town</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.g</td>
<td>*Ikoram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.A</td>
<td>Ikaram</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.B</td>
<td>Ikeram, Ikaramu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Ikaram town</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>5,000–8,000 (1986)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Refs.</strong></td>
<td>Raji (1986)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13.h</td>
<td>*Iyani</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Akpet–Ehom = the Ukpet–Ehom cluster

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14.</td>
<td>Akpondu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.B</td>
<td>Akpondu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Plateau State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>1 (2005). The last speaker is only a remember and can only recall fragmentary vocabulary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Benue-Congo: Plateau: Alumic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Ninzo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Moribund</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source:</strong></td>
<td>Blench &amp; Kato (2005)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Akpot = Idoma
Akpo–Mgbu–Tolu = dialect of Ikwere
Ákúčúkpú = Ashuku see Mbembe (Tigong)
Akuku = Òkọ–Idesa–Akuku

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15.</td>
<td>Akum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.C</td>
<td>Anyar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Taraba State, ca. 6°50N, 9°50E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>3 villages in Nigeria; 600 in Cameroun (1976)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Benue-Congo: Jukunoid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Refs.</strong></td>
<td>Breton (1993)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16.</td>
<td>Alago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.A</td>
<td>Arago</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.C</td>
<td>Idoma Nokwu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Nasarawa State, Awe and Lafia LGAs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>15,000 (1953 RGA)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Benue-Congo: Idomoid: group b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Agwatashi, Assaikio, Dom, Keana in towns of these names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Mark 1929</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source(s):</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Alataghwa = Zaladva: see the Lamang cluster

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>17.</td>
<td>Alege</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Cross River State, Obudu LGA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Alifokpa – dialect of Yace

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reference</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18.</td>
<td>Alumu-Tsu cluster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.A</td>
<td>Arum–Chessu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Nasarawa State, Akwanga LGA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Benue-Congo: Plateau:</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.a</td>
<td>*Alumu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Arum</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Seven villages. ca. 5000 (Blench 1999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18.b</td>
<td>*Tsu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Chessu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Two villages. ca. 1000 (Blench 1999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source:</strong></td>
<td>Blench (1999), Kato (2003)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Aluu – dialect of Ikwere
Am Pikkà = Bole
Amala = Mala
Amana = Emane
Amanda = Batu Amanda: see the Batu cluster
Amar = Amar Randa, Amar Tita – dialects of Ninzam
Amap = Amo

<table>
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<td>Taraba State, Sardauna LGA</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>A single village east of Baissa</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Benue-Congo: South Bantoid; Tivoid?</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Source(s):</strong></td>
<td>Blench (1987)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Amegi = Biseni: member of Inland Ijo: Ijo cluster

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<td>Amon, Among</td>
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<td>1.B</td>
<td>Timap</td>
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<tr>
<td>2.B</td>
<td>Ba</td>
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<td>3.</td>
<td>Plateau State, Bassa LGA; Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA</td>
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<td>4.</td>
<td>3,550 (NAT 1950)</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td>Benue-Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Refs.</strong></td>
<td>Di Luzio (1972/3)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
21. Anaang
1. A Annang, Anang, Anaŋ
3. Akwa–Ibom State, Ikot Ekpene, Essien Udum, 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 Jere cluster
Anafejanzi = Janji
Anaguta = Iguta
Anang = Anaang
Anaj = Anaang
Ànarubùnu = Ribina: see Jere
Anazele = Jere: see the Jera cluster
Ancha – dialect of Ninzam
Andombo = Batu Andombo – a dialect of Batu
Andoni = Obolo
Anegorom = Gurrum – dialect of Ribina: see the Jera cluster
Anemoro = Lemoro
Anep = Balep: member of the Ndoe cluster
Anig = Kamantan
Angbe = Angwe: see the Batu cluster
Ania = Bole
Aniacha = next
Ani–cha – dialect of Igbo
Anirago = next
Aniragu = Niragu: see Gbiri–Niragu
Ankulu = Ikulu
Áŋkpa – dialect of Igala
Ankwa = Iku, Gora
Ankke = Goemai
Ankwa = Goemai
Anang = Anaang
Anorubuna = Ribina: see the Jera cluster
Anosangobari = Gusu: see the Jera cluster
Anowuru = Lemoro
Anpika = Bole
Anufawa = Nupe
Anupe = Nupe
Anpecwai = Nupe
Anuperi = Nupe
Anyama – member of Kolo cluster
Anyara = Ukaan

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

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

Refs. Howard (1921); Kaye (1971)

22.b *Uled Suliman
1. A Libyan Arabic
1.B Arabiyye
1.C Uled Suliman
2.C Ouled Suliman
3. Borno State, Geidam, Mober, Yunusari LGAs.
Also in Chad and Niger.
4. The Uled Suliman were formerly seasonal migrants
to Nigeria, but now are based in NE Borno. their
migratory loops are now extending far southwards
into Yobe and Jigawa states in the Hadejia-Nguru
wetlands. There are probably as many as 20,000
regularly trasnhuming in Nigeria.
Source(s) Blench (1990, 2003)

22.c *Baggara
1. A Sudanese Arabic
1.B Arabiyye
1.C Baggara
3. Yobe State. Also in Sudan.
Source(s) Blench (1990)
Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.

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

23. Arigidi cluster
3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA; Kwara State, Kogi LGA
5. Benue–Congo: Defoid: Akokoid

23.a *Afa
1.B Òwọn Áfá
1.C Áfá
2.A Oke–Agbe
3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Oke–Agbe town, Afia section
23.b *Arigidi
1.C Arigidi
3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Arigidi town
23.c *Erušu
1.A Erusu, Erushu
1.C Erüşü
3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Eruşu town

Refs. Ajiboye (1986)
23.d *Ese
1.B Òwọn Èsé
1.C Èsé
2.A Aje, Oke–Agbe
3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Oke–Agbe town, Ese section
23.e *Igaşi
1.A Igashi, Igasi
1.B Òwọn Ìgási
1.C Ìgási
3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Igaşi town
4. 45,000 (1986)

Refs. Fakoyo (1986)
23.f *Oge
1.B Òwò Ògè
1.C Òge
2.A Oke–Agbe
3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Oke–Agbe town, Oge section
23.g *Ojọ
3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Ajọwa town
23.h *Oyin
3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Oyin–Akoko town
23.i *Udo
1.A Ido
1.B Òwọn Ìdò
2.A Oke–Agbe
3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Oke–Agbe town, Ìdò section
23.j *Uro
3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Uro–Ajọwa town
4. 3,000 (1986)

Refs. Ayodele (1986)
aRor = Ror. Member of the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
Arogbo – south western dialect of Ìzọn: Ijọ cluster
Arokwa = Eruwa
Arringeu = Rin
Arughaunya = dialect of Oduál
Arum–Chessu = Alumu–Tesu
Arumaruma = Ruma
Arus – member of the Akpes cluster
Asennize = Sheni
Asentó – dialect of Gbe
asFer = Fer: a member of the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
Ashaganna – Benue–Congo: Kainji, extinct
Ashaku = Ashuku: see the Mbembe (Tigong) cluster

24. Ashe
1.A Ache
1.C Ìzè
2.A The Ashe share a common ethnonym with the Tíñor–Myampa (q.v.) which is Ìzär pl. Bazar for the people and Ìzar for the language. This name is the origin of the term Ejar.
2.C Koron Ache
3. Kaduna State, Kagarko LGA, Nasarawa State, Karu LGA

Source(s) Blench (1982, 2008)


Ashinginai = Cishingini: see the Kambari I cluster
Ashingini – member of Kambari I cluster
Asholio = Sholio: see the Katab cluster
Ashuku – dialect of the Mbembe (Tigong) cluster
Asiga = Leyigha
Asolio = Sholio: see the Katab cluster
Assaikio – dialect of Alago
25. Asu
1.B Asu
1.C Asu
2.A Abewa
2.B Ebe
3. Niger State: Mariga LGA: several villages south of Kontagora on the Mokwa road
4. 5000 (Blench 1987)
5. Benue–Congo: Nupoid: Nupe group

Source(s) Blench (1987)

Asumbo = Iyive
As-Us = Us: a member of the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
Ataba – dialect of Obolo
Atak = Jiru
Atakar – member of the Katab cluster
Atakat = Atakar: a member of the Katab cluster
Atala = Degema
Atam – Efik cover term for Kohumono, Lokà, Legbo and other languages in the Cross River area
Atam = Nta: see the Bakor cluster
Ate = next
Atę = Arhe: see the Ivbie North–Okpela–Arhe cluster

26. Aten
1.B Ten, Etien
1.C sg Àtên, pl. Nìtèn
2.B Ganawuri, Jal
3. Plateau State, Barkin Ladi LGA; Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA
4. 6,710 (1963 Census): est. 40,000 (Kjenstad 1988); est. 40,000 (Blench 2003)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Beromic

Source(s) Bouquiaux (1964); Hoffmann (n.d.)

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

27. Atsam
1.C sg. Tsam, pl. Atsam
2.C Chawai, Chawe, Chawi
3. Kaduna State, Kachia LGA
4. 10,200 (1931 Gunn); 30,000 (1972 Barrett)
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: group A
8. John 1923, Mark and John 1932

Source(s) Temple (1922: 86) Meek (1931a: II,145)

Atsipawa = Sogomuk
Attaka = next
Atta = Atakar: see Katab
Até = Atę: see the Ivbie North–Okpela–Atę cluster
Atyab = next
Atyap = Katab: see the Katab cluster

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

Source(s) Bouquiaux (1964); Hoffmann (n.d.)

Ayiga = Leyigha
Ayikiben = Yikuben

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

Source(s) Bouquiaux (1964); Hoffmann (n.d.)

Azaghvana = Dghwe
Azbinawa = Tamajeq
Azelle = Jere: see the Jera cluster
Azhiga = Rin
Azora = Zora
aZuksun = Zuksun: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster

Ref(s) Bouquiaux (1964); Hoffmann (n.d.)

Ayiga = Leyigha
Ayikiben = Yikuben

B.

Source(s) Bouquiaux (1964); Hoffmann (n.d.)

Ba = Amo
Ba Giiwo = Giiwo
Ba–Kuk = Tiyal: see Cinda–Regi–Tiyal cluster
30. Baa
1.B nyaa Báà
1.C raBáà sg, Báà pl.
2.A Kwa
3. Adamawa State, Numan LGA, Gyakan and Kwa towns, after Munga
4. 1,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Kwa group
Source(s) Blench (1987); Kleinewillinghöfer (1992)

31. Baan
2.A Ban–Ogoi
2.B Goi, Ogoi
4. Less than 5,000 (1990)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta-Cross: Ogoni: Kegboid
6. Kà–Ban, Kesari
Refs. ???
Banji – a dialect of the Kambari I cluster
Baatonu = Baatônun

32. Baatonun
1.A Batou
1.C Baatonu, Batou
2.B Bariba, Barba, Berba
2.C Bàrgù sg., Barba pl., Bartomba, Burgu, Borgawa, Bogung, Zana, U-zo pl., Ba-zo sg. (from Reshe)
3. Kwara State; mainly in Benin Republic
4. 62,634 in Nigeria (1963); 220,000 total (1987 UBS)
5. Gur
7. Monthly newsletter published in Benin Republic
9. Dictionary
Ba’ban = Abôn
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 = Badà: Jar cluster
Badawai – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu

33. Bade
1.A Bedde
2.B Gidgid
3. Borno State, Bade LGA; Jigawa State, Hadejia LGA
4. 31,933 (1952 W&B) includes Duwai and Ngizim;
100,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Chadic: West branch B: Bade/Warji major group:
Bade group
6. Western Bade (Magwaram, Maagwaram), Southern Bade (Bade k-Ado), Gashua Bade (Mazgarwa)
7. Folktales, 1975
Bade k-Ado – a dialect of Bade
Badni = Vodni, part of Mwaghavul
Badà – member of Jar cluster
Bagba = Géji
Baggara – member of the Arabic cluster
Bagira = B’ween
Bagura = Gura: see the Lame cluster
Bagwama = Kurama; and Ruma
Baho = Berom
Bahuli = Huli: see the Fali cluster
Bahumono = Kohumono
Baiissa – Fali of Baissa extinct
Bagama = Gnoore: see Mumuye
Bagara – unidentified group near Muri (Adelberger)
Bagingala – Dibo? in Federal Capital Territory, Kwali
LGA, North of Dangara
Bajju = next
Baju = Jju
Bakarawa – Kebe State, Yauri LGA; Possibly inter-married Reshe and Kambari: Harris (1939); Bertho (1952); Gunn and Conant (1960)
Bakele = Kukele

34. Bakor
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Ekoid Bantu
Source(s) BCCW
Refs. Koelle (1854: 11); Thomas (1914: 8); Winston (1964: 77); Crabb (1965: 7); Asinya (1987)
34.a *Abanyom
2.A Abanyom, Abanyum
2.B Befun, Bofon, Mbofon
3. Cross River State, Ikom LGA, main village
Abangkang
4. 12,500 (1986)
34.b *Efutop
1.A Ofutop
2.A Agbaragba
3. Cross River State, Ikom LGA
4. 8,740 (1953), 10,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Ekoid Bantu
Refs. Crabb (1965)
34.c *Ekajuk
Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.

1. A Akajuk
3. Cross River State, Ogoja LGA, Bansara, Nwang, Ntara 1, 2 and 3, and Ebanibim towns
4. more than 10,000 (Crabb 1965); 30,000 (1986 Asinya)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Ekoid Bantu
7. Reading and Writing Book 1967, 3 Primers 1969, various post-primer books, proverbs

Refs. Crabb (1965)
34. *Nde–Nsele–Nta cluster
3. Cross River State, Ikom LGA
4. 10,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Ekoid Bantu

Refs. Asinya (1985)
34. *Nde
2. B Ekam tulufu, Mbenkpe, Udom, Mbofon, Befon
4. 4,000 (1953); est. 12,000 (Asinya 1987)
*Nsele
1. A Nselle
4. 1,000 (1953); est. 3,000 (Asinya 1987)
34. *Nta
1. C Atam, Afunatam
4. est. 4,500 (Asinya 1987)
Source(s)
34. *Nkem–Nkum cluster
3. Cross River State, Ogoja LGA
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Ekoid Bantu

34. *Nkem
1. A Nkim
2. A Ogoja
2.B Ishibori
4. 11,000 (1953); est. 18,000 (Asinya 1987)
6. Nkim, Ogoja, Ishibori, Isibiri, Ogboja
8. Ishibori catechism, Catholic hymnbook
34. *Nkum
4. 5,700 (1953); est. 16,500 (Asinya 1987)
Refs. Winston (1964), Crabb (1965)
34. *Nnam
2.B Ndém
3. Cross River State, Ikom and Ogoja LGAs
4. 1,230 (1953); est. 3,000 (Asinya 1987)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid; Southern Bantoid; Ekoid Bantu

35. Bakpinka
1. C Iyongiyong, Iyoniyong
2. A Uwet
2.C Begbungba
3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA
4. Said to be dying out
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River; Delta–Cross: Upper Cross: East–West group

Source(s) (Sterk, n.d.)

Bakulung = Kulung
Balar = Kir–Balar
Balaabe = Yukuben
Balagete = Evant
Balep – member of the Ndoe cluster

36. Bali
1. B ìbáálí
1.C ‘Balo, Márí
3. Taraba State, Numan LGA, at Bali, a single village south of Jalingo
4. 1,000 (SIL)

Bali Holma = Holma
Balleri – a dialect of Dadiya
Baltap = Montol
Bambani – see Agoi
Bambara = next
Bambaro = Mbárú: see the Lame cluster
Bambuka = Kyak
Bambur = Kulung
Bamburo = Mbárú: see the Lame cluster
Ban = Baan
Banda = Shoo: see the Shoo–Minda–Nye cluster
Bandas = Durr–Baraza: see the Das cluster
Bandawa = Shoo: see the Shoo–Minda–Nye cluster
Bang – a dialect of Nor
Banga – member of the Mboi cluster
Bang, Banganci, Bangawa = Baangi; a member of Kambari I cluster
Bang, Banganci, Bangawa = Gwamhi–Wuri
Bangunji = Bangwinji

37. Bangjinge
1. A Bangunji, Bangunje, Bangwinji
1.C nyii Bánjóŋ
3. Gombe State, Shongom LGA
4. Estimated less than 6,000. 25 villages (2008)
6. Nabang, Kaloh [orthography based on Nabang]
7. Reading and Writing Book (2007)

Source(s) Kleinewillinghöfer (1992); Blench (2008)
Bánjìnì = Bangwinji
Bánjìnìb = Bangwinji
Banjiram – dialect of Longuda
Bánjùn (nii Bánjùn) = Bangjinge
Bankal = 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 = Baat
Bare = Bwazza: see the Mbula–Bwazza cluster
Baredawa – Small community in Bauchi Emirate
Temple (1922: 39)
Bareshe = Reshe
Bargu = Baatunon
Bari = Nyannym
Bariba = Baatunon
Barke = next
Barko = Mburku
Barkul = Mabo–Barkul
Barma = Zul: the Polci cluster
Baron – dialect of Bokkos: see Ron cluster
Bartomba = Baat
Barukul = Barkul: Mabo–Barkul
Basa = Kuda–Camo
Basa (Gwandara Basa) = Nimbia: a dialect of Gwandara
Basa – reference name for a cluster of languages tentatively subgrouped as
Basa-Gurara – Basa-Benue – Basa-Makurdi, Basa-Gumna – Basa-Kontagora and Basa-Gurmana

38. Basa-Gumna–Basa-Kontagora cluster
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Kamuku–Basa group
*Basa-Gumna
2.B Gwadara-Basa, Basa Kuta, Basa-Kaduna
3. Niger State, Chanchaga LGA
4. Only 2 known semi-speakers. The population known as Basawa speaks only Hausa
Source(s) Blench (1987)
*Basa-Kontagora
3. Niger State, Mariga LGA, N.E. of Kontagora
4. less than 10 speakers in 1987
Source(s) Blench (1987)

39. Basa-Gurara–Basa-Benue–Basa-Makurdi
5. Benue-Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Kamuku–Basa group
39.a*Basa-Gurara
2.A Basa-Kwali

3. Federal Capital Territory, Yaba and Kwali LGAs, along the Gurara river
Source(s) Blench (1981)
Refs. Sterk (1977)
39.b*Basa-Benue
1.A Basa
1.B RuBasa
1.C TuBasa
2.B Abacha, Abatsa
2.C (Basa-Komo, Basa-Kwomu not recommended)
3. Kogi State, Bassa, and Ankpa LGAs, Nasarawa State, Nassarawa LGA
4. 30,000 (1944-50 HDG); 100,000 (1973 SIL)
7. Literature being produced
Source(s) Blench (1992)
Refs. UBS (1989)
39.c*Basa-Makurdi
3. Benue State, Makurdi LGA, several villages on the north bank of the Benue, northwest of Makurdi

40. Basa-Gurmana
1.B Koromba
3. Niger 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 Nge = Nupe Tako: see the Nupe cluster
Basan – South–Central dialect of Izn: Ìjọ cluster
Basang – member of the Obanliku cluster
Basanga = Doko–Uyang
Básáu = Basang: see the Obanliku cluster
Bashawara = Yangkam
Bashiri = Yangkam
Bashua – dialect of Bokyi
Bassa = Basa
Bassan – a South–Central dialect of Ìjọ cluster
Bassua = dialect of Bokyi
Báswó – dialect of Bokyi
Bat = Bada: see the Jar cluster

41. Bata cluster
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara A: Bata group: Bata cluster
*Bacama
1.A Bachama
1.B Kwaa–Bwaare
1.C Bwaare
2.C Gboare, Bwatiye
3. Adamawa State, Numan and Guyuk LGAs, Kaduna State, north east of Kaduna town. Bacama fishermen migrate long distances down the Benue with camps as far as the confluence.

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

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

7. Orthography (1987)

8. Mark 1915

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

Refs. Carnochan (1970)

*Bata

1A Batta, Gbwata

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

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

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

Refs. Meek (1931)

Batonu = Baatotun
Batta = Bata

42. Batu cluster

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

4. 25,000 (SIL)

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

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

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

*Amanda–Afi cluster

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

*Angwe

3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA, Batu Angwe village

*Kamino

3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA, Batu Kamino village

Batura = Daffo–Butura: see Ron
Bauci = Baushi pop. 2,650 (Gunn 1949); less that 20,000 (1987)
Bausi see Min, Wàyà, Ndàka, Samburu, Rubu, Hipina (cf. Blench 1987; Regnier 1992)
Baule – dialect of Tula
Baya = Gbaya
Bayak: 4,025 in Bauchi Emirate: Temple (1922: 58)
Bayino = Abayongo – member of Agwagwune cluster
Bayobiri – member of the Ukpe–Bayobiri cluster
Bayono = Abayongo: see the Agwagwune cluster
Bazo = Baatotun
Bazza = Dakwa: see Kamwe
Bebi – member of the Obanliku cluster
Becheve = Baceve: see Icheve cluster
Bedde = Bade cluster
Befon = Nde: see the Bakor cluster
Befun = Bakor
Begbere–Ejar = Tinor–Myamya

Begbungba = Bakpinka
Bekulu = Ikulu

43. Bekwarra

1. A Bekwara, Bekworra
2. B Yakoro

3. Cross River State, Ogoja LGA

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

5. Benue–Congo: Unclassified: Bendi


Refs. Stanford (1967)

Bekworra = Bekwarra
Bele = 'Beele
Bellawa = 'Beele
Belegete = Evant
Bendeghe – member of the Ejaghahm cluster
Bendi = Bete–Bendi
Bengkpé = Mbe West: see the Mbe cluster
Benin = Edo (Binì
Benjke – dialect of Mbe West: see the Mbe cluster
Berba = Baatonun
Bere = Bwazzza: see the Mbula–Bwazzza cluster
Beriberi – dialect of Kanuri, and alternative name

44. Berom

1. A Birom, Berum
1.B Cèn Bèrom
1.C sg. Wòrom, pl. Berom, Birom (Du dialect)
2. B Afango, Akuut, Bahö, Gbang, Kibbo, Kibo, Kibbun, Kibyen, Sine
2.C Shosho, Shaushau (not recommended)
3. Plateau State, Jos and Barkin Ladi LGAs; Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA

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

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Beromic


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

& Dusu 1985).


progress

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

Sources: Dusu (2003)

Refs.

Berum = Berom

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

46. Bete–Bendi
1. A Bette–Bendi
2. B Dama
3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA
4. 17,250 (1952), 36,800 (1963)
5. Benue–Congo: Unclassified: Bendi
6. Bete, Bendi
7. Primers 1–3, literacy programme in progress

Source(s)

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

47. Bina
1. B Bobana
2. C Binawa
3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA
4. 220 (NAT 1949), 2,000 (1973 SIL)

Binawa = Bina Bindege = next
Bindiga = Bendeghe: see the Ejagham cluster
Bini = Edo
Binna = Ben
Biotu = the Ijọ name for Isoko
Bira = Igü: see Ebira
Biri = Igü: 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
Bisú – member of the Obanliku cluster

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

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

Source(s) Blench (1998)

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

50. Boga
1. A Boka
3. Adamawa State, Gombi LGA
4. 9,500 (1952 W&B), 50,000 (1973 SIL)

Source(s) S. Lukas wordlist
Refs. Newman (1964) fn.4

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

8. Portions of Scripture from 1955

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

Boghorom = Boghom
Bogung = Baaatonun
Bôhê åbêêlê = Òbele
Bohom = Boghom
Boi = Ya: member of the Vaghat cluster
Boje – dialect of Bokyì
Boka = Boga
Boki = Bokyì
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?

52. Bokyì
1. A Boki
2. B Nki, Okii, Uki
2. C Nfua
3. Cross River State, Ikom, Ogoja and Obudu LGAs; and in Cameroon
4. 43,000 (1963); 50,000 in Nigeria (1987 UBS), 3,700 in Cameroon (SIL).
5. Benue–Congo: Unclassified: Bendi
Source(s) Bruns (1975)

Bolanci = Bole

53. Bole
1.B Bòò Pìkkà, Bopika
1.C Am Pìkkà, Ampika
2.A Fika, Ptika
2.B Bolanci
2.C Anika, Bolowa
3. Bauchi State, Dukku, Alkaleri, and Darazo LGAs; Borno State, Fika LGA
4. 32,000 (1952 W&B); est. >100,000 (1990)
5. Chadic: West branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Bole group
6. Bara, Fika (Fiyankayen, Anpika)
7. Pamphlets; Reading and Writing Book (2006)
8. NT extracts (2007)
Source(s) Lukas (1952–3); Schuh p.c.; Newman p.c.; Leger (1990); Blench (2007)

Boi = Busa

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

54.a Bu
54.b Ningkada

55. Bukwen
3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA
5. Benue–Congo: South Bantoid: Beboid
Source(s) Koops (1971), Blench (1992)

Bukuma = Ogbronuagum
Buli – member of the Polci cluster

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

Bumu = South–Central dialect of Ibon; Ibo cluster
Bunborawa = Bambaro: see the Lame cluster
Bungnu = Mbonogno
Bunu = Mbonogno
Bunu = Ribina: see the Jera cluster
Bunu = dialect of Yoruba
Bununu (Jarawan) = Gingwak: see the Jar cluster
Bura – see Bura–Pabir
57. Bura–Pabir
   1.A Bourrah, Burra, Babir, Babur
   1.B Mya Bura
   1.C Two peoples with one language: the Bura and the Pabir
   2.A Kwojeffa, Huve, Huviya
   3. Borno State, Biu and Askira–Uba LGAs
   4. 72,200 (1952 W&B), 250,000 (1987 UBS)
   5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara branch A: Bura–Higi major group: Bura group
   6. Bura Pela (Hill Bura), Bura Hyde Hawul (Plains Bura)
   7. mimeo Dictionary (1959, 1962); Expanded dictionary 2009 posted on internet
   13. Extensive literacy materials
   16. Sign language (Blench 2004)

Source(s) Warren (2005); Blench (2009)


58. Burak
   1.B yu ‘Buurak pl. yele ‘Buurak
   1.C nyuwâ ‘Búürâk
   2.A ‘Yele
   2.C Shongom [name of an LGA]
   4. 4,000 (1992 est.)
   5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Bikwin group
   6. Tadam is a village speaking a highly distinctive form of the language
   7. Reading and Writing Book (2008)
   8. Luke ready for printing

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

Refs. Jungraithmayr (1968–9: 202)

59. Bure
   1.B BuBure
   1.C Bure
   2.B Bure
   3. Bauchi State, Darazo LGA
   4. A single village southeast of Darazo town
   5. Chadic: West branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Bole group

Source(s) Leger (1992)

Buregi = Regi: see the Cinda–Regi–Tiyal cluster
Burgu = Baatonu
Burkunawa = Mburku
Burma = Boghom
Burum = Boghom
Burgo = Rogo
Burre = Bura: see Bura–Pabir
Burrum = Boghom

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

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

Refs. Temple (1922)

Burumawa = Boghom

61. Busa cluster
   1.A Boussa
   1.C sg. Busa, pl. Busano
   2.B Busagwe, Busanse, Boussanse, Busanci
   3. Kwara State; Niger State, Borgu LGA; Kebbi State, Bagudo LGA; also in Benin Republic
   4. 11,000 in Nigeria (1952 W&B); 50,000 in Nigeria, 50,000 in Benin (1987 UBS)
   5. Niger–Congo: Mande: Southeast Mande
   7. Read and Write Busanci, 1971, Riddle Book, 1976

Source(s) Prost (1945); Wedekind (1972); Ross (19xx)

*Busa
1.B Bisâ
1.C sg. Busa, pl. Busano
2.A Bussa, Boussa
3. Niger 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
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
Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.

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

62. Beele
1. A Bele
   1.B Añéélé
   1.C bóhê ãñeélé sg., ãñeélé 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

Source(s): Schuh (1978)

Bele = Beele

63. Bena
1. A Ebina, Binna, Gbinna
1.B Ebónica
1.C Bôña
2. A Lala (not recommended), Purra (general term for northern 'Bôña)
2.B Yungur, Yangur
2.C Yungirba, Yungur
3. Adamawa State, Song and Guyuk LGAs
4. 44,300 (1963) probably including Lala and Roba; less than 100,000 (1990 est.)
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Yungur group
6. 'Bôña 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); Kleinewillinghöfer (1992)

Refs. Meek (1931)

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

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

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

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

Bóye (Korom Boye) = Kulere
Bómo – South–Eastern dialect of Izôn
Buurak = Burak
'Bwaare (also Kwaa–Bwaare) = Bacama: see the Bata cluster

C.

Cagere = Rin

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

Source(s)

Calabar = Efik
Cala = Ron
Calà–Calà = Lela
Cam–Mwana = Dijim: Dijim–Bwilim
Camajere = Rin
Camó = member of the Kudu–Camó cluster
Cancara = Kyan Kyar: a dialect of Gwandara
Cansu = Rin

66. Cara
1. A Chara, Nfachara, Fakara, Pakara, Fachara, Tereia, 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 Rin
Cen Berom = Berom

67. Cen Tuum
1.B Centúum
1.C Centúum
2.C Jalabe, Jaabe –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) Kleinenwillinghöfer (1992)

Central: see Idoma Central, Idoma; Igbo Central, Igbo; Nupe
Central, Nupe
Ceriya (nya Ceriya) – dialect of Longuda
Cesu = Arum–Cesu
Chaari = Danshe: the Zeem cluster
Chakfem = Cakfem: see Cakfem–Mushere
Challa = Ron
Cham–Mwana = Dijim–Bwilim
Chamba Daka = Samba Daka
Chamba Leko = Samba Leko
Cham–Mwona = Dijim–Bwilim
Chamo – member of the Kudu–Camo cluster
Chara = Cara
Chawai = Atsam
Chawe = Atsam
Chawi = Atsam

68. Che
1.A Ce
1.B Kuche
1.C Bache
2.A Rukuba
2.B Sale, Inchazi
3. Plateau State, Bassa LGA
4. 15,600 (1936 HDG); 50,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group:
Southwestern subgroup: cluster 1
8. Mark 1924, John 1931
Source(s) Wilson (1993)
Refs. Hoffman (n.d.), Gerhardt (19xx)

Cheke = Gude
Chekiri = Işekiri
Chessu = Arum–Cesu
Chibak = Cibak
Chibbuk = Cibak
Chikide = Cikide: see Guduf
Chilala = Lela
Chip = Miship
Chiwu = next
Choa = Shuwa: see the Arabic cluster
Chobar = Huba
Chokfem = Cakfem: see Cakfem–Mushere
Chokobo = Zora
Chomo = Como–Karim
Chong’e = Kushi
Chori – see Cori

69. Cibak
1.A Chibak, Chibuk, Chibbuk, Chibbak, Kyibaku, Kikaku
1.C Cibsk, 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
Cibbo = Tsobo
Cicpiu = Cipu
Cikide – dialect of Guduf
Cikobu = Zora
Cilela = Lela

70. Cinda-Regi-Rogo-Kuki cluster
2.C Kamuku
3. Niger State, Chanchagga, Rafi and Mariga LGAs
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Kamuku–Basa group
Source(s) Blench (1987); Regnier (1992)
*Cinda
1.A Jinda, Majinda
1.B Tucindo
3. Niger State, Mariga, Rafi, Kusheriki LGAs,
  Kaduna State, Birnin Gwari LGA
Source(s) Blench (1987); Spencer (2008)
*Regi
1.B Turegi
1.C sg. Buregi pl. Regi
3. Niger State, Mariga, Rafi, Kusheriki LGAs,
  Kaduna State, Birnin Gwari LGA
Source(s) Blench (1987); Spencer (2008)
*Kuki
1.A Tiyar [may only be a town name not a language]
1.B TuKuki
1.C BuKuki pl. Kuki
2.A Kamuku
3. Niger State, Mariga, Rafi, Kusheriki LGAs,
  Kaduna State, Birnin Gwari LGA
6. Azana, Akubyar

**Source(s)**

*Kwacika (†)

1. B Tukwacika


3. Kaduna State, Birnin Gwari LGA

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

**Source(s)** Blench (2008)

*Kwagere

3. Niger State, Chanchagga, Rafi and Mariga LGAs

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

*Rogo

1. B TəRəgə


2. C Ucanja Kamuku

3. Niger 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)

Cineni = Cinene

71. Cinene

1. A Cinene

1. C Cinene


4. 3,200 (Kim 2001)

5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara branch A: Mandara/Mafa/Sukur major group: Mandara

**Source(s)**


72. Cipu

1. B Cicipu

1. C Tocipu

2. A Acipa, Achipa, Achipawa, Atsipawa

2. B Təçəp Tochipo Tə–Səgəmək


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

4. 3,600 (1949 G&C)

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

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

**Source(s)**

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

73. Ciwogai

1. A Tsagu

2. B Sago, Tsaganci

3. Bauchi State, Ningi and Darazo LGAs

4. 3,000 (1977 Skinner)

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

**Refs.** Skinner (1977)

Clela = Lela

C–lela = Lela

74. Como–Karim

1. A Shomoh, Shomong, Chomo, Shomo

2. A Karim, Kirim

2. B Kiyu, Nuadhu

3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido and Jalingo LGAs


75. 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)

Cumfewen = ‘Bween: see the Fali cluster

D.

Da Holmaci = Holma: see the Nzanyi–Holma cluster

76. Daba

1. B Daba

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

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

5. Central Chadic: West Central group: Daba group


Dadia = Dadiya

Dadira = Dadiya

77. Dadiya

1. A Nda Dia, Dadia

1. B Bwe Dadiya pl. Daddiya

1. C Nyíyò Dadiya

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

Between Dadiya and Bambam.

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

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Waja group
source(s) Kleinewillinghöfer (1992); Blench (2008)
refs. Jungraithmayr (1968/69)

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

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

Dampar – member of the Kororofa cluster
Dantu = Gomme: see the Koma cluster
Dambul – see the Jar cluster
Dandawa = Dendi
Danshe – member of the Zeem cluster
Dan Shoo = Shoo: see the Shoo–Minda–Nye cluster
Daroro = Kacicere: see the Katab cluster

79. Das cluster
2. C Barawa
3. Bauchi State, Toro and Dass LGAs
4. 8,830 (LA 1971)
5. Chadic: West branch B: Zaar group
* Lukshi
1. B Dakshi
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 Boodlọ
2. C Zumbulawa, Dumbulawa

3. Bauchi State, Das LGA, Zumbul town
4. See Wandi
refs. 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 Zođi
1. C šērām zođi
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 Zođi
10. Hausa
11. The language borrows heavily from Hausa (25% of lexical entries) and for this reason appears to be thriving rather than speakers switching to Hausa
refs. Caron (2002)
Dat = Dot: see the Das cluster
Daza = Teda

80. Daza
1. A Daza
3. Bauchi State, Darazo LGA
4. a few villages
5. Chadic: West branch A: Bole–Angas major group:
(no data)
refs. Schuh (1978)

Dede – Schuh (1978)

81. Defaka
1. B Defaka
1. C Defaka
2. B Afakani
3. Rivers State, Bonny LGA, ward of Nkorọ town and Ìwọroma Nkorọ
4. ca. 200 [n.b. competence levels vary]
5. Atlantic–Congo: Volta–Congo: Ìjoid
10. Speakers are fluent in Nkorọ
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.
### Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.

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<th>Source(s)</th>
<th>Refs.</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>Thomas &amp; Williamson (1967), Thomas (19xx); Kari (various)</td>
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**Dehoxde = Dghwedê**

**Dele (nya Dele) – dialect of Longuda**

**Delebe – dialect of Longuda**

**Demsâ – dialect of Bata**

**Denjâ – member of the Lamja-Denjâ-Tola cluster**

<table>
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<tr>
<th><strong>83. Dendi</strong></th>
<th><strong>84. Deno</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.C Dandi</td>
<td>3. Bauchi State, Darazo LGA; 45 km northeast of Bauchi town</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.C Dandawa</td>
<td>4. 9,900 (LA 1971)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Kebbi State, Argungu and Bagudo LGAs; mostly in Benin Republic, and Niger</td>
<td>5. Chadic: West branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Bole group</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. 839 in Nigeria (1925 Meek); 21,000 in Benin (1980 CNL); 10,000 in Niger</td>
<td><strong>Refs.</strong> Tersis (1968); Schuh (1978)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Nilo–Saharan: Songhai</td>
<td><strong>85. Dera</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Refs.</strong> Tersis (1968)</td>
<td>1.B Boro Dera</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deng = Daka</td>
<td>1.C na Dera sg., Dera pl.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.A Kanakuru</td>
<td>2.A Cham, Cam, Kindiyo,</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. 11,300 (W&amp;B)</td>
<td><strong>7. Orthography based on Dijim lect. Reading &amp; Writing Book (2006)</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Mark and Scripture portions, 1937</td>
<td><strong>Source(s)</strong> Blench (1992); Jungraithmayr (1968/9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Source(s)</strong> Blench (1992)</td>
<td><strong>Refs.</strong> Kienewillinghöfer (1991)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Doknu = Gwamhi–Wuri**

**Dokshi = Lukshi: see the Das cluster**

**Domak = Doemak: see the Kofyar cluster**

**Dghwedê = Dghwedê**

**Dghwédé = Dghwedê**

<table>
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<th><strong>86. Dghwedê</strong></th>
<th><strong>88. Dijim–Bwilim</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.B Dghwedê</td>
<td>4. 7,545 (1968). ca. 20 villages</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### References

- Tersis (1968)
- Gowers (1907); Schuh (1978)
- Blench (1990)
- Jungraithmayr (1968/9)
- Kienewillinghöfer (1991)
- Newman (1977)
- Blench (1992)
- Weischedel (1975/6)
- Jungraithmayr (1975/6)

**Diko – dialect of Gbargri**

**Dim = Adim: see the Agwawgune cluster**

**Dimmuk = Doemak: see the Kofyar cluster**

**Dindiga = Bendeghe: see the Ejagham cluster**

**Dingai = Lala**

**Dingi = Dungu**

**Dir – member of the Polci cluster**

<table>
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<th><strong>89. Diri</strong></th>
<th><strong>90. Diri</strong></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dia (Nda Dia) = Dadiya</strong></td>
<td><strong>Dii = Dir: see the Polci cluster</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Diir = Dir: see the Polci cluster**

**Dijim – Bwilim**

**Dik – Dijim lect. Reading & Writing Book (2006)**

**Gospel of Luke ready for printing**


**Source(s)** Blench (1990)
Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.

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

Refs. Skinner (1977)

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

Refs. Meek (1931), CAPRO (1992)

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

91. Doko–Uyanga
1.B Dosanga
1.C Basanga
2.A Iko
3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA
4. Several towns


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

92. Dong
3. Taraba State, Zing and Mayo Belwa LGAs. At least six villages
4. ca. 20,000
5. Benue–Congo: Dakoid

Source(s) Blench (1993)


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

93. Dulbu
3. Bauchi State, Bauchi LGA
4. 80 (LA 1971)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantu: Jarawan Lábí group

Refs. Shimizu (1983)

Dumawa – Small community Bauchi State: Bauchi LGA: Dumi village: Temple (1922: 100); Campbell and Hoskison fieldnotes (1969)

94. Dungu
1.A Dungi, Dingi, Dwingi, Dunjawa
3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA
4. 310 (NAT 1949)


Dungu – dialect of Kpan
Dungu – dialect of Jukun of Takum

Doobe = Ndera: see the Koma cluster
Dookâ – see Gurumunt–Mbaaru
Doome = Ndera: see the Koma cluster
Dòôrî – see the Jar cluster
Dorofì – dialect of Nor
Dosanga = Doko–Uyanga
Dosọ = Mingang Dosọ
Doton – member of the Das cluster
Dos’arawa = Jar cluster
Dsekeri = Isekeri
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
Dukanț = Hun
Dukwu (Wa Duku) – dialect of Bacama: see the Bata cluster
Dukuri = Duguri: the Jar cluster

Durr–Baraza – member of the Das cluster
Durop = Korıp
Dutse (Jarawan Dutse) = Izere
Duurum = Geruma
Dwai = Dwai
Dwai = Dungu
Dyingi = Dungu
Dyarma = next
Dyerma = Zarma

95. Dza
1. A Dza, Ja
1. B ñnwa’ Dzâ
1. C Êédzà, ìdzà
2. A Jenjo, Janjo, Jen,
3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA and Adamawa State, Numan LGA. Along the Benue River.
4. 6,100 (1952). N.B. Figures for Dza may include other Jen groups such as Joole and Tha (q.v.)
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Jen group

Sourse(s) Blench (1987); Kleineiwillighofer (1992)

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

96. Dzodinka
2. A Adiri, Adere
3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA; also in Cameroon: a single village on the border
8. Mark, 1923, John 1932
Refs. Dieu & Renaud (1983)

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

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

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

98. Ebira cluster
1. A Igbirra, Igbirra, Egbirra, Egbura
3. Kwara State, Okene, Okehi, and Kogi LGAs; Nasarawa State, Nasarawa LGA; Edo State, Akoko–Edo LGA
4. 154,500 (1952 P.Bruns), 500,000 (1980 UBS); about 1M (1989 Adive)

5. Benue–Congo: Nupoid: Ebira cluster

*Okene
3. Kwara State, Okene, Okehi, and Kogi LGAs
3 Primers 1972–3, 3
post–Primers 1974; Official Orthography 1985
Refs. Scholz & Scholz (1972); Scholz (1976); Adive (1989)

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

*Koto
2. C Êgu (Egu, Ika, Bira, Birí, Panda
3. Nasarawa State, Nasarawa LGA, Toto and Umaisha towns, Kogi State, Bassa LGA
Refs. Sterk (1977)

Ebode = next
Ebode – member of the Lala cluster
Eboh = Aboh: see the Úkwuanj–Aboh–Ndonji cluster
Eboze = Buji: see the Jere cluster
Ébú – dialect of Igalà

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

Eche – Echie
Echie – dialect of Igbo

100. Eda
1. A Ìdàra
1. B Ànda pl. Àda
1. C Ìdà
2. A Kadara
3. Kaduna State, Kachia LGA; Niger State, Paikoro LGA
4. 22,000 (NAT 1949); 40,000 (1972 Barrett). Towns; Adunu, Amale, Dakalo, Ishau, Kurmin Iya, Kateri, Bishini, Doka (Kaduna road)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Northern group
6. There is town called Agunu in Kachia LGA which speaks a language very similar to 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 Numbering (2006)
8. NT extracts (2006)
12. Request programme, Zuma FM Radio

Source(s) Maikarfi (2007)

Refs. Smith (1953)

Èdè = Yoruba
Ediba = Kohumono
Ediro – dialect of Engenni

101. Èdo
1.A Oviedo, Ovioba
2.A Benin
2.B Èdo (Bini)
3. Èdo State, Ovia, Oredo and Orhionmwon LGAs
4. 203,000 (1952), 1,000,000 (1987 UBS)
5. Benue–Congo: Èdoïd: North–Central Èdoïd i.
7. Various readers, including set of 1–6, (1987);
   Dictionaries (1937, 1986); Official Orthography
8. Scripture portions from 1914; New Testament
Refs. Melzian (1937); Agheryisi (1986); UBS (1989);
   Elugbe (1989)

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

Edzu = Abawa: see Gupa–Abawa
Èdzà = next
Èjá = Dza

103. Efai
1.B Æfai
2.B Efiaf (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:

Effiat = Efai
Effium = Ufiom: see the Oring cluster
Effurum = Êvbìè
Effurun = Êvbìè
Efifa – Yoruba dialect

104. Efik
2.A Calabar
3. Cross River State, Calabar municipality, Odukpani
   and Akamkpa LGAs; and in Cameroon
4. 26,300 (1950 F&J), 10,000 in Cameroon; 360,000
   first language speakers; spoken as a second language
   by 1.3 million (UN 1960), 3.5 million (1986 UBS)
   diminishing
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower
   Cross: Central group
7. Literary language; Official Orthography
8. Bible 1868, reprinted 1952/62/64, Scripture
   portions from 1850, Catechism 1956, second draft of
Source(s) Connell (1991)
Refs. Dictionaries: Goldie (1862), Adams (1952/3);
   Goldie (1868) grammar; UBS (1989); further
   bibliography in Cook (1985)

Eftotop = Bakor
Ègbá – dialect of Yoruba
Ègbodo = Yoruba
Ègbé – dialect of Mbe West: see the Mbe cluster
Ègbé = Mbe West: see Mbe
Ègbedána – dialect of Ìkùrè
Ègbèma – dialect of Igbo
Ègbéma – dialect of Èzọn: Èjọ cluster
Ègbíra = Èbîra
Ègbúra = Èbîra
Ègede = Ègède
Ègede = Ègède
Ègíñì = Èngenni

105. Eggon
1.A Ègon
1.B onumu Ègon
1.C Mo Ègon
2.B Èdaga Èggon, Èlì Èggon
3. Nasarawa State, Akwanga, Nassarawa–Èggon and
   Lafia LGAs
4. 52,000 (Welmers 1971)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group:
   Southwestern subgroup: cluster 2
6. 25 dialects are locally recognised although the
   status of these is unclear
7. 2 readers
8. New Testament 1975, Scripture portions from
   1935, hymnbook
Source(s) Blench (1992)

Eghom = Èkùm: see Mbe
Ègní = Èst Ègbè: a dialect of Ègbè
Ègon = Èggon
Ègu = Ègù: see Èbîra
Ègun = Ègù
Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.

**106. Ehu**
1. A Ekpenmi, Ekpimi, Epimi
2. Ondo State, Akoko South LGA
3. 5,766 (1963)

**107. Ehu – member of the Akpet–Ehum cluster**
1. Akpet–Ehum cluster
2. A Ekpenmi, Ehpimi, Ehu
3. Ondo State, Akoko South LGA
4. 5,766 (1963)

**108. Ekpetiama**
1. A Ekpetiama, Ekpeti
2. Benue State, Otukpo LGA
3. 4,500 plus (1988)
4. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross: (no data) – dialect of Efik?

**Relfs.**
Connell (1991)

**Ekid = Eket**

**Ehim – member of the Akpet–Ehum cluster**
1. Akpet–Ehum cluster
2. A Ekpenmi, Ehpimi, Eku
3. Ondo State, Akoko South LGA
4. 5,766 (1963)

**Ekik = Ekit**
1. A Ekik, Ekik
2. Akwa Ibom State, Ekit LGA
3. 22,000 (1952 W&B); estimated 200,000 (1989)

**Ref/S.**
Connell (1991)

**Ekin = Ejagham**
1. A Ekin, Ekin
2. Benue State, Ekin LGA
3. Cross River State, Ikom and Akamkpa LGAs
4. 4,200 (1963)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross: Central group

**Ref/S.**
Forde and Jones (1950), Cook (1969b)
Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.

6. Mbeci (=Mbekyi, Mbeji, Mbamu
7. Primer
8. Hymnbook

Sources: Kato (2006)
Refs. Temple (1922); Armstrong (1955, 1964, 1979); Mackay (1964)

Elu – dialect of Isoko

113. Emai–Juleha–Ora cluster
2.B Kunibum
2.C Ivbiosakon
3. Edo State, Owam LGA
4. estimated 100,000 plus (1987 Schaefer)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North Central Edoid
6. Ivhimion
8. Four gospels 1908–10
*Emai
4. estimated 20–25,000 (1987 Schaefer)
7. Dictionary
Refs. Schaefer (1987) dictionary
*Juleha
1.C Aoma
4. estimated 50,000 (1987 Schaefer)
*Ora
4. estimated 30,000 (1987 Schaefer)

114. Emane
1.A Amana
3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA; and in Cameroon
4. No proof of permanent communities in Nigeria
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Tivoid

Emede – dialect of Isoko

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

Emoro = Lemoro
Emphua – dialect of Ikwere
Emu – dialect of Ukwuanj; see Ukwuanj–Aboh–Ndog
Emughan – dialect of Abuan
Eneeme = Nama: see the Mbembe (Tigong) cluster

116. Engenni
1.A Ngene, Égenç
1.B Gege
3. Rivers State, Yenagoa and Ahoada LGAs
4. 10,000 (1963); 20,000 (1980 UBS)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: Delta–Edoid
6. Ediro, Inedua, and Oguu; Zarama in Yenagoa LGA

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

117. English
3. An official language widely used in media and as a first language by an increasing proportion of Nigerian urban populations.
5. Indo–European: Germanic
10. Main second language of all urban populations, except in Hausa cities of the far north
12. Main language of television, radio and newspapers

Ènhwe – dialect of Isoko
Èni – see the Qko–Èni–Èsanyèn cluster
Enna = Èrei: see the Agwagwune cluster
Ènwan = Sasaru–Ènwan–Ègwè

118. Ènweg
1.B Ènweg
1.C Ènweg
2.A Èron (incorrectly)
3. Akwa Ibom State, Mbo LGA
4. estimated 50,000 plus (1988)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross

Ènweg – dialect of Isoko
Ènyong – dialect of Èbibio
Èpè = Èloyi

119. Èpè
2.B Èpè–Ètissa, Èpè–Ètìsì
3. Rivers State, Yenagoa LGA
4. 12,000 (SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: Delta–Edoid
6. two clans Èpè and Ètìsì in at least three towns: Àgudàmà, Àkènñfài, Ènègùègùè
7. Primer. Rivers Readers Project, Reader 1, Reading and Writing book

Èpèì = Èhlùèn
Èrakwa = Èrùwa
Èrègbà – dialect of Èkwà
Èreì – member of the Agwagwune cluster
Èróhwà = Èrùwa
Èrùsù – member of the Akoko cluster

120. Èrùwa
1.A Èróhwà, Èrakwa, Arokò
3. Bendel State, Èsòkò LGA
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: Southwestern Edoid

121. Esan
1.A Ishan
1.B Awain
3. Bendel State, Agbazilo, Okpeho, Owan and Etsako LGAs
4. 183,000 (1952); 500,000 estimated in 1963: Okojie & Ejele (1987)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North Central Edoid
6. Many dialects

Esuku – member of Akpes cluster
Etche = Echie: see Igbo

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

Ethun = Hun
Etien = Aten
Etkye = Kentu: see Kpan

123. Etkywan
1.A Icen, Ichen, Itchen
1.B Kentu, Kyätö, Kyanton, Nyidu
3. Taraba State, Takum and Sardauna LGAs
4. 6,330 in Donga district (1952 W&B); more than 7,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Benue: Jukunoid: Central Jukunoid: Kpan–Icen group
Source(s) Blench (1991)

Etono I – member of the Ubaghara cluster
Etono II – member of the Agwagwune cluster

124. Etsako
1.B Yekhee: not all speakers of the language recognise this as the name of the language.
2. A Etsako: the language is not the only language listed as being spoken in Etsako LGA.
3. Edo State, Etsako, Agbako and Okpeho LGAs
4. 73,500 (1952), 150,000 (UBS 1987)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North–Central Edoid
6. Auchi, Uzaiuru, South Ibbie, Uwepa–Uwano, (Weppa–Wano), Avbianwu (Fugar), Avbiele, Ivbidaobi

125. Etulo
1.A Utur, Eturo
2.C Turumawa
3. Benue State, Gboko LGA, Taraba State, Wukari, LGA
4. 2,900 (1952 RGA); more than 10,000 (Shain, p.c. 1988)
5. Benue–Congo: Idomoid: group b
6. Many dialects
7. Etulo/English diglot of Etulo customs
Refs. Armstrong (1964)

Etung North – member of the Ejagham cluster
Etung South – member of the Ejagham cluster
Etuno = Etono II: see the Agwagwune cluster
Eturo = Etulo
Evadi – a dialect of Kambari

126. Evant
1.A Avande, Evand, Ovande
2.B Balagete, Belegete
3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA and in Cameroon
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Tivoid
Source(s) Gray Wordlist
Refs. Breton et Dieu (1984); Regnier (1990)

Evrie = Uvbiq
Evhro = Uvbiq
Ewumbonga = Ofombonga: see Mbembe
Eyagi = Yoruba
Eyq – dialect of Okpamhleri
Êza = Ńzaa
Ezei = Erei: see the Agwagwune cluster
Ezêkwe = Ńzekwe
Êzaa – a member of the Izi–Êzaa–Ikwo–Mgbo cluster
Eźelle = Jere
Ezôn = next
Ezôn = I Gonz
Ezopong = Osopong: see Mbembe
Êzza = Ńzaa: see the Izi–Êzza–Ikwo–Mgbo cluster
Ěkakumo = Ukaan
Ọshinginai – a dialect group of the Kambari I cluster
Ọvii = Duawai
Fa’awa = Pa’a
Fachara = Cara
Fadan Wate = Ninzam
Fadawa – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu
Faishang – dialect of Izere
Faka = next
Fakai = next
Fakanci = Ká: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
Fakara = Cara
Fakawa = next
Fakkanci = Kag: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
Fali – Bana (in error)
Fali of Baissa – nearly extinct
Fali of Fali Plateau – unknown classification 5–6 speakers only remaining (per K. van Wyk (1984))
Fali of Jilbu = next
Fali of Jilvu = Zizilivakan
Fali of Kiria – Kirya-Konzal
Fali of Mijilu – Kirya-Konzal
Fali of Mubi – Fali cluster
Fali of Muchella = next
Fali of Muchella – Fali cluster

127. Fali cluster
2.A Fali of Mubi, Fali of Muchella
2.C Vimtim, Yimtim
3. Adamawa State, Mubi LGA
4. Four principal villages. Estimate more than 20,000 (1990)
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Bata group
Source(s) Blench (1992)
*Vin
1.B Uroovin
1.C Uvin
2.A Vimtim
3. Vimtim town, north of Mubi
*Huli
1.A Bahuli
1.B Urahuli
1.C Huli, Hul
3. Bahuli town, northeast of Mubi
*Madzarin
1.B Ura Madzarin
1.C Madzarin
2.A Muchella
3. Muchella town, northeast of Mubi
*Bween
1.B Urambween
1.C Cumbween
2.A Bagira
3. Bagira town, northeast of Mubi

128. Fam
1.B Fam
1.C Fam
2.C Koña, Konga
3. Taraba State, Bali LGA, 17km east of Kungana
4. less than 1,000 (1984)
5. Bantoid: Northern Bantoid: Mambiloid: Fam
Source(s) Blench (1984)
Fan – dialect of Berom
Fantuan = Kafancan: see the Katab cluster
Faran = Firan
Fedare – next
Federe – dialect of Izere
Feserek = Izere

129. Firan
1.A Faran, Forom
1.B Firàn
1.C yes Firàn sg. yes Bèfìràn pl.
2.A Kwakwi
3. Plateau State, Barakin Ladi LGA, at Kwakwi station, south of Jos
4. less than 1500 (1991)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Central group: South–Central subgroup: Izere cluster
Source(s) Regnier (1991); Blench (2004)
Refs. Shimizu (1975);
Fire = Tsobo
Fiti = Surubu
Fitilai = Bwilim: Dijim–Bwilim
Fiyankayen = Fika: a dialect of Bole
Fizere = Izere
Fobur – dialect of Izere
Foni = Pa’a
Forom = Firan
Foron with Fan–Foron–Heikpang – dialect group of Berom
Ftour = Xedi
FuCaka = Pa’a
FuCiki = Pa’a
Fugar = Avianwu: see Etsako = Ye’khee
Fula = next
Fulani = next
Fulbe = Fulfulde

130. Fulfulde
1.B Fulfulde
1.C Pullo pl. Fulbe
2.B Fillanci, Filatanci, Fula
2.C Fulani, Filani, Rumada
3. Scattered throughout the country; also in other countries of West-Central Africa
4. 3,000,000 (1952)
5. Atlantic–Congo: Atlantic: Northern Branch: Senegal group
6. Main dialects in Nigeria: Central: Kano–Katsina–Bauchi–Born; East: Adamawa; West: Sokoto
7. newspaper; Official Orthography

Refs. Blench (1990)

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

Fursum – dialect of Izere
Furşupagha – a south–western dialect of İzere cluster
Funtu (Koro Funtu of Minna) = Jijili
Futu – dialect of Kamwe

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

Fyandigere = Gera

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

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

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

135. Ga’anda cluster
1.C Kaßan
2.B Mokar [name of the place where the rolling pot stopped]
3. Adamawa State, Gombi LGA

4. 7,600 (1952); 10,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Chadic: Biu Mandara branch A: Tera group:
136a. Ga’anda
1.B Tlsa’andata pl. Ka’andoca
4. Six villages
136b. Kaßan
1.B Tlsaßanoda pl. Kaßona
4. Twelve villages
136c. Förtata
1.B Tlsaßortata pl. Förtaca
4. Five villages
Source(s) Blench & Seibert (1999)

Refs. R. Newman (1966)

136. Boga
1.A Boka
3. Adamawa State, Gombi LGA
4. 5 villages
5. Chadic: Biu Mandara branch A: Tera group:
Source(s) Blench & Seibert (1999)


137. Gade
1.A Gede
1.B Gade
1.C Gade
3. Federal Capital Territory; Nasarawa State, Nassarawa LGA
4. 60,000 (Sterk 1977);
5. Benue–Congo: Nupoid
Refs. Sterk (1977)

Gaejawa = Geji: see the Geji cluster
Ga’a – dialect of Warji
Galambe = Galambu

138. Galambu
1.A Galembi, Galambe
1.B Galambu
1.C Galambu
3. Bauchi State, Bauchi LGA, at least 15 villages
4. 8505 (Temple 1922); 2020 (Meek 1925); 1000 (SIL)
5. Chadic: West branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Bole group
Refs. Gowers (1907); Schuh (1978)

Galamkya = dialect of Badà: Jar cluster
Galavda = Glavda
Galambe = Galambu
Galembe = Galambu
Gamergou – member of the Wandala cluster
Gamergu – member of the Wandala cluster
Gambar Leere = next
Gambargu = Malgwa: see the Wandala cluster
Gamishawa = Gamshi: Offset of Geruma
Gamo = Ngamo

139. Gamo–Ningi cluster
3. Bauchi State, Ningi LGA
4. 15,000 but most speak Hausa.

Source(s) Maddieson (1988)

*Gamo
1.B tì-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)

*Ningi
Gamsawa = next
Gana – member of the Lere cluster
Gana – member of the Mboi cluster
Ganawa = Gana: see the Lere cluster
Ganagana = next
Ganagwa = Dibo
Ganang – dialect of Izere
Ganawuri = Aten
Gar – dialect of Badia: see Jar cluster
Gar (Duguri of Gar) – see the Jar cluster
Gàr – see Guruntum–Mbaaru
Garaka = Badia: see the Jar cluster
Garbâi – dialect of Jibu: see the Jukun cluster
Garoua – dialect (outside Nigeria) of Bata
Gasi – dialect of Dera
Gashish – dialect of Berom
Gaticp = Sagamuk
Gauawa = Gau
Gava – dialect of Guduf
Gayam – dialect of Jibu: see the Jukun cluster
Gayâr – see Guruntum–Mbaaru
Gayegi – dialect of Gbari Yamma
Gayi = Bisu: see the Obanliku cluster
Gayi – dialect of Kpan
Gbâgyi = Gbâgyi

140. Gbâgyi
1.C Ibagyi, Gbâgyi

2.A East Gwari, Gwari Matai
2.B Gwari
3. Niger State, Rafi, Chanchaga, Shiroro and Suleija LGAs; Federal Capital Territory: Kaduna State, Kachia LGA; Nasarawa State, Keffi and Nasarawa LGAs
4. 200,000 (1952 G&C) including Gbari; 250,000 (1985 UBS)
5. Benue–Congo: Nupoid: Gwari
6. A spread of lects not clearly defined but the variation represented here by town names: Vwezhi, Ngeme (Genge, Gyange), or Tawari, Kuta, Diko, Karu, Louome, Kaduna
7. Some literature produced

Refs. James (1990)

141. Gbâgyi Nkwa
1.B Gbâgyi
1.C Gbâgyi
3. Niger State, Rafi LGA
4. more than 50,000 (1989 est.)

Source(s) Blench (1989)
Gbang = Berom
Gbanraiñ – north–central dialect of ïjọ: ïjọ cluster
Gbaruangamu = Òporoza: see the ìjọ cluster: ìjọ cluster

142. Gbâri
2.A Gwari Yamma, West Gwari
3. Niger State, Chanchaga, Suleija, Agaie and Lapai LGAs; Federal Capital Territory: Kaduna State, Kachia LGA; Nasarawa State, Nassarawa LGA
4. 200,000 (1952 G&C) including Gbâgyi
5. Benue–Congo: Nupoid: Gwari
6. A spread of lects listed in the previous edition according to town names: Botai, Jezhu, Konge, Kwange (Agbawi, Wake, Ì Wahe, or Kwali, Paiko, Izom, Gayedgi, Yamma (Gwari Gamma). Speakers attest a division of lects based on river locations: Shigokpna, Zubakpna, Abokpna, Sunwakpna
8. John in Paiko 1926, Mark in Gayegi 1925

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

Refs. James (1990);

Gbaru Yamma = Gbâri

143. Gbâya
1.A Baya
1.B Gbâya
1.C Gbâya
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)

144. Gbe cluster
2. A Aja
3. Lagos State, Badagry LGA; and mainly in the Republics of Benin and Togo
5. Volta–Congo: Kwa: Left Bank
*Alada
8. Bible 1923, Scripture portions from 1886, Catechism 1885
*Asento
1. A Aséntó
*Gbekon
*Gun
1. A Gù, Egun
4. 300,000 (Atinwore 1986)
8. New Testament (1892, 1919); Bible (1923, 1972)
*Phela
1. A Phélá
*Savi
*Weme
1. A Wéme
Refs. Asiwaju (1979); Capo (1979)

Gbékon – dialect of Gbe
Gbédè – dialect of Yoruba

145. Gbatsu
2. A Katanza
3. Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA. About six villages east of the road north of Akwanga
4. 5000 (2008 est.)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Ninzie: Mada cluster
Source: Blench & Kato (2008)

Gbh = Ninzo
Gbinna = Bena

146. Gbiri–Niragu cluster
3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA
4. 5,000 (1952 W&B)
*Gbiri
1. B Igbiiri, Agari, Agbiri
2. A Gura, Gure, Guri
*Niragu
1. B Anirago, Aniragu
2. A Kafugu, Kagu, Kahugu, Kapugu

Gbo = Legbo
Gboare = Bacama: the Bata cluster
Gbhuhwe = Guduf: see Guduf–Gava
Gbwa = Bata
Gede = Gade
Gedegede – member of Akpes cluster
Geeri–Ni = Jiir: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Zuksun cluster
Geerum = Geruma

147. Geji cluster
2. A Kayauri, Kaiyorawa
2. C ‘Barawa
3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA
5. Chadic: West branch B: Zaar group
Refs. Gunn (1953); Campbell and Hoskison (1969)
*Mogang
1. A Bolu, Buli
1. B Mogân
4. 1,250 (LA 1971), ‘a few hundred’ (Caron 2005)
*Pyalulu
1. A Pelu, Belu
1. B Pyààlù
*Geji
1. B Gyazə
2. A Bagba
2. C Gezawa, Gaejawa
3. Toro, Bauchi LGAs, Bauchi State
7. Reading and Writing Book (2006)
8. NT extracts (2007)
Refs. Gunn (1953)
*Buu
1. A Zaranda
1. B Bùù
4. 750 (LA 1971), ‘a few hundred’ (Caron 2002)

Gela = next
Gelanci (Gelanci Serim) = next
Gelawa = Jiir: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
Gelebda = Glavda
Gema = Gyem
Gemasakun = Sukur
Gembu – a dialect of Nor
Genge = Gbagyi

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

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

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

Gezawa = Geji
Gålavda = Glavda
Gämå Sawkün = Sukur
Gona – member of the Mboi cluster
Gavoko = Gvoko
Ghbboko – dialect of Glavda?
Ghana = Pidlimdi: see the Tera cluster

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

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

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

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

153. Glavda
1.A Galavda, Glanda, Gelebda, Gålødá
2.C Wakura
3. Borno State, Gwoza LGA; also in Cameroon
4. 20,000 (1963); 2,800 in Cameroon (1982 SIL)
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Mandara–Mafa–Sukur major group: Mandara group
6. Ngoshe (Ngweshe)
9. Dictionary; Rapp and Benzing (1968)
Refs.

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

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

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

Goi = Baan
156. Gokana
3. Rivers State, Gokana–Tai–Eleme LGA
4. 54,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Ogoni: Kegboid
8. Catholic catechism, Hymnbook

**Refs.** Brosnahan (1964, 1967); Vopnu (1991)

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Gombe – dialect of Fulfulde
Gombi = Ngwaba
Gong = Kagoma
Gomla = next
Gomu = MoÚ`
Gongla = Gnoore – dialect of Mumuye
Gora = Iku–Gora–Ankwa
Goram = Gwarom: see the Kofyar cluster
Gori = Oko: see Oko–Eni–Osanyen
Goudé = Gude
Gù = Gbe
Guba = next
Gubawa = next
Gubi = Shiki
Gubu = next
Gubuwa = Shiki
Gude = Gufè
Gudi – dialect of Nungu
Gudo = Gudu

157. Gudu
1. A Guta, 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: 1.124)

158. Guduf–Cikide cluster
2. C Afkabiye (Lamang)
4. 21,300 (1963)
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Bata group

**Source(s)** L. Jacobson wordlist
**Refs.** Meek (1931: 1.124)

159. Gude
1. A Gude, Goudé
2. A Mubi
3. Adamawa State, Mubi LGA; Borno State, Askira–Uba LGA; and in Cameroon
4. 28,000 (1952), est. 20,000 in Cameroon
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Bata group
7. 3 Primers 1974, Folk tales 1973, literacy programme in progress,
8. Mark 1974, Bible translation in progress

**Source(s)** IL/NBTT wordlist
**Refs.** Dieu & Renaud (1983)

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

**Source(s)** Blench (1989)

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

**Source(s)** Blench (1989)

Gurrum – dialect of Ribina: see the Jera cluster
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#### 162. Guruntum–Mbaaru
1. A Gurutum
2. B Gùrduŋ
3. Bauchi State, Bauchi and Alkaleri LGAs
4. 10,000 (1988 Jaggar)
5. Chadic: West sub-branch B: Zaar group: Guruntum subgroup
6. By settlements Dookà, Gàr, Gayàr, Kàràkàra, Kuukù, and Mbaarù

**Refs.** Jaggar (1988); Haruna (2007)

Gurumùtum = 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

**Refs.** Schneeberg (1971); Caron (2001)

*Guus*
1.B mur gùús (one person); Gùùs (people)
1.C vii ko gùús (mouth of Guus)
2.A Sigidi, Sugudi, Sigdi, Segiddi
4. 775 (1950 HDG). 17 villages (Caron 2001)

**Refs.** Caron (2006)

*Zaar*
1.A Za’r, Zar
1.B Vik Zaar, Vigzar,
1.C Zaar pl. Zàrs̀
2.B Sáyànći
2.C Básáy tên pl. Sàyà:wà, Saya, Seya, Seiyara [Saya terms are now considered derogatory]
6. Kal, Gambar Leere, Lusa
8. NT extracts (2007)
9. Grammar (Caron 2006)

**Source(s)** Blench (2007)

**Refs:** Caron (2006)

Guvja – a dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu
Guyak – dialect of Longuda
Guyuwa (nya Guyuwa) – dialect of Longuda
Guzubo – dialect of Tsobo

#### 164. Gvoko
1.A Gavoko
2.A Ngoshe Ndaghang, Ngweshe Ndhang, Nggweshe
2.C Ngoshe Sama
3. Borno State, Gwoza LGA; Adamawa State, Michika LGA
4. 2,500 (1963); 4,300 (1973 SIL); estimated more than 20,000 (1990)

5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub-branch A:
Mandara/Mafa/Sukur major group: Mandara group

**Source(s)**

#### 165. Gwa
1. Bauchi State, Toro LGA
4. Less than 1,000 (LA 1971)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantu: Jarawan

Gwak = Gingwak: see the Jar cluster
Gwali = Gbari and Gbagyi
Gwamfi = Gwamhi–Wuri

#### 166. Wuri-Gwamhy–Mba
1.A Gwàndara
2.B Banganci
2.C Lyase–ne Dsknu Bangawa for Gwamhi
3. Kebbi State, Wasagu LGA; Gwamhi around Danko town and Wuri around Maga town
4. Two peoples with one language
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Northern Group

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

**Refs.** Rowlands (1962)

Gwanda (nya Gwanda) – dialect of Longuda
Gwandaba – dialect of Longuda
Gwandara–Basa = Nimbia: a dialect of Gwandara

#### 167. Gwandara
1.B Gwàndara
3. Niger State, Suleija LGA; Federal Capital Territory; Nasarawa State, Nassarawa, Keffì, Lafia and Akwanga LGAs; Kaduna State, Kachia LGA
4. 12,000 (1952); 30,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Hausa group
6. Central: Gwandara Karashi, Western: Gwandara Koro, Southern: Kyan Kyar, Eastern: Toni; Gwandara Gitata, Nimbia (Gwandara–Basa)

**Source(s)**

**Refs.** Matsushita (1974, 1976); Na’lìbi and Hassan (1969)

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

Gwanto = next
Gwantu – member of the Numana–Nunku–Gwantu–Numbu cluster
168. Gwara
1. B iGwara
1. C unGwara sg. aGwara pl.
2. C Gora
3. Kaduna State, Kagarko, Jaba LGAs
4. Five villages [2009]
10. Hausa, Ìdù, Nyankpa
11. According to adults, Hausa is taking over among younger people, although the extent of this is hard to gauge.

Sources: Blench (2009)

Gwàrà – dialect of Margi
Gwari = Gbari – Gbagyi
Gwari Gamma = Gbari
Gwari Matai = Gbagyi
Gwari Yamma = Gbari
Gwom = next
Gwomo = next
Gwoum = Mö
Gwong = Kagoma
Gworam – member of the Kofyar cluster
Gworam = Roba
Gwózì Wake = next
Gwozo – dialect of Zaladva: see the Lamang cluster
Gwozum – Adamaawa State: Michika LGA: people of the Gwoza hills including Lamang, Mafa etc.: Temple (1922)
Gwue = Agwagwune
Gyääzi = Geji: see the Geji cluster
Gyang–gyang – part of the Jar: Temple (1922: 170)
Gyange = Ngenge: dialect of Gbagyi
Gyermu = Geruma
Gyell – a dialect of Berom
Gym = Fym

169. Gyem
1. A Gema
3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA, Lame district
4. 100 (LA 1971)

170. Gyong
1. A Agoma, Kagoma
1. B Gyong
1. C Gong
2. B Gwong, Gyong
3. Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA
4. 6,250 (1934 HDG)

Sources: Blench (1981)

Haanda – member of the Mboi cluster
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16. Indigenous Hausa sign language (Schmaling 2001)
17. Two indigenous scripts of 20th century origin.

Refs. Temple (1922: 4);

Hawul (Bura Hyl Hawul) – dialect of Bura–Pabir
Heikpang – with Fan–Foron–Heikpang – a dialect
group of Berom
Hoba = Huba
Hàdêkàla – dialect of Ghumbagha: see the Lamang
cluster
Hide = next
Hidé = Xedi
Hidkala = Xàdkala: see Ghumbagha: Lamang cluster
Higli = Kamwe
Hiji = Kamwe
Hildi – dialect of Margi South
Hima – dialect of Ebirà
Hina = Pidlimidi: see Tera
Hinna = Pidlimidi: see Tera
Hitkala = Xàdkala: see Ghumbagha: Lamang cluster

173. Hipina
1.A Supana
1.B Tihipina
1.C Vihipina pl. Ahipina
3. Niger State, Rafi LGA, Supana town
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: West: Baushi cluster

Source(s) Blench (2010)

Hoai Petel = Tita

174. Holma
1.A Holma
1.B Da Holmaci
1.C Bali Holma
3. Adamawa State. Spoken north of Sorau on the
Cameroon border
4. 4 speakers (Blench, 1987). The language has
almost vanished and been replaced by Fulfulde
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Bura–Higi
major group: Bura group

Source(s) Blench (1987)

Refs. Meek (1931a)

Hona = Hwana
Hoodi – dialect of Nzanyi

175. Horom
2.B Kaleri (erroneous)
3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA. One village and one
hamlet
4. 500 (1973 SIL); 1000 (Blench 1998)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Southeastern group

Source(s) Blench (1998)

Hoss – dialect of Berom

176. Huba
1.A Hòba
1.B Huba
1.C Huba
2.A Chobba Kilba
3. Adamawa State, Hong, Mabi, Mubi and Gombi
LGAs
4. 32,000 (1952); 100,000 (1980 UBS)
5. Chadic: Bìu–Mandara sub–branch A: Bura–Higi
major group: Bura group
6. Luwa
7. Literacy programme in progress
8. Bible translation in progress, Mark 1976

Source(s) Blench (1992)

Hude = Dghwede
Hul = next
Huli – member of the Fali cluster
Hum = Ham

177. Hun–Saare
1.A Ethun
1.B tHun, sSaare
1.C Hunne
2.A Duka
2.B Dukanci
3. Kebbi State, Sakaba LGA; Niger State, Rijau LGA
4. 19,700 (1949 Gunn and Conant); 30,000 (1980
UBS)
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Northern
group
6. Western (sSaare) (around Dukku), Eastern (tHun)
(around Rijau), Tungan Bunu
7. Primers 1–3 1976, Proverbs (s.d.)
(2003)
9. Draft dictionary (Heath p.c.)

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

Refs. Bendor–Samuel, Cressman and Skitch (1971);
178. Hùngwàrỳ
1.B Càshungwàrỳ, T̀sh̀hungwàrỳ [tə̃shəngwàrỳ] 
1.C Bùhùngwàrỳ sg., ɗùhùngwàrỳ pl. 
2.C Ngwọ̀, Ngwe, Úngwe, Inqwe, Ngkwọ̀, Ngwai, Ungwai, Hungwor 
3. Niger State, Rafi, Kusheriki LGA, around Kagara and Maikujeri towns 
4. 1000 (1949 HDG), 5000 (2007 est.) 
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Kamuku–Basa group 
6. Dialects: Bitbit (Kwabitu), L̀kl̀ (Karaku), Jinjin (Makangara), Wùswùs (Karaiya), Təmbərjo (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)

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

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

Hwaso = Kpan 
Hwayne = Kpan 
Hwona = Hwana 
Hyabe = Kakanda

180. Hyam cluster
1.A Ham, Hum 
1.B Jaba 
3. Kaduna State, Kachia and Jama’a LGAs 
4. 43,000 
8. Matthew, Mark 1923, Acts (n.d.) 
*Kwyeny 
*Yaat 
*Saik 
*Dzar 
*Hyam of Nok 

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

1. Ibaa – dialect of Ikwere 
Íbáalí = Bali 
Íbagyi = Gbagyi 
Íbájí – dialect of Igala 
Íbami = Agoi 
Íbani – member of KOIN cluster: Íjo cluster 
Íbara = Nupe Tako: see the Nupe cluster 
Íbaram – member of Akpes cluster 
Íbeno = Ibínọ̀ 
Íbeto – dialect area Kambari I

181. Ibibio
1.A Ibibyo 
3. Akwa–Ibom State, Ikono, Itu, Uyo, Etinan, Ekpe–Atai, Uruan, Nsit–Ubium, Onna, Mkпат Enin and Abasi LGAs 
4. 800,000 (1952) (may include Efik); 283,000 (1945 F&J); 2 million (1973 census); estimated 2.5 million (Ibibio proper 1990) 
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross: Central group 
6. Nkari, Enyong, Central, Itak, Nsit etc. roughly according to clans 
7. Efik decreasingly used as the literary language. 

8. Bible translation in progress 


Ibibyo = Ibibio 
Ibibyo = Ibibio 

Ibie North = İvbie North: see the Ivbie North–Okpela–Arhe cluster 
Ibiede – dialect of Isoko

182. Ibuoro
1.B Ibuoro 
3. Akwa Ibom State, Itu and Ikono LGAs 
4. 10,000 (Farclas (1989)) 
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross: West group 

Ref.s. Westermann and Bryan (1952)

Ibo = Igbo 
Ibot Obolo – dialect of Obolo 
Ibukwo = Kpan 
Ibuno = Ibinọ̀ 

Ibunu = Ribina: see the Jera cluster

183. Ibuoro
1.B Ibuoro 
3. Akwa Ibom State, Itu and Ikono LGAs 
4. 5,000 plus (1988)
## 5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower

Cross: Central group

**Refs.** Connell (1991)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1. Benue–Congo</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ibut</strong></td>
<td>= Jidda–Abu</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Ibo</strong></td>
<td>= Igbo</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Icèn</strong></td>
<td>– dialect of Izere</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Icen</strong></td>
<td>= Etkywan</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 184. Icheve cluster

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2.B</th>
<th>Banagere, Iyon, Utse, Utser, Utseu</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA and in adjacent Cameroon</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. 5,000 in Nigeria, 7,000 in Cameroon (1990 est.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Tivoid</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Source(s)** Regnier (1990)

*Ceve

| 1.A | Icheve, Becheve, Bacheve, Bechere, |
| 1.B | Iceve |
| 1.C | Baceve |
| 2.A | Ochebe, Ocheve (names of founding ancestor) |
| 3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA and mainly in adjacent Cameroon |

**Source(s)** H. Gray wordlist

*Maci

| 1.A | Matchi |
| 1.B | Maci |
| 2.A | Kwaya, Olit, Oliti |

3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ichèn</th>
<th>= Etkywan</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ichèn – dialect of Izere</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Icuatai</td>
<td>= Etung North: see the Ejagham cluster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ìdáh</td>
<td>– dialect of Igala</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 185. Idere

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>1.B</th>
<th>Idere</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3. Akwa Ibom State, Itu LGA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. more than 5,000 (1988)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross: (no data)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Refs.** Connell (1991)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Idesa</th>
<th>= Òkpè–Idesa–Akuku</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Idjo</td>
<td>= Íjọ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ido</td>
<td>= Udo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Idoani</td>
<td>= Íyayu</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 186. Idoma cluster

| 3. Benue State, Otukpo and Okpokwu LGAs; Nassarawa State, Nassarawa and Awe LGAs |
| 5. Benue–Congo: Idomoid |


*Agatu

| 2.A | Idoma North |
| 3. Benue State, Otukpo LGA; Nassarawa State, Nassarawa and Awe LGAs |

| 4. 56,000 (1952 RGA); 70,000 (1987 UBS) |
| 6. Agatu, Ochewku |
| 7. Primer 1, Reader 1 |

**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) |

| Idon and Doka would then no longer be separate languages. |

### 187. Idon-Doka-Makyali

| 1.A | Idong |
| 1.B | If this is the same as Ejegha of Maikarfi, then this would be the correct name. Idon and Doka would then no longer be separate languages. |
| 3. Kaduna State, Kachia LGA |
| 4. Three towns |
| 5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Northern group |

**Sources:** Maikarfi (2007)

| Idong = Idon-Doka-Makyali |
| Idso = Íjọ |
| Idũ = Ídun |
| Idua = Ilue |
| Idum = Mbe West: see the Mbe cluster |
7. Grammar (out of print), Primers 1 – 6, 2 readers, and Ìbàjì in Idah and Anambra (?) LGAs; and Èbú in Dekina and Idah LGAs; Ànyìgbá in Dekina LGA; ‘Idáh
6. Ánkpa and Ògùgù in Ankpa LGA; Ìfè in Ankpa LGA; Oshimili, Aniocha, Ika and Ndokwa LGAs; and Unwana, etc., varying in mutual intelligibility. (A few outing dialects are listed separately, see below). In the development of a common form, a name used in some earlier literature was Isuama. It is a directional name rather than a true dialect. It was replaced by Union Igbo, an artificial form based on four dialects. This gave way to Central Igbo, based chiefly on a simplification of the dialects of the Owerri and Umuahia areas. Standard Igbo is today accepted for written Igbo, replacing the earlier Central Igbo. The following belong to the same language cluster as Igbo, but are listed separately in the index: Ọkwuani–Abóh–Ndo; Ìkka; Ogbah and Ikwere; Ìzi–Ezaa–Ikwo–Mgbo. Echie and Egbeama, though regarded as languages of Rivers State, are outing Igbo dialects and are not listed separately.

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

8. Isuama dialect: Scripture portions 1860–66
Bonny dialect: Scripture portions 1892–1900
Unwana dialect: Scripture portions 1899–1907

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

Igbo Imaban = Legbo
Igbuduya = dialect of Èkpeye
Igedde = Igede

190. Igbo
1.A Ibo, Ìbo, Ebo
2.C Unege

188. Idun
1.B Ìdù
2.A Díýa [‘language of home’]
2.B Adong
2.C Jaba Lungu, Ìngu, Jaba Gengere [‘Jaba of the slopes’]
3. Kaduna State, Jema’a, Jaba LGAs; Nasarawa State, Karu LGA
4. 1,500 (NAT 1949). Twenty-one villages [2008]

Sources: Blench (2008)

Iduwini = a south–western dialect of Ìṣòn: Ìjọ cluster
Ìdzà = Dza
Idzo = Ìjọ
Ifá – a dialect of Yoruba
Ìfè – dialect of Igala
Ìfẹ – dialect of Yoruba
Ifira – a dialect of Yoruba
Ifunubwa = Mbembe
Igabo = Isoko

189. Igala
2.C Igara
3. Benue State, Ankpa, Dekina, Idah and Bassa LGAs; Edo State, Oshimili LGA; Anambra State, Anambra LGA
4. 295,000 (1952), 800,000 (1987 UBS)

Sources: Refs. Musa (1987)

Igara = Igala
Igara = Etuno: a member of the Ebira cluster
Igashi – member of Akoko cluster
Igbeku (Yala Igbeeku) – dialect of Yala Ogoja
Igbena – dialect of Yoruba
Igbide – dialect of Isoko
Igbira = Èbíra
Igibiri = Gura: see Gure–Kahugu
Igibirra = Èbíra
Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.


Source(s)

Igu – dialect of Ebiria
Igumale = Idoma South

192. Iguta
1.C Anaguta
2.A Naraguta
3. Plateau State, Bassa LGA
4. 2,580 (HDG); 3,000 (1973 SIL)

Source(s)

Igwaale = Idoma South
Igwê – member of the Sasaru–Enwan–Igwê cluster
Igwuruta – dialect of Ikwere
Ihima = Hima: see Ebira
Ijaw = Ig
Ijebu – dialect of Yoruba
Iğsha = next
Iğsha = dialect of Yoruba
Ijeugu – dialect of Yace
Ijgbam = Idoma South
Ijọ Akpori – a dialect of Yoruba
Ijọ = next
Ijọ = Iṣọ

193. Ijọ cluster
1.A Djo, Idjo, Idso, Idzo, Ijaw, Ijoh, Jos, Udzo, Udsọ, Ujo
3. Rivers State; Delta State, Bomadi, Burutu, and Warri LGAs; Ondo State.
4. Estimated total number of Ijọ 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 KOIN (Kalabarị–Okrika–Iịa–Nkoro), and Nembe–Akaha; and
   II West: consisting of Inland Ijọ (Oruma, Oködia, and Bisenị and Iṣọn.
There is partial intelligibility between the groups in each main branch and also between Nembe–Akassa and the southern dialects of Iṣọn.


*KOIN (Kalabarị–Okrika–Iịa–Nkoro)
3. Rivers State, Asari–Toru, Degema, Bonny, Okrika, and Port Harcourt LGAs

6. A cluster consisting of the closely related dialects Kalabarị, Kiřike (Okrika) and Iịa and the isolated lect Nkoro
   *Kalabarị
   1.B Kalabarị
   1.C Kalabarị
   2.A New 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
   *Kiřike
   1.A Okrika (anglicized official form), Okrika
   1.B Kiřike
   1.C Kiřikeň, Wakiķike
   2.A Opu Kirika (‘Great Okrika’) by Nkoro
   3. Rivers State, Okrika and Port Harcourt LGAs; 13 towns and villages
   4. 100,000 (1987, UBS)
   *Iịa
   1.A Uban (Igbo form), Bonny (anglicized), Obani (Cust 1883)
   2.A Okuloma, Okoloña (indigenous name of Bonny town)
   3. Rivers State, Bonny LGA; Bonny town and 35 towns and villages. Some old people at Opobo are also said to speak it, but this has not been confirmed.
   4. 60,000 (1987, UBS)
   Scripture portions 1870, prayer and hymnbook 1954, Mark (1985)??
   *Nkoro
   1.A Nkoro
   1.B Kirika (autonym c.f. Opu Kirika for Kiřike)
   3. Rivers State, Bonny LGA; Opu–Nkoro town and 11 villages
   4. 20,000 (1963)
   8. Part of the Book of Common Prayer (ms)


*Nembe–Akaha cluster
2.A Brass–Ijọ
3. Rivers State, Brass LGA
4. 71,500 (1977 Voegelin and Voegelin)
*Nembe
1.A Nimbi
1.C Nembé
2.A Brass, Nembe, Itebu (Cust 1883); (Nembe) Brass (Tepow 1904); Nembe–Brass (Book of Common Prayer, 1957); Ijọ (Nembe) (Bible, 1956); Brass–Nembe–Jaw (Rowlands, 1960); Nembe–Ijọ (Alagoa, 1967). Brass is the older term giving way to Nembe, the speakers’ own name.

3. Rivers State, Brass LGA, Nembe, Okpọma and Tụwọn (Brass) towns and nearby villages
4. 6,600 (1963)


4. Community consisting of five sections
1.A Okordia,
1.B Akaha
1.C Akaha

3. Rivers State, Brass LGA, Opu–Akassa town and nearby hamlets
4. 4,913 (1963)

5. Atlantic–Congo: Ijoid: Ijo Inland cluster
b. North–Central: subdivided into
(i North–East: Kolokuma with Opokuma, Ekpetiama and Gbanrajnin in Yenagoa LGA
(ii North–West: Ikibiri, Ogboin, and Tungbo (?) in Yenagoa LGA; (Western) Tarakiri, Kabowe
(iii South–West: (Eastern) Oyakiri, Ogbe Ijọ, Mein; Seimbiri, Operem (Operemor), in Sabgama
LGAs; Mein in Bomadi LGA; Tuomo and Obọtê, (?), in Burutu LGA

II. Western Delta:
1.A Brass, Nempe, Itebu (Cust 1883); (Nembe) Brass (Tepow 1904); Nembe–Brass (Book of Common Prayer, 1957); Ijọ (Nembe) (Bible, 1956); Brass–Nembe–Jaw (Rowlands, 1960); Nembe–Brass (Book of Common Prayer, 1954), Ijọ, Nembe (Agbegha 1961), other forms attested in various dialects are Ez’ọn, Ujọ
1.B According to dialect: Ez’ọn (Kumbowe; Ez’ọn (Mein); Ijọ (Iduwini, Oporoza); Ijọ (Egbema); I’dọ (Dụmọ, Apọj, Basan, East Olodiama, Iduwin; Ez’ọn (Oporu, East Tarakiri, Ogboin, Tungbo, Ekpetiama, Ikibi, Kolokuma, Gbanrajnin, Kabowe, West Tarakiri; Ijọ (Oyiakiri, Ogbe Ijọ, Mein); Ujọ or Uzọ (Ogulagha, Egbema, West Fupagha);
1.C Tugbeni Kpaga, in Sabgama
2. Rivers and Bayelsa State, Yenagoa, and Sagbama LGAs; Delta State, Burutu, Warri and Bomadi LGAs; Ondo State, Ikale and Ilaje Ese–Odo LGAs
4. estimated 1,000,000 (Williamson 1989)
5. Atlantic–Congo: Ijoid
6. A large number of generally mutually intelligible dialects named after the ibe or ‘clan’ (except that town names are used when a town speaks differently from the rest of the clan), and grouped as follows:
I. Central:
 a. South–Central: subdivided into
(i) South–East: Bụmọ (Boma), (Eastern) Tarakiri, and Oporu, in Yenagoa LGA; Oiakiri
(ii South–West: (Eastern) Olodiama, Basan

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

*Inland Ijọ
3. Rivers State, Yenagoa and Brass LGAs
5. Atlantic–Congo: Ijoid: Ijo Inland cluster

4. Community consisting of five sections

*Oruma
1.B Tugbeni
1.C Tugbeni Kàmà
3. Rivers State, Brass LGA

*Akíta
1.A Okordia, Oḵodí
1.B Akíta
1.C Akíta
3. Rivers State, Yenagoa LGA
4. Community consisting of six sections, six towns

Akíta
1.B Tugbeni
1.C Tugbeni Kàmà
3. Rivers State, Brass LGA
4. A single town surrounded by Central Delta languages

Ijùmú – dialect of Yoruba
Ika = Igú: see Ebira
Ikā = Ukaan

194. Ìkà
1. A Ìkà
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

Ilakè – a dialect of Yoruba
Ikan = next
Ikàn = next
Ikani = Ukaan
Ikaram = next
Ikaramu = next
Ikeram = Ikorom: a member of Akpes cluster
Ikiran = Eye: see Oọkpamheri
Ikibiri – a north–western dialect of Ițọn: see Ijo cluster
Iko = Doko–Uyanga
Iko – dialect of Agoi

195. Ìkọ
1. B Ìkọ
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


Ikolu = Ikulu
Ikom (Yala Ikom) – dialect of Yala
Ikọm – member of the Olulumo–Ikọm cluster
Ikorom – member of the Akpes cluster
Ikot Ekpene – dialect of Anaang
Ikpan = Kpan

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

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

197. [Iku]–Gora–Ankwa

1. B Adara
1. C Ankwa probably corresponds to the Ehwa of Maikarfi
3. Kaduna State, Kachia LGA
4. Towns; Gora, Ankwa
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Northern group
6. [Iku status uncertain], Gora, Ankwa

Source: Maikarfi (2007)

Ìkúmörò = Kohumono
Ikúmtale = Mbe West: see the Mbe cluster
Ikúmùrù = Kohumono Ikun – member of the Ubaghara cluster

198. Ikwere
1. A Ikwerre
1. C Iwhnurùnhà
3. Rivers State, Ikwerre, Port Harcourt and Obio–Akpok LGAs
4. 54,600 (1940 F&J): possibly 200,000 (SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Igbo
6. Northern dialects: Elele, Apanji, Omerelu, Uibima, Isiokpo, Owamgwa (Omuegwa), Ipo, Omdigoga, Owuanwa, Igwuruta, Egedna, Alu, Ibaa
Southern dialects: Akpo–Mgbu–Tolu, Obio, Ogbakiri, Rumuiji, Ndele, Emohua

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

Ikwerre = Ikwere
Ikwo – member of the Izi–Ezza–Ikwo–Mgbu cluster
Ila – dialect of Yoruba
Ilaje = Ilajè
Ilajë – dialect of Yoruba
Ileme = Unèmë

199. Ilue
1. A Idua
1. B Ilue
3. Akwa Ibom State, Oron LGA
4. 5,000 (1988); diminishing
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross


Imaban (Igbo Imaban) = Legbo
Imiv – dialect of Isoko
Inchà – dialect of Ninzam
Inchazi = Rukuba
Inedua – dialect of Engenni
Ineme = Unèmë
Ingwe = Hungwàryà
Inidem = Nindem: see the Kanufi–Kaningkon–Nindem cluster
Inyima = Lenyima
### Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.

- **Ipesi** – a dialect of Yoruba
- **Ipo** – dialect of Ikwere
- **Irhobo** = I/uni1E63/uni1EB9kiri
- **Iri** – dialect of Isoko
- **Irigwe** = Rigwe
- **Irri** – dialect of Isoko
- **Irruan** – dialect of Bokyi
- **Nsan** = Esan
- **Isanga** = Gusu: see the Jera cluster
- **Isangele** = Usakade
- **Ishua** = Uhami
- **Isiokpo** – dialect of Ikwere
- **Itebieg**/uni1EB9 – dialect of Isoko
- **Itebu** = Nembe: Nembe–Akaha cluster: see Ijo cluster
- **Ito** = next
- **Itóò** – dialect of Igede

#### 200. Iṣẹkiri

| 1. A | Ițsekiri, Ishekiri, Shekiri, Chekiri, Jekiri, Izekiri, Tshekeri, Dsekiri |
| 2. B | Iwere, Irhobo, Warri |
| 2. C | Iselema–Otu (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)


**Refs.** Omamor (1982)

- **Iselema–Otu** = Iṣẹkiri
- **Ishan** = Esan
- **Ishe** – dialect of Ukaan
- **Išhẹ** = Ukaan
- **Isekiri** = Iṣẹkiri
- **Ishibori** = Nkem: see the Bakor cluster
- **Ishua** = Uhami
- **Isiokpo** – dialect of Ikwere

#### 201. Isoko

| 2. B | Ibago, Sobo (see also under Urhobo) |
| 2. C | Biotu (not recommended) |

3. Delta State, Isoko and Ndokwa LGAs

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

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

6. Central: Ozoro (Ozorọ), Ofagbe, Emede, Owè (Owà), Eli; Standard: Aviara; Western: Iyede, Imiv, Enhwe (Ènwè), Ume, Iwire (Igbide); East Central: Ologoro, Iyede–ami, Unogboko, Itebiege, Uti, Iyọwo, Ibide, Oyede; Standard: Uzere; West Central: Irrí (Irí, Ole (Oleh))

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

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

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

Iyede – dialect of Isoko
Iyedehami – dialect of Isoko
Iyekhe – Etsako = Yeñhee

206. Iyive
1.A Uive
1.B Yiive
1.C Ndir
2.B Asumbo (Cover term used in Cameroon)
3. Benue State, Kwande LGA, near Turan; and in Cameroon (several villages in Manyu Département)
4. 2,000
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Tivoid

Source(s) Gray wordlist
Refs. Dieu & Renaud (1983)

Iyongiyong = Bakpinka
Iyowo – dialect of Isoko
Izarek = Izere
Izkeri = Iṣekiri

207. Izere cluster
1.A Izarek, Zarek
1.C Afizere: other spellings – Fizere, Feserek, Afizarek, Afusare, Fesere
2.B Jarawa
2.C Jarawan Dutse
3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA; Plateau State, Jos South and Barkin Ladi LGAs; Kaduna State, Jem’a LGA
4. 22,000 (LA 1971); 30,000 (1977 Voegelin & Voegelin)

Source(s) Grainger p.c.; Gardiner (p.c.)
Refs. Shimizu (1975); Regnier (1991)

*Fobur
1.A Fobor
2.C Northwestern Jarawa
3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA; Plateau State, Jos LGA; 4. less than 15,000 (1991)
6. Fobur, Shere, Jos Zarazon
8. Mark’s gospel 1940

*Northeastern
3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA; Plateau State, Jos LGA; 6. Federe=Fedare, Zendi, Fursum, Jarawan Kogi

*Southern
1.A Forom
3. Plateau State, Barkin Ladi LGA at Forom and Gashish villages
4. less than 4,000 (1991)
*Ichên

208. Izi–Ezaa–Ikwo–Mgbo cluster
4. 593,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Igboi

*Izi
1.A Ezzi, Izzi
3. Anambra State, Abakaliki and Ishielu LGAs; Benue State, Opokwu LGA
4. 84,000 (1940 F&J): 200,000 (1973 SIL)
9. Extended wordlist (199x)

Source(s) De Blois (n.d.); Blench (2000)

Refs. Meier, Meier and Bendor–Samuel (1975)

*Ezaa
1.A Eza
3. Anambra State, Ezza and Ishielu LGAs; Abia State, Ohaozara LGA; Benue State, Opokwu LGA
4. 93,800 (1940 F&J); 180,000 (1973 SIL)

Source(s) IL/NBTT

*Ikwo
3. Anambra State, Ikwo and Abakaliki LGAs
4. 38,500 (1940 F&J); 150,000 (1973 SIL)

Source(s)

*Mgbo
1.A Ngbo
3. Anambra State, Ishielu LGA
4. 19,600 (1940 F&J); 63,000 (1973 SIL)

iZini – a dialect of Tarok
Izo = Izon: Ijo cluster
Izom – dialect of Gbari
Izon – member of the Ijo cluster
Izzi = Izi: see the Izi–Ezaa–Ikwo–Mgbo cluster
Ja (Tsure Ja) = Reshe
Ja = Dza
Jaabe = Cen Tuum
Jaaku = Láb
Jalingo – dialect of South–Western Mumuye
Jaba = Hyam
Jajuru = Kajuru: see Kadara
Jakanci = next
Jaku = Láb
Jal = Aten
Jalabe = Cen Tuum
Jalalum = dialect of Karekare
209. Jan Awei
1.B Jan Awei
3. Gombe State, West of Muri mountains, North of the Benue (precise location unknown)
4. 12 ? (1997)
5. Benue–Congo: Central Jukunoid
Source(s) Storch (p.c.)

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

210. Janji
1.A Jenji
1.B Tìjánji
1.C Ajanji
2.C Anafejanzi
3. Plateau State, Bassa LGA
4. 360 (NAT 1950)
Refs. Shimizu (1975) 14; (1980) 253
Janjo = Dza

211. Jar cluster
1.A Dş’arawa (Koelle 1854), Jarawa
2.B Jar, Jarawan Kogi, Jarawan Kasa, Jaracin Kogi/Kasa
3. Plateau, Bauchi and Adamawa States
Refs. Maddieson and Williamson (1975); Shimizu (1983) – Shimizu treats Kantana as co-ordinate language. Also he refers to Zungur (possibly Gwak or Badâ), Ndangshi, Dɔɔrĩ, Műũn, Dämãl. It is not clear how these relate to the languages below.
*Zhar
1.B Zhar
2.A Bankal, Bankal, Bankala
2.B Bankalanci, Baranci
2.C Bankalawa
3. Dass town and northward to Bauchi town, west of the Gongola River, in Dass, Bauchi, and Toro LGAs, Bauchi State
4. 20,000 (LA 1971)
6. Dumbulawa (Sutumi village) may speak a dialect of Bankal
7. Reading and Writing Book (2006)
8. NT extracts (2007)
*Ligri
3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA
4. 800 speakers (Ayuba est. 2008).
*Kantana
3. Plateau State, Kanam LGA
11. The language is rapidly yielding to Hausa; it is still used by middle-aged speakers but young speakers not longer make active use of it.
*Bobar [*]

3. Bauchi State, precise location unknown. May not exist as survey in 2007 failed to find such a language
*Gwak
1.A Gingwak
2.B Jaranci
2.C Jarawan Bununu, Jaracin Kasa
3. Dass town and southward to Tafawa Balewa, west of the Gongola River, in Dass and Tafawa Balewa LGAs, Bauchi State
4. 19,000 (LA 1971)
*Doori
1.B Dɔɔrĩ
2.B Duguranci
2.C Dugurawa
3. Bauchi State, Alkaleri, Tafawa Balewa LGA;
   Plateau State, Kanam LGA
6. Previous sources (e.g. Maddieson & Williamson 1975) divided Duguri into a number of regional dialects. There appears to be no basis for these distinctions and all Doori essentially speak intercomprehensible lects
11. The language is gradually yielding to Hausa; it is still used by middle-aged speakers but young speakers not longer make active use of it.
*Mbat
1.A Mbada, Bat, Bada, Badã
2.B Jar, Jarawan Kogi, Garaka
2.A Kanna
2.C Badawa, Mbadawa
3. North-central part of Kanam LGA, Plateau State, centered at Gadgi-Gum
4. 10,000 (SIL)
*Mbat-Galamkya
1.A Mbada, Bat, Bada, Badã
2.B Jar, Jarawan Kogi, Garaka
2.A Kanna
2.C Badawa, Mbadawa
3. North-western Kanam LGA, southwest of Mbat, including Gyangyang 2 and Gidgid
4. 10,000 (SIL)
Source(s) Blench (2007); Rueck et al. (2009)
Refs. Temple (1922: 217); Shimizu (1983)

212. Jara
1.A Jera
3. Borno State, Biu LGA; Bauchi State, Ako LGA
4. 4,000 (SIL)
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Tera group
Jaracin Kasa = Jar cluster
Jaracin Kogi – see the Jar cluster
Jaranci = Gingwak: see the Jar cluster
Jarawa – a Hausa name used to refer to many language groups: Izere, Ribina, Lame cluster, Barawa (Das, Geji, Polci, Saya, Zari and Zeem clusters) and the languages of the Jarawan Bantu group including: the Jarawa cluster, Mbárù, Gùra, Rûhû, Gubi, Dulbu, Lábir, Kulung, and Gwa
Jarawan Bununu = Gingwak
Jarawan Dutse = Izere
Jarawan Kogi = Bafo: see the Jar cluster
Jarawan Kogi – a dialect of Izere
Jareng = Gnoore – dialect of North-Eastern Mumuye
Jasikit = Nieng – possible dialect of Kwagallak: see the Kofyar cluster
Jeba = Hyam
Jega – dialect of Panseng
Jekri = I/uni0257kiri
Jelaselem = next
Jelaselum – dialect of Karekare
Jen = Dza
Jeng – dialect of Mumuye
Jenjo = Dza
Jenuwa – dialect of Kuteb
Jepel = Jipal: see the Kofyar cluster
Jera = Jara or the Jere cluster

213. Jere cluster
1. A Jera, Jeere
3. Plateau State, Bassa LGA; Bauchi State, Toro LGA
4. 23,000 (1972 SIL)
source(s) Blench & Nengel (2003)
*Buze
1. A Anabeze
1. B eBoze
1. C unaBoze pl. anaBoze
2. A Buji
3. Plateau State, Bassa LGA. Both sides of the Jos-Zaria road, directly north of Jos.
4. eGorong (2500?), eKokoj (3000) eFiru (1500?) (Blench est, 2003). Due to language loss, especially in road settlements, there are considerably more ethnic Boze. The figures in the Ethnologue are total district populations, not speakers.
6. Boze is divided into three dialects, eGorong, eKokoj as well as a third rather divergent speech form, eFiru
source(s) Blench & Nengel (2003)
*Gusu
1. A Gussum
1. B i–Sanga
1. C sg. o–Sanga, pl. a–Sanga
2. B Anibau, Anosangobari
3. Plateau State, Bassa LGA; Bauchi State, Toro LGA
4. 2,350 (1936 HDG)
source(s) IL/NBTT wordlist
*Jere
1. B Ezelle

1. C Anazele, Azelle
2. A Jengre
3. Plateau State, Bassa LGA; Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA
4. 4,500 (1936 HDG)
sources IL/NBTT wordlist
1. A Bunu
1. B Ibunu
1. C Anarubunu, (Anorubuna, Narabuna)
2. A Rebina, Ribina, Rubunu
3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA
4. 2,000 (LA 1971)
sources
Refs. Shimizu (1968)
1. B iLo
1. C anaLo pl. AnoLo
3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA
4. 1500 (Blench 2003) in four villages
source(s) Blench & Nengel (2003)
*Panawa
1. B iPanawa
1. C unuPanawa pl. anaPanawa
2. A Bujiyel
3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA
4. 3500 (Blench 2003) in five villages
source(s) Blench & Nengel (2003)

Jeriyawa = Ribina: see the Jere cluster
Jeriyawa = Jereawa ‘North of Bauchi Emirate’
perhaps also at Ako in Gombe, population 1,470: Temple (1922: 171): never reported again
Jetko – dialect of Kanuri
Jessi – see Shoo–Minda–Nye cluster
Jessu – dialect of Longuda
Jezhu – dialect of Gbari
Jibu – member of the Jukun cluster
Jibyal = Jipal: see the Kofyar cluster
Jidda – see Bu-Ningkada
Jir – see the Kag–Fer–Jiar–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster

214. Jijili
1. B Tanjjili
1. C Ujijili pl. aJijili
2. C Koro Funtu of Kafin Koro, Koro of Shakoyi
3. Niger State, Chanchaga and Suleija LGAs, north of the road from Minna to Suleja around Kafin Koro
4. About eight settlements and probably some 8000 speakers (1999)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Jili group
source(s) Blench (1980, 1999)

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

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

Jilvu (Fali of Jilvu) = Zizilivakan
Jimbin = Zumbun

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

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

218. Jiru
1.A Zhiru
2.B Atak, Wiyap, Kir
3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA

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

219. Jju
1.B Kaju
1.C Baju, Bajju
2.B Kaje, Kajji, Kache
3. Kaduna State, Kachia and Jema’a LGAs
4. 26,600 (NAT 1949); possibly 200,000 (1984 SIL)

Johode = Dghwedë
Jompre (not recommended) = Kuteb

220. Jole
1.B èèjìi
1.C nwà èèjìì
3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA and Adamawa State, Numan LGA. Along the Benue River.
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Jen group

221. Jorno
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 = Ijọ
Jos–Zarazon – dialect of Izere
Ju (Ju Norì = Nor

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

Jukun – commonly used for both the Jukun and Kororofa clusters

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

Refs. Shimizu (1980); Breton (1993)

*Jukun–Mbembe–Wurbo group
**Jibu
*Jibu

2.B Jibu
3. Taraba State, Gashaka LGA
4. 25,000 (1987 SIL)
6. Gayam, Garbabi

Source(s) Priest (p.c.)
**Takum-Donga
2.B Jibu
3. Taraba State, Takum, Sardauna and Bali LGAs
4. Second language speakers only 40,000 (1979 UBS)
6. Takum, Donga
7a. Donga: Primer 1915
Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.


3. Plateau State, Shendam and Langtang LGAs

Jukun of Wukari – see: Wapan, a dialect of Kororofa
Jukun of Wurkum – former map no. 181 (area uncertain): Gospel portions 1927, 1950
Jumu = Ijùmú: a dialect of Yoruba
Ju–N = Nor
Kaama = Kaiama: Busa cluster
Kaama = Oruma
Kaçu (Tugbeni Kaça) = Oruma

224. Kaan
2.A Libo
3. Adamawa State, Guyuk LGA
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Yungur group

Ka–Ban – dialect of Baan
Kaban = Kadim–Kaban: see Cakfem–Mushere
Kabari – dialect of Kanembu: Kanuri–Kanembu
Kabila = Lubila
Kabire = Lubila
Kabo = Kab /uniEE5/: see Nz /uniECD/: the Nj /uniECD/ cluster
Kabou = Kab /uniEE5/: see Nz /uniECD/: the Ijo cluster
Kabri – dialect of Nor
Kabú – North–Western dialect of Ijọ: Ijo cluster
Kaceccereere – dialect of Fulfulde
Kache = Jju
Kacicere – member of the Katab cluster
Kachia – central dialect of Kadara
Kadara – Éda and Édra
Kadim–Kaban – dialect of Cakfem–Mushere
Kadun = Vaghat
Kaduna – dialect of Gbagyi
Kadó = Hausa
Kafanchan = Kafancan – member of the Katab cluster
Kafarati – dialect of Kwaami
Kafugu = Gbiri–Nirago

2.A The name ut-Main has been adopted by various member of this cluster as a cover term for these languages, but whether it will be widely adopted remains to be seen.
2.B Fakanci, Fakkanci
3. Kebbi State, Zuru and Wasagu LGAs, west of Dabai
4. 12,300 (1949 G&C)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Northern group
Source(s) Blench (1989); Regnier (1992); Smith (2007)
Refs. Rowlands (1962);

*Kag
1.B tKag
1.C sg. woo Kag, pl. Kagne
2.B Faka, Fakai (town name), Fakanci, Fakkanci
2.C Poku–Nu (cLela name)
3. Kebbi State, Zuru LGA, Mahuta and Fakai areas

*Fer
1.B tFer
1.C sg. wasFer, pl. asFer
2.B Gelanci Serim
2.C Gelawa, Geeri–ni
3. Kebbi State, Zuru LGA, around Kukum town

*Jiir
1.B tJiir
1.C sg. wauJiir, pl. aJiir
2.B Kela, Adoma Kelanci Kilinci
2.C Keri–Ni Kelawa
3. Kebbi State, Zuru LGA, around Bajidda; Rijau LGA, Niger State

*Kor
1.B tKor
1.C sg. wauKor, pl. aKor
2.B Kela, Adoma Kelanci Kilinci
2.C Keri–Ni Kelawa
3. Kebbi State, Zuru and Wasagu LGAs, north of Mahuta but south of the Kag river

*Koor
1.B t–ma–Koor
1.C sg. wauKoor, pl. aKoor
3. Kebbi State, Zuru LGA, around Bakara

*Ror
1.B at–ma–Ror
1.C sg. wauRor, pl. aRor
2.C Tudawa d–Gwan
3. Kebbi State, Zuru LGA around Birnin Tudu
6. Dialect used for language development
7. Many documents in draft but not yet published.
Ref: Smith (2007)

*Us
1.B tUs
1.C sg. wauUs, pl. aUs, asUs
3. Kebbi State, Zuru LGA, west of Fakai
6. Us have no specific dialect but speak like the Ror

*Zuksun
1.B tZuksun
1.C sg. wauZuksun, pl. aZuksun
2.C Zusu Wipsi–ni
3. Kebbi State, Zuru LGA around Tungan Kuka, south of Fakai

Kaga – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu
Kagama – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu
Kagarko = Ashe–Begbere
Kagne = Kag: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
Kagoro – member of the Katab cluster
Kagu = Gbiri–Nirago
Kahugu = Gbiri–Nirago
Kaiama – member of the Busa cluster
Kaibi = Kaivi
Kaibre = Lubila

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

Kaiyorawa = Geji: see the Geji cluster
Kaje = Jju
Kajji = Jju
Kajuru – dialect of Kadara
Kaka = Yamba
Kakaba = Mbongno

227. Kakanda cluster
1.A Akanda
2.B Hyabe, Adyaktye
3. Kwara State, Kogi LGA; Niger state, Agaie and Lapai LGAs; communities along the Niger centered on Budā
4. 4,500 (1931); 20,000 (1989 Blench)
5. Benue–Congo: Nupoid: Nupe group

Source(s) Blench (1987)

229. Kamantan
1.A Kamanton = Kamantan
1.C Angan
3. Kaduna State, Kachia LGA
4. 3,600 (NAT 1949); 10,000 (1972 Barrett)

Kamantam = Kamantan
Kamanton = Kamantan

230. Kambari I cluster
1.A Kamberi
3. Niger State, Magama and Mariga LGAs; Kebbi State, Zuru and Yauri LGAs; Niger State, Borugu LGA
4. with Kambari II: 67,000 (1952 W&B); 100,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Kambari group

Source(s) Blench (2008)

Refs. Hoffmann (1965); Crozier (1984)

*Agadi
1.B Tsigadi
2.A Kakihum
3. Niger State, Mariga LGA
*Avadi
1.A Abadi, Evadi
1.B Tsivadi
2.A Ibetu
3. Niger State, Magama LGA


*Baangi
1.A Baangi
1.B ciBaangi
1.C sg. vuBaangi, pl. aBaangi
2.B Bangawa (Hausa)

3. Niger State, Kontagora LGA, Ukata town and nearby villages; probably also into adjacent Kebbi State, Yauri LGA
4. estimate more than 5,000 (1989)

Source(s) Blench (1989)

*Tsishingini
1.B Cishingini, Tsishingini
1.C Mashingini pl. Ashingini
2.A Salka
3. Niger State, Magama LGA


12. Gospel of Mark on cassette
13. Formerly broadcasts in Salka from Radio Kontagora, now halted.

*Yumu
1.B Yumu, Osisi

228. Kam
1.C Nyimwom
3. Taraba State, Bali LGA. Mayo Kam and Kamijim villages only
4. 583 (1922 Temple); estimate more than 1000 (1987)
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Kam group
3. Niger State, Borgu LGA, at Yumu and Osisi

**Source(s)** Blench (2008); Washbrook

**231. Kambari II cluster**

1. A Kamberi

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

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

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

**Refs.** Hoffmann (1965); Crozier (1984)

*Agawshi

1.B Cishingini

2.A Auna

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

7. No language development

*Akimba

1.B Tsikimba

1.C Akimba

2.A Auna, Wara

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


12. Gospel of Mark on cassette

*Cishingini, Nwanci

1.A Cishingini, Ngwaci

1.B Cishingini, Tsiwanci

1.C Mawunci sg. ìwanci pl.

2.A Agwara

2.B Agara’iwa

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


12. Gospel of Mark on cassette

Kamberi = Kambari

Kamberi = Kanuri


**232. Kami**

3. Niger State, Lapai LGA, Ebo town & 11 villages

4. more than 5000 (Blench 1989 est.)

5. Benue–Congo: Nupoid: Nupe

**Source(s)** Blench (1989)

Kamino – dialect of Batu

Kamkam = Mbongno

Kamo = Ma

Kamu = Kamo

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

**233. Kamwe**

1.B Vacamwe

2.C Higi, Hiji

3. Adamawa State, Michika LGA and into Cameroon

4. 64,000 (1952); 180,000 (1973 SIL) est. 23,000 in Cameroon

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

6. Nkafa, Dakwa (Bazza), Sona, Wula, Futu, Tili Pte, Kapsiki (Ptskë) in Cameroon


**Source(s)** Kraft wordlist

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

**234. Kana**

1.A Khana

2.A Ogoni (ethnic and political term includes Gokana)

3. Rivers State, Khana/Oyigbo and Gokana–Tai–Eleme LGAs

4. 76,713 (1926 Talbot); 90,000 (SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Khana/Oyigbo and Gokana–Tai–Eleme LGAs

6. Yeghe, Norkhana, Ken–Khana, Bouë

7. Rivers Readers Project Reader 1 1971, Khana Pocket Diary


Kanakuru = Dera

Kanam – member of the Jar cluster

Kanam = Koenoom

Kanembu = Kanuri–Kanembu

Kaningkwom = Kaningkon

Kaninkon = Kaningkon

Kaninkwom = Kaningkon

Kanna = Ba: see the Jar cluster

Kano – E. dialect of Hausa

Kano – dialect of Fulfulde

Kantana – dialect of Badä: see the Jar cluster

Kantana = Mama

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

### 236. Kanuri–Kanembu cluster
3. Borno State, Nguru, Geidam, Kukawa, Damaturu, Kaga, Kondugra, Maiduguri, Monguno, Fune, Gujba, Ngala, Bama, Fika and Gwoza LGAs; Jigawa State, Hadejia LGA; and in the Republics of Niger, Cameroon and Chad.
4. 1,300,000 (1952); 3,500,000 (1987 UBS)
5. Nilo–Saharan: Saharan

*Kanuri
1.B Kànùrí
1.C Kànúrí
2.A Borno, Bornu
2.C Beriberi, Kamberi; also Kanembu (a separate ethnic group speaking Kanuri)
3. 3,000,000 in Nigeria, 100,000 in Chad, 56,500 in Cameroon
6. Yerwa, Badawai, Koyam (Kwayam), Lere (Lare), Mober, (mostly in Niger Republic), Jetko (pastoral nomads near Geidam and in Niger Republic). (These other names have been associated with Kanuri dialects: Dagara, Kaga (Kagama), Ngazar, Guvja, Mao, Temageri, Fada, Movar (Mobber, Mavar))
Translation in progress in Yerwa and Manga dialects.
9. Grammar (Lukas 19xx); Grammar (Hutchinson 1983); Kanuri-English dictionary (Hutchinson & Cyffer 1990); English-Kanuri dictionary (Cyffer 199x)

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

**Refs.** Hutchinson (1983) – Bibliography of Vernacular literature

*Kanembu
3. Borno State, LGAs on the edge of Lake Chad; and in the Republics of Niger, Cameroon and Chad.
6. Sugurti, Kuburi (Kabari, Kuvur)

Kapsiki – dialect of Kamwe
Kapugu = Gure–Kahugu

### 237. Kapya
3. Taraba State, Takum LGA, at Kapya
5. Benue–Congo: Benue: Jukunoid: Yukuben–Kute

**Refs.** Koops (1973); Shimizu (1980a)

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

### 238. Karekare
1.A Karekare, Kerekere, Karaikara, Kerikeri
3. Bauchi State, Gamawa and Misau LGAs, Yobe State, Fika LGA
4. 39,000 (1952 W&B)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Bole group
6. Western Jalalum, northern Pakaro and eastern Ngwajum
8. Some tracts in dialect of Jelaselum

**Source(s)** Maxine Schuh (n.d.); Adive (n.d.)

Karenjo = Como–Karim?

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

Karim = Como–Karim

### 240. Kariya
1.A Kauyawa, Keriya
1.B Vinah
1.C Wiho
2.C Lipkawa (see also Mburku)
3. Bauchi State, Darazo LGA. At Kariya Wuro, 30 S.E. of Ningi.
4. 2,200 (LA 1971); 3,000 (1977 Skinner)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch B: Bade–Warji major group: Warji group
6. Two dialects

**Source(s)** Blench (1986)

**Refs.** Skinner (1977)

Karshi = Kanufi
Karu – dialect of Gbagyi
Kasa (Jaracin Kasa) = the Jar cluster
Kasaa – dialect of Mumuye

### 241. Katab cluster
1.A Kataf
3. Kaduna State, Kachia, Saminaka and Jema’a LGAs
*Tyap
1.A Atyab, Tyab
1.B Tyab
1.C Atyap, Atyab,
2.A Katab, Kataf, Katap
3. Kaduna State, Kachia and Jema’a LGAs
4. estimate more than 130,000 (1990)
8. Bible Translation in Progress

**Source(s)** Gworok
1.B Agwolok, Agwot
2.A Agolok, Kagoro
2.B Aguro
3. Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA
4. 9,300 (NAT 1949)
*Atakar
1.A Atakat, Attaka, Attakar, Takat
3. Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA
4. 5,000 (1950 HDG)
*Sholio
1.C Asholio, Asolio, Osholio, Aholio
2.B Marwa, Morwa, Moroa, Marawa, Maroa
3. Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA
4. 5,700 (NAT 1949)
*Kacicere
1.A Aticherak
2.B Daroro
3. Kaduna State, Kachia and Jema’a LGAs
4. 700 (NAT 1949)
*Kafancan
1.A Fantuan, Kafanchan, Kpashan
3. Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA
4. 970, (1934 HDG)

Kataf = Tyap
Katagum – Eastern dialect of Hausa
Katanga – Nitecki (1972)
Katanza = Gb
Katap = Katab

Katab = Katab
Katarawa – Godabawa District, Sokoto Province:
Temple (1922: 223)
Katsina = dialect of Fulfulde
Katsina = northern dialect of Hausa
Kaunari – less than 10,000 Nasarawa State: Lafia
LGA
Kaura – unclassified Plateau language of Kaduna
State, Jema’a LGA: Temple (1922: 223,522)
Kauuru = Si: Lere cluster
Kauyawa = Kariya
Kayauri = Kariya
Keana – dialect of Alago
Keenjera = Kyan Kyar a dialect of Gwandara
Keenpa = Kariya
Kelela = Lela
Kere = Ziriya
Kerekere = Karekare
Kerifa = Karfa
Kerikeri = Karekere
Keri – Ni = Kar: see the
Kag–Fe–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
Keriya = Kariya
Kesari – dialect of Baan
Ketuen = Mbe
Kétu – dialect of Yoruba
Kédupaxa = Gava and Guduf: Guduf–Gava
Kajju = JJu
Kalela = Lela
Karekare = Karekare
Karine = Kar: see the
Kag–Fe–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
Khana = Kana

242. Kholok
2.A Kode, Kooode, Kwoode, Widala, Pia, Wurkum, Pitiko
3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA, near Didango
4. 2,500 (1977 Voegelin & Voegelin)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Bole–Angas major
group: Bole group
Source(s) Leger (1992)

Kiballo = Vono
Kibbo = Berom
Kibgun = Berom
Kibbo = Berom
Kibolo = Vono
Kibyen = Berom
Kikuk = Cibak
Kila = Somye
Kilba = Huba
Kilinci = Kar: see the
Kag–Fe–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
Kindyo = Dijim: Dijim–Bwilim
Kinugu = Kinuku
Kinuka = Kinuku

243. Kinuku
1.A Kinugu, Kinuka
3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA
4. 460 (NAT 1949); 500 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos
group: Kauru subgroup

244. Kiong
2.B Akoiyang, Akäyöön, Okoyong, Okonyong
3. Cross River State, Odukpani and Akamkpa LGAs
4. Spoken only by old people, younger generation
speak Efik
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross group

245. Kir–Balar
3. Bauchi State, Bauchi LGA
4. 360 (LA 1971) (Kir only)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch B: Zaar group: Boghom subgroup

Kir = Jiru
Kirawa – member of the Wandala cluster
Kirdi Mora = Mura: see the Wandala cluster
Kiria (Fali of Kiria) – dialect of Kamwe
Kirifi = Giiwo
Kiria (Opu Kirika) = Nk
Kirika = Nk
Kirika (Opu Kirika) = Nk
Kirika = Nk
Kirika = Nk
Kirika = Nk
Kirikjir = Lopa
Kirim = Como–Karim

246. Kirya–Konzal
2. C Fali
3. Adamawa State, Michika LGA.
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Bura–Higi major group: Higi group
*Kirya
1.B myá Kákíryà
1.C ndá Kákíryà pl. Kákíryà
2. C Fali of Kirya
4. 7,000 est. 2007. Kirya 13 villages
*Konzal
1.B myá Kónzàl
1.C ndá Kónzàl pl. Kónzàl
2. C Fali of Mijuł
4. 9000 est. 2007. Konzal 15 villages
Source(s) Blench & Ndemsai (2007)
Refs. Meek (1931); Kraft (1981); Blench & Ndemsai (2009)

Kitimi = Tumi
Kitsipki = Ashuku: see the Mbenbe Tigong cluster
Kitta = Tsobo
Kívọọ = Vono
Kiwollo = Vono
Kiyy = Como–Karim
Kọụwa = Fam
Kobo = Mom Jango
Kobo = Momi
Koboci – dialect of Bata
Kobotschi = Koboci: see Bata
Koda = Kholok

247. Koenoem
1. A Kanam
3. Plateau State, Shendam LGA

4. 1,898 (1934 Ames); 3,000 (SIL)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Angas group

248. Kofa – also Kota: Adamawa State, Song LGA, north of Belel road; a Chadic language of the Bura group; linguistic status not certain but locally said to be a separate language
Source(s) Blench (1987)
Refs. Hoffmann (1971)

249. Kofyar cluster
3. Plateau State, Shendam, Mangu and Lafia LGAs
4. 72,946 (1963)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Angas group
*Kofyar
2. A Kwong
3. Plateau State, Shendam LGA
*Mernyang
1. A Mirriam
3. Plateau State, Shendam LGA
4. 16,739 (1963)
6. Larr/Lardang and Mikiet are said to be offsets of Mernyang
Source(s) Blench (1987)
Refs. Temple (1922)
*Doemak
1. A Domak, Dimmuk
3. Plateau State, Shendam LGA
*Kwagalak
1. A Kwa’alang
2. B Kwolla, Kwolla
3. Plateau State, Shendam LGA
4. 25,403 (1963)
6. Nteng (Jasikit)?
Source(s) IL/NBTT wordlist; Gospel Recordings
*Bwol
1. A Bwal, Mbol
3. Nasarawa State, Lafia LGA
4. 3,853 (1963)
*Gworam
1. A Giverom, Gorom
3. Nasarawa State, Lafia LGA
4. 3,055 (1952)
*Jipal
1. A Jepel, Jepal, Jibyal
3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA

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

250. Kohumono
1. B KoHumono
1. C BaHumono, sg. Ôhúmónò
2. A Edíba (under Ekurì (Thomas)
2.B Ekumuru, Ikümürü, Ikümöró (Igbo name); Àtàm (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

251. Kolo cluster
1.A Ogbia, Ogbinya
3. Rivers State, Brass LGA
4. 100,000 (1987 UBS)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Central Delta
7. Rivers Readers Project Reader 1 1971, Reading and Writing Book
8. First draft of New Testament complete

Kolo
1.A Agholo
7. Primer 1950
Source(s) Isukul (n.d.)
*Oloibiri
7. Rivers Readers Project
Refs. Williamson (1972)
*Anyama

Kolokuma – dialect of Izôn: Ijọ cluster
Koluama – dialect of Izôn: Ijọ cluster

252. Koma cluster
1.A Kuma, Koma (A Fulfulde cover term for the languages below; ALCAM treats them as separate though closely related languages)
3. Adamawa State, Ganye and Fufore LGAs, in the Alantika Mountains; also in Cameroon
4. 3,000 (1982 SIL); majority in Cameroon
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Vere Group
6. The correspondences between the Cameroonian and Nigerian names are uncertain

Gomme
1.A Gomme
2.B Damti, Koma Kampana, Panbe
*Gomnome
1.A Gomnome
2.B Mbeya, Gimbe, Koma Kadam, Laame, Youtubo
*Ndera
2.B Vomni, Doome, Doobe

Source(s) Blench fieldnotes

Koma Kadam = Gomnome: see the Koma cluster
Koma Kampana = Gomme: see the Koma cluster
Koma Ndera = Ndera: see the Koma cluster
Komawa – Tangale, Kwaami
Komo – dialect of Panseng

253. Kono
1.A Konu, Kwono
3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA
4. 1,550 (NAT 1949)

Kontagora (Basa Kontagora) – member of Basa cluster
Konu = Kono
Koode = Kholok
Kopti = Zari: see the Zari cluster
Koring = the Oring cluster
Koro – name used for a number of different ethnic and language groups in Kaduna State, Kachia LGA;
Nasara State, Keffi LGA; Niger State, Suleija and Chanchaga LGAs and in Federal Capital Territory.
See Tinor-Myamya,
Koro Ache – Begbere: see Begbere–Ejar
Koro Afiki = Koro Ija
Koro Agwe = Begbere–Ejar
Koro Ala – Ashe
Koro Funfu of Kafin Koro = Jijili
Koro Funfu of Minna = Jijili
Koro Funfu of Yeskwa – thought to be Gwandara or Gbari speakers
Koro Ganagana – speak Dibo
Koro Gwandara of Wuse – dialect of Gwandara
Koro Huntu = Koro Funfu above

254. Koro Ija
4. One village
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Jili group

Source(s) Blench (1992, 1999)
Koro of Lafia = Migili
Koro Makama – term for the Kagarko Koro: Ashe, the Tinor-Myamya cluster
Koro Miamia = Ejar: see the Tinor-Myamya cluster
Koro Myamya = Ejar: see the Tinor-Myamya cluster
Koro Nulu = Koro Ija
Koro N’ja = Koro Ija
Koro Panda – a dialect of Nyankpa
Koro Phanare – speak Gbari
Koro Phoware of Abuja – speak Gbari?
Koro of Shakoyi = Jijili
Koro Waje – term used by the Koro Lafia to refer to other Koro groups
Koro Zane – a general term for the Koro
255. Koro Zuba
4. One village
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Jili group
Source(s) Blench (1992)

Korom Boye = Kulere
Koron – see Koro

256. Korop
1. B Durop, Kurop
2. A Koröp
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

Source(s) Blench (1992)

Kororofa cluster
2. A Jukun
4. more than 62,000 (SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Benue: Jukunoid: Central Jukunoid:
Jukun–Mbembe–Wurbo
*Abinsi
1. C Wapan
2. A River Jukun
3. Taraba State, Wukari LGA, at Sufa and Kwantan
Sufa; Benue State, Makurdi LGA, at Abinsi
*Wapan
1. B Wapan
2. A Wukari and Abinsi
3. Taraba State, Wukari LGA; Nasarawa State, Awe,
Shendam, Lafia and Langtang LGAs (precise areas
uncertain)
4. 60,000 (1973 SIL)
7. Primer 1915, primers 1–3 (recent), literacy
programme in progress
8. Bible translation in progress, Scripture portions
since 1914
*Hone
2. A Kona
3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA; Plateau State,
Wase LGA. Villages north and west of Jalingo
4. 2,000 (1977 Voegelin & Voegelin)
8. Mark 1927
Source(s) Storch (1999)
*Dampar
3. Taraba State, Wukari LGA, at Dampar
Source(s) Blench (1984)

Kota = Kofa
Kotokori = Panda and Igu – dialects of Ebira
Kotopo (Also Potopo, Potopore, Patapori North
Volta–Congo:
Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Leko group Formerly
Adamawa State, Ganye LGA; now all are in

258. Kpan
1. A Kpanten, Ikpan, Akpanzh, Kpanzon, Abakan
2. B Kpwate, Hwayne, Hwaso, Nyatso, Nyonyo, Yorda,
Ibukwo
3. Taraba State, Wukari, Takum and Sardaunda LGAs
5. Benue–Congo: Benue: Jukunoid: Central Jukunoid:
Kpan–Icen group
6. Western and Eastern groups:
Western: 1 Kumbo–Takum Group: Kumbo
(Kpanzon), Takum; 2 Donga (Akpanzh; 3 Bissaula
(extinct) Eastern: Apa (per Kilham), Kente, Erege
(per Koelle)

Kpanten = Kpan
Kpanzon = Kpan

259. Kpasam
1. A Passam, Kpasham
2. B Nyisam
3. Adamawa State, Numan LGA, 1 village only,
South of Jalingo
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Mumuye–Yendang
group: Yendang subgroup

Kpasham = Kpasam
Kpashan = Kafancan: see the Katab cluster
Kpati – an extinct Grasslands language probably
spoken by a Cameroon immigrant. Reported only by
Meek ms.
Kporo = Nama: see the Mbembe Tigong cluster
Kpugbong – dialect group of South–Western
Mumuye: Mumuye
Kpwate = Kpan
Kpwee – an unclassified blacksmith’s language near
Kuba = Kubi

260. Kubi
1. A Kuba
3. Bauchi State, Darazo LGA, 40 km. N.E. of Bauchi
town
4. 1,090 (1922 Temple); 500 (1973 SIL)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Bole–Angas major
group: Bole group
Refs. Gowers (1907); Schuh (1978)

Kuburi – dialect of Kanembu: Kanuri–Kanembu
Kuche = Rukuba
Kuda = Kudu: see the Kudu–Camo cluster

261. Kudu–Camo cluster
3. Bauchi State, Ningi LGA
4. Language moribund, perhaps extinct
6. Basa said to be a sub-group

Source(s) Maddieson (1988)

*Kudu
1.A Kuda
2. Probably extinct
9. Wordlist (Shimizu 1982)

Ref.s. Shimizu (1982)

262. Kugama
1.A Kugamma
2.A Wegam
3. Adamawa State, Fufure LGA
4. Small

Kugamma = Kugama

263. Kugbo
3. Rivers State, Brass LGA
4. 2,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Central Delta group

Source(s)
Refs Wolff (19xx)

Kugong – dialect of Mumuye

264. Kukele
1.A Ukele, Ukelle
1.B Kukele
1.C Bakele
3. Cross River State, Ogoja LGA; Anambra State, Abakaliki LGA; Benue State, Okpokwu and Oju LGAs; and in Cameroon
4. 31,700 (1953); 40,000 (1980 UBS)
6. 4 dialects in north, 3 in south, Ugbala, Mtezi and Mtezi–Iteji in Anambra State, Abakaliki LGA
7. Primer in 5 parts, post–primer books drafted.

Kuki = Tiyal: see Cinda–Regi–Tiyal cluster
Kukulu (Kúkùlúŋ) = Kulung
Kukum = Fer: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zusun cluster
Kukuruku (not recommended) = Etsako = Ƴɛkhe

265. 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 (Marhāî)
Source(s) Seibert (2001)
Refs. Ames (1934); Junraithmayr (1970)

266. Kulu
1.A Ikolu, Ikulu
1.B Ankulu
1.C Bekulu
3. Kaduna State, Kachia LGA
4. 6,000 (NAT 1949)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group [?] N.B. the classification of Kulu as ‘Northern’ with Eda etc. seems to be without foundation.

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

267. Kulung
1.B Kúkùlúŋ
1.C Bákùlúng
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: Bantu: Jarawan Bantu
7. Primer 1924
8. Scripture portions from 1926 to 1950, Prayers and hymns 1926
10. Hausa is the main second language
11. Kulung is currently being passed to the next generation and being learned by neighbouring peoples in contact with the Kulung.
13. In a survey in 2007, the very oldest generation included some who could read and write Kulung quite fluently, dating from the McBride era. However, this skill has not been passed on the present generation.

Source(s) Adelberger (2008); Rueck et al. (2009)
Refs. Maddieson and Williamson (1975)

Kuma = Koma
Kumap = Amo

268. Kumba
2.A Sate, Yofo
3. Adamawa State, Mayo Belwa LGA

Kumbo – dialect of Kpan
Kumbo = Kumbowei – dialect of ɋzon: ɋjo cluster
Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.

Kumbowei – dialect of Ijon: Ijo cluster
Kumbo–Takum – a dialect group of Kpan
Kunabe – dialect of Kuteb
Kun–Bille = Bile
Kunibum = Emaj–Iuleha–Ora
Kunini = Nye: member of Shoo–Minda–Nye
Kunshenu – see the Piya–Kodi–Kunshenu–Kwunci–Pitiko–Nyambolo cluster

269. Kupa
3. Kwara State, Kogi LGA, around Abugi (52 villages)
5. Benue–Congo: Nupoid: Nupe group
Source(s) Blench (1987)

Kupto = Kutto

270. Kurama
1.B Tikurumi
1.C Akurumi
2.B Bagwama (also refers to Ruma)
3. Kaduna State, Saminaka and Ikara LGAs; Kano State, Tudun Wada LGA
4. 11,300 (NAT 1949)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Northern group
Kos: Jikku
Kuushe = Goji
Kushi = Goji
Kushi = Baushi
Kuta – dialect of Gbagyi

271. Kuteb
1.A Kutev, Kutep
2.A Ati (Administrative name in Cameroun)
2.B Mbarike, Zumper (Jompre) (not recommended)
3. Taraba State, Takum LGA and in Cameroun, Furu Awa subdivision
4. 15,592 (1952 W&B); 30,000 (1986 UBS); 1400 in Cameroun (1976)
Kos: Fikyu, Jenuwa, Kunabe, Kentin: Fikyu has sub–dialects
7. Literacy programme in progress, dictionary in preparation, primers, folktales
Source(s) Koops (1990)
Refs. Koops (1990), Breton (1993)


272. Kutto
1.A Kupto
1.B Kuttò
1.C Kûttò
3. Bauchi State, Bajoga LGA, Yobe State, Guja LGA
4. Two villages. 3000 (1990 est.)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Bole group
Source(s) Koops (1990)

Ku’tûle = Tula

273. Kuturmi
2.B Ada
3. Kaduna State, Kachia LGA
4. 2,950 (NAT 1949). Town is called Awon.
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Northern group
Kos: Kuru
Kwaam = Ekin: see the Ejaghama cluster
Kwaa Bwaare = Bacama: see the Bata cluster
Kwaa–Bwaare = Bacama: see the Bata cluster
Kwa’alang = Kwagallak: see the Kofyar cluster

274. Kwaami
1.A Kwami, Kwom
1.B Kwa’ami
1.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, Doha, Dohi
9. Grammar (Leger 1990);
Refs. Temple (1922)

Source(s) Koops (1990)

Kwabzak = Tal
Kwagallak – member of the Kofyar cluster
Kwaji – dialect of Mumuye
Kwakwi = Firan:
Kwal = Irigwe
Kwale = òkwenji: see the Ìkewenjì–òboh–Ndonji cluster
Kwali = dialect of Gbari
Kwalla = Kwagallak: see the Kofyar cluster
Kwami = Kwaami
Kwan = Irigwe
Kwange – dialect of Gbari
Kwanka = Vaghat cluster
Kwam = Kopti: see the Zari; Zari cluster
Kwarra = Mama
Kwasu – dialect of Ninzam
Kwato = Panda and Igu, dialects of Ebira
Kwaya = Member of Katagum Barebari clan.
Kwam = Kwaami
Kwoll = Irigwe
Kwolla = Kwagallak: see the Kofyar cluster
Kwom = Kwaami
Kwomo (Basa Kwomu) – Basa–Benue
Kwonci – Piya
Kwong = Kofyar
Kwomo (Basz Kwomu) – Basa–Benue
Kwondi – Koyam: see Kanuri
Kwondo = Koyam
Kwone = member of the Hyam cluster

275. Kyak
1.B Kyãk
1.C Kyãk
2.A Bambuka
3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA, Bambuka
4. 10,000 (SIL)
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Bikwin group

Kyan Kyar – dialect of Gwandara
Kyãtõ = Etkywan
Kyanton = Etkywan

276. Kyenga
1.B Kyãk
1.C Kyanggana
2.A Kenga, Tyenga
3. Niger State, Borgu LGA, north of Illo; also in Benin and Niger Republics
4. five villages on Nigeria side which speak the language: 7,591 (1925 Meek); 10,000 including Shanga (1973 SIL)
5. Niger–Congo: Mande: Southeast Mande

Source(s) Blench (1987)

Kyetu = Kentu: see Icen
Kyibaku = Cibak

L.

Iaa Fyandigere = Gera
Laamang = Lamang
Laame = Gomôme: see the Koma cluster

277. Labir
1. A Lâbir
2. A Jaku, Jaaku

2.B Jakanci
3. Bauchi State, south of the Bauchi-Gombe Road, from the Gongola River at Kanyallo, in Bauchi LGA, to Gar in Alkaleri LGA
5. Benue–Congo: Bantu: Jarawan
11. Virtually moribund. Almost all speakers have switched to Hausa as a first language, although there are many ethnic Jakawa

Source(s) Rueck et al. (2009)
Refs. Shimizu (1983)

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

278. Laka
2.A Lau, Lao Habe
3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA, at Lau; Yola LGA; and mainly in Cameroon
4. 460 (1952); 500 (1973 SIL)
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Bum group

Lala – used both for the the Lala cluster and as a cover term for Bena, Roba and other groups in Adamawa State, Guyuk, Gombi and Song LGAs, not all of which are clearly defined, e.g. Shere, Tenna: Temple (1922)

279. Lala cluster
1.C ‘Bana
3. Adamawa State, Guyuk, Song and Gombi LGAs
4. 30,000 (SIL); 44,300 with *Bana (1963)
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Yungur group
*Yang
1.A Yan
2.B Lalla

Refs. Temple (1922: 255)
*Roba
2.A Gworam
*Ebode
1.A Ébode

Lalawa = Lela
Lalla = Yang: see the Lala cluster

280. Lamang cluster
1.A Laamang
2.A Waha
4. 15,000 (TR 1970), 40,000 (1963)
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Mandara/Mafa/Sukur major group: Mandara Group
*Zaladva
1.A Zâladva
2.A Lamang North
3. Borno State, Gwoza LGA
6. Zaladeva (Alataghwa), Dzuuba (Dzuuba), Laghva (Lughva), Gwóza Wake (Gwozo)

*Ghumbagha
2. A Lamang Central
3. Borno State, Gwoza LGA; Adamawa State, Michika LGA;
6. Hâdkâlä (Xêkdâla, Hîkdâla, Hitkâla), Waga (Wagga, Woga, Waha)

*Ghudavan
1. A Ghudeven, Ghudavon
2. A Lamang South
3. Borno State, Gwoza LGA; Adamawa State, Michika LGA; and in Cameroon

Ref. Wolff (1971,1974); Dieu & Renaud (1983)

281. Lame cluster
3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA, Lame district
4. 2,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantu: Jarawan


*Ruhu
1. A Rufu, Rûhû
2. C Rufawa
4. There were said to be no speakers remaining in 1987 (Blench)

Source(s) Blench (1987)

*Mbaru
1. A Mbârû, Bambaro, Bamburo, Bambara, Bombaro
2. C Bomborawa, Bunborawa

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

282. Lamja–Denâ–Tola cluster
1. C Lamjavu, Denşavu, Toluavu
3. Taraba State, Mayo Belwa LGAs
4. There are 13 villages of Lamja and Deňsa. The central town of the Lamja is Ganglamja. The Deňsa live south of the Lamja.
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Northern Bantoid: Dakoid
6. These dialects are intercomprehensible with each other. They may not be sufficiently distinct from the Samba Daka cluster (q.v.) to form a separate head-entry.

Source(s) Blench (1987)

Ref. CAPRO (1992)

Lam–Nsaw = Lam–Nsô

283. LamNsô
1. A Lam–Nsaw, Lam–Nsô
1. B Lam–Nsô'
1. C Nsô, Nsaw

3. Taraba State, Sarduana 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

Source(s) Blench (1987)

Langas = member of the Polci cluster
Languda = Longuda
Lankaviri = dialect of South–Western Mumuye
Lankoviri = dialect of South–Western Mumuye
Lao Habe = Laka
Lardang = Larr: offset of Mernyang: Kofyar cluster
Lare = dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu
Laro = Laru
Larr = see Mernyang: Kofyar cluster

284. Shen
1.A Laro,Laru
2. C Laruwa
3. Niger State, Borgu LGA
4. 1,000 (1992 est.)
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Kainji Lake group

Source(s) Blench (1992)

Laruwa = Laru
Lataghwa = Guduf: Guduf–Gava
Lau = Laka
Laxaya (Ney Laxaya) = Gava: Guduf–Gava
lee Maghdi = Maghdi
LeeMak = Mak
Leekô = Samba Leko

285. Leelu
1. A Leelô
2. A Munga
4. One village and an associated hamlet
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Bikwin group

Source(s) Kleinewillinghöfer (1992)

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

286. Legbo
1. A Gbo
1. B Legbo
1. C Agbo
2. A Itigidi
2. B Igbo Imaban
3. Cross River State, Obubra LGA; Abia State, Afikpo LGA
4. 18,500 (1963); 30,000 (1973 SIL)

Legeri – member of the Vaghat cluster
Leko = Samba Leko
Lela = Lelna

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

Lelo = Leel

288. Lemoro
1. A Limorro
1. B Emoro
1. C Anemoro
2. A Anowuru
3. Plateau State, Bassa LGA; Bauchi State, Toro LGA
4. 2,950 (1936 HDG)

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

Lere – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu

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

*Gana
*Takaya
2. B Taura

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

Laghva = Zaladva: see the Lamang cluster
Libo=Kaan
Libyan Arabic – see Arabic cluster
Ligili = Mijili
Ligri – member of the Jar cluster
Lijili = Mijili
Lila = dialect of Lela

292. Limbum
1. B Limbum
1. C Wimbum
3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA, Mambila uplands, mainly in Cameroon
4. few in Nigeria; 73,000 in Cameroon (1982 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Grasslands Bantu
7. Literacy programme in Cameroon
8. Bible translation programme in Cameroon

Limorro = Lemoro
Lindiri = Nungu
Likpawa = Mburku and Kariya
Lingga = Gava: Guduf–Gava
Lipedke = Guduf: Guduf–Gava
Lisháu = Shau

Lissa – Taraba State, Takum LGA, around Bariki:
Benue–Congo: Benue: Jukunoid: Yukuben–Kutep:
possibly the same as Lissam
Source(s) Blench (1986) (citing: P. Gray)

Lissam – dialect of Kuteb

293. Lokkó
1. A Loka, Lokö
1. C Yaka, Yaka, Yakurr, Yakö
2. A Ugep
3. Cross River State, Obubra LGA
4. 38,200 (1953); 100,000 (1973 SIL)
6. Ugep, Nkpam

Source(s)


Loko = Loko
Lokó = Loko
Lokukoli = Nkukoli
Longo – in old Eastern Nigeria. Winston (1964–5)

294. Longuda
1. A Languda, Nunguda, Nungura, Nunguraba
1. B nyà núngúrá Guyuk, Nungurama Nyuar
1. C Núngúráyábá Guyuk, Núngúrábá Jessu, Lóngúrábá Kola
3. Adamawa State, Guyuk LGA; Gombe State, Balanga LGA
4. 13,700 (1952: Numan Division); 32,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Longuda group
6. Nya Guyuwa (Guyuk plains), Nya Ceriya (Banjirim=imeriba/Gerembe hill), Nya Tariya (Kola=Taraba), Nya Dele (Jesu=Delebe), Nya Gwanda (Nyuar=Gwandaba)
7. Literacy programme in progress, Primer 1975 Folktales 1975

Source(s) J. Newman p.c; Kleinewillinghöfer (1992)

Refs. Newman & Newman (1977a,b)

Lóngúrábá = Longuda

295. Loo
1. B Shúŋó
1. C Shúŋó – North, Shúŋó – South
4. 8,000 (1992 est.)
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Bikwin group

Source(s) Kleinewillinghöfer (1992)

296. Rop
1. A Lupa, Lopa
1. B Kirikji
1. C Djiri
2. C Lopawa
3. Niger State, Borgu LGA, Kebbi State, Yauri LGA.
At least six villages on the east shore of the Lake plus two others on the west shore.
4. 960 (NAT 1950); 5,000 (1992 est.)
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Lake group

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

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

297. Lubila
1. C Kabila
2. B Ojor, Kabila, Kaibre, Kabire
3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA, at Ojo Nkomba, and Ojo Akangba

Lovi – dialect of Nzanyi
Lughva = Laghva: a dialect of Zaladva: see the Lamang cluster
Lukshi = Lushi: see the Zeem cluster
Lukshi – member of the Das cluster
Lundur = Langas: see the Polci cluster
Lungu = Idun
Lupa = Lopa

298. Luri
1. Lúr
3. Bauchi State, Bauchi LGA
4. 30 (1973 SIL), 2 (Caron 2002)
5. Chadic: West: South Bauchi
9. Grammar sketch and wordlist; Caron (2003)
10. Hausa, Langas
11. Moribund. Nearly all the ethnic Luri have switched to speaking Hausa

Source: Caron (2003)

Lusa – dialect of Zaar: see the Guus-Zaar cluster
Lushi – member of the Zeem cluster
Luwa – dialect of Huba
Lyase, Lyase–ne = Gwamhi–Wuri

M.

299. Ma
1. A Kamu
1. B Ma sg. núbá Ma pl.
1. C nyii Ma
2. A Kamo
3. Gombe State, Kaltungo and Akko LGAs
4. 3000 (SIL)
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Waja group
7. Reading and Writing Book (2006)
8. NT extracts (2007)

Source(s) Kleinewillinghöfer (1991); Blench (2007)

Ma Giiwo = Giiwo
Maagwaram – west dialect of Bade

300. Maaka
1. A Magha, Maga, Maha
4. More than 4,000 (1990)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Bole group
**301. Mada**
1. C Mada
2. B Yidda
3. Nasarawa State, Akwanga, Kokona and Keffi LGAs; Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA
4. 25,628 (1922 Temple); 15,145 (1934 Ames); 30,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Ninzic
7. Literacy work in progress

**Source(s)**: Price (1991)

Mada Eggon = Eggon
Madaka = Ndaka
Madzarin – member of the Fali cluster

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**302. Mafa**
1. A Mofa
2. C Matakar (not recommended)
3. Borno State, Gwoza LGA; mainly in Cameroon
4. 2,000 (1963), 136,000 in Cameroon (1982 SIL)
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Mandara/Mafa/Sukur major group: Mafa group: South
6. Mafa (Mofa) in Nigeria. Cameroon dialects divided into West, Central and Eastern.

**Sources**: Kosack (2000)

**Refs.** Dieu and Renaud (1983); Barreteau & Bleis (1991)

Maga = Maaka
Magara = dialect of Nzanyi
Magha = Maaka

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**303. Maghdi**
1. B Mâghdi
2. B Widala also applies to Kholok
3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA. A section of the Widala
4. less than 2,000 (1992)
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Bikwin group

**Source(s)** Kleinewillinghöfer (1992)

Magwaram = W. dialect of Bade
Maha = Maaka
Matha = dialect of Nzanyi
Majinda = Cinda: see the Cinda–Regi–Tiyal cluster

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**304. Mak**
1. B Mak
1. C LeeMak
2. A Panya, Panyam (From Poonya, the name of a founding hero) Zoo
3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA. 15 km. north of Karim Lamido town.
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Bikwin group
6. Panya, Zo

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

Makama (Koro–Makama) = Ashe, the Tinor–Myamya cluster
Makurdi (Basa–Makurdi) – see the Basa cluster

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**305. Mala**
2. A Rumaya, Rumaiya
1. B Tumula
1. C Amala
3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA
4. 1,800 (NAT 1948)

**Source(s)** Blench (1986)

Malabu – dialect of Bata
Malen = Shagawu
Malgo = Malgwa – member of the Wandala cluster
Malgwa – member of the Wandala cluster
Mama – Marhai

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**306. Mama**
2. B Kwarra, Kantana
3. Nasarawa State, Akwanga LGA
4. 7,891 (1922 Temple); 6,155 (1934 Ames); 20,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantu: Jarawan

**Source(s)** NBTT wordlist

Mambere = Mambila: see Nor
Mambila = Nor
Mambilla = Nor
Mandara = Wandala
Mang – dialect of Mumuye
Manga – dialect of Kanuri
Mangar – dialect of Daffo–Butura: see the Ron cluster

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**307. Mambila**
1. B Ju Nori
1. C Nor
2. A Mambila, Mambilla, Mambere
4. 18,000 (1952); 60,000 (1973 SIL); 10,000 in Cameroon
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Northern Bantoid: Mambiloid: Mambila
6. Almost every village has a separate dialect forming a dialect chain. Dialect centres are: Bang, Dorofi, Gembu, Hainari, Kabri, Mayo Ndaga, Mbamnga, Tamien, Warvar. At least four dialects in Cameroon.

Source(s) Brench (1983–1999); Connell (1994-1999)

Electronic Resources:
Refs:

308. Mangas
A Maás
3. Bauchi State, Bauchi LGA
4. 180 (LA 1971)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch B: Zaar group: Boghom subgroup

Mangu – dialect of Mwaghavul
Mao – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu
Mapan – dialect of Mwaghavul
Mapeo (Samba of Mapeo) – dialect of Samba Daka
Mapodi = Gude
Mapuda = Gude
Marahai – a Kamwai dialect of Kulere
Marawa = Sholio: see the Katab cluster

309. Margi
A Marghi, Margyi
B Margí
C Margí
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. Wamdu, Hildi

Margi babal – dialect of Margi
Margi Dzárju – dialect of Margi
Margi Putai = Putai

310. Margi South
C Margi ti ntam
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. Wamdu, Hildi

Margi of Minthla = Putai
Margi ti ntam = Margi South
Margi West = Putai
Marhai = Marahai: a Kamwai dialect of Kulere
Maroa = Sholio: see the Katab cluster
Maruwa = Sholio: see the Katab cluster
Marwa = Sholio: see the Katab cluster

311. Mashi
3. Taraba State, near Takum
5. Benue–Congo: South Bantoid: Beboid

Source(s) Koops (1971)

Matakam = Mafa
Matchi = Maci: see Iceve cluster
Mavar = Mober: a dialect of Kanuri: see Kanuri–Kanembu
Mawunci = Kambari II
Máyá = Bali
Maya (Kwaya Maya) = Koyam – a dialect of Kanuri
Mayo Ndaga – a dialect of Nor
Mázgarwa = Bade
Mbaarù = Guruntum–Mbaarù
Mbada = Bada: see the Jar cluster
Mbada = Bada: see the Jar cluster
Mbamnga – a dialect of Nor
Mbam = dialect of Eloyi
Mbaram = Baram: see the Polci cluster
Mbarek = Kuteb
Mbarmi = Zul: see the Polci cluster
Mbarù (Mbárù) = Guruntum–Mbaarù
Mbat = Bada: see the Jar cluster

1 Hoffmann (1963) relates the language of Margi South to Huba rather than to Margi.
312. Mbe
1.B Mbe
1.C Mbè
2.B Ketuen, Mbube (Western)
3. Cross River State, Ogoja LGA
4. 9,874 (1963); 14,300 (1973 SIL); 20-30,000 (2008 est.). Seven villages (Bansan, Benkpe, Egbe, Ikumtak, Idibi, Idum, Odajie)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Ekoid-Mbe group
6. Idum, Ikumtale, Odajie
7. Orthography 1983;
Source(s) Paul Schroeder (2008)
Refs. Barnbọse (1966a,b; 1967)

Mbe Afal = Obe cluster
Mbèci = dialect of Eloyi
Mbem = Yamba

313. Mbenbè
1.B Mbe
1.C M̀bè
2.B Okam, Oderiga, Wakande, Ifunubwa, Ekokoma, Ofunobwan (per Thomas)
3. Cross River State, Obubra and Ikom LGAs; Anambra State, Abakaliki LGA
4. 35,600 (1953); 100,000 (1982 UBS)
6. Adun, Okom (Eghom) (sub–dialects: Apiapum, Ohana, Onyen), Osopong (Ezopong), Ofombonga (Ewumbonga), Ofonokpan, Okorogbana, Ekama (Akam) in Ikom LGA, Oferikpe in Abakaliki LGA
Source(s) Barnwell (1969)

314. Mbenbè Tìgông cluster
1.C Noale
2.A Tìgông, Tìgun, Tìkun, Tìkum, Tìgüm
3. Cross River State, Obubra and Ikom LGAs; Anambra State, Abakaliki LGA
4. 3,200 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantu: Jarawan


Mboi = Mboi: see Mboi
Mból = Bwol: the Kofyar cluster
Mbôn = Itu Mbon Uzo

315. Mboi cluster
1.A Mboire, Mboyi
3. Adamawa State, Song LGA
4. 3,200 (1973 SIL)
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Yungur group
*Gana
1.A Gona
2.A Mboire, Mboyi
3. Adamawa State, Song LGA, northwest of Song. Livo village and associated hamlets
4. 1,800 (LA 1971)
Source(s)
*Bangá
3. Adamawa State, Song LGA, west of Loko. Bangá 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
Banga = Bwol: the Kofyar cluster
Mon = Itu Mbon Uzo

316. Mbọọ̀ na
1.A Bungnu
1.B Mbọôngnọ
1.C Mbọngnọ
2.A Kamkam
2.B Kakaba, Bunu
3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA, Kakara town
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Northern Bantoid: Mambiloid
Sources: Blench (1991), Connell (1995);
Refs.

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

317. Mbula cluster
3. Adamawa State, Numan, Shelleng and Song LGAs
4. 7,900 (1952); 25,000 (1972 Barrett); 23,447 (1977)
Blench: not clear as to whether for Mbula or both Mbula and Bwazza.)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantu: Jarawan
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Source(s) Blench (2008); Rueck et al.(2009)

*Mbula
12. Radio broadcasts in Mbula

*Tambo
12. Radio and television broadcasts in Tambo

*Bwazza
1.B 'Bwà 'Bwàzà pl. àbìwàzà
1.C 'Bwàzà
2.A Bare, Bere [name of a town]
3. Adamawa State, Demsa, Numan, Shelleng and Song LGAs. Twenty-six villages.
4.
5. No dialects
6. Reading and Writing
7. Luke Gospel ready for printing, other scripture portions in draft
12. Jesus film ready to record

Mbuma = Bendeghe: see the Ejagham cluster
Mburkanci = Mburku

318. Mburku
1.A Barko, Barke
1.B Va Mrvar
2.B Mburkanci
2.C Burkunawa, Lipkawa (see also Kariya)
3. Bauchi State, Darazo LGA
4. 210 (1949–50); 4,000 (1977 Skinner)
5. Chadic: West sub-branch B: Warji group
Refs. Skinner (1977); Newman (1977)

Mbute = Vute
Mbutere = Vute
Mbuza (Itu Mbuza) = Itu Mbon Uzo
Meeka – dialect of Mumuye
Megili = Miyili
Megong = Eggon
Mein – a north-western dialect of Izon: Ijo cluster
Mendong-Mufons – Bauchi Province: Temple (1922)
Mernyang – member of the Kofyar cluster
Mesaka = Iceve
Mada = Mada
Mgang = Bolu: see the Geji cluster
Msolwa = Malgwa: a member of the Wandala cluster
M'algwí – dialect of Margi
Mángáng (njwai Mangang) = Mingang Doso
Mgbakpa = Hausa
Mgbó – member of the Izi–Ezàa–Ikwo–Mgbó cluster
Mgbu = Akpo–Mgbu–Tolu – dialects of Ikwere
Mi (Vone Mi) = Miya
Miamia = Ejar: see the Tinor-Myamya cluster
Miango = Irigwe
Migili = Miyili
Mijilu (Fali of Mijilu) – dialect of Kamwe
Mikiet – offset of Mernyang: see the Kofyar cluster
Minda = Shoo–Minda–Nye

319. Mingang Doso

1.A Munga
1.B ñwai Màngàn
1.C Mingang Doso
2.A Doso
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Jen group
Source(s) Kleinewillinghöfer (1992)

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

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

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

Miyamiya = Ejar: see the Tinor-Myamya cluster
Miyango – a dialect of Irigwe
Miyawa = Miya

322. Min
1.B Tiimin
1.C V*inyi Min pl. Ayi Min
2.A Bauchi Guda, Kukoki (name of largest town)
3. Niger State, Rafi LGA, twenty-seven villages in eight chiefships
Source(s) Blench (2010)

Mo Egon = Eggon
Mo Gura = Gura: see Lame cluster
Mobber = Mobber – a dialect of Kanuri
Mobber – a dialect of Kanuri
Mocigin – a dialect of Gude
Mofa = Mafa
Mokar = Ga’anda
Molgheu – dialect of Margi
323. Mom Jango
1.B Mom Jango
2.A Vere (see also Momĩ, Were, Verre, Kobo (in Cameroon)
3. Adamawa State, Fufore LGA
4. 20,000 total (including Momĩ, 4,000 in Cameroon (1982 SIL)
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Vere group
Source(s) Blench (1987)

324. Momi
1.B Ziri
2.A Vere (this also includes Mom Jango, q.v.), Were, Verre, Kobo (in Cameroon)
3. Adamawa State, Yola and Fufore LGAs; and in Cameroon
4. 20,000 total (including Mom Jango), 4,000 in Cameroon (1982 SIL)
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Vere group
Refs. Dieu & Renaud (1983)
Source(s) Blench and Ndemsai (2007)

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

326. ğini
1.B ディング Mɔɔ
1.C 𛄟 Mɔɔ
2.A Gwomo, Gwom, Gwomu, Gomu
3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Bikwin group
Source(s) Kleinewillinghöfer (1992)

Mora = Mura: see Wandala
Moroa = Sholio: see the Katab cluster
Morwa = Sholio: see the Katab cluster
Motchekin – a dialect of Gude
Movar – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu
Mtezi – a dialect of Kukele
Mtezi–Iteji – dialect of Kukele
Mubako = Mumakte
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

327. Mukta
1.A Mukta
3. Adamawa State
4. Mukta village
5. Central Chadic. May be the same as Ghye and Amsa in Cameroun
Source(s) Blench and Ndemsai (2007)

Mumbake = Nyong

328. Mumuye cluster
3. Taraba State, Jalingo, Zing, Yorro and Mayo Belwa LGAs
4. 103,000 (1952); 400,000 (1980 UBS)
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Mumuye–Yendang group:
Mumuye subgroup
*North–Eastern Mumuye
1.A Zing group
3. Taraba State, Zing, Yorro and Mayo Belwa LGAs
6. Bajama (Gnoore) and Jeng, Zing (Zinna, Zeng) and Mang. Kwaji and Meeka, Yaa, also Yakoko (according to Meek)
7. Primer in Zinna before 1925, folk tales 1974
8. In Zinna: Mark 1938, hymnbook before 1925
*South–Western Mumuye
3. Taraba State, Jalingo LGA
6. Monkin group: Kugong, Shaari, Sagbee; Kpugbong group: Kasaa, Yɔɔ, Lankoviri (Lankaviri, Saawa, Nyaja, and Jaalingo
7. Primer in 2 parts 1974 in Lankoviri
8. New Testament translation in progress
Source(s): Danujma Gambo (p.c.)
Refs. Meek (1931.I:446–531); Shimizu (1979)

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

Mundu: see Dulumi
Mungua = Leelau
Munga = Mingang Doso
Munshi (not recommended) = Tiv
Mupun = Mwaghavul
Mura – a dialect of Wandala
Mushere = Cakfem–Mushere
Mutidi – a dialect of Nzanyi
Mùùn – see Jar cluster
Muya = Miya
Mvany = Mvanp
330. Mvanp
1. C Mvanp
2. A Magu
3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA. A single quarter of Zongo Ajiya town in the northwest of the Mambila Plateau.
4. 100 (Blench 1999)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Northern Bantoid: Mambiloid: Mambila
**Source:** Blench & Connell (1999)
**Refs:** Meek (1931)

Mvanp (V Mvavan) = Mburku

331. Mwaghavul
1. A Mwahavul
2. B Sura
2. C Sura
3. Plateau State, Barkin Ladi and Mangu LGAs
4. 20,000 (1952 W&B); 40,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Angas group
6. Mapan (Mupun), Mangu, Takas also Badni (Vodi?)
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 – see the Tinor-Myamya cluster
Myet = Tapshin
Nafunfia = Shagawu
Nakanyare – dialect of Samba Daka
Nakare = Jidda–Abu

332. Naki
1. C Bunaki
3. Taraba State, ca. 6°57N, 10°13E, Furu-Awa and other subdivisions in Cameroun
4. 1 village (Belogo=Tosso 2) in Nigeria; 3000 in Cameroun (1976)
5. Benue-Congo: South Bantoid: Beboid
**Refs.** Breton (1993)

Nama = see the Mbembe Tigong cluster
Namu = Nama: see the Mbembe Tigong cluster

333. Nandu-Nyeng-Shakara
*Nandu
10. Hausa
*Nyeng
1. B
1. C
2. A Ningon
10. Hausa
*Shakara
1. A
1. B iShákárá
1. C sg. kũShákárá pl. ūShákárá
2. B Tari
3. Kaduna State, a line of villages 7 km. due west of Mayir on the Fadan Karshe-Wamba road
4. Shakara 3000 (Blench est. 2003)
5. Benue-Congo: Plateau: Nandic
10. Hausa
**Source(s)** Blench (2003)

Narabuna = Ribina: see the Jera cluster
Naraguta = Iguta
Nda Dia = Dadiya
Nda Zora = Izora
Ndaga = Mayo Ndaga: see Nor
Ndaghan = Ngoshe Ndhang: see Gvoko
Ndangshi – see Jar cluster
Ndara = Wandala cluster
Nde – a member of the Bakor cluster
Ndele – dialect of Ikwere
Ndem = Nnam: see Bakor
Ndera = Koma Ndera: see Koma

334. Ndaka
1. A Madaka
1. B Tundská
1. C Vundska pl. Andaka
3. Niger State, Rafi LGA, Madaka town
6. Shena may be a dialect
**Source(s)** Blench (2010)

Ndhang = Ngoshe Ndhang: see Gvoko
Ndir = Iyive

335. Ndoe cluster
3. Cross River State, Ikom LGA
4. 3,000 (1953)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Ekoid Bantu
**Refs.** Crabb (1965)
335.a *Ekparabong
1. A Akparabong
3. Akparabong Town, Bendeghe Affi
4. Towns above 2,102 and 310, respectively, (1953)
335.b *Balep
2. B Anep, Anyeb
3. Balep and Opu
4. 619 (1953)
336. Ndoola
1.A Ndoro
1.B Ndoola
1.C Ndoola
2.A Njoyame (in Cameroon)
3. Taraba State, Sardauna and Gashaka LGAs; and in Cameroon (1 village only)
4. 1169 (1952 W&B); 10,000 total, 1,300 in Cameroon (1982 SIL); estimated more than 15,000 (1999)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Northern Bantoid: Mambiloid
6. At least 2 dialects
Source(s) Blench & Connell (1990, 1999)
Refs. Dieu & Renaud (1983)

Ndoro = Ndoola

337. Ndunda
3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA. In the northwest of the Mambila Plateau.
4. 400 (Blench 1999)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Northern Bantoid: Mambiloid: Mambila
Source: Blench & Connell (1999)

Nembe – member of KOIN: see Igbo cluster
Nempe = Nembe
Ney Laxaya = Gava: Guduf–Gava
Nfachara = Cara
Nfua = Bokyi

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

Ngangi = Nzanyi

339. Ngas
1.A Nngas Ngas
1.C Kerang
3. Plateau State, Pankshin, Kanam and Langtang LGAs
4. 55,250 (1952 W&B)
5. Chadic: West branch A: Bole–Ngas major group: Ngas group
6. Hill and Plain
7. Reading and Writing book; Folktales (2) 1969; Trial Primer 1975
10. Hausa
Refs:
Ngatlawe – West of Mandara but not a Mandara dialect: possibly Gatlaghwe, a Dghwed village: Westermann and Bryan (1952)
Ngazar – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu
Ngbo = Mgbo: see the Izi–Ezaz–Ikwo–Mgbo cluster
Nge (Basa Nge) = Nupe Tako
Ngell = Gyell: see Berom
Ngene = Engenni
Ngenge – dialect of Gbagyi
Ngazzim = Ngizim

340. Nggwa
1.A Ngwaxi, Ngwohi
3. Borno State, Askira–Uba LGA
4. One village
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Bura–Higi major group: Bura group

Nggwshe = Gvoko
Nggwi – a dialect of Nzanyi
Ngizim –dialect of Kanuri

341. Ngizim
1.A Ngezzim
3. Borno State, Damaturu LGA
4. 39,200 includes Bade and Duwai (1952 W&B); 25,000 Schuh (1971)
5. Chadic: West Branch B: Bade/Warji major group: Bade group
10. Hausa

Ngo – dialect of Obolo
Ngoshe Ndahang = Gvoko
Ngoshe Ndhang = Gvoko
Ngoshe Sama = Gvoko
Ngoshie – dialect of Glavda
Ngwa – dialect of Igbo

342. Ngwaba
2.C Gombi, Goba
3. Adamawa State, Gombi LGA, at Fachi and Gudumiya
4. less than 1000
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Bata group
Source(s) Blench (1987)

Ngwajum – dialect of Karekare
Ngwaxi = Nggwa

Source(s) Blench & Connell (1990, 1999)
Refs. Dieu & Renaud (1983)
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<tr>
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<th>Description</th>
<th>Source(s)</th>
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<td><em><strong>Ngwanci = Nwanci</strong></em></td>
<td>see Kambari II</td>
<td></td>
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<td><em><strong>Ngwe = Hungwaryə</strong></em></td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em><strong>Ngweshe = Ngosie</strong></em></td>
<td>see Glavda</td>
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<tr>
<td><em><strong>Ngweshe Ndaghan = Gvoko</strong></em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em><strong>Ngweshe Ndiang = Gvoko</strong></em></td>
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<td><em><strong>Ngwohi = Nggwhyi</strong></em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em><strong>Ngwoi = Hungwaryə</strong></em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em><strong>Nidem = Nindem</strong></em></td>
<td>see the Kanufi–Kaningkon–Nindem cluster</td>
<td>Blench (2003)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em><strong>Nife = Nupe</strong></em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em><strong>Nigbo</strong></em></td>
<td>now extinct language spoken near Agameti on the Fadan Karshi-Wamba road. Probably close to Akpondu (q.v.)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em><strong>Nii Bánjùŋ = Bangwinji</strong></em></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em><strong>Nii Dijí = Dijim–Bwilim</strong></em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em><strong>Nimalto = Nyimatli</strong></em></td>
<td>see the Tera cluster</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em><strong>Nimana = Numana</strong></em></td>
<td>see the Numana–Nunku–Gbantu–Numbu cluster</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em><strong>Nimbía = Gwandara–Bara</strong></em></td>
<td>– dialect of Gwandara</td>
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#### 343. Nincut

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<tr>
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<th>Description</th>
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<tr>
<td>2.B</td>
<td>Aboro</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Kaduna State, ?? LGA. ca. 7 km. north of Fadan Karshe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>8 villages (5000 ? Blench 2003 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Benue–Congo: Plateau: Beromic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Hausa</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Threatened by switch to Hausa</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sources:** Blench & Kato (2003)

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em><strong>Nindam = Nindem</strong></em></td>
<td>see Ninkyop–Nindem cluster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em><strong>Nindem = member of the Ninkyop–Nindem cluster</strong></em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em><strong>Ningawa = Ningi</strong></em></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em><strong>Ningi = member of the Buta–Ningi cluster</strong></em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em><strong>Ningon = member of the Nandu-Nyeng-Shakara cluster</strong></em></td>
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#### 344. Ninkyop–Nindem cluster

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<th>Code</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group: Southwestern subgroup: cluster 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Hausa</td>
</tr>
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</table>

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em><strong>NKYOP = Ninkyop</strong></em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.A</td>
<td>Kaningkwom, Kaninkon</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.C</td>
<td>Ninkyop</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>2,291 (1934)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Reading and Writing Books</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sources:** Blench & Kato (2003)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em><strong>Nkafa</strong></em></td>
<td>dialect of Kamwe</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em><strong>Nkari</strong></em></td>
<td>dialect of Ibibio. Probably a separate language: but no firm data (Bruce Connell)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em><strong>Nkem–Nkum = Mada</strong></em></td>
<td></td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em><strong>Nko</strong></em></td>
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<tr>
<td>2.A</td>
<td>Agyaga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Nasarawa State, Akwanga West LGA. Single village about 15 km southwest of Nunku, which is 20 km north of Akwanga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>1000 (2008 est.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Benue–Congo: Plateau: Ninzing: Mada cluster</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tr>
<td><em><strong>Nkokolle = Nkukoli</strong></em></td>
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<tr>
<td>346. Ninka</td>
<td>2.A Sanga</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Kaduna State, Sanga LGA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>&lt;5000</td>
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<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Benue–Congo: Plateau: Ninzing: Mada cluster</td>
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<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Hausa</td>
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**Sources:** Blench (2005)

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<tr>
<td><em><strong>Ninzo</strong></em></td>
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<tr>
<td>1.A</td>
<td>Ninzam</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.B</td>
<td>Gbhu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA; Nasarawa State, Akwanga LGA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>6,999 (1934 Ames); 35,000 (1973 SIL) 50,000 (Blench 2003)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group: Southwestern subgroup: cluster 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Ámàr Ràndá, Ámàr Tìtá, Ancha (Ìnkà), Kwàsù (Ákìzà), Sàmbè, Fadan Wate (Hàtè)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Reading and Writing Book (199x)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sources:** Blench (2001); Enene (2001)

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<tr>
<td><em><strong>Niran = Gbiri–Niragu</strong></em></td>
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<td><em><strong>Niten = Aten</strong></em></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td><em><strong>Njai = Nzanyi</strong></em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em><strong>Njanyi = Nzanyi</strong></em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em><strong>Njei = Nzanyi</strong></em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em><strong>Njoyamz = Ndoola</strong></em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em><strong>Njuku = Jukun</strong></em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em><strong>Njwande = Bitare</strong></em></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td><em><strong>Nkafa = dialect of Kamwe</strong></em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em><strong>Nkari = dialect of Ibibio. Probably a separate language: but no firm data (Bruce Connell)</strong></em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em><strong>Nkóko = Nkukoli</strong></em></td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em><strong>Njogó = member of KOIN = see the Igbo cluster</strong></em></td>
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<tr>
<td><em><strong>Nkpam = dialect of Lokọ</strong></em></td>
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</tbody>
</table>
349. Nkukoli
1. A Nkokolle
1.B Lokukoli
2. A Ekuri
3. Cross River state, Ikom, Obubra and Akamkpa
LGAs, Iko Ekerem Development Area
4. 17,831 (1926 Talbot); 10,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper
Cross group Central: East–West
Nkum – dialect of Yala
Nkum – member of Bakor cluster
Nkum Akpambe – dialect of Yala
Nkwoi = Hungwà
Nnakanyere (Samba Nnakanyere) – dialect of Samba
Daka
Nnam – member of the Bakor cluster
Nnerigwe = Irigwe
Nngas = Angas
nnwa’ Dzà = Dza
Noale = Mbembe Tigong cluster
Nokwu (Idoma Nokwu) = Alago
Nor–Khana – dialect of Kana
North (Arewa) = Hausa
North (Etung North) – a dialect of Ejaghah
North (Idoma North) – a dialect of Idoma
North (Ivbie North) – see the Ivbie North–Okpela–Arhe cluster
North (Lamang North) = Zaladva: see the Lamang cluster
North–East Duguri: see the Jar cluster
North–Eastern Mumuye: see the Mumuye cluster
Nori (Ju Norì) = Nor
Nsaw = Lam–Nsó’
Nsele – member of the Nde–Nsele–Nta cluster: see Bakor
Nsit – dialect of Ibibio
Nsó = Lam–Nsó’
Nsóka = Nsukka – dialect of Igbo
Nsukka – dialect of Igbo
Nta – member of the Ndé–Nsele–Nta cluster: see Bakor
Nteng (Jasikit) – 600: related to Kwagallak: see the Kofyar cluster: Gospel Recordings (1971)
Núbá Ma = Kamo
Nعادhu = Como–Karim

2. A Sanga [mistakenly applied to this cluster, but see entry under Ninka]
3. Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA; Nasarawa State, Akwanga LGA
4. Existence not confirmed

351. Nupe–Nupe Tako cluster
3. Niger State, Lavun, Mariga, Gbako, Agaie, and Lapai LGAs; Kwara State, Edu and Kogi LGAs; Federal Capital Territory; Kogi State, Bassa LGA.
4. 360,000 (1952); 1,000,000 (1987 UBS) may include closely related languages
5. Benue–Congo: Nupoid
6. Nupe (Central) has become the accepted literary form.
345a. *Nupe (Central)
1. A Nife, Nyffe, Anupe
1.B Nupe
1.C Nupe
2. A Nupe Central
2.B Ampeyi, Anupegayi, Anuperi, Tappah, Takpa, Tapa, Nupenci, Nupencizi
2.C Anufawa, Nyffe
3. Niger State, Mariga, Gbako, Agaie, and Lapai LGAs; Kwara State, Edu and Kogi LGAs. Small but well established Nupe communities in Ibi (Taraba
State) & Nasarawa State. Nupe was still spoken in Brazil at the end of the nineteenth century
4. 283,000 (1931 DF); estimated 1,000,000 (2000)
2.B Ibara
2.C Basa Nge
3. Kogi State, Bassa LGA, Kwara State
4. 19,100 (1931 DF)

Source(s) Blench (1992)

Nupenci = Nupe
Nupencizi = Nupe
Nwanci – dialect of Kambari II
nwi Nyé = Nye: member of the Shoo–Minda–Nye cluster
nwi Shóó = Shoo: member of the Shoo–Minda–Nye cluster
nya Ceriya = Longuda
nya Dele = Longuda
nya Gwanda = Longuda
nya Nüngürá = Longuda
nya Tariya = Longuda
Nyaa Báá = Baa
Nyaaja – dialect of Mumuye

352. Nyam
1.C Nyambolo
3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA, at Andami village
4. A single village
5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Bole–Tangale group
Source(s) Blench (1983, 1986); Leger (1990); Andreas (2007)

Nyambolo = Nyam
Formerly Taraba State, Sardauna LGA, in Gashaka Game Reserve, now only in Cameroon.
Nyamzax = Langas: see the Polci cluster
nyan Wiyáá = Waja
Nyandang = Yandang
Nyanga nya Ba = Ba
Nyango = Irigwe

353. Nyankpa
1.B Nnaŋkpa pl. Anaŋkpa
1.C Nyankpa
2.A Yasgua, Yeskwa
2.B Sarogbon [a greeting]
3. Nasarawa State, Kauru LGA; Kaduna State, Jema’a LGA
4. 13,000 (1973 SIL)

6. Mbgwende=Ambofa [Bade dialect], Ambo Tem [Panda, Tattara, Buzi]. Tattara is said to be the ‘standard’ form of Yeskwa.
12. Radio broadcasts in Nasarawa State
Source(s) Kato (2003); Blench (2008, 2009)

Nyatso = Kpan
Nye – member of the Shoo–Minda–Nye cluster
Nyemathi = Nyimatliti: see the Tera cluster
Nyffe = Nupe Central
nyi Tsó = Tsobo
Nyídu = Etykywan
nyii Ma = Kamo
Nyikobe = Yukuben
Nyikuben = Yukuben
Nyimatliti – member of the Tera cluster
Nyimwom = Kam
Nyisam = Kpasam
nyiyo Dadiya = dadiya
Nyongnepa = Nyong

354. Nyong
1.A Nyŋ
1.B Nyŋ Nyanga
2.A Mumbake, Mubako
3. Adamawa State, Mayo Belwa LGA, West of Mayo Belwa town, Bingkola and five other villages
4. 10,000 (SIL)
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Leko group
Source(s) Blench (1987)

Nyonyo = Kpan
Nyŋ Nyanga = Nyong
Nyŋ nepa = Nyong
Nyŋ gvena = Nyong
Nyuar – dialect of Longuda
Nzangi = Nzanyi

355. Nzanyi
1.A Njanyi, Njai, Njei, Zany, Nzangi, Zani, Njeny, Jeng, Njegn, Njeng,
1.B Wur Nzanyi
2.A Jenge, Jeng, Mzangyim, Kobochi, Kobotshi
4. 14,000 in Nigeria (1952), 9,000 in Cameroon.
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Bata group
6. Paka, Rogede (Rigudede), Nggwolí, Hoode, Maiha, Magara, Dede, Mutidi; and Lovi in Cameroun
Source(s) Blench (1987, 1992)

Nzare = Nama: see Mbembe Tigong
356. Obanliku cluster
1. A Abanliku
3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA
4. 19,800 (1963); estimated 65,000 (Faraclas 1989)
5. Benue–Congo: Unclassified: Bendi
*Basang
1. A Básáu
*Bebi
Source(s) Blench (2001)
*Bishiri
*Bisu
2. B Gayi
*Busi
Source(s) IL/NBTT wordlist

357. Obe
2. A Ogberia
2. B Mbe East
3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA,
4. Six villages; Nkim, Ogboria Ogang, Ogboria Uchuruo, Ojerim (Ojirim), Árágbán and Òbósó.

358. Obe cluster
2. A Mbube Eastern (a geographical name)
2. B Mbe Afal (by the Mbe)
4. 16,341 (1963)
5. Benue–Congo: Unclassified: Bendi
Refs. Otronyi et al. (2009)
*Mgbenege
3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA
*Utugwang
1. A Utugwang
3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA
*Okworogung
1. A Okorogung
3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA
*Ukwortung
1. A Okorotung, Okworotung
3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA

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

359. Obolo
1. C Òbólò
2. A Andoni

3. Rivers State, Bonny LGA: western dialects; Akwa–Ibom State, Ikor–Abasi and Eket LGAs: eastern dialects
4. 22,400 (1944 F&J); 90,000 (1983 Aaron); 100,000 (Faraclas 1989)
6. From West to East: Ataba, Unyeada, Ngo, Okoroete, Ibot Obolo

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

360. Obulom
1. A Abuloma
3. Rivers state, Okrika LGA, Abuloma town
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Central Delta

Óbúsu – a dialect of Mbe East: see the Mbe cluster
Ochebe = Baceve: see the Ibeke cluster
Ochekwu – dialect of Idoma North
Ocheve = Baceve: see the Ibeke cluster

361. Òchíchị
1. B Òchíchị
1. C Òchíchị
3. Rivers State, Etche LGA, towns of Ikwerengwo and Umuebulu
4. A few, language is moribund and speakers have switched to Echie
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Central Delta (closest relative is probably Obulom)
10. Echie
11. Moribund
Source(s) Williamson (2003)

Ódajè – a dialect of Mbe West: see Mbe
Oderiga = Mbembe
Odim = Adim: see Agwagwune
Ododop = Kọróp

362. Oqjual
1. B Oqjual
1. C Oqjual
2. C Saka
3. Rivers State, Ahoada LGA
4. 8,400 (1963); 15,000 (1980 UBS)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Central Delta
6. Arughaunya, Adibom

Source(s)

363. Oдут
3. Cross River State, Odukpani LGA
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross

Ogbe = Ogbah
Ogba = Ogbah
Ofutop = Bakor
Ogberia – dialect of Obe
Ogbinya – see the Kolo cluster

364. Огба
1. A Ogba
3. Rivers State, Ahoada LGA
4. 22,750 (1940 F&J)
5. Benue–Congo: Igboi
6. Egnih (East Ogbah), South Ogbah, West Ogbah

Ogbakiri – dialect of Ikwere
Oge Ijo – South–Western dialect of Izn: Ijo cluster
Ogberia – dialect of Obe
Ogbia=
Ogbinya – see the Kolo cluster

365. Ogbogolo
3. Rivers State, Ahoada LGA
4. One town only
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Central Delta

Source(s)

Ogboin – a north–western dialect of Izn: Ijo cluster

366. Ogburnuagum
2.A Bukuma
2.B Agum
3. Rivers State, Degema LGA
4. One town only, north of Buguma
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Central Delta

Oge – member of the Akoko cluster
Ogoi = Baan
Ogoja = Nkem
Ogoni – group name for Kana, Gokana and Eleme, but sometimes used only for Kana, or Kana and Gokana. The term Kegboid has been proposed as an alternative.
Ogori = Oko: see the Oko–Eni–Osayen cluster
Ogu – dialect of Engenni
Ógúgú – dialect of Igala
Ogulagha – a Western Delta dialect of Izn: Ijo cluster
Oguta – dialect of Igbo
Ohana – sub–dialect of Mbembe
Ohubu – dialect of Igbo
Oia = next
Oiyakiri – a South–Central dialect of Izn: Ijo cluster
Ojirimi – dialect of Òknimi
Ójìrín – a dialect of Mbe East: see the Mbe cluster
Ojọ – member of Akoko cluster
Ojọr = Lubila
Ójù – dialect of Ògùgù
Ókà – dialect of Yoruba
Okam = Mbembe
Oke–Agbe – see the Arigidi cluster, Afa, Udo, Oge and Èshè
Okene – dialect of Ebira
Oki = Bokyi
Okirika = Kirikè: member of KOIN: see Ijo cluster

367. Oko–Eni–Osayen cluster
3. Kwara State, Okene LGA
5. Benue–Congo: Oko–Eni–Osayen cluster

Refs. Elugbe (1980)

*Oko
1. A Uku, Oko
2. A Ogori (town name), Gori
4. 4,000 (1970??)

*Eni
4. 3,000 (1970??)

*Osayen
1. A Osunyin, Osayen
2. A Magongo (town name)
4. 3,000 (1970??)

368. Òkọbọ
3. Akwa–Ibom State, Okobo LGA
4. 11,200 (1945 F&J); 50,000
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross:


Okọdị – member of the Inland Ijo cluster: see Ijo
Okọọba = Ihani: member of KOIN: see Ijo cluster
Okom – dialect of Mbembe
Okonyong = Kiong
Okordia = Akja: see Inland Ijo: Ijo cluster
Okoroete – dialect of Obolo
Okorogbana – dialect of Mbembe
Okorogung – member of the Obe cluster
369. Ṫkpmänheri
1.A Ṫpämri
3. Edo State, Akoko–Edo LGA
4. 18,136 (1957 Bradbury); 30,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North–Western Edoid: Southern
6. Ṫkpmänheri means 'we are one': Eье (spoken at Ikiran); Okuloso (Okurosii) with several sub–dialects; Western Ṫkpmänheri with several sub–dialects: Qiriambi
9. Phonology: Ikiran (19xx)
Refs. Oyebiyi (1986)

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

371. Ṫkpe–Idesa–Akuku
3. Edo State, Akoko–Edo LGA
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North–Western Edoid: Southern
6. Ṫkpe, Idesa, Akuku

Opkela = next Opkella – member of the Ivbie North– Ṫokpela–Arh cluster
Oкpогма (Yala Окpогма) – dialect of Yala Ogoja
Oкpото – member of the Oring cluster
Oкrika = Кирква; a member of the KOIN cluster: see Ḋjо
Оkulома = Ыкани; member of KOIN: see Ḋjо cluster
Oкулосho – dialect of Ṫkpmänheri
Oкуну = Олумо: see Олумо–Иком
Oкуросho = Околосо: see Ṫkpmänheri
Oкwоrшogу – member of the Obe cluster
Oкwоpшuгу – member of the Obe cluster
Ole = Оле – dialect of Ḋsoko
Oleх – dialect of Ḋsoko
Olit = next
Oлити = Мaи: see Iceve cluster
Oлодiama – dialect of Ыzон: Ыjо cluster
Oлoиbиlи = member of the Kolo cluster

372. Ṫлома
3. Edo State, Akoko–Edo LGA
4. 353 (1957 Bradbury)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North–Western Edoid: Southern
Refs. Elugbe and Schubert (1976)
Olomoro – dialect of Ḋsoko

373. Олумо–Иком cluster
2.А Ókунi
3. Cross River State, Ikom LGA
4. 9,250 (1953)
Refs. Cook Benue–Congo Newsletter 6
*Оlумо
1.A Óллумо
4. 1,730 (1953); 5,000 (Faraclas 1989)
*Иком
4. 7,520 (1953); 25,000 (Faraclas 1989)
Оmagwana – dialect of Ikwere
Омерелу – dialect of Ikwere
Омуанwa – dialect of Ikwere
Омудиогa – dialect of Ikwere
Омеугwана – dialect of Ikwere
Оndo – dialect of Yoruba
Онjча = next
Оnitsa – dialect of Ыgbo
Онуmu Егон = Egon
Оныен – sub–dialect of Mbembe
Ооум = Yukuben
Оpаль – dialect of Bacama: v the Bata cluster
Оpами = Ṫkpmänheri
Оперемо – a North–West Central dialect of Ыzон: Ыjо cluster
Оперемор = Oперемо
Опокума – a clan speaking Kolokuma: see Ыzон: Ыjо cluster
Опорома – a South–East Central dialect of Ыzон: Ыjо cluster
Опороza – a Western Delta dialect of Ыzон: Ыjо cluster
Оra – member of the Емai–Iuleha–Ora cluster
Ора – a dialect of Yoruba (Ajowa town)

374. Оrинг cluster
1.A Орri
1.B Koring
3. Benue State, Okpokwu LGA; Anambra State, Ishielu LGA
4. at least 25,000 (1952 RGA); 75,000 (Faraclas 1989)
*Уфιа
2.A Уtonкон
3. Benue State, Okpokwu LGA
4. 12,300 (1952 RGA)
*Уфιom
1.A Єfifum
3. Benue State, Okpokwu LGA; Anambra State, Ishielu LGA
4. 3,000 (1952 RGA)
375. Ørø
1. A Øron
1. B Ørø (Oro)
1. C Ørø (Oro)
3. Akwa–Ibom State, Oron LGA
4. 319,000 (1963 per Kuperus)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross:

Oron = Ørø
Orri = Ørø (Oro)
Orum = Adim: see the Agwagwune cluster
Oruma = member of the Ijo Inland cluster: see Ijo
Osanga = Gusu: see Jere cluster
Osanin = next
Oşayen – member of the Oko–Eni–Oşayen cluster
Osholio = Sholino: see the Katab cluster
Oşhün = Oşhün: a dialect of Yoruba
Osisi = Yumu: see the Kambari I cluster
Osokum – dialect of Bokyì
Osopong – dialect of Mbembe

376. Øsoso
3. Edo State, Akoko–Edo LGA
4. 6,532 (1957 Bradbury)

Otabha – dialect of Abua
Otanga = Otank

377. Otankan
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

Otabha – dialect of Abua
Otugwang = Utugwang: see the Obe cluster
Otuo = Ghotuo
Oturkpo = Idoma Central
Otwa = Ghotuo
Ouled Suliman – member of the Arabic cluster
Ovande = Evant
Oviedo = Èdo (Biní)
Ovioba = Èdo (Biní)
Owe – dialect of Yoruba
Owe – dialect of Isoko
Owere = next

Owerri – dialect of Igbo
Owhe = Owe: a dialect of Isoko
Owø – dialect of Yoruba
Owøn Afa = Afa: see the Arigidi cluster
Oyede – dialect of Isoko
Oyin – member of the Akoko cluster
Oyò – dialect of Yoruba
Ozoro = next
Özoro – dialect of Isoko
Orogó = Rogó
Oşhün – a dialect of Yoruba

378. Pa’a
1. A Paha, Afa
1. B FuCaka
1. C sg. FuCiki, pl. Foni
2. B Pa’anci
2. C Fa’awa, Afawa
3. Bauchi State, Ningi and Darazo LGAs
4. 8,500 (LA 1971); 20,000 (Skinner, 1977)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch B: Bade–Warji major group: Warji group

Pabir = Bura–Pabir
Paha = Pa’a
Paiem = Fyam
Paiko – dialect of Gbarì
Paka – dialect of Nzanyì: the Nzanyì cluster
Pakara = Cara
Pakaro – dialect of Karekare
Pala = Pa’a
Pulci = next
Palsawa = Polci: see the Polci cluster
Fanfe = Gomme: see the Koma cluster
Panda – dialect of Ebira

379. Pangsong
3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA
6. Pangsong, Komo, Jega
Refs. Shimuzu (1979)

Pangu = Rin
Pani = Pana
Panseng = Pangsong
Panya = next
Panyam = Mak
Passam = Kpasham
Patani = Kábu: see Ìçon: Ijo cluster
Patapori = Kotopo
380. Pe
1. A Pai
2. B Dalong
3. Plateau State, Pankshin LGA, in seven villages
4. 2,511 (1934 Ames); 2,000 (1973 SIL); 5000 (1996)
5. Benue–Congo: Tarokoid
Source(s) Blench (1996)

Pee = Kotopo
Peéro = Pero
Pelu = Bolu: see the Geji cluster
Pem = Fyam
Pena = Pere
Pere = Kotopo

381. Pere
1. B Perema
1. C sg. Pena, pl. Pereba
2. A Wom (town name)
3. Adamawa State, Fufure LGA
4. Spoken in ten villages around Yadim: less than 4,000
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Leko group
Source(s) Blench (1985/7)

Pereba = next
Perema = Pere

382. Pero
1. A Walo
1. B Péerò
1. C sg. Péerò, pl. Pipéroò
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
Phelá = dialect of Gbe
Pia = Kholok
Pia = Piya: member of Piya–Kwonci cluster
Pidlimdi = member of the Tera cluster

383. Pidgin
3. Spoken as a trade language widely throughout the southern states and in Sabon Garis of the northern states, also spoken as a first language by some people
5. Largely English vocabulary superimposed on West African–local grammatical structures
7. Used in newspaper columns, radio, and television.
8. Various Scripture portions, Catechism 1957

384. Piti
1. A Piti
2. B Abisi, Bisi
3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA
4. 1,600 (NAT 1950)
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: group A
6. Riban (Ribam)
Piti = Piti

385. Piya–Kwonci cluster
1. A Pia
2. A Wurkum, Pitiko
3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA, near Didango
4. 2,500 (1977 Voegelin & Voegelin)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Bole group
*Piya
1. A Pia
2. A Wurkum
Source(s) IL/NBTT wordlist
*Kwonci
4. More than 4000 (1990)
6. Kunshenu
Source(s) Blench (1983, 1986); Leger (1990)

386. Polci cluster
2. C Barawa, Palsawa
3. Bauchi State, Bauchi and Toro LGAs
4. 6,150 or more (1971)
5. Chadic: West branch B: Zaar group
*Zul
1. B Bi Zule
1. C Nya Zule pl. Man Zule
2. B Mbarmi, Barma
2. C Zulawa
3. Bauchi State, Bauchi and Toro LGAs
6. Zul is mutually comprehensible with Mbaram (next)
   *Mbaram
   1.A Barang, Mbaram
   3. Bauchi State, Bauchi and Toro LGAs
   *Dir
   1.A Dir
   4. ‘a few hundred’ (Caron 2005)
   *Buli
   1.A Balo
   4. 600 (LA 1971), ‘a few hundred’ (Caron 2005)
   *Langas
   1.B Nyamzax
   2.A Lundur
   4. 200 (LA 1971), ‘a few hundred’ (Caron 2005)
*Polci
1.A Posó, Polshi, Palci, Palci
4. 2,950 (LA 1971); 70,000 (Caron 2005)

Polshi = Polci
Pongo = Rin

Posó = Polci
Pte (Tili Pte) – dialect of Kamwe
Ptske = Kapsiki: see Kamwe
Puku = Kag: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Koor–Ror–Us–Zusun cluster
Purra = Bena

387. Putai
2.B Margi West
3. Borno State, Damboa LGA
4. Language dying out, but ethnic population large
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Bura–Higi
   major group: Bura group
Source(s) S. Lukas wordlist

Putukwam = the Obe cluster
Pyam = FYam

388. Pyapun
3. Plateau State, Shendam LGA
4. 4,635 (1934 Ames)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Bole–Angas major
   group: Angas group

Pyem = FYam

Q.

Qua = Ekin: see the Ejagham cluster

R.

Ra Bâà = Baa
Raga – sub dialect of Abu: see the Jidda–Abu cluster
Randa (Amar Randa) – dialect of Ninzam

389. Rang
3. Taraba State, Zing LGA
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Mumuye–Yendang
   group: Mumuye subgroup
Refs. Shimizu (1979)

Rebinà = Ribina: see the Jera cluster
Regi: see the Cinda–Regi–Tiyal cluster
Rendre = Nungu

390. Reshe
1.A Tsure Ja
1.B Tsureshe
1.C Bareshe
2.B Gunganci
2.C Gungawa, Yaurawa
3. Kebbi State, Yauri LGA; Niger State, Borgu LGA
4. 15,000 (1931 G&C); 30,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji; Lake
   6. Birimi (South), Bammodu (Northwest), Bpalame
   (Northeast). Harris (1930:321) claims a ‘secret
dialect’ called Tsudalupe which = Bammodu.
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
Ribaw – dialect of Bata
Ribina – member of the Jera cluster

391. Rigwe
1.A Aregwe, Irigwe
1.B ̀g̀è, Rigwe
1.C ̀g̀è pl. ̀g̀è
2.A Miango, Nyango, Kwal, Kwoll, Kwan
3. Bassa local government, Plateau State and Kauru
   local government, Kaduna State
4. 13,500 (HDG); 40,000 (1985 UBS)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Central group: South–
central subgroup
6. Northern (Kwan), Southern (Miango)
7. Reading and Writing Irigwe (2006)
8. Scripture portions between 1923 and 1936, Old
   Testament stories. Katikism /Irigwe Catechism (Anon
   1935), nine NT books (1935), Irigwe Hymnbook
10. Hausa is the common market language but English is widely known due to proximity to Jos.

11. Not currently endangered.

12. Some radio broadcasts in Plateau State.

Source(s): Gya (2007)

Rim – dialect of Berom

392. Rin

1. A Pongu, Pongo, Pangu
2. A Arringeu
3. Niger State, Rafi LGA, near Tegina
4. 3,675 (1949 HDG); >20,000 (1988)
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Kamuku–Basa group
6. Awaga is sometimes classed as a dialect of Rin, but there is every reason to think it is a distinct but vanishing language spoken by one Rin clan.
7. Reading and writing books.
8. Literacy programme in progress since 2004

Source(s) Blench (1981, 1988);

Rindiri = Rindre

393. Rindre

1. A Rendre, Rindiri, Lindiri
2. A Wamba, Nungu
3. Nasarawa State, Akwanga LGA
4. 10,000 (1972 Welmers); 25,000 (SIL)
6. Rindre, Gudi
7. Hausa

Source(s) Kato (2008)

Rumada – name for settled former Fulbe slaves, some speak Fulfulde, some Hausa
Rumadawa – name for settled former Fulbe slaves, some speak Fulfulde, some Hausa
Rumaiya = Mala
Rumaya = Mala
Rūmuji – dialect of Ilkwere

395. Ruma

1. A Rurama
2. A Turuma
3. Arumaruma

Source(s) Blench (1981–2)

396. Run cluster

1. A Ron
2. C Challa, Cala, Chala, Challawa
3. Plateau State, Bokkos LGA
4. 13,120 (1934 Ames); 60,000 (1985 UBS)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Ron group
6. Bokkos and Daffo–Butura are more closely related than Sha
8. Bible translation in progress

Source(s) Ibrahim wordlist

1. B Lis ma Run
2. A Bokos
3. C Challa, Cala
4. Bokkos, Baron
5. 7. Primer 1 (1986)

* Run Daffo–Butura
1. A Ron
2. A Bokos
3. C Challa
6. Daffa, Butura
7. Primer 1 (1986)

* Manguna
3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA
*Mangar
3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA
*Sha
3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA
4. 500 (SIL); about 1,000 (1970 Jungraithmayr)
5. Chadic: West sub-branch A: Ron group

Rurama = Ruma

S.

Saare – member of Hun–Saare cluster
Saawa – dialect of Mumuye
Sade – Saade, Bauchi State: Darazo LGA Ballard (1971)
Sagbee – dialect of Mumuye
Sago = Diriya
Saik – member of Hyam cluster
Saka = Odual
Sâkwûn (Gâmà Sâkwûn) = Sukur
Sale = Rukuba
Salka – member of the Kambari I cluster
Sama = Samba Leko or Samba Daka
Sama (Ngoshe Sama) = Gvoko
Samabu = Samba Daka
Samang = Shamang
Samba = Samba Leko or Samba Daka

397. Samba Daka cluster
1.A Chamba–Daka, Samba, Chamba, Tchamba, Tsamba, Jama, Daka
1.C Samabu
3. Taraba State, Ganye, Jalingo, Bali, Zing, and Mayo Belwa LGAs
4. 66,000 (1952); 60,000 (1982 SIL); more than 100,000 (1990)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Northern Bantoid: Dakoid
6. These dialects may form a dialect or language cluster together with Lamja & Taram (q.v.). It is not clear whether Dirim is another dialect or just a name for the Samba Daka.
8. Samba Daka: Mark 1933, OT Stories 1937
Source(s) Blench (1987); Boyd & Fardon (1992)
*Samba Daka
*Samba Jangani
*Samba Nnakenyare
*Samba of Mapeo

Samba Leeko = Samba Leko

398. Samba Leko
1.A Chamba Leko, Samba Leeko
1.B Sama
1.C Samba
2.B Leko, Suntai
3. Taraba State, Ganye, Fufure, Wukari & Takum LGAs; mainly in Cameroon
4. 42,000 total (1972 SIL); 50,000 (1971 Welmers)
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Leko group
7. Literacy programme in Cameroon
8. Some religious literature published and New Testament in first draft in Cameroon (UBS)
9. Grammar: ?

Samban = Shamang

399. Sambe
1.B Sambe
1.C Sambe
4. 2 (2005)
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Alumic
10. Ninzo
11. Moribund; some rememberers exist
Source: Blench & Kato (2005)

Sambuga – member of Shama–Sambuga cluster

400. Samburu
3. Niger State, Rafi LGA, Samburu town
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: West: Baushi cluster [no data]
Source(s) Gimba (2010)

Sanga = the Numana–Nunku–Gwantu–Numbu cluster

401. Sanga
1.B Aŋma Asanga
1.C Asanga
3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA, Lame district
4. 1,700 (NAT 1950); 5,000 (1973 SIL)
Source(s)
Sangawa = Sanga
Sar = Sarawa
Sarkanci = next
Sarkawa = Sorko
Sarawa – In the Sara Hills south of Leri: Temple (1922: 324,431)

402. Sasaru–Enwan–Igwë
3. Edo State, Akoko–Edo LGA
4. 3,775 (1952)
6. Enwan, Igwë, 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 Iṣọn: Ijọ cluster
Seiyara = Zaar: see the Guus-Zaar cluster
Selemo = Iṣẹkiri
Semolika = Emhalhe
Serya = Zaar: see the Guus-Zaar cluster
Salyor – a dialect of Tarok
Sona – dialect of Kamwe
Sorzkwai = Warji
Sh – member of the Ron cluster
Shaari – dialect of Mumuye
Shagau = Shagawu

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

Shaini = Shen
Shakoyi (Koro of Shakoyĩ = Ujijili

404. Shall–Zwall cluster
3. Bauchi State, Dass LGA
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Beromic
*Shall
*Zwall

Source(s) Usman (ined.)

405. Shama–Samburga cluster
1. B Tushama
1. C sg. Bushama, pl. Ushama
2. C Kamuku
3. Niger State, Rafi LGA;
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Kamuku–Basagroup

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

Source(s) Blench (1987)
*Samburga
3. Niger State, Rafi LGA, Samburga town. 10 km northwest of Kagara

Source(s) Regnier (1992)

406. Shamang
1. A Samban
1. B Shamang
1. C Samang
3. Kaduna State, Kachia and Jama’a LGAs


407. Shang
1. A Kushampa
1. B u–fan pl. afaŋ
1. C faŋ
3. Kaduna State, Kachia and Jama’a LGAs. The Shang live in two settlements, Kushampa A and B. Kushampa A is on the road between Kurmin Jibrin and Kubacha on the Jere road.

Source(s) Blench (2009)

408. Shanga
1. A Sho
1. B Lishāʊ
3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA, villages of Shau and Mana
4. Almost extinct

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

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

410. Sheni–Ziriya–Kere cluster
*Sheni
1. A Shani, Shaini
1. B tiSeni
1. C one person onoSeni, people anaSeni
3. Kaduna State, Lere LGA. Two settlements, Sheni (N10˚ 22.6, E 8˚ 45.9) and Gurjiya (N10˚ 21.5, E 8˚ 45.2)
4. 6 fluent speakers remaining out of ethnic community of ca. 1500 (Blench 2003)

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 (N10° 22.6, E 8° 50)
4. extinct (ethnic community ca. 2000)
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group c

**Source(s)** Blench (2003)

**Refs.** Campbell and Hoskison (1969); Shimizu (1982)

Shere – dialect of Izere
Shere – Lala

Shigokpna – dialect of Gbari

411. Shiki
2. A Gubi, Guba
2. C Gubawa
3. Bauchi State, Bauchi LGA
4. 300 (LA 1971)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantu: Jarawan

**Refs.** Shimizu (1982)

Shifinagh = Tamajeq
Shingini = Cishingyini: see Kambari I
Ship = Miship
Shirawa – extinct Chadic language in the Katagum region
Shitako = Dibo
Sho = Shau
Sholio – member of the Katab cluster
Shomo = next
Shomoh = next
Shomong = Como–Karim
Shonga = Shanga
Shongom – dialect of Tangale

412. Shoo–Minda–Nye cluster
3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA
4. 10,000 (SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantu: Jarawan

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

**Refs.** Shimizu (1980)

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

413. Shuwa–Zamani
3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA

**Source(s)** Blench (1986)

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

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

**Refs.** Skinner (1977)

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

415. Somɔ̀yɛ
2. A Kila, Zuzun
3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA, (Blacksmiths’ dialect). Kila Yang village, 10 km. west of Mayo Ndaga. Also formerly spoken in Cameroun
4. 4 speakers (2006)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantu: Northern Bantuoid: Mambiloïd: Mambiloid

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

**Refs.** Meek (1931)

Songo = Burak
Sôougé = Shuwa: member of the Arabic cluster

416. Sorko
2. A Bozo not recommended
2. B Sarkanci
2. C Sarkawa
3. Niger, Kwara & Kebbi States; fishermen on Lake Kainji
4. Most Sorko now speak only Hausa. Mainly in Mali
5. Niger–Congo: Mande: Central Mande
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<th>Source(s) Blench (1980)</th>
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<td>South (Etung South): see the Ejagham cluster</td>
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<td>South (Idoma South): see the Idoma cluster</td>
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<td>South Ibbie = Etsako = Yëkhee</td>
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<td>South Khana – a dialect of Khana</td>
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<td>South (Lamang South): see the Lamang cluster</td>
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<td>South – see Margi South</td>
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<td>South Ogbah – a dialect of Ogbah</td>
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<td>South–West Duguri: see the Jar cluster</td>
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<td>South–Western Mumuye: see the Mumuye cluster</td>
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<td>Southern Zaria – a dialect area of Fulfulde</td>
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<td>Srubu = Surubu</td>
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<td>Ssaare = Saare: member of Hun–Saare cluster</td>
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<td>Standard: see Igbo; and Ijọ cluster</td>
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<tr>
<td>Subku a subgroup of Bena: Westermann and Bryan (1952)</td>
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<td>Sudanese Arabic = Baggar: member of the Arabic cluster</td>
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<td>Sugudi = Sigidi: see the Guus-Zaar cluster</td>
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<td>Sugur = Sukur</td>
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<td>Sugurti – dialect of Kanembu: Kanuri–Kanembu</td>
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</table>

| 417. Sakun |
| 1.B Sakun, Gemasakun |
| 1.C Gòmà Sàkùn |
| 2.A Sugur |
| 2.B Adikumu Sukur |
| 3. Adamawa State, Madgali LGA |
| 4. 5,000 (1952); 10,000 (1973 SIL). Seven villages |

| Source(s) Blench (1991); |
| Electronic Resources: |
| Refs. Wolff (1974); Sterner (200x) |
| Suliman (Uled Suliman) – member of the Arabic cluster |
| Sum – a dialect of Geruma |
| Sumwakpna – dialect of Gbari |
| Suntai = Samba Leko |
| Supana = Hipuru |

| 418. Sur |
| 1.A Suru, Tapshin |
| 2.A Myet |
| 3. Bauchi State, Dass LGA |
| 4. One village |
| 5. Benue–Congo: Tarokoid |

| Sura = Mwaghavul |
| Suru = Tapshin |

| 419. Surubu |
| 1.A Srubu, Skrubu, Zurubu |
| 2.B Fiti |
| 3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA |
| 4. 1,950 (NAT 1948) |

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

| 420. Tëç |
| 1.A Tai |
| 1.B Tëç |
| 1.C Tëç |
| 3. Rivers State, Tëç Local Government Area (TALGA) |
| 4. 313,000 (2006) |
| 5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Ogoni: West group |

| Source(s) Williamson (p.c.) |
| Refs. Nwi-Bari (2001) |

| 421. Tal |
| 1.B Amtul |
| 2.A Kwabzak |
| 3. Plateau State, Pankshin LGA |
| 4. 9,210 (1934 Ames); 10,000 (1973 SIL) |
| 5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Angas group |

| Source(s) IL/NBTT wordlist |

| 422. Tala |
| 3. Bauchi State, Bauchi LGA, Zungur district |
| 5. Chadic: West sub–branch B: Zaar group: Guruntum subgroup |

| 423. Tamajeq |
| 1.B Tamajeq; Tifinagh, Shifinagh script |
| 1.C pl. Tuareg (Twareg), sg. Targi |
| 2.C Buzu, Bugaje, Azbinawa |
| 3. In northern towns; mainly in the Republics of Niger, Algeria and Mali |
| 4. Probably no settled rural populations in Nigeria; 360,000 total (Glover 1987) |
| 5. Afroasiatic: Berber: Tuareg |
| 7. A literary language with its own script. |
| 8. Scripture translation in progress; portions 1986 |

| 424. Tambas |
| 1.A Tembis |
| 3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA |
| 4. 3,000 (SIL) |
| 5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Ron group |

| Tambo = Mbula–Bwazza |
### Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Language</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Geographical Location</th>
<th>Source(s)</th>
<th>Reference(s)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
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<td>257.</td>
<td>Tarok</td>
<td>Plateau State</td>
<td>68,000 (1971 Welmers); 140,000 (1985 UBS)</td>
<td>iTarok (Plain Tarok), iZini (Hill Tarok), Salyor, iTarok Oga aSa, iGyang</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tambu = Mbula–Bwazza**

**Tamién – a dialect of Nor**

**426.** Tangale

1. A Tangle
2. B Tānjē

3. Gombe State, Kaltungo, Alkaleri and Akko LGAs
4. 36,000 (1952 W&B); 100,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Bole–Tangale group
6. Ture, Kaltungo, Shongom, Billiri
8. Dictionary
9. Source(s)

**Source(s)**

**Refs.** Temple (1922: 347,235,430); Jungraithmayr (1971, 1991)

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

**Refs.** Longtau (2008)

**Teel = Montol**

**Temageri – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu**

**Tembis = Tambas**

**428.** Teme

1. A Temme
3. Adamawa State, Mayo Belwa and Fufure LGAs

**Source(s)**

**Refs.** Temple (1922: 347,235,430); Jungraithmayr (1971, 1991)

**429.** Tep

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

**Source:** Connell (1998)

**Refs.**

*Nyimatli

1. A Yamaltu, Nimalto, Nyemathi
3. Gombe State, Biu LGA, Gombe State, Gombi LGA, Kwami district, Ako LGA, Yamaltu and Ako districts, Dukku LGA, Funakaye district
4. 46,000 (SIL); 50,000 (Newman 1970)
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Tera group

**Source(s)**

**Refs.**

*Pilimedi

2. B Hina, Hina, Ghana
3. Borno State, Biu LGA

**Source(s)**

*Burukokura

3. Borno State, Biu LGA

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**Teme**

1. A Temme
3. Adamawa State, Mayo Belwa and Fufure LGAs

**Source(s)**

**Refs.** Temple (1922: 347,235,430); Jungraithmayr (1971, 1991)

**Source(s)**

**Refs.** Longtau, Blench (n.d.)

**Refs.** Longtau (2008)

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**Taura = Takaya: see the Lere cluster**

**Tawari – dialect of Gbagyi**

**Tchade = Gude**

**Tchamba = Samba Daka**

**Tcheke = Gude**

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**427.** Teda

1. A Tubu, Kecherda, Daza
4. A few villages. Less than 2000 in Nigeria
5. Nilo–Saharan: Saharan
6. Teda has many dialects –Kecherda is spoken in Nigeria

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

**429.** Tep

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

**Source:** Connell (1998)

**Refs.**

*Nyimatli

1. A Yamaltu, Nimalto, Nyemathi
3. Gombe State, Gombi LGA, Kwami district, Ako LGA, Yamaltu and Ako districts, Dukku LGA, Funakaye district
4. 46,000 (SIL); 50,000 (Newman 1970)
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Tera group

**Source(s)**

**Refs.**

*Pilimedi

2. B Hina, Hina, Ghana
3. Borno State, Biu LGA

**Source(s)**

*Burukokura

3. Borno State, Biu LGA
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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)
Tɔçɔp = Sagamuk
Tɔrɔ = Rin
Tɔsagamuk = Sagamuk
tFere = Fer: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
Tɡhuade = Dɡwe

431. Tha
3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA and Adamawa State, Numan LGA, Joole Manga Dìdí village
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Jen group
Source(s) Kleinewillinghöfer (1995)

Thir – Adamawa State: Gombi LGA: north of Ga’amada; Tentatively Chadic: Biu Mandara branch A:
Tera group. Said not to be the same as Ga’amada.
Blench (1987)
Thluku – dialect of Bana
tHun – member of Hun–Saare
Tifinagh = Tamajeq
Tigong = Mbembe Tigong including Ashuku and Nama (Kporo); but also used for other groups around
Tigong: Abon, Batu and Bitare
Tigum = next
Tigun = Mbembe Tigong
Tijanji = Janji
Tikurumi = Kurama
Tili Pte – dialect of Kamwe
Tim – Cakfem–Mushere: Ballard (1971)
Timap = Amo

432. Tinɔ–Myamya cluster
1.A The peoples falling under the name Tinɔ–Myamya have no common name for themselves but
refer to individual villages when speaking, apply noun-class prefixes to the stem. Hence the great
multiplicity of names, none of which are authoritative. The name Begbere comes from
Băgbwee, a Myamya village and Ejar from Ìzar (see 2.A).
2.A Begbere–Ejar. The Tinɔr–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)
10. Ashe, Hyam and Obayi are nearby languages often spoken by the Tinɔr. Hausa and English are known as languages of wider communication.

Source(s) Blench (1982, 2009); Rueck et al (2010)
*Tinɔr
1.B iTinɔr
1.C uTinɔr pl. baTinɔr
2.C Waci, Ala, Koron Ala, Koro Makama
4. Seven villages south and west of Kubacha. Uca, Ùner, Ùsám, Marke, Pǎnkõrê, Ùtúr, Gesherbê
13. Preliminary work on an alphabet has begun
*Myamya
2.C Koro Myamya = Miaamia = Miyamiya
4. Three villages north and west of Kubacha. Ùshê, Bággur [includes Kùrátam, Ùcrr and Bòdû] and Băgbwee.

Tita – Taraba State, Jalingo LGA, at Hoai Petel:
Benue–Congo: Benue: Jukunoid: Central Jukunoid: Wurbo. Meek m.s. (wordlist). The language can be
identified as Jukunoid from Meek’s data, but I have been unable to identify the place or the people
subsequently.

433. Tiv
1.A Tív, Tivi
2.C Munshi (not recommended)
3. Benue State, Makurdi, Gwer, Gboko Kwande, Vandeika and Katsina Ala LGAs; Nasarawa State, Lafia LGA; Taraba State, Wukari, Takum, Bali LGA; and in Cameroon
4. 800,000 (1952); 1,500,000 (1980 UBS)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Tivoid:
7. Primer 1914, grammar, school text books, literacy programme in progress; orthography published 1983
commentaries on parts of the Bible, other Christian literature

Tivi = Tiv
Tiya = Ya: see the Vaghat cluster
Tiyal = next
Tiyar = Tiyal:- member of the Cinda–Regi–Tiyal
Tjir = Jiir: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zusun cluster
tKar = Kar: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zusun cluster
tKag = Kag: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zusun cluster
tmaKoor = Koor: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zusun cluster
Tochipo = Sagamuk
Tof = Kulere
Toganchi – Hausa
Toghwede = Dghwedęe
Tola – dialect of Samba Daka
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Toni – dialect of Gwandara
Tourou = Xedi

434. Toro
1.C Tør
2.A Turkwam
3. Nasarawa State, Akwanga LGA
4. 6,000 (1973 SIL). 2000 (Blench 1999). The Toro people live in one large village, Turkwam, some two km. southeast of Kanja on the Wamba-Fadan Karshi road
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau:
Source: Blench (1999)

Traude = Dghwede
Traudé = Dghwede
tRor = Ror: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
Tsâbë – dialect of Yoruba
Tsganci = next
Tsgu = Ciwogai
Tsamba = Samba Daka
Tshekeri = Iškiri
Tsigadi – dialect of Kambari I
Tsikimba – dialect of Kambari II
Tivadi – dialect of Kambari I
Tsiwanci – dialect of Kambari II

435. Tsobo
1.A Cibbo
1.B Tsóbó
1.C nyì Tsó
2.A Lotsu–Piri, Pire, Fire
2.B Kitta
3. Gombe State, Kaltungo LGA, Adamawa State, Numan LGA
4. 2,000 (1952)
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Waja group
6. Burbou, Guzubo, Swabou
Source(s) Kleinewillinghöfer (1992)

Tsudalupe – Reshe

436. Tsupamini
1.A Lopa
2.B Lopanic
2.C Lopawa
3. Niger State, Borgu LGA, Kebbi State, Yauri LGA.
At least six villages on the east shore of the Lake plus two others on the west shore.
4. 960 (NAT 1950); 5,000 (1992 est.). Global estimate with Rop
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Lake group
Source(s) Blench (1992); Blench & McGill (2011)

Tsure Ja = Reshe
Tsureshe = Reshe
Tuareg = Tamajeq
Tubu = Teda
Tudawa d-Gwan = Ror: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster
Tufungwa = Fungwa
Tugbeni = next
Tugbeni Kaimama = Oruma: member of Inland Ijo: Ijo cluster
Tugum = next
Tugumawa = Tigong
Tugun = Tigong
Tuguru = Gura: see Lame cluster
Tuhungwọrọ = Hungwọryọ
Tukun = Tigong

437. Tula
1.A Ture
1.B yií Kîtule
1.C Naba Kîtule pl. Kîtule
3. Gombe State, Kaltungo LGA, Tula is 30 km. east of Billiri.
4. 19,209 (1952 W&B); 12,204 (1961–2 Jungraithmayr); 19,000 (1973 SIL). ca. 50 villages ?100,000 est.
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Waja group
6. Baule, Wangke [used for literacy development], Yiri
7. Reading and Writing Books (I, II) (1991, 2001); Folk Stories (2007);
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–Nindem cluster
Tumala = Mala

438. Tumi
1.B Tutumi
2.A Kitimi
3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA
4. 635 (NAT 1949)
5. Benue–Congo: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: Kauru subgroup
Source(s) Blench (1984)

Tungbo – North–Western dialect of Izọn: Ijo cluster
1.B one person Tunzú, people àTunzû
1.C îTunzû
2.A Dugusa, Duguza
3. Plateau State, Jos East Local Government (5 villages), main settlement at N10° 02, E 9° 06. Bauchi State, Toro LGA (2 villages)
4. 2500 speakers (Blench 2003 est.). There are probably another 2000 ethnic Tunzu who don’t speak the language.
10. Izere, Ibunu, Hausa
11. Threatened by switch to Hausa

Source(s) Blench & Nengel (2003)

440. Ubaghar cluster
3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA
4. 30,000 (1985 UBS)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross group Central:
North–South
*Biakpan
3. Ubaghar Development Area
*Ikun
3. Ubaghar Development Area
*Etono
3. Ubaghar Development Area
*Ugbem
3. Êgup–Ita Development Area
*Utuma
3. Umon Development Area

441. Ubang
1.B Úbâŋ
3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA
5. Benue–Congo: Unclassified: Bendi
Úbâŋ = Ubang
Úbâŋi = Êbâŋi: member of KÖIN: see ljo cluster
Ubeteng = Ehom: see the Akpet–Ehom cluster
Ubíma – dialect of Ikwere
Usâbwâ = Rin
Ubye – dialect of Êkpeye
Ucânjâ = Rogo
Uçrpo = Sagamuk
Ucinda = Êinda: see the Cinda–Regi–Tiyal cluster

442. Uda
1.B Uda
3. Akwa Ibom State, Mbo LGA
4. 10,000 plus (1988)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross


Udam – Tiv name for Bete and Bekwarra. Stanford (1976)
Udekama = a clan name of the Degema
Udo – member of Argidi cluster
Udom = Nde: see the Bakor cluster
Udsô = ljo
Uðû = îdûn
Udzò = ljo
Ufe = Yoruba
Ufìa – member of the Ong cluster
Ufìom – member of the Ong cluster

443. Ugare
2.B Binangeli, Messaka
3. Cassetta & Cassetta (1994) say ‘Probably 75–80% of Ugare speakers live on the Cameroon side of the border, in the Akwaya subdivision of Cameroon’s Southwest Province. The Ugare speakers who live in Nigeria are primarily in the Benue and Taraba States. There is also a large settlement of Ugare speakers in the New Town Berembe district of Kumba in Cameroon’s Southwest Province.’
4. 5000 est. (1994)

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

Ugbala – dialect of Kukele
Ugbem – member of the Ubaghar cluster
Ugee = Ugbe
Ugep = Lokaŋ
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444. Uhami
2.B Isua
3. Ondo State, Akoko–South and Owo LGAs
4. 5.498 (1963)

Uhungwọ = Hungwaryọ
Uive = Iyive
Ujagbo – Bendel State, Agbazko LGA; dialect of Esan? Bradbury (1957)
Ujo = Ijo
Ujọ = Iṣọn: Iṣọ cluster
Ukāa = Ukaan

445. Ukaan
1.A Ìkàn, Ikani
1.B Ùkãã, Ìkã
2.A Anyaran
2.B Aika (Acronym of town names but not widely accepted)
3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, towns of Kakumo–Aworo (Kakumo–Kejì, Auga and Ise; Edo State, Akoko Edo LGA, towns of Kakumo–Akoko and Anyaran
5. Benue–Congo: Ukaan
6. Ishê, Èkakumo, Auga
Refs. Jungraithmayr (1973); Olukoju (1985); Abiodun (2001)

Ukanafun – dialect of Anaang
Ukele = Kukele
Ukelle = Kukele
Uki = Bokyi
Ukpe – see the Ukpe–Bayobiri cluster
Ukpe = Ukue

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

447. Ukpet–Ehom cluster
1.A Akpet–Ehom
3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA
*Ukpet
1.B Akpet
*Ehom
1.B Ubeteng
1.C Ebeteng

Ukpet = Okpet
Ukpilla = Okpela: member of the Iybie North–Okpela–Arhe cluster
Uku = Okọ: see the Okọ–Eni–Oṣayẹn cluster

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

Ukwali = Ókwuan: see Òkwuan–Aboh–Ndọnj

449. Ukwa
3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross

Ukwani = Òkwuan: see the Òkwuan–Aboh–Ndọnj cluster
Ukwese – Live among the Tiv

450. Òkwuan–Aboh–Ndọnj cluster
3. Delta State, Ndokwa LGA; Rivers State, Ahoada LGA
4. 150,000 (SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Igboid: Òkwuan
*Òkwuan
1.A Ukwani, Ukwali, Kwale
2. Ishê, Èkakumo, Auga
3. Delta State, Ndokwa LGA
6. Utaaba, Emu, Abbi, Obiaruku
7. 1 Primer
*Aboh
1.A Eboh
2. Delta State, Ndokwa LGA
*Ndọnj
3. Rivers State, Ahoada LGA

Ula = Fungwa
Uled Suliman – member of Arabic cluster
Uleme = Uneñe

451. Ulukwumi
1.A Unukwumi
3. Delta State, Aniocha and Oshimili LGAs
4. less than 10,000
5. Benue–Congo: Defoid: unclassified Yoruboid language
Refs. Elugbe p.c.

Ume – dialect of Isoko

452. Umon
1.C Amon
3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA
4. 25 villages
8. Scripture portions 1895

Umuahia – dialect of Igbo
453. Uneme
1.A Uleme, Illeme, 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

Ungu = Idun
Ungwe = Hungwariwa
Union = next
Union Igbo: see the Igbo cluster
Unogbokwo = dialect of Isoko
Unwanu = dialect of Igbo
Unyeada = dialect of Obolo
Upata = dialect of Êkpeye
Ura = Fungwa
Urahalu = Huli: member of Fali cluster
Ura Madzarin = Madzarin: member of Fali cluster
Uramween = Bween: member of Fali cluster
Uregi = Regi: see the Cinda–Regi–Tiyal cluster
Urga = dialect of Margi

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

Uro – member of the Akoko cluster
Urọọ = Rogo
Urovin = Vin: member of Fali cluster

455. Usaghade
1.A Usakade(t)
1.B Usaghade
2.A Isanjele
3. Cross River State, Odukpani LGA; mainly in Cameroon, Isanjele sub–division
4. estimate 10,000 (1990) although mostly in Cameroon
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross
Source(s) Connell (1990)

Ushama = Shama: see Shama–Sambuga cluster
Usokun = Degema

456. Uvbi
1.A Uvwie, Evrie, Uvhria, Effurun, Effurun, Evhro (not recommended)
3. Delta State, Ethiope LGA
4. 6,000 (1952)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: South–Western Edoid

Uvhria = Uvbi
Uvin = Vin: member of Fali cluster
Uvwie = Uvbi
Uwepa–Uwano – dialect of Etsako = Yeķhee
Uwet = Bakpinka
Uwọ kwu = dialect of Igede
Uyangi = Doko–Uyangi
Uzairue – dialect of Etsako = Yeķhee

457. Uzekwe
1.A Ezekwe
3. Cross River State, Ogoja LGA
4. 5,000 (1973 SIL)

Uzere – dialect of Isoko
Uzọ = Itu–Mbon–Uzọ
Uzọ = Baatọnụn
Uzọ = Izo: ọ: cluster

458. VaghAT–Ya–Bijim–Legeri cluster
3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA; Bauchi State, Tafawa Balewa LGA
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group: Southwestern subgroup: cluster 1

458.*VaghAT
1.B Ti VaghAT
1.C sg. VaghAT, pl. aVaghAT
2.A Kadun, Kwanka
3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA; Bauchi State, Tafawa Balewa LGA

458.*Ya
1.B Tiya
1.C sg. Ya, pl. a-Ya
2.A Boi
3. Bauchi State, Tafawa Balewa LGA. 10 villages 20 km. South of Tafawa Balewa
4. less than 5,000 (1990)
Source(s)
458. *Bijim
3. Bauchi State, Tafawa Balewa LGA
Source(s) 458. *Legeri
3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA
Source(s) Blench (1990)

Vəcwəmwe = Kamwe
Və Mvərən = Mburku

459. Vemgo–Mabas
*Bemgo
3. Borno State, Gwoza LGA; Adamawa State, Michika LGA; and in Cameroon

Source(s) Wolff (1971,1974); Dieu & Renaud (1983)

460. Vono
1.B Kivən
1.C Avən
2.B Kibolo, Kiwollo, Kiballo
3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA
4. 335 (NAT 1949); 500 (1973 SIL)
Source(s) Blench (1986)

461. Voro
1.A Vərə
1.B Ehəna, Ebina
1.C Bena
2.A Woro
2.B Yungur
3. Adamawa State, Song and Guyuk LGAs, South of the Dumne road. Waltande and associated hamlets.
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Yungur group
Source(s) Blench (1987); Kleinwillinghöfer (1992)

Voute = Vute
vuBaangi = Baangi: see the Kambari I cluster

462. Vute
1. A Bute, Mbute, Wute, Voute
1.C Mbutere
3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA; northeast Mambila Plateau, but mainly in Cameroon
4. 1,000 or less in Nigeria; 30,000 in Cameroon (1985 EELC)
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Northern Bantoid: Mambiloid
6. At least 6 dialects
Source(s) Refs. Guarisma (1978); Thwing (1987)

Vwang (Gyell–Kuru–Vwang) – dialect group of Berom
Vwezh – dialect of Gbagyi
Wa–Duku – a dialect of Bacama: see the Bata cluster
Wa–Gwamhi = next
Wa–Wuri = Gwamhi–Wuri
Wa’a = Dghwedè
Wa Bambami = Agoi
Wadi – dialect of Bata
Waga – dialect of Ghumbagha: see the Lamang cluster
Wagga = Waja
Wagga = Waga: dialect of Ghumbagha: see the Lamang cluster
WaGoi = Agoi
Waha = Waga: see Lamang cluster, Lamang Central
Wahe – dialect of Gbari
Waja = Wiyaa

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

Wakande = Mbembe
Wakane (Gwoza Wakane) – a dialect of Lamang North: see the Lamang cluster
Wake = Kwange: refers to Gbari and Gbagyi
Wakirike = Kirike: member of KOIN: see Ijo cluster
Wakura – cover term for several languages in the Michika LGA of Borno State. See Lamang, Glavda, Guduf
Walay = Pero
Wamba = Nungu
Wamdiu – dialect of Margi South
464. Wandala cluster
1. A Mandara, Ndara
3. Borno State, Bama, Gwoza LGAs.
4. 19,300 in Nigeria (1970); 23,500 in Cameroon (1982 SIL)
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Mandara–Mafa–Sukur major group: Mandara group
8. Mark in Cameroon dialect 1967
*Wandala
1.C Wandala
2. A Mandara
4. Used as a vehicular language in this locality of Nigeria and Cameroon

*Mura
1. C Mura
2. A Mora, Kirdi Mora
3. Uncertain if this member of the cluster is spoken in Nigeria
4. An archaic form of Wandala spoken by non–Islamized populations

*Malgwa
1. C 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 = Akimba: see Kambari II cluster

465. Warji
1. B Sarzakwai
2. B Sar
2. C Sarawa
3. Bauchi State, Darazo LGA, Ganjuwa district, and Ningi LGA, Warji district; Jigawa State, Birnin Kudu LGA
4. 28,000 (LA 1971); 50,000 (Skinner, 1977)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch B: Bade–Warji major group: Warji group
6. Gala (?)

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

Warri = Èshèkiri
Warwar – a dialect of Nor
Wase = Jukun of Wase: see the Jukun cluster
WasFer = Fer: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zukusun cluster
Wate (Fadan Wate) – dialect of Ninzam
Wau – see Jiir, Kar, Koor, Ror, Us and Zukusun; in the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zukusun cluster

466. Wáyá
1. A Wayam
1. B Túwáyá
1. C Vúwáyá pl. Āwáyá
3. Niger State, Rafi and Shiroro LGAs, Wayam town

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

Source(s) Blench (2001), McGill (2010)
Refs. Temple (1922: 341,518,523); Gunn and Conant (1960: 63)

Wedu – Less than 1000 scattered among the Angas;
Related to Tal. Gospel Recordings (1971)
Wegam = Kugama
Wegele = Gengle
Wéme – dialect of Gbe
Weppa–Wano = Uwepa–Uwano: see Etsako = Yékhee
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 Olodiama – a dialect of Ijọ cluster
Western Okpamheri – a dialect of Okpamheri
Western Tarakiri – a dialect of Ijọ cluster
Western (Mbube Western) – a dialect of Mbe
Wi = Kwange: a dialect of Gbari
Widala=Kholok
Wiha = Kariya
Wimbhum = Limbhum
Wipsi–Ni (Kukum Wipsi–nĩ = Fer: see Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zukusun

467. Wiyaa
1. A Wagga
1. B Nyan Wiyáù
1. C Wiyáù
2. A Waja
3. Gombe State, Balanga and Kaltungo LGAs, Waja district. Taraba State, Bali LGA.
4. 19,700 (1952 W&B); 50,000 (1992 est.)
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Waja group
6. Plain and Hills
7. Primer 1924; Reading and Writing Book (2006); Counting & Numbering (2006)

Source(s) Blench (1990, 2007)
Refs. Kleinewillinghöfer (1989, 1990a,b)

Wiyáù = Waja
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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–Zusun cluster
Worku – dialect of Igede
Woro = Voro
Worom = Berom
Wula – dialect of Kamwe
Wúlâ – dialect of Bokyi
Wúlubre – dialect of Ikom

468. Xedi
1.A Hidé, Hide, Xide, Xedi
1.B Xidi
2.A Gra, Tur, Turu, Tourou, Ftour
3. Borno State, Gwoza LGA; Adamawa State, Michika LGA; and in Cameroon

Source(s)

Xàdkala = Hádkàla: dialect of Ghumbagha: see the Lamang cluster
Xàdi = Xedi
Ya – member of Vaghat cluster
Yaa – dialect of Mumuye
Yáá Mò = Mò
Yaat – member of Hyam cluster

469. 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. Beneu–Congo: Idomoid
6. Alifokpa, Ijiegwu
8. Gospel of Mark in print, 1980

Refs. Armstrong (1979)

Yache = Yace
Yagba – dialect of Yoruba
Yaghwatadaxa = Guduf
Yaka = Lokà
Yako = Lokà
Yakò = Lokà
Yakoko – a dialect of North–Eastern Mumuye: see the Mumuye cluster
Yakoro = Bekwarra
Yakur = Lokà

470. Yala
1.C Iyala
4. 25,650 (1952); 50,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Idomoid: Idoma
470.a*Yala Ikom
1.A Nkum
3. Cross River State, Ikom LGA

Refs. Armstrong (1968)
470.b *Yala Obubra
2.A Nkum Akpambe
3. Cross River State, Obubra LGA
470.c *Yala Ogoja
3. Cross River State, Ogoja LGA
6. Yala Ọkpọ́ọ́kọ́ma (Central Yala) spoken in all hamlets comprising Ọkpọ́ọ́kọ́ma village; Yala Igbeko spoken between Igbeko Riko and Oloko; Yala Ọkpamẹ, spoken in Ọkpamẹ, Yehe and Ebo.
8. Bible translation in progress, Mark 1975,


Yamaltu = Nyimatli: see the Tera cluster

471. Yamba
1.C Yamba
2.B Mbem
2.C Kaka (not recommended)
3. Taraba State, Sardauna, Gashaka LGAs, Antere and other border villages; mainly spoken in Cameroon
4. few in Nigeria; 25,000 in Cameroon (1982 SIL)
5. Beneu–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Grassfields; Mbam-Nkam; Nkambe cluster

Source(s) Blench (1990)
Yamma (Gwari Gamma) = Gbari
Yan = Yang: see the Lala cluster
Yandang = Yendang
Yang – member of the Lala cluster

472. Yangkam
1.C Yaŋkam
2.A Bashiri
2.C Basharawa
3. Plateau State, Langtang and Wase LGAs, Bashar town
4. [20,000 (1977 Voegelin and Voegelin)]. N.B. All published population figures refer to the ethnic population. However, these groups now speak only Hausa. The likely number of speakers is less than 400, all over 40 years of age.
5. Benue–Congo: Benue: Tarokoid
Source: Blench (1996)
Refs. Temple (1922: 503); Shimizu (1980a:I)

473. Yebu
1.B Yěbù
1.C Nìín Yěbù
2.A Awok
3. Gombe State, Kaltungo LGA: 10 km northeast of Kaltungo
4. 2,035 (1962); xx villages
5. Edo State, Etsako, Agbako and Okpembo LGAs
6. Yebu, Auchi, Uzairue, South Iybie, Uwepa–Uwano, (Weppa–Wano), Avbianwu (Fugar), Avbiele, Iybiadaobi

474. Yedina
1.A Yídānà
2.C Buduma
3. Borno State, islands of Lake Chad and mostly in Chad
4. 20,000 in Chad; 25,000 total (1987 SIL)
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara branch B: Yedina group
6. Yedina, Kuri (not in Nigeria)
Source(s) Jungraithmayr (1968); Kleinewillinghöfer (1998)
Refs. Gaudiche (1938)

475. 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 Okpembo LGAs
4. 73,500 (1952), 150,000 (UBS 1987)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North–Central Edoid
6. Auchi, Uzairue, South Iybie, Uwepa–Uwano, (Weppa–Wano), Avbianwu (Fugar), Avbiele, Iybiadaobi

476. Yendang
1.A Yendam, Yandang, Yundum, Nyandang
3. Adamawa State, Numan, Mayo Belwa, and Karim Lamido LGAs
4. 8,100 (1952); 10,000 (1973 SIL)
Source(s) Yénegue = Epie
Yergam = Tarok
Yergum = Tarok
Yerwa – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu
yes Bêfiràn = Firan
yes Firàn = Firan
Yeskwa = Nyankpa
Yidda = Mada
Yidānà = Yedina
Yigha = Leyigha
yìi Kùtùle = Tula
Yì̀iye = Ìyìye
Yikuben = Yukuben
Yìmtìm = Fali
Yirì – dialect of Tula
Source(s) Jungraithmayr (19xx)
Refs. Yofa = Kumba
Yorda = Kpan
Yoğọ – dialect of Mumuye
478. Yoruba
1.A Yorouba, Yariba (Cust)
1.B Yorùbá
1.C Yorùbá
2.A Aku, Akusa, Eyagi, Nago
3. Most of Kwara, Lagos, Osun, Oyo, Ogun and Ondo States; western LGAs in Kogi State; and into Benin Republic and Togo. Yoruba is spoken as a ritual language in Cuba and Brazil
4. 5,100,000 (1952), 15,000,000 (UBS 1984)
5. Benue–Congo: Defoid: Yoruboid: Edekiri
7. Much literature for over 100 years; Official Orthography
8. Scripture Portions from 1850, Bible 5 editions
14. Many internet sites, Google offered in Yoruba.
Refs. Akinkugbe (1976); Capo (1989)

479. Yoti
1.A Yoti
2. Adamawa State, Numan LGA
Source: Kato (2009)

Youtubo = Gómnnôme: see the Koma cluster

480. Yukuben
1.A Nyikuben, Nyikobe, Ayikiben, Yikuben
1.C Oohum, Uuhum
2.B Boritsu, Balaabe
2.C Uuhum–Gigi in Cameroun
3. Taraba State, Takum LGA; and in Furu-Awa subdivision, Cameroun
4. 10,000 (1971 Welmers); 1,000 in Cameroun (1976)
5. Benue–Congo: Bade–Warji major group: Zaar group: Guruntum sub–group
Source: Rennison (2005)
Refs. Shimizu (1980); Koops (1990); Breton (1993)

Yukutare = Bitare
Yumu – dialect of Kambari 1
Yundum = Yandang

Yungirba = Bena
Yungur = Bena
Za = Ghye: see Kamwe
Zaar – member of the Guus-Zaar cluster
Zabarma = next
Zabermawa = Zarma
Zaghvana = Dghwede
Zakshi – member of the Zari cluster
Zaks = Zakshi: the Zari cluster
Zaladeva = next
Zaladvà – member of the Lamang cluster
Zamani = Shuwa–Zamani
Zamfarawa – Western dialect of Hausa
Zana = Baatønun

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

Zany = Nzanyi: the Nzanyi cluster
Zar = next
Zar = Zaar: see Guus-Zaar cluster
Zaranda – member of the Geji cluster
Zarazon (Jos Zarazon) – dialect of Izere
Zarbarma = Zarma
Zarek = Izere

482. Zari cluster
2.C Barawa
3. Bauchi State, Toro and Tafawa Balewa LGAs; Plateau State, Jos LGA
5. Chadic: West branch B: Zaar group
*Zakshi
1.A Zaksha
2.950 (1950 HDG)
*Boto
1.A Boot
2.C Bibot
4. 1,000 (1950 HDG)
*Zari
2.A Kopti, Kwam
Zaria – dialect of Fulfulde
483. Zarma
1. A Zerma, Dyerma, Dyarma, Djerma
2. A Songhai
2.C Zabarma, Zarbarma, Zabermawa
3. Kebbi State, Argungu, Birnin Kebbi and Bunza
   LGAs; Niger State, villages between Mokwa and
   Kontagora; also in Republics of Benin, Burkina Faso
   and Niger
4. 12,400 (1931 W&B); 50,000 in Nigeria (1973
   SIL), 1,495,000 in Niger (1986)
5. Nilo-Saharan: Songhai

8. New Testament 1954, portions 1934; Old
   Testament draft under revision (UBS 1989)
9. Dictionaries:
   Zauranchi – Hausa

484. Zeem-Caari-Danshe-Dyarim cluster
2.C Barawa
3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA
5. Chadic: West branch B: Zaar group
   *Zeem
4. Extinct (Caron 2005)
   *Tule
2.C Tulai
4. Extinct (Caron 2005)
   *Danshe
4. Extinct (Caron 2005)
1.B Chaari
4. ‘few hundred’ speakers (Caron 2005)
   *Dyarim
1.B one person Man Dyarim, people Dyarim
1.C Ndyarim To
2.A Kawai
3. Their main settlement is about 7 km. south of Toro
   town in Toro LGA (N10° 02, E 9° 04).
4. ca. 2000 ethnic Dyarim with a fraction speaking
   the language well, i.e. ca. 100. (Blench 2005 est.)
10. Hausa, Fulfulde, Izere, Tunzu, Loro
11. Threatened by switch to Hausa
Source(s) Blench (2003, 2005)
   *?Lushi
1.A Lukshi
1.B Dokshi

Zendi dialect of Izere
Zeng = Zing – dialect of Mumuye
Zerma = Zarma
Zaladv = Zaladva: see Lamang cluster
Zhar – member of the Jar cluster

485. Zhire
2.B Kenyi
3. Kaduna State, Kachia and Jama’a LGAs
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group: North–
   western subgroup: Hyamic

486. Zizilivakan
1.B Zili
1.C &mZiri
2.A Fali of Jilbu
3. Adamawa State, Mubi LGA, Jilbu town; and in
   Cameroong
4. ‘a few hundred’ in Cameroon
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Bata group
Source(s) Blench (2003)

487. Zora
1.B iZora
1.C uZora pl. aZora
2.C Cikobu, Chokobo
3. Plateau State, Bassa LGA
4. 425 (1936 HDG); in three settlements close to
   N10° 21.7, E 8° 50.6. About 3000 ethnic Zora of
   which ca. 50% have fluent command of the language.
   Jos group: North–central cluster
10. Hausa is the second language of the whole
   community and the first language of ca. half. Jere is
   the other main language known to Zora
11. Highly endangered; not actively spoken by the
   younger generation
Source(s) Blench (2003)

488. Zubazuba
1.B Gamazuba
3. Igwama, Mariga LGA, Niger State
Source(s) Yoder (2009)

Zugweya = Kaiama: see Busa cluster
Zul = Zulawa – member of the Polci cluster
Zulawa – member of the Polci cluster
Zumbul – member of the Das cluster
489. Zumbun
1. A Jimbin
1. B Vina Zumbun
3. Bauchi State, Darazo LGA
4. 1,500 (LA 1971)
5. Chadic: West sub-branch B: Warji group
6. Wudufu (possible dialect)

Refs. Skinner (1977)

Zumper (not recommended) = Kuteb
Zumu – dialect of Bata: see the Bata cluster
Zungur = Gingwak, Badâ: see the Jar cluster
Zuru – dialect of Lela
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
  - Bisã
  - Bokobaru
  - Boko
- b. Kyenga
  - Shanga

**ATLANTIC**

Fulfulde

**IJOID**

- a. Defaka
- b. Ijo
  - i. Inland Ijo
    - Biseni
    - Akita
    - Oruma
  - ii. Ijo
    - a. West
    - b. Central (North-East, North-West, South-West, South-East)
  - iii. Nembe-Akaha
    - Nembe
    - Akaha
  - iv. KOIN
    - a. KAKIBA
      - Kalabarji
      - Kirike
      - Ibanji
    - b. Nkoro

**GUR**

Baatônun

**ADAMAWA-UBANGI**

**ADAMAWA**

- a. Waja group
  - i. Wiyaa [=Wiyaa]
    - Tula
    - Awak
    - Kamo
    - Dadiya
    - Bangwinji
  - ii. Dijim-Bwilim
    - Tsobo

- b. Bikwin group
  - Burak
  - Loo
  - Mak
  - Tala?
  - Kyak
  - Moo
  - Leelu
  - Maghdi

- c. Longuda
  - Longuda cluster

- d. Yungur group
  - i. Lala cluster (Yang, Roba, Ñbode)
    - Voro
    - Ñona
    - ?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 (North East and South West)
    - Rang
    - Pangseng
  - ii. Yendang group
    - a. Maya (=Bali)
    - Kpasham
b. Waka  
Yendang  
Yoti  
c. Teme  
d. Gengle  
Kugama  
Kumba  
i. Vere-Duru  
Vere  
Momi  
Mom Jango  
Koma cluster  
Gomme  
Gomnome  
Ndera  
j. Leko group  
Samba Leko  
Pere  
Njong  
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, Iyanii  

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

Ahan-Ayere  

Edoid  
a. Delta Edoid  
Epie-Atisa  
Egienne  
Degema  
b. Southwestern  
Uvbię  
Urhobo  

Okpę  
Isoko  
Erụwa  
c. North-Central  
i. Edo  
Esan  
Email-Iuleha-Ora  
ii. Ghotuọ  
Uneme  
Etsako/Ye'khe  
Ivbie North-Okpela-Arhc  
Oṣosọ  
Sasaru-Enwan-Igwę  
Ikpesi  
d. Northwestern  
i. Southern  
Okpę-Idesa-Akuku  
Okpamheri  
Ojomọ  
Emhali  
ii. Osse Group  
Uhami  
Iyayu  
Ukue  
Ehuẹn  

Igbo  
a. Igbọ  
Izi-Ezaa-Ikwo-Mgbo  
Ika  
Ukwụanị-Aboh-Ndọnj  
Ogbah  
Ikwere  
b. Ekpetye  

Nupoid  
a. Ebira cluster  
Okene-Ẹtụnọ  
Koto  
b. Gade  
c. Gbari  
Gbagyí  
Gbagyi Nkwa  
Gbari  
d. Nupe group  
i. Asu  
ii. Kupa  
iii. Kakanda (Budon, Gbanmi-Sokun)  
iv. 
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Dibo
Kami
Gupa-Abawa
v. Nupe cluster
   Nupe Central
   Nupe Tako

Oköid cluster
Okö
Eni
Osayen

Idomoid
a. Yace
   Akpa
b. Igede
   Etulo
c. Idoma cluster
   Agatu
   Alago
   Idoma Central
   Idoma West
   Idoma South
d. Yala (Ikom, Obubra, Ogoja)

Yoruboid
a. Yoruba
   i. Central Ede (Ife, Ijesha, Ekiti etc.)
   ii. North East Ede (Yagba, Gbeđe, Ijumu etc.)
   iii. South West Ede (Tsabe, Ketu, Ana etc.)
   iv. North West Ede (Oyo, Egba, Osun etc.)
   v. South East Ede (Ikale, Ilaje, Ijo-Akpo)
b. Isekiiri
c. Igala
d. Ulukwumi
Unclassified Yoruboid language

EAST BENUE CONGO

UKAAN
   Auga
   Ishe
   Ikaan
   Ikakomba

KAINJI

West Kainji
   a. Reshe
   b. Lake
      Shen [=Laru]  

Rop [=Lopa]
Tsupamini
c. Kambari
   i. Kambari 1 cluster
      Ashingini
      Agadi
      Avadi
      Baangi
      Yumu
   ii. Kambari 2 cluster
      Agaushi
      Akimba
      Nwanci
   iii. Cipu
      iv. Damakawa (†)
d. Kamuku-Basa
   i. Basa
      a. Rubasa (Basa-Benue)
         Basa-Gurara
         Basa-Makurdi
      b. Basa-Kontagora
         Basa-Gumna (only 2 known speakers in 1987)
   c. Karomba (Basa-Gurmana)
   ii. Kamuku cluster
      a. Cinda-Regi-Rogo-Kuki
      b. Sagamuk
      c. Hungwo
      d. Rogo
      e. Shama-Sambuga (†?)
      f. Zubazuba
      g. Southeastern
         Fungwa
         Rin
         Baushi
   e. Northern group
      i. cLele
      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. Northern Jos group
   i. Ningi cluster
      Kudu-Camo (almost extinct)
      Gamo-Ningi (Butu-Ningi†)
   b. Lame cluster
      Gyem (almost extinct)
      Shau (almost extinct)
c. Lere cluster
   i. Si-Gana (almost extinct)
d. North-central cluster
   i. Kauru
      Gbiri-Niragu
      Surubu
      Kurama
      Mala-Ruma
      Bina
      Kono
      Kaivi
      Vono
      Tumi
      Kinuku
      Dungu
   ii. Ziriya, Kere (†)
       Sheni (almost extinct)

c. Northern Jos group
   i. Janji
      Boze-Lore-Panawa-Gusu-Jere-Ibunu (Jere cluster)
      Iguta
      Tunzu (=Duguza)

### PLATEAU

#### a. Northwestern
- Eda
- Edra
- Idon-Doka-Makyali
- Iku-Gora-Ankwe
- Kuturmi
- Kulu [?]

#### b. Western
   i. North-western subgroup
      a. Koro cluster
         Zar [=Ashe]
         Tinor [=Waci-Myamya]
      b. Nyankpa-Idũ cluster
         Nyankpa-Barde [=Yeskwa]
         Idũ
         Gwara
   c. Hyamic
      Shamang
      Cori
      Hyam cluster (incl. Kwyeny, Yaat, Sait, Dzar, Hyam of Nok)
      Zhire
      Shang
      Kurmin Dangana [? no data]
      d. Gyong (=Kagoma)
         Kamantam

#### c. Ninzic
- Ninzo
- Ce
- Bu-Niŋkada
- Mada-Nku-Gbetsu
- Numana-Nunku-Gbantu-Numbu-Ninka
- Ningye
- Anib
- Ninkyop-Nindem
- Ayu?

#### d. Beromic
   i. Beromic
      Berom
   ii. Iten
   iii. Shall-Zwall

#### e. Central
   i. Rigwe
   ii. Izere cluster
      northwest Izere
      northeast Izere
      Icèn
      Ganàng
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Firàn
iii. Tyapic
  Jju
  Tyap cluster
  Tyap
  Gworok
  Atakar
  Kacicere
  Sholyo
  Kafancan

f. Ndunic
  Nduñ
  Nyeng
  Shakara [=Tari]

g. Alumic
  i. Toro
    Alumu-Tɔsu
    Akpɔndu (†)
  ii.
    Hasha
    Sambe (†)

h. Southeastern
  Fyem
  Horom
  Bo-Rukul

i. Eggonic-Jilic
  i. Jilic
    Jili
    Jijili
  ii. Eggonic
    Eggon
    Ake
    Nungu

j. Tarokoid
  Tarok
  Yaŋkan [=Bashar]
  Pe [=Pai]
  Sur
  Vaghat-Ya-Bijim-Legeri

k. Eloyi

JUKUNOID

a. Yukuben-Kutep
  Yukuben
  Shibong
  Bete
  Lufu
  Kuteb
  Kapya
  Lissa?

b. Central Jukunoid

t. Kpan-Etkywan
  Kpan (Western: Kumbo-Takum, Donga; and
  Eastern: Apa, Kente, Eregba)
  Etkywan

ii. Jukun-Mbembe-Wurbo
  a. Mbembe Tigong cluster
    Ashuku
    Nama
  b. Jukun cluster
    Jibu
    Takum and Donga
    Wase
  c. Kororofa cluster
    Abinsi
    Wapan
    Hone
    Jan Awei ?
    Dampar
  d. Wurbo
    Shoo-Minda-Nye
    Como-Karim
    Jiru

Unclassified Jukunoid language
  Akum

CROSS RIVER

Delta-Cross

Central Delta group

a.
  Abua
  Oɗual

b.
  Kgbo
  Mini
  Kolo cluster (incl. Kolo, Oloibiri, and Anyama)
  Ogbroŋugum
  Obulom
  Ochich
  Ogbogolo

Ogoni

a.
  Eleme
  Tęg
  Ban

b
  Kana
  Gokana
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Lower Cross

a. Central  
    Anaang  
    Efin  
    Efik  
    Ekit  
    Etebi  
    Ibibio  
    Iburo  
    Itu Mon Uzo  
    Nkari  
    Ukwa  

b. Periphery  
    Ebughu  
    Enwang  
    Uda  
    Ibin  
    Iko  
    Ilue  
    Obolo  
    Okobo  
    Oro  
    Usakade (in Cameroon)  

Upper Cross

a. North-South  
    Oring cluster (incl. Ufia, Ufiom, and Okpoto)  
    Kukele  
    Uzekwe  
    Ubaghara cluster (incl. Biakpan, Ikun, Etono, Ugbeh, and Utuma)  
    Kohumono  
    Agwagwune cluster (also incl. Erei, Abini, Adim, Abayongo, and Etono II)  
    Umon  

b. East-West  
    Olumo-Ikom  
    Lokha  
    Nkukoli  
    Lubila  
    Mmembe  
    Legbo  
    Leyigha  
    Lenyima  
    Ukpet-Ehom  
    Agoi  
    Doko-Uyanga  
    Bakpinka (nearly extinct)  
    Kjong (nearly extinct)  
    Kropp  
    Odut (Extinct?)  

BANTOID

NORTHERN

MAMBILOID

a. Mambila  
    Nor cluster  
    Mvan  
    Mbongno  
    Somyev  

b. Ndoola (Ndoro)  
    Fam  

C. Vute  

D. Tep  

DAKOID

a. Samba cluster  
    Samba Daka  
    Samba Jangani  
    Samba of Mapeo  
    Samba Nnakenyare  
    Samba Tola  
    Dirimal  

b. Gaa (=Tiba)  

c. Dong

SOUTHERN BANTOID

a. Tivoid  
    Tiv  
    Otank  
    Iceve-Maci  
    Iyive  
    Evant  
    Bitare  
    Ugare  
    Abon  
    Batu cluster (Amanda-Afi, Angwe, Kamino)  

b. Buru  
    Buru  

c. Ekoid-Mbe  
    Ndoe cluster (incl. Ekparabong and Balep)  
    Ejiagham cluster (also incl. Bendeghe, Northern Etung, Southern Etung, Ekin)  
    Bakor cluster (incl. Nde-Nsele-Nta, Abanyom, Efutop, Nkem-Nkum, Nnam, Ekajuk)
d. Grassfields Bantu
   Dzodinka
   Lam Nsɔ
   Limbum
   Yamba

e. Beboid
   Bukwen
   Mashi
   Naki

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

g. Jarawan Bantu
   Bile
   Mbula-Bwazza
   Mama
   Lame cluster (incl. Ruhu, Mbaru and Gura)
   Labir
   Shiki
   Kulung
   Jar cluster (incl. Zhar, Ligri, Kanam, Bobar, Gwak, Doori)
   Dulbu
   Gwa

Unclassified Benue-Congo languages:
Fali (in Baissa area; virtually extinct)
Kaura

II. NILO-SAHARAN

SONGHAII
   Zarma
   Dendi

SAHARAN
   Kanuri-Kanembu-Manga
   Teda

III. AFROASIATIC

SEMITIC
Arabic cluster
   Shuwa
   Uled Suliman
   Baggara

BERBER
   Tamachek

CHADIC

WEST
Sub-branch A
Hausa group
   Hausa
   Gwandara
Bole-Ngas major group
Bole group
   a.
     i. Kerekere
     ii.
     Gera
     Geruma
     Deno
     Bure
     Kubi
     Giiwo
     Galambu
     Daza
   iii.
       Bole
       Ngamo
       Maaka
       Beele
   b.
     i. Kwaami
       Pero
       Piya-Kwonci
       Kholok
       Nyam
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<td>a. Barawa cluster</td>
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<td>ii. Mwaghavul</td>
<td>Geji cluster</td>
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<td>Cakfem-Mushere</td>
<td>Mágang [=Bolu]</td>
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<td>Jorto</td>
<td>Pyaalu [=Pelu]</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kofyar cluster (incl. Kofyar, Mernyang, Doemak, Kwagallak, Bwol, Gworam, Jipl)</td>
<td>Buu [=Zaranda]</td>
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<td>iii. Goemai</td>
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<td>Tal</td>
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<td>Montol</td>
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<td>Yiwom</td>
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### Ron group

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<td>Karfa</td>
<td>Buu [=Zaranda]</td>
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<td>Shagawu</td>
<td>Polci cluster</td>
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<td>Mundat?</td>
<td>Zul</td>
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<td>b.</td>
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<td>Fyer</td>
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<td>Tambas</td>
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<td><strong>Sub-branch B</strong></td>
<td>Languas</td>
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### Bade/Warji major group

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<td>Bade</td>
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<td>Duwai</td>
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<td>Ngizim</td>
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<td><strong>Warji group</strong></td>
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<td>Pa’a</td>
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<td>Sirzakwai (=Warjī)</td>
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<td>Kariya</td>
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<td>Mburku</td>
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<td>Miya</td>
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<td>Zumbun</td>
<td>Buli</td>
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BIU-MANDARA

Sub-branch A

Tera group
a. Tera (incl. Nyimatli, and Bidlimdi, Bura Kokura)
   Jara
b. Hwana
c. Ga’anda
   Boga
   Ngwaba

Bura/Higi major group

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

Higi group
   Kamwe
   Kirya-Konzol
   Mukta (?)

Mandara/Mafa/Sukur major group

Mandara group
a. Wandala cluster
   (incl. Wandala,
   Mura, Malgwa)
   Glavda
   Guduf
   Gava
   Cinene
   Cikide
   Dghwedhe
   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. Gufde
   Ziziltogon
   Fali cluster (incl. Vin, Huli, Madzarin,
   Bween)
   iii. Nzanyi
   b. Gudu

Sub-branch B

Kotoko group
   Afafe
   Jilbe

Yedina group
Yedina

Unclassified Chadic language

Kofa

Pidgins

Pidgin (including Nigerian English, English based)

Official Language

English

Language Isolate

Jalaa (=Cuŋ Tuum)

Further unclassified languages

Dzuwo
Kpwee
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