

# AN ATLAS OF NIGERIAN LANGUAGES



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**3rd. Edition**

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## **1. Introduction**

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

## **2. Definition of a Language**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

### 3. Form of the Head-Entries

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

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

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

c. Where the name of the language and of the people are different, the name of the language is preferred. Thus Fulfulde for Fulbe. In some cases, where the variation is through the use of different prefixes or suffixes, the convention for Bantu languages is adopted; the variable affix has been deleted and the remaining stem used for both people and language. Thus the Wom people are 'Pere', and the suffixes marking people and language are omitted.

d. Where this would lead to confusion through a variety of communities using the same name, geographical or other markers are used to make the distinction. Thus in the case of Basa, region names, such as 'Basa-Benue' are used, even though the people themselves do not use these names. In the case of Yungur, where various peoples call themselves by the same name, *bəna*, the outsiders' names, Lala and Roba, are retained.

e. An alternative situation is where undefined dialectal differentiation has led to a variety of different names for people and language within one language. Thus the Longuda have four different versions of their name. In this case the usual name, 'Longuda' is retained.

f. Where the community's own name is unknown the most common reference name is preferred, except where this is apparently pejorative.

g. Where a reference name has been adopted from a community's own name, it is usually cited without tone marks or other diacritics. Subdots are so widely accepted in Nigeria that they constitute an exception.

h. Phonetic symbols such as schwa 'ə' and eng 'ŋ' are not generally used in head-entries although the implosives and ejectives such as *ɓ*, *d̥*, and *k̥* are acceptable. The exception is where the correct name is known but the community has made no decision about the form to adopt. Thus the Kotoko name *Afaḍe* (*Afaḍə*) has been used until an alternative is accepted.

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

### 4. Language and Ethnicity

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

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

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

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

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

## **5. Changes in the Language Map**

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

### **5.1 From Numbers to Names**

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

### **5.2 Addition of new languages**

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

## **6. Reclassification of Languages**

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

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

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

### **Naming of subgroups**

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

Beromic	Plateau 2
Ninzic	Plateau 4

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

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

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

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

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

## **8. Changes in Language Distribution**

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

### **8.1 Rural-Rural Migration and language distribution**

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

### **8.2 Rural-Urban Migration and language distribution**

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

### **8.3 Languages spoken by pastoralists**

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

### **8.4 Regions of mixed population**

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

### **8.5 Distribution of second languages**

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

### **8.6 Language endangerment and death**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Source: Author's unpublished fieldwork

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

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

## Box 2. Mvanip and Ndunda

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

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

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

Blench & Connell, survey notes 1999

## 9. Queries

### 9.1 Resolving Queries

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

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

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

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

The following languages appear to have become extinct:

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

Akpondu, a language related to Alumu

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

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

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

## 9.2 Unresolved Queries

Notes on Unresolved Queries in Editions 1 and 2.

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

## 9.3 Updating

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

### 9.3.1 Maps

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

### 9.3.2 Literacy and Printed materials

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

### 9.3.3 Non-print media

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

### 9.3.4 Language Use

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

## 10. New Media

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

## 11. Scripts

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

**Table 2. Nigerian languages written in Arabic script**

<u>Language</u>	<u>Name</u>	<u>Current</u>	<u>Comment</u>
Hausa	Ajami	Yes	
Fulfulde		Yes	
Kanuri		Yes	
Nupe		No	

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

## 12. Deaf and sign languages

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

## 13. Acknowledgments

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

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

**Table 3. Individuals contributing information on particular languages**

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

## Key to the Index

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

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

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

A.

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

**1. Abon**

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

Aboro = Nincut

Abu = Jidda–Abu cluster

**2. Abua**

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

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

Abuan = Abua

**3. Abureni**

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

Abeelee = Bele

Àbéelélé = Bele

Ache = Koron Ache = Begbere, see the Tinor-  
Myamya cluster

Abuloma = Obulom

Achipo = next

Achipawa = Sagamuk

Achiro – mentioned in Shimizu (1971)

Acipa = Sagamuk

Ada = Kuturmi

Adamawa – dialect group of Fulfulde

Adara = Kadara

Adarawa – a Hausa subgroup

Ade – unknown except for a reference by Temple  
(1922: Kabba Province)

Adere = Dzodzinka

Ādɔdka = Madaka: dialect of Bauchi

Aḍibom – dialect of Oḍual

Adikummu Sukur = Sukur

Adim – member of the Agwagwune cluster

Adiri = Dzodinka

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

Adong = Idun

Adū = Idun

**4. Aduge**

3. Kwara State, Oyi LGA

4. 1,904

5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: Northwestern Edoid

7. Descriptive Work: phonology and syntax – Ilorin  
University

**Refs.** Abiodun (1983); Ogunwale (1985); Elugbe  
(1989)

Adun = Idun

Adun – dialect of Mbembe

Adyaktye = Kakanda

Afa = Paá

Afa – member of Arigidi cluster

Afade = Afadé

Afadee = Afadé

**5. Afadã**

- 1.A Afade, Affade, Afadee
  - 1.B Afadã
  - 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 = Etsakò = Yèkhee  
Aferikpe = Afrike: see the Obe cluster  
Affa – member of the Arigidi cluster  
Affade = Afadè  
Afi = Batu Afi: a member of the Batu cluster  
Afikpo – dialect of Igbo  
Afizarek = next  
Afizere = Izere  
Afkabiye = Guduf: Guduf–Gava cluster  
Afo = Eloyi  
Afo – dialect of Yoruba  
Afrike – member of the Afrike-Irungene cluster

**6. Afrike-Irungene cluster**

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

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

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

**7. Agoi**

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

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

**8. Agwagwune cluster**

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

**8.a\*Agwagwune**

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

**Source(s)** BCCWL 2

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

**8.b\*Erei**

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

**Refs.** Williamson (1971)

**8.c \*Abini**

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

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

**8.d \*Adim**



- 1.A Arəm, Dim  
1.B Odim  
2.B Orum

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

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

**8.e \*Abayongo**

- 1.A Bayono, Bayino

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

**8.f \*Etono II**

- 1.C Etuno

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

Agwara = Nwanci – dialect of Kambari II

Agwatashi – dialect of Alago

Agwe = Koro Agwe: see the Tinor-Myamia cluster

Agwere = Begbere–Ejar

Agwokok – next

Agwot = Kagoro: see the Katab cluster

**9. Ahan**

- 1.C Àhàn

3. Ondo State, Ekiti LGA, Ajowa, Igashi, and Omou towns

5. Benue–Congo: West: Ayere-Ahan

**Source(s)** Williamson (1991)

Aike = Ake

Aho = Eloyi

Aholio = Sholio: see the Katab cluster

Aika = Ukaan

Aja – part of the Gbe cluster

Ajami = Hausa Arabic script

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

Ajanji = Janji

Ajawa = Ajanci

**10. Ajuwa-Ajegha**

- 1.B Ajuwa

- 1.C Ajuwa

3. Kaduna State, Kajuru LGA

4. Towns; Kalla, Afogo, Iburu, Idon, Makyali

**Sources:** Maikarfi (2007)

Aje – a member of the Arigidi cluster

Ajure = Kajuru: see Kadara

Akajuk = Ekajuk

Akam – dialect of Mbembe

Akamkpa = Ejagham

Akanda = Kakanda: see the Nupe cluster

Akasa = next

Akassa = Akaha: member of KOIN: Ijọ cluster

Àkăyöñ = Kìyòng

**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)

Akənfai – a dialect of Epie

Ákátšākpó = Ashuku: see Mbembe (Tigong)

Akimba a dialect of Kambari II

Akīta – member of Inland Ijọ cluster: Ijọ

Ákizà – dialect of Ninzam

Ako – dialect of Èkpeye

Akoiyang = Kìyòng

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

Akono – dialect of Yoruba

Akonto = Mbembe (Tigong) cluster

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

Akpanzhi = Kpan

Akparabong = Ekparabong: see the Ndoe cluster

**13. Akpes cluster**

3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA

5. Benue–Congo: Akpes

**Refs.** Ibrahim–Arirabiyi (1989)

**13.a \*Akpes**

- 1.B Akpes

- 2.A Akunnu

3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Akunnu and Ajowa towns

**Refs.** Daramola (1984)

**13.b \*Ase**

3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Ase town

\*Daja

- 1.B Daja

- 1.C Daja

3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Ajowa town

4. 5,000

**Refs.** Ayoola (1986)

**13.c \*Efifa**

3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Ajowa town

### Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.

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

#### 13.d \*Esuku

1.A Echuku

3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Ajowa town

#### 13.e \*Gedegede

3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Gedegede town

#### 13.f \*Ibaram

3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Ibaram town

#### 13.g \*Ikorom

1.A Ikaram

2.B Ikeram, Ikaramu

3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Ikaram town

4. 5,000–8,000 (1986)

**Refs.** Raji (1986)

#### 13.h \*Iyani

Akpet–Ehom = the Ukpet–Ehom cluster

#### 14. Akpondu

1.B Akpondu

3. Plateau State

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

5. Benue-Congo: Plateau: Alumić

10. Ninzo

11. Moribund

**Source:** Blench & Kato (2005)

Akpoto = Idoma

Akpo–Mgbu–Tolu – dialect of Ikwere

Ákúćúkpú = Ashuku see Mbembe (Tigong)

Akuku = Okpe–Idesa–Akuku

#### 15. Akum

1.C Anyar

3. Taraba State, ca. 6°50N, 9°50E

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

5. Benue-Congo: Jukunoid

**Refs.** Breton (1993)

Akunakuna = Agwagwune

Akunnu = Akpes

Akurakura = Agwagwune: see the Agwagwune cluster

Akurumi = Kurama

Akusa = Yoruba

Akuut = Berom

Akwa = Rin

Akweya = Akpa

Akye = Ake

Ala = Koron Ala: see Ashe

Alada – dialect of Gbe

#### 16. Alago

1.A Arago

1.C Idoma Nokwu

3. Nasarawa State, Awe and Lafia LGAs

4. 15,000 (1953 RGA)

5. Benue–Congo: Idomoid: group b

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

8. Mark 1929

**Source(s)**

Alataghwa = Zaladva: see the Lamang cluster

#### 17. Alege

3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA

5. Benue–Congo: Unclassified: Bendi i.

Alifokpa – dialect of Yace

#### 18. Alumu-Təsu cluster

1.A Arum–Chessu

3. Nasarawa State, Akwanga LGA

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau:

##### 18.a \*Alumu

1. Arum

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

##### 18.b \*Təsu

1. Chessu

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

**Source** Blench (1999), Kato (2003)

Alu – dialect of Ikwere

Am Pikkà = Bole

Amala = Mala

Amana = Emane

Amanda = Batu Amanda: see the Batu cluster

Amar = Amar Randa, Amar Tita – dialects of Ninzam

Amap = Amo

#### 19. Ambo

3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA

4. A single village east of Baissa

5. Benue–Congo; South Bantoid; Tivoid?

**Source(s)** Blench (1987)

Amegi = Biseni: member of Inland Ijo: Ijo cluster

#### 20. Amo

1.A Amon, Among

1.B Timap

1.C Amap pl., Kumap sg.

2.B Ba

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

4. 3,550 (NAT 1950)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji

**Refs.** Di Luzio (1972/3)

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

## 21. Anaang

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

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

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

## 22. Arabic cluster

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

### 22.a \*Shuwa

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

### 22.b \*Uled Suliman

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

### 22.c \*Baggara

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

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

**23. Arigidi** cluster

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

5. Benue–Congo: Defoid: Akokoid

**Refs.** Capo (1989)

**23.a** \*Afa

1.B Ọ̀wọ̀n Àfá

1.C Àfá

2.A Oke–Agbe

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

**23.b** \*Arigidi

1.C Arìgídí

3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Arigidi town

**23.c** \*Eruşu

1.A Erusu, Erushu

1.C Erúşú

3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Eruşu town

**Refs.** Ajiboye (1986)

**23.d** \*Ese

1.B Ọ̀wọ̀n Èsé

1.C Èsé

2.A Aje, Oke–Agbe

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

**23.e** \*Igaşı

1.A Igashi, Igasi

1.B Ọ̀wọ̀n Ìgáşí

1.C Ìgàshí

3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Igaşı town

4. 45,000 (1986)

**Refs.** Fakoyo (1986)

**23.f** \*Oge

1.B Ọ̀wọ̀ Ọ̀gè

1.C Ọ̀ge

2.A Oke–Agbe

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

**23.g** \*Ojọ

3. Ondo State, Akoko North LGA, Ajowa town

**23.h** \*Oyin

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

**23.i** \*Udo

1.A Ido

1.B Ọ̀wọ̀n Ọ̀dò

2.A Oke–Agbe

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

**23.j** \*Uro

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

4. 3,000 (1986)

**Refs.** Ayodele (1986)

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

Arogbo – south western dialect of Iẏon: Ijọ cluster

Arokwa = Eṛuwa

Arringeu = Rin

Arughaunya – dialect of Oḍual

Arum–Chessu = Alumu–Tesu

Arumaruma = Ruma

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

Asanga = Gusu: see the Jera cluster

Asanga = Sanga

Ase – member of the Akpes cluster

Asebi = Rin

Asennize = Sheni

Aséntó – dialect of Gbe

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

Ashaganna – Benue–Congo: Kainji, extinct

Ashaku = Ashuku: see the Mbembe (Tigong) cluster

**24. Ashe**

1.A Ache

1.B únér ìzè sg. Bèzè pl.

1.C Ìzè

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

2.C Koron Ache

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

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

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

**Source(s)** Blench (1982, 2008)

**Refs.** Goro (2000)

Ashinginai = Cishingini: see the Kambari I cluster

Ashingini – member of Kambari I cluster

Asholio = Sholio: see the Katab cluster

Ashuku – dialect of the Mbembe (Tigong) cluster

Asiga = Leyigha

Asolio = Sholio: see the Katab cluster

Assaikio – dialect of Alago

**25. Asu**

- 1.B Asu
  - 1.C Asu
  - 2.A Abewa
  - 2.B Ebe
  - 3. Niger State: Mariga LGA: several villages south of Kontagora on the Mokwa road
  - 4. 5000 (Blench 1987)
  - 5. Benue–Congo: Nupoid: Nupe group
- Source(s)** Blench (1987)

Asumbo = Iyive  
As-Us = Us: a member of the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster  
Ataba – dialect of Obolo  
Atak = Jiru  
Atakar – member of the Katab cluster  
Atakat = Atakar: a member of the Katab cluster  
Atala = Degema  
Atam – Efik cover term for Kohumono, Loka, 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
  - 7.
  - 8. Mark 1940, Four Gospels
  - 9. Dictionary draft: Blench & Dang (2002)
- Source(s)**; Kjenstad (1988); Blench (1999, 2002);  
**Refs.** Bouquiaux (1964); Hoffmann (n.d.)

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

**27. Atsam**

- 1.C sg. Tsam, pl. Atsam
  - 2.C Chawai, Chawe, Chawi
  - 3. Kaduna State, Kachia LGA
  - 4. 10,200 (1931 Gunn); 30,000 (1972 Barrett)
  - 5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: group A
  - 8. John 1923, Mark and John 1932
- Refs.** Temple (1922: 86) Meek (1931a: II,145)

Atsipawa = Səgəmək  
Attaka = next  
Attakar = Atakar: see Katab  
Atte = Atę: see the Ivbie North–Okpela–Atę cluster  
Atyab = next  
Atyap = Katab: see the Katab cluster

Auchi – dialect of Etsako = Yekhee  
Auga – dialect of Ukaan  
Auna – see Agaushi and Akimba – dialects of Kambari II  
aUs = Us: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster  
Auyokawa – Jigawa State, Keffin Hausa LGA, Auyo; former Chadic: West branch B: Bade group, now extinct  
Avadi – dialect of the Kambari I cluster  
Avande = Evant  
Avbianwu – dialect of Etsako = Yekhee  
Avbiele – dialect of Etsako = Yekhee  
Avianwu – a dialect of Etsako = Yekhee  
Aviara – dialect of Isoko  
Avɔnɔ = Vono  
Awain = Esan with Ora–Juleha–Emai  
Awak = Yebu  
Awəgə – dialect of Rin  
Awok = Awak  
Aworì – dialect of Yoruba  
Aworo – dialect of Yoruba  
Awulenga –unidentified group north of Bajoga, Bauchi State (Adelberger)  
Aya = Ayu  
Aya = Ya: member of the Vaghat cluster

**28. Ayere**

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

Ayiga = Leyigha  
Ayikiben = Yukuben

**29. Ayu**

- 1.A Aya
- 3. Kaduna State, Jema’ a LGA
- 4. 2,642 (Ames 1934)
- 5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group: South–western subgroup: cluster i.

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

**B.**

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

**30. Baa**

- 1.B nyaa Báà
  - 1.C 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
  - 3. Rivers State, Gokana–Tai–Eleme LGA, Ban–Ogoi plus villages
  - 4. Less than 5,000 (1990)
  - 5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Ogoni: Kegboid
  - 6. Ka–Ban, Kesari
- Refs. ???**

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

**32. Baatõnun**

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

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

**33. Bade**

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

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

**34. Bakor**

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

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

**Refs.** Crabb (1965)

**34.d \*Nde–Nsele–Nta cluster**

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

**Refs.** Asinya (1985)

**34. \*Nde**

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

**\*Nsele**

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

**34. \*Nta**

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

**Source(s)**

**34. \*Nkem–Nkum cluster**

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

**34. \*Nkem**

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

**34. \*Nkum**

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

**Refs.** Winston (1964), Crabb (1965)

**34. \*Nnam**

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

**35. Bakpinka**

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

Bakulung = Kulung

Balar = Kir–Balar

Balaabe = Yukuben

Balagete = Evant

Balep – member of the Ndoe cluster

**36. Bali**

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

Bali Holma = Holma

Balleri – a dialect of Dadiya

Baltap = Montol

Bambami – see Aḡoi

Bambara = next

Bambaro = Mbárù: see the Lame cluster

Bambuka = Kyak

Bambur = Kulung

Bamburo = Mbárù: see the Lame cluster

Ban = Baan

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

Bandas = Durr–Baraza: see the Das cluster

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

Bang – a dialect of Nor

Banga – member of the Mboi cluster

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

Banga, Banganci, Bangawa = Gwamhi–Wuri

Bangunji = Bangwinji

**37. Bangjinge**

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

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

### Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.

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

#### 38. Basa-Gumna–Basa-Kontagora cluster

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

\*Basa-Gumna

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

3. Niger State, Chanchaga LGA

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

**Source(s)** Blench (1987)

\*Basa-Kontagora

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

4. less than 10 speakers in 1987

**Source(s)** Blench (1987)

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

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

**39.a\***Basa-Gurara

2.A Basa-Kwali

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

**Source(s)** Blench (1981)

**Refs.** Sterk (1977)

**39.b\***Basa-Benue

1.A Basa

1.B RuBasa

1.C TuBasa

2.B Abacha, Abatsa

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

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

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

7. Literature being produced

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

Testament translation 1988, Hymnbooks

**Source(s)** Blench (1992)

**Refs.** UBS (1989)

**39.c\***Basa-Makurdi

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

#### 40. Basa-Gurmana

1.B Kɔ̀rɔ̀mba

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 Iẓon: Ijọ cluster

Basang – member of the Obanliku cluster

Basanga = Doko–Uyanga

Bàsáú = Basang: see the Obanliku cluster

Basharawa = Yangkam

Bashiri = Yangkam

Bashua – dialect of Bokyi

Bassa = Basa

Bassan – a South–Central dialect of Iẓon: Ijọ cluster

Basua – dialect of Bokyi

Báswó – dialect of Bokyi

Bat = Bada: see the Jar cluster

#### 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



### Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.

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

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

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

7. Orthography (1987)

8. Mark 1915

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

**Refs.** Carnochan (1970)

\*Bata

1.A Batta, Gbwata

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

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

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

**Refs.** Meek (1931)

Batonu = Baatɔnɔn

Batta = Bata

#### 42. Batu cluster

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

\*Angwe

3. Taraba State, Saradauna LGA, Batu Angwe village

\*Kamino

3. Taraba State, Saradauna LGA, Batu Kamino village

Batura = Daffo–Butura: see Ron

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

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

Baule – dialect of Tula

Baya = Gbaya

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

Bayino = Abayongo – member of Agwagwune cluster

Bayobiri – member of the Ukpe–Bayobiri cluster

Bayono = Abayongo: see the Agwagwune cluster

Bazo = Baatɔnɔn

Bazza = Dakwa: see Kamwe

Bebi – member of the Obanliku cluster

Becheve = Baceve: see Iceve cluster

Bedde = Bade cluster

Befon = Nde: see the Bakor cluster

Befun = Bakor

Begbere-Ejar = Tinor-Myamya

Begbungba = Bakpinka

Bekulu = Ikulu

#### 43. Bekwarra

1.A Bekwara, Bekworra

2.B Yakoro

3. Cross River State, Ogoja LGA

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

5. Benue–Congo: Unclassified: Bendi

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

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

**Refs.** Stanford (1967)

Bekworra = Bekwarra

Bele = Beele

Bellawa = Beele

Belegete = Evant

Bendeghe – member of the Ejagham cluster

Bendi = Bete–Bendi

Bengkpé = Mbe West: see the Mbe cluster

Benin = Edo (Binī)

Benkpe – dialect of Mbe West: see the Mbe cluster

Berba = Baatɔnɔn

Bere = Bwazza: see the Mbula–Bwazza cluster

Beriberi – dialect of Kanuri, and alternative name

#### 44. Berom

1.A Birom, Berum

1.B Cèn Bèrom

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

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

2.C Shosho, Shaushau (not recommended)

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

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

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Beromic

6. Gyel–Kuru–Vwang; Fan–Fon–Heikpang; Bachit–Gashish; Du–Ropp–Rim–Riyom; Hoss (?)

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

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

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

**Sources:** Dusu (2003)

**Refs.**

Berum = Berom

#### 45. Bete

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

#### 46. Bete–Bendi

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

#### Source(s)

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

#### 47. Bina

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

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

#### 48. Bitare

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

#### 49. Bo-Rukul

- 1.A Mabo–Barkul
  - 2.A Mabol, Barukul
  - 2.B Kulere; Kaleri (erroneous)
  3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA, Richa district
  5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Southeastern group
- Source(s) Blench (1998)

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

#### 50. Boga

- 1.A Boka
  3. Adamawa State, Gombi LGA
  5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara branch A: Tera group: Eastern Cluster
- Source(s) S. Lukas wordlist  
Refs. Newman (1964) fn.4

Bogana = Binawa  
Bogghom = Boghom

#### 51. Boghom

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

#### Source(s)

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

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

#### 52. Bokyi

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

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

Bolanci = Bole

#### 53. Bole

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

Boleri = Dadiya

Bolu – member of the Geji cluster

Boma = B̀um̀o: a dialect of Ìz̀on: see the Ìj̀o cluster

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

Bombaro = next

Bomborawa = Bambaro: see the Lame cluster

Bonny = Ìb̀ani: member of the KOIN cluster: see Ìj̀o cluster

Bonny = Bonny & Apobo: dialect of Igbo

Boo = Boko: see Busa

B̀òò P̀ikkà = Bole

Boodl̀a = Zumbul: see the Das cluster

Boot = Boto: see the Zari cluster

Bopika = Bole

Borgu = Baat̀onun

Boritsu = Yukuben

Borno – dialect of Kanuri and alternative name

Bornu – dialect of Kanuri and alternative name

Boro–Aboro = Aboro: see Nincut

Borrom = Boghom

Botai – dialect of Gbari

Boto – member of the Zari cluster

Boúe – dialect of Kana

Bourrah = Bura

Boussa = Busa

Bozo = Sorko (not recommended)

Brass = Nembe–Akaha: see Ìj̀o cluster

Bu Giiwo = Giiwo

BuBure = Bure

Bucepo = Sagamuk

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

Buduma = Yedina

Bugaje = Tamajeq

Bugel = Bujiyel, Gusu: see the Jere cluster

Buhungẁòo = Hungẁèrỳe

Bujel = Bujiyel, Gusu: see the Jere cluster

Buji – member of the Jere cluster

Bujial = Bujiyel – dialect of Gusu: see the Jere cluster

Bujiyel – dialect of Gusu: see the Jere cluster

#### 54. Bu-Ningkada cluster

1.A Jidda, Ibut

2.B Nakare

3. Nasarawa State, Akwanga LGA

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

6. Jida, Abu, Raga (dialect of Abu)

**Source(s)** Blench (1980, 1999)

#### 54.a Bu

#### 54.b Ningkada

#### 55. Bukwen

3. Taraba State, near Takum

5. Benue–Congo: South Bantoid: Beboid

**Source(s)** Koops (1971), Blench (1992)

Bukuma = Ogbr̀onuagum

Buli – member of the Polci cluster

#### 56. Bumaji

3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA

5. Benue–Congo: Unclassified: Bendi

B̀um̀o – South–Central dialect of Ìz̀on: Ìj̀o cluster

Bunborawa = Bambaro: see the Lame cluster

Bungnu = Mbongno

Bunu = Mbongno

Bunu = Ribina: see the Jera cluster

Bunu = dialect of Yoruba

Bununu (Jarawan) = Gingwak: see the Jar cluster

Bura – see Bura–Pabir

**57. Bura–Pabir**

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

**58. Burak**

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

**59. Bure**

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

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

Burgu = Baatonun

Burkunawa = Mburku

Burma = Boghom

Burom = Boghom

Burɔ̀ɔ̀ = Rogo

Burra = Bura: see Bura–Pabir

Burru = Boghom

**60. Buru**

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

Burumawa = Boghom

**61. Busa cluster**

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

**Source(s)**

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

\*Busa

1.B Bisá

1.C sg. Busa, pl. Busano

2.A Bussa, Boussa

3. Niger State, Borgu LGA. Busa town

9. Dictionary; Ross (2004)

\*Bokobaru

1.B Zogbeya

1.C sg. Busa, pl. Busano

2.B Kaama, Zogbme, Zugweya

2.C Kaiama

3. Kwara State. Kaiama town and surrounding villages

4. 30-40,000 (est. 2004)

9. Dictionary; Ross (2004)

\*Boko

1.B Boo

1.C Boko

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

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

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

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

9. Dictionary; Ross (2004)

Busagwe = Busa

Busano = Busa

Busanse = Busa

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

Busə̀gə̀muk = Sagamuk

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Bushama = Shama: Shama–Sambuğu 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 = Tamajeę  
Bwagira – dialect of Bana  
Bwal = Bwol: see the Kofyar cluster  
Bwazza – member of the Mbula–Bwazza cluster  
Bwərĩ = Rin  
Bwol – member of the Kofyar cluster

#### B/B

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

#### 62. ʔeele

1.A Bele  
1.B Àbéelé  
1.C bòhé áféelé sg., Àbéelé pl.  
2.B Bellawa  
3. Bauchi State  
4. 120 Temple (1922); a few villages  
5. Chadic: West branch A: Bole–Angas major group:  
Bole group  
**Refs.** Schuh (1978)

ʔele = ʔeele

#### 63. ʔena

1.A Ebina, Binna, Gbinna  
1.B Ebəna  
1.C ʔəna  
2.A Lala (not recommended), Purra (general term for northern ʔəna)  
2.B Yungur, Yangur  
2.C Yungirba, Yungur  
3. Adamawa State, Song and Guyuk LGAs  
4. 44,300 (1963) probably including Lala and Roba; less than 100,000 (1990 est.)  
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Yungur group  
6. ʔəna is divided into seventeen clans each of which is said to have a distinct speech–form, although these are too close to be properly called dialects  
**Source(s)** Blench (1983/90); Kleinwillinghöfer (1992)  
**Refs.** Meek (1931)

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

#### 64. ʔile

1.A Bille, Bili, Bilanci  
1.B Kun–ʔíílé  
1.C ʔa ʔíílé  
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 ʔile-speaking and another 16 where some ʔile is spoken  
5. Benue–Congo: Bantu; Jarawan Bantu  
6. Kun–ʔíílé is said to be intercomprehensible with Mbula  
10. Hausa, Fulfulde, English are widely used second languages  
11. ʔiile is still widely used but code-switching with Hausa is common among the youth  
12. Occasional television and radio broadcasts from Yola  
**Source(s)** Blench (1990); Kleinwillinghöfer (1992); Rueck et al. (2009)  
**Refs.** Maddieson and Williamson (1975); CAPRO (1992)

ʔoye (Korom Boye) = Kulere

ʔumọ – South–Eastern dialect of Ižon

ʔuurak = Burak

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

#### C.

Cagere = Rin

#### 65. Cakfem–Mushere

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

Calabar = Efik

Cala = Ron

Cala–Cala = Lela

Cam–Mwana = Dijim: Dijim–Bwilim

Camajere = Rin

Camo = member of the Kudu–Camo cluster

Cancara = Kyan Kyar: a dialect of Gwandara

Cansu = Rin

#### 66. Cara

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

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

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

**Refs.** Shimizu (1975c)

Caundu – dialect of Rin

Cen Berom = Berom

#### 67. Cen Tuum

1.B Centúúm

1.C Centúúm

2.C Jalabe, Jaabe –Dijim names

3. Balanga LGA, Gombe State. Cham town.

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

5. Language isolate

10. All speakers are fluent in Dijim

11. Moribund.

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

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

Central, Nupe

Ceriya (nya Ceriya) – dialect of Longuda

Cesu = Arum–Cesu

Chaari = Danshe: the Zeem cluster

Chakfem = Cakfem: see Cakfem–Mushere

Challa = Ron

Cham–Mwana = Dijim–Bwilim

Chamba Daka = Samba Daka

Chamba Leko = Samba Leko

Cham–Mwona = Dijim–Bwilim

Chamo – member of the Kudu–Camo cluster

Chara = Cara

Chawai = Atsam

Chawe = Atsam

Chawi = Atsam

#### 68. Che

1.A Ce

1.B Kuche

1.C Bache

2.A Rukuba

2.B Sale, Inchazi

3. Plateau State, Bassa LGA

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

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

8. Mark 1924, John 1931

**Source(s)** Wilson (1993)

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

Cheke = Gudɛ

Chekiri = Işekiri

Chessu = Arum–Cesu

Chibak = Cibak

Chibbuk = Cibak

Chikide = Cikide: see Guduf

Chilala = Lela

Chip = Miship

Chiwa = next

Choa = Shuwa: see the Arabic cluster

Chobba = Huba

Chokfem = Cakfem: see Cakfem–Mushere

Chokobo = Zora

Chomo = Como–Karim

Chong'e = Kushi

Chori – see Cori

#### 69. Cibak

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

1.C Cɪ̀b̀ò̀k, Kikuk

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

4. 20,000 (1973 SIL)

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

**Source(s)**

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

ciBaangi = Baangi: see the Kambari I cluster

Cibbo = Tsobo

Cicipu = Cipu

Cikide – dialect of Guduf

Cikobu = Zora

Cilela = Lela

#### 70. Cinda-Regi-Rogo-Kuki cluster

2.C Kamuku

3. Niger State, Chanchagga, Rafi and Mariga LGAs

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

6. Oxford Primary Maths 1 (1988?)

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

\*Cinda

1.A Jinda, Majinda

1.B Tucində

1.C sg. Bucində pl. Cində

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

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

\*Regi

1.B Turegi

1.C sg. Buregi pl. Regi

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

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

\*Kuki

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

1.B TuKuki

1.C BuKuki pl. Kuki

2.A Kamuku

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

6. Azana, Akubyar

**Source(s)**

\*Kwacika (†)

1.B Tukwacika

1.C sg. Bukwacika pl. Kwacika

3. Kaduna State, Birnin Gwari LGA

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

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

\*Kwagere

3. Niger State, Chanchagga, Rafi and Mariga LGAs

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

\*Rogo

1.B TɔRɔgɔ

1.C BɔRɔgɔ sg. Rɔgɔ pl.

2.C Ucanja Kamuku

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

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

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

Cineni = Cinene

**71. Cinene**

1.A Cinene

1.C Cinene

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

4. 3200 (Kim 2001)

5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara branch A:

Mandara/Mafa/Sukur major group: Mandara group

**Source(s)**

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

**72. Cipu**

1.B Cicipu

1.C Tocipu

2.A Acipa, Achipa, Achipawa, Atsipawa

2.B Tɛɛp Tochipo Tɛ–Sɛgɛmuk

2.C Bucepo sg., Uɛɛpo pl. Bu–Sɛgɛmuk sg.

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

4. 3,600 (1949 G&C)

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

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

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

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

Cishingini = next

Cishingyini = Cishingini: see the Kambari I cluster

Cip = Miship

Cirimba – dialect of Longuda

**73. Ciwogai**

1.A Tsagu

2.B Sago, Tsaganci

3. Bauchi State, Ningi and Darazo LGAs

4. 3,000 (1977 Skinner)

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

**Refs.** Skinner (1977)

Clela = Lela

C–lela = Lela

**74. Como–Karim**

1.A Shomoh, Shomong, Chomo, Shomo

2.A Karim, Kirim

2.B Kiyu, Nuadhu

3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido and Jalingo LGAs

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

**75. Cori**

1.A Chori

3. Kaduna State, Jema’ a LGA

4. A single village and associated hamlets

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

7. Grammar (Dihoff 197x)

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

Cumbween = Bween: see the Fali cluster

**D.**

Da Holmaci = Holma: see the Nzanyi–Holma cluster

**76. Daba**

1.B Daba

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

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

5. Central Chadic: West Central group: Daba group

8. Scripture Portions from 1984, New Testament in progress

Dadia = Dadiya

Dadira = Dadiya

**77. Dadiya**

1.A Nda Dia, Dadia

1.B Bwɛ Daddiya pl. Daddiyab

1.C Nyíyò Daddiya

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

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

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Waja group

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

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

#### 78. Damakawa

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

**Source:** McGill (2008)

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

#### 79. Das cluster

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

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

**Refs.** Temple (1922)

\*Wandī

1.A Wangday  
3. Bauchi State, Das LGA, Wandī town  
4. 700 (including Zumbul) (LA 1971)  
\*Dot  
1.A Dwat  
1.B Zodi  
1.C shérém zodi  
2.A Dott  
3. South of Bauchi on the Dass road  
4. 2,300 (LA 1971); a single large village. 37,582 (local census 2003). Seven wards (of eleven) speak Zodi  
10. Hausa  
11. The language borrows heavily from Hausa (25% of lexical entries) and for this reason appears to be thriving rather than speakers switching to Hausa

**Refs.** Caron (2002)

Dat = Dot: see the Das cluster

Daza = Teda

#### 80. Daza

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

**Refs.** Schuh (1978)

Dede – dialect of Nzanyi

#### 81. Defaka

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

**Source(s);** Connell (2007)

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

#### 82. Degema

1.A Dɛgema  
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.



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

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

#### Source(s)

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

Dehoxde = Dghwedé

Dele (nya Dele) – dialect of Longuda

Delebe – dialect of Longuda

Demsa – dialect of Bata

Deṅsa – member of the Lamja-Deṅsa-Tola cluster

#### 83. Dendi

1.C Dandi

2.C Dandawa

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

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

5. Nilo-Saharan: Songhai

**Refs.** Tersis (1968)

Deng = Daka

#### 84. Deno

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

4. 9,900 (LA 1971)

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

**Refs.** Gowers (1907); Schuh (1978)

#### 85. Dera

1.B Bo Dera

1.C na Dera sg., Dera pl.

2.A Kanakuru

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

4. 11,300 (W&B)

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

6. Shani, Shellen and Gasi

8. Mark and Scripture portions, 1937

**Source(s)** Blench (1992)

**Refs.** Newman (1977)

Dəknu = Gwamhi-Wuri

Dəkshi = Lukshi: see the Das cluster

Dəmak = Doemak: see the Kofyar cluster

Dghwede = Dghwedé

Dghwédè = Dghwedé

#### 86. Dghwedé

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

1.B Dghwédè

2.B Azaghvana, Wa'a, Zaghvana

3. Borno State, Gwoza LGA

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

5. Chadic: Biu-Mandara A: Mandara group

8. New Testament 1980

9. Phonology; Frick (1978)

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

**Refs.** Wolff (1971a)

Dia (Nda Dia) = Dadiya

#### 87. Dibo

1.B Dibo

1.C Dibo

2.B Shitako, Zitako, Zhitako

2.C Ganagawa, Ganagana

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

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

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

Diir = Dir: see the Polci cluster

#### 88. Dijim-Bwilim

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

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

5. Adamawa-Ubangi: Adamawa: Waja group

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

8. Gospel of Luke ready for printing

11. Cassettes of Gospel of Luke

**Source(s)** Kleinewillinghöfer (1991)

**Refs.** Jungrathmayr (1968/9)

\*Dijim

1.B Dijim

1.C sg Níi Dìjí pl. Dìjím

2.A Cham, Cam, Kindiyo,

4. Cham 3,257.

7.

\*Bwilim

1.B Bwilóm

1.C sg Níi Bwílí pl. Bwílóm

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

4. 4,282

Diko – dialect of Gbagyi

Dim = Adim: see the Agwagwune cluster

Dimmuk = Doemak: see the Kofyar cluster

Dindiga = Bendeghe: see the Ejagham cluster

Dingai = Lala

Dingi = Dungu

Dir – member of the Polci cluster

#### 89. Diri

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

#### 90. Dirim

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

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

#### 91. Doko-Uyanga

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

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

#### 92. Dong

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

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

Doobe = Ndera: see the Koma cluster  
Dookà – see Guruntum-Mbaaru  
Doomo = Ndera: see the Koma cluster  
Dòdòrí – see the Jar cluster  
Dorofi – dialect of Nor  
Dɔsanga = Doko-Uyanga  
Doso = Mingang Doso  
Doso = Mingang Doso  
Dot – member of the Das cluster  
Dɔʃ'aràwa = Jar cluster  
Dɔšekiri = Iɔšekiri  
Du – dialect of Berom  
Duguranci – see Jar cluster-Duguri  
Dugurawa – see Jar cluster-Duguri  
Duguri, Duguranci, Dugurawa – name of several dialects in the Jar cluster  
Dugusa = Tunzu  
Duka = Hun  
Dukanci = Hun  
Duku (Wa Duku) – dialect of Bacama: see the Bata cluster  
Dukuri = Duguri: the Jar cluster

#### 93. Dulbu

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

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

#### 94. Dungu

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

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

Dyerma = Zarma

**95. Dza**

1.A Dza, Ja

1.B nnwa' Dzâ

1.C Èédzá, ídzà

2.A Jenjo, Janjo, Jen,

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

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

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Jen group

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

Dzar – member of the Hyam cluster

Dzərɲu (Margi Dzərɲu) – dialect of Margi

**96. Dzodinka**

2.A Adiri, Adere

3. Taraba State, Saradauna LGA; also in Cameroon: a single village on the border

5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Grasslands Bantu: East

8. Mark, 1923, John 1932

**Refs.** Dieu & Renaud (1983)

Dzuuba = next

Dzuuɓa – dialect of Zaladva: see the Lamang cluster

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

**97. Duwai**

1.A Duwai

1.C Əvji

2.B Eastern Bade

3. Borno State, Bade LGA

5. Chadic: West Branch B: Bade/Warji major group: Bade group

**Source(s)** Schuh (2007)

East – see: East Boki, Boki; East Gwari, Gbagyi; East

Ogbah, Ogbah; Mbe East, Mbe

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

Ebɔna = Bena

Ebe = Asu

Ebeteng = Ehom: see the Akpet–Ehom cluster

Ebina = Bena

**98. Ebira cluster**

1.A Igbirra, Igbira, Egbira, Egbura

3. Kwara State, Okene, Okehi, and Kogi LGAs; Nasarawa State, Nassarawa LGA; Edo State, Akoko–Edo LGA

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

5. Benue–Congo: Nupoid: Ebira cluster

**Refs.** Blench (1989)

\*Okene

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

7. Reading and Writing Book 1972, Pre–primer 1973  
3 Primers 1972–3, 3

post–Primers 1974; Official Orthography 1985

8. Matthew 1891, John 1960, Christmas story 1972, Easter story 1972, John 1970, New Testament 1984

**Refs.** Scholz & Scholz (1972); Scholz (1976); Adivè (1989)

\*Etuno

1.A tɔno

2.C Igara

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

**Refs.** Ladefoged (1964)

\*Koto

2.C Igu (Egu, Ika, Bira, Birī, Panda

3. Nasarawa State, Nassarawa LGA, Toto and Umaisha towns, Kogi State, Bassa LGA

**Refs.** Sterk (1977)

Ebode = next

Èbode – member of the Lala cluster

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

Eboze = Buji: see the Jere cluster

Èbú – dialect of Igala

**99. Ebughu**

1.B Ebughu

1.C Ebughu

2.A Oron

3. Akwa Ibom State, Mbo and Oron LGAs

4. more than 5,000 (1988)

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

**Refs.** Connell (1991)

Eche – Echie

Echie – dialect of Igbo

**100. Eɗa**

1.A Adara

1.B Ànda pl. Àda

1.C Èdà

2.A Kadara

3. Kaduna State, Kachia LGA; Niger State, Paikoro LGA

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

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Northern group

6. There is town called Agunu in Kachia LGA which speaks a language very similar to Eɗa. There are towns called Mai Ido and Kufai where the people are

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

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

8. NT extracts (2006)

12. Request programme, Zuma FM Radio

**Source(s)** Maikarfi (2007)

**Refs.** Smith (1953)

Èdè = Yoruba

Ediba = Kohumono

Ediro – dialect of Engenni

#### 101. Edo

1.A Oviedo, Ovioba

2.A Benin

2.B Edo (Binĩ)

3. Edo State, Ovia, Oredo and Orhionmwon LGAs

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

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

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

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

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

#### 102. Edra

1.B Àndara pl. Àdara

1.C Èdrà

3. Kaduna State, Kachia, Kajuru LGAs

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

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Northern group

12. Some broadcasts on Kaduna State Radio

**Source(s)** Maikarfi (2007)

**Refs.** Smith (1953)

Edzu = Abawa: see Gupa–Abawa

Èédzá = next

Èéjá = Dza

#### 103. Efai

1.B Efai

2.B Effiat (from Efik)

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

4. >5,000 (1988 est.)

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

**Refs.** Connell (1991)

Effiat = Efai

Effium = Ufiom: see the Oring cluster

Effurum = Uvbię

Effurun = Uvbię

Efifa – Yoruba dialect

Efiom = Ufiom: see the Oring cluster

#### 104. Efik

2.A Calabar

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

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

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

7. Literary language; Official Orthography

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

**Source(s)** Connell (1991)

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

Efutop = Bakor

Ègbá – dialect of Yoruba

Ègbado = Yoruba

Ègbe – dialect of Mbe West: see the Mbe cluster

Ègbé = Mbe West: see Mbe

Egbedna – dialect of Ikwere

Egbema – dialect of Igbo

Egbema – dialect of Iẓon: Ijọ cluster

Egbira = Ebira

Egbura = Ebira

Egede = Igede

Egedde = Igede

Ègeṅe = Engenni

#### 105. Eggon

1.A Egon

1.B onumu Egon

1.C Mo Egon

2.B Mada Eggon, Hill Mada

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

4. 52,000 (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)

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

Eghom = Okom: see Mbembe

Egnih = East Ogbah: a dialect of Ogbah

Egon = Eggon

Egu = Igu: see Ebira

Egun = Gbe

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Ehom – member of the Akpet–Ehom cluster

#### 106. Ehuẹun

2.A Ekpenmi, Ekpimi, Epimi

3. Ondo State, Akoko South LGA

4. 5,766 (1963)

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

Ejagam = Ejagham: see the Ejagham cluster

#### 107. Ejagham cluster

2.C Ekoi (Efik name)

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

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

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

6. 5 dialects in Nigeria, 4 in Cameroon

**Refs.** Watters (1981)

\*Bendeghe

1.A Bindege, Bindiga, Dindiga

2.B Mbuma

3. Cross River State, Ikom LGA

\*Etung North

2.A Icuatai

3. Cross River State, Ikom LGA

4. 13,900 (1963)

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

8. Stories of Abraham 1969

\*Etung South

3. Cross River State, Ikom and Akamkpa LGAs

4. 4,200 (1963)

\*Ejagham

2.B Ekwe, Ejagam, Akamkpa

3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA and in Cameroon

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

8. New Testament in preparation in Cameroon

\*Ekin

2.A Qua, Kwa, Aqua

2.B Abakpa

3. Cross River State, Odukpani and Calabar LGAs

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

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

Ejar – see the Tinor–Myamya cluster

Ekajuk – Bakor

Ekama – dialect of Mbembe

Ekamtulufu = Nde

Eket = Ekit

#### 108. Eki

1.B Eki

3. Cross River State

4. 5000 plus (1988)

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

**Refs.** Connell (1991)

Ekid = Eket

Ekin – member of the Ejagham cluster

#### 109. Ekit

1.A Ekid, Eket

3. Akwa Ibom State, Eket and Uquo Ibeno LGAs

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

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

**Source(s)** Connell (1991)

Èkìtì – dialect of Yoruba

Ekoi = Ejagham

Ekokoma = Mbembe

Ekparabong – member of the Ndoe cluster

Ekpari = Yace

Ekpetiama – a north central dialect of Iẓon: Ijọ cluster

Èkpenmi – name used for both Ehuẹun and Ukue

#### 110. Èkpeye

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

3. Rivers State, Ahoada LGA

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

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

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

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

8. Hymnbook c. 1989

9. Dictionary; Blench draft (2005)

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

Ekpimi = Ehuẹun

Ekumuru – Kohumono

Ekuri = Nkukoli

Ekwe = Ejagham

Elele – dialect of Ikwere

#### 111. Eleme

3. Rivers State, Gokana–Tai–Eleme LGA

4. 55,000 (1987 UBS)

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

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

8. Common prayer 1970, Hymnbook 1972, Mark

#### 112. Eloyi

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

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

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

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau

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6. Mbeci (=Mbekyi, Mbejĩ, Mbamu

7. Primer

8. Hymnbook

**Sources:** Kato (2006)

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

Elu – dialect of Isoko

#### 113. Emai–Iuleha–Ora cluster

2.B Kunibum

2.C Ivbiosakon

3. Edo State, Owan, LGA

4. estimated 100,000 plus (1987 Schaefer)

5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North Central Edoid

6. Ivhimion

8. Four gospels 1908–10

\*Emai

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

7. Dictionary

**Refs.** Schaefer (1987) dictionary

\*Iuleha

1.C Aoma

4. estimated 50,000 (1987 Schaefer)

\*Ora

4. estimated 30,000 (1987 Schaefer)

#### 114. Emane

1.A Amana

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

4. No proof of permanent communities in Nigeria

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

Emede – dialect of Isoko

#### 115. Ẹmhalhe

2.A Somorika (Semolika)

3. Edo State, Akoko–Edo LGA

4. 249 in Semolina town (Temple 1922)

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

Emoro = Lemoro

Emohua – dialect of Ikwere

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

Ẹmughan – dialect of Abuan

Eneeme = Nama: see the Mbembe (Tigong) cluster

#### 116. Engenni

1.A Ngene, Ẹgeṅe

1.B Ẹgeṅe

3. Rivers State, Yenagoa and Ahoada LGAs

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

5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: Delta–Edoid

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

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

8. New Testament 1979, Scripture portions from 1968

**Source(s)**

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

#### 117. English

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

5. Indo–European: Germanic

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

12. Main language of television, radio and newspapers

Enhwe – dialect of Isoko

Eni – see the Ọkọ–Eni–Ọsanyen cluster

Enna = Erei: see the Agwagwune cluster

Enwan = Sasaru–Enwan–Igwe

#### 118. Enwang

1.B Enwang

1.C Enwang

2.A Oron (incorrectly)

3. Akwa Ibom State, Mbo LGA

4. estimated 50,000 plus (1988)

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

**Refs.** Connell (1991)

Ẹnwe – dialect of Isoko

Enyong – dialect of Ibibio

Epe = Eloyi

#### 119. Epie

2.B Epie–Atissa, Epie–Atiṣa

3. Rivers State, Yenagoa LGA

4. 12,000 (SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: Delta–Edoid

6. two clans Epie and Atiṣa in at least three towns: Agudiana, Akenfai, Ẹnegue

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

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

Epimi = Ehueun

Erakwa = Ẹruwa

Eregba – dialect of Kpan

Erei – member of the Agwagwune cluster

Erohwa = Ẹruwa

Eruṣu – member of the Akoko cluster

#### 120. Ẹruwa

1.A Erohwa, Erakwa, Arokwa

3. Bendel State, Isoko LGA

5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: Southwestern Edoid

**Refs.** Elugbe (1989)

**121. Esan**

1.A Ishan

1.B Awain

3. Bendel State, Agbazilo, Okpebho, Owan and Etsako LGAs

4. 183,000 (1952); 500,000 estimated in 1963: Okojie & Ejele (1987)

5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North Central Edoid

6. Many dialects

7. Primer 1951, readers 1952, 1980

8. Luke 1974, New Testament in press (1987), Catholic catechism c. 1930

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

Esuku – member of Akpes cluster

Etche = Echie: see Igbo

**122. Etebi**

1.B Etebi

2.A Oron (incorrectly); Ekit (incorrectly)

3. Akwa Ibom State, Uquo Ibeno LGA

4. estimate 15,000 (1989)

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

**Refs.** Connell (1991)

Ethun = Hun

Etien = Aten

Etkeye = Kentu: see Kpan

**123. Etkywan**

1.A Icen, Ichen, Itchen

1.B Kentu, Kyātō, Kyanton, Nyidu

3. Taraba State, Takum and Sardauna LGAs

4. 6,330 in Donga district (1952 W&B); more than 7,000 (1973 SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Benue: Jukunoid: Central Jukunoid: Kpan–Icen group

**Source(s)** Blench (1991)

Etono I – member of the Ubaghara cluster

Etono II – member of the Agwagwune cluster

**124. Etsako**

1.B Yèkhee: not all speakers of the language recognise this as the name of the language.

2.A Etsako: the language is not the only language listed as being spoken in Etsako LGA.

2.B Iyèkhee, Afenmai, Kukuruku (not recommended)

3. Edo State, Etsako, Agbako and Okpebho LGAs

4. 73,500 (1952), 150,000 (UBS 1987)

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

6. Auchi, Uzairue, South Ivbie, Uwepa–Uwano, (Weppa–Wano), Avbianwu (Fugar), Avbiele, Ivbiadaobi

8. New Testament in progress, translation of Psalms in progress (UBS 1989)

**Refs.** Elugbe (1989)

**125. Etulo**

1.A Utur, Eturo

2.C Turumawa

3. Benue State, Gboko LGA, Taraba State, Wukari, LGA

4. 2,900 (1952 RGA); more than 10,000 (Shain, p.c. 1988)

5. Benue–Congo: Idomoid: group b

7. Etulo/English diglot of Etulo customs

**Refs.** Armstrong (1964)

Etung North – member of the Ejagham cluster

Etung South – member of the Ejagham cluster

Etuno = Etono II: see the Agwagwune cluster

Etuno = next

Ètunò – member of the Ebira cluster

Eturo = Etulo

Evadi – a dialect of Kambari

**126. 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 = Uvbiè

Evhro = Uvbiè

Ewumbonga = Ofombonga: see Mbembe

Eyagi = Yoruba

Èyè – dialect of Okpamheri

Eza = Èzaa

Ezei = Erei: see the Agwagwune cluster

Ezekwe = Uzekwe

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

Ezelle = Jere

Ezɔn = next

Èzɔn = Iɔn

Ezopong = Osopong: see Mbembe

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

Èkakuṃṃ = Ukaan

Əshinginai – a dialect group of the Kambari I cluster

Əvji = Duwai

Fa'awa = Pa'a

Fachara = Cara

Fadan Wate = Ninzam

Fadawa – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu

Faishang – dialect of Izere

Faka = next

Fakai = next

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

Fakara = Cara

Fakawa = next

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

Fali – Bana (in error)

Fali of Baissa – nearly extinct

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

Fali of Jilbu = next

Fali of Jilvu = Zizilivakan

Fali of Kiria – Kirya-Konzəl

Fali of Mijilu – Kirya-Konzəl

Fali of Mubi – Fali cluster

Fali of Mucella = next

Fali of Muchella – Fali cluster

#### 127. Fali cluster

2.A Fali of Mubi, Fali of Muchella

2.C Vintim, Yintim

3. Adamawa State, Mubi LGA

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

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

**Source(s)** Blench (1992)

\*Vin

1.B Uroovin

1.C Uvin

2.A Vintim

3. Vintim town, north of Mubi

\*Huli

1.A Bahuli

1.B Urahuli

1.C Huli, Hul

3. Bahuli town, northeast of Mubi

\*Madzarin

1.B Ura Madzarin

1.C Madzarin

2.A Muchella

3. Muchella town, northeast of Mubi

\*Bween

1.B Urambween

1.C Cumbween

2.A Bagira

3. Bagira town, northeast of Mubi

#### 128. Fam

1.B Fam

1.C Fam

2.C Kɔŋa, Konga

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

4. less than 1,000 (1984)

5. Bantoid: Northern Bantoid: Mambiloid: Fam

**Source(s)** Blench (1984)

Fan – dialect of Berom

Fantuan = Kafancan: see the Katab cluster

Faran = Firan

Fedare – next

Federe – dialect of Izere

Feserek = Izere

Fem = Fyam

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

Fezere = Izere

Fier = Fyer

Fika = Bole

Fikyu – dialect of Kuteb

Filane – Filani = Fulfulde

Filatanci = Fulfulde

Filiya = Pero

Fillanci = Fulfulde

#### 129. Firan

1.A Faran, Forom

1.B Firàn

1.C yes Firàn sg. yes Bèfiràn pl.

2.A Kwakwi

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

4. less than 1500 (1991)

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

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

**Refs.** Shimizu (1975);

Fire = Tsobo

Fiti = Surubu

Fitilai = Bwilim: Dijim–Bwilim

Fiyankayen = Fika: a dialect of Bole

Fizere = Izere

Fobur – dialect of Izere

Foni = Pa'a

Forom = Firan

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

Ftour = Xedi

FuCaka = Pa'a

FuCiki = Pa'a

Fugar = Avianwu: see Etsako = Yekhee

Fula = next

Fulani = next

Fulbe = Fulfulde

#### 130. Fulfulde

1.B Fulfulde

1.C Pullo *pl.* Fulbe

2.B Fillanci, Filatanci, Fula

2.C Fulani, Filani, Rumada

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

4. 3,000,000 (1952)

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

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

7. newspaper; Official Orthography



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

#### 131. Fungwa

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

Fursum – dialect of Izere

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

Funtu (Koro Funtu of Minna) = Jijili

Futu – dialect of Kamwe

#### 132. Fyem

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

Fyandigere = Gera

#### 133. Fyer

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

#### 134. Gaa

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

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

#### 135. Ga’anda cluster

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

4. 7,600 (1952); 10,000 (1973 SIL)  
5. Chadic: Biu Mandara branch A: Tera group:  
136a. Ga’anda  
1.B Tləka’andata pl. Ka’andəca

4. Six villages  
136b. Kaḅən  
1.B Tləkəḅənda pl. Kaḅəncə  
4. Twelve villages  
136c. Fərtata  
1.B Tləfərtata pl. Fərtaca  
4. Five villages

#### **Source(s)**

**Refs.** R. Newman (1966)

#### 136. Boga

1.A Boka  
3. Adamawa State, Gombi LGA  
4. 5 villages  
5. Chadic: Biu Mandara branch A: Tera group:  
**Source(s)**

#### **Refs.**

Gabin = Ga’anda

Gabu – dialect of Igede

#### 137. Gade

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

Gaejawa = Geji: see the Geji cluster

Gala – dialect of Warji

Galambe = Galambu

#### 138. Galambu

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

Galamkya – dialect of Bada: Jar cluster

Galavda = Glavda

Galambe = Galambu

Galembi = Galambu

Gamergou – member of the Wandala cluster

Gamergu – member of the Wandala cluster

Gambar Leere = next

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

Gamargu = Malgwa: see the Wandala cluster

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

Gamishawa = Gamshi: Offset of Geruma

Gamo = Ngamo

#### 139. Gamo–Ningi cluster

3. Bauchi State, Ningi LGA

4. 15,000 but most speak Hausa.

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

**Source(s)** Maddieson (1988)

\*Gamo

1.B tì-Gamo

1.C 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

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

Gana – member of the Lere cluster

Gana – member of the Mboi cluster

Ganawa = Gana: see the Lere cluster

Ganagana = next

Ganagawa = Dibo

Ganang – dialect of Izere

Ganawuri = Aten

Gar – dialect of Baḍa: see Jar cluster

Gar (Duguri of Gar) – see the Jar cluster

Gàr – see Guruntum–Mbaaru

Garaka = Baḍa: see the Jar cluster

Garbabi – dialect of Jibu: see the Jukun cluster

Garoua – dialect (outside Nigeria) of Bata

Gasi – dialect of Dera

Gashish – dialect of Berom

Gaticɛp = Sagamuk

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

Gauawa = Gau

Gava – dialect of Guduf

Gayam – dialect of Jibu: see the Jukun cluster

Gayàr – see Guruntum–Mbaaru

Gayegi – dialect of Gbari Yamma

Gayi = Bisu: see the Obanliku cluster

Gayi – dialect of Kpan

Gbagye = Gbagyi

#### 140. Gbagyi

1.C Ibagyi, Gbagye

2.A East Gwari, Gwari Matai

2.B Gwari

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

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

5. Benue–Congo: Nupoid: Gwari

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

7. Some literature produced

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

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

**Refs.** James (1990)

#### 141. Gbagyi Nkwa

1.B Gbagyi

1.C Gbagyi

3. Niger State, Rafi LGA

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

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

Gbang = Berom

Gbanrain – north–central dialect of Iḷon: Iḷo cluster

Gbaranmatu = Oporoza: see the Iḷon cluster: Iḷo cluster

#### 142. Gbari

2.A Gwari Yamma, West Gwari

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

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

5. Benue–Congo: Nupoid: Gwari

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

Shigokpna, Zubakpna, Abokpna, Sumwakpna

7. Dictionary draft: Blench & Doma (1992)

8. John in Paiko 1926, Mark in Gayegi 1925

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

**Refs.** James (1990);

Gbari Yamma = Gbari

#### 143. Gbaya

1.A Baya

1.B Gbaya

1.C Gbaya

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

4. 200 (LA 1965)

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa–Ubangi: Ubangi

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

**Refs.** UBS (1989)

#### 144. Gbe cluster

2.A Aja

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

5. Volta–Congo: Kwa: Left Bank

\*Alada

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

\*Asento

1.A Aséntó

\*Gbekon

\*Gun

1.A Gũ, Egun

4. 300,000 (Atinwore 1986)

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

\*Phela

1.A Phelá

\*Savi

\*Weme

1.A Wéme

**Refs.** Asiwaju (1979); Capo (1979)

Gbékon – dialect of Gbe

Gbèdè – dialect of Yoruba

#### 145. Gbetsu

2.A Katanza

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

4. 5000 (2008 est.)

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

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

Gbhu = Ninzo

Gbinna = Bena

#### 146. Gbiri–Niragu cluster

3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA

4. 5,000 (1952 W&B)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern

Jos group: Kauru subgroup

\*Gbiri

1.B Igbiri, Agari, Agbiri

2.A Gura, Gure, Guri

\*Niragu

1.B Anirago, Aniragu

2.A Kafugu, Kagu, Kahugu, Kapugu

Gbo = Legbo

Gboare = Bacama: the Bata cluster

Gbuhwe = Guduf: see Guduf–Gava

Gbwata = Bata

Gede = Gade

Gedegede – member of Akpes cluster

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

Geerum = Geruma

#### 147. Geji cluster

2.A Kayauri, Kaiyorawa

2.C Barawa

3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA

5. Chadic: West branch B: Zaar group

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

\*Məgang

1.A Bolu, Buli

1.B Məgàŋ

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

\*Pyaalu

1.A Pelu, Belu

1.B Pyààlù

\*Geji

1.B Gyaazə

2.A Bagba

2.C Gezawa, Gaejawa

3. Toro, Bauchi LGAs, Bauchi State

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

7. Reading and Writing Book (2006)

8. NT extracts (2007)

**Refs.** Gunn (1953)

\*Buu

1.A Zaranda

1.B Bùù

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

Gela = next

Gelanci (Gelanci Serim) = next

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

Gelebda = Glavda

Gema = Gyem

Gemasakun = Sukur

Gembu – a dialect of Nor

Genge = Gbagyi

#### 148. Gengle

2.B Wegele

3. Adamawa State, Mayo Belwa and Fufore LGAs

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

**149. Gera**

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

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

**150. Geruma**

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

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

**151. Ghotuq**

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

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

**152. Giiwo**

- 1.A Kirifi
- 1.B Bu Giiwo

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

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

**153. Glavda**

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

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

**154. Goemai**

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

**155. Goji**

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

Goi = Baan

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#### 156. Gokana

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

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

Gombe – dialect of Fulfulde

Gombi = Ngwaba

Gong = Kagoma

Gomla = next

Gomu = M̄

Gongla = Gnoore – dialect of Mumuye

Gora = Iku–Gora–Ankwa

Goram = Gworam: see the Kofyar cluster

Gori = Ọkọ: see Ọkọ–Eni–Ọsanyen

Goudé = Gude

Gũ = Gbe

Guba = next

Gubawa = next

Gubi = Shiki

Gubu = next

Gubuwa = Shiki

Gude = Gude

Gudi – dialect of Nungu

Gudo = Gudu

#### 157. Gudu

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

#### 158. Guduf–Cikide cluster

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

**Source(s)**

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

\*Gava

1.A Gawa

1.C Kədupaxa

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

**Source(s)**

**Refs.** Buchner (1964)

\*Cikide

1.A Cikide

1.C Cikide

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

Gudupe = Guduf

#### 159. Gude

1.A Gude, Goudé

2.A Mubi

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

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

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

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

7. 3 Primers 1974, Folk tales 1973, literacy

programme in progress,

8. Mark 1974, Bible translation in progress

**Source(s)** IL/NBTT wordlist

**Refs.** Dieu & Renaud (1983)

Gulak – dialect of Margi Central

Gumar – unknown affiliation: referred to by Kraft

Gun – dialect of Gbe

Gunganci = Reshe

Gungawa = Reshe

#### 160. Gupa–Abawa

3. Niger State, Lapai LGA around Gupa and Edzu villages

4. estimated more than 10,000 Gupa and 5,000

Abawa (1989)

5. Benue–Congo: Nupoid: Nupe

6. Gupa, Abawa

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

Gura – member of the Lame cluster

Gura = next

Gürduŋ = Guruntum–Mbaaru

Gure = next

Guri = Gbiri–Niragu

Gurka = Yiwom

#### 161. Gurmana

3. Niger State, Shiroro LGA. Gurmana town and nearby hamlets

4. estimated more than 3,000 (1989)

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

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

Gurru – dialect of Ribina: see the Jera cluster

**162. Guruntum–Mbaaru**

1.A Gurutum

1.B Gùrdun̄

3. Bauchi State, Bauchi and Alkaleri LGAs

4. 10,000 (1988 Jaggar)

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

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

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

Gurutum = Guruntum–Mbaaru

Gusu – member of the Jera cluster

Gussum = Gusu: see the Jera cluster

Gutu = Gudu

**163. Guus-Zaar cluster**

2.B Barawa

2.C Sayanci

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

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

5. Chadic: West branch B: Zaar group

\*Guus

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

1.C vùì kə gúús (mouth of Guus)

2.A Sigidi, Sugudi, Sigdi, Segiddi

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

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

\*Zaar

1.A Za'r, Zar

1.B Vùk Zaar, Vigzar,

1.C Zaar pl. Zàrsè

2.B Sáyánci

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

6. Kal, Gambar Leere, Lusa

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

8. NT extracts (2007)

9. Grammar (Caron 2006)

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

**Refs:** Caron (2006)

Guvja – a dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu

Guyak – dialect of Longuda

Guywa (nya Guyuwa) – dialect of Longuda

Guzubo – dialect of Tsobo

**164. Gvoko**

1.A Gəvoko

2.A Ngoshe Ndaghang, Ngweshe Ndhang, Nggweshe

2.C Ngoshe Sama

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

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

5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A:

Mandara/Mafa/Sukur major group: Mandara group

**Source(s)**

**165. Gwa**

3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA

4. Less than 1,000 (LA 1971)

5. Benue–Congo: Bantu: Jarawan

Gwak = Gingwak: see the Jar cluster

Gwali = Gbari and Gbagyi

Gwamfi = Gwamhi–Wuri

**166. Wuri-Gwamhyə–Mba**

1.A Gwamfi

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

2.B Banganci

2.C Lyase–ne Dəkn̄u 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 = Nimb̄ia: a dialect of Gwandara

**167. Gwandara**

1.B Gwàndara

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

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

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

6. Central: Gwandara Karashi, Western: Gwandara

Koro, Southern: Kyan Kyar, Eastern: Toni; Gwandara Gitata, Nimb̄ia (Gwandara–Basa)

**Source(s)**

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

Gwanje – Dialect of Wandala similar to Malgwa:

Westermann and Bryan (1952)

Gwanto = next

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

**168. Gwara**

1.B iGwara

1.C uŋGwara sg. aGwara pl.

2.C Gora

3. Kaduna State, Kagarko, Jaba LGAs

4. Five villages [2009]

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

10. Hausa, Idū, Nyankpa

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

**Sources:** Blench (2009)

Gwàrà – dialect of Margi

Gwari = Gbari – Gbagyi

Gwari Gamma = Gbari

Gwari Matai = Gbagyi

Gwari Yamma = Gbari

Gwom = next

Gwomo = next

Gwomu = Mō

Gwong = Kagoma

Gworam – member of the Kofyar cluster

Gworam = Roba

Gwózà Wakane = next

Gwozo – dialect of Zaladva: see the Lamang cluster

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

Gwune = Agwagwune

Gyããzi = Geji: see the Geji cluster

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

Gyange = Ngenge: dialect of Gbagyi

Gyeermu = Geruma

Gyell – a dialect of Berom

Gyem = Fyam

**169. Gyem**

1.A Gema

3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA, Lame district

4. 100 (LA 1971)

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

**170. Gyong**

1.A Agoma, Kagoma

1.B Gyong

1.C Gong

2.B Gwong, Gyong

3. Kaduna State, Jema'a LGA

4. 6,250 (1934 HDG)

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

**Source(s)** Blench (1981)

**Refs.** Hagen (1981)

Haanda – member of the Mboi cluster

Habe (Lao Habe) = Laka

Haɓe = Hausa

Hadejiya – dialect or subgroup of Hausa

Hainare = next

Hainari – dialect of Nor

Ham = Hyam

Handa – member of the Mboi cluster

**171. Hasha**

1.A Iyashi, Yashi

3. Nasarawa State, Akwanga LGA

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

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

**Source:** Blench (1999)

Hátè – dialect of Ninzo

**172. Hausa**

1.A Hausa, Haoussa

1.B Háúsá

1.C sg. m. Bâháushèè sg. f. Bâháushiyáa pl.

Hàusàawáa plus names by areas or towns e.g.

Adarawa, Agalawa, Arewa

2.B Abakwariga, Mgbakpa, Haɓe, Kado

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

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

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

6. Eastern: Kano, Katagum, Hadejiya; Western: Sokoto, Gobirawa, Adarawa, Kebbawa, Zamfarawa, Northern: Katsina, Arewa. Harris (1930:321)

mentions a 'secret dialect' called Zauranchi and Toganchi and 'inverted and abbreviated' speech-forms used to deceive outsiders.

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

8. Bible 1932 and 1957, New Testament (Linjila)

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

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

14. Many internet sites. Google offered in Hausa.

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

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16. Indigenous Hausa sign language (Schmaling 2001)

17. Two indigenous scripts of 20<sup>th</sup> century origin.

**Refs.** Temple (1922: 4);

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

Həba = Huba

Hə̀dkàlà – dialect of Ghumbagha: see the Lamang cluster

Hide = next

Hidé = Xedi

Hidkala = Xə̀dkala: see Ghumbagha: Lamang cluster

Higi = Kamwe

Hiji = Kamwe

Hildi – dialect of Margi South

Hima – dialect of Ebira

Hina = Pidlimdi: see Tera

Hinna = Pidlimdi: see Tera

Hitkala = Xə̀dkala: 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: Bata group

11. Probably extinct (2007)

**Source(s)** Blench (1987)

**Refs.** Meek (1931a)

Hona = Hwana

Hoode – dialect of Nzanyi

#### 175. Horom

2.B Kaleri (erroneous)

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

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

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Southeastern group

**Source(s)** Blench (1998)

Hoss – dialect of Berom

#### 176. Huba

1.A Həba

1.B Huba

1.C Huba

2.A Chobba Kilba

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

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

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

6. Luwa

7. Literacy programme in progress

8. Bible translation in progress, Mark 1976

**Source(s)** Blench (1992)

Hude = 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.)

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

9. Draft dictionary (Heath p.c.)

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

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



**178. Hùngwàryà**

- 1.B Cəhungwàryà, Tʷəhungwàryà [tə̀hungwàryà]  
1.C Bùhungwàryà sg., ə̀hungwàryà pl.  
2.C Ngwoi, Ngwe, Ungwe, Ingwe, Nkwai, Ngwai, Ungwai, Hungworo  
3. Niger State, Rafi, Kuseriki LGA, around Kagara and Maikujeri towns  
4. 1000 (1949 HDG), 5000 (2007 est.)  
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Kamuku–Basa group  
6. Dialects: Bitbit (Kwabitu), Ləklək (Karaku), Jinjin (Makangara), Wūs wūs (Karaiya), Təmbərjə (Tambere)  
7. Alphabet booklet (2004); Simple sentences (2007); Calendar (2008)  
9. Phonology (2007), Grammar (2007)  
10. Hausa is principal second language  
11. Language maintenance good in 2007  
12. Gospel recordings tape (2001)  
**Source(s)** Blench (1987); Regnier (1992); Davey (2007)  
**Refs.** Temple (1922: 206); Rowlands (1962)

Hunne = Hun  
Huve = next  
Huviya = Bura

**179. Hwana**

- 1.A Hona, Hwona  
3. Adamawa State, Gombi LGA, Guyuk and thirty other villages  
4. 6,604 (1952 W&B); 20,000 (1973 SIL), estimate more than 20,000 (Blench 1987)  
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Tera group  
**Source(s)** Kraft (1981); Blench (1987)

Hwaso = Kpan  
Hwaye = Kpan  
Hwona = Hwana  
Hyabe = Kakanda

**180. Hyam cluster**

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

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

**I.**

Ibaa – dialect of Ikwere  
Ibáalí = Bali  
Ibagyi = Gbagyi  
Ìbàjí – dialect of Igala  
Ibami = Agoi  
Iḽani – member of KOIN cluster: Iḽo cluster  
Ibara = Nupe Tako: see the Nupe cluster  
Ibaram – member of Akpes cluster  
Ibeno = Ibinọ  
Ibeto – dialect area Kambari I

**181. Ibibio**

- 1.A Ibibyo  
3. Akwa–Ibom State, Ikono, Itu, Uyo, Etinan, Ekpe–Atai, Uruan, Nsit–Ubium, Onna, Mkpát Enin and Abasi LGAs  
4. 800,000 (1952) (may include Efik); 283,000 (1945 F&J); 2 million (1973 census); estimated 2.5 million (Ibibio proper 1990)  
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross: Central group  
6. Nkari, Enyong, Central, Itak, Nsit etc. roughly according to clans  
7. Efik decreasingly used as the literary language. Primers (1987) Official Orthography  
8. Bible translation in progress  
9. Grammars: Kaufmann (1968), Essien (1990). Dictionary: Kaufmann (1985)  
**Refs.** Connell (1991)

Ibibyo = Ibibio  
Ibibyo = Ibibio  
Ibie (South) – dialect of Etsako = Yekhee  
Ibie North = Ivbíe North: see the Ivbíe North–Okpela–Arhe cluster  
Ibiede – dialect of Isoko

**182. Ibinọ**

- 1.A Ibuno, Ibeno  
3. Akwa–Ibom State, Uquo–Ibeno LGA  
4. 10,000 (Faraclas 1989)  
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross: West group  
**Refs.** Westermann and Bryan (1952)

Ibo = Igbo  
Ibot Obolo – dialect of Obolo  
Ibukwo = Kpan  
Ibuno = Ibinọ  
Ìbunu = Ribina: see the Jera cluster

**183. Ibuoro**

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

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5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross: Central group  
**Refs.** Connell (1991)

Ibut = Jidda–Abu  
Ibo = Igbo  
Icèn – dialect of Izere  
Icen = Etkywan

#### 184. Iceve cluster

2.B Banagere, Iyon, Utse, Utser, Utseu  
3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA and in adjacent Cameroon  
4. 5,000 in Nigeria, 7,000 in Cameroon (1990 est.)  
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Tivoid  
**Source(s)** Regnier (1990)

\*Ceve

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

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

\*Maci

1.A Matchi  
1.B Maci  
2.A Kwaya, Olit, Oliti  
3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA

Ichen = Etkywan  
Ichèn – dialect of Izere  
Icheve = Baceve: member of the Iceve cluster  
Icuatai = Etung North: see the Ejagham cluster  
Ìdáh – dialect of Igala

#### 185. Idere

1.B Idere  
3. Akwa Ibom State, Itu LGA  
4. more than 5,000 (1988)  
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross: (no data)

**Refs.** Connell (1991)

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

#### 186. Idoma cluster

3. Benue State, Otukpo and Okpokwu LGAs; Nassarawa State, Nassarawa and Awe LGAs  
5. Benue–Congo: Idomoid  
**Refs.** Armstrong (1955, 1979, 1981, 1983, 1989)

\*Agatu

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

4. 56,000 (1952 RGA); 70,000 (1987 UBS)  
6. Agatu, Ochekwu  
7. Primer 1, Reader 1  
8. New Testament in print 1984 in Agatu, Scripture portions from 1951, hymnbook, 4 Christian books, 4 Bible correspondence courses, various tracts and booklets, Old Testament translation in progress

**Source(s)** Mackay

\*Idoma Central

2.A Oturkpo, Otukpo  
2.B Akpoto  
3. Benue State, Otukpo and Okpokwu LGAs  
4. 66,000 (1952 RGA)  
7. Primer; Official Orthography

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

**Refs.** Abraham (1951)

\*Idoma West

3. Benue State, Okpokwu LGA  
4. 60,000 (1952 RGA)

\*Okpogu

\*Idoma South

2.A Igumale, Igwaale, Ijigbam  
3. Benue State, Okpokwu LGA  
4. 13,500 (1952 RGA)  
8. John, Acts (n.d.), Mark

Idoma Nokwu = Alago

#### 187. Idon-Doka-Makyali

1.A Idong  
1.B If this is the same as Ejegha of Maikarfi, then this would be the correct name. Idon and Doka would then no longer be separate languages.  
3. Kaduna State, Kachia LGA  
4. Three towns  
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Northern group  
**Sources:** Maikarfi (2007)

Idong = Idon-Doka-Makyali

Idso = Ijo

Idũ = Idun

Idua = Ilue

Idum = Mbe West: see the Mbe cluster

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#### 188. Idun

1.B Idú

1.C Udú sg. Adun, Adú pl.

2.A Dūya ['language of home']

2.B Adong

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

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

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

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

**Sources:** Blench (2008)

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

Idzo = Ijọ

Ifaki – a dialect of Yoruba

Ìfè – dialect of Igala

Ìfè – dialect of Yoruba

Ifira – a dialect of Yoruba

Ifunubwa = Mbembe

Igabo = Isoko

#### 189. Igala

2.C Igara

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Refs.** Musa (1987)

Igara = Igala

Igara = Etuno: a member of the Ebira cluster

Igashi – member of Akoko cluster

Igbeeku (Yala Igbeeku) – dialect of Yala Ogoja

Igbena – dialect of Yoruba

Igbide – dialect of Isoko

Igbira = Ebira

Igbiri = Gura: see Gure–Kahugu

Igbirra = Ebira

#### 190. Igbo

1.A Ibo, Ibo, Ebo

2.C Unege

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

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

5. Benue–Congo: Igboid

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

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

8. Isuama dialect: Scripture portions 1860–66

Bonny dialect: Scripture portions 1892–1900

Unwana dialect: Scripture portions 1899–1907

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

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

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

Igbo Imaban = Legbo

Igbuduya – dialect of Ekppeye

Igedde = Igede

#### 191. Igede

1.A Igedde, Egede, Egedde

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

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

5. Benue–Congo: Idomoid

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

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

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

#### Source(s)

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

Igu – dialect of Ebira

Igumale = Idoma South

#### 192. Iguta

1.C Anaguta

2.A Naraguta

3. Plateau State, Bassa LGA

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

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

#### Source(s)

Refs. Shimizu (1982)

Igwaale = Idoma South

Igwe – member of the Sasaru–Enwan–Igwe cluster

Igwuruta – dialect of Ikwere

iGyang – dialect of Tarok

Ihima = Hima: see Ebira

Ijaw = Ijọ

Ijebu – dialect of Yoruba

Ijèshà = next

Ijèshà – dialect of Yoruba

Ijiegu – dialect of Yace

Ijigbam = Idoma South

Ijọ Àkpòì – a dialect of Yoruba

Ijo = next

Ijọ = Iẓon

#### 193. Ijọ cluster

1.A Djo, Idjo, Idso, Idzo, Ijaw, Ijoh, Jos, Udzo, Udso, 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 (Kalabari–Okrika–Ibani–Nkoro), and Nembe–Akaha; and

II West: consisting of Inland Ijọ (Oruma, Okodia, and Biseni and Iẓon).

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

Refs. Jenewari (1989)

\*KOIN (Kalabari–Okrika–Ibani–Nkoro)

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

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

\*Kalabari

1.B Kalabari

1.C Kalabari

2.A New Calabar

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

4. 200,000 (1987, UBS)

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

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

\*Kirike

1.A Okrika (anglicized official form), Okirika

1.B Kirike

1.C Kirikeni, Wakirike

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

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

4. 100,000 (1987, UBS)

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

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

\*Ibani

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

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

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

4. 60,000 (1987, UBS)

7. 2 primers 1870, Ibani reader 1947, 1975 readers 1947, 1969, vocabulary 1903, Rivers Readers Project book 1 1971, reading and Writing book 1971 8.

Scripture portions 1870, prayer and hymnbook 1954, Mark (1985)??

\*Nkoro

1.A Nkoro

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

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

4. 20,000 (1963)

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

Refs. Harry (1989)

\*Nembe–Akaha cluster

2.A Brass–Ijọ

3. Rivers State, Brass LGA

4. 71,500 (1977 Voegelin and Voegelin)

\*Nembe

1.A Nimbi

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1.C Nembe

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

3. Rivers State, Brass LGA, Nembe, Ọkọma and Tuwọn (Brass) towns and nearby villages

4. 66,600 (1963)

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

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

\*Akaha

1.A Akasa, Akassaa

1.B Akaha

1.C Akaha

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

4. 4,913 (1963)

\*Izọn

1.A Ijo, Ijọ, Ijaw, (these forms are used both in a general sense to refer to the whole language cluster and more specifically to refer to Izọn; Ijọ (Freemann 1976), Ezọn (Onduku 1960), Ijọn (Tarebigha 1956 – Primer), Izọn (Book of Common Prayer, 1954), Izọn, Ezọn (Agbegha 1961), other forms attested in various dialects are Ez'ọn, Ujọ

1.B According to dialect: Ezọn (Kumboweĩ; Ezọn (Mein); Ij'ọ (Iduwini, Oporoza); Ijọ (Egbema); Iz'ọ (Bumo, Apọi, Basan, East Olodiamma, Iduwinĩ; Izọn (Oporoma, East Tarakiri, Ogboin, Tungbo, Ekpetiama, Ikibiri, Kolokuma, Gbanraĩn, Kabowei, West Tarakiri; Izọn (Oiyakiri, Ogbe Ijọ, Mein); Ujọ or Ujọ (Ogulagha, Egbema, West Furupagha);

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

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

5. Atlantic–Congo: Ijoid

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

I. Central:

a. South–Central: subdivided into

(ĩ South–East: B ọmọ (Boma), (Eastern)

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

(ĩ South–West: (Eastern) Olodiamma, Basan

(Bassan), Koluama, and Apọi in Yenagoa LGA

b. North–Central: subdivided into

(ĩ North–East: Kolokuma with Opokuma,

Ekpetiama and Gbanraĩn in Yenagoa LGA

(ĩ North–West: Ikibiri, Ogboin, and Tungbo (?)

in Yenagoa LGA; (Western) Tarakiri, Kabowei

(Kabou, Kabo, Patani, Kumbowei (Kumbo),

Seimbiri, Operemọ (Operemor), in Sabgama

LGA; Mein in Bomadi LGA; Tuomọ and

Obọtebe (?), in Burutu LGA

II. Western Delta:

Iduwini in Sagbama and Burutu LGAs, (Oporoza)

Gbanranmatu and Ogbe Ijọ in Warri LGA,

Ogulagha in Burutu LGA, Egbema in Warri and

Ovia LGAs, (Western) Olodiamma, (Western)

Furupagha and Arogbo.

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

Kolokuma: Primers 1948, Folktales 1968, Rivers

Reader 1 1969, Reading and Writing Book 1969,

Signs and Omens (diglot) 1971, Dictionary 1983, in

progress;

Mein: vocabulary 1961, adult primer 1956,

orthography 1961, storybook 1958, Ozidi Saga

(diglot) 1977, Dictionary

Olodiamma: Primers 1956, 1972, Traditional

proverbs 1967, Poems 1972

8. Bumo and Oporoma: Bible passages 1969, Prayers

1967, Easter Story c. 1989, Christmas Story 1990

Kabowei: Gospels 1924

Kolokuma: Mark 1912/15, Gospels 1951, Bible

translation in progress, catechism, prayer and

hymnbook 1954–1970;

Mein: Catholic Prayer Book 1967, Catholic

Catechism 1959;

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

\*Inland Ijo

3. Rivers State, Yenagoa and Brass LGAs

5. Atlantic–Congo: Ijoid: Ijo Inland cluster

\*Biseni

1.A Buseni

1.B Biseni

1.C Biseni

2.B Amegi

3. Rivers State, Yenagoa LGA, Akpeide, Egbebiri,

Kalama, Tejn and Tuburu towns

4. Community consisting of five sections

\*Akita

1.A Okordia, Okodi

1.B Akita

1.C Akita

3. Rivers State, Yenagoa LGA

4. Community consisting of six sections, six towns

\*Oruma

1.B Tugbeni

1.C Tugbeni Kama

3. Rivers State, Brass LGA

4. A single town surrounded by Central Delta languages

Ijùmú – dialect of Yoruba

Ika = Igu: see Ebira

Ìkǎ = Ukaan

#### 194. Ika

1.A Ìká

2.A Agbor

3. Delta State, Ika and Orhionmwon LGAs

5. Benue–Congo: Igboid

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

7. 4 primers, proverbs 1959

Ikalẹ – a dialect of Yoruba

Ikan = next

Ìkàn = next

Ikani = Ukaan

Ikaram = next

Ikaramu = next

Ikeram = Ikorom: a member of Akpes cluster

Ikiran = Eye: see Okpamheri

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

Iko = Doko–Uyanga

Iko – dialect of Agoi

#### 195. Iko

1.B Iko

2.A Obolo (incorrectly included within Obolo)

3. Akwa Ibom State, Ikot Abasi LGA

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

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

**Refs.** Connell (1991)

Ikolu = Ikulu

Ikom (Yala Ikom) – dialect of Yala

Ikòm – member of the Olulumọ–Ikòm cluster

Ikorom – member of the Akpes cluster

Ikot Ekpene – dialect of Anaang

Ikpan = Kpan

#### 196. Ikpeshi

3. Bendel State, Etsako LGA

4. 1,826 (Bradbury 1957)

5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North Central Edoid

Ikpesi = Ipesi: a dialect of Yoruba

Iku – see the Iku–Gora–Ankwa cluster

#### 197. [Iku]–Gora–Ankwa

1.B Adara

1.C Ankwa probably corresponds to the Ehwa of Maikarfi

3. Kaduna State, Kachia LGA

4. Towns; Gora, Ankwa

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Northern group

6. [Iku status uncertain], Gora, Ankwa

Source: Maikarfi (2007)

Ìkúmórò = Kohumono

Ikúmtale = Mbe West: see the Mbe cluster

Ìkúmúrù = Kohumono Ikun – member of the Ubaghara cluster

#### 198. Ikwere

1.A Ikwerre

1.C Ìwhnuruòhà

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

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

5. Benue–Congo: Igboid

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

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

8. Hymnbook 1969, 1971, prayers 1970

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

Ikwerre = Ikwere

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

Ila – dialect of Yoruba

Ilaje = Ilaje

Ilaje – dialect of Yoruba

Ileme = Uneme

#### 199. Ilue

1.A Idua

1.B Ilue

3. Akwa Ibom State, Oron LGA

4. 5,000 (1988); diminishing

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

**Refs.** Connell (1991)

Imaban (Igbo Imaban) = Legbo

Imiv – dialect of Isoko

Închà – dialect of Ninzam

Inchazi = Rukuba

Inedua – dialect of Engenni

Ineme = Uneme

Ingwe = Hungwəryə

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

Inyima = Lenyima

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Ipesi – a dialect of Yoruba

Ipo – dialect of Ikwere

Irhobo = Işekiri

Iri – dialect of Isoko

Iri – dialect of Kadara

Irigwe = Rigwe

Irri – dialect of Isoko

Irruan – dialect of Bokyi

İsan = Esan

Isanga = Gusu: see the Jera cluster

Isangele = Usakade

#### 200. Işekiri

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

2.B Iwere, Irhobo, Warri

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

3. Delta State, Warri, Bomadi and Ethiopie LGAs

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

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

Itsekiri/South East Èdè

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

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

**Refs.** Omamor (1982)

Iselema–Otu = Işekiri

Ishan = Esan

İshe – dialect of Ukaan

İshè = Ukaan

Işhekiri = Işekiri

Işhibori = Nkem: see the Bakor cluster

Ishua = Uhami

Isiokpo – dialect of Ikwere

#### 201. Isoko

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

2.C Biotu (not recommended)

3. Delta State, Isoko and Ndokwa LGAs

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

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

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

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

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

**Refs.** Donwa–Ifode (1983, 1985, 1986)

Isua = Uhami

Isuama – dialect of Igbo

Itak – a dialect of Ibibio

iTarok = Tarok

iTarok Oga aSa = Tarok

Itchen = Etkywan

Itebiege – dialect of Isoko

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

Iteeji = Mtezi–Iteeji – dialect of Kukele

Itigidi = Legbo

Itsekiri = Işekiri

Ito = next

Ìtòò – dialect of Igede

#### 202. Ito

1.B Ito

3. Akwa Ibom State, Akamkpa LGA

4. 5,000 plus (1988)

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

**Source(s)** Connell (1991)

#### 203. Itu Mbon Uzo

1.A Itu Mbuzo

1.B Itu Mbon Uzo

3. Akwa Ibom State, Ikono LGA

4. 5,000 plus (1988)

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

**Source(s)** Connell (1991)

Itu Mbuzo = Itu Mbon Uzo

Iuleha – member of the Emai–Iuleha–Ora cluster

#### 204. Ivbie North–Okpela–Arhe cluster

3. Edo State, Etsako and Akoko–Edo LGAs

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

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

**Refs.** Elugbe (1989)

\*Ivbie North

\*Okpela

1.A Okpella, Ukpilla

\*Arhe

1.A Ate, Ate, Atte

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

Ivhiadaobi – dialect of Etsako = Yekhee

Ivhimion – dialect of Emai–Iuleha–Ora

Iwere = Işekiri

Ìwhnuruòhnà = Ikwere

Iwire – dialect of Isoko

Iyace = Yace

Iyala = Yala

Iyani – member of Akpes cluster

Iyashi = Yashi

#### 205. Iyayu

2.C Idoani

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

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

#### 206. Iyive

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

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

#### 207. Izere cluster

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

- \*Faishang  
\*Ganang

#### 208. Izi–Ezaa–Ikwo–Mgbo cluster

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



**209. Jan Awei**

- 1.B Jan Awei
  - 3. Gombe State, West of Muri mountains, North of the Benue (precise location unknown)
  - 4. 12 ? (1997)
  - 5. Benue–Congo: Central Jukunoid
- Source(s)** Storch (p.c.)

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

**210. Janji**

- 1.A Jenji
  - 1.B Tijánjĩ
  - 1.C Ajanji
  - 2.C Anafejanzi
  - 3. Plateau State, Bassa LGA
  - 4. 360 (NAT 1950)
  - 5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: group c
- Refs.** Shimizu (1975) 14; (1980) 253  
Janjo = Dza

**211. Jar cluster**

- 1.A Dş'arawa (Koelle 1854), Jarawa
  - 2.B Jar, Jarawan Kogi, Jarawan Kasa, Jaracin Kogi/Kasa
  - 3. Plateau, Bauchi and Adamawa States
  - 5. Benue–Congo: Bantu: Jarawan
- Refs.** Maddieson and Williamson (1975); Shimizu (1983) – Shimizu treats Kantana as co-ordinate language. Also he refers to Zungur (possibly Gwak or Baďa), Nďangshi, Dòďrĩ, Mùùn, Dàmùl. It is not clear how these relate to the languages below.

**\*Zhar**

- 1.B Zhar
- 2.A Bankal, Bankal, Bankala
- 2.B Bankalanci, Baranci
- 2.C Bankalawa
- 3. Dass town and northward to Bauchi town, west of the Gongola River, in Dass, Bauchi, and Toro LGAs, Bauchi State
- 4. 20,000 (LA 1971)
- 6. Dumbulawa (Sutumi village) may speak a dialect of Bankal
- 7. Reading and Writing Book (2006)
- 8. NT extracts (2007)

**\*Ligri**

- 3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA
- 4. 800 speakers (Ayuba est. 2008).

**\*Kantana**

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

**\*Bobar [?]**

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

- 1.A Gingwak
- 2.B Jaranci
- 2.C Jarawan Bununu, Jaracin Kasa
- 3. Dass town and southward to Tafawa Balewa, west of the Gongola River, in Dass and Tafawa Balewa LGAs, Bauchi State
- 4. 19,000 (LA 1971)

**\*Doori**

- 1.B Dq̄q̄ri
- 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, Baďa
- 2.B Jar, Jarawan Kogi, Garaka
- 2.A Kanna
- 2.C Badawa, Mbadawa
- 3. North-central part of Kanam LGA, Plateau State, centered at Gagdi-Gum
- 4. 10,000 (SIL)

**\*Mbat-Galamkya**

- 1.A Mbada, Bat, Bada, Baďa
- 2.B Jar, Jarawan Kogi, Garaka
- 2.A Kanna
- 2.C Badawa, Mbadawa
- 3. North-western Kanam LGA, southwest of Mbat, including Gyangyang 2 and Gidgid
- 4. 10,000 (SIL)

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

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

**212. Jara**

- 1.A Jera
- 3. Borno State, Biu LGA; Bauchi State, Ako LGA
- 4. 4,000 (SIL)
- 5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub-branch A: Tera group

Jaracin Kasa = Jar cluster

Jaracin Kogi – see the Jar cluster

Jaranci = Gingwak: see the Jar cluster

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

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

### 213. Jere cluster

1.A Jera, Jeere  
 3. Plateau State, Bassa LGA; Bauchi State, Toro LGA  
 4. 23,000 (1972 SIL)  
 5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern  
 Jos group: group c  
**Refs.** Shimizu (1968, 1980, 1982)

\*Boze

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

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

\*Gusu

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

**Source(s)** IL/NBTT wordlist

\*Jere

1.B Ezelle

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

4. 4,500 (1936 HDG)

**Source(s)** IL/NBTT wordlist

\*Ibunu-Lɔrɔ

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

**Source(s)**

**Refs** Shimizu (1968)

1.B iLɔrɔ  
 1.C ɔnɔLɔrɔ pl. AnɔLɔrɔ  
 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 Bujjiyel  
 3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA  
 4. 3500 (Blench 2003) in five villages

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

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

Jetko – dialect of Kanuri

Jessi – see Shoo–Minda–Nye cluster

Jessu – dialect of Longuda

Jezhu – dialect of Gbari

Jibu – member of the Jukun cluster

Jibyal = Jipal: see the Kofyar cluster

Jidda – see Bu-Ningkada

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

### 214. Jijili

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

**Source(s)** Blench (1980, 1999)

### 215. Jilbe

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

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

Jilbu = Zizilivakan

#### 216. Jili

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

Jilvu (Fali of Jilvu) = Zizilivakan  
Jimbin = Zumbun

#### 217. Jimi

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

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

#### 218. Jiru

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

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

#### 219. Jju

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

**Source(s)**

Johode = Dghwedē  
Jompre (not recommended) = Kuteb

#### 220. Joole

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

#### 221. Jorto

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

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

#### 222. Ju

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

Jukun – commonly used for both the Jukun and  
Kororofa clusters

#### 223. Jukun cluster

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

\*Jukun–Mbembe–Wurbo group

\*\*Jibu

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

**Source(s)** Priest (p.c.)

\*\*Takum-Donga

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

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

8a. Donga: Luke 1919

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

\*Wase Tofa

3. Plateau State, Shendam and Langtang LGAs

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

Jumu = Ijùmú: a dialect of Yoruba

Ju–N̄ori = Nor

Kaama = Kaiama: Busa cluster

Kaama = Oruma

Kaṣama (Tugbeni Kaṣama) = Oruma

#### 224. Kaan

2.A Libo

3. Adamawa State, Guyuk LGA

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Yungur group

Ka–Ban – dialect of Baan

Kaban = Kadim–Kaban: see Cakfem–Mushere

Kabari – dialect of Kanembu: Kanuri–Kanembu

Kabila = Lubila

Kabire = Lubila

Kabo = Kabu: see Iṣon: the Iṣo cluster

Kabou = Kabu: see Iṣon: the Iṣo cluster

Kabri – dialect of Nor

Kabu – North–Western dialect of Iṣon: Iṣo cluster

Kaceccereere – dialect of Fulfulde

Kache = Jju

Kacicere – member of the Katab cluster

Kachia – central dialect of Kadara

Kadara – Eda and Edra

Kadim–Kaban – dialect of Cakfem–Mushere

Kadun = Vaghat

Kaduna – dialect of Gbagyi

Kaḍo = Hausa

Kafanchan = Kafancan – member of the Katab cluster

Kafarati – dialect of Kwaami

Kafugu = Gbiri–Nirago

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

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

2.B Fakanci, Fakkanci

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

4. 12,300 (1949 G&C)

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

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

**Refs.** Rowlands (1962);

\*Kag

1.B tKag

1.C sg. woo Kag, pl. Kagne

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

2.C Pəku–Nu (cLela name)

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

\*Fer

1.B tFer

1.C sg. wasFer, pl. asFer

2.C Kukum Wipsi–Ni (cLela name)

3. Kebbi State, Zuru LGA, around Kukum town

\*Jiər

1.B tJiər

1.C sg. wauJiər, pl. aJiər

2.B Gelanci Serim

2.C Gelawa, Geeri–ni

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

\*Kər

1.B tKər

1.C sg. wauKər, pl. Kərne

2.B Kela, Adoma Kelanci Kilinci

2.C Keri–Ni Kelawa

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

\*Koor

1.B t–ma–Koor

1.C sg. wauKoor, pl. aKoor

3. Kebbi State, Zuru LGA, around Bakara

\*Ror

1.B ət–ma–Ror

1.C sg. wauRor, pl. aRor

2.C Tudawa d–Gwan

3. Kebbi State, Zuru LGA around Birnin Tudu

6. Dialect used for language development

7. Many documents in draft but not yet published.

**Ref:** Smith (2007)

\*Us

1.B tUs

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

3. Kebbi State, Zuru LGA, west of Fakai

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

\*Zuksun

1.B tZuksun

1.C sg. wauZuksun, pl. aZuksun

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2.C Zusu Wipsi–ni

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

Kaga – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu

Kagama – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu

Kagarko = Ashe–Begbere

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

Kagoro – member of the Katab cluster

Kagu = Gbiri–Nirago

Kahugu = Gbiri–Nirago

Kaiama – member of the Busa cluster

Kaibi = Kaivi

Kaibre = Lubila

#### 226. Kaivi

1.A Kaibi

3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA

4. 650 (NAT 1949)

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

Kaiyorawa = Geji: see the Geji cluster

Kaje = Jju

Kajji = Jju

Kajuru – dialect of Kadara

Kaka = Yamba

Kakaba = Mbongno

#### 227. Kakanda cluster

1.A Akanda

2.B Hyabe, 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 (1986/1989)

\*Kakanda–Budon

\*Kakanda–Gbanmi/Sokun

Kakihum – dialect area of Kambari I

Kakumo – dialect of Ukaan

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

Kalaḅari – member of KOIN: see Ijọ cluster

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

Kalla–Kalla = Lela

Kaltungo – dialect of Tangale

#### 228. Kam

1.C Nyimwom

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

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

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Kam group

**Source(s)** Blench (1987)

#### 229. Kamantan

1.A Kamanton = Kamantan

1.C Angan

3. Kaduna State, Kachia LGA

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

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

Kamantam = Kamantan

Kamanton = Kamantan

#### 230. Kambari I cluster

1.A Kamberi

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

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

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

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

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

\*Agadi

1.B Tsigadi

2.A Kakihum

3. Niger State, Mariga LGA

\*Avadi

1.A Abadi, Evadi

1.B Tsivadi

2.A Ibeto

3. Niger State, Magama LGA

7. Primer I,II (2005)

\*Baangi

1.A Baangi

1.B ciBaangi

1.C sg. vuBaangi, pl. aBaangi

2.B Bangawa (Hausa)

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

4. estimate more than 5,000 (1989)

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

\*Tsishingini

1.B Cishingini, Tsishingini

1.C Mashingini pl. Ashingini

2.A Salka

3. Niger State, Magama LGA

7. Primer I, II, III (1999-2000), Transition Primer

(2001), Maths Book (2004), English Textbook (2004)

8. Luke, Mark, Act of Apostles, Genesis, Life of

Moses (2000s). New Testament for typesetting

9. Dictionary (2003)

12. Gospel of Mark on cassette

13. Formerly broadcasts in Salka from Radio

Kontagora, now halted.

\*Yumu

1.B Yumu, Osisi

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

#### 231. Kambari II cluster

1.A Kamberi

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

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

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

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

\*Agaushi

1.B Cishingini

2.A Auna

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

7. No language development

\*Akimba

1.B Tsikimba

1.C Akimba

2.A Auna, Wara

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

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

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

9. Dictionary (2003)

12. Gospel of Mark on cassette

\*Cishingini, Nwanci

1.A Cishingini, Ngwæci

1.B Cishingini, Tsiwænci

1.C Mawunci sg. ɪwænci pl.

2.A Agwara

2.B Agara' iwa

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

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

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

9. Dictionary (2003)

12. Gospel of Mark on cassette

Kamberi = Kambari

Kamberi = Kanuri

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

#### 232. Kami

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

4. more than 5000 (Blench 1989 est.)

5. Benue–Congo: Nupoid: Nupe

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

Kamino – dialect of Batu

Kamkam = Mbongno

Kamo = Ma

Kamu = Kamo

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

#### 233. Kamwe

1.B Vəcəmwe

2.C Higi, Hiji

3. Adamawa State, Michika LGA and into Cameroon

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

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

6. Nkafa, Dakwa (Bazza), Səna, Wula, Futu, Tili Pte, Kapsiki (Ptsəkε) in Cameroon

7. Folk Tales 1970, Reading Book, 1970, Primer 1 1974, Primer 2 1976

8. New Testament 1975; New Testament in Psikye Kapsiki (1988 UBS)

**Source(s)** Kraft wordlist

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

Phonology

#### 234. Kana

1.A Khana

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

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

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

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Ogoni: Kegboid: East group

6. Yeghe, Norkhana, Ken–Khana, Boué

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

8. Bible 1968, New Testament 1961, Scripture portions from 1930, hymnbook 1938, Methodist Book of Offices 1963, Catechism 1932, Catholic Mass Baptism and Funeral Services, Watchtower booklet

Kanakuru = Dera

Kanam – member of the Jar cluster

Kanam = Koenoem

Kanembu = Kanuri–Kanembu

Kaningkwom = Kaningkon

Kaninkon = Kaningkon

Kaninkwom = Kaningkon

Kanna = Bada: see the Jar cluster

Kano – E. dialect of Hausa

Kano – dialect of Fulfulde

Kantana – dialect of Bada: see the Jar cluster

Kantana = Mama

#### 235. Kanufi

2.B Karshi

3. Kaduna State, Jema'a LGA

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

**236. Kanuri–Kanembu cluster**

3. Borno State, Nguru, Geidam, Kukawa, Damaturu, Kaga, Konduga, Maiduguri, Mongumo, Fune, Gujba, Ngala, Bama, Fika and Gwoza LGAs; Jigawa State, Hadejia LGA; and in the Republics of Niger, Cameroon and Chad.

4. 1,300,000 (1952); 3,500,000 (1987 UBS)

5. Nilo–Saharan: Saharan

\*Kanuri

1.B Kànrùrí

1.C Kànúrí

2.A Borno, Bornu

2.C Beriberi, Kamberi; also Kanembu (a separate ethnic group speaking Kanurí

4. 3,000,000 in Nigeria, 100,000 in Chad, 56,500 in Cameroon

6. Yerwa, Badawai, Koyam (Kwayam), Lere (Lare), Mober, (mostly in Niger Republic), Jetko (pastoral nomads near Geidam and in Niger Republic). (These other names have been associated with Kanuri dialects: Dagara, Kaga (Kagama), Ngazar, Guvja, Mao, Temageri, Fadawa, Movar (Mobber, Mavar))

7. Primers before 1938, other books, texts and scripts 1951–1976, Official Orthography

8. Scripture portions 1853 in

Kanuri/English/Arabic/Hausa, John 1949 and 1965, John in Ajami script 1965, Old Testament stories, various booklets and tracts, Pilgrim's Progress. Translation in progress in Yerwa and Manga dialects.

9. Grammar (Lukas 19xx); Grammar (Hutchinson 1983); Kanuri-English dictionary (Hutchinson & Cyffer 1990); English-Kanuri dictionary (Cyffer 199x)

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

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

\*Kanembu

3. Borno State, LGAs on the edge of Lake Chad; and in the Republics of Niger, Cameroun and Chad.

6. Sugurti, Kuburi (Kabari, Kuvurí

Kapsiki – dialect of Kamwe

Kapugu = Gure–Kahugu

**237. Kapyá**

3. Taraba State, Takum LGA, at Kapyá

5. Benue–Congo: Benue: Jukunoid: Yukuben–Kutep

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

Karaikarai = Karekare

Kàràkara – see Guruntum–Mbaaru

Karashi – dialect of Gwandara

**238. Karekare**

1.A Kàrekàre, Kerekere, Karaikarai, Kerikeri

3. Bauchi State, Gamawa and Misau LGAs, Yobe State, Fika LGA

4. 39,000 (1952 W&B)

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

6. Western Jalalum, northern Pakaro and eastern Ngwajum

8. Some tracts in dialect of Jelaselum

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

Karenjo = Como–Karim?

**239. Karfa**

1.A Kerifa

4. 800 (SIL 1973)

3. Nasarawa State, Akwanga LGA

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

Karim = Como–Karim

**240. Kariya**

1.A Kauyawa, Keriya

1.B Vinahə

1.C Wiha

2.C Lipkawa (see also Mburku)

3. Bauchi State, Darazo LGA. At Kariya Wuro, 30 S.E. of Ningi.

4. 2,200 (LA 1971); 3,000 (1977 Skinner)

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

6. Two dialects

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

**Refs.** Skinner (1977)

Karshi = Kanufi

Karu – dialect of Gbagyi

Kasa (Jaracin Kasa) = the Jar cluster

Kasaa – dialect of Mumuye

**241. Katab cluster**

1.A Kataf

3. Kaduna State, Kachia, Saminaka and Jema'a LGAs

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

\*Tyap

1.A Atyab, Tyab

1.B Tyap

1.C Atyap, Atyab,

2.A Katab, Kataf, Katap

3. Kaduna State, Kachia and Jema'a LGAs

4. estimate more than 130,000 (1990)

7. Primer 1990, 1991, literacy programme in progress

8. Bible Translation in Progress

\*Gworok

### Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.

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 = Gbøtsu  
Katap = Katab  
Katarawa – Godabawa District, Sokoto Province: Temple (1922: 223)  
Katsina – dialect of Fulfulde  
Katsina – northern dialect of Hausa  
Kaunari – less than 10,000 Nasarawa State: Lafia LGA  
Kaura – unclassified Plateau language of Kaduna State, Jema'a LGA: Temple (1922: 223,522)  
Kauru = Si: Lere cluster  
Kauyawa = Kariya  
Kayauro = Kaiyorawa: see Geji: the Geji cluster  
Keana – dialect of Alago  
Kebbawa – dialect of Hausa  
Kecherda = Teda  
Kecwan – dialect of Bokyi  
Kediya = Kariya  
Kegboid = cover term proposed by S. Ikoru for the Ogoni group (Kana–Elemé–Gokana–Baan acronym plus –oid suffix)  
Kela = next  
Kelanci = Kar: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster  
Kelawa = Kar: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster  
Ken–Khana – dialect of Kana  
Kenga = Kyenga  
Kenkera = Kyan Kyar a dialect of Gwandara  
Kente – dialect of Kpan  
Kentin – dialect of Kuteb

Kentu – extinct dialect of Etkywan  
Kentu = Icen  
Kenyi = Zhire  
Kerang = Angas  
Kere = Ziriya  
Kerekere = Karekare  
Kerifa = Karfa  
Kerikeri = Kerekere  
Keri–Ni = Kar: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster  
Keriya = Kariya  
Kesari – dialect of Baan  
Ketuen = Mbe  
Kétú – dialect of Yoruba  
Kədupaxa = Gava and Guduf: Guduf–Gava  
Kəjju = JJu  
Kəlela = Lela  
Kərekəre = Karekare  
Kərine = Kar: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster  
Khana = Kana

#### 242. Kholok

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

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

#### 243. Kinuku

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

#### 244. Kiɔŋ

2.B Akoiyang, Äkäyöñ, Okoyong, Okonyong  
3. Cross River State, Odukpani and Akamkpa LGAs  
4. Spoken only by old people, younger generation speak Efik



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5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross group

#### 245. Kir–Balar

3. Bauchi State, Bauchi LGA

4. 360 (LA 1971) (Kir only)

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

Kir = Jiru

Kirawa – member of the Wandala cluster

Kirdi Mora = Mura: see the Wandala cluster

Kirfi = Giiwo

Kiria (Fali of Kiria) – dialect of Kamwe

Kirifi = Giiwo

Kirika = Nkɔrɔ: member of KOIN: see Ijɔ cluster

Kirika (Opu Kirika) = Nkɔrɔ

Kirɪkɛ = Nkɔrɔ

Kirɪkɛnɪ – member of KOIN: see Ijɔ cluster

Kirikjir = Lopa

Kirim = Como–Karim

#### 246. Kirya-Konzəl

2.C Fali

3. Adamawa State, Michika LGA.

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

9. Draft Dictionary (Blench & Ndemsai (2007)

\*Kirya

1.B myá Kákíryà

1.C ndá Kákìryà pl. Kákìryà

2.C Fali of Kiriya

4. 7,000 est. 2007. Kirya 13 villages

\*Konzəl

1.B myá Kónzəl

1.C ndá Kónzəl pl. Kónzəl

2.C Fali of Mijilu

4. 9000 est. 2007. Konzəl 15 villages

**Source(s)** Blench & Ndemsai (2007)

**Refs.** Meek (1931); Kraft (1981); Blench & Ndemsai (2009)

Kitimi = Tumi

Kitsipki = Ashuku: see the Mbembe Tigong cluster

Kitta = Tsobo

Kivɔnɔ = Vono

Kiwollo = Vono

Kiyu = Como–Karim

Kɔŋa = Fam

Kobo = Mom Jango

Kobo = Momi

Koboci – dialect of Bata

Kobotschi = Koboci: see Bata

Koda = Kholok

#### 247. Koenoem

1.A Kanam

3. Plateau State, Shendam LGA

4. 1,898 (1934 Ames); 3,000 (SIL)

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

**248.** Kofa – also Kota: Adamawa State, Song LGA, north of Belel road; a Chadic language of the Bura group; linguistic status not certain but locally said to be a separate language

**Source(s)** Blench (1987)

**Refs.** Hoffmann (1971)

#### 249. Kofyar cluster

3. Plateau State, Shendam, Mangu and Lafia LGAs

4. 72,946 (1963)

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

\*Kofyar

2.A Kwong

3. Plateau State, Shendam LGA

\*Mernyang

1.A Mirriam

3. Plateau State, Shendam LGA

4. 16,739 (1963)

6. Larr/Lardang and Mikiet are said to be offsets of Mernyang

**Refs.** Temple (1922)

\*Doemak

1.A Dəmak, Dimmuk

3. Plateau State, Shendam LGA

\*Kwagallak

1.A Kwa'alang

2.B Kwalla, Kwolla

3. Plateau State, Shendam LGA

4. 25,403 (1963)

6. Nteng (Jasikit)?

**Source(s)** IL/NBTT wordlist; Gospel Recordings

\*Bwol

1.A Bwal, Mbol

3. Nasarawa State, Lafia LGA

4. 3,853 (1963)

\*Gworam

1.A Giverom, Goram

3. Nasarawa State, Lafia LGA

4. 3,055 (1952)

\*Jipal

1.A Jepel, Jepal, Jibyal

3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA

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

#### 250. Kohumono

1.B KoHumono

1.C BaHumono, sg. Òhúmónò

2.A Ediba (under Ekurĩ (Thomas)

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2.B Ekumuru, Ìkúmúrú, Ìkúmóró (Igbo name); Àtàm (Efik name)

3. Cross River State, Obubra LGA

4. 11,870 (1952)

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross group: Central: North–South

**Refs.** Cook (1969)

Kokura (Bura Kokura) – member of Tera Cluster

Kola – dialect of Longuda

#### 251. Kolo cluster

2.A Ogbia, Ogbinya

3. Rivers State, Brass LGA

4. 100,000 (1987 UBS)

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

7. Rivers Readers Project Reader 1 1971, Reading and Writing Book

8. First draft of New Testament complete

\*Kolo

1.A Agholo

7. Primer 1950

9. Draft grammar (2004)

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

\*Oloibiri

7. Rivers Readers Project

**Refs.** Williamson (1972)

\*Anyama

Kolokuma – dialect of Iẓon: Ijọ cluster

Koluama – dialect of Iẓon: Ijọ cluster

#### 252. Koma cluster

1.A Kuma, Koma (A Fulfulde cover term for the languages below; ALCAM treats them as separate though closely related languages)

3. Adamawa State, Ganye and Fufore LGAs, in the Alantika Mountains; also in Cameroon

4. 3,000 (1982 SIL); majority in Cameroon

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Vere Group

6. The correspondences between the Cameroonian and Nigerian names are uncertain

\*Gomme

1.A Gəmme

2.B Damti, Koma Kampana, Panbe

\*Gomnome

1.A Gòmnoṃe

2.B Mbeya, Gimbe, Koma Kadam, Laame, Youtubo

\*Ndera

2.B Vomni, Doome, Doobe

**Source(s)** Blench fieldnotes

Koma Kadam = Gòmnoṃe: see the Koma cluster

Koma Kampana = Gomme: see the Koma cluster

Koma Ndera = Ndera: see the Koma cluster

Komawa – Tangale, Kwaami

Komo – dialect of Panseng

Komo = Basa–Kwomo: see the Basa cluster

Kona – member of Kororofa cluster

Konge – dialect of Gbari

#### 253. Kono

1.A Konu, Kwono

3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA

4. 1,550 (NAT 1949)

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

Kontagora (Basa Kontagora) – member of Basa cluster

Konu = Kono

Koode = Kholok

Kopti = Zari: see the Zari cluster

Koring = the Oring cluster

Koro – name used for a number of different ethnic and language groups in Kaduna State, Kachia LGA; Nasarawa State, Keffi LGA; Niger State, Suleija and Chanchaga LGAs and in Federal Capital Territory.

See Tinor-Myamya,

Koro Ache – Begbere: see Begbere–Ejar

Koro Afiki = Koro Ija

Koro Agwe = Begbere–Ejar

Koro Ala – Ashe

Koro Funtu of Kafin Koro = Jijili

Koro Funtu of Minna = Jijili

Koro Funtu of Yeskwa – thought to be Gwandara or Gbari speakers

Koro Ganagana – speak Dibo

Koro Gwandara of Wuse – dialect of Gwandara

Koro Huntu = Koro Funtu above

#### 254. Koro Ija

3. Federal Capital Territory. Near Lambata

4. One village

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Jili group

**Source(s)** Blench (1992, 1999)

Koro of Lafia = Migili

Koro Makama – term for the Kagarko Koro: Ashe, the Tinor-Myamya cluster

Koro Miamia = Ejar: see the Tinor-Myamya cluster

Koro Myamya = Ejar: see the Tinor-Myamya cluster

Koro Nulu = Koro Ija

Koro N'ja = Koro Ija

Koro Panda – a dialect of Nyankpa

Koro Phonare – speak Gbari

Koro Phoware of Abuja – speak Gbari?

Koro of Shakoyi = Jijili

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

Koro Zane – a general term for the Koro

**255. Koro Zuba**

3. Federal Capital Territory. near Zuba.
4. One village
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Jili group

**Source(s)** Blench (1992)

Korom Boye = Kulere

Koron – see Koro

**256. Kɔrɔp**

- 1.B Durop, Kurop
- 2.A Kòrɔp
- 2.C Ododop
3. Cross River State, Odukpani and Akamkpa LGAs; and in Cameroon
4. 12,500 total (1982 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross group

**257. Kororofa cluster**

- 2.A Jukun
4. more than 62,000 (SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Benue: Jukunoid: Central Jukunoid: Jukun–Mbembe–Wurbo

**Refs.** Shimizu (1980)

\*Abinsi

- 1.C Wapan
- 2.A River Jukun
3. Taraba State, Wukari LGA, at Sufa and Kwantan Sufa; Benue State, Makurdi LGA, at Abinsi

\*Wapan

- 1.B Wapan
- 2.A Wukari and Abinsi
3. Taraba State, Wukari LGA; Nasarawa State, Awe, Shendam, Lafia and Langtang LGAs (precise areas uncertain)
4. 60,000 (1973 SIL)
7. Primer 1915, primers 1–3 (recent), literacy programme in progress
8. Bible translation in progress, Scripture portions since 1914

\*Hone

- 2.A Kona
3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA; Plateau State, Wase LGA. Villages north and west of Jalingo
4. 2,000 (1977 Voegelin & Voegelin)
8. Mark 1927

**Source(s)** Storch (1999)

\*Dampar

3. Taraba State, Wukari LGA, at Dampar
- Source(s)** Blench (1984)

Kota = Kofa

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

Cameroon since the creation of Gashaka Reserve in 1974:

Koyam – dialect of Kanuri

**258. Kpan**

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

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

Kpanten = Kpan

Kpanzon = Kpan

**259. Kpasam**

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

Kpasham = Kpasam

Kpashan = Kafancan: see the Katab cluster

Kpati – an extinct Grasslands language probably spoken by a Cameroon immigrant. Reported only by Meek ms.

Kporo = Nama: see the Mbembe Tigong cluster

Kpugbong – dialect group of South–Western Mumuye: Mumuye

Kpwate = Kpan

Kpwee – an unclassified blacksmith’s language near Mapeo. Blench (1983)

Kuba = Kubi

**260. Kubi**

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

**Refs.** Gowers (1907); Schuh (1978)

Kuburi – dialect of Kanembu: Kanuri–Kanembu

Kuche = Rukuba

Kuda = Kudu: see the Kudu–Camo cluster

**261. Kudu–Camo cluster**

3. Bauchi State, Ningi LGA
4. Language moribund, perhaps extinct

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

6. Basa said to be a sub–group

**Source(s)** Maddieson (1988)

\*Kudu

1.A Kuda

4. Probably extinct

9. Wordlist (Shimizu 1982)

**Refs.** Shimizu (1982)

\*Camo

1.A Chamo

### 262. Kugama

1.A Kugamma

2.A Wegam

3. Adamawa State, Fufore LGA

4. Small

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

Kugamma = Kugama

### 263. Kugbo

3. Rivers State, Brass LGA

4. 2,000 (1973 SIL)

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

**Source(s)**

**Refs** Wolff (19xx)

Kugong – dialect of Mumuye

### 264. Kukele

1.A Ukele, Ukele

1.B Kukele

1.C Bakele

3. Cross River State, Ogoja LGA; Anambra State, Abakaliki LGA; Benue State, Okpokwu and Oju LGAs; and in Cameroon

4. 31,700 (1953); 40,000 (1980 UBS)

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross group Central: North–South

6. 4 dialects in north, 3 in south, Ugbala, Mtezi and Mtezi–Iteeji in Anambra State, Abakaliki LGA

7. Primer in 5 parts, post–primer books drafted.

Literacy programme in progress

8. Scripture Portions from 1974, New Testament 1979

Kuki = Tiyal: see Cinda–Regi–Tiyal cluster

Kukulun (Kúkùlún) = Kulung

Kukum = Fer: see the

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

Kukuruku (not recommended) = Etsako = Yekhee

### 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 Marhai (Marhai

**Source(s)** Seibert (2001)

**Refs.** Ames (1934); Junraithmayr (1970)

### 266. Kulu

1.A Ikolu, Ikulu

1.B Ankulu

1.C Bekulu

3. Kaduna State, Kachia LGA

4. 6,000 (NAT 1949)

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group [?] N.B. the classification of Kulu as ‘Northern’ with Eda etc. seems to be without foundation.

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

### 267. Kulung

1.B Kúkùlún

1.C Bákùlún

2.A Bambur, Wurmum

3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA, at Balasa, Bambur and Kirim; Wukari LGA, at Gada Mayo

4. 15,000 (SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Bantu: Jarawan Bantu

7. Primer 1924

8. Scripture portions from 1926 to 1950, Prayers and hymns 1926

9. Dictionary: McBride (ined.)

10. Hausa is the main second language

11. Kulung is currently being passed to the next generation and being learned by neighbouring peoples in contact with the Kulung.

13. In a survey in 2007, the very oldest generation included some who could read and write Kulung quite fluently, dating from the McBride era. However, this skill has not been passed on the present generation.

**Source(s)** Adelberger (2008); Rueck et al. (2009)

**Refs.** Maddieson and Williamson (1975)

Kuma = Koma

Kumap = Amo

### 268. Kumba

2.A Sate, Yofo

3. Adamawa State, Mayo Belwa LGA

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

Kumbo – dialect of Kpan

Kumbo = Kumbowei – dialect of Iẓon: Ijọ cluster

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

#### 269. Kupa

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

Kupto = Kutto

#### 270. Kurama

1.B Tikurumi  
1.C Akurumi  
2.B Bagwama (also refers to Ruma)  
3. Kaduna State, Saminaka and Ikara LGAs; Kano  
State, Tudun Wada LGA  
4. 11,300 (NAT 1949)  
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern  
Jos group: Kauru subgroup

Kuri – dialect of Yedina

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

Kuseki – dialect of Yandang

Kushe = Goji

Kushi = Goji

Kushi = Baushi

Kuta – dialect of Gbagyi

#### 271. Kuteb

1.A Kutev, Kutep  
2.A Ati (Administrative name in Cameroun)  
2.B Mbarike, Zumper (Jompre) (not recommended)  
3. Taraba State, Takum LGA and in Cameroon, Furu  
Awa subdivision  
4. 15,592 (1952 W&B); 30,000 (1986 UBS); 1400 in  
Cameroun (1976)  
5. Benue–Congo: Benue: Jukunoid: Yukuben–Kutep  
6. Lissam, Fikyu, Jenuwa, Kunabe, Kentin: Fikyu has  
sub–dialects  
7. Literacy programme in progress, dictionary in  
preparation, primers, folktales  
8. Bible translation programme in progress,  
hymnbooks, New Testament (1990)  
9. Dictionary draft: Koops (n.d.). Grammar Koops  
(n.d.)

**Source(s)** Koops (1990)

**Refs.** Koops (1990), Breton (1993)

Kutep = Kuteb

Kutev = Kuteb

Kutin = Pere – Adamawa: Vere group. Formerly in  
Adamawa State, Ganye LGA. Now only in  
Cameroon. Blench (1984)

#### 272. Kutto

1.A Kupto

1.B Kúttò

1.C Kúttò

3. Bauchi State, Bajoga LGA, Yobe State, Gujba  
LGA

4. Two villages. 3000 (1990 est.)

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

**Source(s)** Leger (1990)

Kùtùle = Tula

#### 273. Kuturmi

2.B Ada

3. Kaduna State, Kachia LGA

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

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Northern group

Kuukù – see Guruntum–Mbaaruu

Kuvoko = the Lamang cluster

Kuvuri – dialect of Kanembu: Kanuri–Kanembu

Kuzamani = Shuwa–Zamani

Kwa = Baa

Kwa = Ekin: see the Ejagham cluster

Kwaa Bwaare = Bacama: see the Bata cluster

Kwaa–Bwaare = Bacama: see the Bata cluster

Kwa'alang = Kwagallak: see the Kofyar cluster

#### 274. Kwaami

1.A Kwami, Kwom

1.B Kwáámì

1.C Kwáámì

2.A Komawa

3. Bauchi State, Kwami LGA

4. 10,000 (1990)

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

6. Kafarati, Dollì

9. Grammar (Leger 1990);

**Refs.** Temple (1922)

**Source(s)**

Kwabzak = Tal

Kwagallak – member of the Kofyar cluster

Kwaji – dialect of Mumuye

Kwakwi = Firan:

Kwal = Irigwe

Kwale = Ukwuanì: see the Ukwuanì–Aboh–Ndòni  
cluster

Kwali – dialect of Gbari

Kwalla = Kwagallak: see the Kofyar cluster

Kwami = Kwaami

Kwan = Irigwe

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Kwange – dialect of Gbari  
Kwanka = Vaghat cluster  
Kwam = Kopti: see the Zari; Zari cluster  
Kwarra = Mama  
Kwasu – dialect of Ninzam  
Kwato = Panda and Igu, dialects of Ebira  
Kwayam = Koyam: see Kanuri  
Kwaya Maya – Member of Katagum Barebari clan.  
Abraham (1962)  
Kwojjeffa = Bura  
Kwooll = Irigwe  
Kwolla = Kwagallak: see the Kofyar cluster  
Kwom = Kwaami  
Kwomo (Basa Kwomu) – Basa–Benue  
Kwonci – Piya  
Kwong = Kofyar  
Kwono = Kono  
Kwoode = Widala  
Kworko – see Ajanci  
Kwotto = Panda and Igu, dialects of Ebira  
Kwyeny – member of the Hyam cluster

#### 275. Kyak

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

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

#### 276. Kyenga

- 1.B Kyangganya
  - 1.C Kyangani pl. Kyanggana
  - 2.A Kenga, Tyenga
  3. Niger State, Borgu LGA, north of Illo; also in Benin and Niger Republics
  4. five villages on Nigeria side which speak the language; 7,591 (1925 Meek); 10,000 including Shanga (1973 SIL)
  5. Niger–Congo: Mande: Southeast Mande
- Source(s)** Blench (1987)

Kyentu = Kentu: see Icen  
Kyibaku = Cibak

#### L.

laa Fyandigere = Gera  
Laamang = Lamang  
Laame = Gõmnõme: see the Koma cluster

#### 277. Labir

- 1.A Lábír
- 2.A Jaku, Jaaku

- 2.B Jakanci
  3. Bauchi State, south of the Bauchi-Gombe Road, from the Gongola River at Kanyallo, in Bauchi LGA, to Gar in Alkaleri LGA
  5. Benue–Congo: Bantu: Jarawan
  11. Virtually moribund. Almost all speakers have switched to Hausa as a first language, although there are many ethnic Jakawa
- Source(s)** Rueck et al. (2009)  
**Refs.** Shimizu (1983)

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

#### 278. Laka

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

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

#### 279. Lala cluster

- 1.C Bəna
  3. Adamawa State, Guyuk, Song and Gombi LGAs
  4. 30,000 (SIL); 44,300 with Bəna (1963)
  5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Yungur group
- \*Yang
- 1.A Yan
  - 2.B Lalla
- Refs.** Temple (1922: 255)
- \*Roba
- 2.A Gworam
- \*Ebode
- 1.A Èbode

Lalawa = Lela  
Lalla = Yang: see the Lala cluster

#### 280. Lamang cluster

- 1.A Laamang
  - 2.A Waha
  4. 15,000 (TR 1970), 40,000 (1963)
  5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub-branch A: Mandara/Mafa/Sukur major group: Mandara Group
- \*Zaladva
- 1.A Zələdva
  - 2.A Lamang North
  3. Borno State, Gwoza LGA
  6. Zaladeva (Alataghwa), Dzuuḃa (Dzuuba), Ləghva (Lughva), Gwózà Wakane (Gwozo)
- \*Ghumbagha

### Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.

- 2.A Lamang Central  
3. Borno State, Gwoza LGA; Adamawa State, Michika LGA;  
6. Həḍkàlà (Xəḍkala, Hidkala, Hitkala), Waga (Wagga, Woga, Waha)  
8. Mark in first draft, 1991. Bible translation in progress

**Source(s)** Roettger (p.c.)

\*Ghudavan

- 1.A Ghudeven, Ghudəvən  
2.A Lamang South  
3. Borno State, Gwoza LGA; Adamawa State, Michika LGA; and in Cameroon  
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Mandara–Mafa–Sukur major group: Mandara Group  
**Refs.** Wolff (1971,1974); Dieu & Renaud (1983)

#### 281. Lame cluster

3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA, Lame district  
4. 2,000 (1973 SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Bantu: Jarawan

**Refs.** Shimizu (1983)

\*Ruhu

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

**Source(s)** Blench (1987)

\*Mbaru

- 1.A Mbàrù, Bambaro, Bamburo, Bambara, Bombaro  
2.C Bomborawa, Bunborawa  
\*Gura  
1.B Tu–Gura  
1.C sg. Ba–Gura, pl. Mo–Gura  
2.B Agari, Agbiri

#### 282. Lamja-Deṅsa-Tola cluster

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

**Source(s)** Blench (1987)

**Refs.** CAPRO (1992)

Lam–Nsaw = Lam–Nsò

#### 283. LamNsò

- 1.A Lam–Nsaw, Lam–Nsò  
1.B Lam–Nsò'  
1.C Nsò, Nsaw

3. Taraba State, Sarduana LGA, at Gembu and nearby towns; Takum LGA at Manyà; mainly spoken in Cameroon

4. 125,000 in Cameroon (1987 SIL)

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

7. Literacy programme in Cameroon

8. New Testament (1989)

Langas – member of the Polci cluster

Languda = Longuda

Lankaviri = dialect of South–Western Mumuye

Lankoviri = dialect of South–Western Mumuye

Lao Habe = Laka

Lardang = Larr: offset of Mernyang: Kofyar cluster

Lare – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu

Laro = Laru

Larr – see Mernyang: Kofyar cluster

#### 284. Shen

1.A Laro,Laru

2.C Laruwa

3. Niger State, Borgu LGA

4. 1,000 (1992 est.)

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

**Source(s)** Blench (1992)

Laruwa = Laru

Latəghwa = Guduf: Guduf–Gava

Lau = Laka

Laxaya (Ney Laxaya) = Gava: Guduf–Gava

lee Maghdi = Maghdi

LeeMak = Mak

Leekɔ = Samba Leko

#### 285. Leeləu

1.A Lelo

2.A Munga

3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA. 15 km. East of Karim Lamido town.

4. One village and an associated hamlet

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Bikwin group

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

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

#### 286. Legbo

1.A Gbo

1.B Legbo

1.C Agbo

2.A Itigidi

2.B Igbo Imaban

3. Cross River State, Obubra LGA; Abia State, Afikpo LGA

4. 18,500 (1963); 30,000 (1973 SIL)

### Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper  
Cross group Central: East–West  
7. Writing book, 1966

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

#### 287. Lelna

1.B cLela (Clela, C–Lela)  
1.C Kələla sg., Lelna pl.  
2.B Chilala Dakarci  
2.C Lalawa, Dakarkari, Dakkarkari, Kalla–Kalla,  
Cala–Cala  
3. Kebbi State, Zuru, Sakaba and Wasagu LGAs;  
Niger State, Rijau LGA. Around Zuru town  
4. 47,000 (1949 G&C); 69,000 (1971 Welmers)  
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Northern  
Group  
6. Zuru, Ribah  
7. Reader, 1934, Primer, 1974  
8. Scripture portions 1931–4, Mark, 1934, hymnbook  
1947, Scripture portions from 1974  
9. Dictionary (2001)  
**Source(s)** Blench (1990); Regnier (1992);  
**Refs.** Harris (1938); Hoffmann (1967)

Lelo = Leeləu

#### 288. Lemoro

1.A Limorro  
1.B Emoro  
1.C Anemoro  
2.A Anowuru  
3. Plateau State, Bassa LGA; Bauchi State, Toro LGA  
4. 2,950 (1936 HDG)  
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern  
Jos group: North–central cluster

#### 289. Lenyima

1.C Anyima  
2.C Inyima  
3. Cross River State, Obubra LGA  
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper  
Cross group Central: East–West

Lere – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu

#### 290. Lere cluster

3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA  
4. 765 (NAT 1949); 1,000 (1973 SIL); languages  
almost extinct  
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern  
Jos group

\*Si

- 1.C Rishuwa
- 2.A Kauru
- 2.B Kuzamani

\*Gana

\*Takaya

2.B Taura

**Refs.** Shimizu (1982)

#### 291. Leyigha

1.C Ayiga, Yigha  
2.B Asiga  
3. Cross River State, Obubra LGA  
4. 3,150 (1953)  
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper  
Cross group Central: East–West

Ləghva = Zaladva: see the Lamang cluster

Libo=Kaan

Libyan Arabic – see Arabic cluster

Ligili = Mijili

Ligri – member of the Jar cluster

Lijili = Mijili

Lila = dialect of Lela

#### 292. Limbum

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

Limorro = Lemoro

Lindiri = Nungu

Likpawa = Mburku and Kariya

Linggava = Gava: Guduf–Gava

Lipedeke = Guduf: Guduf–Gava

Lishāu = Shau

Lissa – Taraba State, Takum LGA, around Bariki:  
Benue–Congo: Benue: Jukunoid: Yukuben–Kutep:  
possibly the same as Lissam

**Source(s)** Blench (1986) (citing: P. Gray)

Lissam – dialect of Kutep

#### 293. Lokəə

1.A Lokə, Lokö  
1.C Yakə, Yakə, Yakurr, Yakö  
2.A Ugep  
3. Cross River State, Obubra LGA  
4. 38,200 (1953); 100,000 (1973 SIL)  
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper  
Cross group Central: East–West  
6. Ugep, Nkpam  
7. Primer 1 1973, Reading and Writing book 1967  
and 1973, post–primer 1972



### Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.

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

**Source(s)**

**Refs.** Winston (1964–5), Iwara (1982)

Lokə = Lokəə

Lökö = Lokəə

Lokukoli = Nkukoli

Longo – in old Eastern Nigeria. Winston (1964–5)

#### 294. Longuda

1.A Languda, Nunguda, Nungura, Nunguraba

1.B nyà núnǵúrá Guyuk, Nungurama Nyuar

1.C Núnǵúráyábá Guyuk, Núnǵúràbà Jessu, Lónǵúrábá Kola

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

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

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Longuda group

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

7. Literacy programme in progress, Primer 1975 Folktales 1975

8. New Testament 1979, Mark 1954 and 1975

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

**Refs.** Newman & Newman (1977a,b)

Lónǵúrábá = Longuda

#### 295. Loo

1.B Shúnǵó

1.C Shúnǵó–North, Shúnǵó–South

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

Lo village and associated hamlets.

4. 8,000 (1992 est.)

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Bikwin group

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

#### 296. Rop

1.A Lupa, Lopa

1.B Kirikjir

1.C Djiri

2.C Lopawa

3. Niger State, Borgu LGA, Kebbi State, Yauri LGA. At least six villages on the east shore of the Lake plus two others on the west shore.

4. 960 (NAT 1950); 5,000 (1992 est.)

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

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

Lopawa = Lopa

Loro = Ribina: see the Jera cluster

Lotsu–Piri = Tsobo

Louome – dialect of Gbagyi

#### 297. Lubila

1.C Kabila

2.B Ojor, Kabila, Kaibre, Kabire

3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA, at Ojo Nkomba, and Ojo Akangba

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross group Central:East–West

Lovi – dialect of Nzanyi

Lughva = Ləghva; a dialect of Zaladva: see the Lamang cluster

Lukshi = Lushi: see the Zeem cluster

Lukshi – member of the Das cluster

Lundur = Langas: see the Polci cluster

Lungu = Idun

Lupa = Lopa

#### 298. Luri

1. Lúr

3. Bauchi State, Bauchi LGA

4. 30 (1973 SIL), 2 (Caron 2002)

5. Chadic: West: South Bauchi

9. Grammar sketch and wordlist; Caron (2003)

10. Hausa, Langas

11. Moribund. Nearly all the ethnic Luri have switched to speaking Hausa

**Source:** Caron (2003)

Lusa – dialect of Zaar: see the Guus-Zaar cluster

Lushi – member of the Zeem cluster

Luwa – dialect of Huba

Lyase, Lyase–ne = Gwamhi–Wuri

### M.

#### 299. Ma

1.A Kamu

1.B Ma sg. nùbá Ma pl.

1.C nyii Ma

2.A Kamo

3. Gombe State, Kaltungo and Akko LGAs

4. 3000 (SIL)

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Waja group

7. Reading and Writing Book (2006)

8. NT extracts (2007)

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

Ma Giiwo = Giiwo

Maagwaram – west dialect of Bade

#### 300. Maaka

1.A Magha, Maga, Maha

3. Borno State, Gujba LGA. Bara town and associated hamlets.

4. More than 4,000 (1990)

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

Source(s) Blench (1990)

Maás = Mangas

Mabas – see Vemgo–Mabas

Maci – member of the Iceve cluster

### 301. Mada

1.C Məda

2.B Yidda

3. Nasarawa State, Akwanga, Kokona and Keffi LGAs; Kaduna State, Jema'a LGA

4. 25,628 (1922 Temple); 15,145 (1934 Ames); 30,000 (1973 SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Ninzic

6. Northern and Western clusters. Dialect survey results in Price (1990).

7. Literacy work in progress

8. New Testament (2000)

9. Dictionary draft: Blench & Kato (n.d.)

Refs. Price (1991)

Mada Eggon = Eggon

Madaka = Ndəkə

Madzarín – member of the Fali cluster

### 302. Mafa

1.A Mofa

2.C Matakam (not recommended)

3. Borno State, Gwoza LGA; mainly in Cameroon

4. 2,000 (1963), 136,000 in Cameroon (1982 SIL)

5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A:

Mandara/Mafa/Sukur major group: Mafa group: South

6. Mafa (Mofa) in Nigeria. Cameroon dialects divided into West, Central and Eastern.

8. portions from 1958, New Testament 1965 (Cameroon dialect), Concordance 1972, Bible, 1989

Sources: Kosack (2000)

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

Maga = Maaka

Magara – dialect of Nzanyi

Magha = Maaka

### 303. Maghdi

1.B Mágghdì

1.C Mágghdì sg., lee Mágghdì pl.

2.B Widala also applies to Kholok

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

4. less than 2,000 (1992)

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Bikwin group

Source(s) Kleinewillinghöfer (1992)

Magongo = Ọsayen: member of the Ọkọ–Eni–Ọsayen cluster

Magu = Mvano

Magwaram – W. dialect of Bade

Maha=Maaka

Maiha – dialect of Nzanyi

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

### 304. Mak

1.B Mak

1.C LeeMak

2.A Panya, Panyam (From Poonya, the name of a founding hero) Zoo

3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA. 15 km. north of Karim Lamido town.

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Bikwin group

6. Panya, Zo

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

Makama (Koro–Makama) = Ashe, the Tinor–Myama cluster

Makurdi (Basa–Makurdī – see the Basa cluster

### 305. Mala

2.A Rumaya, Rumaiya

1.B Tumala

1.C Amala

3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA

4. 1,800 (NAT 1948)

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

Source(s) Blench (1986)

Malabu – dialect of Bata

Maleni = Shagawu

Malgo = Malgwa – member of the Wandala cluster

Malgwa – member of the Wandala cluster

Mama – Marhai

### 306. Mama

2.B Kwarra, Kantana

3. Nasarawa State, Akwanga LGA

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

5. Benue–Congo: Bantu: Jarawan

Source(s) NBTT wordlist

Mambere = Mambila: see Nor

Mambila = Nor

Mambilla = Nor

Mandara = Wandala

Mang – dialect of Mumuye

Manga – dialect of Kanuri

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

### 307. Mambila

1.B Ju Nōri

1.C Nōr

2.A Mambila, Mambilla, Mambere

### Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.

3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA. Mambila Plateau. Cameroon.
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, Warwar. At least four dialects in Cameroon.
7. Gembu dialect: Primer in 3 parts 1973, pre–primer 1974, 5 post–primer books; Reading and writing book 1973. Cameroon dialect 2 post–primer books in a 1969–70. Reading and writing book 1973. Literacy programme in progress.

8. i. Gembu: Genesis stories 1973, New Testament 1975,

ii. Cameroon: Complete New Testament (19xx)

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

#### **Electronic Resources:**

#### **Refs:**

### 308. Mangas

1.A Maás

3. Bauchi State, Bauchi LGA

4. 180 (LA 1971)

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

Mangu – dialect of Mwaghavul

Mao – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu

Mapan – dialect of Mwaghavul

Mapeo (Samba of Mapeo) – dialect of Samba Daka

Mapodi = Gufe

Mapuda = Gufe

Marahai – a Kamwai dialect of Kulere

Marawa = Sholio: see the Katab cluster

### 309. Margi

1.A Marghi, Margyi

1.B Màrgí

1.C Màrgí

3. Borno State, Askira–Uba and Damboa LGAs; Adamawa State, Madagali, Mubi and Michika LGAs

4. For Margi, Margi South and Putai: 135,000 (1955); 200,000 (1987 UBS)

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

6. Central: Margi babal = ‘Margi of the Plain’ around Lasa,

Margi Dzərɲu = ‘Margi near the Hill ɲu’ around Gulak;

Gwàrà; Mə̀lgwí (Mulgwe, Molgheu); Wúrgà (Urga);

South Margi is counted as a separate language and is more closely related to Huba

7. Pre–primer, primer in 3 parts, 1941

8. Scripture portions from 1940–46, Old Testament stories, song and worship book 1956, Good Manhood 1940/52, New Testament (1984)

**Refs.** Hoffmann (1963); Wolff (1974–75); Kraft (1981)

Margi babal – dialect of Margi

Margi Dzərɲu – dialect of Margi

Margi Putai = Putai

### 310. Margi South

2.C Margi ti ntəm

3. Borno State, Askira–Uba LGA; Adamawa State, Mubi and Michika LGAs

4. For Margi, Margi South and Putai: 135,000 (1955)

5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Bura–Higi major group: Bura group<sup>1</sup>

6. Wamdiu, Hildi

Margi of Minthla = Putai

Margi ti ntəm = Margi South

Margi West = Putai

Marhai = Marahai: a Kamwai dialect of Kulere

Maroa = Sholio: see the Katab cluster

Maruwa = Sholio: see the Katab cluster

Marwa = Sholio: see the Katab cluster

### 311. Mashi

3. Taraba State, near Takum

5. Benue–Congo: South Bantoid: Beboid

**Source(s)** Koops (1971)

Matakam = Mafa

Matchi = Maci: see Iceve cluster

Mavar = Mober: a dialect of Kanuri: see Kanuri–Kanembu

Mawa – Small in Bauchi State, Toro LGA: possibly Mara village – language extinct according to Shimizu (ed.) Temple (1922) 271,430; Shimizu (1982)

Mawunci = Kambari II

Máyá = Bali

Maya (Kwaya Maya) = Koyam – a dialect of Kanuri

Mayo Ndaga – a dialect of Nor

Mazgarwa = Bade

Mbaarù = Guruntum–Mbaaru

Mbada = Baďa: see the Jar cluster

Mbadawa = Baďa: see the Jar cluster

Mbamnga – a dialect of Nor

Mbamu – dialect of Eloyi

Mbaram = Baram: see the Polci cluster

Mbarike = Kuteb

Mbarmi = Zul: see the Polci cluster

Mbaru (Mbárù) = Guruntum–Mbaaru

Mbat = Bada: see the Jar cluster

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

**312. Mbe**

- 1.B Mbe  
 1.C Mbè  
 2.B Ketuen, Mbube (Western)  
 3. Cross River State, Ogoja LGA  
 4. 9,874 (1963); 14,300 (1973 SIL); 20-30,000 (2008 est.). Seven villages (Bansan, Benkpe, Egbe, Ikumtak, Idibi, Idum, Odajie)  
 5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Ekoid-Mbe group  
 6. Idum, Ikumtale, Odaje  
 7. Orthography 1983;  
 8. RC Catechism 1962 in Mbube; John’s Gospel (2001); Liturgy (2007)  
**Source(s)** Paul Schroeder (2008)  
**Refs.** Bamgboṣe (1966a,b; 1967)

Mbe Afal = Obe cluster  
 Mbeci – dialect of Eloyi  
 Mbem = Yamba

**313. Mbembe**

- 2.B Okam, Oderiga, Wakande, Ifunubwa, Ekokoma, Ofunobwan (per Thomas)  
 3. Cross River State, Obubra and Ikom LGAs; Anambra State, Abakaliki LGA  
 4. 35,600 (1953); 100,000 (1982 UBS)  
 5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross group Central: East–West  
 6. Adun, Okom (Eghom) (sub-dialects: Apiapum, Ohana, Onyen), Osopong (Ezopong), Ofombonga (Ewumbonga), Ofonokpan, Okorogbana, Ekama (Akam) in Ikom LGA, Oferikpe in Abakaliki LGA  
 7. Reading and writing book 1966, revised ed. 1985, Primers 1 and 2 1973–4, folk tales  
 8. New Testament 1985 (Adun dialect) Hymnbook 1975, Scripture portions from 1967 in Adun and Apiapum  
 9. Dictionary draft: Barnwell (n.d.)  
**Source(s)**  
**Refs.** Barnwell (1969)

**314. Mbembe Tigong cluster**

- 1.C Noale  
 2.A Tigong, Tigun, Tugun, Tukun, Tigum  
 2.B Akonto, Nzare  
 3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA; mainly in Cameroon  
 4. 2,900 in Nigeria (1973 SIL)  
 5. Benue–Congo: Benue: Jukunoid: Central Jukunoid: Jukun–Mbembe–Wurbo group  
**Refs.** Koops (1990)  
 \*Ashuku  
 1.A Ashaku  
 1.C Ákǎtsǎkpǎ, Ákúćùkpú  
 2.B Kitsipki  
 \*Nama  
 1.A Dama, Namu

- 1.B Kporo  
 2.B Nzare ‘‘I say so’’; Eneeme  
**Source(s)**  
**Refs.** Shimizu (1980)

Mbenkpe = Nde  
 Mbeya = Gòmṅome Koma  
 Mbofon = Nde and Bakor

**315. Mboi cluster**

- 1.A Mboire, Mboyi  
 3. Adamawa State, Song LGA  
 4. 3,200 (1973 SIL)  
 5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Yungur group  
 \*Gana  
 1.A Gāna  
 2.A Mboire, Mboyi  
 3. Adamawa State, Song LGA, northwest of Song. Livo village and associated hamlets  
 4. 1,800 (LA 1971)  
**Source(s)**  
 \*Banga  
 3. Adamawa State, Song LGA, west of Loko. Banga village and associated hamlets  
 \*Haanda  
 1.A Handa  
 3. Adamawa State, Song LGA, west of Loko. Handa village and associated hamlets  
 4. 1,370 (LA 1971)

Mboire = Mboi: see Mboi  
 Mbol = Bwol: the Kofyar cluster  
 Mbon = Itu Mbon Uzo

**316. Mbɔ̀ngnɔ̀**

- 1.A Bungnu  
 1.B Mbɔ̀ngnɔ̀  
 1.C Mbɔ̀ngnɔ̀  
 2.A Kamkam  
 2.B Kakaba, Bunu  
 3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA, Kakara town  
 4. 800 (1952 W&B); 3000 est. Blench and Connell (1999)  
 5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Northern Bantoid: Mambiloid  
**Sources:** Blench (1991), Connell (1995);  
**Refs.**

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

**317. Mbula cluster**

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

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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. àbwàzà

1.C Bwàzà

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

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

4.

6. No dialects

7. Reading and Writing Bwazza (2007)

8. Luke Gospel ready for printing, other scripture portions in draft

12. Jesus film ready to record

Mbuma = Bendeghe: see the Ejagham cluster

Mburkanci = Mburku

#### 318. Mburku

1.A Barko, Barke

1.B Və Mvəran

2.B Mburkanci

2.C Burkunawa, Lipkawa (see also Kariya)

3. Bauchi State, Darazo LGA

4. 210 (1949–50); 4,000 (1977 Skinner)

5. Chadic: West sub-branch B: Warji group

**Refs.** Skinner (1977); Newman (1977)

Mbute = Vute

Mbutere = Vute

Mbuzo (Itu Mbuzo) = Itu Mbon Uzo

Meeka – dialect of Mumuye

Megili = Mijili

Megong = Eggon

Mein – a north-western dialect of Iẓon: Ijọ cluster

Mendong–Mufons – Bauchi Province: Temple (1922)

Mernyang – member of the Kofyar cluster

Mesaka = Iceve

Məda = Mada

Məgang = Bolu: see the Geji cluster

Məlgwa = Malgwa: a member of the Wandala cluster

M'əlgwí – dialect of Margi

Məngàng (ɲwai Məngàng) = Mingang Doso

Mgbakpa = Hausa

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

Mgbu = Akpọ–Mgbu–Tolu – dialects of Ikwere

Mi (Vəne Mī) = Miya

Miamia = Ejar: see the Tinor-Myamia cluster

Miango = Irigwe

Migili = Mijili

Mijilu (Fali of Mijilu) – dialect of Kamwe

Mikiet – offset of Mernyang: see the Kofyar cluster

Minda = Shoo–Minda–Nye

#### 319. Mingang Doso

1.A Munga

1.B ɲwai Məngàn

1.C Mingang Doso

2.A Doso

3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA. 15 km. East of Karim Lamido town. One village and associated hamlets.

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Jen group

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

Mini = Abureni

Minna – South dialect of Kadara

Minna (Koro Funtu of Minna) = Ujjili

Mirriam = Mernyang: see the Kofyar cluster

#### 320. Miship

1.A Ship, Chip, Cip

3. Plateau State, Mangu and Shendam LGAs

4. 10,127 (Ames 1934), 6,000 (SIL)

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

6. Doka

**Refs.** Jungrathmayr (1965)

#### 321. Miya

1.A Muya

1.C Vəne Mi

2.C Miyawa

3. Bauchi State, Darazo LGA, Ganjuwa district. Miya town and associated hamlets

4. 5,200 (LA 1971)

5. Chadic: West sub-branch B: Warji group

7. Reading and Writing Book (2006)

8. NT extracts (2007)

9. Dictionary draft: Schuh (n.d.). Grammar: Schuh (1995?)

**Refs.** Skinner (1977);

Miyamiya = Ejar: see the Tinor-Myamia cluster

Miyango – a dialect of Irigwe

Miyawa = Miya

#### 322. Min

1.B Tiimin

1.C V<sup>w</sup>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 = Mober – a dialect of Kanuri

Mober – a dialect of Kanuri

Mocigin – a dialect of Gude

Mofa = Mafa

Mokar = Ga'anda

Molghou – dialect of Margi

**323. Mom Jango**

- 1.B Mom Jango
  - 2.A Vere (see also Momĩ, Were, Verre, Kobo (in Cameroon))
  3. Adamawa State, Fufore LGA
  4. 20,000 total (including Momĩ, 4,000 in Cameroon (1982 SIL))
  5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Vere group
- Source(s)** Blench (1987)

**324. Momi**

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

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

Monkin – dialect group of South-Western Mumuye: see Mumuye cluster

Montoil = Montol

**325. Montol**

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

**326. Mɔ̀**

- 1.B ɲwaa Mɔ̀
  - 1.C yáá Mɔ̀
  - 2.A Gwomo, Gwom, Gwomu, Gomu
  3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA
  5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Bikwin group
- Source(s)** Kleinewillinghöfer (1992)

Mora = Mura: see Wandala

Moroa = Sholio: see the Katab cluster

Morwa = Sholio: see the Katab cluster

Motchekin – a dialect of Gude

Movar – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu

Mtezi – a dialect of Kukele

Mtezi–Iteji – dialect of Kukele

Mubako = Mumbake

Mubi = Gude

Mubi (Fali of Mubĩ = Mucella (Fali of Mucella) – Fali cluster

Mucella (Fali of Mucella) – Fali cluster

Mudaye – a dialect of Gude

Mufons = Mendong–Mufons

Mulgwe – dialect of Margi

Mulyen – dialect of Bacama: see the Bata cluster

**327. Mukta**

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

Mumbake = Nyong

**328. Mumuye cluster**

3. Taraba State, Jalingo, Zing, Yorro and Mayo Belwa LGAs
  4. 103,000 (1952); 400,000 (1980 UBS)
  5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Mumuye–Yendang group:  
Mumuye subgroup  
\*North–Eastern Mumuye
  - 1.A Zing group
  3. Taraba State, Zing, Yorro and Mayo Belwa LGAs
  6. Bajama (Gnoore) and Jeng, Zing (Zinna, Zeng) and Mang, Kwaji and Meeka, Yaa, also Yakoko (according to Meek)
  7. Primer in Zinna before 1925, folk tales 1974
  8. In Zinna: Mark 1938, hymnbook before 1925
  9. Grammar: Shimizu (1983)
  - \*South–Western Mumuye
  3. Taraba State, Jalingo LGA
  6. Monkin group: Kugong, Shaari, Sagbee; Kpugbong group: Kasaa, Yɔ̀rɔ̀, Lankoviri (Lankaviri, Saawa, Nyaaaja, and Jaalingo)
  7. Primer in 2 parts 1974 in Lankoviri
  8. New Testament translation in progress
- Source(s):** Danujma Gambo (p.c.)  
**Refs.** Meek (1931,I:446–531); Shimizu (1979)

**329. Mundat**

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

Mundu: see Dulumi

Munga = Leeləu

Munga = Mingang Doso

Munshi (not recommended) = Tiv

Mupun = Mwaghavul

Mura – a dialect of Wandala

Mushere = Cakfem–Mushere

Mutidi – a dialect of Nzanyi

Mù̀̀n – see Jar cluster

Muya = Miya

Mvano = Mvanɪp

**330. Mvanɔp**

- 1.C Mvanɔ
  - 2.A Magu
  - 3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA. A single quarter of Zongo Ajiya town in the northwest of the Mambila Plateau.
  - 4. 100 (Blench 1999)
  - 5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Northern Bantoid: Mambiloid: Mambila
- Source:** Blench & Connell (1999)  
**Refs:** Meek (1931)

Mvəran (Və Mvəvran) = Mburku  
nnwa' Dza = Dza

**331. Mwaghavul**

- 1.A Mwahavul
  - 2.B Sura
  - 2.C Sura
  - 3. Plateau State, Barkin Ladi and Mangu LGAs
  - 4. 20,000 (1952 W&B); 40,000 (1973 SIL)
  - 5. Chadic: West sub-branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Angas group
  - 6. Mapan (Mupun), Mangu, Takas also Badni (Vodnĩ?)
  - 7. Primers 1912 and 1915
  - 8. Scripture portions 1915–1966, Genesis 1920, Old Testament stories 1927/29, hymnbook, catechism 1915 and 1930 Hymns and Prayers *Kwop naan shi kook mo* 1981, New Testament 1992
- Source(s)**  
**Reference(s)** Frajzyngier (1999)

Mwahavul = Mwaghavul  
Mwana – Cam–Mwana  
Mwona = Cam–Mwana  
Mwulyin – dialect of Bacama: see the Bata cluster  
Myamya – see the Tinor-Myamya cluster  
Myet = Tapshin  
Nafunfia = Shagawu  
Nakanyare – dialect of Samba Daka  
Nakare = Jidda–Abu

**332. Naki**

- 1.C Bunaki
  - 3. Taraba State, ca. 6°57N, 10°13E, Furu-Awa and other subdivisions in Cameroun
  - 4. 1 village (Belogo=Tosso 2) in Nigeria; 3000 in Cameroun (1976)
  - 5. Benue-Congo: South Bantoid: 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 ìShákára
  - 1.C sg. kùShákára pl. úShákára
  - 2.B Tari
  - 3. Kaduna State, a line of villages 7 km. due west of Mayir on the Fadan Karshe-Wamba road
  - 4. Shakara 3000 (Blench est. 2003)
  - 5. Benue-Congo: Plateau: Nandic
  - 10. Hausa
- Source(s)** Blench (2003)

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

**334. Ndəka**

- 1.A Madaka
  - 1.B Tundəkə
  - 1.C Vundəkə pl. Andəka
  - 3. Niger State, Rafi LGA, Madaka town
  - 6. Shena may be a dialect
- Source(s)** Blench (2010)

Ndhang = Ngoshe Ndhang: see Gvoko  
Ndir = Iyive

**335. Ndoe cluster**

- 3. Cross River State, Ikom LGA
  - 4. 3,000 (1953)
  - 5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Ekoid Bantu
- Refs.** Crabb (1965)
- 335.a \*Ekparabong**
- 1.A Akparabong
  - 3. Akparabong Town, Bendeghe Affi
  - 4. Towns above 2,102 and 310, respectively, (1953)
- 335.b \*Balep**
- 2.B Anep, Anyeb
  - 3. Balep and Opu
  - 4. 619 (1953)

**336. Ndoola**

- 1.A Ndoro
- 1.B Ndoola
- 1.C Ndoola
- 2.A Njoyame (in Cameroon)
- 3. Taraba State, Sardauna and Gashaka LGAs; and in Cameroon (1 village only)
- 4. 1169 (1952 W&B); 10,000 total, 1,300 in Cameroon (1982 SIL); estimated more than 15,000 (1999)
- 5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Northern Bantoid: Mambiloid
- 6. At least 2 dialects

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

**Refs.** Dieu & Renaud (1983)

Ndoro = Ndoola

**337. Ndunda**

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

**Source:** Blench & Connell (1999)

**Refs:**

Nembe – member of KOIN: see Ijò cluster

Nempe = Nembe

Ney Laxaya = Gava: Guduf–Gava

Nfachara = Cara

Nfua = Bokyi

**338. Ngamo**

- 1.A 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
- 8. New Testament 1976; Scripture portions from 1916

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

10. Hausa

**Refs:**

Ngatlawe – West of Mandara but not a Mandara dialect: possibly Gatlaghwe, a Dghwedé village: Westermann and Bryan (1952)

Ngazar – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu

Ngbo = Mgbo: see the Izi–Ezaa–Ikwo–Mgbo cluster

Nge (Basa Nge) = Nupe Tako

Ngell = Gyell: see Berom

Ngene = Engenni

Ngenge – dialect of Gbagyi

Ngezzim = Ngizim

**340. Nggwahyi**

1.A Ngwaxi, Ngwohi

3. Borno State, Askira–Uba LGA

4. One village

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

**Refs.** Kraft (1981)

Nggweshe = Gvoko

Nggwoli – a dialect of Nzanyi

Ngizim –dialect of Kanuri

**341. Ngizim**

1.A Ngezzim

3. Borno State, Damaturu LGA

4. 39,200 includes Bade and Duwai (1952 W&B); 25,000 Schuh (1971)

5. Chadic: West Branch B: Bade/Warji major group: Bade group

9. Dictionary: Schuh (1981)

10. Hausa

**Source(s)**

**Refs.** Schuh (1971, 1978, 1981)

Ngo – dialect of Obolo

Ngoshe Ndaghang = Gvoko

Ngoshe Ndhang = Gvoko

Ngoshe Sama = Gvoko

Ngoshie – dialect of Glavda

Ngoug – Adamawa–Eastern? Welmers (1971)

Ngwa – dialect of Igbo

**342. Ngwaba**

2.C Gombi, Goba

3. Adamawa State, Gombi LGA, at Fachi and Gudumiya

4. less than 1000

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

**Source(s)** Blench (1987)

Ngwajum – dialect of Karekare

Ngwaxi = Nggwahyi



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Ngwənci = Nwanci: see Kambari II

Ngwe = Hungwəryə

Ngweshe = Ngoshie: see Glavda

Ngweshe Ndaghan = Gvoko

Ngweshe Ndhang = Gvoko

Ngwohi = Nggwahyi

Ngwoi = Hungwəryə

Nidem = Nindem: see the Kanufi–Kaninkon–

Nindem cluster

Nife = Nupe

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

nii Bánjùṅ = Bangwinji

níi Dìjì = Dijim: Dijim–Bwilim

Nimalto = Nyimatli: see the Tera cluster

Nimana = Numana: see the Numana–Nunku–Gbantu–Numbu cluster

Nimbia = Gwandara–Bara: – dialect of Gwandara

#### 343. Nincut

2.B Aboro

3. Kaduna State, ?? LGA. ca. 7 km. north of Fadan Karshe

4. 8 villages (5000 ? Blench 2003 est.)

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Beromic

10. Hausa

11. Threatened by switch to Hausa

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

Nindam = Nindem: see Ninkyop–Nindem cluster

Nindem – member of the Ninkyop–Nindem cluster

Ningawa = Ningi

Ningi – member of the Buta–Ningi cluster

Ningon = – member of the Nandu–Nyeng–Shakara cluster

#### 344. Ninkyop–Nindem cluster

3. Kaduna State, Jema'a LGA

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

10. Hausa

\* Ninkyop

1.A Kaninkwom, Kaninkon

1.C Ninkyop

4. 2,291 (1934)

7. Reading and Writing Books

\*Nindem

1.A Inidem, Nindam, Nidem

#### 345. Ningye

1.B Ningye

1.C Ningye

1.A Ningeshe

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

Villages are; Kobin, Akwankwan, Wambe, Ningeshe Kurmi, Ningeshe Sarki.

4. <5000 (Blench 2003)

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group:

10. Hausa

**Source(s)** Blench (2003)

#### 346. Ninka

2.A Sanga

3. Kaduna State, Sanga LGA

4. <5000

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Ninzic

10. Hausa

**Source(s)** Blench (2005)

#### 347. Ninzo

1.A Ninzam

2.B Gbhu

3. Kaduna State, Jema'a LGA; Nasarawa State, Akwanga LGA

4. 6,999 (1934 Ames); 35,000 (1973 SIL) 50,000 (Blench 2003)

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

6. Ámàr Ràndá, Ámàr Títá, Ancha (Închà), Kwásù (Ákizà), Sàm̀bè, Fadan Wate (Hátè)

7. Reading and Writing Book (199x)

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

Niragu = Gbiri–Niragu

Niten = Aten

Njai = Nzanyi

Njanyi = Nzanyi

Njei = Nzanyi

Njoyamè = Ndoola

Njuku = Jukun

Njwande = Bitare

Nkafa – dialect of Kamwe

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

Nkem–Nkum – member of the Bakor cluster

Nki = Bokyi

Nkim = Nkem

Nkim – dialect of Mbe East: see the Mbe cluster

#### 348. Nko

2.A Agyaga

3. Nasarawa State, Akwanga West LGA. Single village about 15 km southwest of Nunku, which is 20 km north of Akwanga

4. 1000 (2008 est.)

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

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

Nkokolle = Nkukoli

Nkọ̀rọ̀ = member of KOIN: see the Ijọ cluster

Nkpm – dialect of Lokə̀

**349. Nkukoli**

1.A Nkokolle

1.B Lokukoli

2.A Ekuri

3. Cross River state, Ikom, Obubra and Akamkpa

LGAs, Iko Ekperem Development Area

4. 17,831 (1926 Talbot); 10,000 (1973 SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross group Central: East–West

Nkum – dialect of Yala

Nkum – member of Bakor cluster

Nkum Akpambe – dialect of Yala

Nkwoi = Hungwəryə

Nnakanyere (Samba Nnakanyere) – dialect of Samba Daka

Nnam – member of the Bakor cluster

Nnerigwe = Irigwe

Nngas = Angas

nnwa' Dzâ = Dza

Noale = Mbembe Tigong cluster

Nokwu (Idoma Nokwu) = Alago

Nor–Khana – dialect of Kana

North (Arewa) = Hausa

North (Etung North) – a dialect of Ejagham

North (Idoma North) – a dialect of Idoma

North (Ivbie North) – see the Ivbie North–Okpela–Arhe cluster

North (Lamang North) = Zaladva: see the Lamang cluster

North–East Duguri: see the Jar cluster

North–Eastern Mumuye: see the Mumuye cluster

Nori (Ju Norĩ = Nor

Nsaw = Lam–Nsə'

Nsele – member of the Nde–Nsele–Nta cluster: see Bakor

Nsit – dialect of Ibibio

Nsə = Lam–Nsə'

Nsuka = Nsukka – dialect of Igbo

Nsukka – dialect of Igbo

Nta – member of the Nde–Nsele–Nta cluster: see Bakor

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

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

nɔ́bá Ma = Kamo

Nuadhu = Como–Karim

**350. Numbu–Gbantu–Nunku–(Numana)–cluster**

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

3. Kaduna State, Jema'a LGA; Nasarawa State, Akwanga LGA

4. 11,000 (1922 Temple); 3,818 (1934 Ames); 15,000 (SIL)

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

10. Hausa

\*Numbu

3. Kaduna State, Jema'a LGA; Nasarawa State, Akwanga LGA

4. The main settlements of the Numbu are àzà Wúùn, Ambentòk, Anepwa, Akoshey, Amkpong, Gbancún, Amfɔ̀or and Adanḡaḡ. There are likely to be several thousand speakers.

\*Gbantu

1.A Gwanto

3. Kaduna State, Jema'a LGA; Nasarawa State, Akwanga LGA

\*Nunku

3. Kaduna State, Jema'a LGA; Nasarawa State, Akwanga LGA

4.

6. Nunku has three sub-dialects, Nunku [spoken in Nunku and Ungwar Mallam], Nunkucu [in Nunkucu and Anku] and the speech of Nicok [Ungwar Jatau] and Ungwan Makama villages

\*(Numana)

1.A Nimana

3. Kaduna State, Jema'a LGA; Nasarawa State, Akwanga LGA

4. Existence not confirmed

Numbu: part of the Numana–Nunku–Gwantu–Numbu cluster

Numgwar = Mada

Nunguda = Longuda

Nungura = Longuda

Nùngùràbà = Longuda

Nungurama = Longuda

Núngúráyábá Nungura: see Longuda

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

**351. Nupe–Nupe Tako cluster**

3. Niger State, Lavun, Mariga, Gbako, Agaie, and Lapai LGAs; Kwara State, Edu and Kogi LGAs; Federal Capital Territory; Kogi State, Bassa LGA.

4. 360,000 (1952); 1,000,000 (1987 UBS) may include closely related languages

5. Benue–Congo: Nupoid

6. Nupe (Central) has become the accepted literary form.

345a. \*Nupe (Central)

1.A Nife, Nyffe, Anupe

1.B Nupe

1.C Nupe

2.A Nupe Central

2.B Ampeyi, Anupecwayi, Anuperi, Tappah, Takpa, Tapa, Nupenci, Nupencizi

2.C Anufawa, Nyffe

3. Niger State, Mariga, Gbako, Agaie, and Lapai LGAs; Kwara State, Edu and Kogi LGAs. Small but well established Nupe communities in Ibi (Taraba

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State) & Nasarawa State. Nupe was still spoken in Brazil at the end of the nineteenth century  
4. 283,000 (1931 DF); estimated 1,000,000 (2000)  
7. Primer 1905, Dictionary 1914 & 1916, Grammar 1915. Literacy program, Official orthography  
8. Scripture portions from 1860, Bible 1953, 1965, and revision in print; New Testament 1927/30, 1983; 345b. \*Nupe Tako

2.B Ibara

2.C Basa Nge

3. Kogi State, Bassa LGA, Kwara State

4. 19,100 (1931 DF)

**Source(s)** Blench (1992)

Nupenci = Nupe

Nupencizi = Nupe

Nwanci – dialect of Kambari II

nwi Nyé = Nye: member of the Shoo–Minda–Nye cluster

nwii Shóó = Shoo: member of the Shoo–Minda–Nye cluster

nya Ceriya = Longuda

nya Dele = Longuda

nya Gwanda = Longuda

nyà Núngúrá = Longuda

nya Tariya = Longuda

Nyaa Báà = Baa

Nyaaaja – dialect of Mumuye

#### 352. Nyam

1.C Nyambolo

3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA, at Andami village

4. A single village

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

**Source(s)** Blench (1983, 1986); Leger (1990); Andreas (2007)

Nyambolo = Nyam

Nyamnyam = Niamniam, Nimbari, Bari, Suga (Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Nimbari group).

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

Nyamzax = Langas: see the Polci cluster

nyan Wíyáù = Waja

Nyandang = Yandang

Nyanga nya Ba = Ba

Nyango = Irigwe

#### 353. Nyankpa

1.B Nnan̄kpa pl. Anan̄kpa

1.C Nyankpa

2.A Yasgua, Yeskwa

2.B Sarogbon [a greeting]

3. Nasarawa State, Kauru LGA; Kaduna State, Jema'a LGA

4. 13,000 (1973 SIL)

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

6. Mbgwende=Ambofa [Bade dialect], Ambo Tem [Panda, Tattara, Buzi]. Tattara is said to be the 'standard' form of Yeskwa.

12. Radio broadcasts in Nasarawa State

**Source(s)** Kato (2003); Blench (2008, 2009)

Nyatso = Kpan

Nye – member of the Shoo–Minda–Nye cluster

Nyemathi = Nyimatli: see the Tera cluster

Nyffe = Nupe Central

nyi Tsó = Tsobo

Nyidu = Etkywan

nyii Ma = Kamo

Nyikobe = Yukuben

Nyikuben = Yukuben

Nyimatli – member of the Tera cluster

Nyimwom = Kam

Nyisam = Kpasam

nyiyó Dadiya = dadiya

Nyongnepa = Nyong

#### 354. Nyong

1.A Nyɔŋ

1.B Nyɔŋ Nyanga

1.C sg. Nyɔŋvena, pl. Nyɔŋnepa (Nyongnepa)

2.A Mumbake, Mubako

3. Adamawa State, Mayo Belwa LGA, West of Mayo Belwa town, Bingkola and five other villages

4. 10,000 (SIL)

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Leko group

**Source(s)** Blench (1987)

Nyonyo = Kpan

Nyɔŋ Nyanga = Nyong

Nyɔŋ nepa = Nyong

Nyɔŋ gvena = Nyong

Nyuar – dialect of Longuda

Nzangɪ = Nzanyi

#### 355. Nzanyi

1.A Njanyi, Njai, Njei, Zany, Nzangi, Zani, Njeny, Jeng, Njegn, Njeng,

1.B Wur Nzanyi

1.C Nzangɪ sg., Nzanyi pl.

2.A Jenge, Jeng, Mzangyim, Kobochi, Kobotshi

3. Nigeria: Adamawa State, Maiha LGA. Cameroon: West of Dourbeye near Nigerian border in Doumo region, Mayo-Oulo Subdivision, Mayo-Louti Division, North Province.

4. 14,000 in Nigeria (1952), 9,000 in Cameroon.

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

6. Paka, Rogede (Rigudedede), Nggwoli, Hoode, Maiha, Magara, Dede, Mutidi; and Lovi in Cameroon

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

Nzare = Nama: see Mbembe Tigong

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ɲwaa Mòḍ = Moo  
ɲwai Məngàn = Mingang Doso  
ŋwənci = Nwanci: a dialect of Kambari II  
Ọba – a dialect of Yoruba  
Obani = Ịbani: member of KOIN: see Ịjọ cluster

#### 356. Obanliku cluster

1.A Abanliku  
3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA  
4. 19,800 (1963); estimated 65,000 (Faraclas 1989)  
5. Benue–Congo: Unclassified: Bendi

\*Basang

1.A Bàsáú

\*Bebi

**Source(s)** Blench (2001)

\*Bishiri

\*Bisu

2.B Gayi

\*Busi

**Source(s)** IL/NBTT wordlist

#### 357. Obe

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

#### 358. Obe cluster

2.A Mbube Eastern (a geographical name)  
2.B Mbe Afal (by the Mbe)  
4. 16,341 (1963)  
5. Benue–Congo: Unclassified: Bendi

**Refs.** Otronyi et al. (2009)

\*Mgbenege

3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA

\*Utugwang

1.A Otugwang

3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA

\*Okwọ̀rogung

1.A Okorogung

3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA

\*Ukwortung

1.A Okorotung, Okwọ̀rotung

3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA

Obiaruku – dialect of Ụkwuanị: see Ụkwuanị–Aboh–  
Ndọ̀nị

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, Ikot–Abasi and Eket LGAs: eastern  
dialects

4. 22,400 (1944 F&J); 90,000 (1983 Aaron); 100,000  
(Faraclas 1989)

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

6. From West to East: Ataba, Unyeada, Ngo,  
Okoroete, Ibot Obolo

7. Primer 1968, 1972, 1985, 1986; Reading and  
Writing 1978, 1985; Magazine from 1988

8. Bible translation in progress, Mark trial ed. 1987,  
Genesis, hymnbooks 1970, Catholic liturgy and  
hymns 1970 New Testament (1991)

**Refs.** Faraclas (1984), Connell (1991), Aaron  
(forthcoming)

Oboso – dialect of Obe

Ọbọ̀tẹ̀bẹ̀ – dialect of Ịzọ̀n: Ịjọ cluster

Obubra (Yala Obubra) – dialect of Yala

#### 360. Obulom

1.A Abuloma

3. Rivers state, Okrika LGA, Abuloma town

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

Òbúsu – a dialect of Mbe East: see the Mbe cluster

Ochebe = Baceve: see the Iceve cluster

Ochekwu – dialect of Idoma North

Ocheve = Baceve: see the Iceve cluster

#### 361. Ọchịchị

1.B Ọchịchị

1.C Ọchịchị

3. Rivers State, Etche LGA, towns of Ikwerengwo  
and Umuebulu

4. A few, language is moribund and speakers have  
switched to Echie

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Central  
Delta (closest relative is probably Obulom)

10. Echie

11. Moribund

**Source(s)** Williamson (2003)

**Ref.** Ndimele & Williamson (2002:157)

Òdàjẹ̀ – a dialect of Mbe West: see Mbe

Oderiga = Mbembe

Odim = Adim: see Agwagwune

Ododop = Kọ̀rọ̀p

#### 362. Oḍual

1.B Oḍual

1.C Oḍual

2.C Saka

3. Rivers State, Ahoada LGA

4. 8,400 (1963); 15,000 (1980 UBS)

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

6. Arughaunya, Adibom

7. Rivers Readers Project, Reader 1 1974, Reading and Writing book, 1975, Folk Tales 1975, Reader 2, (NBTT) 1984

8. New Testament in first draft 1974, Creation story 1975

**Source(s)**

#### 363. Odut

3. Cross River State, Odukpani LGA

4. 700 (1940 F&J) Nearly extinct.

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

Ofagbe – dialect of Isoko

Oferikpe – dialect of Mbembe

Ofonokpan – dialect of Mbembe

Ofombonga – dialect of Mbembe

Ofunobwan = Mbembe

Ofutop = Bakor

Ogba = Ogbah

#### 364. Ogbah

1.A Ogba

3. Rivers State, Ahoada LGA

4. 22,750 (1940 F&J)

5. Benue–Congo: Igboid

6. Egnih (East Ogbah), South Ogbah, West Ogbah

7. Rivers Readers Project, Reader 1 1972, Reading and Writing book in Egnih (1990)

Ogbakiri – dialect of Ikwere

Ogbe Ijọ – South–Western dialect of Iẗon: Ijọ cluster

Ogberia – dialect of Obe

Ogbia=

Ogbinya – see the Kolo cluster

#### 365. Ogbogolo

3. Rivers State, Ahoada LGA

4. One town only

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

**Source(s)**

Ogboin – a north–western dialect of Iẗon: Ijọ cluster

#### 366. Ogbroṅuagum

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

Ogua – dialect of Engenni

Ògùgù – dialect of Igala

Ogulagha – a Western Delta dialect of Iẗon: Ijọ cluster

Oguta – dialect of Igbo

Ohana – sub–dialect of Mbembe

Ohuhu – dialect of Igbo

Oiakiri = next

Oiyakiri – a South–Central dialect of Iẗon: Ijọ cluster

Ojiramhi – dialect of Okpamheri

Òjírím – a dialect of Mbe East: see the Mbe cluster

Ojo – member of Akoko cluster

Ojor = Lubila

Òjù – dialect of Igede

Òkà – dialect of Yoruba

Okam = Mbembe

Oke–Agbe – see the Arigidi cluster, Afa, Udo, Oge and Eshè

Okene – dialect of Ebira

Okii = Bokyi

Okirika = Kiriṅke: member of KOIN: see Ijọ 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 Osanyin, Osayen

2.A Magongo (town name)

4. 3,000 (1970??)

#### 368. Okoḃo

3. Akwa–Ibom State, Okobo LGA

4. 11,200 (1945 F&J); 50,000

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

**Refs.** Connell (1991)

Okodí – member of the Inland Ijọ cluster: see Ijọ

Okoloba = Iḃani: member of KOIN: see Ijọ cluster

Okom – dialect of Mbembe

Okonyong = Kiḃon

Okordia = Akita: see Inland Ijọ: Ijọ cluster

Okoroete – dialect of Obolo

Okorogbana – dialect of Mbembe

Okorogung – member of the Obe cluster

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Okorotung – member of the Obe cluster  
Okoyong = Kìyng  
Ọkpamẹ (Yala Ọkpamẹ) – dialect of Yala Ogoja

#### 369. Ọkpamheri

1.A Opameri  
3. Edo State, Akoko–Edo LGA  
4. 18,136 (1957 Bradbury); 30,000 (1973 SIL)  
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North–Western Edoid: Southern  
6. Ọkpamheri means ‘we are one’: Eye (spoken at Ikiran); Okulosho (Okurosho) with several sub-dialects; Western Ọkpamheri with several sub-dialects; Ọjiramhi  
9. Phonology: Ikiran (19xx)  
**Refs.** Oyebiyi (1986)

#### 370. Okpẹ

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

#### 371. Ọkpẹ–Idesa–Akuku

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

Okpela = next Okpella – member of the Ivbie North–Okpela–Arhẹ cluster

Ọkpòdọma (Yala Ọkpòdọma) – dialect of Yala Ogoja

Okpoto – member of the Oring cluster

Okrika = Kìrìkẹ: a member of the KOIN cluster: see Ijọ

Okuloma = Iḅanì: member of KOIN: see Ijọ cluster

Okulosho – dialect of Ọkpamheri

Okundi – dialect of Bokyi

Okuni = Olulumọ: see Olulumọ–Ikọm

Okurosho = Okulosho: see Ọkpamheri

Okwọrogung – member of the Obe cluster

Okwọrotung – member of the Obe cluster

Ole = Oleh – dialect of Isoko

Oleh – dialect of Isoko

Olit = next

Oliti = Maci: see Iceve cluster

Olodiana – dialect of Iẏon: Ijọ cluster

Oloibiri – member of the Kolo cluster

#### 372. Ọlọma

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

Olomoro – dialect of Isoko

Ọlọ – a dialect of Igbo

#### 373. Olulumọ–Ikọm cluster

2.A Ọkúní

3. Cross River State, Ikom LGA

4. 9,250 (1953)

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross: Central: East–West

**Refs.** Cook Benue–Congo Newsletter 6

\*Olulumọ

1.A Ọlúlùmọ

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

\*Ikọm

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

Ọmagwana – dialect of Ikwere

Ọmerelu – dialect of Ikwere

Ọmuanwa – dialect of Ikwere

Ọmudioga – dialect of Ikwere

Ọmuegwana – dialect of Ikwere

Ondo – dialect of Yoruba

Onjicha = next

Onitsha – dialect of Igbo

Onumu Egon = Eggon

Onyen – sub-dialect of Mbembe

Oohum = Yukuben

Opalo – dialect of Bacama: v the Bata cluster

Opameri = Ọkpamheri

Operemọ – a North–West Central dialect of Iẏon: Ijọ cluster

Operemor = Operemọ

Opokuma – a clan speaking Kolokuma: see Iẏon: Ijọ cluster

Oporoma – a South–East Central dialect of Iẏon: Ijọ cluster

Oporoza – a Western Delta dialect of Iẏon: Ijọ cluster

Ora – member of the Emai–Iuleha–Ora cluster

Ora – a dialect of Yoruba (Ajowa town)

#### 374. Oring cluster

1.A Orri

1.B Koring

3. Benue State, Okpokwu LGA; Anambra State, Ishielu LGA

4. at least 25,000 (1952 RGA); 75,000 (Faraclas 1989)

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross: Central: North–South

\*Ufia

2.A Utonkon

3. Benue State, Okpokwu LGA

4. 12,300 (1952 RGA)

\*Ufiom

1.A Effium

3. Benue State, Okpokwu LGA; Anambra State, Ishielu LGA

4. 3,000 (1952 RGA)

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\*Okpoto

3. Anambra State, Ishielu LGA

4. 6,350 (1952 RGA)

Orlu – dialect of Igbo

Oro = Ọrọ

#### 375. Ọrọ

1.A Oron

1.B Ọrọ (Oro)

1.C Ọrọ (Oro)

3. Akwa–Ibom State, Oron LGA

4. 319,000 (1963 per Kuperus)

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

**Refs.** Connell (1991)

Oron = Ọrọ

Orri = Oring cluster

Orum = Adim: see the Agwagwune cluster

Oruma – member of the Ijọ Inland cluster: see Ijọ

Osanga = Gusu: see Jere cluster

Osanyin = next

Osayen – member of the Ọkọ–Eni–Osayen cluster

Osholio = Sholio: see the Katab cluster

Ọshùn = Ọshùn: a dialect of Yoruba

Osisi = Yumu: see the Kambari I cluster

Osokum – dialect of Bokyi

Osopong – dialect of Mbembe

#### 376. Ọsọsọ

3. Edo State, Akoko–Edo LGA

4. 6,532 (1957 Bradbury)

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

Otabha – dialect of Abua

Otanga = Otank

#### 377. Otank

1.A Utanga, Otanga

3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA; Benue State, Kwande LGA

4. 2,000 (1953 Bohannan); 2,500 (SIL)

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

**Source(s)** Paul Gray wordlist

Otapha – dialect of Abua

Otugwang = Utugwang: see the Obe cluster

Otuọ = Ghotuọ

Oturkpo = Idoma Central

Otwa = Ghotuo

Ouled Suliman – member of the Arabic cluster

Ovande = Evant

Oviedo = Ẹdo (Binĩ)

Ovioba = Ẹdo (Binĩ)

Owe – dialect of Yoruba

Owe – dialect of Isoko

Owere = next

Owerri – dialect of Igbo

Owhe = Owe: a dialect of Isoko

Ọwọ – dialect of Yoruba

Owon Afa = Afa: see the Arigidi cluster

Oyede – dialect of Isoko

Oyin – member of the Akoko cluster

Ọyò – dialect of Yoruba

Ozoro = next

Ọzọrọ – dialect of Isoko

Ọrọgo = Rogo

Ọshùn – a dialect of Yoruba

#### 378. Pa'a

1.A Paha, Afa

1.B FuCaka

1.C sg. FuCiki, pl. Foni

2.B Pa'anci

2.C Fa'awa, Afawa

3. Bauchi State, Ningi and Darazo LGAs

4. 8,500 (LA 1971); 20,000 (Skinner, 1977)

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

**Refs.** Temple (1922); Skinner (1977)

Pabir = Bura–Pabir

Paha = Pa'a

Paiem = Fyam

Paiko – dialect of Gbari

Paka – dialect of Nzanyi: the Nzanyi cluster

Pakara = Cara

Pakaro – dialect of Karekare

Pala = Pa'a

Palci = next

Palsawa = Polci: see the Polci cluster

Panbe = Gomme: see the Koma cluster

Panda – dialect of Ebira

#### 379. Pangseng

3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA

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

6. Pangseng, Komo, Jega

**Refs.** Shimuzu (1979)

Pangu = Rin

Pani = Pana

Panseng = Pangseng

Panya = next

Panyam = Mak

Passam = Kpasham

Patani = Kabu: see Iẓon: Ijọ cluster

Patapori = Kotopo

**380. Pe**

- 1.A Pai
  - 2.B Dalong
  3. Plateau State, Pankshin LGA, in seven villages
  4. 2,511 (1934 Ames); 2,000 (1973 SIL); 5000 (1996)
  5. Benue–Congo: Tarokoid
- Source(s)** Blench (1996)

Peere = Kotopo

Péerò = Pero

Pela (Bura Pela) – dialect of Bura–Pabir

Pelu = Bolu: see the Geji cluster

Pem = Fyam

Pena = Pere

Pere = Kotopo

**381. Pere**

- 1.B Perema
  - 1.C sg. Pena, pl. Pereba
  - 2.A Wom (town name)
  3. Adamawa State, Fufore LGA
  4. Spoken in ten villages around Yadim: less than 4,000
  5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Leko group
- Source(s)** Blench (1985/7)

Pereba = next

Perema = Pere

**382. Pero**

- 1.A Walo
- 1.B Péerò
- 1.C sg. Péerò, pl. Pipéerò
- 2.A Filiya [town name]
3. Gombe State, Shongom LGA, around Filiya. Three main villages; Gwandum, Gundale and Filiya.
4. 6,664 (1925 Meek); 20,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Chadic: West sub-branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Bole group
6. Dialects associated with three major settlements
7. Primer 1–4 (1931); Reading & Writing Book (2006)
8. Scripture portions & other literature 1936–40; Scripture portions in progress
9. Dictionary: Frajzyngier (1985) – including a complete bibliography of publications in Pero. Grammar: Frajzyngier (1989)

**Refs.**

Peski – dialect of Bana

Petel (Hoai Petel) = Tita

Pəku–Nu = Kag: see Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster

Pəlci = Polci

Phelá – dialect of Gbe

Pia = Kholok

Pia = Piya: member of Piya–Kwonci cluster

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

Piika = next

Pikkà = Bole

Pipéerò = Pero

Pipero = Pero

Pire = next

Piri = Tsobo

**384. Piti**

- 1.A Pitti
- 2.B Abisi, Bisi
3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA
4. 1,600 (NAT 1950)
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: group A
6. Riban (Ribam)

Pitiko – see Piya–Kwonci cluster and Kholok

Pitti = Piti

**385. Piya–Kwonci cluster**

- 1.A Pia
  - 2.A Wurkum, Pitiko
  3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA, near Didango
  4. 2,500 (1977 Voegelin & Voegelin)
  5. Chadic: West sub-branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Bole group
- \*Piya

1.A Pia

2.A Wurkum

**Source(s)** IL/NBTT wordlist

\*Kwonci

4. More than 4000 (1990)

6. Kunshenu

**Source(s)** Blench (1983, 1986); Leger (1990)

**386. Polci cluster**

- 2.C Barawa, Palsawa
  3. Bauchi State, Bauchi and Toro LGAs
  4. 6,150 or more (1971)
  5. Chadic: West branch B: Zaar group
- \*Zul
- 1.B Bi Zule
  - 1.C Nya Zule pl. Man Zule
  - 2.B Mbarmi, Barma
  - 2.C Zulawa
  3. Bauchi State, Bauchi and Toro LGAs
  4. 2,400 (LA 1971). 15 villages (2007)



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6. Zul is mutually comprehensible with Mbaram (next)

\*Mbaram

1.A Barang, Mbaram

3. Bauchi State, Bauchi and Toro LGAs

\*Dir

1.A Diir

4. 'a few hundred' (Caron 2005)

\*Buli

1.A Bələ

4. 600 (LA 1971), 'a few hundred' (Caron 2005)

\*Langas

1.B Nyamzax

2.A Lundur

4. 200 (LA 1971), 'a few hundred' (Caron 2005)

\*Polci

1.A Posə, Polshi, Palci, Pəlci

4. 2,950 (LA 1971); 70,000 (Caron 2005)

Polshi = Polci

Pongo = Rin

Posə = Polci

Pte (Tili Pte) – dialect of Kamwe

Ptsəke = Kapsiki: see Kamwe

Puku = Kag: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster

Purra – Bena

#### 387. Putai

2.B Margi West

2.C Margi Putai = 'West Margi', Margi of Minthla

3. Borno State, Damboa LGA

4. Language dying out, but ethnic population large

5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Bura–Higi major group: Bura group

**Source(s)** S. Lukas wordlist

Putukwam = the Obe cluster

Pyam = Fyam

#### 388. Pyapun

3. Plateau State, Shendam LGA

4. 4,635 (1934 Ames)

5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Angas group

Pyem = Fyam

#### Q.

Qua = Ekin: see the Ejagham cluster

#### R.

Ra Bâà = Baa

Raga – sub dialect of Abu: see the Jidda–Abu cluster  
Randa (Amar Randa) – dialect of Ninzam

#### 389. Rang

3. Taraba State, Zing LGA

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Mumuye–Yendang group: Mumuye subgroup

**Refs.** Shimizu (1979)

Rebina = Ribina: see the Jera cluster

Regi: see the Cinda–Regi–Tiyal cluster

Rendre = Nungu

#### 390. Reshe

1.A Tsure Ja

1.B Tsureshe

1.C Bareshe

2.B Gunganci

2.C Gungawa, Yaurawa

3. Kebbi State, Yauri LGA; Niger State, Borgu LGA

4. 15,000 (1931 G&C); 30,000 (1973 SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji; Lake

6. Birəmi (South), Bəməmədu (Northwest), Bəpalame (Northeast). Harris (1930:321) claims a 'secret dialect' called Tsudalupe which = Bəməmədu.

7. Seven readers prior to 1967; Gospel of Mark; Life of Christ. Bible translation in progress

9. Draft grammar and dictionary (Agamalafiya & Blench)

**Source(s)** Regnier (1992); Agamalafiya (2008)

**Refs.** Harris (1930, 1946)

Rianga – 95 in Bauchi Emirate: Temple (1922: 339,430)

Ribah – dialect of Lela

Ribam = Riban: see Piti

Riban – dialect of Piti

Ribaw – dialect of Bata

Ribina – member of the Jera cluster

#### 391. Rigwe

1.A Aregwe, Irigwe

1.B rìg<sup>wè</sup>, Rigwe

1.C yìrìg<sup>wè</sup> pl. yìrìg<sup>wè</sup>

2.A Miango, Nyango, Kwal, Kwoil, Kwan

3. Bassa local government, Plateau State and Kauru local government, Kaduna State

4. 13,500 (HDG); 40,000 (1985 UBS)

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Central group: South–central subgroup

6. Northern (Kwan), Southern (Miango)

7. Reading and Writing Irigwe (2006)

8. Scripture portions between 1923 and 1936, Old Testament stories. *Katikism* /Irigwe Catechism (Anon 1935), nine NT books (1935), Irigwe Hymnbook

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(1986), Alphabet chart (1986). NT translation in progress

10. Hausa is the common market language but English is widely known due to proximity to Jos

11. Not currently endangered

12. Some radio broadcasts in Plateau State

**Source(s)**: Gya (2007)

Rim – dialect of Berom

#### 392. Rin

1.A Pongu, Pongo, Pangu

1.B Tàrì, Tàrin

1.C sg. Bùrì, pl. Arí

2.A Arringeu

3. Niger State, Rafi LGA, near Tegin

4. 3,675 (1949 HDG); >20,000 (1988)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Kamuku–Basa group

6. Awəgə is sometimes classed as a dialect of Rin, but there is every reason to think it is a distinct but vanishing language spoken by one Rin clan.

7. Reading and writing books.

13. Literacy programme in progress since 2004

**Source(s)** Blench (1981, 1988);

**Refs.** Dettweiler (1992); MacDonell & Smith (2004)

Rindiri = Rindre

#### 393. Rindre

1.A Rendre, Rindiri, Lindiri

2.A Wamba, Nungu

3. Nasarawa State, Akwanga LGA

4. 10,000 (1972 Welmers); 25,000 (SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group: Southwestern subgroup: cluster 2

6. Rindre, Gudi

10. Hausa

**Source(s)** Kato (2008)

Rishuwa = Si: see the Lere cluster

Riyom = Rim: see Berom

Rigudedede – a dialect of Nzanyi

Roba – member of Lala cluster

Ro Bambami = Agoi

Rogdo – Referred to in Temple (1922:347). No further information.

Rogede – dialect of Nzanyi

Roma listed by Rowlands (1962); now speak Lela

Ron – Run, also used of Ron, Sha and Kulere as a group

Ropp – dialect of Berom

RuBasa = Basa–Benue

#### 394. Rubu

3. Niger State, Rafi LGA, Rubu town

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: West: Baushi cluster [no data]

**Source(s)** Gimba (2010)

Rufawa = Rùhù: see the Lame cluster

Rufu = Rùhù: see the Lame cluster

Rùhù: see the Lame cluster

Rukuba = Che

#### 395. Ruma

1.A Rurama

1.B Turuma

1.C Arumaruma

2.B Bagwama (also refers to Kurama)

3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA

4. 2,200 (NAT 1948)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: Kauru subgroup

**Source(s)** Blench (1981–2)

Rumada – name for settled former Fulbe slaves, some speak Fulfulde, some Hausa

Rumadawa – name for settled former Fulbe slaves, some speak Fulfulde, some Hausa

Rumaiya = Mala

Rumaya = Mala

Rumuji – dialect of Ikwere

#### 396. Run cluster

1.A Ron

1.B Run

2.C Challa, Cala, Chala, Challawa

3. Plateau State, Bokkos LGA

4. 13,120 (1934 Ames); 60,000 (1985 UBS)

5. Chadic: West sub-branch A: Ron group

6. Bokkos and Daffo–Butura are more closely related than Sha

7. Alphabet book 1985; Alphabet chart 1995

8. Bible translation in progress

**Source(s)** Ibrahim wordlist

**Refs.** Jungrathmayr (1965, 1968a, 1968b, 1970);

\*Run Bokkos

1.B Lis ma Run

2.A Bokos

2.C Challa, Cala

6. Bokkos, Baron

7. Primer 1 (1986)

9. Dictionary draft: Akila & Blench (2007)

\* Run Daffo–Butura

1.A Ron

1.B Alis I Run

2.A Batura

2.C Challa

6. Daffa, Butura

7. Primer 1 (1986)

\* Manguna

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3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA

\*Mangar

3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA

\*Sha

3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA

4. 500 (SIL); about 1,000 (1970 Jungraithmayr)

5. Chadic: West sub-branch A: Ron group

Rurama = Ruma

#### S.

Saare – member of Hun–Saare cluster

Saawa – dialect of Mumuye

Sade – Sade, Bauchi State: Darazo LGA Ballard (1971)

Sagbee – dialect of Mumuye

Sago = Diriya

Saik – member of Hyam cluster

Saka = Oḍual

Sákwún (Gèrà Sákúwín) = Sukur

Sale = Rukuba

Salka – member of the Kambari I cluster

Sama = Samba Leko or Samba Daka

Sama (Ngoshe Sama) = Gvoko

Samabu = Samba Daka

Samang = Shamang

Samba = Samba Leko or Samba Daka

#### 397. Samba Daka cluster

1.A Chamba–Daka, Samba, Chamba, Tchamba, Tsamba, Jama, Daka

1.C Samabu

3. Taraba State, Ganye, Jalingo, Bali, Zing, and Mayo Belwa LGAs

4. 66,000 (1952); 60,000 (1982 SIL); more than 100,000 (1990)

5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Northern Bantoid: Dakoid

6. These dialects may form a dialect or language cluster together with Lamja & Taram (q.v.). It is not clear whether Dirim is another dialect or just a name for the Samba Daka.

8. Samba Daka: Mark 1933, OT Stories 1937

**Source(s)** Blench (1987); Boyd & Fardon (1992)

\*Samba Daka

\*Samba Jangani

\*Samba Nnakenyare

\*Samba of Mapeo

Samba Leeko = Samba Leko

#### 398. Samba Leko

1.A Chamba Leko, Samba Leeko

1.B Sama

1.C Samba

2.B Leko, Suntai

3. Taraba State, Ganye, Fufore, Wukari & Takum LGAs; mainly in Cameroon

4. 42,000 total (1972 SIL); 50,000 (1971 Welmers)

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Leko group

7. Literacy programme in Cameroon

8. Some religious literature published and New Testament in first draft in Cameroon (UBS)

9. Grammar: ?

Samban = Shamang

#### 399. Sambe

1.B Sambe

1.C Sambe

3. Kaduna State.

4. 2 (2005)

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Alumic

10. Ninzo

11. Moribund; some rememberers exist

**Source:** Blench & Kato (2005)

Sambuga – member of Shama–Sambuga cluster

#### 400. Samburu

3. Niger State, Rafi LGA, Samburu town

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: West: Baushi cluster [no data]

**Source(s)** Gimba (2010)

Sanga = the Numana–Nunku–Gwantu–Numbu cluster

#### 401. Sanga

1.B Anjma Asanga

1.C Asanga

3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA, Lame district

4. 1,700 (NAT 1950); 5,000 (1973 SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: North–central cluster

**Source(s)**

Sangawa = Sanga

Sar = Sarawa

Sarkanci = next

Sarkawa = Sorko

Sarawa – In the Sara Hills south of Leri: Temple (1922: 324,431)

#### 402. Sasaru–Enwan–Igwe

3. Edo State, Akoko–Edo LGA

4. 3,775 (1952)

5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North–Central Edoid ii.

6. Enwan, Igwe, Sasaru

Sate = Kumba

Savi – dialect of Gbe

Saya = Zaar: the Guus-Zaar cluster

Sayanci = Zaar: Guus-Zaar cluster

Sayirr – Offset of Tarok or Zaar in the Guus-Zaar cluster? Temple (1922)

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Schoa = Shuwa: member of the Arabic cluster  
Segiddi = Sigidi: see the Guus-Zaar cluster  
Seimbiri – a north-western dialect of Iẓon: Ijọ cluster  
Seyara = Zaar: see the Guus-Zaar cluster  
Selemo = Iṣẹkiri  
Semolika = Ẹmhalḡe  
Serim = Geeri–Ni: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster  
Seya = Zaar: see the Guus-Zaar cluster  
Səlyər – a dialect of Tarok  
Səna – dialect of Kamwe  
Sərzakwai = Warji  
Sha – member of the Ron cluster  
Shaari – dialect of Mumuye  
Shagau = Shagawu

#### 403. Shagawu

- 1.A Shagau
- 2.B Nafunfia, Maleni
3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA
4. 20,000 (SIL)
5. Chadic: West sub-branch A: Ron group

Shaini = Sheni

Shakoyi (Koro of Shakoyĩ = Ujijili)

#### 404. Shall–Zwall cluster

3. Bauchi State, Dass LGA
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Beromic

\*Shall

\*Zwall

**Source(s)** Usman (ined.)

#### 405. Shama–Sambuga cluster

- 1.B Tushama
- 1.C sg. Bushama, pl. Ushama
- 2.C Kamuku
3. Niger State, Rafi LGA;
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Kamuku–Basa group

**Source(s)** Blench (1987); Regnier (1992)

\*Shama

1.B Tushama

1.C Bushama sg. Ushama pl.

3. Niger State, Rafi LGA, Ushama [=Kawo] town. 15 km northwest of Kagara

**Source(s)** Blench (1987)

\*Sambuga

3. Niger State, Rafi LGA, Sambuga town. 10 km northwest of Kagara

4. Possibly extinct (2008)

**Source(s)** Regnier (1992)

#### 406. Shamang

- 1.A Samban
- 1.B Shamang
- 1.C Samang
3. Kaduna State, Kachia and Jama'a LGAs

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group: North-western subgroup: Hyamic

#### 407. Shang

1.A Kushampa

1.B u-faṅ pl. afaṅ

1.C faṅ

3. Kaduna State, Kachia and Jama'a LGAs. The Shang live in two settlements, Kushampa A and B. Kushampa A is on the road between Kurmin Jibrin and Kubacha on the Jere road.

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group: North-western subgroup: Hyamic

**Source(s)** Blench (2009)

#### 408. Shanga

1.A Shonga

3. Kebbi State, Bagudo and Yauri LGAs

4. 10,000 including Kyenga (1973 SIL): language dying out

5. Niger–Congo: Mande: Southeast Mande

**Source(s)** Ross (n.d.)

Shani = Dera

Shani = Sheni

#### 409. Shau

1.A Sho

1.B Lìsháù

3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA, villages of Shau and Mana

4. Almost extinct

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: Lame cluster

**Refs.** Temple (1922); Campbell and Hoskison (1970); Shimizu (1982)

Shaushau = Berom

Shede = Guḡe

Shekiri = Iṣẹkiri

Shellem – dialect of Dera

#### 410. Sheni-Ziriya-Kere cluster

\*Sheni

1.A Shani, Shaini

1.B tiSeni

1.C one person onoSeni, people anaSeni

3. Kaduna State, Lere LGA. Two settlements, Sheni (N10° 22.6, E 8° 45.9) and Gurjiya (N10° 21.5, E 8° 45.2)

4. 6 fluent speakers remaining out of ethnic community of ca. 1500 (Blench 2003)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: group c.

**Source(s)** Meek (ined.) Blench (2003)

\*Kere

3. Kaduna State, Lere LGA. Kere

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4. extinct (Blench 2003)  
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: group c.  
**Source(s)** Blench (2003)  
\*Ziriya  
1.A Jiriya  
3. Bauchi State: Toro LGA: Ziriya (N10° 22.6, E 8° 50)  
4. extinct (ethnic community ca. 2000)  
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group c  
**Source(s)** Blench (2003)  
**Refs.** Campbell and Hoskison (1969); Shimizu (1982)

Shere – dialect of Izere  
Shere – Lala  
Shigokpna – dialect of Gbari

- 411. Shiki**  
2.A Gubi, Guba  
2.C Gubawa  
3. Bauchi State, Bauchi LGA  
4. 300 (LA 1971)  
5. Benue–Congo: Bantu: Jarawan  
**Refs.** Shimizu (1982)

Shifinagh = Tamajeq  
Shingini = 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: Benue: Jukunoid: Central Jukunoid: Jukun–Mbembe–Wurbo group: Wurbo cluster  
6. May be related to Jessi spoken between Lau and Lankoviri  
**Source(s)** Leger (1990); Kleinewillinghöfer (1992)  
**Refs.** Shimizu (1980)

\*Shoo  
1.A Shóó  
1.B dàŋ Shóó  
1.C Nwii Shóó  
2.C Banda, Bandawa  
\*Minda,  
2.A Jinleri  
\*Nye  
1.A Nyé

- 1.B Nyé  
1.C Nwi Nyé  
2.C Kunini

Shooa = Shuwa: member of the Arabic cluster  
Shosho = Berom  
Shua = next  
Shuge = Shuwa: member of the Arabic cluster  
Shù□ŋò = Loo  
Shuwa – member of the Arabic cluster

- 413. Shuwa–Zamani**  
3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA  
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: Kauru subgroup  
**Source(s)** Blench (1986)

Si: see the Lere cluster  
Sigdi = next  
Sigidi – member of the Guus-Zaar cluster  
Sine = Berom

- 414. Siri**  
1.B Siri  
2.B Siryanci  
3. Bauchi State, Darazo and Ningi LGAs  
4. 2,000 (LA 1971); 3,000 (1977 Skinner)  
5. Chadic: West sub-branch B: Bade–Warji major group: Warji group  
**Refs.** Skinner (1977)

Siryanci = Siri  
Skrubu = Srubu  
Sobo = Isoko and Urhobo  
Somorika = Ẹmhalhe

- 415. Somyɛv**  
2.A Kila, Zuzun  
3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA, (Blacksmiths' dialect). Kila Yang village, 10 km. west of Mayo Ndaga. Also formerly spoken in Cameroun  
4. 4 speakers (2006)  
5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Northern Bantoid: Mambiloid: Mambila  
**Source(s)** Blench (1990); Connell (1996, 2006)  
**Refs.** Meek (1931)

Songo = Burak  
Sôougé = Shuwa: member of the Arabic cluster

- 416. Sorko**  
2.A Bozo not recommended  
2.B Sarkanci  
2.C Sarkawa  
3. Niger, Kwara & Kebbi States; fishermen on Lake Kainji  
4. Most Sorko now speak only Hausa. Mainly in Mali  
5. Niger–Congo: Mande: Central Mande

Source(s) Blench (1980)

South (Etung South): see the Ejagham cluster

South (Idoma South): see the Idoma cluster

South Ivbie = Etsakɔ = Yɛkhee

South Khana – a dialect of Khana

South (Lamang South): see the Lamang cluster

South – see Margi South

South Ogbah – a dialect of Ogbah

South–West Duguri: see the Jar cluster

South–Western Mumuye: see the Mumuye cluster

Southern Zaria – a dialect area of Fulfulde

Srubu = Surubu

Ssaare = Saare: member of Hun–Saare cluster

Standard: see Igbo; and Iẓon: Ijò cluster

Subku a subgroup of Bena: Westermann and Bryan (1952)

Sudanese Arabic = Baggara: member of the Arabic cluster

Sugudi = Sigidi: see the Guus-Zaar cluster

Sugur = Sukur

Sugurti – dialect of Kanembu: Kanuri–Kanembu

417. Sakun

1.B Sakun, Gemasakun

1.C Gèrà Sákún

2.A Sugur

2.B Adikummu Sukur

3. Adamawa State, Madgali LGA

4. 5,000 (1952); 10,000 (1973 SIL). Seven villages

5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub-branch A: Mandara–Mafa–Sukur major group: Sukur group

Source(s) Blench (1991);

Electronic Resources:

Refs. Wolff (1974) Sterner (200x)

Suliman (Uled Suliman) – member of the Arabic cluster

Sum – a dialect of Geruma

Sumwəkpna – dialect of Gbari

Suntai = Samba Leko

Supana = Hipina

418. Sur

1.A Suru, Tapshin

2.A Myet

3. Bauchi State, Dass LGA

4. One village

5. Benue–Congo: Tarokoid

Sura = Mwaghavul

Suru = Tapshin

419. Surubu

1.A Srubu, Skrubu, Zurubu

2.B Fiti

3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA

4. 1,950 (NAT 1948)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: Kauru subgroup

Swabou – dialect of Tsobo

Tai = Tee

Takas – dialect of Mwaghvul

Takat = Atakar: see the Katab cluster

Takaya – member of the Lere cluster

Tako (Nupe Tako) – see the Nupe–Nupe Tako cluster

Takpa = Nupe Central

Takum = Jukun of Takum and Donga

Takum – dialect of Kpan

420. Tɛɛ

1.A Tai

1.B Tɛ̀ɛ̀

1.C Tɛ̀ɛ̀

3. Rivers State, Tɛ̀ɛ̀ Local Government Area (TALGA)

4. 313,000 (2006)

5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Ogoni: West group

Source(s) Williamson (p.c.)

Refs. Nwi-Bari (2001)

421. Tal

1.B Amtul

2.A Kwabzak

3. Plateau State, Pankshin LGA

4. 9,210 (1934 Ames); 10,000 (1973 SIL)

5. Chadic: West sub-branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Angas group

Source(s) IL/NBTT wordlist

422. Tala

3. Bauchi State, Bauchi LGA, Zungur district

5. Chadic: West sub-branch B: Zaar group: Guruntum subgroup

423. Tamajeq

1.B Tamajeq; Tifinagh, Shifinagh script

1.C pl. Tuareg (Twareg), sg. Targi

2.C Buzu, Bugaje, Azbinawa

3. In northern towns; mainly in the Republics of Niger, Algeria and Mali

4. Probably no settled rural populations in Nigeria; 360,000 total (Glover 1987)

5. Afroasiatic: Berber: Tuareg

7. A literary language with its own script.

8. Scripture translation in progress; portions 1986

424. Tambas

1.A Tembis

3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA

4. 3,000 (SIL)

5. Chadic: West sub-branch A: Ron group

Tambo = Mbula–Bwazza

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Tambu = Mbula–Bwazza  
Tamien – a dialect of Nor

#### 425. Tangale

- 1.A Tangle
- 1.B Tánjlè
- 2.A Billiri
3. Gombe State, Kaltungo, 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. New Testament 1932, 1953 and 1963, Scripture portions 1920–1941
9. Dictionary

#### Source(s)

**Refs.** Temple (1922: 347,235,430); Jungraitmayr (1971, 1991)

Tangle = Tangale  
Tanjijili = Ujjili  
Tánjlè = Tangale  
Tapa = Nupe Central  
Tappah = Nupe Central  
Taraba – dialect of Longuda  
Tarakiri – two dialects of Iẓon: Ijọ cluster  
Taram – dialect of Samba Daka  
Targi = Tamajeq  
Tari = Shakara, part of Nandu–Ningon-Shakara  
Tariya = Cara  
Tariya (nya Tariya) – dialect of Longuda

#### 426. Tarok

- 1.B iTarok
- 2.B Appa, Yergam, Yergum
3. Plateau State, Langtang, Wase LGAs,
4. 68,000 (1971 Welmers); 140,000 (1985 UBS)
5. Benue–Congo: Benue: Tarokoid
6. iTarok (Plain Tarok), iZini (Hill Tarok), Səlyər, iTarok Oga aSa, iGyang
7. Primer 1915, Primers and readers in 3 volumes (1988), literacy work in progress:
8. Scripture portions 1917, 1966, Catechism 1917, New Testament 1988
9. Dictionary draft Longtau & Blench (n.d.); Grammar (Longtau 2008)

**Source(s)** Longtau, Blench (n.d.)

**Refs.** Longtau (2008)

Taura = Takaya: see the Lere cluster  
Tawari – dialect of Gbagyi  
Tchade = Gude  
Tchamba = Samba Daka  
Tcheke = Gude

#### 427. Teda

- 1.A Tubu, Kecherda, Daza

3. Borno State, Northeastern LGAs. Mostly in Niger and Chad.

4. A few villages. Less than 2000 in Nigeria
5. Nilo–Saharan: Saharan
6. Teda has many dialects –Kecherda is spoken in Nigeria

**Source(s)** Blench (1990)

Teel = Montol

Temageri – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu

Tembis = Tambas

#### 428. Teme

- 1.A Temme
3. Adamawa State, Mayo Belwa and Fufore LGAs
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Mumuye–Yendang group: Yendang subgroup

Temme = Teme

Ten = Aten

Tenna – Lala

#### 429. Tep

3. Taraba State. Mambila Plateau
4. A single village and associated hamlets. <4000
5. Benue–Congo: North Bantoid: Mambiloid

**Source:** Connell (1998)

**Ref(s):** Blench (1993)

#### 430. Tera cluster

3. Borno State, Biu LGA; Gombe State, Gombi LGA, Kwami district, Ako LGA, Yamaltu and Ako districts, Dukku LGA, Funakaye district
4. 46,000 (SIL); 50,000 (Newman 1970)
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub-branch A: Tera group

#### Refs.

\*Nyimatli

- 1.A Yamaltu, Nimalto, Nyemathi
3. Gombe State, Ako, Gombe, Kwami, Funakai, Yamaltu LGAs; Borno State, Bayo LGA
6. Wuyo-Balbiya-Wade; Deba-Zambuk-Hina-Kalshingi-Kwadon [orthography based on this cluster]
7. Let's Develop Nyimatli language (2004); Reading and writing book ready for press (2008)
8. Gospel of John, Catechism, song book (1930); Gospel of Luke in trial edition; scripture portions in progress
9. Grammar: Newman (1970); Phonology: Tench (2007)
11. Jesus Film (2004)

\*Pidlimdi

- 2.B Hinna, Hina, Ghəna
3. Borno State, Biu LGA

**Source(s)** S. Lukas wordlist

\*Bura Kokura

3. Borno State, Biu LGA

Terea = Cara

Teria = Cara

Terri = Cara

Teshenawa – Teshena town, Jigawa State, Keffin Hausa LGA; Chadic: West branch B: Bade group: extinct: Temple (1922: 32 **check**)

Təcəp = Sagamuk

Tǝrǝ = Rin

Təsəgəmək = Sagamuk

tFere = Fer: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster

Tghuade = Dghwede

#### 431. Tha

3. Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA and Adamawa State, Numan LGA. Joole Manga Dìdí village

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Jen group

**Source(s)** Kleinewillinghöfer (1995)

Thir – Adamawa State: Gombi LGA: north of Ga’anda; Tentatively Chadic: Biu Mandara branch A: Tera group. Said not to be the same as Ga’anda. Blench (1987)

Thlukfu – dialect of Bana

tHun – member of Hun–Saare

Tifinagh = Tamajeq

Tigong = Mbembe Tigong including Ashuku and Nama (Kporo); but also used for other groups around

Tigong: Abon, Batu and Bitare

Tigum = next

Tigun = Mbembe Tigong

Tijanji = Janji

Tikurumi = Kurama

Tili Pte – dialect of Kamwe

Tim – Cakfem–Mushere: Ballard (1971)

Timap = Amo

#### 432. Tinor-Myamya cluster

1.A The peoples falling under the name Tinor-Myamya have no common name for themselves but refer to individual villages when speaking, apply noun-class prefixes to the stem. Hence the great multiplicity of names, none of which are authoritative. The name Begbere comes from Bəgbwee, a Myamya village and Ejar from Ẓzar (see 2.A).

2.A Begbere-Ejar. The Tinor-Myamya share a common ethnonym with the Ashe (q.v.) which is Uzar pl. Bazar for the people and Ẓzar for the language. This name is the origin of the term Ejar.

2.C Koro Agwe, Agwere, Koro Makama

3. Kaduna State, Kagarko LGA

4. 35,000 including Ashe (1972 Barrett)

5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group: North–western subgroup: Koro cluster

10. Ashe, Hyam and Gbagyi are nearby languages often spoken by the Tinor. Hausa and English are known as languages of wider communication.

**Source(s)** Blench (1982, 2009); Rueck et al (2010)

#### \*Tinor

1.B iTinor

1.C uTinor pl. baTinor

2.C Waci, Ala, Koron Ala, Koro Makama

4. Seven villages south and west of Kubacha. Uca,

Uner, Ẑsám, Marke, Pànkòrè, Ẑtúr, Gəsheberē

13. Preliminary work on an alphabet has begun

#### \*Myamya

2.C Koro Myamya = Miamia = Miyamiya

4. Three villages north and west of Kubacha. Ẑshè, Bəgàr [includes Kúrātām, Ẑcər and Bòdú] and Bəgbwee.

Tita – Taraba State, Jalingo LGA, at Hoai Petel: Benue–Congo: Benue: Jukunoid: Central Jukunoid: Wurbo. Meek m.s. (wordlist). The language can be identified as Jukunoid from Meek’s data, but I have been unable to identify the place or the people subsequently.

#### 433. Tiv

1.A Tív, Tivi

2.C Munshi (not recommended)

3. Benue State, Makurdi, Gwer, Gboko Kwande, Vandeikya and Katsina Ala LGAs; Nasarawa State, Lafia LGA; Taraba State, Wukari, Takum, Bali LGA; and in Cameroon

4. 800,000 (1952); 1,500,000 (1980 UBS)

5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Tivoid:

7. Primer 1914, grammar, school text books, literacy programme in progress; orthography published 1983

8. Bible 1966, New Testament 1942, Scripture portions from 1916, hymnbook, catechism, commentaries on parts of the Bible, other Christian literature

9. Dictionaries: Malherbe (1934), Abraham (1940b), Terpstra (1968). Grammar: Abraham (1940a)

Tivi = Tiv

Tiya = Ya: see the Vaghat cluster

Tiyal = next

Tiyar = Tiyal:- member of the Cinda–Regi–Tiyal cluster

tJiir = Jiir: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster

tKər = Kar: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster

tKag = Kag: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster

tmaKoor = Koor: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster

Tochipo = Sagamuk

Tof = Kulere

Toganchi –Hausa

Toghwede = Dghwede

Tola – dialect of Samba Daka

Tolu: Akpọ–Mgbu–Tolu – dialect of Ikwere: Igbo



### Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.

Toni – dialect of Gwandara  
Toni – Nasarawa State, near Keffi: 1,351: Temple (1922: 353–4). An unclassified Niger–Congo language; no subsequent evidence – Blench  
Tourou = Xedi

#### 434. Toro

1.C Tɔrɔ  
2.A Turkwam  
3. Nasarawa State, Akwanga LGA  
4. 6,000 (1973 SIL). 2000 (Blench 1999). The Toro people live in one large village, Turkwam, some two km. southeast of Kanja on the Wamba-Fadan Karshi road  
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau:  
**Source:** Blench (1999)

Traude = Dghwede  
Traudé = Dghwede  
tRor = Ror: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster  
Tsábe – dialect of Yoruba  
Tsaganci = next  
Tsagu = Ciwogai  
Tsamba = Samba Daka  
Tshekeri = Işekiri  
Tsigadi – dialect of Kambari I  
Tsikimba – dialect of Kambari II  
Tsiyadi – dialect of Kambari I  
Tsiwanci – dialect of Kambari II

#### 435. Tsobo

1.A Cibbo  
1.B Tsóbó  
1.C nyi Tsó  
2.A Lotsu–Piri, Pire, Fire  
2.B Kitta  
3. Gombe State, Kaltungo LGA, Adamawa State, Numan LGA  
4. 2,000 (1952)  
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Waja group  
6. Bərbou, Guzubo, Swabou  
**Source(s)** Kleinwillinghöfer (1992)

Tsudalupe – Reshe

#### 436. Tsupamini

1.A Lopa  
2.B Lopanic  
2.C Lopawa  
3. Niger State, Borgu LGA, Kebbi State, Yauri LGA. At least six villages on the east shore of the Lake plus two others on the west shore.  
4. 960 (NAT 1950); 5,000 (1992 est.). Global estimate with Rop  
5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Western Kainji: Lake group  
**Source(s)** Blench (1992); Blench & McGill (2011)

Tsure Ja = Reshe  
Tsureshe = Reshe  
Tuareg = Tamajeq  
Tubu = Teda  
Tudawa d-Gwan = Ror: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster  
Tufungwa = Fungwa  
Tugbeni = next  
Tugbeni Kaiama = Oruma: member of Inland Ijò: Ijò cluster  
Tugum = next  
Tugumawa = Tigong  
Tugun = Tigong  
Tuguru = Gura: see Lame cluster  
Tuhungwɔrɔ = Hungwəryə  
Tukun = Tigong

#### 437. Tula

1.A Ture  
1.B yii Kıtule  
1.C Naba Kıtule pl. Kıtule  
3. Gombe State, Kaltungo LGA. Tula is 30 km. east of Billiri.  
4. 19,209 (1952 W&B); 12,204 (1961–2 Jungrathmayr); 19,000 (1973 SIL). ca. 50 villages ?100,000 est.  
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Waja group  
6. Baule, Wangke [used for literacy development], Yiri  
7. Reading and Writing Books (I, II) (1991, 2001); Folk Stories (2007);  
8. John (1929); Hymnbook (2006); Gospels John, Luke (2007)  
9. Language Cassettes (7)  
10. Video (traditional Christian hymns) (2006)  
11. History of Christianity in Tula (2006); Tula Land: a community designed neglect (2007); Adventure to Tula land (2005)  
**Source(s)** Kleinwillinghöfer (1992);  
**Refs.** Anon. (1955/6), Jungrathmayr (1968/9)

Tulai = Zeem  
Tum = Kaningkon: see the Kaningkon–Nindem cluster  
Tumala = Mala

#### 438. Tumi

1.B Tutumi  
2.A Kitimi  
3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA  
4. 635 (NAT 1949)  
5. Benue–Congo: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: Kauru subgroup  
**Source(s)** Blench (1984)

Tungbo – North–Western dialect of Iẓon: Ijò cluster

**439. Tunzu**

- 1.B one person Tunzú, people àTunzú  
 1.C ìTunzú  
 2.A Dugusa, Duguza  
 3. Plateau State, Jos East Local Government (5 villages), main settlement at N10° 02, E 9° 06. Bauchi State, Toro LGA (2 villages)  
 4. 2500 speakers (Blench 2003 est.). There are probably another 2000 ethnic Tunzu who don't speak the language.  
 5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: group c  
 10. Izere, Ibinu, Hausa  
 11. Threatened by switch to Hausa  
**Source(s)** Blench & Nengel (2003)

Tuomq – a North–West dialect of Iḻon: Iḻo cluster  
 Tur – Xedi  
 Ture = Tula  
 Ture = Tangale  
 Turegi = Regi: see the Cinda–Regi–Tiyal cluster  
 Turɔgɔ = Rogo  
 Turu = Xedi  
 Turu = Etulo  
 Turuma = Ruma  
 Turumawa = Etulo  
 tUs = Us: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster  
 Tushama = Shama: Shama–Sambuga cluster  
 Tusundura = Sundura  
 Tutumi = Tumi  
 Twareg = Tamajej  
 Tyab = next  
 Tyap = Kataf: see the Katab cluster  
 Tyenga = Kyenga  
 tZuksun = Zuksun: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster

**440. Ubaghara cluster**

3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA  
 4. 30,000 (1985 UBS)  
 5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross group Central:  
 North–South  
 \*Biakpan  
 3. Ubaghara Development Area  
 8. New Testament draft being revised (UBS 1989)  
 \*Ikun  
 3. Ubaghara Development Area  
 \*Etono  
 3. Ubaghara Development Area  
 \*Ugbem  
 3. Egup–Ita Development Area  
 \*Utuma  
 3. Umon Development Area

**441. Ubang**

- 1.B Ûbân  
 3. Cross River State, Obudu LGA  
 5. Benue–Congo: Unclassified: Bendi  
 Ûbân = Ubang  
 Uḻani = Iḻani: member of KOIN: see Iḻo cluster  
 Ubeteng = Ehom: see the Akpet–Ehom cluster  
 Ubima – dialect of Ikwere  
 Ubwəbwə = Rin  
 Ubye – dialect of Èkpeye  
 Ucanja = Rogo  
 Ucepo = Səgəruk  
 Ucinda = Cinda: see the Cinda–Regi–Tiyal cluster

**442. Uda**

- 1.B Uda  
 3. Akwa Ibom State, Mbo LGA  
 4. 10,000 plus (1988)  
 5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross  
**Refs.** Connell (1991)

Udam – Tiv name for Bete and Bekwarra. Stanford (1976)  
 Udekama = a clan name of the Degema  
 Udo – member of Arigidi cluster  
 Udom = Nde: see the Bakor cluster  
 Udsɔ = Iḻo  
 Udū = Idun  
 Udzo = Iḻo  
 Ufe = Yoruba  
 Ufia – member of the Oring cluster  
 Ufiom – member of the Oring cluster

**443. Ugare**

- 2.B Binangeli, Messaka  
 3. Cassetta & Cassetta (1994) say 'Probably 75–80% of Ugare speakers live on the Cameroon side of the border, in the Akwaya subdivision of Cameroon's Southwest Province. The Ugare speakers who live in Nigeria are primarily in the Benue and Taraba States. There is also a large settlement of Ugare speakers in the New Town Berumbe district of Kumba in Cameroon's Southwest Province.'  
 4. 5000 est. (1994)  
 5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Tivoid.  
**Refs:** Cassetta & Cassetta (1994a,b,c)

Ugbala – dialect of Kukele  
 Ugbe (Ugee) – Sub–tribe of Tiv in Cameroon near Turan. Population 800. Gospel Recordings (1971). Not Tiv (Maaki Adam).  
 Ugbem – member of the Ubaghara cluster  
 Ugee = Ugbe  
 Ugep = Lokaa

**444. Uhami**

- 2.B Isua
- 3. Ondo State, Akoko–South and Owo LGAs
- 4. 5,498 (1963)
- 5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North–Western Edoid ii.

Uhungwɔrɔ = Hungwɔryə

Uive = Iyive

Ujagbo – Bendel State, Agbazko LGA; dialect of Esan? Bradbury (1957)

Ujo = Ijɔ

Ujɔ = Iʒɔn: Ijɔ cluster

Ùkãã = 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 Iṣe; Edo State, Akoko Edo LGA, towns of Kakumo–Akoko and Anyaran
  - 5. Benue–Congo: Ukaan
  - 6. Ìshè, Èkakoṣ, Auga
- Refs.** Jungraithmayr (1973); Olukoju (1985); Abiodun (2001)

Ukanafun – dialect of Anaang

Ukele = Kukele

Ukelle = Kukele

Uki = Bokyi

Ukpe – see the Ukpe–Bayobiri cluster

Ukpe = Ukue

**446. Ukpe–Bayobiri cluster**

- 3. Cross River State, Obudu and Ikom LGAs
  - 4. 12,000 (1973 SIL)
  - 5. Benue–Congo: Unclassified: Bendi
- \*Ukpe  
\*Bayobiri

**447. Ukpet–Ehom cluster**

- 1.A Akpet–Ehom
  - 3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA
  - 5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross: East–West group
- \*Ukpet
- 1.B Akpet
- \*Ehom
- 1.B Ubeteng
  - 1.C Ebeteng

Ukpe = Okpe

Ukpiilla = Okpela: member of the Ivbie North–Okpela–Arhe cluster

Uku = Oko: see the Oko–Eni–Osayen cluster

**448. Ukue**

- 2.A Ukpe, Èkpenmi
- 3. Ondo State, Akoko South LGA
- 4. 5,702 (1963)
- 5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North–Western Edoid ii.

Ukwali = Ukwuanì: see Ukwuanì–Aboh–Ndonì

**449. Ukwa**

- 3. Cross River State, Akampka LGA
  - 5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross
- Source(s)** Connell (1991)

Ukwani = Ukwuanì: see the Ukwuanì–Aboh–Ndonì cluster

Ukwese – Live among the Tiv

**450. Ukwuanì–Aboh–Ndonì cluster**

- 3. Delta State, Ndokwa LGA; Rivers State, Ahoada LGA
  - 4. 150,000 (SIL)
  - 5. Benue–Congo: Igboïd: Ukwuanì
- \*Ukwuanì
- 1.A Ukwani, Ukwali, Kwale
- 3. Delta State, Ndokwa LGA
  - 6. Utaaba, Emu, Abbi, Obiaruku
- 7. 1 Primer
- \*Aboh
- 1.A Eboh
  - 3. Delta State, Ndokwa LGA
- \*Ndonì
- 3. Rivers State, Ahoada LGA

Ula = Fungwa

Uled Suliman – member of Arabic cluster

Uleme = Uneme

**451. Ulukwumi**

- 1.A Unukwumi
  - 3. Delta State, Aniocha and Oshimili LGAs
  - 4. less than 10,000
  - 5. Benue–Congo: Defoid: unclassified Yoruboid language
- Source(s)** Elugbe p.c.

Ume – dialect of Isoko

**452. Umon**

- 1.C Amon
- 3. Cross River State, Akamkpa LGA
- 4. 25 villages
- 5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross: Central: North–South
- 8. Scripture portions 1895

Umuahia – dialect of Igbo

Unege – Igbo

**453. Uneme**

- 1.A Uleme, Ileme, Ineme
3. Edo State, Etsako, Agbazilo and Akoko–Edo LGAs. The Uneme are a casted blacksmith group and live scattered among other language groups.
4. 6,000 (1952).
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North–Central Edoid ii.
7. 1 primer

Ungu = Idun

Ungwe = Hungwəryə

Union = next

Union Igbo: see the Igbo cluster

Unogboko – dialect of Isoko

Unwana – dialect of Igbo

Unyeada – dialect of Obolo

Upata – dialect of Ekpere

Ura = Fungwa

Urahuli = Huli: member of Fali cluster

Ura Madzarin = Madzarin: member of Fali cluster

Uramween = Bween: member of Fali cluster

Uregi = Regi: see the Cinda–Regi–Tiyal cluster

Urga – dialect of Margi

**454. Urhobo**

- 1.A Sobo (not recommended) (See also Isoko)
- 2.C Biotu (See also Isoko)
3. Delta State, Ethiopie and Ughelli LGAs
4. at least 173,000 (1952 REB); 340,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: South–Western Edoid
6. Several dialects, Agbarho accepted as standard. Okpe and Uvbie, often regarded as dialects of Urhobo, are treated as distinct languages (q.v.) on purely linguistic grounds
7. Primers 1927, 1959, 1976, Reading Book 1963
8. Bible in press 1976, New Testament 1951 and 1962, Scripture portions from 1927

Uro – member of the Akoko cluster

Urogo = Rogo

Uroovin = Vin: member of Fali cluster

**455. Usaghade**

- 1.A Usakade(t)
- 1.B Usaghade
- 2.A Isangele
3. Cross River State, Odukpani LGA; mainly in Cameroon, Isangele sub–division
4. estimate 10,000 (1990) although mostly in Cameroon
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Lower Cross

**Source(s)** Connell (1990)

Ushama = Shama: see Shama–Sambuga cluster

Usokun = Degema

Utaaba – dialect of Ukwuanj

Utanga = Otank

Uti – dialect of Isoko

Utonkon = Ufia: see the Oring cluster

Utse = Baceve

Utser = Baceve

Utseu = Baceve: see the Iceve cluster

Utugwang – member of the Obe cluster

Utuma – member of the Ubaghara cluster

Utur = Etulo

**456. Uvbie**

- 1.A Uvwie, Evrie, Uvhria, Effurum, Effurun, Evhro (not recommended)
3. Delta State, Ethiopie LGA
4. 6,000 (1952)
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: South–Western Edoid

Uvhria = Uvbie

Uvin = Vin: member of Fali cluster

Uvwie = Uvbie

Uwepa–Uwano – dialect of Etsako = Yekhee

Uwet = Bakpinka

Uwookwu – dialect of Igede

Uyanga = Doko–Uyanga

Uzairue – dialect of Etsako = Yekhee

**457. Uzekwe**

- 1.A Ezekwe
3. Cross River State, Ogoja LGA
4. 5,000 (1973 SIL)
5. Benue–Congo: Cross River: Delta–Cross: Upper Cross: Central: North–South

Uzere – dialect of Isoko

Uzo = Itu–Mbon–Uzo

Uzo = Baatonun

Uzo = Izon: Ijo cluster

**458. Vaghat–Ya–Bijim–Legeri cluster**

3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA; Bauchi State, Tafawa Balewa LGA
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group: Southwestern subgroup: cluster 1

**458.\*Vaghat**

1.B Ti Vaghat

1.C sg. Vaghat, pl. aVaghat

2.A Kadun, Kwanka

3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA; Bauchi State, Tafawa Balewa LGA

**458.\*Ya**

1.B Tiya

1.C sg. Ya, pl. a-Ya

2.A Boi

3. Bauchi State, Tafawa Balewa LGA. 10 villages 20 km. South of Tafawa Balewa

4. less than 5,000 (1990)

**Source(s)**

**458.\*Bijim**

3. Bauchi State, Tafawa Balewa LGA

**Source(s)**

**458.\*Legeri**

3. Plateau State, Mangu LGA

**Source(s)** Blench (1990)

Vəcəmwe = Kamwe

Və Mvəran = Mburku

**459. Vemgo–Mabas**

5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Mandara–Mafa–Sukur major group: Mandara Group

**\*Vemgo**

3. Borno State, Gwoza LGA; Adamawa State, Michika LGA; and in Cameroon

**Refs.** Wolff (1971,1974); Dieu & Renaud (1983)

**\*Mabas**

3. Adamawa State, Michika LGA. 10 km. S.E. of Madagali

4. A single village on the Nigeria/Cameroon frontier

**Refs.** Dieu & Renaud (1983), Blench (1990)

Vere = next

Verre = Momi, Mom Jango

Vəne Mi = Miya

Vigzar = next

Vik Zaar = Zaar: see the Guus-Zaar cluster

Vimtim = Vin: member of Fali cluster

VinaHə = Kariya

Vina Zumbun = Zumbun

Visik = next

Vizik – dialect of Lamang Central: see the Lamang cluster

Vodni = Badni – dialect of Mwaghavul?

Vomni = Ndera: see the Koma cluster

**460. Vono**

1.B Kivɔnɔ

1.C Avɔnɔ

2.B Kibolo, Kiwollo, Kiballo

3. Kaduna State, Saminaka LGA

4. 335 (NAT 1949); 500 (1973 SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: Kauru subgroup

**Source(s)** Blench (1986)

**461. Voro**

1.A Vɔrɔ

1.B Ebəna, Ebina

1.C Bena

2.A Woro

2.B Yungur

3. Adamawa State, Song and Guyuk LGAs, South of the Dumne road. Waltande and associated hamlets.

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Yungur group

**Source(s)** Blench (1987); Kleinwillinghöfer (1992)

Voute = Vute

vuBaangi = Baangi: see the Kambari I cluster

**462. Vute**

1.A Bute, Mbute, Wute, Voute

1.C Mbutere

3. Taraba State, Sardauna LGA; northeast Mambila Plateau, but mainly in Cameroon

4. 1,000 or less in Nigeria; 30,000 in Cameroon (1985 EELC)

5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Northern Bantoid: Mambiloid

6. At least 6 dialects

**Source(s)**

**Refs.** Guarisma (1978); Thwing (1987)

Vwang (Gyell–Kuru–Vwang) – dialect group of Berom

Vwezhi – dialect of Gbagyi

Wa–Duku – a dialect of Bacama: see the Bata cluster

Wa–Gwamhi = next

Wa–Wuri = Gwamhi–Wuri

Wa’a = Dghwedé

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

WaGɔi = Agoi

Waha = Waga: see Lamang cluster, Lamang Central

Wahe – dialect of Gbari

Waja = Wiyaa

**463. Waka**

3. Adamawa State, Fufore, Mayo Belwa LGAs

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Mumuye–Yendang group: Yendang subgroup

Wakande = Mbembe

Wakane (Gwoza Wakane) – a dialect of Lamang North: see the Lamang cluster

Wake = Kwange: refers to Gbari and Gbagyi

Wakiriķe = Kiriķe: member of KOIN: see Ijɔ cluster

Wakura – cover term for several languages in the Michika LGA of

Borno State. See Lamang, Glavda, Guduf

Walo = Pero

Wamba = Nungu

Wamdiu – dialect of Margi South

**464. Wandala** cluster

- 1.A Mandara, Ndara
  3. Borno State. Bama, Gwoza LGAs.
  4. 19,300 in Nigeria (1970); 23,500 in Cameroon (1982 SIL)
  5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Mandara–Mafa–Sukur major group: Mandara group
  8. Mark in Cameroon dialect 1967
- \*Wandala
- 1.C Wandala
  - 2.A Mandara
  4. Used as a vehicular language in this locality of Nigeria and Cameroon

\*Mura

- 1.C Mura
- 2.A Mora, Kiridi Mora
3. Uncertain if this member of the cluster is spoken in Nigeria
4. An archaic form of Wandala spoken by non–Islamized populations

\*Malgwa

- 1.C Məlgwa
- 2.C Malgo, Gamargu, Gamergu
3. Borno State, Damboa, Gwoza and Konduga LGAs
4. 10,000 (TR 1970)
6. Gwanje
9. Grammar (Lohr 1999)

**Source(s)**

**Refs.** Dieu & Renaud (1983)

Wandi – member of the Das cluster  
Wangday = Wandī: see Das cluster  
Wange – dialect of Tula  
Wapan = Abinsi, Wapan: see Kororofa cluster  
Wara = Akimba: see Kambari II cluster

**465. Warji**

- 1.B Sərzakwai
- 2.B Sar
- 2.C Sarawa
3. Bauchi State, Darazo LGA, Ganjuwa district, and Ningi LGA, Warji district; Jigawa State, Birnin Kudu LGA
4. 28,000 (LA 1971); 50,000 (Skinner, 1977)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch B: Bade–Warji major group: Warji group
6. Gala (?)

**Refs.** Jungraithmayr (1967); Skinner (1977);

Warri = Işəkiri  
Warwar – a dialect of Nor  
Wase = Jukun of Wase: see the Jukun cluster  
wasFer = Fer: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster  
Wate (Fadan Wate) – dialect of Ninzam  
Wau – see Jiir, Kar, Koor, Ror, Us and Zuksun; in the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster

Wawa – dialect of Busa  
Wayam = Wāyā

**466. Wāyā**

- 1.A Wayam
  - 1.B Tūwāyā
  - 1.C Vūwāyā pl. Āwāyā
  3. Niger State, Rafi and Shiroro LGAs, Wayam town
  5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: West: Baushi cluster
- Source(s)** Blench (2001), McGill (2010)  
**Refs.** Temple (1922: 341,518,523); Gunn and Conant (1960: 63)

Wedu – Less than 1000 scattered among the Angas; Related to Tal. Gospel Recordings (1971)

Wegam = Kugama

Wegele = Gengle

Wéme – dialect of Gbe

Weppa–Wano = Uwepa–Uwano: see Etsakọ = Yėkhee

Were = Mom Jango

Were = Momi

West Gwari = Gbari

West Ogbah – a dialect of Ogbah

West (Idoma West) – a dialect of Idoma

West (Margi West) – a dialect of Putai

West (Mbe West) – a dialect of Mbe

Western Hausa – a dialect of Hausa

Western Olodiana – a dialect of Iẓon: Ijọ cluster

Western Okpamheri – a dialect of Okpamheri

Western Tarakiri – a dialect of Iẓon: Ijọ cluster

Western (Mbube Western) – a dialect of Mbe

Wi = Kwange: a dialect of Gbari

Widala=Kholok

Wihə = Kariya

Wimum = Limbum

Wipsi–Ni (Kukum Wipsi–nī = Fer: see Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun

Wipsi–Ni (Zusu Wipsi–nī = Zuksun: see Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun

**467. Wiyaa**

- 1.A Wagga
  - 1.B Nyan Wiyāù
  - 1.C Wiyāà
  - 2.A Waja
  3. Gombe State, Balanga and Kaltungo LGAs, Waja district. Taraba State, Bali LGA.
  4. 19,700 (1952 W&B); 50,000 (1992 est.)
  5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Waja group
  6. Plain and Hills
  7. Primer 1924; Reading and Writing Book (2006); Counting & Numbering (2006)
  8. John 1926, Matthew 1935. NT extracts (2007)
- Source(s)** Blench (1990, 2007)  
**Refs.** Kleinewillinghöfer (1989, 1990a,b)

Wiyāà = Waja

Wiyáù (nyan Wiyáù) = Waja  
Wiyap = Jiru  
Woga = Waga: dialect of Ghumbagha: Lamang cluster  
Wom = Pere  
wooKag = Kag: see the Kag–Fer–Jiir–Kar–Koor–Ror–Us–Zuksun cluster  
Worku – dialect of Igede  
Woro = Voro  
Worom = Berom  
Wula – dialect of Kamwe  
Wúlâ – dialect of Bokyi  
Wudufu – Bauchi State, Darazo LGA, related to Zumbun.  
Nitecki (1972); Gunn (1953). Probably Mburku  
Wukari = Jukun of Wukari: see the Kororofa cluster  
Wur Nzanyi = Nzanyi  
Wurbo – a dialect of Central Jukun?  
Wúrgà – dialect of Margi  
Wurkum – see Jukun of Wurkum  
Wurkum – ‘‘hill people’’ a cover term used for the peoples of the Wurkum area, Taraba State, Karim Lamido LGA. The term Wurkum is applied to the following groups Kyak, Banda, Kulung, Kwonci, Maghdi, Kholok, Mingang, Pero, Piya and Nyam. Several of these groups remain to be investigated.  
Wutana – 1075 in Bauchi Emirate. Temple (1922: 367,431). No further information  
Wute = Vute

#### 468. Xedi

1.A Hidé, Hide, Xide, Xedi  
1.B Xədi  
2.A Gra, Tur, Turu, Tourou, Ftour  
3. Borno State, Gwoza LGA; Adamawa State, Michika LGA; and in Cameroon  
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Mandara–Mafa–Sukur major group: Mandara Group

#### Source(s)

**Refs.** Wolff (1971, 1974); Dieu & Renaud (1983:88); Eguchi (1969); Frajzyngnier (200?)

Xədkala = Hédkàlà: dialect of Ghumbagha: see the Lamang cluster

Xədi = Xedi

Ya – member of Vaghat cluster

Yaa – dialect of Mumuye

Yáá Mòò = Mò

Yaat – member of Hyam cluster

#### 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. Benue–Congo: Idomoid  
6. Alifokpa, Ijegu  
8. Gospel of Mark in print, 1980  
**Refs.** Armstrong (1979)

Yache = Yace

Yagba – dialect of Yoruba

Yaghwatadaxa = Guduf

Yakā = Lokəə

Yakə = Lokəə

Yakö = Lokəə

Yakoko – a dialect of North–Eastern Mumuye: see the Mumuye cluster

Yakoro = Bekwarra

Yakurr = Lokəə

#### 470. Yala

1.C Iyala  
4. 25,650 (1952); 50,000 (1973 SIL)  
5. Benue–Congo: Idomoid: Idoma

#### 470.a \*Yala Ikom

1.A Nkum

3. Cross River State, Ikom LGA

**Refs.** Armstrong (1968)

#### 470.b \*Yala Obubra

2.A Nkum Akpambe

3. Cross River State, Obubra LGA

#### 470.c \*Yala Ogoja

3. Cross River State, Ogoja LGA

6. Yala Ọkpõ□□ma (Central Yala) spoken in all hamlets comprising Ọkpõ□□ma village; Yala Igbeeku spoken between Igbeeku Rikọ and Oloko; Yala Ọkpame, spoken in Ọkpkame, Yehe and Ebo.  
7. Pre–reading book, Primers 1–5 1973, Folk Stories 1975, Health Stories (2) 1974–5, stories by students, literacy programme in progress  
8. Bible translation in progress, Mark 1975,

**Refs.** Bunkowski (1972, 1976); Oko (1986, 1989)

Yamaltu = Nyimatli: see the Tera cluster

#### 471. Yamba

1.C Yamba

2.B Mbem

2.C Kaka (not recommended)

3. Taraba State, Sardauna, Gashaka LGAs, Antere and other border villages; mainly spoken in Cameroon

4. few in Nigeria; 25,000 in Cameroon (1982 SIL)

5. Benue–Congo: Bantoid: Southern Bantoid: Grassfields; Mbam–Nkam; Nkambe cluster

**Source(s)** Blench (1990)

### Atlas of Nigerian Languages Edition III.

Yamma (Gwari Gamma) = Gbari  
Yan = Yang: see the Lala cluster  
Yandang = Yendang  
Yang – member of the Lala cluster

#### 472. Yangkam

1.C Yanƙam  
2.A Bashiri  
2.C Basharawa  
3. Plateau State, Langtang and Wase LGAs, Bashar town  
4. [20,000 (1977 Voegelin and Voegelin)]. N.B. All published population figures refer to the ethnic population. However, these groups now speak only Hausa. The likely number of speakers is less than 400, all over 40 years of age.  
5. Benue–Congo: Benue: Tarokoid  
**Source:** Blench (1996)  
**Refs.** Temple (1922: 503); Shimizu (1980a:I)

Yangur = Bena  
Yasgua = Yeskwa  
Yatye = Yace  
Yaurawa = Reshe  
Yauri – dialect of Reshe  
Yawotatacha = next  
Yawotataxa = next  
Yaxmare = Gava: Guduf–Gava cluster

#### 473. Yebu

1.B Yëbù  
1.C Nín Yëbù  
2.A Awok  
3. Gombe State, Kaltungo LGA: 10 km northeast of Kaltungo  
4. 2,035 (1962); xx villages  
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Waja group i.  
7. Reading and Writing Book (2007);  
8. Hymnbook (2007); Gospel of Luke ready for printing  
11. Cassettes of Gospel of Luke  
**Source(s)** Kleinewillinghöfer (1991); Blench (2008)  
**Refs.** Jungraithmayr (1968); Kleinewillinghöfer (1998)

#### 474. Yedina

1.A Yídónà  
2.C Buduma  
3. Borno State, islands of Lake Chad and mostly in Chad  
4. 20,000 in Chad; 25,000 total (1987 SIL)  
5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara branch B: Yedina group  
6. Yedina, Kuri (not in Nigeria)  
**Source(s)**  
**Refs.** Gaudiche (1938)

Yeghe – dialect of Kana

#### 475. Yèkhee

1.B Yèkhee: not all speakers of the language recognise this as the name of the language.  
2.A Etsako: the language is not the only language listed as being spoken in Etsako LGA.  
2.B Iyèkhee, Afenmai, Kukuruku (not recommended)  
3. Edo State, Etsako, Agbako and Okpebho LGAs  
4. 73,500 (1952), 150,000 (UBS 1987)  
5. Benue–Congo: Edoid: North–Central Edoid  
6. Auchi, Uzairue, South Ivbie, Uwepa–Uwano, (Weppa–Wano), Avbianwu (Fugar), Avbiele, Ivbiadaobi  
8. New Testament ms being keyboarded, translation of Psalms in progress (UBS 1989)  
**Refs.** Elugbe (1989)

Yele = Burak  
Yendam = Yandang

#### 476. Yendang

1.A Yendam, Yandang, Yundum, Nyandang  
3. Adamawa State, Numan, Mayo Belwa, and Karim Lamido LGAs  
4. 8,100 (1952); 10,000 (1973 SIL)  
5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Mumuye–Yendang group: Yendang subgroup  
**Source(s)**

Yenegue = Epie  
Yergam = Tarok  
Yergum = Tarok  
Yerwa – dialect of Kanuri: Kanuri–Kanembu  
yes Bèfiràn = Firan  
yes Firàn = Firan  
Yeskwa = Nyankpa  
Yidda = Mada  
Yídónà = Yedina  
Yigha = Leyigha  
yii Kùtùle = Tula  
Yiive = Iyive  
Yikuben = Yukuben  
Yimtim = Fali  
Yiri – dialect of Tula

#### 477. Yiwom

2.B Gerka, Gurka  
2.C Gerkawa  
3. Plateau State, Shendam and Langtang LGAs  
4. 2,520 (Ames 1934); 8,000 (1973 SIL)  
5. Chadic: West sub–branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Bole group: Gerka subgroup  
**Source(s)**  
**Refs.** Jungraithmayr (19xx)

Yofu = Kumba  
Yorda = Kpan  
Yorɔ – dialect of Mumuye



**478. Yoruba**

1.A Yorouba, Yariba (Cust)

1.B Yorùbá

1.C Yorùbá

2.A Aku, Akusa, Eyagi, Nago

3. Most of Kwara, Lagos, Osun, Oyo, Ogun and Ondo States; western LGAs in Kogi State; and into Benin Republic and Togo. Yoruba is spoken as a ritual language in Cuba and Brazil

4. 5,100,000 (1952), 15,000,000 (UBS 1984)

5. Benue–Congo: Defoid: Yoruboid: Edekiri

6. Many dialects: Afo, Akono, Amusigbo, Awori, Aworo, Bunu, Egba, Egbado, Ekiti, Gbedde, Igbomina, Ifaki, Ife, Ifira, Igbena, Ijebu, Ijẹsa (Ijọsha), Ijọ Akpọi, Ijumu, Ikale, Ila, Ilaje, Oba, Ondo, Ora, Owe, Owọ, Oyo, Ufe, Yagba.

A partial and preliminary subgrouping is:

Central, including Ifè, Ijèshà, Èkìtì;

North West, including Oyó, Ègbá, Ọshùn;

North East, including Yagba, Gbédé, Ijùmú;

South West, including Tsábe and Kétu (both spoken in Benin and adjacent border areas of Kwara and Ogun States);

South East, including Ondo, Owọ, Ijẹba, Ìkálé, Ìlájẹ and Ijò–Àpòì

7. Much literature for over 100 years; Official Orthography

8. Scripture Portions from 1850, Bible 5 editions 1900–1966, New Testament 8 editions 1865–1959, new translation submitted for publication, new translation of Bible in first draft

14. Many internet sites. Google offered in Yoruba.

**Refs.** Akinkugbe (1976); Capo (1989)

**479. Yoti**

1.A Yoti

3. Adamawa State, Numan LGA

5. Adamawa–Ubangi: Adamawa: Mumuye–Yendang group: Yendang subgroup

**Source:** Kato (2009)

Youtubo = Gòmnoṃe: see the Koma cluster

**480. Yukuben**

1.A Nyikuben, Nyikobe, Ayikiben, Yikuben

1.C Oohum, Uuhum

2.B Boritsu, Balaabe

2.C Uuhum-Gigi in Cameroun

3. Taraba State, Takum LGA; and in Furu-Awa subdivision, Cameroon

4. 10,000 (1971 Welmers); 1,000 in Cameroun (1976)

5. Benue–Congo: Benue: Jukunoid: Yukuben–Kutep

**Source:** Rennison (2005)

**Refs.** Shimizu (1980); Koops (1990); Breton (1993)

Yukutare = Bitare

Yumu – dialect of Kambari 1

Yundum = Yandang

Yungirba = Bena

Yungur = Bena

Za = Ghye: see Kamwe

Zaar – member of the Guus-Zaar cluster

Zabarma = next

Zabermawa = Zarma

Zaghvana = Dghwedè

Zakshi – member of the Zari cluster

Zaksə = Zakshi: the Zari cluster

Zaladeva = next

Zaladva – member of the Lamang cluster

Zamani = Shuwa–Zamani

Zamfarawa – Western dialect of Hausa

Zana = Baatɔnɔn

**481. Zangwal**

3. Bauchi State, Bauchi LGA

5. Chadic: West sub-branch B: Bade–Warji major group: Zaar group: Guruntum sub-group

Zany = Nzanyi: the Nzanyi cluster

Zar = next

Zar = Zaar: see Guus-Zaar cluster

Zaranda – member of the Geji cluster

Zarazon (Jos Zarazon) – dialect of Izere

Zarbarma = Zarma

Zarek = Izere

**482. Zari cluster**

2.C Barawa

3. Bauchi State, Toro and Tafawa Balewa LGAs; Plateau State, Jos LGA

5. Chadic: West branch B: Zaar group

\*Zakshi

1.A Zaksə

4. 2,950 (1950 HDG)

\*Boto

1.A Boot

2.C Bibot

4. 1,000 (1950 HDG)

\*Zari

2.A Kopti, Kwapm

Zaria – dialect of Fulfulde

**483. Zarma**

- 1.A Zerma, Dyerma, Dyarma, Djerma
- 2.A Songhai
- 2.C Zabarma, Zarbarma, Zaberma
3. Kebbi State, Argungu, Birnin Kebbi and Bunza LGAs; Niger State, villages between Mokwa and Kontagora; also in Republics of Benin, Burkina Faso and Niger
4. 12,400 (1931 W&B); 50,000 in Nigeria (1973 SIL), 1,495,000 in Niger (1986)
5. Nilo-Saharan: Songhai
8. New Testament 1954, portions 1934; Old Testament draft under revision (UBS 1989)
9. Dictionaries:

Zauranchi – Hausa

**484. Zeem-Caari-Danshe-Dyarim cluster**

- 2.C Barawa
3. Bauchi State, Toro LGA
5. Chadic: West branch B: Zaar group

**\*Zeem**

4. Extinct (Caron 2005)

**\*Tule**

- 2.C Tulai
4. Extinct (Caron 2005)

**\*Danshe**

4. Extinct (Caron 2005)

**1.B Chaari**

4. ‘few hundred’ speakers (Caron 2005)

**\*Dyarim**

- 1.B one person Mən Dyarim, people Dyarim
- 1.C Ndyarim Tə
- 2.A Kaiwari
3. Their main settlement is about 7 km. south of Toro town in Toro LGA (N10° 02, E 9° 04).
4. ca. 2000 ethnic Dyarim with a fraction speaking the language well, i.e. ca. 100. (Blench 2005 est.)
10. Hausa, Fulfulde, Izere, Tunzu, Loro
11. Threatened by switch to Hausa

**Source(s)** Blench (2003, 2005)

**\*?Lushi**

- 1.A Lukshi
- 1.B Dokshi

Zendi dialect of Izere

Zeng = Zing – dialect of Mumuye

Zerma = Zarma

Zələdvə = Zaladva: see Lamang cluster

Zhar – member of the Jar cluster

**485. Zhire**

- 2.B Kenyi
3. Kaduna State, Kachia and Jama’ a LGAs
5. Benue–Congo: Plateau: Western group: North–western subgroup: Hyamic

Zhiru = Jiru

Zhitako = Dibo

Zilivə = Zizilivakan

Zing – dialect of Mumuye

Zinna = Zing – dialect of North–Eastern Mumuye: Mumuye cluster

Ziri = Momi

Zitako = Dibo

**486. Zizilivəkan**

1.B Zilivə

1.C ÀmZírív

2.A Fali of Jilbu

3. Adamawa State, Mubi LGA, Jilbu town; and in Cameroon

4. ‘a few hundred’ in Cameroon

5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Bata group

**Source(s)** Wade (1990)

**Refs.** Dieu & Renaud (1983)

Zlogba – Dialect of west side of Mandara.

Westermann and Bryan (1952)

Zo = Mak

Zodi = Dot: see the Das cluster

Zogbeya = Kaiama: see Busa cluster t

Zogbme = Kaiama: see Busa cluster

Zomo – Less than 1000 south of the Cip language area; Related to Miship and Mwaghavul?

Zoo = Mak

**487. Zora**

1.B iZora

1.C uZora pl. aZora

2.C Cikobu, Chokobo

3. Plateau State, Bassa LGA

4. 425 (1936 HDG); in three settlements close to N10° 21.7, E 8° 50.6. About 3000 ethnic Zora of which ca. 50% have fluent command of the language.

5. Benue–Congo: Kainji: Eastern Kainji: Northern Jos group: North–central cluster

10. Hausa is the second language of the whole community and the first language of ca. half. Jere is the other main language known to Zora

11. Highly endangered; not actively spoken by the younger generation

**Source(s)** Blench (2003)

Zubakpna = dialect of Gbari

**488. Zubazuba**

1.B Gamazuba

3. Igwama, Mariga LGA, Niger State

**Source(s)** Yoder (2009)

Zugweya = Kaiama: see Busa cluster

Zul = Zulawa – member of the Polci cluster

Zulawa – member of the Polci cluster

Zumbul – member of the Das cluster

**489. Zumbun**

1.A Jimbin

1.B Vina Zumbun

3. Bauchi State, Darazo LGA

4. 1,500 (LA 1971)

5. Chadic: West sub-branch B: Warji group

6. Wudufu (possible dialect)

**Refs.** Skinner (1977)

Zumper (not recommended) = Kuteb

Zumu – dialect of Bata: see the Bata cluster

Zungur = Gingwak, Baḍa: see the Jar cluster

Zuru – dialect of Lela

Zusu (Wipsi-ni Zusu) = Zuksun: see the Kag-Fer-

Jiir-Kar-Koor-Ror-Us-Zuksun cluster

Zurubu = Surubu

Zwall – member of the Shall-Zwall cluster

Zyemawa – only known from Temple (1922:  
395,431) 240 in Bauchi Emirate.

The languages of Nigeria by language family

**NIGER-CONGO**

**MANDE**

Central Mande

Sorko [?]

Southeast Mande

a. Busa cluster

Bisā

Bokobaru

Boko

b.

Kyenga

Shanga

**ATLANTIC**

Fulfulde

**IJOID**

a. Defaka

b. Ijo

i. Inland Ijo

Biseni

Akita

Oruma

ii. Izon

a. West

b. Central (North-East, North-West, South-West, South-East)

iii. Nembe-Akaha

Nembe

Akaha

iv. KOIN

a. KAKIBA

Kalaḅari

Kiriḳe

Iḅani

b. Nkoro

**GUR**

Baatonun

**ADAMAWA-UBANGI**

ADAMAWA

a. Waja group

i. Wiyaa [=Wiyaa]

Tula

Awak

Kamo

Dadiya

Bangwinji

ii. Dijim-Bwilim

Tsobo

b. Bikwin group

Burak

Loo

Mak

Tala?

Kyak

Moo

Leelau

Maghdi

c. Longuda

Longuda cluster

d. Yungur group

i.

Lala cluster (Yang, Roba, Ebode)

Voro

Bəna

?Shaama

ii. Mboi cluster

Gana

Banga

Haanda

iii. Kaan

e. Kwa group

Baa

f. Jen group

Dza

Mingang Doso

Joole

Tha

Kanawa?

g. Mbum group

Laka

h. Mumuye-Yendang group

i. Mumuye

Mumuye (North East and South West)

Rang

Pangseng

ii. Yendang group

a.

Maya (=Bali)

Kpasham

- b.
  - Waka
  - Yendang
  - Yoti
- c.
  - Teme
- d.
  - Gengle
  - Kugama
  - Kumba
- i. Vere-Duru
  - Vere
  - Momi
  - Mom Jango
  - Koma cluster
  - Gomme
  - Gomnome
  - Ndera
- j. Leko group
  - Samba Leko
  - Pere
  - Nyong
- k. Kam

**UBANGI**

Gbaya

**KWA**

Gbe cluster (Alada-Asento-Gun-Phela-Weme)

**WEST BENUE-CONGO**

Akpes cluster

Akpes, Ashe, Daja, Efifa, Esuku, Gedegede, Ibaram, Ikorom, Iyani

Akokoid

Arigidi cluster

(incl. Arigidi, Afa, Erusu, Ese, Igasi, Oge, Ojo, Oyin, Udo, Uro)

Ahan-Ayere

Edoid

- a. Delta Edoid
  - Epie-Atiṣa
  - Egēṣe
  - Degema
- b. Southwestern
  - Uvbiē
  - Urhobo

- Okpe
- Isoko
- Ẹruwa
- c. North-Central
  - i.
    - Edo
    - Esan
    - Emai-Iuleha-Ora
  - ii.
    - Ghotuṣo
    - Uneme
    - Etsako/Yekhee
    - Ivbie North-Okpela-Arhe
    - Osoṣo
    - Sasaru-Enwan-Igwe
    - Ikpeshi
- d. Northwestern
  - i. Southern
    - Okpe-Idesa-Akuku
    - Okpamheri
    - Oloṣa
    - Emhalhe
  - ii. Osse Group
    - Uhami
    - Iyayu
    - Ukue
    - Ehuṣun

Igboid

- a.
  - Igbo
  - Izi-Ezaa-Ikwo-Mgbo
  - Ika
  - Ukwuani-Aboh-Ndoni
  - Ogbah
  - Ikwere
- b.
  - Ekpeye

Nupoid

- a. Ebir cluster
  - Okene-Etunṣo
  - Koto
- b. Gade
- c. Gbari
  - Gbagyi
  - Gbagyi Nkwa
  - Gbari
- d. Nupe group
  - i. Asu
  - ii. Kupa
  - iii. Kakanda (Budon, Gbanmi-Sokun)
  - iv.

Dibo	Rop [=Lopa]
Kami	Tsupamini
Gupa-Abawa	c. Kambari
v. Nupe cluster	i. Kambari 1 cluster
Nupe Central	Ashingini
Nupe Tako	Agadi
Okoid cluster	Avadi
Oko	Baangi
Eni	Yumu
Osayen	ii. Kambari 2 cluster
Idomoid	Agaushi
a.	Akimba
Yace	Nwanci
Akpa	iii. Cipu
b.	iv. Damakawa (†)
Igede	d. Kamuku-Basa
Etulo	i. Basa
c. Idoma cluster	a.
Agatu	Rubasa (Basa-Benue)
Alago	Basa-Gurara
Idoma Central	Basa-Makurdi
Idoma West	b.
Idoma South	Basa-Kontagora
d. Yala (Ikom, Obubra, Ogoja)	Basa-Gumna (only 2 known speakers in 1987)
Yoruboid	c. Kɔrɔmba (Basa-Gurmana)
a. Yoruba	ii. Kamuku cluster
i. Central Ede (Ifẹ, Ijesha, Ekiti etc.)	a. Cinda-Regi-Rogo-Kuki
ii. North East Ede (Yagba, Gbẹde, Ijumu etc.)	b. Səgəmək
iii. South West Ede (Tsabẹ, Ketu, Ana etc.)	c. Hungwɔrɔ
iv. North West Ede (Oyọ, Egbá, Osun etc.)	d. Rogo
v. South East Ede (Ikale, Ilaje, Ijo-Akpɔi)	e. Shama-Sambuga (†?)
b. Işekiri	f. Zubazuba
c. Igala	g. Southeastern
d. Ulukwumi	Fungwa
Unclassified Yoruboid language	Rin
<b>EAST BENUE CONGO</b>	Baushi
<b>UKAAN</b>	Gurmana
Auga	e. Northern group
Ishe	i. cLela
Ikaan	ii. Hun-Saare
Ikakumo	iii. Kag cluster (= ut-Main)
<b>KAINJI</b>	Kag
<b>West Kainji</b>	Fer
a. Reshe	Jiir
b. Lake	Kar
Shen [=Laru]	Koor
	Ror
	Us
	Zuksun
	iv. Gwamhi-Wuri

**East Kainji**

- a.
  - Piti
  - Atsam
- b.
  - Amo
- c. Northern Jos group
  - i.
    - a.
      - Ningi cluster
      - Kudu-Camo (almost extinct)
      - Gamo-Ningi (Butu-Ningi†)
    - b.
      - Lame cluster
      - Gyem (almost extinct)
      - Shau (almost extinct)
    - c.
      - Lere cluster
      - Si-Gana (almost extinct)
    - d. North-central cluster
      - Izora
      - Lemoro
      - Sanga
  - ii. Kauru
    - Gbiri-Niragu
    - Surubu
    - Kurama
    - Mala-Ruma
    - Bina
    - Kono
    - Kaivi
    - Vono
    - Tumi
    - Kinuku
    - Dungu
- c.
  - i.
    - Ziriya, Kere (†)
    - Sheni (almost extinct)
  - ii.
    - Janji
    - Boze-Lore-Panawa-Gusu-Jere-Ibunu (Jere cluster)
    - Iguta
    - Tunzu (=Duguza)

**PLATEAU**

**a. Northwestern**

- Eda
- Edra
- Idon-Doka-Makyali
- Iku-Gora-Ankwe
- Koturmi
- Kulu [?]

**b. Western**

- i. North-western subgroup
  - a. Koro cluster
    - Zar [=Ashe]
    - Tinor [=Waci-Myamya]
  - b. Nyankpa-Idū cluster
    - Nyankpa-Barde [=Yeskwa]
    - Idū
    - Gwara
  - c. Hyamic
    - Shamang
    - Cori
    - Hyam cluster (incl. Kwyeny, Yaat, Sait, Dzar, Hyam of Nok)
    - Zhire
    - Shang
    - Kurmin Dangana [? no data]
  - d.
    - Gyong (=Kagoma)
    - Kamantam

**c. Ninzic**

- Ninzo
- Ce
- Bu-Ninƙada
- Mada-Nkɔ-Gbɔtsu
- Numana-Nunku-Gbantu-Numbu-Ninka
- Ningye
- Anib
- Ninkyop-Nindem
- Ayu?

**d. Beromic**

- i. Beromic
  - Berom
  - Cara
- ii. Iten
- iii. Shall-Zwall

**e. Central**

- i. Rigwe
- ii. Izere cluster
  - northwest Izere
  - northeast Izere
  - Icèn
  - Ganàng

- Firàn
- iii. Tyapic
  - Jju
  - Tyap cluster
    - Tyap
    - Gworok
    - Atakar
    - Kacicere
    - Sholyo
    - Kafančan
- f. Ndunic**
  - Ndun
  - Nyeng
  - Shakara [=Tari]
- g. Alunic**
  - i.
    - Toro
    - Alumu-Təsu
    - Akpondu (†)
  - ii.
    - Hasha
    - Sambe (†)
- h. Southeastern**
  - Fyem
  - Horom
  - Bo-Rukul
- i. Eggonic-Jilic**
  - i. Jilic
    - Jili
    - Jijili
  - ii. Eggonic
    - Eggon
    - Ake
    - Nungu
- j. Tarokoid**
  - Tarok
  - Yaŋkam [=Bashar]
  - Pe [=Pai]
  - Sur
  - Vaghat-Ya-Bijim-Legeri

**k. Eloyi**

**JUKUNOID**

- a. Yukuben-Kutep
  - Yukuben
  - Shibong
  - Bete
  - Lufu
  - Kuteb
  - Kapya
  - Lissa?
- b. Central Jukunoid

- i. Kpan-Etkywan
  - Kpan (Western: Kumbo-Takum, Donga; and Eastern: Apa, Kente, Eregba)
  - Etkywan
- ii. Jukun-Mbembe-Wurbo
  - a. Mbembe Tigong cluster
    - Ashuku
    - 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
  - Ođual
- b.
  - Kųgbọ
  - Mini
  - Kolo cluster (incl. Kolo, Oloiḃiri, and Anyama)
  - Ogbrọnuagum
  - Obulom
  - Ochịchị
  - Ogbogolo

**Ogoni**

- a.
  - Eleme
  - Tẹẹ
  - Ban
- b.
  - Kana
  - Gokana



**Lower Cross**

- a. Central
  - Anaang
  - Efai
  - Efik
  - Ekit
  - Etebi
  - Ibibio
  - Ibuoro
  - Itu Mon Uzo
  - Nkari
  - Ukwa
- b. Periphery
  - Ebughu
  - Enwang
  - Uda
  - Ibinọ
  - Iko
  - Iue
  - Obolo
  - Ọkọbọ
  - Ọrọ
  - Usakade (in Cameroon)

**Upper Cross**

- a. North-South
  - Oring cluster (incl. Ufia, Ufiom, and Okpoto)
  - Kukele
  - Uzekwe
  - Ubaghara cluster (incl. Biakpan, Ikun, Etono, Ugbem, and Utuma)
  - Kohumono
  - Agwagwune cluster (also incl. Erei, Abini, Adim, Abayongo, and Etono II)
  - Umon
- b. East-West
  - Olulumọ-Ikọm
  - Lokaa
  - Nkukoli
  - Lubila
  - Mbembe
  - Legbo
  - Leyigha
  - Lenyima
  - Ukpet-Ehom
  - Agoi
  - Doko-Uyanga
  - Bakpinka (nearly extinct)
  - Kiọng (nearly extinct)
  - Kọrọp
  - Odut (Extinct?)

**BANTOID**

**NORTHERN**

**MAMBILOID**

- a. Mambila
  - Nor cluster
  - Mvanọ
  - Mbọngnọ
  - Somyev
- b.
  - Ndoola (Ndoro)
  - Fam
- c. Vute
- d. Tep

**DAKOID**

- a. Samba cluster
  - Samba Daka
  - Samba Jangani
  - Samba of Mapeo
  - Samba Nnakenyare
  - Samba Tola
  - Dirim
- b. Gaa (=Tiba)
- c. Dong

**SOUTHERN BANTOID**

**a. Tivoid**

- Tiv
- Otank
- Iceve-Maci
- Iyive
- Evant
- Bitare
- Ugare
- Abon
- Batu cluster (Amanda-Afi, Angwe, Kamino)

**b. Buru**

- Buru

**c. Ekoid-Mbe**

- Ndoe cluster (incl. Ekparabong and Balep)
- Ejagham cluster (also incl. Bendeghe, Northern Etung, Southern Etung, Ekin)
- Bakor cluster (incl. Nde-Nsele-Nta, Abanyom, Efutop, Nkem-Nkum, Nnam, Ekajuk)

Mbe

**d. Grassfields Bantu**  
 Dzodinka  
 Lam Nso  
 Limbum  
 Yamba

**e. Beoid**  
 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, Mgbenege, Utugwang,  
     Okworoṅung, and Okworoṅtung)  
     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**

**SONGHAI**  
 Zarma  
 Dendi

**SAHARAN**  
 Kanuri-Kanembu-Manga  
 Teda

**III. AFROASIATIC**

**SEMITIC**

Arabic cluster  
 Shuwa  
 Uled Suliman  
 Baggara

**BERBER**

Tamachek

**CHADIC**

**WEST**

Sub-branch A

Hausa group  
 Hausa  
 Gwandara

Bole-Ngas major group

Bole group  
 a.  
     i. Kerekere  
     ii.  
         Gera  
         Geruma  
         Deno  
         Bure  
         Kubi  
         Giiwo  
         Galambu  
         Daza  
     iii.  
         Bole  
         Ngamo  
         Maaka  
         Beele  
 b.  
     i.  
         Kwaami  
         Pero  
         Piya-Kwonci  
         Kholok  
         Nyam

Kushi	Siri
Kutto	Ciwogai
Tangale	
ii. Dera	Zaar group
Ngas group	a. Barawa cluster
a.	Geji cluster
i. Ngas	Məgang [=Bolu]
ii.	Geji
Mwaghavul	Pyaału [=Pelu]
Cakfem-Mushere	Buu [=Zaranda]
Miship (incl. Doka)	Polci cluster
Jorto	Zul
Kofyar cluster (incl. Kofyar, Mernyang,	Baram
Doemak, Kwagallak, Bwol, Gworam, Jipal)	Dir
iii.	Buli
Goemai	Langas
Koenoem	Luri (†)
Pyapun	Polci
Tal	Zeem cluster
Montol	Zeem
b. Gerka group	Danshe
Yiwom	Lushi
Ron group	Dyarim
a. Ron cluster	Das cluster
Bokkos	Lukshi
Daffo-Butura	Durr-Baraza
Sha	Zumbul
Kulere	Wandi
Karfa	Dot
Shagawu	Zari cluster
Mundat?	Zakshi
b.	Boto
Fyer	Zari
Tambas	Guus-Zaar cluster
<b>Sub-branch B</b>	Sigidi
Bade/Warji major group	Zaar
Bade group	b. Guruntum sub-group
Bade	Zangwal
Duwai	Tala
Ngizim	Ju
Warji group	Guruntum-Mbaaru
Diri	c. Boghom sub-group
Pa'a	Boghom
Sirzakwai (=Warjī)	Kir-Balar
Kariya	Mangas
Mburku	d. Jimi?
Miya	
Zumbun	

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**BIU-MANDARA**

Sub-branch A

Tera group

- a. Tera (incl. Nyimatli, and Pidlimdi, Bura Kokura)  
Jara
- b. Hwana
- c. Ga'anda  
Boga  
Ngwaba

Bura/Higi major group

Bura group

- a. Bura-Pabir  
Cibak  
Putai  
Nggwahyi
- b. Huba  
Margi  
Margi South

Higi group

- Kamwe
- Kirya-Konzəl
- Mukta (?)

Mandara/Mafa/Sukur major group

Mandara group

- a. Wandala cluster  
(incl. Wandala,  
Mura, Malgwa)  
Glavda  
Guduf  
Gava  
Cinene  
Cikide  
Dghwedē  
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. Gudē  
Zizilivəkən  
Fali cluster (incl. Vin, Huli, Madzarin,  
Bween)
    - iii. Nzanyi
  - b. Gudu

Sub-branch B

Kotoko group  
Afađe  
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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