

[Text version of database, created 24/10/2017].

Annotated Swadesh wordlists for the Ukaan group (Benue-Congo family).

Languages included: Ikaan [uka-ika]; Ayegbe [uka-ish].

DATA SOURCES

Abiodun 1997 = Abiodun, Michael Ajibola. 1997. Noun and Demonstrative Classes in Ukaan. *Journal of Educational Humanistic Studies*, 2(3): 1-14. // A short paper on some features of Ukaan nominal morphology. Contains detailed information on the system of deictic pronouns in Ukaan.

Abiodun 1999 = Abiodun, Michael Ajibola. 1999. *A comparative phonology and morphology of Ukaan dialects of Old Akoko division*. Ph.D. Thesis, University of Ilorin, Nigeria. // *A comparative description of Ukaan phonology and morphology, accompanied with a large comparative set of basic lexicon for the four major dialects of Ukaan, and an attempt at reconstructing the original phonology and root shapes of Proto-Ukaan.*

Jungrathmayr 1973 = Jungrathmayr, Hermann. 1973. Notes on the Ishe dialect of Ukaan (Akoko, Western State, Nigeria). *Africana Marburgensia*, 6(1): 38-53. // *Brief paper on the Ayegbe dialect of Ukaan, containing a list of basic lexicon collected by the author.*

Salffner 2009 = Salffner, Sophie. 2009. *Tone in the phonology, lexicon and grammar of Ikaan*. Ph.D. Thesis, University of London, School of Oriental and African Studies. // *A detailed description of the tonology of Ikaan, well illustrated by examples culled from the author's own fieldwork.*

NOTES

1. General.

Ukaan is a cluster of somewhat distantly related dialects (or, perhaps, a

"macrolanguage") spoken by approximately 18,000 people in the Ekiti state of Nigeria. Its external links of Ukaan have not been resolved to common satisfaction; the current consensus is that it constitutes a separate branch within Benue-Congo. According to [Salffner 2009: 27], the main dialects are Ikaan, Ayegbe (= Iṣe, Isheu), Iigau (= Iigao), and Iino (= Iyinno). Comparative lexical wordlists, produced in [Abiodun 1999], show that, for the most part, the number of base lexicon discrepancies between these dialects is relatively negligible; the biggest distance seems to exist between Ikaan and Ayegbe, which makes it reasonable to add at least two different wordlists for the purposes of internal comparison. A few additional discrepancies between Ikaan, on one hand, and Iigau / Iino, on the other, are indicated in the comments.

We use the grammatical description of M. A. Abiodun [1999] as the main source for both dialects, since it is the only published source on this language that has an extensive comparative list of basic vocabulary (including the author's own reconstructions for Proto-Ukaan). The majority of other publications concerns Ikaan as the most widespread dialect of Ukaan, including multiple works by Sophie Salffner, notably her dissertation on the complex prosody and tonal behavior of Ikaan [Salffner 2009] that we have used for corroboration of some of the data. For Ayegbe, a useful alternate source is [Jungrathmayr 1973], with the author's own list of basic lexicon for this dialect; in a few cases where the corresponding entry could not be filled in with Abiodun's data, we have to rely on Jungrathmayr instead.

2. *Transliteration.*

Both Abiodun and Salffner generally rely on standard IPA transcription, so all changes to UTS are cosmetic (*j > y*, etc.).

Abiodun distinguishes between *r* (trill) and *ɾ* (tap); the same distinction is transcribed by Salffner as [r] vs. [ɾ], as if the latter were a voiceless approximant; this agrees with her setting up the voiceless approximants [w], [y] as separate phonemes as well, although, other than the comparative phonetic table in [Salffner 2009: 54], she transcribes the latter as [h^w], [h^y] throughout the rest of the work. We leave all of Salffner's entries graphically unchanged in this respect.

Tonal notations on Ikaan and Ayegbe entries have to be taken with a grain of salt, since actual tone in Ukaan is highly dependent on context, and elicitation of the "base" tone is a complicated affair; for details, [Salffner 2009] should be consulted.

Database compiled and annotated by: G. Starostin (last update: October 2017).

1. ALL

Ikaan *ihòkpátá* # (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Salfner 2009: 184. Not attested in Abiodun's data.

Ayegbe: Not attested.

2. ASHES

Ikaan *è=húhú* (1), Ayegbe *è=húhú* (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 327. Dialectal forms: Iyinnò *è=húhú*, Iigau *è=húhú*.

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 327. Quoted as *ò=húhú* in [Jungraithmayr 1973: 44].

3. BARK

Ikaan *ì=kó* (1), Ayegbe *ì=kó* (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 327. Dialectal forms: Iyinnò *ì=k*, Iigau *ì=k*.

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 327. Quoted as *ì=k* *lòkyé*, pl. *à* in [Jungraithmayr 1973: 42]; the second part of the compound is clearly 'tree' q.v.

4. BELLY

Ikaan *à=wòr* (1), Ayegbe *ì=wòr* (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 325. Dialectal forms: Iyinnò *à=wòr*, Iigau *ì=wòl*. Distinct from *ì=mí* 'stomach' [ibid.]. However, in [Salfner 2009: 83], the word *ì=mí* is given in the meaning 'belly'.

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 325. In [Jungraithmayr 1973: 43], the equivalent for 'belly' is given as *ì=mé*, pl. *à=mí*, corresponding to Abiodun's 'stomach'.

5. BIG

Ikaan *ò=gómà* # (1), Ayegbe *ò=gómà* # (-1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 109. Attested only in Iyinnò (and Ishẹ̀); Ikaan and Iigau equivalents are not recorded in the source. Different

from the verbal root *gba* 'to be big' [Salfner 2009: 193]; the same source also lists an additional complex adjectival form *dídb g* [Salfner 2009: 199]. Additional clarification is necessary to establish the dialectal features and semantic nature of all these words.
Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 109. Not attested in [Jungraithmayr 1973].

6. BIRD

Ikaan $\dot{\epsilon}=\acute{\epsilon}k\grave{a}n$ (1), Ayegbe $\dot{\epsilon}=k\acute{a}y\acute{a}$ (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 330. Dialectal forms: Iyinnò $\dot{\epsilon}=k\acute{a}y\acute{a}$, Iigau $\dot{\epsilon}=\acute{\epsilon}k\grave{a}$.

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 330. Quoted as sg. $\dot{\epsilon}=k\acute{a}y\grave{a}$, pl. $\grave{i}=\grave{i}$ in [Jungraithmayr 1973: 42].

7. BITE

Ikaan $y\acute{o}m$ (1), Ayegbe $y\acute{o}m$ (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 332. Dialectal forms: Iyinnò $y\acute{m}$, Iigau $y\acute{m}$.

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 332.

8. BLACK

Ikaan $\grave{u}=r\acute{í}-r\acute{í}$ (1), Ayegbe $\grave{u}=t\acute{í}-t\acute{í}$ (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 331. Dialectal forms: Iyinnò $\grave{u}=t\acute{í}-t\acute{í}$, Iigau $\grave{u}=t\acute{í}-t\acute{í}$. Reduplicated adjectival stem; cf. *rí* 'to be black' in [Salfner 2009: 193] (the full form is quoted as $\grave{i}=r\acute{í}-r\acute{í}$ in [Salfner 2009: 67]).

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 331. Quoted as $t\acute{í}-t\acute{í}$ in [Jungraithmayr 1973: 44]; according to that source, same word as 'green' q.v.

9. BLOOD

Ikaan $\grave{d}=d^y\acute{a}$ (1), Ayegbe $\grave{u}=\eta\acute{o}$ (2).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 326. Dialectal forms are different: Iyinnò $\grave{u}=\eta\acute{ú}$, Iigau $\grave{u}=\eta\acute{ú}$.

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 326. Quoted as $\grave{u}=\eta\acute{o}$ in [Jungraithmayr 1973: 42].

10. BONE

Ikaan $\grave{o}=\gamma^w\acute{o}$ (1), Ayegbe $\grave{o}=\gamma^w\acute{o}$ (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 326. Dialectal forms: Iyinnò ò=ɣ^wó, Iigau ò=ɣ^wó. Quoted as ò=hwó in [Salfner 2009: 85].
Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 326. Quoted as sg. o=hwó, pl. a= in [Jungrathmayr 1973: 42].

11. BREAST

References and notes:

Ikaan: Not attested. Cf. ì=ɣmà 'breast' (female) [Abiodun 1999: 325]; dialectal forms: Iyinnò ì=ɣ^wàhì, Iigau ì=ɣmàhì.
Ayegbe: Not attested. Cf. ì=ɣmàhì 'breast' (female) [Abiodun 1999: 325].

12. BURN TR.

Ikaan t[́] # (1), Ayegbe t[́] # (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 43. Dialectal forms: Iyinnò t[́], Iigau t[́]. Polysemy: 'to roast / to burn' (which makes the entry somewhat dubious).
Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 43. Polysemy: 'to roast / to burn' (which makes the entry somewhat dubious).

13. CLAW(NAIL)

Ikaan ì=ɣ[́] (1), Ayegbe ì=ɣ[́] (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 326. Dialectal forms: Iyinnò ì=ɣ[́], Iigau ì=ɣ[́]. Quoted as ì=ɣ[́] in [Salfner 2009: 159].
Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 326. Quoted as ì=ɣ[́]-àlègbòk in [Jungrathmayr 1973: 43]. The second part is 'finger' = è=gbòk [Jungrathmayr 1973: 45].

14. CLOUD

Ayegbe è=wúl # (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Not attested.
Ayegbe: Jungrathmayr 1973: 44. Said to be the same word as 'vulture' (perhaps a case of homonymy).

15. COLD

Ayegbe làgàsà # (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Not attested.

Ayegbe: Jungraiithmayr 1973: 44.

16. COME

Ikaan *wàg* (1), Ayegbe *wàg* (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 332. Dialectal forms: Iyinno *wàg*, Iigau *wàg*.

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 332. Quoted as *wá* in [Jungraiithmayr 1973: 43].

17. DIE

Ikaan *ɣ^wó* (1), Ayegbe *ɣ^wó* (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 332. Dialectal forms: Iyinno *ɣ^wó*, Iigau *ɣ^wó*.

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 332.

18. DOG

Ikaan *è=hú* (1), Ayegbe *è=wú* # (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 221.

Ayegbe: Jungraiithmayr 1973: 42. Plural: *ĩ=wú*. Not attested in [Abiodun 1999].

19. DRINK

Ikaan *wú* (1), Ayegbe *t̀l* (2).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 332. Different dialectal forms: Iyinno *t̀*, Iigau *t̀l*. Quoted as *wú* 'drink!' (imperative) in [Salffner 2009: 90].

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 332. Differently in [Jungraiithmayr 1973: 43]: *mé* 'drink'. A note by Jungraiithmayr adds that, according to K. Williamson, *mí* is actually 'to swallow', so the entry is somewhat dubious.

20. DRY

Ikaan $\dot{u}=h\acute{o}-h\acute{o}$ (1), Ayegbe $\dot{u}=h\acute{o}-h\acute{o}$ (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 29. Dialectal forms: Iyinno $\dot{u}=h\acute{o}$ $h\acute{o}$, Iigau $\dot{u}=h\acute{o}$ $h\acute{o}$. Reduplicated stem: cf. $\hat{a}=h\acute{o}$ 'to be dry', $\hat{a}=h\acute{o}$ 'dry' in [Salfner 2009: 197].

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 29. Quoted as $h\acute{o} h\acute{o}$ in [Jungraithmayr 1973: 45].

21. EAR

Ikaan $\dot{v}=r\grave{v}g$ (1), Ayegbe $\dot{u}=\acute{s}\grave{o}g$ (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 325. Dialectal forms: Iyinno $\dot{v}=\acute{s}\grave{v}g$, Iigau $\dot{v}=r\grave{v}g$. Quoted as $\dot{u}=\acute{u}g$ in [Salfner 2009: 224].

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 325. Quoted as sg. $o=s\grave{u}k$, pl. $a=s\grave{u}k$ in [Jungraithmayr 1973: 42].

22. EARTH

Ikaan $\dot{u}=r\acute{a}\grave{a}$ (1), Ayegbe $\grave{i}=\acute{s}\grave{i}\acute{s}$ (2).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 329. Dialectal forms: Iigau $\dot{u}=r\acute{a}\grave{a}$. (Iyinno and Isheu use a different root). Meaning glossed as 'ground'.

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 329; Jungraithmayr 1973: 44.

23. EAT

Ikaan $y\acute{e}$ (1), Ayegbe $y\acute{e}$ (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 332; Salfner 2009: 201. Dialectal forms: Iyinno $y\acute{e}$, Iigau $y\acute{e}$.

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 332; Jungraithmayr 1973: 43.

24. EGG

Ikaan $\grave{i}=\acute{s}\grave{e}\grave{n}$ (1), Ayegbe $\grave{i}=\acute{s}\grave{e}\grave{n}$ (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 330. Dialectal forms: Iyinno $\grave{i}=\acute{s}\grave{e}\grave{n}$, Iigau $\grave{i}=\acute{s}\grave{e}\grave{n}$. Quoted as $\grave{i}=\acute{s}\grave{e}$ in [Salfner 2009: 224].

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 330. Quoted as sg. $\grave{i}=\acute{s}\grave{e}\grave{i}$, pl. $\hat{a}=\acute{s}\grave{e}\grave{i}$ in [Jungraithmayr 1973: 42].

25. EYE

Ikaan $\dot{\iota}=\dot{z}\dot{\iota}$ (1), Ayegbe $\dot{\iota}=\dot{z}\dot{\iota}$ (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 325. Dialectal forms: Iyinnọ $\dot{\iota}=\dot{z}\dot{\iota}$, Iigau $\dot{\iota}=\dot{z}\dot{\iota}$.

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 325. Quoted as sg. $\dot{\iota}=\dot{z}\dot{\iota}$, pl. $a=\dot{z}\dot{\iota}$ in [Jungraiithmayr 1973: 42].

26. FAT N.

Ikaan $\dot{a}=\dot{n}\dot{\sigma}\dot{m}$ (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 326. Dialectal forms: Iyinnọ $\dot{a}=\dot{n}\dot{\sigma}\dot{m}$, Iigau $\dot{a}=\dot{n}\dot{\sigma}\dot{m}$. Distinct from $\dot{u}=\dot{b}\dot{\iota}\dot{t}$ 'oil' [ibid.]. Cf. also $\dot{a}=\dot{y}\dot{\sigma}:\dot{r}$ 'body fat' in [Salfner 2009: 106].

Ayegbe: Not attested.

27. FEATHER

References and notes:

Ikaan: Not attested.

Ayegbe: Not attested.

28. FIRE

Ikaan $\dot{\iota}=\dot{n}\dot{a}\acute{\iota}$ (1), Ayegbe $\dot{\iota}=\dot{n}\dot{a}\acute{\iota}$ (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 327. Dialectal forms: Iyinnọ $\dot{\iota}=\dot{n}\dot{a}\acute{\iota}$, Iigau $\dot{\iota}=\dot{n}\dot{a}\acute{\iota}$.

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 327. Quoted as $\dot{\iota}=\dot{n}\dot{a}\acute{\iota}$ in [Jungraiithmayr 1973: 44].

29. FISH

Ikaan $\dot{\epsilon}=\dot{s}\dot{\check{t}}\dot{s}\dot{\check{t}}$ (1), Ayegbe $\dot{\epsilon}=\dot{n}\dot{a}\acute{h}\acute{u}$ (2).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 326. Different dialectal forms: Iyinnọ $\dot{\epsilon}=\dot{n}\dot{\sigma}\dot{m}\dot{\iota}\dot{m}\dot{\sigma}$, Iigau $\dot{\epsilon}=\dot{n}\dot{a}\acute{h}\acute{u}$.

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 326. Differently in [Jungraiithmayr 1973: 41]: sg. $\dot{\epsilon}=\dot{n}\acute{o}\dot{m}\acute{e}\dot{m}$; pl. $\dot{\iota}=\dot{n}\acute{o}\dot{m}\acute{e}\dot{m}$: 'fish'.

30. FLY V.

Ikaan *yó*r (1), Ayegbe *yó* (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 234. Dialectal forms: Iyinnò *y r*, Iigau *y r*.

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 234.

31. FOOT

Ikaan *ù=kàn* # (1), Ayegbe *ù=wé* (2).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 326. Meaning glossed as 'leg'. Differently in the other dialects: Iyinnò *ù=wèhì*, Iigau *ù=wèhì*.

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 326. Quoted as *ù=wè*, pl. *ù=wè* 'foot, leg' in [Jungrathmayr 1973: 43].

32. FULL

References and notes:

Ikaan: Not attested.

Ayegbe: Not attested.

33. GIVE

Ikaan *mén* (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 77.

Ayegbe: Not attested.

34. GOOD

Ikaan *a=šáśà* (1), Ayegbe *ù=fó* (2).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 332. Different dialectal forms: Iyinnò *ù=f*, Iigau *ù=f*.

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 332. Quoted as *l=f* in [Jungrathmayr 1973: 44] (also *zè*: id.).

35. GREEN

Ayegbe *títí* # (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Not attested.

Ayegbe: Jungrathmayr 1973: 44. Said to be the same word as 'black' q.v., which is quite dubious.

36. HAIR

Ikaan *è=wùr* (1), Ayegbe *è=wùr* (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 325; Salfner 2009: 149. Dialectal forms: Iyinnọ *è=wur*, Iigau *Èwus/ètù*.

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 325.

37. HAND

Ikaan *ù=wó* (1), Ayegbe *ù=wó* (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 325. Dialectal forms: Iyinnọ *ù=w* ; Iigau *ù=w* ;

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 325. Quoted as *ù=w* ; pl. *à=w* ; in [Jungrathmayr 1973: 43].

38. HEAD

Ikaan *ì=šúm* (1), Ayegbe *ì=šũm* (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 325. Dialectal forms: Iyinnọ *ì=šú*, Iigau *ì=šú*.

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 325. Quoted as sg. *ì=šúm*, pl. *à=šúm* in [Jungrathmayr 1973: 42].

39. HEAR

Ikaan *kpí* # (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Salfner 2009: 236. Not attested in [Abiodun 1999].

Ayegbe: Not attested.

40. HEART

References and notes:

Ikaan: Not attested.

Ayegbe: Not attested.

41. HORN

Ikaan *ì=kòṅ* (1), Ayegbe *ì=kòṅ* (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 330. Dialectal forms: Iyinnọ *ì=kòṅ*, Iigau *ì=gò*.

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 330. Quoted as sg. *ì=kòṅ*, pl. *à=kòṅ* in [Jungraihtmayr 1973: 42].

42. I

Ikaan *ṣḗ ~ ẓḗ* (1), Ayegbe *ṣḗ ~ ẓḗ* (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 87. Dialectal forms: Iyinnọ *ṣḗ ~ ẓḗ*, Iigau *ṣḗ ~ ẓḗ*.

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 87. Quoted as *dḗ* in [Jungraihtmayr 1973: 47].

43. KILL

Ikaan *yú #* (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Salfner 2009: 206. Imperative form. Not attested in [Abiodun 1999].

Ayegbe: Not attested.

44. KNEE

Ikaan *í=húrùm* (1), Ayegbe *ì=húhù* (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 326. Dialectal forms: Iyinnọ *ì=húhù*, Iigau *ì=húhù*. Quoted as *ì=húrùm* in [Salfner 2009: 223].

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 326. Quoted as sg. *ì=húhù*, pl. *à=húhù* in [Jungraihtmayr 1973: 43].

45. KNOW

Ikaan *bà* (1), Ayegbe *bà* (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 333; Salfner 2009: 203. Dialectal forms: Iyinnò *bà* ~ *ṣ̣̀=ba*, Iigau *bà*. Cf. 3rd p. sg. *ṣ̣̀=ba* 'he knows' in [Salfner 2009: 106].

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 333; Jungraithmayr 1973: 48.

46. LEAF

Ikaan *ù=fá* (1), Ayegbe *ù=fá* (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 327. Dialectal forms: Iyinnò *ù=fán*, Iigau *ù=fá*. Cf. *ù=fá* 'leaves' (pl.) [Salfner 2009: 197].

Ayegbe: Quoted as sg. *ù=fá*, pl. *ù=fá* in [Jungraithmayr 1973: 42].

47. LIE

Ikaan *dááhí* # (1), Ayegbe *rááhí* # (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 332. Dialectal forms: Iyinnò *dááhí*, Iigau *rááhí*. Meaning glossed as 'to prostrate'.

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 332.

48. LIVER

References and notes:

Ikaan: Not attested.

Ayegbe: Not attested.

49. LONG

Ikaan *ò=díì* (1), Ayegbe *ò=dídìim* (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 331. Dialectal forms: Iyinnò *ò=díìv*, Iigau *ò=ríim*. Cf. *ò=dí:* 'to be long', *ò=dí:-dí* 'long' (reduplicated adjectival

stem) in [Salffner 2009: 198].

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 331.

50. LOUSE

Ikaan $\dot{u}=n\acute{a}$ (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Not attested.

Ayegbe: Jungraithmayr 1973: 42. Plural in \grave{a} .

51. MAN

Ikaan $\grave{o}=w\acute{e}r$ (1), Ayegbe $\acute{O}=w\acute{e}s$ (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 331. Dialectal forms: Iyinn \grave{o} $\acute{O}=w\acute{e}s$, Iigau $\grave{o}=y\acute{e}r$.

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 331. Quoted as sg. $\grave{o}=n\grave{o}=w\acute{is}$, pl. $\acute{a}=n\acute{y}\acute{a}=w\acute{is}$ in [Jungraithmayr 1973: 41].

52. MANY

References and notes:

Ikaan: Not attested.

Ayegbe: Not attested.

53. MEAT

Ikaan $\grave{e}=n\acute{o}m$ (1), Ayegbe $\grave{e}=n\acute{o}m$ (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 326. Dialectal forms: Iyinn \grave{o} $\grave{e}=n\acute{o}m$, Iigau $\grave{e}=n\acute{o}m$.

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 326. Quoted as sg. $\grave{e}=n\acute{o}m$, pl. $\grave{i}=n\acute{o}m$ in [Jungraithmayr 1973: 42].

54. MOON

Ikaan $\grave{o}=\acute{z}\acute{o}$ (1), Ayegbe $\grave{o}=\acute{z}\acute{o}$ (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 329. Dialectal forms: Iyinnọ ò=ṣó, Iigau ò=ṣó. Quoted as ò=ṣó 'month' in [Salffner 2009: 225].
Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 329. Quoted as ò=ṣó in [Jungrathmayr 1973: 43].

55. MOUNTAIN

Ikaan à=kpàg (1), Ayegbe à=kpà (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 328. Dialectal forms: Iyinnọ à=k^wàràg, Iigau à=kpàg.
Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 328. Quoted as à=kpéw in [Jungrathmayr 1973: 44].

56. MOUTH

Ikaan ò=ηmó (1), Ayegbe ò=ηmó (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 325. Dialectal forms: Iyinnọ ò=η^wó, Iigau ò=ηmó.
Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 325. Quoted as sg. o=mó, pl. a=mó ~ i=mó in [Jungrathmayr 1973: 43].

57. NAME

Ikaan è=ní (1), Ayegbe è=ní (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 331. Dialectal forms: Iyinnọ è=ní, Iigau è=ní.
Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 331. Quoted as sg. i=ní, pl. à=ní in [Jungrathmayr 1973: 45].

58. NECK

Ikaan ò=hòg (1), Ayegbe è=lòg (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 325. Dialectal forms: Iyinnọ ò=hò, Iigau è=lòg.
Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 325. Quoted as sg. é=lòk, pl. í=lòk in [Jungrathmayr 1973: 43].

59. NEW

Ikaan ò=náwá (1), Ayegbe ò=gáǵá (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 331. Dialectal forms: Iyinno ð=ɲáwá, Iigau ð=ɲáwá. Quoted as =yáwá in [Salfner 2009: 198].
Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 331. Quoted as gǎgǎ in [Jungrauthmayr 1973: 44].

60. NIGHT

Ikaan à=ràhú (1), Ayegbe à=làhú (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 329. Dialectal forms: Iyinno à=ràhú, Iigau à=làhú. Quoted as à=rá:whó in [Salfner 2009: 106].
Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 329. Quoted as à=láhwó in [Jungrauthmayr 1973: 44].

61. NOSE

Ikaan ð=kǎrǎ (1), Ayegbe ð=kǎrǎ (2).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 325. Dialectal forms: Iyinno ð=kǎrǎ, Iigau ð=kǎrǎ.
Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 325. Differently in [Jungrauthmayr 1973: 43]: sg. ɔ=k kɔn, pl. a=k kɔn.

62. NOT

Ikaan =g (1), Ayegbe =gó (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Salfner 2009: 126. Negative suffix (clitic). Not attested in [Abiodun 1999].
Ayegbe: Jungrauthmayr 1973: 48. Negative suffix: cf. *d*: báà-gó 'I do not know'.

63. ONE

Ikaan ší: (1), Ayegbe ší (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 331. Dialectal forms: Iyinno ší, Iigau ší.
Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 331. Quoted as šú in [Jungrauthmayr 1973: 45].

64. PERSON

Ikaan ð=ńí (1), Ayegbe ð=ńí (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 331. Dialectal forms: Iyinnò ð=ńí, Iigau ð=ńí. Quoted as ð=ńí in [Salffner 2009: 197].
Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 331. Quoted as sg. ò=ńí, pl. à=ńí in [Jungraithmayr 1973: 41].

65. RAIN

Ikaan ì=rù (1), Ayegbe è=hù (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 329. Dialectal forms: Iyinnò ì=šùgù (a different root), Iigau è=hù.
Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 329. Quoted as è=wù in [Jungraithmayr 1973: 43].

66. RED

Ikaan ù=wáwá (1), Ayegbe ù=wáwá (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 331. Dialectal forms: Iyinnò ù=wá, Iigau ù=wá.
Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 331. Quoted as wáwá in [Jungraithmayr 1973: 44].

67. ROAD

Ikaan ð=rè (1), Ayegbe ð=lè (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 328. Dialectal forms: Iyinnò ð=rè, Iigau ð=lè. Quoted as ð=rè: 'path' in [Salffner 2009: 149].
Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 328. Quoted as sg. ò=lè, pl. ì=lè 'path' in [Jungraithmayr 1973: 44].

68. ROOT

Ikaan ò=yím (1), Ayegbe ò=yím (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 327. Dialectal forms: Iyinnò ò=yím, Iigau ò=kíkí (a different root).
Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 327. Quoted as sg. ò=yím, pl. à=yím in [Jungraithmayr 1973: 42].

69. ROUND

References and notes:

Ikaan: Not attested.
Ayegbe: Not attested.

70. SAND

Ikaan ɔ̌=š̌ĕ̌ (1), Ayegbe ɔ̌=š̌ĕ̌n (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 329. Dialectal forms: Iyinnọ ɔ̌=š̌ĕ̌n, Iigau ɔ̌=š̌ĕ̌n.
Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 329. Quoted as ɔ̌=š̌ĕ̌ in [Jungrathmayr 1973: 44].

71. SAY

Ikaan kã (1), Ayegbe kã (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 333. Dialectal forms: Iyinnọ kã, Iigau kã.
Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 333. Additional synonym: lágé [ibid.].

72. SEE

Ikaan há (1), Ayegbe mĩ (2).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 333. Dialectal forms: Iyinnọ há, Iigau há ~ hú.
Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 333. Quoted as mĩ in [Jungrathmayr 1973: 43].

73. SEED

Ikaan ì=š̌ò (1), Ayegbe ì=š̌ó (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 327. Dialectal forms: Iyinnọ ì=š̌ó, Iigau ì=š̌ó.
Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 327. Cf. ì=hwè 'seed (of palm)' [Jungrathmayr 1973: 42].

74. SIT

Ayegbe sùmà # (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Not attested in [Abiodun 1999]. Cf. *ḡmē*: 'sit!' (imperative) in [Salffner 2009: 90].
Ayegbe: Jungraithmayr 1973: 47. Imperative: 'sit down!'.

75. SKIN

Ikaan $\dot{\epsilon}=\gamma^{w}\acute{\epsilon}$ (1), Ayegbe $\dot{\epsilon}=\gamma^{w}\acute{\epsilon}$ (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 326. Dialectal forms: Iyinno $\dot{\epsilon}=\gamma^{w}\acute{\epsilon}$, Iigau $\dot{\epsilon}=\gamma^{w}\acute{\epsilon}$. Polysemy: 'skin / shoe'. Differently in [Salffner 2009: 106]: $\dot{\epsilon}=w\acute{\epsilon}$: 'skin'.

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 326. Quoted as sg. $\dot{\epsilon}=hw\acute{\epsilon}$, pl. $i=hw\acute{\epsilon}$ in [Jungraithmayr 1973: 42].

76. SLEEP

Ikaan *kúrà* (1), Ayegbe *kúlà* (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 332. Dialectal forms: Iyinno *kúrà*, Iigau *kúlà*.

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 332. Not attested in Jungraithmayr's records.

77. SMALL

Ikaan $\dot{u}=t\acute{í}n$ (1), Ayegbe $\dot{u}=t\acute{í}n$ (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 150. Dialectal forms: Iyinno $\dot{u}=t\acute{í}n$, Iigau $\dot{u}=t\acute{í}n$.

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 150. Not attested in Jungraithmayr's records.

78. SMOKE

Ikaan $\dot{\epsilon}=r\grave{í}d$ (1), Ayegbe $\dot{\epsilon}=s\grave{í}l$ (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 327. Dialectal forms: Iyinno $\dot{\epsilon}=s\grave{í}r$, Iigau $\dot{\epsilon}=h\grave{í}l$.

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 327; Jungraithmayr 1973: 44.

79. STAND

Ikaan $n\acute{\acute{c}}$ (1), Ayegbe $y\acute{é}n\grave{\grave{o}}$ (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 332. Dialectal forms: Iyinnò *ỵ* ̣, Iigau *n̄n̄v̄*. Meaning glossed as 'to stand up'.

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 332. Meaning glossed as 'to stand up'. Not attested in Jungraithmayr's records.

80. STAR

Ikaan *ì=š̄š̄írí* (1), Ayegbe *à=š̄š̄ú* (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 329. Dialectal forms: Iyinnò *ì=š̄š̄í*, Iigau *ì=š̄š̄íg*.

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 329. Quoted as sg. *ì=š̄š̄um*, pl. *à=š̄š̄um* in [Jungraithmayr 1973: 43].

81. STONE

Ikaan *ì=rá* (1), Ayegbe *ì=sá* (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 328. Dialectal forms: Iyinnò *ì=sá*, Iigau *ì=rá*. Cf. two alternate forms, both glossed as 'stone' in [Salfner 2009: 159]: *è=d̄v̄m*, *è=kp̄d̄m* (probably referring to specific subtypes of stones?).

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 328. Quoted as sg. *ì=sá*, pl. *à=sá* in [Jungraithmayr 1973: 43].

82. SUN

Ikaan *è=wìr* (1), Ayegbe *è=wìš* (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 329. Dialectal forms: Iyinnò *è=wìš*, Iigau *è=hèš*.

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 329. Quoted as *ì=yá=wìš* in [Jungraithmayr 1973: 43].

83. SWIM

References and notes:

Ikaan: Not attested.

Ayegbe: Not attested.

84. TAIL

Ikaan *ò=rùm* (1), Ayegbe *ò=lù* (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 330. Dialectal forms: Iyinnò ò=rù, ligau ò=lù.

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 330. Quoted as sg. ò=lùm, pl. à=lùm ~ ì=lum in [Jungrauthmayr 1973: 42].

85. THAT

Ikaan $d=...=m$ (1), Ayegbe $r=..=m$ (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1997: 9-10. A simple system is listed in [Abiodun 1999: 247]: sg. $d=\grave{e}=m$, pl.: $d=\grave{a}=m$ (with significantly differing dialectal forms: Iyinnò sg. $d\acute{e}d\acute{e}$, pl. $d\acute{a}d\acute{a}$, ligau sg. $r\grave{e}\acute{e}$, pl. $r\grave{a}\acute{a}$). However, the more detailed explanation in [Abiodun 1997] shows that all the vowels here are really class agreement markers, and that the proper deictic meaning is expressed by the combination of the initial consonant (that also has several allomorphs, and is essentially a distance-neutral deictic morpheme, since it is also present in 'this') plus the distance marker $=m$. The complete system is as follows: class 1 = sg. $d=\grave{e}=m$, pl. $d=\grave{a}=m$, class 2 = sg. $d=\grave{o}=m$, pl. $d=\grave{a}=m$; class 3 = sg. $n=\grave{e}=m$, pl. $d=\grave{e}=m$; class 4 = sg. $n=\grave{o}=m$, pl. $d=\grave{e}=m$; class 5 = sg. $n=\grave{u}$, pl. $d=\grave{a}=m$.

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 247. Listed as sg. $r=\acute{e}=m$, pl. $r=\acute{a}=m$. Not attested in Jungrauthmayr's materials. See notes on Ikaan for basic structure.

86. THIS

Ikaan $d-$ / $n-$ (1), Ayegbe $r-$ (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1997: 9-10. A simple system is listed in [Abiodun 1999: 247]: sg. $d\grave{e}$, pl.: $d\grave{a}$ (with dialectal forms: Iyinnò sg. $d\acute{e}$, pl. $d\acute{a}$, ligau sg. $r\grave{e}$, pl. $r\grave{o}$). However, the more detailed explanation in [Abiodun 1997] shows that all the vowels here are really class agreement markers, and that the proper deictic meaning is expressed by the initial consonant that also has several allomorphs. The complete system is as follows: class 1 = sg. $d-\grave{e}$, pl. $d-\grave{a}$; class 2 = sg. $d-\grave{o}$, pl. $d-\grave{a}$; class 3 = sg. $n-\grave{e}$, pl. $d-\grave{e}$; class 4 = sg. $n-\grave{o}$, pl. $d-\grave{e}$; class 5 = sg. $n-\grave{u}$, pl. $d-\grave{a}$.

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 247. Listed as sg. $r-\acute{e}$, pl. $r-\acute{o}$. Not attested in Jungrauthmayr's records. See notes on Ikaan for basic structure.

87. THOU

Ikaan $h\grave{e} \sim h\grave{e}$ (1), Ayegbe $h\grave{o} \sim h\grave{o}$ (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 87. Dialectal forms: Iyinnò $h\grave{o} \sim h\grave{o}$, ligau $h\grave{e} \sim h\grave{e}$.

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 87. Quoted as $h\grave{o}$ in [Jungrauthmayr 1973: 47].

88. TONGUE

Ikaan $\grave{e}=m\acute{v}$ (1), Ayegbe $\grave{e}=y\acute{u}$ (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 325. Dialectal forms: Iyinnò è=yú, Iigau è=riú.

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 325. Quoted as sg. è=yúm, pl. i=yúm in [Jungrathmayr 1973: 43].

89. TOOTH

Ikaan ò=riú (1), Ayegbe à=riú (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 325. Dialectal forms: Iyinnò à=riú, Iigau ò=riúg. Another equivalent listed on p. 333: yòr 'tooth' (all four dialects).

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 325. Quoted as sg. ò=riú, pl. à=riú in [Jungrathmayr 1973: 43].

90. TREE

Ikaan ò=hún (1), Ayegbe ò=hú (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 327. Dialectal forms: Iyinnò ò=hún, Iigau ò=hún. Quoted as ò=hún in [Salffner 2009: 58].

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 327. Differently in [Jungrathmayr 1973: 42]: sg. ò=kyé, pl. i=kyé 'tree'.

91. TWO

Ikaan wà (1), Ayegbe wà (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 331. Dialectal forms: Iyinnò wà, Iigau wà. Quoted as wā: in [Salffner 2009: 90].

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 331. Quoted as wa: in [Jungrathmayr 1973: 45].

92. WALK (GO)

Ikaan hùnòg (1), Ayegbe hùnòg (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 332. Dialectal forms: Iyinnò hùnòg, Iigau hùnòg.

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 332. The word 'to go' is not attested in Jungrathmayr's notes, but cf. *šen* 'to walk' [Jungrathmayr 1973: 43].

93. WARM (HOT)

Ayegbe bòbò # (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Not attested.

Ayegbe: Jungraithmayr 1973: 44. Meaning glossed as 'hot'.

94. WATER

Ikaan *ù=mḍ* (1), Ayegbe *ù=mḍ* (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 326. Dialectal forms: Iyinno *ù=mḍ*, Iigau *ù=mḍ*. Quoted as *ù=mḍ* in [Salffner 2009: 203].

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 326. Quoted as *ù=m* : in [Jungraithmayr 1973: 43].

95. WE

Ikaan *bá* (1), Ayegbe *bà* (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 129.

Ayegbe: Jungraithmayr 1973: 47.

96. WHAT

References and notes:

Ikaan: Not attested.

Ayegbe: Not attested.

97. WHITE

Ikaan *ù=háhár* (1), Ayegbe *ù=háhás* (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 106. Dialectal forms: Iyinno *ù=háhás*, Iigau *ù=háhás*.

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 106. Quoted as *háhás* in [Jungraithmayr 1973: 44].

98. WHO

References and notes:

Ikaan: Not attested.

Ayegbe: Not attested.

99. WOMAN

Ikaan *ò=yén* (1), Ayegbe *o=yel* (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 331; Salfner 2009: 58. Dialectal forms: Iyinno *ù=vwí*, Iigau *ò=niēn*. Meaning glossed as 'female'; cf. also *ò=niēn* 'wife' [ibid.] (Iyinno *ò=niē*, Iigau *ù=nií*).

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 331. Meaning glossed as 'female'; cf. also *ù=nií* 'wife' [ibid.]. Quoted as sg. *ò=yél*, pl. *à=yél* in [Jungraithmayr 1973: 41].

100. YELLOW

References and notes:

Ikaan: Not attested.

Ayegbe: Not attested (said to be the same word as 'red' in [Jungraithmayr 1973: 44], which is dubious).

101. FAR

References and notes:

Ikaan: Not attested.

Ayegbe: Not attested.

102. HEAVY

References and notes:

Ikaan: Not attested.

Ayegbe: Not attested.

103. NEAR

Ikaan $yónǎ̃$ # (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Salfner 2009: 206. Imperative form: "Be near!". Not attested in [Abiodun 1999].

Ayegbe: Not attested.

104. SALT

Ikaan $\dot{v}=y^{wí}$ (1), Ayegbe $\dot{v}=ká\gamma^{wí}$ (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 326. Dialectal forms: Iyinnò $\dot{v}=y^{wí}$, Iigau $\dot{v}=ká\gamma^{wí}$. Quoted as $\dot{v}=hwí$: in [Salfner 2009: 159].

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 326. Not attested in Jungrathmayr's notes.

105. SHORT

References and notes:

Ikaan: Not attested.

Ayegbe: Not attested.

106. SNAKE

Ikaan $\dot{v}=f\dot{v} \sim \dot{v}=f\dot{v}-r\acute{a}\grave{a}$ (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 330. Dialectal forms: Iyinnò $\dot{v}=f\dot{v}$, Iigau $\dot{v}=f\dot{v} \sim \dot{v}=f\dot{v}-\acute{z}\acute{í}\acute{í}$. Quoted as $\dot{v}=f\dot{v}-\acute{m}$ in [Salfner 2009: 106].

Ayegbe: Not attested.

107. THIN

References and notes:

Ikaan: Not attested.

Ayegbe: Not attested.

108. WIND

Ikaan $\delta=y\grave{u}$ (1), Ayegbe $\delta=y\grave{u}$ (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 329. Dialectal forms: Iyinnọ $\delta=y\grave{u}$, Iigau $\delta=y\grave{u}$.

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 329. Not attested in Jungrathmayr's notes.

109. WORM

References and notes:

Ikaan: Not attested.

Ayegbe: Not attested.

110. YEAR

Ikaan $\grave{i}=w\acute{a}g$ (1), Ayegbe $\grave{i}=w\acute{a}g$ (1).

References and notes:

Ikaan: Abiodun 1999: 329. Dialectal forms: Iyinnọ $\grave{i}=w\acute{a}g$, Iigau $\grave{i}=w\acute{a}g$. Quoted as $\grave{i}=w\acute{a}g$ in [Salffner 2009: 90].

Ayegbe: Abiodun 1999: 329. Not attested in Jungrathmayr's notes.