

# COMPARATIVE WORD LISTS OF TWO DIALECTS OF YORUBA WITH IGALA

ROBERT G. ARMSTRONG

This study of Central Yoruba, Ifè (Togo), and Igala was initiated by the Rev. Charles T. Hein, of the Leadership Training Centre, Atakpame, Togo, and his assistant, M. Robert Frico Atakpa, of Atakpame, whose speech is typical of the Gnagna quarter of that city. Together they drew up the list of words according to the standard form which was circulated by the West African Languages Survey. They then made a tape-recording of M. Atakpa's reading of this list, and a copy of this and of Mr. Hein's transcription was sent to me. I went through the whole tape very carefully and was assisted in this by Mr. Wande Abimbola, Junior Research Fellow of the Institute of African Studies, University of Ibadan, who is a native of Oyo. Fortunately, both M. Atakpa and Rev. Hein were able to attend the Fourth West African Languages Congress, at Ibadan in March 1964. One of the Congress working-parties gave its attention to this wordlist; and after the Congress was finished, M. Atakpa stayed for several days in Ibadan so that I was able to go over all the words with him in person.

The Igala wordlist was given to me by Mr. Abubakar Usman, a student at the University of Ibadan. He is a native of Òkábá, Ojoko District, in north-eastern Igala, and speaks the Enjema dialect, which is close to that of Anka. I took down the words in the list in December, 1963, in company with Mr. John Boston, who has recently completed a two-year ethnographic field study of Igala. We were able to hear the words as often as we liked, to set them in various contexts and to have them whistled. I had additionally had the experience of a very intensive week spent studying Igala at Ayangba in 1951, at the mission compound of Colonel Dibble and his family. I had in addition a list of two hundred words of Igala which were drawn up by Mr. Hugh Mackay with the help of Colonel Dibble. (I have also drawn a few words from the late Rev. Mr. Hewstone's OTAKADA ENGLISH-IGALA OLA ICHAM MEJI (Aj'okodu, Igala: 1938.) These are noted in the list.) The Igala list presented here, therefore, rests on a considerable foundation of previous study and grammatical analysis. Many problems remain, however, and I do not regard the transcription as being fully phonemic.

The Yoruba list reflects the fact that a great deal more is known about Yoruba than about the other two languages. The list was first contributed by Mr. Abimbola and then checked against R. C. Abraham's *DICTIONARY OF MODERN YORUBA* (London, 1958); and the older C.M.S. work, *A DICTIONARY OF THE YORUBA LANGUAGE* (London, 1913) proved useful in locating word articles in Abraham's book. The result is that the translations into Yoruba are far more precise than is usually the case with lists of this kind, and many synonyms and near synonyms are given which, it is hoped, will prove useful for comparisons in other directions. Many words in Ifè (Togo) and Igala which were quite different from the Yoruba gloss of the English word were found to have reflexes in Yoruba, either as synonyms of the first gloss or as words with somewhat different meaning. It was also possible to give a detailed and fairly reliable grammatical analysis of the expressions which translate the English adjectives (339 to 391). The transcription is phonemic and therefore departs in various respects from the usual Yoruba orthography

for this reason and also for the reason that the notation is uniform for the three languages being compared.

A great many interesting things can be seen from this comparison, only a few of which can be mentioned here. One is that, as one would expect, Ifè (Togo) and Igala, at the geographically opposite extremes of the Yoruba language area, agree with respect to a number of words as against Oyo Yoruba. See 67, 77, 89, 107, 207, 462, and possibly 56, for example. This will help in the reconstruction of Proto-Yoruba. (It does not suggest any special historical connection between Ifè (Togo) and Igala.)

These lists should make it possible to go a long way towards working out the sound correspondences between Yoruba, Ifè (Togo), and Igala. For instance, light is shed on the hitherto vexed question of whether there is a phonemic distinction between *s* and *ʃ* in Yoruba. Mr. Abimbola says that there is no such distinction in Oyo except as a result of recent southern influence (i.e., from Egbá or Ijebu). In making out the Yoruba list I made use of the distinction on the grounds that it is well established in the literature (which has a considerable southern tinge despite its acceptance of Oyo as the model) and that it is in general preferable to use the more differentiated phonology for comparative purposes. These lists make it clear that there were originally two distinct phonemes, which have fallen together into *s* in Oyo-Ilorin. The *ʃ* of Yoruba = *č* in both Ifè (Togo) and Igala. The *s* of Yoruba = *s* in Ifè (Togo). In Yoruba, *s* occurring before an oral vowel = *r* in Igala; *s* before a nasal vowel = *l* in Igala; *s* = *h* when (in Igala) it precedes *i*. This can be seen from the following table:

	YORUBA	IFÈ (TOGO)	IGALA
9. nine	èṣ̣	méesá	èlá
82. foot	esè	esè	érè
170. fruit	éso	ísoegi	èro
415. underneath	nísàlè	ńsàlè	
439. run	sáré	sáré	é-rúlé
457. sleep	sũ	sũɔfũ	é-lolu
462. close		sé	é-ré
470. boil (tr)	sè	sè	é-hì
469. roast	yṣ̣	sú	é-rɔ (?)
501. cry	ɔkú	ɔkú	é-ra kwú
515. throw	ɔ		é-rɔ
526. sneeze	sí	sí	
536. tie	so	so	
418. left	òsì	láawóòsì	àwéhì
476. answer (n)	èsì		òhì

Another fact of ethnological and historical interest which has emerged from this study is that Igala and Idoma, the language which borders Igala to the east, share a large vocabulary of terms connected with hunting, including most of the antelopes and even the names of such animals as the armadillo (ògbòwù) and bush-baby (èkìlì). The shared vocabulary includes many of the more specialized body-parts, such as 'brain', 'skull', 'penis', and 'knee'.

It is interesting that the ordinary number system of Igala shows no trace of the elaborate subtractive forms which characterize Yoruba and Nupe, a fact which suggests that these are a relatively recent innovation. I understand from both Mr. Usman and Mr. Boston that a separate counting system for money exists which does contain subtractives.

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A survey of the literature on the Igala can be found in PEOPLES OF THE NIGER-BENUE CONFLUENCE, by D. Forde, P. Brown, and R. G. Armstrong, ETHNOGRAPHIC SURVEY OF AFRICA, Western Africa, Part X (London, 1955), pp. 77-90 et passim. A recent article on Igala by Mr. John Boston will appear in the next revised edition of the ENCYCLOPAEDIA BRITANNICA.

There is a recent note on Atakpame in Robert Cornevin, HISTOIRE DU TOGO (Paris, 1959), pp. 57-8, 78-9, and 89. Leo Frobenius speculates interestingly on the importance of Atakpame for understanding the cultural position of the Yoruba generally in AUF DEM WEGE NACH ATLANTIS, pp. 350-2 (ca. 1911). Frau Ursula Hintze lists the following references to Ifè (Togo), ['Nago'] in her BIBLIOGRAPHIE DER KWA-SPRACHEN UND DER SPRACHEN DER TOGO-RESTVÖLKER (Berlin, 1959):

A. Seidel, 'Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Sprachen in Togo . . .', ZEITSCHRIFT F. AFRIKANISCHE UND OCEAN. SPRACHEN, No. 4, 1898, pp. 267-72.

Fr. Müller, 'Ein Beitrag zur Kenntnis des Atakpame', ZEITSCHR. F. AFR. U. OCEAN. SPR., No. 6, 1902, [Skizze der Grammatik (pp. 138-152); Texte, Sprichwörter und Lieder mit Übersetzung, teils interlinear (pp. 153-66); Wörterverzeichnis, Atakpame-Deutsch (pp. 194-205).]

Fr. Müller, 'Die Religionen Togos in Einzeldarstellungen', ANTHROPOS No. 1, 1906 (pp. 509-521), No. 2 (pp. 201-10), and No. 3 (pp. 272-9). [Mit Texten in Kposo, Kebu, Ananga, Atakpame (Yoruba).]

Fr. Witte, [zwei Nago-Lieder, Text mit interlinearer Übersetzung und Noten] in 'Lieder und Gesänge der Ewhe-Neger . . .', ANTHROPOS, No. 1, 1906, pp. 65-91, 195-209.

This list of references makes no attempt to be exhaustive, but I should like to add to it an interesting early account based on a fortnight's visit nearly a century ago. It contains a very short word list of poor quality, which sufficed for a correct identification, however. It is Chr. Hornberger, 'Das Ewe-Gebiet an der Sklavenküste von West-Afrika', MITTHEILUNGEN AUS JUSTUS PERTHES GEOGRAPHISCHER ANSTALT ÜBER WICHTIGE NEUE ERFORSCHUNGEN . . . von Dr. A. Petermann. (Gotha: Justus Perthes, 1867), Vol. 13, p. 53. Since this source is not easily available to most of our readers, I translate extracts from it.

“. . . Ana, with its much-praised capital city, Atakpame, belonging linguistically to the great Aku [Yoruba] Tribe, other parts of which we find in the northeast and east of Dahomey, for example in Yoruba. [sic] In the political relationship, Ana has, so far as we know, no special importance; but the fame of its – according to the conception of the Negroes of our area – enormously great city was for a long time a thorn in the eye of the King of Dahomey. Fifteen years ago he attacked the city by surprise, destroyed it and returned home with rich booty in men and cattle. The present city was re-built in the same place . . . [It contains some two-storied houses, which like all the other houses have grass roofs.] . . . The principal importance of Atakpame is commercial . . . [two trade routes from the coast meet there, along which salt and European goods are brought] . . . The transport of the goods further on to Gbedschi [Kpessi, Kpetsi], the next important market town to the northeast, separated by a two-day journey through uninhabited steppes, has been more or less monopolized by Atakpame, since without the permission of the King in Atakpame no trader may go forward to Gbedschi. [Slaves, horses and large cattle are bought from Moslem traders there in exchange for salt.]”

The Ifè people have usually been called 'Ana', which is sometimes found in the literature as 'Anak', but this is no longer in use. Mr. Hein writes, in a personal communication,

'I believe the people who are called "Ana" would probably prefer to have the name changed to the name which they use for themselves! "Ana" was the name given them by the interpreters of the first German administrators, according to local informants. It was a pejorative expression . . . (and) it is quite certain that they do not like the name "Ana". They prefer to call themselves Ifè, so that a more accurate title for the word list would be "Ana (IFE) – Yoruba of Atakpame – word list".' In the light of this information, I have decided to call the people and language Ifè, the name which they prefer, and to put (Togo) after it in brackets so as to distinguish them from the well-known city (and dialect) of Ifè, in Nigeria. The names of both cities may be written phonetically as ɪfè.

In the word lists which follow, the alphabet used for Yoruba is essentially phonemic, and the alphabets used for Ifè and Igala are keyed to it for the sake of comparability. I have preferred to write gliding tones as combinations of two or more single vowels, e.g.:  $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{\epsilon}\acute{d}\acute{o}\acute{g}\acute{u}$  =  $\acute{\epsilon}\acute{d}\acute{o}\acute{g}\acute{u}$ . (I do not think that the question of gliding tones has as yet been satisfactorily dealt with in Yoruba. If any glide is given phonemic status and a separate mark, they must all have it; and we shall be trying to live with six simple glides as well as various double glides. And this will not give us a bit more information than Abraham does with his two diacritics.)

I have arranged the segmental phonemes in the following system:

VOWELS			
ORAL		NASALIZED	
i	u	ĩ	ũ
e	o		
ɛ	ɔ		õ
a			

[ã] is heard in some idiolects as an allophone of õ.  $\tilde{\epsilon}$  is heard at Oyo only morphophonologically (e.g.,  $\acute{\epsilon}gb\acute{5}\acute{5}r\tilde{\epsilon}$  =  $\acute{\epsilon}gb\acute{5}\acute{\tilde{\epsilon}}$  =  $\acute{\epsilon}gb\acute{\tilde{\epsilon}}\acute{\tilde{\epsilon}}$ , 'his elder brother') or as a result of dialect borrowing from the south. i, u, and ɔ are nasalized after nasal consonants, and I do not write the tilde over them in that case. One could also say that the same vowels are also nasalized after  $\tilde{r}$ ,  $\tilde{w}$ , and  $\tilde{y}$ , but this saves us nothing over the more usual way of handling these sounds, so far as economy of statement or writing is concerned.

CONSONANTS							
	labio-					labio-	
	bilabial	dental	alveolar	palatal	velar	velar	glottal
plosive	b		t d		k g	kp gb	
fricative		f	s	ʃ			h
affricate				ʃ			
roll			r				
lateral			l				
nasal consonant	m		[n]				
nasal syllabic	M					ŋ	
semi-vowel	w		y				

[l] and [n] are in complementary distribution and occur before oral vowels and nasal vowels, respectively. It is convenient to follow the orthography and distinguish them in writing. Otherwise, we should have to take the oral vowels as basic, since they form a more differentiated set than do the nasal vowels. We should therefore have to take l as the basic form of the consonant and add a mark to show the nasalization of the syllable. So instead of ònò 'road', we should have to write òl̃ or òl̃n, and nothing would be saved,

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quite apart from the difficulty of inducing people accustomed to English writing to accept such a convention and quite apart, likewise, from the orthographic interference of the series of nasal syllabics, for which we should almost certainly need the alphabetic letter 'n' in any case.

The nasal syllabic *M* is always homorganic with the following consonants. It has the following allophones: [ũ] (before any consonant), [m], [ɱ], [n], [ŋ], [ŋm]. Before *ó* of the future and *ò* of the negative *ŋ* is heard as the first-person pronoun: *ŋ ó wàá* 'I shall come', *ŋ ò wá* 'I didn't come'. Apart from these two instances, in which it may be considered a separate word, the nasal syllabic always occurs before a consonant; and the nasal consonants always occur before vowels. For this reason, there seems no point in adding a diacritic mark to differentiate the syllabics, and the letter *n* can very conveniently stand for all the allophones. In the orthography, which shows nasality by writing an *n* after the vowel, one may avoid ambiguity by the use of a hyphen before a syllabic and by writing two *n*'s when a consonant *n* follows a nasal-marker. E.g., *rõn-nşę* 'send a message', *şoyí-nká* (personal name), *kinniún* 'lion'.

In the orthography, one may avoid ambiguity in the writing of nasal vowels at morpheme boundaries of compound words by the appropriate placing of an apostrophe to show whether the nasal or the oral vowel has been elided. Thus, *õm'õba* 'child of a king'; *õmõ'kùnrin* 'male child'. Similarly I regard the nasalization of *r*, *w*, and *y* before nasal vowels as automatic and do not add any further mark to show it.

Since the writing of Ifè (Togo) is necessarily somewhat impressionistic, I have written a great many more tildes than will probably be necessary when the phonology is better understood. It is safe to say that the phonology of Yoruba cannot be simply carried over into Ifè (Togo). In addition to the sounds of Yoruba, it has *č* and consonantal *ŋ*. (I write *c* and *j* throughout this study for *č* and *j*.) When *n*, *m*, *ŋ*, *l*, or *r* are syllabic, I tone-mark them. E.g., 171, 185, 205.) The nasal vowel *ẽ* also occurs (496). I am uncertain whether *r* is invariably nasalized before a nasal vowel (220, 211). It also remains doubtful whether before a nasal vowel [ɲ], [ỹ], and [y] are to be regarded as distinct or as one phoneme inconsistently recorded. In any case, [ɲ] is the more frequent articulation in M. Atakpa's speech. I am not certain whether nasalization of a following *ε*, *i*, *ɔ*, or *u* is automatic after *n*. In general, nasalization is much lighter than in Yoruba and is absent in many places that correspond to nasalized syllables in Yoruba. For example, in (17), (18), and (19) the final syllable actually ends in a light, fricative [ɸ] sound.

M. Atakpa says that there are two dialects of Ifè spoken at Atakpame, that of Cèti and that of Djámà, whose speakers live in another quarter, are less numerous and are thought to be the first-comers into the area. The principal difference that I noted between these dialects is that in Cèti one says *ã* and in Djámà one says *õ*. Thus, Cèti for 'leg' is *itã*, and Djámà says *itõ*. In neither dialect are these two sounds in contrast, so far as I can see.

Igala has only one nasal vowel, *ũ*, but it seems to have an *ɹ* and perhaps an *ɹ* (418), as against Yoruba. In the consonant series, [s] and [ʃ] do not occur. *gb* and *kp* are glottal-ingressive sounds, as opposed to the usual Yoruba equivalents, which are velar-ingressive. There seems to be a syllabic *l* (245), and *ŋm* occurs as a consonant, as in Idoma, to the east. I found [xf] in one ideophone (88). *gw* and *kw* are fairly frequent. There is a series of palatalized consonants as well: *by*, *hy*, *my*, *ny*, and *py*. In addition to this, *ly* occurs morphophonologically at least. E.g., when the verb *lí* 'see' takes an object: *ù lyóma* 'I saw the child'. Verbal forms in Igala, beginning with No. 341, 'to be white', are cited with *é-*, the infinitive prefix.

As against both Ifè (Togo) and Igala, the Yoruba tone system has the limitation that no noun may begin with a vowel on a high tone.

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[The Yoruba numbers from one to ten are given in their basic form. Above ten they are in the naming form, which contains owó 'cowry' as a prefix.]

	IFÈ (TOGO)	YORUBA	IGALA
1. one	ene	òkṣ, ení	òókà, ínyé
2. two	méèjì	èjì, méjì (adj., etc.)	èjì, méèjì (adj., etc.)
3. three	méeta	èta	èta
4. four	méerí	èrì	èlè
5. five	méerú	àrú	èlu
6. six	méèfà	èfà	èfà
7. seven	méeje	èje	ebye
8. eight	méejṣ	èjṣ	èjṣ
9. nine	méesá	èsṣ	èlá
10. ten	máaá	èwá	ègwá
11. eleven	máà ùṅṣ kà = máàùṣkà	oókṣlàá	ègwákà
12. twelve	máa méèjì	eéjìlàá	ègwéjì
13. thirteen	máa méeta	eétàlàá	ègwéta
14. fourteen	máa méerí	eérìlàá	ègwélè
15. fifteen	méedógú	eéèdógú = èédogú = èédógú	ègwélu
16. sixteen	méedógùṅṣkà	eérìdìf lógú	ègwéfà
17. seventeen	méetadílógú	eétàdìf lógú	ègwébye
18. eighteen	méèjìdìf lógú	eéjìdìf lógú	ègwéjṣ
19. nineteen	òkàdìf lógú	oókàdìf lógú	ègwéla
20. twenty	ogú	ogú	ogwu
21. twenty-one	òkà lé lógú	oókàlé lógú = ogú ó lé oókà	ógwú nyéyṣkà = ógwú nyókekà
22. thirty	ogbāó	ogbṣ; ogbṣ òó (cowry count)	ógwégwa
23. forty	ogóji	ogóji	ogbṣ méjì
24. fifty	máa lé lógòdì	àádṣta ('ten from sixty')	ówóje
25. sixty	ógṣta	ogṣta	ogbṣ méta
26. seventy	máa lé lógṣta	àádṣrì	ogbṣ méteègwa
27. eighty	ogṣrì	ogṣrì	ogbṣ mélé
28. ninety	máa lé lógṣrì	àádṣrùú	ogbṣ méléègwa
29. one hundred	ogṣrú	ogṣrùú = òrú	ogbṣ mélu
two hundred	igbó	igba	ogwṣkṣ
four hundred		iríwó	ulṣkṣ
eight hundred		egbèrì (four 200s)	ícaàm
one thousand		egbèrù (five 200s)	ícaàm nyóogwṣkṣ

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	IFÈ (TOGO)	YORUBA	IGALA
30. father	boba	baba, bàbá	atá (cp. 122)
31. mother	ínà	iyá, iye, yèyé	íye
32. fr's older br	tógá	ègbṣṣ bàbá	
fr's younger br	tódé	àbúròò bàbá	
33. fr's sister	itàcì	ègbṣṣ bàbá obìrì	
fr's younger sis		àbúròò bàbá obìrì	
34. m's older br	ṅiné	ègbṣ iyá ɔkùrì	
m's younger br		àbúrò iyá ɔkùrì	
35. m's older sis	ṅogá	ègbṣ iyá obìrì	
m's younger sis	ṅodé	àbúrò iyá obìrì	
36. brother	ɔmṅɔ; ifó ('grand frère' [fr Ewe])	ègbṣ (senior); àbúrò (junior)	ómáíye ɔnekèlè (Hewstone)
37. sister	ɔmṅɔ; idà ('grande soeur' [fr Ewe])	ègbṣ obìrì (sr); àbúrò obìrì (jr)	
38. child	ɔmɔ	ɔmɔ	óma, pl amómá
son	ɔmɔ	ɔmɔkùrì	ómami ɔnekèlè ('my son')
			ómenekèlemi 'my junior relative, male line'
39. daughter	ɔmɔ	ɔmɔbìrì	ómami ónobùlè 'my daughter'
40. grandson	ɔmɔlómɔ	ɔmɔ ɔmɔ ɔkùrì	
41. granddaughter	ɔmɔlómɔ	ɔmɔ ɔmɔ obìrì	
42. grandfather	gbágbó	bàbá àgbà, baba àgbà	òkwómi; óráatámi 'F's F'
43. grandmother	mòmó	iyá àgbà	òkwómi; iyeyemi 'M's M'
44. son-in-law	anɔ (any in-law)	àna (any in-law)	ana (any in-law)
48. face	ojú	ojú	éjú
49. skull	éwo	agbárí [fr igbá orí 'gourd of the head']	ákokolójí [cp Idoma ákoklo 'shell, skull']
50. brains	mṣnṣmṣnṣ	ɔkpɔɔ	ókòtò [cp Idoma ókòtò]
51. head	éwo=erí (in songs only; cp. 191)	orí	ójí
52. hair (of head)	irū	irū	ílojí [íli 'roots']
53. nose	imú	imú	ímó (Idah: íṅmó)
54. ear	etí	etí	étí
55. eye	ojú	ojú	éjú
56. cheek	igbetí	èrèké	itì
57. beard	irū ègbṣ	irūgbṣ	ílagbà
58. chin	ègbṣ	àgbṣ	àgbà [cp Idoma àgbà]
59. jaw	làṅgàrà	àgbṣ ìsàlè (cp. 415)	àgbà

	IFÈ (TOGO)	YORUBA	IGALA
60. mouth	arū	enu	álu
61. lip	arū	ètè	ukpálu [ukpa 'cover']
62. tongue	ijá	awś=ahś	ímálu (cp. 53)= ukpálu
63. tooth	eyí	eyí=ehí	ényí
64. neck	ɔɔrǎ	ɔrǔ	òfa=ólò
65. nape	idakó	èhǐ ɔrǔ [èhǐ 'back']	ùbìðfa [ùbì 'back']
66. throat	ɔɔrǎ	òfū=òná òfū	ómù ('larynx,' 'voice')
67. chest	èdù	àyà	èdò
68. breast (fem.)	ɔmǎ	ɔmú	ènyà
69. hand	ɔwó, pl. ɔwóŋɔ	ɔwó	ówó
arm	akpá	akpá	ólí ówó (Hewstone) [ólí 'tree', 'trunk']
70. fingernail	èkíká	èékǎ=èékǎnó	ànyígá
71. nail	ékìkà 'le clou'	èékǎnó	ale (Hewstone)
72. elbow	gàgáŋgogo	ìgbǎwó	akákanɔwó
73. shoulder	itàakpá=iká (see 414)	èjiká	ójiká
74. armpit	ifòká (cp. 320)	abíyá=ihò abía [ihò 'hole']	éfiya [éfù 'belly', 'in']
75. finger	ɔmɔlówó	ika=ikawó=ɔmɔ ika=ɔmɔòka	ómɔwó ('child of the hand')
76. back	èyì	èhǐ=èyí	ùbì
77. heart	óŋùèdù (cp. 109)	ɔkǎ	ómù èdò ('voice of the chest')=òdò (79)
78. belly	inú=àbòtònú	inú	éfù
79. liver	inú=àbòtònú	èdò=èdòki	òdò ('liver, heart, lungs')
80. kidney	áyì=àyì [cp. Idoma àŋi]	kí-ndírí [Eng.]; iwe (bird's kidney)	ekpili, eta (Hewstone)
81. guts	èfū	ifū=agbèdu= ìwórókù	ifi
82. leg	itā	esè	érè
83. heel	gìgrìesè	gìgìrìsè=gìgìsè	ùbìérè ('back of foot')
84. knee	irúkú	eékú=orúkú	òkwúkù [cp. Idoma òkwúkù]
85. toes	ɔmɔlèsèŋó (pl)	ɔmɔ esè ('children of the foot')	ómerè
86. foot	esè pl esèŋó	esè	érè
87. ribs	èkìà	efǎhà [ìhà 'side', efǎ 'palm-frond basketry']	íkélí
88. lungs	fùtùfùtù	èdòforo=fùkú= fùkùfùkù	òdò xfúya xfúya (the [x] element is very light.)

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	IFÈ (TOGO)	YORUBA	IGALA
89. buttocks	òkpì, pl òkpìṅṅ	awé ìdí ('segments of the rump')	òfé=òkpù [cp. Idoma òkwù]
90. anus	fòròdí	fùrò=fùrò ìdí	éjófè [éjú 'eye']
91. penis	okó	okó	èpí [cp. Idoma àpí]
92. vagina	òbò	òbò=akpété=ìgó	òbù
93. testicles	ekpṣ̄	kóró ekpṣ̄= wórókpṣ̄ 'seed of scrotum' [cp. àkpò 'bag']	èkpà [cp. Idoma èkpà 'leather bag']
94. thigh	itā	itṣ̄	úta
95. hips	èrèdé; agege 'hanches'	ìbàdí=bèbè ìdí= ìgbaròkó	ùgá; àgó 'waist'
96. navel	ifú (cp. 81)	ìdodo	òkódo
97. body	ara	ara	óla
98. skin	awo	awo	áṅṅla (human); áṅṅ 'hide'
99. hair (of body)	irū (=52)	irū	èdùduola
100. blood	àm-bara=èjè	èjè	èbyè
101. bladder	itòkolò	iléètò ('urine-house') =àkpò itò= àkpòtò ('urine-bag')	
102. gall	òròòrò	oroòro=òró-ṅro	ócu
103. bone	ekūkū	egūgū	ácíkwù=ógwúgwú
104. vein	oś	ijṣ̄ èjè	ìlì [cp. Idoma ílì]
105. urine	itò	itò	itò
106. faeces	ìkùlé	imí [cp. Idoma èmi] =ìgbé ('bush')	icu (cp. 429)
107. sweat	ógù	òógù	úgwù
108. saliva	itó	itó	ító
109. voice	óṅù	ohù	ómù
110. name	eéko=eríko (poetic)	orúkò=oókò	ódú
111. ghost	énerṣ̄ [òrṣ̄ 'sky'] =eégúgú	iwí 'fairy'; òkú 'corpse'; egúgú= eégú 'ancestral mask'	èdidà
112. person	òṅṅ (cp. 407); ene (quasi-pronoun)	èniyṣ̄=eèyṣ̄; eni	ónè, pl. amónè 'a free-born person'
113. man, male	oṅkèṣ̄=okùrē	okùrī=okùrī [eni/okùrī]	ónekelé
114. woman, female	oṅbèṣ̄=oṅb'è= obìrē	obìrī=olobìrī [eni/obìrī]	ónobùle
115. boy	oṅkòk'kè (with assimilated low tone)	oṅkùrī ('male child')	óma ('child')
116. girl	oṅkòk'bè	oṅbìrī ('female child')	óma
117. baby	oṅkòtṣ̄ ('lap child')	ìkókó	óma ekpa ('red child')

	IFÈ (TOGO)	YORUBA	IGALA
118. youth	ɔm̀ɔ́c̣	òḍó=òḍómc̣ḍé	òkólóbìà [fr. Igbo]
119. maiden	ekídā	òḍómc̣ge=omiḍ	ìgbèlé
120. old man	arúkà (also for babies who reincarnate)	arúgbó	ánágbó=atá ogujo =atáagujó [ogujo 'old']
121. old woman	arígbó	arúgbó	íyánágbó [íye 'mother']
122. king, chief	oólú [*orí/ilú] (ARF said 'éwo ilú'. See 51)	ɔba; olú	ónú; atá (the paramount at Idah) (cp. 30)
123. slave	arú	erú	ádú
124. God	ɔláawa 'our creator'; oláyé 'l'auteur du monde'; ɔlórū; òdáyé 'créateur'	ɔlórū 'Lord of Heaven'; olúwa 'He who owns us'; olódumarè=èdumarè	ójó [cp. 147. Cp. also Yoruba òjò 'rain' and the common Benue Valley identification of the words for 'God' and 'rain'.]
125. doctor	oléwé [o-, agent/ní 'have'/ewé 'leaves'], ológù	onífègù [o-, agent/ní, 'have'/ìjè 'making'/oògù 'medicine']; dókítà	òbóci [fr Igbo]=ácogwù ('one who makes [ce] medicine')
126. medicine	ewé 'leaves'; awu 'poudre'; ògù=grigrís 'juju, médecine symbolique'	òògù=oògù; ewé 'leaves'	ógwù
127. guest	àlejò	àlejò	ónónojò
128. friend	íja=òré	òré	ónukwu
129. hunter	ɔḍē	ɔḍe [ɔ-, agent/ḍe 'catch animal or fish]	ájɔḍe=ádɔḍe [ḍe 'hunt'/ɔḍe 'the hunt']
130. weaver	awāc̣ [wū/ac̣]	ahūɔ [a-, agent/hū =wū, 'weave'/aɔ 'cloth']	áhiéú=áhiéwū [éú 'thing']
131. potter	aṃ̀k̀k̀k̀	aṃ̀k̀k̀k̀ [ṃ̀ 'build, mould'/ik̀k̀k̀ 'pot']	ábúca [úca 'pot']
132. thief	olè	olè (jì 'to steal')	ójí
133. water	omi	omi	ómi
134. river	odò	odò; ɔya=odò ɔya 'Niger'	áji; óhímíni 'Niger, Benue'
ocean	àhū	òkū	itekwú
135. rain	òjò	òjò	ómi=ómi ojálì
136. cloud	òjòcú (before rain)	ìkuukuu	ákpá
137. smoke	òwúrò (cp. 149)	èéff=èéff	ódudu (cp. Idoma ódudu]

COMPARATIVE WORD LISTS OF YORUBA WITH IGALA

	IFÈ (TOGO)	YORUBA	IGALA
138. dew	nene	ìrì; enini=eeni= nìni 'dewdrops'	ímyĩ
139. fog	iri	kùrukùru	éì (mist with drizzle) átúlù (Harmattan haze)
140. thunder	àyirá	ààrá=àkpààrá [from àkpábàrà àrìrá, the original name of Shango] (cp. 303)	
141. lightning	màmà	mònmómón	òmàmànyà
142. sky	òrù	sómò=ojúu sómò =àwòò sómò=òde òrù=ojú òrù [ojú 'eye', àwò 'skin', òde 'outside', òrù 'heaven']	ójálì
143. wind	awu	éfúùfù=aféféfé= atégù	áfù
144. sun	ojóòrù [ojú,òrù?]	oòrù=òòrù	ólù
145. moon	òcùkpá	òjùkpá	ócù
146. star	āāwé	ìràwò	àwò=ìlàwò
147. day	ojó	ojó=ijó	ójó
148. night	òru	òru	òdu
149. morning	àwúrò	àwúrò=àárò= òwúrò=òórò	òdùdu
150. noon	òsá	òsá ('heat of the day')	òròka
151. evening	alé	alé; ìròlé (late after- noon)	áné
152. sunrise	àwúrò (cp. 149)	lílà oòrù; ìdájí, àárò (149) (early morn- ing); kùtùkùtù 'dawn'	ìhyájà
153. sunset	alé	ìwò oòrù	áné
154. new moon	òcùkpá lé	ofjú lé 'there is a new moon'	ócu titò
155. full moon	òcùkpá dé [dé 'arrive']	òjùkpá àròmójú [rò 'blaze', mójú 'shine', ojú 'face, eye']	ócu
156. month	òcùkpá	ofjú	ócù
157. year	òdó	òdú	ódó
158. rainy season	òwùrè òjò	ìgbà òjò 'time of rain'	òlójí
159. dry season	ùwèrè àrù; àrùyó	èèrú yó 'the dry season is at its peak'; ìgbèèrù=ògbelè= ìgbògbelè=ìyògbelè [ìyò 'famine']	úwò

	IFÈ (TOGO)	YORUBA	IGALA
160. fire	iná	inó	úná
161. coal, charcoal	cucuúná=ejí	eyí	ékwúlúbibì; ígè (blacksmith's)
162. ashes	éérú	eérú	élúlú
163. tree	egi	igi	ólí
164. leaf	ewé	ewé	émì
165. root	ògùgù	egbò=ekò=gbò- ngbò	ìlì
166. branch	akpá (cp. 69a)	èka=etú=akétú	étó
167. bark	kpòkpoegi	èèkpo=eèkpo	ékpá=ékpáólí
168. seed	omægi	irú, irúgbì [ègbì 'cultivated plant']; kóró=wóró=hóró	éyó; úlú 'grain'; ùgbè 'seed-yam'
169. trunk	egi=ara egi	ìtì ('log')	ólí
170. fruit	sísoegi	èso	èro
171. flower	iffé	òdòdó=itš́nó (also 'lamp' [tš́ 'shine'/ inó 'fire'])	òdòdó
172. thorn	agúgú	ègú	ikéké
173. grass	kóko	koríko=koóko= kóoko; ìgbé 'bush'	égbé
174. mountain	òkè	òkè	úwó
175. hill	òkèlúkútú	òkè	úwó
176. earth	ilè	ilè	ánè
177. ground	ilè	ilè	ánè
178. sand	iyṣrì	iyṣrì	éketè
179. mud	kpètèkpétè	kpètèkpétè== kpòtòkpótò=erè	épyò
180. dust	súsúulè	ekuru=eruku= eeku	ébùtù=ébútú= èbùtù
181. forest (cp. 173)	ìgbó	ìgbó	éfoko [éfù 'belly'/ óko 'farm']
182. village	ilú	ilètò=abúlé=iletò; ilú 'town'	éwò
183. house	ilé	ilé	únyí
184. room	inúũlé	yààrà=iyàrà	éfunyí=éjéfù (the modern word) [é-jo stay/éfù inside]
185. wall	anglì	ògiri=ìgš́nó	òdò
186. door	èkũ	ilèkũ	òš́nà (also 'path')
187. roof	éwoolé (cp. 51)	òrùlé [orí ilé 'top of house']=òòlé= òwùlé	okwunyí
188. path	ònà	ònò=ojú ònò	òš́nà; ìkpa 'track'
198. road	ònà	ònò=ojú ònò	ìkpadala
190. well	lòkò=aga	kš́ga	iríjia [Hausa]

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	IFÈ (TOGO)	YORUBA	IGALA
191. spring	susū odò [sū sortir'/ odò stream]= ìgbèrí odò [ìgbèrí head]	ǰélèrù [[ǰé burst forth/ ilè ground/rú sprout]	óǰíómi ('head of the the water')
192. farm	oko	oko	óko
193. hoe	okó	okó	úkócé
194. sickle	kàblíkà		iloǰé [Hausa làùjee]
195. stone	òkúta	òkúta	òkwúta
196. iron	īrī	irī	ébiǰè
197. copper	īrīkǰikǰa 'red iron'	bàbà; òǰé (lead?); ide 'brass'	úde 'brass, copper'
198. gold	siká	gòólù, wúra	ìgólò [Eng.]
199. silver	klòsálò [Ewe]	fàdákà [Hausa fàtakà]	
200. tin			
201. animal	ērā	erǰ; erǰko 'wild animal' [oko 'farm']	éla
202. hyena	òkókò	kòrikò=ìkokò= ìkookò=kòokò	òtìnyà
203. bat	àdǎ	àdǰ (the fruit bat); òòbè (a small bat)	ìdǰ; òdùdè [cp. Idoma ùdǰ, òdùdè]
204. scorpion	èkékèré	àkerekèré= àkeekèé=àkekèé	ákǰì
205. worm	tèǰkòkòrò	arǰ (intestinal); ejò inú (tapeworm, 'snake of the belly'); al [ide 'maggot'] kòkòrò (also 'insect')	ìdènèkwù (earth- worms and intestin- worms)
206. chameleon	agemǰ	ògǎ=agemǰ	àhínya [cp. Idoma ànyínya]
207. termite (white ant)	àmùlè	ikǰ; etutu	ónyí; ékwú; àmúnyí (at Idah)
208. ant	èkíkīrī	èèrà=eèrà	èlìlà (small, black ant) èǰǰà (soldier ant)
209. anthill	àkéte	ògǰ; okítì=ekítì	ókítì (the giant ant- hills)
210. lion	ǰàntá [fr Ewe]	kìnìú	ìdù
211. leopard	ērǎko (cp. 201)= ekǰ	ekù=ogidǰ; àmò =àmòtékù	ékò=èǰè [cp. Idoma èǰè]
212. elephant	ajenǎklu	erī	àdǎgbá [Nupe and Idoma]
213. bush cow, buffalo	efǰ	efǰ	éfà
214. baboon		irò=inòkí	úkábú
215. monkey	àwúyá; àtò; dònǰó; amèrè (Patas monkey)	òbǰ=akítì	édǰ; òbàǰwù 'Patas monkey' (same in Idoma)
216. crocodile	olódò 'owner of the river'	ònì=òni	ònyì

	IFÈ (TOGO)	YORUBA	IGALA
217. hippopotamus	gbògbó	erīmi 'water elephant'	ɔkákɔwɔ
218. lizard	kùjù; aṅóṅó (long tail); emù (mar- gonard)	aláàmù=alá-ṅgbá; awóríwó=ahóóhó; ɔmóólé=ɔmóólé 'gecko' [ɔmɔ/onílé]	ábò; ábíbye (gecko; cp. Idoma ábúbíe)
219. snake	ejò	ejò	éjò
220. crab	akàrà	akò=alákò	ékákala
221. tortoise	egidá	ijàkpá=ahū= abahū=alábahū	áṅeje
222. spider	àgùnòtákùtákù	alá-ṅtakù=alá- ṅtaakù	agàrà
223. louse	iná	inó=inó aɔ ('lice of cloth')	ahémá=iná
224. flea	iná	inó	itá
225. mosquito	alákpá	èfó=yòmùyòmu	ímú [cp. Idoma ímú]
226. fly	ecici	efíí=eeíí	ácici
227. bee	oṅí	oyí	íṅó
228. honey	oṅí	oyí	íṅó=ómíṅɔ
229. frog	akèré; òkpòlò (toad)	àkèré =àké; òkpòlò ('toad')	àkèlé 'toad'; òbàna 'frog' [cp. Idoma àbàná 'frog']
230. squirrel	esú	òkéré	òcá
231. cow	lalá	mààlùú; èlálá 'humpless cattle'	okunɔ
232. bull	lalá	akɔɔ mààlùú; erólá	okunɔ
233. goat	abó	ewúré	éwó
234. he goat	òwúko	òbúko=òwúko= òóko=òrúko	obuko
235. sheep (ewe)	àgùdò	àgùtò	álá [cp. Idoma álá]
236. ram	àgbò	àgbò	okóló
237. horse	ací	efí	ànyà
238. mare	ací	abo efí	ànyà
239. donkey	kétékété	kétékété	òkékéte
ANTELOPE (various)			
240. Kob antelope	egbi	egbí	
241. roan antelope		àgbá-ṅreré	ábitì=ábudì
242. gazelle	òkùnù	ìgalà	àté
243. Maxwell's duiker		etu	átu
244. harnessed antelope or bush-buck	àgbòrí	àgbòrí	álákpá
245. red-flanked duiker	èsíwó	èsúró=èsúó	oblènyì
hartbeeste	ìrà	ìrà=ìrà kùnùgbá	òcá
crested duiker		èkùlù	
246. rabbit	aworo	ehoro igbó; abúgò (?)	áfolo 'hare'; adéjì 'rabbit'

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	IFÈ (TOGO)	YORUBA	IGALA
247. chicken	edèè	adiè=adìrè	ájùwe 'hen'
248. cock	àkìkò	àkùkò	aikó
249. guinea-fowl bush-fowl, francolin	awó	etù=awó àkparò	áwó agbáilù
250. mouse	òkúté	èkúté ilé	ikélékwu
251. bush-rat	ògóló	eku; òkété=ewú (‘the Giant rat’)	ikélékwu
cutting-grass or cane-rat	ewú	òyà=ewújù	éḡmí
252. dove	àdàbà	àdàbà	ikéde
253. pigeon	àlú-ḡkùkù=eyelé	eyelé (‘bird of the house’)	òkétébè
254. duck	kpákpáhe	kpékpéye (‘quack- quack bird’)	idàgbò [cp. Idoma idàḡgbòlò]
255. turkey ostrich	tùlútùlú tátábolí	tòlótóló ògò-ḡgò	òtótolo [Hausa] obujim
256. dog	ajá	ajá	ábyá
257. cat	àdé	ológbò	òbàlà [cp. Idoma òblà cékwù]
258. bird	eye	eye	éwe
259. feather	iyé	iyé	iwé
260. wing	iká	akpá (‘arm’)	íká (also ‘shoulder’)
261. egg	eḡe	eyí	éḡe
262. vulture	igú	igú=gúnugú	úḡwúnú
263. hawk, kite	àcá; àwòdì	àjá (milvus mi- grans); àwòdì (Elanus caeruleus)	ùkòkòlò ‘kite’; újì ‘lizard buzzard’
264. claw	èkíkí	èékíńó	òḡò
265. horn	òho	ìwo	ìgbà
266. tail	ìrù	ìrù	òtíí=òtíhì (any tail); ònùnù (animal tail)
bush-baby, galago	aláwósù (‘il lèche la main et puis il se couche’)	èmi	èkìlì [cp. Idoma èkìlì]
aardvark	è-ḡtà	àfèbòjò=eku	òḡbòwù [cp. Idoma òḡbòù]
267. food	ije	o-ńje [ohūú je ‘thing to eat’]	ùjeū [ù-/je ‘eat’/éū ‘thing’]
268. meat	eḡā	erḡ	éla
269. fish	eḡā	eja	éja
270. soup	òbè	òbè	óbóbó
271. milk	àmóolalá	wàrà; omú (human milk, cp. 68)	ómiènyà (cp. 133, 68)
272. salt	oḡu	iyò	ómu

	IFÈ (TOGO)	YORUBA	IGALA
273. pepper	tàmbó (Piper guineense), ijàè (the fruit); yeré (ground up 'poivre d'Inde')	ata	ákɔ̀kɔ̀=ákɔ̀kɔ̀ [cp. Idoma ákɔ̀kɔ̀]
274. onion	máàsà	àlùbòsà [Hausa]	álubasa
CHIEF FOOD PLANTS			
275. yam	icu	ifù	úcu
276. guinea corn (Sorghum vulgare)	bobà	bàbà=ɔ̀kà=ɔ̀kàa bàbà	ókà okili [ókà 'grain']
277. millet (Pennisetum)	ɔ̀kà	jééro [Hausa gééroó]	ókà ókódú
278. palm oil	òkpè	òkpè=òkpè	èkpè
279. okra	ilá	ilá=iròkò	òrò òkpoloko [òrò 'any soup-thicken- ing, mucilaginous herb']
280. beans, cowpeas	èwè (white); ijèkí (red)	erèé; èwà (cooked erèé)	ègwà
281. 'aca' (Digitaria exilis)	ìwóhé ('fonio')	(not grown)	
282. corn, maize	bàfó	ìgbàdo=ɔ̀kà= àgbàdo=ɔ̀kà àgbàdo=yɔ̀gɔ̀	àkákpa=à'ákpa
283. cassava	kúte	gbágùdá=ègè= kpákí	àbácà
284. banana	àkòdú	ògèdè wèere	ògèdè
plantain	àblàjò=amáàdà [borrowed word]	ògèdè agbagbà	àgbò
285. bambarra ground- nuts	èkpà	èkpà orubu= èkpà ròro	òkpà
286. beniseed, sesame	káká	yòmòtí	ígógo
287. oil	ekpo=àdí	ekpo=àdí=àdí	ékpo (any oil incl. palm oil)
288. grease	ijò	gírìsì [Eng.]	ékpo
289. fat	ijò	òrà	ùlà
290. groundnuts (peanuts)	yobósí=àyòsí	èkpà	òpá
291. kola nut	goórò [Ewe]	obi	óbì
292. stick	òkpá	igi; òkpá=sò-ndá 'walking-stick'	ólí; ókpà 'walking- stick'
293. spear	òcò	òkò	òpyólí=òkwò
294. sword	idà	idà	òkwòcáfjgeli

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	IFÈ (TOGO)	YORUBA	IGALA
295. drum	àrà	ilù [lù 'hit, beat']	ùkèlègwu (hour-glass drum); ùbà (open-end drum); ùkàṅga (bass drum) = òkàṅga
296. basket	agbṣ	agbṣ = akpèrè	ágbà
297. mat	aní	ení	úlóko
298. bow	ṣṙṣ	ṣrū	ṣḁ
299. arrow	ṣfà	ṣfà	ṣfá
300. quiver		akpó = akpó ṣfà	àhyáṅgba
301. knife	bètè	ḁbe [be 'to slit, slice']	ḁbe
302. scissors	séxsi [Ewe sáksè]	àlùmógàjí = sáàsì [Eng.] = àmúga [? à-mú iga 'crab's claw']	àlímáglci
303. axe	edù	áàké; edù àrà 'stone axe, stone celt' [àrà 'thunder']	édò = òkányí
304. rope	okù	okù	íkwù
305. gourd, calabash	igbá	igbá	úgbá
306. pot	ìkòkò; kòlòbí	ìkòkò	ùcà
307. thing	ìṅí	ohū = n-ṅkṣ [ohū kṣ 'one thing']	éū = éwū
308. language	ilú = èdè	èdè	ící
309. work	icé	ifé	úkóló
310. war	ogu	ogū	ógwu
311. sleep	ṣṙū	oorū = isū	ólu (cp. 457)
312. dream	àlá	àlá	ḁná
313. death	ikú	ikú	úkwú
314. corpse	òkú = ṣṙṣkúkú	òkú	òkwú = òkwónè [ónè 'person']
315. life	àyè	èmi [mí 'breathe'] = iyè (the physical fact of life); ayé 'lifetime' = ìgbésí ayé 'living in the world' [gbé 'dwell'/sí 'go into']	íṅmi = òláí [Hausa rál]
316. sickness	irù	àisṣ 'not being well' = àmódi = àrù = òjòjò	ḁgá
317. cough	ikó	ikó	úkó
318. fever	otútù (cp. 386)	ibà	àfù (same as 'wind')
319. sore	ojuju	ooju = egbò	íkétì 'bad sore'; ágbè 'wound'
ulcer	ègbò	egbò	ágbónkò

	IFÈ (TOGO)	YORUBA	IGALA
320. hole	ifò	ihò	òfè
321. truth	òbító	òtító=òótó	ògèca, ócòcí
322. lie	òdòbò	iró	òlèémí [òlà 'word'/ émí 'raw, unripe' 344]
word; matter	àrǒ	òrò=òrǒ	òlà
323. place	ìdì	ìbì=ìbè	úgbo
324. time	ìwèrè=àsòkò	ìgbà=àkókò= àrókò=àsìkò	ìkò=èkò; ègbà 'time when'
325. fatigue	awò	àárè	ùhyà
326. money	owó	owó; ajé [both words have an orig- inal reference to cowries]	ókó
327. market	ajà	ɔjà	ájá [cp. Igbo áhyá, Idoma ójà]
328. load	àrù (cp. 452)	erù (cp. 452)	ádù
329. boat	ɔkǒ ojóomi	ɔkò=ɔkò ojú omi 'vehicle of the face of the water'	ókò=ókoomi
330. hunger	ebi	ebi	ébi
331. thirst	àṅmgbī (2 syllables, i.e. à- ṅgbī)	òrùgbè=ò-ṅgbè	òlùgbè
332. shadow	òjìnjim (consonant n, m close the syl- lables without nasalizing the vowels)	òjìjì=ògìgì=òògì =òòjì (also 'shade')	òjìjì
shade	abétù	ìjì (also 'shadow') =òjìjì etc.	òlùbò
333. light	ìmólè	ìmólè [mó 'shine'/ ilè 'land']	úná ('fire'); ùfé 'shining, light'; ùfánè 'moonlight' (177)
334. robe	àwù	afɔ	alkéba; òtógbo
335. clothing	àwù, aco (cp. 484)	afɔ; èwù (also 'shirt')	úkpò
336. shoe	kpákò	bàtà	èdà
337. hat	òkúkú	filà. ate=àketè	òtàjia [Hausa]; ùkàtà (straw hat)
338. ring	ìròka=kabóró	òrùka=òòka	èlìka
339. heavy	wówo (v)	wúwo (v); rílè [rì 'press down'/ilè 'earth']	ùwójì
340. light	fò (v)	fúyè (v)	fúyè-fúyè
341. white	fufū	fūfū (adj, v)	é-fufu (v) [é- infinitive prefix]

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	IFÈ (TOGO)	YORUBA	IGALA
342. black	dúdú	dúdú (adj, v, n)	é-dudu
343. red	kpikpa	kpukpa (adj, v, n) = kpś (v), kpíkpś (adj)	é-kpikpa
344. green	ewe tútù (cp. 164) 'fresh leaves'	aláwò ewé 'that which has the col- our of leaves'	òdùfa; emíní 'living, fresh' (cp. 322)
345. yellow		kpś ròkí-ròkí; kpś ròrò (v); kpíkpś (adj)	òdò (from Igbo?)
346. blue	blò [French]	búlúù [Eng.]; òféèfé òdùfa (= 'green') (n) 'light blue'	
347. big	lákú	tóbi (v), títóbi (n, adj); gbórfí (v); ñlá = ní-ñlá (adj)	ùwána
348. large	lákú	tóbi	ùwèné
349. small	cígídí	kéré (v), kékeré (adj)	kéké; kékélé 'the smaller'; ùnyá 'too small, insufficient'
350. many	kpíkpò 'much'	òkpòlòkpò = òkpò (n); lókpòlòkpò (adv); kpúkpo 'much' (adv); kpò (v)	ùwéwe
351. few	cígídí	díè (n, adj, adv)	ùnyá (or neg. of ùwéwe)
352. all	kpó [cp. Idoma kpó]	gbogbo (n) = ogbo; olúkúlùkù (n)	cákáá = kpémím (adv) [Idoma]; òdédéma = ògbòdúma 'all of them' [-ma 'them']
353. thick	gbígbedè	níkpò (v) [ní 'have'/ ìkpò 'thickness']	úkpá
354. thin	kò gbedè (v) 'not thick'	tírfí = tífí; félé (v, adj) 'flimsy'; rù = joro (v) 'emaciated'	ógbè
355. wide	cícéjú (n)	fè níbùú (v expr); fè ló sá-ñlálú; rere 'boundless'; beere (adv)	ùnabè (n) [ne 'have'/ àbè 'width' (bound morpheme)]
356. narrow	kò céjú = tréléé	tírfí = tífí (adj)	fíílí
357. hard	le (v)	le 'resistant' (v); le = òro (v) 'difficult' níkpá = tekpá mó 'with great effort'	ùgbítí
358. soft	kò le (v)	dè (v); tò mò- tò mò (?)	ùlólá [ù- (abstract n)/ lólá 'soften'/ólá 'body']
359. sweet	dù (v)	dù = ládù [ní 'have'/ adù 'sweetness']	ùrínýò

	IFÈ (TOGO)	YORUBA	IGALA
360. bitter	kòrò (v)	korò (v)	ùlùkókó
361. sharp (taste)	jà (v)	mú (v) 'seize'; ó ta mí lénu sáísái 'it left a sharp taste in my mouth'	é-talu (v) 'to be "hot" as pepper' [ta 508/ álu 'mouth']
362. sour	sě (v)	kō (v)	èka (n)
363. deep	nùnù (v)	jì=jìlè (v)	ùnefù ('having belly')
364. shallow	kò nùnù (v)	jàjìlè (v) [[e/ài-/ jì/ilè]	(negative of 363)
365. long	gù (v)	gù (v)	ùjiji
366. short	lúkútú=kò gù (v)	kúrú (v, adj)	kpùkèè
367. good	ṣ̣ (v) (cp. 375, 383 Yor.)	dára (v), dárádára (adj); re (n)= rere (adj)	é-nyò
368. bad	kò ṣ̣ (v)=burú [archaic]	burú (v), búburú (adj)	èbyéne (n) [é-byé 'to contaminate']; íbí 'evil' (n)
369. full	kú (v)	kú	é-kó
370. new	tiṭ̣	tūtū=titū (adj, n, v)	é-tiṭ̣
371. round	gròbòtò	ròbòtò (adj)= roboto=rìbìtì=rìbìtì=kìrìbìtì=kiribiti; rúbútú=rubutu 'spherical'	òkòkòlò [cp. Idoma òkòklò 'circle, round thing']
372. dry	gbígbē	gbe (v), gbígbē (adj, n)	egbé
373. dirty	gbígbēērí; eerí 'dirt'	dòtí [Eng.] (v); léèéerí (v); kp̣̣ (v); rírí (v, adj)	iwá
374. clean	míṃ̣	mó (v), mímó (adj) (cp. 333); f̣̣ (v), f̣̣f̣̣=féfé (adj, adv) f̣̣f̣̣ (adj)	é-fé (also 'shine', cp. 333)
375. fat	lákú (=347 'big')	ramù-ramu (adj); ṣ̣ra (v) [ṣ̣ 'be healthy'/ara 'body']; bè-mbè=bà-mbà=bìrikìtì (adj)	óyú
376. right (correct)	-	tààrà	òkpàkpà 'upright'
377. dear, expensive	gbowó (v)	ẉ̣ (v)=gbowó (v)	é-kpúná (v) [kpá [gbà 'require' (505) 'be hot'/160] owó 'money']
378. cheap	kò gbowó	kpò (v, 'be numerical')	ùkpò

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	IFÈ (TOGO)	YORUBA	IGALA
379. near	sómó	lébàá [ní 'in'/èbá 'proximity']; tòsí (v); wfrí (v); gírí (adv)	é-mérú
380. far	jìnṣ (v)	jìṅṣ (v) [jì 'is deep' 363/ṅṣ 'road']	ṣnà jiji
381. sharp	múmú	mú (v)	ùlé (n)
382. blunt	kò mú	kú lénú ('died in the mouth')	é-kwú ('die; become blunt')
383. beautiful	rere (cp. 367)	léwà (v); eléwà [o-ní ewà 'one who has beauty'; arewà [ara 'body'/ewà 'beauty']	ùnyò (cp. 367)
384. ugly	cíçíra	buréwà (v) [burú 'is bad' 368/ewà 'beauty']	èbyéne
385. hot	gbígboná	gbóns (v) [gbó/ inó 'fire']	é-kpúná [kpá 'is hot'/úná 'fire']
386. cold	tútù	tútù (adj)	áfù (= 'wind; fever')
387. strong	lera; líle 'hard' (said of objects)	le (v); lágbára= lókū [ní 'have'/ a-/gbó 'be mature'/ ara 'body'; okū 'strength']	é-gbítì
388. weak	kò lera [le/ara]	lálle [ní/àì- neg. prefix/le]	ègbò
389. deaf	dídì; adetí [a-di etí]	dití (v) [di/etí 'ear'] [di 'be blocked' ?]	èkàjì
390. dumb	kàwíjì	yadi=yodi (v) [ya/o-di]	ákálújì
391. blind	afójú (n)	fójú (v) [fó 'break'/ ojú 'eye']	ákpéjúfó
392. today	nóoní	òní	enjini
393. yesterday	nṣṣbé	àns	ṣnáló
394. tomorrow	ṣla	ṣla	ṣna
395. where?	m̀bisí	níbo=ibo [ibi 'place'/èwo 'which?']	úgbò
396. when?	ńwèrèyésí	nígbàwo [ní 'at'/ ìgbà 'time'/èwo 'which?']	ègbà (cp. 324)
397. how?	befà	báwo [bá 'method' (n?)/èwo 'which? what? (n)]	ábú

	IFÈ (TOGO)	YORUBA	IGALA
398. how many?	mééló; egbèlò 'how much?'	èlò=eélòó (n)= mélòó (adj)	ònú
399. why?	cùgbeèkí	kí ló fà wá? èé ti rí? èé je tí . . . ?	éù ci
400. here	mbí	ibí=ihí (n); níhíí =níbí=mbí (adv)	èmí
401. there	mbè	ibè=òhú (n); lòhùú=níbè= mbè (adv)	òmó
402. this	yèé=yèébé	èyí (n); yíí (adj)	éí (n); i (adj, tone variable)
403. that	ɲèɲè	èyíū (n) [èyí/òū], iyē (n); nòò, -ū, -ū nì	eéle (n); le (adj, tone variable)
404. thus	béè ni	béè; báyií=béyií	abéle
405. who?	neé	ta ni	énè
406. what?	kí	kí ni=kí ni	éù
407. everyone, each	gbogbo ònìɲò kúnukú 'chacun'	gbogbo èniyò olúkúlùkù	éné dúú
408. everything	kpátákpó	gbogbo n-òkò (cp. 307)	éù dúú
409. not	kò; -rì- neg. prefix (àrikpèkū 'in- finity')	kò=ò; kì í; má= màà; àì- negative prefix (kpèkū 'to end', àìníkpèkū 'endlessness')	. . . . -ń
and (betw. nouns)	òɲu	àti; òū	ū
410. no one	òɲò kò sí	kò sí enikéni ( 'there is no one')	éne dúú . . . ń
411. nothing	lákpo	kò sí n-òkòkò	éù dúú . . . ń
412. inside	nínúè	nínú [ní 'in'/inú 'belly']; nínúurè =nínúè 'inside it'	é-jéfù
413. outside	lóde	lóde [ní/òde]; òde (n)	ódóda
414. above, on, upon	ɲm̀gberí ńntá	lókè [ní/òkè 'hill'] lórí [orí 'head']	àte
415. underneath	ńsàlè	lábé=nísàlè; isàlè (n)	ògàné
416. front	ńwájú	iwájú (n), níwájú	ógbá
417. behind	náàɲì	léhì [ní/èhì 'back']	ùbì
418. left	láawóòsì	òsì (n)	àwéhi=àwóhì (at Idah)
419. right	láawóotá	òtú (n)	àwótò
420. between	náaɲíí	lárí	àlúméji

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	IFÈ (TOGO)	YORUBA	IGALA
421. north	ńgberí	àríwá [Hausa árèèwáá]	ògébè
422. south	ńsàlè	nńsàlè ('lower') (adv); isàlè (n) (‘the lower part of anything’)	òwòco
423. east	ojóòrũ àwúrò	ilà oòrũ ‘line of the sun’ =gábàsi [Hausa]	ólòdùdu
424. west	ojóòrũ alé	ìwò oòrũ ‘sunset’	ólàne
425. eat	jɛ	jɛ	é-jɛũ ‘eat something’ [jɛ]
426. drink	muńí ‘drink something’	mu	é-mò
427. swallow	mì	gbé mì (‘take- swallow’)	é-mì
428. urinate	tò	tò	é-tìtò
429. defecate	cu	fu	é-cecu [cu]
430. do	ce	je	é-ce
431. go	lo	lo; lo sí=lo=rè= yú ‘went to’	é-ló; (past and ad- visory present): lè, nyí
432. come	wá	wá; bò	é-wá
433. return	sì wá	kpa dà=dà	é-dakòbì
434. enter	wɔ́ánì ‘go into something’	wò, wɔ́lé [wò/ilé ‘house’]	é-tùnu
435. go out	fudá	jáde [já ‘issue from’/ òde ‘outside’]	é-dufù
436. walk	rĩ	rĩ	é-lùlè
437. go up	gu	gũ=kpś ‘climb, mount’; gòkè, lo òkè (175)	é-nyáte [‘nyí ‘go’/ àte ‘above’]
438. go down	tì	sò, sò kalè [kà im- pinge on’/ilè ‘ground’]; lo síisàlè (431, 422); wá ilè ‘come down’	é-nyóganè
439. run	sáré=súré; kóré	sá, sáré [iré ‘play- ing, running’]	é-rúlé
440. mount (i.e. animal)	gu ací (see 237)	gũ	é-tegwù
441. see	rí	rí	é-lí
442. hear	gbó	gbó	é-gbó
443. smell	rumú	gbó òòrũ ‘perceive an odour’	é-gbúlù é-gbúlù

	IFÈ (TOGO)	YORUBA	IGALA
444. touch	mówó kǎ [mú, 505]; tɛ	kǎ; fówó kǎ 'take- hand touch'; tó 'touch tentatively'	é-du cò [du 'take']
445. taste	tóó rí 'touch it see'	tó wò 'touch-look at'; fenu kǎ 'use- tongue touch' [fi 'use, take'/enu 'mouth']	é-du calu (cp. 60)= é-jómá
446. hit	kpa	jǎ=nǎ=lù; bá= bà (projectile)	é-gwó
447. beat	kpa	lù; kpa (in idioms only)	é-kpa = é-gwó
448. kill	kpa	kpa	é-kpa
449. insult	bú	bú	é-bínà [bú/inà]
450. pull	fà	wó=fà	é-fò
451. push	té lè	tì, bì=sú=só [lǎbu]=sógòó	é-kécè
452. carry	rù (cp. 328)	rù (cp. 328)	é-né
453. bring	rù wá	mú wá (sing. obj.), kó wá (pl. obj.) 'take-come'	é-du wá (sing. obj), é-kó wá (pl. obj)
454. lift	ké	gbé, gbé sókè [sí 'go to'/òkè 'hill; up']	é-du kwánè
455. put down	ńsi	gbélè=gbé sílè (176)	é-du tánè
456. lie down	sù ('coucher')	fèhí lélè [fi 'take'/ èhí 'back']/lé 'put onto'/ilè 'ground']	é-dà ci
457. sleep	sù	sù	é-lolu (cp. 311)
458. dream	lálá	lá=lálá=lálà	é-nóna
459. rest	mí	sími	é-mí=é-ɲmí
460. be tired	ká; awò wò mí 'je suis'fatigué'	rè, káárè; àárèè mú mí=àárèè dé bá mí 'fatigue seized me'	é-hyùhyà [hyà]
461. open	cí	jí	é-bì
462. close	sé	tì [cp. sé 'dam (river), block up (hole), block (road)']	é-ré
463. bury	rì	sī	é-du jì
464. read	kǎwé	kà [also 'count']= kàwé [iwé 'paper']	é-gba
465. write	kò iwé	kò=kòwé [kò, also 'cut face-marks']	é-kò
466. gather	kó	kó; kó jò [jò 'as- semble'. 505]	é-rémá

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	IFÈ (TOGO)	YORUBA	IGALA
467. accompany	gbí	bá, bá ló	é-má nyóla [nyí 'go'/óla 'body']
468. burn	joná	jó (tr and intr); jóns 'set on fire, scorch' [inó 'fire']	é-jó (intr); é-gwú jó (tr)
469. roast	sú	yó	é-ró
470. boil	sè	hó=ru=yakin (intr); sè 'cook by boiling'	é-hì
471. sing	kṣṛī	kṣ, kṣrī [orī 'song']	é-keli [é-kṣ]
472. say	wí 'dire', wìjì [ìjì 'la parole']	sṵ, wí, fḍ; ní 'say that' = kpé	é-kà
473. talk	wí=fḍ 'parler'	sòrò [sṵ/òrò (322a)]	é-kòlà
474. tell	fḍ 'raconter'	wí fú=sṵ fú 'say to'	é-kà
475. ask	bèèrè	bi léèèrè, bèèrè 'ask a question' [ní]	é-ténè
476. answer	wíi 'repondre' (answer it)	dáhù [dá/ohù 'voice']; fi èsì fú 'give answer to' (506)	é-dohì
477. wish	wò 'desirer'	fé	é-ṛéjú
478. refuse	kò	kò	é-kò
479. twist	ří; fú 'tordre'	ló	é-rídà
480. chop	ré 'hacher'	gé kpókpòkpó, gé wéwé 'cut into small pieces'	é-da
481. cut	ré	gé=ké	é-da
482. tear	ya	ya; fà ya 'pull-tear'; bù 'tear off, break off'	é-fa nà=é-kpa nà
483. build	mṵ	kò=mṵ	é-kṵ; é-né 'build wall'
484. dress	wò àwù=bò aco	wṵṵ [wò/afṵ 'cloth']	é-nyí
485. undress	bó àwù sí	bó=wṵ	é-tú 'unfasten', é-gwó
486. swim	wè odò 'bathe in river'	wè (also 'bathe')	é-gwà 'swim, wash, bathe (intr); é-gwè 'bathe' (tr)
487. put away	ńsì ńdìè	fi kpa mós 'store, save'	é-du tánè
488. hide	ńdúkù	kpa mós (tr); fara kpa mós=fara kpalè 'hide oneself [fi/ara 'body'/kpa 447/ilè 'ground'] = ba= fara sí (463)	é-du májà

	IFÈ (TOGO)	YORUBA	IGALA
489. steal	colè	jí=jalè [jà 'fight'/ olè 'thief']	é-jójí [ójí 'theft' (cp. 51)]
490. help	rǝ=rǝ lówó	rǝ=rǝ lówó [ní/ ɔwó]	é-tèkò
491. fall	cubú	bó; jubú 'fall over'; sébu 'stumble'	é-wánè [wá 'come'/ ánè 'earth']
492. think	sérè	rò	é-libe
493. know	mǝ	mò	é-mà
494. remember	téjú	rǝtí [rǝ/etí 'ear']	é-réwá
495. forget	gbàgbé	gbàgbé [ó gbàg- béemi 'he forgot me']	é-gbényò
496. dig	dē, dēfò	wà; tú 'dig up'= wú	é-gwà
497. hoe	ro	roko, rolè [ro 'to till/192, 176]	é-lo
498. weed	cá	tu èkpò, tuko [tu 'dislodge', èkpò 'weeds']; fáko 'clear bush' [fá 'slash'/oko 'farm']	é-lo
499. teach	kó	kó ní	é-kó
500. learn	kó	kó	é-kó cè
501. cry, weep	sū=sokú	sūkú=sokú [sū 'flow'; so 'sprout'; ekú 'weeping']	é-ra kwú
502. laugh	rààrí	réríí [rí èrí]	é-nyányi
503. drive away	lé	lé (also 'pursue'); lé ló=lé kúrò= fí kúrò	é-nó
504. seize	mú	mú, mú ní	é-gbà; é-mú . . . du (s obj), é-mú . . . kó (pl obj)
505. take	mú	mú (s obj)=kó (pl obj); fi; gbà; gbé	é-gbà; é-du=é-mú (s obj), é-kó (pl obj)
506. give	fú	fú=fi fú=fú ní; bǝ [archaic bǝú (?)]	é-du (s obj), é-kó (pl obj)
507. bite	bùú léní 'bite it'	bù je ('tear-off eat') =já je [já 'snap off, pierce']	é-ló
508. shoot	ta	ta	é-ta
509. sell	tà	tà	é-tà
510. buy	rà	rà	é-là
511. call	kpè	kpè	é-dó
512. sit	jokó	jòòkó=jókóó	é-gwù
513. give birth	bí	bí; bé (animal)	é-bí

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	IFÈ (TOGO)	YORUBA	IGALA
514. beget	bí	bí	é-bí
515. throw	ta [cp. Idoma tá]	jù=so	é-ro
516. follow	tè láàjì=ró bá	tò, tò léhì [ní èhì]; 'back'; tè lé 'press-pursue'	é-lè bɔ
517. die	kú	kú	é-kwú
518. forge (metal)	ro	ro	é-gwú
519. increase (intr)	múmó 'increase it'	kpò síi, bí síi, bù síi, rè síi, gbèrú [gbà/èrú 'a sprout- ing']	é-rà
520. decrease (intr)	bù bɔ=yɔ̀ bɔ̀	dí kù 'reduce- remain'=bù kù 'break-off remain'	é-wánè 'come to ground' (491)
521. dance	jó	jé	é-tidó [ta]
522. have, possess	ní (cp. 531)	ní; ni 'have a specific thing'	é-ne (also 'marry; have authority; own')
523. fly	fò	fò	é-wù
524. jump	fò	fò; bé	é-kpákòlò
525. stand	dóro	dúró	é-dágo
526. sneeze	sí	sí	é-tácifóò [cp. Idoma ó tácihódò 'he sneezed']
527. yawn	nɔ̀	yɔ̀	é-wálu
528. finish	. . . tɔ̀; kpadí; kparé; kpèkū	kparí, yorí [kpa, yo-orí]; kpé; kpèkū; . . . tɔ̀	é-tákpa
529. begin	bèrè sí	bèrè (intr); bèrè sí (tr)	é-cánè
530. fill	kú	kú	é-kpèkɔ̀
531. marry	ní; ní aya, ní ɔ̀kɔ̀	fé, fé níyàwó=fé láya; ó féé níi lókòrè 'she wants to marry him' [iyàwó=aya 'wife'; ɔ̀kɔ̀ 'husband'; ní 522]	é-ne (óyà 'wife', ókɔ̀ 'husband')
532. show	díre	fi hò [hò 'appear']	é-du ñà
533. dry up	ńsá	gbɛ	é-gbɛ
534. be rotten	jirà=jɔ̀fɔ̀	rà	é-cè
535. surpass	lá rè	jù lo 'exceed-go'	é-tàbalè
536. tie	so	dì=dè=so	é-jì
537. untie	tú	tú	é-tú
538. pour	dà	dà=tú	é-du danyu 'pour into'

	IFÈ (TOGO)	YORUBA	IGALA
539. be wet	tù	tutù	é-rì dɔdɔ
540. sweep	gbá=gbálè	gbá	é-gbá
541. blow (wind)	fé, cé	fé	é-jù
542. blow (with mouth)	fé fù	fé (cp. 477, 531)	é-fé (also 'want, wish, love, fornicate')
543. obtain	gbà	gbà	é-gbà
544. weave	ḡū	hū=wū ('older form')	é-hí
545. plait	dì	dì (cp. 536), dirū =dirí [irū 'hair', orí 'head']	é-ce (cp. 430)
546. divide	kpí	kpí	é-kpɛ
547. break	cé; fɔ́ 'casser'	dá=ʃɛ; fɔ́ 'shatter'	é-kpɔ́ fɔ́; é-gwú cé 'snap'
548. name of language	ifè	yorùbá	igálà

## PRONOUNS

	IFÈ (TOGO)		YORUBA		IGALA	
	long	short	long	short	long	short
sing.	1. èmi	ḡ̀	1. èmi	mo, ḡ, m	1. òmi	ù, ò
	2. ìwɔ	ò	2. ìwɔ	o	2. ùwè	è
	3. òḡu	ó	3. òū	ó	3. òŭ	ì
plural	1. àwa	á	1. àwa	a	1. àwà=àà	à
	2. èḡɛ	ɛ	2. èyí	ɛ	2. àmè	mè
	3. àḡɔ	a	3. àwɔ̄	wɔ̄	3. àmà	mà

The short pronouns all have high or very-high tone in the negative.