

The Chadic Languages

Reference List

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CIRCULATED FOR COMMENT

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This is a preliminary list circulated to interested researchers. In many cases the status of individual lects is unknown. The weakest part is the bibliography; many references exist but few are entered so far. However, this can be remedied. The idea of the list is stimulate researchers into correcting and updating the information, from their unpublished files or personal knowledge.

How to read the entries

1. [Language reference name]

- 1.A Other spellings of language reference name
 - 1.B Glossonym
 - 1.C Ethnonym
 - 2.A Other reference names
 - 2.B Other glossonym
 - 2.C Other ethnonym
 - 3. Location
 - 4. Population
 - 5. Classification
 - 6. Dialects
 - 7. Reading materials, dictionaries, grammars
 - 8. Religious publications
 - 9. Sociolinguistic information
 - 10. Use in media
- Source(s)** Unpublished
Refs. Published

Sources

The main sources are Jungraithmayr (1974), Barreteau (1978), Crozier & Blench (1992) and Ethnologue (2000) and Kosack (<http://www.gmk.clara.net>). I have included fieldwork material from Nigeria and unpublished data from other sources for Cameroun and Chad¹. Many published sources are not yet included. I am trying to include principally reference grammars and dictionaries.

¹ I am particularly grateful to Cameron Hamm who made available SIL's unpublished field reports from Chad.

Chadic languages of questionable status	Extinct Chadic languages	Chadic languages severely endangered
Buso	Auyokanci	Baldamu
Kujarge	Muskum	Bure
Laal	Shira	Holma
Luri	Teshena	Jilbe
		Mabire
		Miltu
		Musunye
		Torom

Reference list

Abakwariga = Hausa – (from Jukun)

A^oeele = 'Bele

À^oéelé = 'Bele

Adarawa – a Hausa subgroup

Adikummu Sukur = Sukur

Afa = Paá

Afade = Afaëe

Afadee = Afaëe

2. Afaë«

1.A Afade, Affade, Afadee, Afadeh

1.B Afaë«

2.A Kotoko, Mogari, Mandage

3. Nigeria: Borno State, Ngala LGA. Cameroon: centred around Afade in the southern part of Makari Subdivision, Logone-and-Chari Division, Far North Province.

4. Twelve villages in Nigeria, estimate less than 20,000 (1990)

5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara B: Mandage group

9. It is unclear if the high comprehension of Mpade is because of dialect closeness or bilingualism.

Source(s) Blench (1990); Tourneux (1997)

Refs. Seetzen (1810); Barth (1858: 759); Lukas (1936); Breton and Dieu (1984: 9)

Afawa = Paá

Affade = Afaëe

Afkabiye = Guduf: Guduf–Gava cluster

Afudu – dialect of Tangale

Agalawa – Hausa subgroup in Katsina State

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)

Ajawa = Ajanci

Alataghwa = Zaladva: see the Lamang cluster

Am Pi kkà = Bole

Ampika = Bole

Àmzírív = Ziziliv«k«n

Aniakawa – only referred to in Temple (1922: 17) who lists 220 in Bauchi Division:

Anika = Bole

Ankwai = Goemai

Anpika = Bole

Arewa – subgroup of Hausa

Awulenga – unidentified group north of Bajoga, Bauchi State (Adelberger)

3. Auyoka (†)

1.A Auyakawa, Awiaka

3. Nigeria: Jigawa State, Keffin Hausa and Auyo LGAs.

4. 0

5. Chadic, West, B, B1.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10. Extinct

Source(s)

Refs.

Azaghvana = Dghweëe

Azumeina = Monogoy

Babal = Margi babal – dialect of Margi

Babir = Bura–Pabir

Babur = Bura–Pabir

Bacama – member of the Bata cluster

Bachama = Bacama: see the Bata cluster

4. Bade

1.A Bedde

2.B Gidgid

3. Nigeria: 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-Aëo), Gashua Bade (Mazgarwa)

7. Folktales, 1975

Refs. Schuh (1972, 1975, 1978)

Bade k-Aëo – a dialect of Bade

Badni = Vodni, part of Mwaghavul

Bagba = Geji

Bahuli = Huli: see the Fali cluster

Bajara – unidentified group near Muri (Adelberger)

5. Baldemu

1.A

1.B

2.A Mbazla

3. Diamare Division, Far North Province, Balda town (Tagambre quarter) and Guingeley village.

4. 3 speakers

5. Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A5.

6. None

7. None

8. None

9. The Baldemu have all switched to speaking Mundang in the past fifty years.

Source(s)

Refs. Brye, E. 2003. *A Rapid Appraisal Language Survey of the Baldemu Language (Diamare Division, Far North Province)*. SIL-Cameroun. Electronic ms.

Bali Holma = Holma

6. Bana

1.A

1.B

2.A Baza, Koma, Ka-Bana, Parole Des Bana, Mizeran

3. On Nigerian border, north and northeast of Bourrah, Bourrah Subdivision, Mayo-Tsanaga Division, Far North Province

4. 13,000 including 8,000 Gamboura and 5,000 Guili (1987 SIL)

5. Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A3. Dialects: Closely related to Psikye and Hya in Cameroon and Kamwe in Nigeria.

6. Gamboura, Gili (Guili)

7.

8.

9.

Source(s)

Refs.

Bara – dialect of Bole

Baram – member of the Polci cluster

Barang = Baram: see the Polci cluster

Baraza = Durr-Baraza: see the Das cluster

Baredawa – Small community in Bauchi Emirate Temple (1922: 39)

7. Barein

1.A Baräi n

1.B

2.A Guilia, Jalkia

3. Chad: North Guera Prefecture, Melfi Subprefecture, west (Jalkia), south, southwest

(Komi), and east (Sakaya) of Melfi. Baräi n, Balili and Mebra are the main villages

4. 4,160 (1993 census)

5. Chadic, East, B, B3

6. Jalkia, Guilia, Sakaya (Dagne, Jelkin), Komi (92% lexical similarity between Jalkia and Guilia, 70% between Sakaya and both Jalkia and Guilia)

7.

8.

9. Chadian Arabic is the dominant lingua franca. Some 90% Barein speak Sokoro, 40% of the women speak some Fulfulde and 15% speak Bagirmi. Barain is being actively transmitted to the children.

Source(s) Faris (1994)

Refs.

Barke = next

Barko = Mburku

Barma = Zul: the Polci cluster

Baron – dialect of Bokkos: see Ron cluster

Basa (Gwandara Basa) = Nimbia: a dialect of Gwandara

8. Bata-Bacama cluster

*Bacama

1.A Bachama

1.B Kwaa–Bwaare

1.C Bwaare

2.C Gboare, Bwatiye

3. Nigeria: 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)

5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara A: Bata group: Bata cluster

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 Gwate

2.A DII

3. Nigeria: Adamawa State, Numan, Song, Fufore and Mubi LGAs; Cameroon: Along the Nigerian border (30 km. northeast of Garoua), along the Benoue River, west of Garoua and along a small section of the Faro River, Benoue Division, North Province.

4. 26,400 (1952), est. 2,500 in Cameroon; 39,000 total (1971 Welmers)

5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara A: Bata group: Bata cluster

6. Koboci, Kobotschi (Koboci), Wadi, Zumu (Jimo), Malabu, Ndeewe (Bata-Ndeewe), Bata of Ribaw, Bata of Demsa, Bata of Garoua, Jirai. 'Demsa' may be an alternate name or dialect

Refs. Meek (1931)

Batta = Bata
Batura = Daffo–Butura: see Ron
Bazza = Dakwa: see Kamwe
Bedde = Bade cluster
Bele = Beele
Bellawa = Beele
B«l» = Buli: see the Polci cluster
Bibot = Boto: see the Zari cluster

9. Bidiyo

1.A Bidyo, Bidio, 'Bidio, 'Bidiyo, Bidiyo-Waana, Bidiya

1.B

2.A

3. Chad: South central, north Guéra Prefecture, Mongo Subprefecture, south of Mongo and west of Abou Telfane

4. 14,000 (1981 Jungrathmayr)

5. Chadic, East, B, B1, 1

6. Garawgìndò, Jekkìndò, Bigàwgùno, Ngalgùndò, 'Obòygùndò. The first 2 dialects listed are eastern, the others western. The Bigàwgùno dialect is difficult for other speakers to understand.

7.

8.

9. The majority use Chadian Arabic as second language.

Source(s) Bagwell, Bagwell & Faris (1992)

Refs. Dictionary. Grammar (Alio 1986)

Bili = Buli: the Polci cluster

Bili = Bile

Biliri = Tangale

Bille = Bile

Billiri – dialect of Tangale

10. Birgit

1.A Bergit, Birgid, Berguid

1.B

2.A

3. Chad: Southeast, Salamat Prefecture, Abou Déi a and Am Timan subprefectures, and Ouaddaï Prefecture, Am Dam Subprefecture. South of the Mubi, centred in Abgué.

4. 3,600 (1952). N.B> There are more than 20 Birgit-speaking villages.

5. Chadic, East, B, B1, 2

6. Abgue, Eastern Birgit, Duguri, Agrab. The status of Duguri is uncertain; it may be a distinct language.

7.

8.

9. Chadian Arabic is the preferred second language and in some parts of the Birgit-speaking area it is displacing Birgit rapidly.

Source(s) Roberts (1993)

Refs.

Bo Dera = Dera

11. Boga

1.A Boka

3. Nigeria: Adamawa State, Gombi LGA

5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara branch A: Tera group: Eastern Cluster

Source(s) S. Lukas wordlist

Refs. Newman (1964) fn.4

Bogghom = Boghom

12. 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

Bòhé á°éélé = Beele

Bohom = Boghom

Boi = Ya: member of the Vaghat cluster

Boje – dialect of Bokyi

Boka = Boga

Boki = Bokyi

Bokiyim = Boghom

13. Bokkos

1.A Bokos

2.A Ron

2.C Challa, Cala, Chala, Challawa

3. Nigeria: Plateau State, Bokkos LGA

4. 13,120 (1934 Ames); 60,000 (1985 UBS)

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

7. Primer 1 (1986)

Source(s)

Refs. Jungrathmayr (1965, 1968a, 1968b, 1970)

Bokos = Bokkos: see Ron

Bokwa – dialect of Glavda?

Bolanci = Bole

14. Bole

1.B Bòò Pì kkà, Bopika

1.C Am Pì kkà, Ampika

2.A Fika, Piika

2.B Bolanci

2.C Anika, Bolewa

3. Nigeria: Bauchi State, Dukku, Alkaleri, and Darazo LGAs; Borno State, Fika LGA

4. 32,000 (1952 W&B); estimate more than 100,000 (1990)
 5. Chadic: West branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Bole group
 6. Bara, Fika (Fiyankayen, Anpika)
 7. Some pamphlets
Source(s) Lukas (1952–3); Schuh p.c.; Newman p.c.; Leger (1990)
Refs. Lukas (1970–71), P. Newman (1977)

Bolu – member of the Geji cluster
 Bomawa – small clan in Bauchi Emirate: Temple (1922: 69,427)
 Bòdò Pì kkà = Bole
 Boodl« = Zumbul: see the Das cluster

15. Boor

- 1.A Bwara
 1.B
 2.A Damraw
 3. Chad: South, Chari-Baguirmi Prefecture, Bousso Subprefecture, and Moyen-Chari Prefecture, Sarh Rural Subprefecture, in and around Dumraw (Bwara) village on the north bank of the Chari River, just east of Miltu.
 4. 100 or fewer (1999 J. Roberts SIL)
 5. Chadic, East, A, A1, 2. 36% lexical similarity with Miltu (closest).
 6.
 7.
 8.
 9. There may be a high degree of bilingualism in Bagirmi.
Source(s)
Refs.

Boot = Boto: see the Zari cluster
 Bopika = Bole
 Borrom = Boghom
 Boto – member of the Zari cluster
 Bourrah = Bura
 Bu Giiwo = Giiwo

16. Bubburè

- 1.A BuBure
 1.B Bubburè
 1.C N• Bùrè (one person) Bubburè (people)
 2.A Burè (name of town)
 2.B Burancii
 2.C Buraawaa
 3. Nigeria: Bauchi State, Darazo LGA
 4. A single village southeast of Darazo town. Only some 50 semi-speakers remains and even these are not fluent in the language (Haruna 1999)
 5. Chadic: West branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Bole group
 9. All speakers today are over 65 and most are semi-speakers with an insecure command of

technical vocabulary. Hausa has entirely replaced Bubburè in everyday life.
Source(s) Leger (1992); Haruna (1999)

BuBure = Bubburè
 Buduma = Yedina
 Buli – member of the Polci cluster
 Bura – see Bura–Pabir

17. 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 Kwojjeffa, Huve, Huviya
 3. Nigeria: 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 (Plain Bura)
 7. Dictionary (1959, 1962)
 8. Scripture Portions from 1925, New Testament 1950, revised 1987; Old Testament translation in progress (UBS 1989), hymnbook
Refs. Newman (1977); Hoffmann (1987)

Burkunawa = Mburku
 Burma = Boghom
 Burom = Boghom
 Burra = Bura: see Bura–Pabir
 Burrum = Boghom
 Burumawa = Boghom

18. Buso

- 1.A Busso, Dam De Bousso, Bousso
 1.B
 2.A
 3. Chad: West, Chari-Baguirmi Prefecture, Bousso Subprefecture, in Maffaling and Bousso
 4. 40 to 50 (1971 Welmers)
 5. Chadic, East, A, A1.
 6.
 7.
 8.
 9.
 10. Nearly extinct.
Source(s)
Refs.

Butura (Daffo–Butura) – member of Ron cluster
 Buu = Zaranda: the Geji cluster

19. Buwal

- 1.A Ma Buwal, Bual,
1.B
2.A Gadala
3. Cameroun: In and around Gadala, Mokolo
Subdivision, Mayo-Tsanaga Division, Far North
Province.
4. 5,000 or fewer (1983 ALCAM)
5. Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A7
6.
7.
8.
9. May be intelligible with Gavar. Speakers closer
to Mofu or Gavar regions claim to understand
those languages. Fulfulde and French bilingualism
is limited. Buwal is used in church.

Source(s)

Refs.

Buwane = Diri
Bwagira – dialect of Bana
Bwal = Bwol: see the Kofyar cluster
Bwol – member of the Kofyar cluster
Baaraawaa = Barawa
Barawa – a term covering the Das, Geji, Polci,
Saya, Zari and Zeem clusters.

20. Beele

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

Bele = Beele
Boye (Korom Boye) = Kulere
Bwaare (also Kwaa–Bwaare) = Bacama: see the
Bata cluster

21. Cakfem–Mushere

- 1.A Chakfem, Chokfem
3. Nigeria: 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) IL/NBTT wordlist

Cala = Ron
Cancara = Kyan Kyar: a dialect of Gwandara
Chaari = Danshe: the Zeem cluster
Chakfem = Cakfem: see Cakfem–Mushere
Challa = Ron
Cheke = Guëe
Chibak = Cibak
Chibbuk = Cibak

Chikide = Cikide: see Guduf
Chip = Miship
Chobba = Huba
Chokfem = Cakfem: see Cakfem–Mushere

22. Cibak

- 1.A Chibak, Chibuk, Chibbuk, Chibbak, Kyibaku,
Kibaku
1.C Cíḃ•Ḃ, Kikuk
3. Nigeria: 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)

Cikide – dialect of Guduf

23. Cinene

- 1.A Cinene
1.C Cinene
3. Nigeria: 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) Kim (2001)
Refs. Wolff (1974–75: 205; 1974: 23); Kraft
(1981);

Cineni = Cinene
Cip = Miship

24. Ciwogai

- 1.A Tsagu
2.B Sago, Tsaganci
3. Nigeria: 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)

Cum^oween = Bween: see the Fali cluster

25. Cuvok

- 1.A Tchouvok
1.B
2.A
3. Cameroun: In and around Tchouvok, Matakam
South Canton, near Zamay, Mokolo Subdivision,
Maya-Tsanaga Division, Far North Province.
4. 7-10,000 or fewer (Lamberty, 2002). the Cuvok
live in 15 villages of which 4 are purely Cuvok.
5. Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A5.
6. The villages of Tchouvouk and Makelek show
some slight variation

7. None
 8. Catholic song and prayer book (1984).
 9. Limited use of Fulfulde with outsiders and French by the few who have gone to school. Cuvok speakers are not usually fluent in Mofu.
- Source(s)** Lamberty Melinda 2002. *A Survey of Mofu Intelligibility for Cuvok Speakers (Mayo-Tsanaga Division, Far North Province)*. Electronic ms. SIL-Cameroun.

Refs.

Da Holmaci = Holma: see the Nzanyi–Holma cluster

26. Daba

- 1.A Dabba
- 1.B Daba
3. Nigeria: Adamawa State, Mubi LGA. Between Mubi and Bahuli. Cameroun: Northwest of Guider in Mayo-Oulo and Guider subdivisions, Mayo-Louti Division, North Province; southwestern corner of Diamare Division (Ndoukoula region) and Mayo-Tsanaga Division (Hina and Bourrah subdivisions), Far North Province.
4. Nigeria: A single village, less than 1,000. Cameroun: 35,700 (1982 SIL). Population total both countries 36,700.
5. Central Chadic: West Central group: Daba group
6. Nive, Pologozom, Kola (Daba Kola, Kpala), Musgoi (Musgoy, Mazagway, Daba Mousgoy)
8. Scripture Portions from 1984, NT 1992

Daffa = Daffo–Butura – dialect of Ron

27. Daffo–Butura

- 1.A Batura
 - 2.B Ron
 - 2.C Challa, Cala
- Nigeria:
3. Nigeria: Plateau State, Bokkos LGA
 4. 13,120 (1934 Ames); 60,000 (1985 UBS)
 5. Chadic: West sub-branch A: Ron group
 6. Daffa, Butura
 7. Primer 1 (1986) Alphabet book 1985; Alphabet chart 1995
 8. Bible translation in progress

Source(s)

Refs. Jungrathmayr (1965, 1968a, 1968b, 1970)

Dakwa – dialect of Kamwe

28. Dangaléat

- 1.A Dangla, Danal, Danggal
- 1.B
- 2.A
3. Chad: Central, Guera Prefecture, Mongo and Bitkine subprefectures, west of Mongo. The western dialect is around Korbo; central dialect

around Barlo, Koubo Adougoul; eastern dialect around Korlongo.

4. 45,000 including 30,000 in Dangaléat Canton (1999 L. Burke SIL)
 5. Chadic, East, B, B1, 1
 6. West Dangaléat (Korbo, Karbo), Central Dangaléat, East Dangaléat. Intelligibility between speakers of the eastern and western dialects is low, but both understand the central dialect well. There is some argument for saying that there are two separate Dangaleat languages.
 7. Dictionary. Grammar.
 - 8.
 9. The majority use Arabic as second language.
- Source(s)** Chesley, Bagwell and Bebb (1992)
- Refs.** Fedry (1971); Montgolfier (1973)

Danshe – member of the Zeem cluster

29. Das cluster

- 2.C Barawa
 3. Nigeria: Bauchi State, Toro and Dass LGAs
 4. 8,830 (LA 1971)
 5. Chadic: West branch B: Zaar group
- *Lukshi
- 1.B D«kshi
 4. 1,130 (LA 1971)
- *Durr–Baraza
- 1.B Bandas
 3. Bauchi State, Das LGA, Durr and Baraza villages
 4. 4,700 (LA 1971)
- *Zumbul
- 1.A Boodl«
 - 2.C Zumbulawa, Dumbulawa
 3. Bauchi State, Das LGA, Zumbul town
 4. See Wandî
- Refs.** Temple (1922)
- *Wandî
- 1.A Wangday
 3. Bauchi State, Das LGA, Wandî town
 4. 700 (including Zumbul) (LA 1971)
- *Dot
- 1.A Dwat
 - 1.B Zodi
 - 2.A Dot
 3. South of Bauchi on the Dass road
 4. 2,300 (LA 1971); a single large village

Dat = Dot: see the Das cluster

30. Daza

- 1.A Daza
 3. Nigeria: 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
Dehoxde = Dghweëe
Demsa – dialect of Bata

31. Deno

3. Nigeria: 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)

32. Dera

1.B Bo Dera
1.C na Dera sg., Dera pl.
2.A Kanakuru
3. Nigeria: 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)

D«knu = Gwamhi–Wuri
D«kshi = Lukshi: see the Das cluster
D«mak = Doemak: see the Kofyar cluster
Dghwede = next
Dghwéëè = Dghweëe

33. Dghweëe

1.A Dghwede, Hude, Johode, Dehoxde, Tghuade, Toghwede, Traude
1.B Dghwéëè
2.B Azaghvana, Wa'a, Zaghvana
3. Nigeria: 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
Source(s) Kosack (2000)
Refs. Frick (1978), Wolff (1971a)

Diir = Dir: see the Polci cluster
Dir – member of the Polci cluster

34. Diri

1.A Diriya, Dirya
1.B Sago, Tsagu
2.B Diryanci
2.C Buwane, Diryawa
3. Nigeria: 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)

Diriya = Diri
Dirya = Diri
Diryanci = Diri
Dl«ge = next
Dlige – dialect of Lamang Central: see the Lamang cluster
Doemak – member of the Kofyar cluster
Doka – dialect of Miship
Dokshi = Lushi: see the Zeem cluster
Dookà – see Guruntum–Mbaaru
Dot – member of the Das cluster

35. Dugwor

1.A Dougour
1.B
2.A
3. Cameroun: West of Tchere Canton between Maroua and Meri, Meri Subdivision, Diamare Division, Far North Province.
4.
5. Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A5
6. Mikere
7.
8.
9.
Source(s)
Refs.

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

36. Duny

1.A Dougne
1.B
2.A Djongor Bourmataguil, Jonkor Bourmataguil, Karakir. 'Karakir' means 'cave-dwellers' in Arabic. The name 'Jegu' has been applied to this language, but Jegu is a dialect of Mogum.
3. Cameroun: Salamat Prefecture, Abou Deï a Subprefecture, west of Abou Deï a. Originally centred in Bourmataguil village, now centred in Ader-Ader.
4. 1,500 (1993 SIL). Reduced numerically in the last 25 years.
5. Chadic, East, B, B1, 1. Most closely related to Jegu-Mogum
6. Dougne, Musunye
7.
8.
9. A large number of the ethnic group have given up the traditional language for Chadian Arabic,

but in two villages the children still learn Jonkor Bourmataguil.

Source(s) Roberts (1993)

Refs.

Durlong – Plateau 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

Duurum = Geruma

Duwai = Duwai

Dwat = Dot: see the Das cluster

Dz«rNu (Margi Dz«rNu) – dialect of Margi

Dzuuba = Dzuu^oa – dialect of Zaladva: see the Lamang cluster

Dzuu^oa – dialect of Zaladva: see the Lamang cluster

37. Duwai

1.A Duwai

1.C Əvji

2.B Eastern Bade

3. Nigeria: Borno State, Bade LGA

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

Əvji = Duwai

Fa'awa = Pa'a

Fali – Bana (in error)

Fali of Baissa – nearly extinct

Fali of Jilbu = next

Fali of Jilvu = Zizilivakan

Fali of Kiria – dialect of Kamwe

Fali of Mijilu – dialect of Kamwe

Fali of Mubi – Fali cluster

Fali of Mucella = next

Fali of Muchella – Fali cluster

38. 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 Uram^oween

1.C Cum^oween

2.A Bagira

3. Bagira town, northeast of Mubi

Fier = Fyer

Fika = Bole

Filiya = Pero

Fiyankayen = Fika: a dialect of Bole

Foni = Pa'a

Ftour = Xedi

FuCaka = next

FuCiki = Pa'a

Futu – dialect of Kamwe

Fyandigere = Gera

39. Fyer

1.A Fier

3. Nigeria: Plateau State, Mangu LGA

4. 1,500 (1970); 10,000 (RMB 1999)

5. Chadic: West branch A: Ron group

Source(s) Blench & Seibert (1999)

Refs. Jungraithmayr (1970)

40. Ga'anda

2.B Mokar

3. Nigeria: Adamawa State, Gombi LGA

4. 7,600 (1952); 10,000 (1973 SIL)

5. Chadic: Biu Mandara branch A: Tera group:

6. Ga'anda, Gabin, Boka (Boga)

Source(s)

Refs. R. Newman (1966)

Gabin = Ga'anda

41. Gabri

1.A Gaberi, Gabere, Ngabre, Southern Gabri

1.B

2.A

3. Chad: Southwest, Tandjilé Prefecture, Lai Subprefecture, northwest of Lai around Dormo and Darbé villages.

4. 25,000 to 30,000 (1999)

5. Chadic, East, A, A2, 2

6. Darbé, Dormon. Dormo and Chiri are Gabri villages, erroneously listed as languages in some sources.

7.

8.

9. Ngambay is the most widespread second language, followed by Chadian Arabic. Southern Gabri (spoken at Darbé is threatened by neighbouring languages.

Source(s) Vanderkooi, Wagner & Nessel (1990)

Refs.

42. Gadang

1.A

1.B

2.A

3. Chad: Southwest, Chari-Baguirmi Prefecture, Bousso Subprefecture, southeast of Bousso, along the N'Djaména-Sarh road, between Mogo and Mbarlé, Somrai region.

4. 2,500 (1997 SIL)

5. Chadic, East, A, A1, 2. Related to Sarwa and Miltu.

6.

7.

8.

9. Bilingualism in Bagirmi. Although Bagirmi

Source(s) Faris & Tar-Asnang-Le-Ndotar (1994)

Refs.

43. Gaduwa

1.A

1.B

2.A

3. Cameroun: Southwest corner of Mayo-Sava Division, Far North Province.

4.

5. Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

Source(s)

Refs.

Gaejawa = Geji: see the Geji cluster

Gala – dialect of Warji

Galambe = Galambu

44. Galambu

1.A Galembi, Galambe

1.B Galambu

1.C Galambu

3. Nigeria: Bauchi State, Bauchi LGA, at least 15 villages

4. 8,505 (Temple 1922); 2,020 (Meek 1925); 1,000 (SIL)

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

Refs. Gowers (1907); Schuh (1978)

Galavda = Glavda

Galambe = Galambu

Galembi = Galambu

Gamergou – member of the Wandala cluster

Gamergu – member of the Wandala cluster

Gambar Leere = next

Gambar Lere – dialect of Zaar: see the Saya cluster

Gamargu = Malgwa: see the Wandala cluster

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

Gamishawa = Gamshi: Offset of Geruma

Gamo = Ngamo

Gamsawa = next

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

Gar – see Guruntum–Mbaaru

Garoua – dialect (outside Nigeria) of Bata

Gasi – dialect of Dera

Gava – dialect of Guduf

45. Gavar

1.A Gawar, Gouwar, Gauar

1.B

2.A Rtchi, Kortchi

3. Cameroun: Around Gawar, Mogode Canton, Mokolo Subdivision, Mayo-Tsanaga Division, Far North Province. One group of Gavar Hossere live among the Gavar-Fulfulde, and another in relative isolation in the mountains around Kortchi village.

4. 5,000 (1992 SIL)

5. Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A7.

6.

7.

8.

9. The Gavar Hossere speak Gavar; the Gavar Fulfulde speak Fulfulde. Gavar may be intelligible with Buwal, but speakers consider them to be different. The Gavar Hossere use Fulfulde in the market and for outside contacts. French is learned by the few who go to school. Comprehension of surrounding languages is limited (Mofu South, Mafa, Daba).

Source(s)

Refs.

Gayàr – see Guruntum–Mbaaru

Gboare = Bacama: the Bata cluster

Gbuhwe = Guduf: see Guduf–Gava

Gbwata = Bata

Geerum = Geruma

46. Geji cluster

2.A Kayauri, Kaiyorawa

2.C Barawa

3. Nigeria: Bauchi State, Toro LGA

5. Chadic: West branch B: Zaar group

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

*Bolu

1.B M«gang

2.A Pelu

4. 1,250 (LA 1971)

*Geji

1.B Gyããzi

2.A Bagba

2.C Gezawa, Gaejawa

4. 650 (LA 1971)

Refs. Gunn (1953)

*Zaranda

1.B Buu

4. 750 (LA 1971)

Gelebda = Glavda

Gemasakun = Sukur

47. Gemzek

1.A Gemjek, Guemshek

1.B

2.A

3. Cameroun: Eastern edge of Mandara Mts., north of Meri, Tokombere Subdivision, Mayo-Sava Division, Far North Province, 16 villages.

4. 8,000 to 10,000 (1992 SIL)

5. Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A5. Related to Zulgwa.

6.

7.

8.

9. Speakers appear to be quite bilingual in Zulgwa

Source(s)

Refs.

48. Gera

1.A Gere

1.B Fyandigere

1.C sg. laa Fyandigere, pl. Fyandigere

2.C Gerawa

3. Nigeria: Bauchi State, Bauchi and Darazo LGAs

4. 13,300 (LA 1971); at least 30 villages.

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

9. Many ethnically Gera villages no longer speak the language.

Refs. Schuh (1978)

Gerawa = Gera

Gere = Gera

Gerema = Geruma

Gerka = Yiwom

Germa = Geruma

49. 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. Nigeria: 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

G«l«vd« = Glavda

G«f«nà Sák«wún = Sukur

G«voko = Gvoko

Ghboko – dialect of Glavda?

Gh«na = Pidlimdi: see the Tera cluster

Ghudavan = Ghud«v«n – member of the Lamang cluster

Ghudeven = Ghud«v«n – member of the Lamang cluster

Ghud«v«n – member of the Lamang cluster

Ghumbagha – member of the Lamang cluster

Ghye = Ghye (Za) – dialect of Kamwe

50. Gidar

1.A Guider, Guidar, Gidder, Kada

1.B

2.A Baynawa

3. Cameroun: Guider and Figuil subdivisions, Mayo-Louti Division, North Province; a small section of Diamare Division, Far North Province. Chad: Southwest, Mayo-Kebbi Prefecture, Léré Subprefecture, northwest of Léré in Chad to Guider in Cameroon, at least 25 villages.

4. 54,000 in Cameroon. 11,687 in Chad (1993 census). Population total both countries 65,600 (1982 SIL).

5. Chadic, Biu-Mandara, C.

6.

7.

8. NT 1986

9.

Source(s)

Refs.

Gidgid = Bade

51. Giiwo

1.A Kirifi

1.B Bu Giiwo

1.C sg. Ba Giiwo, pl. Ma Giiwo

3. Nigeria: 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

Gingwak – member of the Jar cluster

Gitata – dialect of Gwandara

52. Giziga, North

1.A Guiziga, Gisiga, Gisika, Giziga De Maroua

1.B

2.A Tchere, Mi Marva, , Dogba

3. Cameroun: North and west of Maroua, in Tchere and Mogazang massifs and neighbouring

Dogba plains, Meri Subdivision, Diamare Division, Far North Province.

4. 20,000 (1982 SIL)

5. Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A5

6.

7.

8.

9.

Source(s)

Refs.

53. Giziga, South

1.A Guiziga, Gisiga, Gisika

1.B

2.A

3. Southwest of Maroua, in Diamare plains, Diamare and Kaele divisions, Far North Province.

4. 60,000 (1991 UBS)

5. Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A5.

6. Maturami (Maturwa, Maturua, Giziga De Moutouroua, Loulou), Mi Mijivin (Giziga De Midjivin), Rum

7.

8. NT 1996.

9.

Source(s)

Refs.

Glanda = Glavda

54. Glavda

1.A Galavda, Glanda, Gelebda, G«l«vd«, Gelvaxdaxa, Galvaxdaxa, Guelebda

2.C Wakura, Vale

3. Nigeria: Borno State, Gwoza LGA; Cameroun: Around the village of Gelvaxdaxa, south of Ashigashia, on the Nigerian Border, Koza Subdivision, Mayo-Tsanaga Division, Far North Province.

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 Bible portions 1967

Refs. Dictionary: Rapp and Benzing (1968)

Goba = Ngwaba

Gobirawa – dialect of Hausa

55. Goemai

2.B Ankwai, Ankwe

3. Nigeria: Plateau 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

Source(s) Hellwig (p.c.)

Refs. Grammar and Dictionary in typescript (Sirlinger 1937, 1942) (RWL)

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

Gombi = Ngwaba

Goram = Gworam: see the Kofyar cluster

Goudé = Guëe

Gude = Guëe

56. Guëe

1.A Gude, Goudé

2.A Mubi

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

3. Nigeria: Adamawa State, Mubi LGA; Borno State, Askira-Uba LGA; Cameroon: North and northwest of Dourbeye, straddling the southern part of Bourrah Subdivision, Mayo-Tsanaga Division, Far North Province; and the extreme eastern part of Mayo-Oulo Subdivision, Mayo-Louti Division, North Province.

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

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

6. Different dialects are spoken in Cameroon and Nigeria but they are inherently intelligible.

7. 3 Primers 1974, Folk tales 1973, literacy programme in progress,

8. Mark 1974, Bible portions 1974-1995.

Source(s)

Refs. Dieu & Renaud (1983)

Gudo = Gudu

57. Gudu

1.A Gutu, Gudo

3. Nigeria: Adamawa State, Song LGA, 120km west of Song. Approximately 5 villages.

4. 1,200 (LA 1971)

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

Source(s)

Refs. Meek (1931: I.124)

58. Guduf-Cikide cluster

2.C Afkabiye (Lamang)

3. Nigeria: Borno State, Gwoza LGA, east of Gwoza town in the mountains. Six main villages. Cameroun: Mokolo Subdivision, Mayo-Tsanaga Division, Far North Province.

4. 21,300 (1963) 2,500 in Cameroon (1982 SIL).

5. Chadic: Biu-Mandara sub-branch A: Mandara/Mafa/Sukur major group: Mandara group. Hedi speakers have 35% intelligibility of Guduf. 56% lexical similarity with Hedi, 50% with Lamang and Mabas.

*Guduf

1.C K«dupaxa

2.C Buxe, Gbuwhe, Lat«ghwa (Lamang), Lipedeke (Lamang). Also applied to Dghwede.

6. Guduf, Cikide (Chikide)

8. 47 hymns and psalms 1966

Source(s) Kim (2001)

Refs. Wolff (1971a:70);

*Gava

1.A Gawa

1.C K«dupaxa

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

Source(s)

Refs. Buchner (1964)

*Cikide

1.A Cikide

1.C Cikide

Source(s) Kim (2001)

Refs. Buchner (1964);

Gudupe = Guduf

Gulak – dialect of Margi Central

Gumar – unknown affiliation: referred to by Kraft

Gura = GùrduN–Mbaarù

59. GùrduN–Mbaarù

1.A

1.B b'au–GùrduN 'mouth of GùrduN'

1.C Mu–GùrduN (one person) GùrduN (people/village)

2.A Gurutum

2.B Gùrùntùm

3. Nigeria: Bauchi State, Bauchi and Alkaleri LGAs. The majority of GùrduN speakers live in several villages in the Pàali and Dùgùrì districts of the Àlùàlèeri Local Government Authority and in *Gàlàmbi* district of Bauchi LGA. 15 villages are listed. GùrduN people are also found in the Wase district of Plateau State (nine villages) and in some three villages in Tàrabà State.

4. 10,600 (1981 Haruna) although this figure does not include the diapsora listed above

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

6. By settlements Dookà, Gàr, Gayàr, Kàràkara, Kuukù, and Mbaarù. Haruna (2001) divides GùrduN into two main dialect areas Kùukù and Gayàr

9. Today there are no monolingual GùrduN. Older people speak GùrduN, Hausa and usually at least one third language from the neighbouring languages (including *Jàar*, *Labur* and *Bùgàlàmbu*). Nowadays, more and more young people are abandoning *GùrduN* and becoming to some extent bilingual in Hausa and English. However, a committee has been formed to revive the language and develop a standard orthography.

Source: Haruna (2001)

Refs. Jagger (1988)

Gurka = Yiwom

Guruntum = GùrduN–Mbaarù

Gutu = Gudu

60. Gvoko

1.A G«voko, Gevoko, Ghboko, Gavoko, Kuvoko

2.A Ngoshe Ndaghang, Ngweshe Ndhang, Nggweshe, Ngossi, Ngoshi, Ngoshe-Ndhang

2.C Ngoshe Sama

3. Nigeria: Borno State, Gwoza LGA; Adamawa State, Michika LGA. Cameroun: Ngoshi village (different from Nggoshe), north of Tourou, Mololo Subdivision, Mayo-Tsanaga Division, Far North Province.

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)

Gwandara–Basa = Nimbìa: a dialect of Gwandara

61. Gwandara

1.B Gwàndará

3. Nigeria: Niger State, Suleija LGA; Federal Capital Territory; Plateau 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, Nimbìa (Gwandara–Basa)

Source(s)

Refs. Matsushita (1974, 1976); na'Ibi and Hassan (1969)

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

Gwàrà – dialect of Margi

Gworam – member of the Kofyar cluster

Gwózà Wakane = next

Gwozo – dialect of Zaladva: see the Lamang cluster

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

Gyàzi = Geji: see the Geji cluster

Gyeermu = Geruma

Ha^oe = Hausa

Hadejiya – dialect or subgroup of Hausa

62. Hausa

1.A Haussa, Haoussa, Hawsa

1.B Háusá

1.C sg. m. Bâháushèe sg. f. Bâháushì yáa pl. Háusáawáa

plus names by areas or towns e.g. Adarawa, Agalawa, Arewa

2.B Abakwariga, Mgbakpa, Ha^oe, Kaëo

3. Nigeria: Spoken as a first language in large areas of Sokoto, Kaduna, Kano, Katsina 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 Benin Republic: Atacora and Borgou provinces. Burkina Faso: Boulgou and Gourma provinces

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) 23,500 in Cameroon (1982 SIL) 5,000,000 first language speakers in Niger (1998). 500 in Burkina Faso (1991 Vanderaa).

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

6. Eastern: Kano, Katagum, Hadejiya; Western: Sokoto, Gobirawa, Adarawa, Kebbawa, Zamfaranci, Katsina, Arewa. Dawra, Damagaram, Gobirawa, Aderanci, Arewa, Kurfey, Gaya Harris (1930:321) mentions a 'secret dialect' called Zauranchi and Toganchi and 'inverted and abbreviated' speech-form 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 (ǎǎmí) (Arabic) script. Bible 1932-1996

9. Radio programs, TV

Refs. Temple (1922: 4); Abraham (1946, 1962)

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

63. Herdé

1.A Ka'do Herdé, He'dé

1.B

2.A Kado, Zime

3. Chad: Southwest, Mayo-Kebbi Prefecture, Pala and Léré subprefectures. Around Pala and Lamé. Near the Pevé, west of the Ngueté. Cameroun:

4. 40,000 in Chad (1999 SIL) Population total both countries 40,000 or more.

5. Chadic, Masa

6.

7.

8. NT 1980

9. Linguistic and sociolinguistic differences make separate literature from Pevé and Ngueté necessary.

Source(s)

Refs.

H«ba = Huba

H'«èkàlà – dialect of Ghumbagha: see the Lamang cluster

Hide = next

Hidé = Xedi

Hidkala = X«dkala: 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 = X«dkala: see Ghumbagha: Lamang cluster

64. Holma

1.A Holma

1.B Da Holmaci

1.C Bali Holma

3. Nigeria: 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

Source(s) Blench (1987)

Refs. Meek (1931a) Hona = Hwana

Hoode – dialect of Nzanyi

65. Huba

1.A H«ba

1.B Huba

1.C Huba

2.A Chobba Kilba

3. Nigeria: 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 = Dghweëe

Hul = next

Huli – member of the Fali cluster

Huve = next

Huviya = Bura

66. Hwana

- 1.A Hona, Hwona
 3. Nigeria: 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)

Hwona = Hwana

67. Hya

- 1.A Ghye
 1.B
 2.A Za
 3. Cameroun: Only in Amsa on the Nigerian border, Mokolo Subdivision, Mayo-Tsanaga Division, Far North Province.
 4.
 5. Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A3. Closely related to Kamwe of Nigeria and Psikye of Cameroon.
 6.
 7.
 8.
 9.

Source(s)

Refs.

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

68. Jara


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

Jasikit = Nteng – possible dialect of Kwagallak: see the Kofyar cluster

Jelaselem = next

Jelaselum – dialect of Karekare

69. Jelkung

- 1.A JEK«
 1.B
 2.A
 3. Chad: South central, Guéra Prefecture, Melfi Subprefecture, northeast of Melfi.
 4. Jibi, Eseyá and Kollu villages. Possibly more but data uncertain.
 5. Chadic, East, B, B3.
 6. Perhaps in a dialect cluster with Saba
 7.
 8.
 9.

Source(s) Roberts (1993)

Refs.

Jeng = next

Jenge = Nzanyi

Jepal = Jipal: see the Kofyar cluster

Jepel = Jipal: see the Kofyar cluster

Jera = Jara or the Jere cluster

Jeriyawa = Jereawa ‘North of Bauchi Emirate’ perhaps also at Ako in Gombe, population 1,470:

Temple (1922: 171): never reported again

Jibyal = Jipal: see the Kofyar cluster

70. Jilbe

- 1.C Jilbe
 3. Nigeria: Borno State, a single village on the Nigeria Cameroun border, south of Dikwa
 4. ? 100 speakers (Tourneux p.c. 1999)
 5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara B: Mandage group
Source(s) Tourneux (1997)

Jilbu = Zizilivakan

Jilvu (Fali of Jilvu) = Zizilivakan

Jimbin = Zumbun

71. Jimi (Cameroun)

- 1.A Djimi, Jimjimen,
 1.B 'Um Falin (in Nigeria), Jimjimen (in Cameroun)
 1.C Majimen
 2.A
 3. Cameroun: On Nigerian border in and around Bourrha, Mayo-Tsanaga Division, Far North Province, in seven villages in the Bourrah subdivision of Mayo-Tsanaga division.
 4. 3,600 (2000 Brye est.)
 5. Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A8.
 6. Djimi, Zumo (Zumu, Zomo, Zame), Jimo, Wadi (Wa'i), Malabu (unclear whether these are genuine dialects rather than village names)
 7. None
 8. Some church use of Jimim but printed material not available
 9. Gude is the most common second language but Fulfulde is the language of wide communciatioin.

Source(s) Brye Edward 2002. *A Rapid Appraisal Survey of Jimi, a Language of Cameroon (Mayo-Tsanaga Division, Far North Province)*. Electronic ms. SIL-Cameroun.

Refs.

72. Jimi (Nigeria)

3. Nigeria: 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

73. Jina

1.A Zina

1.B

1.C J«yna

2.A

3. Cameroun: Around Zina and east of Waza near the south of Logone-Birni Subdivision, Logone-and-Chari Division, Far North Province.

4.

5. Chadic, Biu-Mandara, Kotoko, South, Jina

6. Jina (Zine), Sarassara, Tchide (Sede), Muxule (Muxuli, Ngodeni), Mae. People in Zina say they understand Lagwan and Musgu better than Muxule. Muxule may be a separate language.

7.

8.

9.

Source(s) Tourneux (2001)**Refs.**

Jipal – member of the Kofyar cluster

Jirai – dialect of Bata

74. Jorto

3. Nigeria: Plateau State, Shendam LGA, at Dokan Kasuwa

4. 4,876 (1934 Ames)

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

75. Ju

3. Nigeria: Bauchi State, Bauchi LGA

4. 150 (LA 1971)

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

76. Kabalai

1.A Kaba-Lai, Kabalay, Kabalaye, Keb-Kaye, Gablai, Lay, Lai

1.B

2.A Erroneously called 'Sara' or 'Kaba of Lai'.

3. Chad: Southwest, Tandjile Prefecture, Lai Subprefecture; Lai and to the south on the eastern bank of the Logone River.

4. 17,885 (1993 census)

5. Chadic, East, A, A2, 2.

6.

7.

8.

9. May be intelligible with Nancere

Source(s)**Refs.**

Kaban = Kadim–Kaban: see Cakfem–Mushere

Kadim–Kaban – dialect of Cakfem–Mushere

Kaëo = Hausa

Kaiyorawa = Geji: see the Geji cluster

77. Kajakse

1.A Kadjakse, Kajeske

1.B

2.A Mini, Kawa Tadimini

3. Chad: East, Ouaddaï Prefecture, Am Dam Subprefecture. South and southeast of Am Dam. Some refugees in Sudan near the border.

4. 10,000 (1983 Bender)

5. Chadic, East, B, B1, 2. Partially intelligible with Mesmedje and Mubi.

6.

7.

8.

9.

Source(s)**Refs.**

Kal – dialect of Zaar: see the Saya cluster

Kaltungo – dialect of Tangale

Kamburwama – Dialect of Wandala. Formerly living in Lakwa Disa south–west of Gwoza: Westermann and Bryan (1952); Wolff (1971).

78. Kamwe-Psikye cluster

4. Population total 180,000 (1973 SIL)

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

*Kamwe

1.A Kamwe

1.B V«c«mwe

2.C Higi, Hiji

3. Nigeria: Adamawa State, Michika LGA and into Cameroon

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

6. Nkafa, Dakwa (Bazza), S«na, Wula, Futu, Tili Pte, Kapsiki (Pts«kÈ) in Cameroon, and Fali of Kiria, Fali of Mijilu

7. Folk Tales 1970, Reading Book, 1970, Primer 1 1974, Primer 2 1976

8. New Testament 1975; New Testament in PsikyÈ Kapsiki (1988 UBS)

Source(s)**Refs.** Kraft (1981); Dieu & Renaud (1984); Mohrlang (1972) Phonology

*Psikye

1.A Kapsiki, Kamsiki, Ptsake

1.B

2.A

3. Cameroun: Southwestern part of Mokolo Subdivision, Mayo-Tsanaga Division, Far North Province.

4. 40,500 (1982 SIL). Population total both countries 52,500.

6. Psikye (Kapsiki, Kamu), Zlenge, Wula (Oula, Ula-Xangku).

7.

8. NT 1988.

9.

Source(s)**Refs.**

Kanakuru = Dera
 Kanam = Koenoem
 Kano – E. dialect of Hausa
 Kapsiki – dialect of Kamwe
 Karaikarai = Karekare
 Kàràkara – see Guruntum–Mbaaru
 Karashi – dialect of Gwandara

79. Karekare

1.A K«rek«re, Kerekere, Karaikarai, Kerikeri
 3. Nigeria: Bauchi State, Gamawa and Misau LGAs, Borno 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) IL/NBTT wordlist

80. Karfa

1.A Kerifa
 4. 800 (SIL)
 3. Nigeria: Plateau State, Akwanga LGA
 5. Chadic: West sub-branch A: Ron group

81. Kariya

1.A Kauyawa, Keriya
 1.B Vinah«
 1.C Wih«
 2.C Lipkawa (see also Mburku)
 3. Nigeria: 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)

Katagum – Eastern dialect of Hausa
 Katarawa – Godabawa District, Sokoto Province: Temple (1922: 223)
 Katsina – northern dialect of Hausa
 Kauyawa = Kariya
 Kayauri = Kaiyorawa: see Geji: the Geji cluster
 Kebbawa – dialect of Hausa
 Kediya = Kariya
 Kenkera = Kyan Kyar a dialect of Gwandara

82. Kera

1.A
 1.B
 2.A
 3. Cameroun: Southeast of Doukoula, Mayo-Danay Division, Far North Province. Chad:

Southwest, Mayo-Kebbi Prefecture, Fianga Subprefecture, south of Fianga, near Lake Tikem.
 4. 6,000 in Cameroon. 44,523 in Chad (1993 census). Population total both countries 51,000.
 5. Chadic, East, A, A3. 42% lexical similarity with Kwang.

6.

7.

8. Bible portions 1988-1995.

9.

Source(s)**Refs.** Ebert

Kerang = Angas
 Kerekere = Karekare
 Kerifa = Karfa
 Keriya = Kariya
 K«dupaxa = Gava and Guduf: Guduf–Gava
 K«rek«re = Karekare

83. Kholok

2.A Kode, Koode, Kwoode, Widala, Pia, Wurkum, Pitiko
 3. Nigeria: 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)

Kikuk = Cibak

Kilba = Huba

84. Kimré

1.A Gabri-Kimré
 1.B
 2.A Popularly called 'Gabri', but it is not intelligible with Gabri. The 'Kimre' name is also used for Tobanga and Southern Gabri.
 3. Chad: Southwest, Tandjilé Prefecture, Kélo Subprefecture, east of Laï, including Tchere-Aï ba village.
 4. 15,000 (1990 census), including 700 Tchere-Aï ba.
 5. Chadic, East, A, A2, 1.
 6. Kimruwa (Kim-Ruwa, Kimré), Buruwa (Bordo), Tchire (Tchere-Aï ba).
 7.
 8.
 9.

Source(s)**Refs.****85. Kir–Balar**

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

Kirawa – member of the Wandala cluster
Kirdi Mora = Mura: see the Wandala cluster
Kirfi = Giiwo
Kiria (Fali of Kiria) – dialect of Kamwe
Kirifi = Giiwo
Koboci – dialect of Bata
Kobotschi = Koboci: see Bata
Koda = Kholok

86. K«n«m

1.A Kanam, Koenom
3. Nigeria: Plateau State, Shendam LGA
4. 1,898 (1934 Ames); 3,000 (SIL)
5. Chadic: West sub-branch A: Bole–Angas major group: Angas group

87. Kofa

1.A Kota
1.B
2.A
3. Nigeria: Adamawa State, Song LGA, north of Belel road
4. Central Chadic language of the Bura group; linguistic status not certain but locally said to be a separate language
5.
6.
7.
8.
9.

Source(s) Blench (1987)

Refs. Hoffmann (1971)

88. Kofyar cluster

3. Nigeria: 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. Nigeria: Plateau State, Shendam LGA

*Mernyang

1.A Mirriam

3. Nigeria: 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 D«mak, Dimmuk

3. Nigeria: Plateau State, Shendam LGA

*Kwagallak

1.A Kwa'alang

2.B Kwalla, Kwolla

3. Nigeria: Plateau State, Shendam LGA

4. 25,403 (1963)

6. Nteng (Jasikit)?

Source(s) Gospel Recordings

*Bwol

1.A Bwal, Mbol

3. Nigeria: Plateau State, Lafia LGA

4. 3,853 (1963)

*Gworam

1.A Giverom, Goram

3. Nigeria: Plateau State, Lafia LGA

4. 3,055 (1952)

*Jipal

1.A Jepel, Jepal, Jibyal

3. Nigeria: Plateau State, Mangu LGA

Kokura (Bura Kokura) – member of Tera Cluster

Komawa – Tangale, Kwaami

Koode = Kholok

Kopti = Zari: see the Zari cluster

Koro Gwandara of Wuse – dialect of Gwandara

Korom Boye = Kulere

Kota = Kofa

Kuba = Kubi

89. Kubi

1.A Kuba

3. Nigeria: 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)

90. Kujarge

1.A Kujarge

1.B

2.A

3. Chad: East, seven villages near Jebel Mirra (11 45' N –22 15'E). Sudan: scattered among Fur and Sinyar in Sudanese villages along wadis Salih and Azum

4. 1,000 (1983 Bender & Doornbos)

5. Chadic, East. Perhaps related to Kajakse, but very remote from any other Chadic language

6.

7.

8.

9.

Source(s)

Refs.

91. Kulere

1.B Akande (Kamwai), Àkàndí (Tof), Kande (Richa)

2.A Tof, Richa, Kamwai

2.B Korom Boye

3. Nigeria: Plateau State, Bokkos LGA

4. 6,500 (1925 Meek); 4,933 (1943 Ames); 8,000 (1973 SIL)

5. Chadic: West sub-branch A: Ron Group

6. Tof, Richa, Kamwai: the latter includes Marahai (Marhai)

Source(s) Seibert (1999)

Refs. Ames (1934); Junraithmayr (1970)

Kunshenu – see the Piya–Kodö–Kunshenu–Kwonci–Pitiko–Nyambolo cluster

Kupto = Kutto

Kuri – dialect of Yedina

Kushe = Kushi

92. Kushi

1.A Kushe

2.B Chong'e

3. Nigeria: Bauchi State, Billiri–Kaltungo LGA

4. 4,000 (1973 SIL); 5,000 (1990)

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

93. Kutto

1.A Kupto

1.B Kúttò

1.C Kúttò

3. Nigeria: Bauchi State, Bajoga LGA, Borno 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)

Kuukù – see Guruntum–Mbaaru

Kuvoko = the Lamang cluster

Kwaa Bwaare = Bacama: see the Bata cluster

Kwaa–Bwaare = Bacama: see the Bata cluster

Kwa'alang = Kwagallak: see the Kofyar cluster

94. Kwaami

1.A Kwami, Kwom

1.B Kwáámì

1.C Kwáámì

2.A Komawa

3. Nigeria: Bauchi State, Kwami LGA

4. 10,000 (1990)

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

6. Kafarati, Dollì

Refs. Temple (1922)

Source(s) Grammar (Leger 1990)

Kwabzak = Tal

Kwagallak – member of the Kofyar cluster

Kwalla = Kwagallak: see the Kofyar cluster

Kwami = Kwaami

95. Kwang

1.A Kuang, Kouang, Kwong

1.B

2.A

3. Chad: Southwest, Tandjilé Prefecture, Laï Subprefecture. North of Laï, east of Bongor, southwest of Bousso. The Mobou are in Mobou, south of Bousso. The Aloa are in Mogo.

4. 16,805 (1993 census), including 10,000 or more Kwang, 2,000 Mobou, 250 Aloa

5. Chadic, East, A, A3. 42% lexical similarity with Kera.

6. Kwang, Mobou (Mobu), Ngam (Gam, Modgel), Tchagin (Tchakin), Aloa, Kawalké, Gaya, Mindéra. The dialects listed are inherently intelligible to each other's speakers. Includes Midigil village, sometimes erroneously listed as a language named 'Modgel' (Medegel) in some sources.

7.

8.

9. The Aloa are Muslim and fully bilingual in Baguirmi. The Ngam use Sara as second language.

Source(s) Nodjibogoto, Vanderkooi & Wagner (1990)

Refs.

Kwapm = Kopti: see the Zari; Zari cluster

Kwaya Maya – member of Katagum Barebari clan. Abraham (1962)

Kwojéffa = Bura

Kwolla = Kwagallak: see the Kofyar cluster

Kwom = Kwaami

Kwonci – Piya

Kwong = Kofyar

Kwoode = Widala

Kworko – see Ajanci

Kyan Kyar – dialect of Gwandara

Kyibaku = Cibak

laa Fyandigere = Gera

96. Laal

1.A

1.B Lá

1.C Láál

2.A Gori

3. Chad: Southwest, Moyen-Chari Prefecture, Sarh Subprefecture, between Korbol and Dik. Centered in Gori, villages of Gori, Damtar, and Mailao near Kouno, northwest of Sarh.

4. 300 to 500 (1977 Boyeldieu).

5. Unclassified. Some lexical relationship to the Bua group, but Boyeldieu says it should not be classified with Bua. Probably Adamawa, some sources say Chadic.

6. Laal, Laabe. Damtar village had its own dialect, called Laabe with 3 speakers left in 1977.

7.

8.

9. Bagirmi is the main second language of the Laal, although the language appears to be quite vital.

Source(s) (Faris (1994))

Refs.

Laamang = Lamang

97. Lagwan

1.A Kotoko-Logone, Logone, Lagwane, Lagouane

1.B

2.A

3. Cameroun: North of Waza National Park in Logone-Birni Subdivision, from the bank of the Logone River across to the Nigerian border, Logone-and-Chari Division, Far North Province. There may be none in Nigeria. Chad: West, Chari-Baguirmi Prefecture, N'Djaména Subprefecture, south of N'Djaména along the Logone River, in the vicinity of Logone-Gana.

4. Population total all countries 38,500 (1982 SIL)

5. Chadic, Biu-Mandara, B, B1, Kotoko Proper

6. Logone-Birni, Logone-Gana (Kotoko-Gana)

7.

8.

9.

Source(s)

Refs.

Laka – group of Kamuku, west of Zaria, now speaking only Hausa.

Lalawa = Lela

Lalla = Yang: see the Lala cluster

98. 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 Z«l«dv«

2.A Lamang North

3. Nigeria: Borno State, Gwoza LGA

6. Zaladeva (Alataghwa), Dzuu^oa (Dzuuba), L«ghva (Lughva), Gwózà Wakane (Gwozo)

*Ghumbagha

2.A Lamang Central

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

6. H«èkàlà (X«dkala, 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, Ghud«v«n

2.A Lamang South

3. Nigeria: 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)

Langas – member of the Polci cluster

Lardang = Larr see Mernyang: Kofyar cluster

Larr – see Mernyang: Kofyar cluster

Lat«ghwa = Guduf: Guduf-Gava

Laxaya (Ney Laxaya) = Gava: Guduf-Gava

lee Maghdi = Maghdi

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

99. Lele

1.A

1.B

2.A

3. Chad: Southwest, Tandjilé Prefecture, Kélo Subprefecture, south of Kélo.

4. 26,000 (1991 UBS)

5. Chadic, East, A, A2, 1.

6.

7.

8. NT 1991

9.

Source(s)

Refs.

L«ghva = Zaladva: see the Lamang cluster

Likpawa = Mburku and Kariya

Linggava = Gava: Guduf-Gava

Lipedeke = Guduf: Guduf-Gava

Lovi – dialect of Nzanyi

Lughva = L«ghva; 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

100. Luri

3. Nigeria: Bauchi State, Bauchi LGA

4. 30 (1973 SIL)

5. Chadic: unclassified

Lusa – dialect of Zaar: see the Saya cluster

Lushi – member of the Zeem cluster

Luwa – dialect of Huba

Ma Giiwo = Giiwo

Maagwaram – west dialect of Bade

101. Maaka

- 1.A Magha, Maga, Maha
 3. Nigeria: 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

102. Mabire

- 1.A
 1.B
 2.A
 3. Chad: Mabiré and Am Jamena villages Central, Guera Prefecture, Mongo Subprefecture, east of Mongo.
 4. 2 confirmed speakers
 5. Chadic, East, B, Group B.1 (Dangla Group), Subgroup A (Dangla, Migaama Subgroup).
 6. None
 7. None
 8. None
 9. Speakers have switched to Chadian Arabic
Source(s) Roberts (1993)
Refs. Johnson, Eric and Cameron Hamm 2002. *Mabire: A Dying Language of Chad*. Electronic ms. SIL-Chad

103. Mada

- 1.A
 1.B
 2.A
 3. Cameroun: Mada massif at edge of Mandara Mts. and neighbouring plain, Tokombere Subdivision, Mayo-Sava Division, Far North Province.
 4. 17,000 (1982 SIL)
 5. Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A5.
 6.
 7. Dictionary (2000)
 8. Bible portions 1989
 9.
Source(s)
Refs. Barreteau, D. & A. Brunet 2000. *Dictionnaire Mada*. Berlin: Dietrich Reimer.

Madzarin – member of the Fali cluster

104. Mafa

- 1.A Mofa
 2.C Matakam (not recommended)
 3. Nigeria: Borno State, Gwoza LGA; Cameroon: From Mokolo north in Mayo-Tsanaga Division, Far North Province.
 4. Nigeria 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. West Mafa, Central Mafa, East Mafa. Muktele may be a separate language. Subdialects of West Mafa: Magoumaz, Mavoumay; Central Mafa: Ouzal, Koza, Mokola, Mokolo, Ldamsai; East Mafa: Soulede, Roua.
 7. Dictionary (1991)
 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
 Magwaram – W. dialect of Bade
 Maha=Maaka
 Maiha – dialect of Nzanyi

105. Majera

- 1.A Midah, Mida'a, Da'a
 1.B
 2.A
 3. Cameroun: Around Majera in extreme southern Logone-Birni Subdivision, Logone-and-Chari Division, Far North Province. Chad: West, Mayo-Kebbi Prefecture, Bongor Subprefecture, north of Gelengdeng, Dogwea village.
 4. 5,000 or fewer in Cameroon (1984 ALCAM)
 5. Chadic, Biu-Mandara, B, B1, Jina.
 6. Majera (Mazra), Kajire-'Dulo, Hwalem (Holom). Included in what the Mandage call 'Mida'a' and 'Da'a'.
 7.
 8.
 9.
Source(s)
Refs.

Malabu – dialect of Bata
 Maleni = Shagawu

106. Malgbe

1.A Gulfei, Goulfei, Goulfey, Malbe, Malgwe, Ngwalkwe, Mandage, Sanbalbe, Kotoko-Gulfei

1.B

2.A

3. Cameroun: North of Kousseri in a town of Goulfey and Goulfey Subdivision, along the Chari River, Logone-and-Chari Division, Far North Province. Chad: West, Chari-Baguirmi Prefecture, N'Djamena Subprefecture, north of N'Djamena along the Chari River. Douguia, Malalie, and Oulio (Walia) villages, and others.

4. Population total both countries 36,000 (1977 Bendor-Samuel)

5. Chadic, Biu-Mandara, B, B1, Kotoko Proper.

6. Malgbe (Goulfei), Mara, Dro, Douguia

7.

8.

9.

Source(s)

Refs.

Malgo = Malgwa – member of the Wandala cluster

Malgwa – member of the Wandala cluster

Mama – Marhai

Mangar – dialect of Daffo–Butura: see the Ron cluster

107. Mangas

1.A Maás

3. Nigeria: Bauchi State, Bauchi LGA

4. 180 (LA 1971)

5. Chadic: West sub-branch B: Zaar group: Boghom subgroup

Mangu – dialect of Mwaghavul

Mapan – dialect of Mwaghavul

Mapodi = Guëe

Mapuda = Guëe

Marahai – a Kamwai dialect of Kulere

108. Marba

1.A Maraba,

1.B

2.A Azumeina, Azumeina, Kolong, Kulung. Kulung is a place in the Marba-speaking area, not a dialect or language.

3. Cameroun: Southwest, Tandjilé Prefecture, Kélo Subprefecture, north of Kélo.

4. 124,357 (1993 census)

5. Chadic, Masa

6.

7.

8. Bible, in press (1997)

9.

Source(s)

Refs.

109. Margi

1.A Marghi, Margyi

1.B Màrgí

1.C Màrgí

3. Nigeria: 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 Dz«rNu = ‘Margi near the Hill ŋu’ around Gulak; Gwàrà; M'«lgwí (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 in print 1984

Refs. Hoffmann (1963); Wolff (1974–75); Kraft (1981)

Margi babal – a dialect of Margi

Margi Dz«rNu – dialect of Margi

Margi Putai = Putai

110. Margi South

2.C Margi ti nt«m

3. Nigeria: 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 group¹

6. Wamdiu, Hildi

Margi of Minthla = Putai

Margi ti nt«m = Margi South

Margi West = Putai

Marhai = Marahai: a Kamwai dialect of Kulere

Maroa = Sholio: see the Katab cluster

111. Masana

1.A Masa, Massa,

1.B

2.A Walia, Banana

3. Cameroun: Around Yagoua, southeastern Mayo-Danay Division, Far North Province. Chad: Southwest, Mayo-Kebbi Prefecture, Bongo Subprefecture, along the Logone River, Bongor region.

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

4. 103,000 in Cameroon (1982 SIL). 109,093 in Chad (1993 census). Population total both countries 212,000.

5. Chadic, Masa.

6. Yagwa (Yagoua), Domo, Walya, Bongor, Wina (Viri), Gizay (Guissey), Budugum, Gumay (Goumaye), Ham. All dialects understand Yagoua well. The first three dialects listed are West Masa, Wina and Gizay are Central Masa.

7.

8. NT 1950-1955.

9.

Source(s)

Refs.

112. Maslam

1.A Mandage, Mendage, Mandagué, Maltam, Kotoko-Maltam

1.B

2.A

3. Cameroun: In Maltam and Saho northwest of Kousseri, Makari Subdivision, Logone-and-Chari Division, Far North Province. Chad: West, Chari-Baguirmi Prefecture, N'Djamena Subprefecture. North of N'Djamena, along the Chari River. Maltam is in Miskini and Blabli villages, Sao in Farcha-Milezi and Ngara-Mandju (or 'Gourmadjo') villages.

4. 5,000 or fewer in Cameroon (1984 ALCAM) Possibly only a few hundred in Chad (1995).

5. Chadic, Biu-Mandara, B, B1, Kotoko Proper. Related to Afade, Mser, Lagwan, Malgbe, and Mpade.

6. Maslam (Maltam), Sao (Sahu).

7.

8.

9.

Source(s)

Refs.

113. Masmaje

1.A Masmadje, Mesmedje

1.B

2.A

3. Chad: Central, Batha Prefecture, Oum Hadjer Subprefecture, southwest of Oum Hadjer, north of the Mubi.

4. 25,727 (1993 census)

5. Chadic, East, B, B1, 2.

6.

7.

8.

9.

Source(s)

Refs.

Matakam = Mafa

114. Matal

1.A

1.B

2.A Mouktele, Muktile, Muktele, Balda

3. Cameroun: Eastern edge of Mandara Mountains, to the south, southwest of Mora, Mora Subdivision, Mayo-Sava Division, Far North Province.

4. 18,000 (1982 SIL)

5. Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A5.

6.

7.

8. NT 1989.

9.

Source(s)

Refs.

115. Mawa

1.A Mahwa, Mahoua

1.B

2.A

3. Chad: Central, north Guéra Prefecture, Bitkine Subprefecture, about 30 km. south of Bitkine, centred around the village of Mahoua. Southeast of the Mukulu.

4. 3,000 to 5,000 (1997 SIL). Seven villages plus the distinct Gura, R«p«n and Dorli

5. Chadic, East, B, B1, 1. 48% lexical similarity with Ubi.

6. Gura, R«p«n (Reupan) and Dorli are villages whose speech differs from Mahwa.

7.

8.

9. The majority use Shuwa Arabic as second language, some also use Kenga.

Source(s) Roberts (1993, 1994)

Refs.

Mawa – Small in Bauchi State, Toro LGA: possibly Mara village – language extinct according to Shimizu (ed.) Temple (1922) 271,430; Shimizu (1982)

Mazgarwa = Bade

Mbaarù = Guruntum–Mbaaru

Mbada = Baëa: see the Jar cluster

Mbadawa = Baëa: see the Jar cluster

116. Mbara

1.A Massa De Guelengdeng, Guelengdeng, G'kelendeng, G'kelendeg

1.B

2.A

3. Chad: East, Chari-Baguirmi Prefecture, Massénya Subprefecture, and Mayo-Kebbi Prefecture, Bongor Subprefecture, along the Chari River, around Guélangdeng.

4. 1,000 or fewer (1980 Tourneux)

5. Chadic, Biu-Mandara, B, B2

6.

- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Source(s)

Refs.

Mbaram = Baram: see the Polci cluster

Mbarmi = Zul: see the Polci cluster

Mbaru (Mbàrù) = Guruntum–Mbaaruu

Mbat = Bada: see the Jar cluster

117. Mbedam

1.A Mb dam

1.B

2.A

3. Cameroun: Northeast of Hina, Mokolo Subdivision, Mayo-Tsanaga Division, Far North Province

4. ca. 6000 (2003 est.)

5. Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A7

6. None

7. None

8. None

9. Mb dam use appears to be common. Fulfulde is the most significant second language.

Source(s) Lamberty, Melinda 2003. *A Rapid Appraisal Survey of Mb dam (Mayo-Tsanaga Division, Far North Province)*. Electronic ms. SIL-Cameroun

Refs.

Mbol = Bwol: the Kofyar cluster

118. Mbuko

1.A Mbuku, Mboku, Mbokou

1.B

2.A

3. Cameroun: Mbuko massif and neighboring Mayo-Raneu plain, Meri Subdivision east of Meri, Diamare Division, Far North Province.

4. 6,700 (1982 SIL)

5. Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

Source(s)

Refs.

Mburkanci = Mburku

119. Mburku

1.A Barko, Barke

1.B V« Mv«ran

2.B Mburkanci

2.C Burkunawa, Lipkawa (see also Kariya)

3. Nigeria: 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)

120. Mefele

1.A

1.B

2.A Bula, Bulahai, Boulahay

3. Cameroun: South and east of Mokolo, Mokolo Subdivision, Mayo-Tsanaga Division, Far North Province, 6 villages.

4. 10,000 or more (1992 SIL)

5. Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A5.

6. Mefele, Serak (Sirak), Muhura (Mouhour), Shugule (Chougoule).

7.

8.

9. Bilingualism in Fulfulde is increasing by those who travel, and in French by the few children in school. Bilingualism in Mafa appears to be increasing among the children, who learn it at school and market. Vigorous in family and village life.

Source(s)

Refs.

121. Moloko

1.A Melokwo, Molokwo, Moloko, Mokyoy, Molkoa, Molkwo, Molko

1.B

2.A

3. Cameroun: On Melokwo Mountain and in the plains around its base, Makalingay Canton, Tokombere Subdivision, Mayo-Sava Division, Far North Province.

4. 8,500 (1992 SIL).

5. Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A5.

6.

7.

8.

9. Fulfulde is used in the market, but interpretation is necessary when it is used in church. A few educated speakers can use French.

Source(s) Friesen, Dianne 2001. *Proposed segmental orthography of Moloko*. Electronic ms. SIL-Cameroun

Refs.

Mendong–Mufons – Bauchi Province: Temple (1922)

122. Merey

1.A Meri, Mere, Mofu De Meri

1.B

2.A

3. Cameroun: West of Meri on Meri Massif, Diamare Division, Far North Province.

4. 10,000 (1982 SIL).

5. Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A5.

6. Dugur

7. Lexique (2003)

8. Bible portions 1986.

9.

Source(s)

Refs. Richard Gravina, Elie Doumok and Alan Boydell 2003. *Merey provisional lexicon*. Electronic ms. SIL-Cameroun.

Mernyang – member of the Kofyar cluster

123. Mesme

1.A

1.B

1.C Zime

2.A Zime, Djime, Djiwe. They call themselves 'Zime', but that name is commonly used by outsiders to refer to all languages and dialects of this group. The name 'Mesmé' is used by outsiders to distinguish this group from the other groups they call 'Zime'.

3. Cameroun: Southwest, Tandjilé Prefecture, Kélo Subprefecture, south and west of Kélo, between Kélo and Pala.

4. 20,120 (1993 census).

5. Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Masa. Mesmé is a separate but related language to Pévé, Ngueté, and Herdé.

6. Bero, Zamre

7.

8. NT 1995.

9.

Source(s)

Refs.

M«gang = Bolu: see the Geji cluster

M«lgwa = Malgwa: a member of the Wandala cluster

M'«lgwí – dialect of Margi

Mgbakpa = Hausa

Mi (V«ne Mi) = Miya

124. Migaama

1.A Migama

1.B

2.A Jongor, Djonkor, Dionkor, Dyongor, Djonkor Abou Telfane

3. Chad: Central, Guera Prefecture, Mongo Subprefecture, east of Mongo, centered in Baro, around Abu Telfan.

4. 23,000 (1991 census).

5. Chadic, East, B, B1, 1.

6. Migaama, Doga, Gamiya, Dambiya (Ndambiya). Migaama dialect is in Baro, Doga in Fityari, Gamiya in Game and Julkulkili, and Dambiya in Mala.

7.

8. Bible portions.

9. The majority use Chadian Arabic as second language, although at a low proficiency level.

Source(s) SIL (1992)

Refs.

Mijilu (Fali of Mijilu) – dialect of Kamwe

125. Miltu

1.A Miltou

1.B

2.A

3. Chad: Southwest, Chari-Baguirmi Prefecture, Bouso Subprefecture, around the town of Miltou.

4. 272 (1993 census).

5. Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, East, A, A1, 2. 27% lexical similarity with Sarua, Somrai, Gadang, and Ndam; 36% with Boor.

6.

7.

8.

9. Speakers are shifting to Bagirmi in all domains. Severely threatened.

Source(s) Faris & Tar-Asnang-Le-Ndotar (1994)

Refs.

126. Mina

1.A

1.B

2.A Hina, Besleri

3. Cameroun: South of Mokolo, Hina Subdivision, Mayo-Tsanaga Division, Far North Province, 20 villages.

4. 8,000 to 10,000 (1992 SIL).

5. Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A7.

6. Besleri, Jingjing (Dzumdzum), Gamdugun.

7.

8.

9. Fulfulde is used at the market. French is learned in school, but few children attend school. Speakers are not generally bilingual in Daba.

Source(s)

Refs.

127. Mire

1.A

1.B

2.A

3. Chad: Southwest, Tandjile Prefecture, Lai Subprefecture, between the Ndam and the Kimré language areas.

4. 1,400 (1990 census).

5. Chadic, East, A, A1, 1. 65% lexical similarity with Ndam, 32% with Kimré.

6.

7.

8.

9. Most use Kimré or Ndam as second language.

Source(s)

Refs.

Mirriam = Mernyang: see the Kofyar cluster

128. Miship

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

Refs. Jungraithmayr (1965)

129. Miya

- 1.A Muya
- 1.C V«ne Mi
- 2.C Miyawa
3. Nigeria: Bauchi State, Darazo LGA, Ganjuwa district. Miya town and associated hamlets
4. 5,200 (LA 1971)
5. Chadic: West sub–branch B: Warji group

Refs. Skinner (1977); Schuh (1998)

Miyawa = Miya

Mocigin – a dialect of Guëe

Mofa = Mafa

130. Mofu, North

- 1.A Mofu-Douvangar, Douvangar, Mofu-Nord
- 1.B
- 2.A
3. Cameroun: Massifs south of Meri, Diamare Division, Far North Province.
4. 27,500 (1982 SIL).
5. Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A5.
6. Douroun (Mofu De Douroum, Durum), Wazan (Wazang).
- 7.
8. NT 1975.
- 9.

Source(s)

Refs.

131. Mofu-Gudur

- 1.A Mofou, Mofou De Goudour, Mofu-Sud, Mofu South
- 1.B
- 2.A
3. Cameroun: Massifs south of Tsanaga River to the Mayo-Louti, Mokolo Subdivision, Mayo-Tsanaga Division extending into Diamare Division, Far North Province.
4. 60,000 (1998 K. Hollingsworth SIL).
5. Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A5.
6. Mokong, Gudur, Zidim, Dimeo, Massagal (Massakal), Njeleng.
- 7.
8. Bible portions 1985-1995.
- 9.

Source(s)

Refs.

132. Mogum

- 1.A Mogoum
- 1.B
- 2.A
3. Chad: South central, north Guera Prefecture, Bitkine, Melfi, and Mongo subprefectures, south of the Bidiyo.
4. 7,000 (1997 SIL). The Kofa live in some nine villages.
5. Chadic, East, B, B1, 1.
6. Jegu, Koffa (Kofa), Mogum Déle, Mogum Diguimi, Mogum Urmi. Dialects listed are inherently intelligible with each other. Mogum Diguimi may not be a separate dialect. Above 96% lexical similarity among dialects.
- 7.
- 8.
9. Chadian Arabic is the main second language. Jegu and Kofa, at least, are widely spoken.

Source(s) Roberts (1993), Meundeung (1994)

Refs.

Mokar = Ga'anda

Molgheu – dialect of Margi

Monguna – dialect of Daffo–Butura: see the Ron cluster

133. Monogoy

- 1.A
- 1.B
- 2.A Azumeina
3. Chad: Southwest, Tandjilé Prefecture, Kélo Subprefecture, northwest of Kélo.
- 4.
5. Chadic, Masa.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
- 9.

Source(s) Hamm et al. (2000)

Refs.

Montoil = Montol

134. Montol

- 1.A Montoil
 - 2.A Baltap
 - 2.B Teel
 3. Nigeria: 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)

Mora = Mura: see Wandala

Motchekin – a dialect of Guëe

135. Mpade

1.A Makari, Makary, Mendage, Mandage, Mandagué, Kotoko-Makari

1.B

2.A

3. Nigeria: ? Cameroun: Centered around Makari next to Lake Chad and Goulfey along the Chari River, Logone-and-Chari Division, Far North Province. Chad: West, Chari-Baguirmi Prefecture, N'Djaména Subprefecture, south of Lake Chad, in and around Mani on the Logone River, north of N'Djaména.

4. Population total all countries 12,000 (1992 SIL).

5. Chadic, Biu-Mandara, B, B1, Kotoko Proper

6. Shoe (Shawe, Chaoue, Schoe, Mani), Mpade (Makari), Bodo, Woulki, Digam. Shoe dialect is only in Cameroon.

7.

8.

9.

Source(s)

Refs.

136. Mser

1.A

1.B

2.A Kotoko-Kuseri, Kuseri, Kouser, Kousseri, Mandage. The term 'Mandage', etc. is applied to all the northern Kotoko languages (Afade, Malgbe, Maslam, Mpade, Mser).

3. Cameroun: Kousseri Subdivision, Logone-and-Chari Division, Far North Province. Chad: West, Chari-Baguirmi Prefecture, N'Djaména Subprefecture, Cameroon border near N'Djaména.

4. Population total both countries 2,100 (1982 SIL).

5. Chadic, Biu-Mandara, B, B1, Kotoko Proper.

6. Mser (Kousseri), Kalo (Kalakafra), Gawi, Houlouf, Kabe.

7.

8.

9. The majority are bilingual in Chadian Arabic. Kanuri is also used. The people of Klesem village no longer speak Mser.

Source(s)

Refs.

137. Mubi

1.A Moubi,

1.B

2.A Monjul

3. Chad: Central, Guéra Prefecture, Mangalmé Subprefecture, east of Mongo, centered in and around Mangalmé. There may be some in Sudan.

4. 35,277 (1993 census). 135 villages.

5. Chadic, East, B, B1, 2.

6. Mubi, Minjile.

7.

8.

9. The majority use Arabic as second language.

Source(s)

Refs.

Mubi = Guëe

Mubi (Fali of Mubi) = Mucella (Fali of Mucella) – Fali cluster

Mucella (Fali of Mucella) – Fali cluster

Mudaye – a dialect of Guëe

Mufons = Mendong–Mufons

138. Mukulu

1.A Mokulu, Mokoulou, Mokilko

1.B

2.A Djonkor Guera, Dyongor Guera, Diongkor Guera, Jonkor-Gera,

3. Chad: Central, Guéra Prefecture, Bitkine Subprefecture, at the foot of the Guéra Massif: Moukoulou, Séguine, Doli, Morgué, Djarkatché (Mezimi), and Gougoué villages.

4. 12,000 (1990 SIL).

5. Chadic, East, B, B2.

6. Mokilko, Seginki, Doliki, Moriko, Mezimko, Gugiko. Dialects are inherently intelligible with each other.

7.

8.

9. Bilingualism in Arabic is limited.

Source(s)

Refs.

Mulgwe – dialect of Margi

Mulyen – dialect of Bacama: see the Bata cluster

139. Mundat

3. Nigeria: Plateau State, Mangu LGA

4. One village

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

Mupun = Mwaghavul

Mura – a dialect of Wandala

140. Musey

1.A Musiina, Musaya, Musoi, Moussei, Musei, Mussoi, Moussey, Mussoy, Mosi, Museyna

1.B

2.A Bananna, Bananna Ho, Ho,

3. Cameroun: East of Guere on Chad border, Mayo-Danay Division, Far North Province. Chad: Southwest, Mayo-Kebbi Prefecture, Fianga and Gounou Gaya subprefectures, and Tandjilé Prefecture, Kélo Subprefecture, southeast of Fianga. Gounou Gaya is the commercial and administrative centre.

4. 20,000 in Cameroon. 175,640 in Chad (1993 census). Population total both countries 195,640.

5. Chadic, Masa. Some intelligibility with Masa. Marba (Azumeina) is closest linguistically.

6. Bongor-Jodo-Tagal-Berem-Gunu, Pe-Holom-Gamé, Jaraw-Domo, Lew. Pe dialect is in Cameroon. The Lew dialect is closest to Marba. All dialects are intelligible with each other. Dialect names are village names.

7.

8. NT 1996.

9. Kera and other nearby groups are bilingual in Musey.

Source(s)

Refs.

141. Musgu

1.A Mousgou, Mousgoun, Musgum, Mousgoum, Musuk, Muzuk, Munjuk, Mulwi

1.B

1.C Mulwi

2.A

3. Cameroun: Entire Maga Subdivision, Mayo-Danay Division, Far North Province. Chad: West Chad, Mayo-Kebbi Prefecture, Bongor Subprefecture, and Chari-Baguirmi Prefecture, N'Djaména Subprefecture. Between the Chari and Logone rivers, west of Guélangdeng.

4. 61,500 in Cameroon (1982 SIL). 24,408 in Chad (1993 census). Population total both countries 85,908.

5. Chadic, Biu-Mandara, B, B2.

6. Mpus (Pus, Pouss, Mousgoum De Pouss), Beege (Jafga), Vulum (Vlum, Mulwi), Ngilemong, Luggoy, Maniling (Mani-Iling), Muzuk (Mousgoum De Guirvidig). Vulum dialect is mainly in Chad.

7.

8. NT 1964.

9.

Source(s)

Refs.

Mushere = Cakfem–Mushere

142. Muskum (†)

1.A Muzgum

1.B

2.A

3. Chad: West, Mayo-Kebbi Prefecture, Bongor Subprefecture. Along the Logone River, west of Guélangdeng, village of Muskum (Mouskoun), 10 km. north of Katoa.

4.

5. Chadic, Biu-Mandara, B, B2. 40% lexical similarity with Musgu.

6.

7.

8.

9. There was 1 speaker in 1976. Because of intermarriage, speakers eventually shifted to the Vulum dialect of Musgu. Extinct.

Source(s)

Refs.

Mutidi – a dialect of Nzanyi

Mùùn – see Jar cluster

Muya = Miya

143. Muyang

1.A Myau, Myenge, Muyenge, Mouyenge, Mouyengue

1.B

2.A

3. Cameroun: Muyang, Mougouba, Gouadagouada, and Palbarar massifs, northeast of Tokombere, Mayo-Sava Division, Far North Province.

4. 15,000 (1982 SIL)

5. Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

Source(s)

Refs. Smith Tony 2003. *Muyang Provisional Lexicon*. Electronic ms. SIL-Cameroun

Mv«ran (V« Mv«vran) = Mburku

144. Mwaghavul

1.A Mwahavul

2.B Sura

2.C Sura

3. Nigeria: Plateau State, Barkin Ladi and Mangu LGAs

4. 20,000 (1952 W&B); 40,000 (1973 SIL)

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

6. Mapan (Mupun), Mangu, Takas also Badni (Vodni)?

7. Primers 1912 and 1915

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)

Refs: Frajzngier

Mwahavul = Mwaghavul

Mwulyin – dialect of Bacama: see the Bata cluster

Myamya = Miamia – Ejar: see the Begbere–Ejar cluster

Nafunfia = Shagawu

145. Nancere

1.A Nanjeri, Nanchere, Nantcere, Nangjere, Nangcere

1.B

2.A

3. Chad: Southwest, Tandjilé Prefecture, Béré and Kélo subprefectures.

4. 71,609 (1993 census).

5. Chadic, East, A, A2, 1.

6.

7.

8. Bible 1986.

9.

Source(s)

Refs.

146. Ndam

1.A Dam, Ndam

1.B

2.A

3. Chad: Southwest, Tandjilé Prefecture, Laï Subprefecture, northeast of Laï , and southeast of Bousso.

4. 6,500 (1990 census).

5. Chadic, East, A, A1, 1.

6. Ndam-Ndam (Southern Ndam), Ndam Dik (Northern Ndam)

7.

8.

9.

Source(s)

Refs.

Ndara = Wandala cluster

Ndhang = Ngoshe Ndhang: see Gvoko

Ney Laxaya = Gava: Guduf-Gava

147. Ngamo

1.A Gamo

3. Nigeria: 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

Ngangō = Nzanyi

148. Ngas

1.A Nngas Ngas

1.C Kerang

3. Nigeria: 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. Grammar: Foulkes (1915).

Refs. Burquest (1971, 1973)

Ngatlawe – West of Mandara but not a Mandara dialect: possibly Gatlaghwe, a Dghweëe village: Westermann and Bryan (1952)

149. Ngete

1.A Ngueté, Nguetté, Nge'dé, Ka'do Ngueté,

1.B

2.A Zime

3. Chad: Southwest, Mayo-Kebbi Prefecture, Pala Subprefecture, east of Pala around Ngeté village; near the Pévé, east of the Herdé.

4. 10,000 (1991 UBS).

5. Chadic, Masa.

6.

7.

8.

9. Linguistic and sociolinguistic differences with Pévé and Herdé make separate literature necessary.

Source(s)

Refs.

Ngezzim = Ngizim

150. Nggwahyi

1.A Ngwaxi, Ngwohi

3. Nigeria: 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

151. Ngizim

1.A Ngezzim

3. Nigeria: 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

Source(s) Dictionary: Schuh (1981).

Refs. Schuh (1971, 1978)

Ngoshe Ndaghang = Gvoko

Ngoshe Ndhang = Gvoko

Ngoshe Sama = Gvoko

Ngoshie – dialect of Glavda

152. Ngwaba

2.C Gombi, Goba

3. Nigeria: Adamawa State, Gombi LGA, at Fachi and Gudumiya

4. <1000 Blench (1987)

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

Source(s) Blench (1987)

Ngwajum – dialect of Karekare

Ngwaxi = Nggwahyi

Ngweshe = Ngoshie: see Glavda

Ngweshe Ndaghan = Gvoko

Ngweshe Ndhang = Gvoko

Ngwohi = Nggwahyi

Nimalto = Nyimatli: see the Tera cluster

Nimbia = Gwandara–Bara: – dialect of Gwandara

Njai = Nzanyi

Njanyi = Nzanyi

Njei = Nzanyi

Nkafa – dialect of Kamwe

Nngas = Angas

North (Arewa) = Hausa

North (Lamang North) = Zaladva: see the Lamang cluster

Nteng (Jasikit) – 600: related to Kwagallak: see the Kofyar cluster: Gospel Recordings (1971)

Nyamzax = Langas: see the Polci cluster

153. Nzanyi

1.A Njanyi, Njai, Njei, Zany, Nzangi, Zani, Njeny, Jeng, Njegn, Njeng,

1.B Wur Nzanyi

1.C Nzangö 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 (Rögudede), Nggwoli, Hoode, Maiha, Magara, Dede, Mutidi; and Lovi in Cameroun

Source(s) Blench (1987, 1992)

Opalo – dialect of Bacama: Bata cluster

154. 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. Nigeria: 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

Paka – dialect of Nzanyi: the Nzanyi cluster

Pakaro – dialect of Karekare

Pala = Pa'a

Palci = next

Palsawa = Polci: see the Polci cluster

155. Parkwa

1.A Podoko, Paduko, Podokwo, Podogo, Padogo, Padokwa, Pawdawkwa, Parekwa, Gwadi Parekwa, Kudala

1.B

2.A

3. Cameroun: West and southwest of Mora, Mora Subdivision, Mayo-Sava Division, Far North Province.

4. 30,000 (1993 SIL)

5. Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A4, Mandara Proper, Podoko.

6.

7. Dictionary

8. NT 1992.

9.

Source(s)

Refs.

Pela (Bura Pela) – dialect of Bura–Pabir

156. Pelasla

1.A

1.B Pelasla

2.A Maslava, Vame

3. Cameroun: Southern Mora massif south of Mora, Mora and Tokombere subdivisions, Mayo-Sava Division, Far North Province.

4. 8,500 (1992 SIL).

5. Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A5.

6. Mayo-Plata (Pelasla, Plasla, Platla, Plata, Gwendele, Damlale), Mberem (Mbreme, Maslava), Demwa (Dmwa, Doume), Hurza (Hurzo, Ourza, Ourzo, Ouzza), Ndreme. The 5 dialects are inherently intelligible to each other's speakers. Mayo-Plata is closer to Wuzlam than the other dialects are to Wuzlam.

7.

8.

9. Few know Fulfulde except a few in the Hurza area. Wandala is also used.

Source(s)

Refs.

Pelu = Bolu: see the Geji cluster

Peski – dialect of Bana

157. Pevé

1.A

1.B

2.A Ka'do, Lamé

3. Cameroun: Northeast of Tchollire around Bouba-Ndjida Park, Mayo-Rey Division, North Province. Chad: Southwest near the Cameroon

border, Mayo-Kebbi Prefecture, Pala and Léré subprefectures. Lamé is the largest village, home of the Chef de Canton, and administrative centre.

4. 3,000 to 5,000 in Cameroon (1982 SIL). 30,000 in Chad (1999 SIL). Population total both countries 33,000 to 35,000.

5. Chadic, Masa. Related to Herdé and Ngueté, but phonology and grammar differences and ethnic attitudes make separate literature necessary.

6. Lamé, Doe (Doué), Dari.

7.

8. NT 1986

9.

Source(s)

Refs.

P«lci = Polci

Pia = Piya: member of Piya–Kwonci cluster

Pidlimdi – member of the Tera cluster

Piika = next

Pi kkà = Bole

Pi péérò = Pero

Pipero = Pero

Pitiko – see Piya–Kwonci cluster and Kholok

158. Piya–Kwonci cluster

1.A Pia

2.A Wurkum, Pitiko

3. Nigeria: 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) Blench (1983, 1986); Leger (1990)

*Piya

1.A Pia

2.A Wurkum

*Kwonci

4. More than 4,000 (1990)

6. Kunshenu

159. Polci cluster

2.C Barawa, Palsawa

3. Nigeria: Bauchi State, Bauchi and Toro LGAs

4. 6,150 or more (1971)

5. Chadic: West branch B: Zaar group

*Zul

2.B Mbarmi, Barma

2.C Zulawa

4. 2,400 (LA 1971)

*Baram

1.A Barang, Mbaram

*Dir

1.A Diir

*Buli

1.A B«l«

4. 600 (LA 1971)

*Langas

1.B Nyamzax

2.A Lundur

4. 200 (LA 1971)

*Polci

1.A Pos«, Polshi, Palci, P«lci

4. 2,950 (LA 1971)

9. Grammar (1998)

Polshi = Polci

Pos« = Polci

Pte (Tili Pte) – dialect of Kamwe

Pts«kÈ = Kapsiki: see Kamwe

160. Putai

2.B Margi West

2.C Margi Putai = ‘West Margi’, Margi of Minthla

3. Nigeria: 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

161. Pyapun

3. Nigeria: Plateau State, Shendam LGA

4. 4,635 (1934 Ames)

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

Ribaw – dialect of Bata

Rögudede – a dialect of Nzanyi

Rogede – dialect of Nzanyi

Ron – Ron, also used of Daffo-Butura, Sha and Kulere as a group

Run = Ron

162. Saba

1.A N.B. Saba is an Arab designation and should probably be dropped

1.B

1.C Komolö

2.A

3. Chad: South central, Guéra Prefecture, Melfi Subprefecture, northeast of Melfi.

4. 1,000 to 1,200 (1997 SIL) Bara, Gobero, Fos,

Sala, Tober, Jagi, Yarwa, Sorki villages.

5. Chadic, East, B, B3. Temki is its closest relative

6. Jelkung is a distinct speech form here given a separate entry.

7.

8.

9. Most Saba speakers are also fluent in Sokoro. Chadian Arabic is the second language of speakers, but with low proficiency.

Source(s) Roberts (1993), Dakouli, Maaß & Toomey (1995)

Refs.

Sade – Sade, Bauchi State: Darazo LGA Ballard (1971)

Sago = Diriya
Sákwún (G`«mà Sákwún) = Sukur
Sama (Ngoshe Sama) = Gvoko
Sar = Sarawa
Sarawa – In the Sara Hills south of Leri: Temple
(1922: 324,431)

163. Sarwa

- 1.A Sarua, Saroua
- 1.B
- 2.A
3. Chad: Southwest, Chari-Baguirmi Prefecture, Bousso Subprefecture, between Bousso and Miltou, along the Chari River.
4. 2,000 or more (1997 SIL). Spoken in some six villages.
5. Chadic, East, A, A1, 2. 42% lexical similarity with Gadang, 27% with Miltu.
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
9. The majority use Bagirmi as second language.

Source(s) Faris & Tar-Asnang-Le-Ndotar (1994)

Refs.

164. Sarwaye

- 1.A Tchevi, Sherwin, Sharwa
- 1.B Sarwaye
- 1.C Majieje, Sarwa
3. Cameroun: Southern Bourrah Subdivision, Mayo-Tsanaga Division, Far North Province; a few in Mayo-Louti Division, North Province.
4. 5100 (2003 estimate. The Sarwa live in six villages
5. Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A8.
6. None
7. None
8. None
9. Fulfulde seems to be the main language of wider communication, although some Gude is also spoken.

Source(s) Brye Edward 2003. *A Rapid Appraisal Language Survey of Sharwa, a Language of Cameroon (Mayo-Tsanaga Division, Far North Province)*. Electronic ms. SIL Cameroun.

Refs.

Saya = Zaar: the Saya cluster

165. Saya cluster

- 2.C Barawa
3. Nigeria: 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.A Guus
- 1.B Mur gúús
- 1.C Vî ì k«ŕgùùs

- 2.A Sigidi, Sugudi, Sigdi, Segiddi
4. 775 (1950 HDG). The Guus live in 16 villages around Sigidi town

Source(s) Caron (2001)

Refs.

*Zaar

- 1.A Za`r, Zar
- 1.B Vik Zaar, Vigzar,
- 2.B Sayanci
- 2.C Saya, Seya, Seiyara
6. Kal, Gambar Leere, Lusa

Refs. Schneeberg (1971)

Sayanci = Zaar: the Saya cluster
Sayirr – Offset of Tarok or Zaar in the Saya cluster? Temple (1922)

Seiyara = Zaar: see the Saya cluster

Seya = Zaar: see the Saya cluster

S«na – dialect of Kamwe

S«rzakwai = Warji

166. Sha

- 1.A Scha
3. Nigeria: Plateau State, Mangu LGA
4. 500 (SIL); about 1,000 (1970 Jungrathmayr)
5. Chadic: West sub-branch A: Ron group

Source(s)

Refs. Jungrathmayr (1965, 1968a, 1968b, 1970);

Shagau = Shagawu

167. Shagawu

- 1.A Shagau
- 2.B Nafunfia, Maleni
3. Nigeria: Plateau State, Mangu LGA
4. 20,000 (SIL)
5. Chadic: West sub-branch A: Ron group

Shani = Dera

Shellem – dialect of Dera

Ship = Miship

168. Shira (†)

- 1.A Shirawa
- 1.B
- 2.A
- 2.B
3. Nigeria: Katagum region
- 4.
5. Chadic
- 6.
- 7.
- 8.
9. Extinct

Source(s)

Refs.

Shirawa – Shira

Shongom – dialect of Tangale

Sigdi = Guus – member of the Saya cluster
Sigidi = Guus – member of the Saya cluster

169. Siri

- 1.B Siri
 - 2.B Siryanci
 3. Nigeria: 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

170. Sokoro

- 1.A
 - 1.B
 - 2.A
 3. Chad: Central, Guéra Prefecture, Melfi Subprefecture, north and northwest of Melfi, from Gogmi to Badanga.
 4. 5,000 (1994 SIL)
 5. Chadic, East, B, B3. Closely related languages: Saba, Barein. 55% lexical similarity with Tamki.
 6. Sokoro, Bedanga. A group called the 'Tunjur of Melfi' in the area around Djebren may have spoken a now extinct dialect of Sokoro, and mainly speak Arabic now.
 - 7.
 - 8.
 9. Most men speak Chadian Arabic as second language.
- Source(s)** Chesley & Faris (1994)
Refs.

171. Somrai

- 1.A Sounrai, Somrei, Somre, Soumray, Soumrai, Sumrai, Sibine, Shibne
 - 1.B
 - 2.A
 3. Chad: Southwest, Tandjilé Prefecture, Laï Subprefecture, northeast of Laï, centered at Domogou
 4. 7,414 (1993 census)
 5. Chadic, East, A, A1, 1. 47% lexical similarity with Ndam, 39% with Sarua, 35% with Gadang, 33% with Tumak, 28% with Miltu.
 - 6.
 - 7.
 - 8.
 - 9.
- Source(s)**
Refs.

South (Lamang South): see the Lamang cluster
South – see Margi South
Sugudi = Sigidi: see the Saya cluster
Sugur = Sukur

172. Sukur

- 1.A Sugur
 - 1.B G«ñà Sákwún
 - 2.B Adikummu Sukur, Gemasakun
 3. Nigeria: Adamawa State, Michika LGA
 4. 5,000 (1952); 10,000 (1973 SIL)
 5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub-branch A: Mandara–Mafa–Sukur major group: Sukur group
- Source(s)** Blench (1991)
Refs. Wolff (1974)

Sum – a dialect of Geruma

Sura = Mwaghavul

Takas – dialect of Mwaghvul

173. Tal

- 1.B Amtul
 - 2.A Kwabzak
 3. Nigeria: 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)**

174. Tala

3. Nigeria: Bauchi State, Bauchi LGA, Zungur district
5. Chadic: West sub-branch B: Zaar group: Guruntum subgroup

175. Tambas

- 1.A Tembis
 3. Nigeria: Plateau State, Mangu LGA
 4. 3,000 (SIL)
 5. Chadic: West sub-branch A: Ron group: Fyer-Tambas subgroup
- Source(s)** Blench & Seibert (1999)

176. Tamki

- 1.A Temki
 - 1.B
 - 2.A
 3. Chad: Central, Guéra Prefecture, Melfi Subprefecture, about 60 km. northeast of Melfi, Tamki village.
 4. 500 (1993 J. Roberts SIL)
 5. Chadic, East, B, B3. Not inherently intelligible with Sokoro. Lexical similarity 62% with Saba, 55% with Sokoro, 32% with Mawa.
 - 6.
 - 7.
 - 8.
 9. Most speak Chadian Arabic, Kenga, or Saba as second languages. Speakers consider themselves to be ethnically Sokoro.
- Source(s)** Roberts (1993)
Refs.

177. Tangale

1.A Tangle

1.B TáNIEŞ

2.A Billiri

3. Nigeria: Bauchi 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

Source(s)**Refs.** Temple (1922: 347,235,430); Jungraithmayr (1971, 1991)

Tangle = Tangale

TáNIEŞ= Tangale

Tchade = Guëe

Tcheke = Guëe

Teel = Montol

Tembis = Tambas

178. Tera cluster

3. Nigeria: Borno State, Biu LGA; Bauchi 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

8. John 1930

9. Grammar: (Newman 1970)

Refs.

*Nyimatli

1.A Yamaltu, Nimalto, Nyemathi

3. Nigeria: Bauchi State, Gombi and Ako LGAs; Borno State, Biu LGA

*Pidlimdi

2.B Hinna, Hina, Gh«na

3. Nigeria: Borno State, Biu LGA

Source(s) S. Lukas wordlist

*Bura Kokura

3. Nigeria: Borno State, Biu LGA

179. Teshena (†)

1.A

1.B

2.A

3. Nigeria: Jigawa State, Keffin Hausa LGA, Teshena town

4. None

5. Chadic: West branch B: Bade group

6.

7.

8.

9. Extinct

Source(s)**Refs.** Temple (1922: 32 check)

Tghuade = Dghweë

Thlukfu – dialect of Bana

Tili Pte – dialect of Kamwe

Tim – Cakfem-Mushere: Ballard (1971)

180. Tobanga

1.A Gabri-North, Gabri-Nord, Northern Gabri, Gabri

1.B

2.A

3. Chad: Southwest, Tandjilé Prefecture, Laï Subprefecture, around Deressia

4. 30,000 (1999 SIL)

5. Chadic, East, A, A2, 2

6. Tobanga (Deressia), Moonde

7.

8. Christian. NT 1978

9.

Source(s)**Refs.**

Tof = Kulere

Toganchi –Hausa

Toghwee = Dghweë

Toni – dialect of Gwandara

181. Torom

1.A Toram, Torum

1.B Tóròm

2.A

3. Chad: Central, Salamat Prefecture, Abou Deï a Subprefecture, southeast of Abou Deï a, south of the Birgit, in and west of Ter

4. 4,000 (1971 Fedry)

5. Chadic, East, B, B1, 2

6.

7.

8.

9. Torom speakers are switching to Arabic and rejecting their former language. As a consequence, Torom is severely threatened.

Source(s) Roberts (1993)**Refs.**

Tourou – Xedi

Traude = Dghwee

Trauëe = Dghweë

Tsaganci = next

Tsagu = Ciwogai

182. Tsuvan

1.A Terki, Teleki, Tchede

1.B

2.A

3. Chad: Northeast of Dourbeye in the village of Teleki, southeastern Bourrah Subdivision, Mayo-Tsanaga Division, Far North Province; some in Mayo-Louti Division, North Province

4.

5. Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A8

6.

7.

8.

9.

Source(s)

Refs.

Tulai = Zeem

183. Tumak

1.A Toumak, Tummok, Tumac, Tumag

1.B

2.A Dije, Sara Toumak (erroneous),

3. Chad: Southwest, Moyen-Chari Prefecture, Koumra Subprefecture, around Goundil; southwest of Niellim.

4. 25,249 (1993 census).

5. Chadic, East, A, A1, 1.

6. Tumak, Motun (Mawer, Moden, Modin, Mod, Mot, Motin). 71% lexical similarity between Motun and Tumak, suggesting these languages are virtually distinct.

7.

8. NT 1988.

9. Most Motun speak Sara-Madjingay as second language, but with low proficiency. The language appears not to be threatened.

Source(s) Bagwell, Bagwell & Faris (1992)

Refs.

Tur – Xedi

Ture = Tangale

Turu = Xedi

Turu = Etulo

184. Ubi

1.A Oubi

1.B

2.A

3. Chad: Central, Guéra Prefecture, Mongo Subprefecture, southwest of Tounkoul, around Oubi village.

4. 1,100 (1995 SIL).

5. Chadic, East, B, B1, 1. 48% lexical similarity with Mawa (closest).

6.

7.

8.

9.

Source(s)

Refs.

Urahuli = Huli: member of Fali cluster

Ura Madzarin = Madzarin: member of Fali cluster

Uram^oween = Bween: member of Fali cluster

Urga – dialect of Margi

Uroovin = Vin: member of Fali cluster

Uvin = Vin: member of Fali cluster

V«c«mwe = Kamwe

V« Mv«ran = Mburku

185. Vemgo–Mabas cluster

4. 5,000 or fewer in Cameroon (1984 ALCAM).

5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara sub–branch A: Mandara–Mafa–Sukur major group: Mandara Group. 56% intelligibility of Lamang, 36% of Xedi.

9. Speakers may be bilingual in Mafa or Lamang.

*Vemgo

3. Nigeria: Borno State, Gwoza LGA; Adamawa State, Michika LGA; and in Cameroon

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

*Mabas

3. Nigeria: Adamawa State, Michika LGA. 10 km. S.E. of Madagali

4. A single village on the Nigeria/Cameroon frontier Village of Mabas on Nigerian border northwest of Mokolo, Mayo-Tsanaga Division, Far North Province.

Refs. Dieu & Renaud (1983), Blench (1990)

V«ne Mi = Miya

Vigzar = next

Vik Zaar = Zaar: see the Saya cluster

Vimtim = Vin: member of Fali cluster

VinaH« = Kariya

Vina Zumbun = Zumbun

Visik = next

Vizik – dialect of Lamang Central: see the Lamang cluster

Vodni = Badni – dialect of Mwaghavul?

Wa–Duku – a dialect of Bacama: see the Bata cluster

Wa’a = Dghweëe

Wadi – dialect of Bata

Waga – dialect of Ghumbagha: see the Lamang cluster

Wagga = Waga: dialect of Ghumbagha: see the Lamang cluster

Waha = Waga: see Lamang cluster, Lamang Central

Wakane (Gwoza Wakane) – a dialect of Lamang North: see the Lamang cluster

Wakura – cover term for several languages in the Michika LGA of

Borno State. See Lamang, Glavda, Guduf

Wamdiu – dialect of Margi South

186. Wandala cluster

1.A Mandara, Ndara

3. Nigeria: Borno State. Bama, Gwoza LGAs. Cameroon: In a belt starting east of Mora, around it to the north in a semicircle, and northwest to the Nigerian border, Mayo-Sava Division, Far North Province.

4. 19,300 in Nigeria (1970); 23,500 in Cameroon (1982 SIL) Population total both countries 42,800.

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

6. Kamburwama, Masfeima, Jampalam, Ziogba, Mazagwa, Gwanje, Wandala (Mandara), Mura (Kirdi-Mora, Mora Brousse, Mora Massif, Duwe), Gamargu (Gamergou, Gamergu, Malgo, Malgwa).

8. Mark in Cameroon dialect 1967. NT 1988.

*Wandala

1.C Wandala

2.A Mandara

4. Used as a vehicular language in this locality of Nigeria and Cameroon

*Mura

1.C Mura

2.A Mora, Kirdi Mora

3. Nigeria: ?

4. An archaic form of Wandala spoken by non-Islamized populations

*Malgwa

1.C Malgwa

2.C Malgo, Gamargu, Gamergu

3. Nigeria: Borno State, Damboa, Gwoza and Konduga LGAs

4. 10,000 (TR 1970)

6. Gwanje

9. Grammar (Lohr 2001)

Source(s)

Refs. Dieu & Renaud (1983)

Wandi – member of the Das cluster

Wangday = Wandî: see Das cluster

187. Warji

1.B S«rzakwai

2.B Sar

2.C Sarawa

3. Nigeria: 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. Skinner (1977); Jungrathmayr (1967)

West (Margi West) – a dialect of Putai

Western Hausa – a dialect of Hausa

Widala=Kholok

Wih« = Kariya

Woga = Waga: dialect of Ghumbagha: Lamang cluster

Wula – dialect of Kamwe

Wudufu – Bauchi State, Darazo LGA, related to Zumbun.

Nitecki (1972); Gunn (1953). Probably Mburku

Wur Nzanyi = Nzanyi

Wúrgà – dialect of Margi

Wutana – 1075 in Bauchi Emirate. Temple (1922: 367,431). No further information

188. Wuzlam

1.A Uldeme, Ouldeme, Uzam, Udlam, Uzlam, Mizlime

1.B Wuzlam

2.A

3. Cameroon: Wuzlam Massif south of Mora, Tokombere Subdivision, Mayo-Sava Division, Far North Province.

4. 10,500 (1982 SIL)

5. Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

Source(s)

Refs.

189. Hdi

1.A Hidé, Hide, Xide, Xedi, Turu-Hide, Xadi, Xedi

1.B X«di

2.A Gra, Tur, Turu, Tourou, Ftour

3. Nigeria: Borno State, Gwoza LGA; Adamawa State, Michika LGA; Cameroon: Village of Tourou on Nigerian border northwest of Mokolo, Mokolo Subdivision, Mayo-Tsanaga Division, Far North Province.

4. 1,000 in Cameroon.

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

7. Dictionary (1996); Grammar (2002)

9. 51% intelligibility of Mabas, 48% of Lamang, 35% of Gvoko. 78% lexical similarity with Mabas, 64% with Lamang, 56% with Gvoko.

Source(s)

Refs. Wolff (1971, 1974); Dieu & Renaud (1983:88); Eguchi (1969); Bramlett (1996)

X«dkala = H«kàlà: dialect of Ghumbagha: see the Lamang cluster

X«di = Xedi

Yaghwatadaxa = Guduf

Yamaltu = Nyimatli: see the Tera cluster

Yawotatacha = next

Yawotataxa = next

Yaxmare = Gava: Guduf-Gava cluster

190. Yedina

- 1.A Yidena, Yedima, Yedina, Yidana
 1.B Yíd«ǰà
 2.C Buduma, Boudouma,
 3. Islands of Lake Chad. Nigeria: Borno State. Niger. Cameroun: Logone and Chari Division, Far North Province. Chad: West, Lac Prefecture, Bol Subprefecture, islands and northern shore of Lake Chad.
 4. 200 in Cameroon. 51,600 in Chad (1993 SIL and census). Population total all countries 58,800.
 5. Chadic: Biu–Mandara branch B: Kotoko group
 6. Yedina, Kuri
 9. 2/3 have good to excellent oral proficiency in Kanembu as second language, about 50% in Kanuri. Some can use Arabic.

Source(s)

Refs. Gaudiche (1938)

Yíd«ǰà = Yedina
 Yimtim = Fali

191. Yiwom

- 2.B Gerka, Gurka
 2.C Gerkawa
 3. Nigeria: 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. Jungrathmayr (1965)

Za = Ghye: see Kamwe
 Zaar – member of the Saya cluster
 Zaghvana = Dghweëe
 Zakshi – member of the Zari cluster
 Zaks« = Zakshi: the Zari cluster
 Zaladeva = next
 Zaladva – member of the Lamang cluster
 Zamfarawa – Western dialect of Hausa

192. Zangwal

3. Nigeria: 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 Saya cluster
 Zaranda – member of the Geji cluster
 Zarek = Izere

193. Zari cluster

- 2.C Barawa
 3. Nigeria: Bauchi State, Toro and Tafawa Balewa LGAs; Plateau State, Jos LGA
 5. Chadic: West branch B: Zaar group
 *Zakshi
 1.A Zaks«
 4. 2,950 (1950 HDG)
 *Boto
 1.A Boot
 2.C Bibot
 4. 1,000 (1950 HDG)
 *Zari
 2.A Kopti, Kwapm

Zauranchi – Hausa

194. Zeem cluster

- 2.C Barawa
 3. Nigeria: Bauchi State, Toro LGA
 5. Chadic: West branch B: Zaar group
 *Zeem
 2.C Tulai
 *Danshe
 1.B Chaari
 *Lushi
 1.A Lukshi
 1.B Dokshi

Z«l«dv« = Zaladva: see Lamang cluster
 Ziliv« = Zizilivakan

195. Ziziliv«kan

- 1.B Ziliv«
 1.C ÀmZírív
 2.A Fali of Jilbu
 3. Nigeria: 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)

Zizilivakan (Ziziliveken, Ziliva, ÀmZírív, Fali Of Jilbu) [Ziz]

A few hundred in Cameroon (1992 Crozier and Blench). Near Nigerian border, Bourrah Subdivision, Mayo-Tsanaga Division, Far North Province. Also spoken in Nigeria. Linguistic affiliation: Afro-Asiatic, Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A8. People are called 'Fali of Jilbu'.

Zlogba – Dialect of west side of Mandara. Westermann and Bryan (1952)

Zodi = Dot: see the Das cluster

Zomo – Less than 1000 south of the Cip language area; Related to Miship and Mwaghavul?

Zul = Zulawa – member of the Polci cluster

Zulawa – member of the Polci cluster

196. Zulgwa-Minew

1.A Zulgo, Zoulgo, Zelgwa

1.B

2.A Mineo,

3. Cameroun: Eastern edge of Mandara Mts. northwest of Meri, Mayo-Sava Division, (Tokombere Subdivision) and Mayo-Tsanaga Division (Mokolo Subdivision), Far North Province.

4. 18,000 (1982 SIL).

5. Chadic, Biu-Mandara, A, A5.

6. Zelgwa (Zulgwa, Zulgo), Minew (Mukuno, Minewe, Mineo)

7. Lexique 1986.

8. NT 1988.

9.

Source(s)

Refs.

197. Zumaya

1.A

1.B

2.A

3. Cameroun: Ouro-Lamorde, Maroua Subdivision, Diamare Division, Far North Province.

4. Only a few speakers left (1987 SIL)

5. Chadic, Masa.

6.

7.

8.

9.

Source(s)

Refs.

Zumbul – member of the Das cluster

198. Zumbun

1.A Jimbin

1.B Vina Zumbun

3. Nigeria: Bauchi State, Darazo LGA

4. 1,500 (LA 1971)

5. Chadic: West sub-branch B: Warji group

6. Wudufu (possible dialect)

Refs. Skinner (1977)

Zumu – dialect of Bata: see the Bata cluster

Zyemawa – only known from Temple (1922: 395,431) 240 in Bauchi Emirate.