

Developing Documentation of an Endangered Language: A Case Study of Iguta Wordlist

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Abstract:

The paper explores and identifies the various classes of words as vocabularies that can represent the most stable layer of the lexicon existing in Iguta language. Qualitative method was used to collect data from five selected villages in Jos North local government of the Plateau state, Nigeria, where the standard dialect (i.e., Andirgiza) is spoken. Swadesh (1955) 400 wordlist was used and modified as an instrument during the interview session with twenty native speakers of Iguta. The research data was also analysed using a hand analysis strategy and mind mapping, which were used in developing insights on the language data. The results revealed 455 different wordlist which culturally can represent the most stable set of lexicon in Iguta language. In conclusion, the study has contributed to the body of knowledge in descriptive linguistics of the Iguta as an endangered language in terms of lexicostatistic and vocabulary development.

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1.1 Introduction

The speedy endangerment and death of many smaller languages of Nigeria is an issue of widespread concern, not only among linguists but also those concerned with the questions of cultural identity in an increasing globalised communities since the cultural tradition connected to the ethnic groups and the socio-cultural or even ethnic independence of the groups that speak these ethnic languages very often perish with it. Yet, it is a common phenomenon in Nigeria and more especially the northern part of the country that the ethnic languages of minority groups go into extinction dragging down with them their social identity. If the existing trend is allowed to continue, by the end of the 21st century, only a small proportion of the ca 500 languages or so languages will be safe from the threat of disappearance. We therefore need to begin to think of what to do to save the remaining minority languages before they become extinct (Haruna, 2014). Therefore the present study explores the various classes of words as vocabularies that can represent the most stable layer of the lexicon existing in Iguta.

Iguta is one of the minority endangered languages of Plateau state in the central part of Nigeria and the Iguta language has neither been documented nor has it been studied, especially in linguistics related disciplines. The origin of Anaguta (speakers of Iguta), like any other ethnic groups in Nigeria, has been a source of debate among historians and anthropologists (Greenberg, 1970; Williamson, 1989; Williamson & Blench, 2000).

Anaguta experienced a demographic dislocation as a result of war. The Anagutas have migrated from Rimin Zayan of Toro Local Government Area of Bauchi State to the present Jos North Local Government Area of the Plateau State. They

now occupy Naraguta, Kunga, Babale, Rafin Jaki, Zakaliyo, Rukuba Ring-Road, Maza, Tagir or Arai, Fadama, Hwoll and other nearby settlements (Isichei, 1991).

According to Diamond (1960), Anagutas are wonderful people of the middle belt of Nigeria with vast lands suitable for agricultural purposes. Their population is estimated to be about 2500 and they live in a dispersed settlement within the horticultural rugged hills of Gwong District, in Jos Division of Plateau Province in Nigeria. Sil (1977) reported that Anaguta had an estimated total number of 3,000 speakers. However, based on the 1990 Nigerian population census, their population had risen to the estimated number of 6,123 speakers.

In an attempt to accomplish a credible justification of endangered languages of West African Sub-Region, Blench (2007) assigned a status to each and every language of West Africa in the database. Blench (2007) argues that the status assigned was due to the ethnologies' limitation in terms of information dissemination on the West African endangered languages. The new allotted status according to Blench (2007) is that:

- a) Any language with more than 50,000 speakers is considered 'not threatened',
- b) Any language with below 400 speakers is considered 'definitely threatened',
- c) And language with less than 3000 speakers or with no data status should be regarded as a language with no information and should significantly be considered paramount for future research.

Iguta is a language that falls under the third category with less than 3000 speakers and with no data status, hence the need to develop the language through documentation.

1.2 Problem Statement

Iguta is a language with very few linguistic studies. The language still remains more or less in the spoken form which

has been passed down from generation to generation by oral tradition. Although there are some works written on the historical background of the people, not much has been done on the linguistic aspects of the language (Ames, 1934; Jungraithmayr 1963; Diamond, 1967; Gunn, 1953; Nyam, 1988; Gwon, 1983; Blench, 2007).

Furthermore, the consideration of Iguta language as one of the endangered languages, especially in the Plateau state of central Nigeria as observed in a conference of 'Endangered Languages of Plateau State' (Nigerian Bible Translation Trust: 2006) raised concerns. The National Bible Translation Trust (NBTT) reveals that within a period of ten years, the language will be extinct. Sands (2009), argued that most African languages will continue to be undocumented and remain endangered until serious attempts are made to document them. Therefore, working towards the documentation of the language to serve as a source material for future research is of great importance. The study will also contribute to the development of the language and prevent it from the threat of extinction.

1.3 Research Aim and Objectives

The study aimed at developing a systematic linguistic document of Iguta language in order to avoid the language from becoming extinct. The objectives of the study are:

1. To provide a standard set of Iguta Wordlist that can be used for further linguistic related studies of the language; and
2. To identify and explore the various classes of words as vocabularies that can represent the most stable layer of the lexicon existing in Iguta language.

1.4 Research Questions

The study is guided by the following research questions:

1. What are the standard sets of Iguta Wordlist that can be used for further linguistic related studies of the language?
2. What are the various classes of words as vocabularies that can represent the most stable layer of the lexicon existing in Iguta language?

1.5 Significance of the Study

The findings of this research will play a crucial role in the academic terrain, especially to future researchers, students and the Nigerian Association of Linguistics (NALS). It is hoped that this present study will inspire them to work on the language having dealt with the minimal but important aspect of the language. The work will serve as a pedagogical tool for the Iguta native speakers who wish to study the language, especially young people of Anaguta land to have the benefit of learning their language through the use of language learning and teaching strategy.

The study will also serve as a guide to policy makers in language policy making on education in Nigeria via documentation in the National Language Centre in Nigeria. It is hoped/predicted that this work will trigger enough interest among the literate Anagutas to embark on writing and producing resourceful materials on their history, culture and sound systems for the documentation of the various aspects of the language. Through this work, it is hoped to revive and improve the status of the language as well as its native speakers, since there is not much written material on the language.

1.6 Scope of the Study

The participants of this study were Iguta native speakers between the ages of forty (40) to sixty-five (65). It is assumed that any person within this age range would be a matured user of the language. The research is focused on Andirgiza

(Targwong) dialect which is spoken in Naraguta village, part of Kunga, Zakaliyo, Rafin-Jaki Babale and Maza villages of Jos local Government Area of Plateau State of the central Nigeria. The rationale for choosing Andirgiza dialect is because it is the standard (central) dialect among the five dialects of the Iguta language. Therefore, this study explored and compiled 465 words in a wordlist that exists in the Andirgiza dialect of the language.

2.1 Language Death and Endangerment

Language death means when there are no speakers of the language left or when it is no longer use as a medium of communication. In fact it is a situation when a language is not viable. However, language endangerment refers to the process of losing speakers of a particular language (Hale, 1992; Fishman, 1991; Ladefoged, 1992; Errington; 2003; Crystal, 2000; Mufwene 2004). In another view by Cahill et al. (1999), a language is endangered when it is in imminent danger of dying out. In his opinion, there are two ways to recognize when a language is on the verge of death. The first is when the children in the community are not speaking the language of their parents, and the second is when there are only a small number of people left in the ethnolinguistic community.

2.2 Level and Factors of Language Endangerment

Endangerment is an underlying situation of losing speakers of a particular language. Wurm (1998 & 2003) and Crystal (2000) identified five stages of language endangerment. These are: potentially endangered, endangered, seriously endangered, moribund and extinct.

Potentially endangered languages are those that are under social, economic and political pressure to the extent that they begin to lose their child speakers. By economic, for instance Wurm (1998 & 2003) and Crystal (2000) mean that the

speakers of the language/languages in question are economically dominated by other language speakers who live side by side with, and this resulted in the likelihood of being endangered. On the other hand, **endangered languages** refer to the languages that have no child speakers. The only fluent speakers of the language of this stage are the young adult ranging from 20 years to 40 years of age (Wurm, 1998; Crystal, 2000; Dansal, 2005). With regards to **seriously endangered languages**, Wurm (1998 & 2003) and Crystal (2000) claimed that these are languages where the fluent speakers are fifty years of age and above. In fact the youngest speakers are fifty years old. **Moribund** refers to a stage where a language has a handful of speakers and most of these speakers are very old. Crystal (2000) and Wurm (2003) also pointed out that moribund stands for any species that cannot reproduce anymore. Therefore, in this context any language that cannot be transmitted to another generation of users because of few numbers of speakers then it is considered moribund (Wurm, 1998 & 2003; Crystal, 2000). **A language is said to be extinct** when there is no speaker left and also when it is not use as a medium of communication. The language becomes extinct when the last speaker dies (Wurm, 1998 & 2003; Crystal, 2000).

The Iguta language is considered as an endangered language (i.e., 2nd stage) because it lacks child speakers and the only fluent speakers of the language are mostly adults. Besides, there are many factors responsible for language endangerment or even death. These could be the result of external forces (UNESCO, 2003; Himmelmann, 2008; Dorian, 1998; Brenzinger, 1998 & 2007a; Bleambo & Emenanjo, 1996), speech attitude (Conrad & Fishman, 1991; Bleambo & Emenanjo, 1996; Fossi & Lambo, 2012) or the effects of bilingualism and social structures (Collin & Sylvia, 1998; Wiese & Garcia, 1998; Conrad & Fishman 1976; Hale, 1992, & Crystal 1997; Birnbaum, 1977& 1991).

In terms of Iguta language, the attitude of its speakers has led to it being rated as an endangered language. This is because they have abandoned the use of their language and uphold both Hausa and the English language in their daily communication, even in social and religious gatherings leaving the fate of Iguta in the hand of few adult illiterates using it. The bilingual situation of Anaguta community also contributes to the suffering of the Iguta language in terms of domination. The simple fact that there are many tribes in Jos North with their different ethnic backgrounds attribute much in the abandoning the use of Iguta language by its native. The culture and traditions of the Anaguta people are now influenced and dominated by those of Hausas and the English speaking people of Nigeria.

2.3 The Swadesh Wordlist

An American linguist named Morris Swadesh in the mid-20th century compiled 200 words as a wordlist in English which can represent the core basic vocabulary of the human language per excellence. The 200 wordlist was then reduced by Swadesh to 100 stablest items because of convenience. The basic wordlist serves as an instrument for establishing genetic relations between languages. Swadesh aims at generating a general method for the automatic reconstruction of language. Furthermore, the wordlist was compiled to be used for a general method to find relationship between languages, for comparative method, glottochronology and semantic reconstruction as well as for additive typology to lexicostatistics (Swadesh, 1955).

It is discovered that only in a few cases some languages lack equivalents of one or two items even in a shortened list. This occurs due to the absence of corresponding relia “i.e., cultural differences”. It is therefore, recommended that researchers and students should conduct their own investigations to the extent practicable and generates more

lexicons to suit their research objectives (Rea, 1958; Hymes, 1960; Kassian et al., 2010).

The Swadesh wordlist is proven worthy as a useful linguistic tool, and is presently widely applied in various lexicostatistical and glottochronological studies. Why it is popular among linguists is because of its relative simplicity and transparency (Rea, 1958; Kassian et al.; 2010).

2.4. The Lexicostatistics

Crowley (1998) defined lexicostatistic as “a technique that allows us to determine the degree of relationship between two languages by comparing the vocabularies of the languages and determining the degree of similarity between them”. One can use lexicostatistics to determine: time depth i.e. glottochronology, subgrouping, and the genetic relationship (Attila, 1972).

Campbell (2000) claimed that when comparing two languages, it is assumed that the words on the Swadesh list have not changed significantly from their original form. This is because the 100 English words are the lexical items that resist cultural influences and therefore are not easily affected by neighbouring languages.

Some linguists such as Campbell (2000) challenged this aspect of lexicostatistic methodology for lack of culture-free basic vocabulary in a language. However, Nelson (2001) ascertained that there are lexical items in a vocabulary that are less likely to have been borrowed from other languages. It was further established that using lexicostatistic approach, one can subgroup large language families that could have close geographical proximity with relatively limited lexical data available for analysis (Nelson, 2001).

Nelson (2001) used the lexicostatistic approach in analysing the languages among the Islanders of the Philippines. The area is about the size of New Mexico, with roughly eighty-five to one hundred known languages. The study

used lexicostatistics to discover the historical relations among Tagalog, Ilokano, and Bikolano, three languages of the Philippines, with regard to the Wave Theory. The study further explored that both the three languages have no significant difference in terms of lexical structure. In the study Nelson (2001) utilized the Swadesh wordlist for the analysis. He calculated the rate of retention, the rate of cross-linguistic loss, and the dates of divergence among the three languages. In addition, Nelson examined the effectiveness of glottochronology as it pertains to effectively finding relationships within the Austronesian Family, specifically the major dialects in use on the Philippine island of Luzon. Similarly, the present study explored the lexicons of Iguta language by utilising the Swadesh wordlist.

3.0 Research Methodology

3.1 Research Design

A qualitative research design was used in this study as guidance in exploring and compiling the 465 wordlist of Iguta. The Iguta words are collected and compiled in the wordlist through the analysis of spoken data collected and recorded from the participants who are native speakers of the language.

Among other qualities of qualitative case studies, three characteristics are highly relevant to this study which are “particularistic, descriptive, and heuristic. ‘Particularistic’ to Merriam (1998) simply implies that case studies refer to a particular phenomenon among others. The case that is studied in this research is the 465 wordlist of Iguta language. Merriam views, ‘description’ as the end product of a case study’s phenomenon. This is because description of phenomenon provides richness and comprehensiveness of the data. In this study detailed description of Iguta wordlist was given as provided by the participants. Conclusively, by ‘heuristic’ it

means the case study provides clear understanding of a given phenomenon under study.

3.2 Sampling

In order to achieve the objective of this study, a typical sampling strategy was used under the purposive sampling method in selecting the sites and persons that are typical for this kind of study. During the interview session the snowball sampling method was used under the guardianship of the traditional rulers of the research villages (Haruna, 2010).

3.2.1 Criteria for the Sampling of Participants

The following criteria were used in the sampling of the Iguta Andirgiza speakers as participants:

- a) Anaguta native speakers.
- b) Age is within forty (40) to sixty-five (65). This age range was chosen because it was assumed that these participants would be a matured user of the language.
- c) Twenty (20) participants were selected and interviewed for the study.

The selection of the speakers was made possible with the approval of the traditional leaders of the people and their Iguta development association, whose consent was sought to ensure a reliable data collection. From each of Naraguta, Babale, Rafin-Jaki and Maza villages, four (4) participants were selected including their rulers totalling sixteen (16) participants. However, only two participants from each of Zakiliyo and Kunga villages were selected and interviewed due to the nature of the settlements which have less number of speakers scattered in the dispersed areas.

3.2.2 Profiles of the Participants

The participants who are native speakers of the Andirgiza dialect of Iguta language were drawn from different occupational and educational background. The selection of

participants with different personality ensured the representation of data with full choice of dictions from different works of life which is considered rich and trustworthy for the research. In addition, other issues like age, gender, ethnic background, and the number of languages spoken by the participants were also considered. In the process of providing information about the twenty participants, for confidentiality, pseudonyms were used in representation of their names. However, other information is presented as accurate as provided by the participants.

3.3 Data Collection Procedures (Fieldwork)

Based on the research design, qualitative interviews with the 400 wordlist together with open ended questions were designed and administered to the participants during the qualitative interview (Swadesh, 1955; Bailey, 2007; Kassian, Starostin, Dybo, & Chernov, 2010). In this respect, several ethics of the interview were considered i.e. being very careful about choice of words, avoiding yes or no questions, being flexible and polite to interviewees by selecting and making choice of environment that is conducive.

The designed structured interview was divided into two parts. The first part is the introduction which was designed to gather demographic information including the participants' name, age, village/town, ethnic group, occupational and educational background and the number of languages spoken by each participant. The second part was based on the 400 wordlist (Swadesh, 1955), which was provided to the participants in order to elicit the equivalent of each of the words in Andirgiza dialect of Iguta language.

Secondary data collection source in this study was tape recorded. Alongside the tape-recording, the researcher also recorded the interview in written form. The tape recorded interview was used subsequently as a guide for the

transcription of the data collected and its tone marking. This is in line with Puvenesvary (2011: 29-30) who stated that:

“The need for recording an interview session cannot be underestimated. This is because tape recording enables the interviewer to capture the actual words (preserves actual language) of the interviewee, thus increasing the accuracy of the data collection. Other than that, it also allows the interviewer to be more attentive to the interviewee because it frees the interviewer from writing down everything that is said”.

Another method adopted in this study is unobtrusive observation. This kind of observation was useful in observing certain phenomenon such as tone marking in the words that were uttered by the participants because Iguta is a tonal language. During the interview session the participants were carefully observed by the researcher on how they pronounce each word from the data. Sometimes the researcher had to imitate the way the participants pronounce the Iguta words before recording them in writing. This process is in line with the assertion of Badsiz (2011) that a careful observation is fundamental for good reflection and expectation of the result from research data. Tone plays a significant role in tonal languages. The change of tone affects the meaning of words in tonal languages. Therefore, the adaptations of interviews with observation in this study have assisted the researcher in discovering how the words are properly pronounced.

3.3.1 Distribution of 400 Wordlist

The Swadesh's (1955) 400 wordlist is a set of words designed in the English language to serve as a guide and instrument for collecting its equivalents from any language of one's choice as data for linguistic research, documentation and analysis. However, additional 65 items in the wordlist were required to be added in order to complement the non-existing equivalents of some words in the language due to cultural and social

difference between Andirgiza dialect of Iguta and English language from the 400 wordlist that was designed.

The actual interviews were conducted with twenty participants, four from each of the Naraguta, Babale, Maza and Rafin-Jaki villages, and two each from Kunga and Zakaliyo villages. Each of these twenty participants was provided with a 100 wordlist to which he/she gave their equivalents in Andirgiza dialect of Iguta language. The interview was administered in Hausa to the participants who do not understand English and it was administered in both Hausa and English to those who have little understanding of the English language. Similarly, the participants with English proficiency were interviewed in the English language.

3.4 Method of Data Analysis

A qualitative hand analysis strategy was used in this study in analysing the data. The researcher read and re-read the data as many times as possible, because this phase provides the bedrock for understanding the data analysed. The Iguta 465 wordlist were extracted from the participants verbally during the interview. Therefore, the data was first transcribed into written form before it was subjected to a hand analysis strategy.

The researcher organised the data into recurring concepts related to the Swadesh wordlist and generated the result. According to Taylor et al. (1998), emerging ideas or pattern structure can be obtained by analysing conversation topics, sentences, or word meanings.

The researcher transcribed the interview data and drew mind maps through a hand analysis strategy. In qualitative study, hand analysis of data refers to the process whereby the researchers read the interview data, mark it by hand, and divide it into parts based on the research idea (Creswell, 2005). In this study, the data from the interview were transcribed and analysed word for word by the hand analysis strategy.

4.0 Findings and Discussion

The study developed a systematic linguistic document of Iguta language in the attempt to prevent the language from becoming extinct. To obtain the result of the study, Swadesh (1955) wordlist model was exactly followed. The following discussion of the results is based on two research questions.

4.1 The standard set of Iguta wordlists

In an attempt to answer research question 1 of the study, i.e. “what are the standard sets of Iguta Wordlist that can be used for further linguistic related studies of the language?” The Swadesh’s model of 400 wordlist was used and 11 words are discovered to lack equivalents in Iguta language. In other words, 389 words have the equivalents in Iguta language, while the remaining 11 words do not. The non-existent words include; ‘animal, francholin, grey heron, hog, buffalo, dun palm tree, sweet pepper, chalk, receptacle, meningitis, born’ (see Appendix A, page 21). The absent of these words could be due to the cultural differences existing between the English language which the Swadesh model is designed and the Iguta language (an African origin). Therefore, additional 66 words were added to the Swadesh (1955) wordlist to complement the non-existent words in the language. This addition is in line with the recommendation of Rea (1958), Hymes (1960) and Kassian et al. (2010). They ascertained that whenever a language under study lacks the equivalent of certain items (words) due to the absence of corresponding relia “cultural differences”, the researcher is at liberty to produce more lexicons that will suit their research objectives.

In fact, this study has discovered and provided 455 standard set of Iguta wordlist which can be used for further linguistic related studies of the language (see Appendices A & B pages, 21-39). However most of these words are provided with

their plural forms or quantifiers in the case of the noun classes and adjectives or adverbs.

4.2 The various classes of words as vocabularies in Iguta language

The research question 2 was answered through the identification and exploration of the various classes of words as vocabularies that can best represent the most suitable layers of the lexicon existing in Iguta language through the thematic analysis of the Iguta 455 wordlist.

Based on the Swadesh (1955) wordlist, different word classes are discovered to exist in Iguta Swadesh wordlist. These include; Nouns, Pronouns, Verbs, Adjectives, Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, Interjections and an Article. Although the Iguta wordlist discovered are 455 in number, just like their English counterparts, most of these wordlist have multiple functions denotatively in the language. Examples: ‘and — kìní [kini] “conj. or preposition”, ‘bark — ùkùbù [ʔuku:bu] “Noun or verb”, ‘bite — ùrmà [ʔurmə] “verb or noun”, ‘blow — ùwùrbù [ʔuwu:rbu:r] / blow - yùrbù [ju:rbu] "Andigong Dialect" “noun or verb”, ‘bone — rùgù [rugu] “noun, verb or adjective”, ‘cut - túzú [t^h u:zu:] “verb, adjective or noun”, ‘far — pìyáú [pijau] “adjective or adverb” and others. Connotatively, it is also discovered that there are other word classes in the wordlist that can produce additional meanings (based on context) apart from their denotative meanings and these words includes: ‘dig — kàbàh [k^habəh] denotatively refers to verb but in another context can be used as a noun in Iguta language. Dust — ùkíhú [ukihu] is a noun class but contextually can function as a verb’ (see appendix A & B, page 21-39) for detailed illustrations.

The result shows that the ‘Nouns’ with connotative meanings are 352 words and those with contextual meanings are 27. In pronoun class there are 16 words with denotative functions. While in the verb class, there are 85 words with denotative functions and 28 words with connective functions. In

Adjective word classes of Iguta language, we discovered 61 words with denotative functions and 5 words with connotative functions. Adverb class has 36 words with denotative meanings and 3 words with connotative meanings. There are 6 words with denotative meanings in the class of preposition, 4 words in conjunction class and 1 word in article class. The word class identified with least denotative and connotative functions in Iguta wordlist is interjection with 2 words as denotative and 1 word with connotative function. Due to the multiple functions of certain words in Iguta, the study has identified 563 words with denotative functions and 64 words with connotative functions from various classes of words discovered within the Iguta 455 wordlist (see appendix A & B, page 21-39).

The commonest word class identified in Iguta Swadesh wordlist is “Noun”. The types of nouns explored and identified include animals’ names, part of human body, fruits, vegetables and crops as well as objects and things. The study discovered 65 words representing name of animals and birds such as ‘dog — ùwōrèh [ʔuwori] / dogs — ìyèrèh [ʔijereh], bird — ùyèn [ʔujen] / ùnyàn [ʔunjən] "Andigong Dialect" plural birds — ìyèn [ʔijen] / birds — ùnyàndí [ʔunjəndi:] "Andigong Dialect", Duck — ègwágwá [ʔəgwa:gwa:], Pigeon — ùkwúkwe [ʔukwu:kwe], Egret — ùbíbèlà [ʔubi:ibə:lə], Goose — ìnánúm [ʔina:nu:m], Owl — figoshi [ʔug li:], Magpie — ùgàkí [ʔugaki:], Hen — ùtòkóró [ʔutoko:ro:] / Hens — ìtókóró [ʔito:ko:ro:], Dove — ùkwúkwe / Doves — ìkwúkwe [ʔikwukwei] and others’ see appendix A and B (page 21-39) for detailed examples. However, the significant finding is that Iguta language does not have a name for the word “Animal” as indicated in the item number 3 in the Iguta Swadesh wordlist (see appendix A & B, page 21-39). The names of human body’s parts identified are 33. Examples: ‘eye — rìgì [rigi] / eyes — àdìjì [ʔedidʒi] / eyes — àdìjídínhár [ʔedidʒi:ditʃa:r] "Andigong Dialect", ear — ùtútòh [ʔutu:toh] / ears—tútútòh [tu:tu:toh] / ears — tútótídí [tu:toti:di:] "Andigong Dialect", foot — ùbùnà [ʔubunə]/ feet — Tùbùnà [tubunə], hair

— sùpàh [supəh] / Hairs — sùpàhsídichár [supəhsi:di:tʃa:r], hand — ùwòráh [ʔuwora:h] / hands — tèráh [tera:h] / hands — tùwàráh [tuwəra:h] "Andigong Dialect" and others' (see appendix A & B, page 21-39). In the part of names of fruits, vegetables and crops we discovered 29 words in the Iguta wordlist. The examples of these are; 'Cotton — bùdúhá [budu:ha:] / Cottons — àdúhá [ʔedu:ha:], Indigo — ùbángù [ʔuba:ŋgu], Spice — àchítà [ʔetʃi:ta], Pepper - bùshítà [buʃitə] / Peppers - ìshítà [ʔiʃitə], Corn — bìkú [biku:] / Corns — ìkò [ʔiko:], Potato — ùláurú [ʔulauru:] / Potatoes - ìláurú [ʔilauru:], Date palm — àdíbinò [ʔedi:bi:no] / Date palms - ìdíbinò [ʔidi:bi:no], Yam — ùpándón [ʔupa:ndo:n] / Yams - tùpándón [tupa:ndon], Tamarind — wám [wa:m] / Tamarind - ìwám [ʔiwa:m] and others' (see appendix A & B, page 21-39) for detail examples. 77 names of Objects and things also formed part of the noun class found in the Iguta wordlist. Examples: 'ashes — mùmá / ashes — Tùnānfúr [tunə:nfur] "Anabor dialect", dust — ùkíhú [ukihu], fog — ùgòskól [ʔugo:skol] / Fogs — Tùgòskól [tugosko:l], Rope — rùwé [ruwe] / Rope— rèwè [rewè] Andigong Dialect. Ropes — sùwé [suwe] / Ropes — sèwè [sewe], Sand — ìshìnshí [ʔiʃinʃi:] and others' (see appendix A & B, page 21-39).

5. Recommendation for further studies

The Iguta Swadesh Wordlist is the first of its kind and is not claimed to cover all aspect of human lives especially in this scientific age. Therefore, it is recommended to further identify the words from different discourse such as trade, business, science related words and others. It is interestingly to note that, this wordlist refers to as the Ado's Iguta Swadesh Wordlist can be utilised to explore and analyse the morphology related processes of Iguta language such as the morphology of nouns, verbs, adjectives, adverbs, nominal system and others. Further Studies can also be conducted on syntax, phonology, semantics

and pragmatics of Iguta language using the Ado's Iguta Swadesh Wordlist as an instrument or data.

6. Conclusion

Based on the findings, several conclusions can be made. Firstly, Iguta is not an extinct language. This is because Nouns, Pronouns, Verbs, Adjectives, Adverbs, Prepositions, Conjunctions, Interjections and an Article are fully reflected in the wordlist. Secondly, the dominant word class found in the Iguta Swadesh Wordlist are nouns followed by verbs. The least word class found to exist in the wordlist is an article. Other features of Iguta Swadesh wordlist includes the provision of the plural forms of some of the words that are nouns, dialectal variation of how certain words are called in some of the dialects of the same language in cases where the distinction exist, as well as the tonal indication of the words reflecting the exact way the Iguta words are pronounced along with their phonetic transcriptions. However, these plural forms and the dialectal variation mentioned and exemplified of the words in the wordlist are not included in the estimation made on the quantity of different word classes discussed. This is because they are considered as part of the same examples given.

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APPENDIX

Ado's Iguta 400 Wordlist (Mainly Andirgiza Dialect)

S/N	GLOSS	word classes with Denotative / connotative function (s)	Commentary (plural forms, and variation of usage in other Iguta dialects apart from Andirgiza dialect)
1.	all — kùsúm [kusum]	Adj. / adv. / pron.	
2.	and — kìní [kini]	Conj. / prep.	and — kìní[kini] (Andigong dialect)
3.	Animal – no name		
4.	ashes - mùmá	Noun / verb	ashes — Tùnánfúr[tunə:nfur] (Anabor dialect)
5.	At - nírà [nira:]	preposition	
6.	back - àmárú [əma:ru:]	Noun / Adverb	
7.	bad – ùshórò [ʔu.ɔ:r]	Adjective / Noun	
8.	bark — ùkùbù [ʔuku:bu]	Noun / Verb	barks — Tùkùbù [tuku:bu]
9.	because - imínká [ʔimi:nka:]	Conjunction	Bàkánándé [bekana:nde] "Andigong Dialect".
10.	belly — àsóng [ason]	Noun	bellies — mùsóng [muso:n] plural form bellies — àsóndí [əso:ndi:] "Anabor Dialect"
11.	big — ùgbáú [ʔugbau]	Adjective	big — Tùbùgbáú [tubu:gbau] great quantity big — ùbándí [ʔubandi:] "Annabor Dialect"
12.	bird — ùyèn [ʔujen] ùnyàn [ʔunjən] "Andigong Dialect"	Noun	birds — ùyèn [ʔijen] plural form birds — ùnyàndí [ʔunjəndi:] plural form in "Andigong Dialect"
13.	bite — ùrmà [ʔurmə]	Verb / Noun	bites - ùrúnzá [ʔuru:nzə]
14.	black — ùgùbùh [ʔugu:buh] tàntùbùgùh [tentu:buguh]"Andigong Dialect" gùbà [gubə]"Andisama Dialect"	Adjective	blacks — àgùbùh [əgu:buh] great in quantity tàntùbùgùh [tentu:bugubuhdi] "Andigong Dialect" great in quantity
15.	blood - mùnyí [munji:]	Noun / Verb	The blood is too much — mànyímùndíchár [menjimundi:tʃa:r]
16.	blow — ùwùrbù [ʔuwu:rbu:r] blow - yùrbù [ju:rbu] "Andigong Dialect"	Noun / Verb	blows — ùwùrbùz ⁹ [ʔuwu:rbuzu] ùrbùchár [ʔurbutʃa:r] "Andigong Dialect" great quantity in both dialects
17.	bone — rùgù [rugu]	N / V / Adj.	bones — sùgù [sugu] plural form
18.	breathe - ùvùnkòà [ʔuvu:ŋkwə:]	Verb	breathe – ùvùkhùzáh [ʔuvunk ^h u:zh] great in extent
19.	burn - jìshá [dʒʃa:]	Verb / Noun	burn – ùdòkhó [ʔudokwo:] "Andigong Dialect"
20.	child – váná (m) [vəna] váshá (f) [vəʃa]	Noun	children – àndígyénzè [andi:gja:nze] plural form
21.	cloud - ùwér [ʔuwer]	Noun / Verb	cloud without rain —tùwér [t ^h uwer]
22.	cold – tòtò [t ^h oto]	Adjective / Noun	
23.	come — Ráu [rau]	Verb	
24.	count – bàrà [bərə]	Verb / Noun	counts — bàràchár [bərətʃa:r] plural form counts — bàrà én [bərə en] "Andigong Dialect" plural form
25.	cut - túzú [t ^h u:zu:]	V / Adj. / N	
26.	day — Rìchídí [ritʃi:di:]	Noun	days — tùwén [tuwen] plural form

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			days. tùwéntídí [tuwenti:di:] great in quantity
27.	die — ùwí [ʔuwi:]	Verb / Noun	dies — ùwízí [ʔuwi:zi:] great in quantity
28.	dig — kábàh [kʰabəh]	Verb / (Noun)	digs — kábàhchár [kʰəbəhtʃa:r] Kábàhténchár [kʰəbəhtʃa:r] great quantity or extent
29.	dirty — mājúnú [madʒu:nu]	Adj. / V/ Adv. (intensifier)	dirty — múnchár [muntʃa:r] Adv. intensifier mújínúmúdíchár [mudʒi:nu.mu:ditʃa:r] "Andigong Dialect"
30.	dog — ùwòrèh [ʔuworì]	Noun	dogs — iyèrèh [ʔijereh] plural form
31.	drink — sùwá [suwə]	Verb / (Noun)	drinks — sùwáchár [suwətʃa:r]
32.	dry — ùwá [ʔuwa:]	Verb / Adj. / (N)	dries — tùmáwá [tuməwa:] great in degree
33.	dull — ùlákàr [ʔuləkər]	Adjective / (N)	dulls — tílákàr [ti:ləkər] great in degree
34.	dust — ùkíhú [ukihu]	Noun / (V)	
35.	ear — ùtútòh [ʔutu:toh]	Noun	ears—tútútòh [tu:tu:toh] plural form ears — tútútídí [tu:toti:di:] "Andigong Dialect" plural form
36.	earth — úpànàh [ʔu:pənəh]	Noun / (V)	village — úpànà [ʔu:pənəh] villages — túpànàh [tu:pənəh] "Andigong Dialect" plural form
37.	eat — riyá [rija] or rínzà [ri:nza:]	Verb	eats — riyachár [rijotʃa:r] great in quantity eater — máríríá [ma:ri:rija] noun form
38.	egg — Ringàh [ringəh]	Noun / (V)	eggs — àngàh [ʔəngəh] plural form eggs — ànnándíchár [ʔəna:hdi:tʃa:r] "Andigong Dialect" plural form
39.	eye — rìgì [rigi]	Noun / (V)	eyes — àdìjì [ʔedidʒi] plural form eyes — àdìjídíchár [ʔedidʒi:ditʃa:r] "Andigong Dialect" plural form
40.	fall — ùrì [ʔuri]	Verb / (N)	falls — ùrízí [ʔurizi:] great in extent
41.	far — píyáú [pijau]	Adj. / Adv.	
42.	fat — túnó [tuno:]	Adjective / Noun	
43.	father — dádá [da:da:]	Noun	fathers — hádádá [ha:da:da:] plural form
44.	fear — iyewáh [ejewa:h]	Noun / Verb	fears — iyewáchár [ʔejewa:tʃa:r] plural form / quality of degree fears — iyewá éndáh [ʔewa:endah]
45.	feather — ùlém [ʔulem] feather - sùpáh [supah] "Andigong dialect"	Noun / Verb	feathers — sílém [silem] plural form feathers -sùpáh sídíchár [supahsi:di:tʃa:r] "Andigong Dialect" plural form
46.	few — yàngòlóm [ʔəngolo:m]	Adjective / (Noun)	
47.	fight — ùkwárá [ʔukʰa:ra:]	Verb / (Noun)	fight — ùkwáráchár [ukʰa:ra:tʃa:r] plural form / great in quantity or degree
48.	fire — ùràh [ʔura:h]	Noun / Verb	fire — ùkwáráchár [ʔukwara:htʃa:r] great in quantity or degree
49.	fish — bùgíní [bugi:ni:]	Noun	Fishes — ìgíní [ʔegi:ni] plural form fishes — ìgínídíchár [ʔegi:ni:di:tʃa:r] "Andigong dialect" plural form
50.	five — shùbì [ʃubi]	Adjective / Noun	
51.	float — mánúkónnúz [mənuko:nui:] float — ùrèmàríriyá [ʔurimari:rija] "Andigong Dialect"	Verb	
52.	flow — ùkúnkú [uku:ŋ3ku:]	Noun / Verb	flow much — mánúkúríkúchá [mənuku:riku:tʃa:r] flow much — mánúyángúrzíhmárí

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			[mɔnuja:ngu:rɔihma:ri:] "in Andigong Dialect"
53.	flower — turyóngín [turjɔŋgi:n] flower — ùpúlàwá[upu:lɔwa:] "in Tarwgon dialect"	Noun	flowers — turyóngínchá [turjɔŋgi:ntʃɛ] flowers — ùpúlàwádíchár [ʔupu:lɔwadi:tʃa:r] "Tarwgon dialect" plural form
54.	fly — útúnnó [ʔutu:nu:]	Verb / Noun	flies — útúnnóchár [ʔutu:notʃa:r] plural form
55.	fog — ùgòskól [ʔugɔ:skol]	Noun / Verb	Fogs — Tùgòskól [ʔugosko:l] plural form / great in quantity or degree
56.	foot — ùbùnnà [ʔubunə]	Noun	feet — Tùbùnnà [ʔubunə] plural form
57.	four — Nànzí [nanzi:]	Noun / Adj.	
58.	fruit — Bànàchíchí [banatʃi:tʃi:]	Noun / (Verb)	fruits — Tìchíchí [tɪtʃi:tʃi:] plural form
59.	give — yimbà [ʔjimbə]	Verb	
60.	good — ìgilán [ʔegila:n]	Noun / Adv.	
61.	grass — ùkúpé [ʔuku:pe:]	Noun	grasses — ùkúpé [ʔuku:pe] plural form
62.	green — mārínú[mari:nu:] green — ùkwòré [ʔukwore] "Anabor Dialect"	Noun / (Verb)	greens — ùmòrènú [ʔumorenu:] plural form greens — Tùkwòré [ʔukwore] "Anabor dialect" plural form
63.	guts — Bákúndí-iyàwòh [baku:ndi:ʔejawoh]	Noun / (Verb)	
64.	hair — sùpàh [supəh]	Noun	Hairs — sùpàhsídíchár [supəhsi:di:tʃa:r] plural
65.	hand — ùwòràh [ʔuwora:h]	Noun / (Verb)	hands — tètárah [tera:h] plural form hands — tùwàràh [tuwara:h] "Andigong Dialect"
66.	he — àmáh [ʔama:h]	Pronoun	he — àmúdà [ʔəmu:d] "Annabor dialect"
67.	Head - Rìhpèh [rihpɛh] head - Rìkpé [rikpe] in "Andigong Dialect"	Noun / (V)	heads — àpèh [ʔepɛh] Plural form heads — èkpé [ʔikpe] "Andigong Dialect" plural form
68.	hear — kúndá [ku:ndə]	Verb	hears — ùkúndíràh [ʔuku:ndi:rəh] great in quality
69.	heart — ùráí [ʔurai] heart — rèròhó [rɛroho:] in "Andigong dialect" heart ùnùráí [ʔunurai] in "Anabor dialect"	Noun	hearts — Tanizai [ʔunurai] hearts — serohó [sɛroho] "Andigong dialect" plural form hearts — sùnùráí[sunurai] "Anabor dialect" plural form
70.	heavy — Dálán-dálán [dala:n-dala:n]	Adjective / Adverb	
71.	here — Bándí [bandi:]	N / Adv. / Adj.	
72.	hit — Lùbà [lubə]	Verb / (Noun)	
73.	hold — Yòtò [ʔjoto]	Verb / Noun	
74.	how — mǎshè [məʃi]	Adverb	
75.	Hunt — ùbìzù [ʔubizu]	Verb	
76.	husband — ùràhzu [ʔurəhzu]	Noun	
77.	1— àmdé [ʔemde] (or) àmàdí [ʔemədi:]	Adj. / Pron. / N	In Andigong dialect 1— ín [ʔi:n]
78.	Ice — àtènè [ʔetene]	Noun	In Annabor dialect Ice — àkènkèrà [ʔekenkera:]
79.	If— èm [ʔim]	Conjunction	In Andigong Dialect if - in rám [ʔinra:m]
80.	In — Yémáh [ʔjima:h]	Adv. / Prep. / (Adj.) / (N)	In — néyímé [ni:ʔji:me] in Annabor dialect In — nèmámáh [ni:ma:h] in Andigong dialect
81.	Kill — ùwúná [ʔuwu:na]	Verb (Noun)	
82.	Know — ìrúzáh [ʔiruzə:h]	Verb / (Noun)	
83.	Lake — rэфэндé [ri:fende]	Noun	Lakes — síféndé [si:fende] plural form
84.	Laugh — Tùzúnzà [ʔuzu:nzə]	Verb / (Noun)	
85.	Leaf - ùvǎ [ʔuva:]	Noun	Leaves — tùvǎ [ʔuva:] plural form
86.	Leftside — ùsárúgúshí	Noun	

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	[ʔusa.ru:gu:fi:]		
87.	Leg — ùbúná [ʔubuna:] Leg — ùbúnná [ʔubuna:] In Andigong dialect	Noun	Legs — Tùbúná [tubuna:] plural form Legs — Sùbúnná [subuna:] plural form in Andigong dialect
88.	Lie — màlém [màlem]	Verb / (Noun) / (Adverb)	
89.	Live - tèshí [tefi:]	Verb / (Adj.)	
90.	Liver — ùbúnkúzá [ʔubu:ŋku:zu:]	Noun / (Adj.)	Livers — Tùbúnkúzá [tubu:ŋku:zu:] plural form
91.	Long — ùgébù [ʔugeibu:] Long — gábù [gabu:] In Andigong dialect	Adj. / Adv. / (V)	
92.	Louse — bùròn [buro:n]	Noun	Lice — iròn [ʔiro:n] plural form Lice — iròndichár [ʔiro:ndi.tʃa:r] Andigong dialect
93.	Man — ùndúbúh [ʔundu:bu:h] ùndúgármàh [ʔundu:ga:rmà] In Andigong dialect àtáh [ʔetəh] in Annabor dialect	Noun / (Interjection) / (Verb)	Men — àndúbúh [ʔendu:bu:h] plural form àndúgármàh [ʔendu:ga:rmà] plural form in Andigong dialect ànatáh [ʔna:təh] plural form in Annabor dialect
94.	Many — Chár [tʃa:r]	Adjective / Noun	
95.	Meat — bùná má 'in Annabor dialect' Meat — ìnámá [inəma:]	Noun	Plenty of meat—ìnnámá [ina:ma:] Ìnnámádichár [ina:ma:di:tʃa:r] plenty of meat in Annabor dialect
96.	Mother — àngó [ʔengo:]	Noun	Mothers — ànángó [ʔena:ŋgo:] plural form
97.	Mountain — ùwòhòh [ʔuwoho:]	Noun	Mountains — Tùwòhòh [tuwoho:h] plural form
98.	Mouth — ùnúh [ʔunu:h]	Noun / (Verb)	Mouths — túnúh [tunu:h] plural form
99.	Name — rízh [rizi:h] Name — reze [reze] Andigong dialect	Noun / (Verb)	Names — sìzh [sizi:h] plural form Names — sèze [seze] plural form in Andigong dialect
100.	Narrow — fínzh [fi:nzi:h]	Adjective/ (Verb)	Narrows tùmúfínzh [tumufi:zi:] great in extent
101.	Near — Vátí [vati:]	Adj. / Adv. / V / Prep.	
102.	Neck — rùmòrò [rumoro]	Noun / (Verb)	Necks — sùmòrò [sumoro] plural form
103.	Now — nánádè [nana:de]	Adverb / Noun	now-now-nà-nà-nánádè [nənə-nəna:de] great extent
104.	Night—àrríh [ʔeri:h]	Noun	Nights — tírríh [tiri:h] plural form
105.	Nose — bimù [bimu]	Noun / (Verb)	Noses — sibirnu [sibi:rnɔ] plural form
106.	Not — ùwá [ʔwa:]	Adverb	not— àmàni [ʔa:mani] In Andigong dialect
107.	Old — ùkàrsá [ʔukarsa:] ùpúkwár[ʔupu:kwa:r] In Andigong dialect	Adjective / Noun	Old — tükàrsá [tukarsa:] Old — túpúkwár [tupu:kwa:r] In Andigong dialect
108.	One — dínká [dinka:]	Noun / Adjective / Pronoun	One -Wùndáh [wunda:h] stand for pronoun
109.	Other — zùndó [zundo:]	Adj. / Pron.	Others — ìndíndi [ʔindi:ndi:] great in quantity
110.	Person — ùndúbúh [ʔundu:bu:h] Person — ùndí [ʔundi:] Andigong Dialect	Noun	Persons — èndúbúh [ʔendu:bu:h] plural form Persons — àndí [ʔendi:] plural form in Andigong dialect
111.	Play — ùkízàrá [ʔuki:zara:]	Verb / Noun	Plays — tükízàrá [tukizara:] great in extent
112.	Pull — wùndú [wundu:]	Verb / (Noun)	
113.	Push — chànzíh [tʃa:nzi:h] Push—chipé [tʃipei] in Annabor	Verb / (Noun)	Push several times Chànzíh — chànzíh [tʃa:nzi:h — tʃa:nzi:h]

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	dialect		
114.	Rain — ùré [ʔure]	Noun	
115.	Red — gùvón [guvo:n]	Adjective / Noun	
116.	Right — kànkàm [ka:ŋkam]	N / adj. /Adv./ V/ Interj.	
117.	Rightside — ùsár kànkàm [ʔusa:rka:ŋkam]	Noun	
118.	River — ùsáká [ʔusəka:]	Noun	
119.	Road — àchúnná [ʔetʃu:na:]	Noun	
120.	Root — stárúm [sta:ru:m]	Noun / Verb	
121.	Rope — rúwé [ruwe] Rope— rèwè [rewe] Andigong dialect	Noun / Verb	Ropes — sùwé [suwe] plural form Ropes — sèwè [sewe] plural form in Andigong dialect
122.	Rotten — wùshú [wuʃu:]	Adjective	
123.	Rub — ùsúngá [ʔusu:ŋgə]	Verb / (Noun)	Rubs — ùsúngúzà [ʔusu:ŋgu:zə] great in extent
124.	Sand — ishínshí [ʔiʃiŋʃi:]	Noun	
125.	Say — gárá [gəra:]	Verb / (Noun)	
126.	Scratch — ùkártúzà [ʔuka:rtu:zə]	Verb / Noun	
127.	Sea — ùsáká-báú [ʔusa:ka:bau]	Noun	
128.	See — ùrikírà [ʔuri:ki:rə]	Verb	
129.	Seed — bùmùz [bumuz]	Noun / (Verb)	
130.	Sew — dúnzà [du:nzə]	Verb	Sews — màdónzó [madonzo:] great in quantity
131.	Sharp — màryà [marjə]	Adjective (Adv.)	
132.	Sit — tírshí [tirʃi]	Verb	
133.	Short — igyàwwáh [ʔiga:wah]	Adjective / Verb / Adverb / Noun	Shorts — gyàwíwàhgwá [ʔiga:wiwah] plural form / great in quantity
134.	Sing — Rímèzèh [rimeze]	Verb	Sings — simèzèh [simeze] great in quantity
135.	Skin — rikázàh [rika:zə]	Noun	Skin — sikázàh [sikazə] plural form
136.	Sky — àshìrì [ʔaʃiri]	Noun / (Verb)	
137.	Sleep — mòrmó [mormo:]	Noun / Verb	Sleep much — mòrmòchár [mormotʃa:r]
138.	Small — gísán [gisa:n]	Adj. / Adv.	Smalls — yòngólón [jongo:lo:n] great in degree / extent
139.	Smell — ùnyá [unja:]	Verb / Noun	
140.	Smoke — mùshín [muʃi:n]	Noun / Verb	
141.	Smooth — wùlétí (or) wilwíl	Adj. Verb / Noun	
142.	Some — zòndó [zondo:]	Adj. / Adv.	
143.	Snake — ùnwá [ʔunwa:]	Noun	Snakes — ìngá [ʔinga:] plural form
144.	Spit — ùb́bó [ʔubbo:]	Verb / (Noun)	I spit — màsàsà [masa:sə] example of structural use
145.	Split — ùsàtà [ʔusotə]	Verb / N / Adj.	We split — ùsàsà [ʔusa:sə] example of structural use
146.	Squeeze — ùf́rkúm [ʔufi:rku:m]	Verb / (Noun)	
147.	Stab — ùdúnná [ʔuduna]	Verb / Noun	Stabs — ùdúnzà [ʔudu:nzə] plural form
148.	Stand — túrà [tura:]	Verb / Noun	
149.	Star — tùwér [tuweir]	Noun / Adjective	
150.	Salt — mùmú [mumu:]	Noun	
151.	Stone — Rìshàrì [riʃa:ri:] Stone— àshàrì [ʔeʃari:] Andigong dialect	Noun / (Adjective)	Stones — Rìshàrìchár plural form Stones — àshàrìdìchár [ʔeʃari:ditʃa:r] plural form in Andigong dialect
152.	Stick — ùb́ndà [ʔubi:nda]	Noun	
153.	Straight — ùwítú [ʔuwitu:]	Adjective / Noun	
154.	Suck — sàrínì [səri:ni:]	Verb / (Noun)	
155.	Sun — ùwén [ʔuweini]	Noun	

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156.	Swell — ùbújú [ʔubu:ɖju:]	Verb	
157.	Swim — tìyí [tiji:]	Verb / (Noun)	
158.	Tail — ribítú [ribi:tu:]	Noun / (Verb)	
159.	That — ìnjimà [ʔindʒimə]	Conjunction / pronoun	That — ùnjí [ʔundʒi:] in Andigong dialect
160.	There — ìnjí [ʔindʒi]	Adverb / Noun / interjection	
161.	They — ìnádàh [ʔina:da:h]	Pronoun	
162.	Thick — kánfán [kɔnfa:n]	Adj. / (Adv.)	
163.	Thin — ùwérá [ʔuweira:]	Adj. / Adv.	
164.	Think — túnà [tunə]	Verb / Noun	
165.	This — ìngə[ʔngeɪ]	Pronoun	This — ìndì [ʔindɪ] in Andigong dialect
166.	Three — tàrá [tara:]	Noun / Adjective	
167.	Throw — gùrá [gura:]	Verb / (Noun)	
168.	Thou— àudí [ʔaudi:]	Noun / Pronoun	Thou — ìmidá [ʔimida:] in Andigong dialect
169.	Tie — kisé [kisa:]	Verb / Noun	
170.	Tongue — rɛlém [rilem]	Noun	Tongues — sèlém [silem] plural form
171.	Tooth — rɛnyíní [rɛnji: ni.]	Noun	Teeth — ènyíní [ʔenji:ni:] plural form
172.	Tree — ùchíchí [ʔutʃi:tʃi:]	Noun	Trees — tichichí [titʃitʃi] plural form
173.	Turn — wàngàrà [wɔŋgərə:]	Verb / Noun	
174.	Vomit — wínjà [wi:ndʒə]	Verb	
175.	Two — rɛpó [repo]	Noun / Adjective	
176.	Walk — tànú [tanu]	Verb / Noun	Walks — Tànúchár [tənu:tʃa:r] great in extent
177.	Warm — pái [pai]	Adj. / V / Adv.	
178.	Wash — ùkúnzú [ʔuku:nzu:]	Verb / Noun	
179.	Water — miní [mini:]	Noun	
180.	We — àrdé [ʔerde]	Pronoun	
181.	Wet — ùrínú [ʔuri:nu:]	Adjective / Verb	
182.	What — ìmíyó [ʔimijo:]	Pron. / Adv. / Interj.	
183.	When — èrí [ʔəri:]	Adv. / Conj.	
184.	White — gùpín [gupi:n]	Adj. / (V) / (N)	White — gùvón [guvo:n] in Andigong dialect
185.	Where — nábè [nabe]	Adv. / Conj.	
186.	Who — àví [ʔvi:]	Pronoun	
187.	Wide — chár [tʃa:r]	Adj. / Adv.	
188.	Wife — ùgwágyà [ʔugwəgja]	Noun	Wives — Tùgàtútágyà [tugotu:ta:gja] plural form
189.	Wind — ùvínú [ʔuvinu:]	Noun	Winds — tùvínú [tuvinu:] plural form
190.	Wing — ùgàngú [ʔugəŋgu:]	Noun	Wings — tùgàngú [tugəŋgu:] plural form
191.	Wipe — ùbízà [ʔubi:zə]	Verb / (Noun)	Sweep — ùbísà [ʔubi:sə] great in quantity
192.	With — kíní [ki:ni:]	Preposition	
193.	Woman — ùgwá [ʔugwa:]	Noun	Women — tùgwà [tugwə] plural form
194.	Wood — tíchí [titʃi:]	Noun	Woods — ùbúshú [ʔubu:ʃu:] plural form
195.	Worm — bùzò [buzo:]	Noun / (Verb)	Worms — ìzòh [ʔizo:h] plural form
196.	Ye — ùmà [ʔumə]	Article / Pronoun	
197.	Year — rùwóh [ruwo:h]	Noun	Years — sùwóh [suwo:h] plural form
198.	Yellow — bùyèlò [bujelo:]	Adjective / Noun	
199.	Duck — ègwágwá [ʔəgwa:gwa:]	Noun	
200.	Pigeon — ùkwúkwe [ʔukwu:kwe]	Noun	
201.	Egret — ùbibèlà [ʔubi:iba:lə]	Noun	
202.	Goose — ìnánúm	Noun	

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	[?ina:nu:m]		
203.	Owl — ɸigoshi [?ug li:]	Noun	
204.	Francholin — no name	Nil	The word don't exist in the language
205.	Magpie — ɸgàkí [?ugaki:]	Noun	
206.	Hen — ɸtòkórò [?utoko:ro:]	Noun	Hens — ɸtòkórò [?ito:ko:ro:]
207.	Dove — ɸkwùkwé [?ukwukwei]	Noun	Doves — ɸkwùkwé [?ikwukwei] plural form
208.	Stock — ɸbíngà [ribi:ngə]	Noun	Stocks — ɸbíngà [sibingə] plural form
209.	Vulture — ɸjǐjǐ [?udǐ:dǐ:]	Noun	Vultures — ɸjǐjǐ [?idǐ:dǐ:] plural form
210.	Guinea fowl — ɸpúsílím [?upusi:li:m]	Noun	Guinea fowl — ɸpúsílím [?ipusi:li:m] plural form
211.	Grey heron — No name	Nil	The bird do not have name in the language
212.	Swallow — ɸtúnàh [?utu:nəh]	Verb / (Noun)	
213.	Leopard — ɸpénk [?ipeɪŋk]	Noun	Leopards — ɸpénk [?ipeɪŋk] plural form
214.	Duiker — ɸshúnkò [?ɸu:ŋko]	Noun	Duikers — ɸshúnkò [?ɸu:ŋko] plural form
215.	Elephant — No name	Nil	The animal do not have name in the language
216.	Hog — No name	Nil	The word do not exist in the language
217.	Lion — ɸpèng [?upeng]	Noun	Lions — ɸpèng [?ipeng] plural form
	Lion — ɸzàkí [?uzaki:] Annabor dialect	Noun	Lions — ɸzàkíhàr [?uzaki:tʃ a:r] plural form in Annabor dialect
218.	Sheep — ɸtámú [?utamu:]	Noun	Sheep - ɸtámú [?itamu:] plural form
219.	Cow — ɸbúná [buna:] Cow — ɸbiná [bina:] Anagong dialect	Noun	Cattle — ɸiná [?ina:]
220.	Horse — ɸkwánsè [?ukwa:nse] Horse - ɸkángsí [?uka:ŋsi] Andigong dialect	Noun	Horses — ɸkánsè [ɸika:nse] plural form Horses - ɸkángsí [?ika:ŋsi] plural form in Andigong dialect
221.	Monitor — ɸngángár [?uŋga:ŋga:r]	Noun	Monitors — ɸngángár [?iŋga:ŋga:r] plural form
222.	Cobra — ɸpánkè [?upa:ŋka]	Noun	Monitors — ɸngángár [?iŋga:ŋga:r] plural form
223.	Shrew mouse — ɸwí [?uwi:]	Noun	Shrew mice — ɸwí [?uwi:] plural form
224.	Lizard — ɸbàlkín [balki:n]	Noun	Lizard — ɸbàlkín [?ibalki:n] plural form
225.	Scorpion — ɸgílà [?ugilə]	Noun	Scorpion - ɸgílà [?igi:la] plural form
226.	Mouse — ɸwí [?uwi]	Noun	Mice — ɸwí [?iwi] plural form
227.	Iguana lizard — ɸdínhàr [?udi:nha:r]	Noun	Iguana lizard — ɸdínhàr [?udi:nha:r] plural form
228.	Billy goat — ɸgósò [?ugo:so:] Bùsàrí [busəri:] (Castrated one)	Noun	Billy goats- ɸgósò [?igo:so:] isàrí [?isəri:] (Castrated ones) plural form
229.	Nanny goat — ɸmándí [?uma:ndi:]	Noun	Nanny goats — ɸmándí [?ima:ndi:] plural form
230.	Deer — ɸbàréwà [?uba:rewə]	Noun	Deer - ɸbàréwà [?iba:rewə] plural form
231.	Monkey — ɸzàrúm [?uza:rum]	Noun	Monkeys - ɸzàrúm [?iza:ru:m] plural form
232.	Buffalo — No name	Nil	The animal has no name in the language
233.	Donkey — ɸjákí [?udʒa:ki:]	Noun	Donkeys - ɸjákí [?idʒa:ki:] plural form
234.	Fly (n) — ɸishím [Bɸi:ɸim]	Noun	Flies (n) - ɸishím [?iɸi:ɸim] plural form
235.	Cockroach — ɸpápál [bupa:pa:l]	Noun	Cockroaches - ɸpápál [?ipa:pa:l] plural form
236.	Flea — ɸsúrá [?isu:ra:]	Noun	
237.	Bedbug — ɸkóngò	Noun	Bedbugs - ɸkóngò [?iko:ŋgo] plural form

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	[buko:ŋgo]		
238.	Frog — bükónbò [buko:nbo]	Noun	Frogs - ikónbò [ʔiko:nbo] plural form
239.	Mosquito — búyírín [bujiri:n]	Noun	Mosquitoes - iyírín [ʔji:ri:n] plural form
240.	Ant — bùshání [buʃa:ni:] Ant- bishéné [bijene] Anagong dialect	Noun	Ants - ishání [ʔiʃa:ni:] plural form
241.	White ant — ishán-shánè [ʔiʃa:nʃa:ne]	Noun	White ants — isháná [ʔiʃa:ne] plural form
242.	Cotton — bùdúhá [budu:ha:]	Noun	Cottons — àdúhá [ʔedu:ha:] plural form
243.	Rat — ùgàngár [ʔugəŋga:r]	Noun	Rats - ìgàngár [ʔigəŋga:r] plural form
244.	Indigo — ùbángù [ʔuba:ŋgu]	Adjective / Noun	
245.	Pepper - bùshítà [buʃitə]	Noun / verb	Peppers - ishítà [ʔiʃitə] plural form
246.	Spice — àchítà [ʔetʃi:ta]	Noun / verb	
247.	Corn — bikú [biku:]	Noun	Corns — ikó [ʔiko:] plural form
248.	Potato — ùláurú [ʔulauru:]	Noun	Potatoes - ìláurú [ʔilauru:] plural form
249.	Date palm — àdíbinò [ʔedi:bi:no]	Noun	Date palms — ìdíbinò [ʔidi:bi:no] plural form
250.	Yam — ùpándón [ʔupa:ndo:n]	Noun	Yams - tùpándón [tupa:ndon] plural form
251.	Locust-bean — ùkùrà [ʔuku:rə]	Noun	Locust-beans - tùkùrà [tuku:rə] plural form
252.	Dum Palm tree — No name	Nil	The tree has no name in the language
253.	Cocoa-yam — rídánkùlún [rida:nku:lu:n]	Noun	Cocoa-yams — àdánkùlún [ʔeda:nku:lu:n] Plural form
254.	Deleb palm — bùgígínyà [bugigi:njə]	Noun	Deleb palms — ìgígínyà [ʔigiginjə] plural form
255.	Peanut — gùjìbù [gudʒibu:]	Noun	Peanuts - ijìbù [ʔidʒibu:] plural form
256.	Tiger nut — àkùrjìbù [ʔekurʒibu:]	Adjective / Noun	
257.	Pawpaw — ríkámúsú [ri:ka:mbu:su:]	Noun	Pawpaw — àkámúsú [ʔaka:mbu:su:] plural form
258.	Millet — bùsùngò [busungo]	Noun	Millet - isàngò [ʔisonggo] plural form
259.	Fig tree — bùkùkà [buku:kə]	Noun	Fig trees — ikùkà [ʔiku:kə] plural form
260.	Sheanut — ùdàkùndé [ʔudaku:ndeɪ]	Noun	Sheanuts — àdàkùndé [ʔedaku:ndeɪ] plural form
261.	Beniseed — àkiwírì-shàngà [ʔeki:wiri:ʃəŋgə]	Noun	Beniseeds - isàngà [ʔiʃəŋgə] plural form
262.	Cassava — ùrógò [ʔuro:go:]	Noun	Cassava - tirógò [tiro:go:] plural form
263.	Tamarind — wám [wa:m]	Noun	Tamarinds - iwám [ʔiwa:m] plural form
264.	Sweet pepper — No name	Nil	The vegetable has no name in the language
265.	Sorrel — màkàyá [mækə:ja:]	Adjective / Noun	Sorrels - àmàkàyá [ʔeməkə:ja:] plural form of the noun
266.	Sisal — rirámá [rera:mə:]	Noun	Sisals - sirámá [sera:mə:] plural form
267.	Slave — ùlléré [ʔuleire]	Noun	Slaves - Tilléré [tileire] plural form
268.	Son — vána [vəna:]	Noun	Sons - máná [məna:] plural form
269.	Younger brother — ùhéné [ʔuheine]	Noun	Younger brothers — hàhénó [həheino] plural form
270.	Younger sister — ùhéné vashá	Noun	Younger sisters — àhénúm-mànshá [ʔeheinu:m mənʃa:] plural form
271.	King — ùgómó [ʔugo:mo:]	Noun	Kings - haùgómó [haugo:mo:] plural form
272.	Daughter — vashá [vəʃa:] Daughter —bàshá [bəʃə] Andigong dialect	Noun	Daughters - mánshá [mənʃa:] plural form
273.	Last year — rùwáríjì	Noun / (Adj.)	

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	[ruwa:ri:] Or rùwái [ruwai]		
274.	Wet season — rùkózò [ruko:zo]	Noun / Verb	
275.	Tomorrow — izú [ʔizu:]	Noun / Adverb	
276.	Third day — wènjí [wendʒi:]	Adjective / Noun	
277.	Harmattan — ùkíhú [ʔuki:hu:]	Noun	
278.	Yesterday -- nàizú [nəʔi:zu:]	Noun / Adverb	
279.	Rainy season — mànámúré [mɔna:mu:rei]	Noun	
280.	Morning — pímmá [pimma:]	Noun	Very early morning — pímpím [Pi:mpi:m]
281.	Wooden vessel — áru [ʔeru:]	Adjective	Wooden vessels - mǎrú [mɔru:] great in quantity
282.	Thread — búzárí [buzari:]	Noun / Verb	Threads – izárí [ʔzari:] plural form
283.	Chalk — No name	Nil	The object has no name in the language
284.	Matchet — áddà [ʔeda:]	Noun	
285.	Bow — útá [ʔuta:]	Noun	Bows - titá[tita:] plural form
286.	Spring — rishí[riʃi:]	Noun / Verb	
287.	Loincloth — ùbákárá [ʔuba:ka:ra:]	Noun	Loincloths – túbákárá [tuba:ka:ra:] plural form
288.	Receptacle — No name	Nil	The item has no name in the language
289.	Iron rod — ùbítúyábú [ʔubi:tu:jəbu:]	Noun	Iron rods – yábú [jəbu:] plural form
290.	Tray — ùpí [ʔupi:]	Noun	Trays - ipí[ʔipi:] plural form
291.	Hoe — búśásó [busa:so:]	Noun	Hoes - isásó [ʔisa:so:] plural form
292.	Blanket — imínkúpúrúfúm [ʔimínku:pu:rufu:m]	Noun	
293.	Pad — iréhréh [ʔireihreh]	Noun	Pads - réhréh [reihreh] plural form
294.	Cap — búfólí [buto:li:]	Noun	Caps - ipolí [ʔipo:li:] plural form
295.	Season day — wènjí [wendʒi:]	Noun	
296.	Calabash — áru [ʔeru:]	Noun	Calabash — mǎrú [mɔru:] plural form
297.	Arrow — úrá[ʔura:]	Noun	Arrows - tirá [tira:] plural form
298.	Ladle — ùládé [ʔula:deɪ]	Noun (Verb)	Ladles - tiládé [tila:deɪ] plural form
299.	Sickle — ùláújè [ʔulaudʒe]	Noun	Sickles - tiláújè [tilaudʒe] plural form
300.	Basket — ágéiré[ʔegeire]	Noun	Baskets - tiígéiré [tigi:re] plural form
301.	Reins — imínyánzù- kwánse [imi:njə:nzu:kwənsi]	Noun / Verb	
302.	Swizzle stick — ùbúngál [ʔubu:ŋga:l]	Noun	Swizzles – túbúngál [tubu:ŋga:l] plural form
303.	Plough — àbárá [ʔeba:rɔ:]	Verb / Noun	
304.	Spear — úrá-ùwírí [ʔura:ʔuwi:ri:]	Noun / Verb	Spears - tirá-tútáráh [tira:tuta:rɔ:] plural form
305.	Hat — búkátá [buka:ta:]	Noun	Hats - ikátá [ʔika:ta:] plural form
306.	Skirt — ùbúkárá [ʔubu:kəra:]	Noun	Skirts - túbúkárá [tubu:kəra:] plural form
307.	Bier — risáná [risa:na:]	Noun	Biers - risánágún [risa:na:gu:n] plural form
308.	Grinning stone — risháré- rúwúhá [riʃa:ri-ruwu:ha:]	Noun	Grinning stones — ásháré-rúwúhá [ʔeʃa:re-ruwu:ha:] plural form
309.	Slough -imínháráchá [ʔimi:nha:ra:tʃa:]	Noun / Verb	
310.	Pot — ikósó [ʔiko:so:] Pot — Mùkósó [muko:so] Andigong dialect	Noun / (Verb)	Pots — tikósó [tiko:so] plural form Pots — mùkósó [muko:so:] plural form in Andigong dialect

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311.	Sword — ùvirà-gébú [ʔuvi:rə-geibu:]	Noun	Swords – Mùviráchár [muvi:rə:tʃa:r] plural form Long sword — Tùvirà-gébúchár [tuvi:rə-geibu:tʃar]
312.	Shoe — ùmáfóró [ʔuma:tʃa:r]	Noun / (Verb)	Shoes - tùmáfóró [tuma:fo:ro:] plural form
313.	Trap — ùyáng [ʔuja:ng]	Noun / (Verb)	Traps - iyáng [ʔija:ng] plural form
314.	Trousers — ùwándó [ʔuwa:ndo]	Noun	Trousers - tùwándó [tuwa:ndo] plural form
315.	Porridge — ùfúrá [ʔufu:ra:]	Noun	
316.	Knife — ùvirà [ʔuvirə]	Noun	Knives — tùvirà [tuvi:rə] plural form
317.	Milk — ùmádará [ʔuma:da:ra:] Or ùnónó [ʔuno:no:]	Noun	
318.	Cake — ùmásá [ʔuma:sa:]	Noun	
319.	Sour milk — wánbál [wa:nbəl]	Noun	
320.	Food — iríyà [ʔiri:ja]	Noun	
321.	Eczema — búkáshí [buka:ʃi:]	Noun	Eczema — ikáshí [ʔika:ʃi:] when it is too much
322.	Pus — tòmó [tomo:]	Noun	
323.	T.B — búyázó [buja:zo]	Noun	
324.	Deaf — ùtúr [ʔutu:r]	Noun / Adj.	Deaf — tùtúr [tutu:r] plural form
325.	Madness — ùlákár [ʔula:ka:r]	Noun	Too much madness— tùlákár [tula:ka:r]
326.	Goitre — wùngírà [wung:i:rə]	Noun	
327.	Ringworm — ùtírán [ʔuti:ra:n]	Noun	Ringworms— títírán [titi:ra:n] plural form
328.	Blind — ùlíngí [ʔuli:ngi:]	Noun	Blinds — tilíngí [tili:ngi:] plural form
329.	Meningitis — no name	Nil	The disease is unknown in the language
330.	Measles — tùyányán [tuja:ŋa:n]	Noun	
331.	Jaundice — ùsháwára [ʔuʃa:wa:ra:]	Noun / Verb	
332.	Cough — búyázó [buja:zo:]	Verb / Noun	
333.	Syphilis — ùtúnjéré [ʔutundjeirei]	Noun	
334.	Elephantiasis — ùtúndúmi [ʔutu:ndu:mi:]	Noun	
335.	Bilharzia — ùkónótúgà [ʔuko:no:tu:gə]	Noun	
336.	Rectangular hut— ùgúrá [ʔugu:ra:]	Noun	Rectangular huts — tùgúrá [tugu:ra:] plural form
337.	Hut — kùbùhú [kubu:hu:]	Noun	Huts — mùbúkà [mubu:ka:] plural form
338.	Room — àdádà [ʔeda:də] Room — ùgúrá [ʔugu:ra:] Andigong dialect	Noun	Rooms — tidádà [tida:də] plural form
339.	Porch — ùtúdará [ʔutu:da:ra:]	Noun	Porches — tùtúdará [tutu:da:ra:] plural form
340.	Ulcer — ùkónó [ʔuko:no:]	Noun	
341.	Cave — rùwó [ruwo:]	Noun / Verb	Caves — sùwó [suwo:] plural form
342.	Oven — àpíhú [ʔepi:hu:]	Noun	Ovens — pítíhú [piti:hu] plural form
343.	Well — rùbùh [rubu:h]	Adv. / N / Adj.	Wells — sùbùh [subu:h] plural form / great in extent
344.	Cesspit — iráshúngúngà	Noun	
345.	Push — chànsíz [tʃasi:zu:]	Verb / (Noun)	
346.	Sew - màdózó [mado:zo:]	Verb	
347.	Cook — àshírà [ʔeʃi:ra:]	Noun / Verb	Cook— àshírà [ʔeʃi:ra:] plural form
348.	Break — pùrà [pura:]	Verb	Breaks — pùràchár [pura:tʃa:r] great in quantity
349.	Roast — ùwángará [ʔuwa:ŋga:ra:]	Verb	Roast much — ùwángárá [ʔuwa:ŋga:rza:] great in degree

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350.	Fry — ùráhá [ʔura:ha:]	Verb	Fries — tiráhá [tira:ha:] great in degree
351.	Trample — tǎnú [tǎnu:] Tǎnkámá [tǎŋka:ma:] Andigong dialect	Verb / Noun	
352.	Chest — bùgésé [bugeisei]	Noun	Chests — mùgésé [mugeisei] plural form
353.	Thigh — ritáhú [rita:hu:]	Noun	Thighs — sitáhú [sita:hu:] plural form
354.	Heel — rǐjìn [ridʒin]	Noun / (Verb)	Heels — sǐjìn [sidʒin] plural form
355.	Forehead — rǐjǐ [ridʒi]	Noun	Foreheads — ǐjǐ [idʒi] plural form
356.	Shoulder — rùgòn [rugo:n]	Noun	Shoulders — sùgòn [sugo:n] plural form
357.	umbilical cord - rèbé [rebe]	Noun	umbilical cords — sèbé [sebe] plural form
358.	Darkness — màrím [marim]	Noun	
359.	Robbery — ìgáná ègátá [ʒiga:na:] ʒiga.ta:]	Noun	Robbery — ìgáná èmùgúntá [ʒiga:na: ʒimu:gu:nta:] in Andigong dialect
360.	Hurricane — ùvínú [ʒvi:nu:]	Noun	
361.	Snail-shell — khòlókó [kʰolo:ko]	Noun	Snail-shells — tòkhòlókó [tokʰolo:ko] plural form
362.	Underneath — ùbárá [ʔuba:ra:]	Noun	Underneaths — túbárá [tuba:ra:] plural form
363.	Beer — ùkírú [ʔuki:ru:]	N / Adv. / prep.	
364.	Base / Bottom — túbútún [tubu:tun]	V / Adj. N	
365.	Princess — bàshá ùgómó [bɔʃa: ʔugo:mo:]	Noun	Princesses — mànsá ùgómó [mɔnʃa: ʔugo:mo:] plural form
366.	Embers — tèhná [tehna:]	Noun	
367.	Anger — mànám [mɔna:m]	Noun / Verb	
368.	Love — ùgwáná [ʔugwa:na:] (Or) ùwómó [ʔuwo:mo:]	Verb / Noun	
369.	Tear (n) — mùjǐ [muɖʒi:]	Verb / Noun	
370.	Hay — àrǐyá [ʔeri:ja:]	Noun / Verb	
371.	Tin ore — ìkwúzá [ʔikwu:zə]	Noun	
372.	Valley — yùngúrú [ʒjũngu:ru:]	Noun	
373.	Broken pot — ùpǐhú [ʔupi:hu:]	Noun	Broken pots— tǔpǐhú [tupi:hu:]
374.	Soup stuff — àgánshírá [ʔega:nʃi:ra:]	Noun	
375.	Thorn — bùkáná [buka:na:]	Noun	Thorns — ìkáná [ʔika:na:] plural form
376.	Born —		
377.	Hoof — ùkúbú [ʔuku:bu:]	Noun	Hoofs — tǔkúbú [tuku:bu:] plural form
378.	Hunter — ànábízú [ʔuna:bi:zu:]	Noun	Hunters — ànábízú [ʔena:bi:u:] plural form
379.	Dream — ùròhó [ʔuro:ho:]	Noun / Verb	Dreams — tǔròhó [turo:ho:] plural form
380.	Screen — àtúbà [ʔetu:ba]	Noun / Verb	Screens — tǔtúbà [tutu:ba] plural form
381.	Laterite — àdàrà [ʔuda:rə]	Noun	Laterites — tǔdàrà [tudarə] plural form
382.	Mucus — chímì [ʔuda:rə]	Noun	
383.	Forefinger — rùbòh [rubo:h]	Noun	Forefingers — sùbòh [subo:h] plural form
384.	Stinginess — gǎngán [ga:ŋga:n]	Noun	
385.	Fetish — rishèndé [riʃeinde]	Noun	
386.	Tale — wǎnzú [ɖɔnzu:]	Noun	Tales — tǔwǎnzú [tuwa:nzu:] plural form

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387.	Jump - dàngalá [dɔŋga:la:]	Verb / Noun	Jump several times – Dàngalá-dàngalá [dɔŋga:la:dɔŋga:la:]
388.	Moon — ùpé [ʔupeɪ]	Noun	
389.	Gruel — kùtùm-lèm lèm [kʰutu:m leim leim]	Noun	
390.	Sweat — ùtóm [ʔuto:m]	Noun / Verb	Much sweat — ùtómchár [ʔuto:mtʃa:r]
391.	Saliva — tómó [to:mo]	Noun	Much saliva — tómóchár [to:moʃa:r]
392.	Wooden box — àshókó [ʔeʃo:ko]	Noun	Wooden boxes — tùshókó [tuʃo:ko] plural form
393.	Thickness — kàmfaŋ [kəmfa:n]	Noun	
394.	Bravery — ijíríwár [ʔidʒi:wa:r]	Noun	
395.	Exclude — àmàsùsù [ʔema:susu:]	Verb	
396.	Cold (catarrh) — ipíbì [ʔipi:bi:]	Noun / (Adjective)	
397.	Gift — ùyúmbà [ʔuju:mbà] Gift — kyáwtá [kʏeuta:] Annabor dialect	Noun	
398.	Okra — ùkú [ʔuku:]	Noun	O k r a s — tùkú [tuku:] plural form
399.	Finger nail — ùnókó [ʔuno:ko:]	Noun	Finger nails — tùnókó [tuno:ko:] plural form
400	Pigeon — àkrókúkó [ʔekro:kuko:] Pigeon — ùgáshí [ʔuga:ʃi:] Annabor dialect	Noun	Pigeons — ikúkó [ʔiku:ko:] plural form Pigeons — igáshí [ʔiga:ʃi:] plural form in Annabor dialect

APPENDIX B

Additional 66 Iguta Wordlist

No.	Gloss Iguta lexemes	word classes with Denotative / connotative function (s)	Commentary (plural forms, and variation of usage in other Iguta dialects apart from Andirgiza dialect)
1.	Arrow – ùrá [ʔuta:]	Noun	Arrows – tirá [tira:] plural form
2.	Breast – mánáh [mɔna:h]	Noun	Breast – rèhnéh [reneih] Andoho dialect.
3.	Country – bigizì [bigizi]	Noun	
4.	Claw – tùnókóh [tuno:ko:]	Noun	
5.	Catch – mòkó [moko:]	Verb / (Noun)	
6.	Evening – vèyèrù [veji:ru]	Noun / (Verb)	
7.	Female – ùgwá [ʔugwa:]	Noun / Adjective	Females - tùgwá [tùgwa:] plural form
8.	Few – yòn [jon]	Adjective / Noun	Andisama dialect a clip version of yangolom (see no. 46 in main table)
9.	Fried food- imíhráhá [ʔimi:ra:ha:]	Noun	
10.	Freeze – tótó [toto:]	Verb / Noun	
11.	Hold (take) – ìngá [ʔingga:]	Verb / (Noun)	
12.	Month – ùpé [ʔupeɪ]	Noun	Months – tùpé [tupeɪ] plural form
13.	Night – sùmóro [sumo:ro:]	Noun	The word is commonly use informally in Andisama dialect (see

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			line 104 in main table)
15.	Narrow road- àchúnná [ʔatʃu:na:]	Noun	Narrow roads – tūchúná [tutʃu:na:] plural form
15.	Out – sùrú [suru:]	Adverb / Adjective	
16.	Palm – rítántán [rita:nta:n]	Noun	Palms – sitántán [sita:nta:n] plural form
17.	Plate – àkúrá – [ʔaku:ra:]	Noun / (Verb)	Plates – àrú [ʔaru:] plural form
18.	Stream – ùsáká [ʔusa:ka:]	Noun	Streams – túsáká [tusa:ka:] plural form
19.	Spoil – isháiná [ʔiʃaina:]	Verb / Noun	
20.	Strong – géré [geirei]	Adjective	
21.	Stingy – ùmú-gángán [ʔumu:ga:nga:n]	Adjective	
22.	Sweet – lém lém [le:mle:m]	Adjective / Noun	
23.	Salt – múmú [mu:mu:]	Noun	Andisama dialect with tonal variation with Andirgiza (see no. 150 of the main table)
24.	Sweep – ùbísá [ʔubi:sa:]	Adjective / (Noun)	
25.	Vein – sījír [siɟi:r]	Noun / Verb	
26.	Crock - ògóró [ʔogo:ro:]	Noun	
27.	Vegetable – túnángú [tuna:ngu:]	Noun	Vegetables – túnángútídichár [tuna:ngu:ti:di:ʃa:r] plural form
28.	Lizard – bùdúhúr [budu:hu:r]	Noun	Lizards – idíhár [ʔidi:ha:r] Plural form
29.	Village – ùpánáh [ʔupa:na:h]	Noun	Villages – túpánáh [tupa:na:h] Plural form
30.	Tiger – bùdèm [budeim]	Noun	
31.	You – ù [ʔù]	Pronoun	You – nà [nə] another variation
32.	They - à [ʔa:]	Pronoun	This word is Andisama dialect, it differs with (see no.161 of the main table)
33.	On – nátará [na:ta:ra:]	Adv. /Adj. / prep.	
34.	Knee – rèrúng [reru:ŋ]	Noun	Knees – èrúng [ʔeru:ŋ]
35.	Bell – rèkpénkpéléng [rekpeinpeileŋ]	Noun / (Verb)	Bells – èkpénkpéléng [ʔekpeinpeileiŋ] plural form
36.	Cat – ìràngú [ʔirəŋgu]	Noun	Cats – ìràngú [ʔirəŋgu] plural form
37.	Horn – rùráh [rura:h]	Noun	Horns - àrùráh [ʔarura:h] plural form
38.	Round – línkár [li:nka:r]	Adjective / Noun / Verb	
39.	Tyre – rère [rerei]	Noun	Tyres - sèrè [serei] plural form
40.	Finger – ribò [ribo]	Noun	Fingers - sibò [sibo] plural form
41.	Hope – shámáh [ʃa:ma:h]	Verb / Noun	
42.	Pollute – ùshàhrá [ʔuʃəhrə] (v)	Verb / Noun	Pollution – ùmàshàhrá (n) [ʔuməʃəhrə]
43.	Teach – ùbànzé [ʔubənzei] (v)	Verb / Noun	Teacher – ndúbànzé (n) [ʔdu:bənzei]
44.	Drive – túkáa [tu:ká:] (v)	Verb / Noun	Driver – ndútúkáaprú (n) [ʔdu:tu:kápru:]
45.	Preach – mátará [ma:ta:ra:]	Verb / Noun	Preacher – ndúmátará [ʔdu:ma:ta:ra:]
46.	Book – ùtākàrdá [ʔutakardə]	Noun	Books – títākàrdá [ti:təkardə] Plural form
47.	Car – ùmàtù [ʔumatu]	Noun	Cars – timàtù [timatu] plural form
48.	Spoon – ùchúkálí [ʔutʃuka:li:]	Noun	Spoons – tichúkálí [ti:tʃu:ka:li] plural form
49.	Plate – ùpánánú [ʔupa:nu:]	Noun	Plates – tìpánánú [ti:pa:nu:] Plural form
50.	Bag - àshòkò [ʔaʃoko]	Noun	
51.	Knife – ùvirà [ʔuvirə]	Noun	Knives – tivirà [tivirə] plural form
52.	Farm - ùlám [ʔuleim]	Noun	
53.	Big - bwaù [bau]	Adjective / Adverb	The word differs in pronunciation

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			between Andisama with Andirgiza (see no. 11 of the main table)
54.	Red – kisáu [ki:sau]	Adjective / Noun	
55.	Cloth – sàrmáni [sa:r ma:ni:]	Noun	
56.	Nose – bimú [bimu:]	Noun	Noses – sùbimù [subimu] plural form
57.	Body – rùpúm [rupu:m]	Noun	Bodies - âpúm [ʔapu:m] plural form
58.	Urine – tibázhi [tib:zhi]	Noun	
59.	Mortar – ùsúh [ʔusu:h]	Noun	Mortars – tùsúh [tusú:] plural form
60.	Broom – ùbézhú [ʔubeizhu:]	Noun	Brooms – tibézhú [tibeizhu] plural form
61.	Eye – rizhi [rizi]	Noun	
62.	Mosquito – búyérén [bujeirein]	Noun	Mosquitoes – iyérén [ʔijeirein] plural form
63.	Potato – riláurú [rilauru:] Targwon dialect	Noun	Potatoes - âláurú [ʔalauru:] plural form (see no. 248 main table for variation)
64.	Onion – rilámbàsá [rila:mbasa]	Noun	Onions - âlámbàsá [ʔala:mbasa] plural form
65.	Thorn – búkùnnà [bukuna]	Noun	Thorns – ikànà [ʔikona] plural form (see no. 375 of the main table for variation)
66.	Those - ândáh [ʔanda:]	Pronoun	
			Pair of words which are minimally contrastive in Iguta
Key:			Ùkónó – poison
Adj. – Adjective	prep.	- Preposition	Ùkónó – disease
Adv. – adverb	Art.	- Article	Ùkónó – ulcer
N – Noun	V	- Verb	Bàrá – to stand
Conj. – conjunction	Pron.	- Pronoun	Bàrà – to fly
Interj. – interjection ()		- Connotation	Tàrà /tára – to keep