

# Dictionary of Ònìchà Igbo

2<sup>nd</sup> edition of the Igbo dictionary, Kay Williamson, Ethiope Press, 1972.

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This printout: November 16, 2006

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## Abbreviations:

Parts of speech of headwords have been indicated in this edition as follows

adj.	adjective
aux. v.	auxiliary verb
cf.	compare
coll.	colloquial
conj.	conjunction
dem.	demonstrative
E.	English
enc.	enclitic
esp.	especially
ext. suff.	extensional suffix
H.	Hausa
infl. suff.	inflectional suffix
int.	interjection
int.	interrogative
lit.	literally
n.	noun
num.	numeral
p.n.	proper name
prep.	preposition
pron.	pronoun
poss.	possessive pronoun
quant.	quantifier
usu.	usually
v.	verb
Y.	Yoruba
	derived from

**Editor's Preface**

The present Igbo dictionary is a much revised and expanded version of the Igbo dictionary published by Kay Williamson, Ethiope Press, Benin City in 1972. Professor Williamson died in early January 2005, with it still unpublished. The revision was prepared in the 1970s and 1980s and was typed camera-ready in a manuscript submitted to the same publishers in 1983. The publishers first delayed in responding and then finally admitted they had lost the copy. So only a photocopy of the original typed version exists. During the 1990s, the manuscript was partly typed without alteration into a Word processor, originally an Apple-based system. This was transferred to an IBM system quite recently, but without any conversion of the character codes. It seems that two different systems of coding diacritics were used and more than two IPA phonetic fonts. Furthermore, for some reason, the typing of the grammar sketch which precedes the manuscript is incomplete. In order to make the manuscript available, I have therefore joined together the fragments of the electronic manuscript and converted all the diacritics to a single system. I hope I have done this consistently, but errors may still remain. Where something was mistyped from the ms. the global conversion occasionally produced eccentric results. I have checked this as far as possible against the photocopy, but some inconsistencies between photocopy and electronic file may remain. I have also corrected other obvious errors, checked and updated scientific names and reformatted the headings. I have added additional etymologies where they were known to me and substituted updated scientific names. One orthographic change is the substitution of the more easily understood  $\eta$  symbol for the velar nasal in place of the 'n' with superdot ( $\overset{\cdot}{n}$ ) in the manuscript. The photographs were inserted by the editor, deriving from fieldwork in Nigeria.

I believe the ms. should be published in hard copy, but there are several reasons for not doing this at present. The first is that the ms. represents a form of Igbo current a quarter of a century ago, and the language has changed. It will need to be reviewed by competent speakers of the current language. Secondly, since the preparation of the ms. there have been two major published dictionaries of Igbo, by Echeruo (1998) and Igwe (1999) as well as innumerable publications marking advances in the understanding of the grammar of Igbo, which any new publication must take into account. In addition, the English itself has an archaic feel to it and I have sometimes updated rather antiquated expressions. For the present I have left in example sentences referring to long-disappeared stores, such as Kingsway but these will eventually need to be replaced. It was originally prepared in Ibadan and some of the examples reflect this. Cultural and monetary references may well induce nostalgia in those familiar with the more recent history of Nigeria<sup>1</sup>. Web publication is therefore an intermediate step, while efforts are underway to produce an acceptable version for a press.

Roger Blench

Cambridge  
November 2006.

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<sup>1</sup> e.g. the example 'The members of staff of the Kingsway stores enjoy life' [!]

**Editor's note: The Echeruo (1997) and Igwe (1999) Igbo dictionaries**

Since the preparation of the manuscript, two other dictionaries of Igbo have appeared. Since these differ in important ways from the present document, the following notes are to assist the reader.

Michael J. Echeruo 1997. *Igbo-English Dictionary*. New Haven and London: Yale University Press.

1. Includes an English-Igbo finderlist
2. Aims to be comprehensive (the Igbo-English section is pages 3-175) and does not identify with a specific dialect although locations are occasionally marked after particular lexical entries.
3. Marks the subdotted vowels with a diaeresis, thus *u* appears as *ü*.
4. Marks tone with bracketed symbols following the word, thus (HL). Downstep, rising and falling tones are not marked.
5. Is virtually without scientific names or cultural vocabulary, as befits a dictionary prepared in the United States.

G. Egemba Igwe 1999. *Igbo-English Dictionary*. Ibadan: University Press.

1. Does not include an English-Igbo finderlist
2. Is very comprehensive (the Igbo-English section is pages 1-845) and draws on many dialects with particular emphasis on Central dialects.
3. Marks vowels with subdots as in the present manuscript
4. Marks low, downstep, rising and falling tones leaving high unmarked as in the present manuscript.
5. Has limited scientific names and technical vocabulary.

The most striking feature of Igwe is that because it includes words from many dialects, it symbolises the aspiration and nasalisation that are distinctive for some Igbo dialects and thus uses a very wide array of consonant symbols.

Both dictionaries have many more headwords than the present manuscript because the Williamson dictionary tends to include all derived forms under a single headword whereas Echeruo and Igwe list derived forms as separate entries.

It will be seen that goals of the various dictionaries are somewhat different and I hope that they will be treated as complementary rather than in competition with one another.

Roger Blench  
Cambridge  
November 2006.

**Kay Williamson's 1983 Preface to the Second Edition**

The study of Igbo has advanced enormously since the first edition of this dictionary, and the standardization and development of the language have also progressed under the leadership of a group of dedicated linguists and the enthusiasts of the Society for Promoting Igbo language and Culture. A dictionary of Standard Igbo is now seriously needed; it is hoped that the present work will be one of the sources for such a dictionary.

The complete text was revised in 1976-77 with the assistance of Mr Alphonsus A. Ndife, then a student at the University of Ibadan, who proved to be a gifted lexicographer and added many words, such as the names of fishes, which were not in the first edition. Other words were added or revised from other sources, but in order to keep the size within manageable limits not all possible sources have been exploited. I am particularly grateful to my reviewers, who pointed out some of the glaring errors; I hope they will find this edition at least slightly less faulty.

I am very grateful to Dr (now Professor) E.N. Emenanjo, Mr (now Dr) P.A. Anagbogu, and to Miss Helen Joe Okeke and Miss Ifeoma Okoye, students of Alvan Ikoku College of Education, Owerri, for last-minute [sic] help on the grammatical section of the introduction; and to the late Mr A.E. Ahunanya, Mrs Dorothy Njoku, and Miss Mercy Harry for their care over the typing.

Kay Williamson  
Port Harcourt  
December, 1983

## INTRODUCTION

### 1. Earlier lexicographical work on Igbo

Igbo has been strangely neglected by lexicographers. Probably the main reasons for this neglect have been the considerable variation between the dialects of Igbo, noted from the beginning of Igbo studies, and the lack of a single early authoritative figure to impose a standard written language, as Crowther did for Yoruba. Recently, the publication by Beatrice F. Welmers and William E. Welmers of *Igbo: a learner's dictionary* (UCLA, 1968) has done something to fill the gap<sup>2</sup>. As the title implies, this is a work for learners, and the vocabulary is therefore restricted, although the words included are freely and helpfully illustrated in sentences. The authors include a brief review of four earlier Igbo works concerned partly or wholly with lexicography (Adams 1932, Swift and others 1962, Green and Igwe 1963, Ogbalu 1962), and their comments will not be repeated here. Several works can, however, be added to the list;

The earliest Igbo dictionary (as opposed to the early wordlist<sup>3</sup>) to be published was Crowther's Vocabulary of the Ibo language (1882), to which Schön added Part II: English-Ibo in 1883. Hair (1967:86) gives the following account of the origin of Crowther's dictionary:

'He came to the conclusion that translation work was held back by the problem of dialects, and that more must be learnt before a firm policy could be evolved. To this end, in the late 1870s he ordered the missionaries at Onitsha to begin work on a comparative dictionary of Igbo dialects. This ambitious enterprise was not carried out, mainly because of lack of able researchers, but such material as did become available, Crowther put together to form a dictionary....'

In 1904 Ganot published an English, Ibo and French dictionary, based on the Onitsha dialect, and in 1907 Zappa published a French-Igbo dictionary based on a Western Igbo dialect.

Northcote W. Thomas devoted four of the six volumes of his Anthropological report on the Ibo-speaking peoples of Nigeria to language, three of them being essentially lexicographic. Part II (1913) consists of an English-Ibo and Ibo-English dictionary, based on the Awka and Onitsha dialects. It has a rather complex and non-phonemic transcription of the vowels; tone is partially marked. Part III (1913) consists of Proverbs, narratives, vocabularies and Grammar, the vocabularies being of Awka, Oniča (Onitsha), Abo (Aboh), Ivitenu, and Ojá (the last two being apparently extreme northern dialects). These vocabularies are based on the same list that Thomas uses in his Specimens of languages from Southern Nigeria (1914), in which he gives lists from 26 dialects of Igbo and closely related languages. Part V (1914) consists of Addenda to Ibo-English dictionary; apart from corrections to Part II, this volume adds a large amount of material from the Asaba dialect. In general, Thomas's material is extensive, but inadequately transcribed and analysed.

The CMS mission at Onitsha undertook the collection of a considerable amount of lexical material. Several copies of a typescript *Ibo-English dictionary*, edited by T.J. Dennis, are in existence (one is in the library of the School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London). The material is stated in the introduction to be mostly from 'Onitsha and its neighbourhood'; it was collected by 'Miss Warner and other Missionaries

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<sup>2</sup> Reviewed by M.M. Green in *Journal of African Languages* 8:48-50 (1969)

<sup>3</sup> Some wordlists, however, reached a considerable length, notably that by Norris (1841)

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and Native Agents of the C.M.S.', and alphabetically arranged by the Hon. L.E. Portman and Miss Bird. A number of words are marked as being from Abo (Aboh), Oka (Awka), or other dialects. No date is given on the typescript, but it is dated about the year 1906 in the preface to a companion work, a Dictionary of the Ibo language: English-Ibo (1923). This latter work was also largely the responsibility of Dennis, and it is listed under his name in bibliographies, although his name does not appear on the title-page. The preface to this book gives its history as follows:

'While the Union-Ibo Version of the Bible was being prepared, the Assistant-Translator, Mr T.D. Anyaegbunam, was asked to make a list of new words as they occurred. Many additions were made to the list by the late Archdeacon Dennis, and by other Missionaries as they supervised the work from time to time. It was then decided to prepare a Dictionary for the use of English-speaking people, with the object of encouraging them to learn the language of one of the largest, if not the largest, of the tribes in Nigeria. The outline Dictionary of English words, by A.C. Madan, prepared for students of African languages, was taken as the basis of work, and in 1913 this selection of words was completed. Archdeacon Dennis was asked to revise the work and to see it through the Press during his furlough in English. On August 1st, 1917, the ship in which he was travelling with his wife was torpedoed off the coast of Ireland and the Archdeacon lost his life, and the MSS., together with his baggage, disappeared. Towards the end of August a fisherman found the box containing the MSS on the shore near Towyn, Wales, where it had been washed up. He found a letter inside with an address, to which he sent the MSS, and in this way they came into the hands of Mrs Dennis. The edge of the paper had been worn by the action of the water, but most of the writing was legible, and the rest which was a little difficult to decipher was copied out by Miss Beswick, one of our C.M.S. missionaries.'

This dictionary gives forms in the Onitsha, Bonny, Arochukwu, and Ungwana dialects, 'more or less in that order', but 'to avoid confusion' does not mark which form comes from which dialect. Probably confusion would have been better avoided by the opposite decision.

More recently, R.C. Abraham had, before his death, begun work on an Igbo-English dictionary. The large amount of material he had collected has been deposited with the Institute of African Studies, University of Ibadan, where it is available for consultation. Based on the speech of Mr D. Alagoma of Bonny, it represents a form of Igbo similar to the 'Compromise Igbo' of Welmers and Welmers, and is copiously illustrated. If its author had lived to complete it, it would no doubt have been of a richness comparable with that of his Dictionary of Modern Yoruba (Abraham 1958).

A still more recent work, Armstrong's Comparative wordlists of five Igbo dialects (1967), began as an attempt to determine more exactly the dialect of Abraham's material and hence the dialect in which the work could most profitably be continued. This work re-emphasizes the complex phonology of the southern Igbo dialects, already brought to light in the work of Carnochan (1948), Swift and others (1962), and Green and Igwe (1963)

It will be seen that a common theme running through much of the work here surveyed is a pre-occupation with the dialect problem. Only the work of Abraham and Welmers and Welmers attempts to deal with an unqualified 'Igbo'. Of the other works, it is clear that a great deal of Onitsha material, in particular, has been collected at one time or another; that so little of it has reached print is probably due to the concentration first upon Union and later upon Central Igbo.

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## **2. The development of the present work**

The immediate source of this dictionary is a long vocabulary compiled by G.W. Pearman in several MS copies. The copy I have made use of is written in blue ink in a foolscap notebook, with additions in red ink, and is 188 pages long. It has no title, but is marked on the inside cover: 'The property of the C.M.S. Niger Mission, ONITSHA', with a note 'Copyright reserved!!!' and the author's signature, dated once 12.9.56 and once 13.2.57.

This manuscript came to me through the suggestion of Miss M.M. Green, who, learning that I was beginning the study of Onitsha Igbo, requested Miss M. Munro, then working in Owerri, to send it to me. Miss Munro kindly did so. Both she and the C.M.S. representatives in Onitsha assured me they had no objection to my revising and publishing this material, and this assurance was repeated by the Rev. G.W. Pearman when I met him on my next visit to England in 1965. During our meeting, Mr Pearman told me that his work was based on that by T.J. Dennis. He added to the work of his predecessor, while omitting words which were not Onitsha or which he could not confirm. At a later date, after his transfer to Umuahia, he added further words which are not necessarily correct in Onitsha; these are the red ink entries in the MS. At first glance, I thought the publication of this MS would be comparatively easy. The obvious course seemed to be to re-transcribe it from the Old orthography into the Official orthography, check and where necessary re-write the tones<sup>4</sup> and eliminate any forms which were found to be not in current use in Onitsha.

The major difficulty that presented itself at this point was deciding which form of Onitsha Igbo to use. It was already obvious to me that there was considerable variety of dialect within Onitsha Province, which, on the basis of a quick check of a few pages in the MS, appeared to extend to vocabulary as well as to phonology<sup>5</sup>. My original decision was to use the dialect of Onitsha Town itself, but it became obvious that in many respects this was a highly specialized dialect, different from the generalized 'Onitsha' which is widely understood and used. In the end, therefore, we ended up using a fairly general form, no doubt coloured by the individual dialects of the people who worked on the dictionary

Initially, I checked a few pages of the dictionary manuscript with Mr W.C. Mbonu, of Umuoji, and a larger number with Mr E. Okwuosah, of Onitsha Town. After their graduation in 1965, I began to work more intensively on the dictionary with Mr Oradiwe of Onitsha Town. The MS was then typed out, exactly as it stood, but with a space left after each Igbo word, before the English translation, for the checked and re-transcribed form of it to be re-written. Soon it became clear that some fairly drastic re-arrangement was called for, particularly among the verbs. Here, for example, is the section under **-ba** as it stands in the MS (the numbers at the left have been added for reference in what follows; the later entries in red ink are distinguished, as in the MS, by the use of =):

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<sup>4</sup> High and low tones were marked throughout. Both high and downstepped high were marked with the acute accent, although there was a separate list at the end of '5th Class Nouns', with downstepped high

<sup>5</sup> For some of the differences in phonology, see section 3 below

1.	<b>-bá</b>	Verbal suffix sg. Beginning, inception, going in, coming in
2.	<b>-bà</b>	do
3.	<b>bà</b>	To enter
4.	<b>bá</b>	To peel, pare
5.	<b>bá ábá</b>	To be many
6.	<b>bá ànì</b>	To dig ground
7.	<b>bà n'ányá</b>	To intoxicate (of wine)
8.	<b>bà nwúnyè</b>	= To betroth
9.	<b>bà èlèlè</b>	???
10.	<b>bà n'ifé</b>	To be useful, profit, benefit
11.	<b>bà úlù</b>	???
12.	<b>bà ọlà</b>	To be stale (of food)
13.	<b>bá mbá</b>	To shout at, rebuke, chide, scold
14.	<b>bàbá</b>	To soak (corn etc.)
15.	<b>bácá</b>	To pare
16.	<b>bàkọ</b>	To enter together
17.	<b>bàkọ</b>	To be about to enter
18.	<b>bàmì</b>	To enter deeply into, to get worse
19.	<b>bà nà nízú</b>	To rub on chalk
20.	<b>bànyé</b>	To join, enter, go in, to woo, court
21.	<b>--bànyé</b>	Verbal suffix sig. within, inside
22.	<b>bànyélú</b>	About, concerning, of
23.	<b>bàtá</b>	To enter, come in
24.	<b>báwányé</b>	To increase

It is obvious, first, that high and low tone entries should be separated. Then it is clear that among the high tone entries, nos. 5 and 24 are related, nos. 4 and 15 are related, while nos. 1, 6, and 13 represent different elements. Among the low tone elements, nos. 2, 3, 16, 17, 18, 20, 21, and 23 are clearly related, and nos. 7, 9, 10, 11, and 12 can also be connected with this group. The remaining low tone elements appear to be separate.

It was decided that the dictionary would be much clarified if groups of related words were placed together under a single root. We therefore adopted the following procedure; Mr Oradiwe went through the typed-out words, cut them up individually, and pinned together those which he considered to be related. I then went through each pinned-together group with him, re-transcribing each word according to his pronunciation. We discarded items which he could not recognize, and added short examples to clarify the meaning in certain cases. After this, Mr M. Igbozurike copied out each re-transcribed form or example on to a slip of paper. At the beginning of each group of slips, he wrote the root on a 3 x 5 cards, which thus served as a head-word for the group. He then arranged the head-words, and the slips after each head-word, in alphabetical order. (It should be added that Mr Igbozurike, being a speaker of Orlu and not of Onitsha, was purely a scribe and did not serve as an informant.)

We had gone approximately half-way through the dictionary when I went on study leave to the U.S. from June 1966 to December 1966. When I returned in January 1967, Mr Oradiwe had left the University as a result of the crisis. Soon afterwards, however, Mr E.I. Madunagu, of Nnoobi, joined the project and

completed the work of cutting up the pinning together the slips. At the beginning of the long vacation of 1967 he was joined by his brother, Mr C.N. Madunagu.

Both brothers learnt to use the orthography, including the tone-marking system, that was being used in the dictionary. Mr E.I. Madunagu then undertook the task of going through the Abraham MS materials (see Section 1) to extract any forms with Onitsha cognates which were not already in the dictionary. Meanwhile, Mr C.N. Madunagu proved to have a great aptitude for producing sentences which illustrated the meaning and use of words; the great majority of the examples are due to him. Their merit is that they are not translations from English, but natural Igbo sentences elicited only by the stimulus of the word they illustrate. The short essays which appear from time to time (e.g. under otùtù, ògbañje) on aspects of culture are also his work, as are the sketches which served as basis for the illustrations, a large number of new words, and various features of the arrangement. When he had finished the second half of the alphabet, he went back and revised the first half. As a result of all these additions, the dictionary rapidly increased in size and complexity much beyond what had originally been thought of. It was not possible to complete the checking in the long vacation, as had originally been planned, and Mr C.N. Madunagu continued to work on the dictionary at intervals until his graduation in June 1968.

Meanwhile, Mr E.I. Madunagu, after going through the Abraham material, went through various other lexicographic collections (e.g. Armstrong 1967, Green and Igwe 1963, later Welmers and Welmers 1968)<sup>16</sup>, adding words which had not yet been included. After this, he re-checked the Pearman MS against the files, so that there is a record of words in the MS which are not in the dictionary. The status of these words remains to be investigated; some, no doubt, are from dialects other than Onitsha, while others are archaic or rare words which would not be known to my informants (all of whom have been young undergraduates)<sup>17</sup>. Mr E.I. Madunagu also went through Basden 1938 and Obi 1963 to collect older terms and legal terms respectively; the terms for cowrie counting, for example, come entirely from Basden.

A number of plant names are included, which have been identified in several ways. A few were directly recognised on the campus at Ibadan, where many trees are labelled with their botanical names. Others were equated with Yoruba names (both the Madunagu brothers are bilingual in Yoruba), and the botanical names were obtained by looking up the Yoruba names in Abraham 1958. Finally, a list of Igbo names was abstracted from Dalziel, *The useful plants of West Tropical Africa* (1937) by Miss F.N. Okesa. Mr E.I. Madunagu then consulted his mother about these names, correlated with the description of the plants, and some further identifications were obtained in this way.

In 1968 I began a final check through the complete files. I was, however, considerably interrupted by other commitments, and only completed this in the long vacation of 1969. The files were then sent to the Institute of African Studies, where Mr E. Ohaegbu undertook the typing, which he did with exceptional care and scrupulousness. In the meantime, Mr E.I. Madunagu began going through the files in order to produce an English-Onitsha Igbo dictionary, which is now completely compiled but still to be edited. He also proof-read the master-copies as the dictionary was typed; this task was later completed by Mr C.O. Obiora.

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<sup>6</sup> I was not aware at the time of the extent of Thomas's material, or this would have also been included

<sup>7</sup> It had originally been planned to spend part of the long vacation, 1967, in Onitsha to check these words with older people, but this was not possible.

The project was supported first by the Department of Linguistics and Nigerian Languages, University of Ibadan, which gave financial support for the work of Messrs. Mbonu, Okwuosah, and Oradiwe, and gave working space and facilities to all my various assistants; secondly by the West African Linguistic Society, which awarded me two grants for the project, for which I am very grateful; and finally by the Institute of African Studies, University of Ibadan, which gave vacation and part-time employment for part of the period to Mr E.I. Madunagu, and undertook the typing of the manuscript, Mr Charles Umezude drew the illustrations. I am most grateful to all those who supported this project. Finally, I should like to express my warmest appreciation of the work by Messrs. C.N. and E.I. Madunagu; without their co-operation and courage during a very difficult period this dictionary could not have appeared when it did. No one is better aware than myself of the many shortcomings of this work; it is offered to the world as a beginning rather than an achievement, a stimulus rather than an authority

### **3. Onitsha Igbo**

The dialect of both Mr Pearman's MS and of the present form of the dictionary may be described as a generalized form of Onitsha. My own decision to work on Onitsha Igbo was prompted by the fact that while there are some good studies of Central Igbo (e.g. Green and Igwe 1963, Carnochan 1948, Swift 1962, and more recently Emenanjo 1978), there is no modern linguistic study of Onitsha except Emenanjo 1975<sup>8</sup>.1 This is a strange lack when it is considered that Onitsha has been the only serious rival to Central as a candidate for the basis of a standard Igbo; that, in its spoken form, it is quite possible more widely used than Central, since it is the *lingua franca* of the eastern part of Bendel State as well as Anambra State, and is probably the form of Igbo most often learnt, for purposes of trade, by non-Igbos. It has, further, the advantage of simplification in having lost the nasalization and aspiration which are phonologically distinctive in Southern Igbo. No detailed study of Igbo dialects has ever been published, though Thomas (1914b) contains much information which has never been properly analyzed. Ida Ward (1914) made a survey of a limited number of phonological features and verb constructions, but not of lexical items, with a view to recommending the best forms for a standard language. Ubahakwe (1980) includes interesting information.

Probably the best definition of the dialect used here is that we have made the opposite choice to Ward (and Abraham and Welmers) in the following cases:

f	rather than h in words like <b>afia</b>	'market'
l	rather than r in words like <b>mmifi</b>	'water'
n	rather than l in words like <b>unò</b>	'house'
r	rather than h in words like <b>aru</b>	'body'
-go	rather than -la in the perfect form	
-lụ	rather than -rA in the neutral form	

With these differences, of course, go a host of lexical differences. It is hoped that comparison with other dialects will bring these to light. At the same time, it should be realized that not all the words included here are 'pure' Onitsha. Thus **ogè** is a more typically Onitsha word than **mgbè** for 'time'; yet **mgbè** is known - and

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<sup>8</sup> There are, of course, the older and traditionally oriented works by Ganot (1899) and Kelly (1954)

used - by many Onitsha speakers. This is simply a reflection of the fact that speakers from all parts of Igboland mix and communicate with each other and naturally influence each other. This dialect is also a 'Compromise Igbo' - but with a Northern instead of a Southern flavour.

It has already been noted that there are dialect variations within the Onitsha area. A few points about the Onitsha Town dialect may be noted here:

1. The dialect of Onitsha Town (and at least some parts of the Asaba area) has no /gh/ [ɣ]. It is replaced by /y/ before front vowels, /w/ before back vowels. In the dictionary, the more general forms with /gh/ have been used, but the /y/ or /w/ forms have usually been added as variants.
2. In Onitsha Town, /e/ is [e] when combined with /i o u/, but otherwise [i]. It is neutral to the vowel harmony system in that it can occur with both sets of vowels, but belongs to the 'dotted' set in that it selects dotted vowels to harmonize with it:

<b>imē</b>	'to do' (vs. normal <b>imē</b> )
<b>omèlù</b>	'he did' (vs. normal <b>o mèlù</b> )

Furthermore, the sequences i-e, o-e appear in this dialect as ì-e, ò-e: **ife** 'thing' (vs. normal **ife**) **òke** 'rat' (vs. normal **òke**). When it was intended to use the Onitsha Town dialect throughout, these dotted forms were written, but later the more general forms were restored. The dotted forms are sometimes given as variants and occur from time to time in examples. (cf. Williamson 1968 for further details.)

3. A typical phonetic feature of Onitsha Town is the realization of /kw/ as [x<sup>w</sup>]: e.g. [ox<sup>w</sup>u] for /okwu/ 'speech' (occasionally this is carried over into English so that 'quarter' /'kwɔ:tə/ is pronounced [ˈx<sup>w</sup>ɔtə])<sup>9</sup>.

#### **4. Alphabetization and arrangement**

The alphabetical order is as follows:

a b ch d e f g gb gh gw h i ì j k kp kw l m n nw ny ñ o ò p r s sh t u ù w y z

high tone (unmarked), step tone (̄), low tone (˘).

It will be observed that the order here is strictly alphabetical, in that dotted letters follow their undotted counterparts (e.g. ì follows i) and double letters (digraphs) follow single letters (e.g. gb follows g)

Where words are identical except for their tone, the tones are alphabetized as above: e.g.

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<sup>9</sup> Since this section was written, a more detailed study of the phonology of the Onitsha Town dialect has been made by E.N.

Emenanjo (1971)

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<b>akwa</b>	(cry)	or	<b>ezē</b>	(tooth)
<b>akwà</b>	(cloth)		<b>ezè</b>	(king, chief)
<b>àkwa</b>	(egg)			
<b>àkwà</b>	(bed, bridge)			

In phrases and sentences (but never in single entries) the following additional tone marks are used:

^	(high to low falling tone):		
	<b>Afô jùlù m</b>		(I am satisfied)
˘	(step to low falling tone):		
	<b>Aka m̄`kà aka yā</b>		(I am stronger than him)
˘	(rising tone)		
	<b>akǎ à</b>		(Last year)

All words are alphabetized under their initial letter, whether vowel or consonant.

The form of the verb given is the stem; an initial hyphen indicates that the form cannot stand alone as given. Each element of the stem is given with its underlying tone, which will often change in context. Complex verbs are given under their initial element. A verb which occurs only in combinations is cited with a hyphen after it: thus -bì 3. borrow, which can only occur in combinations (**-bìli**, **-binye**). But a verb root which is known only in a single combination is cited with a hyphen between the two elements: **bì-chi** stop; block. A verb which cannot occur without a complement (see section 6) or a suffix is followed by +: **-bù** + indicates that the verb can only be used with an object: **-bù ibù** be stout. A simple gerund (see section 6) is listed immediately after the verb root. Complex gerunds are, where included, listed after the verb they are formed from. Other verbal nouns are included in the list of derivatives in their alphabetical order.

A number of verbs in Igbo are used with an object which corresponds to the subject of an English intransitive verb. Thus **mmilī nà-àgu m̄** I am thirsty (lit. water is-longed-for-by me). In this case, the Igbo subject is enclosed in parentheses, but the translation given is the normal English one: (**mmilī**) **-gu** be thirsty. In many cases an example is added to clarify the correspondence. Where there is more than one word of exactly the same shape, they are distinguished as 1., 2., etc. The part of speech of each headword is given in abbreviated form. See section 6 for definitions of parts of speech. Different but related meanings of the same word are distinguished as A, B, etc. A main entry is followed by two alphabetized lists of some of the more common compounds, derived forms and phrases in which it occurs; the first list consists of the examples in which the main entry is initial, the second of those where it is non-initial. All examples which illustrate the use of a word or phrase are preceded by a colon.

A noun which is used only in a fixed phrase is followed by ‘used in’: e.g.

**aji** 2. used in: **aji iyī** crocodile

A noun with low-high(-high) tones is frequently pronounced high-high(-high) after a high tone verb. Such nouns, however, are normally given in their basic forms, with the understanding that the alternative is possible. Thus **-do àkanya** can be pronounced **-do akanya**. Loanwords have been referred to their source language where possible. The translations of examples are in the main the work of my assistants. I have done

a little editing, but have often preferred to leave a fairly close translation of the Igbo rather than to substitute an idiomatic English phrase which would reflect the Igbo structure less clearly. This may tend to make the dictionary of more use to English speakers studying Igbo than to Igbo speakers studying English. In particular, the flavour of the translation may help to remind an English speaker that not only two languages but two cultures are being compared, and many concepts cannot be easily equated between the two. Many English words are used in Nigeria with a sense rather different from that normally understood by an English speaker from Britain or America. Some of these words are placed in double quotation marks when used in their Nigerian sense.

## **5. Orthography**

### **5.0 General**

The orthography of the dictionary generally conforms with the Official Orthography and the additional recommendations of the Standardization Committee of the SPILC (Society for Promoting Igbo Language and Culture/**Otu Iwelite Asụsụ Na Omenala Igbo**). In a few cases there are minor deviations, the reasons for which are explained

#### **5.1 Alphabet**

The alphabet and its order are identical with those recommended by the Standardization Committee (Vol.1), except that:

- (a) v is not required for Onitsha Igbo
- (b) n as a modified letter has been placed after the digraphs nw, ny, which are based on the unmodified letter n. In this respect the first edition of the dictionary was not in accordance with the principle of strict alphabetization.

The Standardization Committee has recommended that a strictly alphabetical order (a b ch...) be used for dictionaries in accordance with international practice, while the traditional order (a b gb...) may remain in use for other purposes. There is a third method of alphabetizing for dictionaries which should be considered. This is to treat the digraphs not as separate letters, but under their first letter: thus words in gb- will come between words beginning with ga- and words beginning with ge-. This method would definitely be simpler if dictionaries were to be compiled based on Central dialects, where, for instance, not only is k different from kw, but k and kw are also different from kh and kwh.

## 5.2 Double vowels

Vowels have been written double wherever they are heard long in lexical items. This practice differs from the recommendation of the Standardization Committee, because tone is being fully marked. Although it is possible to use the falling tone mark on **nwânyị** (woman) to avoid writing **nwaànyị** with double vowels, it is not possible to use any single tone mark on **nīle/nīne** (all) to represent the high-step sequence correctly. It is also felt that the recommendation of the Standardization Committee is inconsistent in that certain words, such as **àsaà** (seven) are normally written with double vowels.

## 5.3 Syllabic nasal

The syllabic nasal has been marked as follows:

m before labial sounds (p b kp gb m f) and approximants ( w y)  
n before all other sounds

in accordance with the recommendations of the Standardization Committee. Examples:

m **ṁpì** (horn), **mbà** (town), **mkpṁlū** (seed), **ṁgba** (wrestling), **mmā** (goodness), **ṁfe** (lightness), **mwepṁ** (taking out, subtraction), **ṁyò** (sieve)  
n **ṅtu** (nail), **nnwa** (child), **nsi** (poison), **ṅnyàafṁ** (yesterday), **ṅjò** (evil), **ṅṅòmi** (imitation), etc.

## 5.4 Tones

The system of tone-marking introduced by Green and Igwe (1964, 1967a, 1967b, 1970) has been employed, which uses only two tone marks (low and step). Nwachukwu (1983a) proposes using three tone marks (high, low and step) to mark the first tone of each level, and to leave subsequent tones on the same level unmarked. A simplification of this is to use only two tone marks (high and low) to mark the first tone of each level, with a high after a high representing a step, and to leave subsequent tones unmarked; this system was used by Welmers and Welmers (1968a, 1968b) and has been adopted by Nwachukwu (1983b). It would be highly desirable to conduct systematic experiments to decide which of these systems is the easiest for Igbo speakers to learn and apply consistently.

## 5.5 Word division

There is some variation here in practice, and it is not very easy to give consistent principles.

- Pronouns and demonstratives have been written as separate words, except that common assimilated forms with demonstratives (e.g. **ṅkaà** for **ṅke à**) have been allowed
- Hyphens have been used with auxiliaries in accordance with the usage of the Standardization Committee: **nà-àbja** (is/are coming), **gà-àbja** (will come)
- Reduplicated words have been written separately if the elements occur alone: **èdo èdò** (yellow) because of **èdo** (yellow dye); but together if the elements have undergone a sound change: **osìisò**

- (quickly) or cannot occur alone: **ngòngò** (joy). Nwachukwu (1983a) suggests that all reduplicated words should be written together, and this could be justified on the grounds that the reduplicated items often function in different grammatical contexts from the unreduplicated ones
- d. Nominal phrases have generally been written separately: **nnà ochiè** (grandfather), **di jī** (farmer), except for a few very well established compounds which it would be pedantic to separate: **nwannē** (brother), **dikē** (strong person). The Standardization Committee, however, recommends treating all kinship terms and professions formed with di as compounds
  - e. Enclitics are suffixed to verbs but written separately from other words: **bjanu** (please come), **bikō nu** (please!). The Standardization Committee and Nwachukwu 1983a recommend writing them together in all cases

### 5.6 A note on 'y'

In one important respect the writing system used here agrees with the Official orthography and diverges from some linguistic analyses. This is in the use of 'i' or 'i' and not 'y' in words like **ibīa** (to come), **afīa** (market), and **efifīè** (middle of the day). The linguistic analyses referred to either treat by, fy, etc. as single palatalized consonants (Green and Igwe 1963, following Carnochan 1948, Abraham 1967) or as clusters of consonant plus /y/ (Swift and others 1962, Welmers and Welmers 1968b, Carrell 1970). In favour of these treatments is the fact that nouns like **afīa** behave like disyllabic nouns in that they change their tone in the associative construction:

**izù afīa** (market week)  
whereas a trisyllabic noun remains unchanged in this position:  
**unò akwukwò** (school building)

Other considerations, however, weigh against this solution:

1. In verbs, there is alternation between a vowel and a glide. Thus the imperative is pronounced with a vowel:

**bīa** (come!)<sup>10</sup>

whereas the infinitive is pronounced with a glide, as **ibīā**. The alternation can be stated very simply if it is assumed that the underlying form contains a vowel and not a glide, i.e. that **-bīa** is, basically, of CVV structure. In conditions where the two vowels have different tones, both are preserved; but where they are both on the same surface tone (as in the infinitive), the first one loses its syllabicity and is thus reduced to a glide. By writing **bīa** and **ibīā**, we represent the underlying form, from which the infinitive as actually pronounced can be derived by a simple, automatic rule<sup>11</sup>.

2. The gerund is formed by a process involving the reduplication of the initial consonant of the verb root with either I or U<sup>12</sup> (see 6.2.4. below for a fuller description). If therefore, the initial consonant of the root

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<sup>10</sup> The syllable division, to my ear, is clearly bī-a, and not bya-a, as required by the Green-Igwe spelling **byaa**

<sup>11</sup> The same rule is required in the rules for the combination of words; see Emenanjo 1971

<sup>12</sup> I = either i or ī, depending on harmony; similarly,

were a single palatalized consonant, one would expect that the verbal noun of the verb discussed above would be \***òbyìbya**. But what one actually has is **òbìbja** (pronounced, according to the rule, **òbìbja**). This proves that the consonant of the root is not a palatalized consonant. It is not, however, a conclusive argument against the /b/ plus /y/ interpretation, for it can be argued that only the first consonant of a cluster is reduplicated.

3. The palatalized consonant solution draws a parallel with the analysis of kw, gw, etc., as single labialized consonants. But their behaviour is not parallel; thus **ìkwà** (to push) has the imperative **kwàa** (and not \***kùà**) and the gerund **òkwùkwà** (and not \***òkùkwà**). Again, this is not an argument against the cluster interpretation, which does not claim any parallelism

These arguments appear to be conclusive against the palatalized consonant solution, though less so against the cluster solution. Probably the best solution is one in which y is treated as a conditioned variant of either /i/ or /ì/, depending for its realization on its position in the syllable and in relation to the tone pattern. (Cf. the treatment of the English glides as variants of vowels in Jakobson, Fant and Halle 1951<sup>13</sup>) This treatment would allow for the fact, noted above, that nouns like **afia** behave tonally as disyllables. In underlying structure, the noun is V-CIV; but by the time the tone rules apply it is already V-CyV.

## **6. Grammatical sketch**

The study of Igbo grammar has progressed significantly since the first edition of this dictionary; see, for example, Emenanjo (1978), and less accessible but highly significant works such as Emenanjo (1975, 1981), Nwachukwu (1976a, 1976b, 1983b) Ukata (1981), Uwalaka (1981), and Winston (1973). I am also grateful to the above authors, to my students, and to Victor Manfredi, for many stimulating discussions of Igbo grammar over the years. The grammar assumed in this work is a partial synthesis of works such as these, though the actual arrangement is my own.

### **6.1 Parts of speech**

A. Nominals: are all capable of forming a Noun Phrase without any other words in certain circumstances

1. Noun (n.): functions as head of a basic Noun Phrase, and shows associative tone pattern: e.g. **isi ewū** (goat-head): **isi** functions as head, **ewu** shows associative tone change; both are nouns.

2. Pronoun (pron.): replaces a Noun Phrase, or occurs in apposition to a Noun Phrase in a polar question: e.g. **Mụ nà gị, ànyị jèlù afia?** (Did you and I go to market?): **mụ** and **gị** replace names of people, **ànyị** occurs in apposition to **mụ nà gị** in a polar question

Possessives are included under pronouns, for they replace genitive Noun Phrases: e.g. **isi yā** (his/her/its head): **ya** replaces a noun (e.g. **ewu**) and modifies **isi** as a genitive.

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U = u or ụ, O = o or ọ, E = e or a

<sup>13</sup> Jakobson, Roman, C. Gunnar M. Fant, and Morris Halle, 1951. Preliminaries to speech analysis: the distinctive features and their correlates. M.I.T. Press

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3. Interrogative (int.): replaces the Noun Phrase being questioned in a non-polar question: e.g. **ìfì chòlù gịnì?** (What do you want?): **gịnì** replaces a Noun Phrase, as seen in the reply: **Achòlù m̀ isi ewū** (I want goat-head)

4. Numeral (num.): modifies a noun in a basic Noun Phrase, where it shows two contrasting tone patterns: e.g. **unò àtò** (three houses) **unò ātò** (the third house); or stands alone in a reduced Noun Phrase: e.g. **Achòlù m̀ àtò** (I want three)

B. Nominal modifiers: are never capable of forming a Noun Phrase without any other word

5. Adjective (adj.): modifies a noun without showing any associative tone pattern: e.g. **isi ukwu** (big head): **ukwu** does not change its tone

6. Demonstrative (dem.): a deictic word which modifies a noun and causes associative tone pattern on the noun: e.g. **unò à** (this house): **à** causes **unò** to change its tone

7. Quantifier (quant.): a nominal modifier which shows quantity and can be used after a demonstrative: e.g. **unò oma afū nīne** (the whole of that beautiful building)

C. Non-nominal parts of speech

8. Verb (v.): functions primarily as the central part of the Verb Phrase, and takes inflectional prefixes and suffixes: e.g. **Anyị èjego afīa** (We have gone to market): **èjego** is the central (essential) part of the Verb Phrase (**èjego afīa**), and has the inflectional prefix **è-** and suffix **-go**. Participles, infinitives and gerunds are included under verbs. Auxiliary verbs, which must be followed by another verb, are marked (aux. v.)

9. Conjunction (conj.): links words or syntactic structures: e.g. **mụ nà gị** (I and you): **nà** links the two pronouns

10. Preposition (prep.): introduces Noun Phrases in prepositional phrases: e.g. **n'afīa nkwọ** (at/in the Nkwọ market): **n'** (short for **na**) introduces the Noun Phrase **afīa nkwọ**

11. Interjection (int.): an exclamation, not connected syntactically to the rest of the sentence: e.g. **aa** (oh!)

12. Enclitic (enc.): a particle that can follow the subject, the verb, or the complement: e.g. **Gịnì kwa bụ ñke à?** (What else is this?) **Gịnì bụkwà ñke à?** (What else is this?) **Ọnyê bụ ñke à kwà?** (Who else is this?). In the dictionary, enclitics are written joined to verbs but separated from other parts of speech

13. Suffix (suff.): follows and is joined to verbs:

(a) Inflectional suffix (infl. suff.): changes the grammatical form of the verb: e.g. **Fâ jèlù afia** (They went to market): **-lù** indicates that the verb is in the past tense

(b) Extensional suffix (ext. suff.): changes the meaning of the verb by adding some additional meaning: e.g. **Wèta yā** (Bring it): **-ta** adds the meaning of 'towards' to **-wè**, which means 'take'. Following Emenanjo 1978 extensional suffixes have been divided into four types according to the verbal derivatives with which they occur:

Table on verbal derivatives (from Emenanjo 1978 here)

## 6.2 Verbs

### 6.2.1. Types of verbs

Igbo verbs are either:

(a) main verbs: capable of occurring as the only verb in a clause: e.g. **O jèlù ụnò**. (He/she went home) or:

(b) auxiliary verbs: capable of occurring in a clause only in combination with a main verb: e.g. **O nà-èje ụnò**. (He/she is going home)

### 6.2.2. Roots

In Onitsha, monosyllabic verb roots are either H (= high tone verb; high or step in most verb forms) or L (= low tone verb; low in most verb forms)<sup>14</sup>. Most verb roots are free; some, however, are bound, in that they can only be used with another element following them: e.g. **-lọ-** (twist) is a bound root, occurring only in combinations: **-lọgọ** (be bent), **-lọjì** (twist). A few verb roots consist of two syllables, each of which bears its own tone: e.g. **-kène** (greet, thank)

### 6.2.3. Stems

The stem of an Igbo verb is the part that remains when the inflectional affixes are removed: e.g.

<b>jèlù</b> (went):	jè-	stem
	-lù	inflectional suffix
<b>èri</b> (has eaten):	è-	inflectional prefix
	-ri	stem
	-go	inflectional suffix
<b>wètàlù</b> (brought):	wètà-	stem
	-lù	inflectional suffix

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<sup>14</sup> Some Central dialects have a third type, HL (= high-low tone verb, which behaves like a high tone verb in some contexts and like a low tone verb in other contexts)

A stem is either:

- (a) simple: consisting of a single monosyllabic root: e.g. **-li** (eat), **-wè** (take)  
or (b) complex: consisting of one of the following:

Disyllabic

- (i) root + root: e.g. **-tigbu** (beat to death) = **-ti** (beat) + **-gbu** (kill)
- (ii) disyllabic root: e.g. **-kène** (greet, thank)
- (iii) root + extensional suffix: e.g. **-wèta** (bring) = **-wè** (take) + **-ta** (towards)

Trisyllabic

- (iv) root + root + root: e.g. **-wèbìpù** (take out some) = **-wè** (take) + **-bì** (cut) **-pù** ((go)out)
- (v) root + root + extensional suffix: e.g. **-kwupùta** (speak out) = **-kwu** (speak) + **-pù** ((go)out) + **-ta** (towards)
- (vi) disyllabic root + extensional suffix: e.g. **-kènebe** (begin to greet) = **-kène** (greet) + **-be** (inceptive)
- (vii) root + extensional suffix + extensional suffix: e.g. **-kpakòta** (gather together and bring) = **-kpa** (gather) + **-kò** (together) + **-ta** (towards)
- (viii) root + disyllabic extensional suffix: e.g. **-kwerùbe** (shake thoroughly) = **-kwe** (grip) + **-rùbe** (thoroughly, vigorously)
- (ix) root + extensional suffix + root: e.g. **-kpakòbà** (gather together into)

Similar combinations can be made with four or more syllables. Emenanjo (1975:55) gives an example of a stem with nine syllables:

**Merùbesìkenegodulu m̄ kalama à** (Kindly shake this bottle thoroughly for me.)

#### 6.2.4 Verbal derivatives

A verbal derivative is a word which is derived from a verb by a regular process. Some verbal derivatives remain fully verbal (like the participle), others are partly verbal and partly nominal (like the infinitive, which takes an object like a verb but can function as a subject like a noun), others are fully nominal (like the gerund). We here adapt to Onitsha Emenanjo's (1978) classification of seven verbal derivatives derived from simple and complex stems. The basic form of the verb stem is given with the basic (underlying) tone of each syllable, and is preceded by a hyphen to show that this form is an abstraction, not normally pronounceable without modification; it is this basic form which is given in the dictionary entries for verb stems. In verbal derivatives, tone changes take place in the stem as follows:

1. A non-stem-initial high becomes low before low: e.g. **-gbatìpù** → **-gbatìpù** (stretch out)
2. A stem-initial low becomes high before low: e.g. **-wèpù** → **-wepù** (take away)
3. High becomes low after low in the infinitive: e.g. **ìkpàjita** → **ìkpàjità** (break and bring)
4. High becomes step after the infinitive prefix: e.g. **ìkpakòta** → **ìkpākòta** (gather together and bring)

These rules apply in order to complex stems:

Basic form	<b>-yòchapù</b>	(sift out)
	<b>-bèkàpùta</b>	(cut to pieces from)

Rule 1

**-yòchapù**  
**-bèkàpùta**

Rule 2

**-yòchapù**  
**-bakàpùta**

Rule 3

**-ibekàpùtà**

Rule 4

**iyòchapù**  
**ibekàpùtà**

The infinitive is formed by prefixing I- (i.e. harmonizing i- or ì-) to the stem and applying the appropriate tone changes. The participle is formed by prefixing È- (i.e. harmonizing è- or à-) to the stem and applying the appropriate tone changes. The prefix often dissimilates to high before low (cf. tone rule 2). The bound verb complement is formed by prefixing È- to the stem and applying the appropriate tone changes. The prefix does not dissimilate like that of the participle. The gerund is of two kinds:

1. Simple gerund: formed from simple stems by prefixing Ò- (i.e. harmonizing ò- or ò-) and reduplicating the root with a harmonizing close vowel. The reduplicating vowel is I with roots containing I and U with roots containing U; with verb roots containing other vowels, the reduplicating vowel depends on the consonant, thus:

	e	a	o
Labials or labialized velars	U	U	U
gh	I	U	U
Other velars, and n	I	I	U
All other consonants	I	I	I

2. Complex gerund: formed to complex stems by prefixing N- (i.e. homorganic syllabic nasal) and applying the appropriate one changes. The noun agent is formed by prefixing Ò- and applying the appropriate tone changes. The noun agent requires a complement, and the tone pattern between them is the specific construction (see 6.5):

e.g.	<b>òde ākwùkwọ</b>	(writer)
	<b>òje m̀bà</b>	(traveller)

The noun instrument and the noun of result are both formed by prefixing Ñ- to the stem. They differ in meaning and consequently in the verbs to which they can be formed. Both normally take a complement; the noun instrument requires the specific tone pattern and the noun of result the associative tone pattern

Table on verbal derivatives from Emenanjo (1978) here

### **6.2.5 Classification of verbs**

Verbs can be divided into action verbs (AV), which express actions, and stative (expressing states). For a full discussion of stative verbs, see Nwachukwu 1983f. Within the action verbs, there is a small subclass which do not take the open-vowel suffix -E in the imperative, subjunctive, and perfect verb-forms:

e.g.	<b>Nye n̄!</b>	(Give me!)	(no -E suffix)
versus	<b>Lìe yā!</b>	(Eat it!)	(normal -E suffix)

These are referred to as unsuffixing verbs (UV)

Stative verbs also fall into two classes:

- (a) those which take only the open vowel suffix in the above verb forms:

e.g. **Nwèe uchè!** (Have sense!)

These are referred to as non-alternating stative verbs (NSV)

- (b) those which alternate between the open vowel suffix (completive) and the -LU (incompletive) suffix:

<b>Bùe jī!</b>	(Carry yams!)
<b>Bùlu jī!</b>	(Carry yams!)

These are referred to as alternating stative verbs.

### **6.2.6 Verbal categories**

Verb forms differ with respect to the following categories:

- (a) Mood: indicative, sequential, subjunctive, or imperative
- (b) Aspect: Simple or perfect, each subdivided into complete and incomplete with further subdivisions where necessary
- (c) Tense: neutral, emphatic past, future, and unfulfilled
- (d) Seriality: whether the action is single or is part of a series
- (e) Polarity: affirmative or negative

### **6.2.7 Mood**

Mood expresses the status of the action/state as regards its actuality, potentiality or sequence. The recognition of mood as a distinct category in Igbo is due to Winston (1973)

- (a) Indicative (= Winston's Definite): expresses a definite action or state independent of any earlier or later state of the verb. In the affirmative, it has:

in simple forms:

- (i) a floating low tone (the remains of an earlier È-prefix) preceding the verb, which is realized as a fall on the last syllable of the noun (not pronoun) subject if it ends in a high tone
- (ii) low tone throughout the verb, including its suffixes
- (iii) no change of tone in the complement

E.g. **Àdâ rìlì jì** (Ada ate yam)

in the perfect:

- (i) an È- prefix, which becomes step between two high tones by partial assimilation
- (ii) inherent tone on the verb
- (iii) change of tone on the complement

E.g. **Àda ērigo jī** (Ada has eaten yam)

- (b) Sequential (= Winston's General). The mood which expresses an action/state relative to some earlier, later or contrasting action/state. In the affirmative, it has:

- (i) a floating low tone in Onitsha (corresponding to an È-prefix in Central dialects), which is realized as a low tone on a preceding pronoun
- (ii) inherent tone on the verb
- (iii) change of tone on the complement

E.g. **Ìgbè ọ rùsịlị fà, ò wèlụ òfu wèè lie** (When he had finished roasting them, he took one and ate it.)

- (c) Subjunctive. The mood which expresses supposition as opposed to fact, manifested either as intention or as a circumstance of condition or time (Winston 1973). It is found particularly in the hortative construction, introduced by *kà* (Emenanjọ 1978: 196-7) and in the conditional. In the affirmative, it has:

- (i) no prefix
- (ii) inherent tone on the verb
- (iii) change of tone on the complement

E.g. Hortative: **Kà Àda lie nnī** (Let Ada eat food)

Conditional: **Àda kọa jī**,..(If Ada plants yam,..)

(d) Imperative. The mood which expresses commands. In the affirmative, it has:

- (i) no prefix
- (ii) low tone on the first syllable of all verbs, except when followed by a second low tone in a complex stem
- (iii) change of tone on the complement

E.g. **Lie jī** (Eat yam)

### 6.2.8 Aspect and tense in the indicative mood

Tense denotes the time of a situation (i.e. of an action or state), whereas aspect denotes how a situation is spread over time. Most languages express both, but some give more prominence to one or the other in their grammar. In English, tense is more important than aspect. In Igbo, aspect is more important, but tense is also found

#### 6.2.8.1 Simple versus Perfect aspect

In the indicative mood, the simple aspect contrasts with the perfect aspect. The perfect is always marked by -go (Central -IE), whereas the simple is not marked. The perfect aspect indicates the continuing present relevance of a past situation' (Comrie 1976:52), whereas the simple aspect does not so indicate. (Note that Comrie clearly distinguishes the perfect from the perfective, which is what we call completive.)

Alternating      Simple Aspect      Perfect Aspect

Stative **Àdā bù onye isī Àda àbụgo onye isī**

Verbs: (Ada is a leader) (Ada was once a leader.)

**O bù ibu alō**

(He is carrying a heavy lead)

**O bū go ibu alō**

(He once carried heavy load.)

Non-Alternating

**O nwèlụ egō**

(He has money)

**O nwēgo egō**

(He has acquired money.)

Stative Verbs:

**Àdā màlụ mmā**

(Ada is beautiful)

**Àda àmago mmā**

(Ada has become beautiful)

Action Verbs

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<b>Fâ sịlì àsị</b> (They told lies)	<b>Fa àsigo āsị</b> (They have told lies)
<b>Ụzọ lili ji</b> (Ụzọ ate yam)	<b>Ụzọ èligo jī</b> (Ụzọ has eaten yam)

### 6.2.8.2 The Simple Aspects: Progressive versus Non-Progressive

The simple progressive aspect denotes a situation which is either continuous or habitual, while the simple non-progressive indicates a situation without emphasis on its continuity or habituality. The simple non-progressive is subdivided into the incompletive and the completive. The incompletive expresses a situation which is not complete, normally with a stative verb, and is translated into English by a present tense. The completive expresses a situation which is complete, with either an action or a stative verb, and is translated into English by a past tense. The simple incompletive aspect (or simple form) is marked by a zero suffix (O) when it occurs with alternating stative verbs (ASV):

<b>Ọ bụ akwụkwọ</b>	(It is a book)
<b>Fâ bù ibu</b>	(They are carrying loads)

The non-alternating stative verbs (NSV) are marked by the assertive suffix -lụ (Central -rV) when they are in the simple incompletive:

<b>Àdâ màlụ mmā</b>	(Ada is beautiful)
<b>O nwèlụ egō</b>	(He has money/He is rich)

The simple completive aspect (or simple past) is also marked by the assertive suffix -lụ. We have just observed that the NSV take the same assertive suffix in the incompletive; thus, obviously, they cannot also take it to show the completive (or simple past). The ASV and action verbs, however, do take the -lụ to show the completive (past):

ASV: <b>Ọ bụlụ onye isī afọ àtọ</b> (He was the leader for 3 years)
<b>Fâ bụlụ ibu</b> (They carried loads)
Action: <b>Ọ sīlī nni</b> (She cooked food)

The -lụ (-rV) suffix is called assertive by Uwalaka (1981:104) because it 'only affirms what is stated by the verb'; it does not refer to tense, because it translates as a past time with action verbs and ASV, as shown in the example above. All simple non-progressive forms have a low tone pattern throughout the verb form, and the object keeps its inherent tones. The last syllable of the subject usually changes from high to falling (unless it is a dependent pronoun<sup>15</sup>) before the simple non-progressive verb forms. This is as the result of the

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<sup>15</sup> See 6.3.

low tone of an old prefix to this verb form which has been lost in most dialects but survives in the Oloko dialect (Ukata 1981):

Oloko:     **Àdha èrìrì jì**  
Onitsha:  **Àdâ lìlì jì**

The -lù suffix generally assimilates to a wide vowel in the stem by becoming wide:

**gòlù**     →   **gòlù**     (bought)  
**gbùlù**   →   **gbùlù**   (killed)

It assimilates completely to i or ì in the stem by becoming -lì or -lì respectively:

**lìlù**   **lìlì**   (ate)  
**sìlù**   **sìlì**   (said)

The suffix can also be shortened by losing its -l-, in which case the vowel is completely assimilated to the preceding stem vowel:

**lìlì**    **lìlì**    (ate)  
**tàlù**   **tàà**    (chewed)

The resulting long vowel is often shortened, in which case the result is the same as using a zero suffix. The simple progressive aspect is marked by the auxiliary verb -na, which is realized with the low tone pattern of the simple non-progressive nà. It is complemented with the participle (see 6.2.4):

**Ụzọ nà-èlè jī**  
(Ụzọ sells yams)       (Habitual)  
(Ụzọ is selling yams)   (Continuous)

The progressive expresses both habitual and continuous meanings, whereas in some Central dialects these are expressed differently. It is not quite clear whether the suffix -kọ is an inflectional suffix marking the simple progressive aspect or an extensional suffix (see Emenanjo 1978:111):

**Ejèkọ m̀ afịa èjekọ** (I'm on my way to market right now)

There is another form of the progressive, marked by a prefix before -na, which Emenanjo (1978) calls the Progressive Unexpected. It expresses emphasis, surprise, or sarcasm

**Eè!    Ụzọ àna-àzụ afịa!**  
(Oho!   So Ụzọ trades/is trading!)

**Eē!    Mbè àna-àtụ n̄tụ!**  
(Oh!    So Tortoise is playing his pranks!)

### 6.2.8.3 The Perfect aspects: Completive and Incompletive

The most common perfect aspect is the Perfect Completive, which shows that the situation is finished, although (as always with the perfect) its effect continues. The perfect Completive is marked by a prefix E- and a suffix -go (= Open Vowel Suffix -E followed by Perfect -IE in Central dialects). The verb stem keeps its inherent tone. The basic low-tone prefix partly assimilates to high tones both preceding and following by becoming step, and often dissimilates from a following low by becoming high. The object takes modified tones (e.g.

**Ụzọ èligo jī**

(Ụzọ has eaten yam)

**Ànyị èlego yā**

(We have sold it)

**Ànyị àzàgo/azàgo ụnọ**

(We have swept the house)

With the ASV verbs, there is a contrast between the Perfect Completive and the Perfect Incompletive, which shows that a situation has begun and has not yet finished. In Onitsha the Perfect Incompletive is marked by adding the assertive suffix -lụ to -go (Central has -rV assertive preceding -IE):

Completive: **Ụzọ àbụgo onye isī**

(Central: **àbụọla**)

(Ụzọ has been a leader (and no longer is))

Incompletive: **Ụzọ àbụgolu/àbụlụgo onye isī**

(Central: **àbụrụla**)

(Ụzọ has become a leader (and still is))

The contrast between the Perfect Completive and Incompletive has not been found in Onitsha with action verbs. In a few cases it is found with action verbs in Central dialects by omitting the open vowel suffix -E, which gives a completive meaning (Green and Igwe 1963:59, Winston 1973:135-7):

Completive: **Ọ gāala ahīa**

(She has been to market (and come back))

Incompletive: **Ọ gāla ahīa**

(She has gone to market (and not yet come back))

It remains to be investigated whether there are true Perfect Progressive forms in Onitsha. Forms using the progressive auxiliary -na, the suffix -bu, and a harmonizing suffix (or enclitic) -lī have been recorded but are not included in the summary table below:

**Òbi nà-èbubulī jī**

(Obi has been carrying yams)

**Ụzọ nà-ènwebulī egō**

(Ụzọ has been having money)

**Àda nà-azàbuli unò**

(Ada has been sweeping the house)

#### 6.2.8.4 Tense in Igbo

It has frequently been observed that some verb forms in Igbo, especially the simple ones, refer to either present or past time, and this has been used as an argument for saying that tense has little or no importance in Igbo. It appears, however, that tense is required in Igbo syntax in addition to aspect, for the following reasons:

1. All dialects appear to have a suffix which indicates a past time previous to another, or a more emphatic past time than the one denoted by the assertive suffix. This emphatic past suffix is -bu in Onitsha and -rV in Central; Winston (1973:150-1) calls it -rV4, 'past' and distinguishes it from -rV3 'punctual' (here called ássertive'). The Onitsha forms make it clear that Winston's analysis is correct, for -bu corresponds consistently to -rV4 but never to -rV3, which is -lù in Onitsha; compare the following sentences:

#### Action verbs

1. Onitsha: **O sìlì jì** Assertive suffix;  
Central: **O sìrì jì** past meaning (She cooked yam)
2. Onitsha: **O sìbùlù jì** Emphatic past suffix  
Central: **O sìrì jì** plus assertive suffix;  
(She used to cook yams) emphatic/previous past meaning (She cooked yams before)

#### Alternating stative verbs

3. Onitsha: **O bù jì** Zero suffix;  
Central: **O bù jì** present meaning  
(He is carrying yams)
4. Onitsha: **O bùlù jì** Assertive suffix;  
Central: **O bùrù jì** past meaning  
(He carried yams)
5. Onitsha: **O bùbùlù jì** Emphatic past  
Central: **O bùrù jì** suffix plus assertive  
(He used to carry yams) suffix; emphatic or  
(He carried yams before) previous past meaning

#### Non-alternating stative verbs

6. Onitsha: **O nwèlù jì** Assertive suffix;  
Central: **O nwēre jì** present meaning  
(He has yams)

7. Onitsha: **O nwèbùlù jì** Emphatic past suffix  
Central: **O nwēere jì** plus assertive suffix;  
(He had yams) past meaning

Thus -bu is the mark of the emphatic past tense, whereas the forms which are marked by the assertive suffix are said to be in the neutral tense, whose meaning is past or present depending on the type of verb that it combines with.

2. All dialects form a future with an auxiliary verb, usually **-ga**. There seems no reason to call this an aspect when it has a clear time reference, and so all verb forms which contain **-ga** have been called 'future tense'.

3. All dialects have forms with auxiliary verbs that express an 'unfulfilled' meaning. Although it is not common to talk of an 'unfulfilled tense', we can say that it is referring to 'no time'. The stronger reason for grouping it with the tenses, however, is that these unfulfilled forms occur with most of the aspects already set up, just as do the past and future tenses.

We thus have a set of four tenses interacting with the five aspects already set up. This should give twenty different forms, but it is somewhat less, chiefly because the distinction between completive and incompletive aspect is found only in the neutral tense.

#### **6.2.8.5 Neutral tense**

All the forms given under the discussion of aspect are in the neutral tense, and it is therefore not necessary to repeat examples. There is no special mark for the neutral tense; all its verb forms bear the aspect markers. As noted above, it has either present or past meaning

#### **6.2.8.6 Emphatic Past tense**

As noted above, the emphatic past tense in Onitsha is marked by **-bu** suffixed to the neutral form. It gives a more emphatic past sense than the assertive suffix, often with a sense of 'used to, but no longer does' or 'did before something else'.

#### **Simple Emphatic Past**

The Simple Emphatic Past is marked by -bu, which is usually followed by the assertive suffix -lu

<b>O jèbùlù af̄a</b>	(He had gone to market)
<b>O libùlù jì tupù ò lie àgwà</b>	(He ate yam before he ate beans)
<b>Àda b̄ùb̄ù onye is̄i</b>	(Ada was a leader (sometime))

#### **Progressive Emphatic Past**

This is marked by the auxiliary -na plus -bu (plus -lụ)

**Ọ nà-èjebu Òwèrè** (He used to go to Owerri (but no longer does))

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O nà-ènwebu egō (He used to have money (but doesn't any more))

### Perfect Emphatic Past

This is marked by **-bu** added to the perfect form;

Àda ābūbugo onye isī (Ada has been a leader (but no longer is))

### 6.2.8.7 Future tense

The future tense in Onitsha is marked by the auxiliary **-ga**. The variety of future forms in Onitsha was first reported by Emenanjo (1975), from whom most of the following examples are taken:

#### Simple (Non-Progressive) Future

The simple future is formed by the auxiliary **-ga**, with the low tone of the simple non-progressive, followed by the participle. The complement changes its tone;

Ụzọ gà-ègo jī

(Uzo will buy yams)

There is a variation of this tense, corresponding in form to the simple progressive unexpected, which has the meaning of 'immediate future' (Emenanjo 1975):

Ànyị àga-ègo jī

(We are about to buy yams)

#### Simple Progressive Future

This is formed with the two auxiliaries, **-ga** and **-na**

Ànyị gà na-ègo jī

(We will be (habitually) buying yams)

#### Perfect Future

Emenanjo gives a form with **-ga** and **-go**, but not all speakers seem to use it;

Ànyị gà-ègogo jī

(We shall (must) have bought yams)

(We shall have to buy yams)

Those who do not use it replace it with an unfulfilled form (see below)

Ànyị àka-ègogoli jī

### **6.2.8.8 Unfulfilled tense**

The unfulfilled tense in Onitsha is marked with the auxiliary -ka, which is always prefixed by È-, complemented by the participle

#### **Simple (Non-Progressive) Unfulfilled**

The simple unfulfilled has -ka plus the participle. The complement changes its tones;

**Ànyị àka-ègo jī**

(We should buy yams (but haven't done it yet))

#### **Simple Progressive Unfulfilled**

The simple progressive unfulfilled takes the two auxiliaries -ka and -na;

**Ànyị àka na-ègo jī**

(We should (habitually) be buying yams (but are not doing so))

#### **Perfect Unfulfilled**

The perfect unfulfilled is formed with -ka and -go;

**Ànyị àka-ègogo jī**

(We should have bought the yams (before now, but didn't))

Table on summary of aspects and tenses here

### **6.2.9 The Sequential Mood**

The sequential mood is used to express an act

[Here the typing of the introduction ends. The ms. has about another ten pages plus bibliography]

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IGBO DICTIONARY

<b>A.</b>		
<b>a</b>		see <b>e</b>
<b>a-</b>		see <b>e-</b>
<b>a- ... m</b>		see <b>e- ... m</b>
<b>-a/-e/-o/-o</b>	infl. suff.	(-a after a i u; -e after e i u; -o after o; -o after o) completive or open vowel suffix, used with most verbs in the imperative, the subjunctive, and the sequential forms: <b>Lùà oḷū</b> Do the work: <b>Kà ànyị jee</b> Let us go: ... <b>ò wèè nalue ụnọ wèè fụ yā</b> ... and then he got home and found it
<b>à</b>	dem.	this
	<b>ife à</b>	this (thing)
	<b>onye à</b>	this person
	<b>ebe à</b>	this place, here
	<b>etu à</b>	this way
<b>aà, aā</b>	int.	oh! (surprise)
<b>àa</b>	int.	answer to a call, e.g. yes; a low murmuring or exclamation over tragic news or surprise
<b>Àba 1.</b>	n.	Aba:
		<b>Ọ̀bìàgèlì bì n'Àba</b> Ọ̀biageli lives in Aba
<b>àba 2.</b>	n.	flatness; lying flat on the back: <b>Ọ̀ tọ̀gbọ̀lụ̀ àba</b> He lay flat
	<b>-chalụ̀ àba</b>	lie flat on the back: <b>Ọ̀fọ̀ sị̀ mù̀ chàlụ̀ àba</b> Ọ̀fọ̀ asked me to lie flat on my back
	<b>-dìnà n'àba, dìnà àba</b>	sleep on the back
		Idiomatic greeting and response:
		Q. <b>Kèdụ̀ kà eke sì ànya anwū?</b> How are things? (lit. How is the python enjoying the sun?)
		A. <b>Àba nà nkọ</b> Fine (lit. Back and sides)
<b>àba</b>	n.	iron hook for fastening windows or doors or joining a canoe, or used by medicine men, usu. forced into ground
<b>àbàchà</b>	n.	cassava (especially boiled and sliced) (cf. <b>okilì 2.</b> )
<b>àbàda</b>	n.	cloth used mostly by women (Dutch print), also <b>akwā àbàda</b>
<b>abadaba, abasāla</b>	n.	width; breadth; state or quality of being wide or broad
	<b>-dị abadaba</b>	be wide, broad, flat: <b>Wètalụ̀ m̄ nni ñkè m n'ime afele dī abadaba</b> Bring me my own food in a broad flat plate
<b>àbalà</b>	n.	fruit of iroko (used for feeding goats, sheep, etc.): also <b>àbalà ọ̀jì</b>
<b>àbàrà</b>	n.	wateryam ( <i>Dioscorea alata</i> Linn.) (also <b>ji àbàrà</b> )
<b>àbàrà 1.</b>	n.	midnight; night
	<b>ètítí àbàrà</b>	midnight
	<b>(onye) àbàrà dī</b>	bandit (lit. the night is dangerous): <b>Onye àbàrà dī egwù</b>

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	<b>egwù</b>	<b>tibànyèlù n'ụnọ afụ</b> A bandit broke into that house
	<b>òtu àbàni dì egwù</b>	gang of bandits
<b>àbàni 2.</b>	n.	royal sword, double-edged and made of brass, with which the king touches the <b>ozi</b> gong to direct the sounding of the war-drums and leads his soldiers to war (also <b>mmā àbàni</b> )
<b>àbị, àbịi</b>	n.	yam cv. (sausage-shaped)
<b>abịà</b>	n.	music played on <b>igbà ogwè</b> , a tall standing drum, when great warriors die
<b>abō</b>	n.	long basket used for fishing (also <b>ñkàtà abō</b> )
<b>àbọ</b>	n.	plantation
<b>abọsị</b>	n.	shrub whose twigs are used for chewing-sticks and for <b>àkàloògòli</b> figures
<b>àbù</b>	n.	A. plant resembling <b>anā</b> , used for its fibres B. the rope made from it
<b>abukè</b>	n.	wooden vessel used for carrying
<b>abùke</b>	n.	(usu. <b>òkụkụ abùke</b> ) kind of fowl which never grows to a large size but is tough (usually used for sacrifice)
<b>abụ 1.</b>	n.	pus
<b>abụ 2.</b>	n.	cat-like animal that sleeps by day, probably the Two-Spotted Palm Civet or genet
<b>abụ 1.</b>	n.	armpit
	<b>àkpà abụ</b>	boil in armpit
<b>abụ 2.</b>	n.	song; solo
	<b>abụ akwā</b>	A. song (esp Song of Solomon) B. mourning song
	<b>abụ mbido</b>	opening song
	<b>abụ mgbasà</b>	dismissal song
	<b>abụ mmeli</b>	victory song
	<b>abụ nchèta</b>	memorial song
	<b>abụ ochiè</b>	old hymn book
	<b>abụ òtuto</b>	songs of praise
	<b>abụ ofụfụ</b>	new hymn book
	<b>abụ oma</b>	psalm
	<b>-bụ abụ</b>	sing (a solo)
	<b>òkwa àbụ</b>	soloist
<b>àbụa</b>	num.	two (= <b>ìbụa, ìbụọ</b> )
<b>abụba</b>	n.	feather; leaf; fibre
<b>àbụbà</b>	n.	fat
	<b>-ma àbụbà</b>	be fatty, plumpy, fat: <b>Mkpi òkaà màlụ àbụbà</b> This he-goat is fat, or, the meat of this he-goat is fatty
<b>abụbọ</b>	n.	vegetables
	<b>nni abụbọ</b>	food prepared with vegetables
<b>abụbụ</b>	n.	used in:

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	<b>abụbụ akwū</b>	pounded palm nut fibre left after removal of kernels
<b>àbùbù 1.</b>	n.	patches of grass brought down and abandoned by the flood
<b>àbùbù 2.</b>		used in:
	<b>àbùbù jī</b>	cooked yam mashed to feed child or for sacrifice
<b>abụzù</b>	n.	mole-cricket (edible)
<b>àchàlà</b>	n.	generic name for coarse grass or straw, including bamboo ( <i>Oxytenanthera</i> sp.), elephant grass ( <i>Pennisetum purpureum</i> ) and spear-grass ( <i>Imperata cylindrica</i> ).
		<b>òpi àchàlà</b> Peugeot 404
<b>achị</b>	n.	hip-joint
<b>achịcha</b>		see <b>asịsa</b>
<b>àchịchà</b>	n.	A. biscuit; cake;
		B. dried food (prepared by boiling plantain or banana and cutting it up into small bits, after removing the skin, and drying it in sun. In the dry form this is stored in a bag and preserved in <b>ùko</b> till used. It is then measured out like beans and steeped in water for a few minutes, removed and wrapped in balls with leaves and boiled. It is then emptied on to boiled pieces of yam or cocoyam, sometimes with vegetables added, and stirred and rolled thoroughly with other ingredients - pepper, oil, etc. - and served)
<b>Adà 1.</b>	n.	A. a warlike people living to the north of the Ọhafia, who traditionally acted as head-hunting mercenaries to the Nike and the Arụ
		B. a feast, celebrated to commemorate a victory of Onitsha North people over the Ada, in which large numbers of small masquerades throw sticks and stones at people
<b>adà 2., ada</b>	n.	a fall
	<b>-dà adà</b>	fall; fall down (usually of persons ( <b>-dà 1.</b> )
<b>adà akā</b>	n.	ganglion, tumour on arm or hand
<b>àda</b>	n.	eldest daughter; chief woman of family; loosely used for all daughters
	<b>àda èzè</b>	princess
	<b>àda ìbà</b>	daughter of the family; female name
	<b>àda mmā</b>	fine daughter (used to praise a small girl); also female name
	<b>àda nne nnà</b>	paternal aunt
	<b>àda nne nnē</b>	maternal aunt
	<b>àda Ìrì</b>	female palace dwarf associated with <b>Ezē Ìrì</b>
	<b>àda ọrà</b>	daughter of all; female name
	<b>Nwaāda</b>	A. same as <b>àda</b> (for petting)
		B. female name
	<b>umū āda</b>	group of married women who originate from a particular town and, even though they are usually married outside it, influence the affairs, of their home town and particularly the women

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		who marry into it.
<b>àdakā 1.</b>	n.	baboon (also used to abuse someone)
<b>àdakā 2.</b>	n.	(also <b>egbē àdakā</b> ) type of locally-made gun
<b>Àdo</b>	n.	an old name for Onitsha people
	<b>ute Ādo (= ute m̄kpàla)</b>	stiff mat used in burial ceremonies, in roofing, and to make shelters
<b>àdù</b>	n.	bitter kola ( <i>Garcinia kola</i> Heckel)
<b>adù</b>	n.	creeping plant with edible fruit, like potato in appearance
<b>afa</b>	n.	divination; shells of native mango fruit strung together and used by medicine men in divination
	<b>àkpà afā</b>	diviner's bag
	<b>-gba afa</b>	practise divination. This is part of the work of certain native doctors. A collection of various objects is used, including human and animal teeth, cowries, seeds, coins, pieces of bone, seeds of certain plants. This collection is kept in a container. Divination is then carried out by collecting these objects in the hand and throwing them on the floor or table, picking them up and repeating the throwing one or several times more. The diviner then remains silent or mutters some incantation. He stares steadily at the objects for some minutes, then directs his gaze to his client, to whom he tells the revelation of the divination. Before concluding this report he can throw the objects once, twice or more times with the necessary additional revelation. He sometimes takes up some of the objects and gives them special attention. Some diviners tie the objects of divination to a string. The throwing is then done in this form
<b>afā</b>	n.	name; sort; kind
	<b>afā ìgbò i</b>	your Igbo name
	<b>afā ì</b>	your personal name
	<b>afā nnà ì</b>	your father's name, surname
	<b>afā òtutu</b>	name by which someone is called on solemn occasions; praise-name
	<b>afā Oyibo ī</b>	your English name
	<b>-ba afā</b>	give a name
	<b>-fo afā</b>	mention; mention name
	<b>-fota afā</b>	make mention; mention
	<b>-gù afā</b>	name; give a name to
	<b>-kpọ afā</b>	call by name; name
	<b>-malụ afā</b>	be well-known, important:
	<b>A màlụ afā ya</b>	He is well-known
	<b>A mārọ afā ya</b>	No one has heard of him; he is unknown
	<b>-tu afā</b>	extol; salute by title, nickname
	<b>-za afā</b>	bear a name; answer to one's name

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<b>àfaà</b>	n.	title given to chiefs
<b>àfè</b>	n.	dress; clothes; sewn garment; mask
	<b>àfè m̄m̄ọọ</b>	mask of the masquerader; masquerader's cloth
	<b>àfè ọnū</b>	see àfù ọnū
	<b>àfè ụkà</b>	cloth, garment, robe set aside and devoted to wearing to service; Sunday clothes
	<b>àfè ụlā</b>	night-gown
	<b>aka àfè</b>	garment sleeve
	<b>onye àfè ojī</b>	policeman (-woman)
	<b>-wopụ àfè</b>	put off clothes
	<b>-yi àfè</b>	wear cloth
	<b>-yili àfè</b>	put on clothes:
		<b>Yili àfè gị kà ànyị je Ụkà</b> Put on your clothes and let us go to Church
<b>afele</b>	n.	plate; flat dish
	<b>afele nsansa</b>	flat plate
	<b>afele ọwịwa</b>	breakable dish
	<b>afele ụkọlọ</b>	hollow plate
	<b>-gbacha afele</b>	clean the plate (of food)
<b>afịa</b>	n.	market; trade:
		<b>Afịa yā dachighālụ àzụ, màkà nà o nwēro ike izū ego e nyèlụ ya</b> His trade declined because he could not build up his capital
	<b>afịa ọlile</b>	merchandise; commodity
	<b>àtụmafịa</b>	commission to buy in the market; order
	<b>-gba afịa</b>	trade
	<b>-ghọ afịa</b>	suffer loss in trade
	<b>ife afịa</b>	small edible articles bought by women for their children
	<b>izù afịa</b>	market week of four days
	<b>-kpọba afịa</b>	expose, display wares for sale
	<b>-kwalụ afịa</b>	pack and move wares away
	<b>-le afịa ọkshòm</b>	sell wares at an auction
	<b>onye afịa</b>	merchant; customer; trader
	<b>ọmà afịa</b>	centre of market
	<b>ọnụ afịa</b>	price; market price; cost
	<b>-sù afịa</b>	A. flood the market (of excess commodity):
		<b>Azù sùlụ afịa</b> The market is flooded with fish:
		<b>Akpụkpọ ụkwū m zūtalụ n'Àba n'ọnwá gālụ agā sùlụ afịa</b> The shoes I bought from Aba last month were sold at a loss
		B. (fig., of person) be useless:
		<b>I sùlụ afịa</b> You are pretty useless
	<b>-tụ afịa</b>	request someone going to market to help buy something; commission someone to buy something

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	<b>ụnọ afịa</b>	market stall
	<b>-zụ afịa</b>	trade; hold market; buy and sell in market
<b>afịa</b>	n.	grass; sweepings; parings; herb; native medicine prepared with herbs. Used abusively:
		<b>Ọ nà-àgwa ụmụ afịa okwū</b> He is speaking to low-grade people
	<b>afịa ọgwù</b>	herb (for the preparation of native medicine)
	<b>-gbu afịa</b>	clear weeds
	<b>-kpa afịa</b>	collect herbs:
		<b>Onye dibịa nà-èje ikpā afịa</b> The native doctor is going to collect the herbs
<b>afọ</b>	n.	stomach; bowels; belly; abdomen (regarded as the seat of the affections)
	<b>afọ imē</b>	pregnancy (lit. belly of pregnancy)
	<b>afọ njō</b>	unkindness
	<b>afọ nnī</b>	gluttony
	<b>afọ òfùfù</b>	(Biblical) liberality; generosity
	<b>afọ ọbàlà</b>	dysentery
	<b>afọ ọchịchị</b>	diarrhoea
	<b>afọ ọlụlụ</b>	colic; stomach-ache
	<b>afọ ọma</b>	kindness
	<b>afọ ọrà</b>	sacrifice before cultivation
	<b>afọ ọsịsa</b>	dysentery
	<b>afọ ọsùsù, afọ ọzịza</b>	flatulence
	<b>afọ ukwu</b>	gluttony
	<b>afọ ụkwū</b>	calf of leg
	<b>arurụ afọ</b>	intestinal worm, very tiny; pinworm (lit. ants of belly)
	<b>-bu afọ imē</b>	be pregnant (lit. carry pregnant belly):
		<b>Ngọzi bù afọ imē</b> Ngozi is pregnant
	<b>elili afọ</b>	the intestines
	<b>-ju afọ</b>	satisfy:
		<b>Ọ jùlù m afọ</b> It satisfies me.:
		<b>Afọ jùlù m</b> I am satisfied
	<b>-kò afọ</b>	distend abdomen
	<b>-laju afọ</b>	drink to satisfy
	<b>-lụ afọ</b>	have stomach-ache
	<b>ngịlị afọ</b>	intestine; bowels
	<b>-nupụ afọ</b>	A. act as purgative;
		B. have swollen belly
	<b>nwannē afọ</b>	brother or sister of same father and mother; full brother or sister (lit. brother or sister of same womb)
	<b>-nwe afọ ọma</b>	be generous, kind, benevolent
	<b>-nyeju afọ</b>	feed well

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	<b>ogwù afọ</b>	purgative
	<b>-tepùlù afọ</b>	have distended abdomen like that of ascitic or overfed child
	<b>-tepùbè afọ</b>	have a bulging distended abdomen
	<b>-to afọ</b>	have great swollen belly; develop ascites
	<b>uma afọ</b>	enlarged spleen; kind of abdominal disorder in children characterized by swelling of the spleen in the left side of the abdomen. It is felt to be round and hard when pressed. It is wrongly believed by many to be a living thing in the stomach which resembles a crab and walks up and down the stomach
<b>Àfọ</b>	n.	a day in the Igbo four-day week, following Oyè, personified as an alūsi
		<b>Àfọoma</b> name of female person born on <b>Àfọ</b>
		<b>Nwaàfọ</b> name of male person born on <b>Àfọ</b>
<b>Afrịkà</b>	n.	Africa (E.)
<b>afụ 1.</b>	n.	halfpenny (E. halfpenny)
<b>afụ 2.</b>	dem.	that
	<b>àkà afụ</b>	last year; (generally) old times, days of old
	<b>ebe afụ</b>	that place; there:
	<b>Ònyè nọ ebe afụ?</b>	Who is there?
	<b>èkpè afụ</b>	then; at that time
	<b>etu afụ</b>	so; in that manner
	<b>mgbè afụ</b>	then; at that time
	<b>ndị afụ</b>	those (people)
	<b>òfu afụ</b>	that very one
	<b>onye afụ</b>	that person
<b>àfụ</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>àfụ ọnụ, àfè ọnụ</b>	moustache; beard
	<b>-gba àfụ ọnụ</b>	grow beard, moustache
<b>àfụfà</b>	n.	eggplant ( <i>Solanum macrocarpon</i> Linn.) (= <b>anàlà</b> )
<b>afụfụ</b>	n.	trouble; difficulty
	<b>afụfụ nīmụọ</b>	A. punishment in underworld B. very severe punishment or trouble
	<b>afụfụ ùwà</b>	misfortune; ups and downs of life
	<b>-fụ afụfụ</b>	suffer
	<b>-ta afụfụ</b>	suffer; punish; be in suffering, trouble:
	<b>I gà-àta afụfụ</b>	You will suffer
	<b>ùwà afụfụ</b>	world of suffering
<b>afụfụ</b>	n.	any rash caused by perspiration; dermatitis; eczema; urticaria; swollen patches due to sensitivity to some particular food, serum, drug, etc. ( <b>-fụ</b> 1. swell)
<b>agā 1.</b>	n.	adze
<b>agā 2.</b>	n.	large needle for sewing sacks, etc.
<b>àgà 1.</b>	n.	variety of yam

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<b>àgà 2.</b>	n.	barren woman
<b>agàba</b>	n.	A. lion
		B. name of masquerade
<b>agadī</b>	n.	old person
	<b>agadī nwaànyị</b>	old woman
	<b>agadī nwaànyị isi awọ</b>	(lit. an old woman with grey hair) plant used as medicine to see night witches
	<b>agadī nwoke</b>	old man
	<b>-me agadī</b>	be old, decrepit; become old
<b>àgàfù</b>	n.	bandit; expert thief
<b>agàmeèbù</b>	n.	A. false thistle ( <i>Acanthus montanus</i> T. Anders.)
		B. name of a masquerade
<b>àgàna</b>	n.	barbed spear for hunting or fighting
<b>àgidi</b>	n.	maize gruel (Y. <b>àgidi</b> )
<b>agidiḡi</b>	n.	fatness; stoutness; bigness
	<b>-gbà agidiḡi</b>	be fat, plump; have stout build (of human being only)
<b>àgìgò</b>		see <b>àgùgò</b>
<b>agilī isī</b>	n.p.	hair of head
<b>agogo</b>	n.	iron gong for proclamations (cf. Y. <b>agogo</b> ‘bell’)
<b>àgòlò</b>	n.	medicinal plant with reddish seeds
<b>agri</b>	n.	wild Canna ( <i>Canna indica</i> Linn.), seen in Agwụ shrines
<b>agū 1.</b>	n.	leopard
	<b>agū atā</b>	A. jackal-like animal
		B. name of a town (lit. leopard of the wilderness)
	<b>agū iyī</b>	crocodile
	<b>agū oḡbà</b>	leopard which is weaker and less ferocious than the real leopard
	<b>nwa agū</b>	very young leopard
	<b>obi agū</b>	daring, fearless like a leopard; brave
	<b>Ògbu agū</b>	title; holder of <b>Ògbu agū</b> title; name (lit. leopard-killer)
	<b>Ògbà agū</b>	secret night society (using <b>agū oḡbà</b> ); Leopard Society
<b>agū 2.</b>	n.	open grassy country; wilderness
<b>agū</b>	n.	person bearing same name as oneself; namesake (cf. <b>ògbò</b> )
<b>agùba</b>	n.	razor
<b>àgùgò, àgìgò</b>	n.	denial; plea:
		<b>Ènwerọ m àgùgò</b> I have no plea
	<b>-gọ àgùgò</b>	deny:
		<b>Adā m àchọ ụkpa onye nā-agọ àgùgò ife o mēlụ</b> I do not like the company of anybody who denies what he has done ( - <b>gọ</b> 1. deny)
<b>agugụ</b>	n.	festival
<b>Agunyego</b>	n.	name for a child believed an <b>oḡbañje</b> (lit. Are we to count you among our family circle (or are you going to leave us again?))

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<b>Agù</b>	n.	see <b>Agwù</b>
<b>aguū</b>	n.	hunger; desire; eagerness
	<b>(aguū) –gu</b>	be hungry
	<b>aguū mmīli</b>	thirst
	<b>-gu aguū</b>	hunger; desire; long for ( <b>-gu</b> 2. desire)
<b>agbā 1.</b>	n.	title given to chiefs
<b>agbā 2.</b>	n.	tree from which firewood and incense are obtained
<b>àgbà 1.</b>	n.	covenant; appointment
	<b>Àgbà Ochīè</b>	Old Testament
	<b>Àgbà Ọfụū</b>	New Testament
	<b>-kà àgbà</b>	make appointment
<b>àgbà 2.</b>	n.	jaw
	<b>-nwe àgbà</b>	(fig.) have a say in; have influence
<b>àgbà 3.</b>	n.	rheumatism (cf. <b>òkpoòmīli</b> )
<b>àgbadàgba ntị</b>	n.	mumps
<b>Agbàlà 1.</b>	n.	A. the author of fertility, one of the manifestations of Chukwu Òkike, Creator B. male name C. child (usually male) whose pregnancy and delivery was made possible by Agbala
	<b>-do Agbàlà</b>	A. perform routine sacrifice to Agbala B. swear blood-brotherhood; make covenant (between two or more parties) vowing not to do anything to endanger either party's life safety, etc.
	<b>-je Agbàlà</b>	consult the Agbala in Awka, the most famous one
<b>agbàlà 2.</b>	n.	(also <b>agbàlà nwaànyị</b> ) woman of great influence or of strong, stout build
<b>agbàlà 3.</b>	n.	an object about 8' long, made of two long bamboos, with a number of coconut shells fixed between them representing the number of girls the owner was on intimate terms with in his youth
<b>àgbàlà, àgbalà</b>	n.	cow-itch ( <i>Mucuna pruriens</i> Linn.)
<b>àgbàtà 1.</b>	n.	boundary line; border
	<b>àgbàtà obi</b>	neighbourhood; neighbour
	<b>onye àgbàtà obi</b>	neighbour; next-door neighbour:
		<b>Ọnwụkà bù onye àgbàtà obi m</b> Ọnwụkà is my neighbour: Proverb: <b>Àgbàtà obī onyè bù nwa nnē ya</b> A person's neighbour is his brother (or sister)
<b>Àgbàtà 2.</b>	n.	A. a god B. male name
<b>agbè</b>	n.	long, narrow calabash for carrying water or wine; calabash
<b>agbidi</b>	n.	solid, thick palm oil
<b>agbịsị, agbusị</b>	n.	black ant infesting houses, living in holes in mud floors

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<b>agbō</b>	n.	(also <b>agbō ajō ọfīa</b> ) very thick forest, especially that devoted to a god, out of bounds to all except the priests of that particular god
<b>àgbò 1.</b>	n.	growing calabash
<b>àgbò 2.</b>	n.	covering cloth
<b>àgbò 3.</b>	n.	descent; family; lineage; inheritable characteristic of a family:
		<b>Àgbọ̀ Ǹgozì b̀ù àgbọ̀ n̄a-adi nkenke</b> Ngozi's lineage is one of short people
	<b>Àgbòmmā</b>	female name
<b>àgbòghò</b>		see <b>àgbò</b>
<b>agbòlò</b>	n.	slimy substance, e.g. from fish
<b>àgbònò</b>		see <b>ọgbònò</b>
<b>agbọ̀</b>	n.	vomit
	<b>-gbọ̀ agbọ̀</b>	vomit:
		<b>Àda nà-àgbọ̀ agbọ̀</b> Ada is vomiting
	<b>-rù agbọ̀</b>	retch; make to feel nausea; cause nausea
	<b>(-gbọ̀ 1.</b>	vomit; = <b>ọgbugbọ̀</b> )
<b>àgbọ̀, àgbòghò</b>	n.	girl of marriageable age; young girl:
		<b>Roseline b̀ù nwa àgbọ̀</b> Roseline is a young girl
	<b>àgbọ̀b̀ià</b>	girl of marriageable age
	<b>-me àgbòghò</b>	act as or be a young woman
<b>agbụ</b>	n.	A. bonds; a binding
	<b>-fie agbụ</b>	bind; cord
	<b>-ke agbụ</b>	bind:
		<b>O kèlù yà agbụ</b> He bound him
		B. rope used for climbing, made from ngwò fronds
<b>àgbugbọ̀</b>	n.	place where refuse is disposed; dunghill (usually deliberately kept as store of manure for fertilizing land); compost heap; rubbish heap
	<b>àkpa àgbugbọ̀</b>	grub usually found in a decaying compost heap
	<b>-kpo àgbugbọ̀</b>	collect decayed compost for application to crops
<b>agbùlùgada</b>	n.	molar teeth; part of the jaw where they are situated
<b>agbùsì</b>		see <b>agbìsì</b>
<b>agha, aya 1.</b>	n.	war
	<b>-bu agha</b>	fight
	<b>-busò agha</b>	fight or war against; carry war against:
		<b>Ànyị nà-àchọ̀ ibùsò fa agha</b> We are going to carry war against them
	<b>-dọ̀ n'agha</b>	take prisoner in war
	<b>ọdịdọ̀ n'agha</b>	captivity; state of being a prisoner of war
	<b>ife aghā</b>	weapon
	<b>-je agha</b>	go to war; be recruited into war
	<b>ndi aghā</b>	soldiers; warriors

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	-nụ agha	fight war; war
	-nụsò agha	fight or war against
	ọchị agha	A. military officer, leader; commanding officer B. a male name
agha, aya 2.	n.	used in: <b>agha ọghughā</b> changing of state of things for worse
àghalā, àyalā	n.	lawlessness; confusion: <b>Ọjị nà-àbịa ebe à ịkpā àghalā</b> Ọjị is coming here to cause confusion
	-gba àghalā	riot; be disorderly; be rascally
	-kpọ àghalā	cause confusion, riot, tumult
	onye āghala	lawless person
aghùghò, awùwò	n.	guile; deceitfulness; cunning; double-dealing
	-ghò aghùghò	be tricky, cunning, fond of setting persons against one another (such activity usually being done underground); carry on double-dealing: <b>Èmeka āna aghòka aghùghò.</b> Emeka is very fond of double-dealing
	-pụ ala aghùghò	pretend to be mad (in order to cheat or trick)
agwa, agwā	n.	homesickness; nostalgia
	(agwa) –ma	miss: <b>Agwa enyi m nwokē nọ n'Òbòdò Oyibo nà-àma m̄</b> I miss my friend who is in England (i.e. I feel his absence)
àgwà 1.	n.	beans; Lima bean ( <i>Phaseolus lunatus</i> Linn.)
	àgwà ọcha	cowpea ( <i>Vigna unguiculata</i> Walp.)
	ifùlịfù àgwà	pod of beans
àgwà 2.	n.	colour
	-tù àgwà	be spotted, variegated in colour: <b>Akwụkwọ ñkaà tịlụ àgwà ọcha nà èdò</b> This leaf is coloured white and yellow: <b>Nkịtā m̄ tịlụ àgwà kà agụ</b> My dog is spotted like a leopard
àgwà 3.	n.	manners; behaviour: <b>Àgwà ya adịsịrọ mmā</b> His manners leave something to be desired
	àgwà ochiè	old custom
	-kpa àgwà	behave (usually badly)
	-kpa àgwà ọjọ	behave badly
agwọ	n.	snake (generic)
agwọ	n.	A. raffia B. raffia dancing-skirt used by masquerades
Agwù, Agù	n.	an <b>alūsị</b> , or class of <b>alūsị</b> , of ambivalent character, the spirit of <b>afa</b> divination. Agwù possesses those who are called to serve as <b>ndị dibịà</b> , the signs of a vocation being absent-mindedness, disorientation, and the like:

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		<b>Ndị nā-eme Agwù kà Agwù nà-àkpa</b> It is those who minister to Agwù that Agwù possesses
	<b>(Agwù) –kpa</b>	be possessed by Agwù; be mildly eccentric or mentally deranged:
		<b>Agwù nà-àkpa Okaafọ; ònyê mà mà ò mego ife anarọ ème ēme?</b> Okaafọ is disturbed in his mind; who knows if he has committed an abomination?
	<b>-lu Agwù</b>	perform the preliminary sacrifice before being initiated into <b>Agwù</b>
	<b>nne Agwù</b>	figure to the right of <b>Agwù</b>
	<b>nwa Agwù</b>	figure to the left of <b>Agwù</b>
	<b>ùdènè Agwù</b>	vulture associated with Agwù, an image of which is made
<b>àhaà!</b>	int.	aha! (surprise)
<b>ajā</b>	n.	earth; trodden clay; building mud; sand
	<b>Ajaàna</b>	see <b>Ànị</b>
	<b>aja idèi</b>	heap of sand collected by flood after rainfall
	<b>aja ñgwe</b>	wall
	<b>aja òdido</b>	wall
	<b>aja ubòm</b>	white sand, got from river, used in building
	<b>aja ūke</b>	red soil
	<b>aja ụpà</b>	red clay used for building in upland areas (cf. <b>ụlọ</b> )
	<b>-do ajā</b>	build a wall
	<b>-gbu aja ụnọ</b>	build walls of mud building
	<b>nwa ezè alā aja</b>	instep of foot (lit. the king's baby never licks the sand)
	<b>-te ajā</b>	rub, smoothe, wet wall; paint wall
	<b>-tibo ajā</b>	break piece of wall of with blow; remove part of wall with blow
	<b>ụwà aja āja</b>	troublesome world; world of trials and tribulations (lit. world of sands; any food or beautiful thing, once sand is spilt into it, is fouled)
<b>ajà</b>	n.	cymbal
<b>ajà 1.</b>	n.	sacrifice, particularly the joyless sacrifice offered to pacify or drive out evil spirits
	<b>àkàlògòli, ajọ mmụọ, ekweñsu</b>	sometimes, more generally, any sacrifice
	<b>-chụ ajà</b>	offer joyless sacrifice to drive out evil spirits
	<b>-do ajà</b>	deposit joyless sacrifice
	<b>ụgbọ ajà</b>	roughly-woven basket containing joyless sacrifice
<b>ajà 2.</b>		Nile Perch, the largest fish in the area ( <i>Lates niloticus</i> )
	<b>nkọlọ ajà</b>	smaller sized <b>ajà</b>
<b>ajàdù</b>	n.	widower; widow
	<b>ajàdù nwaànyị</b>	widow
	<b>ajàdu nwokè,</b>	widower

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	<b>àjàdu nwoke</b>	
<b>aji 1.</b>	n.	hair of humans or animals (excluding hair of head and eyelashes, which are known as <b>ntùtù (isi)</b> and <b>ntùtù anyā</b> respectively)
	<b>-kpàcha aji</b>	crop, shave, cut hair
	<b>-kpàcha aji anū</b>	crop, cut hair of animal
<b>aji 2.</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>aji iyī</b>	crocodile
<b>aji 1.</b>	n.	(also <b>akwà aji</b> ) a kind of native woven cloth, rough, coarse and thick
<b>aji 2.</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>aji enyī</b>	severe dysmenorrhoea (painful menstruation) which occurs mostly in young women; in severe cases leaves the patient prostrate, and can be disabling
<b>aji</b>	n.	shortened form of <b>aji iyī</b> crocodile
<b>ajilija 1.</b>	n.	sweat; perspiration
	<b>-gba ajilija</b>	perspire
<b>ajilija 2.</b>	n.	A. smooth pebble
		B. (fig.) strong and wiry:
		<b>Ọ bụ ajilija mmadụ/Ọ dī ajilija n'anya</b> He is strong and wiry
<b>ajō</b>	a.	bad
	<b>ajō arụ</b>	bad luck
	<b>ajō ife</b>	crime, including abomination and defilement
	<b>ajō isi</b>	back luck
	<b>ajō mmụō</b>	bad spirit
	<b>ajō oyi</b>	rheumatism
	<b>ajō ọfia</b>	see under <b>ọfia</b>
	<b>ajō ọlụ</b>	very, exceedingly, hard:
	<b>Ọ dī ajō ọlụ</b>	It is very hard
	<b>ajō ọnòdù</b>	bad position or condition
	<b>ajō ọnụ</b>	bad speech; foul-mouthedness
	<b>ajō ọyà</b>	malignant disease
	<b>ajō mmadù</b>	wicked person:
		<b>Ànyị àmalugo nà Ọbịàgèli abūrọ ajō mmadù</b> We know that Ọbịàgèli is not a wicked person
	<b>ajō uchè</b>	bad plan
	<b>-lụ ajō ọlụ</b>	do work badly
<b>aju</b>	n.	headpad
	<b>aju ụtabà</b>	roll of tobacco
<b>ajù 1.</b>	n.	dizziness
	<b>(ajù) –bu</b>	be dizzy:
	<b>Ajù nà-èbu mī</b>	I am dizzy

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	<b>-bu ajù</b>	cause dizziness:
		<b>Ọgwù m n̄l̄l̄ n'ùtùtù à nà-èbu m̄ ajù</b> The medicine I drank this morning is making me dizzy
	<b>-chụ ajù</b>	be giddy; feel giddy
<b>ajù 2.</b>	n.	tall coarse grass used for thatching
<b>ajùjù</b>	n.	question
	<b>-jù ajùjù</b>	ask a question ( <b>-jù</b> 1. ask)
<b>aka 1.</b>	n.	arm; hand; foreleg; handle; part; portion
	<b>aka àfè</b>	sleeve of garment
	<b>aka āzụ</b>	bribery (lit. back-hand):
		<b>Ọ nà-àchọ ilī aka āzụ</b> He wants to take a bribe
	<b>aka ebē</b>	A. witness; surety:
		<b>Ọ bụ onye aka ebē m</b> He is my witness
		B. pledge:
		<b>Kà ife à nòdụ n'aka ebē</b> Let this (thing) stand as a pledge
	<b>aka èkpè</b>	left hand
	<b>aka ezē</b>	toothache
	<b>aka ikē</b>	A. stinginess
		B. rigid discipline
		C. force; violence
	<b>aka ikeṅgà</b>	right hand
	<b>aka izizē</b>	<<shaky hand>> (e.g. some people cannot bear to inflict injury on other even in treatment, as in incision of abscess, injection, etc.)
	<b>(aka) –ka āka</b>	be stronger than (lit. hand to be greater than hand):
	<b>Aka m̄`kà aka yā</b>	I am stronger than he
	<b>akâ mèlù</b>	illicit gin (lit. made by hand)
	<b>aka mkpà</b>	one's very own
	<b>aka n̄chìchā</b>	hand with white patches (due to depigmentation)
	<b>aka n̄gwe</b>	stone or wooden pestle for pepper, egusi, herbs, etc.
	<b>aka ñkà</b>	artistically inclined, talented
	<b>aka nkō</b>	handy; quick-handed
	<b>aka nlō</b>	gentleness
	<b>aka nnī</b>	right hand
	<b>aka ntadide</b>	stinginess
	<b>aka n̄tùtù</b>	pilfering; light fingers:
		<b>Ọ bụ onye aka ntùtù</b> He is light-fingered
	<b>aka odō</b>	wooden pestle for yam pounding
	<b>aka òkwute</b>	stone for grinding corn
	<b>akàlà akā</b>	lines on the hand; destiny
	<b>akpù akā</b>	biceps
	<b>amà akā</b>	span (of thumb and forefinger)
	<b>ànì ogwē akā</b>	forearm

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	<b>àzụ akā</b>	(fig.) hypocrisy (lit. back of hand):
		<b>Ọ nà-èzi ānyị àzụ akā</b> He is being hypocritical with us. (lit. He is showing us the back of the hand)
	<b>-bìkwàsị aka</b>	lay hands upon
	<b>-bìkwàsị aka n'isi</b>	confirm (in church confirmation)
	<b>-bìtụ aka</b>	take hold of, grasp, press with hand lightly (e.g. as when feeling the temperature of a person with the hand)
	<b>-chịni aka</b>	A. lift up hands
		B. take the hands off; desist from
	<b>-chịnita aka</b>	hold up the hands
	<b>-dà aka</b>	lay hands on
	<b>-dị n'aka</b>	be responsible
	<b>-du aka</b>	help
	<b>-dụ aka</b>	poke
	<b>éfeli akā</b>	withered hand
	<b>-fe aka</b>	beckon
	<b>-gado aka</b>	hold someone responsible
	<b>-gịgàdo aka</b>	catch hold of lightly
	<b>-gba aka</b>	A. snap fingers to show interest
		B. be empty-handed:
		<b>Agà m̀ àgba akā je be ezè</b> I shall go to the King's house empty-handed
	<b>-gba aka nwā</b>	be childless
	<b>-gba aka ọkpọrọ</b>	be empty-handed
	<b>-gba aka ọlụ</b>	be unemployed
	<b>ikili akā</b>	elbow
	<b>iru akā</b>	forearm
	<b>isi akā</b>	thumb
	<b>-jì aka</b>	be sure; hope:
		<b>Ì jì aka nà Nwaàmàlùbịa gà-àbịa taà? Ee, eji m̀ aka nà ọ gà-àbịa taà</b> Are you sure Nwaamalubia will come today? Yes, I am sure she will come today:
		<b>Eji m̀ aka nà Chukwu gà-ènyelụ ānyị aka</b> I am hopeful that God will help us
	<b>-jikọ aka</b>	join hands in doing something, esp. in marriage
	<b>-jipụ aka</b>	be disappointed
	<b>-ju aka</b>	be plentiful
	<b>-kù n'aka</b>	nurse; hold in the arms
	<b>-kụ aka</b>	clap hands
	<b>-kụpụ aka</b>	fail; give up
	<b>-kpukpụ aka</b>	motion with hands for silence
	<b>-kwà aka</b>	push; urge; drive
	<b>-kwe n'aka</b>	shake hands

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	<b>-kwedo aka</b>	lay hold of
	<b>-kwọ aka</b>	wash the hands
	<b>-kwukwù aka</b>	clench, close the hand
	<b>nkwukwù akā</b>	fist
	<b>-kwụkọ aka</b>	rub the hands together in supplication
	<b>-lu aka</b>	receive; reach
	<b>-malụ aka</b>	be friendly; be familiar with
	<b>mbè aka nnī</b>	handful of food (e.g. fufu)
	<b>-me aka n̄tụtù</b>	be fond of pilfering, picking and stealing
	<b>-metụ aka</b>	touch lightly
	<b>mgbà akā, mgba akā</b>	ring
	<b>mkpà akā</b>	biceps
	<b>m̄kpà n'aka</b>	walking-stick; staff
	<b>m̄kpịsị akā</b>	finger
	<b>ñju āka</b>	handful
	<b>ñkù akā</b>	elbow
	<b>-nu aka</b>	push
	<b>-nye aka</b>	help; assist; give a helping hand
	<b>nnweju akā</b>	sufficiency; enough
	<b>ọbù akā</b>	palm of hand
	<b>ọchịchị aka ikē</b>	tyranny
	<b>ọdù akā</b>	little finger
	<b>ọgwè akā</b>	arm
	<b>ọgwù akā</b>	whitlow (on the finger or hand)
	<b>ọtụtù akā</b>	arm's length
	<b>-sà aka</b>	open the hand
	<b>-ti aka</b>	strike, beat, with hand
	<b>-tinye aka na nni</b>	dine; have meal; dine with (in invitation to a friend present during a meal)
	<b>-tị aka</b>	stretch hands, fingers; crack the knuckles
	<b>-tụkpò aka</b>	clasp
	<b>-tụtù aka (n̄tụtù)</b>	pilfer; pick and steal
	<b>umù akā</b>	(young) children; babes in arms
	<b>-wèni aka</b>	take hand from; raise hand; abandon; leave alone
	<b>-wèni aka enū</b>	raise hand up
	<b>-wèpù aka</b>	take hands off (e.g. a matter)
	<b>-zo aka</b>	point at; point with the hand
<b>aka 2.</b>	<b>n.</b>	length; distance
	<b>-bitè aka</b>	A. live far away
		B. live for long
	<b>-butè aka</b>	carry to a great distance
	<b>-gatè/jetè aka</b>	go far away

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	<b>-tè aka</b>	be distant, far, remote; be long (in time)
<b>akà</b>	n.	kind of bead worn round neck; necklace; bead worn on wrist by renowned men
<b>àkà 1.</b>	n.	dwarf; midget (cf. <b>àkàkpò</b> )
	<b>àka Òrì</b>	male palace dwarf associated with <b>Ezè Òrì</b>
<b>àkà 2., òkà</b>	n.	jigger; animal tick
	<b>àkà nwa òtùgbu</b>	insect seen on unscrubbed mud floors
<b>àkà 3.</b>	n.	year
	<b>àkǎ à, àkà afù</b>	last year; old times; days of old
<b>akàbò</b>	n.	pangolin, whose skin is used for medicine
<b>àkàjè</b>	n.	mockery; humiliation
	<b>-me àkàjè</b>	humiliate; disgrace:
		<b>Ọ bụlụ nà nwokè afù àbịazie ebe à òzọ ànyị gá-ème yá àkàjè</b> If that man dares come here again we shall humiliate him
<b>àkàkpò</b>	n.	person (usu. child) of stunted growth; underdeveloped person (usu. child or young person); dwarf (cf. <b>àkà 1.</b> )
	<b>-dà àkàkpò</b>	be stunted in growth
	<b>nwa àkàkpò</b>	dwarf; stunted person
	<b>-sù àkàkpò</b>	be stunted in growth
<b>akàlà</b>	n.	sign; mark; cut; footprint
	<b>-kà akàlà</b>	draw a line
	<b>akàlà akā</b>	lines on the hand; destiny
	<b>akàlà ọkwā</b>	insignia of office
<b>àkàrà, àkàrà</b>	n.	cake made of beans (Y. <b>àkàrà</b> )
<b>àkàloògòlì</b>	n.	A. spirits of the dead of worthless people (see <b>mmụọ</b> ):
		<b>Ndị àkàloògòlì jì yà aka</b> He is possessed by the spirits of worthless people
		B. unambitious, easy-going, prodigal person
<b>àkàmù</b>	n.	guinea corn gruel; hot pap (? Hausa)
	<b>-gbe àkàmù</b>	mix, prepare liquid pap
<b>àkanwụ</b>	n.	potash (H. <b>kanwaa</b> )
<b>àkanya, àkanyị</b>	n.	thatching mats made of <b>ngwò</b> leaves
	<b>-do àkanya</b>	make thatch
	<b>-tụ àkanya</b>	thatch roof; build thatch-roofed house
	<b>-tụ ụnọ akanya</b>	build thatch-roofed house
<b>àkàrà</b>		see <b>akàlà</b>
<b>àkàsị</b>	n.	common type of cocoyam (cf. <b>edè</b> )
<b>àkàtaàkà</b>	n.	masquerade with a large head
<b>àkàtàkpo</b>	n.	great person (used as a praise-name:
		<b>Ọ bụ àkàtàkpo mmadụ</b> He is a great person
<b>àkèle</b>	n.	frog whose cry is a sign of the annual flood of the Niger
<b>akịlịka</b>	n.	dry grass; grass for thatching; dry palm fronds

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	<b>-tụ (unò) akịlịka</b>	build grass-roofed house
<b>àkìkà 1.</b>	n.	termite
<b>àkìkà 2.</b>	n.	pattern of spots
	<b>-tù àkìkà</b>	be spotted
<b>akịkọ</b>		see <b>akụkọ</b>
<b>akịlịkọ</b>	n.	A. peeling or scraping of roasted yam; food burnt in cooking
		B. dry yam plant (external stem which looks like rope and which when twined into a bundle resembles a sponge, sometimes used for hard scrubbing)
<b>àkọ 1.</b>	n.	sense
	<b>àkọ nà uchè</b>	intelligence; mind
	<b>-nwe àkọ</b>	be intelligent
	<b>-nwe àkọ nà uchè</b>	be sensible, intelligent:
		<b>Nwaàmàlùbịa nwèlù nnukwu àkọ nà uchè</b> Nwaamalùbịa is very intelligent (or sensible)
<b>àkọ 2.</b>	n.	food prepared from ground maize for feasts
<b>àkọlọ</b>	n.	dry (land)
<b>àkọlọ</b>		see <b>àkụlọ</b>
<b>akọm, akụm</b>	n.	fever; malaria; jaundice (cf. <b>ìbà</b> )
<b>àkọmọonū</b>	n.	abuse; vituperation
<b>akūlu</b>	n.	plant with tiny thorns which yields strings, used to tie up seed-yams or to make <b>àkwali</b> B.
<b>àkùpè</b>	n.	fan
	<b>-kù àkùpè</b>	fan:
		<b>Fa nà-ekù mmụọ fa àkùpè</b> They are fanning their masquerade
<b>akụ 1.</b>	n.	palm kernel
	<b>akụ mmili igwē</b>	hail
	<b>akụ oyibo</b>	coconut
	<b>akụ ùtùtọlọ</b>	kernels of unripe palm fruits (usually white)
	<b>ichèlè akū</b>	shells of palm kernels
	<b>-kpa akū</b>	A. search for palm kernels at the farm (usually of children)
		B. play a board game like draughts
	<b>m̀kpa akū</b>	the search for kernels
	<b>m̀kpulụ akū</b>	palm kernel
	<b>-ta akū</b>	be dried, without juice, as of some fruits and tubers; non-succulent
	<b>ùde akū</b>	palm kernel oil
<b>akụ 2.</b>	n.	pubic hair
	<b>-gba akū</b>	grow pubic hair
<b>àkụ</b>	n.	arrow
	<b>àkpa àkụ</b>	quiver
<b>àkụ 1.</b>	n.	wealth; riches

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	-li àkù	inherit wealth
	òli àkù	(loved) wife; heir; inheritor
	-kpata àkù	acquire wealth
	unō àkù	bank; departmental store; trading post
àkù 2.	n.	winged termite (edible)
akukọ, akikọ	n.	A. story (in general)
	-kọ akukọ	tell a story; give news
	akukọ irò	fable; myth
		B. true narrative; history (as opposed to akukọ irò)
akùkù	n.	side; part; locality
	n'akùkù	beside
àkùkù	n.	slang
	àkùkù ọfụfụ	new piece of slang
	-kù àkùkù	say slang word
àkùlọ, àkọlọ	n.	plant ( <i>Selaginella</i> )
akùm		see <b>akòm</b>
akpà	n.	strip iron used to strengthen a mud building and join timbers
àkpa 1.	n.	grub such as found in compost heap or decaying palm tree
	àkpa āgbụgbọ	grub usually found in a decaying compost heap
	àkpa nkwū	grub found on palm tree and in decaying palm tree trunk (lit. palm tree grub)
àkpa 2.	n.	living or dead palm fronds; long broom prepared from palm fronds, used for sweeping outside
	àkpa nkwū	palm fronds; long broom of palm fronds
	oke ākpa	long broom of palm fronds
àkpa 1.	n.	bag; sack; container
	àkpa abụ	boil in armpit
	àkpa afā	diviner's bag
	àkpa ākụ	quiver
	àkpa egō	A. purse
		B. 24,000 cowries (= 20 akwà)
		C. a hundred pounds
	àkpàkwùlù	stomach
	àkpà nnwā	womb; uterus
	àkpà nnwammīli	bladder
	àkpà ọjī	pod of kolanut
	àkpà uchè	mind; memory
	àkpà ụkwalà	asthma
àkpà 2.	n.	nest (of bees or wasps)
	àkpà anwū	bees' nest
	àkpà èbù	wasps' nest
àkpaka	n.	used in:
	àkpaka ụzū	log of wood on which the blacksmith's anvil is set. It is buried

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		in the ground with raffia fibres forming the base so that the log of wood jumps when the iron is hit by the blacksmith. This lightens the jarring of the hammer on the blacksmith's hand
<b>akpàlàtà</b>	n.	long bamboo frame for carrying load; stretcher for sick person
<b>akpàlataā</b>	n.	tree whose seed is used in making soup ( <i>Afzelia africana</i> )
<b>àkpammānụ</b>	n.	yellow; brown
<b>àkpanā</b>	n.	dung of fowls and birds
<b>àkpànị</b>	n.	used in: <b>-tụ àkpànị</b> be bellicose, pugnacious
<b>àkpàràjà</b>	n.	(fig.) someone who can behave badly because he is protected at a higher level
<b>akpata</b>	n.	shelf for storing
<b>akpàtì</b>	n.	box
	<b>akpàtì ozū</b>	coffin
<b>àkpele</b>	n.	trumpet; horn
<b>akpị</b>	n.	scorpion (cf. <b>òdogwu òzàlà</b> )
<b>àkpị</b>	n.	tick; bedbug
<b>àkpịlị</b>	n.	A. throat
	<b>(àkpịlị) –gụ</b>	lose voice (as a result of excessive straining of the voice from long speech or of a cold):
		<b>Àkpịlị gụlụ m</b> I have lost my voice
	<b>amāafja òtùtọ</b> <b>àkpịlị</b>	sore throat
	<b>-gụ àkpịlị</b>	make to lose voice:
		<b>Ụkwalà gụlụ m àkpịlị</b> A cough has taken away my voice
	<b>òpu àkpịlị</b>	goitre
		B. desire; greed; lust
	<b>àkpịlị ìkpọ nkụ</b>	intense thirst
	<b>-dọ àkpịlị</b>	long after
	<b>-to àkpịlị</b>	delight; appeal to; also specifically used to refer to practice by some children who gaze steadily at person eating or holding eatable thing which greatly appeals to them
<b>akpịlịkpā</b>	n.	scale of fish
<b>akpo</b>	n.	round; number of times
	<b>sọ òfu akpō</b>	once only; once for all
<b>àkpo</b>	n.	soft palate; (more generally) roof of the mouth
<b>akpu 1.</b>	n.	cassava; cassava starch; fufu (raw and pounded)
	<b>akpu àpàlàpà,</b> <b>àpịlàpị</b>	raw fufu (sieved and ready for cooking. Usually sold in this form in the market, where it is rolled into balls and retailed in small amounts)
	<b>akpu òkòlọ</b>	shredded cassava; raw or pounded fufu; archaic name loosely used for cassava generally
	<b>-gbunye akpu</b>	steep, soak cassava in water

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	<b>-kwọ akpụ</b>	grate cassava; make gari
	<b>ọdọ akpū</b>	cassava, raw fufu stalls – a section of the market where cassava, raw fufu, is displayed for sale
<b>akpụ 2.</b>	n.	cottonwood; silk cotton tree ( <i>Ceiba pentandra</i> (Linn.) Gaertn.), found at Agwù shrine
	<b>òwu akpū</b>	kapok
	<b>ùlume akpū</b>	kapok
<b>akpụ</b>	n.	knot; lump; cyst; hump (cf. <b>ọkpụ</b> )
	<b>akpụ akā</b>	biceps
	<b>akpū jī, akpū jī</b>	2 <sup>nd</sup> yam for replanting. At the beginning of yam harvest, the first yams harvested are not quite as firm as those harvested at the end, so some early harvested yams when dug up are not completely rooted out from the soil; the tuber is carefully cut leaving the very tip of the head and the roots in the soil. These are properly covered back in the soil. By the end of the yam harvest these are harvested together with the remaining yams. By this time the small piece of the yam left with the tip of the head of the yam in the soil has grown more yam
	<b>akpụ onū</b>	goitre
	<b>akpụ ụkwū</b>	thigh muscle
	<b>-wụ akpụ</b>	extract, excise tumour
<b>akpụkpa</b>	n.	crawcraw
	<b>(akpụkpa) –ta</b>	attack (of crawcraw):
		<b>Akpụkpa nà-àta Azụbūọgụ</b> Azụbūọgụ has crawcraw
	<b>-ta akpụkpa</b>	cause crawcraw:
		<b>Nnu ọchànjà nà-àta akpụkpa</b> Ọchanja salt causes crawcraw
<b>akpụkpọ</b>	n.	skin; leather; hide
	<b>akpụkpọ ụkwū</b>	boot; shoe; sandal
	<b>-gba akpụkpọ</b>	flay
	<b>-yi akpụkpọ ụkwū</b>	wear shoes
<b>akpụkpụ</b>	n.	crumbs (of pounded food)
		Proverb: <b>Akpụkpụ ikwè ka nne nnī, ònye nwē nni ebulukwọ nnī ya</b> (Lit. If crumbs of pounded food tend to be larger than the main food, the owner of the food will take back his food [in annoyance, discontinuing the pounding])
<b>akpùlụ</b>	n.	droppings, dung, of animals (the kind that is rolled in small balls, made especially by goats)
<b>akpùlụ</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>akpùlụ ekwē</b>	unsplit cane
<b>akwa</b>	n.	cry; weeping
	<b>akwa àlịlị</b>	weeping over personal tragedy or misfortune, e.g. death of one's dear one; unnatural misfortune, e.g. thrashing by one's child or lover:
		<b>Onye m bù n'obi àrapụgo m wèlụ naba, akwa àlịlị ègbue</b>

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		<b>m̄</b> My sweetheart has left me and died, I am dying of a broken heart
	<b>akwa nnī</b>	greediness; lack of hospitality (lit. crying for food)
	<b>àkwamozu</b>	mourning; keeping burial customs
	<b>abụ akwā</b>	A. song (especially Song of Solomon)
		B. mourning song
	<b>-be akwa</b>	cry
	<b>-chị akwa</b>	cry very much, sob (harder than <b>-kwa akwa</b> )
	<b>ọchịchị akwā</b>	hard sobbing
	<b>-gò akwa</b>	bewail; lament
	<b>-kwa akwa</b>	cry; weep; lament
	<b>-mikpọ akwa</b>	burst out crying
	<b>-sụ mbimbi akwā</b>	sob
	<b>-tipu akwa</b>	burst out crying
<b>akwà 1.</b>	n.	cloth
	<b>akwā àbàda</b>	<b>àbàda</b> cloth
	<b>akwà ajị</b>	native woven cloth, very thick, rough and coarse
	<b>akwà mgbòchi</b>	curtain
	<b>akwà mmili</b>	rain-coat
	<b>akwà oyī</b>	blanket
	<b>akwā ọmụma</b>	blanket; wrapper
	<b>akwā ùfufè</b>	sail
	<b>akwā ūru</b>	mourning garment (usually of black cloth); sackcloth
	<b>akwà ụjū</b>	black cloth worn by mourners
	<b>-chì akwà</b>	scrub cloth
	<b>-de akwà</b>	iron clothes
	<b>-gbasà akwà</b>	spread cloth
	<b>-gbò akwà</b>	cover with cloth
	<b>igwu akwà</b>	cloth-lice
	<b>-jelụ akwà</b>	put on clothes; gird
	<b>-kowàsị akwà</b>	wrap a cloth about the body
	<b>-kpà akwà</b>	weave cloth
	<b>-kpù akwà</b>	cover the body with cloth
	<b>-kpupụ akwà</b>	take off coverlet
	<b>-kwe akwà</b>	weave cloth (usu. with hand-loom)
	<b>-ma akwà</b>	wear, tie wrapper; be dressed in wrapper
	<b>nkịlịka akwà</b>	rag; ragged cloth
	<b>ọkwa akwà</b>	tailor
	<b>-sụ akwà</b>	wash clothes
	<b>-tọ akwà</b>	strip body; make nude by stripping
	<b>-tụ akwà</b>	roll, fold cloth
	<b>-wà akwà</b>	wear loincloth
	<b>-yi akwà</b>	wear cloth

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<b>akwà 2.</b>	n.	1200 cowries (= 20 ùkwù)
<b>àkwa</b>	n.	egg
	<b>àkwa ògàzì</b>	egg of guineafowl
	<b>-bụ àkwa</b>	hatch eggs
	<b>òbùbụ àkwa</b>	contents of egg
	<b>ikèlikè àkwa</b>	eggshell
	<b>-kpù n' àkwa</b>	sit on eggs; brood
	<b>mgbụgbọ àkwa</b>	eggshell
	<b>okuko àkwa</b>	eggshell
	<b>ùbùlụ àkwa</b>	eggshell
	<b>-yi àkwa</b>	lay eggs
<b>àkwà</b>	n.	bed; bridge
	<b>àkwà edinà</b>	bed
<b>akwalà</b>	n.	A. vein; sinew; muscle
		B. fibres from raphia palm; rope made from them (also <b>akwalà ngwò</b> )
	<b>ùbọ akwalà</b>	stringed instrument resembling guitar
<b>àkwali</b>	n.	A. creeping plant in the bush, whose vines can be made into strings ( <i>Landolphia dulcis</i> )
		B. a charm, made of the strings of <b>àkwali</b> A. or <b>akwūlu</b> to increase fruitfulness ( <b>òmùmù</b> ). It can be for a whole village or family, or for an individual woman ( <b>àkwali nwaànyị</b> )
<b>àkwamozu</b>	n.	funeral ceremony
<b>akwụ</b>	n.	palmtree; palm fruit
	<b>akwụ ànị</b>	white ant (the type that lives in the ground) (lit. palmtree of the ground)
	<b>akwụ(kwọ) olū</b>	pineapple ( <i>Ananas comosus</i> Linn.)
	<b>akwū òsụkwū</b>	fruit of a type of palm, easy to break
	<b>abụbụ akwū</b>	pounded palmtree fibre left after removal of kernels
	<b>-gbu akwụ</b>	cut palm fruit
	<b>ògùlù akwū</b>	inferior palm-oil
	<b>ogbè akwū</b>	head of palmtree
<b>àkwụ</b>	n.	bird's nest (= anị)
<b>akwụkwà</b>	n.	mud cooking-stand or metal tripod
	<b>-fi akwụkwà</b>	make a cooking-pot stand
<b>akwụkwọ</b>	n.	A. leaf
	<b>akwụkwọ nnī</b>	vegetable
	<b>akwụkwọ òbodòlòbo</b>	broad leaf
	<b>akwụkwọ osisi</b>	leaf of tree
	<b>akwụkwọ ūma</b>	<i>Sarcophrynium</i> spp.; of leaf with smooth surface much used in wrapping food and kola nuts
	<b>-kpa akwụkwọ</b>	collect leaves (e.g. like a herbalist)

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	<b>mgbu akwukwo</b>	(shed) leaves
	<b>m̄kpa akwukwo</b>	(shed) leaves
		B. book; paper; letter
	<b>akwukwo iwu</b>	law book
	<b>akwukwo mfukoba</b>	folded paper
	<b>Akwukwo Nso</b>	Holy Bible
	<b>akwukwo ofuu</b>	new book
	<b>akwukwo olu</b>	letter of appointment:
		<b>Fa enyego i akwukwo olu?</b> Have they given you the letter of appointment?
	<b>akwukwo ukwe</b>	hymnbook
	<b>-bi akwukwo</b>	print, type paper, book
	<b>-de akwukwo</b>	write letter
	<b>-degalu akwukwo</b>	write (letter) to:
		<b>Acholu m idegalụ onye isi akwukwo</b> I want to write to the manager
	<b>-delu akwukwo</b>	A. write (letter) to
		B. help in writing a letter:
		<b>Ana m achọ idelụ ya akwukwo</b> I am preparing to write him (or, write for him)
	<b>ego akwukwo</b>	currency note
	<b>ode akwukwo</b>	clerk; letterwriter
	<b>-sa akwukwo</b>	open leaves of a book (looking for a particular page or chapter)
		C. legal paper; matters arranged by means of legal papers
	<b>akwukwo isi</b>	tax; tax receipt, payment (lit. head paper)
	<b>-doka akwukwo</b>	dismiss a case
	<b>-gba akwukwo</b>	prosecute (by law):
		<b>Ọ bụlụ na i b̄ata ugb̄o m ọḡe ọz̄o aḡa m̄ aḡba ḡi akwukwo</b> If you dare trespass on my farm another time I shall prosecute you:
		X: <b>Aḡa m̄ aḡba ḡi akwukwo</b>
		Y: <b>Ị p̄r̄ọ ya; m̄a j̄e gb̄aa m̄ ọ b̄l̄ụ na i nw̄el̄ụ ike</b>
		X: <b>Ọ b̄ụ m̄ gb̄aa ḡi ị d̄okaa?</b>
		X: I shall prosecute you!
		Y: You can't; just go and prosecute me if you can
		X: If I prosecute you, can you get it dismissed?
	<b>-gb̄a akwukwo</b>	wed (in church or under ordinance):
		<b>Roseline na-akwadebe igb̄a akwukwo n'ona na-abia</b> Roseline is preparing to wed next month
	<b>-na akwukwo isi</b>	pay tax:
		<b>Ị nago akwukwo isi gi?</b> Have you paid your tax?
	<b>-sek̄a akwukwo</b>	dismiss a case (lit. tear papers):

		<b>Anà m̀ elò nà a gà-esèka akwụkwọ Ọnwụka gà-àgba m̄ I</b> think that the prosecution Ọnwụka is going to bring against me will be dismissed
	<b>ògbụgba ākwụkwọ</b>	legal prosecution
		D. school
	<b>nwatà akwụkwọ</b>	school-child; student
	<b>umù akwụkwọ</b>	school-children; student
	<b>unò akwụkwọ</b>	school; place of learning
		E. book-learning in general:
	<b>ògụ ākwụkwọ</b>	reader; scholar
		<b>Akwụkwọ̀ b̀alù ulù</b> Book knowledge is useful
	<b>-ma akwụkwọ</b>	(lit. know book); be brainy:
		<b>Ọ nà-èsilì ndì āmarọ akwụkwọ ike inwēta ọlụ n'ogè kịtaà</b> It is difficult for illiterates to secure employment nowadays:
		<b>Rose mà akwụkwọ</b> Rose is brilliant (in studies)
	<b>-mù akwụkwọ</b>	study (lit. study book)
	<b>-nwe isi akwụkwọ</b>	be brainy, brilliant (at studies)
<b>àkwụkwù</b>	n.	epilepsy
	<b>-dà àkwụkwù</b>	have epilepsy; be epileptic; have epileptic fits:
		<b>Ọfọ nà-adā àkwụkwù</b> Ọfọ has epilepsy
<b>àkwụmà</b>	n.	yaws (cf. òfì)
	<b>àkwụmà ụkwù</b>	corn (on foot)
<b>àkwùnàkwunà</b>	n.	prostitute; harlot (cf. ọgàcha)
<b>ala 1.</b>	n.	breast; milk
	<b>ala efi</b>	milk (from cow)
	<b>-chụ ala</b>	wean:
		<b>Ànyị gà-àchụ nwa ànyị ala n'ọnwá isii</b> We shall wean our child at six months
	<b>-gba mmili alā</b>	contain breast milk; have flow of milk from the breast
	<b>mmili alā</b>	milk
	<b>mmili ala efi</b>	cow's milk
	<b>-nye ala</b>	breast-feed
	<b>-nyụ ala</b>	suck breast (of infant):
		<b>Nnwa nà-ànyụ alā</b> The child is sucking
	<b>-sa ala</b>	A. wash breasts, especially of a newly delivered mother, to induce breast milk
		B. artificially induce the breasts of a non-pregnant woman to begin to produce milk by washing with a certain native medicine preparation. This is usually done when the mother of a sucking infant dies, or when the child is taken from her on medical grounds, etc. A healthy woman is asked to take up the infant's breast-feeding. Her breasts are then medicinally washed to induce milk

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	<b>ogbòdògbò alā</b>	abnormally heavy, large and long breasts
	<b>nwaànyị ogbòdògbò alā</b>	woman with abnormally large and heavy breasts
<b>ala 2.</b>	n.	madness
	<b>(ala) –kpa</b>	be mad (lit. be moved with madness)
	<b>onye alā</b>	mad person
	<b>-pụ ala</b>	become mad; be mad:
		<b>Ị nà-apụ alā?</b> Are you mad?
	<b>-pụ ala aghùghò</b>	pretend to be mad (in order to cheat or trick)
	<b>-yị ala, -wị ala</b>	be mad; become mad:
		<b>Ọ nà-ayị alā</b> He is mad
<b>àlakùba</b>	n.	Arabic language, named after the phrase in Moslem prayers 'Allāhu 'akbar:
		<b>Ọ nà-àsụ àlakùba</b> He is talking double Dutch
<b>Àlàhambrà</b>	n.	name of a particular small market in Onitsha, now replaced by <b>Ọchànjà</b>
<b>alā ụla</b>	n.	sleeplessness
<b>alịlị</b>	n.	a millipede (cf. <b>esu</b> )
<b>àlịlị</b>	n.	resentment at misfortune:
		<b>Ọ nà-àkwa àlịlị</b> He resents his misfortune
	<b>-be àlịlị</b>	mourn; lament
<b>alò</b>	n.	advice; counsel; suggestion; idea; consultation
	<b>-ra alò, -ralu alò</b>	consider; take counsel; consult together; advise
	<b>-ranye alò</b>	advise; give advice
	<b>-tụ alò</b>	advise; counsel; deliberate on and give advice or offer suggestion
	<b>-tụnye alò</b>	advise; counsel; suggest; give opinion ( <b>-lò</b> think)
<b>alọ</b>	n.	heaviness; grievousness
	<b>àrụ alọ</b>	dullness; sloth; sluggishness
	<b>-dị alọ</b>	be heavy:
		<b>Akpàti òkaà dì alọ</b> This box is heavy
	<b>ibu alọ</b>	heavy load
<b>alọ 1.</b>	n.	cock's comb
<b>alọ 2.</b>	n.	A. spear used by titled men for ceremonies (= <b>ubē òzè</b> )
		B. (in Nri) staff symbolizing the power which a lineage received from Chukwu during its creation
<b>àlọmụọ</b>	n.	feast for sacrificing to the ancestors
<b>àluluū</b>	n.	mist; cloud; vapour
<b>alụ</b>	n.	bite
	<b>-ta alụ</b>	bite
<b>alū</b>	n.	abomination; hurtful, obnoxious thing; taboo
	<b>ife alū</b>	abomination; used with verbs to signify intensity
	<b>-kwu okwu alū</b>	speak abominable word(s)

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	<b>-me alū</b>	commit abomination; break taboo; do something traditionally forbidden
<b>alūlū</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>alūlū ànì</b>	injustice; maltreatment; wickedness
<b>àlūlū</b>	n.	medicinal plant, also used for stew
<b>àlūlū 1.</b>	n.	yamsticks
<b>àlūlū 2.</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>-kwū àlūlū</b>	be misty
<b>alūsi</b>	n.	spirit; divinity; deity; invisible supernatural ‘being-force’, divided by Nri into four types: those directly established by Chukwu such as <b>Igwē</b> , the firmament those established by <b>Eri</b> such as <b>Ànì</b> , <b>Ajaànà</b> , <b>Ìfèjiokū</b> , <b>Onuebo</b> , and the market days <b>Èke</b> , <b>Oyè</b> , <b>Àfọ</b> , and <b>Ñkwọ</b> ; those established by the ancestors such as <b>Idemmili</b> , <b>Udō</b> , <b>Arọ</b> , <b>Àkwali Ọmụmụ</b> , <b>Ngènè</b> , <b>Ọgwùgwù</b> , and <b>Ọrìmmili</b> ; those called <b>Agwù</b> . The market-days and the <b>alūsi</b> of the third and fourth types have human temperaments and are represented by <b>nkwu</b> (images). Others are regarded as forces rather than beings and so can be represented only symbolically in shrines (Onwuejeogwu 1974: 85 ff.)
	<b>-do alūsi</b>	erect a shrine
	<b>efi alūsi</b>	sacred cow ( <b>efi Ịgbò</b> type owned by village, which cannot be killed; if it dies it is given burial like a human being)
	<b>egwu alūsi</b>	traditional religious dances
	<b>eze alūsi</b>	priest
	<b>-gọ alūsi</b>	worship a spirit
	<b>òkwu alūsi</b>	shrine
	<b>Ọnwa Uzo Alūsi</b>	twelfth month of the traditional Nri calender, devoted to rituals and offerings to the <b>alūsi</b> and to wrestling matches and dances before the temples
	<b>-pị alūsi</b>	carve, shape image
	<b>-rụ alūsi</b>	worship a spirit
	<b>ụnọ alūsi</b>	shrine; building consecrated to a deity
<b>ama</b>	n.	(also <b>èzi amā</b> ) space in front of the compound, outside the compound wall and beginning from the main gate; street: <b>Ama Madụnààgụ</b> Madunaagụ street
	<b>-nọ n’ama</b>	(fig.) menstruate: <b>Nwaànyị nọ n’ama</b> The woman is menstruating
	<b>-pụ ama</b>	go to the toilet (lit. go out to the fore-compound beyond the main compound door): <b>Anà m̄ apụ amā</b> I am going to the toilet
	<b>-pụ n’ama</b>	reach age of menstruation <b>Nwaànyị pụlụ n’ama</b> The girl has reached puberty
	<b>ụzọ ezi amā</b>	main entrance to a compound

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<b>amā</b>	n.	distinguishing mark
	<b>ife ịrịbà amā</b>	token:
		<b>Enyē m̄ gị akwụkwọ ñkaà kà ọ bụlụ ife ịrịbà amā nà a kpōbàtàlụ gị nà òtu ānyị taàtà</b> I present this book to you as a token to your admission into our society today
	<b>-rì(bà)amā</b>	mark; put distinguishing mark on
	<b>nrība amā</b>	(distinguishing) mark
<b>amà</b>	n.	measure
	<b>amà akā</b>	span
	<b>amà okwū</b>	verse
	<b>amà ụkwū</b>	pace; footstep ( -mà measure)
<b>àmà</b>	n.	witness; secret divulged (e.g. if a person is planning to kill me on a certain day and a friend happens to know of this and tells me beforehand this information is <b>àmà</b> ); information; testimony:
		<b>Ndi àfè ojī nà-àkwadebe ijīde Chiinwè mà ndi enyì ya āgbagolụ yā àmà</b> The police were going to arrest Chiinwe but her friends have warned her of this
	<b>àma ụghā</b>	false witness:
		<b>Ọ bụ ife ọjọọ igbā àma ụgha</b> It is a bad thing to bear false witness
	<b>-gba àmà</b>	bear witness; divulge secret; betray
		<b>Ndi àmà Chukwu</b> God's witnesses; the martyrs:
		<b>Ụnụ bụ ndi àmà m</b> You are my witnesses:
		<b>Ndi àmà Ị nà-etō ị n'enu igwē</b> Thy Martyrs (witnesses) are praising Thee in Heaven
		<b>Ndi àma Jèhovà</b> Jehovah's Witnesses
	<b>onye àmà</b>	tale-bearer; gossip; informer
<b>amāafīa</b>	n.	tooth-ache
	<b>amāafīa ñtùtọ ākpilī</b>	sore throat
<b>amàlà</b>	n.	type of fish
<b>àmàlà 1.</b>	n.	favour
<b>àmàlà 2.</b>	n.	paddle (for canoe)
	<b>ụgbọ àmàlà</b>	canoe
<b>àmàñì</b>	n.	point of time; hour
<b>àme</b>	n.	black plaited necklace
<b>amị</b>	n.	(also <b>amị mịlō</b> ) reed
<b>amōosu</b>	n.	witch
	<b>ezè amōosu</b>	chief of witches
	<b>-ta amōosu</b>	be a witch; practise witchcraft
<b>amụ</b>	n.	laugh; laughter
	<b>-kpa amụ</b>	cause laughter; be absurd; jest; trifle; amuse

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	<b>-kpùmùlì amụ</b>	smile, laugh, chuckle, in a gentle way (as a sign of pleasure)
	<b>mkpụlụ amụ</b>	a smile
	<b>-sọ amụ</b>	make laugh; please; amuse; delight; be funny ( <b>-mụ amụ</b> laugh)
<b>amụ</b>	n.	scrotum
	<b>amụ ibì</b>	hydrocele
	<b>-gba amụ</b>	castrate
	<b>mkpụlụ amụ</b>	testis
	<b>-pị amụ</b>	castrate
<b>amụma</b>	n.	prophecy
	<b>-bu amụma</b>	prophecy;
	<b>-ma amụma</b>	prophecy; foretell
	<b>onye amụma</b>	prophet
	<b>onye amụma āsị</b>	false prophet ( <b>-ma</b> + 8. announce)
<b>àmụmà</b>	n.	lightning
	<b>-sè àmụmà</b>	show lightning; flash; lighten
<b>ànà</b>		see <b>ànị</b>
<b>anakā</b>	n.	branch
	<b>anakā osisi</b>	branch of tree
	<b>-du anakā</b>	put out shoots, suckers
<b>Ànàndiichè</b>	n.	god of family, represented by a tree
<b>ànàsị</b>	n.	chief or favourite wife (usually first) of a king
<b>anị</b>	n.	(also <b>anị nnụnụ</b> ) bird's nest (= <b>àkwụ</b> )
<b>ànị, ànà</b>	n.	A. land; ground; soil
	<b>ànị apịtị</b>	swamp
	<b>ànị èdò</b>	Atani area
	<b>ànị ezè</b>	kingdom
	<b>ànị isī</b>	skull of head
	<b>ànị m̄madụ</b>	A. foreign country; another person's land
		B. land of the living (opposed to <b>ànị m̄mụọ</b> )
	<b>ànị mmanụ anwụ nà m̄mili ala efi</b>	promised land (land of milk and honey)
	<b>ànị mmānya</b>	dregs of wine
	<b>ànị mmarùbe</b>	earthquake
	<b>ànị m̄mụọ</b>	land of the dead (opposed to <b>ànị m̄madụ</b> , land of the living) (Christian usage) hell; Hades:
		<b>Ọ lịdàlụ n'ànị m̄mụọ</b> He descended into hell
	<b>ànị obi</b>	place of abode; settlement
	<b>ànị ogwē akā</b>	forearm
	<b>ànị okwū</b>	most important part of the story
	<b>ànị olū</b>	land overflowed in wet season
	<b>ànị ọcha</b>	A. dry land, not overflowed in wet season
		B. Igbo land

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	<b>àṅì ọ́mà jìjìjì</b>	earthquake
	<b>àṅì ọ̀nà ọ́cha nà ọ̀nā èdò</b>	land of gold and silver
	<b>àṅì ụkwū</b>	heel of the foot
	<b>àṅì ụlọ</b>	clay soil
	<b>akwụ àṅì</b>	white ant (the type that lives in the ground) (lit. palmtree of the ground)
	<b>àrụ àṅì</b>	quietness
	<b>awa àṅì</b>	division, plot, of land
	<b>-bọ àṅì</b>	scratch, paw the ground (of fowls, dogs)
	<b>-dị àṅì</b>	be low:
		<b>Oche à dī àṅì</b> This chair is low
	<b>-do àṅì</b>	settle a country; establish peace
	<b>-dolu àṅì</b>	put down
	<b>-dolu àrụ àṅì</b>	take things easy
	<b>enu àṅì</b>	dry land (as opposed to water); high land between Asaba and Agbor
	<b>enū nà àṅì</b>	‘up and down’; blouse and wrapper made of same material
	<b>-fè àṅì</b>	prepare land for planting by propitiating the gods concerned
	<b>-gbabo àṅì</b>	kick up the ground
	<b>-gbakili àṅì</b>	run hither and thither; make fuss; be dilatory, going hither and thither without anything being seen done by the person; dilly-dally
	<b>-kpa okē àṅì</b>	make boundary between lands
	<b>-kpọbo àṅì</b>	level ground; break ground for planting
	<b>-kpọ isi àṅì</b>	prostrate; cringe; worship; beg
	<b>-kpọ àṅì</b>	clear ground by burning
	<b>-lu àṅì</b>	arrive at a settlement or conclusion
	<b>-lụ àṅì</b>	wreak havoc; commit treachery, abominably wicked or cruel act
	<b>-lụcha àṅì</b>	cultivate land; clear weeds
	<b>ngwu àṅì</b>	tool for digging; digger
	<b>ntọ àṅì</b>	foundation; origin
	<b>òbì n’ànà alá ajā</b>	one who lives underground but does not absorb earth (i.e. masquerade)
	<b>onu àṅì</b>	low tone:
	<b>Ọ nà-èkwu n’onu àṅì</b>	He is speaking in low tones
	<b>onye àṅì</b>	fellow countryman
	<b>onye àṅì m̄madụ</b>	foreigner; stranger
	<b>ọkpụ àṅì</b>	ancient; long-established
	<b>ọkpụkpa àṅì</b>	making of boundary
	<b>ọmụ àṅì</b>	bottom

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	<b>orụ ànị</b>	dregs (of wine)
	<b>òsụsụ ànị</b>	cutting, clearing of bush preparatory to farming
	<b>-pu n'ànị</b>	be native or home-born, indigenous (lit. grow, sprout in the soil)
	<b>-rulu ànị</b>	stoop down
	<b>-runata ànị</b>	stoop down a bit
	<b>-sekpùlu ànị</b>	worship; bow, kneel down; give honour to
	<b>-sụ isi n'ànị</b>	fall headlong; throw oneself headlong
	<b>-sụ n'ànị</b>	thump on the ground; set down heavily
	<b>-tò anya n'ànị</b>	be observant, watchful, careful; take notice of; watch (lit. lay the eye to the ground)
	<b>-tò ntị n'ànị</b>	hearken; pay attention (lit. lay the ear to the ground)
	<b>-tò ñtọ ànị</b>	lay foundation
	<b>ụgbọ ànị</b>	lorry; car
	<b>ùsọ ànị</b>	A. boundary (of farmland) B. bank of river
	<b>-wa ànị</b>	break up land by digging; divide land for planting; dig ground
	<b>-wedàta ànị</b>	bring down; humble; humiliate
		B. <b>Ànị, Ànà</b> the Earth Spirit, regarded as the mother of all men, the queen of the underworld, and the custodian of public morality
	<b>Ajaànà</b>	aspect of the earth related to death rites
	<b>Ànịgbòka</b>	person's name
	<b>Ànịèmeka</b>	person's name (lit. The land has done very well)
	<b>Ànị ēzi</b>	the shrine of Ànị owned by the head of a compound, kept in front of his house
	<b>Ànị Ọnichà</b>	secret place worshipped by Onitsha people
	<b>alulụ Ànị</b>	injustice; maltreatment; wickedness
	<b>ezē Ànị</b>	life-size status of carved wood, representing Ànị
	<b>nsọ Ànị</b>	abomination
	<b>-rụ Ànị</b>	sacrifice to Ànị
<b>anịkịlịjā</b>	n.	old, worn-out thing, usually machine or vehicle:
		<b>Igwē ñkaà bụ anịkịlịjā</b> This bicycle is very old and worn-out
<b>ànịjị, àniniī</b>	n.	tenth of a penny (H. <b>àniiniī</b> )
<b>ànọ</b>	num.	Central Igbo form of <b>ịnọ</b> , used in <b>ta à bụ ànọ</b> three days ago (lit. today is four)
<b>ànunuū</b>	n.	plant yielding black dye
<b>anụ</b>	n.	animal; meat
	<b>anụ atulū</b>	mutton
	<b>anụ efi</b>	beef
	<b>anụ ewū</b>	goat's meat
	<b>anụ ezi</b>	pork
	<b>anụmànụ</b>	animal (generic)

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	<b>anụ namà</b>	beef
	<b>anụ ofīa</b>	A. wild animal
		B. (fig.) any person who behaves like an animal; foolish person
	<b>anụ ūfe</b>	flying creature: bird; bat
	<b>anụ ugbokō</b>	stupid, uncivilized person
	<b>-chụ anụ</b>	chase animals
	<b>-dọka anụ</b>	tear, rend (flesh)
	<b>ezè anụmànụ</b>	king of the beasts; elephant
	<b>onye anụ</b>	meat seller, dealer
	<b>ọkpùlụkpù anụ</b>	piece of meat
	<b>ọlụ anụ</b>	leg (of meat)
	<b>ugwùlùgwù anụ</b>	breast (of meat)
	<b>ụw'a anụmànụ</b>	the animal world
<b>ànụm</b>	n.	A. female tortoise
		B. wife of Tortoise in fables
<b>ànụmdi</b>	n.	marriage (of woman to man); wedding
<b>ànụnụ 1.</b>	n.	bird (rare, small)
	<b>ànụnụ ebè</b>	tree supposed very poisonous, associated with <b>ànụnụ</b>
<b>ànụnụ 2.</b>	n.	indigo vine ( <i>Lonchocarpus cyanescens</i> Benth.)
	<b>ànụnụ ñgwe</b>	vegetable
<b>ànụnụ 3.</b>	n.	type of game played by children
<b>ànwàlị</b>	n.	(also <b>ìpo ànwàlị</b> ) a fish ( <i>Alestes leuciscus</i> ); <b>ìpo</b> is regarded as the larger size of <b>ànwàlị</b>
<b>ànwànsị</b>	n.	conjuring, magic, jugglery, by <b>dibịà</b>
	<b>-me ànwànsị</b>	conjure; do wizardry
<b>anwū 1.</b>	n.	sunshine; heat of sun
	<b>(anwū) –cha</b>	beat (of sun)
	<b>-cha n'anwū</b>	be apparent, obvious, conspicuous
	<b>-kpọ anwū</b>	wither
	<b>mkpọ anwū</b>	drought; extended or severe dry season; long period without rain
	<b>òche anwū</b>	umbrella; sunshade
	<b>oke anwū</b>	intense sunshine
	<b>ọjị anwū</b>	false iroko ( <i>Antiaris africana</i> Engl.)
	<b>-zè(lụ) anwū</b>	shelter from sun
<b>anwū 2.</b>	n.	bee
	<b>àkpà anwū</b>	beehive
	<b>mmanụ anwū</b>	honey
	<b>-ra anwū</b>	take honey from the comb (after driving away the bees)
<b>anwū 3.</b>	n.	mosquito
	<b>anwū ntà</b>	mosquito
	<b>unò anwū</b>	mosquito-net

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<b>anwùlị</b>		see <b>anụlị</b>
<b>anwùlịnwụ</b>	n.	rough surface
<b>anwùlụ</b>	n.	A. smoke
		B. tobacco; cigarette; cigar; tobacco snuff (cf. <b>ụtabà</b> )
	<b>anwùlụ èkèlèke</b>	tied tobacco; bits of tied tobacco retailed in small amounts – 1d, 3d, etc.
	<b>isi anwùlụ</b>	head of tobacco; bunch of prepared tobacco leaves (usually black tobacco) counting 5 leaves in one head
	<b>-kpọ anwùlụ</b>	take snuff:
		<b>Ọ nà-àkpọ anwùlụ</b> He is taking (tobacco) snuff
	<b>mkpọ anwùlụ</b>	snuffbox
	<b>-kwụ anwùlụ</b>	smoke (of a fire)
	<b>òkwute anwùlụ</b>	stone for grinding snuff
	<b>-sè anwùlụ</b>	smoke tobacco:
		<b>Adā m esè anwùlụ</b> I never smoke
<b>anya 1.</b>	n.	eye
	<b>anya akpà</b>	goggling eyes
	<b>(anya) –bughalị</b>	be dizzy, giddy, mad:
		<b>Anyā nà-èbughalị m</b> I am dizzy
	<b>anya ikē</b>	boldness; fearlessness; greed
	<b>anya ị</b>	exclamation of pleasure on meeting a friend after long separation
	<b>anya mpīa</b>	eye partly closed through disease or accident
	<b>anya mkpọ</b>	blindness
	<b>anya mkpūlụ egō</b>	eye with pupil whitened by disease
	<b>anya mmīli</b>	tears
	<b>-gba anya mmīli</b>	shed tears
	<b>anya ọkū</b>	A. disease of the eye
		B. fierceness of aspect
		C. jealousy; envy (lit. fiery eyes)
	<b>anya ūdo</b>	self-control; temperance
	<b>anya ùfiè</b>	squint; cross eyes
	<b>anya ukwu</b>	greed; covetousness (lit. big eyes)
	<b>arị anyā</b>	filaria; filaria worm (of the eye)
	<b>-bà n’anya</b>	intoxicate
	<b>-bo anya</b>	stare at
	<b>-bokwàsị anya</b>	stare at
	<b>-bughalị anya</b>	make dizzy, giddy, mad:
		<b>Ọgwù m n̄lụ n’ùtutù nà-èbughalị m anya</b> The drug I took in the morning makes me dizzy
	<b>-bịachị anya</b>	come regularly
	<b>-chalàpụ anya</b>	stare at; look sternly at
	<b>-chi anya</b>	be well woven; be tight

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	<b>-chìchapụ anya</b>	stare; glare
	<b>ènyò anya</b>	pair of glasses
	<b>-febè n'anya</b>	get in eye; (fig.) be cheated:
		<b>Ekwēna kà ife febē gị n'anya</b> Don't let anything get in your eye, or, Don't let yourself be cheated
	<b>-fụju anya</b>	toil, suffer greatly
	<b>-fụ n'anya</b>	love; like
	<b>-fụsị anya</b>	suffer greatly; see many tribulations; have hard experience
	<b>-gbado anya</b>	fix the eye on, persevere, be diligent
	<b>gbàdo anyā</b>	greeting to a departing friend
	<b>-gbagwòju anya</b>	confuse; abash:
		<b>Ife à gbagwòjùlù m anya</b> This has confused me
	<b>-gbà ùgègbè anyā</b>	wear glasses
	<b>-gbe anya</b>	steal a look at
	<b>-gbudo anya</b>	perceive; observe
	<b>-gha anya</b>	turn the eyes; long for; expect
	<b>-gha anya n'azụ</b>	look backwards; look back; glance back
	<b>ife ịtụ n'anya</b>	surprising thing
	<b>-jechi anya</b>	be punctual
	<b>-ji anya</b>	be lazy
	<b>-ju anya</b>	surprise; astonish
	<b>-ka anya</b>	surpass by greediness, boldness
	<b>-kpacha anya</b>	do something on purpose
	<b>-kpachalụ anya</b>	be careful, warned, cautious, beware; take heed (lit. clear way for sight)
	<b>-kpachapụ anya</b>	take care; be careful, vigilant
	<b>-kwakpọsị anya</b>	cry bitterly (lit. blind oneself with tears)
	<b>-lọ anya</b>	eye; look at angrily or with contempt
	<b>-ma anya</b>	attract
	<b>-me anya ụlā</b>	be drowsy
	<b>-meghèli anya</b>	confuse:
		<b>O meghèli m anya</b> He confused me
	<b>mkpụlụ anyā</b>	eyeball
	<b>-ne anya</b>	behold; look (at); gaze at; look after; mind
	<b>-nefè anya</b>	overlook
	<b>-nefèga anya</b>	overlook; neglect
	<b>-nefù anya</b>	look aside; neglect; overlook
	<b>-nekpọ anya</b>	take a good look at
	<b>-nekwàsị anya</b>	look upon; look again
	<b>-nenye anya</b>	look into
	<b>-neta anya</b>	regard; have respect for
	<b>-netị anya</b>	look ahead
	<b>-netù anya</b>	look downwards

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	-nezi anya	beware; look out; be cautious
	̀nkù anyā	eyebrow
	ntùtù anyā	eyelash
	nwantànta anyā	pupil of eye
	-nwùchì anya	shut eyes
	-nwùchita anya	dazzle the eyes
	òdù anyā	corner of the eye
	-sì anya	be bold, capable of withstanding hardship, courageous
	-sọ anya	refrain from doing something because of respect for someone present
	asọ anya	disregard for status or presence; (in good sense) fairness in judgement; (in bad sense) disrespect
	-tabè anya	wink
	ntabè anyā	in the blink of an eyelid; in the twinkling of an eye
	-tilọ anya	tame; beat very severely (lit. beat till the eyes become soft)
	-tọ anya n'̀anị	be observant, watchful, careful; take notice of; watch (lit. lay the eyes on the ground)
	-tụ anya	expect
	-tụkpọ anya	damage eye by hitting it with something
	-tụ n'anya	surprise; astonish
	ugègbè anyā	(eye) glasses
	ùwà anya ọkū	envious, jealous world
	-wèpụ anya	ignore; overlook; connive at
	-wo n'anya	be plain, clear, obvious; stare one in the face; leap to the eye
	-zi n'anya	convince
anya 2.	n.	distance
	-dị anya	be distant, far:
		<b>Ebe mkpọtụ sì àbịà dì anya</b> Where the noise is coming from is far away
̀anyaā	int.	how? what? (used in addressing persons)
anyaanwū	n.	A. sun (as heavenly body)
	azịzà anyaanwū	beam of light
	iru anyaanwū	A. sun
		B. sky (= iru igwè):
		<b>Iru anyaanwū dì njo</b> The sky is cloudy
	òdìdà anyaanwū	sunset; West
	òwụwa anyaanwū	sunrise; East
		B. the sun, regarded as a manifestation or son of Chukwu, the author of light and knowledge:
		<b>Chèe irū n'anyaanwū, sịj 'Anyaanwū nà Agbàlà'</b> Face the sun, saying, 'Sun and Agbala' (in sacrifice) (anya 1. eye + anwū 1. sunshine)
anyàlà		see aṅàlà

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<b>ànyàlì</b>	n.	albino
	<b>-cha ànyàlì</b>	be an albino:
		<b>Ụmụ ya naàbọ chàlù ànyàlì</b> Two of his children are albinos
<b>ànyàsì, anyàsì</b>	n.	evening; night (cf. <b>ùchichì</b> )
	<b>-gba (àzì) anyàsì</b>	take supper
	<b>kwà ànyàsì</b>	every evening
	<b>mgbèdè anyàsì,</b>	late in the evening; evening
	<b>nni anyàsì, nni ànyàsì</b>	supper
<b>anyikē</b>	n.	axe ( <b>anyụ + ike</b> )
	<b>osisi anyikē</b>	wooden handle of axe
<b>ànyị, àyị</b>	pron.	(independent, 1 <sup>st</sup> pers. pl.) we; us; our:
		<b>Ànyị nọ ebe à</b> We are here:
		<b>Wètalụ àyị ego àyị</b> Bring us our money:
		<b>Ònye nà-àkpọ àyị?</b> Who is calling us?
	<b>ànyị nà ònwe ànyị</b>	we ourselves
	<b>ànyị nwà</b>	we here; we ourselves
	<b>di ànyị</b>	such a one, so and so (e.g. where a name is unknown); friend
	<b>Dinwenu ànyị</b>	Our Lord
	<b>-dị n'isi ànyị</b>	be our responsibility
	<b>ibe ànyị</b>	comrades; friends; compatriots; companions
	<b>hke àyị</b>	our; ours
<b>ànyịnyà, ìnyịnyà</b>	n.	horse
	<b>ànyịnyà ibū</b>	donkey; mule; ass; beast of burden
	<b>ànyịnyà igwè</b>	bicycle (old term)
	<b>-magolu ànyịnyà</b>	mount a horse
<b>anyụ</b>	n.	axe (also <b>anyikē, anyụ ikē</b> ), see separate entry
		<b>A kàta nà a gà-ègbu ojì, anyụ èpelụ ọnū, ìmpòmà èpelụ ọnū</b> When it is said that the iroko is to be felled, the axe loses its edge, the matchet loses its edge (i.e. people become discouraged at the thought of too difficult a task)
	<b>anyụ hka</b>	small hammer used by blacksmith
<b>anyū</b>	n.	pumpkin
<b>aṅā</b>	n.	wild cane; rattan; generic term applying to <i>Oncocalamus wrightianus</i> Hutch., <i>O. acanthocnemis</i> , <i>Ancistrophyllum secundiflorum</i> , and <i>A. opacum</i> , used to make chairs, beds, walking-sticks, baskets, trays, whips string, etc.
	<b>elili aṅā</b>	cane string (= <b>ekwe</b> )
	<b>-gbu aṅā</b>	collect cane from bush
<b>aṅàafì</b>	n.	kind of ant with painful bite and characteristic smell; stink-ant
<b>aṅàlà, anyàlà</b>	n.	(= <b>ofe</b> ) egg-plant with tiny fruits and edible leaves ( <i>Solanum macrocarpon</i> Linn.) (= <b>àfufā</b> )
<b>aṅùlì, anwùlì</b>	n.	feast; joyful celebration

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	<b>aṅụlị nnwā</b>	feast for a child (e.g. outing, christening, etc.) ( -ṅụ 1. rejoice)
<b>aṅụluma</b>	n.	drinking spree
	<b>onye aṅụluma</b>	drunkard
<b>àpà</b>	n.	scar; mark
	<b>àpà ọnyā</b>	scar; scar of sore
	<b>àpà ụkwū</b>	footprint
	<b>-bo àpà</b>	leave scar or mark on:
		<b>Ọ bụlụ nà nwe sī ebe à gaa ọzọ m tisija gī èbo m̄ gī àpà</b> If you dare pass here again I shall give you a thorough beating (lit. ... after beating you I shall leave scars on you)
	<b>-bu àpà</b>	have, bear scar or mark
<b>àpàlápà, àpìlápì</b>	n.	fresh fufu (from -pà mould)
	<b>akpụ àpàlápà</b>	raw fufu (sieved and ready for cooking)
<b>àpàlị</b>	n.	climbing fibre plant
<b>àpàtàpà</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>àpàtàpà ụkwū</b>	thigh
<b>àpị</b>	n.	foreskin
<b>apịa</b>	n.	Black-and-White-Tailed Hornbill ( <i>Tockus fasciatus</i> )
<b>àpìlápì</b>		see <b>àpàlápà</b>
<b>apìtì</b>	n.	mud; mire; swamp; marsh
	<b>ànì apìtì</b>	swamp
<b>àràbà 1.</b>	n.	plant planted to enrich the soil (esp. in the <b>Ìgbo agba enū</b> area)
<b>Àràbà 2.</b>	n.	Asaba
		<b>ngà Àràbà</b> (fig.) heavy punishment (from the first prison yard)
<b>B.</b>		
<b>-ba + 1.</b>	v.	A. be many, plenty, much, abundant, numerous; increase in number; multiply
		B. grow rich, wealthy
	<b>-ba aba</b>	be many
	<b>-bachi</b>	be very plentiful:
		<b>Ụmụ ya bàchì ụnò</b> His offspring fill the house (said of a man with many children)
	<b>-ba ọgàlanya</b>	grow rich; become wealthy:
		<b>Ndụbeeze àbago ọgàlanya</b> Ndụbeeze has grown rich
	<b>-ba ọnya</b>	develop into sore or ulcer (of fresh wound)
	<b>-barị</b>	be wealthy:
		<b>Ọ bārigo</b> He has become wealthy
	<b>-ba ụba</b>	A. be many; multiply; increase:
		<b>Ụmụ ya bàlụ ụba</b> He has many children

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		B. be rich, wealthy:
		<b>Fâ bàlù ùba</b> They are rich
	<b>-bawanye</b>	increase:
		<b>Ànyị àbawanyego</b> We have increased (e.g. of family, society)
	<b>ùba</b>	A. plentifulness; increase
		B. wealth; riches (cf. <b>àkù</b> )
<b>-ba + 2.</b>	v.	shout at; rebuke; chide; scold
	<b>-ba m̄ba</b>	scold, etc.:
		<b>Ọ bààlì yà m̄ba</b> He scolded him
<b>-ba 3.</b>	v.	peel (with knife)
		<b>Ọ nà-àba jì</b> He is peeling yams
	<b>-bachapù</b>	peel completely
<b>-ba 4.</b>	v.	break (under pressure); burst (as of weak clay pot with water in it being broken by pressure of the water; of fufu balls breaking in the pot during boiling):
		<b>Ìtè afụ akārọ aka, ọ gà-àba mà ị tanye mmili n'imē ya</b> That pot is not strong; it will break if you pour water into it
	<b>ọbụba</b>	breaking
<b>-ba/-be 1.</b>	ext. suff.1.	be (doing something); begin and continue:
		<b>Lùba ọlụ</b> Be working
		<b>Ị chọ kà m bebe akwā?</b> Do you want me to be crying?
<b>-ba/-be 2.</b>	ext. suff.1.	at; on; against
	<b>-dàbe</b>	lean against:
		<b>Osisi ànyị gbūlu dàbèèlụ n'ọjì</b> The tree we cut down is being supported by the iroko
	<b>-dọba</b>	put on, at:
		<b>Dọba mmili afụ n'ànị</b> Put that water on the floor
	<b>-gbabe</b>	lean against
	<b>-kwụba</b>	place against
<b>-ba/-be 3.</b>	ext. suff.2.	causative
	<b>-gbabebe</b>	make something lean against something (cf. <b>-gbabe</b> lean against)
	<b>-yibe</b>	put clothes on someone (cf. <b>-yi</b> 1. wear clothes)
<b>-ba/-be 4.</b>	ext. suff.	away from
	<b>-chùbe</b>	go away to fetch
	<b>-gaba, -jebe</b>	go away
<b>-bà- 1.</b>	v.	enter:
	<b>bàa</b>	go in
	<b>ọbùbà</b>	entrance, entry; initiation
	<b>-bà èlèlè</b>	be useful; profit; benefit:
		<b>Ọlụ à abàrọ èlèlè</b> This work is not useful (cf. <b>-bà n'ife, -bà ulù</b> )
	<b>-bàkọ</b>	A. enter together

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		B. be about to enter
	<b>-bàlụ</b>	be profitable to (someone); be source of gain to:
		<b>Ọ bàgolụ ị</b> You have profited from it
	<b>-bàmi</b>	enter deeply into
	<b>-bà n'anya</b>	intoxicate:
		<b>Mmanya à bà m n'anya</b> This wine intoxicates me
	<b>-bà n'ife</b>	be useful; profit; benefit (cf. <b>-bà èlèlè</b> , <b>-bà ulù</b> )
	<b>-bà n'ime àwọlọ</b>	enter into mask; wear mask (like a masquerade)
	<b>-bànye</b>	join; enter; go in
	<b>ụzọ mbànye</b>	crossroads; street corner
	<b>-bànyelụ okwu</b>	join, intervene, in a discussion
	<b>-bà ọlà</b>	be stale (of pounded food)
	<b>-bàta</b>	enter; come in
	<b>-bà ulù</b>	be useful; profit; benefit (cf. <b>-bà n'ife</b> , <b>-bà èlèlè</b> )
	<b>èzi ibà</b>	court of a native house
<b>-bà- 2.</b>	v.	soak
	<b>-bàba</b>	soak (corn, clothes, etc.)
	<b>-bànye</b>	soak in
	<b>-bànye akpu</b>	soak cassava
<b>-bà + 3.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-bà afà</b>	name; give a name (e.g. to new-born baby)
	<b>ọbùbà afà</b>	giving a name
<b>-ba-cha</b>	v.	peel; pare (yam, cassava, etc., with knife) (cf. <b>-be-cha</b> )
	<b>bànyelụ</b>	about; concerning:
		<b>Achọ m ijuta ife banyelụ ya</b> I want to inquire something about him
<b>basikùlụ</b>	n.	bicycle (E., cf. <b>igwè</b> , <b>ọkpòlè</b> , <b>ànyịnyà igwè</b> )
<b>be 1.</b>	n.	home; dwelling:
		<b>Ọ nọ nà be ya</b> He is at home; he is in
	<b>be m</b>	my house, home
	<b>ndi be</b>	household; people of the house; fellow-townfolk
<b>-be 2.</b>	v.	cry out
		<b>Ọ nà-èbe kà ewu</b> He is crying like a goat
	<b>òbube</b>	crying
	<b>-be akwa</b>	cry
	<b>-be àlịlị</b>	mourn; lament
	<b>-bekù</b>	appeal to; implore; cry to
	<b>-bekwàsị akwā</b>	cry to; plead to
	<b>-be ọnwụ ọnwụ</b>	cry in death-agony
<b>be 3.</b>	v.	stop (on reaching sufficiency):
		<b>Kà o be nọfụ!</b> That is enough!
		<b>Ò berọ etu à</b> It is more than this (lit. It does not stop at this size, or at this number):

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		<b>Ọ̀ bù etu à kà o bēlụ?</b> Is it only this? Is this all?
<b>-bè 1.</b>	v.	cut; stop:
	<b>òbùbè</b>	ending; stopping
	<b>ụwà ebè èbè</b>	everlasting; for ever and ever
	<b>Bèeluchī,</b> <b>Bèeluchukwu</b>	personal name ('Except God')
	<b>bèelụ mà</b>	only if; unless (not):
		<b>Agà m̀ àbịa bèelụ mà ị bịa</b> I will come only if you will come:
		<b>Bèelụ mà ị mè ife à m amā abịa</b> Unless you do this, I will not come
	<b>bèelụ sọ</b>	except:
		<b>M̀madụ nīne bìàsị, bèelụ sọ m</b> All the people came except me
	<b>-bèji</b>	cut down
	<b>-bèka</b>	cut out; cut into
	<b>-bèkalụ</b>	cut part of (for)
	<b>-bèkanye</b>	cut part and give
	<b>-bèkapụ</b>	cut off:
		<b>O bēkàpụlị aka</b> He cut off (someone's) hand
	<b>-bèkapụta</b>	cut to pieces from
	<b>-bèkọ</b>	cut together
	<b>-bèlì</b>	cut into pieces
	<b>-bèlụ</b>	subtract; deduct
	<b>-bènata</b>	lessen; reduce:
		<b>Bènatalụ m̀ egō</b> Reduce the price for me:
		<b>Àrụ nā-aya yā ebènatago</b> His illness has abated; he is convalescing:
		<b>Ejì m̀ aka nà ọ̀ nà-ebènata yā</b> I hope she is improving (in illness)
	<b>-bè nkenke</b>	cut short; shorten; abbreviate (story, speech, etc.)
	<b>-bè nni</b>	cut up food for eating
	<b>-bènye</b>	cut and give
	<b>-bènyelụ okwu</b>	join, intervene, in a discussion
	<b>-bè okwu</b>	settle a dispute
	<b>-bèpụ</b>	cut off
	<b>-bè ugwù</b>	circumcise; (fig.)
		<b>M̀manya èbègo ugwù</b> The pot of wine is no longer full
	<b>ebè èbè</b>	endless
	<b>ndụ ebè èbè</b>	everlasting life
	<b>m̀bè aka nnī</b>	handful of food (e.g. fufu)
<b>-bè 2.</b>	v.	perch, settle (of bird)
	<b>-bèdo</b>	perch on
	<b>-bègolu</b>	perch on top of:

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		<b>Nnụnụ à bègòlù n'enu osisi</b> This bird perched on top of the tree
	<b>-bèkwàsị</b>	alight; perch
	<b>-bè m̀bè</b>	catch by the leg (in wrestling)
	<b>ànụnụ ebè</b>	tree, supposed very poisonous, associated with <b>ànụnụ</b> (lit. <b>ànụnụ</b> never settles on it)
<b>-be-cha</b>	v.	pare; peel (orange, yam, cassava):
		<b>Ọ nà-èbecha òlòma</b> He is peeling an orange (cf. <b>-ba-cha</b> )
<b>beèdì</b>	n.	bed (E., cf. <b>àkwà</b> )
<b>beèlùtù</b>	n.	belt (E.)
<b>-bi 1.</b>	v.	live; dwell:
		<b>Na-èbi ọfuma</b> Goodbye (lit. keep living well)
	<b>òbibi</b>	act of dwelling
	<b>ebe òbibi</b>	habitation; dwelling place
	<b>-bichi</b>	occupy another's house
	<b>-bidèbe</b>	live near
	<b>-bifè (okè)</b>	live too long (in a place)
	<b>-bi ichè</b>	live separately
	<b>-bika unọ</b>	dwell in a house till it is old
	<b>-bikọ</b>	live together
	<b>mbikọ</b>	living together
	<b>-bimalụ</b>	live for a long time in one place and become accustomed to it
	<b>-bimì</b>	live far in
	<b>-bi n'ùdo</b>	live in peace, harmony
	<b>-binyelụ</b>	live with
	<b>-bisà</b>	live extending far over an area:
		<b>Fâ bisà èbisà</b> They live spread out over a wide area, wide apart
	<b>-bisọ</b>	live alone
	<b>-bitè aka</b>	A. live far away
		B. live for long
<b>-bi 2.</b>	v.	cut; slice
	<b>òbibi</b>	cutting
	<b>-bi abụbọ</b>	cut vegetables
<b>-bì 1.</b>	v.	press; print
	<b>òbibi</b>	printing; pressing
	<b>-bì akwụkwọ</b>	print, type paper, book
	<b>-bidà</b>	press down; reduce; compress
	<b>-bìdo</b>	press; press on:
		<b>Bìdo akā n'obì ị</b> Press your hand on your chest
	<b>-bìkwàsị aka</b>	lay hands upon
	<b>-bìkwàsị aka n'isi</b>	confirm (of church confirmation)
	<b>-bì ọmà</b>	greet (by embracing (cf. <b>-ti ọmà</b> ))

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	<b>-bìpùta akwụkwọ</b>	publish a book
	<b>-bìtụ aka</b>	take hold of; grasp; press with hand lightly (e.g. as when feeling the temperature of a person with hand)
<b>-bì 2.</b>	v.	A. cut
	<b>òbìbì</b>	terminating; ending
	<b>-bì nkenke</b>	shorten (a speech)
		B. terminate; bring to an end
	<b>-bì okwu</b>	settle a matter; resolve a quarrel
<b>-bì- 3.</b>	v.	borrow
	<b>-bìlì</b>	borrow something (especially money)
	<b>-bìnye</b>	lend (especially money):
	<b>onye nā-ebìnye egō</b>	money-lender
	<b>mbìbì</b>	borrowing
	<b>-gba mbìbì</b>	borrow; go about borrowing:
	<b>Ọ nà-àgba mbìbì egō</b>	He is borrowing money
<b>-bì-chi</b>	v.	stop; block; prevent
<b>-bì-do</b>	v.	begin
	<b>mbido</b>	beginning; starting
	<b>mbido arọ</b>	beginning of the year:
		<b>Ọ gà-àbịa na mbido arọ</b> She will come at the beginning of the year
	<b>abụ mbido</b>	opening song
	<b>isi mbido</b>	beginning
<b>-bì-gbọ</b>	v.	shout loudly; roar; bawl at:
		<b>Bìgbọ nwatà afụ nā-akpa āghala</b> Shout at that child causing confusion
<b>bikō</b>	int.	please! I beg you!
<b>bilibìlì</b>	n.	cloudiness; dimness
	<b>bilibìlì chī</b>	dawn(ing)
<b>-bì-ni</b>	v.	get up
	<b>-bìni ọtọ</b>	stand up; rise up
	<b>mbìnite (n'ọnwụ)</b>	resurrection; rising (from the dead)
<b>-bịa</b>	v.	come
	<b>ọbịbịa</b>	coming; advent
	<b>Ọbịbịaā Kraịst</b>	Advent
	<b>-bịachi anya</b>	come regularly
	<b>-bịachigha</b>	come; return
	<b>bịadi(lì)</b>	by the way, ...
	<b>-bịakèta</b>	come nearer
	<b>-bịakwute</b>	come near to (a person)
	<b>-bịalu</b>	arrive at; reach
	<b>-bịa òso</b>	approach

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	<b>-bja(sò) n'azụ</b>	come after
	<b>arọ nā-abja</b>	A. next year (cf. <b>arọ ọzọ</b> )
		B. coming year(s)
	<b>-sibja</b>	come from; come (by way of)
<b>-bià</b>	v.	squeeze; compress
	<b>ọbịbià</b>	squeezing; compressing
	<b>-biàju</b>	fill (by squeezing in)
	<b>-biàkọ</b>	cram; squeeze in; pack together
	<b>-biànye</b>	plunge, dip, poke, squeeze in
<b>biàlị</b>	n.	softness; smoothness
<b>-bo 1.</b>	v.	put on; load on; help to raise to head
	<b>-bo anya</b>	stare at
	<b>-bo àpà</b>	leave scar or mark on
	<b>-bogbu</b>	overload
	<b>-bo ibu</b>	lift a load onto someone's head
	<b>-bo iru</b>	stare at
	<b>-bokwàsị anya</b>	stare at
<b>-bo + 2.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-bo èbùbò, ebùbo</b>	accuse (wrongly): <b>O bọlù mụ èbùbo</b> He accused me falsely
<b>-bo 3.</b>	v.	ext. suff. 1. (break) off (of something large and brittle and capable of being reduced to ashes or powder, e.g. wall, floor)
	<b>-gbabo</b>	break off: <b>Okpòlò igwē dī n'ime ụnọ gà-àgbabo ajā</b> The rod in the room will break off a piece of the wall
	<b>-tibo</b>	break off
<b>-bọ</b>	v.	rake surface; clear; dig up
	<b>ọbụbọ</b>	raking; digging;
	<b>-bọ ànị</b>	scratch, paw the ground (of fowls, dogs)
	<b>-bọ ezi</b>	clear a path, roads, of weeds
	<b>-bọ ilo</b>	clear the village square
	<b>-bọkọta</b>	gather together, pile up
	<b>-bọni abọni</b>	dig up earth into beds for planting
	<b>-bọ ozu</b>	exhume a body
	<b>-bọsa</b>	spatter (e.g. with dust)
	<b>-bọsà</b>	scatter (esp. grain)
	<b>-bọsàsị</b>	scatter about
<b>-bọ</b>	v.	A. divide; cut up (animal carcass); break: <b>Ị bọgo chī?</b> Good morning!
	<b>-bọkapụ</b>	cut out
	<b>-bọkasị</b>	divide into pieces
	<b>-bọlì</b>	divide into small pieces
		B. pull apart

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	<b>-bòcha</b>	be inquisitive; dig out information
	<b>-bò ntòṛṛ</b>	pull down the lower eyelids and widen the eyes as a form of mockery, to imply 'I told you so!' or 'Just what I expected!' (i.e. rejoicing over someone else's misfortune)
<b>-bò 2.</b>	v.	revenge; avenge;
		<b>Bòlụ ife o mèlụ gị</b> Take revenge for what he did to you
	<b>-bògwalụ</b>	take revenge:
		<b>Abògwalụgo m̄ ife o mèlụ m</b> I have taken revenge for what he did to me
	<b>-bò mbò</b>	seek revenge with blood:
		<b>Ndị à jèkò mbò</b> These people are going to seek blood revenge
	<b>-bò ọbò</b>	avenge; revenge
<b>bọlụ</b>	n.	ball (E.)
	<b>-kpa bọlụ</b>	dribble a ball
<b>-bu 1.</b>	v.	carry, bear (something big or heavy)
	<b>òbubu</b>	carrying; bearing
	<b>-bu afọ imē</b>	be pregnant
	<b>-bu agha</b>	fight
	<b>-bu ajụ</b>	cause dizziness
	<b>-bu amụma</b>	prophecy
	<b>-bu àpà</b>	bear scar or mark
	<b>-bu asị je ogbè</b>	gossip:
	<b>òbù àsị èje ogbè</b>	a gossip
	<b>-budà</b>	bring down; humble
	<b>-bufè</b>	carry over, across
	<b>-buga</b>	carry to; transport
	<b>-bugha(lị)</b>	postpone
	<b>-bughàlị</b>	carry badly
	<b>-bughalị anya</b>	be mad, dizzy, giddy
	<b>-bukwàsị</b>	place on
	<b>-bulu</b>	carry, bear (something big or heavy)
	<b>-bulu n'isi</b>	A. carry on head
		B. undertake
	<b>-bu mmụṛ</b>	be a priest; look after deity
	<b>-buna</b>	carry home
	<b>-buni enū</b>	lift up; carry shoulder-high:
		<b>Ogè ọ gbā-sịlị ọsọ fà b̀ǹǹ yà enū</b> When he finished the race, he was carried shoulder-high
	<b>-buni ijè</b>	start on a journey
	<b>-bu n'isi</b>	A. be youthful, in one's prime:
		<b>O b̀ ume n'isi</b> He is in the bloom of youth
		B. know by heart
		C. be responsible

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	<b>-bu n'obì</b>	learn by heart
	<b>-bu ọ̀nū</b>	fast
	<b>-bupụ</b>	carry away
	<b>-bupụte</b>	A. carry out (object)
		B. bring out, display (e.g. dance)
	<b>-buruka</b>	move; carry aside
	<b>-busà</b>	scatter (heavy objects)
	<b>-busàsị</b>	scatter about (heavy objects)
	<b>-busò agha</b>	war against
	<b>-bute</b>	bring
	<b>-butè aka</b>	carry to a great distance
	<b>-bute ọyà</b>	catch (a disease)
	<b>-bu ụkà</b>	make trouble
	<b>ajụ (-bu)</b>	be dizzy
<b>-bu + 2.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-bu isi, -bu isì</b>	be first (to come)
	<b>-bu ụzọ</b>	lead; precede; used after another verb, = before:
	<b>-dịbu</b>	exist before
	<b>-kwubulu</b>	say beforehand
<b>-bu 3.</b>	infl. suff.	(emphatic past) formerly; once (but not now):
		<b>Ọ bụ̀bù onye nkuzi</b> He was once a teacher
		<b>Ị nà-àlabu mmānya?</b> Have you been drinking wine before?:
		<b>Ọ zụ̀tabugolu m̄ ewu</b> He has bought a goat for me before
<b>-bù +</b>	v.	be large, stout
	<b>òbùbù</b>	stoutness
	<b>-bù ibù</b>	be stout, large, flourishing
	<b>-bù isi</b>	be horrible; be horrified
	<b>-bù ogbè</b>	be big
<b>bùlòbùlo</b>	n.	balloon (E.)
<b>bùusù</b>	n.	cat (E. puss, cf. <b>nwa m̄ba, nwa ònogbò</b> )
<b>-bụ 1.</b>	v.	be (used to identify two noun phrases with each other):
		<b>Abụ m onye isì</b> I am the leader
	<b>ọ̀bụ̀bụ</b>	becoming
	<b>-bụ èjima</b>	be twins
	<b>-bụgodu isi</b>	be the head (first and foremost, before being anything else)
	<b>-bụgbàdo</b>	be altogether, entirely
	<b>-bụ isi</b>	be first, in the first place
	<b>-bụkọdo</b>	be both in; carry both in
	<b>bụlụzịdụ</b>	even if:
		<b>Ọ gà-àsọ m̄ mà ọ bụ̀lụ nà Ọfọ mèlụ ọfuma na nnene akwụkwọ arọ à ọ bụ̀lụzịdụ onye ñke ikpe āzụ</b> It would please me if Ọfọ could pass this year's examination, even if he is in the last place

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	<b>-bụ ògbò</b>	be namesake, age-mate
	<b>-bụ onye òsi àlì</b>	be a witness
	<b>ọ bụ ezīe nà</b>	though; although (lit. It is true that...):
		<b>Ọ bụ ezīe nà mụ bụ nwatà mà enwèlù m̀ uchè</b> Although young, I am sensible
	<b>ọ bụlụgodụ</b>	if; even if; though:
		<b>Ọ bụlụgodụ nà fà rilì nnē agà m̀ ènwe ike ìkpàta nni gā- ezùlu fā</b> Even if they are many I shall be able to provide food that will be sufficient for them
	<b>ọ bụlụzia</b>	if it happens; if it later happens:
		<b>Ọ bụlụzia nà fà kpò nwanñē gị bja, sòlu fā nàba</b> If it happens that they come with your brother, follow them home
		<b>Ọ bụ màkà òke à</b> therefore; hence (lit. It is because of this...)
	<b>ọbunà, ọbunà</b>	any; every:
		<b>Nye m̄ ife ọbunà</b> Give me anything
	<b>ọ bụnā, ọ bụnāda, ọ bụnādu</b>	even if; even; if:
		<b>Bikō nye m̄ nni ọ bụnāda òkè oyī</b> Please give me some food, even if it is cold
	<b>ọ bụràba</b>	even; even if; although; be it:
		<b>Bikō nye m̄ egò, ọ bụràba afụ</b> Please give me some money, be it (i.e. even if it is) only a half-kobo
<b>-bụ 2.</b>	v.	eject; project
	<b>-bụ asọ</b>	spit
	<b>-bụ ọnụ</b>	curse
	<b>-bụ ọnụ mmìli</b>	spit
	<b>-bụsa</b>	drizzle (of rain)
<b>-bụ + 3.</b>	v.	scramble
	<b>-bụ abụ</b>	scramble (for something)
	<b>-bụkọ</b>	get all by scrambling
	<b>-bụsịsị</b>	scramble madly (for something):
		<b>Fā bụsịsịlì abụsịsị</b> There was a great scramble for it
	<b>-bụta</b>	get by scrambling
	<b>-bụ ùbụ</b>	scramble (for something)
<b>-bụ 1.</b>	v.	break (hard covering, shell) to get out contents (e.g. egg, <b>ụkwà</b> ); hatch:
		<b>Ọkụkọ mụ gà-abụ akwa yā n'ọnwa ọzọ</b> My hen will hatch her eggs next month
	<b>ọbùbù</b>	hatching (of eggs)
	<b>-bù àkwa</b>	peck open shell (of hen helping chickens to hatch)
	<b>-bù ụmụ</b>	peck open shell
<b>-bù + 2.</b>	v.	sing
	<b>-bù abù</b>	sing (a solo)

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<b>-bù 3.</b>	v.	uproot:
		<b>Ọ nà-abù nkwū</b> He is uprooting a palmtree
	<b>ọbùbù</b>	uprooting
	<b>-bù àbù</b>	root up (cassava and cocoyam)
	<b>-bùnite</b>	uproot
	<b>-bù osisi</b>	uproot tree
<b>bùù</b>	n.	quietness
<b>CH.</b>		
<b>-cha 1.</b>	v.	A. be light- or reddish-coloured (as opposed to being dark)
	<b>-cha ànyàlì</b>	be an albino
	<b>-cha èdo èdò</b>	be yellow in colour
	<b>-chagha</b>	turn pale
	<b>-chaghalì</b>	be light in colour; change colour; fade; be bloodless (of person)
	<b>-chaghalì anya</b>	change expression, colour of eyes (through sorrow, anger, surprise, etc.)
	<b>-chagha(lì) iru</b>	change colour, expression (cf. <b>-chaghalì anya</b> )
	<b>cha isi awọ</b>	turn grey (of black hair turning grey)
	<b>-cha mmanụ m̄manụ</b>	be reddish orange (as oil)
	<b>-cha ntụ n̄tụ</b>	be ash-grey in colour
	<b>-cha ọbàla ọbàlà</b>	be red, blood-red
	<b>-cha ọcha</b>	be fair in complexion
	<b>-cha ufie ūfie</b>	be red
	<b>-dị ọcha</b>	be fair in complexion; be white, clean
	<b>ọcha</b>	white; light-coloured
	<b>ọcha</b>	whiteness; light colour
		B. be(come) ripe, as shown by change of colour (of fruit, e.g. orange, banana; contrast -ka, ripen or mature by getting hard, as maize):
		<b>Ọ nà-àcha ācha</b> It is ripening (and changing colour)
	<b>-chakpọ</b>	be fully ripe
	<b>-chalọ àchalọ</b>	be fully ripe
	<b>-chatọ</b>	be over-ripe
	<b>osè ọcha</b>	ripe (red) pepper
<b>-cha 2.</b>	v.	wash, scrub (hand, foot, hard object); clean off; be clean, pure (cf. <b>-sa 1.</b> )
	<b>ọchịcha</b>	washing; scrubbing
	<b>-chacha</b>	clean (stronger than <b>-cha</b> )
	<b>-chachanye</b>	wash into

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	<b>-chagbu ọnya</b>	heal a sore by washing
	<b>-chapụ</b>	wash off
	<b>-wụcha (àrụ)</b>	wash, wash clean, cleanse (body)
	<b>-wụchapụ (àrụ)</b>	wash (the body) thoroughly
	<b>-wụchapụta</b>	wash thoroughly
<b>-cha 3.</b>	v.	shine (as sun); glisten; glitter; blaze; beat down (as sun); scorch (of sun, fire, hot iron, etc.) (cf. <b>-mụ</b> 2., but stronger)
	<b>ọchịcha</b>	scorching; beating (of sun)
		<b>Anwụ chālụ</b> The sun shone
	<b>-chachị</b>	dazzle:
		<b>Anwụ chàchịlị m̄ anya</b> The sun dazzled me
	<b>-chagbu</b>	cause to wither (by heat); scorch
	<b>-chani</b>	flare up; blaze; force away by heat
	<b>-chanwụ</b>	wither
	<b>-cha ọkụ</b>	be red-hot (of metal)
<b>-cha 4.</b>	v.	open up; reveal
	<b>-chalàpụ anya</b>	open eyes wide; stare at; look sternly at
	<b>-chalụ àba</b>	lie flat on the back
	<b>-cha n'anwū</b>	be apparent, obvious, conspicuous (cf. <b>-gba n'anwū</b> )
<b>-cha- 5.</b>	ext. suff. 1.	partial (doing of action); act (on relatively small object or small part of object):
		<b>Tàchalụ nwantintị</b> Bite off a little bit.:
		<b>Tichalụ yā</b> Slap him gently.:
		<b>Ị nà-ètichalụ m̄ àbụ m ọyị gị?</b> Are you taking liberties with me by slapping me?:
		<b>Nàchalụ yà akwụkwọ</b> Snatch the book from her.:
		<b>Bikō fuchàpụ m̄ ife dābà m̄ n'anya</b> Please help me by blowing something out from my eye
<b>-cha 6.</b>	ext. suff. 1.	thoroughness
	<b>-kachasị</b>	surpass entirely (cf. <b>-kasị</b> surpass)
	<b>-nụcha</b>	hear well (cf. <b>-nụ</b> hear)
	<b>-ruchanye</b>	pour all into (cf. <b>-runye</b> pour into)
<b>-chà 1.</b>	v.	give place; give way
	<b>-chàlụ n'ụzọ</b>	let one pass, give way to
	<b>-chà n'ụsọ</b>	go aside; give way
<b>-chà 2.</b>	v.	cut (slang)
	<b>-gbubè, -bè</b>	more commonly used)
	<b>-chà akwà</b>	cut cloth (e.g. into yards)
	<b>-chà akwụkwọ</b>	cut paper
	<b>-chà elili</b>	cut rope
<b>chalekū, chelekū, ichēku</b>	n.	A. Black Tamarind ( <i>Dialium guineense</i> Willd.), tree with small edible dark-brown fruits which grow in clusters
	<b>ichēku oyibo</b>	Indian Tamarind ( <i>Tamarindus indica</i> Linn.)

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		B. charcoal made from it
<b>cham</b>	n.	dane-gun
<b>-che 1.</b>	v.	wait; watch for; watch over, protect, guard, shelter (in good sense); lie in wait for, ambush (in bad sense)
	<b>òchiche</b>	waiting; preserving; protecting
	<b>-chebe, -chelu</b>	guard; keep; preserve
	<b>-chebe ntị</b>	listen
	<b>-chedo</b>	protect; shelter
	<b>nchedo</b>	defence; protection; sheltering
	<b>-chedo mmilì</b>	hold water
	<b>-che iru</b>	be opposite
	<b>-chekàta</b>	wait a long time
	<b>-chekwa(ba)</b>	look after; take care of
	<b>-chekwa iwe</b>	bear malice
	<b>-chekwata</b>	save (money)
	<b>nchekwata</b>	saving(s) (of money, etc)
	<b>-che ñche</b>	keep watch; watch; keep vigil:
		<b>Ọ nà-èche ñche</b> He keeps watch (over something); He keeps vigil.:
		<b>A gà-èche yā nche</b> It will be watched
	<b>-che ñdò</b>	A. act as regent; administer during interregnum
		B. give shade
	<b>-che ntị</b>	listen
	<b>-cheràba</b>	wait a long time
	<b>ndi ñche atụlụ</b>	shepherds
	<b>òche ānwụ</b>	umbrella; sunshade
	<b>òche ñdò</b>	anything giving shade (lit. giver of shade)
	<b>Ọrànañche</b>	male name (lit. all at watch)
<b>-che 2.</b>	v.	present; offer
	<b>-che iru</b>	face
	<b>-chelịta</b>	face (of a person)
	<b>nchelịta</b>	facing; opposing
	<b>nchelịta irū</b>	opposite; facing
	<b>-che n'iru</b>	present; place before
	<b>-che ọjị</b>	give kola
	<b>òche ọgụ</b>	praying mantis (lit. the one offering fight)
<b>-chè</b>	v.	think; ponder; meditate
	<b>òchichè</b>	thinking; pondering; meditating
	<b>-chè echichè</b>	think; think deeply on an abstract problem; ponder; meditate
	<b>-chèfù</b>	forget
	<b>-chègbu</b>	worry; care; be anxious
	<b>-chèghalị</b>	reconsider; repent
	<b>nchèghalị</b>	repentance

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	<b>-nchèkasị</b>	worry greatly; wear out oneself with thinking
	<b>nchèkasị</b>	anxiety; care; worry
	<b>-chèkwube</b>	trust
	<b>nchèkwube</b>	trust; confidence; trustworthiness; faithfulness
	<b>-chèta</b>	remember
	<b>nchèta</b>	memorial; remembrance
	<b>abụ nchèta</b>	memorial song
	<b>ife nchèta</b>	memorial
	<b>-chè uchè</b>	think; wonder; doubt; be perplexed
	<b>-chèzọ</b>	forget
	<b>nchèzọ</b>	forgetfulness
<b>chelekū</b>		see <b>chalekū</b>
<b>chi 1.</b>	n.	A. (in general) animate, purposeful essence; procreative life-force
		B. (specifically) life-force or spiritual essence of an individual, which with he has made a pre-birth contract that determines his life-pattern:
		<b>Chukwū kèlụ gị, kèe chi nwē i</b> God created you and created your personal chi:
		<b>Ọfu nnē nà-àmụ, mà ọfu chī adī ejì</b> The same mother, yes; but not the same chi:
		<b>Chi m̄, ekwēna!</b> My chi, don't let it happen (exclamation when danger threatens):
		<b>Di nwaànyị bụ chi yā</b> A woman's husband is her personal chi (i.e. directs her life). A good chi is responsible for one's success, and a bad chi for one's failure:
		<b>Akà m̄ gị ka chī gị</b> I am greater than you and your chi:
		<b>Abụ m̄ onye ajọ chi</b> I am a man of a bad chi
	<b>ego chī</b>	money ritually received for one's chi
	<b>ewu chī</b>	a goat given to one's mother for her personal chi, which must never be killed:
		<b>Ewu chī nwaànyị bụ ọfu uzọ nnwā</b> A woman's chi-goat is as sacred as a child
	<b>ọfu chī</b>	(fig.) having the same character or behaviour (of two people)
	<b>ọgbụ chī</b>	fig-tree planted near dwelling to represent one's chi
		B. (specifically and more particularly) life-essence of the universe; God:
	<b>Chi ọma</b>	God the Good:
		<b>mà Chi kweif</b> God allows. Usually qualified as <b>Chukwu</b> (i.e. <b>Chi Ukwu</b> , Great God, see separate entry) or <b>Chinèkè</b> (i.e. <b>Chi nā-ekè</b> God who creates)
<b>chi 2.</b>	n.	day (i.e. day time)
	<b>chi abọọ</b>	day breaks
	<b>chi ànaā</b>	It is evening; the day declines

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	<b>chi èfoo</b>	day breaks
	<b>chi èjimìe</b>	It is late evening, night
	<b>chi èjiri</b>	The day declines
	<b>chi ekùfoo</b>	It is getting light (of day)
	<b>chi emìe</b>	It is late evening or night
	<b>chi èrulu</b>	It is afternoon; the day draws in; the evening comes on (idiomatic)
	<b>chī jirīlī</b>	Darkness (night) is coming on: (fig.)
		<b>Chī jirīlī n'òbòdò taàtà</b> Someone very important died in town today
	<b>chi òfiffo, òfufo</b>	period after daybreak as light grows stronger; daybreak
	<b>bilìbilì chī</b>	dawn(ing)
		<b>Ì sago chī?</b> Good morning
	<b>-fo chi</b>	last till dawn; last till the following morning
		<b>Kà chi foo</b> Good night
	<b>ùfochī</b>	dawn; dayspring; next day
<b>-chi 3.</b>	v.	make (king, minister); crown (cf. -chī); take title
	<b>-chi echi(chi)</b>	take or bestow a title
	<b>-chi ezè</b>	become, be installed Chief or King:
		<b>Kà ànyị je ebe a nà-èchi ezè</b> Let us go to the place where a Chief is being installed
	<b>-chi mmụọ</b>	take a title of a god
	<b>-chi ọzọ</b>	take a title take ọzọ title (lit. take honour)
	<b>-chizù</b>	become fully qualified; take the highest (hierachical) title:
		<b>Ụkọ Chukwu ñke à èchizùgo</b> This priest has become full qualified (i.e. is now a full priest)
<b>-chi 4.</b>	v.	A. show; present:
		<b>Bikō chi ọkū</b> Please show the light
		B. put drink to someone's lips
<b>-chi 5.</b>	v.	block
	<b>-chi anya</b>	be well-woven, tight
	<b>-chi ntị</b>	be deaf, obstinate, disobedient
	<b>-kpùchi</b>	cover
<b>-chi + 6.</b>	v.	report; make report of
	<b>-chi ikpe</b>	complain; make complaint
<b>-chi + 7.</b>	v.	A. tap (palm wine)
		B. cup; draw blood
	<b>-chi ochi</b>	cup; draw blood
	<b>òchi</b>	cupping, drawing blood with horn or horn-shaped calabash from any part of the body to relieve congestion, swelling, pain, etc.
<b>-chi 8.</b>	ext. suff. 1.	in place of
	<b>-kùchi</b>	take wife of dead relative

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	<b>-tinyechi</b>	put in place of
<b>-chì 1.</b>		rub forcefully; scrub
	<b>òchichì</b>	scrubbing
	<b>-chì akwà</b>	scrub cloth
	<b>-chìchapụ</b>	wipe off; rule off
	<b>-chìchapụ anya</b>	stare; glare
	<b>-chìchapụ obì</b>	be broadminded; clear the mind of prejudice
	<b>-chìfịa àrụ</b>	abrade the skin
	<b>-chìtụlụ àrụ</b>	muzzle; rub against the body (of animals)
<b>-chì- 2.</b>		move
	<b>-chì àzụ</b>	return; turn back
	<b>-chìgha àzụ</b>	return
	<b>-chìghalị</b>	turn round and round; be undecided:
	<b>Ndi aghā ayī chìghàlụ àzụ</b>	Our troops retreated
	<b>-chìpụ</b>	start on a journey
<b>-chì 3.</b>	<b>(slang):</b>	
	<b>-chì jọ̀b̀b̀</b>	cheat; unlawfully use part of another's time in attending to one's needs (e.g. as a clerk who secretly fills in football coupons in the office); do petty job as a sideline
<b>chìchì</b>	n.	bedbug (Yoruba <b>idun</b> )
<b>chinchìh</b>	n.	"chinchin"; i.e. a type of small biscuit, fried hard in small pieces
<b>-chị 1.</b>	v.	A. carry, take (many things)
	<b>ọchịchị</b>	taking, carrying (many things)
	<b>afọ ọchịchị</b>	diarrhoea
	<b>-chị aka jī</b>	gather in yam tendrils
	<b>-chịdèbe</b>	bring near
	<b>-chìghalị uchè</b>	consider; ponder; meditate; put one's mind to
	<b>-chị inyemè</b>	marry a plurality of wives
	<b>-chịkọ</b>	gather together
	<b>-chịkọlụ</b>	take the whole number for oneself
	<b>-chịkọta</b>	gather and give entirely; gather together and bring a whole number
	<b>-chịlị</b>	take to oneself
	<b>-chịni</b>	lift up (several things)
	<b>-chịni aka</b>	A. lift up hands
		B. take off the hands; desist from
	<b>-chịnita aka</b>	hold up the hands
	<b>-chị òkwè</b>	A. divine with beads, nuts
		B. pay divine homage to <b>òkwè</b> ; hence village name ( <b>Isi òkwè</b> )
	<b>-chị òmụ</b>	have a strong current (of river)
	<b>-chịpụ</b>	take away (several things)

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	<b>-chịta</b>	bring (several things)
		B. lead; be the leader (e.g. of a group)
	<b>-chị ụmụ</b>	look after children or young of animals
		C. rule; govern; reign; direct
	<b>ọchịchị</b>	rule; government; ruling:
	<b>Ọchịchị Nàjirịa</b>	the Government of Nigeria
	<b>-chị (achị)</b>	rule; govern
	<b>-chịdebe</b>	cease reigning, ruling
	<b>-chịkọbà</b>	rule
	<b>ọchị agha</b>	A. military officer; commanding officer; military leader
		B. male name
	<b>ndi nā-achị āchị</b>	the rulers; members of the government
<b>-chị + 2.</b>	v.	be slippery
	<b>-chị achị</b>	be slippery:
		<b>Ebe à nà-àchị āchị</b> This place is slippery
<b>-chị</b>	v.	grunt; make sound with effort
	<b>ọchịchị</b>	grunt; sound made with effort
	<b>ọchịchị akwā</b>	hard sobbing
	<b>ọchịchị n̄sị</b>	defecation with grunts:
		<b>Onye ọyà afụ nà-achị n̄sị</b> The sick man is defecating with grunts
	<b>-chị (àchị)</b>	cry, chirp (as a cricket)
	<b>-chị akwa</b>	cry very much; sob (harder than <b>-kwa akwa</b> )
	<b>-chị ọchị</b>	laugh hard or uproariously (no vowel suffix; less common than <b>-mụ amụ</b> )
<b>chịm, chīm</b>	n.	firm
	<b>chīmchīm, chīmchīm</b>	strong; upright; firm:
		<b>Ndi aghā anyī nọ chīmchīm n'òbòdò afụ</b> Our troops remain in firm control of the city
	<b>-dị chīm</b>	be firm:
	<b>Oche òke à dì chīm</b>	This chair is very firm
	<b>-kwụ chīm</b>	be firm; stand firm; be firmly established or secure in a place (of person)
<b>-chò</b>	v.	display articles for sale (also <b>-chòbe</b> )
<b>-chọ</b>	v.	A. want; desire; seek; need:
		<b>Ụgbọ m̄ chọlụ ndokwa</b> My car needs repairs
	<b>ọchịchọ</b>	seeking; desire; wish
	<b>oke ọchịchọ</b>	excessive desire; greed
	<b>-chọba</b>	seek
	<b>-chọ egō</b>	seek for money (by any means):
		<b>Ọ nà-achọ egō ri nnē</b> He tries to make money by hook or by crook

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	<b>-chọfè</b>	search more than necessary
	<b>-chọ mmā</b>	decorate; ornament
	<b>-chọ okwu</b>	provoke, seek a quarrel
	<b>-chọpùta, -chọta</b>	search out; find; discover
	<b>-chọsà</b>	seek everywhere
	<b>-chọta</b>	find
	<b>-chọ ùdo</b>	seek for peace
	<b>-chọ ụla</b>	go and sleep with friend or relative
		B. be in season, on heat (of animals):
		<b>Ewu N̄dụ àchọgo; a gà-àkpụgalụ yā mkpi</b> N̄dụ's goat is on heat; it will be taken to a he-goat
<b>-chu 1.</b>	v.	be dull, half-done; fade; tarnish
	<b>-chu echu</b>	be dull, half-done (of colour of half-cooked food); fall short of expected standard (esp. in colour); be dull, morose, half-baked (of person); be degrading (of action)
	<b>-chu ichuchu</b>	be unripe
	<b>-chu ụla</b>	be wakeful, sleepless
	<b>-churu</b>	fade; tarnish:
		<b>Ìyèli à èchurugo</b> The earring has tarnished (stronger than èchugo)
<b>-chu + 2.</b>	v.	be greedy, lazy; gorge
<b>-chu + 3.</b>	v.	fetch (usu. water)
	<b>-chube</b>	go away to fetch
	<b>-chu iyī</b>	go to a spring or stream to draw water
	<b>-chu mmilī</b>	go to fetch water
<b>-chu + 4.</b>	v.	persevere
	<b>-chu uchu</b>	persevere; be industrious
<b>Chukwu, Chuku</b>	n.	God ( <b>chi</b> 1. + <b>ukwu</b> ). In Nri belief, Chukwu has four major manifestations: <b>Anyanwū</b> , the sun, which represents <b>Chukwu</b> as everywhere present, all-powerful, and the source of knowledge; <b>Agbàlà</b> , manifested in the fertility of the earth and its creatures; <b>Chi</b> , the ability of living beings to procreate; <b>Òkikè</b> , the never-ending process of creation (Onwuejeogwu 1974:82)
	<b>Chukwu Àbịàmà</b>	God the Provider
	<b>Chukwu ēmeka</b>	A. God has done well B. male name
	<b>Chukwu Òkikè</b>	God the creator
	<b>Ikeē Chukwu</b>	A. the power of God B. male name
	<b>Ụkọ Chukwu</b>	(Christian usage) minister; pastor; deacon; priest
<b>-chụ 1.</b>	v.	drive; pursue
	<b>ọchụchụ</b>	driving; pursuing

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	<b>-chụ ala</b>	wean
	<b>-chụ anụ</b>	chase animals
	<b>-chụchigha</b>	chase, drive back
	<b>-chụdà</b>	drive down
	<b>-chụgo</b>	drive up
	<b>-chụkọ nta</b>	hunt together
	<b>-chụmì</b>	drive far away
	<b>-chụna(ta)</b>	drive home
	<b>-chụni</b>	stir up (birds, etc.)
	<b>-chụ nta</b>	hunt; go hunting
	<b>-chụ ọsọ</b>	drive; pursue
	<b>-chụpụ</b>	drive away, out
	<b>-chụsà</b>	scatter:
		<b>Ñke à chụsàsiì egwū nā-atụ m̄</b> This dispels my fears
<b>-chụ + 2.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-chụ àjà</b>	offer joyless sacrifice to evil spirits (sometimes connected with 1., as the sacrifice is to drive out the spirits)
<b>-chụ + 3.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-chụ ajụ</b>	be, feel giddy
<b>D</b>		
<b>-da + 1.</b>	v.	warm; heat up
	<b>-da n'ọkụ</b>	warm (soup, etc.)
	<b>-da ọkụ</b>	brand; cauterize
	<b>-dazè</b>	melt slowly
<b>-da 2.</b>	v.	press (cloth)
	<b>-dakọ</b>	press (cloth, to dry it)
<b>-da + 3.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-da anya</b>	shirk one's duty:
		<b>Ọ nà-àda anya ọlụ</b> He is shirking the work
	<b>-da ñdamanya</b>	be lazy; malingering; loaf about
<b>-dà 1.</b>	v.	fall; befall; occur; happen to (of something tragic); suffer from; fail; set (of sun):
		<b>Ọgụ dàlụ</b> A fight broke out:
		<b>Akụ mmili nà-adà</b> Hailstones are falling
	<b>ọdịdà</b>	fall; fall of a great or rich person; failure
	<b>ọdịdà anyanwū, ọdịdà chī</b>	West; sunset
	<b>-dà àba</b>	fall on the back
	<b>-dà adà, ada</b>	fall; fall down (usually of persons):
		<b>Ọ dàlụ adà</b> She fell down

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	<b>-dà aka</b>	lay hands on
	<b>-dà àkàkpò</b>	be stunted (of person):
		<b>Ọ dàlụ àkàkpò</b> He is stunted in growth
	<b>-dà àkwùkwù</b>	have epilepsy; be epileptic; have epileptic fits
	<b>-dàbà</b>	fall in with; correspond; be in agreement with
	<b>-dàbànye</b>	fall into; match; correspond
	<b>-dàbe</b>	support; rest back on
	<b>-dàbelụ</b>	lean upon
	<b>-dàbepụ</b>	fall off from (of part)
	<b>-dàchasi</b>	lose all one's resources; be liquidated (business); fail in all subjects (in exam)
		<b>Ọlụ anyị amā-adàchasi ñcha</b> Our business cannot fail completely
	<b>-dàchi</b>	fall across (so as to block)
	<b>-dàchigha àzụ</b>	fall back sideways; rebound horizontally; backslide (e.g. as child's progress):
		<b>Àda mụ nà-àdachigha āzụ n'akwùkwọ</b> My eldest daughter is falling behind at school
	<b>-dàdo</b>	lean against; fall upon:
		<b>Nkwụ afụ dàdòlụ n'enu ụnọ</b> That palmtree fell on top of the house
	<b>-dàfèga</b>	fall across something, e.g. stream
	<b>-dàfo</b>	clear and open up as a result of a fall (e.g. of tree)
	<b>-dàgbu</b>	fall heavily upon, so as to kill
	<b>ndàgbu</b>	a fall of something heavy so as to kill; fall occasioning death (usually of another object but can be of object falling)
	<b>ndàgbu ònwe</b>	death (by falling)
	<b>-dàghali</b>	toss about; be restless:
		<b>Ogè ọ nùsịlị mmanya, ọ na-àdàghali</b> When he had taken the palmwine, he started to fall about
	<b>-dà ibi</b>	have hydrocele
	<b>-dàji</b>	fall across and break:
		<b>Ogbè ukwà adàjigo m̀kpọ</b> A fruit of ukwà has broken the walking stick.:
		<b>M̀kpọ igwè m dàjilì n'ùtùtù</b> My steel walking-stick fell and snapped in the morning
	<b>-dàjina</b>	have a hole, hollow, groove (of wall)
	<b>ndàjina</b>	hollow place, groove (in wall, etc.)
	<b>-dàkọlita</b>	be in harmony with (lit. sound together or fall together)
	<b>ndàkọlita</b>	harmony
	<b>-dàkọ ọnụ</b>	coincide; be in harmony
	<b>-dàkụlụ</b>	fall against
	<b>-dàkpò</b>	attack; fall upon (e.g. of house)

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	-dàkpò	fall upon violently; pounce upon (of people fighting)
	-dàkpò àrụ	feel ill
	-dàkpọ	fall into ruins; fall down flat
	-dàkpu	fall in:
		<b>Nwookoyè adàkpugo n'ọnụ</b> Nwookoye has fallen into a hole
	-dàkpudo	fall upon
	-dàkwàsi	fall on; befall:
		<b>Ọ dàkwàsìlì ya</b> It fell on him, or it befell him (of fate, etc.)
	-dàkwepụ	snap
	-dàkwepụ amụ	laugh loudly; burst out laughing
	-dàlụ	fall short of what was expected
	-dàlụ aka	take by the hand
	-dà mbà	be lazy; be exhausted, worn out, very tired
	-dà m̀kpụna	have hernia
	-dà n'aka	take by the hand
	-dànarị	fall off; slip off; fall from
	-dà ñgwọlọ	be lame
	-dà nra	fine:
		<b>Fà gà-adà yà nra</b> They will fine him (cf. -li nra)
	-dà n'ụkwụ	happen in one's presence
	-dà ñzuzò	hide oneself
	-dànye	give in; submit; fall into
	-dà òbùlùbù	fall upon one in a mass
	̀nda òbùlùbù	falling upon in a mass:
		<b>Fà b̀àkwùtèlù yà nà ̀nda òbùlùbù</b> They came falling upon him in a mass
	-dà ogbènyà	be very poor
	-dà ogbī	be dumb
	-dà ọbọ	be idle (= -dị ọbọ)
	-dà ọbù	fall into pit trap
	-dà ọkpụ ́aba	fall on the back
	-dà ọmà	embrace
	-dapụ	fall off (of whole, from a place)
		<b>Akwụkwọ afụ àdapụgo</b> That paper has fallen off (e.g. the table)
	-dapụta	happen; occur unexpectedly
	ife ndapụta	event; occurrence
	-dàsịsị	drop one by one:
		<b>Akwụ nà-adàsịsị</b> Palm-nuts keep on falling
	-dà ụbịam	be poor, a pauper
	-dàwa	fall and break
	-dàwusa	fall against; sprinkle; scatter upon (as rain)
		<b>mmilì ̀ndà arò</b> , the first rain of the year

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	<b>ndàbebe</b>	support; stay; upholding: <b>Ndàbebe ụnọ à sili ike</b> The supporting posts of this house are strong
<b>-dà + 2.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-dà ụdà</b>	sound
<b>-dà + 3.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-dà ọnụ</b>	be expensive
<b>daa</b>	n.	day by day; daily: <b>Ọ nà-èkwu ife à daa</b> He says this all the time
	<b>kwà daa</b>	every day: <b>Ànyị nà-ème yā kwà daa</b> We do it daily:
	<b>ụbọsị daa</b>	every day; daily; day by day
<b>-dà-ju</b>	v.	be quiet: calm, peaceful
	<b>Ọ dàjugo</b>	It is quiet:
	<b>Ọ dàjùlù àdàju</b>	It is very quiet
	<b>ndàju</b>	calm; quiet; fricanaity: <b>Ndàju adūro ebe à</b> There is no quiet here
	<b>-dàju obì</b>	propitiate; appease; atone
<b>dàalụ</b>	int.	thank you; a form of greeting
	<b>dàalụ nù, dàalụkwọ nù</b>	a form of greeting (to more than one person in the same place); I greet you all
	<b>dàalụ sọọ</b>	thank you very much!
	<b>dàalụ zị</b>	form of greeting used by a person leaving a place to the person he is leaving; <b>dàalụ zị nù</b> such a greeting directed to more than one person
	<b>dàalụ ọlụ</b>	salutation to those working
<b>dandā</b>	n.	sugar-ant (cf. <b>aruru ọcha</b> )
<b>-de l.</b>	v.	mark; write; press
	<b>òdide</b>	writing; pressing; marking
	<b>-de akwà</b>	iron clothes
	<b>-de akwụkwọ</b>	write letter
	<b>òde akwụkwọ</b>	clerk; letter-writer
	<b>-debà</b>	write into
	<b>-dechapụ</b>	erase; cancel
	<b>-dedo</b>	write upon
	<b>-defiè</b>	write incorrectly
	<b>-degalụ akwụkwọ, letà</b>	write (letter) to
	<b>-dekwu</b>	write more
	<b>-de letà</b>	write letter
	<b>-delụ akwụkwọ, letà</b>	A. write (letter) to
		B. help to write a letter

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	<b>-denye</b>	write in(to); enter by writing; include
	<b>-depùta</b>	write out; copy out:
		<b>Depùta ñke à</b> Copy this out
	<b>ndepùta</b>	edition
	<b>-deta letà</b>	write letter to the speaker
	<b>-detò</b>	lampoon; write against; libel
	<b>-de ùlì</b>	decorate the body with ùlì
<b>-de- 2.</b>	v.	put; place
	<b>-debe</b>	A. appoint; place
		B. take care of; keep; observe
	<b>-debe ọ̀nụ̀ duu</b>	be silent
	<b>-debe uchè</b>	think; imagine
	<b>-delụ̀ duu</b>	stop talking; remain silent
	<b>-de n'ile</b>	taste; place on the tongue
	<b>-detụ̀ ọ̀nụ̀</b>	taste
<b>-de 3.</b>	v.	sound; rumble
	<b>-de mmilì</b>	threaten rain (with thundering)
	<b>-demù</b>	murmur; mutter; growl; grumble
	<b>-derube</b>	rumble; sound around
<b>-de 4.</b>		see <b>-gi-de</b>
<b>-dè 1.</b>	v.	be soft (as ripe fruit); be soft and wet, soggy (as muddy ground, wet clothes); dissolve in water (cf. <b>-di-dè</b> )
	<b>-dè ñdè</b>	be sickly, delicate
	<b>-dèsị mmilì</b>	drip (as of wet clothes)
<b>-dè 2.:</b>		
	<b>-dè ñdè</b>	disappear
<b>-de-be, -do-be</b>	ext. suff. 1.	stop (cf. <b>-be 3.</b> )
	<b>-bedebe</b>	stop crying:
		<b>O bedebego kà ọ̀ nà-èbelịsị?</b> Has she stopped (weeping) or is she still weeping?
	<b>-jedebe</b>	come to a stop:
		<b>Ebe à kà o jèdebelụ̀</b> It was here that he stopped
<b>-dè-be, -dò-be</b>	ext.suff. 1	near(er)
	<b>-bjadèbè</b>	come nearer:
		<b>Bjadèbè m̄</b> Come nearer to me
	<b>-jedèbè</b>	go, move nearer:
		<b>Jedèbe ọ̀kụ̀</b> Go nearer the fire
<b>deème</b>	int.	thank you!
<b>Dei</b>	n.	name of one of the founding fathers of one of the nine quarters of Onitsha; hence Ụ̀mùdeì, a village in Onitsha founded by him
	<b>ụ̀mùdeì</b>	freeborn children; children of a king or chief
<b>di</b>	n.	husband

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	<b>di ānyị</b>	such a one; so and so!; (used to address a man, or less often to refer to him, either where name is unknown or by wives referring to husband)
	<b>di jī</b>	farmer; one who successfully cultivates much ground
	<b>dikē</b>	strong or courageous person
	<b>di m̄gba</b>	A. wrestler
		B. convulsions (because the child suffering a convulsive attack behaves like a person who is wrestling with an unseen wrestler)
	<b>di m̄kpà</b>	strong (young) man, originally one who could cultivate a large number of yams (stored on <b>m̄kpà</b> )
	<b>di ntā</b>	hunter
	<b>nwa di ntā</b>	hunter's attendant
	<b>di nwēnu</b>	owner; master
	<b>Dinwēnu ānyị, Dinwēnu</b>	Our Lord; the Lord:
		<b>Jesù bụ Dinwēnu ānyị</b> Jesu is our Lord
	<b>di òchì</b>	palm wine tapper
	<b>di òkpa</b>	term of respectful address to men in general, esp. an elderly one; master
	<b>di òkpà</b>	cock
	<b>di òkpala</b>	A. first-born son
		B. eldest man, and therefore priest, in a patrilineage
	<b>-la di</b>	have sexual intercourse (of woman); be promiscuous, sexually loose (of woman)
	<b>-na be dī</b>	A. (of woman just married) be married; go, return to husband's house
		B. (in normal sense) go, return to husband or husband's house
	<b>-nụ di</b>	marry (of a woman)
	<b>nwunyē di</b>	co-wife; 'mate'
	<b>ọzọ dim̄gba</b>	gorilla
<b>-dì</b>	v.	endure; be patient
	<b>-dìdo obì</b>	be patient
	<b>-dì èdì</b>	endure:
		<b>Ị gà-edì yā èdì</b> You have to endure it
	<b>-dì òdìdì</b>	be patient
<b>dibịa</b>	n.	native doctor; a member of the professional corporate group of traditional medicine men and diviners
	<b>dibịa afā</b>	a native doctor who specializes in divination
	<b>dibịa àjà</b>	a dibịa who specializes in preparing the various sacrifices associated with the alūsị and the m̄muḡ
	<b>dibịa ọgwù</b>	medicine man who specializes in medical treatment
	<b>nwa dibịa</b>	native doctor's attendant; native doctor

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<b>-di-de</b>	<b>ext.suff. 1</b>	continuously; persistently
	<b>-jedide</b>	keep going on
	<b>-kwudide</b>	continue speaking
	<b>-kwụdide</b>	continue standing
<b>-dì-dè</b>	v.	soak; soften:
		<b>Achìchà ì bányèlù nà mmilì n'ùtùtù èdidègo</b> The biscuit you steeped in water in the morning has become soft
	<b>-didè obì</b>	A. make to feel sick; cause nausea
		B. yearn over; be affectionate (lit. soften heart)
	<b>(obì) –didè</b>	feel sick; feel nausea:
		<b>Obì nà-èdidē m̄</b> I feel nausea
	<b>obì ndidè</b>	nausea (caused by indigestion)
<b>-di-nà</b>	v.	lie down; have sexual intercourse with; sleep with, a woman:
		<b>A nà-èdinā x</b> A (a man) sleeps with x (a woman)
	<b>-dinàji onu</b>	strain or crick the neck while sleeping:
		<b>Edīnàjì m̄ onu</b> I strained my neck while sleeping
	<b>-dinàkọ</b>	have sexual intercourse (lit. lie together)
	<b>-dinà mmakpù</b>	lie on the stomach
	<b>-dinà àba</b>	sleep on the back
	<b>-dinà nkọ</b>	lie on the side
	<b>àkwà edinà</b>	bed
<b>-dị</b>	i.v.	be (in a state of); have (a certain quality)
	<b>ọdịdị</b>	A. appearance; likeness; being; form; shape
		B. taking one's part, siding with:
	<b>Ọ dị egwù</b>	It is tragic, wonderful, marvellous:
	<b>Ọ dị ifelē</b>	It is shameful:
	<b>Ọ dị n'iwu</b>	It is illegal
		<b>Ife à i mè ọ dị anyaā?</b> This thing you did, how was it?
	<b>-dị ànị</b>	be humble, low, of low estate, contemptible
	<b>-dịba</b>	begin to live
	<b>-dịbu</b>	exist before
		<b>Ọ dịbù àdịbu</b> It has been existing
	<b>ọdịbù àdịbu</b>	something (e.g. habit, custom) that has been existing for a long time
	<b>-dịchili</b>	block
	<b>-dịdèbe</b>	be near:
		<b>Ụnọ nwoke afụ dīdèbèlù ụnọ ọgwù</b> The man's house is near the hospital
	<b>-dị èbùbè</b>	be esteemed
	<b>-dị enū</b>	be out of reach
	<b>-dịfù</b>	exist; be well
	<b>-dị ichè</b>	be different
	<b>-dị ike</b>	be able

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	<b>-dị imē</b>	be pregnant
	<b>-dị kà</b>	seem probable, as if; resemble; look like:
		<b>Ọ dị m kà m fùlụ ya</b> I imagined that I saw him
		<b>Ọ dị kà ọ fùlụ mụ n'anya</b> He seems to like me
	<b>-dị kà àgàsị</b>	be as if
	<b>-dịlị</b>	belong to
	<b>-dịlịlị</b>	remain; continue
	<b>-dị mkpà</b>	be necessary
	<b>-dị mmā</b>	be good; please
	<b>ịdịmmā</b>	goodness
	<b>-dị mmā n'anya</b>	be a pleasant sight
	<b>-dị n'aka</b>	be responsible
	<b>-dị n'anya</b>	desire; wish
	<b>-dị ndụ</b>	live; be alive
	<b>-dị nkọ</b>	be sharp
	<b>-dị n'obì</b>	be dear to one; be in one's heart
	<b>-dị n'òfu</b>	be in agreement, at one:
		<b>Bìanụ kà ànyị dị n'òfu</b> Come and let us agree together
	<b>-dị nsọ</b>	be holy, separate
	<b>-dị ñzuzō</b>	be secret
	<b>-dị nwaayọ</b>	be meek, calm, quiet, humble:
		<b>Ọ dị nwaayọ</b> She is gentle
	<b>-dịnyelụ</b>	side with
	<b>-dị oke ọnụ</b>	be dear, expensive
	<b>-dị òkilikili</b>	be round
	<b>-dị ọbọ</b>	be idle, lazy (= <b>-dà ọbọ</b> )
	<b>-dị ọcha</b>	be pure, clean
	<b>ịdịọcha</b>	purity; cleanness
	<b>-dị ọgọ</b>	be grateful, polite, modest, well-behaved, courteous, nice-looking
	<b>-dị ọkọlọkọlọ</b>	be round in shape
	<b>-dịrị</b>	get better; recover from illness
	<b>-dị uchu</b>	be industrious, diligent
	<b>-dị ùfù</b>	be painful, distressing
	<b>-dị ụjọ</b>	be cowardly; fear
	<b>-dị walala</b>	be narrow
	<b>-dịwanye mmā</b>	improve
	<b>àrụ ikē nà ọdịmmā</b>	(good and) well-being
	<b>ọ dị kà</b>	probably; it looks as though, if
	<b>ọdịnààni</b>	custom
<b>-dị 2.</b>	<b>aux.v.</b>	(probably originates from –dị 1., in Onitsha used only in the negative; it marks the progressive or habitual negative verb forms:

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		<b>Chikē adī-àbija</b> (So) Chike is not coming/does not usually come:
		<b>Nkītā adī àta ojī</b> Dogs never eat kolanuts
	<b>adī àma āma</b>	perhaps; maybe; in case (lit. one never knows)
<b>dīnwọ̀, dīọ̀</b>	dem.	this (emphatic):
		<b>Amāro m ife dīnwọ̀</b> I do not know this thing
<b>-do + 1.</b>	v.	set up; make; place; arrange:
		<b>Kà ànyị doo ife à èdo</b> Let us arrange this thing properly
	<b>-do Agbàlà</b>	perform routine sacrifice to the god <b>Agbàlà</b>
	<b>-do aja</b>	build a wall
	<b>aja ọ̀dido</b>	wall
	<b>-do àjà</b>	place object(s) of sacrifice in a place
	<b>-do akanya</b>	make thatch
	<b>-do alūsi</b>	erect a shrine
	<b>-do ànị</b>	settle a country; establish place
	<b>-dogbu</b>	kill or spoil by placing
	<b>-dogha</b>	change; change place of; re-arrange; reverse; turn (something) round
	<b>-doghalị</b>	change place
	<b>-do iru</b>	face; turn face to incline towards
	<b>-do iyī</b>	place an object or objects, as charm or something obnoxious, on property in the belief that the charm will bring evil on a person who defies the charm and steals the property; protect an object by a fetish
	<b>-dokwa</b>	A. make peace; settle quarrel
		B. arrange; decorate
	<b>-dolu ànị</b>	put down
	<b>-dolu àrụ ànị</b>	take things quietly
	<b>-doni</b>	set up; build up
	<b>-do nsọ</b>	consecrate
	<b>-dozi</b>	arrange; prepare; settle; repair
	<b>-dozi ànị</b>	remove pollution from a community
	<b>-dozi okwu</b>	settle a case
<b>-do 2.</b>	v.	ext. suff. 1. against; fast (in, on) (implies continuity; cf. -do 1.)
	<b>-gàdo</b>	hold firm (with fingers or claws)
	<b>-gbabido</b>	hold up; waylay; intercept (lit. run to a halt against)
	<b>-kwụdo</b>	stand firm:
		<b>Ọtu ànyị àkwụdosigo ikē</b> Our club is now on a firm basis
	<b>-mado</b>	stick to:
		<b>Ọ gịnị mado gị n'agbà?</b> What is sticking to your jaw?
	<b>-nọdo</b>	sit on, against:
		<b>Ị nọdò m n'ụkwụ</b> You are sitting on my foot

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	<b>-tado</b>	grip with teeth:
		<b>Arurū tàdò gị na ntị</b> An ant has got its pincers into your ear
<b>-dò</b>	v.	be clear, settled, shady; settle, become clear (of liquids)
	<b>-dò anya</b>	be clear:
		<b>Ife à dò m̄ anya</b> This thing is clear to me
	<b>-dò àrụ</b>	A. recuperate
		B. get stout
	<b>-dò èdò</b>	be clear (of liquids)
	<b>-dò òdò</b>	be shady (of place)
<b>doo</b>	n.	quiet; calm; in an orderly, quiet manner:
		<b>Ebe à dì doo</b> It is quiet here
<b>-dọ 1.</b>	v.	draw; pull
	<b>òdịdọ</b>	pull(ing)
	<b>-dọ aka na ntị</b>	advise; warn
	<b>-dọ akpịlị</b>	long after
	<b>-dọbè</b>	break off (leaves or stalks of a plant)
	<b>-dọbì</b>	break off by pulling
	<b>-dọchigha àzụ</b>	give a setback to; retard
	<b>ndọchigha āzụ</b>	setback:
		<b>Ñke à bù ndọchigha āzụ</b> This is a setback
	<b>-dọdọ</b>	hold fast
	<b>-dọ dọ̀nịdọ̀, dọ̀lịdọ̀</b>	pull against one another; have a tug-of-war
	<b>-dọgọ</b>	pull crooked or wrongly
	<b>-dọgbu</b>	strangle
	<b>-dọgha</b>	change position of something
	<b>ndọgha</b>	reverse; changing of position (of something by somebody)
	<b>-dọka</b>	be torn; tear
	<b>ndọka</b>	tearing; rending
	<b>-dọka akwụkwọ</b>	dismiss a case (lit. tear paper)
	<b>-dọka anụ</b>	tear, rend (flesh)
	<b>-dọkalị</b>	tear from and take
	<b>-dọkalì</b>	tear in pieces
	<b>-dọkasị</b>	tear to pieces; to torn to pieces
	<b>-dọkọ</b>	pull together
	<b>-dọkpụ</b>	drag; draw; pull along (e.g. goat with rope round its neck)
	<b>-dọkpụpụ</b>	draw out; pluck out forcibly
	<b>-dọlì</b>	tear into pieces
	<b>ndọlì</b>	tearing into pieces
	<b>-dọlụ</b>	attract; convey
	<b>-dọ mbọ</b>	tear with nails
	<b>-dọ mmà ọdụ</b>	saw a piece of timber by pulling (this is usually done by two people –one in a pit across which the timber is laid, and the

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		other at ground-level)
	<b>-dọ n'agha</b>	take prisoner in war
	<b>ọdịdọ n'agha</b>	captivity as result of war
	<b>-dọ ndọ</b>	A. persist; haggle; bargain
		B. have a tug-of-war
	<b>-dọ ñdùdọ</b>	argue; draw out a discussion
	<b>òdọ ñdùdọ</b>	argumentative, difficult, disagreeable person; fretful, testy child
	<b>-dọnị</b>	wrinkle; be wrinkled (used for a material which has been stretched beyond its elastic limit, and then relaxed)
	<b>ndọnị</b>	wrinkle
	<b>-dọ nkì</b>	cut a face mark
	<b>-dọ ntị</b>	warn; admonish; exhort (cf. <b>-dọ aka na ntị</b> )
	<b>-dọpụ</b>	draw out
	<b>-dọpụta</b>	draw out; pull out; rescue
	<b>-dọsà</b>	pull apart or into pieces
	<b>-dọsò</b>	pull after
	<b>-dọtị</b>	be extended; extend
	<b>-dọtị ụta</b>	draw a bow (ready to shoot)
	<b>ndọtị</b>	elasticity
	<b>-dọwa</b>	rend, tear (of cloth, not flesh)
<b>-dọ 2.</b>	v.	stay; place
	<b>-dọba</b>	put down, set down
	<b>-dọlụ adọlụ</b>	remain; be left over; be stagnant (of water)
	<b>-dọlụ kilili</b>	be round, spherical (as a ball)
	<b>-dọnọ, -dọ n'ànị</b>	sit down
	<b>-dọnọrube</b>	sit around
	<b>-dọnye</b>	lay in; put into
	<b>-dọ ọdụ</b>	sit down (in speaking to children):
		<b>Nne m̄ nà-àdọ n'ọdụ akwà màkà nà ọ nà-èbu akwà</b> My mother usually sits at the cloth stall because she deals in clothes
	<b>dọkịtà</b>	n. doctor (E.)
	<b>dọnịdọ, dọlịdọ</b>	n. tug-of-war
	<b>dọtị 1.</b>	n. catapult
	<b>-gba dọtị</b>	shoot catapult:
		<b>Dọtị kà o jilì gbagbu nnùnụ afụ</b> It was a catapult that he killed the bird with
	<b>dọtị 2.</b>	n. dirt; filth (coll., E. dirty)
	<b>-lu dọtị</b>	be dirty, filthy:
		<b>Ndụ nà-èlu dọtị</b> Ndụ is usually dirty
<b>-du 1.</b>	v.	lead; accompany
	<b>òdudu</b>	leading; guidance

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	<b>-du aka</b>	help
	<b>-dubà</b>	introduce; lead in, into
	<b>-dufiè</b>	mislead
	<b>-dufù</b>	seduce; lead astray
	<b>-duga</b>	accompany
	<b>-dukọta</b>	muster:
		<b>Dùkọta ndí aghā afù màkà nnene</b> Muster the troops for inspection
	<b>-dulu</b>	accompany; seduce
	<b>-duna</b>	lead; escort home
	<b>du onye ìsì</b>	lead a blind person
	<b>-dupụ</b>	lead out; accompany; escort; push off a boat
	<b>-duruka</b>	lead a little way
	<b>-kpa ñdu</b>	walk together; be companions; escort
<b>-du + 2.</b>	v.	put out (roots, shoots)
	<b>-du anakā</b>	put out shoots, suckers
	<b>-dudo</b>	take root
<b>-du 3.</b>	v.	ext. suff. 1. first; beforehand; precede (cf. <b>-godu</b> , and perhaps <b>-du 1.</b> )
	<b>-kpọtadu</b>	bring first (something capable of self-movement)
	<b>-wètadu</b>	bring first (i.e. bring something before doing something else, or before doing something else to the thing brought):
		<b>Wètadu yā tupu ì tọghee yā</b> Bring it first before you open it
<b>-dù</b>	v.:	
	<b>-dù-dù</b>	be in a dull state
	<b>-gbadùba iru</b>	be morose, sulky, downcast:
		<b>Gịnī mèlụ nị jì gbadùba irū?</b> Why are you sulky?
	<b>-kpọdùlu</b>	remain in dull uncheerful state; be dull and sad:
		<b>Amāro m ife mèlụ Okeēke o jì wèe kpọdùlu n'ụnọ jụ nà nya amā eje akwụkwọ</b> I don't know what happened to Okeēke to make him stay dull at home and refuse to go to school
	<b>dùm̀</b>	quant. all; the whole (cf. <b>nīne</b> , which is the common Onitsha form)
	<b>ife dùm̀</b>	all things
	<b>̀m̀gbè dùm̀</b>	always; at all times; in perpetuity (cf. <b>̀m̀gbè nīne</b> )
<b>duu</b>	n.	still; quiet
	<b>-debe ọnụ duu</b>	be silent
	<b>-delụ duu</b>	stop talking
	<b>-gba duu</b>	keep silence; refrain from answering; endure, tolerate
	<b>-tọgbò duu</b>	lie still; lie down softly (cf. <b>-gba duu</b> )
	<b>du</b>	enc. marks interrogative:
		<b>Gịnī du bụ ñke à?</b> What is this?

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		<b>Gịnī kwọ bụdụ nke à? What is this again?</b>
<b>-dụ 1.</b>	v.	prick; pierce; sew
	<b>ọdụdụ</b>	pricking; piercing; sewing
	<b>-dụ aka</b>	poke
	<b>-dụgbu</b>	pierce
	<b>-dụkọ</b>	sew together
	<b>-dụmi ụnọ</b>	construct framework of roof before thatching or fixing the sheets
	<b>ndụmì (ụnọ)</b>	roof framework before thatching or fixing the sheets
	<b>-dụ ọfọlọ</b>	punt
<b>-dụ 2.</b>	v.	regurgitate; vomit (cf. <b>-gbọ</b> )
	<b>-dụ adụ</b>	retch
	<b>-dụ ubìlì</b>	belch
	<b>-dụ ukòlò</b>	belch
<b>-dụ + 3.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-dụ isi</b>	swear one's innocence by a deity
<b>-dụ 1.</b>	v.	advise; give advice
	<b>-dụ ọdụ, ọdụ</b>	advise; give advice
<b>-dụ 2.</b>	v.	plant (the stem, cutting of stem or branch, of a plant)
<b>E.</b>		
<b>e, a</b>	pron.	(dependent, indefinite; harmonizes) one; 'they' (indefinite); often translated by English passive:
		<b>A nà-èsi nnī</b> Food is being cooked:
		<b>E jì yà aka</b> He has been arrested
<b>e-, a-</b>	pref.	(harmonizes) verb prefix marking negative:
		<b>Ìgbò enwē ezè</b> The Igbo have no kings
<b>e-/a- ...m</b>	pron.	(dependent, 1 <sup>st</sup> person singular; harmonizes) I:
		<b>Anà m̄ èje</b> I am going:
		<b>Elilì m̄ ife</b> I ate food
<b>è-, à-</b>	pref.	(harmonizes; tone high before low tone root) verb prefix marking sequential mood
		<b>Chi èfoo</b> Day breaks:
		<b>Chi abọọ</b> Day breaks
<b>-e</b>		see <b>-a/-e/-ọ/o</b>
<b>ebe</b>	n.	place; where; while; since; whereas:
		<b>Agà m̄ èje ebe ọ nọ</b> I will go where he is
		<b>Emēna mkpọtụ ebe m nà-àgụ akwụkwọ</b> Don't make a noise while I'm reading
		<b>Kà ànyị chèlu yā n'ụzọ à ebe ọ bụ nà ọ gà-èsi ụzọ à gafè</b> Let us wait for him here, since he will pass by this road

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	<b>ebe à</b>	this place:
	<b>n’ebe à</b>	here
	<b>ebe afù</b>	that place:
	<b>n’ebe afù</b>	there
	<b>ebe a nà-àmụ nnwā</b>	maternity home
	<b>ebe a nà-enì ozū</b>	burial ground
	<b>ebe a nà-èsi nnī</b>	kitchen
	<b>ebe dī (n’)ichè</b> <b>(n’)ichè,</b>	different, various places
	<b>ebe ìtā nni</b>	pasture
	<b>ebe mgbabà</b>	refuge
	<b>ebe nīne</b>	everywhere
	<b>ebe ñuzo</b>	secret place; retired spot
	<b>ebe òbibì</b>	habitation; dwelling place
	<b>ebe ọbunà</b>	any place
<b>ebē</b>	n.	yam beetle
<b>èbeē</b>	int.	where (to)?:
		<b>Èbeē kà ì jèkọ</b> Where are you going?
		<b>Èbeē kà ọ dī?</b> Where is it?:
		<b>Èbeē kà ọ nọ?</b> Where is she?
	<b>èbeē zi?</b>	Where then? where else?
<b>èbelè</b>	n.	mercy; pity
	<b>Èbelèchukwu</b>	male name (lit. mercy of God)
	<b>-dị èbelè</b>	be kind-hearted
	<b>-me èbelè</b>	have pity on; be sorry for; have mercy on:
	<b>Mèelụ anyị èbelè</b>	Have mercy on us
	<b>-nwe obī èbelè</b>	be kind-hearted
	<b>obī èbelè</b>	kindness; mercy
	<b>onye èbelè</b>	the merciful (person)
	<b>onye kāsị èbelè</b>	the most merciful:
		<b>Chinèkè Onye kāsị èbelè</b> Most merciful God
<b>ebenebe</b>	n.	extraordinary happening; disaster
	<b>(ebenebe) –gbu</b>	happen (of disaster, scandal, something serious):
		<b>Ebenebê gbùlù</b> It was a disaster
<b>ebī</b>	n.	lungfish; mudfish ( <i>Protopterus annectens</i> ) (= <b>ekwuṃ</b> )
<b>ebi</b>	n.	porcupine
	<b>ebi ntà</b>	Brush-tailed Porcupine ( <i>Atherura fricana</i> Gray)
	<b>ebi ogwū</b>	Crested Porcupine ( <i>Hystrix cristata senegalica</i> Cuv.)
<b>èbìlì</b>	n.	storm on water; wave
	<b>-tụ èbìlì</b>	be agitated; swell (as river or sea in gale)
<b>ebo</b>	n.	A. the smallest kinship-cum-residential unit, a subdivision of
	<b>ụmụ nnà</b>	(patrilineage); sublineage:
		<b>Ebo unù bù gịnì?</b> What is your special sublineage?

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		B. (= <b>ogbè</b> ) ‘village’; a constituent part of a ‘quarter’ which is itself part of a ‘town’ ( <b>òbòdò</b> ), containing a number of patrileages ( <b>umụ nnà</b> ):
	<b>Ọnìchà Ebo Ìtènaānị</b>	the Nine Villages of Onitsha
<b>Ebō</b>	n.	male name (short for <b>Ebōzinam</b> , lit. stop accusing me)
<b>èbù 1.</b>	n.	mildew; mould
	<b>-ma èbù</b>	grow mould:
		<b>Ụtālà e lōfūlù n’ime akpàtì nnī amago èbù</b> The pounded fufu forgotten in the food-box has gone mouldy
<b>èbù 2.</b>	n.	wasp; hornet
	<b>àkpa èbu</b>	wasps’ nest
<b>èbùbè</b>	n.	marvel; wonder; majesty
	<b>ife èbùbè</b>	a wonder
	<b>-kobe èbùbè</b>	honour (lit. hang honour on)
	<b>-me èbùbè</b>	beautify; decorate
<b>èbùbe āgụ</b>	n.	African Bowstring Hemp or Leopard Lily ( <i>Sansevieria liberica</i> Gér. and Labr.), seen in <b>Agwụ</b> shrines and used as a charm against thieves or a medicine for pregnant women
<b>ebùbo, èbùbò, èbùbo</b>	n.	accusation; charge ( <b>-bo 2.</b> v. accuse)
	<b>-bo ebùbo</b>	levy accusation; accuse:
		<b>E bòlù yà ebùbo orī</b> He has been accused of stealing:
		<b>Èbùbo kà onya mmà</b> A false accusation is worse than a matchet wound
<b>èbùnù</b>	n.	ram
	<b>èbùnu Idemīli</b>	the ram of the Idemili god (This ram lives mainly in the Idemili god’s shrine and its surroundings. But it also roams about the village from compound to compound. The ram must not be beaten or killed by anybody, as it is believed that anyone who does this will automatically be visited and killed by the god.)
<b>echi 1.</b>	n.	tomorrow
		Proverb:
		<b>Echī dī imē, ò nwerō onye mā ife ọ gà-àmụ</b> Tomorrow is pregnant, no one knows what it will bring forth
	<b>echi nīine</b>	tomorrow (emphatic)
	<b>echi yā</b>	the next day; the following day:
		<b>Ndụ gbàlụ akwụkwọ ụbòsị Krisìmaàsị, ò lue echī ya ò sie nnukwu òlili</b> Ndụ wedded on Christmas Day; the following day he gave a great feast
	<b>nwanne echī</b>	day after tomorrow
	<b>ùtùtù echī</b>	tomorrow morning
<b>echi 2.</b>	n.	old type of money in form of bent wires

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<b>echìchè</b>	n.	thought
	<b>-chè echìchè</b>	think; ponder; meditate
<b>echichi</b>	n.	title; titled man (general; cf. <b>mmụ̀</b> 2., <b>ọ̀zọ̀</b> )
<b>edè</b>	n.	cocoyam
	<b>edē ànà</b>	plant with spotted leaves and corm, the juice of which can be used to mark the body ( <i>Cynastrum cordifolium</i> )
	<b>edè ekò</b>	cocoyam cooked like yam ( <i>Colocasia esculenta</i> Schott)
	<b>edē mmụ̀</b>	Ground Arum, plants whose leaves resemble the cocoyam ( <i>Stylochiton hypogaens</i> Lepr. and <i>S. lancifolius</i> Kotschy and Peyr.)
	<b>edē ūmakà (also edè)</b>	cocoyam which requires boiling overnight, probably the oldest type ( <i>Xanthosoma mafaffa</i> Schott.)
	<b>mkpà edè</b>	room where cocoyams are stored
<b>edi</b>	n.	African civet ( <i>Viverra civetta</i> ), Genet ( <i>Genetta</i> spp.), Two-spotted Palm Civet ( <i>Nandinia binotata</i> )
	<b>òsì edī</b>	genitals of <b>edi</b> , which smells and is used for medicines
<b>edò</b>	n.	tree whose trunk is used for canoes and whose roots and bark are used as medicine (prob. <i>Terminalia glaucescens</i> Planch. ex Benth., perh. also <i>T. superba</i> Engl. and Diels, possibly <i>Distemonanthus benthamianus</i> Baill.)
<b>èdò 1.</b>	n.	yellow vegetable dye; yellow (of colour)
	<b>-cha èdò èdò</b>	be yellow
		<b>Àfè m nà-àcha èdò èdò</b> My shirt is yellow
	<b>-dị èdò èdò</b>	be yellow
	<b>ọ̀nà èdò</b>	gold
	<b>ọ̀nà ọ̀cha nà ọ̀nà èdò</b>	silver and gold (fig. fine luxuries)
<b>Èdò 2.</b>	n.	divinity
<b>èe</b>	int.	answer to a call
<b>èe'è [èe?è], e'è</b>	int.	no!
<b>èè e, eee</b>	int.	yes
<b>èèye!</b>	int.	yes! certainly!
<b>èèyī!</b>	int.	yes!
<b>efè</b>	n.	chance; opportunity; leisure:
		<b>Enwēro m efè ìbīa ebe à</b> I didn't have a chance to come here
	<b>àrụ efè</b>	unoccupied; at leisure
	<b>-dị efè</b>	be vacant
	<b>-fụ efè</b>	find time, chance, opportunity
	<b>-nwe efè</b>	have a chance, an opportunity
	<b>-nye efè</b>	give chance, opportunity
<b>èfè 1.</b>	(dialectal) = <b>àfè</b>	
<b>èfè 2.</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>-kwụ èfè</b>	swing to and fro; be neutral

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<b>efi</b>	n.	cow
	<b>efi alū̀sì</b>	sacred cow ( <i>efi Ìgbò</i> type) owned by village; cannot be killed; if it dies, it is given burial like a human
	<b>efi awū̀sa</b>	zebu cattle
	<b>efi Ìgbò</b>	dwarf cattle
	<b>efi ọ̀fīa</b>	bushcow; buffalo ( <i>Syncerus caffer bedingtoni</i> Lyd.)
	<b>ala efi</b>	cow's milk
	<b>anụ efi</b>	beef
	<b>ozu efi</b>	carcase of cattle
<b>èfi</b>	n.	kind of fish
<b>efifiè</b>	n.	afternoon; middle of the day; heat of the day
	<b>efifiè naàbò</b>	noonday
	<b>àzì efifiè</b>	lunch
	<b>-gba (àzì) efifiè</b>	take lunch
	<b>kwà efifiè, kwà efifiè</b>	every midday
	<b>m̀gbè efifiè</b>	during the afternoon
<b>efù</b>	n.	emptiness; vanity:
		<b>Ọ̀ mèlụ̀ ya n'efù</b> He did it in vain
	<b>efùlefù, èfùleèfù</b>	empty; vain; useless (usu. of a person)
<b>efurù</b>	n.	African nutmeg ( <i>Monodora myristica</i> (Gaertn.) Dunal)
<b>egedege, egenege</b>	n.	front
	<b>egedege irū</b>	forehead
<b>egō</b>	n.	money
	<b>ego akwū̀kwọ̀</b>	currency note; paper money
	<b>ego àyọ̀lọ̀, àyọ̀</b>	cowry
	<b>ego edwọ̀d</b>	money used during the reign of King Edward
	<b>ego e nyèlụ̀ ya</b>	capital
	<b>ego kịlịkịlị</b>	coins
	<b>ego mgbụ̀damgbụ̀</b>	type of money made by blacksmiths
	<b>ego naàbò</b>	twelve cowries (= <b>èkpè̀te naàbò</b> )
	<b>ego naatọ̀</b>	eighteen cowries
	<b>ego nwunyè</b>	bride-price
	<b>àkpà egō</b>	A. purse
		B. a hundred pounds
	<b>anya mkpū̀lụ̀ egō</b>	eye with pupil whitened by disease
	<b>-chọ egō</b>	seek for money by hook or by crook
	<b>isi egō</b>	A. unit of six cowries (= <b>èkpè̀te</b> )
		B. capital
	<b>-kpata egō</b>	acquire money
	<b>mkpū̀lụ̀ egō</b>	a cowrie, coin, shilling
	<b>oke egō</b>	fantastic riches
	<b>-zu egō</b>	steal money

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	-zu egō	build up, increase one's capital
ègùlò, ègùlè	n.	weaverbird
egbe	n.	A. hawk; kite
		B. rogue (slang)
egbè	n.	gun
	egbē ādakā	type of locally made gun
	egbè igwē	thunder
	egbē ndù	cannon
	-gba egbè	fire gun
	ndị jī egbè èje orī	armed robbers
	ntụ egbè	gunpowder
	onụ egbè	opening of a gun barrel
	-pị egbè	carve wooden part of gun
	-sù egbè	load gun
	utù egbè	trigger (lit. penis of the gun)
ègbè	n.	boundary mark:
		<b>Onye ropụ egbè ò je n̄ga</b> Anyone who uproots a boundary mark will go to prison
ègbenu, ègbene	n.	cock
ègbènù	n.	warriors
	ègbènu ọba	warriors
		<b>Ndi (òtu) ègbènu ọba</b> society of warriors. They are not necessarily warriors who go to battle. But their society is a warrior-like one. Members dress like warriors with helmet-like hats stuck full of long feathers, with cutlasses in their hands. They are usually invited to grand traditional ceremonies, funerals of great men and of course to funerals of their dead members. They greet each other by knocking the blades of each other's swords together
ègbili	n.	fish ( <i>Heterotis niloticus</i> ) (= <b>igbènù</b> )
egbò	n.	boundary around compound or village; more especially the entrance, shaped like goalposts, of bamboo palm leaves or ògilisì, which bears protective medicines
egbū	n.	tree ( <i>Alstonia congensis</i> Engl.); bark used medicinally for cure of different kinds of <b>ìbà</b> or <b>akòm</b>
egbugbèlè	n.	used in:
	egbugbèlè onụ	lip(s)
egbugbu	n.	tattoo; mark
	-gbu egbu	tattoo; mark
ègwe	n.	wall of beaten earth
egwu	n.	A. drum
		B. dance; play; entertainment
	egwu alūsi	sacred dances

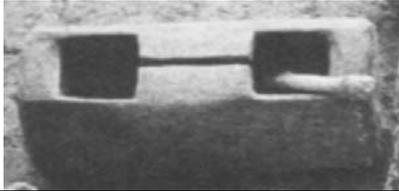
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	<b>egwu ọtā</b>	ritual drum
	<b>egwu ùdù</b>	music in which <b>ùdù</b> features prominently
	<b>-gba egwu</b>	dance
	<b>ọgba ēgwu</b>	dancer
	<b>-gwù egwu</b>	play
	<b>-gwùli egwu</b>	play about
	<b>-gwùsò egwu</b>	play with someone
	<b>nnwa egwū</b>	doll
	<b>òtù egwū</b>	dancing club
	<b>ọgụ ēgwu</b>	singer; minstrel
	<b>-te egwu</b>	dance in a peculiar way
	<b>-gwọ egwu</b>	dance very well in type of dance in which back muscles come into play
<b>egwù</b>	n.	A. fear
		B. fearful, terrible or fierce-looking thing; dangerous thing
	<b>àbàni dì egwù</b>	bandit
	<b>atụ egwù</b>	courage; bravery; boldness
	<b>-dị egwù</b>	be dangerous, dreadful
	<b>-tụ egwù</b>	fear; respect; be afraid of
	<b>-yi egwù</b>	frighten
<b>egwugwu</b>	n.	the most elderly and most venerated form of the incarnate dead, of Igala origin (Igala <b>ègwùgwù</b> , = <b>m̄m̄uọ ogonogo</b> )
<b>ègwusi</b>	n.	water-melon seeds (cf. Yoruba <b>ẹ̀gùsì</b> ) ( <i>Citrullus vulgaris</i> Schrad.)
	<b>ofe ègwusi</b>	melon, egusi soup
<b>ejiji</b>	n.	dress; adornment
<b>èjìma</b>	n.	twin
	<b>-bụ èjìma</b>	be twins
	<b>nwa èjìma</b>	a twin
	<b>umū èjìma</b>	twins:
		<b>Mmadū à naàbò bụ èjìma</b> These two persons are twins
<b>èjò</b>		see <b>ọjò</b>
<b>ejù</b>	n.	broken pot; potsherd
	<b>ejù isī</b>	top of skull
<b>ejùnà, njùnà, njìnà</b>	n.	edible snail (cf. <b>kòso, nsam</b> )
		
	<b>nkekele ejùnà</b>	snail-shell

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<b>eke</b>	n.	Royal Python ( <i>Python regius</i> ), the smaller species of python, more common, lives in compounds and is freely handled, sacred in most parts of Igboland
	<b>eke mmīli</b>	water python
	<b>eke nà ogwùlùgwù</b>	rainbow
	<b>eke ukwu, eke ogbà</b>	the larger python; African or Rock Python; ( <i>Python sebae</i> )
<b>Ekè 1.</b>	n.	A. a divinity
		B. <b>ekè</b> good luck, fortune
<b>ekè 2., ekò</b>	n.	gizzard
	<b>ekē oḱukò</b>	fowl gizzard
<b>Èke</b>	n.	a day in the Igbo four-day week, following <b>Ñkwọ</b> , personified as an <b>alūsị</b>
	<b>M̄gbeēke</b>	female name (for child born on <b>Èke</b> )
	<b>Nweēke, Òkeēke, Èkeèmezie</b>	male names (for someone born on <b>Èke</b> )
<b>èkène</b>	n.	thanks; salutation; greeting; gratitude:
	<b>Èkène dīlị Chukwu</b>	Thanks be to God
<b>ekike</b>	n.	A. adornment of the body
		B. tie; belt; girdle
<b>ekike ilē</b>	<b>string of the tongue</b>	
	<b>ife ekike</b>	finery; adornment
	<b>-ke ekike</b>	dress; adorn
<b>ekò 1.</b>	n.	blacksmith's bellows
	<b>-fụ ekò</b>	pump bellows
	<b>-fụ ekò</b>	blow bellows
<b>ekò 2.</b>		see <b>ekè 2.</b>
<b>ekò mmīli</b>	n.	plant with large leaves, used for shelter or to wrap fish ( <i>Anchomanes difformis</i> (Bl.) Engl. and <i>Cyrtosperma senegalense</i> ) (Scott) Engl.)
<b>eku</b>	n.	spoon; ladle (cf. <b>ngàjì</b> )
<b>ekpē</b>	n.	inheritance
	<b>-kè ekpē</b>	make a will
	<b>-lite ekpē</b>	inherit
<b>ekpè</b>	n.	earthwork constructed on the outskirts of a village for defence purposes, or on farm to mark boundary or check erosion
	<b>-ti ekpè</b>	make low mud wall, usually on farm, to mark boundary and/or check erosion
<b>èkpè 1.</b>	n.	left (hand)
	<b>aka èkpè</b>	left hand
	<b>ife dī n'aka èkpè</b>	something on the left:
	<b>anya aka èkpè</b>	the left eye
<b>èkpè 2.</b>	n.	time

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	<b>èkpè afụ</b>	then; at that time
	<b>èkpè niīne</b>	always; (at) all times
	<b>èkpe ọbunà</b>	whenever; (at) any time
<b>èkpele, èkpelu</b>	n.	prayer
	<b>-kpe ekpele</b>	say prayer
<b>èkpelu</b>		see <b>èkpele</b>
<b>èkpènta, èkpènta</b>	n.	leprosy
	<b>onye èkpènta</b>	leper
<b>ekpètè</b>		see <b>okpètè</b>
<b>èkpète</b>	n.	(= <b>isi egō</b> ) unit of cowrie counting system, consisting of six single cowries ( <b>ego</b> ) <b>mkpulū</b>
	<b>èkpète ịli</b>	ten units of six cowries each (= <b>ọfu ụkwù</b> )
	<b>èkpète naàbò</b>	twelve cowries (= <b>ego naàbò</b> )
<b>ekwe 1.</b>	n.	wooden slit gong
		
	<b>-su ekwe</b>	beat the gong
<b>ekwe 2.</b>	n.	xylophone
<b>ekwe 3.</b>	n.	string from <b>agā</b>
	<b>akpùlụ ekwē</b>	unsplit cane
<b>ekwè 1.</b>	n.	small uncarved stool
<b>ekwè 2.</b>	n.	occiput (also <b>ọkpụ n'ekwè</b> )
<b>ekwēekwe</b>	n.	stubbornness
<b>ekwèeme</b>	n.	impossibility
<b>ekwelē</b>	n.	tie-rope; cane; fibre for making fish traps
<b>ekweñsu</b>	n.	A. the malevolent spirits of those who have died a 'bad death' and cannot reincarnate; malevolent non-human spirits; (Christian usage) the devil B. (fig.) a person who causes confusion and havoc
<b>ekwò</b>	n.	back of head; nape of neck
	<b>ọkpụn'okwò</b>	back of head; occiput
<b>ekwòlò</b>	n.	envy; jealousy
	<b>-gba ekwòlò</b>	compete (in bad sense); be jealous, envious
	<b>-kwò ekwòlò</b>	envy; contest enviously
<b>Ekwu</b>	n.	hearth spirit, the domestic spirit of women, worshipped by head woman of household
	<b>mmà ekwū</b>	small kitchen knife
<b>èkwulèkwu</b>	n.	talkativeness; loquacity:
	<b>onye èkwulèkwu</b>	a talkative
	<b>-kwu èkwulèkwu</b>	be loquacious, talkative
	<b>oke èkwulèkwu</b>	talkativeness; bragging

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<b>ekwuṃ</b>	n.	lungfish; mudfish ( <i>Protopterus annectens</i> ) (= <i>ebi</i> )
<b>elèghelū</b>		see <b>elùuluū</b>
<b>èlèlè, èlilè 1.</b>	n.	profit; gain
	<b>-bà èlèlè</b>	be useful; profit; benefit
	<b>-li èlilè</b>	gain
<b>èlèlè, èlilè 2.</b>	n.	food prepared with beans (after the chaff is removed, the beans are ground with water into pulp, then wrapped in leaves in convenient bits with normal food ingredients added, then boiled till done)
	<b>èlèlè iko</b>	<b>èlèlè</b> boiled in tins (e.g. milk tins) instead of being wrapped in leaves
<b>èlèm</b>	n.	fish-fry; small sprat-like fish caught when Niger rises
<b>elili</b>	n.	rope (general term); string to tie yams; shoe lace (cf. <b>ùdò</b> , <b>ekwe</b> , <b>àbù</b> ) see <b>èlèlè 1.</b> and <b>2. elili</b>
	<b>elili afò</b>	intestines
	<b>elili ofià</b>	snake (euphemism)
	<b>-gbà elili</b>	wear strings round ankles
	<b>-kwụ elili</b>	commit suicide by hanging
<b>èlilì</b>		see <b>èlùlù</b>
<b>elō 1.</b>	n.	mushroom
	<b>elo m̄m̄ụọ</b>	kind of poisonous mushroom (lit. spirits' mushroom) (see also <b>mmụọ</b> )
	<b>-pu elō</b>	A. grow fungus B. (fig.) live for ever
<b>elō 2.</b>	n.	Standard-wing Nightjar ( <i>Macrodipteryx longipennis</i> )
<b>elū elu</b>	n.	A. North (borrowed from Central Igbo) B. (fig.) very far away
<b>èlùlù, èlilì, olighilì</b>	n.	electric catfish ( <i>Malapterurus electricus</i> ) (= <b>ndudù</b> )
<b>elùluū</b>		see <b>elùuluū</b>
<b>elùuluū, elùluū, elèghelū</b>	n.	black driver ant; soldier ant
	<b>ikeṅgà elùluū</b>	giant ants, with very big heads, seen among smaller ones
<b>emēnjọ</b>	n.	innocence; infallibility (from -me do)
<b>emume</b>	n.	custom; observance
<b>emumechī</b>	n.	daybreak
<b>ene</b>	n.	Harnessed Antelope; bushbuck ( <i>Tragelaphus scriptus scriptus</i> Pallas)
<b>enekē</b>	n.	swallow (bird)
	<b>enekē ntị ọbā</b>	swallow
<b>enū</b>	n.	height; top
	<b>enu ànị</b>	dry land (as opposed to water); high land between Asaba and Agbor
	<b>enu igwē</b>	heaven; sky

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	<b>enu igwē nà ùwà</b>	heaven and earth
	<b>enu nà ànị</b>	up-and-down; blouse and wrapper made of same material:
		<b>O yì enu nà ànị</b> She is wearing an up-and-down
	<b>enu ntulụ</b>	hardship; misfortune
	<b>enu ọghigha</b>	changes in the world
	<b>enu ụnọ</b>	roof
	<b>enu ùwà</b>	whole world
	<b>-buni enū</b>	lift up; bring up; carry shoulder-high
	<b>-gba enū</b>	be shallow
	<b>-kòni enū</b>	hang up
	<b>-mani enū</b>	jump up
	<b>n'enū</b>	above; upon
	<b>-nọ n'enu mmīli</b>	be in trouble, difficulty
	<b>-se n'enū</b>	float; (fig.) be ignorant of what is happening
	<b>ụgbọ enū</b>	aeroplane
	<b>ụkwụ enū</b>	by land; overland
	<b>-wèni enū</b>	raise up
	<b>-wèni aka enū</b>	raise hand
	<b>-wèni enū</b>	lift up; take up
	<b>-wụnị enū</b>	jump up
<b>Enugwū</b>	n.	Enugu
<b>ènwè</b>	n.	monkey; useless person
	<b>ènwè ọfịa</b>	wild monkey
<b>enyi</b>	n.	elephant
	<b>ajị enyī</b>	severe dysmenorrhoea (see <b>ajị</b> )
	<b>ọdụ enyī</b>	elephant's tusk
<b>enyi</b>	n.	friend (less common than <b>ọyị</b> )
	<b>enyi nwaàyị</b>	girl-friend; woman friend
<b>ènyò, ènyinyò</b>	n.	mirror; glass (= <b>ùgògbè</b> )
	<b>ènyò anyā</b>	pair of spectacles
<b>eriri 1.</b>	n.	power of transforming oneself into an animal
<b>eriri 2.</b>	n.	wart
<b>èrùlu</b>	n.	red coral; coral bead
<b>èsè</b>		see <b>àsè</b>
<b>èsèmokwu</b>	n.	quarrel; dispute; bickering ( <b>-sè</b> draw, pull)
<b>esō</b>	n.	gum from tree
<b>esu</b>	n.	(cf. <b>alīlī</b> ) millipede
<b>esuso, etuto</b>	n.	blister; boil
	<b>-so esuso</b>	form boil abscess
<b>esusu</b>	n.	contribution to revolving benefit fund, to which each member contributes regularly and from which members profit in turn (? < Yoruba)
<b>ètè</b>	n.	rope for climbing trees

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<b>eteke</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>eteke uvīe</b>	fish ( <i>Hemichromis bimaculatus</i> ) (cf. <b>ìkpoòkpò</b> )
<b>ètètè</b>	n.	woven shield used in war by the Ada people
<b>ètítì</b>	n.	middle; centre
	<b>ètítì naàbò</b>	the middle, centre
	<b>ètítì ùchichì, ètítì àbàni</b>	midnight
	<b>n'ètítì</b>	amidst; in the middle
	<b>n'ètítì mụ nà gị</b>	between you and me
<b>etu</b>	n.	manner
	<b>etu à</b>	thus; in this manner
	<b>etu afụ</b>	so; in that manner
	<b>etu ọ dị nọọfụ</b>	as it is so
<b>etùketù</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>-kpọ etùketù</b>	hiccough
<b>etuṁ</b>	n.	long bamboo used to propel a canoe
<b>ètùṁ</b>	n.	dust in the air
<b>etuto</b>		see <b>esuso</b>
<b>èvi</b>	n.	snakehead fish ( <i>Channa obscura</i> )
<b>ewī</b>		see <b>eyī</b>
<b>ewō!, èwo!</b>	int.	exclamation of surprise
<b>ewòò!</b>	int.	exclamation of sympathy or pity
<b>ewu</b>	n.	goat; (applied to person) fool
	<b>anụ ewū</b>	goat-meat
	<b>Ewu kà ọ bụ</b>	He is a fool
	<b>ewu-elī-ọkụkọ-atụ</b>	(lit. goat-never-touches, fowl-never-pecks) a poisonous plant
	<b>nwa ewū</b>	young goat; kid
<b>ewù</b>	n.	fame; report; rumour
<b>ewùù!</b>	int.	exclamation of regret, sympathy
<b>eyī, ewī</b>	n.	Giant or Pouched Rat ( <i>Cricetomys gambianus</i> Waterhouse; Yoruba <b>òkètè</b> )
<b>ezē</b>	n.	tooth
	<b>eze nkwō</b>	loss of tooth, teeth
	<b>aka ezē</b>	toothache
	<b>-gado ezē</b>	grip (but not bite into) with teeth
	<b>ìkili ezē</b>	part of jaw near molar
	<b>-kpopụ ezē</b>	extract a tooth
	<b>-kwo ezē</b>	take out, extract teeth; lose tooth, teeth
	<b>-tachapụ ezē</b>	grin; (coll.) smile; laugh
	<b>-ta ìkekele ezē</b>	grind teeth
	<b>-wa ezē</b>	file teeth
<b>ezè</b>	n.	A. king; chief:
		<b>Ìgbò enwē ezè</b> The Igbo have no kings

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	<b>ezè alūsj</b>	priest (of a particular spirit that has a shrine and an organized cult)
	<b>ezè amōosu</b>	chief of wizards
	<b>ezē ànị</b>	life-size image of carved wood
	<b>ezē kachasị akasị</b>	God in heaven
	<b>ezē m̄mụḡ</b>	king of underworld
	<b>ezè nwaàyi</b>	queen
	<b>àda èzè</b>	princess
	<b>ànị ezè</b>	kingdom
	<b>-chi ezè</b>	become, be installed chief or king
	<b>Ndụbeezè, Ndụbezè</b>	male name (lit. life is king or life is most important)
	<b>oche ezè</b>	throne
	<b>òkpu ezè</b>	crown
	<b>-zọ ezè</b>	contest for chieftancy title
		B. (fig.) the best or chief of its kind
	<b>ezè anụmànụ</b>	king of the beasts, the elephant
	<b>ezè azụ</b>	king of the fish ( <i>Gymnarchus niloticus</i> )
	<b>ezè nnụnụ</b>	king of the birds, the eagle
<b>ezi</b>	n.	goodness; truth; kindness
	<b>n'ezie</b>	(shortened from n'ezie okwū) truly:
		<b>N'ezie onye orī kà ọ bụ</b> Truly he is a rogue
	<b>ezi ndụ</b>	health
	<b>ezi okènyè</b>	aged person
	<b>ezi okwū</b>	truth
	<b>-kwu ezi okwū</b>	speak the truth
	<b>ezi òmume</b>	good deeds; righteousness
	<b>ezi ūdo</b>	perfect peace
	<b>n'ezie okwū</b>	really; in reality; indeed; truly
<b>ezi</b>	n.	pig; domestic pig; dirty person
	<b>ezi ọfịa</b>	bushpig; Red River Hog ( <i>Choeropotamus porcus porcus</i> L.)
	<b>anụ ezi</b>	pork
	<b>ọkwùlụ ezi</b>	pawpaw; papaya
<b>èzi 1., ezi</b>	n.	outside or precincts of a house
	<b>ezi amā</b>	space in front of the compound outside the compound wall and beginning from the main gate; street
	<b>èzi ìbà</b>	court of a native house
	<b>èzi ilo</b>	precincts of a house
	<b>èzi nà ụnọ</b>	household headed by one man
	<b>-nwe èzi nà ụnọ</b>	become a householder
	<b>-bọ èzi</b>	clear a path, road, of weeds
	<b>m̄bala ēzi</b>	compound inside walls (contrast ilo)
	<b>ọkpụ ezi ụzọ</b>	middle of path or road; main road; permanent path

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	<b>uzò ezi amā</b>	main entrance to a compound
<b>èzi 2.</b>	n.	menses
<b>èzi 3.</b>	n.	loan
<b>ezi gbō</b>	n.	good; true; kind:
		<b>Ọ bụ ezi gbō mmā dū</b> He is a good person
<b>F.</b>		
<b>fa</b>	pron.	(independent; 3rd pers. pl.) they; them; their
	<b>fa nà isi fā</b>	they themselves
	<b>fa n̄cha, fa n̄ine</b>	all of them
	<b>fa nwà</b>	they, them (emphatic)
	<b>h̄kè fa</b>	their; theirs
<b>-fa</b>	v.	stuff; crowd; squeeze (cf. <b>-fā</b> )
	<b>-fabà (or -fàbà)</b>	squeeze into
	<b>-fabàsì (or -fàbàsì)</b>	stuff, squeeze into (e.g. crowded room)
	<b>-faghali</b>	stuff from one position to another
	<b>-fanye</b>	stuff in between (two objects)
	<b>-fata</b>	squeeze
<b>-fā</b>	v.	stuff; crowd; squeeze (cf. <b>-fa</b> )
	<b>-fādo</b>	stuff, crowd, squeeze in
	<b>-fānye aka n'ụkwu</b>	fold hands; clasp hands between knees; sit with one's hands in one's lap; sit idle
	<b>-fāpụ (or -fapụ)</b>	ease, by removing some part
	<b>-fāpụsì (or -fapụsì)</b>	remove with difficulty from a crowded place; squeeze out
<b>Fada</b>	n.	Roman Catholic priest, father (E. Father)
	<b>ndị Fada</b>	Catholic fathers; Catholics
	<b>Ụkà Fada</b>	Roman Catholic Church
<b>-fe 1.</b>	v.	A. fly;
	<b>òfufe</b>	flight (of birds, flies, aeroplanes)
	<b>-febà</b>	fly in
	<b>-febàta</b>	fly over into
	<b>-fedà</b>	fly down
	<b>-fedàta</b>	fly down (towards)
	<b>-fefè</b>	fly across
	<b>mfefè</b>	flying across
	<b>-fefèga</b>	fly across
	<b>-fefù</b>	fly away out of sight
	<b>-fega</b>	fly over to
	<b>-fego</b>	fly upwards
	<b>-feghali</b>	fly about
	<b>-fekwu</b>	fly to

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	<b>-fenaba</b>	fly home
	<b>-feni</b>	fly up
	<b>mfeni</b>	flying up; flight
	<b>-feniri</b>	fly up; spring up quickly
	<b>-feyē</b>	fly into
	<b>-fepụ</b>	fly off; (fig.) hurry off
	<b>-fesà</b>	fly in all directions
	<b>-fe ùfe</b>	fly
	<b>̀mfe</b>	lightness; ease
	<b>ùfe</b>	flight
	<b>anụ ùfe</b>	flying creature; bird; bat
	<b>ụgbọ nā-efe ēfe</b>	aeroplane
		B. blow (of wind); fan; flutter; wave; flap
		<b>Ufèlè nà-èfe ēfe</b> The wind is blowing:
		<b>Ibe akwà nà-èfe n'ikùkù</b> The cloth is fluttering in the breeze
	<b>-fe aka</b>	wave hand
		<b>O fèlụ m aka</b> He waved to me
	<b>-fe azịlịza</b>	fan (oneself or another)
	<b>-fecha</b>	flap (wing, to dry it)
	<b>-fe ọkụ</b>	fan fire
	<b>-fepụ</b>	blow away (of wind)
	<b>-fe ụkwụ</b>	dangle leg(s)
	<b>akwā ùfufè</b>	sail
<b>-fe 2.</b>	v.	sprinkle; cast; throw (esp. many objects)
	<b>òfufe</b>	sprinkling; casting; throwing
	<b>-fedà</b>	throw down
	<b>-fe mmilī</b>	A. drive away rain
		B. sprinkle water
	<b>-fe mkpụlụ</b>	scatter seeds
	<b>-fe òzà</b>	cast lots:
		<b>E fèlụ òzà, òz.a wèe ma Òkèchukwu</b> They cast lots; the lot fell on Okechukwu
	<b>-fesà</b>	sprinkle all over; splash
	<b>-fesàsi</b>	sprinkle completely
<b>-fe + 3.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-fe ọlụ</b>	superintend work (shortened from <b>-nefe</b> look over)
<b>-fè 1.</b>	v.	worship; serve
	<b>òfufè</b>	service; worship; adoration
	<b>òfufè nrù</b>	church service; religious worship
	<b>-fè alụsi</b>	serve a divinity
	<b>-fè ànị</b>	prepare land for planting by propitiating the spirits concerned
	<b>-fèga ọfịa</b>	prepare forest for planting by propitiating the spirits concerned

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	<b>-fè òrù</b>	pay homage, esp. present gifts in traditional style to <b>òkpala</b>
<b>-fè + 2.</b>	v.	cross over; pass:
		<b>O fèlù mmilì</b> He crossed the river:
		<b>O fèlù m n'uzò</b> He passed me on the way
	<b>òfufè</b>	crossing; passing
		<b>O fègo</b> He has passed
		<b>Ogè efègo</b> The time has long passed
	<b>-fè èfè</b>	be contagious or infectious
	<b>-fè ofè</b>	be excessive (less common than <b>-ri nnē</b> )
	<b>-fè ogwè</b>	cross a bridge
	<b>-fè okè</b>	surpass; pass the bounds
	<b>-fètàbà</b>	cross over (someone else's area):
		<b>Ifètàbà okè adīrọ mmā</b> Exceeding the limit is not good
	<b>-fètàbà</b>	begin to cross over
<b>-fe-nì</b>	v.	dry up, wither, become emaciated (of plants or people)
<b>-fi 1.</b>	v.	wipe by pressing
	<b>-fi aka n'anya</b>	be wary; be careful
	<b>-ficha</b>	wipe (smaller amount than <b>-kwọcha</b> )
	<b>-fichapụ</b>	wipe off:
		<b>Fichàpụ ètùm dī n'arụ akwà afụ</b> brush off the dust on that cloth
	<b>-fichasị</b>	wipe thoroughly
	<b>-fili</b>	press, rub hard so as to break into pieces; crush with hand or foot
<b>-fi + 2.</b>	v.	support
	<b>-fi akwụkwà</b>	make a cooking-pot stand
	<b>-fido</b>	support
	<b>-fili</b>	support
	<b>-fili isi</b>	rest the head
	<b>ofili isī</b>	pillow
<b>-fie 1.</b>	v.	bind; tie; gird
	<b>òfifie</b>	binding
	<b>-fie agbụ</b>	bind; cord
	<b>-fiedo</b>	make fast with a cloth or belt:
		<b>O fièdò ònwa n'ukwù</b> she tied a child on her back
	<b>-fiedosi ike</b>	tighten
	<b>-fiegbu (-figbu)</b>	strangle
	<b>-fiekọ</b>	tie together
	<b>-fierube</b>	gird, tie around
	<b>ife mfiedo</b>	girdle; belt
<b>-fie 2.</b>	v.	demand
	<b>-fieta ngò</b>	receive back bride-price from wife's relations
	<b>-fie ụgwọ</b>	demand payment of a debt

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-fiè	v.	miss (most often used as 2 <sup>nd</sup> element in compound verb)
		<b>Ife aḡa nne āyị gòtālù fièlù m</b> The goodies which mother bought missed me
-fi 1.	v.	dry up; wither
	<b>-fi aḡi</b>	be withered, shrivelled
	<b>-fikọ</b>	dry together
	<b>-fikọ</b>	dry together
	<b>-fikpọ, -fikpa</b>	dry up; wither and break
	<b>-fiṅwụ</b>	wither; shrivel up
-fi + 2.	v.	twist; wring; braid
	<b>ọfiḡi</b>	twisting
	<b>-fiḡha</b>	wring
	<b>-fiḡhalị</b>	twist
	<b>-fi ùdọ</b>	braid rope
-fi	ext. suff. 1.	in a twisted state; entangled (cf. -fi 2. twist)
	<b>-tufi</b>	be entangled (also <b>-tusị</b> )
-fi 1.	v.	be difficult
	<b>mfi ̄ arụ</b>	adversity; distress; hardship; want; poverty
-fi 2.	ext. suff. 1.	off
	<b>-chifà</b>	rub, scrub, off
	<b>-kofia</b>	scratch, pick off
-fiọ, -shọ	v.	make a noise (by large number of people); make tumultuous noise
	<b>-fiọ ùzù</b>	make quarrelsome noise; quarrel noisily; make tumultuous noise = <b>-tụ ùzù</b>
<b>fiọfiọ, shọshọ</b>	n.	pigeon pea ( <i>Cajanus cajan</i> (Linn.) Millsp.)
-fo 1.	v.	A. break (of day)
	<b>òfiffo, òfufo</b>	breaking (of day):
		<b>Chi èfogo</b> Day has dawned
	<b>-fo chi</b>	last till dawn; last till the following morning
	<b>òfufo chī</b>	dawn
	<b>-fosà</b>	become fully light (of day):
		<b>Chi èfosàgo</b> Daylight has come fully
	<b>-fosàsị</b>	be bright (of daylight):
		<b>Chi èfosàsigo</b> The daylight is bright and strong
	<b>chi òfiffo, òfufo</b>	period of daybreak as light grows stronger
		B. be open, clear
	<b>-focha</b>	clear (a space)
	<b>-fochapụ</b>	clear away
	<b>-fo iru</b>	be open, clear, spacious
	<b>àrụ òfufo</b>	freedom from care; security; ease
-fo 2.	v.	mention
	<b>òfufo</b>	mentioning

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	-fo afà	mention; mention name
	-fota afà	make mention; mention
-fọ 1.		remain; be left over (cf. -gbọ 3.):
		<b>Ọ fọ mmadụ òne?</b> How many people are left?
	-fọdụ	be left; remain over
	-fọduga	remain in different places
	-fọ sọ ọkpukpu	be very emaciated
-fọ- 2.	v.	put (in or out); take out from; put, squeeze, insert into (bag, pocket, etc.)
	-fọnye	put, squeeze into pocket, bag, etc.:
		<b>Ọ nà-àfọnye jī n'ime àkpà</b> He is putting yams into the bag
	-fọpùta	take out from pocket, bag, etc.:
		<b>Ọ mànyèlù aka n'àkpà fọpùta ọjị naàbọ</b> He dipped his hand into his pocket and brought out two kolanuts
-fù	v.	lose; get lost:
		<b>Akwụkwọ m̄ efùgo</b> My book is lost
	òfùfù, mfù	loss
	-fù èfù	lose; go astray; be lost
	-fùghaliba	wander about
	-fumina	be lost in such a way that the probability of being recovered is very low
		<b>Ego afù èfuminago</b> The money has been totally lost
	-fùnarị	wander from; be lost from:
		<b>Akwụkwọ m̄ efùnarigo m̄</b> I have lost my book (lit. My book is lost from me)
	-fùru	be lost
	-fù ụzọ	lose one's way:
		<b>Efùlù m̄ ụzọ</b> I lost my way
-fu-fè	v.	shake
	-fufè isi	shake the head
fụ, fù	enc.	(has tone opposite to that of the preceding syllable) just; just now; right; very:
		<b>Èbeē kà i bifù?</b> Where do you live now?
	fù òdụ, fù kịtaà	just now, immediately:
		<b>Bikō, achọlù m̄ kà i bịa fù òdụ</b> Please, I want you to come just now
-fụ 1.	v.	see; find (no vowel suffix)
	ọfụfụ	seeing
	-fụcha(sị)	see all; see clearly
	-fụchata	be curious, inquisitive
	mfụchata	curiosity; inquisitiveness
	-fụdà	see to the end
	-fụ ìnyègè	see faintly

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	-fujọ	be evil-disposed to; dislike
	-fukọ	see together
	-fulu	discover a fault
	-fululụ	spy on
	-fumì	see to the bottom (lit. and fig.)
	-fụ n'anya	love; like:
		<b>Fâ fùlụ ònwe fā n'anya</b> They love each other.:
		<b>Afùlụ m̀ gị n'anya</b> I love you
	ifunàanya	love; fondness:
		<b>Ọ bulu nà ifunàanya adịrọ n'ètiti ụnụ, ụnụ amā aga n'iru</b> If love does not exist among you, you cannot progress
	-funarị	see more (than another person)
	-fụ ọfụ	see vision
	-futa	find
	-futè	see afar off
	-fụ ụzọ	see clearly; be transparent
	-fụwa	see clearly
	-fuzù	see all
	òfufụ anya ụzọ	sight
-fụ 2.	v.	hurt (intr.)
	-fụ afufụ	suffer (cf. -ta afufụ)
	-fuju anya	A. toil, suffer greatly
		B. be horrified, as by an abomination:
		<b>Ndị mmadụ àfujugo anya n'ife nā-eme kītāà</b> People are horrified by what is happening now
	-fụsì anya	suffer greatly; see too many tribulations
	-fụ ụfụ	hurt:
		<b>Ụkwụ nà-àfụ m̄ ụfụ</b> My leg is hurting me
-fụ 3.	v.	peel
	-fụ ji	peel yam (usu. cooked)
fụ	see fụ	
-fụ 1.	v.	blow; puff; swell
	-fụcha	winnow thoroughly
	-fụ ekò	blow bellows
	-fụkpọ	blow until (it) bursts
	-fụnye ume	inflate
	-fụnyụ	blow out a light
	-fụnwu	light fire; kindle by blowing; raise light
	-fụnwu ọkụ	light a fire by blowing
	-fụ ọkụ	blow fire
	-fụwa	puff, burst (as bag)
-fụ-kọ	v.	crumple; rumple

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<b>G.</b>		
<b>ga</b>	<b>enc.</b>	optional plural marker: <b>Ife ndị à gà sị bùchà òkè m</b> All these things are mine: <b>Ndị à bùgàsị òkè m lị</b> These things are all really mine, you know
<b>-ga 1.</b>	v.	A. go; pass; move
	<b>ògịga</b>	a pass; passing
	<b>-ga àzụ</b>	be retrogressive, not making good progress
	<b>-gaba</b>	go on; continue to go; henceforth; thenceforth: <b>Mèlu gàba etu m̄bụ</b> Continue as hitherto!
	<b>-gabido</b>	go in front and intercept
	<b>-gabiga (cf. -gafèga)</b>	go in front of; overtake
	<b>ngabiga</b>	passing over; Passover
	<b>-gabulu n'iru</b>	go before, carrying something
	<b>-gadobe, -gadebe</b>	stop moving
	<b>-gadòbe, -gadèbe</b>	move nearer
	<b>-gafè</b>	cross; pass (away, over, through)
	<b>-gafèga</b>	go in front of; overtake
	<b>-gafè okè</b>	be in excess: <b>Ife gafèlụ okè dị njo</b> Enough is as good as a feast
	<b>-gafèta</b>	come over
	<b>-gaghalị</b>	wander; stroll
	<b>-gakọ</b>	pass towards
	<b>-ga(lụ) aga</b>	be past; ago
	<b>arọ gālụ aga</b>	last year: <b>Ọ mụlụ èjìma n'arọ gālụ aga</b> She gave birth to twins last year
	<b>ife gālụ aga</b>	past event; past thing
	<b>onwa gālụ aga</b>	last month: <b>Ọ bìàlụ ebe à n'onwa gālụ aga</b> He came here last month
	<b>ụkà gālụ aga</b>	last week
	<b>-gami</b>	go in; pass deeply; travel inland
	<b>-ga n'iru</b>	go forward; go in front; progress
	<b>ìganiiru</b>	progress
	<b>òganiiru</b>	progress
	<b>-ga òfuma</b>	prosper; succeed; go well
	<b>-garube</b>	surround; go round
	<b>-garuka</b>	go a short distance; go aside (esp. for discussion)
	<b>-gata</b>	pass here (towards speaker):

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		<b>Nye m̄ efè kà m gata</b> Let me pass!
	<b>-gatè aka</b>	go far away
	<b>-gawa</b>	pass, go, straight on
	<b>-gawaga</b>	pass, go, straight on
	<b>-gawalụ</b>	go away
	<b>-gazù</b>	go through
		B. be beyond; be farther off
	<b>-gabìga</b>	come round to intercept someone
	<b>-kpụmìga</b>	move farther off:
		<b>Bikō kpụmìga!</b> Please move farther off!
<b>-ga 2.</b>	v.	thread (so as to hold together:
		<b>Bikō mēghe ụzọ kà nne ānyị wèlu fụ ụzọ ga ife onū ya</b> Please open the door so as to allow our mother to see well to thread her necklace
	<b>-gado</b>	hold together
	<b>-gado aka</b>	hold someone responsible:
		<b>Ọ gàdò m̄ aka</b> He held me responsible
	<b>-gado ezē</b>	grip (but not bite into) with teeth
	<b>-gakọ</b>	thread, string (together)
<b>-ga 3.</b>	aux. v.	(probably originates from <b>-ga 1.</b> ) marks the future verb forms:
		<b>Chikē gà-àbịa</b> Chike will come (future affirmative):
		<b>Chikē agā-abịa</b> Chike will not come (future negative):
		<b>Chikē gà na-ègo jī</b> Chikē will be (habitually) buying yams (future progressive affirmative):
		<b>Ụzọ kpùchisịlị ụnọ ya, mmilī agā naabā yā</b> Ụzọ roofed his house so that rain might not come in (future progressive negative):
		<b>Chikē gà-ègogo jī</b> Chike will/must have bought yams (future perfect, affirmative):
		<b>Chikē gà na-ègogo jī</b> Chike will/must have been (habitually) buying yams (future progressive perfect affirmative)
<b>-gà +</b>	v.	scratch
	<b>-gàdo</b>	hold with nails, claws, or teeth
	<b>-gà mbọ</b>	scratch with nails
	<b>-ga-cha</b>	take off
	<b>-gachata</b>	snatch off
<b>-gà-la 1.</b>		be proud
	<b>-gàla ngàla</b>	be proud
<b>-gà-la +</b>	<b>2.:</b>	
	<b>-gàla ọnụ</b>	be dear:
		<b>Nni gálàlụ ọnụ n'ebe à</b> Food is dear here
	<b>ngàla ọnụ</b>	dearness
<b>gàngàgà</b>	n.	staggering walk

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	-sọ gànàgàrà	stagger
gàrì	n.	dried and grated cassava; gari
GB.		
-gba 1.	v.	move:
		A. independent movement (i) run
	-gba àghalā	riot; be disorderly; be rascally
	-gbabà	run into, in; (fig.) trust in; confide:
		<b>Gbabàanụ ime ụnọ</b> Run (you pl.) into the house
	ebe mgbabà	refuge
	-gbabàta	run in, into towards the speaker:
		<b>Ụmụ akā, gbabàtanụ ime ụnọ!</b> Children, run into the house
	-gbabè	stop running; run out of breath (cf.
		<b>Mmili gà-àgbabè n'elekele isii</b> The water will stop running at 6 o'clock
	-gbabido	enclose; cut off; ambush; waylay
	-gbadà	run down; descend
	mgbadà	slope; descent
	-gbadebe	stop running
	-gba egwu	dance
	ọgba ẹgwu	dancer
	-gba ekwòlò	compete (in envy); be jealous, envious
	-gbafo	disperse; scatter; clear (of people, e.g. from market, or of clouds)
		<b>Nwèe òdidi, chi gàfụ ągbafo</b> Be patient, the weather will soon clear up.:
		<b>Afịa ągbafogo</b> The market has cleared
	-gbafù	escape; run away; miss
	-gbafù obi, -gbafù ume	take the breath away; startle; shock; make shudder
	-gbago	ascend; run up
	mgbago	ascent
	-gbagota	ascend (towards the speaker)
	-gbaghà	overtake
	-gbaghàga	run past
	-gbaghali	run about
	-gbaghàlụ	pardon; forgive; leave; let alone
	mgbaghàlụ, mgbayàlụ	forgiveness
	-gbaje	run to
	-gbajebe	run somewhere

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	-gbakili ànị	run hither and thither without anything being done; make fuss; dilly-dally
	-gbakọ	run together
	mgbakọ	gathering; meeting
	-gbakọba	meet together; come, run, together:
		<b>Gbakọbanụ n'òfu ebē</b> Come (you pl.) together in one place
	-gbakọba ọnụ	meet together; assemble, run together
	-gbakute	run to (someone):
		<b>Gbakute nnā ānyị</b> Run to our father
	-gbakụ(rị)ta	neglect; turn back on:
		<b>Ọ gbākùrịtālụ m̀ àzụ ọgè m nọ na nsògbu</b> He turned his back on me when I was in trouble
	-gbakùta àzụ	turn back; desert; neglect
	-gbakpù	obscure; move across and cover (as clouds the sun)
	-gbalụ ọsọ	dodge; avoid:
		<b>Ìba nà-àgbalụ m̀ ọsọ</b> Ìba is running away from me, or Ìba is dodging me, or Ìba tries to avoid me
	-gba m̀bìbì	borrow; go about borrowing
	-gba mbọ	strive; attempt; try hard, persist; be enterprising, industrious
	-gbana	run home
	-gbana n'òsu	seek refuge with a deity
	-gbanarị	outrun; run away from; forsake; abandon:
		<b>Nkítà m̀ àgbanarigo m̀</b> My dog has run away from me:
		<b>Agà m̀ àgbanarị gị n'ọsọ</b> I can outrun you
	-gbanata	run home (from another place towards the speaker)
	-gba òje	run to and fro; be going to and from a place (including the world of spirits)
	ọgbānje	see main entry ọgbānje
	-gba nrịra	run from husband to another man
	-gbanụ	be in a hurry; hurry
	mgbanụ	hurry; haste
	-me mgbanụ	be in a hurry:
		<b>Ọ nà-ème mgbanụ</b> She is in a hurry
	-gba òdibọ	work as servant; serve; wait on (on a master-servant basis)
	-gba ọsọ	run; run away; abscond; run race
	-gbapụ	run away, out
	-gbapụta	run out, away
	gbarapụ	forsake; abandon
	-gbasò	run to, after
	-gba ụzọ	go out very early in the morning
	-gbawa	run away; abscond:
		<b>Ọ chọlụ ịgbawa</b> He wants to run away, abscond
	mgbawa	running home, away

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	<b>-gbawalụ</b>	run away; abscond:
		<b>Gwa yā kà ọ gbawalụ</b> Tell him to run away:
		<b>Nwa òdìbò m rāpùlù m gbawalụ ọgè ànyị nọ n'Òbòdò Oyibo</b> My servant left me and ran when we were in the United Kingdom (ii) move in vehicle; ride
	<b>-gba igwè</b>	ride bicycle
	<b>-gba ụgbọ</b>	go in a vehicle
		B. move (as liquid) (1) flow, run (liquid as subject)
	<b>-gbacha</b>	leave off raining
	<b>-gbadebe</b>	stop running:
		<b>Mmili nà-àgbadebe n'elekele itènaānị</b> Water stops running at 9 o'clock
	<b>-gbanye</b>	flow, pour into
	<b>-gbapụ(ta)</b>	exude; pour out (of liquids)
	<b>-me mgbafù</b>	be poured away, off, to waste:
		<b>Ọgwù m nàtālù n'ùtùtù mèlù mgbafù</b> The drug I received in the morning was spilt
	<b>(mmili) -gba</b>	flow (of water)
	<b>(mmili) -gbafùsị</b>	flow to waste (of water):
		<b>Èri ònyàafù pòm̀p̀ù dī n'iru ụǹ ̀anyị jilì mebi kà mmili ya jì àgbafùsị n'òkpọrọ</b> Since yesterday, when the tap in front of our house broke down, the water from it has been running to waste (ii) pour, run, exude (liquid as object); shed (tears); bleed, perspire, etc.
	<b>-gba ajilija</b>	perspire
	<b>-gba anya mmili</b>	shed tears:
		<b>Ife nā-eme n'ogè kītāà nà-àgba imèlümè mmādù anya mmili</b> What is happening at the present time is making many people shed tears
	<b>-gba asọ</b>	spit
	<b>-gbafù</b>	pour away, off; pour to waste:
		<b>Gbafue mmili dī n'ime itè</b> Pour off the water in the pot
	<b>-gba mmeē (cf. - gba ọ̀bàlà)</b>	bleed
	<b>-gba mmilī</b>	A. pour water on (fainting or shocked persons as treatment) B. bring out water, sap, etc. (as tree):
		<b>Achọlù m̀ kà ị gbaa òdòdo mmilī</b> I want you to water the flowers:
		<b>A gà-àgba onye dālù enū mmilī</b> Water should be poured on the person who has fallen from a height:
		<b>Anà m̀ èje ọsọ ọsọ ikūte mmilī a gà-àgba onye dālù enū</b> I am hurrying to bring water to be poured on a person who has fallen from a height
	<b>-gba mmilī alā</b>	contain breast milk; have flow (of breast milk from the breast)

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	<b>-gbanye</b>	pour (liquid) into a container
	<b>-gba òbàlà (cf. -gba mmeē)</b>	bleed; shed blood:
		<b>Ọ bụlụ nà i zèrò ndị òtu àyaka mà dabànye n'aka fā, fa tisja ī fā àgbaa yī òbàlà tupu fā àrapū yī</b> If you do not dodge the gang of thugs but fall into their grip, they will beat and make you bleed before they leave you
	<b>-gbapụ</b>	pour out:
		<b>Gbapụ mmili dī n'ime itè</b> Pour out the water in the pot
	<b>-gbasa</b>	splash
	<b>-gbasị</b>	gush out (e.g. blood from wound)
	<b>-gbawusa</b>	pour upon; sprinkle; splash
	<b>ife ògbugba</b>	post-partum haemorrhage; menorrhagia (excessive loss at menstrual period)
		C. project (i) spit; inject
	<b>-gba asọ</b>	spit
	<b>-gba nnu</b>	spit salt on (e.g. wound)
	<b>-gba ọgwù</b>	inject (drug with syringe):
		<b>Anà m̄ èje unò ọgwù ịgbā ọgwù</b> I am going to the hospital to have an injection
	<b>-gbawusa asọ</b>	spit upon (ii) sting; irritate the throat (sometimes painfully, as after eating fresh or improperly cooked cocoyam)
	<b>-gbakà àrụ</b>	torment; afflict (iii) shoot; fire
	<b>-gba egbè</b>	fire gun
	<b>-gbafìè</b>	shoot and miss
	<b>-gbagbu</b>	kill by shooting
	<b>-gbami</b>	shoot far
	<b>-gbasu</b>	startle by firing a gun:
		<b>Dì ntā afù àgbasugo umù nnùnụ bēkwàsìlì n'enu osisi afù dī n'ètiti ubì</b> The hunter has dispersed the birds on that tree standing in the middle of the farm
	<b>-gbatọ</b>	shoot badly (victim would be mutilated)
	<b>-gbatù</b>	shoot down; kick down
	<b>-gba ụta</b>	shoot arrow with bow
	<b>ògbaā tuṃtuṃ</b>	see separate entry
	<b>ògba n̄ta</b>	hunter (iv) snap (with sharp sound); spring up (as corn) with a popping sound, as when roasting
	<b>-gba aka</b>	snap fingers to show interest (v) kick
	<b>-gba ụkwụ</b>	kick (with foot (vi) abort
	<b>-gba imē</b>	abort; commit abortion
	<b>-gbakwopụ imē</b>	cause abortion; abort
		D. spread; scatter
	<b>-gba afa</b>	divine; practise divination

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	<b>-gba ghalij</b>	confuse:
		<b>Okwu afụ gbàlù m̀ ghalij</b> I didn't understand that word
	<b>-gbagwa</b>	mix; dilute; run together (of liquids and solids)
	<b>-gbagwòju anya</b>	be abashed; be confused by
	<b>-gbalù iru</b>	look gloomy
	<b>-gbarà</b>	leave and forget
	<b>-gbasà</b>	scatter; spread
	<b>mgbasà</b>	dismissal; scattering; spreading; dispersal
	<b>abụ mgbasà</b>	dismissal song
	<b>-gbasà akwà</b>	spread cloth
	<b>-gbasà iru</b>	look cheerful (lit. 'spread face')
	<b>-gbasà Ozi Ọma</b>	spread the Gospel
	<b>-gbasàpụ</b>	stretch out; spread out (as a bird its wings)
	<b>-gbasàsị</b>	be scattered about
	<b>-gbasị</b>	rub off grains from cob
	<b>-gbasị ọgbàdụ</b>	rub off grains from maize cob
	<b>-gbatị</b>	stretch; unroll
	<b>-gbatị àrụ</b>	stretch oneself (e.g. for exercise)
	<b>-gbatị ònwe</b>	stretch oneself (e.g. for exercise)
	<b>-gbatipụ</b>	stretch out
		E. wrestle; fight
	<b>-gba m̀gba</b>	struggle; wrestle
	<b>ọgba m̀gba</b>	wrestler
	<b>-gba ọgụ</b>	side with; defend; fight for
<b>-gba 2.</b>	v.	A. shine (of moon only); burn
	<b>-gba ọkụ</b>	burn: (1) trans.
		<b>ị gà-àgba ụnò ọkụ ọ bụlụ nà ị kpàchàpùrò anya</b> You will burn (set fire to) the house if you are not careful (2) intrans.
		<b>Ụnò nà-àgba ọkụ</b> The house is burning (on fire)
		B. (combined with another verb) make bright; do thoroughly:
		<b>Achò m̀ kà i figbaa akpukpọ ụkwụ afụ èfigbaa</b> I want you to give those shoes a thorough polishing
	<b>-lụgba</b>	do thoroughly:
		<b>Ọ sị nà nya gà-àlụgba ọlụ afụ àlụgba</b> She said that she was going to do the work thoroughly
<b>-gba- 3.</b>	v.	crack; split; snap; break
	<b>-gbabè</b>	snap asunder; cut; (fig.) die suddenly or unexpectedly:
		<b>Elili àgbabègo</b> The rope has snapped:
		<b>Òfu nwa ikolobịa gbabèlụ ebe à ònyàafù</b> A young man died here suddenly yesterday
	<b>-gbabo</b>	break; break off part of wall, ground or anything of that consistency, such as anthill, mud seat, etc.:
		<b>Wèlụ nwayòò màkà ị gbābo ajā</b> Be careful lest you break

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		off the wall
	<b>-gbabo ànị</b>	kick up the ground:
		<b>Òkwute ị dèbèlụ n’ebe afụ gà-àgbabo ànị ụnọ</b> The stone you placed in that place is going to break the floor
	<b>-gbaji</b>	break; snap (stick, bone, etc.)
	<b>-gbajipụ</b>	break off
	<b>-gbatọ</b>	break; cut; tear
	<b>-gbawa</b>	crack; split
	<b>mgbawa</b>	crack; cracking
	<b>obì mgbawa</b>	great anger; broken heart
	<b>ùbùlụ mgbaka</b>	brain fatigue
<b>-gba 4.</b>	v.	bend
	<b>-gbagò</b>	bend; make crooked
	<b>mgbagò</b>	crookedness; sinuousness; bending
	<b>-me mgbagò</b>	be bent, crooked, curved:
		<b>Osisì òke à mèlụ mgbagò</b> This stick is bent
	<b>-gbagò àgbagò</b>	be bent
	<b>-gba ngilìgò</b>	be circuitous; have many bends
	<b>-gba ngò</b>	A. be bent, crooked, curved:
		<b>Mkpisì òke à gbàlụ ngò n’ònyị</b> This spike is bent towards the tip:
		<b>òke à bụ ụzọ gbàlụ ngò</b> This is a crooked path
	<b>-gba ngò</b>	B. be crooked, wrong, false:
		<b>Ụzọ gbàlụ ngò kà ị sì àbịa okwu nwā m</b> The way you are approaching me for my daughter (whom you want me to give you in marriage) is wrong. (Lit. The way through which you come for my daughter is crooked):
		<b>Òmùme afụ gbàlụ ngò</b> That deed is wrong
	<b>-gbàzị</b>	make straight; correct; advise; instruct
<b>-gba 5.</b>	v.	speak (in certain special ways)
	<b>-gba aka ebē</b>	bear witness; stand surety
	<b>-gba àmà</b>	act as informer; bear witness (in bad sense); reveal secrets; betray
	<b>-gbabu okwu</b>	speak all together:
		<b>Wèlụ nwayọọ na-èkwu, rapụ ịgbābu okwu</b> Speak a bit more slowly and stop jumbling your words
	<b>-gbagha</b>	contradict; argue
	<b>onye mgbagha</b>	argumentative person
	<b>-gba izù</b>	take counsel together; whisper
	<b>-gbakpò izù</b>	plot secretly against someone
	<b>-gbakpọ izù</b>	consult well about a matter
	<b>-gba òsiālị</b>	bear witness
<b>-gba 6.</b>	v.	tie; twine round; make basketwork frame

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	<b>ògbàm̀b̀l̀l̀</b>	anything round
<b>-gba 7.</b>	v.	remain in a state
	<b>-gbachi òkítì</b>	keep silence; refrain from answering; endure;
	<b>-gba duu</b>	keep silence; refrain from answering; endure; tolerate
	<b>-gba enū</b>	be shallow:
		<b>Mmili afụ gbàlụ enū</b> The stream is shallow
	<b>-gba ghòlòghòlò</b>	be watery
	<b>-gba òkítì</b>	keep silence; refrain from answering (cf. -gba duu)
	<b>-gba m̀fe</b>	relieve; lesson; be light
	<b>-gba nke</b>	lie in wait
	<b>-gba nlò</b>	be soft; be watery (esp. of food)
	<b>-gba ọ̀tọ̀</b>	be naked
	<b>m̀gbalụ ọ̀tọ̀</b>	state of nakedness, nudity
<b>-gba 8. +</b>	v.	cut
	<b>-gba akp̀kp̀</b>	flay
	<b>-gba am̀</b>	castrate
	<b>-gbacha isi</b>	trim the hair (of head)
	<b>-gba mbọ̀</b>	pare nails (cf. -be mbo)
<b>-gba 9.</b>	v.	take meal
	<b>-gba àzị</b>	take food, eat (esp. in early morning)
	<b>-gba (àzị) anyàsị</b>	take supper
	<b>-gba (àzị) efifiè</b>	take lunch
	<b>-gba àzị ụ̀tụ̀tụ̀, - gba ụ̀tụ̀tụ̀</b>	take breakfast
	<b>-gbacha afele</b>	clean the plate (of food)
	<b>-gbapụ̀ àzị ụ̀tụ̀tụ̀</b>	take breakfast (usu. a light one and taken in a hurry); just breakfast
<b>-gba 10.</b>	v.	sprout; spring out, up; grow out
	<b>-gba àfụ ọ̀nụ̀</b>	grow beard, moustache
	<b>-gba akụ̀</b>	grow pubic hair
	<b>-gba m̀kp̀l̀g̀ẁ</b>	take root
	<b>-gbado m̀kp̀l̀g̀ẁ(g̀ẁ)</b>	take root
	<b>-gbakasị</b>	make spots or scars on
	<b>ọ̀gbakasị</b>	any disease that has spots that leave scars (chickenpox, smallpox, etc.)
	<b>-gbamì m̀kp̀l̀g̀ẁ(g̀ẁ)</b>	send roots deep
	<b>-gbanye m̀kp̀l̀g̀ẁ(g̀ẁ)</b>	be rooted in; be connected with a place by birth
	<b>-gba ome</b>	send out shoot when yet unplanted
	<b>-gbapute</b>	break ground (of shoot)
<b>-gba 11. +</b>	v.	be without

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	-gba aka	be empty-handed; go without
	-gba aka nnwā	be childless:
		<b>Ọkukọ ji ofu gbà aka nnwā</b> A hen with one chicken is childless
	-gba aka ọlụ	be unemployed
	-gba aka ọkpọrọ	be empty-handed
-gba 12.	v.	buy, pawn (person); buy (land, tree, e.g. palm tree, etc.)
	-gba afia	trade
	-gbalụ	recover pawn or pledge
	-gba mmadụ	buy, pawn person:
		<b>Mmadụ adā àgbazị ibè ya n'ogè kịtāà</b> People no longer buy each other nowadays
	-gba ngò	reckon up bride price
	-gbapụ	redeem; ransom
	-gbapụ n'orù	redeem from slavery, servitude
	-gbapụta	redeem; ransom
	mgbapụta	ransom; redemption
-gba 13.	v.	change; spoil; pollute
	-gbadùba	make dull; becloud
	-gbadùba iru	frown; scowl; make sour face; grimace
	-gbaka	go sour; stale (of soup, palm wine, etc.); be spoilt (of person); be grieved, sullen
	-gbalụ	foul; defile; be defiled, polluted (as when water containing sediment, standing in a jar, is stirred, or when the water of the stream is polluted by the activities of fish)
	mgbalụ	pollution (of liquids)
	obì mgbalụ	melancholy; trouble in one's mind
	-gbalụ àgbalụ	change for worse; be polluted, fouled, defiled
	-gbalụ iru	sulk; scowl; lower (of sky)
	-gbalụ mmilī	defile, pollute water
	-gbalụ ọgwụ	neutralize effect of poison
	-gba nchāla	rust; corrode
	-gbanwè	change; exchange:
		<b>Gbanwèlụ m̄ ji ñkaà</b> Change this yam for me
	mgbanwè	change; changing
	-me mgbanwè	be changed:
		<b>Iru igwē nà-ème mgbanwè</b> The face of the sky is changing
	-gbatọ	foul by treading on or stirring (e.g. with finger on pears or rod in àkàmù); rub bloom off (fruits)
	-gba ụka	be sour
	-gba ụtụ	be affected with boring grub (of wood)
-gba- 14.	v.	be fixed; fix
	-gbado	fix; stick (as an arrow); hold tightly; choke; take by the throat;

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		compress by pressing fingers firmly on:
		<b>Ọgè Èke nà Ọnyido nà-anū ọgù n'ùtùtù ònyàafù Ọnyido butùe Èke n'ànì gbado yā aka n'akpìlì</b> When Èke and Ọnyido were fighting yesterday, Ọnyido threw Èke to the ground and squeezed his throat with his fingers
	<b>-gbado anya</b>	fix the eye on; persevere; be diligent; e.g. (greeting):
		<b>Gbado anyā</b> Take care of yourself
	<b>-gbakòta</b>	hold all together
<b>-gba 15.</b>	v.	stop up; close; enclose; obstruct by moving; open
	<b>-gbabido</b>	enclose (esp. with fence); encircle; ambush; waylay
	<b>-gbachi</b>	foil; counteract; supplant; stop up (e.g. road or gap); lock door; shut box or window; fence:
		<b>Gbachie ụzọ</b> Lock the door:
		<b>Ọ nà-àbụ ebe ọbunà mụ èjèná ìchọ ọlụ, Agụ èjee gbachie nà ya</b> Wherever I go in search of a job, Agụ goes there to mar my success:
		<b>Achọlù m̄ mà ì gbachie āzụ ụnọ ānyị</b> I want you to erect a fence to screen our back yard
	<b>-gbachi ùgòdì</b>	turn the key
	<b>-gbachibido</b>	waylay; ambush; fence round; stop up
	<b>-gbaghe</b>	open box or window; unlock door; untie (parcel):
		<b>Bikō gbàgheelụ m̄ ụzọ</b> Please unlock the door for me
	<b>-gbaghepù</b>	throw open (door, window, box, etc.); untie and expose (parcel)
	<b>-gba ògìgè</b>	fence compound or farm:
		<b>Agà m̄ àgba ugbo m̄ ògìgè</b> I shall fence my farm
<b>-gba 16.</b>	v.	lean
	<b>-gbabe</b>	lean; be leaning against:
		<b>Ọfu ọbè gbàbè n'ajā</b> A ladder is leaning against the wall
	<b>-gbabebe</b>	(causative of)
	<b>-gbabe</b>	lean something against somewhere:
		<b>Bikō gbàbebe ọbè n'enu ajā</b> Please lean the ladder against the wall
<b>-gba- 17.</b>	v.	turn
	<b>-gbaghalì</b>	stir; turn round
	<b>-gbaghalì egō</b>	(exchange money)
	<b>-gbaghalì nni</b>	stir food
	<b>-gbakùta āzụ</b>	turn the back on
	<b>-gba ntị</b>	probe the ear
<b>-gba 18.</b>	v.	cultivate (cassava and other plants propagated by cuttings)
	<b>-gba n'ugbō</b>	cultivate adjoining farms; be farm neighbours
<b>-gba 19. +</b>	v.:	
	<b>-gba enū</b>	be well-known

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-gbà 1.	v.	A. lie across
	<b>-gbàchi</b>	block by lying across
	<b>-gbàdo</b>	hold to the ground (by lying across, as wrestler); pin down
	<b>-gbàgha</b>	turn round (esp. of a boat)
		B. spread (across, as mat, cloth, etc.); lie (across):
		<b>Achòlù ìm kà ì gbàa akwà n'enu àkwà</b> I want you to spread cloth on the bed
	<b>-gbàba</b>	spread (as mats, etc.)
	<b>-gbà ufiè</b>	lie across or crosswise
		C. spread (as of cloud over view); becloud; become dark
	<b>-gbà anya òchìchì</b>	dim the vision
	<b>-gbàchi</b>	be cloudy, dark, gloomy, lowering
	<b>-gbà òchìchì</b>	be dark, get dark
-gbà 2.	v.	give a hand in carrying
	<b>ògbùgbà</b>	carrying:
		<b>Bikò nyèlù ìm aka ìgbàlù ewu e kèlù eke dī n'ime ùkpà à n'ụnwà jee n'ùgbò</b> Please help me to carry the tied goat in this basket to the lorry
-gbà 3. +	v.	A. join; pair; add
	<b>-gbàkọ</b>	reckon; reckon up; take account of; count; add
	<b>mgbàkọ</b>	A. joining; seam; collection; joining together, gathering, flowing together (of liquids)
		B. arithmetic; addition
	<b>-gbàkwụnye</b>	add to; enlarge (e.g. a house) by addition of more rooms; extend
	<b>-gbàkwụnye ụnọ</b>	enlarge, extend house (by adding more rooms at either or both ends or sides);
		<b>Anà ìm agbàkwụnye ụnọ m ụnọ ùla naàbò</b> I am enlarging my house by two more bedrooms
	<b>-gbànye</b>	reckon with; regard; care for; consider (as important):
		<b>Àgbanyèrò ìm yà n'ife</b> I have no regard for him or I do not consider him/it important
		B. mate (mammals); wed; marry
	<b>-gbà akwụkwọ</b>	marry by church and/or ordinance, esp. by church wedding:
		<b>Ndụ gà-agbà akwụkwọ echī</b> Ndụ will get married tomorrow
	<b>àgbàmakwụkwọ</b>	wedding (church or ordinance, esp. church)
-gbà 4.	v.	wear any kind of ring or anklet, etc., on any part of the body (the object, of any material, must go round the particular part of the body)
	<b>-gbà elili</b>	wear strings round ankles
	<b>-gbà ugègbè anyā</b>	wear glasses
	<b>ìgbà akā, mgbà akā</b>	ring

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<b>-gbà 5. +</b>	v.	force to drink liquid (e.g. drug, water, wine, etc.)
	<b>-gbàgbu</b>	suffocate; choke; drown
	<b>-gbà iyī</b>	bind with an oath; adjure
	<b>-gbà mmanya (manya)</b>	make drunk
	<b>-gbà mmilī</b>	force to drink water (e.g. primitive way of feeding baby); force to drink water by pushing the victim under water
<b>-gbà 6.</b>	v.	A. grow big or strong; grow, become stout; come of age; be fully-grown:
		<b>Ṃkpi gbàlụ àgbà</b> The he-goat is fully-grown
	<b>ògbùgbà</b>	maturity
	<b>-gbà àrụ</b>	be stout
	<b>-gbà òkolobịà</b>	become adolescent (of man)
	<b>-gbà òkpụkpụ</b>	become physically stronger (of growing young person) (lit. toughen bones)
	<b>-gbà ume</b>	encourage (lit. strengthen the heart)
		B. be so many years old, ago
	<b>-gbà arọ</b>	be a year old; be so many years old:
		<b>Nnwa afụ agbàgo arọ ise</b> The child is five years old
	<b>mgba arọ</b>	a year (ago)
	<b>mgba arọ naàbọ</b>	two years (ago):
		<b>Ọ dīgo mgba arọ naàbọ alụ afụ mèlù</b> It is now two years since the tragedy occurred
<b>gbàà</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>-nwu gbàà</b>	shine, glitter, very brightly; be very white
	<b>-gbà-do</b>	ext. suff. 1. all; entirely (cf. <b>-gbà 3.</b> )
	<b>-bụgbàdo</b>	be entirely:
		<b>Ụmụ ya nīnē bụgbàdò ndi orī</b> All his children are thieves
	<b>-ligbàdo</b>	eat altogether
	<b>-petùgbàdo</b>	concern all
<b>gbalagbala</b>	n.	cleverness; smartness; agility
<b>-gba-lị +</b>	v.	be slender, slim
	<b>-gbalị àgbalị</b>	be slender, slim
	<b>-me mgbalị</b>	be slender, slim
<b>gbamgbam</b>	n.	tin; enamel pan; anything made of tin; corrugated iron sheet
	<b>ụnọ gbamgbam</b>	building with corrugated iron roofing, 'zinc house'
<b>-gba-zè</b>	v.	melt; change consistency of
<b>-gbe 1.</b>	v.	crawl; move stealthily
	<b>ògbugbe</b>	crawling
	<b>-gbebà</b>	creep in; encroach
	<b>-gbechigha</b>	crawl back
	<b>-gbe egbe</b>	move stealthily, stalk
	<b>-gbefè</b>	crawl over, past

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	<b>-gbe igbē, igbe</b>	crawl (like children)
	<b>-gbelèghali</b>	loiter, creep (about)
	<b>-gbenata</b>	crawl home
	<b>-gbepùta</b>	crawl out
	<b>mgbelè</b>	stealthy walking; slow, snail-paced walk
<b>-gbe + 2.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-gbe anya</b>	steal a look at
<b>-gbè</b>	v.	mix, prepare (e.g. custard, cornflour, starch, or anything which thickens in hot water)
	<b>-gbè àkàmù</b>	mix, prepare liquid pap:
		<b>Achòlù m̀ igbè àkàmù</b> I want to prepare hot pap
	<b>-gbè àrù</b>	tire completely (make body soft, weak, like pap)
<b>gbelele</b>	n.	thinness
	<b>-dị gbelele</b>	be thin
<b>gbügbü</b>	n.	catfish ( <i>Clarias lazera</i> )
<b>-gbò</b>	v.	A. prevent (aggravation); stop; staunch (blood); check or relieve, prevent (disease); protect:
		<b>Achòlù m̀ kà ì gbòò ògbùgbò ife sī n'òkù nà-àgbò</b> I want you to check the bubbling of the thing on the fire
	<b>ògbùgbò</b>	preventing
	<b>-gbòbì</b>	part; prevent from fighting
	<b>-gbòchi</b>	prevent; hinder
	<b>-gbò mkpà</b>	relieve need; satisfy want; suffice; be useful:
		<b>Igwè Nnā āyì zùtaalù m n'arò gālù aga nà-egbòlù m̀ nnukwu mkpà n'arò à màkà nà ọ̀ bụ̀ ya kà m̀ jìzì èje akwùkwọ̀ n'ụ̀nọ̀ akwùkwọ̀ m̀ ọ̀fụ̀ tēlụ̀ aka ri nnē</b> The bicycle bought for me by our father last year is very useful to me this year, because it is the bicycle that I ride to my new school, which is very far away
	<b>-gbò ọ̀gụ̀</b>	part (antagonists); arbitrate and make peace
	<b>-gbòsà</b>	part (antagonists)
	<b>Ànịgbòka</b>	person's name (lit. the land has offered very formidable protection)
		B. cover in order to prevent; cover
	<b>-gbò akwà</b>	cover with cloth
	<b>-gbòchi</b>	cover (so as to prevent looking in or attack)
	<b>akwà mgbòchi</b>	curtain
	<b>ife mgbòchi</b>	covering; veil; screen
	<b>-gbòdo</b>	cover
	<b>mgbòdo</b>	protection; covering; shield
	<b>-gbòpụ̀</b>	uncover
<b>gboo</b>	n.	early; formerly; long ago; ancient; olden (times):
		<b>Jèe gboo</b> Go early:

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		<b>Nàa gboo</b> Go where you are going safely, and come back in time:
		<b>Ọ dì gbo</b> It has been so for a long time
	<b>gboo gboo</b>	long, long ago
	<b>gboo li</b>	early; formerly; long ago; ancient; olden (times) (stronger than gboo)
	<b>ndi gboo</b>	the ancients
<b>-gbọ 1.</b>	v.	A. vomit
	<b>ògbùgbọ</b>	vomit (n.)
	<b>-gbọ agbọ̄</b>	vomit (vomit):
		<b>Ọ ginī kpàtálù ị jì àgbọ agbọ̄ n'ùtùtù?</b> Why were you vomiting in the morning?
	<b>-gbọpụ</b>	vomit out
	<b>-gbọtọ</b>	vomit and leave the mess
<b>-gbọ 2.</b>	v.	bark; roar:
		<b>Anùlù m̄ ogè nkītā nà-àgbọ ọ̀dùm nā-agbọ n'òzàlà</b> I heard when the dog was barking at the lion that was roaring in the wilderness
	<b>-gbọjà</b>	shout at suddenly (so as to frighten)
	<b>-gbọ ùjà</b>	bark; roar
<b>-gbọ 3.</b>	v.	remain; be over (cf. <b>-fọ 1.</b> )
	<b>-gbọ agbọ</b>	remain over; be left
	<b>-gbọfọ</b>	remain over; be spare
<b>-gbọ 4.</b>	v.	break off (forcibly and roughly)
	<b>-gbọkàpụ</b>	A. cut up meat
		B. prune (tree); break off with force (e.g. as tree branch breaking during a storm)
	<b>-gbọkwo</b>	pluck (unripe fruit); miscarry (esp. of animals, but also of humans)
	<b>-gbọkwopụ</b>	break off; pluck off; miscarry (very severe and accidental)
	<b>-gbọwa</b>	split; hew (wood)
	<b>mgbọwa</b>	crack; splitting
	<b>-gbọwapụ</b>	split up
<b>-gbọ 5.</b>	v.	boil (of water); bubble; foam; froth:
		<b>Ìmili nà-àgbọ</b> The water is boiling
	<b>ògbùgbọ</b>	foaming
	<b>-gbọ àgbọ</b>	steam and bubble:
		<b>Ìtè nà-àgbọ āgbọ</b> The pot is steaming and bubbling
	<b>-gbọ ùfufụ</b>	foam; froth
<b>gbọ̀</b>	int.	word asking for confirmation or denial of a report; e.g. A narrates to B something concerning C, and B turns to C saying ' <b>Gbọ̀</b> ', which implies 'You have heard what A has said. Is it true?' B then expects C to confirm or deny A's statement

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<b>-gbọ-tọ, -gba-tọ</b>	v.	lay down: <b>Ebe à kà ọ gbọtọlụ òkpụ m nà-àchọ</b> It is here that he abandoned the hat I was looking for
<b>-gbu 1.</b>	v.	A. kill; cut; chop
	<b>ògbugbu m̀madù</b>	manslaughter; murder
	<b>-gbu afiḡia</b>	clear weeds
	<b>-gbu akwụ</b>	cut palm fruit
	<b>-gbubè</b>	cut off, across; chop off: <b>Gbubèe yā isi</b> Cut off his head, or Behead him: <b>Egbūbègo m̀ agwọ afụ ìbùọ</b> I have cut the snake into two
	<b>-gbucha</b>	cut side of something; trim hedges; peel bark
	<b>-gbudo</b>	cut and place; fix firmly
	<b>-gbudo anya</b>	perceive; observe
	<b>-gbu egbugbu</b>	tattoo; mark
	<b>-gbufo</b>	hack a way through
	<b>-gbugwò</b>	A. cut open (of pot or pot-like object, e.g. coconut, or something breakable, e.g. plate, with knife or matchet): <b>Àchọrọ m̀ kà i gbugwò akụ oyibo afụ</b> I do not want you to break that coconut (by cutting) B. till (something hard)
	<b>-gbu ichi</b>	cut <b>ichi</b> marks
	<b>-gbuji</b>	cut off with knife or matchet; cut across: <b>Àda nà-àchọ igbūji ọdū</b> Ada is going to cut the pestle (into two)
	<b>-gbujipụ</b>	break off; cut off; chop off; (with knife, matchet)
	<b>-gbujirà</b>	cut into two
	<b>-gbukasị</b>	hew; cut to pieces
	<b>-gbulì</b>	till (something soft)
	<b>-gbu mgbu</b>	clear prospective farm; clear bush of trees
	<b>-gbunye</b>	cut up and bring together into
	<b>-gbunye akpụ</b>	steep, soak cassava in water
	<b>-gbunye ọgwù</b>	cut up and bring together into a pot various herbs, roots and other ingredients of native medicine: <b>Achọlụ m̀ igbū nye ọgwù ìbà</b> I want to brew malaria medicine
	<b>-gbu ọchi</b>	draw blood with horn or horn-shaped calabash from any part of the body to relieve pain, swelling, congestion; get rid of impure or stagnant blood
	<b>-gbu ọchụ</b>	commit murder (or manslaughter, but strictly murder)
	<b>-gbu ọkịkà</b>	tattoo
	<b>-gbupụ</b>	kill outright; cut off
	<b>-gbusịsị</b>	annihilate
	<b>-gbutọpụ</b>	massacre; complete the killing or cutting

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	-gbutù	fell; cut down (e.g. trees)
	-gbu ugbō	farm, cultivate
	-gbuwa, -gbuwe	cut open, break into two (e.g. coconut)
	-gbuwa ụzọ	cut new road
	ògbu mmādù	'man-killer'; a much-coveted honour in the olden days conferred on anyone who possessed a human head
		B. intoxicate
	(mmanya) -gbu	be intoxicated by alcohol:
		<b>Mmanya nà-ègbu Ojì</b> Ojì is intoxicated
	-gbu ọgụgọ	gladden
-gbu 2.	v.	plant (tubers)
-gbu 3.	v.	blow (musical instrument)
	-gbu ọkpòlòfifiè	whistle:
		<b>Ụfọdụ mbà nà-àsọ igbū ọkpòlòfifiè nsọ</b> Some towns forbid whistling
	-gbu ọpì	blow horn, bugle
	-gbu ọjà	blow flute, whistle:
		<b>Afùlù m̀ ndị nā-egbu ọjà</b> I saw some people playing flutes
-gbu 4.	v.	build, lay, mud wall
	-gbu aja ụnọ	build walls of mud building
-gbu 5.	v.	place (knees, elbows) against
	-gbudo ñkù akā	place the elbows against:
		<b>Egbūdozina ñkù akā n'enu oche nnī</b> Stop putting your elbows on the table
	-gbu ikpèlè	kneel:
		<b>Bìanụ kà ànyị gbue ikpèlè n'ànị</b> O come and let us kneel down
	-gbu ikpèlè ụkwū	fall on one's knees; kneel
-gbu 6.	v.	coat, permeate (as paint, oil, dye, etc.)
	-gbu nchà	soap oneself
	-gbu ùlì	mark parts of the body with ùlì
-gbu 7.	v.	flash; glitter; shine
	-gbu fịfịfị	flash; glitter
	-gbu ìnyègè ìnyègè	glisten (as water or glass in sun)
	-gbuke	shine
	-gbu màlámàlà	shine; glitter
-gbu 8.	v.	hurt
	-gbu m̀gbu	hurt; cause pain:
		<b>Ụkwū nà-ègbu m̀ m̀gbu</b> My leg is hurting me
	-gbu m̀gbu obi	pain in the heart
	àrụ m̀gbu	pains; difficulty; agony; illness
	ife m̀gbu	ailment
-gbu 9. +	v.:	

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	<b>-gbu ēgbu</b>	intoxicate: <b>Mmanya ikē nà-ēgbu ēgbu</b> Local gin is intoxicating
<b>gbùlùgbulù</b>	a.	roundness; surroundings: <b>Onye ndi ilò gbàlù gbùlùgbulù nà-èche bē ya nche m̀gbè nīine m̀gbè nīine</b> A person surrounded by enemies always keeps watch over his house
<b>-gbu +</b>	v.	shed (leaves); remove: <b>Ọjī dī n'iru ụnọ ānyị nà-àgbu akwụkwọ</b> The iroko tree in the front of our house is shedding its leaves
	<b>-gbu àgbu</b>	A. be slippery, slip on or off (of rings, bracelets) B. be shed (leaves)
	<b>-gbucha</b>	shed leaves; slip; be slippery
	<b>-gbucha ọnụ</b>	wash, rinse mouth: <b>Ogē ọbụnà ì tàsìlì atụ gba mbọ gbùchaa ọnụ gị</b> Whenever you finish using your chewing stick, try and rinse your mouth
	<b>-gbuchapụ</b>	slip off; be out of joint
	<b>-gbu m̀gbu</b>	shed leaves; strip: <b>Osisi dī nà m̀bala afia adī àgbu m̀gbu</b> The tree in the market place never sheds its leaves
	<b>m̀gbu akwụkwọ</b>	fallen leaves
	<b>-gbunye</b>	put on (ring, bracelet): <b>Gbunye m̀gbànaka ñke à kà m fụ etu ọ gà-àdị gị</b> Put on this ring and let me see how it fits you
	<b>-gbu ọnụ mmili</b>	spit
	<b>-gbupụ</b>	take off (e.g. shoe, ring); fall off (of leaves): <b>Achọlù kà ì gbupụ m̀gbànaka gị tupu ì bàta ụnọ</b> I want you to remove your ring before you enter the house:
		<b>Ọjī dī n'òbi nà-àgbupụ akwụkwọ ọgè ñcha</b> The iroko tree ( <i>Milicia excelsa</i> ) in the court sheds leaves at all times
	<b>-gbutọ</b>	slip off and abandon: <b>Afūgo m̄ ebe ọ gbūtọlù akpukpọ ukwū ya</b> I have seen where she (slipped off and) abandoned her shoes
<b>-gbù</b>	v.	lose appetite for; have eaten sufficiently and want no more off; be fed up: <b>Nnī gbùlù m</b> I have no appetite for food (in general): <b>Eligo m̄ ji ogonogo ọgè; kịtāà ọ gbùgo m̄</b> I have eaten yam for a long time; now I am fed up with it (specific cause - monotony)
	<b>-gbù àgbù</b>	be fed up; have lost appetite for; have no appetite for: <b>Ụdị ọlụ à nà-àgbù àgbù ọsọ ọsọ</b> This kind of work quickly becomes boring
<b>-gè l. +</b>	v.	listen
	<b>-gè ntị</b>	listen

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-gè 2. +	v.:	
	-gè ògìgè	cordon round with rope or fence
genye nà	conj.	unless; until:
		Agà m anò ebe à genye nà ò bìàlù I will be here until he comes
		Àyị amā eje olū genye nà ò mèlù ife ayị chòlù We shall not work unless he does what we want.
<b>GH.</b>		
-gha 1.	v.	A. change (usu. for worse); turn; alter; turn round
	òghughā, òghighā	change, turning (usu. for worse)
		aya òghughā, enu òghughā, ife òghughā changing of state of things for the worse, esp. in social matters, fashion, etc.:
		Ọ bù aya òghughā mèlù nà ụmù àgboghò nà-èjizi akā fa aròlù di sòlù fa It is the changing of the state of things for the worse that has brought about marriageable girls choosing their husbands by themselves
	-gha aghā	change, alter (usu. for worse)
	-gha anyā	turn the eyes; long for; expect:
		Bikō ghā anyā Please look this way
	-gha anyā n'azu	look backwards; look, glance back:
		Agwàlù m̄ yà kà o jìsie ikē ghàlù ighā anyā n'azu I told him to strive hard without looking backwards:
		Onye nā-amù ighā igwè adā àgha anyā n'azu oge ọ nò n'enū ya A person just learning to ride a bicycle does not look backward while on it
	-ghagbu	A. confuse; play complicated trick (on someone); cheat:
		Ibè àghagbugo m̄; o kwèsìlì kà mụ kèta ego ìlì n'ego mụ nà ya kètàlù, mà sòsò ego ìnọ kà m kètàlù Ibe has tricked me; I ought to get one naira out of the money we shared, but I got only forty kobo
	nghagbu	cheating; trickery
	onye nghagbu	a trickster
		B. toss about before dying
	-ghahalì	turn round, about
	-ghakpù iru	turn upside down; lie face downwards
	-ghalì àzù	turn round; go back
	àma ūghā	false witness
		B. followed by -lì, used as suffix meaning 'about'
	-jeghalì	stroll about:
		Agū nà-èjeghalì n'òzàlà ìmā mà ọ nwè ife ọ gà-àfù kpachalì Agū is going about in the grassland to see if he can

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		find some (animal) to take
	<b>-kwaghali</b>	move (things) about
	<b>-kwughali</b>	loiter about lazily
	<b>-maghali</b>	jump about
<b>-gha 2.</b>	v.	scatter, throw (broadcast); sow (broadcast)
	<b>òghùgha</b>	scattering:
	<b>Anà m̄ èje ìghā osè</b>	I am going to sow pepper seeds (broadcast)
	<b>-gha mkpūlū</b>	sow seeds (broadcast)
	<b>-gha mkpūlū osisi</b>	sow seeds (broadcast)
	<b>-ghasà</b>	sow by scattering; scatter
<b>-ghà</b>	v.	pass; overtake; leave; surpass; let alone; leave off; fail
	<b>òghùghà</b>	passing, etc.
		<b>Ghàa yā aka</b> Leave him alone!
		<b>Ụgbọ afụ ghàlụ àyị nà Nnoòbì</b> The car overtook us at Nnoobi
	<b>-ghàgbu</b>	leave someone far behind:
		<b>Ndị mmụ nà fa yìbido ijè aghàgbugo m̄</b> The people I started the journey with have left me far behind
	<b>-ghàlụ = -ghà</b>	
	<b>-gbaghà</b>	overshoot (one's target)
<b>-gha-ì</b>		see <b>-gha 1.B.</b>
<b>-ghe 1.</b>	v.	be open; open; yawn; gape
	<b>-ghekpọ</b>	yawn; pant
	<b>-ghe oghe, -ghe oghē</b>	be open:
		<b>Ụzọ ghè oghē</b> The door is open
	<b>-ghe ughelē</b>	yawn
	<b>-kwùghe</b>	open; take off lid or cover:
		<b>Bikō kwùghee ìtè</b> Please uncover the pot
	<b>oghē</b>	opening
	<b>oghele</b>	opening; opportunity
<b>-ghe 2.</b>	v.	fry
	<b>òghighe</b>	frying
	<b>-ghekpọ</b>	fry dry
	<b>-ghe ògèdè</b>	fry plantains
	<b>anụ òghighe</b>	fried meat
	<b>anụ eghēleghe</b>	fried meat
<b>-ghè</b>	v.	be properly cooked
	<b>òghighè</b>	being properly cooked
	<b>-ghèdè</b>	cook very soft (esp. of carbohydrate food)
	<b>-ghèkpọ</b>	cook properly (esp. of meat, fish); be well cooked
	<b>-sighè</b>	cook properly
<b>-ghè-li</b>	v.	cut into pieces:

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		<b>Ghèliè anụ afụ</b> Cut that meat into pieces
	<b>-jèghèli</b>	wander about at random
	<b>-meghèli</b>	fool about
<b>ghòlòghòlò</b>	n.	watery, light consistency (of soup, broth, etc.; cf. <b>gologolo</b> )
	<b>-dị ghòlòghòlò</b>	be watery
	<b>-gba ghòlòghòlò</b>	be watery
<b>-ghọ 1.</b>	v.	A. go wrong; miss; be mistaken
	<b>òghughọ</b>	mistaking
	<b>-ghọ aghọ</b>	be a mistake; show a loss:
		<b>Ibè akpāchāpūrọ anya wèlụ gbu ewu mīmadụ kamà ọ ghòlụ yà àghọ</b> Ibe did not deliberately kill another man's goat; it was a mistake
	<b>òghom̄</b>	mistake; mishap
		B. show a loss
	<b>-ghọ afia</b>	suffer loss in trade:
		<b>Àda àkwusigo m̄gbele azụ màkà nà ọ ghōgo yā afia</b> Ada has stopped her fish trade because it has shown a loss
	<b>òghom̄</b>	loss
<b>-ghọ 2.</b>	v.	A. catch (object falling from a height or thrown)
	<b>òghughọ</b>	catching:
		<b>Anà m̄ èje ighọ ife ọ nà-àchọ ịtūpūlū m̄ site n'enu osisi</b> I am going to catch what he is going to drop for me from the top of the tree
	<b>-ghọdo</b>	catch something falling
	<b>-ghọlụ = -ghọ</b>	catch:
		<b>Ghọlụ ife ọ nà-àchọ ịtūpūlū gị</b> Catch what he is going to throw to you
		B. pick, pluck fruit
	<b>-ghọta</b>	pick; pluck; snatch at
		C. collect dripping liquid
		<b>Achọlụ m̄ ịjī afele wèlụ ghọta mmili na-ātusịsị n'ànị</b> I want to use a plate to collect the water dripping on the floor
		D. understand
	<b>-ghọdo</b>	understand well:
		<b>Achọlụ m̄ kà ị ghọdo ife m nà-èkwu ọfuma</b> I want you to understand what I am saying well:
		<b>Àghodōsịrọ m okwu ị nà-èkwu n'ùtūtù màkà nà anà m̄ akụ mgbanụ ọgè ị nà-èkwu okwū</b> I did not quite get what you were saying in the morning because I was in a hurry when you were speaking
	<b>-ghọta</b>	understand:
		<b>Achọlụ m̄ kà ị ghọta okwū m</b> I want you to understand my word:

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		<b>Aghōtago m̄ ife ị nà-àkuzili m̄</b> I have understood what you are teaching me
	<b>ngħota</b>	understanding
<b>-ghò 1.</b>	v.	change, develop into; become
	<b>òghùghò</b>	changing
	<b>-ghòlụ</b>	change, develop into; become:
		<b>Akpukpa dī n'arụ Īwu aghòlugo oyà ọcha</b> The rash on Iwu's body has developed into leprosy
<b>-ghò 2.</b>	v.	play trick; trick; work deceit:
		<b>Kèdụ ife ị nà-agħò ebe afụ?</b> What trick are you up to there?
	<b>-ghò aghùghò</b>	be cunning; deceive; work deceit; play trick; trick
	<b>-ghòdo</b>	trick someone into missing something elsewhere
	<b>-ghògbu</b>	confuse, play trick on someone
	<b>-ghòlị</b>	'deceive' by exerting pre-natal influence on child to resemble oneself. If a pregnant woman keeps constant company with another person, during much of the pregnancy, the child is very likely to resemble that person when born:
		<b>Òbìagèlì ghòlìlị Àda ọgè a dī ime Āda, ị fūrọ etu Àda sili yi yā?</b> Obiageli 'deceived' Ada while Ada was in the womb; don't you see how Ada resembles her?
<b>-ghu</b>	v.	cook; boil (cf. <b>-si</b> )
	<b>òghughu</b>	cooking:
		<b>Gjīnī kà ị nà-àchọ ighū ?</b> What are you preparing to boil?
<b>-ghụ 1.</b>	v.	(cf. <b>-gwò</b> ) pluck out; extract (e.g. like eyes); remove, scoop (e.g. coconut flesh from shell)
	<b>òghughụ</b>	plucking out; extraction:
		<b>Ì jèkò ighū m anya?</b> Are you going to pluck out my eye?
	<b>-ghụlụ</b>	pluck out; extract (and take away)
<b>-ghụ 2.</b>	v.	bath
<b>-gi-de, -ji-de, -de</b>	ext. suff.1.	against:
	<b>-kwugide</b>	speak against:
		<b>Fa nà-èkwugide yā èkwugide</b> They are speaking against him
	<b>-megide</b>	act against
	<b>-nwude</b>	seize; throw in wrestling; catch (e.g. thief) red-handed
<b>gidìgidì</b>	n.	disorder; trouble (cf. Yoruba <b>gidìgidì</b> of violent physical movement, esp. fighting):
		<b>Ụnọ à nà-adà gidìgidì</b> There is great trouble in this house.:
		<b>Ogè ife à mèlụ ìmadụ nīne wèe na-àgba gidìgidì</b> When this thing happened all the people were running helter-skelter
<b>gi</b>	pron.	(independent; 2nd pers. sg.) you, your (sg.); thou; thee; thy (cf. <b>ngi</b> ):
	<b>mụ nà gi</b>	you and I
	<b>hèkè gi</b>	yours; thine:

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		<b>Ọ nà-àgwa gī</b> He is telling you
<b>-gị-gàdo +:</b>		
	<b>-gịgàdo aka</b>	catch hold of (of someone weak, e.g. spider)
<b>giligili</b>	n.	thinness; slightness; slenderness
<b>gīnī?</b>	int.	what?
	<b>gīnī zī?</b>	what? what then?
	<b>gīnī kpàtàlù?</b>	why?
	<b>gīnī mèlù?</b>	what happened?
	<b>màkà gīnī?</b>	for what? for what reason?
	<b>ọ gīnī?</b>	what?
<b>-go 1.</b>	v.	buy; hire (men, things)
	<b>-gokọ</b>	buy together
	<b>-gokọlụ</b>	buy all
	<b>-golu</b>	buy; hire (things)
	<b>-gote</b>	buy from
	<b>-gotelụ</b>	buy for someone
<b>-go 2. +</b>	v.:	
	<b>-go n̄go</b>	give a reward or inducement
<b>-go 3.</b>	infl. suff.	(perfect marker):
		<b>Ọ nātago</b> He has arrived:
		<b>Ọ gwūgo</b> It has finished:
		<b>Ị pùtago ụla</b> Good morning (lit. Have you come out of the sleeping room?)
<b>-go 4.</b>	ext. suff. 1.	upwards (related to <b>ngō</b> , upper part):
		<b>Ụmụ akwụkwọ nà-akwàgo motō Ōbelē enu ugwū</b> Students are pushing Obele's car up the hill.:
		<b>Afụ m̄ Ōbelē kà ọ nà-àgbago ụzọ ụnọ akwụkwọ</b> I saw Obele going upwards in the direction of the school.:
		<b>Afụ m̄ Ōbelē kà ọ nà-àlìgo ajā</b> I saw Obele climbing up the wall
<b>-gò + 1.</b>	v.	make a noise
	<b>-gò akwa</b>	bewail; lament
	<b>-gòli</b>	rejoice; make a joyful noise
<b>-gò + 2.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-gò iru</b>	be coy; hesitate to grant a favour which one actually wants to grant
<b>-go-du</b>	ext.suff.	first; beforehand; preceding (cf. <b>-du 3.</b> ):
		<b>Bịàgodu fū m̄ tupu ì jebe afịa</b> Come and see me first before going to the market:
		<b>Chèegodu!</b> Wait first!
<b>gogògo</b>	n.	fish sp. ( <i>Ichthyborus besse</i> )
<b>gologolo</b>	n.	wateriness (of soup, broth, etc.; cf. <b>ghòlòghòlò</b> ):
		<b>Achòlù m̄ ofe dī gologolo</b> I want a watery soup

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<b>-go-si</b>	v.	show
		<b>O gōsigo ònwe yā</b> He has shown himself (in his true colours):
		<b>Ọ nà-èje igōsi ya ụnọ Ọfọ</b> He is going to show him Ọfọ's house
	<b>ngosi</b>	revelation; show
	<b>-mùgosi</b>	teach:
		<b>Ọ nà-amùgosi yā etu e sì egbē àkàmù</b> He is teaching him how liquid pap is prepared
<b>-gọ 1.</b>	v.	deny
	<b>-gọ àgìgò, àgùgò</b>	deny (a fact)
	<b>-gọ ago</b>	deny
	<b>-gọnarị</b>	deny (knowledge of something)
<b>-gọ 2.</b>	v.	worship
	<b>-gọ alūsi</b>	worship a deity
	<b>-gọ oji</b>	offer kolanuts to the ancestors or deities
	<b>-gọ mmụọ</b>	worship spirits (by presenting kolanuts)
		<b>Fā nà-àgọ mmụọ</b> They are worshipping spirits
	<b>igōmmụọ</b>	worshipping spirits
<b>-gọ 3.</b>	v.	bless
	<b>-gọ ọfọ</b>	bless with ọfọ, the symbol of authority
	<b>-gọzi</b>	bless; invoke a blessing
	<b>ngọzi</b>	A. blessing
		B. female name
<b>-gò + 1.</b>	v.	be related by marriage
	<b>-gò ọgò</b>	perform duties of a relation by marriage
	<b>ọgò</b>	in-law; relative by marriage
	<b>ọgò nwaànyị</b>	mother-in-law; female relative by marriage
	<b>ọgò nwokē</b>	father-in-law; male relative by marriage
<b>-gò 2.</b>	ext. suff. 1.	make, be bent (cf. <b>ngò</b> crookedness)
	<b>-dọgò</b>	pull crooked
	<b>-tigò</b>	bend by beating:
		<b>Ụzụ nà-ètigò m̄kpịsị</b> The blacksmith is beating the spike to bend it
<b>-gu</b>		see <b>-gwu</b>
<b>-gù +</b>	v.:	
	<b>-gù mmilī</b>	be damp (as of salt)
<b>-gụ 1.</b>	v.	count; read
	<b>ọgụgụ</b>	figures; number(s); counting; reading; recitation
	<b>ọnụ ọgụgụ</b>	numbering; the Book of Numbers (Bible)
	<b>-gudà</b>	read through
	<b>-gufiè</b>	misread
	<b>-gụkọta</b>	add up; reckon; count
	<b>-gụmì</b>	read deeply

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	-gụnwù	read again
	-gụnye	add; reckon; count in:
		<b>fị gụnyego fā?</b> Have you counted them in the group?
	-gụnye nà	reckon as; account
	-gụ ọnụ	count; reckon
	-gụpù	count out
	-gụsi ike	read out forcefully
	-gùtè aka	read for a long time
		<b>agụkata àgbà àwarị</b> an uncountable number
<b>-gụ- + 2.</b>	v.	desire; like; want; need (with thing desired or needed as subject)
	-gụ agụụ	hunger; desire; long for
	(agụụ) -gụ	be hungry
	(mmilī) -gụ	be thirsty:
		<b>Mmilī nà-àgụ yā</b> She is thirsty
	(ndụ) -gụ	want to live
	(ọnwụ) -gụ	want to die:
		<b>fị chọrọ ịchàlụ motò ọfuma, ọ dị kà ọnwụ ọ nà-àgụ gị?</b> You don't want to give way properly to the lorry; it seems you want to die?
<b>-gụ- 3.</b>	v.	bring; fetch; pick out
	-gụpùta	rescue (from fire or water):
		<b>Ọ gụpùtālì yà nà òmmilì</b> He rescued him from drowning
	-gùta ọkụ	fetch fire
<b>-gụ 4.</b>		see -gwụ
<b>-gù + 1.</b>	v.	give name to; name
	-gù afà	name; give a name
	agù	namesake
<b>-gù + 2.</b>	v.:	
	(àkpilì) -gù	lose voice (as a result of excessive straining of the voice resulting from long speech or cold)
<b>-gù 3.</b>	v.	embrace; grip; enclose in arms
<b>-gù-gù</b>	v.	soothe, hush, comfort (e.g. small child):
		<b>Ọ nà-àgụgụ yā akwa</b> She is soothing (the baby) to make it stop crying
	-gùgùta	soothe; comfort; soothe to make stop crying (small child)

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<b>GW.</b>		
<b>-gwa 1.</b>	v.	tell (no vowel suffix):
		<b>Gwa m̄ ife mēlụ ị b̄iarọ ùnyàafụ</b> Tell me why you did not come yesterday:
		<b>Ọ chọ igwā m ife</b> He wants to tell me something
	<b>ògwugwa</b>	telling
	<b>-gwagbu</b>	slander (a person) to death; curse bitterly
	<b>-gwaghalị</b>	tell again
	<b>-gwakwụlụ</b>	reply
	<b>-gwa okwu</b>	address
	<b>-gwata</b>	hint to a person
<b>-gwa 2.</b>	v.	mix
	<b>ògwugwa</b>	mixing
	<b>-gwa agwa</b>	mix
	<b>-gwa gari</b>	mix gari
	<b>-gwa mmanya</b>	mix wine with water or other wine
	<b>-gwazi</b>	mix properly
<b>-gwa 3.</b>	v.	revenge; avenge
	<b>-gwa ọchụ</b>	take revenge
	<b>-kugwa</b>	revenge, avenge a beating
	<b>-megwa</b>	revenge; avenge (lit. do back):
		<b>Agà m̄ èmegwa yā ife ọ mēlụ m</b> I will take vengeance for what he did to me
	<b>-tigwa</b>	revenge; avenge beating (lit. beat back):
		<b>Ọ bụlụ nà o tie gī ife, tigwalụ yā</b> If he beats you, beat him back
<b>-gwe</b>	v.	pound, grind (usu. dry objects)
	<b>ògwugwe</b>	pounding
	<b>-gweli</b>	pound well
	<b>-gwe ọkà</b>	pound corn
	<b>-gwesị</b>	pound all
	<b>ngwe</b>	grinder; apparatus, machine for grinding
<b>gwègèlègwègèlè</b>	n.	weak flabbiness
	<b>-tụ gwègèlègwègèlè</b>	move in a weak, flabby way
<b>-gwò</b>	ext. suff. 1.	into pieces (something harder than <b>-li</b> )
	<b>-gbugwò</b>	cut open (pot, etc.), till (something hard)
	<b>-tigwò</b>	break into pieces (e.g. iron pot)
<b>-gwọ 1.</b>	v.	mix; cure
	<b>ògwugwọ</b>	curing
	<b>-gwọ nsị</b>	work sickness or death by means of magic or poison
	<b>-gwọ ọgụ, ọgwù</b>	make poison or medicine
	<b>-gwọ ọyà</b>	cure disease

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	<b>-gwọ ụla</b>	keep oneself awake by using kola nuts, drugs, etc.
		<b>dibịà ọkpụlụ ọgwọ!</b> praise name for a native doctor (lit. doctor who cures as soon as he sips). Native doctors sometimes sip or chew certain medicines in the mouth, then spit it on any part of the patient's body, or in the air, following this sometimes by incantations
	<b>ọgwọ ònụ ọyà</b>	panacea; medicine capable of curing all diseases (lit. 'curer of 400 diseases')
<b>-gwọ + 2.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-gwọ ụla</b>	snore
<b>-gwọ 3.</b>	v.	sit with the lower limbs twisted and drawn up, as a lame person or as Moslems during prayer; sit with the lower limbs drawn up (usually on the floor)
	<b>-gwọlụ</b>	be seated on flat surface (e.g. floor) and unable to stand
	<b>-gwọ ògwọlọ</b>	sit with the lower limbs drawn up (like a lame person, usually on the floor) (cf. <b>-kụ ògwọlọ</b> )
	<b>ògwọlụ ògwọlụ, ògwọlụ ògwọ</b>	(slang) food prepared by mashing together different kinds of food (e.g.
	<b>akpụ a gwọlụ agwọ</b>	shredded cassava mashed with <b>ụkwà</b> or <b>òkwè</b> )
<b>-gwọ + 1.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-gwọ àgwọ</b>	be flexible, pliant:
		<b>Osisi à gwọlù àgwò</b> This tree is flexible
	<b>-gwọ ile</b>	speak in metaphor or slang unintelligible to an outsider
<b>-gwọ</b>	v.	scrape, scoop out (cf. <b>-ghụ</b> )
	<b>ọgwùgwọ</b>	scraping; scooping out
	<b>-gwọ ofe</b>	take all the meat, etc., of soup at expense of others
<b>-gwu, -gu</b>	v.	dig
	<b>ògwugwu</b>	digging
	<b>-gwufiè</b>	dig in the wrong direction
	<b>-gwumì</b>	dig deep inside
	<b>-gwu ọba</b>	make a barn of yams
	<b>-gwupute</b>	dig up
	<b>-gwurube</b>	dig around:
		<b>Ọ nà-ègwurube ànị n'ukwù osisi</b> He is digging holes around the tree
	<b>-gwute</b>	dig up:
	<b>-gute ji</b>	harvest yams
	<b>-gwù unyì</b>	dig, mine coal
<b>-gwù + 1.</b>	v.	swim
	<b>ògwùgwù</b>	swimming
	<b>-gwufè</b>	swim across
	<b>-gwù mmilì</b>	swim
<b>-gwù + 2.</b>	v.	play

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	-gwù egwu	play
	-gwùli egwu	play about
	ngwùli	play; fun
	-gwùso egwu	play with someone
-gwụ, ụ	v.	finish
	ògwụgwụ	ending (cf. ngwụsi)
	-gwụcha	finish; end
	-gwụfọ	finish, leaving a little quantity:
		<b>Ọ gwụfọ</b> It is just about to run out
	-gwụ ike	tire; be weary; be tired; have one's energy sapped:
		<b>Ife à àgwụgo m̄ ike</b> I am tired of this thing, or, This thing has tired me
	-gwụsi	finish
	ngwụsi	ending (cf. ògwụgwụ):
		<b>Ọ gà-àbịa ebe à na ngwụsi arọ</b> She will come here towards the ending of the year
	agwū agwū	inexhaustible
	ike ògwụgwụ	tiredness
<b>H.</b>		
haà!	int.	oh! (surprise)
heì!	int.	oh! (surprise)
<b>I</b>		
i		see <b>ị</b>
i-		see <b>ị-</b>
ibe	n.	A. part (of); piece (of)
	ibe akwà	piece of cloth
	ibe akwụkwọ	sheet, piece, of paper
	ibelibe	a small piece:
	ibelibe itè	potsherd:
	ibelibe nkū	splinter
	ibe naàbọ	two pieces
	Ìtè afụ tìwàlụ ibe naàbọ	The pot broke into two pieces
	ibe nkū	plant; piece of wood
	ibe nnī	a piece of food (like yam, cocoyam, etc.)
	Sùlu òfu ibe nnī	Take a piece of food

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	<b>ibe òlòma</b>	segment of orange
	<b>ibe osisi</b>	part of tree (split from the main body)
	<b>n'ibe n'ibe</b>	in pieces; to pieces; piece by piece
	<b>-wa ibe</b>	break, smash, into pieces
<b>ibē</b>	n.	A. pledge; security; pawn; hostage
	<b>-gba ibē</b>	pledge; give as security:
		<b>Ejili m ewu gba Òbi ibē</b> I pawned my goat to Obi:
		<b>Ejili m unò m gbalu ibē</b> I gave my house as security/mortgaged my house:
		<b>Ọ gbàlù ndụ ya n'ibē</b> He insured his life:
		<b>Ò jì m gba ibē?</b> Am I a pawn at his mercy?
	<b>-jide n'ibē</b>	hold as hostage:
		<b>E jidèlù yà n'ibe</b> He's a hostage
		B. bet:
		<b>Ibē fièlù m</b> I lost the bet
	<b>-ma ibē</b>	bet; stake
<b>ibè</b>	n.	companion; neighbour;
	<b>ibē ānyị</b>	comrades; friends; compatriots; companions;
	<b>ikwu nà ibè</b>	relatives and neighbours; kinsfolk and friends
	<b>-sòchì ibè n'azu</b>	walk in single file; follow immediately behind each other; follow immediately behind or after companions
<b>ibèli</b>	n.	instrument with cane handle and many cords, used for flogging or for killing flies
<b>ibì</b>	n.	hydrocele
	<b>amụ ibì</b>	hydrocele
	<b>-dà ibì</b>	have hydrocele
<b>ibìli</b>	n.	adult woman; married woman
	<b>ibìli àchị</b>	adult woman; married woman
<b>ibome, ubom</b>	n.	metal gong used by town-crier, or by titled man on feast-days to summon the ancestors
<b>ibu</b>	n.	load (-bu 1. carry)
	<b>ibu alọ</b>	heavy load:
		<b>O bù ibu alọ</b> He is carrying a heavy load
	<b>(ibu) -nyị</b>	weigh heavily (of load); be heavy-laden (of person):
		<b>Ibu nà-anyị m</b> I am weighed down by a load
	<b>(ibu) -nyịgbu</b>	weigh heavily on (of load); be heavy-laden (of person):
		<b>Ibu nà-ànyịgbu onyebulu nā-ebugalụ ānyị ibu n'ugbo</b> The load is weighing heavily on the carrier who is carrying our luggage to the lorry
	<b>anụ ibū</b>	beast of burden
	<b>ànyịnyà ibū</b>	donkey; mule; ass
	<b>-bo ibu</b>	lift a load on to someone's head
	<b>-kwa ibu</b>	pack loads, belongings, luggage

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<b>ibù</b>	n.	bigness; size
	<b>-bù ibù</b>	be big:
	<b>O bù ibu</b>	It is big
	<b>-tu ibù</b>	be stout
<b>iche 1.</b>	n.	missile; stone for throwing or use with catapult
	<b>iche ọkū</b>	spark (lit. missile of fire)
	<b>-tụ iche</b>	throw missile:
		<b>Ọ nà-àchọ ịtụ ñgwèlè nọ n'enu ajā iche</b> She wants to throw something at the lizard on the wall
<b>iche 2.</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>iche òkù</b>	parrot
<b>ichè</b>	n.	difference; apartness; separateness
	<b>ichè ichè</b>	various; different:
		<b>Ife dī ichè ichè dī n'afīa Ọnịchà</b> There are different kinds of things in Onitsha market
	<b>-bī ichè</b>	live separately
	<b>-dī ichè</b>	be different:
		<b>Ọ dī ichè</b> It is different
		<b>ife dī ichè</b> a different thing
	<b>n'ichè n'ichè</b>	different; various; differently
<b>ichekē</b>	n.	yam which turns red when cut
<b>ichēku</b>		see <b>chalekū</b>
<b>ichèlè</b>	n.	shells of palm nuts
	<b>ichèlè akū</b>	shells of palm kernels
<b>ichi</b>	n.	marks on body and face
	<b>-gbu ichi</b>	cut ichi marks
<b>Ìchiè</b>	n.	(also <b>ndị Ìchiè, ndi ìchiè ànị</b> ) titled people; wise old men; chiefs; king's counsellors
<b>ìde</b>	n.	post; doorpost (cf. <b>isò</b> )
	<b>Ìdebūànị</b>	male name (lit. pillar that holds the land)
	<b>ide jī ụnọ</b>	chief person supporting family (lit. pillar holding the house)
<b>ideèlè</b>	n.	general name for fish of the family Schilbeidae (= <b>ijaàrị</b> )
<b>idèi, idè</b>	n.	flood; torrent; spate (caused by rainfall, cf. <b>ijī</b> for flooding of river):
		<b>Idèi likpùlù ụzọ</b> The flood has covered the road
	<b>aja idèi</b>	heap of sand collected by flood after rain fall
	<b>ụzọ idèi</b>	trench; channel; gutter
<b>Ìdemmīli</b>	n.	A. an <b>alūsị</b> with a cult, usually with one shrine on the land and another in the water
		B. name of a stream
	<b>Ìdemmīli Òbosi</b>	the Idemmili stream at Obosi
<b>ididè</b>	n.	earthworm
<b>idò</b>	n.	brown 'tailor ant'

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<b>ife, ife</b>	n.	thing; anything; possession; article
	<b>ife afīa</b>	small edible articles bought by women for their children
	<b>ife aghā, ife ayā</b>	weapon
	<b>ife alū</b>	abomination:
		<b>Ọ mèlù ife alū</b> He committed an abomination, sacrilege
	<b>ife arīma</b>	token; sign; omen:
		<b>Ife arīma èmego</b> A significant thing has happened
	<b>ife àtù</b>	example; sample (also used as female name)
	<b>ife èbùbè</b>	a wonder
	<b>ife ekike</b>	finery; adornment
	<b>ife enunu</b>	domestic animals; cattle; poultry
	<b>-kpa ife enunu</b>	keep livestock
	<b>ife gālụ aga</b>	past event; past thing
	<b>ife ibī ụnò</b>	furniture
	<b>ife ikē</b>	violence
	<b>ife inē ọlụ</b>	prize; reward
	<b>ife iwē</b>	annoying thing
	<b>ife izè, òzizè</b>	thing to avoid; offensive thing
	<b>ife izè òdò</b>	shelter (e.g. from rain)
	<b>ife ịtụ n’anya</b>	surprising thing
	<b>ife mbèlède</b>	chance; accident
	<b>ife m̄bụ</b>	the first thing
	<b>ife mfiedo</b>	girdle; belt
	<b>ife mgbòchi</b>	covering; veil; screen
	<b>ife m̄gbu</b>	suffering; painful thing
	<b>ife m̄kpali</b>	scorn; mockery; disrespect
	<b>ife mkpofù</b>	offal
	<b>ife mwuta, ife mwute</b>	painful, distressing thing
	<b>ife ncheta</b>	memorial
	<b>ife ndapụta</b>	event; occurrence
	<b>ife nketa</b>	inheritance
	<b>ife n̄kịtị</b>	nothing; useless, contemptible thing
	<b>ife nsiji</b>	dye
	<b>ife nsọ</b>	A. forbidden thing
		B. holy thing
	<b>ife ntụchì</b>	bolt
	<b>ife n̄tụmadi</b>	accident; unexpected, sudden thing
	<b>ife n̄zizo, n̄zuzo</b>	secret thing
	<b>ife n̄òmi</b>	pattern; example worthy of emulation
	<b>ife nnwụta</b>	something borrowed
	<b>ife òghughu</b>	abdominal discomfort after delivery
	<b>ife òlulo</b>	hurt; pain

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	<b>ife onū</b>	necklace
	<b>ife ònyinyò</b>	image; likeness; resemblance
	<b>ife orī</b>	stolen goods
	<b>ife ọ̀bunà</b>	whatever; anything
	<b>ife ọ̀gù</b>	arms; weapon
	<b>ife ọ̀gbugba</b>	post-partum haemorrhage (P.P.H.); menorrhagia (excessive loss at menstrual period)
	<b>ife ọ̀ghughà</b>	changing of state of things for worse
	<b>ife ọ̀jọ̀</b>	bad, evil, thing or deed
	<b>ife ọ̀kukù</b>	anything to be planted
	<b>ife ọ̀lịla</b>	something drinkable
	<b>ife ọ̀lụ</b>	tool; instrument
	<b>ife ọ̀ma</b>	nice, good thing
	<b>ife ọ̀nụnụ</b>	something drinkable
	<b>ife ọ̀zọ</b>	another thing
	<b>ife ụ̀fụ</b>	painful, distressing thing
	<b>ajọ ife</b>	abomination; defilement
	<b>amā ife</b>	ignorance
	<b>-bà n'ife</b>	be useful; profit; benefit
	<b>-gbànyè n'ife</b>	reckon with; regard; care for; consider (as important)
	<b>-ma ife</b>	have sense; be wise
	<b>òòbò ife, òbùbò ife</b>	heap of something
	<b>-pịa ife</b>	whip; flog; punish; chastise
<b>ifè</b>	n.	A. light (of day)
		B. civilization
		<b>Anyaanwū nà-ènye ụ̀wà ifè</b> The sun illuminates the world
	<b>(ifè) -tiwa</b>	(of civilization) be widespread:
		<b>Ìfè ètiwago nà Nàìjirìà, ndi mmādù adā àgbazilì ibè fa orù</b> Civilization has become widespread in Nigeria; people no longer serve their fellow beings as slaves
	<b>-pùta ifè</b>	come out into the open; be made manifest, not secret:
		<b>Ndi nā-emebī īwu adā àchọ kà ajọ ife fa nà-eme pùta ifè</b> Criminals never want their bad deeds to come out into the open
<b>Ìfèjiokū</b>	n.	Yam Spirit, who is worshipped before planting begins and for whom the New Yam Festival ( <b>ọ̀wụ̀wa jī</b> ) is held
	<b>isī nni Ìfèjiokū</b>	to cook food, by a girl who is pregnant for the first time and presented to Ifèjiokū
<b>ifelē, ifelē</b>	n.	shame; shyness; reserve:
		<b>Ifelē ekwēro ya àyọ ayịyo</b> He was too ashamed (embarrassed) to beg
	<b>enwē ifelē</b>	unrestrained; unabashed
	<b>iru ifelē</b>	modesty, blushing

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	-me ifelē	put to shame
	-menye ifelē n'iru	make ashamed of oneself (lit. bring shame to one's face)
	-nwe ifelē	be shy, restrained, reserved
	(ifelē) -me	be ashamed:
		<b>Ifelē mèlụ onye orī afụ ogè fa jìdèlụ ya</b> The thief was ashamed when he was caught
<b>ifi</b>	n.	used in:
	-sà ifi	confess voluntarily to crime, abomination, or other bad deed
<b>ifùlù</b>	n.	small fish with fins, caught when the Niger falls (November)
<b>ifulū</b>	n.	flower; blossom (cf. <b>ìgùgù</b> )
	-kpọ ifulū	blossom; flower (cf. <b>-kpọ ìgùgù</b> )
	-ra ifulū	blossom; flower
<b>ìgèdu</b>	n.	timber
<b>ìgiligi</b>	n.	dew
<b>ìgo</b>	n.	twisted foot
<b>ìgòsì</b>	n.	used in:
	ùmụ ìgòsì	children; young children
<b>ìgù</b>	n.	palm-branch; large size of <b>òmụ nkwū</b>
<b>ìgùgù</b>	n.	flower; blossom; (cf. <b>ifulū</b> )
	-kpọ ìgùgù	blossom; flower
<b>ìgùlùbè, ìgùlùbe</b>	n.	ladder
<b>ìgbē</b>	n.	crawling
	-gbe ìgbē	crawl (like children):
		<b>Ọ nà-ègbe ìgbē</b> He is crawling
<b>ìgbe</b>	n.	bow; casket
<b>ìgbènù</b>	n.	fish ( <i>Heterotis niloticus</i> ) (= <b>ègbili</b> )
<b>ìgbìlì, ìgbì</b>	n.	gum (of mouth)
	-kwọ ìgbì	rub the gums (of teething child)
<b>ìgbo, ìgbogīdi</b>	n.	general name for top minnows, family Cyprinodontidae
<b>Ìgbò</b>	n.	A. the Igbo people in general; the Igbo language:
	<b>Abụ m onye Ìgbò</b>	I am an Igbo person
	-sụ Ìgbò	speak Igbo
		B. (when qualifying another noun) indigenous, as opposed to something of outside origin
	<b>afā Ìgbò</b>	Igbo name (versus <b>afā Oyibo</b> , European name)
	<b>efi Ìgbò</b>	dwarf cattle (versus <b>efi Awusa</b> , zebu cattle)
	<b>ofe Ìgbò</b>	type of palm-oil
		C. in a more restricted sense, the upland people to the east of the Niger (also <b>ndị Ìgbò</b> ), contrasted with Olu (also <b>ndị Olū</b> ), the riverain Igbo. The people of Onitsha itself do not classify themselves with either <b>Ìgbò</b> or <b>Olu</b> (Henderson 1972: 40 - 41, 89 n.)
	<b>Ìgbò Adàgbè</b>	term for most of the peoples of Anambra Division

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	<b>Ìgbò Agba Enū</b>	term for the peoples of Idemmīli, Aguata and Awka Divisions
<b>ìgbogīdi</b>		see <b>ìgbo</b>
<b>ìgbùdù 1.</b>	n.	imitation coffin containing plantain stem representing dead person, thrown away in the bush during the second burial
<b>ìgbùdù 2.</b>	n.	trap for animals (esp. grasscutter)
<b>ìgwē 1.</b>	n.	sky; heaven; firmament, regarded as an <b>alūsì</b> created directly by <b>Chukwu</b>
	<b>Igwē ka Ànì</b>	A. title for an <b>Obi</b> or <b>Ezè</b>
		B. name of a very notorious and powerful Igbo cult, with which many important Igbos were connected. It has been banned by legislation
	<b>Igwē nà Ànì</b>	(in <b>Nri</b> thought) the firmament and the earth, which together make up <b>Ụwà</b> , the visible world
	<b>Igwē nā-ezùlù ọrà</b>	praise-name for someone who has taken highest title
	<b>enu igwē</b>	the sky; heaven
	<b>enu igwē nà ụwà</b>	A. heaven and earth
		B. title for a king or chief
	<b>iru igwē</b>	weather; sky (= <b>iru anyaanwū</b> )
<b>ìgwē 2.</b>	n.	salutation for a king
		<b>Fà nà-ètu yā igwē</b> They are saluting him 'Igwē!'
<b>ìgwè</b>	n.	iron; any type of machinery or mechanical contrivance
	<b>ìgwè ìkwā akwà</b>	sewing-machine
	<b>-gba igwè</b>	ride bicycle
	<b>ndele igwè</b>	iron rod used for fighting
	<b>okpòlò igwè</b>	rod of iron
	<b>onyà igwè</b>	steel trap
<b>ìgwè</b>	n.	large number
	<b>ìgwè atụlụ</b>	flock of sheep
	<b>Ìgwè bù ike</b>	A. Union is strength
		B. Man's name
	<b>ìgwe m̄madụ</b>	large crowd
<b>ìgwu</b>	n.	louse
	<b>ìgwu akwà</b>	cloth-louse
	<b>ìgwu isī</b>	head-louse
<b>ìgwù</b>	n.	palm-fronds
	<b>-kpà igwù</b>	prepare palm-fronds
<b>ìgwùlùbè, ìgùlùbè</b>	n.	locust
<b>ìjè</b>	n.	journey
		<b>Nwayọọ bù ìjè</b> slow and steady wins the race (lit. gentleness is the journey)
	<b>-buni ìjè</b>	start on a journey
	<b>ìjè ọma</b>	farewell!
	<b>-pụ ìjè</b>	go on tour; travel

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	<b>-ranyè ijè</b>	pick one's way; move on slowly; step; toddle
	<b>-sètìpù ijè</b>	embark or continue on a journey
	<b>onye ijè</b>	traveller
<b>ijelè 1., ijerè</b>	n.	soldier ant (cf. <b>elùuluū</b> , the more typical Onitsha word)
<b>ijelè 2.</b>	n.	a graceful masquerade with a very large complex mask
<b>ijèlè</b>	n.	small round jingling metal bells worn while dancing; strung bells
<b>ijī</b>	n.	annual flooding of the Niger (contrast <b>idèi</b> ). The signs of the flood are:
		1. <b>àtītā</b> , loud bubbles in the river
		2. <b>Àkèlè nà-àkpọ ijī</b> The <b>akele</b> (frog) is calling the flood
		3. <b>Mmilī nà-erùghalī āzụ</b> The water is flowing backwards (i.e. becomes sluggish)
<b>ijiji</b>	n.	fly; housefly
<b>ike</b>	n.	strength; authority; force; power
	<b>ike ọgwụgwụ</b>	fatigue; tiredness; exhaustion
	<b>aka ikē</b>	A. rigid discipline
		B. stinginess
		C. force; violence:
		<b>Ezè afụ jì aka ikē wèlu àchị ndi òbòdò ya</b> The chief enforces rigid discipline in his town
	<b>anya ikē</b>	A. boldness; greed; fearlessness
		B. axe
	<b>àrụ ikē</b>	health
	<b>-fiedosi ike</b>	tighten
	<b>-gwụ ike</b>	tire; make weary, tired; sap energy (lit. finish energy)
	<b>ife ikē</b>	violence
	<b>isi ikē</b>	rebellion
	<b>onye isi ikē</b>	a rebel
	<b>jè si ikē</b>	salutation to one starting on a journey
	<b>-kedosi ike</b>	tighten
	<b>-kwàsi ike</b>	push firmly
	<b>-kwusi ike</b>	speak strongly or loudly
	<b>-kwụsị ike</b>	stand firm
	<b>-lụsi ike</b>	work hard, energetically
	<b>-me isi ikē</b>	be headstrong
	<b>-me n'ike</b>	do violently, forcibly
	<b>ngà ọlụ ikē</b>	imprisonment with hard labour
	<b>-nwe ike</b>	be capable, strong, able
	<b>enwē ike</b>	strengthless; a weakling
	<b>obì ikē</b>	hardheartedness, relentlessness
	<b>ọchịchị aka ikē</b>	tyranny
	<b>-si ike</b>	be strong, hard, difficult

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<b>ikè</b>	n.	bottom; hinder part; buttock(s); anus; rectum
	<b>ikè mmānya</b>	dregs
<b>ikèi</b>	n.	old man; old
	<b>ndị ikèi</b>	the elders
<b>ikekele</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>-ta ikekele ezē</b>	grind teeth
	<b>ike kwọ, ike kwe</b>	perhaps:
		<b>Ike kwọ agà m̀ àbja</b> Perhaps I will come
<b>ikele</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>ọkpa ikele</b>	groundnut
<b>ikèlike</b>	n.	crumbs; fragments
	<b>ikèlike akwa</b>	eggshell
	<b>ikèlike ọkụ</b>	spark
<b>Ìkèngà 1.</b>	n.	personification of the strength of a man's right hand, symbolizing success; image representing <b>Ìkèngà</b> personal to a man and split at his funeral
	<b>aka ikèngà</b>	right hand
<b>ikèngà 2.</b>	n.	jar for storing palm wine
<b>ikèngà 3.</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>ikèngà elùuluū</b>	giant ants, with very big heads, seen among smaller ones
<b>ikènyè, ikènyà</b>	n.	grown men; elders; principal men
<b>ikikè</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>ọkụkụ ikikè</b>	small fowl; pullet
<b>ikili</b>	n.	joint used in:
	<b>ikili akā</b>	elbow
	<b>ikili ezē</b>	part of jaw near molar
	<b>ikili ụkwū</b>	heel
<b>ikiti</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>ikiti ụkwū</b>	(sound of) footstep
<b>ikō</b>	n.	fish-trap
<b>iko</b>	n.	cup; drinking vessel
	<b>èlèlè iko èlèlè</b>	boiled in tins (e.g. milk tins) instead of being wrapped in leaves
	<b>nju iko</b>	cupful
<b>ikòlò, ukòlò</b>	n.	wooden drum, played on great occasions, e.g. when a great man dies, or as an alarm for war
		<b>Nwaànyị adị àgba ukòlò</b> Women cannot dance to the <b>ikòlò</b> (because only men who have killed can dance to it)
<b>ikolobjà</b>	n.	see <b>òkolo</b>
<b>ikòm</b>	n.	male (opp. of <b>inyòm</b> )
	<b>ndị ikòm</b>	males; men
<b>ikù, ñkù</b>	n.	eyebrow (also <b>ikù anyā</b> )
<b>ikùkù</b>	n.	breeze; wind; gale

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	<b>ikùku oḡbarù</b>	south wind; breeze from down-river
<b>ikpe</b>	n.	judgement
	<b>ikpe kwū ọtọ</b>	justice:
		<b>Ezè afù kpèlù ikpe kwū ọtọ</b> The king administered justice
	<b>-chi ikpe</b>	complain; make complaint
	<b>-kè ikpe</b>	give judgement
	<b>-ma ikpe</b>	condemn:
		<b>A màlù ya ikpe orī</b> He was found guilty of stealing
	<b>àmàmikpe</b>	condemnation, conviction (in case)
	<b>onye ikpē</b>	judge
	<b>ụnọ ikpē</b>	court of law
<b>ikpè</b>	n.	slander; bad things said about one with exaggeration or untruth
<b>ikpe āzụ</b>		see <b>-kpè + 1.</b>
<b>ikpèlè</b>	n.	knee
	<b>-gbu ikpèlè</b>	kneel
<b>ikpele</b>	n.	edge; border; bank
	<b>ikpele mmīli</b>	bank of the river
<b>ikpo</b>	n.	collection, set (of things); large crowd (of people) (contrast <b>mkpù</b> )
	<b>ikpo afīfīa</b>	rubbish-heap
	<b>ikpo akwụkwọ</b>	set of books
	<b>ikpo mmadụ</b>	large crowd of people
<b>ikpo</b>	n.	square bronze bell
	<b>mmụḡ ikpo</b>	masquerade covered with <b>ikpo</b>
<b>ikpò 1.</b>	n.	tall coarse tufted grass
<b>ikpò 2.</b>	n.	see <b>ùkpò</b>
<b>ikpoòkpò</b>	n.	general name for cichlid fish, Tilapia and Hemichromis genera, and extended to similar fish
	<b>ikpoòkpò àgù</b>	<i>Tilapia galilaea</i>
	<b>ikpoòkpò akasa</b>	<i>Tilapia nilotica</i>
	<b>ikpoòkpò nkḡlọ</b>	<i>Cichlidae tenopoma kingsleyae</i>
	<b>ikpoòkpò ọnụ ogonogo</b>	<i>Hemichromis fasciatus</i>
	<b>ikpoòkpò ụnọ dī mmā</b>	<i>Tilapia aurea</i>
<b>ikpù</b>	n.	hairy part in front of genitals of either sex; vulva
<b>ikpulū</b>	n.	worm; maggot
<b>ikwè</b>	n.	mortar
<b>ikwu</b>	n.	relative (general term):
		<b>Ọ kpò ndị ikwū ya</b> He summoned his relatives
	<b>ikwu nà ànyị</b>	our people
	<b>ikwu nà ibè</b>	relatives and neighbours; kinsfolk and friends

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	<b>ikwu nnē</b>	the home quarter of one's mother
<b>ikwuù</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>ụnọ ikwuù</b>	moveable house; tent; booth
<b>ile</b>	n.	tongue
	<b>ile ọkụ</b>	flame; spark; hot part of fire
	<b>-de n'ile</b>	taste
	<b>ekike ilē</b>	string of the tongue
	<b>-gwọ ile</b>	clip words
	<b>-lapụta ile</b>	put out the tongue
<b>ilè</b>	n.	power; potency; effectiveness (of thing):
		<b>Ọgụ à dị ilè</b> This medicine is powerful
<b>ili</b>	num.	ten
<b>ilili</b>	n.	splinter
<b>ililò</b>	n.	weed
<b>ilo</b>	n.	enmity
	<b>-dị n'ilo</b>	be enemies
		<b>Fâ dī n'ilo</b> They are enemies:
		<b>Mụ nà Òbì dī n'ilo</b> Obi and myself are enemies
	<b>onye ilō</b>	enemy; person bearing malice towards one
<b>ilo</b>	n.	outside; compound outside walls (= <b>èzi amā</b> , contrast <b>mbala ēzi</b> ); area in village not occupied by houses (includes but is wider than <b>èzi</b> )
	<b>-bọ ilo</b>	clear the village square
	<b>èzi ilo</b>	precincts of a house
	<b>n'ilo</b>	outside; without
	<b>okpolo ilo</b>	road, street (esp. in town)
	<b>-pụ ilo</b>	go out; go for a stroll
	<b>-pụ n'ilo</b>	go outside (and stay)
<b>ilòlò 1.</b>	n.	deep thought (on a problem)
	<b>-lo ililò, ilòlò</b>	think
	<b>ọka ilòlò</b>	adviser; counsellor
<b>ilòlò 2.</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>ọnyụ ilòlò</b>	gutter; drain
<b>imē</b>	n.	A. inside; interior
	<b>imelime</b>	interior; inmost part
	<b>imelime ụnọ</b>	an inner room
	<b>ime obi</b>	name given to interior of the palace where the king mostly stays
	<b>ime ụnọ</b>	room
	<b>n'imē</b>	A. inside; in; within:
	<b>n'ime ụnọ</b>	inside the house
		B. out of (a number)
		B. pregnancy

	<b>ime òpùpù, òpùpù imē</b>	miscarriage
	<b>afọ imē</b>	pregnancy (lit. pregnant abdomen)
	<b>-bu afọ imē</b>	be pregnant (lit. carry pregnant abdomen)
	<b>-dị imē</b>	be pregnant:
		<b>Ọ dị imē</b> She is pregnant:
		<b>Ọ dị ime ọnwá ịtọ</b> She is three months pregnant
		Proverb: <b>Echí dị imē</b> Nobody knows tomorrow (lit. tomorrow is pregnant)
	<b>-gbakwo imē</b>	abort; miscarry
	<b>-gbakwopụ imē</b>	abort; miscarry
	<b>-ke imē</b>	cause abortion
	<b>-me imē</b>	be in labour; travail
	<b>nwaànyị imē</b>	pregnant woman
	<b>-tụba imē</b>	impregnate:
		<b>Ọjị gà-àtụba gị imē ọ bụlụ nà ị kpàchàpùrọ anya</b> Ojì will get you pregnant if you are not careful
	<b>-tụ imē</b>	become pregnant; be pregnant
	<b>-tụlụ imē</b>	become pregnant; become pregnant illegitimately and accidentally (e.g. of girl in school):
		<b>Àda m̄ n̄ n'ụnọ akwụkwọ àkwụsigo akwụkwọ màkà nà ọ tūlugo imē</b> My first daughter who has been in school has stopped schooling because she has become pregnant ('illegitimately' implied)
<b>imejū</b>	n.	liver
<b>ìmèlìimè</b>	n.	much; plenty; a large number:
		<b>Ìmèlìime mmādụ bjàlụ ebe à</b> A great crowd of people came here
<b>imi</b>	n.	nose; mucus (of nose)
	<b>imi mpīa</b>	nose partly or wholly destroyed by disease; depressed nostril
	<b>-mapụ imi</b>	blow the nose
	<b>oghele imī</b>	nostril
	<b>-su imi</b>	wrinkle nose in direction of person in disdain (usually not allowing the victim to know, but allowing others around to know)
	<b>-te imi</b>	rub, coat, with mucus
	<b>-zì imi</b>	blow the nose
<b>ìmilikiti</b>	n.	many
<b>ìmùlimu</b>	n.	tiny, minute size:
		<b>Ọ kpùtè imùlimu ajā</b> He brought some fine sand
<b>inì</b>	n.	grave; burial place (from <b>-nì</b> bury (corpse)):
		<b>Ọ sigo n'inì kùnie</b> He has risen from the dead
	<b>inì ozū</b>	cemetery; burial ground; burial place

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<b>ìnìnè</b>	n.	green leaf vegetable, 'green amaranth' ( <i>Amaranthus hybridus</i> Linn.)
	<b>ìnìnè ògbolokò</b>	variety of <i>Amaranthus hybridus</i>
	<b>ìnìnè m̄mee</b>	wild or green amaranth ( <i>Amaranthus lividus</i> Linn. and <i>A. viridis</i> Linn.)
	<b>ìnìnè ogwū</b>	spring or prickly Amaranth ( <i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> Linn.)
<b>inu 1.</b>	n.	bitterness (of taste)
	<b>-nu inu</b>	be bitter:
		<b>Ọgwū òkaà nà-ènu inū</b> This drug is bitter
<b>inu 2.</b>	n.	proverb; parable; riddle:
		<b>Inu bù m̄manụ e jì èsuli okwū</b> Proverbs are the oil for eating speech
	<b>-kọwa inu</b>	interpret a proverb or parable
	<b>-nù inu</b>	propound riddle, proverb
	<b>-tụ inu</b>	speak proverb, parable
<b>inyègè</b>	n.	appearance of something not seen clearly, either because of darkness or dazzling light
	<b>-fụ inyègè</b>	see faintly
	<b>-gbu inyègè inyègè</b>	glisten (as water or glass in sun):
		<b>Ọ dī inyègè, ogè ọ fūlụ ya</b> It was very faint when he saw it
<b>inyègèè</b>	n.	fish ( <i>Alestes baremose</i> )
<b>inyemè</b>	n.	wives (plural of <b>nwunyè</b> )
	<b>-chị inyemè</b>	marry a number of wives
<b>inyi</b>	n.	dirt(iness)
	<b>-lu inyi</b>	be dirty, filthy:
		<b>O lù inyi</b> It is dirty
<b>inyo</b>	n.	foolishness
	<b>okwu inyo</b>	foolish talk
<b>inyòm</b>	n.	female (opp. of <b>ikòm</b> )
	<b>ndị inyòm</b>	women; females
<b>ipètè</b>	n.	moonfish; a general name for fish of the genus <i>Citharinus</i>
	<b>ipètè arịlị</b>	<i>Citharinus distichoides</i>
	<b>ipètè eriri</b>	<i>Citharinus latus</i>
<b>ipo</b>	n.	fish ( <i>Alestes nurse</i> )
	<b>ipo ànwàlị (= ànwàlị)</b>	fish ( <i>Alestes leuciscus</i> and <i>Alestes macrolepidotus</i> )
<b>ipopo</b>	n.	(also <b>ipopo osisi</b> ) sapling (= <b>opòpò</b> )
<b>irò</b>	n.	story told in song; fable
	<b>akụkọ irò</b>	fable; myth
<b>iru</b>	n.	A. face; front; forward part
	<b>iru akā</b>	fore-arm
	<b>iru anyanwū</b>	A. sun
		B. sky

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	<b>iru ifeḽ</b>	modesty; blushing
	<b>iru igwē</b>	weather; sky
	<b>iru mmà</b>	edge (of a knife)
	<b>iru naàbò</b>	hypocrite; hypocrisy (lit. with double face):
		<b>Nwokē afụ bụ onye iru naàbò</b> That man is a hypocrite
	<b>iru nà àzụ</b>	backwards and forwards; up and down; to and fro
	<b>iru nà iru</b>	face to face
	<b>iru ọcha</b>	cheerfulness;
		<b>Ọ bụ mmadụ iru ọcha</b> He is a cheerful person
	<b>iru ọjọọ</b>	bad omen
	<b>iru ọma</b>	favour; goodness; good omen
	<b>-bo iru</b>	stare at
	<b>-chagha(ḽ) iru</b>	sulk
	<b>-che iru</b>	be opposite
	<b>-chelḽta iru</b>	face; direct gaze against, towards
	<b>-che n'iru</b>	present; place before
	<b>-do iru</b>	face; turn face to incline towards
	<b>egedege irū, egege irū</b>	forehead
	<b>-fo iru</b>	be open, clear, spacious
	<b>-gabulu n'iru</b>	go before
	<b>-ga n'iru</b>	go forward; go in front; progress; be progressive
	<b>ọgàniiru</b>	progress
	<b>-gò iru</b>	be coy; hesitate to grant a request which one actually wants to grant
	<b>-gbadùba iru</b>	frown, scowl; make sour face; grimace
	<b>-gbalù iru</b>	sulk; scowl; lower (of sky)
	<b>-gbasà iru</b>	look cheerful; smile
	<b>-ghakpù iru</b>	turn upside down; lie face downwards
	<b>-je n'iru</b>	go forward; go in front
	<b>-kpù iru</b>	upset; overturn; turn upside down
	<b>-menye ifele n'iru</b>	abash (lit. bring shame to one's face)
	<b>mkpochi n'iru</b>	anything fastened on forehead or in front
	<b>mkpòniiru</b>	anything fastened on forehead or in front of (something)
	<b>n'iru</b>	forward; before (of place)
	<b>n'iru ọrà</b>	in public; publicly
	<b>nhè irū kà</b>	A. that to come is greater
		B. personal name
	<b>nhù irū</b>	forehead
	<b>-nye iru</b>	face
	<b>obodobo irū</b>	broad face
	<b>ọdiniiru</b>	that which is to come
		B. cult of the face, symbolizing one's commanding personality

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		and influence, symbolized by a wooden chalice
<b>irùrù òmmanụ</b>	n.	water lettuce ( <i>Pistia stratiotes</i> Linn.)
<b>ise 1.</b>	num.	five
	<b>ife ìse, ife neesè</b>	five things
	<b>ìli nà ise</b>	fifteen
<b>ise 2.</b>	int.	So be it! Amen! (Èdo (Bini))
<b>isi</b>	n.	head; chief; sense; meaning; issue
	<b>isi akā</b>	thumb
	<b>isi anwūlụ</b>	head of tobacco; bunch of prepared tobacco leaves (usually black tobacco) containing 5 leaves in one head
	<b>isi awelē</b>	good luck
	<b>isi awō</b>	grey hair
	<b>isi egō</b>	unit of six cowries (= <b>èkpète</b> )
	<b>isi ikē</b>	stubbornness; bad luck:
		<b>O nwèlụ isi ike</b> She has bad luck
	<b>isi mbido</b>	beginning:
		<b>A mà m isi mbido okwū</b> I know the beginning of the case
	<b>isi mmīli</b>	source of a stream or river
	<b>isi na ọdụ</b>	(lit. head and tail) substance, meaning (esp. of speech)
	<b>isi njedebe</b>	end, finish:
		<b>Ànyị òlugo n'isi njedebe òbòdò afụ</b> We have reached the end of that town
	<b>isi nkwọcha</b>	baldness:
		<b>O nwè isi nkwọcha</b> He is bald
	<b>Isi Ōji</b>	Africa; Africans; Black race
	<b>Ndi Isi Ōji</b>	the Africans
	<b>Òbòdò Isi Ōji</b>	Africa
	<b>isi okwū</b>	meaning of a word or speech:
		<b>Ife o kwulù enwēro isi</b> What he said makes no sense
	<b>isi ọjọọ</b>	bad luck
	<b>isi ọma</b>	good luck
	<b>isi ọwụwa</b>	headache; fever
	<b>isi ọzàlà</b>	edge of grassland, wilderness
	<b>isi ụkwū</b>	big toe
	<b>isi ụtabà</b>	head of tobacco
	<b>ajọ isi</b>	ill luck
	<b>akwụkwọ isī</b>	tax; tax receipt, payment (lit. head-paper)
	<b>àñ isī</b>	skull of head
	<b>-bìkwàsị aka n'isi</b>	confirm (in church confirmation)
	<b>-bù isi</b>	be horrible; be horrified
	<b>-bulu n'isi</b>	undertake
	<b>-bu n'isi</b>	A. be youthful, in one's prime
		B. know by heart

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	-bụgodu isi	be first, in the first place
	-bụ isi	be first, in the first place
	-cha isi awọ	turn grey (of originally black hair)
	-dụ isi	swear one's innocence by a deity
	ejù isī	top of skull
	enwē isi	useless
	-fufè isi	shake the head
	-gbacha isi	trim the hair (of head)
	igwu isī	head-louse
	ìchàfù isī	head-tie
	-kọcha isi	shave
	-kọ isi	shave; barb
	-kpàcha isi	crop, barb, shave hair
	-kpà isi	plait hair
	-kpocha isi	cut hair (of head) very low (lit. gather and remove)
	-kwàkọ isi nà isi	set people at loggerheads
	-kwe n'isi	nod the head
	-me isi ikē	be headstrong
	-na akwụkwọ isī	pay tax
	ndi isī	chiefs; headmen
	nkonko isī	the skull
	ntùtù isī	hair of head
	-nụpụ isī	be disobedient; rebel; revolt
	-nwe isi	be reasonable; be successful, fruitful
	-nwe isi akwụkwọ	be brainy, brilliant (at studies)
	-nwe isi awelē	be lucky; have good luck
	-nyà isi	boast
	ofili isī	pillow
	okpokolo isī	A. skull, cranium
		B. (fig.) empty-headedness; foolishness
	onye isī	head; chief; champion; leader
	onye isi ọchịchị	head of state:
		<b>Yá bụ onye isi ọchịchị ndi Frañs</b> He is the Head of State of France
	òsusu isī	lock, coil of hair
	òtí isi	headache (lit. head-knocker)
	òwu isī	black cotton thread used by women for plaiting the hair
	ọkìlì mgbawa isī	very severe chronic headache (= ọyà isī)
	ọkọ isī	barber
	ọkpụ isī	A. shaver; barber
		B. ringworm of the head ( <i>tinea capitis</i> ):
		<b>Ọkpụ isī adịrọ n'isi m</b> There is no ringworm on my scalp
	ọkpụ isī elī ngo	ringworm of the head ( <i>tinea capitis</i> ) (lit. barber who receives

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		no pay)
	<b>oyà isī</b>	chronic severe headache (= ọkīlī m̄gbawa īsi)
	<b>-pionye isi</b>	push the head in through small opening
	<b>-ra isi</b>	comb (hair of head)
	<b>-rube isi</b>	incline the head; obey; submit; be loyal to; give respect to
	<b>-sù isi n'ànì</b>	fall headlong; throw oneself headlong
	<b>-ti isi</b>	butt, knock with head (like fighting man)
<b>isi</b>	n.	scent; smell
	<b>-ma isi</b>	smell
	<b>-nụ isi</b>	smell; scent
<b>isi</b>	n.	blindness
	<b>-kpù isi</b>	be blind
	<b>ndi isi</b>	blind people
	<b>-sọ isi</b>	walk as though blind
<b>isii</b>	num.	six
<b>isò</b>	n.	pillar of house
	<b>ukwù isò</b>	base of a pillar of house; pillar of house
<b>itè</b>	n.	pot
	<b>itè Agbāja</b>	very large pot which can hold some 40 gallons of wine for feasting
	<b>itè alūsì</b>	charm for protecting the family, kept inside the shrine
	<b>itè mmānya</b>	pot for wine
	<b>itè mmīli</b>	water pot
	<b>itè ofē</b>	soup pot
	<b>itè ọkū</b>	lamp (= ùtùkpè)
	<b>ibelibe itè</b>	potsherd
	<b>òsi itè</b>	A. cook
		B. metal cooking tripod
	<b>ọkpụ itè</b>	potter
	<b>-si itè</b>	cook; boil
<b>iteghete</b>		see <b>teghete</b>
<b>itènaānị</b>	num.	nine (cf. <b>teghete</b> )
<b>itì</b>	n.	wine from base of crown of <b>nkwụ</b>
<b>itì</b>	n.	(slang) novice, beginner (at a game, etc.)
<b>iwe</b>	n.	anger
	<b>iwe obì</b>	ill-nature; malice
	<b>-chekwa iwe</b>	bear malice
	<b>-dị iwe</b>	annoy:
		<b>Ife o mèlù dī m̄ iwe</b> What he did annoys me
	<b>ife iwē</b>	annoying thing
	<b>-kpani iwe</b>	provoke to anger
	<b>-kpasu iwe</b>	provoke to anger; annoy
	<b>mkpasu iwē</b>	spite; provocation

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	-sù iwe	sulk
	-we iwe	be annoyed, angry
	-wewusa iwe	be annoyed, angry against
	mwewusa iwē	anger, vexation (with a person, etc.)
iwòlò	n.	peeled-off skin, slough, of snake
iwu	n.	law
	akwukwọ iwu	law book
	-dị n'iwu	be forbidden, illegal, forbidden by law
	-mà iwu	make, enact law
	-mebi iwu	commit crime, offence; break law; sin
	-ti iwu	make, enact law
	-wu iwu	make law
iyàji	n.	dyed cloth
iyèli	n.	earring
iyī 1.	n.	A. oath; spirit on which oath is sworn
	-do iyī	place object(s) like charm or something obnoxious on property in the belief that the charm will bring evil on a person who defies the charm and steals the property; protect an object by a fetish
	-gba iyī	bind with an oath; adjure
	-nụ iyī	take an oath
	ọ́nụnụ iyī	oath-taking
		B. stone or any other article used in oath-taking
		C. swearing at (someone); abuse; insult; curse
	-kpọ iyī	curse; call on oath; abuse:
		<b>Ọ kpọ m̄ iyī</b> He abused me
iyī 2.	n.	water springing from rock; spring; stream
	agụ iyī	crocodile
	-chu iyī	go to a spring or stream to draw water
iyì	n.	loss; waste; destruction
	-na n'iyì	be useless:
	ọ nà n'iyì	He's no use:
		<b>Afịa ọ jè nà n'iyi</b> The trade he did was a loss
izìzì	n.	sharpness, tartness (to taste)
	-li izìzì	tickle:
		<b>Ọ nà-èli izìzì n'ọ́nụ</b> It is sour to his taste
izìzì	n.	the first; the beginning
	n'izìzì	at first
	h̄ke izìzì	first
izù	n.	week
	izù afịa	market week of 4 days
	izù ụkà	week of 7 days (i.e. of church)
	kwà izù	weekly

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	<b>̀nkwe ̀z̀</b>	one Igbo week; period of 4 days
	<b>af̀a ̀nkwe ̀z̀</b>	weekly market (Igbo week)
<b>̀z̀</b>	n.	meeting; council; consultation; plot
	<b>̀zu ̀nzuzo</b>	secret plot
	<b>-gba ̀z̀</b>	take counsel together; whisper:
		<b>Ka ̀nỳ je gba ̀z̀</b> Let us go and have a consultation
	<b>-gbakp̀ ̀z̀</b>	plot secretly against someone
	<b>-gbakp̀ ̀z̀</b>	consult well about a matter
	<b>-kp̀ ̀z̀</b>	call a meeting
<b>̀</b>		
<b>̀, i</b>	pron.	(dependent, 2nd person singular; harmonizes with following vowel if subject, and with preceding vowel if object or possessive); you (singular); your (singular):
		<b>̀ j̀k̀ ̀b̀e?</b> Where are you going?
	<b>̀ p̀tago ̀la</b>	Good morning (lit. have you come out of the sleeping-room?):
	<b>K̀du ka i m̀l̀?</b>	How are you?:
	<b>Af̀l̀ m̀ ̀</b>	I saw you:
	<b>̀ǹ ̀</b>	your house:
	<b>̀k̀ i</b>	yours
<b>̀-, i-</b>	pref.	(harmonizes with vowel of verb root) (marks infinitive):
	<b>̀j̀</b>	to go:
	<b>̀b̀</b>	to enter
<b>̀b̀</b>	n.	fever (general term, cf. <b>ak̀m̀</b> )
	<b>̀b̀ mm̀ǹ</b>	jaundice accompanied by pronounced coloration of the eye-balls, fingernails and sometimes skin
	<b>̀b̀ ̀g̀l̀</b>	jaundice
	<b>̀b̀ oj̀</b>	malaria; jaundice without yellow coloration of eyeballs and fingernails
	<b>̀b̀ ̀cha</b>	yellow jaundice (= <b>̀b̀ mm̀ǹ</b> )
	<b>̀b̀ ukẁ anỳ</b>	hepatitis
<b>̀ba</b>	n.	branch (cf. <b>anak̀</b> )
<b>̀ba 1.</b>	n.	ancestral house, typical of Onitsha and corresponding to the <b>̀bi</b> of other areas. It is constructed around a rectangular open-air courtyard, one end of which leads to the <b>̀kp̀</b> or throne of the household head and the other to the entrance, beyond which is an open meeting-place ( <b>̀ǹ ̀b̀</b> ). All rooms are within coursed mud walls (Henderson 1972: 167)
	<b>̀da ̀b̀</b>	A. daughter of the family
		B. female name
<b>̀ba 2.</b>	n.	unpounded garri

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<b>ìbùọ, ìbùà, àbùà</b>	num.	(counting form); <b>naàbò</b> (qualifying form) two
	<b>èfifiè naàbò, efifiè naàbò</b>	noonday
	<b>ètiti naàbò</b>	the middle, centre
	<b>ibe naàbò</b>	two pieces
	<b>iru naàbò</b>	hypocrite; hypocrisy (lit. with double face)
	<b>-kwu ọnu naàbò</b>	speak hypocritically
	<b>mmaji naàbò</b>	two-fold
	<b>̀nke àbùà, ìbùọ</b>	second
	<b>ọgụ ìbùà, àbùà</b>	forty
	<b>ọkàla naàbò</b>	two halves
	<b>ùgbòlò naàbò</b>	twice; two times
	<b>umù naàbò</b>	twins
<b>ìchàfù</b>	n.	headtie; handkerchief
	<b>ìchàfù isí</b>	headtie
	<b>-sùlụ ìchàfù n'isi</b>	put on headtie
<b>ìchọ</b>	n.	the board game, mancala, warri, game like Yoruba <b>ayo</b> : <b>Kà ànyị sụà ìchọ</b> Let's play <b>ìchọ</b> (cf. <b>̀nchọkọtò</b> )
<b>ife</b>		see <b>ife</b>
<b>ifele</b>		see <b>ifele</b>
<b>ifùlịfù</b>	n.	scrap; morsel
	<b>ifùlụfù àgwà</b>	pod of beans
<b>ifùlịfù, ọfùlịfù</b>	n.	"up-wine" from crown of oil-palm
<b>ifunàanya</b>	n.	love; liking; fondness (see <b>-fụ</b> 1.)
<b>igà</b>	n.	fetters; handcuffs
	<b>-kù igà</b>	put in fetters; handcuff
<b>ìgọlọ</b>	n.	shin
<b>ìgbà 1.</b>	n.	drum (general name)
	<b>ìgba ègèdè</b>	drum in pairs, used by <b>dibịà</b>
	<b>ìgbà ijelè</b>	drum or music for the <b>ijelè</b> masquerade
	<b>ìgbà ogwè</b>	tall standing drum used to play <b>abịà</b> music
<b>ìgbà 2.</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>ìgbà akā</b>	an arm-band of skin worn on the upper arm at funerals; a similar arm-band, but made of iron, used as a charm against bullets
<b>ìgbàdikè</b>	n.	type of dance with masquerade
<b>ijaàrị</b>	n.	a general name for fish of the family Schilbeidae (= <b>ideèlè</b> )
<b>ìkọlịkọ</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>onye ìkọlịkọ</b>	one melancholy or slightly mad
<b>ìkpa</b>	n.	rascality:
		<b>Ọ nà-ème ìkpa</b> He is a born rascal
<b>ìkpà</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>-ti ìkpà</b>	box; strike with fist

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<b>ìkpàkele</b>	n.	ground corn mixed with oil condiments, and fried
<b>ìkpàkpaà</b>	n.	a food produced from maize
<b>ìkpata</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>ìkpata ùkwū</b>	hoof
<b>ìnọ, ànọ</b>	num.	(counting form); <b>naanọ, naanọ</b> (qualifying form) four
	<b>ife naanọ</b>	four things
	<b>ọgụ ịnọ</b>	eighty
<b>ìnyànga</b>	n.	parade; bluff; showing-off
<b>ìnyịnyà, ànyịnyà</b>	n.	horse
	<b>ìnyịnyà ibū</b>	ass
<b>ìṅàrì</b>	n.	millet:
		<b>Ìṅàrì bụ nwanne mkpụlụ ajā</b> Millet grains are as small as a grain of sand
<b>ìsaà, àsaà</b>	num.	seven (counting form); <b>naasāà</b> (qualifying form):
		<b>Chitalu m òloma naasāà</b> Bring me seven oranges
	<b>ṅke ịsaà</b>	the seventh; seventh:
		<b>Ànyị gà-àna unọ n'ọnwa ṅke ịsaà</b> We shall go home in the seventh month
	<b>onwa ịsaà</b>	seven months; seventh month (July):
		<b>Ọ gà-àbịa n'ọnwa ịsaà</b> He will come in the seventh month
<b>ìsatọ, àsatọ</b>	num.	eight, eighth (counting form); <b>naasātọ</b> (qualifying form):
		<b>Ọ dị ji naasātọ n'ime ṅkàtà</b> There are eight yams in the basket
	<b>ṅke ịsatọ</b>	the eighth:
		<b>Èjìmā bụ onye ṅke ịsatọ</b> Ejima is the eighth person, or Ejima is in the eighth position
	<b>onwa āsatọ</b>	eighth month:
		<b>Ọ nwụlụ n'ọnwa āsatọ</b> He died in the eighth month
<b>ìsha</b>	n.	shrimp; crayfish
<b>ìta</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>-ta ịta</b>	win stakes in a game
<b>ìtā</b>	n.	act of pointing out guilty person by native doctor
	<b>-tā ịtā</b>	bear witness (usu. of native doctor pointing out guilty person)
	<b>onye ịtā</b>	someone who gives evidence of harm done by sorcery
<b>ìtālì</b>	n.	cane (for thrashing)
	<b>-pịa ịtālì</b>	flog with whip; whip; chastise
<b>ìtọ</b>	num.	three (counting form)
	<b>naātọ</b>	(normal qualifying form)
	<b>ndụdụgandū ṅke ịtọ</b>	third generation
<b>ìwàlàgàdà</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>ìwàlàgàdà ùkwū</b>	disease around groin
<b>ìyaa, ịyaa</b>	int.	exclamation of assent or pleasure; very good! excellent! fine!

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<b>J.</b>		
<b>-ja +</b>	v.:	
	<b>-ja ike</b>	praise
<b>jà</b>	v.	cut:
		<b>Òkeēke wèe jàa onye orī mmà</b> Then Okeeke cut the thief with a matchet
<b>-je 1.</b>	v.	go; walk
	<b>òjije</b>	going; walking
	<b>-je agha</b>	go to war; be recruited into army
	<b>-jechi anya</b>	be punctual
	<b>-jedebe</b>	stop walking; end a journey
	<b>njedebe</b>	end; finish; terminus
	<b>isi njedebe</b>	end; finish
	<b>-jedèbe</b>	go near
	<b>-jedide</b>	keep going on
	<b>-jefù</b>	go astray; err; get lost when walking, travelling
	<b>-jegbu</b>	denounce; betray
	<b>-jeghalì</b>	walk about
	<b>-je ijè</b>	walk; go on a journey
	<b>-jekọ</b>	meet; encounter; walk together
	<b>-jekwudo</b>	catch up and overtake
	<b>-jekwulu</b>	go to someone
	<b>-jelu</b>	reach, go up to (a particular point, place)
	<b>-jemì</b>	go far in
	<b>-je n'iru</b>	go forward; go in front
	<b>-je ozi</b>	go with a message; serve; do housework
	<b>-je òfuma</b>	go well
	<b>-je òkù</b>	go fishing
	<b>-jerube</b>	go round
	<b>-jeruka</b>	go aside; go a little way
	<b>jè si ikè</b>	salutation to one starting on a journey
	<b>-jesò</b>	follow; follow after
	<b>-jeta</b>	gain:
		<b>O jètà ife</b> He gained something
	<b>-jetè aka</b>	go far away
	<b>-jezù</b>	go all over; go throughout
	<b>-gba òje</b>	run to and from; be going to and from a place (including the world of spirits)
	<b>njefiè</b>	error; trespass
	<b>òjèm</b>	travelling; travel

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	h̄jèh̄jè	travel; walking about
	òjije	outwards (of a journey)
-je + 2.	v.	wear
	-jelụ akwà	put on clothes; gird
	-jepụ	untie (wrapper)
ji 1.	n.	yam ( <i>Dioscorea</i> spp. Linn.)
	ji àbàná	wateryam ( <i>Dioscorea alata</i> Linn.)
	ji àbí	( <i>Dioscorea praehensilis</i> Benth.) yam cultivar which never grows to a very great size, of inferior quality
	ji nwa nnụnụ	sweet potato
	ji okō	plantain
	ji òkù	a variety of Yellow Guinea Yam (cf. <b>ji òyibò</b> )
	ji òyibè, òyibò	Yellow Guinea Yam ( <i>Dioscorea cayenensis</i> Lam.)
	ji ọfụfụ	new yam
	ji ukòm	White Guinea Yam ( <i>Dioscorea cayenensis rotundata</i> Poir.), fat and of high quality; features in feasts
	akpū ji, akpū jī	second yam for re-planting
	di jī	farmer; one who successfully cultivates much ground
	-fụ ji	peel yam (usually cooked one)
	-gba ji	train yams along short sticks
	-ke ome jī	break off premature yam shoots
	-kpacha ji	scrape yam (usu. roasted one)
	-kpà ji	stack yams (in the barn)
	-kwacha ji	cut off roots of yam
	m̄kpulū jī	small yam (see <b>m̄kpulū</b> )
	ogè iwā ji	annual yam festival
	ọdū jī	tail end of yam
	-sụ ji	pound yam
	-tụ ji	dig up yams for storing
	ùfiè ji ọkū	sacrifice, feast before eating new yams (cf. <b>Ìfèjiokū</b> )
	ụkpa jī	basketful of yam
	-wa ji	hold annual religious New Yam Festival
	ọwụwa jī (cf. iwā ji)	New Yam Festival
-ji 2.	v.	break; snap:
	Mkpọ afụ èjigo	The walking-stick has broken
	òjiji	breaking; snapping
-ji + 3.	v.	A. be dark (of day)
	(chi) -jibido	benighted:
		<b>Chí jibidòlù ànyị n'uzọ</b> We were benighted on the way
	-jimì	be very dark
	Chi èjimigo	It is the dead of night (cf. <b>Chi èjigo</b> Night has fallen (about 8 - 10 p.m.))

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		B. be black, dark (of colour)
	<b>-ji eji</b>	be ripe (esp. of <b>ùbe</b> )
	<b>-ji òji</b>	be black, dark
	<b>-ji oji</b>	be black, dark-coloured
	<b>ife nsiji</b>	dye
<b>-ji + 4.</b>	v.	dress
	<b>-ji ejiji</b>	adorn; dress; equip
	<b>-jikwa</b>	dress properly; get ready
<b>-jì</b>	v.	take; hold; use
	<b>-jì aka</b>	expect; hope; be confident:
		<b>Ejì m̀ aka nà ì g̀-àb̀ia</b> I hope you will come
	<b>-jìde</b>	hold; grasp
	<b>-jìkelu</b>	prepare; make ready
	<b>-jìkọ aka</b>	join hands in marriage
	<b>-jìkọta</b>	join together
	<b>njìkọ(ta)</b>	joining together
	<b>-jìkọta ọ̀nụ</b>	A. join together
		B. maintain discipline
	<b>-jì nchèkwube</b>	have confidence; be confident; hope
	<b>-jì ọ̀fọ</b>	be in the right; be innocent
	<b>-jì ọ̀sọ</b>	rush:
		<b>Ejì m̀ ọ̀sọ wèe b̀ia ebe à</b> I rushed to get here
	<b>-jìpụ aka</b>	be disappointed:
		<b>O jipụ m̀ aka</b> I was badly disappointed
	<b>-jì ụgwọ</b>	owe; be in debt
	<b>ya kà ..... jì</b>	for that reason; so; therefore:
		<b>Adà kwùlù ezi okwù ya kà m̀ jì g̀baghàlù yā</b> Ada spoke the truth, that is why I forgave her
	<b>-ji-de</b>	see <b>-gi-do</b>
	<b>-jìgìda</b>	n. beads worn round waist by women for ornament (H. <b>jìgìdaa</b> )
	<b>-jì-jè</b>	v. mimic; mock (= <b>-zì-zò</b> )
	<b>njìjè</b>	mimicry; mockery
<b>-jọ + 1.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-jọ njọ</b>	be bad, wicked, evil, ugly; refuse to share (esp. food):
		<b>Nwatā à àna àjọka njọ</b> This child always refuses to share his food
<b>-jọ 2.</b>	v.	fear
	<b>-jọ ụjọ</b>	fear; be afraid; be cowardly, timid (less common than <b>-tụ egwù</b> )
	<b>-jọ ụjọ akwụkwọ</b>	play truant:
		<b>Onye nkuzi àyị jòlù ụjọ akwụkwọ n'ogè ọ̀ dì nà nwatà</b> Our teacher played truant when he was a child
<b>-ju</b>	v.	be full; fill

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	<b>òjuju</b>	being full
	<b>-ju afọ</b>	be satisfied, satisfy:
		<b>Okwu à ejūrọ m afọ</b> I am not satisfied with this case (statement)
	<b>-ju aka</b>	be plentiful
	<b>-ju anya</b>	surprise; be admired; astonish:
		<b>O jù ìn anya</b> It astonished me
	<b>-ju eju</b>	fill; be full:
		<b>O jù èju</b> It is full:
		<b>Chùjue itè afụ</b> Fill that pot with water
	<b>-jupùta</b>	be full (up)
	<b>-jupùta n'ọnụ</b>	be full to the brim:
		<b>Ìtè afụ jupùtālù n'ọnụ</b> The pot is full to the brim
<b>-jụ 1.</b>	v.	ask
	<b>òjụjụ</b>	asking
	<b>-jụ ajùjụ</b>	ask question
	<b>-jụ àsè, èsè</b>	inquire, ask about:
		<b>Ajù ìn àsè i</b> I asked about you
	<b>-jụ ọrà</b>	ask after welfare:
		<b>Anà ìn àjụ màkà ọrà</b> I'm asking about the welfare of the people
	<b>-jupùta</b>	ascertain; find out
	<b>ajùjụ</b>	a question
<b>-jụ 2.</b>	v.	refuse; reject:
		<b>Ọ jūgo ndi enyi ya</b> He has given up his friends
	<b>òjụjụ</b>	refusing; rejecting
	<b>-jụ àjụ</b>	refuse:
		<b>Ajù ìn fà àjụ</b> I refused them
<b>-jụ + 3.</b>	v.	be cool, calm
	<b>-jụ àrụ</b>	purify by sacrifice
	<b>-jụnata</b>	become cool (e.g. of food)
	<b>-jụ oyī</b>	be cold, cheerless, miserable, deserted, disheartened:
	<b>Àrụ jùlù ya oyī</b>	He is cold, miserable
<b>-jù + 1.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-jù àrụ</b>	propitiate a deity for a broken taboo
<b>-jù + 2.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-jù ọnụ</b>	draw out someone for information
<b>jùù</b>	n.	quiet
	<b>-dị jùù</b>	be quiet, calm:
		<b>Ebe à dī jùù</b> This place is calm:
		<b>Ogè ọ bàtālù ebe nīme dī jùù</b> When he entered, every place was quiet

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<b>K.</b>		
<b>-ka 1.</b>	v.	surpass; exceed; be more than; be superior to:
		<b>Ìno kà ito</b> Four is more than three:
		<b>Ọ kà m n'okwa</b> He is senior to me:
		<b>Ọ kà m ogonogo</b> He is taller than me:
		<b>Uchè ya kà afọ ya</b> He is advanced (in intelligence) for his age
	<b>ọkịka</b>	surpassing; being bigger than
	<b>-ka aka</b>	be greater, stronger (than)
	<b>-kachasi</b>	surpass entirely; be pre-eminent
	<b>-kali</b>	be more (than); surpass; excell
	<b>-ka mmā</b>	be better than:
		<b>Údo kà agha mmā</b> Peace is better than war:
		<b>Ọnwụ kà ife ifelē mmā</b> Death is better than dishonour
	<b>-kasi</b>	be greatest
	<b>-kasi akasi</b>	be pre-eminent
	<b>aka ikā aka</b>	be stronger than (lit. hand to be greater than hand)
<b>-ka 2.</b>	v.	be hard, strong, firm, dry, mature, ripe (in firmness; contrast)
	<b>-cha</b>	be ripe as shown by change of colour) (of yam, cassava, corn, coconut); (fig.) be bold, brave, determined
	<b>-ka aka</b>	be hard, ripe, firm
	<b>-ka anya</b>	be bold, confident
	<b>-ka aru</b>	be strong, fearless, headstrong
	<b>-kaba aru</b>	try hard; strive
	<b>-kachi ntị</b>	be stubborn, wilful, disobedient
	<b>-ka obi</b>	be bold, brave, determined:
		<b>Ọ bụ sọsọ ndi kālụ obi nà-èje ebe a nà-enì ozū n'anyasi</b> Only bold people visit the cemetery at night:
		<b>Ọ bụlụ nà ọ kaa gī obi, sòlụ fā jèbe</b> If you are determined, go with them
	<b>-kasi obi</b>	comfort (usually a bereaved person)
	<b>nkasi obi</b>	comfort; consolation
	<b>-kata aru</b>	be headstrong
<b>-ka 3.</b>	v.	be old, worn out, torn, rent, tattered; hence, apart, asunder (as result of tearing or cutting)
	<b>-ka nka</b>	tear; decay; grow old; wear out:
	<b>unọ kalụ nka</b>	thatched house which is leaking as a result of the mats being spoilt:
		<b>Nnā Ilo àkago nkā</b> Ilo's father has grown old
	<b>-kakpo</b>	wear thin (of cloth)
	<b>-beka</b>	cut asunder
	<b>-bika</b>	cut asunder

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	<b>-dọka</b>	be torn (by pulling); tear
	<b>-sèka</b>	tear by pulling
	<b>-sèkapụ</b>	break off by pulling:
		<b>Ọ chọ isèkàpụ òfụ aka ewī</b> She wants to tear off one foreleg of the giant rat
	<b>-sèkasi</b>	tear off into pieces
	<b>-taka</b>	spoil by biting (as of ants or termites destroying articles of (clothing):
		<b>Àkịkà àtakago àfè m zùtálù ònyàafụ</b> The termites have destroyed the garment I bought yesterday
<b>-ka 4.</b>	v.	be stupid, foolish
	<b>-kaghè</b>	talk, act foolishly
	<b>-kakwù</b>	be stupid, foolish:
		<b>Ị nà-àkakwù akakwù</b> You are being stupid
	<b>nkakwù</b>	stupidity; foolishness
<b>-ka + 5.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-ka(ta) àrụ</b>	be of age, full-grown, developed
	<b>-kanite àrụ</b>	increase in stature; be mature
<b>-ka 6.</b>	aux. v.	marks the negative perfect and the unfulfilled verb forms:
		<b>Chikē akà ègorọ jī</b> Chike has not bought yams (negative perfect):
		<b>Chikē àka na-ègo jī</b> Chike should (habitually) be buying yams (but he is not doing so) (unfulfilled):
		<b>Mmili àka èzògo</b> Rain should have fallen (but it didn't)
<b>kà 1.</b>	conj.	that; as; as if to say; when; while; like:
		<b>Kà azị</b> What then?
		<b>Kà m je</b> Let me go
	<b>Kà chi fo</b>	goodnight (lit. let the day break)
	<b>Kà (chi) bọọ</b>	goodnight (this is used as a reply to <b>kà chi fo</b> ):
	<b>kà...kà</b>	both...and:
	<b>kà nwokē kà nwaànyị</b>	both men and women (= <b>mà...mà</b> )
		<b>Ngwulọ kà ị bụ</b> You are a powerless person (incapable of doing anything):
		<b>Nwokē afụ bjàlụ kà m nà-èsi nnī</b> The man came when I was cooking:
		<b>Ọ gịnị kà ị nà-èle?</b> What is it that you are selling?
	<b>kà ọ bụ</b>	or; nor
	<b>kà o si nà dị</b>	nevertheless; yet; notwithstanding
	<b>kà.....rà</b>	all; as many as; as much as; every single one; entirely:
		<b>Onye nkuzi piàgbàdòlụ ụmụ akwukwọ yā ịtālì, kà fa nīne rà</b> The teacher flogged all his pupils, every single one of them:

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		<b>Achòlù m̀ ìfù ndị egwū nīne kà fa rà</b> I want to see all the dancers (none to be left out)
		<b>Achòlù m̀ kà ànyị rà je</b> I want all of us to go
	<b>kà.....wèe</b>	in order that; so that:
		<b>Dètalụ m̀ akwụkwọ kà m wèe malụ nà ì nālugo</b> Write to me so that I may know you have arrived
	<b>kèemesịa</b>	goodbye (lit. let it be till then)
	<b>kọọ (= kà ọ) dị nwọọ</b>	the present:
		<b>etu m̀ dị kà m̀ dị nwọọ</b> in my present (great) position
	<b>ya kà.....jì</b>	for that reason; so; therefore:
		<b>Èkè dị mkpụmkpụ ya kà e jì jụ iwè yà n'ọlụ àfè ojī</b> Eke is short; that is why he was not recruited into the police
<b>-kà 2.</b>	v.	guess
	<b>-kà àkà</b>	guess
	<b>-kàfiè</b>	guess wrongly
	<b>-kàta</b>	guess correctly
<b>-kà 3.</b>	v.	(make a) mark; fix; appoint
	<b>ọkịkà</b>	ceremony
	<b>ọkịkà manya</b>	ceremonial drinking
	<b>-kà àgbà</b>	make arrangement (for meeting)
	<b>-kà akàlà</b>	draw a line, mark
	<b>-kàcha</b>	erase; cancel
	<b>-kàchapụ</b>	cancel out
	<b>-kàgha</b>	fix again; adjourn; postpone
	<b>-kàghalị</b>	re-fix; postpone
	<b>-kà nzū</b>	mark with chalk on ground
	<b>-kànye</b>	vaccinate; inoculate
<b>-kà 4.</b>	v.	speak; say
	<b>-kà ụkà</b>	hold divine service; converse; quarrel
<b>-kà 5.</b>	v.	afflict; torment; worry:
		<b>Akwa ọ nà-èbe nà-akā m̀ arụ</b> Her crying is worrying me (i.e. making me uncomfortable)
<b>kaị!</b>	int.	my word! goodness! (= <b>paị!</b> )
<b>kalama, kalamam</b>	n.	bottle
<b>kamà</b>	conj.	rather than; lest; but rather (after negative); instead of; even if (cf. <b>tụmà</b> ):
		<b>Kamà m̀ gà-ème ife à m̀ nwụa</b> I would rather die than do this:
		<b>Agà m̀ èje ọkịkà afụ kamà àgarọ m̀ èli ife ọbunà</b> I shall attend the party, but I shall not take anything:
		<b>Bàa n'ime ụnọ kamà ì kwūlụ nà mmili</b> Enter the house instead of standing in the rain:

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		<b>Ànyị̀ gà-àbị́a, kamà ànyị̀ àghàlụ̀ ilí ife</b> We shall come even if we do not eat (there)/We must come, even if it means missing our food
<b>-kàta</b>	ext. suff. 4.	so much...that; to such an extent...that:
		<b>Aṅụ̀kàtà m̄ mmanya n'ebe ànyị̀ jè àgbàmakwụ̀kwọ̀ ònyàafụ̀ ọ̀ fọ̀ nwantị̀ntị̀ afọ̀ m̄ gbawaa</b> I drank so much at a wedding yesterday that I almost burst:
		<b>Ọ̀ bụ̀lụ̀ nà ọ̀dibọ̀ gị̀ nwè ntị̀ ikē i kwukàta okwū̀ ike agwụ̀ gị̀</b> If your servant is stubborn you will be worn out with talking:
		<b>O kwukàtàlụ̀ okwu àkpị̀lị̀ gụ̀a yā</b> He talked so much that he became hoarse
<b>-ke 1.</b>	v.	tie
	<b>òkike</b>	tying
	<b>-ke agbụ̀</b>	bind
	<b>-kebe</b>	get ready
	<b>-kedo</b>	prepare; tie on with rope:
		<b>O jì ụ̀dọ̀ wèe kedo jī</b> He used a rope to tie up the yams (cf. -fiedo)
		<b>Kèdo akpàtì afụ̀ n'enu motò</b> Tie that box on the car
	<b>-kedosi ike</b>	tighten
	<b>-ke ekike</b>	dress; adorn:
		<b>O kèlụ̀ ekike ndi aghā</b> He is dressed as a soldier
	<b>-ke imē</b>	cause abortion
	<b>-kekọ̀ta</b>	join together
	<b>-kekụ̀</b>	coil; coiling
	<b>nkekụ̀</b>	coil; coiling
	<b>-kekpụ̀</b>	tie in a knot
	<b>-kekwa</b>	re-tie
	<b>-kelụ̀</b>	prepare
	<b>-ke ome jī</b>	break off premature yam shoots
	<b>-ke ọ̀bā</b>	bind yams in barn
	<b>-kesi ike</b>	tie strongly
	<b>-ke ụ̀dọ̀</b>	tie with rope, cord, etc.
	<b>anwụ̀lụ̀, ụ̀tabā èkèlèke</b>	tied or rolled tobacco; bits of such tobacco retailed in small amounts
<b>-ke 2.</b>	v.	shine; glitter
		<b>Ọ̀kụ̀ dī n'ụ̀nọ̀ enū̀ nà-èke kà kpakpaṅdò</b> The lantern in the storey house is glittering like a star:
		<b>Òkwutē afụ̀ nà-ègbuke kà goùlù</b> The stone is glittering like gold
<b>-kè 1.</b>	v.	share; divide
	<b>òkikè</b>	sharing; dividing
	<b>-kè ekpē</b>	make a will

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	-kè ikpe	give judgement
	-kè ịbùọ	divide into two; bisect
	-kèji	divide into two
	nkèji	division; division into two halves
	nkèji ụkwū	ankle
	-kèlụ	take one's share
	-kèlụ okè, òkè	take a share
	-kèmù	divide into small pieces
	-kènye	give a share
	-kè okwu	give judgement; settle a dispute
	-kèpụ	divide out; separate from
	-kèrà	divide equally
	nkerà	division; sharing into equal parts
	-kèsà	distribute; divide among
	-kèta	take a share; inherit:
		<b>Ekètàlụ mụ òfu ànị obi ògbè nna āyị nwùlụ</b> I inherited a plot of land when our father died
	nkèta	sharing; inheritance
	ife nkèta	inheritance
	onye nkèta	inheritor
	-kèta òkè	take a share (and bring back)
	-kèwa	divide off; separate
	-kèwalụ	secede
	-kèwapụ	separate from
	-kèwọ	deny a person a share
-kè (èkè) 2.	v.	create
	òkikè	creating; creation:
		<b>Chukwù kèlụ ụwà</b> God created the world
-kè- 3.	v.	give (daughter) in marriage; betroth
	-kèbe	betroth:
		<b>Ọ kèbè m àda yā</b> He betrothed his daughter to me, or He gave me his first daughter in marriage
	-kèli	A. betroth daughter to a man irregularly by going to bargain with him instead of waiting until the girl is asked for
		B. give (daughter) in marriage
kèdu, kèdụ	int.	how? which?
		<b>Kèdụ kà i mèlụ?</b> How are you?
	kèdụ azị	how then?
	kèdụ ebe?	where?
	kèdụ èkpè?	when?
	kèdụ ife?	what? which thing?
	kèdụ ògbè?	when? (lit. which time?)
	kèdụ òkè	which?

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	<b>kèdụ ogè?</b>	when? (lit. which time?)
	<b>kèdụ onye?</b>	who? which person?
	<b>kèdụ uchè i?</b>	what is your opinion?
	<b>kèdu zi, kèè zi</b>	how then?
<b>-kè-ne</b>	v.	greet; thank
<b>-kè-ta</b>	ext. suff. 1.	near(er)
	<b>-jekèta</b>	go near, nearer:
		<b>Jekèta yā nso</b> Go near him
	<b>-kpukèta</b>	draw near, nearer:
		<b>Kpukèta akpàti afụ</b> Go up to that box, or, Draw that box nearer
<b>-kì-li</b>	v.	look at; gaze at; witness; watch
<b>-kì-li</b>	ext. suff. 1.	about; up and down (always with <b>-gba</b> )
		<b>-gbakili ànị</b> go about; go or move about hesitantly, worriedly, at random:
		<b>Motō ì kà esò je afia enupùgo ebe ì nà-àgbakili ànị</b> The lorry you were to have taken to the market has left while you were busy fussing about
<b>kìlìkìlì</b>	n.	tiny size:
		<b>Ọ kùtà ụmụ kílìkílì azụ</b> He caught tiny fish
	<b>-dị kílìkílì</b>	be very tiny, small:
		<b>Achòlù m àgwa dī kílìkílì</b> I want small beans
	<b>egō kílìkílì</b>	coins
<b>kílìkílìkílì</b>	int.	word used by children when trying to count stars at night; each number is preceded by this word, and they try to count as far as possible on one breath
<b>kítāà</b>	n.	now
	<b>azì kítāà</b>	youth of nowadays
<b>kítìkpā</b>	n.	smallpox
<b>-ko 1.</b>	v.	A. hang
	<b>-kobe</b>	hang something on; spread out to dry; confer, bestow
	<b>-kobe èbùbè</b>	honour (lit. "hang honour on")
	<b>-kokwàsì</b>	hang upon (as a snake)
	<b>-kokwàsì akwà</b>	wrap a cloth about the body
	<b>-kolu</b>	remove from where hanging:
		<b>Kòlu yā ebe à</b> Remove it from here (where you left it hanging)
	<b>-kopù</b>	remove from where hanging:
		<b>Kopù ya ebe à</b> Remove it from here (where it is wrongly hanging)
		B. be arrested and suspended in fall
<b>-ko 2.</b>	v.	used in:
	<b>-kolu</b>	prepare

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	<b>-koni</b>	start; set out
<b>-kò + 1.</b>	v.	swell; distend; bulge
	<b>òkùkò</b>	swelling; distending; bulging
	<b>-kò afọ</b>	distend abdomen;
		<b>Nni òkaà nà-ekò afọ</b> This food is stodgy
	<b>-kò èkò</b>	A. writhe; bubble; froth; ferment
		B. distend; swell; bulge
	<b>-kò ọ̀nụ̀mà</b>	be angry; swell with anger
	<b>-kò ukò</b>	put on airs; show off; be lavish in hospitality; puff oneself up
<b>-kò 2.</b>	v.	hook; take with a hook
	<b>-kòdo</b>	catch; entangle; be entangled
	<b>-kò èkò</b>	creep; climb (of plants)
	<b>-kòni enū</b>	hang up (on hook)
	<b>-kò okwu</b>	(fig.) cause trouble; invite quarrel, dispute (usually deliberately); assault
<b>kòso</b>		see <b>òkòso</b>
<b>-kọ 1.</b>	v.	tell; relate; guess
	<b>ọ̀kụ̀kọ</b>	telling, relating; guessing
	<b>-kọ akụkọ</b>	tell a story; give news
	<b>-kọchà</b>	defame; revile; curse (= <b>-kọ ọ̀nū</b> )
	<b>nkọcha</b>	defamation; reviling; curse
	<b>-kọ ọ̀nụ</b>	quarrel; abuse; revile (= <b>-kọcha</b> )
		<b>Àda nà Ñkwọoma nà-àkọ ọ̀nụ</b> Ada and Nkwọoma are quarrelling:
		<b>Àdà jì nnwa Ñkwọoma àmụ̀tā̀rọ̀ àkọ yā ọ̀nụ; o lofùgo nà ọ̀ bụ̀ Chukwu nà-ezita nwā</b> Ada has been taunting Nkwọoma with her childlessness; she has forgotten it is God who sends children
	<b>-kọsà</b>	reveal; declare:
		<b>Ọ kọsàgo ife m gwàlụ ya</b> He has revealed what I told him
	<b>-kọwa</b>	explain; introduce:
		<b>Kọwalụ m ọ̀nye ọ̀ bụ̀</b> Introduce him to me
	<b>-kọwa inu</b>	interpret a proverb or parable
	<b>-kọwa ọ̀dị̀nà̀nị̀</b>	explain and set up new codes of ritual and political behaviour (esp. of Nri man)
<b>-kọ + 2.</b>	v.	scratch
	<b>-kọcha isi</b>	shave head
	<b>-kọfja</b>	rub skin off hand
	<b>-kọ isi</b>	shave head; barb
	<b>ọ̀kọ̀ ị̀si</b>	barber
	<b>-kọ ọ̀kọ</b>	scratch; itch
<b>-kọ 3.</b>	v.	be dry
	<b>-kọ akọ</b>	dry

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	<b>mgbè ọkọchì</b>	dry season
<b>-kọ 4.</b>	v.	be scarce, no longer obtainable:
		<b>Ego kọlụ m</b> I am short of money
	<b>-kọ ụkọ</b>	be scarce
<b>-kọ + 5.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-kọ nsi, -kọ ọgwù</b>	practise sorcery against
<b>-kọ 6.</b>	ext. suff. 1.	together (in company with); joining (cf. <b>-kọ</b> , where convergence, sometimes to the point of deformity, is stressed)
	<b>-dụkọ</b>	sew together
	<b>-gakọ</b>	bring together with thread (e.g. beads):
		<b>Ọ nà-àgakọ jìgìdà</b> She is threading the waistbeads together:
		<b>Ànyị nà-àchọ igbākọ mmilī màkà echi</b> We want to draw water into a large container for tomorrow (lit. fetch water together)
	<b>-jekọ</b>	meet, walk together
<b>-kọ 7.</b>	ext. suff. 1	all; altogether
	<b>-chịkọta</b>	gather and bring a whole number
	<b>-gokọlụ</b>	buy all
	<b>-kpọkọlụ</b>	dry up completely
<b>-kọ 8.</b>	infl. suff.	present action; en route to:
		<b>Ejèkọ m afià</b> I'm going to market
<b>-kọ 1.</b>	v.	plant (tubers)
	<b>-kọ ugbō</b>	make a farm
<b>-kọ 2.</b>	ext. suff. 1.	together (i.e. converging) (cf. <b>-kọ</b> , where unity is stressed):
		<b>Ọ nyākọlụ mkpọ igwè m</b> He bent my steel walking stick:
		<b>Ọ nyākọlụ iko m</b> He pressed the edges of my cup together
	<b>-gbakọba</b>	come together:
		<b>Ndi mmādụ àgbakọbago</b> The people have come together
	<b>-nọkọba</b>	sit together:
		<b>Achọ m kà ụnụ nọkọba ọnụ</b> I want you to sit together
	<b>-tụkọba</b>	heap together
<b>kọbọ, kọpọ, kobo</b>	n.	penny (E. copper)
<b>kọmkọm</b>	n.	an old type of money
<b>kọọ dị nwọọ</b>		see <b>kà</b>
<b>kọtùma</b>	n.	court messenger (E.)
	<b>ndị kọtùma</b>	court messengers
<b>Kraịst</b>	n.	Christ
	<b>onye òtuū Kraịst</b>	a Christian
	<b>òtuū Kraịst</b>	Christianity
<b>-ku + 1.</b>	v.	scoop up and carry liquid
	<b>-ku eku</b>	scoop; ladle
	<b>-ku mmilī</b>	scoop water out of a vessel
	<b>-kanye mmilī</b>	bring water:

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		<b>Kùnye m̄ mmilī</b> Give me water
	<b>-ku ofe</b>	scoop up soup
	<b>-kute mmilī</b>	fetch water in a vessel
<b>-ku 2.</b>		see <b>-kwu 3.</b>
<b>-kù 1.</b>	v.	blow (of wind); fan; breathe
	<b>òkùkù</b>	blowing; fanning; breathing
	<b>-kù àkùpè</b>	fan
	<b>-kùdebe ume</b>	stop breathing
	<b>-kùfè</b>	moving rapidly past, creating a current of air
	<b>-kùfè èkufè</b>	pass away; blow over as the wind
	<b>-kù n'anya n'anya</b>	pant:
		<b>Ọ gbàlù ọsọ, wèe na-ekù n'anya n'anya</b> He ran and started panting
	<b>-kùpụ ume</b>	faint; be faint
	<b>-kù ume</b>	breathe
	<b>-kùbì ume</b>	cease to breathe; die
	<b>hùkù</b>	wing
	<b>òkùkù ume</b>	lung (human)
<b>-kù- 2.</b>	v.	carry
	<b>-kùbàta</b>	bring in (esp. of small child)
		<b>Kubàta nnwa n'ụnọ</b> Bring the child into the house
	<b>-kùchi nwunyè</b>	take the wife of a dead relation
	<b>-kùdà</b>	bring down
	<b>-kù n'aka</b>	nurse; hold in the arms
	<b>-kùni</b>	lift up; rise; get up:
		<b>O kùnigo!</b> He is risen:
		<b>Ọ nà-èje ikùnì nwa dālụ adà</b> She is going to pick up the child who has fallen down
	<b>-kù n'obi</b>	hold at the breast; carry in the bosom
	<b>-kupùte, -kupùta</b>	present child at naming ceremony
<b>-kù 3.</b>	v.	call (cf. <b>-kpọ</b> )
	<b>-kù mmụọ</b>	invite masquerader to a place (e.g. funeral)
	<b>-tikù</b>	call upon
<b>kukuñdùku</b>	n.	sweet potato
<b>-ku-zi</b>	v.	teach
	<b>nkuzi</b>	teaching
	<b>onye nkuzi</b>	teacher; instructor
	<b>ọzụzụ nkuzi</b>	teacher training
<b>-kụ 1.</b>	v.	plant (seeds)
	<b>ọkụkụ</b>	planting; time for planting:
		<b>Agà m̄ àbịa n'ọkụkụ ọkà</b> I shall come during the maize-planting season
	<b>-kụ ọkà</b>	plant maize

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	<b>ife ọkụkụ</b>	anything to be planted
<b>-kụ 2.</b>	v.	knock; strike; ring (a bell)
	<b>ọkụkụ</b>	knocking; striking; ringing
	<b>-kụ aka</b>	clap hands
	<b>-kụji</b>	break into parts
	<b>-kụkọlita</b>	collide
	<b>nkụkọlita</b>	collision
	<b>-kụkpọ</b>	break; smash (e.g. egg); break down
	<b>-kụlì</b>	break into pieces
	<b>-kụ mgbịlịgba</b>	ring a bell
	<b>-kụ ọfọ</b>	knock ọfọ on the ground (of a priest in giving judgement)
	<b>-kụ ọkpọ</b>	knock the head with the knuckles; box
	<b>-kụpịa</b>	smash into pieces
	<b>-kụpụ</b>	knock off
	<b>-kụpụ aka</b>	fail; give up
	<b>-kụsịsị aka</b>	<b>Ife à kụsịsịlị ya aka</b> This thing discouraged him
	<b>ọkụ ọkpòkpò</b>	influenza
<b>-kụ 3.</b>	v.	mix
	<b>-kụ mmanya</b>	mix wine
	<b>-kụ nsi</b>	mix poison; practise sorcery
	<b>-kụ ọgwù</b>	mix medicine
<b>-kụ 4.</b>	v.	ext. suff. 1 upon; to; against
	<b>-dàkụlụ</b>	fall against
	<b>-takụ</b>	stick to
<b>-kụ 1.</b>	v.	hook
	<b>-kụ azụ</b>	catch fish; fish with hook:
		<b>Afùlù m̀ ndi nā-akụ azụ na mmili Ọbosi</b> I saw some people fishing in Obosi river, or I saw some fishermen in Obosi river
	<b>-kụ ịgà</b>	put in fetters; handcuff
	<b>-kụ ñgwulọ</b>	sit cross-legged
		<b>azụ m̀gbaàkùlù</b> dried fish which is rolled up with a stick through it:
		<b>Nwannē m nwaànyị nà-èle azụ m̀gbaàkùlù</b> My sister sells <b>m̀gbaàkùlù</b> fish
<b>-kụ 2.</b>	v.	bring into use, esp. for food production; cultivate land; tend livestock
	<b>-kụ nni</b>	supply with food; cultivate:
		<b>Ọ gịnị kà ị nà-èje imē n'ubì n'ùtùtù à? Anà m̀ èje ịkù nni</b> What are you going to do in the farm this morning? I am going to cultivate some crops
	<b>-kụ ọkù</b>	tend, keep livestock:
		<b>Ịkù ọkù bù ezigbo ọlụ</b> Keeping livestock is a good hobby
<b>-kụ + 3.</b>	v.:	

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	-kù àkùkù	use slang word
-kù 4.	ext. suff. 1	used in:
	-gbakùta àzù	turn the back on
	-makù	press to one's body; embrace
	-makùta	embrace completely
-kù-ja	v.	start; be startled
	nkùjà	a start, shock
-kù-ta	ext. suff. (= -kù 4. (?) + -ta 5. D.)	completely
	-gbakùta	contest all
	-kwukùta	say all
	-makùta	know all
	-nùkùta	hear all
	-sàkùta	reply to all
KP.		
-kpa 1.	v.	move with an instrument; propel; hence, in a more abstract sense, cause
	òkpukpa	propelling
	-kpa aka ànì	be mischievous; play tricks
	-kpa akpa	pick with an instrument
	-kpa amụ	cause laughter:
		<b>Ọ kpàlụ amụ</b> He made a joke:
		<b>Ọ jì m̀ àkpa amụo</b> He's making fun of me
	-kpa bọlụ	dribble a ball
	-kpacha	scrape (e.g. roasted yam); make neat
	-kpacha anya	do something purposely
	-kpacha jì	scrape yam
	-kpachalụ anya	be careful, warned, cautious; beware; take heed (clear the eyes)
	-kpachapụ = -kpapụ	
	-kpachapụ anya	take care; be careful, vigilant
	-kpachapụta	bring out with an instrument; to pick out, expose, bring out by scraping
	-kpalàchi	be spread, strewn upon
	-kpani	A. raise, lift up (with instrument) B. (fig.) stir up; provoke; incite
	-kpani iwe	provoke to anger:
		<b>Bikō akpānikwona m iwe</b> Please do not anger me
	-kpanye	make a small present; give a tip:
		<b>gịnjọ kà ị kpānyelụ nwatā biōalụ kène giō?</b> What did you give the child who visited you?
	-kpa okè	make boundary; move (objects) aside to show demarcation
	òkpukpa ànì	making of boundary
	-kpa okeo ànì	make boundary between lands
	-kpa ọchị	cause laughter:
		<b>Ife o kwùlù kpàlụ ọchị</b> His remark gave rise to laughter

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	<b>-kpa oku</b>	strike a match; turn on a light
	<b>mkpa oku, mkpa noku</b>	matches
	<b>-kpaṛu</b>	shove off; brush off; set aside (normally with instrument); pick out (with stick) and remove; push open by force, press open (e.g. burst door open); push off (e.g. three persons lying on a bed, one of them being pushed off as a result of the others being selfish. The pushing is not done by the hand but by the body):
		<b>Bikō, kpaṛu alili afu ilo</b> Please take that millipede outside; (fig.) push out (e.g. if one person is forced to leave house where he was living with others)
	<b>-kpasà</b>	scatter (with some care); spread out (e.g. grains in sun, partly burnt firewood)
	<b>-kpasàṛu</b>	spread wide open
	<b>-kpasu</b>	disturb; trouble; provoke
	<b>mkpasu</b>	excitement; provocation
	<b>-kpasu iwe</b>	provoke to anger; annoy:
		<b>Asi ya na-akpasu mo iwe</b> His lies make me angry, or I am indignant at his lies:
		<b>Ada kpasulu nne ya iwe</b> Ada annoyed her mother:
		<b>O bu ginjo kpatalu i ji gbaka iru n'ututu? O bu Ada kpasulu m iwe</b> Why did you frown in the morning? It was Ada who annoyed me
	<b>mkpasu iweo</b>	provocation
	<b>-kpata</b>	cause:
		<b>O bu gqi kpatalu ife e ji pia mo itali n'ututu a</b> You were the cause of my being flogged this morning
	<b>-kpatu</b>	rustle
	<b>mkpatu</b>	rustling
	<b>(agwu) -kpa</b>	be mildly mentally deranged
	<b>(ala) -kpa</b>	be mad ( <i>lit.</i> be moved by madness):
		<b>Oqala na-akpa i?</b> Are you mad?
<b>-kpa 2.</b>	v.	
	A.	gather; search for
	<b>-kpa afifia</b>	collect herbs
	<b>-kpa akụ</b>	
	A.	search for palm-kernels in the farm (usu. by children):
		<b>Umụ akā ejego ikpā akụ</b> The children have gone in search of kernels
		<b>mkpa akuo</b> the search for kernels
	B.	play a board game like draughts:
	<b>Bia sòlu mo kpàa akuo</b>	Come and play a (board) game with me
	<b>-kpaqo</b>	gather; collect
	<b>-kpaqobà</b>	gather together into; heap up
	<b>-kpaqonye</b>	gather and give or put into
	<b>-kpaqota</b>	gather, collect (from different points but same area, e.g. farm) and bring:
		<b>Acholu m ka unu jee kpaqota nkuo</b> I want you (pl.) to go and fetch firewood
	<b>-kpa mkpa</b>	seek diligently; search for carefully e.g. <b>-kpa mkpa akuo</b>
		search for palm kernels in the farm (usu. by children)
	<b>-kpa nkụ</b>	gather firewood

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	<b>-kpa nni</b>	(of animals) wander about in farm, forest, etc., in search of food
	<b>-kpata</b>	acquire; collect
	<b>-kpata àkù</b>	amass wealth
	<b>-kpata egò</b>	acquire money
	<b>B.</b>	pluck (leaves from plant)
	<b>-kpa akwùkwọ</b>	collect, pluck leaves (e.g. as herbalist)
<b>-kpa 3. +</b>	v.	walk; move; (of humans) wander, walk about; (of animals) wander about
	<b>-kpa àgwà</b>	behave (usually in a bad sense)
	<b>-kpa àgwà ojọo</b>	behave badly
	<b>-kpa ajọo ùkpa</b>	make bad or disagreeable friendship (e.g. as when a person is intimate with another person whose morality and ways are bad or questionable); walk with criminals or suspects; keep bad company
	<b>-kpabàta</b>	walk, wander in(to)
	<b>-kpafù</b>	go astray; stray and get lost
	<b>mkpafùli</b>	negligence; going astray
	<b>-kpago</b>	walk up; stray up
	<b>-kpaghali</b>	a walk about; stroll; wander about
	<b>-kpakọ</b>	walk together (of friends)
	<b>mkpakọ</b>	intercourse
	<b>-kpakwudo, -kpakwudo</b>	encounter each other suddenly; overtake
	<b>-kpanari</b>	forsake; leave behind
	<b>-kpa ndu</b>	walk together; be companions; escort
	<b>-kpa pù</b>	go out for a walk
	<b>-kpa ùkpa</b>	be friends, companions
	<b>-kpa ùkpa orii</b>	be friends with a thief or thieves
	<b>ọkpa nnakā ya, ọkpa nnikā ya</b>	person who is fond of going alone, who is never found going anywhere in company of friends; solitary person
	<b>ùkpa</b>	a walk; friendship; communion
<b>-kpa 4. +</b>	v.	speak
	<b>-kpa aghalā</b>	cause disturbance
	<b>-kpa amụ</b>	jest; trifle; amuse
	<b>-kpagozì</b>	teach
	<b>-kpalì</b>	insult; show disrespect to
	<b>mkpali</b>	an insult
	<b>-kpa nọgànọgà</b>	joke; be boastful
	<b>-kpa nkàta</b>	talk; converse; chat:
		<b>Bikō nye mụ nà Ibè efè níme ụnọ ụlā màkà nà ànyịṣ chọlù ịkpā nkàta nébeo afụ</b> Please leave the room for Ibe and myself, for we want to chat there
	<b>-kpazi</b>	show; teach; direct
<b>kpa 5. +</b>	v.	
	<b>A.</b>	buy (oil)
	<b>-kpa manụ</b>	buy oil
	<b>B.</b>	rub oneself with something greasy
	<b>-kpa ùde</b>	rub on pomade, grease, ointment, cream
<b>-kpa 6.</b>	v.	rear (child, animals):
		<b>Akpà m m̀kpà n'aka</b> I am nursing a baby
	<b>-kpa ife enunu</b>	keep livestock
<b>-kpa +</b>	7.	v.:
	<b>-kpa m̀kpa</b>	be few; scarce

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kpakalakpakala	n.	used in:
	<b>-me kpakalakpakala</b>	be cranky and noisy (refers esp. to noise made by an old bicycle)
<b>-kpà 1.</b>	v.	press together (in order to break or close up)
	<b>òkpùkpà</b>	suppression; compression
	<b>-kpà àkpà = -kpà m̀kpà</b>	be narrow, tight, pressed together, choked, crowded; restrict; oppress; ill-treat; deny freedom; capture; kidnap:
		<b>Fa àkpàlùgo ezeo ànyị nà m̀kpà</b> Our chief has been kidnapped
	<b>-kpàchibido</b>	lock in or out
	<b>-kpàchisi</b>	lock up (many locks, doors, etc.)
	<b>-kpàchi(ta)</b>	lock
	<b>-kpàdo</b>	pile up; store; board; cover up ( <i>lit.</i> press upon)
	<b>-kpàfanye</b>	intrude; force in between tight space; insert
	A.	
	<b>-kpàgbu</b>	choke; suffocate
	B.	do wrong to; oppress; harass; trouble
	<b>mkpàgbu</b>	tribulation; oppression; trouble
	<b>-kpàghe</b>	press open; unlock (with key):
		<b>Bikō kpàgheelụ mo ụzọ</b> Please unlock the door for me
	<b>-kpàji</b>	break; snap
	<b>-kpàjipụ</b>	break, snap off
	<b>-kpàjirà</b>	break into two equal parts
	<b>-kpàjita</b>	break and bring
	<b>-kpàkọ</b>	be tight or packed; sit close together so as to leave little or no space in between
	<b>-kpà m̀kpà = -kpà àkpà</b>	
	<b>-kpà ntị</b>	listen carelessly; pretend not to hear; be obstinate ( <i>lit.</i> close ear)
	<b>-kpà ọnuo</b>	become, render speechless; be dumbfounded:
		<b>Ife Ada mèlụ nébe ànyị jèlụ kpàlụ m̀ ọnuo</b> What Ada did where we went left me dumbfounded
	<b>anya akpà (ọnuo) -kpà</b>	goggling eyes
	A.	lose appetite:
		<b>Ọnuo kpàlụ m</b> I have no appetite
	B.	be speechless; be unable to speak much, or at all
	<b>ọnu ọkpùkpà</b>	speechlessness; exhaustion; utter weariness
<b>-kpà 2.</b>	v.	be needful:
		<b>gịnjọ nà-akpā gị?</b> What are you in need of?
	<b>-kpà mkpà</b>	need; have need; be necessary; compel:
		<b>Ènyò anyā nà-akpā mo mkpà nọkè nnukwū</b> I am seriously in need of glasses
	<b>mkpà</b>	need; necessity
<b>-kpà 3. +</b>	v.	tie permanently; stack; plait; weave
	<b>òkpùkpà</b>	plaiting
	<b>òkpùkpà isi</b>	plaiting of hair
	<b>-kpà akwà</b>	weave cloth
	<b>-kpà isi</b>	plait hair
	<b>-kpà ji</b>	stack yams (in the barn)
	<b>-kpà nọkàtà</b>	make basket
<b>-kpà 4.</b>	v.	trim, cut (hair)
	<b>òkpùkpà</b>	trimming; cutting

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	-kpàcha	cut; trim; barb; crop
	-kpàcha aji	crop, shave, cut hair
	-kpàcha aji anụo	crop, shave, cut hair of animal
	-kpàcha isi	barb; cut hair
	-kpàchapụ	crop, cut, trim off
	-kpàchasi	cut, shave, etc., entirely
	-kpàchasi isi	barb hair of head (less common than -kpàcha isi)
	-kpà igwù	prepare palm fronds
kpakpanòdò	n.	star
	kpakpanòdo ụotụtụ	morning star:
		<b>Na-àgafè dīkà kpa kpakpanòdo ụotụtụ</b> Passing away like the morning star (funeral hymn)
-kpa-kwu	v.	concern oneself with; make friendly advances to; befriend
kpalakwū kwu	n.	pigeon
kpamkpàm	n.	entirely; completely:
		<b>Alụchago mo ọlụ afụ kpamkpàm</b> I have finished the work completely
kpamkpamkpam	n.	sound of knocking
-kpe 1.	v.	report; judge:
		<b>O kpèlì m</b> He reported me:
		<b>Agà m èkpe giō n'aka nnà gi ukwu</b> I shall report you to your master
	òkpukpe	reporting; judging
	-kpe ikpe	judge a case
	-kpejide	judge unfairly; make unfair report
	mkpejide	injustice
	ikpe	case
	ndị ikpeo	the judges
-kpe 2.	v.	pray; beg:
		<b>Kà ànyị kpeelu Chineokè</b> Let us pray (unto God):
		<b>O tēgo m jì èkpelu yā kà ọ rapụo mo</b> I have been begging him for a long time to leave me alone
	-kpe ekpelu, ekpele	say prayer; pray:
		<b>Kà ànyị kpeeo ekpelu</b> Let us pray
-kpe 3.	v.	smear
	òkpukpe	smearing
	-kpe mmanụ	smear with oil
-kpe +	4.	v.:
	-kpe ụgbọ	steer canoe
-kpè +	1.	v.:
	-kpè àzụ	be last; bring up the rear
	ikpe àzụ	the last thing:
		<b>Ife ikpe àzụ ị gà-èmê bù ijeo kute mmiñli dọbe n'ụnọ</b> The final thing you should do is to fetch water and keep it in the house
	ogeo ikpe àzụ	the last time; at the end of the time; at the end of the world
	ụbòsị ikpe àzụ	the last day; the day of judgment
	-bịakpè àzụ	come last
-kpè 2. +	v.	backbite; slander; speak evil of (esp. indirectly and in the hearing of the person being slandered)
	-kpècha	slander
	mkpècha	slandering
	-kpè ikpe	backbite; slander; speak evil of. Much practised by the <b>Egwu</b>

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		<b>Ọjà</b> dancers many years ago. The soloist in the course of her singing spoke to evil-doers who had been committing evil in secret, e.g. a thief or people involved in adultery, thereby bringing their anti-social practices to light
<b>-kpè 3.</b>	v.	scrape
	<b>-kpècha</b>	strip off (bark, skin, etc.)
	<b>-kpèchalụ</b>	strip and take the bark
	<b>-kpèchapụ</b>	strip off
	<b>-kpèchasi</b>	strip off bark (entirely); pare (everything off)
<b>kpelèkpelè</b>	n.	in circles: <b>Ọ nà-àgba kpelèkpelè</b> It moves in circles
<b>-kpị +</b>	v.:	
	<b>-kpị isi</b>	cut hair
	<b>-kpịcha isi</b>	cut hair very short
<b>-kpo 1.</b>	v.	gather; collect; pick
	<b>òkpukpo</b>	gathering; collecting; picking
	<b>-kpo àgbụgbọ</b>	collect decayed compost for application to the crops
	<b>-kpocha</b>	
	A.	clear (rubbish, refuse); rid a place (of rubbish, refuse, filth): <b>Anyị nà-àkwadebe iwū ụnọ n'ànị a nà-èkpocha</b> We are preparing to build a house on the place which is being cleared
	B.	purify woman after childbirth
	<b>-kpocha isi</b>	be bald: <b>Nwokeo afụ kpòchàlụ isi</b> That man is bald
	<b>-kpochapụ</b>	clean away; exterminate
	<b>-kpochi onùnù</b>	fill hole
	<b>-kpofù</b>	gather and throw away
	<b>mkpofù</b>	throwing away
	<b>ife mkpofù</b>	offal
	<b>-kpoju</b>	fill; gather and fill
	<b>-kpokọ</b>	gather together; collect
	<b>-kpokọ</b>	gather together; collect (in one place) (Emphasizes togetherness more than <b>-kpokọ</b> )
	<b>-kpokọbà (ọnụo)</b>	gather together; collect in one place
	<b>-kpokọlụ</b>	gather together and carry away; collect: <b>Ekpòkọlụgo mo òlòma diō nénu tebùlù</b> I have collected (and taken away) the oranges on the table
	<b>-kpo(lụ) ọsọ</b>	rush; run quickly ( <i>lit.</i> collect running)
	<b>-kponita, -kponite</b>	gather up
	<b>-kpopụta</b>	gather out
	<b>-kpo uzuzù</b>	gather sand; play in and with sand (of children)
<b>-kpo +</b>	2.	v.:
	<b>-kpo lilili</b>	swarm (of bees)
	<b>-kpowa</b>	rush away
<b>-kpò 1. +</b>	v.	be hot; smell pleasantly and hot (of well-prepared, spiced soup, mentholatum, etc.); sting (of pepper); hurt (of sting)
	<b>-kpò èkpò = -kpò</b>	
	<b>-kpo nàlànàlà</b>	be tepid, lukewarm
	<b>-kpò òkpòòfùfù</b>	perspire; cause perspiration
	<b>-kpò ọkụ</b>	be hot; be lively (of season or place)
<b>-kpò 2.</b>	ext. suff. 1	upon
	<b>-gbakpò</b>	spread upon
	<b>-kwukpò</b>	cover up with words
	<b>-yikpò</b>	cover the body with clothes

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	-zàkpò	sweep upon
-kpo-pụ	v.	extract
	-kpopụ ezeo	extract a tooth
-kpọ 1.	v.	
	A.	call; invite; summon; name
	òkpụkpọ	calling; vocation
	-kpọ afà	call by name; name:
		<b>Kpọọ onye oriị afà</b> Call the thief by name:
		<b>Agà m àkpọ yā afà</b> I shall call him by name
		<b>Kpọọ yā afà</b> Name him
	-kpọ àghalā, àyalā	be in an uproar:
		<b>Ada āna-àkpọka aghalā</b> Ada is very fond of causing an uproar, or creating a disturbance
	-kpọ asị	hate; dislike:
		<b>Ịkpọo mmadụ ibeo ānyị asị bụ nọjọ</b> Hatred towards our fellow-men is sin:
		<b>Akpọlụ m yā asị</b> I hate him, or I dislike him:
		<b>Chukwu Nnà, bikō zọpụta ānyị n’aka ndị niīne nā-akpọ ānyị asị</b> God the Father, please deliver us from the hands of all that hate us
	-kpọbàta	call in; welcome; admit
	-kpọchigha	call back; recall
	-kpọdèbe	call near; bring near
	-kpọgopụta	call up and out; escort up and out
	-kpọ izù	call meeting
	-kpọkọlụ	call together and take away (of humans and animals that are capable of following):
		<b>Ọ bụlụ nà ụnụ emeochirọ ụzọ ọfuma nkịtā m gà-abàta kpọkọlụ ụmụ ya</b> If you do not close the door properly my dog will come in and take away its puppies
	-kpọkù	call upon; call to
	-kpọlụ	blaspheme
	-kpọ mụọo	
	A.	take <b>mụọo</b> when assuming duties of <b>ọkpala</b>
	B.	invite masquerade to a ceremony
	-kpọnaba	call home; take home
	-kpọ nzùkọ	call meeting
	-kpọ òkù	call; call by name
	-kpọ òmìmì akwā	sob
	-kpọpụta	lead out:
		<b>Kpọpụta nwātā afū n’anwuo ọsọsọ!</b> Take the child out of the sun quickly!
	-kpọte	arouse; waken
	-kpọtụ	
	A.	call upon
	B.	make noise
	mkpọtụ	noise; uproar
	-kpọwa	pronounce clearly
	òkpọ na-àkpọ òkù	echo
	-kpọ	
	B.	lead; take along; go with (all referring to something capable of self-movement):
		<b>Ọ kpọ mmadụ naàbò</b> He comes with two persons:

		<b>Ōnye kà ì gà-àkpọ je egwū?</b> Whom are you taking to the dance?:
		<b>Ọ kpọ nkịtā bja nzụkọ</b> He came to the meeting with a dog
<b>-kpọ 2.</b>	v.	be dry; (of certain fruits) be ripe
	<b>ọkpụkpọ</b>	drying
	<b>-kpọ akpọ</b>	be dry:
		<b>Wètalụ mo òfu oko ọkà kpọolu akpọ</b> Bring me a dry ear of corn
	<b>-kpọ anwuo</b>	wither
	<b>mkpọ anwụ</b>	drought; extended dry season; severe dry season; long period without rain
	<b>-kpọkọlụ</b>	wither; dry up (completely)
	<b>-kpọ mbụ = -kpọ mgbụ</b>	dry (e.g. of leaf)
	<b>-kpọ nkụ</b>	be dry
		<b>Wètalụ mo akwukwọ kpọolu nkụ</b> Bring me a dry leaf:
		<b>Ọ bụlụ nà ì ñaa azụ ndụ afụ nọkụ ọ gà-àkpọ nkụo ọsọ ọsọ</b> If you place that fresh fish over the fire it will get dry quickly
	<b>ọkpọnkụ</b>	dryness
	<b>-kpọnwụ</b>	dry up; shrivel; wither:
		<b>Ọ bụlụ nà ì gbāro òdòdo diō nīru ìlọ mmilì ọ gà-àkpọnwụ</b> If you do not water the flowering plant in front of the house it will wither
	<b>akpiliō ìkpọo nkụo</b>	intense thirst
<b>-kpọ 3.</b>	v.	
	A.	strike; knock; drive nail or stake in
	<b>-kpọbè</b>	
	A.	cut; abrade; stub (toe by knocking it against something)
	B.	cut asunder by placing sharp pointed instrument like an anvil on top and knocking its head with the hammer
	<b>kpọbè ukwụ</b>	knock and cut, hurt, stub the toes
	<b>-kpọbo ànị</b>	level ground; break ground
	<b>-kpọdo</b>	nail; fasten
	<b>-kpọdo n'obe</b>	crucify; nail on cross
	<b>-kpọ etuketù</b>	hiccough:
		<b>Etuketù nà-àkpọ mo</b> I have hiccoughs
	<b>-kpọgbu</b>	crucify; kill by nailing
	<b>Onye a kpọgbùlù n'obeo</b>	The Crucified
	<b>-kpọ isi ànị</b>	kneel and touch ground with head in humiliation and entreaty
	<b>-kpọji</b>	chop across grain
	<b>-kpọmì</b>	knock in (nail, peg, etc.)
	<b>-kpọmìna</b>	fasten; knock completely in
	<b>-kpọ mkpụkpọ</b>	to drive (a peg into the earth):
		<b>Anà m èje ìkpọo mkpụkpọ n'okè mụ nà Ìbā</b> I am going to put pegs along the boundary between Ìba and myself
	<b>-kpọ n'ubu</b>	shrug the shoulders
	<b>-kpọnye</b>	nail; drive a peg or skewer
	<b>-kpọ òmìmì</b>	dive
	<b>-kpọpu</b>	force open; open by perforating with pointed object; break ground (as shoot)
	<b>-kpọ ukwụ</b>	stub the toes
	<b>-kpọwa</b>	split; divide by splitting
	<b>-kpọ ụgbà</b>	turn a somersault

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	<b>-kpowa isi</b>	part the hair
	<b>-kpowalụ</b>	rush, run away (permanently; one is less likely to come back than with <b>-kpowa</b> , which simply means run away)
	<b>B.</b>	take (snuff) ( <i>lit.</i> strike in)
	<b>-kpọ anwulù</b>	take snuff
	<b>-kpọ ùtabà</b>	take snuff
<b>-kpọ 4. +</b>	v.	suffer blindness (as a result of the destruction of an eye or both eyes); destruction of an eye or both eyes due to injury, disease, etc.:
		<b>Anya ākpogo nwokeo afuo dālụ enu nkwuo</b> The man who fell off the palm tree is now blind
	<b>anya mkpogo</b>	blindness
<b>-kpọ 5. +</b>	v.	buy, purchase (clothes, pottery)
	<b>-kpota</b>	buy, purchase (clothes, pottery):
		<b>Akpòtālù m akwà ofuuo</b> I bought a new cloth:
		<b>Anà m èje ikpota ite ozo</b> I am going to purchase another pot
	<b>-kpọ ute</b>	buy mat
<b>-kpọ 6. +</b>	v.	expose; display
	<b>-kpoba afia</b>	expose, display wares for sale
	<b>-kpọ ifulū</b>	blossom; flower (cf. <b>-kpọ igùgù</b> )
	<b>-kpọ igùgù</b>	blossom; flower
<b>-kpọ 7. +</b>	v.	clear by setting fire to; burn
	<b>-kpọ ànị</b>	clear ground by burning
	<b>-kpocha</b>	clear; clean by burning:
		<b>Jèe kwànwue oku a gà-èji kpocha atuluo a nà-àkwadebe igbū</b> Go and make the fire with which the hair of the sheep that is about to be slaughtered will be burned off
	<b>mkpocha</b>	burning
	<b>-kponye oku</b>	build up a fire; set fire to; burn off with fire
		<b>Anyqi chòlù ikpoo ewu oku</b> We want to burn off (the hair of) a goat:
		<b>Anà m èje ikponye oku a gà-èji mị azù ndù afù</b> I am going to build up the fire with which the fresh fish will be dried
<b>-kpọ 8.</b>	v.	break (of something fragile, e.g. egg, bladder, eye):
		<b>Ākwa i chòlù isii ākpogo</b> The egg you want to boil has broken:
		<b>Ọ fòlù nwantintị kà o tikpoo ākwa m nà-àkwadebe isii</b> He almost broke the egg I am preparing to cook
	<b>-gbakpo</b>	break (by itself):
		<b>Ākwa àgbakpogo</b> The egg has broken (e.g. while being boiled)
	<b>-kpòlì</b>	grind dry thing (not thoroughly); break into splinters or pieces
	<b>mkpòlì</b>	grinding
<b>-kpọ 9. +</b>	v.	rub; pluck off
	<b>-kpọ okà</b>	remove the grains from the ear of maize
	<b>-kpọsị</b>	rub, pluck off grains from cob, etc.
	<b>-kpọsị okà</b>	rub off grains from cob
	<b>-kpọ ùbọ</b>	play musical instrument (sanza, guitar, organ)
<b>-kpọ 10. +</b>	v.	
	<b>-kpọ aghalā</b>	cause confusion, riot, tumult
<b>-kpọ 11.</b>	ext. suff. I	(fig.) denoting thoroughness arising from repeated action
	<b>-gbakpo izù</b>	discuss very thoroughly, again:
		<b>Any!qi gbàkpòlù izù àgbakpo</b> We really had a thorough

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		discussion:
		<b>Jèe nù gbàkpọ ịzù</b> Go and discuss it again
<b>-kpọ 1.</b>	v.	curse; abuse
	<b>-kpọ iyị</b>	curse; abuse:
		<b>Ịwu nà-akpọo m iyị</b> Iwu is cursing me
	<b>-kpọlị</b>	reproach; abuse
	<b>mkpọlị</b>	reproach; abuse
	<b>-kpọlụ</b>	abuse; reproach
<b>-kpọ 2.</b>	ext. suff. 1	denoting thoroughness, proper performance:
		<b>Ji adā èkwe mo iliị mà ọ bụlụ nà o gheokpọrọ èghekpọ</b> I can't eat yam if it is not thoroughly done:
		<b>Ọ nà-àgwa ioAda nà nyà chọlụ kà Àda gwepkọọ tanjele ọ nà-ègwe eogwepkọ</b> She is telling Ada to grind the galena stone that she is grinding very thoroughly
	<b>-kpọ-chi</b>	shut; be shut
	<b>-kpọchi</b>	shut; lock; turn (key); imprison
	<b>mkpọchi</b>	button
	<b>-kpọchibido</b>	shut out or in:
		<b>Ụzọ àkpọchibidogo mo</b> The door has shut against me:
		<b>Ịo nà-àchọ ịkpọchibidò m ụzọ?</b> Are you trying to shut the door against me? or Are you going to shut the door against me? or Are you going to lock me out (or in)?
	<b>-kpọchi ntị</b>	be deaf, stubborn ( <i>lit.</i> close ears to)
	<b>mkpọchi nọtị</b>	stubbornness; habitual disobedience (usu. of young person)
	<b>-kpọchi mmili</b>	turn off (i.e. lock, shut) tap
	<b>-kpọchita</b>	close; shut
<b>-kpọ-kọ</b>	see	<b>-kpọ(-kọ)</b> (result of assimilation)
<b>-kpọ-lè</b>	v.	roll (of objects; cf. <b>-tụlụ</b> )
	<b>mkpọlè</b>	rolling
	<b>-kpọlèdà</b>	roll down
	<b>-kpọlèfèga</b>	roll across
	<b>-kpọlègota</b>	roll up (of an object that rolls)
	<b>-kpọlèpụ</b>	roll away, off:
		<b>Òlòma naàbò àkpọlèpụgo</b> Two oranges have rolled away
<b>kpọm</b>	n.	<i>used in:</i>
	<b>-tụ kpọm</b>	
	A.	strike a hard surface
	B.	drip (= <b>-tụ pọm</b> )
<b>kpọ!</b>	int.	no! (cf. <b>mbà</b> )
<b>-kpu</b>	ext. suff. 1	in
	<b>-dàkpu</b>	fall in
	<b>-nakpu</b>	go in
<b>-kpù 1.</b>	v.	
	A.	cover; put on, wear (something on head)
	<b>òkpùkpù</b>	covering
	<b>-kpù akwà</b>	cover the body with cloth
	<b>-kpùchi</b>	cover; cover up
	<b>-kpùchibido</b>	shut in or out; confine by shutting up
	<b>-kpùchi ọnụo</b>	hush; shut one's mouth
	<b>-kpùchita</b>	cover up; shut up; shut; cover
	<b>-kpùdo</b>	cover; use one thing to cover up another
	<b>mkpùdo</b>	covering
	<b>-kpù enu ụnọ</b>	roof a house
	<b>-kpùghe</b>	uncover; reveal

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	<b>-kpù mmụọo</b>	put on a mask
	<b>-kpù òkpu</b>	put on, wear hat, cap
	<b>-kpù òkpu ezè</b>	wear crown
	<b>-kpù òkpu ogwū</b>	wear crown of thorns
	<b>-kpùpụ</b>	uncover; take off (hat, cap, etc.)
	<b>-kpùpụ akwà</b>	take off coverlet
	<b>-kpùpụ òkpu</b>	remove hat, cap, etc.
	<b>-sikpù</b>	cover
	<b>nsikpù</b>	obscuring (e.g. of sun)
	<b>B.</b>	cover, sit on (eggs)
	<b>-kpù n'ákwa</b>	sit on eggs; brood:
		<b>Ọ̀skukò m eobidogo ikpù n'ákwa yā</b> My hen has started to sit on its eggs
	<b>C.</b>	overturn; capsize
	<b>-kpù èkpù</b>	capsize; upset; overturn; sink
	<b>-kpù iru</b>	upset; overturn; turn upside down:
		<b>Ị chòlụ ikpù ofe irū ?</b> Do you want to overturn the soup?
	<b>-kpù ụgbọ</b>	capsize a boat
	<b>D.</b>	be blind
	<b>-kpù isi</b>	be blind:
		<b>Ị kpùlù isi?</b> Are you blind?:
	<b>onye kpū lu isi</b>	blind person
<b>-kpù 2.</b>	v.	lose flavour; be without flavour and go sour (of <b>ògìli ofeo</b> ); become bad:
		<b>Ògìli à kpùlù èkpù</b> This <b>ògìli</b> is sour
<b>-kpù 3. +</b>	v.	
	<b>-kpù òkwu</b>	be plentiful (i.e. as common as <b>òkwu</b> in a village)
<b>-kpù-kpù +</b>	v.:	
	<b>-kpùkpù aka</b>	motion with hands for silence:
		<b>O kpukpùlù aka ọ̀gè m nà-àkwadebe ikwū ife ọ̀ mèlù</b> He tried to silence me by gesturing with his hand when I was about to reveal what he had done
<b>kpukpulukpu</b>	<i>n.</i>	stiffness; firmness:
		<b>Ọ̀s bụ ụ̀dị ọ̀yà gínjọ kà Ọ̀jị nà-ayà afọ̀ yā jì kwe kpukpulukpu?</b> What disease is Ọ̀jì suffering from that his abdomen is so stiff and distended?
	<b>-me kpukpulukpu</b>	become stiff, firm
<b>-kpù 1.</b>	v.	
	<b>A.</b>	pull; draw
	<b>ọ̀kpukpù</b>	pulling; drawing
	<b>-kpùchìgha</b>	draw back; lead back (animals)
	<b>-kpùdà</b>	pull down; move down
	<b>-kpùdèbe</b>	draw; come nearer
		<b>Achòlù m kà ị kpùdèbe ọ̀kụ</b> I want you to draw near the fire
	<b>-kpùdèbe neso</b>	draw, come near
	<b>-kpùgo</b>	draw, pull up
	<b>-kpùgonita</b>	draw, pull up
	<b>-kpùkọ</b>	lead together
	<b>-kpùkò</b>	pull together; pack closely
	<b>-kpùkọnata</b>	lead home together
	<b>-kpùkọnata</b>	pull together (e.g. branches which have been cut); compress; pack closely together
	<b>-kpùlụ</b>	pull away; pull away with rope, take, lead (of animals):
		<b>Kèdụ ụ̀bọ̀sị ị gà-àbịa kpùlụ atụlụo gị?</b> What day are you

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		coming to take away your sheep?
	<b>-kpùmì</b>	draw away; move further
	<b>-kpùmìga</b>	draw farther
	<b>-kpùnìta</b>	draw within, nearer
	<b>-kpùnita</b>	draw up; pull up
	<b>-kpụnye</b>	launch (a boat)
	<b>-kpụ ụkpụlụ</b>	mark, make trail (e.g. with the foot to mark out foundation)
	<b>-dọkpụ</b>	pull along (e.g. goat with rope round its neck)
	<b>B.</b>	pull oneself along without using legs; creep; shuffle; wriggle; glide (as snake)
	<b>-kpụ àkpụ = -kpụ:</b>	
		<b>Nwa mo nwokeo achọrọ igbeo igbe, ọ bụ ọkpụkpụ kà o jì ikè àkpụ</b> My little boy does not want to creep; he is pushing himself forward on his buttocks:
		<b>Agwọ• bụ ọfu nime anụ nā-akpụ àkpụ</b> The snake is one of the animals that move by gliding:
		<b>Afùlù m̀ onye oriì afù ogè ọ dālù n'ànì wèlụ afọo ya na-àkpụ kà mmaduo wèlụ ghàlụ ifuo ya</b> I saw the thief when he fell to the ground wriggling on his stomach in order to avoid being seen by people
	<b>-kpughali</b>	creep; glide, wriggle about
	<b>-kp'ụkò nata</b>	contract in size (of something long and flexible, e.g. snake or worm, when it draws body together before expanding)
	<b>-kpụnye</b>	creep, crawl, glide, pull into
	<b>-kpụpụ</b>	creep, crawl, glide forth, out
	<b>-kpụpụta</b>	creep, crawl, glide out (to the open)
	<b>-kpụrụka</b>	move aside:
		<b>Bikō kpùrụkalụ mo</b> Please move aside from me (i.e. without using legs)
<b>-kpụ 2.</b>	v.	mould; make, manufacture (iron materials like a blacksmith)
	<b>ọkpụkpụ</b>	moulding; making; manufacturing
	<b>-kpụ aja</b>	make mud wall
	<b>-kpụ egbè</b>	make a gun
	<b>-kpughali</b>	refashion; remake; alter
	<b>-kpụ mmà</b>	manufacture cutlass
	<b>-kpụ nòdèlè</b>	make track
	<b>-kpụ ụzụ</b>	work as blacksmith; make metal appliances in blacksmith's workshop
	<b>ọkpụ itè</b>	potter
<b>-kpụ 3. +</b>	v.	barb; shave
	<b>ọkpụkpụ</b>	barbing; shaving
	<b>-kpụ àfù ọnuo</b>	shave beard
	<b>-kpụ isi</b>	shave hair-of head:
		<b>Anà m̀ èje ịkpụo isi</b> I am going to cut my hair
	<b>ọkpụ ịsi</b>	
	<b>A.</b>	shaver; barber
	<b>B.</b>	ring-worm of the head ( <i>tinea capitis</i> )
	<b>ọkpụ ịsi eliì ngo</b>	ring-worm of the head ( <i>lit.</i> barber who receives no pay)
<b>-kpụ 1.</b>	v.	hold, carry (in mouth); sip
	<b>-kpụ nónuo</b>	carry in the mouth; (fig.) be actually, still speaking:
		<b>Akpù m̀ akụ nónuo</b> I am holding palm kernels in my mouth
	<b>-kpụ okwu nónuo</b>	be still speaking; be speaking (e.g. as contribution to debate or speeches during meeting):
		<b>Ụnụ emezina mkpọtụ màkà nà mmadụ kpụ okwu nónuo</b>

		Stop making a noise, because somebody is speaking (usu. during meetings)
	<b>-kpù òkù nónuò</b>	(colloq.) be smoking a pipe, cigarette, etc.: colloq.
		<b>Ibè kpù òkù nónuò</b> Ibe is smoking at present
<b>-kpù 2.</b>	v.	smooth; shave; plane; scrape off
	<b>òkpùkpù</b>	smoothing; shaving; scraping
	<b>-kpùba</b>	abrade; abrade by scraping or dragging rough object over the surface or skin:
		<b>Iò chòlù ìkpùbà m àrù?</b> Do you want to scrape my skin off?
	<b>-kpùcha</b>	smooth; plane; scrape
	<b>-kpùchapù</b>	scrape out
	<b>-kpùchapùta</b>	scrape out completely
<b>-kpù- 3.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-kpùmulì amù</b>	smile, laugh, chuckle, in a gentle way (as a sign of pleasure):
		<b>Ogè a gwàlù Ibè nà nwunyè nwa nneo ya àmùgo ò kpùmulì amù</b> When Ibe was informed that his brother's wife had delivered (a child) he smiled
	<b>-kpù-kpò</b>	unroof; break up roof; be broken:
		<b>A gà-àkpùkpò unuò ànyì ochiè echì</b> Our old house will be unroofed tomorrow
	<b>-kpùkpòpù</b>	unroof; break up roof; be broken
<b>KW</b>		
<b>kwa, kwọ</b>	<b>enc.</b>	also; in addition to (additive, denoting repetition, emphasis, or an action in addition to an action previously mentioned; occurs after verbs and nominals):
		<b>Jèkwa</b> Go again:
		<b>Ì Kwèkwanù ù kwe afù òzọ</b> Please sing that song again:
		<b>Ọnye kwa nù bù nọke à?</b> Who else is this?
		<b>gịnjo kwọ bụdù nọke à?</b> What is this again?:
		<b>O sikwọ ike</b> He is very strong:
		<b>Ì bīarọkwọnù akwukwọ nonyàafù</b> I'm sure you didn't come to school yesterday
	<b>-mekwa</b>	do again
	<b>-rikwa</b>	eat again
<b>-kwa</b>	<b>1.</b>	pack; carry off; clear away
	<b>òkwukwa</b>	packing; carrying off
	<b>-kwachakọ</b>	take away everything
	<b>-kwachi</b>	move into place vacated by another
	<b>-kwachị</b>	remove to another house
	<b>-kwadebe</b>	prepare; propose to do something
	<b>-kwadèbe</b>	bring everything near
	<b>-kwado</b>	prepare; get ready; pack for journey:
		<b>Akwàdò m̄ ijeo afia</b> I am ready to go to market
	<b>-kwafè</b>	move over; remove (belongings to another house)
	<b>nkwafè</b>	transfer (by packing bag and baggage and going to another place)
	<b>-kwaghali</b>	move (things) about:
		<b>Ọ nà-àkwaghali ife yā</b> He is moving his things about
	<b>-kwa ibu</b>	pack loads, belongings, luggage:
		<b>Ọ bụlụ nà ì kpachàpùrò anya ndi oriù gà-àkwa ibu nīne dī n'ùnò gị</b> If you are not careful thieves will carry off all

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		the loads in your house
	<b>-kwaju</b>	gather and fill; amass
	<b>-kwakọ</b>	pack up; pack together:
		<b>Anyị nà-àkwakọ ife anyị ọnụ</b> We are bringing our belongings together
	<b>-kwakọbà</b>	gather together (into); collect; prepare
	<b>-kwakọlụ</b>	take, remove everything; pack away everything
	<b>-kwakọta</b>	pack things together
	<b>-kwalụ</b>	pack up:
		<b>Ọ kwàlụ ife yā wèe naa</b> He packed up and went home
	<b>-kwalụ afiā</b>	pack and move wares away
	<b>-kwanye ọkụ</b>	stir up a fire; accelerate a car: (fig.) stir up (trouble):
		<b>Ọ kwànyèlụ nsògbu à</b> He stirred up this crisis
	<b>-kwa obì</b>	settle (in a place):
		<b>Akwāgo m obì n'Enugwū</b> I've settled in Enugu
	<b>-kwapụ</b>	clear out everything
	<b>-kwa ụzọ</b>	open road (by clearing); prepare way
<b>-kwa 2. +</b>	v.	
	A.	weep; cry; lament
	<b>-kwa akwa</b>	cry; weep; lament
	<b>-;kwakpọsị anya</b>	cry bitterly ( <i>lit.</i> blind oneself with tears)
	B.	keep funeral:
		<b>Anyị nà-àkwa Ijè</b> We are keeping Ije's funeral
	<b>ọkwụkwa</b>	keeping of funeral; funeral ceremony:
		<b>Ijè nwùlụ nonyàafụ mà a gà-èbido ọkwụkwa yā echi</b> Ije died yesterday but his funeral will begin tomorrow
	<b>-kwa ozu</b>	perform burial ceremony; keep funeral:
		<b>A gà-àkwa ozū echi</b> A funeral will take place tomorrow
	<b>àkwamozu</b>	funeral ceremony:
		<b>Anyị gà-èje àkwamozu echi</b> We shall attend a funeral ceremony tomorrow
	C.	cry (of animals and birds)
		<b>Okò ọkpà kwàlụ</b> The cock crowed:
		<b>Ugòlo ọmà nà-àkwa</b> The crows are cawing:
		<b>Àkịlị nà-àkwa</b> Frogs croak
	D.	<i>used in:</i>
	<b>-kwa mmààlụ</b>	regret:
		<b>I gà-àkwalụ nọkaà mmààlụ</b> You'll regret this:
		<b>Ọ kwàlụ mmààlụ nà o mèlụ ya</b> He's sorry he did it
<b>-kwa 3. +</b>	v.	cough
	<b>-kwa ụkwalà</b>	cough
	<b>(ụkwalà) -kwa</b>	have a cough
<b>-kwa 4.</b>	v.	sew
	<b>ọkwụkwa</b>	sewing
	<b>-kwa (akwà)</b>	sew (cloth)
	<b>-kwachi</b>	repair; patch (up):
		<b>Kwàchielụ mo akwà m</b> Patch my clothes for me
	<b>-kwakọdo</b>	sew together
	<b>-kwa nga àgbà</b>	tie bandage under chin of a dead person
	<b>ọkwa àkwà</b>	tailor ( <i>lit.</i> sewer of clothes)
<b>-kwa 5.</b>	ext. suff. 1.	well; so as to restore good condition
	<b>-dokwa</b>	repair; put in the proper position; (fig.) settle quarrel:
		<b>Ọ nà-èje idòkwa motò ya meo mmebi</b> She is going to repair her lorry which has got a fault:

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		<b>Ọ gà-èdokwa ya ọ̀wọ̀ okwu</b> He will settle that case
	<b>-jikwa</b>	dress (someone else)
	<b>-lụkwa</b>	repair
	<b>-mekwa, -mekwata</b>	repair; please by an action; give a tip, small present:
		<b>Ọ sị nà ya amā ana mà ọ̀ ọ̀ bụlụ̀ nà fa emeokwataro ya</b> He said he would not go if he was not pleased (i.e. if something was not done to please him)
	<b>-nọkwalu</b>	sit firm, well
<b>kwà 1.</b>	prep.	every; each (with reference to periods of time)
	<b>kwà ànyasị</b>	every evening
	<b>kwà arọ̀</b>	yearly; annually
	<b>kwà daa</b>	daily
	<b>kwà èfifìè</b>	every midday
	<b>kwà izù</b>	weekly
	<b>kwà mbòsị</b>	daily
	<b>kwà mgbèdè</b>	every evening
	<b>kwà ọ̀nwa</b>	monthly
	<b>kwà ùchichì</b>	nightly
	<b>kwà ụ̀bòsị</b>	every day; daily
	<b>kwà ụ̀tụ̀tụ̀</b>	every morning
<b>-kwà 2.</b>	v.	push
	<b>ọ̀kwụ̀kwà</b>	pushing
	<b>-kwà aka</b>	push; urge; drive
	<b>-kwabanye</b>	push in; hustle in:
	<b>kwabanye yā nime ụ̀nọ̀</b>	hustle him inside the house
	<b>-kwadà</b>	push down
	<b>-kwàdo</b>	support; hold up; stop from falling
	<b>-kwafè</b>	push over
	<b>-kwàghe</b>	push open
	<b>-kwàkọ̀</b>	push together
	<b>-kwàkọ̀ isi nìsì</b>	set people at loggerheads
	<b>-kwàkpọ̀</b>	overthrow; push down; demolish
	<b>-kwàni ọ̀kụ̀</b>	
	A.	(lit.) fan fire
	B.	(fig.) instigate someone to do something
	<b>-kwànye</b>	push in
	<b>-kwàsi ike</b>	push firmly
	<b>-kwàtù</b>	knock down; push down
	<b>-kwà ụ̀zọ̀</b>	open a road; prepare way
<b>-kwà 3.</b>	v.	miss; slip
	<b>ọ̀kwụ̀kwà</b>	disappointment; missing (something) as a result of some hindrance:
		<b>Ọ̀ bụ̀ egwu ọ̀kwụ̀kwà mèlụ̀ nà ì fụ̀oro onye isi egwu ụ̀mụ̀ àgbòghò a sị̀ nà ọ̀ bụ̀ yā m̀anàrìsìlì egwu àgba n' Ọ̀gidi</b> It is your missing the dance that prevented your seeing the leader of young women's dance, reputed to be the greatest dancer in Ogidi:
		<b>Egwu afụ̀ mụ̀ eojedoro ọ̀ bụ̀ m̀ nnukwu ife ọ̀kwụ̀kwà</b> (lit. The dance that I did not meet is to me a great disappointment) I'm very disappointed about missing the dance:
		<b>Ọ̀ bụ̀ ife ọ̀kwụ̀kwà mèlụ̀ nà mụ̀ esòrò nnene akwụ̀kwọ̀ n'ụ̀kà à je</b> Something prevented me from taking the examination this week:

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		<b>Òlìlì nà ònụnụ dìṣ nébe à nonyàafụ akwàgo giṣ</b> You have missed the feasting that took place here yesterday
	<b>-kwàcha</b>	slip off and fall down
<b>-kwà 4.</b>	v.	blow (e.g. pipe); sing
	<b>òkwa àbụ</b>	soloist
	<b>òkwa òjà</b>	piper; flute-player
<b>-kwà 5.</b>	v.	pour, spill (water, liquid)
	<b>-kwafù</b>	spill:
		<b>Ọ kwàfùlù mmilì</b> He spilt the water, or He poured away the water
<b>-kwà 6.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-kwà ụta</b>	regret; be sorry
<b>-kwa-cha</b>	v.	scrape; chip
	<b>-kwacha àkwacha</b>	chip; scrape
	<b>-kwacha jì (edè)</b>	cut off roots of yam (cocoyam)
<b>kwalìkwatà</b>	<i>n.</i>	kind of louse, very stubborn, found on clothes, pubic hair, etc. of habitually dirty persons ( H., cf. igwu louse)
<b>-kwà-sa</b>		see <b>-kwà-sj 1.</b>
<b>-kwà-sj 1, -kwà-sa</b>	<b>ext. suff. 1</b>	upon; on
	<b>-dakwàsì</b>	fall upon (of thing):
		<b>Ọ dāk̀wàsì nēnu ọ́cheo</b> It fell on the chair
		<b>Ọ nọ́kwàsì nēnu ikpo akwụo</b> She sits on the heap of palmnuts:
		<b>O bìkwàsì yà aka</b> He lays his hands on him
<b>-kwà-sj 2.</b>	<b>ext. suff. 1</b>	again
	<b>-kwukwàsì</b>	speak again
	<b>-mekwàsì</b>	do again
<b>-kwe 1.</b>	<i>n.</i>	believe; agree; obey; be willing; permit:
		<b>Nwoke afụ kwèsìlì jjà ike</b> The man deserves praise
	<b>òkwukwe</b>	agreement
	<b>-kwekọ</b>	agree together
	<b>nkwekọ</b>	agreement; harmony
	<b>-kwekọlita</b>	come to an agreement:
		<b>Anyị èkwekọlita</b> We have come to an agreement
	<b>-kwelụ</b>	accept
	<b>-kwe nìsì</b>	nod the head
	<b>-kwenye</b>	agree; allow
	<b>-kwenyelụ</b>	agree with
	<b>-kwesì</b>	deserve; be fitting; be suitable; correspond
	<b>òkwùkwe</b>	belief; faith
	<b>ùkwe</b>	assent
<b>-kwe 2. +</b>	v.	sing
	<b>-kwe ùkwe</b>	sing hymns, songs in chorus
	<b>ùkwe</b>	song; hymn
<b>-kwe 3.</b>	v.	grip
	<b>-kwedo aka</b>	lay hold of
	<b>-kwe n'aka</b>	shake hands
	<b>-kwerùbe</b>	shake (e.g. bottle of oil)
	<b>nkweko akā</b>	wrist
<b>-kwe 4. +</b>	v.	bargain; price
	<b>-kwedà</b>	lower (price)
	<b>-kwe ọ̀nụo</b>	offer (a price)
<b>-kwe 5.</b>	v.	set, prepare for use (something involving strings)
	<b>-kwe akwà</b>	weave cloth (usu. with hand loom)

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	<b>-kwe ọnyà</b>	set (rope, wire) trap
	<b>-kwe ụta</b>	string a bow
	<b>-kwezi ụta</b>	re-string a bow
<b>-kwo</b>	v.	pluck, extract forcibly or prematurely; remove from position (e.g. fruit, foetus) prematurely
	<b>òkwukwo</b>	plucking
	<b>-kwo ezeo</b>	take out, extract teeth; lose tooth (teeth)
	<b>eze nkwò</b>	loss of tooth (teeth)
	<b>-kwoşì ugbènè</b>	pluck feathers
	<b>-dàkwo</b>	(of fruit) fall from tree before it is ripe
	<b>-kakwo</b>	(esp. of fruits) pluck prematurely
	<b>-takwo</b>	(of fruits) eat unripe:
		<b>Ọ nà-àtakwo ugiliì acharọo àcha</b> She is eating an unripe wild mango
<b>-kwò 1.</b>	v.	be crowded; be in a rush; rush; jerk
	<b>òkwùkwò</b>	rushing
	<b>-kwòbà</b>	rush in
	<b>-kwòbàta</b>	rush in
	<b>-kwò èkwò</b>	rush in numbers
	<b>-kwò ekwòlò</b>	envy; contest enviously
	<b>-kwòjili</b>	rush violently
	<b>-kwò ọnwụ</b>	be at point of death; struggle with death
	<b>-kwòpụ</b>	rush out
	<b>mmili nà-ekwò èkwò</b>	
	A.	tap or stream where there is a rush of people wishing to fetch water
	B.	fast-flowing stream, river, water-way:
		<b>Mmili (pọmpụ) Ụmụagwo nà-ekwò èkwò n'ùtutù</b> There is usually a rush at the stream (tap) of Ụmụagwo in the mornings
	<b>(mmili) -kwò</b>	
	A.	undergo a rush of people anxious to fetch water (of a stream)
	B.	rush, flow rapidly (of water-way, stream)
	<b>(pọmpụ) -kwò</b>	be surrounded by anxious, pushing crowd trying to get water (of tap)
<b>-kwò 2.</b>	v.	uproot
	<b>-kwò ìlilò</b>	uproot a plant
<b>-kwò +</b>	<b>3.</b>	v.:
	<b>-kwò ekwòlò</b>	envy; be jealous of
<b>-kwò +</b>	<b>4.</b>	v.:
	<b>-kwò ụla</b>	snore
<b>kwọ</b>		see <b>kwa</b>
<b>-kwọ</b>	<b>1.</b>	grind; grate; saw; rub; (with <b>aka</b> as object) wash (hands)
	<b>ọkwukwo</b>	grinding; grating; sawing:
		<b>Fa nà-àkwọ osisi fa gbùlù nonyàafù</b> They are sawing the tree they felled yesterday
	<b>-kwọ aka</b>	wash the hands
	<b>-kwọ akpụ</b>	grate cassava; make gari:
		<b>Ọ nà-àkwọ akpụ ọ gà-èjì ghe gàlì</b> She is grating the cassava with which she is going to make farina
	<b>-kwọbè</b>	saw asunder:
		<b>Anyị chòlù ijì mmà ọduo kwọbè osisi dāchilì ụzọ</b> We want to saw asunder the tree which fell across the road
	<b>-kwọcha</b>	file

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	-kwọcha isi	be bald
	isi nkwọcha	baldness; bald head (i.e. as if head has been scraped)
	onye isi nkwọcha	bald-headed person
	-kwọ ịgbì	rub the gums (of teething child)
	-kwọjipụ	saw off
	-kwọ mụlụmụlụ	be smooth (of stone); be very smooth and shining
	-kwọ osè	grind pepper:
		<b>Ọ nà-àkwọ osè</b> She is grinding pepper
	nọkwọ òsè	pepper-grinder (stone, machine, etc.)
	-kwọ ọkà	grind corn:
		<b>Ị nà-àkwọ ọkà ị gà-èji me nni ọkà?</b> Are you grinding the corn with which to prepare pap?
	-kwọpià	grind to little bits or pulp; crush; mash
	(motò) -kwọpià	be crushed (by lorry or any vehicle):
		<b>Motò gà-àkwọpià giō isi otù ụbọsị màkà nà ị diō achàlụ motò ọfuma</b> A lorry will crush your head one day because you never give way properly to lorries
	-kwọzè	grind to pulp; reduce by grinding
	kwọzè	(slang, usu. among school-children) snack, small edibles like àkàlà, groundnuts, èlèlè, bought and eaten by school-children during the recess period by those who can afford it
	-ta kwọzè	eat such snacks
-kwọ 2. +	v.	scoop up (water)
	-kwọ mmiliì	bale; dip up water (with hands or container)
	-kwọsa mmiliì	
	A.	throw water over the hands or body (as in taking a shower)
	B.	wipe off water from the floor or any wide surface (also -kwọcha)
-kwọ	v.	carry on the back
	-kwọlụ	carry on the back (e.g. child)
	-kwọ nnwa	carry child on the back:
		<b>Kwọlụ nnwā</b> Carry the child on your back
	-kwọ nnwa n'azụ	carry child on the back
	-kwọpụ	put down from the back something carried on it
-kwu	1.	speak
	òkwukwu	speaking
	-kwubi	end a speech:
		<b>Bikō, kwubizja okwu afụ</b> Please, end that speech
	-kwubido	interrupt
	-kwubulu	foretell; say beforehand
	-kwudebe	cease speaking
	-kwudide	continue speaking
	-kwu èkwulèkwu	talk excessively or like a chatter-box; nag
	-kwu ezi okwū	speak the truth:
		<b>Ọ bụ ezi okwū kà m nà-èkwu</b> I am speaking the truth
	-kwufiè	speak wrongly, incorrectly
	-kwughali	say the opposite of what one said before
	-kwujọ	speak evil of
	-kwukwàsi	speak again
	-kwulụ	blaspheme; revile
	-kwu mpụ	talk at random
	-kwunyi	overwhelm with talking:
		<b>I kwū nyị m!</b> You overwhelm me with talk!
	-kwu òfegà, -kwu	talk in a flippant way

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	<b>ofega</b>	
	<b>-kwu okwu</b>	speak; utter words
	<b>-kwu okwu aluo</b>	speak abominable word(s)
	<b>-kwu okwu asi</b>	speak falsehood
	<b>-kwu okwu azuo</b>	slander; back-bite:
		<b>Ọ na-ekwu mo okwu azu</b> He is talking about me behind my back
	<b>-kwu okwu uogha</b>	speak falsehood
	<b>-kwu onu naabọ</b>	say different things on different occasions or to different people
	<b>-kwupụ</b>	speak out
	<b>-kwupụta</b>	speak out; confess:
		<b>O kwu pụtago echichè ya</b> He has put forward his views
	<b>nkwapụta</b>	confession; profession (of faith, etc.)
	<b>-kwusa(sj)</b>	proclaim; declare; publish abroad
	<b>-kwusasi</b>	begin to spread news in all directions
	<b>-kwusi ike</b>	speak strongly, loudly
	<b>-kwute</b>	make mention of
	<b>-kwutọ, -kwuti</b>	slander; speak evil of
	<b>Ekwu tọsi</b>	female name ( <i>lit.</i> Don't slander)
	<b>nkwutọ</b>	evil-speaking
	<b>-kwuwa</b>	speak plainly
	<b>-kwuwapụ</b>	speak out plainly
	<b>Chinekwu</b>	female name ( <i>lit.</i> It is God who speaks, i.e. it is God who says what will happen)
	<b>ekwulekwu</b>	excessive talking; nagging
	<b>okwu</b>	speech
	<b>ọka eokwukwu</b>	chatterbox
	<b>onu na-ekwulu +</b>	spokesman
	<b>onu na-ekwulu anyi</b>	our spokesman:
		<b>Oji bu onu na-ekwulu anyi</b> Oji is our spokesman
	<b>onu na-ekwulu ọra</b>	spokesman of the public, all
<b>-kwu-, -kwu- 2.</b>	v.	cork
	<b>-kwuchi</b>	cork; stopper
	<b>nkwuchi</b>	cork; covering
	<b>-kwuchi onuo</b>	cover, plug hole, mouth, opening
	<b>okwuchi, okwu</b>	stopper; cork; cover
	<b>-kwughe</b>	open; uncover
<b>-kwu 3., -ku</b>	ext. suff.1.	to; towards
	<b>-chèkwube</b>	trust in:
		<b>Chèkwube Chineokè</b> Trust in God
	<b>nchèkwube</b>	trust; confidence:
		<b>Nchèkwube anyi di na Chineokè</b> Our trust is in God
	<b>-gbakwu(te), -gbakurita</b>	run towards, to:
		<b>Ọ na-agbakwu nneo ya</b> She is running to her mother
	<b>-jekwu</b>	go to; towards:
		<b>Achọ m ijeokwu nna m</b> I want to go to my father
	<b>-kpukwu</b>	move, crawl towards:
		<b>Ọ na-akpukwu nwa nneo ya</b> She is moving towards her sister
<b>-kwu 4.</b>	ext. suff.1.	more; more of
	<b>-likwu</b>	eat more:

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		<b>I</b> <b>chò</b> <b>ilìkwu nni?</b> Do you want to eat more food?
	<b>-mùkwù</b>	read more (of):
		<b>Q chò ìmùkwù akwùkwọ</b> She wants to study further
	<b>-nụlụkwu</b>	drink more of:
		<b>Nụlụkwue mmịli</b> Drink more water
	<b>-wètakwu</b>	bring more (of):
		<b>Wètakwuelụ mo mmadụ naàbọ</b> Bring me two more persons
<b>-kwù-</b>	v.	cover; cover with lid; invert
	<b>-kwùchi</b>	close (opening):
		<b>Kwùchie ìte sị nọkụ</b> Cover the pot on the fire
	<b>-kwùchikpò</b>	cover in
	<b>-kwùghe</b>	open (bottle, tin, pot, etc.)
	<b>-kwùghepụ</b>	uncover
	<b>-kwùpụ</b>	uncork (a bottle, etc.)
<b>-kwu-do</b>	v.	meet
<b>-kwu-kọ, -kwụ-kọ</b>	v.	join, piece together
	<b>-kwùkọ aka</b>	rub the hands together in supplication
	<b>-kwukọnye, -kwùkọnye</b>	join, piece together
<b>-kwù-kwù 1.</b>	v.	hold together, clench (of hand)
	<b>-kwùkwù aka</b>	clench, close the hand
	<b>nkùkwù akā</b>	fist
<b>-kwù-kwù 2.</b>	v.	be foolish
<b>kwùlikwùli</b>	n.	<i>used in:</i>
	<b>-me kwùlikwùli</b>	behave like a harmless madman
<b>kwùlu</b>		<i>used in:</i>
	<b>ọnwā kwùlu ọnwā</b>	month after month
	<b>arọ kwùlu arọ</b>	year after year
	<b>nnù kwùlu nnù</b>	thousands upon thousands; million(s):
		<b>Nnù kwùlu nnù ndi be anyị nà-èje</b> <b>Obòdò Oyibo kwà arọ</b> Thousands of our people go to Europe each year
<b>-kwù 1.</b>	v.	pay
	<b>ọkwùkwù</b>	paying
		<b>Anà m àbija ìkwọ onye ọobunà dika ọlụ yā sili di</b> I am coming to pay everyone according to his work:
		<b>Ibi egò adā àdì ọlọ kà ọkwùkwù yā</b> Borrowing money is not usually as difficult as repaying it
	<b>-kwùchigha</b>	pay back; repay; refund
	<b>-kwù ngọ</b>	
	A.	pay bride-price
	B.	repay the bride-price paid on a wife
	<b>ọkwùkwù ngọ</b>	payment of bride price
	<b>-kwùta</b>	send payment (of debt or wages, to speaker):
		<b>Q kwùtagolụ mo ụgwọ o jì m</b> She has sent payment of his debt to me
	<b>-kwù ụgwọ</b>	pay wages, debt:
		<b>Kwùta mo ụgwọ mo</b> Pay me my wages, or Pay your debt to me
	<b>ọkwùkwù (ụgwọ)</b>	payment (of debt, wages)
	<b>akwùocha</b> <b>akwùcha</b>	irredeemable; that which can never be completely repaid; debt which can never be completely liquidated
<b>-kwù 2.</b>	v.	stand; set
	<b>-kwùba</b>	stand (something); place
	<b>-kwùbido</b>	interfere; stand in the way of

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	<b>-kwùchi</b>	resist; stand in front of; block someone's view; replace; stand in for
	<b>-kwù chìn</b>	be firm; stand firm; be firmly established or secure in a place (of person)
	<b>-kwùdèbe</b>	stand near
	<b>-kwùdo</b>	meet; fall in with; overtake; stand on
	<b>-kwùghalị</b>	loiter
	<b>-kwùlụ n'ùsòlò</b>	be in a line, single file
	<b>-kwùlụ ọtọ = -kwù ọtọ</b>	
	<b>-kwù ọtọ</b>	
	A.	stand upright, straight
	B.	be right, upright, just
	<b>-kwùrube</b>	stand around
	<b>-kwùsị</b>	stop; stay:
		<b>Ọ chọ ịkwuosị motò</b> He wants to stop the car
	<b>nkwùsị</b>	termination; abolition
	<b>-kwùsị ike</b>	stand firm
	<b>-kwù ugbà</b>	turn a somersault
	<b>-kwùzi</b>	make straight
	<b>akwùodo akwùdo</b>	instability; shakiness; that which is never stable
<b>-kwù 3.</b>	v.	hang
	<b>-kwùba</b>	hang
	<b>-kwùba akwà</b>	hang up a cloth
	<b>-kwù èfè</b>	swing to and fro; be neutral
	<b>-kwù elili</b>	commit suicide by hanging
	<b>-kwùfè</b>	suspend; hang
	<b>-kwùfèghalị</b>	swing; hang around
	<b>-kwùgbu</b>	kill by hanging
	<b>-kwù ùdọ</b>	commit suicide (by hanging); hang oneself
<b>-kwù 4. +</b>	v.	smoke
	<b>-kwù àlùlù</b>	be misty
	<b>-kwù anwùlù</b>	smoke (of a fire)
	<b>-kwùgbu</b>	suffocate by smoke
	<b>-kwùni, -kwuni</b>	rise (of mist, smoke, etc.)
<b>-kwù 5.</b>	v.	jump
	<b>ọkwùkwù</b>	jumping
	<b>-kwùbà</b>	jump in
	<b>-kwùdà</b>	lower; let down
	<b>-kwùfè</b>	jump over
	<b>-kwùpù</b>	jump off
	<b>-kwùtù</b>	jump down
<b>-kwù 6.</b>		see <b>-kwu</b>

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<b>L.</b>		
<b>-la 1.</b>	v.	drink
	<b>òlìlā</b>	a drinking
	<b>ife òlìlā</b>	drink
	<b>-lafọ</b>	drink and leave some remaining
	<b>-lakwu</b>	drink again, in addition, the remainder
	<b>-laju afọ</b>	drink to satiety
	<b>-lalụ</b>	drink a part
	<b>-la oke mmānya</b>	drink to excess; get drunk
<b>-la, -lụ 2.</b>	v.	sleep
	<b>-lamì ụlā</b>	fall fast asleep
	<b>-larụ alarụ</b>	congeal, coagulate, curdle (e.g. oil)
	<b>-larụ ụlā, -lụ ụlā</b>	sleep
<b>-la 3.</b>	v.	have coition with:
		<b>Ọ chọ ịlā ya</b> He wants to sleep with her
	<b>-la di</b>	have sexual intercourse (of woman); be sexually loose (of woman)
<b>-lā + 1.</b>	v.	entice; seduce; deceive
	<b>-lādā</b>	soothe, rock (a baby)
	<b>-lāfù</b>	seduce; deceive
	<b>nlafù</b>	seduction; deceit
	<b>-lāpùta ile</b>	put out the tongue
	<b>-lā ụlā</b>	entice; charm; persuade
<b>-lā 2.</b>	ext. suff. 1.	open; flat; exposed
	<b>-chalàpụ anya</b>	stare at
	<b>-nwulàpụ</b>	flash
	<b>-telā</b>	rub flat
<b>-la-cha</b>	v.	lick; eat (juicy fruit); drink (soup)
<b>-la-pa</b>	v.	stick to; cling to
	<b>-lapado n'arụ</b>	stick to body
	<b>-lapalụ n'arụ</b>	cling (to somebody)
<b>-le 1.</b>	v.	sell
	<b>òlile</b>	(art of) sale
	<b>afīa òlile</b>	merchandise; commodity
	<b>-le (afīa) ọkshòm</b>	sell wares at an auction
	<b>-lebe (= -lesị)</b>	sell to
	<b>-ledā</b>	sell cheaply
	<b>-lefọ</b>	sell, leaving some parts
	<b>-lefù</b>	sell into slavery
	<b>-lesị</b>	sell to:
		<b>Ị mā elesị m ewu gī?</b> Won't you sell me your goat?
<b>-le 2.</b>	v.	be rotten

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	<b>-letò</b>	be very rotten
	<b>-letòsị</b>	be completely rotten
	<b>-le ùle</b>	rot; be rotten; be corrupt; be lazy
<b>-le 3.</b>	v.	brand with hot thing; burn, touch with fire or hot object; be hot
	<b>-ledo</b>	blaze out; catch fire
	<b>-leji</b>	cut asunder by burning
	<b>-le ọkụ</b>	A. be hot, warm: Àrụ gị nà-èle ọkụ Your body is hot B. brand with hot object; burn or touch with fire, hot object: Ị nà-àchọ ilē m ọkụ? Are you going to burn me?
	<b>(ọkụ) -le</b>	be hurt or touched (by fire or hot object): Ọkụ lè m n'aka I was burned on the hand
<b>-lè 1.</b>	v.	fulfil; come to pass; (of medicine or sorcery) be efficacious
	<b>òlilè</b>	fulfilling; coming to pass
	<b>-lèzù</b>	fulfil; come to pass
	<b>-dị ilè</b>	(of medicine or sorcery) be efficacious
	<b>(ogwù) -lè</b>	(of medicine or sorcery) be efficacious
<b>-lè 2.</b>	ext. suff. 1.	(used with movement) about; used only in:
	<b>-gbelè</b>	loiter; creep about: Àda nà-ègbelèghalị ebe a nà-èsi òlilì Ada is hanging about where a feast is being prepared
	<b>-kpọlè</b>	roll along: Afụlụ m nyà kà ọ nà-àkpọlè bọlụ I saw her rolling a ball
<b>letà</b>	n.	letter (E., cf. akwukwo)
	<b>-de letà</b>	write letter
	<b>-degalụ letà</b>	write letter to: A gà-èdegalụ yā letà He will be written a letter
	<b>-delụ letà</b>	write letter to; help write letter: Ànyị gà-èdelụ yā letà We shall write him (a letter)
	<b>-deta letà</b>	write letter to (the speaker): Òbì kwù nà nya gà-èdeta letà ogè nya lù Òbòdò Oyibo Obi said he would write when he reaches the United Kingdom
	<b>-nata letà</b>	receive letter
	<b>-za letà</b>	reply to letter
	<b>-zipụ letà</b>	post, mail, dispatch, send out letter: Agà m èzipụ letà m echī I shall dispatch my letter tomorrow
<b>-li 1.</b>	v.	eat; acquire; absorb
	<b>òlilì</b>	feast; eating; consumption
	<b>Òlilì Nso</b>	Holy Communion
	<b>-li àkụ</b>	inherit wealth:
	<b>Ọbịàgèèliàkụ</b>	name for a girl born into a wealthy family
	<b>òli àkụ</b>	loved wife; heir; inheritor

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	<b>-li àrụ efè</b>	be at ease, free from care:
		<b>Ọ nà-èli àrụ efè</b> He is just resting quietly at home, or He is at ease
	<b>-lichapụ</b>	eat up; devour
	<b>-lidà</b>	cause someone to spend all he has
	<b>-li èlèlè</b>	gain
	<b>-lifọ</b>	eat and leave some remaining
	<b>-ligbàdo</b>	eat up
	<b>-ligbu</b>	defraud (otherwise than in trading)
	<b>nligbu</b>	cheating; fraud
	<b>-liju afọ</b>	eat to satiety
	<b>-likọ</b>	eat together
	<b>-likpù</b>	overwhelm, swallow up (of water, mud, etc.)
	<b>-likwu</b>	eat more
	<b>-li ñgàlị</b>	take bribe
	<b>-li ngọ</b>	accept a bribe
	<b>-li nni</b>	eat food; feed
	<b>-li nrā</b>	fine; impose a fine
	<b>-li obi</b>	resemble in behaviour; behave in exactly the same way as another person
	<b>-li òlilì</b>	have a feast
	<b>-li ọkụ</b>	inherit wealth
	<b>-li ọnụ</b>	dumbfound; astonish:
		<b>Ọ li ì ọnụ</b> It astonished me
	<b>-lipụ</b>	devour; eat up
	<b>-lita n'ùkwù</b>	inherit; gain by inheritance
	<b>-lite</b>	A. accommodate; contain
		B. eat from; have a share of (inheritance)
	<b>-lite ekpē</b>	inherit
	<b>-li ulù</b>	gain; profit; benefit
	<b>-li ụgwọ</b>	receive salary, wages, etc.
	<b>-li ụwà</b>	enjoy; enjoy life
	<b>(mmilì) -li</b>	(of water) drown:
		<b>Ọ nà-àgbaku onye mmilì nà-àchọ ilì</b> He is running to a person about to drown
<b>-li + 2.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-li ìzìzì</b>	tickle:
		<b>Ọ nà-èli m̄ ìzìzì</b> He is tickling me
<b>-li 3.</b>	ext. suff. 1.	on; against
	<b>-fili</b>	support
	<b>-meli</b>	overcome
<b>-lì</b>	ext. suff. 1.	reduce to small units; splinter; crush (something softer or more fragile than -gwò)

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	<b>-bèlì</b>	cut into small pieces: <b>Achò ìn ibèlì anụ m gà-ènye nwa nkịtā</b> I want to cut into small pieces the meat I intend to give to the puppy
	<b>-gbalì</b>	dissolve; crush; break into small pieces: <b>Mkpụlụ ọgwū dānyelụ n’ime mmīlì agbaligo</b> The tablet which has fallen into water has dissolved
	<b>-kụlì</b>	break into pieces by knocking: <b>Ọ nà-àkụlì ajā</b> She is breaking a piece of mud wall
	<b>-tilì</b>	break (e.g. china, tilley-lamp)
	<b>-zọlì</b>	reduce to powder or splinters by stepping on: <b>Ị nà-àzọlì m ụkwụ</b> You are stepping on my foot
<b>-lì-lì</b>	v.	be very old (of thing): <b>Àfè m eliligo</b> My garment is already tattered
	<b>-lìlì èlilì</b>	be old and tattered (of clothes); crumble (of a wall): <b>O yì àfè lili èlilì</b> She is wearing an old and tattered dress
<b>lìlì</b>	n.	shivering or quivering state
	<b>-kpo lìlì</b>	swarm (of bees)
	<b>-rụ lìlì</b>	shiver; quiver
<b>-lì + 1.</b>	v.	climb; creep
	<b>ọlìlì</b>	a creeping, stroll
	<b>-lì alì</b>	creep (of insects, etc.)
	<b>-lìdà</b>	descend; go down
	<b>-lìfèta</b>	climb over
	<b>-lìgo</b>	climb
	<b>-lìgota</b>	climb up
	<b>-lìkwàsì</b>	climb upon; climb up again
	<b>-lìpụ</b>	alight from a vehicle
	<b>-lì ugwu</b>	climb mountain, hill; move uphill
<b>-lì 2.</b>	ext. suff. 1.	for one's own benefit; to oneself
	<b>-kpachalì</b>	(lit.) scrape for the benefit of oneself; (fig.) enjoy; scrounge: <b>Ọ nà-èje n’ebe a nà-àṅùlì ṅùlì nnwā ìmā mà ọ nwè ife ọ gà-àfụ kpachalì</b> She is going to the place where a naming ceremony is going on to see whether there is something she could get to eat (or, take away)
	<b>-kwàchalì</b>	exclaim in pleasure or amusement; chuckle: <b>Gèe ntì, ì gà-ànụ kà Àda nà-akwàchalì</b> Listen, you will hear Ada chuckling to herself
	<b>-lachalì</b>	lick; (fig.) make the most of; enjoy: <b>Ọ bụlụ nà ulù àdapùtalụ m ebe m jèkò ìn lachalìa yā</b> If I get some profit (usu. unexpected) where I am going, I will make the most of it
	<b>-mụlì, -kpùmùlì</b>	smile; laugh
	<b>-ṅachalì</b>	roast (for oneself):

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		<b>Anà m̀ èje iṅāchalì àbùba anū nnē nyèlù m</b> I am going to roast the animal fat that mother has given me
<b>-lì, li</b> 3.	ext. suff.1.	about; around (often combined with <b>-gha</b> 1.B)
	<b>-gòli</b>	rejoice; make joyful noise:
		<b>Ànyị nà-egòli</b> We are rejoicing
	<b>-jeghèli</b>	wander about at random
	<b>-nòlì</b>	sit around; sit around idly:
		<b>Ọgè òcha kà ọ nà-anòlì n'ụnọ̄ Āda</b> He always sits around in Ada's house
	<b>-ṅùlì</b>	rejoice:
		<b>Gịnị kpàtà ijì ṅùlì?</b> Why are you rejoicing?
<b>-lì, -li</b> 4.	ext. suff.3.	still:
		<b>Ì nòlìlì?</b> Are you still here?
<b>lì</b>	<b>enc.</b>	indicates politeness (can follow verb or (pro)-noun):
		<b>Kwùe nyā lị</b> Say it, the:
		<b>Jèelì afịa</b> Please to go market:
		<b>Gwa m̄ lị ife i kwùlù</b> Please tell me what you said:
		<b>Bịalì</b> Please come!
<b>-lì +</b>	v.	
	<b>-lì ọlìlì</b>	announce news, usu. to summon people to a meeting
	<b>onye ọlìlì</b>	town-crier
<b>-lì(-ta)</b>	<b>(deriv. suff.)</b>	against; opposing; opposite:
		<b>Èbùnù naàbọ nà-àkụlịta m̀pì n'ilo</b> Two rams are butting their heads together outside
	<b>-kụlịta</b>	knock against, together
	<b>-chelịta iru</b>	face; direct gaze against, towards:
		<b>Ọ nà-èchelịta afịa iru</b> It is facing the market
<b>-lo</b> 1.	v.	be painful; ache
	<b>òlilo</b>	being painful
	<b>-lo ilo</b>	hurt; ache; be painful
	<b>àrụ òlulo</b>	weariness
	<b>ife òlulo</b>	hurt; pain
<b>-lo</b> 2.	v.	be among; be one of:
		<b>Ebo lòlù na ndi a chụpùlù n'ọlụ</b> Ebo was one of the people dismissed from work
	<b>-lo elo</b>	be useful; be fitting
	<b>-lo n'ife</b>	be useful
<b>-lo + 3.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-lo ilo</b>	bear a grudge; be enemies
<b>-lò</b>	v.	think (about a problem)
	<b>-lòchigha</b>	repent; reflect
	<b>-lò èlò</b>	think
	<b>-lòfiè</b>	think wrongly; be mistaken

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	<b>-lògha</b>	repent; change one's mind
	<b>nlògha</b>	repentance; change of mind
	<b>-lo ililò, ilòlò</b>	think; suggest
	<b>lòkene!</b>	think, please! just think of it (usually of something bad)
	<b>-lòkọba</b>	consider:
		<b>Anà m èlokọba ife o mè m</b> I am thinking of all the things he has done to me (good or bad)
	<b>-lòpùta</b>	think out; suggest
	<b>-lòta, -lòte</b>	remember
	<b>nlòta</b>	remembrance
	<b>-lòtalụ</b>	remind
	<b>-lòzọ</b>	forget
	<b>nlòzọ</b>	forgetfulness
	<b>alò</b>	advice; suggestion
	<b>ọka elulò, ọka ilòlò</b>	counsellor; thinker; adviser
<b>-lọ + 1.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-lọ mmụọ</b>	feast the dead; offer food to the ancestors
<b>-lọ + 2.</b>	v.	bend; twist; be bent, twisted
	<b>-lọgọ</b>	be crooked, bent, winding, sinuous, tortuous:
		<b>Ìkpịsị afụ lọ(lù) àlọ</b> The spike is bent
	<b>-lọji</b>	twist yam tendrils round the stake
	<b>-lọji onu</b>	break the neck
	<b>-lọkọ</b>	curl hair
<b>-lọ + 1.</b>	v.	dream
	<b>-lọ nlọ</b>	dream
<b>-lọ 2.</b>	v.	be thick (of liquids)
	<b>ọlụlọ</b>	being thick
	<b>-lọ àlọ</b>	be thick (of liquids):
		<b>O tẹgo m jì wèlụ èli ofe dī gololo, mà kịtāà achòlụ m ilī ofe lọlụ àlò</b> For a long time I have been eating watery soups but now I want to eat a thick soup
<b>-lọ + 3.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-lọ anya</b>	eye; look at angrily or with contempt:
		<b>Ọ nà-alọ m anya</b> She is eyeing me
<b>-lu 1.</b>	v.	reach; arrive at; amount to; reach a time:
		<b>O lūe</b> It is time:
		<b>Ò lue mgbè afụ, ...</b> When it was time, ...:
		<b>Ò luzia</b> It happened; it came to pass; then
	<b>-lu aka</b>	receive; reach
	<b>-lu anị</b>	arrive at a settlement, conclusion
	<b>-lu àrụ</b>	receive; reach
	<b>-lu ogō</b>	reach age (for doing particular things); perform ceremony (for girl reaching puberty); be able to

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	<b>-lute</b>	arrive at; reach
<b>-lu 2.</b>	v.	grow; breed
	<b>-lu arurū</b>	breed worms
	<b>-lu dọtị</b>	be dirty, filthy
	<b>-lu inyi</b>	be dirty
	<b>-lute</b>	grow (head hair)
<b>-lu 3.</b>	v.	overflow, rise (of river in rainy season):
		<b>Òrìmmìlì lùù n'arọ̀ à</b> The Niger has overflowed this year
	<b>-lukupù</b>	overflow; drown; submerge
	<b>-lusà</b>	overflow; spread
	<b>mmìlì òlulu</b>	rising of water at flood-time
<b>-lù 1.</b>	v.	A. become soft; soften
		B. (of pears) soften by warming (in hot ashes, water, etc.)
		C. (of cassava) become soft by fermentation
	<b>-lù èlù</b>	become soft
<b>-lù 2.</b>	v.	threaten (of rain):
		<b>Mmìlì nà-elù</b> Rain is threatening
	<b>-lùchì</b>	obscure (sun, of clouds)
<b>-lụ 1.</b>	v.	work; construct; make:
		<b>Ọ nà-àlụ ọlụ</b> He is working
	<b>ọlụlụ</b>	A. working; constructing; making
		B. work; task; work to be done; working:
		<b>Òlìlì nà ọlụlụ dì be m̄</b> There is plenty of eating and working in my house
	<b>-lụ ajọ ọlụ</b>	do work badly:
		<b>Ọ nà-àlụ ajọ ọlụ</b> He is a bad worker
	<b>-lụcha ànị</b>	cultivate land; clear weeds
	<b>-lụmì</b>	go far with a task:
		<b>Ndụ àlụmìgo ugbō yā</b> Ndụ has gone very far in the cultivation of his farm
	<b>-lụni</b>	build up
	<b>-lụnwù</b>	rebuild
	<b>-lụ ọlụ</b>	work
	<b>-lụsị</b>	finish a piece of work:
		<b>Alụsigo m̄ ọlụ m̄</b> I have finished my work
	<b>-lụsi ike</b>	work hard, energetically
	<b>-lụta</b>	earn
	<b>-lụ ugbo</b>	work a farm
	<b>-lụ unọ</b>	build a house
	<b>ọlụ</b>	work; labour; profession; task
<b>-lụ + 2.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-lụ àrụ ụkà</b>	be self-controlled
	<b>-lụlịta ụkà</b>	debate; discuss

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	<b>-lụ onwē ụkà</b>	be disciplined, self-controlled:
		<b>Ọ nà-àlụ onwe yā ụkà</b> He is self-controlled
	<b>-lụ ụkà</b>	dispute with; argue
<b>-lụ + 3.</b>	v.	defile; desecrate; be faulty, defective
	<b>-lụ afọ</b>	have stomach-ache
	<b>-lụ alụ</b>	be defiled, corrupt; commit abomination
	<b>-lụ ànị</b>	commit abomination, havoc, treachery:
		<b>Ibè lụlụ ànị</b> Ibe committed an abomination
	<b>-lụ (nni) ọgwù</b>	A. neutralise effect of poison:
		<b>Anà m̄ èje ìkpọ dibịa ga-alụ ọgwù ànyị lólụ nà e tinyèlụ n’ime nni e b̀nyèlụ ànyị</b> I am going to call a native doctor who is going to neutralise the effect of the poison we think has been added to the food offered to us
		B. (fig.) To prove that food and drink presented by the host to his guests have not been poisoned, the host usually tastes from every eatable thing presented before allowing his guests to have their share. This tradition is called <b>ìlụ ọgwù</b> :
		<b>Bikō kpọọ di bī ụnọ kà ọ bịa lualụ ànyị nni ọgwù</b> Please call the master of the house to come and taste the eatables (traditionally, to prove absence of poisoning)
	<b>àrụ ọlụlụ</b>	state of being maimed or spiritually unclean
<b>-lụ 4.</b>	v.	see -la 2.
<b>-lụ 5., -lu, -lị, -li</b>	infl. suff.	(-lu after o u, -lị after i, -li after i) neutral tense marker, denoting past with action verbs and present with non-alternating stative verbs:
		<b>Ì lili gini?</b> What did you eat?
		<b>Fà jèlụ afia</b> They went to market:
		<b>Àdà màlụ mmā</b> Ada is beautiful:
		<b>Ọ chòlụ egō</b> He wants money. With alternating stative verbs, its absence denotes present time and its presence past time:
		<b>Àdà bù itè</b> Ada is carrying a pot:
		<b>Àdà bùlù itè</b> Ada carried a pot. It is often reduced to -V (i.e. a vowel identical with the preceding vowel) or entirely dropped:
		<b>Kèdụ m̀gbè i jìlì/jii/jì bịa?</b> When did you come?:
		<b>Ọ rìlì/rìlì/rì enū</b> He climbed up. When followed by another suffix of the same shape (i.e. -lụ 6 or -lụ 7.), the first one is dropped entirely if the sentence is unemphatic and reduced to -V if the sentence is emphatic:
		<b>O sili yà nni</b> She cooked food for him:
		<b>O sili yà nni</b> She did cook food for him (-lụ 5. + -lụ 6.)
		<b>Edèlụ m̄ nyà akwụkwọ</b> I wrote to him:
		<b>Edèlụ m̄ nyà akwụkwọ</b> I did write to him (-lụ 5. + -lụ 6.):
		<b>Bikō nyèlụ yā aka chikọlụ yā òloma dī n’ime ụnọ</b> Please help her gather and take away the oranges in the room (-lụ 5.

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		+ -lụ 6.; more emphatic than chikọlụ, implying that the oranges are scattered and take longer to collect:
		<b>Achò m̄ kà ì gokọlụ m̄ ọkukò abùke n'afịa</b> I want you to help go round in the market and buy me abuke fowls (-lụ 5. + -lụ 6. more emphatic than gokọlụ, implying that every single one from all parts of the market must be bought):
		<b>Ọ gbàwàlụ ọsọ</b> He ran away (at the first sight of danger):
		<b>Ọ gbàwàlụ ọsọ</b> He ran away (in the midst of the battle) (-lụ 5. + -lụ 7.)
<b>-lụ 6., -lu, -lị, -li</b>	ext. suff. 1.	(-lu after o u, -lị after i, -i after i; follows inflectional suffixes) dative suffix, denoting that the action is done to or for the benefit of the indirect object:
		<b>Ọ zụtagolu m̄ ewu</b> He has bought a goat for me. If there is no indirect object, it is understood to be for the benefit of the subject (reflexive):
		<b>Bùlu jī</b> Carry yams (for yourself). For rules of combination with -lụ 5. (neutral), see under -lụ 5.
	<b>-fùtalụ</b>	discover for
	<b>-gotelụ</b>	buy for
<b>-lụ 7.</b>	ext. suff. 1.	(-lu after o u, -lị after i, -li after i) ablative suffix denoting from, away:
		<b>Ọ zụgolụ m̄ ewu</b> He has bought a goat from me (note contrast in meaning with:
		<b>Ọ zụgolụ m̄ ewu</b> He has bought a goat for me (usually, unambiguously, <b>zụtagolu m̄</b> ), proving that this is a different suffix from -lụ 6.). For rules of combination with -lụ 5., see -lụ 5
	<b>-gbawalụ</b>	run away
	<b>-kpọkọlụ</b>	gather together and take away
	<b>-nụlụ</b>	drink from
	<b>-wèlụ</b>	take; take away; take from
<b>-lụ 1.</b>	v.	stick in, out
	<b>-lụ aka</b>	point out; put finger on
	<b>-lụdo</b>	A. stick in
		B. persist
	<b>-lụdo osisi</b>	stick a stick into the ground
	<b>-lụnye aka</b>	poke finger into
<b>-lụ + 2.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-lụ ụkwụ</b>	limp
<b>-lụ + 3.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-lụ ụla</b>	be sleepy
<b>-lụ 4.</b>	ext. suff. 1.	(cf. -lụ 3.) polluting; spoiling
	<b>-gbalụ</b>	pollute by mixing
	<b>-tilụ àrụ</b>	bruise

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	<b>-tùlù</b>	roll in; wallow
<b>M.</b>		
<b>m</b>	pron.	(independent; 1st person singular; cf. e-/a-...m) I; me; my:
		<b>Ọ kpòlù m</b> He called me:
	<b>Kà m je</b>	Let me go:
	<b>aka m̄</b>	my hand
<b>-ma 1.</b>	v.	know; be familiar with; know how (to do something):
		<b>Àmà m?</b> Do I know?
		<b>Ị mà ebe o sì bìá?</b> Do you know where he comes from?
		<b>Ànyị amārọ ànị</b> We (as strangers) don't know this place:
		<b>Ọ mààlù anyà ụgbọ</b> He drives well:
		<b>Ị mààlù àgụ akwụkwọ?</b> Can you read?:
		<b>Ọ marọ ède ife</b> He doesn't know how to write:
		<b>Ọ marọ ñke bù aka nnī nà aka èkpè</b> He doesn't know his left from his right
	<b>ọmụma</b>	knowing; knowledge
	<b>-ma akwụkwọ</b>	be literate, brainy
	<b>-ma amụma</b>	prophecy; foretell
	<b>-ma anya</b>	be familiar with; attract; be good at doing something:
		<b>Nnī m mààlù anyà yā bù jì</b> My usual food is yam:
		<b>Ọ mààlù anyà akwà</b> He's a good judge of cloth
	<b>-ma àrụ</b>	become customary:
		<b>Ịtēta ụla n'elekele ise ụtụtụ àmalugo m̄ arụ</b> I have become used to waking up at five o'clock in the morning
	<b>-machasịlị</b>	know well
	<b>-ma ife</b>	have sense; be wise
	<b>-ma isì</b>	smell
	<b>-ma izù</b>	be prudent:
		<b>Ọ mààlù izù</b> He's prudent
	<b>-malụ afà</b>	be well-known, important:
		<b>Nwoke afụ bù onye a màlù afà ya</b> The man is well-known
	<b>-malụ aka</b>	be friendly, familiar with
	<b>-ma nnwokē</b>	not to be in state of virginity (of woman) (lit. know a man):
		<b>Nwatà nwaànyị afụ akā àmarọ nnwokē</b> The young girl has not known a man
	<b>-ma obì</b>	know one's own mind:
		<b>Ọ marọ obì ya</b> He doesn't know his own mind, or, He's fickle
	<b>-ma ọgọ</b>	be grateful, polite, well-behaved, modest, courteous:
		<b>Ọ dī àma ọgọ</b> He is not usually grateful
	<b>-mata</b>	understand:

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		<b>Ì màtálù ife m kwùlù?</b> Do you understand what I said?
	<b>-ma ùma</b>	do on purpose; act wilfully, knowingly, deliberately:
		<b>Ọ mà ùma wèe me yā</b> She did it on purpose
	<b>-ma ùnọ</b>	be tame, domesticated (of animal)
	<b>-mazi</b>	direct; explain to (e.g. a way of doing something):
		<b>Anà m̀ èje ìyọ̀ Ibè kà ọ̀ mazielụ̀ m̀ etu m̀ gà-èsi je nnukwu ùnọ̀ ọgwụ̀ dī n'Ìbàdàn a nà-àkpọ̀ UCH ghàlụ̀ ifù ụzọ̀</b> I am going to beg Ibe to direct me as to how to reach the big hospital at Ibadan called UCH without missing the way
	<b>-mazù</b>	know all; understand fully
	<b>adī àma āma</b>	perhaps; maybe; in case of
	<b>amā</b>	(negative form), used in many negative noun phrases, e.g.:
	<b>amā ama/ife</b>	ignorance:
		<b>Ife o jì dàa nnene akwụkwọ̀ bụ̀ amā ama</b> What made him fail the examination was ignorance:
		<b>Amā ama adī ègbu amā àmā</b> Something you don't know of won't kill you
	<b>amā ndị a nà-ezè</b>	failure to know the people to be avoided
	<b>amā nnà</b>	lack of respect for father:
		<b>Jọ̀n bụ̀ amā nnà</b> John does not respect his father
	<b>amā oku ọ̀nụ̀</b>	inability to express oneself freely; inarticulateness
	<b>amā onwe</b>	senselessness; unconsciousness
	<b>amā ọ̀gọ̀</b>	ingratitude; ungrateful person
	<b>amā uchē Chukwu</b>	inability to understand God's ways
	<b>amā ụma, amānụma</b>	mistakenly
	<b>Àmà-àma-amāsi-amasi</b>	A. one known but never fully (praise-name of God)
		B. title-name for masquerade
	<b>àmàmife</b>	knowledge; wisdom
	<b>oke àmàmife</b>	great wisdom
<b>-ma 2.</b>	v.	A. jump
	<b>-ma ama</b>	hop
	<b>-mafè</b>	leap over
	<b>-mafù obi</b>	take the breath away
	<b>-magolu ànyịnyà</b>	mount a horse
	<b>-maghalị</b>	jump about
	<b>-mani enū</b>	leap, jump
	<b>-ma n'onyà</b>	be caught in a trap
		B. shake
	<b>-maghalị</b>	shake (a vessel containing liquid)
	<b>-ma lili</b>	shiver
	<b>-marùbe</b>	shake; move

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	<b>àni mmarùbe</b>	earthquake
	<b>àni òma jìjìjì</b>	earthquake
	<b>(àrụ) -ma nni</b>	tremble
<b>-ma + 3.</b>	v.	stab; throw; pierce; stick in
	<b>-maghalị</b>	throw about
	<b>-ma mmà</b>	pierce, strike with sword, machet; stab:
		<b>Màa yā mmà!</b> Stab him!
	<b>-manyè</b>	attack with violence; force; persecute; assault
	<b>-ma osisi</b>	plant a live stick, slip or cutting
	<b>-ma òla</b>	slap
	<b>-mapu</b>	pierce (with knife, spear, etc.)
	<b>-mapụ</b>	ostracise
	<b>mmapụ</b>	ostracism
	<b>-mapụ imi</b>	blow the nose
	<b>-ma ubè</b>	pierce with a spear
	<b>-ma ùla, òla</b>	slap the face with the open hand
<b>-ma 4.</b>	v.	A. mould
	<b>-makọ</b>	compress together
	<b>-ma mkpūlu</b>	make an earthbed, mound
	<b>-ma òkpokō</b>	mould large morsel of pounded food (idiomatic)
	<b>-ma òkpoko ụtàlà</b>	mould large morsel of pounded fufu
	<b>òmụma ụnọ ikwuù</b>	encampment
		B. stick together; stick to; compress together; pile up
	<b>-ma àbùbà</b>	be fatty, plumpy
	<b>-mado</b>	stick; be sticky
	<b>-ma èbù</b>	become mouldy
	<b>-makụ</b>	embrace
	<b>-makụdo</b>	stick; stick to
	<b>-makpù</b>	lie on the stomach
	<b>-dìnà mmakpù</b>	lie on the stomach
<b>-ma + 5.</b>	v.:	
		<b>Ọ mākā!</b> Good! It is very good, beautiful!
	<b>-ma mmā</b>	be good; be beautiful, handsome:
		<b>Nnwatà nwokē afụ màlụ oke mmā</b> The young man is very handsome
	<b>ọfụma</b>	well
<b>-ma 6.</b>	v.	beat (of rain and sun)
	<b>-madè</b>	be beaten by rain to the skin (of humans); be beaten soggy by rain (of articles)
	<b>-malì àmalì</b>	be drenched thoroughly
<b>-ma 7.</b>	v.	wrap; tie
	<b>òmụma</b>	wrapping
	<b>-ma akwà</b>	wear, tie wrapper; be dressed in wrapper (cf. <b>-mà ògòdò</b> )

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	<b>-makwụ</b>	tie
	<b>-ma ọgòdò = -ma akwà</b>	wear, tie wrapper, be dressed in wrapper
	<b>akwā ọmụma</b>	blanket; wrapper
<b>-ma + 8.</b>	v.	announce
	<b>-ma àtù</b>	point at for illustration, as an example, a model; compare to
	<b>-ma ikpe</b>	condemn; be condemned:
		<b>A màlù yà ikpe</b> He was condemned
	<b>àmà̀m̀ikpe</b>	condemnation, conviction (in case)
	<b>-ma ìwu</b>	make, enact law
	<b>-ma ọkwà</b>	announce; give public notice
<b>-ma 9.</b>	v.	rub; press
	<b>-malà</b>	rub; stroke; soothe; massage
	<b>-makù</b>	bring near
	<b>-makùta</b>	clasp to body
	<b>-malù obì</b>	soothe the heart
	<b>-ma mmilī</b>	press sprain, etc., with cloth dipped in hot water
<b>-ma + 10.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-ma ọsọ</b>	suck the teeth (in contempt, etc.)
<b>-ma 11.</b>	v.:	
	<b>(agwa) -ma</b>	miss
	<b>(agwa)unọ) -ma</b>	be homesick
		<b>Agwa unọ nà-àma m̄</b> I am homesick
<b>-ma 12.</b>	aux. v.	marks the future negative tenses:
		<b>Chikē amā-abjā</b> Chike will not come (future negative):
		<b>Chikē amā na-ègo jī</b> Chike will not be (habitually) buying yams (future progressive negative, used in main clauses, cf. -ga 3.):
		<b>Chikē amā egogo jī</b> Chike will/must not have bought yams (future perfect negative):
		<b>Chikē amā na-ègogo jī</b> Chikē will not have been (habitually) buying yams/Chike can't have been buying yams (future progressive perfect negative)
<b>mà</b>	conj.	but; if; whether:
		<b>Jùà nnwokē afụ mà ọ gà-àbjā echī</b> Ask the man whether he will come tomorrow
	<b>màkà</b>	on account of; lest; concerning; for; for the sake of; because:
		<b>Kèdụ màkà gị nwà?</b> And how about you?
	<b>màkà gịnī</b>	why? because of what?
	<b>màkà ifi</b>	for the sake of; because of
	<b>màkà nà</b>	because; for; since
	<b>màkà ya</b>	therefore; consequently
	<b>mà ... mà</b>	both ... and:

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	<b>mà ji mà ọkà</b>	both yam and maize (= kà ... kà)
	<b>mà òcha</b>	not at all; none (used with negative):
		<b>Àrụ esògbugo m̄ ọnwá ísì; kịtāā, ẹnwẹrọ m egō mà òcha</b> I have been ill for six months; now, I have no money at all (implying 'not even a kobo')
	<b>mà ọ bụ</b>	either; or; neither - nor:
		<b>Achọlụ m̄ onye ẹnyemaka mà ọ bụ nwokē mà ọ bụ nwaànyị</b> I need a helper, man or woman:
		<b>Zùta ewu mà ọ bụ atulū</b> Buy a goat or a sheep
<b>-mà</b>	v.	measure (a quantity, e.g. salt or beans with cup, etc.)
	<b>-màta</b>	buy (something measured)
<b>maàzị</b>	n.	mister (of <b>Ndizuọgù</b> origin)
<b>-ma-ji</b>	v.	fold over; double
	<b>mmaji</b>	folding; doubling
	<b>mmaji naàbò</b>	two-fold
<b>màkà</b>		see <b>mà 1.</b>
<b>màlámàlà</b>	n.	glittering quality
	<b>-gbu màlámàlà</b>	glitter
	<b>-nwu màlámàlà</b>	be dazzling
<b>mangòlò</b>	n.	mango ( <i>Mangifera indica</i> Linn.) (< H.)
<b>mbà 1.</b>	n.	nation; tribe; (another person's) town:
		<b>Ọje mbà enwē ilo</b> A traveller rarely has enemies:
		<b>ndị mbà ānyị</b> people of our nation:
		<b>Kà m je mbà</b> Let me go to another town
	<b>enyi mbà</b>	'Elephant people' (referring to the Igbo)
<b>mbà! 2.</b>	int.	no! (emphatic) (cf. <b>èè è</b> )
<b>mba 1.</b>	n.	scolding; bluster; bitter complaining
	<b>-ba mba</b>	scold; rebuke; "howl":
		<b>Ọ nà-àbalụ yā mba</b> She is scolding her:
		<b>Ada ẹtiwago itè, nne ānyị gà-àba m̄ba ogè ọ nàtālụ</b> Ada has broken a pot; mother will complain when she returns
<b>mba 2.</b>	n.	cat
	<b>nwa m̄ba</b>	cat (cf. <b>nwa ọnogbò</b> )
<b>mbà</b>	n.	extreme tiredness; exhaustion; faintness
	<b>-dà mbà</b>	be very tired and exhausted; be tired by a task to the extent that one can no longer go on with it; be worn out
<b>Proverb</b>		
		<b>Ugwu kà a gà-àlị</b> The hill, we shall climb
		<b>Mbà kà a gà-adà</b> Faintness, we shall feel
		(This short proverbial expression is used when facing a difficult task which cannot be avoided.)
<b>mbacha</b>	n.	peelings (of yam, etc.) (from <b>-ba-cha</b> peel)
<b>mbadamba</b>	n.	flatness

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<b>ṁbala</b>	n.	outside: <b>Pụa ṁbala</b> Go outside
	<b>ṁbala ēzi</b>	compound inside walls (contrast <b>ilo</b> )
<b>ṁbalā</b>	n.	A. spaciousness; roominess; wideness
	<b>-dị ṁbalā</b>	be spacious, wide: <b>Ebe à dị ṁbalā</b> This place is spacious
	<b>-sa ṁbalā</b>	be wide: <b>Afele à sà ṁbalā</b> This plate is wide
		B. compound; pack; open space in town
<b>ṁbàla</b>	n.	kind of edible frog with long hind legs
<b>ṁbàzù</b>	n.	tool for digging
<b>mbè</b>		see <b>mbèkwù</b>
<b>ṁbe 1.</b>	n.	pledge; security
<b>ṁbe 2.</b>	n.	Pygmy Mouse ( <i>Mus minutoides</i> )
<b>ṁbè 1.</b>	n.	small calabash for measuring salt
<b>ṁbè 2.</b>	n.	used in: <b>ṁbè n'ukwù</b> skirt; native skirt worn as underwear
<b>mbèbèlè</b>	n.	used in: <b>mbèbèlè anyā</b> eyelid
<b>mbèkwù, mbè</b>	n.	tortoise (male) <b>nkekele mbè</b> tortoise shell <b>okpulukpu mbè</b> tortoise shell
<b>ṁbèlède</b>	n.	suddenness; <b>Ọ bjàkwùtè ṁ nà ṁbèlède</b> He came to me suddenly: <b>ife ṁbèlède</b> chance; accident
<b>ṁbèṁbè</b>	n.	small black edible fruit of <b>ilighili</b>
<b>ṁbi</b>	n.	used in: <b>-ru ṁbi</b> lie in wait; set an ambush
<b>ṁbibì</b>	n.	borrowing (-bì 3. borrow) <b>-gba ṁbibì</b> borrow; go about borrowing: <b>Ogè nīne kà ọ nà-àgba ṁbibì egō</b> He always goes about borrowing money
<b>mbido</b>	n.	pressing; repressing (-bido press)
<b>mbìgbọ</b>	n.	scolding; storming; uproar
<b>ṁbịàṁbịa</b>	n.	stranger; squatter
<b>mbọ</b>	n.	nail (of toe or finger); claw <b>-dọ mbọ</b> tear with nails <b>-gà mbọ</b> scratch with nails <b>-gba mbọ</b> pare nails <b>-rọ mbọ</b> pinch, scratch with nails <b>-tù mbọ</b> pinch with fingernails
<b>mbọ 1.</b>	n.	revenge <b>-bọ mbọ</b> seek revenge with blood:

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		<b>Ànyị jèkò ìbò mbò</b> We are going to take revenge
<b>mbò 2.</b>	n.	effort; struggle; industry; enterprise
	<b>-gba mbò</b>	strive; attempt; try hard; persist; be enterprising, industrious
<b>mbòcha</b>	n.	curiosity; inquisitiveness ( <b>-bòcha</b> )
<b>mbòsị</b>		see <b>ubòsị</b>
<b>mbùmbu</b>	n.	bogeyman (a creature that will carry bad children away) (= <b>ntaàta</b> )
<b>mbụ</b>	n.	one (in counting only); (the) first:
		<b>Èkè bụ onye ñke m̄bụ</b> Eke is in the first place
	<b>ife m̄bụ</b>	the first thing
	<b>ogē m̄bụ</b>	at first; initially
	<b>ubòsị m̄bụ</b>	the first day:
		<b>Taà bụ ubòsị m̄bụ n'ọnwa</b> Today is the first day of the month
<b>mbùbò</b>	n.	peel (of fruit)
<b>-me</b>	v.	do; act; make; happen; cause
	<b>òmume</b>	doing; acting; making; happening;
		<b>Ọ gịnī mèlụ ya?</b> What has happened to him?
	<b>-me àgadī</b>	be old, decrepit
	<b>-me àgbọọ</b>	do as, be a young woman
	<b>-me àghalā</b>	be troublesome, rascally
	<b>-me àkàjè</b>	humiliate; disgrace
	<b>-me aka ñtutù</b>	be fond of pilfering, picking and stealing
	<b>-me alū</b>	commit abomination; break taboo; do something traditionally forbidden
	<b>-me ànwànsị</b>	conjure; perform magic
	<b>-me anya ulā</b>	be drowsy
	<b>-me arịma</b>	make a sign, signal
	<b>-me àsalà</b>	be polite
	<b>-mebe</b>	prepare; make (ready)
	<b>-mebi</b>	keep in disorder; spoil:
		<b>O mebi ife à nụnwà</b> He spoilt this very thing:
		<b>Ajọ ụkpa nà-emebi nnwatà</b> Bad influences spoil a child
	<b>mmebi</b>	mess; spoiling; ruin
	<b>-mebi iwu</b>	commit crime, offence; break law; sin
	<b>mmebi iwu</b>	crime
	<b>-mecha imi</b>	wipe the nose
	<b>-mechi</b>	shut, close (eye, mouth, window, door, book); close down:
		<b>O mèchì ụzọ</b> He shut the door:
		<b>Àyị èmechigo ọzụzụ afia āyị</b> We have wound up our business
	<b>-mechi ọnū</b>	hush; shut up
	<b>-mechite</b>	close door behind one:

		<b>O mèchitè ụzọ</b> He shut the door behind himself
	<b>-me èbelè</b>	take pity on; be sorry for; have mercy on:
		<b>Èbelè yâ mèlụ m</b> I am full of pity for him
	<b>-me èbùbè</b>	beautify; decorate:
		<b>O mèlụ akwà afụ èbùbè</b> He decorated the cloth
	<b>-mefiè</b>	do wrong; sin
	<b>mmefiè</b>	crime; transgression; wrongdoing
	<b>-mefù</b>	spend lavishly; waste
	<b>-megide, -mejide</b>	act against
	<b>-megbu</b>	oppress; ill-treat
	<b>mmegbu</b>	oppression
	<b>-meghalị</b>	move round; stir; shake
	<b>-meghe</b>	open (eye, window, door) (cf. <b>-sàghe</b> )
	<b>-meghèli anya</b>	confuse
	<b>-meghepụ, -mepụ</b>	undo; loose; unfasten; open
	<b>-megwalụ</b>	take revenge
	<b>-me ifelè</b>	put to shame
	<b>-me imē</b>	be in labour; travail
	<b>-me isi ikē</b>	be headstrong
	<b>-mejọ</b>	injure
	<b>mmejọ</b>	injury
	<b>-meju</b>	fill
	<b>-mekà àrụ</b>	trouble; bother
	<b>-mekàta, -mekata</b>	do for a long time
	<b>-mekọ</b>	act together; have intercourse with; fraternise with
	<b>mmekọ</b>	companionship; partnership; intercourse
	<b>-mekọta</b>	happen together:
		<b>Ife naàbọ afụ mèkòtálụ</b> The two events were simultaneous
	<b>-me kpakalakpakala</b>	be cranky and noisy (refers esp. to noise made by an old bicycle)
	<b>-me kpukpulukpu</b>	become stiff, firm
	<b>-mekwàsi</b>	repeat (action)
	<b>-mekwọlụ</b>	take revenge
	<b>-me kwùlikwùli</b>	behave like a harmless madman
	<b>-mekwulu</b>	return; do in return; take revenge
	<b>-meli</b>	overcome (person); win:
		<b>Ọọ mụ nwà mèlili n'ọsọ afụ</b> It was I that won the race
	<b>mmeli</b>	victory
	<b>abụ mmeli</b>	song of victory
	<b>-melụ</b>	defile; do a forbidden thing:
		<b>Fà mèlụlụ ụnọ ụkà</b> They desecrated the church
	<b>-melụ àrụ</b>	hurt; wound:
		<b>Emèlụ m àrụ</b> I hurt myself

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	<b>-me mgbagò</b>	be bent, crooked, curved
	<b>-me mgbagha</b>	dispute
	<b>-me mgbalì</b>	be slender, slim
	<b>-me mgbanwè</b>	be changed
	<b>-me mpàko</b>	be proud, pompous, arrogant, aloof
	<b>-meni</b>	stir up
	<b>-me n'ike</b>	do violently, forcibly
	<b>-me nkwa</b>	keep, fulfil a promise
	<b>-me nni</b>	be fertile (of land)
	<b>-me n'ogè</b>	be punctual; do something in good time
	<b>-me nsọ</b>	break a prohibition; do a forbidden thing
	<b>-me ntado</b>	be tight (e.g. as undersized shirt, etc.)
	<b>-me ntiwa</b>	be broken
	<b>-me nzofù</b>	hide away; become perpetually hidden
	<b>-menye ifelè n'iru</b>	make ashamed of oneself (lit. bring shame to one's face):
		<b>Ifelè mèlù onye àbàndịegwu afụ mgbè a kpùtálù ya n'ụnò ikpè</b> The robber was ashamed of himself when he was brought before the court
	<b>-menyụ</b>	extinguish
	<b>-me okènyè</b>	be aged, elderly, old
	<b>-me okolobịà</b>	do as, be a young man
	<b>-me ọgọ</b>	be kind to; do a kindness to
	<b>-me ọzọ</b>	repeat; do again
	<b>-mesi</b>	counteract pain of
	<b>-mesi ọnya</b>	dress a fresh wound
	<b>-mesi</b>	finish
	<b>-mesò</b>	deal with; treat; do to
	<b>-meta</b>	be exact; imitate correctly
	<b>-mete</b>	rouse
	<b>-mete n'ụla</b>	waken; rouse from sleep:
		<b>Jèe mèttee Ndụ nụụla</b> Go and rouse Ndụ from sleep
	<b>-metò</b>	spoil; defile
	<b>mmetò</b>	defilement; dishonour; disgrace
	<b>-metụ</b>	touch
	<b>-metụ aka</b>	touch lightly:
		<b>O mètù m aka</b> He touched me (with the hand)
	<b>-me ụnàlà</b>	make noise with mouth or horn (esp. to attract attention)
	<b>-mezi</b>	correct; repair:
		<b>Mèzie ife m̄ mebilù</b> Correct my mistakes!
	<b>akâ mèlù</b>	illicit gin (lit. made by hand)
	<b>Ànịemeka</b>	male name (lit. The land has done very well)
	<b>emē eme</b>	something that is not done
	<b>e mekàta</b>	after a while

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	<b>e mesia</b>	afterwards
	<b>omā koòmè = omā ka ò mè</b> however it may be	
	<b>-pụ imē</b>	be able to do
	<b>apụ imē</b>	inability to do; impossibility
<b>mèlīm̄pụ</b>	n.	of no consequence:
		<b>Onye à bù mèlīm̄pụ</b> This person is of no consequence
<b>m̄fe</b>	n.	lightness; ease
	<b>àrụ m̄fe</b>	good health; activity
	<b>-dị m̄fe</b>	be light:
		<b>Ọ dị m̄fe</b> It is light
	<b>-gba m̄fe</b>	be light:
		<b>Ọ gbà m̄fe</b> It is light
<b>mfù</b>	n.	loss (-fù lose)
<b>mfùkọ</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>mfùkọ akwà</b>	crease
<b>m̄gba</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>m̄gba akā, m̄gbà akā</b>	ring
<b>m̄gbā</b>	n.	wax; glue
<b>m̄gba</b>	n.	wrestling (-gba 1.E. wrestle)
	<b>m̄gba n'ògụ</b>	strife; conflict
	<b>di m̄gba</b>	A. wrestler
		B. convulsions (because the child suffering a convulsive attack behaves like a person who is wrestling, in this case with an unseen wrestler)
	<b>-gba m̄gba</b>	struggle; wrestle
	<b>ògba m̄gba</b>	wrestler
	<b>-yọ m̄gba</b>	challenge to a wrestling contest
<b>m̄gbà + 1.</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>m̄gbà arọ</b>	a year
<b>m̄gbà 2.</b>		see <b>m̄gba</b>
<b>m̄gbaàjàlà</b>	n.	whip
<b>m̄gbàchi</b>	n.	stopping of a gap; blocking; counteracting; thwarting; interposition
<b>m̄gbadà</b>	n.	level ground, as opposed to a hill
<b>m̄gbàdà</b>	n.	Maxwell's duiker
<b>m̄gbafìlì</b>	n.	small type of yam which cannot be replanted but only eaten (= <b>m̄kpulù</b> )
<b>m̄gbagò</b>	n.	state of being bent
<b>m̄gbaghàlụ</b>	n.	forgiveness
<b>m̄gbaka</b>	n.	sour, tart taste (as of unripe fruit)

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<b>mgbakà</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>mgbakā arụ</b>	uneasiness of body; irritation
	<b>arụ mgbakà</b>	fidgeting
<b>mgbàkalakòm</b>		see <b>m̀kpàkalakòm</b>
<b>m̀gbasịlị</b>	n.	used in:
<b>m̀gbasịlị akā</b>		finger-ring
<b>m̀gbè</b>	n.	time; period; when (cf. <b>ogè</b> )
	<b>m̀gbè afụ</b>	then; at that time
	<b>m̀gbè òcha</b>	always; at all times
	<b>m̀gbè nīne</b>	all times; every time
	<b>m̀gbe ọbunà</b>	any time; every time:
		<b>Ị nwè ike ịbịa ebe à m̀gbe ọbunà ị chọlụ</b> You can come here any time you wish
	<b>m̀gbè ochiè</b>	olden days
	<b>m̀gbè ọkọchi</b>	time of dry season
<b>m̀gbèdè, m̀gbèdè</b>	n.	late afternoon; early evening (from when sun is getting low till dusk)
	<b>m̀gbèdè anyàsị</b>	late in the evening; evening:
		<b>Ọ gà-àbịa ebe à na m̀gbèdè anyàsị</b> She will come here late in the evening
	<b>kwà m̀gbèdè</b>	every evening
<b>m̀gbelè</b>	n.	trading
	<b>-tụ m̀gbelè</b>	trade; retail
<b>m̀gbịlịm̀gba</b>	n.	bell
	<b>-kụ m̀gbịlịm̀gba</b>	ring bell
<b>m̀gbō</b>	n.	kind of shutter or door; plank used as kneading-board for clay
<b>m̀gbō</b>	n.	bullet
<b>m̀gbọlọdị</b>	n.	waterleaf ( <i>Talinum triangulare</i> )
<b>m̀gbu</b>	n.	painfulness; pain
	<b>arụ m̀gbu</b>	illness:
		<b>Ọ nwè arụ m̀gbu</b> He is ill
	<b>-gbu m̀gbu</b>	be painful, hurtful:
		<b>Ọ nà-ègbu m̄ m̀gbu</b> It is hurting me
	<b>ife m̀gbu</b>	painful, hurtful, thing
<b>m̀gbùlùgùdù</b>	n.	abyss; place at bottom of a cliff or steep hill
<b>m̀gbugbò</b>	n.	covering; bark; skin
	<b>m̀gbugbò akwa</b>	eggshell
	<b>m̀gbugbò arụ</b>	skin
<b>-mì</b>	v.	be deep; be depressed inwards
	<b>òmìmi</b>	depth; (fig.) importance:
		<b>Ọ dị òmìmi</b> It is deep
	<b>-mì èmì</b>	be deep, skilled, mysterious
	<b>-m̀kpọ</b>	burst out crying after suppressed sobbing

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	-mì òmìmì	dive
	-mì ọ̀nū	draw in the mouth; pout; be envious
-mì 1.	v.	dry (usually over fire)
	òmìmì	drying
	-mì azụ	dry fish
	-mìkpọ	dry (fish, corn, etc.)
-mì 2.	v.	slip; move smoothly
	òmìmì	slipping
	-mì àmì	be slippery:
		<b>Ọ nà-àmì àmì</b> It is slippery
	-mìbà	plunge; sink in; enter stealthily
	-mìghalì	loiter about; walk stealthily about
	-mì mmà	draw sword, matchet
	-mìnye	sheathe (knife, etc.)
-mì 1.	v.	suck
	òmìmì	sucking
	-mìkpọ akwa	sob
	-mìlì	suck
-mì + 2.	v.:	
	-mì mkpụlụ	bear fruit
mkpà 1.	n.	need; difficulty; necessity (from -kpà 2. be needful)
	-dì mkpà	be necessary, needful, essential, important:
		<b>Igwè dì ìn mkpà</b> I need a bicycle:
		<b>Ọ dì mkpà nà nne nà nnā ọ̀bunà gà-azụnite ụmụ fa n'uzọ ezi òmùme nà ịtụ egwū Chinèkè</b> It is important that all parents should bring up their children in the way of righteousness and the fear of God
	-gbò mkpà	be useful
	-nọ na mkpà	be in difficulty:
		<b>Anọ ìn na mkpà</b> I am in difficulty
	oke mkpà	great need
mkpà 2.	n.	used in:
	mkpà edè	room where cocoyams are stored
̀mkpà 1.	n.	scarcity; fewness (cf. ̀ukọ)
	-kpa ̀mkpà	be few, scarce
̀mkpà 2.	n.	used in:
	̀mkpà àkwụkwọ	(shed) leaf, leaves
̀mkpà 3.	n.	used in:
	-kpa ̀mkpà	seek diligently
̀mkpà 1.	n.	forceps; tongs
	̀mkpà akā	biceps
̀mkpà 2.	n.	holding; captivity; restriction; imprisonment (from -kpà 1. grip)

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	<b>kpà òkpà</b>	capture; kidnap
	<b>òkpà n'aka</b>	walking stick; staff (lit. what is held in hand)
	<b>òkpà òsikò</b>	cramp; pins-and-needles (= <b>titàngwèlè</b> )
<b>òkpà 3.</b>	n.	one stake full of yams tied in a barn
	<b>di òkpà</b>	strong young man, originally one who could cultivate many yams
<b>òkpaàkìlìka</b>	n.	small black millipede, usually seen on grass-thatched houses after rain
<b>òkpàkalakòm, ògbàkalakòm</b>	n.	centipede (smaller than <b>esu/alìlì</b> )
<b>òkpàkàrà</b>	n.	steel trap (= <b>onyà igwè</b> )
<b>òkpàla 1.</b>	n.	cane, e.g. midrib of <b>òkpàla egbò</b> , the boundary tree <i>Dracaena fragrans</i> (Linn.) Ker-Gawl.
<b>òkpàla 2.</b>	n.	(also <b>ute òkpàla</b> ) type of mat which can be used for building <b>ìgbùdù</b> or as shelter (= <b>ute Àdo</b> )
<b>mkpalì</b>	n.	insult; abuse
	<b>ife mkpalì</b>	scorn; mockery; disrespect
	<b>okwu mkpalì</b>	insulting word
<b>òkpi</b>	n.	he-goat
<b>òkpilìite</b>	n.	small wooden mortar used for grinding pepper
<b>mkpìlìkpi</b>	n.	fragment, small piece, stump (of something long, e.g. snake, yam, etc.)
	<b>nwa mkpìlìkpi</b>	very small; short
	<b>nwa mkpìlìkpi ogè</b>	moment: minute; very short time
<b>mkpìlisi</b>	n.	shortness; broken portion
	<b>mkpìlisi osisi</b>	stump of tree
<b>mkpì</b>	n.	section (as of seed or nut)
<b>òkpìsì</b>	n.	any object shaped like a ramrod with pointed tip; spike
	<b>òkpìsì akā</b>	finger
	<b>òkpìsì, (òkpala) egbè</b>	ramrod
	<b>òkpìsì igwè</b>	spoke (e.g. of bicycle)
	<b>òkpìsì òngù</b>	rib
	<b>òkpìsì (nnī)</b>	spike used for bringing boiled pieces of yam or meat out of the pot
	<b>òkpìsì ùkwū</b>	toe
<b>mkpogo, mkpogomkpo</b>	n.	steep place; cliff
<b>mkpomkpo</b>	n.	rubbish-heap; rubbish
<b>mkpò</b>	n.	small box; can
	<b>mkpò anwūlù</b>	snuff-box
	<b>mkpò tanjele</b>	special container for <b>òtanjele</b>
	<b>mkpò ūtabà</b>	snuff-box

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<b>̀̀kpọ</b>	n. 1.	walking-stick
<b>̀̀kpọ</b>	n. 2.	pole (= <b>utù̀</b> )
	<b>̀̀kpọ àchàlà</b>	bamboo pole
<b>mkpọchi</b>	n.	A. locking
		B. button (from <b>-kpọchi</b> lock)
	<b>mkpọchi n'iru</b>	anything fastened on forehead or in front of (something)
<b>mkpọdù</b>	n.	kind of shrub
<b>̀̀kpọlọ</b>	n.	A. rod; bar
		B. confinement; imprisonment
	<b>-tụ mkpọlọ</b>	imprison:
		<b>A tũgo ọyị m ̀̀kpọlọ</b> My friend has been jailed:
	<b>ụnọ ̀̀kpọlọ</b>	prison
<b>̀̀kpọlọgwùgwù, ̀̀kpọlọgwù</b>	n.	root
	<b>-gba(do) ̀̀kpọlọgwù</b>	take root
	<b>-gbamì ̀̀kpọlọgwù</b>	send roots deep
	<b>-gbanye ̀̀kpọlọgwù</b>	be rooted in; be connected with a place by birth
	<b>-pu ̀̀kpọlọgwùgwù</b>	take root
<b>mkpọmkpọ</b>	n.	A. broken-down object; ruinous, ruined, waste (wall, house):
		<b>̀̀kaà bù mkpọmkpọ ụnọ</b> This is a dilapidated house:
		<b>Oke ̀̀màdù adịrọ èbi na mkpọmkpọ ụnọ</b> A great man never lives in a dilapidated house
		B. poor, despised, hopeless (of person)
	<b>mkpọmkpọ ̀̀màdù</b>	a poor, despised, hopeless man:
		<b>Àdịrọ ̀̀ àchọ kà mụ nà mkpọmkpọ ̀̀màdù bili n'òfu ụnọ</b> I never want to live in the same house as a poor despised man
<b>̀̀kpọniiru</b>	n.	anything fastened on forehead or in front of (something)
<b>mkpu 1.</b>	n.	loud cry; shout; call for help
	<b>-rị mkpu</b>	cry out in horror
	<b>-ti mkpu</b>	shout, call for help; raise the alarm
		<b>Ònye nà-èti mkpū?</b> Who is shouting (for help)?
<b>mkpu 2.</b>	n.	A. ant-hill
		B. termite
	<b>obì mkpū</b>	queen termite
<b>̀̀kpū</b>	n.	ceremonies performed for girls reaching puberty
<b>̀̀kpukè</b>	n.	woman's house, contrasted with the òbi of a man (= <b>ùsokwū</b> )
<b>mkpukpu</b>	n.	hunch (on back); lump
	<b>-kwà mkpukpu</b>	be hunchbacked
<b>mkpūlu</b>	n.	mound of earth

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	<b>-ma mkpūlu</b>	make a bed of earth, mound
	<b>-tụ mkpūlu</b>	make raised beds for planting
<b>ṁkpumè</b>	n.	stone; rock
<b>mkpụ</b>	n.	small group (contrast <b>ikpo</b> ):
		<b>Fâ kwù na mkpụ na mkpụ</b> They are standing about in little groups
	<b>mkpụ ọfīa</b>	small patch of bush left in middle of cleared area
<b>ṁkpụ</b>	n.	carpenter's plane ( <b>-kpụ</b> 2. scrape)
	<b>ṁkpụkpọ</b>	nail; peg (from <b>-kpọ</b> 3. nail)
<b>ṁkpụkpọ</b>	n.	a ritual or dramatic chant or cry, esp. in the contexts below
	<b>-ti ṁkpụkpọ</b>	A. praise someone and remind him of what his forefathers did, sometimes to encourage him to undertake new enterprises; chant praise-poetry
		B. in sorrow, praise the dead in mourning, usually by someone close to the deceased
		C. raise the alarm, as death (cf. <b>-ti mkpu</b> )
<b>mkpụlụ</b>	n.	A. seed; fruit
	<b>mkpụlụ akū</b>	palm kernel
	<b>mkpụlụ jī</b>	seed-yam
	<b>mkpụlụ osè</b>	seed of pepper
	<b>mkpụlụ osisi</b>	fruit
	<b>-gha mkpụlụ</b>	sow seeds (broadcast)
	<b>-mì mkpụlụ</b>	bear fruit
	<b>ṅga mkpụlụ ọkà</b>	life imprisonment (lit. imprisonment of grains of maize; from idea that each year was represented by a single grain of maize)
		B. (fig.) object of fruit or seed-like shape, e.g. pill, tablet
	<b>mkpụlụ amū</b>	a smile
	<b>mkpụlụ amụ</b>	testicle
	<b>mkpụlụ anyā</b>	eyeball
	<b>mkpụlụ egō</b>	cowrie; coin; shilling
	<b>mkpụlụ mmīli</b>	hail; drops of rain
	<b>mkpụlụ obì</b>	heart; soul
	<b>anya mkpụlụ egō</b>	eye with pupil whitened by disease
		C. (fig.) fruit; seed; offspring; descendant:
		<b>Nwa ṅkaà dī kà mkpụlụ Èzènwīlè</b> This child looks like a descendant of Ezenwiile
		D. (fig.) fruit, result (of deed):
		<b>Ibè nọ n'ime oke afufu, ọ bụ mkpụlụ njọ yā kà ọ nà-àghọlụ</b> Ibe is in great trouble; he is reaping the fruit of his sin
		E. (fig.) individual
	<b>mkpụlụ ụbòsì</b>	a day
		F. (fig.) small number (out of large total number); handful:
		<b>Ọ bụ gīnī kpàtàlù o jì wèè bụlụ sọsọ mkpụlụ mmādù ìtọ</b>

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		<b>bịàlù ụkà n'ùtùtù à?</b> Why is it that only three persons attended the service this morning?
	<b>mkpụlụ ogè</b>	few moments
	<b>òfu mkpụlụ</b>	only one
<b>mkpụlụ</b>	n.	kind of bean - small and round. Unlike other beans, the plant is a shrub and not a creeping plant
<b>̀mkpụlụ</b>	n.	something roundish and smooth, e.g. shot-putt
	<b>̀mkpụlụ jī</b>	small yam, soft and roundish, usually eaten (= <b>mgbafile</b> )
<b>mkpụmkpụ 1.</b>	n.	shortness
	<b>mkpụmkpụ mmadụ</b>	short person
<b>mkpụmkpụ 2.</b>	n.	a bare dry place
<b>̀mkpụna</b>	n.	hernia
<b>mmā</b>	n.	goodness; beauty; prosperity
	<b>mma ārụ</b>	physical beauty
	<b>mmā mma</b>	A. well B. go well! safe journey! (greeting to a person returning home)
	<b>àda mmā</b>	A. fine daughter (used to praise a small girl) B. female name
	<b>-chọ mmā</b>	decorate; ornament
	<b>-dị mmā</b>	be good, beautiful, well, satisfactory, friendly:
		<b>Ọ dị mmā</b> It is good
		<b>Mụ nà yà dị mmā</b> He and I are friendly
	<b>-ka mmā</b>	be better than
	<b>-ma mmā</b>	be beautiful
<b>mmà</b>	n.	knife; sword; matchet
	<b>mmà awụsa</b>	Hausa dagger
	<b>mmà ekwū</b>	small kitchen knife
	<b>mmà iru naàbò</b>	A. two-edged knife B. unreliable person
	<b>mmā ògè</b>	matchet; cutlass
	<b>mmà ọdụ</b>	saw
	<b>iru mmà</b>	edge (of a knife)
	<b>-kpụ mmà</b>	manufacture cutlass
	<b>-ma mmà</b>	pierce or strike with a sword or hatchet; stab
	<b>-mị mmà</b>	draw the sword or matchet
	<b>ọbọ mmà</b>	sheath of knife
	<b>ọny mmà</b>	edge of a sword
	<b>-so mmà</b>	sharpen knife, matchet
	<b>-sụ mmà</b>	stab
<b>̀mmà</b>	n.	a measure (by container, of any size) (from <b>-mà</b> measure)
<b>̀mmadụ, mmadụ,</b>	n.	person; human being

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<b>madù</b>		
	<b>mmadù ìtọ</b>	three persons:
		<b>Achọ m̄ mmadù ìtọ</b> I need three persons
	<b>mmadù n̄kítì</b>	A. ordinary person; man in the street
		B. a useless person
	<b>mmadù ọbunà</b>	everybody; any, every person
	<b>-gba mmadù</b>	buy, pawn person
	<b>ìgwe m̄madù</b>	a large crowd
	<b>mkpọmkpọ mmadù</b>	a poor, despised, hopeless man
	<b>mkpụlụ m̄madù</b>	few people
	<b>mkpụmkpụ m̄madù</b>	a short person
	<b>ngìlìga m̄madù</b>	stupid, hopeless person; ruffian
	<b>nkìlìka m̄madù</b>	rough, rascally person
	<b>nwa m̄madù</b>	freeborn person; well-behaved person
	<b>ògbugbu m̄madù</b>	manslaughter; murder
	<b>ògbu m̄madù</b>	A. "man-killer"; a much-coveted honour in the olden days conferred on anyone who possessed a human head
		B. murderer
	<b>oke m̄madù</b>	a man of great reputation
	<b>okpotokpo m̄madù</b>	huge person; person of big build
	<b>òlì m̄madù</b>	cannibal
	<b>ọra m̄madù</b>	the public; the people
	<b>ụwa m̄madù</b>	the world of men
	<b>-wò àchụ mādù</b>	become man
<b>mmakwu</b>	n.	loop
<b>m̄manụ, mmanụ, manụ</b>	n.	oil, esp. palm oil
	<b>mmanụ anwū</b>	honey
	<b>mmanụ ọpàpa</b>	groundnut oil
	<b>ìbà mmānụ</b>	jaundice accompanied by pronounced coloration of the eyeballs, fingernails and sometimes skin
	<b>-kpa mmanụ</b>	buy oil
	<b>-kpe mmanụ</b>	smear with oil
	<b>onye mmānụ</b>	oil-seller
	<b>ponì mmānụ</b>	cask, puncheon of palm oil
	<b>-te mmanụ</b>	anoint with oil; paint, coat, smear with oil
<b>m̄manwụ, mmanwụ, manwụ</b>	n.	masquerade
	<b>ñne m̄manwụ</b>	(at Nri) the highest women's title, which elderly married women of exemplary character are allowed to take and in which the secret of the ritual mask is revealed (Onwuejeogwu

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		1974:177)
<b>mm̄anya, m̄anya, manya</b>	n.	wine, esp. palmwine; any type of alcohol
	<b>(m̄anya) -gbu</b>	be intoxicated by alcohol
	<b>mm̄anya n̄a-abà n'anya</b>	(lit. wine that enters the eyes - mostly used in Bible)
	<b>mm̄anya nkwū</b>	wine from oilpalm
	<b>mm̄anya obubu</b>	intoxicant
	<b>mm̄anya ọ̀g̀ọ̀l̀ọ̀</b>	wine from raphia palm ( <b>ngwò</b> )
	<b>(m̄anya) -tụ</b>	be drunk
	<b>àni mm̄anya</b>	dregs of wine
	<b>-gbà m̄anya</b>	make drunk
	<b>mm̄anya oyibo</b>	gin; imported wine or spirits
	<b>ikè mm̄anya</b>	dregs
	<b>-kụ m̄anya</b>	mix wine
	<b>-la oke mm̄anya</b>	drink to excess; get drunk
	<b>-nuta m̄anya</b>	buy native wine (e.g. palm wine)
	<b>onye mm̄anya</b>	wine (usually palmwine) seller
	<b>ọ̀k̀ìk̀à mm̄anya</b>	ceremonial drinking; feast
	<b>ọ̀l̀aka mm̄anya</b>	drunkard
<b>mmeē</b>	n.	blood (cf. <b>ọ̀b̀al̀à</b> )
	<b>mmeē m̄mee</b>	red, reddish:
		<b>Ọ̀ ḡinī kpatalụ anya ḡi jì wèlụ àcha mmeē m̄mee</b> Why are your eyes red?
		<b>Kpòlụ m̄ nwatà nwokè yi àfè mmeē m̄mee</b> Call me the boy in the red shirt
	<b>-gba mmeē</b>	bleed; shed blood
	<b>ọ̀nà mmēe</b>	the variety of <i>Dioscorea dumentorum</i> which is white
<b>mm̄ilī, mm̄ilī, m̄ilī</b>	n.	water; rain
	<b>mm̄ilī alā</b>	breast-milk
	<b>mm̄ilī ala efi</b>	cow's milk
	<b>(mm̄ilī) -gba</b>	flow (of water)
	<b>(mm̄ilī) -gbafusị</b>	flow to waste (of water)
	<b>(mm̄ilī) -kwò</b>	A. undergo a rush of people anxious to fetch water (of a stream) B. rush, flow rapidly (of waterway, stream)
	<b>(mm̄ilī) -ma</b>	A. (lit.) be beaten by rain: <b>M̄m̄ilī ḡà-àma ḡi ọ̀ bulụ nà ì n̄aba k̄it̄àà</b> Rain will beat you if you leave now, i.e. You will be drenched if you leave now B. (fig.) be in grave trouble; suffer grave loss
		<b>Chinèkè m! M̄m̄ilī àmaa m̄. Onye ēnyemaka ọ̀ bụ s̄ọ̀s̄ọ̀ ya k̄à m̄ nwèlụ n'ụwà ànwụa!</b> My God! I am done for. The only helper I have in this world is dead!

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	<b>mmili m̄mili</b>	wet; damp; watery
	<b>-dị mmili m̄mili</b>	be wet, damp, watery:
		<b>Kèdu ife kpatalu nà unō à dị mmili m̄mili?</b> Why is this house so wet?
	<b>mmili òdà arò</b>	the first rain in the year
	<b>m̄mili òlùlù</b>	gathering of clouds before rain
	<b>mmili osisi</b>	sap
	<b>m̄mili òzùzò</b>	rain
	<b>mmili òṅṅṅṅ</b>	drinking water
	<b>mmili òwụwa</b>	coming out of underground water, flooding the land of that area. An example is what sometimes occurs in buildings in swampy areas, where water sometimes appears and floods the floors
	<b>àfè mmili</b>	rain-coat
	<b>agụy mmili</b>	thirst
	<b>akụ mmili igwē</b>	hail
	<b>àkpà nwaammili</b>	bladder
	<b>anya mmili</b>	tears
	<b>àrụ mmili</b>	stoutness; dropsy; fresh, plump body
	<b>-bụ ọnụ mmili</b>	spit
	<b>-chedo mmili</b>	hold water
	<b>-chu mmili</b>	go to water
	<b>-dèsị mmili</b>	drip
	<b>-fe mmili</b>	A. drive away rain B. sprinkle water
	<b>-gba anya mmili</b>	shed tears
	<b>-gbalụ mmili</b>	defile, pollute water
	<b>-gba mmili</b>	pour water on (fainting or shocked persons as treatment)
	<b>-gbà mmili</b>	force to drink water (as primitive way of feeding baby, or by pushing victim under water)
	<b>-gba mmili alā</b>	contain breast milk; have flow of milk from the breast
	<b>-gwù mmili</b>	swim
	<b>ikpele mmili</b>	bank of river
	<b>isi mmili</b>	source of a stream, river
	<b>-ku mmili</b>	scoop water out of a vessel
	<b>-kanye mmili</b>	bring water to
	<b>-kute mmili</b>	fetch water in a vessel
	<b>-kpọchi mmili</b>	turn off (i.e. lock, shut) tap
	<b>-kwọ mmili</b>	bale, dip up water with the hands
	<b>-kwọsa mmili</b>	A. throw water over (as in taking a shower) B. wipe off water from floor, table, windscreen, or any wide surface (larger quantity than <b>-ficha</b> ; also <b>-kwọcha</b> )
	<b>m̄kpụlụ mmili</b>	hail; drops of rain

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	<b>ògbu mmīli</b>	deep water; the sea
	<b>òdọ mmīli</b>	pond
	<b>ọnụ mmīli</b>	spittle; saliva
	<b>-ra mmīli</b>	make, produce rain
	<b>ọra mmīli</b>	rain-maker
	<b>-ri mmīli</b>	leak
	<b>-ru nwa mmīli</b>	urinate
	<b>-sala mmīli</b>	lap water (as dog)
	<b>-ta obì mmīli</b>	be callous, wicked, determined
	<b>ùfèsị mmīli</b>	across the stream, river, etc.; other side of the river, stream, etc.
	<b>n'ùfèsị mmīli</b>	on the other side of the river
	<b>ụgbọ mmīli</b>	ship; boat; canoe
	<b>-zè(ụ) mmīli</b>	shelter from rain
<b>mmịkolo</b>	n.	ferret
<b>mmịmị</b>	n.	small peppery fruit used as alternative to kola; the tree itself
<b>mmụmụ</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>mmụmụ ọnwa</b>	A. star
		B. firefly
<b>mmụọ, mmụọ, mmọọ, mmọọ, mụọ, mọọ</b>	n.	A. spirit of the dead; ghost. The spirits of the dead are divided into good and evil:
		<b>Ajọ mmadụ bụ ajọ mmụọ</b> A wicked man makes a wicked spirit. The good ones are:
		<b>a) ndị ichiè</b> good and successful men who leave children behind, subdivided into <b>ichiè ukwu</b> , the great ancestors, who were <b>ọzọ</b> titled men who founded the various hierarchies of the extant lineages, and <b>ichiè ntà</b> , the small ancestors, dead untitled men with extra extant lineages:
		<b>b) ụmụ ada</b> the spirits of the dead married daughters of the lineage. All good ancestors reincarnate in their lineage. The evil ones are:
		<b>a) àkàlògòlì</b> people who grew old without achieving anything and die without having children; they cannot reincarnate in their lineage, roam wild in the spirit world and from time to time gain entry to the world of men to cause confusion:
		<b>b) ekweñsu</b> the spirits of people who died <b>ọnwụ ọjọọ</b> , i.e. accidental or premature deaths or suicide; such spirits cannot be reincarnated or reach the spirit land, but come back to earth to cause other bad deaths:
		<b>c) ọgbañje</b> the spirits of children who die while young and keep revisiting their mother's womb to repeatedly be reborn and die (Onwuejeogwu 1974:89-99):

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		<b>Ìmmụọ lie m̄</b> Let the ancestors consume me (if I do such a bad thing)
	<b>ìmmụọ inyī</b>	bad, unclean spirit
	<b>ìmmụọ ogonogo</b>	'tall ghost', the most elderly and venerated form of the incarnate dead (= <b>egwugwu</b> )
	<b>afufu m̄mmụọ</b>	A. punishment in underworld B. very severe punishment or trouble
	<b>ajọ mmụọ</b>	bad dead spirit
	<b>àñì m̄mmụọ</b>	lands of the dead; (Christian usage) hell
	<b>ego mmụọ</b>	money ritually offered to the dead
	<b>ezē m̄mmụọ</b>	king of underworld
	<b>-kpọ mmụọ</b>	take <b>mọọ</b> when assuming duties of <b>ọkpala</b>
	<b>-lọ mmụọ</b>	offer food to the ancestors; feast the dead
	<b>-na mmụọ</b>	die (euphemistic) (lit. return to the land of the spirits)
	<b>ndi m̄mmụọ</b>	the dead; the ancestors
	<b>ọkụ m̄mmụọ</b>	A. (Christian usage) hell fire B. matches
	<b>ụwà ndi m̄mmụọ</b>	the world of spirits B. masquerade (= <b>ìmmụọ</b> )
	<b>ìmmụọ ebì ogwū</b>	a masquerade with porcupine quills on the body
	<b>ìmmụọ ijelè</b>	a graceful, elaborate masquerade
	<b>ìmmụọ ìkpo</b>	a masquerade covered with <b>ìkpo</b> -bells
	<b>àfe m̄mmụọ</b>	mask of masquerader; masquerader's cloth
	<b>àwòlọ m̄mmụọ</b>	masquerade's mask
	<b>-kù mmụọ</b>	invite masquerader to a place (e.g. funeral)
	<b>-ma mmụọ</b>	A. be initiated into the masqueraders' cult (and learn its secrets) B. (loosely) be initiated into secret cult C. (loosely) be let into deep secret
	<b>òdogwu mmụọ</b>	any type of masquerade with horned head (For other types of masquerade, see <b>àkàtààkà</b> , <b>àtụmà</b> , <b>ìgbàdikē</b> , <b>ụlàngà</b> ) C. Follows name of object (usu. plant) to denote a poisonous, non-edible, degenerate, or abnormal variety, as opposed to the non-poisonous, edible, normal kind
	<b>edē m̄mmụọ</b>	inedible plant similar to cocoyam
	<b>elo m̄mmụọ</b>	kind of poisonous mushroom
	<b>ùtabā m̄mmụọ</b>	kind of non-edible shrub resembling tobacco plant in appearance and smell
<b>ìmmụọ 2.</b>	n.	the first title, taken before <b>ọzọ</b>
	<b>-chi mmụọ</b>	take the <b>ìmmụọ</b> title
<b>motò</b>	n.	motor vehicle (E. motor)
	<b>(motò) -kwọpịà</b>	be crushed (by motor vehicle)
<b>mpàlà</b>	n.	measure of length; stride

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<b>mp̄anaaka</b>	n.	small native hand-lamp
<b>mp̄e</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>nwa mp̄e</b>	very short, little, smallish (of human beings in particular, and animals)
	<b>-pe mp̄e</b>	be small, little
<b>mpempe</b>	n.	edge, hem (of cloth); pieces (of paper, cloth, etc.)
<b>mp̄i</b>	n.	horn
	<b>-sọ mp̄i</b>	butt with the horns; compete
<b>mp̄io</b>	n.	hole(s) through the compound wall used as passage for livestock, especially young ones, to and from the outside; or to let surface water escape from compound or house
<b>mp̄iā</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>imi mp̄iā</b>	nose partly or wholly destroyed by disease; depressed nostril
<b>mp̄òmà</b>	n.	matchet (cf. mmà)
<b>mp̄ū, mp̄u</b>	n.	hold (in a bag, etc.); outlet (-pu 2. be perforated, have hole(s) (cf. <b>oghēle</b> )
<b>mp̄u</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>-kwu mp̄u</b>	talk at random
<b>mp̄ùm</b>	n.	highway robbery
	<b>ndị mp̄ùm</b>	armed robbers
<b>-mù</b>	v.:	
	<b>-mù mbọ</b>	use nails on
	<b>-kwòmù</b>	grind into small pieces
	<b>-tamù</b>	bite into small pieces
<b>mụ 1.</b>	pron.	I; me (independent, 1st pers. sg.)
	<b>mụ nà gị</b>	you and I
	<b>mụ nà isi m̄</b>	I myself (emphatic)
	<b>mụ nwà</b>	I myself, me (emphatic)
<b>-mụ 2.</b>		give birth to; beget
	<b>òmụmụ</b>	birth
	<b>-mụkwo</b>	give birth prematurely
	<b>-mụpùta</b>	bring forth; give birth to
	<b>ndị mụlụ</b>	parents
	<b>òmụgwò</b>	birth feast; period from immediately after a woman's safe delivery to about 3 months later, during which she is confined to home and does not go to market
	<b>òmùlù nwa</b>	interest (on capital)
<b>-mụ + 3.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-mụ amụ</b>	laugh at
<b>-mụ 4.</b>	v.	sharpen
	<b>òmụmụ</b>	sharpening
	<b>-mụ mmà</b>	sharpen a sword, knife, matchet
<b>-mụ 1.</b>	v.	learn; study

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	<b>ọmụmụ</b>	learning
	<b>-mụ akwụkwọ</b>	study (lit. study book):
		<b>Anà m̄ èje Òbòdò Oyibo ịmụ etu esi ebì akwụkwọ</b> I am going to the United Kingdom to study printing
	<b>-mụta</b>	learn
	<b>onye mmụta</b>	scholar; pupil
<b>-mụ 2.</b>	v.	shine
	<b>ọmụmụ</b>	shining; brightness
	<b>-mụ àmụmà</b>	lighten (of lightning)
	<b>-mụlụ ọkụ</b>	light from (fire, etc.)
	<b>-mụnye</b>	light (a lamp)
	<b>-mụ ọkụ</b>	kindle light
	<b>-mụsị</b>	glitter; shine
<b>-mụ-mù, -mu-mù, -mụ-mù</b>	v.	hum; murmur:
		<b>Amāro m ịfe nā-amụmụ n'ime ụnọ</b> I don't know what is humming in the room
<b>m̄yọ</b>	n.	sieve (-yọ sieve)
<b>N.</b>		
<b>n'</b>		see <b>nà 1.</b>
<b>-na 1.</b>	v.	A. go home; go away (finally)
	<b>ọnịna</b>	going home; leaving
	<b>-na àzụ</b>	lag; dawdle:
		<b>Ọlụ m̄ nà-àna āzụ</b> My work is lagging
	<b>-naba</b>	go home
	<b>nàba!</b>	go home!
	<b>-nabà</b>	go to bed
	<b>-na be dī</b>	A. (of woman just married) marry; go to husband's house:
		<b>Ọ gà-àna be dī n'ọnwá ọzọ</b> She will be married next month
		B. go, return to husband or husband's house
	<b>-nachìgha</b>	return home
	<b>-nafè</b>	go abroad
	<b>-nafù</b>	go and not come back
	<b>nàa gboo</b>	farewell (to those expected to return)
	<b>-nakọ ànakọ</b>	go homewards
	<b>-nakpu</b>	go in
	<b>-nakwulu</b>	go home to (someone)
	<b>-namì</b>	go to an uncertain destination
	<b>-na mmụọ or -na ànị m̄mụọ</b>	die (euphemistic) (lit. return to the land of the spirits)

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	<b>-nanarị</b>	escape from; go away from
	<b>-nata</b>	return (home):
		<b>Kèdu ụbòsị ị gà-ànata?</b> What day will you return?
	<b>-na n'iyì</b>	become useless, spoilt; be ruined:
		<b>Ife o mè nà n'iyì</b> What he has done is useless
		B. go away, heal (of sore, cut, etc.)
	<b>ọnịna</b>	healing:
		<b>Ọnya m̄ ànago</b> My cut has healed
<b>-na 2.</b>	v.	receive; take; take by force:
		<b>Òne kà ọ nà-àna n'ọnwa?</b> How much does he earn a month?
	<b>ọnịna</b>	taking; receiving
	<b>-na akwụkwọ isī</b>	pay tax (lit. take tax-receipt)
	<b>-nachigha</b>	receive back; recover
	<b>-nado</b>	contain; retain; accommodate
	<b>-nalụ</b>	receive; take
	<b>-napụga</b>	save; redeem
		<b>Onye Nnapụga</b> Redeemer (cf. <b>Onye Nzoputa</b> )
	<b>-naputa</b>	snatch out; snatch away; deliver
	<b>-naputa okwu</b>	force someone to speak out
	<b>-nata</b>	receive
	<b>-nata letà</b>	receive letter
	<b>-na ụgwọ</b>	receive salary, wages, etc.
	<b>-na ụtụ</b>	exact tax
<b>-na 3.</b>	aux.v.	marks the progressive and habitual verb forms:
		<b>Chikē nà-àbịa</b> Chike is coming (progressive)/(usually) come (habitual):
		<b>Chikē gà na-àbịa</b> Chike will be coming (future habitual):
		<b>Chikē gà na-ègogo jī</b> Chike will/must have been (habitually) buying yams:
		<b>Na-èbi ọfuma</b> Goodbye (lit. keep on living well):
<b>-na 4.</b>	infl. suff.	(-naà when in final position after non-low tone) negative commands:
		<b>Ejēna ozi à</b> Don't go on this errand:
		<b>Ejēnaà</b> Do not go
<b>nà 1.</b>	prep.	(before a vowel written as n'; tone is basically low, but assimilates to a following high tone vowel) at; in; to; from:
		<b>Anọ m̄ nà m̄balā</b> I am outside:
		<b>Ebì m̄ nà Kanò</b> I live in Kano:
		<b>Àdā nọ n'ime ụnọ</b> Ada is inside the house
	<b>n'aka ebē</b>	as a pledge, surety:
		<b>Jide akwụkwọ à n'aka ebē</b> Take this book as a pledge
	<b>n'ànị</b>	on the ground
	<b>nà n̄kịtị</b>	in vain; for nothing:

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		<b>Ife o mè bù nà òkìtì</b> What he has done is in vain
	<b>nà òtụmāđì</b>	suddenly; unexpectedly
	<b>n'azu</b>	behind; in the absence of
	<b>n'ebe à</b>	here; at this place
	<b>n'enū</b>	above; upon; on top of
	<b>n'ètītì</b>	amidst; in the middle of
	<b>n'ezì okwū</b>	(shortened to <b>n'ezī</b> ): in truth; really; in reality; indeed; truly
	<b>n'ùsòlò n'ùsòlò</b>	in order; one after the other
	<b>n'ụnọ</b>	at home; in the house; within (the house)
	<b>n'ụsọ</b>	beside; by the side of
	<b>n'ụzọ ụtụtụ</b>	in the early morning
	<b>-sì nà</b>	come from
<b>nà 2.</b>	conj.	that:
		<b>Ọ sị nà fà bù èjìma</b> She said that they are twins
<b>nà 3.</b>	conj.	and:
		<b>Mụ nà gị</b> You and I
<b>naàbọ</b>	num.	two (qualifying form, cf. <b>ìbụọ</b> )
<b>naanọ, naanọ</b>	num.	four (qualifying form, cf. <b>ìnọ</b> )
<b>naasāà</b>	num.	seven (qualifying form, cf. <b>ìsaà</b> )
<b>naasātọ</b>	num.	eight (qualifying form, cf. <b>ìsatọ</b> )
<b>naātọ</b>	num.	three (qualifying form, cf. <b>ìtọ</b> )
<b>-na-ghà, -na-rà</b>	v.	prevent; hinder; restrain
	<b>-naghà ntị</b>	refuse to listen; act wilfully:
		<b>Ọ naghà ntị wèe me ife à</b> He did this thing wilfully
	<b>-naghà okwu</b>	interrupt
<b>-na-lụ</b>	v.	win; be correct; (of statement) agree with statement or information previously made:
		<b>Ọ nàlụ gị</b> You are correct
<b>nànwuledè, ụnànwuledè, nànwụlụ, ụnànwụlụ</b>	n.	wild cat; genet
<b>-na-rị 1.</b>	ext. suff. 1	more than; surpassing
	<b>-gbanarị</b>	surpass in running
	<b>-sonarị</b>	surpass in growth:
		<b>Àda gà-èsonarị nwa nnē ya nwokē ogō</b> Ada will grow taller than her brother
<b>-na-rị 2.</b>	ext. suff. 1	away from
	<b>-fenarị</b>	fly away from:
		<b>Egbe afụ èfenarigo mī</b> The hawk has flown away from me (from my grip, or from where I kept it confined)
	<b>-gbanarị</b>	run away from (something); abscond from (something, someone):

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		<b>Nkịtā m zùtālù ñnyàafụ àgbanarịgo m̄</b> The dog I bought yesterday has run away (from me)
	<b>-nanarị</b>	go away from
<b>naịrà</b>	n.	naira
<b>nchà 1.</b>	n.	soap
	<b>nchà ngụ</b>	local soap
	<b>-gbu nchà</b>	soap oneself
<b>nchà 2.</b>	n.	curdled oil preparation for eating certain foods like yam, plantain, shredded cassava, etc. It is prepared by crushing some quantity of potash stone, àkanwụ, or pouring some liquid ngụ into oil, and stirring it till the oil thickens and curdles. Some condiments are added and the preparation is used as stew
<b>ñcha 1.</b>	quant.	all; altogether; entirely
	<b>fa ñcha</b>	all of them (cf. <b>fa nīne</b> )
	<b>mà ñcha</b>	not at all; none (used with negative)
	<b>mgbè ñcha</b>	always; at all times
	<b>ñcha ñcha</b>	not at all:
		<b>Àgarọ m ipụ n'ụnọ ñcha ñcha</b> I shall not leave the house at all
	<b>ogè ñcha</b>	always; at all times
	<b>ụnụ ñcha</b>	all of you; you all
<b>ñcha 2.</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>ñcha ọcha</b>	fish ( <i>Tilapia zillii</i> (cf. <b>ikpoòkpò</b> ))
<b>nchāla</b>	n.	rust
	<b>-gba nchāla</b>	rust; corrode
	<b>-ta nchāla</b>	be rusty
<b>ñche</b>	n.	keeping; saving; watching over; vigil ( <b>-che</b> 1. watch)
	<b>-che ñche</b>	keep watch, vigil:
		<b>Ọ nọ nà ñche</b> He is on guard
	<b>ñche ānwụ</b>	sunshade; umbrella
	<b>ndi ñche</b>	the guards
	<b>ndi ñche òbòdò</b>	A. the town or village guards
		B. the police
	<b>onye ñche</b>	watchman
		<b>Ọrànàñche</b> male name (lit. All at watch)
	<b>ụkā ñche</b>	watchnight service (e.g. that held on eve of Christmas, New Year, etc.)
<b>nchebe</b>	n.	preservation; keeping (from <b>-chebe</b> preserve, keep)
<b>ñchì</b>	n.	cane rat, cutting grass; "grasscutter" ( <i>Thryonomys swinderianus</i> )
<b>ñchìchè</b>	n.	venereal disease which eats off the nose (stage of syphilis)
<b>ñchịcha</b>	n.	disease causing skin to turn yellow; blasting or withering of

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		vegetation
<b>̀̀ch̀̀kẁ̀ǹ̀kẁ̀ǹ̀</b>	n.	dried latex from rubber tree or <b>̀̀dalà</b> (so called from sound when chewed)
<b>̀̀ch̀̀l̀̀k̀̀t̀̀t̀̀</b>	n.	board game with twelve holes, sometimes dug in the earth, played by two persons with nuts, seeds or small stones
<b>̀̀ch̀̀</b>	n.	hat (cf. <b>̀̀kp̀̀</b> )
<b>̀̀dal̀̀gẁ̀gẁ̀</b>	n.	valley
<b>̀̀dama ndami</b>	n.	trial; temptation (from <b>-dama</b> fall up and down, here and there)
<b>̀̀damanya</b>	n.	laziness
	<b>-da ̀̀damanya</b>	be lazy; malingering; loaf about
<b>̀̀dasi</b>	n.	tumbler
<b>̀̀dè 1.</b>	n.	sickly, delicate condition
	<b>-dè ̀̀dè</b>	be sickly, delicate:
		<b>̀̀ nà-edè ̀̀dè</b> He is sickly
<b>̀̀dè 2.</b>	n.	disappearance; charm giving one the power to be invisible:
		<b>Dib̀̀a à nà-àgẁ̀ ̀̀dè</b> This <b>dib̀̀a</b> can prepare a charm for vanishing
	<b>-dè ̀̀dè</b>	disappear:
		<b>Dib̀̀a à nà-edè ̀̀dè</b> This <b>dib̀̀a</b> has the power of disappearing
<b>̀̀dèl̀̀</b>	n.	midnight
<b>̀̀dèewo!</b>	int.	common salutation of welcome or thanks
<b>̀̀dele</b>	n.	rod; large staff
	<b>̀̀dele igwè</b>	iron rod used for fighting
<b>̀̀dèlè</b>	n.	line; row; track
	<b>-kp̀̀ ̀̀dèlè</b>	make track
<b>̀̀dene</b>	n.	properly
<b>̀̀dep̀̀ta</b>	n.	A. writing out
		B. edition
	<b>̀̀dep̀̀ta och̀̀è</b>	old edition
	<b>̀̀dep̀̀ta of̀̀f̀̀</b>	new edition:
		<b>̀̀dep̀̀ta of̀̀f̀̀ akẁ̀kẁ̀ ̀̀kaà ap̀̀tago</b> There is a new edition of this book
<b>̀̀di</b>		see <b>̀̀d̀̀</b>
<b>̀̀d̀̀</b>	n.	A. patience; perseverance
	<b>-d̀̀ ̀̀d̀̀</b>	be patient
	<b>onye ̀̀d̀̀</b>	patient person:
		Proverb: <b>Onye ̀̀d̀̀ nà-èl̀̀ az̀̀ uk̀̀pòò</b> The patient man eats hook-killed fish
		B. personal name
<b>̀̀d̀̀, ̀̀d̀̀</b>	n.	nation; people, those (plural of <b>onye</b> )
	<b>̀̀d̀̀ à</b>	these:
		<b>Akwà ̀̀d̀̀ à b̀̀ òkè ̀̀kè m</b> These clothes are my share

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	<b>ndị afụ</b>	those
	<b>ndị aghā</b>	soldiers; warriors
	<b>ndi be</b>	household; people of the house; fellow townfolk
	<b>ndi gboo</b>	the ancients
	<b>ndị iche</b>	chiefs, titled persons (alive or departed)
	<b>ndi ikènyà</b>	elders; grown men; principal men
	<b>ndị ikpē</b>	the judges
	<b>ndi isī</b>	chiefs, headmen
	<b>Ndi Isi Ōji</b>	the Africans
	<b>ndi isì</b>	blind people
	<b>ndị kọtùma</b>	court-messengers
	<b>ndị m̄bụ nà ndị àbò</b>	the ancestors
	<b>ndị m̄mụọ</b>	dead people (spirits)
	<b>ndị m̄pụm</b>	highwaymen; robbers; bandits
	<b>ndị m̄lụ</b>	parents
	<b>ndị n̄che atụlū</b>	shepherds
	<b>ndị ñkè nya</b>	his own people
	<b>ndị n̄kịtị</b>	common people
	<b>ndị ntā</b>	hunters
	<b>ndị nwufù</b>	those yonder
	<b>ndinyom̄</b>	women; females
	<b>ndi ochiè</b>	the ancients
	<b>Ndi ōji</b>	Africans; black people
	<b>ndị okènyè</b>	elders
	<b>ndi orī</b>	rogues; highwaymen
	<b>ndi orù</b>	slaves
	<b>ndi ōsu</b>	people owned by deities; outcasts
	<b>ndị ozi</b>	messengers; the apostles
	<b>ndị ọkù</b>	fishermen
	<b>ndị ọnwò</b>	some people
	<b>ndi ọta ọji</b>	nickname used only by the Igbo to describe the Yoruba
	<b>ndị ọyị</b>	friends
	<b>ndi Ụkà</b>	the Christians
	<b>ndị ùlà</b>	deceivers; cunning people
	<b>ùwà ndi m̄mụọ</b>	the world of spirits
	<b>ùwà ndi oyibo</b>	luxurious pleasure-loving way of life or living; extravagant life (lit. the world of the white people)
<b>ndịdà</b>	n.	down-river; the South; low-lying country
	<b>Ọgbe Ñdịdà</b>	a village in Onitsha Inland Town
<b>ndịlì</b>	n.	row; line
<b>ndò</b>	n.	kind of pigeon
<b>ndo</b>	int.	salutation of sympathy

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<b>ndò</b>	n.	shade; shadow
	<b>-che ndò</b>	give shade
	<b>òche ndò</b>	anything giving shade
<b>ndodo</b>	n.	horizontal house-beam
<b>ndokwa</b>	n.	settlement; peace; pacification ( <b>-dokwa</b> make peace)
<b>ndoò</b>	int.	goodbye (to people one is leaving
<b>ndu</b>	n.	leadership; guidance
	<b>onye ndu</b>	leader; guide:
		<b>Ònyê bù onye ndu fa?</b> Who is their leader?
<b>ndù</b>	n.	animal tick sp. ( <b>àkà</b> ) found on rats and Kemp's Gerbil
<b>ndudù</b>	n.	electric catfish ( <i>Malapterurus electricus</i> ) (= <b>èlùlù</b> )
<b>ndù</b>	n.	A. life
		<b>Ndùbeeze (Ndù bu eze)</b> male name (lit. life is greatest, or life is king: i.e. to be able to do or be anything, life is the first precondition)
	<b>Ndùbiisi (Ndù bu isi)</b>	male name (lit. life is the head)
	<b>Ndùbụàkù</b>	male name (lit. life is wealth)
	<b>ndùdùgandù</b>	generation
	<b>ndù ebè èbè</b>	everlasting life:
		<b>Chinèkè dī ndù ebè èbè</b> God is everlasting
	<b>(ndù) -gụ</b>	want to live
	<b>-dī ndù</b>	be alive:
		<b>Adī m ndù</b> I am alive
	<b>ezi ndù</b>	health
	<b>ogonogo ndù</b>	long life
	<b>-tụ ndù</b>	breathe slowly, faintly, with difficulty (as one dying)
	<b>-tụlụ, -tụnye ndù</b>	revive; refresh
	<b>-tute ndù</b>	wake up; make alive; revive; refresh; resuscitate
	<b>-zè ndù</b>	be afraid of; avoid (from fear); be beware of; fear for one's life
	<b>-zọ ndù</b>	save life
		B. state of being living, raw, fresh, green, uncooked:
		<b>Ọ nà-èli ji ndù</b> He is eating raw yam:
		<b>Ọ nà-àta akwụkwọ ndù</b> He is eating fresh leaves (as opposed to dry ones)
	<b>azù ndù</b>	fresh fish
	<b>-dī ndù</b>	be raw, fresh, uncooked, etc.
<b>ndụdụ</b>	n.	fork, skewer of iron or wood for taking yam, etc., from cooking-pot
<b>ndùdùgandù</b>	n.	generation ( <b>ndù</b> , life)
	<b>ndùdùgandū ñke ịtọ</b>	third generation
	<b>ndùdùgandū ñke</b>	fourth generation

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	<b>īnọ</b>	
<b>ndumì, ndumì</b>	n.	framework of roof
	<b>ndumì ụnọ</b>	framework of roof (before thatching or fixing the sheets)
<b>ndùmọ̀ọ̀dụ</b>	n.	advice; counsel; warning (- <b>dụ ọdụ</b> advise)
	<b>-nye ndùmọ̀ọ̀dụ</b>	give counsel, advice
	<b>-sò ndùmọ̀ọ̀dụ</b>	follow advice
<b>-ne 1.</b>	v.	look at
	<b>ònine</b>	looking
	<b>-ne anya</b>	behold; look (at); gaze at; look after; mind
	<b>-nebà</b>	look into
	<b>-nedà</b>	despise
	<b>nnedà</b>	contempt
	<b>-nedo</b>	look at closely; study; spy
	<b>-nedụ</b>	keep quiet, still
	<b>-nefe</b>	look after; serve; wait upon
	<b>-nefè anya</b>	connive at; wink at
	<b>-nefèga anya</b>	overlook; neglect
	<b>-nefù anya</b>	look aside; neglect; connive at
	<b>-nega</b>	A. visit
		B. see afar off
	<b>-negalụ</b>	visit and look after sick person
	<b>nnegalụ</b>	nursing a sick person (on casual visit)
	<b>-nekọta</b>	supervise; be in charge
	<b>nnekọta</b>	supervision
	<b>-nekpọ anya</b>	take a good look
	<b>-nekwàsị anya</b>	look upon; look again
	<b>-nene</b>	watch; examine
	<b>-nenị</b>	disregard; despise
		<b>Nnwatà nwokē afụ nà-ènenị okwū m</b> The boy ignores my words
	<b>nnenị</b>	contempt; disregard
	<b>-nenye anya</b>	look into
	<b>-nepụ</b>	look for; seek
	<b>-neta</b>	visit (esp. bereaved or sick)
	<b>nneta</b>	visit (esp. to bereaved or sick)
	<b>-neta anya</b>	regard; have respect for
	<b>-netị anya</b>	look ahead
	<b>-netù anya</b>	look downwards; look down on
	<b>-nezi anya</b>	beware; look out; be cautious
	<b>h̄ne anyā</b>	a glance, look:
		<b>Ị chọp ịmā ife ọ nà-ème ọfu n̄ne anyā ezùgolụ gī</b> If you want to know what he is doing, a glance is sufficient for you
<b>-ne 2.</b>	v.	entertain; reward

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	-ne ọbịà	entertain a stranger; be hospitable
	-ne ọlụ	reward; pay (wage):
		<b>Ọ gà-ène fà ọlụ</b> He will reward them for their work
neesè	num.	five (alternative qualifying form of ise)
ngā	n.	gag; bit; iron bar
	ngā àgbà	the gag used for a dead person
̀nga	n.	imprisonment
	̀nga Àràbà	(fig.) heavy punishment (from the first prison yard at Asaba):
		<b>Ndị mmụọ tìnyèlì yà nà ̀nga</b> The ancestors inflicted lifelong punishment (i.e. lingering sickness) on him
	̀nga mkpụlụ ọkà	life imprisonment
	̀nga ọlụ ikē	imprisonment with hard labour:
		<b>A tūlụ ya ̀nga ọlụ ikē</b> He was imprisoned with hard labour
	onye ̀nga	prisoner
	ụnọ ̀nga	prison-yard
̀ngaā	v.	have it; take:
		<b>̀Ngaā egō</b> Have some money
ngàdàbà	n.	branch (of tree):
		<b>Kòbe akwà gị na ngàdàbà osisi afū dī n'òbi</b> Hang your cloth on the branch of that tree in the court
̀ngàjì	n.	spoon
ngàla	n.	pride
	-gàla ngàla	be proud
	onye ngàla	proud person
̀ngàlì	n.	bribe
	-lì ̀ngàlì	take bribe
ngalìga		see <b>ngilìga</b>
̀ngàmàsù	n.	native court
̀nganā	n.	laziness
	onye ̀ngana	lazy person
nganga 1.	n.	slim; slim in build
nganga 2.		see <b>ngilìga</b>
̀ngà̀ngà	n.	arrogance; rudeness; insolence; pride
	-kpa ̀ngà̀ngà	be arrogant, insolent, rude:
		<b>Àchọrọ m ifū nwatà afū nā-akpa ̀ngà̀ngà</b> I don't want to see that arrogant boy
̀ngedelegwu, ̀ngedegwū	n.	xylophone (basket-work over pot, with two bars)
̀ngènè	n.	water welling from a spring
	ọlụ ̀ngènè	(place of a) spring of water
̀ngìgè	n.	fence; hedge; rope marking off or enclosing a place
	-gè ̀ngìgè	cordon round with rope
̀ngì	pron.	(emphatic; 2nd pers.sg.) you (singular); thou; thee:

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		<b>(Ọ) ñgi kà mụ nà-àgwà</b> It is you I am talking to
	<b>ñgi nà ònwe gī</b>	you yourself (emphatic)
	<b>ñgi nwà</b>	you yourself
<b>ngīga</b>	n.	round basket, often used for smoke-curing of fish, keeping pepper, <b>ògili</b> , etc.; usually kept in or suspended from <b>ùko</b> over the fire-place
<b>ngīlī</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>ngīlī, ñgīlī afō</b>	intestines; bowels
	<b>ngīlīgò</b>	crooked (of road)
<b>ngīlīga, ngalīga, nganga</b>	n.	ragged; contemptible (cf. <b>nkīlīka</b> )
	<b>ngīlīga akwà</b>	rag; ragged cloth
	<b>ngīlīga mmādù</b>	stupid, hopeless person; ruffian:
		<b>Bikō akpōkwōna Ọfō àbīa bē m màkà nà adī m àchọ ifū ngīlīga mmādù be m̄</b> Please never visit my home in the company of Ọfō because I resent the presence of ruffians in my home
<b>ngo</b>	n.	money, reward received for services rendered; bribe
	<b>-go ngo</b>	give a present, reward
	<b>-li ngo</b>	receive money, reward, or bribe for services
	<b>ọkpụ isi elī ngo</b>	ringworm of the head ( <i>tinea capitis</i> ) (lit. barber who receives no pay)
<b>ngō</b>	n.	upper part, place:
		<b>Anà m̄ àgbago ngō</b> I am going upwards
<b>ngōli</b>	n.	exultation; rejoicing ( <b>-gōli</b> rejoice)
<b>ngongo</b>	n.	steep place
<b>ngò</b>	n.	bride-wealth; deposit paid to wife's family which is refunded in the event of a divorce and remarriage
	<b>-fieta ngò</b>	receive back bride-price from wife's relations
	<b>-gba ngò</b>	reckon up bride-price
	<b>-kwụ ngò</b>	pay bride-price:
		<b>Ànyị nà-èje ikwū ngò nnwa èzè m nà-àkwadebe inū</b> We are going to pay the bride-price of the princess I am preparing to marry
	<b>ọkwụkwụ ngò</b>	payment of bride-price
<b>ngò 2.</b>	n.	crookedness; bend
	<b>-gba ngò</b>	be bent, crooked
<b>ngò 1.</b>	n.	bribe:
		<b>Ọ nàlụ yà ngò wèè wèlụ yā n'ọlụ</b> He took a bribe from him before giving him a job
	<b>-li ngò</b>	accept a bribe
<b>ngò 2.</b>	n.	doubt
	<b>-sì ngò</b>	doubt (obstinately)

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	<b>òsi ñgọ</b>	doubter
<b>ngòngò 1.</b>	n.	stumbling; staggering
	<b>-sọ ñgòngò</b>	stumble; stagger:
		<b>Ọyị gị nwaànyị gà-àkpatalụ gị ịsọ ñgòngò</b> Your girlfriend will cause you to stumble
<b>ngòngò 2.</b>	n.	joy; gladness
	<b>-tụ ñgòngò</b>	rejoice (usu. of women)
<b>ngọzi</b>	n.	A. blessing (- <b>gọzi</b> bless) B. male and female name
<b>ngu</b>	n.	long stick with hooked end for plucking fruits; crook
<b>ngùgù, ngwùgwù</b>	n.	780 large cowries = 13 ùkwù
<b>ngùgù</b>	n.	ribs; lungs; loins; waist
	<b>mkpisi ñgù</b>	rib
<b>ngwa</b>	n.	haste; swiftness
	<b>ngwa ñgwa</b>	quickly
<b>ngwe</b>	n.	grinder; apparatus, machine for grinding (- <b>gwe</b> grind)
<b>ngwèlè</b>	n.	lizard (general term, including <b>olubulu</b> , but esp. the common agama lizard ( <i>Agama agama</i> Linn.); cf. <b>okpodi</b> , which refers only to the male agama)
	<b>ngwèlè anwū</b>	"iguana"; monitor lizard ( <i>Varanus niloticus</i> Linn.)
<b>ngwọ 1.</b>	n.	raphia palm ( <i>Raphia hookeri</i> Mann and Wendl.); wine from the raphia palm (= <b>ògọlọ</b> )
	<b>akwalā ngwọ</b>	fibre of stem of <b>ngwọ</b>
	<b>mmanya ngwọ</b>	raphia palm wine
	<b>ose ngwọ</b>	raphia palm wine tapped from raphia palms at the river or stream bank
<b>ngwọ 2., ugwọ</b>	n.	kind of skin disease; eczema (Yoruba <b>ifo</b> )
<b>ngwọ</b>	n.	period of <b>òmụgwọ</b> (seclusion following birth of a child); observation of <b>òmụgwọ</b>
<b>ngwọlụ ñgwọlụ, ñgwọlụ ñgwọ</b>	n.	(slang) food prepared by mashing together different kinds of food (e.g. <b>akpu a gwọlụ agwọ</b> - shredded cassava mashed with <b>ụkwà</b> or <b>òkwè</b> )
<b>ngwu</b>	n.	tool for digging out yams (- <b>gwu</b> 1. dig)
	<b>ngwu ànị</b>	tool for digging; digger
<b>ngwùgwù 1.</b>	n.	parcel; bundle
	<b>ngwùgwù nnū</b>	block, parcel of salt
<b>ngwùgwù 2.</b>		see <b>ngùgù</b>
<b>ngwùlù</b>	n.	compound (of a dwelling)
<b>ngwụ</b>	n.	type of bat found in ceilings (not edible)
<b>ngwụcha</b>	n.	end (- <b>gwụcha</b> end)
	<b>ngwụcha arọ</b>	end of year
<b>ngwụlọ</b>	n.	cripple; lame person:
		<b>Ngwụlọ adịrọ àgba ọsọ</b> A lame person never runs

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		<b>Ọ̀yị m nwokē adàgo ñgwụlọ</b> My friend has become crippled (fig.) lazy, powerless, person:
		<b>Ñgwụlọ kà ị bụ</b> Powerless person that you are!
	<b>-dà ñgwụlọ</b>	be lame
	<b>-gwọ ñgwụlọ</b>	sit with the legs drawn up (like a lame person, usually on the floor)
	<b>-kụ ñgwụlọ</b>	sit on floor with legs crossed:
		<b>Akụzịna ñgwụlọ n'iru onye ọbịà</b> Stop sitting cross-legged in the presence of the stranger
<b>-ni</b>	v.	put in a place; tie up (animals, canoes, etc.)
	<b>-nibe</b>	lay down, put down (child, sick person, corpse, etc.)
	<b>-nido</b>	tether (an animal)
	<b>-ninye</b>	lay down
<b>-nì</b>	v.	bury
	<b>ònì</b>	burying
	<b>-nìnye</b>	bury
	<b>-nì ozu</b>	bury corpse:
		<b>Enìgo m̄ ozu nkịtā m nwūlụ ñnyàafụ</b> I have buried the body of my dog which died yesterday
	<b>inì</b>	grave
<b>nī</b>	v.	Take it! Here! (in offering something)
<b>nīne</b>	quant.	all; every
	<b>èkpè nīne</b>	always; at all times
	<b>fa nīne</b>	all of them
	<b>ngbè nīne</b>	at all times; every time
	<b>ụnụ nīne</b>	all of you
	<b>ụwà nīne</b>	all over the world
<b>-ni-ri</b>	v.	rise up; start; depart
	<b>-niri ọtọ</b>	stand up
<b>-nị 1.</b>	v.	despise, overlook, endure (e.g. insult); forgive:
		<b>Anà m̄ anị mkpalị</b> I overlook insults
		<b>Anìgo m̄ ife ọjọọ ị mèlù m n'ọnwà gālụ aga</b> I have forgiven you your offence of last month:
		<b>Anà m̄ anị ọnwụ nnē m</b> I am enduring the death of my mother
		Proverb: <b>E nenịa nwütè ọ gbonyua ọkū</b> If a small pot is despised it will bubble over with boiling water and extinguish the fire
<b>-nị 2.</b>	ext. suff. 1	describes a shrivelled or wrinkled state
	<b>-dọnị</b>	be tough, fibrous (like meat or tendon, ligament, etc.):
		<b>Anụ ị nyelụ m̄ mè ndọnị</b> The piece of meat you gave me is tough
	<b>-fenị</b>	be shrivelled; shrivel

	<b>-kwụnị</b>	be tough:
		<b>Ọsè m zòlụ n'ugbō ònyàafụ èfenìgo</b> The pepper I transplanted in the farm yesterday has shrivelled up
<b>hja</b>	n.	brass leg spiral (no longer worn)
<b>hjakìlì</b>	n.	friendly joking
<b>hje</b>	n.	mosquito larva
<b>hjà, hjàm</b>	n.	journey; going (-je 1. go)
<b>njenje</b>	n.	any type of 'hot drink' (spirits)
<b>hjàhjà</b>	n.	travelling, walking, wandering aimlessly:
		<b>Anà m àkaba àrụ ìgwà òyì m nwokè kà ọ kwụsị ijè hjàhjà m àkà nà hjàhjà abàrò ulù</b> I have been trying my best to persuade my friend to stop gadding about because gadding about does not bring any gain
		<b>Ụbòsị òje hjàhjà jèkwùdòlù ife ọjọ kà ọ gà àkwụsị hjàhjà</b> The day a person who is fond of wandering around runs into trouble he will stop wandering around
<b>hji</b>	n.	blackness; darkness (-ji 3. be black)
	<b>-ji nji</b>	be black, dark:
		<b>Igwè nà-èjì hji</b> The sky looks black
		<b>Àdà jìnrìlì Ọjì hji</b> Ada is darker than Ojì (in complexion)
<b>njinà</b>		see <b>ejùnà</b>
<b>hjo</b>	n.	evil; badness; wickedness; sin
	<b>afọ hjo, afọ njọ</b>	unkindness
	<b>-jọ hjo</b>	be bad, wicked, evil, ugly; refuse to share (esp. food):
		<b>Ọ dì hjo</b> It is bad
	<b>onye hjo, onye njọ</b>	sinner; miserly, niggardly person
<b>hju</b>	n.	one full measure
	<b>hju aka</b>	handful:
		<b>Tinye nnu hju akà naàbò n'ime ofe afụ</b> Put two handfuls of salt into that soup
	<b>hju iko</b>	cupful:
		<b>Bikò mànyelụ m hju iko gàrì naàbò</b> Please measure out two cupfuls of garri for me
	<b>hju ọnụ</b>	mouthful
<b>njùnà</b>		see <b>ejùnà</b>
<b>nka</b>	n.	old age; oldness
	<b>-ka nka</b>	tear; decay; grow old; wear out
<b>hka</b>	n.	art:
		<b>Hka adịrọ n'ife ọ pìlì</b> There is no art in what he carved
	<b>onye hka</b>	craftsman; skilled workman; artist; sculptor; designer
	<b>hkaà</b>	this (assimilated form of <b>hke à</b> )
	<b>hkaà nụnwà</b>	this (particular) one
	<b>arọ hkaà</b>	this year

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<b>̀nkakwū</b>	n.	Musk Shrew ( <i>Crocidura</i> spp.), a small, sharp-nosed creature which feeds on insects and protects itself with an obnoxious smell
<b>nkàta</b>	n.	conversation (from <b>-kà</b> 4. speak)
	<b>-kpa nkàta</b>	converse
<b>̀nkàtà</b>	n.	A. round basket
	<b>-kpà ̀nkàtà</b>	make, weave basket
		B. type of fish-trap
<b>̀nkè</b>	n.	that of <i>x</i>
	<b>̀nkè à, ̀nkaà</b>	this (one)
	<b>̀nkè afụ, ̀nkàafụ</b>	that (one)
	<b>̀nkè àtọ</b>	(the) third
	<b>̀nkè ànyị</b>	our; ours
	<b>̀nkè fa, ̀nkè fa nwà</b>	their; theirs
	<b>̀nkè i, ̀nkè gi</b>	your (sg.); yours; thy; thine
	<b>̀nkè irū</b>	the one to come, expected
	<b>̀nkè irū kà</b>	A. that to come is greater
		B. female name
	<b>̀nkè izizi</b>	first
	<b>̀nkè ìbùa</b>	(the) second
	<b>̀nkè ìsaà</b>	(the) seventh
	<b>̀nkè ìsatọ</b>	(the) eighth
	<b>̀nkè ìtọ</b>	(the) third
	<b>ndùdùgandū ̀nkè ìtọ</b>	third generation
	<b>̀nkè m, ̀nkè mụ nwà</b>	mine; my own
	<b>̀nkè m̄bụ</b>	(the) first
	<b>̀nkè òne n̄dị</b>	whose? (pl.)
	<b>̀nkè ònye</b>	whose?
	<b>̀nkè òbunà</b>	whichever; either
	<b>̀nkè òzọ</b>	the other
	<b>̀nkè unụ</b>	your (pl.); yours
	<b>̀nkè ya, ̀nkè nya nwà</b>	his; her; hers; its
	<b>ndị ̀nkè nya</b>	his own people
	<b>onye ̀nkè</b>	relation; supporter
<b>nkekele</b>	n.	shell
	<b>nkekele ejunà</b>	snail-shell
	<b>nkekele mbè</b>	shell of tortoise
<b>nkenke</b>	n.	shortness
	<b>-bì nkenke</b>	cut short (a speech)
	<b>nwa nkenke</b>	very short
<b>̀nkenū</b>	n.	small bird which nods its head

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<b>̀̀k̀i</b>	n.	face or body mark; tattoo
	<b>-d̀o ̀̀k̀i</b>	cut face, body marks; tattoo
	<b>-t̀u ̀̀k̀i</b>	cut face, body marks; tattoo
<b>nk̀il̀ika</b>	n.	raggedness; contemptible state (more used to refer to people than <b>ng̀il̀iga</b> )
	<b>nk̀il̀ika akwà</b>	rag
	<b>nk̀il̀ika mmàd̀u</b>	rough, rascally person
<b>nk̀il̀isi</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>òlòma nk̀il̀isi</b>	lime (lit. small orange)
<b>nk̀it̀a</b>	n.	dog
	<b>nk̀it̀a of̀fa</b>	tree bear or Ashanti tree-hyrax ( <i>Dendrohyrax dorsalis sylvestris</i> Temm.)
<b>nk̀it̀i</b>	n.	silence
	<b>-gbachi nk̀it̀i</b>	keep silence; refrain from answering; endure
	<b>-gba nk̀it̀i</b>	be silent; endure (an insult, provocation)
<b>̀̀k̀it̀i</b>	n.	nothing; simple, common, ordinary, good-for-nothing thing or person
	<b>ife ̀̀k̀it̀i</b>	nothing; useless, contemptible thing
	<b>mmad̀u ̀̀k̀it̀i</b>	A. ordinary person; man in the street B. a useless person
	<b>nà ̀̀k̀it̀i</b>	in vain; for nothing
	<b>ndi ̀̀k̀it̀i</b>	common people
	<b>-t̀ogbò ̀̀k̀it̀i</b>	be empty, desolate, neglected
<b>̀̀k̀ò</b>	n.	hook (-k̀ò 2. hook)
	<b>̀̀k̀ò uzò ajā</b>	hook attached to window to keep it steady and prevent the glass from being shattered by the wind
<b>nkonko, okoko</b>	n.	empty container
	<b>nkonko isī</b>	the skull
<b>nk̀o 1.</b>	n.	sharpness; intelligence; nimbleness; acuteness
	<b>aka nk̀o</b>	handy; quickhanded
<b>nk̀o 2., ̀̀k̀o</b>	n.	side:
		<b>Dinā ̀̀k̀o</b> Lie on your side
<b>̀̀k̀ò</b>	n.	tool with curved edge for hollowing out a canoe
<b>nk̀owa</b>	n.	explanation (-k̀owa explain)
<b>̀̀k̀ù 1.</b>	n.	A. wing of bird; fin of fish; projecting part of body B. barb of a hook or spear
	<b>̀̀k̀ù akā</b>	elbow
	<b>̀̀k̀ù anyā</b>	eyebrow (= ik̀ù anyā)
	<b>̀̀k̀ù irū</b>	forehead
	<b>-t̀i ̀̀k̀ù</b>	flap wings
<b>̀̀k̀ù 2.</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>̀̀k̀ù umē</b>	breath (-k̀ù ume breathe)
<b>nk̀u</b>	n.	wood; dry wood; firewood

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	(àkpìlì) -kpọ nkụ	be intensely thirsty
	azụ nkụ	stockfish (cf. <b>okpòloko</b> )
	ibe nkū	plank; piece of wood
	ibelibe nkū	splinter
	-kpa nkụ	fetch firewood
	-kpọ nkụ	to dry up:
		<b>Akwụkwọ afụ àkpogo nkū</b> The leaf has dried up
	okpì nkū	hard wood
	onye nkū	wood-cutter or gatherer
	òkpụkpọ nkụ, òkpụkpọ nkū	drought; dryness
	ònòkò nkū	half-burnt piece of wood
	ùkwù nkū	bundle of firewood
<b>nkụzi</b>	n.	teaching; instruction
	onye nkụzi	teacher
	onye nkụzi ukà	church teacher; catechist
<b>nkwà 1.</b>	n.	promise:
		<b>Nkwà kà ọ bụ</b> It is a promise
	-kwe nkwà	make promise; give pledge:
		<b>Ọ kwèlù m̀ nkwà</b> He promised me
	-me nkwà	keep, fulfil a promise
<b>nkwà 2.</b>	n.	drum
<b>Ñkwọ 2.</b>	n.	Igbo market day following <b>Àfọ</b> , personified as an <b>alụsị</b> :
		<b>Echi bụ Ñkwọ</b> Tomorrow is <b>Nkwọ</b>
		<b>Otu Ñkwọ</b> Onitsha main market
<b>ñkwọ 2.</b>	n.	grater (-kwọ 1. grate)
<b>nkwụ</b>	n.	oil palm ( <i>Elaeis guineensis</i> Jacq.); palm wine from <b>nkwụ</b>
	<b>nkwụ enū</b>	"up-wine" from crown of <b>nkwụ</b>
	<b>àkpa nkwū</b>	A. grub found on palm tree and in decaying palm trunk B. palm fronds; long broom prepared from palm fronds, used for sweeping outside
	<b>arurụ nkwū</b>	earwig
	<b>m̀manyà nkwū</b>	wine from oil palm
	<b>-te nkwụ</b>	tap oil palm for wine
<b>àla</b>	n.	kind of children's ailment (rash); <i>tinea carcinata</i> (cf. <b>òkpụ isi tinea capitis</b> )
<b>nlò</b>	n.	softness
	<b>-gba nlò</b>	be soft, watery (esp. of food)
	<b>obì nlò</b>	tenderness
<b>nlọ</b>	n.	dream
	<b>-lọ nlọ</b>	dream a dream:
		<b>Alọlù m̀ kà Èjima bjalụ</b> I dreamt that Ejima arrived
<b>nlọgò</b>	n.	crookedness; bend; winding, sinuous, tortuous condition

		(from <b>-lọgò</b> be bent)
<b>nnà</b>	n.	father
	<b>nnǎ dī</b>	father-in-law (more personal and affectionate than <b>nnā dī</b> ):
		<b>Nnǎ dī m gà-àzụtalụ m̄ ife n'Ọnịchà o jèlụ</b> My father-in-law is going to buy me a present from Onicha
	<b>nnā dī</b>	(more formal than <b>nnǎ dī</b> ) father-in-law:
		<b>Nnā dī m àbịago ifụ di m̄ àrụ nà-esògbu</b> My husband's father has come to see my sick husband
	<b>nnà egwū</b>	patron (of dancing society)
	<b>nnà milichukwu</b>	godfather
	<b>nnà ochīè</b>	mother's father; ancestor
	<b>nnà ukwu</b>	master; employer; boss
	<b>àda nne nnà</b>	paternal aunt
	<b>afà nnà</b>	father's name
	<b>àkụ nnà</b>	patrimony
	<b>nwa nnà</b>	brother, sister (not of the same mother); relative; blood relation
	<b>nwunyè nnà</b>	stepmother
	<b>ụmụ nnà</b>	half-brothers and/or sisters; relatives (viewed collectively); family; extended family
<b>h̀nà 1.</b>	n.	miserliness; closefistedness; meanness; niggardliness; stinginess; selfishness
	<b>-kpa h̀nà</b>	be miserly:
		<b>Ndi nā-akpā h̀nà adīrọ ènwe ọyị</b> Miserly people hardly have friends
	<b>onye h̀nà</b>	miser
<b>h̀nà 2.</b>	n.	fish weevil
<b>h̀nàgbuledè</b>	n.	wild cat
<b>nne</b>	n.	A. mother
	<b>nne dī</b>	husband's mother
	<b>nne egwū</b>	patroness of a dancing-club, musical group, etc.
	<b>nne milichukwu</b>	godmother
	<b>nne nnà</b>	paternal grandmother
	<b>nne nnē</b>	maternal grandmother
	<b>nne nwunyè</b>	mother-in-law
	<b>nne ochīè</b>	maternal grandmother
	<b>nne ukwu</b>	mistress; manageress; female head or director
	<b>àda nne nnà</b>	paternal aunt
	<b>àda nne nnē</b>	maternal aunt
	<b>ikwu nnē</b>	one's mother's home town
		B. mature female (of animal); contrast nwunyè, immature female animal:
		<b>Azùtālụ m nne ewū n'afia Àfọ Nnoòbì n'ụbòsị àfọ gālụ àga</b>

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		I bought one female goat at the Afọ Nnoobi market last Afọ market day
<b>nnē</b>	n.	many; plenty
	<b>-ri nnē</b>	be many, much, numerous, plentiful, plenty; be abundant, very much
	<b>-ru nnē</b>	grow (of tuber); grow to be more than average size (of tuber)
<b>nnekwu, nnekwū</b>	n.	hen
	<b>nnekwu ọcha</b>	white hen
<b>ñnekwu, ñnukwu, nnekwū, nnukwū</b>	n.	size; bigness; importance; ( <b>nnē + ukwu</b> ):
		<b>Ìmadū à dī ñnukwu</b> This man is big/important:
		<b>Ñnukwu mmādụ a ẹrika</b> The importance of this man is obvious:
		<b>Ñnukwu ifē kà ọ mèlụ</b> It is a great thing he did
<b>nni</b>	n.	food
	<b>nni abụbọ</b>	food prepared with vegetables
	<b>nni akpū</b>	fufu (cassava)
	<b>nni anyàsị</b>	supper
	<b>nni edè</b>	pounded cocoyam
	<b>nni efifè</b>	lunch
	<b>nni egbè</b>	cartridge
	<b>nni jī</b>	pounded yam
	<b>nni ọgbàdụ</b>	agidi (see nni ọkà)
	<b>nni ọkà</b>	agidi; food prepared from maize by grinding, sifting, boiling until thick and stiff and sometimes wrapping in leaves for selling
	<b>nni ọlà</b>	yesterday's food; stale food
	<b>nni nnùnụ</b>	corn, millet grain; chicken food
	<b>nni ūchichì</b>	late supper
	<b>nni ūtutù</b>	breakfast
	<b>afọ nni</b>	gluttony
	<b>ajọ nni</b>	bad cooking
	<b>aka nni</b>	right hand
	<b>akwa nni</b>	stinginess over food
	<b>akwụkwọ nni</b>	vegetable
	<b>-bè nni</b>	cut up food for eating
	<b>-gbaghali nni</b>	stir food
	<b>ibe nni</b>	a piece of food (like yam, cocoyam)
	<b>-kụ nni</b>	supply with food; cultivate
	<b>-kpa nni</b>	(of animals) wander about in farm, forest, etc., in search of food
	<b>mkpịsị (nni)</b>	spike used for bringing boiled pieces of yam or meat out of the pot

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	<b>-ra nni</b>	knead pounded food in plate, mortar, etc.
	<b>-ta nni</b>	graze (of animals)
	<b>-tinye aka na nni</b>	dine; have meal; dine with (as an invitation to a friend present during a meal)
	<b>-wè nni</b>	reap; harvest (lit. take food)
	<b>òwùwè nnī</b>	harvest; crop
<b>Ñnòdụ</b>	p.n.	shortened form of the name <b>Nòdụlụm</b> or <b>Nònyelụm</b>
<b>h̄nọf̄, h̄nyà</b>	int.	welcome! (greeting to visitors or to someone passed on the way)
<b>nnu</b>	n.	salt
	<b>nnu ākanwụ</b>	potash stone
	<b>nnu oyibo</b>	sugar (imported)
	<b>nnu ụtabà</b>	potash stone
	<b>-gba nnu</b>	spit salt on (e.g. wound)
	<b>-tụ nnu</b>	season with salt
	<b>-tụnye nnu</b>	season with salt; (fig.) exaggerate, make more interesting (of story); embellish
<b>h̄nukwu</b>		see <b>h̄nekwu</b>
<b>nnụ</b>	n.	400
	<b>nnụ egō</b>	twenty pounds (= 400 shillings)
	<b>nnụ kwùlu nnụ</b>	innumerable; myriads; one million
	<b>ògwọ h̄nụ ọyà</b>	panacea; medicine capable of curing all diseases (lit. curer of 400 diseases)
<b>h̄nyà</b>		see <b>h̄nọf̄</b>
<b>nnụnụ</b>	n.	bird (generic)
	<b>ezè nnụnụ</b>	eagle; king of the birds
<b>h̄nwa, nnwa, nwa</b>	n.	( <b>nwa</b> when first word in combination)
		A. child; (fig.) used as term of endearment by older to younger person (cf. ụmụ for plural)
	<b>nwaàdikē</b>	warrior; hero
	<b>nwa af̄, nnwa af̄</b>	freeborn child
	<b>nwa āgbọf̄, āgbogh̄f̄, āgbogh̄b̄ià</b>	girl of marriageable age
	<b>nwa bī be</b>	child living in one's house
	<b>nwadiànị</b>	social name of a child in his mother's family, home, locality, village or birthplace: e.g. Each of the children of a woman who hails from Obi's family is known as a <b>nwadiànị</b> among Obi's family and kin. If a child's home town is <b>Nnewi</b> but his mother's birthplace is <b>Nnoobi</b> , that child is a <b>nwadiànị</b> at <b>Nnoobi</b> ; if the mother's birthplace is the United States the child when in Nigeria is said to be <b>nwadiànị</b> in the United States
	<b>nwa dib̄ià</b>	native doctor's attendant; native doctor

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	<b>nwa di ọtā, nwa di ntā</b>	hunter's attendant
	<b>nwa ègwu</b>	doll
	<b>nwa èjìma</b>	a twin
	<b>nwa ezè alā ajā</b>	instep of foot (lit. the king's baby never licks the sand)
	<b>nwa kā ibè ya</b>	form of praise for one who excels his colleagues; first among equals
	<b>nwa m̄ba</b>	cat
	<b>nwa mgbèyì, nwa ogbènyè</b>	orphan; destitute child
	<b>nwa mkpùkpù mmē</b>	newborn infant
	<b>nwa m̄madù</b>	freeborn person; well-behaved person
	<b>nwa nnà</b>	brother, sister (not of same mother); relative; blood relation
	<b>nwa nnabè</b>	echo (cf. <b>ọkpọ̀nàkpọ̀ ọ̀kù</b> )
	<b>nwannē</b>	brother, sister (strictly of same mother but also brother, sister of same father but not of same mother, i.e. half-brother and sister); sibling, relative; blood relation; also used as term of address to a close friend
	<b>nwanne afọ̀</b>	brother or sister of same father and mother; full brother or sister (lit. brother or sister of same womb)
	<b>nwannē ārụ</b>	close relative
	<b>nwanne echī</b>	day after tomorrow
	<b>nwannē nwaà̀yị</b>	sister; female relative
	<b>nwannē nwokē</b>	brother; male relative
	<b>nwa nnwā</b>	grandchild
	<b>nwa nwaà̀yị</b>	female child; daughter
	<b>nwa nwokē</b>	male child; son
	<b>nwa ogbènyè, nwa mgbèyì</b>	orphan; destitute child
	<b>nwa ọ̀kolo</b>	lad; boy; youth
	<b>nwa ọ̀kolọ̀bịà</b>	youth; boy
	<b>nwa ọ̀lukpùlu</b>	blindman's buff
	<b>nwa ọ̀nogbò</b>	cat
	<b>nwa ọ̀seàka</b>	prodigal son
	<b>nwa ọ̀fụ̀</b>	new-born child
	<b>nwa ọ̀gbañje</b>	child believed to belong to a group in the world of spirits to which he/she returns after dying in infancy, only to go back to his mother's womb again. See <b>ọ̀gbañje</b>
	<b>nwa ọ̀lụ̀</b>	apprentice
	<b>nwatà, nwantà</b>	child
	<b>nwatà akwụkwọ̀</b>	schoolchild; student
	<b>nwatà nwaà̀yị</b>	girl; daughter (from <b>nwa ntà nwaà̀yị</b> )

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	<b>nwatàkìlì</b>	young child (from <b>nwa ntàkìlì</b> )
	<b>nwa ùyòm</b>	chick
	<b>àkpà nnwā</b>	womb; uterus
	<b>àkpà nwaāmmili</b>	bladder
	<b>aḡùlì nnwā</b>	child feast (e.g. "outing", christening, etc.)
	<b>-gba aka nwā</b>	be childless
	<b>-kwò nnwa (n'ázụ)</b>	carry child (on the back)
	<b>-lòlu ònwā</b>	adopt a child
	<b>obele nnwā</b>	small child; caressing words used by mothers to their children
	<b>ùme nnwā</b>	frequent loss of children soon after birth (by death)
	<b>ụmụ nwaànyị</b>	women
	<b>ụmụ nwokē</b>	men (as opposed to women)
		B. Used as first element of names, preceding name of market day on which someone was born:
	<b>Nwañkwọ, Nweēke, Nwooyè, Nwaàfọ</b>	for men born on <b>Ñkwọ, Èke, Oyè, and Àfọ</b> respectively, and <b>Nwaṁgbañkwọ, Nwaṁgbeēke, Nwaṁgbaàfọ</b> for women born on <b>Ñkwọ, Èke, and Àfọ</b> respectively. It is also used preceding the name of a deity, person, or set of circumstances, etc., after which a person is named: e.g. <b>Nwudō</b> (son of <b>Udō</b> , a deity); <b>Nwọ̀rà</b> (son of all); <b>Nwoòlisà</b> (son of <b>Òlisà</b> , God); <b>Nwachukwu</b> (son of God); <b>Nwiijè</b> (for a son born away from home)
		C. young of animal
	<b>nwa agū</b>	very young leopard
	<b>nwa atulū</b>	lamb
	<b>nwa ewū</b>	young goat; kid
		D. used to make a noun phrase (often corresponding to an English adjective) out of a descriptive word
	<b>nwa àkàkpò</b>	dwarf; stunted person
	<b>nwa bjàlì</b>	soft, smooth quality
	<b>nwa bùù</b>	quietness; ease
	<b>nwa mkpilikpi</b>	very small, short, quality or amount (cf. <b>mkpilikpi</b> )
	<b>nwa mkpilikpi ogè</b>	moment; minute; very short time
	<b>nwa m̄pe, mpe</b>	very short, little, smallish state (of human beings in particular, and animals):
	<b>Nwa m̄pe kà ọ bụ</b>	He is smallish
	<b>nwa nkenke</b>	very short (cf. <b>nkenke</b> )
	<b>nwa ntịkọlọ</b>	very little, small amount, etc.:
		<b>Tinye nwa ntịkọlọ mmili n'ime itè</b> Put very little water into the pot
	<b>nwantịntị</b>	small amount, state, etc.:
		<b>Chèlụ nwantịntị</b> Wait a little
	<b>nwa pe, nwa mpe</b>	a very small, little

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<b>nnwọ̀</b>		see <b>nwọ̀</b>
<b>̀nya</b>	n.	sticky gum
<b>̀nyaàfụ,</b> <b>̀nyaàfụlụ, ̀nyaà</b>	n.	yesterday:
		<b>Mmilī zòlù ̀nyaàfụ</b> It rained yesterday
<b>-no</b>	v.	swallow
	<b>̀nuno</b>	swallowing
	<b>-nodà</b>	swallow down
	<b>-nomina</b>	swallow down
	<b>-no uno</b>	try to eat more than one's share
<b>-nọ + 1.</b>	v.	be slimy, slippery
	<b>-nọ ànọ</b>	be slippery, slimy (as okra or <b>̀gbọ̀nọ</b> soup, gum, etc.):
		<b>Ofe nọlụ ànọ adīrọ àsọ m̄, ya kpàtālụ nà mụ adīrọ èli ofe ̀gbọ̀nọ</b> I dislike slimy soups; for that reason I do not eat <b>̀gbọ̀nọ</b> soup
	<b>-nọcha</b>	slide; slip (= <b>nwàcha, -kwàcha</b> ):
		<b>̀nị nà-ème nnọcha n'ùtùtù à màkà nà mmilī ezòka ̀nyaàfụ</b> The ground is slippery this morning because there was a lot of rain yesterday
	<b>ofe ̀nịnọ</b>	soup prepared with okra, or <b>̀gbọ̀nọ</b> , or both
<b>-nọ 2.</b>	v.	rub thoroughly; massage
	<b>-nọcha</b>	rub; clean; polish:
		<b>Achọlụ m̄ inọcha mmà m kà ọ na-akwā mālāmàlā</b> I want to polish my sword so that it will be glittering
	<b>-nọ ọgwù</b>	rub balm (on a particular place)
<b>-nọ + 3.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-nọ mmilī</b>	(used with <b>obì</b> or <b>ume</b> ) be fearful, worried:
		<b>Èri m jì nụ nà ̀gbọ̀ gbùlù mmadụ n'uzọ̀ Āba kà obī jì ànọ m̄ mmilī màkà nà nwụnyè m jēlụ ịzụta ife n'Àba akà ànatarọ</b> Since learning that somebody was killed by a lorry on the Aba road I have been worried, because my wife who is away in Aba to buy something has not returned
<b>-nọ</b>	v.	be in a place (of animate creatures); stay; dwell; be at home (cf. <b>-bi</b> , which refers to more permanent living); sit
	<b>̀nụnọ</b>	staying; dwelling
	<b>-nọ anya</b>	represent; be in place of
	<b>-nọchi</b>	usurp someone's place; take the place of; succeed
	<b>-nọchi anya</b>	A. take the place of (somebody); succeed; follow:
		<b>Samsin nà-àbja inọchi anya m̄</b> Samson is coming to replace me
		B. block the vein:
		<b>Agà m̄ anọchi ị anya kà ị ghàlụ ịfụ ife a nà-ème n'ime unọ ọfuma</b> I am going to block your view in order to prevent you from seeing what is going on in the room properly

	<b>-nòchibido</b>	besiege; prevent; hinder: <b>Ndi ilò m nà-àkwado inòchibidò m ìbà n'òtù umù òkolòbjà</b> My enemies are trying to bar my entry into the young men's association
	<b>-nòdèbe</b>	sit, stay near
	<b>-nòdide</b>	continue, remain (of person)
	<b>-nòdo</b>	sit on:
		<b>Ò gịnì kpatalu nwa nkità afụ jì èbe akwā? Ọ bụ Èjìmá nòdòlù ya n'isi, mà adògo m̄ ya aka na ntị kà ọ rapù inòdò nwa nkità n'isi màkà nà nwa nkità nwèlù ike itā ya</b> Why is that puppy crying? It is Ejima who is sitting on its head, but I have warned her to stop sitting on its head because it may bite her
	<b>-nòdolụ</b>	be with: <b>Nòdolụ m̄ nwantinti ogè</b> Stay with me for a short while <b>Nòdulụm̄</b> Stay with me (name for an <b>ògbañje</b> )
	<b>-nòdu ànì</b>	sit; sit down: <b>Gwa yā kà ọ nòdu ànì</b> Tell him to sit down
	<b>nòdu mmā</b>	goodbye (to one going home)
	<b>-nòfè</b>	sit around
	<b>nògboo</b>	greeting to a person travelling (lit. return early!)
	<b>-nòkọ</b>	sit together; assemble
	<b>-nòkọba ọnụ</b>	assemble; sit together
	<b>-nòkọ ọnụ</b>	sit together, assemble: <b>Ànyị gà-anòkọ ọnụ</b> We shall sit together
	<b>-nòkwu</b>	stay longer: <b>Bikò nòkwue</b> Please stay longer!
	<b>-nòlìlì</b>	stay up to the present; be still waiting, staying: <b>Ì nòlìlì?</b> Are you still waiting, staying, here?
	<b>-nò n'aka ebē</b>	stand surety
	<b>-nò nà m̄be</b>	stand surety for
	<b>-nò n'ọkwa</b>	be in a post, position
	<b>-nò n'ùdo</b>	live in peace
	<b>-nò n'ùfụ</b>	be in distress
	<b>-nò n'ujū</b>	be (in) mourning
	<b>-nò n'ụnò</b>	be at home: <b>Nnā anyị nò n'ụnò</b> Father is in
	<b>-nònyelụ</b>	dwelt with; stay with; sit with <b>Nònyelụm̄</b> Stay with me (name for an <b>ògbañje</b> )
	<b>-nò ọdụ</b>	tarry; stay long; delay; remain
	<b>-nòpùta</b>	withdraw (esp. from fire); sit away from
	<b>-nòrube</b>	surround; sit round
	<b>-nòrụka</b>	stay long; sit on one side; sit out of the way

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	<b>-nòsasi</b>	sit scattered apart
	<b>-nòsị</b>	finish staying
	<b>-nòtè aka</b>	be far away, at a distance; stay away long
	<b>-nò ùwà</b>	be reborn; reincarnate:
		<b>Òkeeke nòlụ nwa mụ ùwà</b> Okeeke has reincarnated as my child:
		<b>Ọ bụ nnā ānyị ochiè nòlụ mụ ùwà</b> It is our grandfather who is reincarnated in me
	<b>-nòwanye</b>	sit down carelessly and uninvited among a group
	<b>-nòzi</b>	sit straight, properly
	<b>nòọfụ</b>	so; thus; in this manner:
		<b>Kà ọ dị nòọfụ</b> It is enough, or Stop it at that, or, Let it remain like that, in that form
	<b>nòọnwọ, nòọnwa</b>	so; thus; here (cf. <b>n'ebe à</b> ):
		<b>Ọ dị nòọnwọ</b> It is here
<b>nrā</b>	n.	fine
	<b>-dà nrā</b>	fine
	<b>-li nrā</b>	fine:
		<b>Fā lili ya nrā</b> They fined him
	<b>-ra nra</b>	pay a fine; levy a fine
<b>ñra</b>	n.	comb
	<b>-ra isi</b>	comb the hair:
		<b>Anà m àchọ irā isi m</b> I want to comb my hair
	<b>-ra ñra</b>	comb (with comb)
<b>ñràmanya</b>	n.	equality (-rà 1. be equal)
	<b>-kè ñràmanya</b>	divide equally:
		<b>Bikō kèe anụ afụ ñràmanya</b> Please divide that meat equally
<b>ñri</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>ụkwalā ñri</b>	whooping-cough (cf. <b>ụkwalā ntịrịrị</b> )
<b>Ñri</b>	n.	A. settlement of Nri, founded by <b>Nri</b> son of <b>Èri</b> , and its people; (more loosely) people who claim some kind of relationship with <b>Nri</b>
	<b>àka Ñri</b>	dwarf associated with Nri people
		<b>Ama Ñri</b> the Nri village square, believed by many surrounding groups to be a resting place en route to the land of the dead
		<b>Ezē Ñri</b> the sacred king of Nri
	<b>nwa Ñri</b>	an Nri man who has taken the Ichi title and travels widely through Igbo-land exercising ritual and political authority
	<b>ọdịnaànị Ñri</b>	Nri culture
		B. (in Nri) the highest ritual-political title in Nri and Oreri:
		<b>Ñri bụ echichi</b> Nri is a title
<b>ñrikọ</b>	n.	crab

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<b>nrù</b>	n.	service; bondage; homage; veneration
	<b>-fè nrù</b>	serve; wait upon; pay tribute; worship
	<b>ifè nrù</b>	serving; tribute
	<b>òfufe nrù</b>	A. traditional presentation of gifts to the <b>òkpala</b> , esp. at great feasts B. church service; religious worship (Protestant usage)
<b>nsala</b>	n.	watery soup; "pepper soup"
	<b>ofe nsala</b>	kind of soup which is watery (sometimes with little or no oil); "pepper soup"
<b>nsam</b>	n.	small shellfish found in salt water; periwinkle (cf. <b>ejùnà</b> , <b>kòso</b> )
<b>nsansa 1., nshansha</b>	n.	small amount (of liquid)
	<b>nsansa mmili</b>	shower of rain; few drops of rain
<b>nsansa 2.</b>	n.	flatness
	<b>afele nsansa</b>	flat plate
<b>nsèli</b>	n.	(-sè 1. bring out) used in:
	<b>nsèli àzù</b>	heron
<b>nsi</b>	n.	poison; sorcery
	<b>-ghe nsi</b>	prepare poison
	<b>-gwọ nsi</b>	work sickness or death by means of magic or poison
	<b>-kọ nsi</b>	practise sorcery against
	<b>-kụ nsi</b>	poison; practise sorcery against
	<b>-nye nsi</b>	poison
<b>nsisi</b>	n.	a measure of volume
<b>nsị</b>	n.	dung; faeces; excreta, manure, shit
	<b>ọchịchị nsi</b>	defecation with grunts
	<b>nsị ègbè</b>	(fig.) gunpowder
<b>nsịkọ</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>m̀kpà nsịkọ</b>	cramp; pins and needles
<b>nsò</b>	n.	nearness; the vicinity of
	<b>-bja nsò</b>	approach
	<b>-dị nsò</b>	be near; be at hand
	<b>-kpudèbè nsò</b>	draw, come near
<b>nsò</b>	n.	queue
<b>nsògbu</b>	n.	trouble ( <b>-sògbu</b> trouble)
<b>nsọ</b>	n.	A. (in general) sacredness; things or acts that are holy and/or forbidden (including both <b>asọ</b> and <b>nsọ</b> B.)
	<b>-dị nsọ</b>	A. be holy, revered:
		<b>Ọ dị nsọ</b> It is holy
		B. be a saint:
		<b>Pọ̀ọ̀lụ̀ dī nsọ</b> St Paul
		<b>Òlilì Nsọ</b> (Christian usage) Holy Communion
	<b>ụnọ nsọ</b>	Church building

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		B. forbidden things and acts, including both those which are forbidden or taboo (= <b>nsọ</b> C.) and those which are abominations ( <b>nsọ ànị</b> , = <b>alū</b> )
	<b>nsọ ànị</b>	an act forbidden by the land, or abomination, which cannot be ritually undone but must be 'dragged' in an expiatory ritual which involves dragging a live chicken tied to <b>ọmụ</b> round the town:
		<b>Onye mē nsọ ànị mèlū alū; ọ gà-àkpụ alū</b> Whoever commits an act forbidden by the land commits abomination; he must 'drag' the abomination
		C. taboo; forbidden act which if committed must be undone
	<b>-dị na nsọ:</b>	be forbidden, prohibited, taboo:
		<b>Ọ dị na nsọ</b> It is forbidden
	<b>-me nsọ</b>	break a taboo; do a forbidden thing:
		<b>Onye mē nsọ, ọ gà-èmegha nsọ</b> Whoever commits a forbidden act must undo it
	<b>-sọ nsọ</b>	forbid; prohibit; taboo:
		<b>Ànyị nà-àsọ yā</b> We forbid it (for ritual reasons)
<b>h̄sụ</b>	n.	stammering
	<b>onye h̄sụ</b>	stammerer
	<b>-sụ h̄sụ</b>	stammer; stutter
<b>nsụkpe, nsụtu</b>	n.	noise as of a steamboat; puffing
<b>nsụsụ</b>	n.	light jab (-sụ 2.)
	<b>nsụsụ ọnu</b>	kiss
<b>nsụtu, nsụkpe</b>	n.	noise as of a steamboat; a puffing
<b>nta</b>	n.	hunting
	<b>nta egō</b>	striving for money
	<b>-chụ nta</b>	hunt; go hunting
	<b>di ntā</b>	hunter
	<b>-gba nta</b>	hunt
	<b>-je nta</b>	hunt
	<b>ndị ntā</b>	hunters
	<b>nwa di ntā</b>	hunter's attendant
	<b>ọgba n̄ta</b>	hunter
<b>ntà</b>	<b>used in:</b>	
	<b>anwụ ntà</b>	mosquito
	<b>ntàkịlị</b>	very small
	<b>nwatà ntà</b>	small child
	<b>ụkwalà ntà</b>	tuberculosis
<b>h̄tah̄ta</b>	n.	bogeyman (used to frighten children) (= <b>m̄bùmbu</b> )
<b>h̄tāh̄ta</b>	n.	meat
<b>h̄tātālabù, h̄tātābùlabù</b>	n.	used in:

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	<b>-yi ñtátàlabù</b>	tickle (to make laugh)
<b>ñte, ntē</b>	n.	small cricket
<b>ñti</b>	n.	beater (shortened form of <b>ñtiti</b> ) ( <b>-ti</b> 1. beat)
	<b>ñti āja</b>	(lit. beater of walls) instrument for smoothing wet wall, especially of a new building
	<b>ñti àkwà</b>	(lit. beater of clothes) a club-like wooden instrument shaped like a short pestle and used by native washermen in place of an iron in smoothing thick heavy native clothes
	<b>ñti ùnò</b>	wooden tool for smoothing house walls and floor
<b>ñti</b>	n.	cheek
<b>ñtiti</b>	n.	tool for smoothing walls and floors (see <b>ñti</b> )
<b>ntị</b>	n.	ear
	<b>ntị akwà</b>	hem or edge of cloth
	<b>ntị ikē</b>	obstinacy; perverseness
	<b>ntị ìkpō</b>	headstrongness
	<b>onye ntị ìkpō</b>	a headstrong person (mainly used for children):
		<b>Ọ bụ onye ntị ìkpō</b> He is a headstrong person
	<b>ntị òke</b>	wild waterleaf
	<b>-che (be) ntị</b>	listen
	<b>-chi ntị</b>	be deaf, obstinate, disobedient
	<b>-do ntị</b>	warn; admonish; exhort
	<b>-gè ntị</b>	listen
	<b>-gba ntị</b>	probe the ear
	<b>-kachi ntị</b>	be stubborn, wilful, disobedient
	<b>-kpà ntị</b>	listen carelessly; pretend not to hear; be obstinate (lit. close ear)
	<b>-kpọchi ntị</b>	be deaf, stubborn (lit. lock ear)
	<b>mkpọchi ñti</b>	stubbornness; habitual disobedience (usu. of young person)
	<b>-naghà ntị</b>	act wilfully
	<b>-nà ntị</b>	listen; heed; incline the ear; pay attention
	<b>-tọ ntị n'ànị</b>	hearken; pay attention (lit. lay the ear on the ground)
	<b>ntị oke</b>	kind of vegetable ( <i>Talinum triangulare</i> Willd.)
<b>ntịrịrị</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>ụkwalà ntịrịrị</b>	whooping-cough (cf. <b>ụkwalā ñri</b> )
<b>ntọ 1.</b>	n.	kidnapping; captivity
	<b>-tọ ntọ</b>	kidnap
<b>ntọ 2.</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>ntọ ànị</b>	foundation; origin:
		<b>Achọlụ m ìmā ntọ ànị emume afụ</b> I want to know the origin of the custom
	<b>-tọ ntọ ànị</b>	lay foundation
<b>ntu</b>	n.	nail (used in carpentry)
<b>ntù</b>	n.	( <b>-tù</b> 1.) down (= <b>ùlumē</b> )

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	<b>ntù azù</b>	scales of fish
	<b>ntu òkukò</b>	soft bodyfeathers or down
<b>ntubu 1.</b>	n.	difficulty
<b>ntubu 2.</b>	n.	rolling
<b>ntùtù</b>	n.	hair (of head, etc.; cf. <b>aji</b> , body hair)
	<b>ntùtù anyā</b>	eyelash
	<b>ntùtù isī</b>	hair of head
<b>ntụ</b>	n.	ash; powder
	<b>ntụ egbè</b>	gunpowder
	<b>ntụ ñtụ</b>	grey; ash-coloured:
		<b>Òkpu afù nà-àcha ntụ ñtụ</b> The cap is ash-grey
	<b>ntụ òkū</b>	ash
	<b>ogbènyè ọnụ ntụ</b>	very poor, destitute, person
	<b>-wụ ntụ</b>	buy gunpowder
<b>ntụ</b>	n.	deception; guile; craft; cunning
	<b>-tụ ñtụ</b>	tell a lie:
	<b>I nà-àtụ ñtụ</b>	You are telling a lie
<b>ntụ</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>ntụ akā</b>	whitlow
<b>ntụlụ</b>	n.	hardship; misfortune
<b>ntụmāđi, ntụmade</b>	n.	suddenness; unexpectedness
	<b>ife ñtụmāđi</b>	unexpected, sudden thing; accident:
		<b>Ọ bụ ife ñtụmāđi</b> It is an unexpected thing:
		<b>Ife ñtumāđi mēlụ</b> An unexpected thing happened
	<b>nà ntụmade</b>	suddenly; unexpectedly:
		<b>Afù m Ọjị nà ntụmade</b> I saw Ọjị unexpectedly
<b>ntụmāđi, ntụmādụ, tụmāđi, tụmādụ</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>mà ntụmāđi</b>	especially; particularly:
		<b>Ọ nà-àsọ m ijē mkpahalị nà mgbèdè anyàsị tụmādụ nà m nòđụ n'èzùmike</b> I love going on a stroll in the evenings, particularly when I am on leave
<b>ntutụ</b>	n.	needle
<b>-nu 1.</b>	v.	push; take hold of and cause to move
	<b>ònnunu</b>	pushing
	<b>-nu aka</b>	push
	<b>-nubà</b>	push in
	<b>-nu enu</b>	urge; force someone to do something against his wish
	<b>-nufù</b>	mislead; deceive; advise wrongly; seduce; push out of the way
	<b>-nughalị</b>	go about (in a herd or crowd); push about
	<b>-nukpọ</b>	urge on; hurry on
	<b>-nunù</b>	entangle; perplex; bewilder; be entangled
	<b>-nunye</b>	push into (e.g. trouble, problematic situation); mislead into

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	<b>-nupụ</b>	push out; sail, push off (a boat); set off (in vehicle)
	<b>-nupụ afo</b>	act as purgative; have a big belly
	<b>-nupụta</b>	force out; gush out
	<b>-nurù</b>	take hold and shake
	<b>-nutù</b>	push down
<b>-nu + 2.</b>	v.	be bitter
	<b>-nu inu</b>	be bitter:
		<b>Ọgwụ ñkaà nà-ènu inū</b> This drug is bitter
<b>-nu 3.</b>	v.	buy (palmwine, or other native drink); cf. <b>-go, -zụ</b> buy (anything else); <b>-kpa</b> (buy oil only)
	<b>-nuta mmanya</b>	buy native wine (e.g. palm wine):
		<b>Jèe nùtalụ m̄ mmanya</b> Go and buy me some palm wine
<b>-nu 4.</b>	v.	rear animals
	<b>ònnunu</b>	rearing (animals)
	<b>ife enunu</b>	domestic animals; cattle; poultry
<b>-nu + 5.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-nu ọbịà</b>	offer hospitality (= <b>-ne ọbịà</b> )
<b>-nù + 1.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-nù inu</b>	ask riddle; use proverb:
		<b>Bikō nùelụ m̄ òfu inū</b> Please give me a proverb
<b>-nù 2.</b>	deriv.suff.	ever:
		<b>Ọ bjanùrò ebe à</b> He never visited here:
		<b>Ọ fụnùgo ụzọ?</b> Was he ever able to see?
	<b>-nùta</b>	(deriv.suff.) never; not ever (with negative verb):
		<b>Ọ m̄a enwenùta ike ibùtù m̄ n'ànì</b> She will never be able to throw me to the ground
<b>nụ</b>	enc.	indicates strong request, begging (stronger than <b>lì</b> )
		<b>Gwànụ m̄</b> Please tell me
		<b>Nyènụ m̄ nnu</b> Give me some salt, please!
<b>-nụ + 1.</b>	v.	hear
	<b>ọnụnụ</b>	hearing
	<b>-nụ anụ</b>	hear; obey
	<b>-nụcha</b>	hear well
	<b>-nụfiè</b>	hear incorrectly
	<b>-nụfialụ</b>	overhear
	<b>-nụ isì</b>	smell; scent
	<b>-nụ okwu</b>	hear; obey
	<b>-nụta ikpè</b>	hear bad talk about someone (and often report it)
<b>-nụ + 2.</b>	v.	marry
	<b>ọnụnụ</b>	marrying:
		<b>Anùlụ m̄ ya ñnyàafụ</b> I married her yesterday
	<b>-nụ di</b>	marry (of woman)
	<b>-nụ nwaànyị</b>	marry (of man)

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	<b>-nụ nwunye</b>	marry (of man)
<b>-nụ + 3.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-nụ ọkụ</b>	be warm
	<b>-nụ ọkụ n'obi</b>	be zealous, enthusiastic; agitate; anger; enrage
<b>nụ</b>	enc.	plural:
		<b>Bìanụ!</b> Come, you people!:
		<b>Dàalụ nụ</b> Greetings to you all:
		<b>Kà ànyị lie nụ</b> Let's eat:
		<b>Fa bīago nụ</b> They've come
<b>-nụ</b>	v.	fight; war; strive
	<b>-nụ agha</b>	fight a war; war
	<b>-nụcha</b>	loot
	<b>-nụ ọgụ</b>	fight (a fight)
	<b>-nụpụ isi</b>	be disobedient; rebel; revolt
	<b>-nụsò</b>	strive, fight, against; war with
	<b>-nụsò agha</b>	war against; engage in battle against
	<b>-nụsò ọgụ</b>	fight against
	<b>-nụta</b>	fight for; spoil; rob; loot:
		<b>Òkeeke tili nwa Okaafọ, Okaafọ weè je inụta ọgụ</b> Okeeke beat Okaafọ's son, so Okaafọ went to fight on his behalf
	<b>-nụ ùnụ</b>	struggle
	<b>onye nnusò ọgụ</b>	an enemy
	<b>ọnụmà</b>	severe displeasure; wrath; fury (stronger than <b>iwe</b> )
<b>-nụ-cha</b>	v.	purify; prove; try; refine; be purified, proved, etc. (metals, by fire)
<b>nụfụ</b>	dem.	that yonder:
	<b>Nye m̄ ifeē nụfụ</b>	Give me that thing yonder
<b>nụnwà</b>	dem.	this (cf. <b>nwà</b> )
<b>nụù</b>	dem.	that; that yonder
<b>nwa</b>		see <b>nnwa</b>
<b>nwà</b>	enc.	very, -self (used with nominals):
		<b>Kèdụ màkà gị nwà?</b> And how are you yourself?
	<b>mụ nwà</b>	I myself
	<b>ndi à nwà</b>	these very ones
	<b>nogị nwà</b>	you; yourself; thou; thyself (emphatic)
<b>-nwà 1.</b>		attempt; try; essay; tempt; prove
	<b>ọnwụnwà</b>	temptation; trial; proof
	<b>nwà kene!</b>	just try! Try first!
	<b>-nwàne</b>	try; tempt; attempt
	<b>-nwànye</b>	try (to a praiseworthy extent)
	<b>-nwà òkò</b>	try one's best
<b>-nwà 2.</b>		
	<b>-nwàpụ</b>	spit out
<b>nwaāmīlī, nwaāmīlī</b>	<i>n.</i>	urine
<b>nwaàyị, nwaànyị</b>	<i>n.</i>	woman
	<b>nwaànyị akpụ obi</b>	freshwater flying fish ( <i>Pantodon buchholzi</i> ) (= <b>ọjị nòkù</b> )

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	<b>nwaànyị imeo</b>	pregnant woman
	<b>agadiì nwaànyị</b>	old woman
	<b>agbàlà nwaànyị</b>	woman of great influence or of strong, stout build
	<b>àjàdù nwaànyị</b>	widow
	<b>enyị nwaànyị</b>	girl-friend; woman friend
	<b>ezè nwaànyị</b>	queen
	<b>-nụ nwaànyị</b>	marry (of man)
	<b>nwanneo nwaànyị</b>	sister; female relative
	<b>ogò nwaànyị</b>	mother-in-law; female relative-in-law;
<b>-nwà-cha</b>	<b>v.</b>	be slippery (as of mud)
<b>nwantanota</b>	<b>n.</b>	unknown person; dummy; make-believe; creature of imagination; bogey-man
	<b>nwantanota anyā</b>	pupil of eye
<b>nwayò, nwayòò</b>	<b>n.</b>	gentleness; quietness; slow, gentle movement:
		<b>Nwayòò</b> Gentle (advice, greeting, warning, sympathy)
		<b>Wèlụ nwayòò</b> Be gentle, careful
		<b>Adì m̄ nwayòò</b> I am gentle, quiet (by nature)
		<b>Wèlụ nwayòò na-èje</b> Be walking, going, gently
		<b>Nòdụ nwayòò</b> Sit or stay quietly or, Be quiet
		<b>Nwayòò bù ijè</b> The best way of doing anything is to go about it gently, carefully and confidently. (Lit. Gentleness is journey)
	<b>nwayòò nwayòò</b>	very gently, slowly, softly; gradually
		<b>Na-àkpụ yā nwayòò nwayòò</b> Be pulling it gently or slowly
<b>-nwe</b>	<b>v.</b>	have; own
	<b>ònwunwe</b>	having
	<b>-nwe afọ oma</b>	be generous, kind, benevolent
	<b>-nwe àgbà</b>	have a say in; have influence
	<b>-nwe aka ntachi</b>	be stingy, miserly
	<b>-nwe ākọ</b>	be intelligent
	<b>-nwe anya ukwu</b>	covet
	<b>-nwe àtù</b>	have an equal, another of its kind
	<b>-nwe efè</b>	have a chance; find it convenient; have an opportunity:
		<b>Ènwerọo m efè</b> I have no chance, opportunity
	<b>-nwe èzi nà ụnò</b>	become a householder
	<b>-nwefọ</b>	have remaining
	<b>-nwe ifeleo</b>	be shy, reserved, considerate
	<b>enweo ifeleo</b>	unrestrained; unabashed
	<b>-nwe ike</b>	be capable, strong, able
	<b>enweo ike</b>	weak, feeble, incapable, incompetent, useless
	<b>-nwe isi</b>	be reasonable; be successful, fruitful
	<b>enweo isi</b>	useless
	<b>-nwe isi akwukwọ</b>	be brainy, brilliant (at studies)
	<b>-nwe isi aweleo</b>	be lucky; have good luck
	<b>-nweka</b>	have much:
		<b>Anà m̄ ènweka letà</b> I have a lot of mail
	<b>-nwekọlita</b>	have in common:
		<b>Ò nwerọo ife ayị nwèkòlitàlù ọnụo</b> We have nothing in common
	<b>-nwe ònwe</b>	be free
	<b>-nwe ọfọ</b>	be innocent, in the right, just
	<b>-nwe ọnụo</b>	
	<b>A.</b>	be talkative
	<b>B.</b>	have an (influential) voice in; be in a position to be listened to

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	<b>-nweta</b>	obtain; get
	<b>-nwe uchè</b>	be sensible, wise
	<b>enweo uchè</b>	simpleness; foolishness
	<b>-nwe ùbùlù</b>	be intelligent, brainy, sensible, brilliant
	<b>o nwee</b>	if; suppose; supposing that
	<b>onye nweo</b>	lord; master; mistress; owner
		<b>Onye nweo ayị</b> The Lord
<b>-nwè</b>		see <b>-nwò</b>
<b>-nwo</b>	<b>v.</b>	pluck; remove (grains of maize, ripe palm-nuts, from cob or bunch); fall out (e.g. from the socket like a joint or ripe fruit)
	<b>-nwoji</b>	break off
	<b>nnwòji, nnwoji</b>	sprain; dislocation
	<b>-nwojipù</b>	be out of joint
	<b>-nwoşì</b>	pluck, remove (grains of maize or ripe palm-fruits from cob or bunch respectively)
	<b>-nwoşìşì</b>	drop leaves or unripe fruit (of tree)
<b>-nwò, -wò, -nwè</b>	<b>v.</b>	change; be changed; metamorphose; transfigure
	<b>ònwùnwè, ònwùnwò</b>	changing
	<b>-nwò àrụ, -wò àrụ</b>	change bodily appearance (e.g. put mask on or off)
	<b>-nwò ènwò, -wò èwò</b>	change; be changed; metamorphose; be transfigured
	<b>-ghanwò</b>	change; exchange
		<b>Bikò ghanwòolụ mo ji nòkaà màkà nà o lèlụ ùle</b> Please change this yam for me, for it is rotten:
		<b>Ndị àfè ojii jidèlù òfu nwokeo nā-agbanwò egò n’afịa</b> The police arrested a man exchanging money in the market:
		<b>Anà m’èje unọo akụ igbānwò ego ochiè m fùlụ n’akpàti m nonyāafụ</b> I am going to the bank to change the old money I found in my box yesterday
<b>nwokeo, nnwokeo</b>	<b>n.</b>	man; male
	<b>agadii nwokeo</b>	old man
	<b>-ma nnwokeo</b>	not to be in state of virginity (of woman) ( <i>lit.</i> know a man)
	<b>nwanneo nwokeo</b>	brother; male relation
	<b>nwa nwokeo</b>	male child; son
	<b>nwatà nwokeo</b>	boy; son
	<b>ogò nwokeo</b>	father-in-law; male relative-in-law
	<b>umù nwokeo</b>	men (as opposed to women)
<b>nwọò, nonwọò, wọò</b>	<b>dem.</b>	this; at this time; now; like this:
		<b>Ife nonwọò fa debèlù n’agịga iilo nà-èyi umù akā egwù</b> This thing they placed beside the road frightens the children.
		<b>Etu ọ dịlị n’izizi kà ọ dị nwọò...</b> As it was in the beginning, is now ...:
		<b>Mèe yā nonwọò</b> Do it like this
		<b>Etu m dị kà m dị nwọò ènwerọo m ike itā afufu màkà nà abù m nnukwu ọgàlanyà</b> As I am (in my present position) I cannot suffer any deprivation because I am a fabulously rich man
<b>-nwu</b>	<b>v.</b>	shine; burn; be clean, pure, bright; flare; blaze
	<b>ònwunwu</b>	shining; burning; being clean
	<b>-nwuchapụ</b>	be thoroughly clean; wash, rinse out; absolve
	<b>-nwuchita anya</b>	dazzle the eyes
	<b>-nwu enwu</b>	

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	A.	shine; blaze; flare
	B.	be clean, pure, bright
	<b>-nwu gbàà</b>	shine, glitter, very brightly; be very white
	<b>-nwugha</b>	change colour
	<b>-nwulàpụ</b>	flash
	<b>-nwulu ọkụ</b>	catch fire
	<b>-nwu màlámàlà</b>	dazzle; be dazzling
	<b>-nwupụ</b>	glitter
	<b>-nwusà</b>	shine around; illuminate
<b>nwunyè, nwunyi</b>	<i>n.</i>	female; wife
	<b>nwuny+e diị</b>	co-wife
	<b>nwunyè nnà</b>	stepmother
	<b>ego nwunyè</b>	bride-price
	<b>-kùchi nwunyè</b>	take the wife of a dead person
	<b>-nụ nwunyè</b>	marry (of man)
<b>-nwụ</b>	<b>1.</b>	v.
	A.	die
	<b>ọnwụnwụ</b>	dying
	<b>-nwụ anwụ</b>	be dead
	<b>-nwụnye ọlụ</b>	be very ill, half-dead
	<b>-nwụ ọnwụ Chiị</b>	die a natural death:
		<b>Nwoke afụ nwùlụ ọnwụ Chiị ya</b> The man died a natural death
	<b>-gbanwụ</b>	wither; shrink; be numb
	<b>B.</b>	be paralysed
	C.	be very incapable, inefficient
	<b>anwụo anwụ</b>	neg. noun phrase, as in:
		<b>Onye à bù anwụo anwụ</b> This person never seems to get old, or, This person bears a charmed life
<b>-nwụ 2.</b>	v.	catch; grip
	<b>-nwụ àrụ</b>	make ill; be ill; cause illness
	<b>(àrụ) nwụ</b>	be sick:
		<b>Àrụ nà-ànwụ yā</b> He is sick
	<b>àrụ ọnwụnwụ</b>	illness
	<b>-nwụde</b>	catch; grip; seize; throw in wrestling; catch (e.g. thief) red-handed
	<b>-nwụdo</b>	catch; snare
<b>-nwù- 1.</b>		v.:
	<b>-nwùchi anya</b>	close, shut eyes
<b>-nwù 2.</b>	ext. suff.	again; re- (denoting repetition of an action)
	<b>-denwù</b>	re-iron; iron again:
		<b>Achòlụ m̀ kà ì denwù akwà afụ</b> I want you to re-iron that cloth
	<b>-sụnwù</b>	re-wash; wash again:
		<b>Ọ gà-àsụnwù akwà ọ sùlụ n'ùtùtù</b> She will re-wash the cloth she washed in the morning
<b>-nwù, -n̄ù- 3. +</b>		v.
	<b>-nwù ọnwù</b>	take without permission from a close friend:
		<b>Ọ chilì àfe ìgozi ìjì nwùsa ykà ọnwù</b> She took Ngozi's clothes because they were intimate (implies N. can easily spare them and will not be annoyed)
	<b>-nwùta</b>	borrow (clothes, accessories, etc.) to wear to make a good impression

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<b>NY</b>		
<b>nya 1.</b>		see <b>ya</b>
<b>-nya 2.</b>	v.	be sticky
	<b>-nyachi</b>	stop up cracks; seal
	<b>-nyado</b>	stick; stop up a hole
	<b>-nyaku</b>	adhere; cling; stick
	<b>-nyakudo</b>	adhere to; cling to; stick to
<b>-nya + 3.</b>	v.	
	<b>-nya oku</b>	warm oneself; bask
<b>-nya 1.</b>	v.	bend; drive (a vehicle)
	<b>onyinya</b>	bending; driving
	<b>nyagò</b>	crookedness; sinuousness; bent state
<b>-nya- 2.</b>	v.	break
	<b>-nyaìji</b>	(trans. and intrans.) break asunder; snap:
		(trans.) <b>Enwè afù nà-àchọ ìnyàjì alakā osisi</b> The monkey is going to break the branch of the tree:
		(intrans.) <b>Alakā osisi afù gà-anyàjì tupu ụtụtụ echị</b> The branch of the tree will break before tomorrow morning
	<b>-nyaìjipù</b>	break, snap, off:
		<b>Nyàjipù alakā osisi afù</b> Break off the branch of the tree
	<b>-nyaìka</b>	break off; pull off; sever; pluck off violently
	<b>-nyaìkapù</b>	pull off, pluck off, sever, break off, violently
	<b>-nyaìpelù</b>	break off a fragment:
		<b>Nyàpelù nwantìntì àchìchà tàa</b> Break off a small piece of biscuit and eat
	<b>-nyaìwa</b>	break in pieces (usu. of soft objects like bread, cake):
		<b>Nyàwaa àchìchà afù uzò naàbọ</b> Break the bread into two
<b>-nya +</b>	<b>3.</b>	v.:
	<b>-nya isi</b>	boast:
		<b>Ọ nà-anyàka isi</b> He boasts too much
<b>;nyamanyama</b>	<i>n.</i>	stickiness:
		<b>Ọgwọ diō níme mkpò afù nà-ème nyamanyama</b> The drug in that small bottle is sticky
<b>-nye 1.</b>	v.	
	A.	give:
	<b>Nye mo</b>	Give me
	<b>onyinye</b>	giving
	<b>-nye ala</b>	breast-feed ( <i>lit.</i> give breast)
	<b>-nye aka</b>	help; assist; aid ( <i>lit.</i> give a hand to):
		<b>Bikō nyè akā</b> Please help:
		<b>Nyèlù mo aka</b> Help me
	<b>-nyechiata</b>	give back: (= <b>-nyechigha</b> )
		<b>Ị nyechiatago yā akwukwọ yā?</b> Have you given him his book back?
	<b>-nyechì(gha)</b>	give back, restore, return (something)
	<b>-nye efè</b>	give a chance; make way for; give room for
	<b>-nye ego nògàlì</b>	bribe; give a bribe
<b>-nyefè</b>	<b>1.</b>	hand over
<b>-nyefè</b>	<b>2.</b>	give to excess
	<b>-nye iru</b>	pay attention to
	<b>-nyeju</b>	supply
	<b>-nyeju afọ</b>	feed well

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	<b>-nye n'aka</b>	commit; hand over to
	<b>-nye n̄d̄m̄m̄ōōdu</b>	give counsel, advice
	<b>-nye n̄ḡàl̄ì</b>	bribe
	<b>-nye nsògbu</b>	trouble; vex; persecute
	<b>-nye nsop̄p̄l̄u</b>	give respect
	<b>-nye nzū</b>	pronounce judgement in favour of; justify; acquit
	<b>-nye ònyinye</b>	give a present make an offering (especially in church during harvest, and periodically); make donation
	<b>-nyerube</b>	give round; distribute:
		<b>Nȳerube ùm̄ù ak̄à àch̄ìch̄à</b> Serve the biscuits round to the children
	<b>-nye ụsàà</b>	offer excuse
	<b>ònyinye</b>	gift; donation; church harvest
	<b>ob̄ī ònyinye</b>	generous mind; benevolent disposition
	<b>B.</b>	(also <b>-nye-l̄u</b> ) into, to, with (following another verb, as if suffix)
	<b>-b̄anye</b>	enter:
		<b>Q̄ b̄anyego ụn̄ò</b> She has entered the house
	<b>-kwenye</b>	agree with:
		<b>!̄ kwenyego n̄ife ànȳi kw̄ul̄ù?</b> Do you agree with what we said?
	<b>-n̄onyel̄u</b>	stay with:
		<b>N̄onyel̄u m̄o</b> Stay, abide, with me
	<b>-tinye</b>	put into:
		<b>T̄inye akw̄ukw̄o n̄ime akp̄àt̄i</b> Put a book into the box
	<b>-w̄unye</b>	pour into (esp. liquids)
<b>-nye 2.</b>	v.	
	A.	stop, park (of vehicle); land, moor (of boat); stay temporarily:
		<b>Ūgb̄o af̄ù ènyego</b> The lorry has stopped, or parked
	<b>-nyedo</b>	stop, park (vehicle)
	<b>-nye ìkwū</b>	encamp
	<b>-nye n'àn̄ì</b>	land, moor, come alongside, bring alongside (of and from a boat)
	<b>B.</b>	<i>used in:</i>
	<b>-nye k̄à ụgb̄o</b>	(slang) be good, right, fitting, beautiful:
		<b>Akw̄à nwa àgb̄ogh̄o af̄uo ȳi nȳel̄ù k̄à ụgb̄o</b> The dress on that lady is very attractive:
		<b>Oche d̄īḡas̄i n̄ime ụn̄ò m̄ ọf̄ul̄uo nȳel̄ù k̄à ụgb̄o</b> The chairs in my new building are very grand
<b>-nyi</b>	v.	get up:
		<b>Nȳie ọt̄o</b> Stand up:
		<b>Nȳiri</b> Stand up and go
<b>-nȳì</b>	v.	
	A.	be weighty, heavy
	<b>ònȳnȳì</b>	being heavy, weighty
	<b>-nȳido</b>	load heavily; become too heavy for:
		<b>Ibu af̄ù anȳidogo Èj̄ima</b> The load has become too heavy for Ejima. (Ejima has been walking along with the load on her head but now the load has become so weighty that she can no longer move)
	<b>-nȳigbu</b>	overload; load to death; be overloaded, heavy-laden:
		<b>B̄īàkuten̄ù m̄ ụn̄ù nd̄ī ibu n̄à-anȳigbu</b> Come unto me, all ye that are heavy-laden
	<b>B.</b>	be too much for; be beyond one's ability:

		<b>Q nyìlì gị</b> You cannot, or It is beyond your ability:
		<b>Q nyìlì gị ìmā m òla</b> It is beyond your ability to slap me
	<b>C.</b>	<i>used in:</i>
	<b>-nyị ànyị</b>	(fig.) be very many, plentiful, more than enough:
		<b>Olili nà òñụñqu nyịlì ànyị nébe àgbàmakwụkwọ Ndụ</b> There was much to eat and drink at Ndụ's wedding
<b>-nyò</b>	<b>v.</b>	peep; observe; stare; spy; look through (microscope, telescope, etc.)
	<b>ònyinyò</b>	shadow; reflection; picture
	<b>-nyòcha</b>	
	<b>A.</b>	examine; look at thoroughly, closely
	<b>nnyòcha</b>	thorough examination
	<b>-nyòcha</b>	
	<b>B.</b>	be inquisitive, curious (fig.)
		<b>I nā-enyòchaka</b> You are too inquisitive
	<b>oke nnyòcha</b>	great curiosity (esp. about small things)
	<b>-nyòchata</b>	be curious, inquisitive:
		<b>I nā-enyòchataka</b> You are too inquisitive
	<b>nnyòchata</b>	curiosity; inquisitiveness
	<b>-nyò ènyò</b>	peep
	<b>ènyò</b>	mirror
	<b>nnyòkanonyò</b>	inquisitiveness; curiosity ( <i>lit.</i> much looking): (Proverb) <b>Nnyòkanonyò kà mgbọọ jilì da ènwè nìsì</b> Because of the monkey's inquisitiveness, a bullet hit it on the head. (cf. curiosity killed the cat)
<b>-nyọ +</b>	<b>v.</b>	
	<b>-nyọ ukọlọo</b>	be lazy
<b>-nyụ 1.</b>	<b>v.</b>	excrete; secrete; ooze
	<b>-nyụ arùlù</b>	pass wind, fart, 'gas'
	<b>-nyụsịsị</b>	ooze out; spout
<b>-nyụ 2.</b>	<b>v.</b>	be extinguished; die out; go out (of light, fire)
	<b>ònyụnyụ</b>	being extinguished; dying out
	<b>-nyụ nkọ</b>	be blunt
	<b>-tinyụ</b>	extinguish by beating:
		<b>Ejì ìn aka tinyụ okụo</b> I beat out the light with my palm
	<b>-nyụkwùdo</b>	shut the eyes
<b>-nyụ + 3.</b>	<b>v.</b>	
	<b>-nyụ afia</b>	
	<b>A.</b>	be unprofitable, almost unsaleable (of commodity in market)
	<b>B.</b>	(fig.) be reactionary
		<b>Q nyùlù afia</b> He is reactionary
<b>nzā</b>	<b>n.</b>	very small bird sp.
<b>ñza</b>	<b>n.</b>	support; stay
<b>ñzà 1.</b>	<b>n.</b>	filter (-zà 2. filter)
<b>ñzà 2.</b>	<b>n.</b>	lot(s) (as in casting lots)
	<b>(ñzà) -ma</b>	fall on (of lot):
		<b>Q bù mụ kà ñza mālụ</b> It is me on whom the lot fell
		<b>Ñzà mālụ Èke</b> The lot fell on Eke
	<b>-fe ñzà</b>	cast lots:
		<b>Ànyị gá-èfe ñzà</b> We shall cast lots
<b>ñzàlì</b>	<b>n.</b>	A. horsetail usually held by chiefs; the feathery part of the

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		maize flower
		B. (for some speakers) mane; fleece (= <b>òzà</b> 2.)
<b>̀̀zè</b>	n.	sacred ritual objects of clan to which an <b>òzò</b> candidate is dedicated (Henderson 1972: 259); hence generally, title
	<b>̀̀zè nà òzò</b>	the highest title
	<b>onye ̀̀zè</b>	titled person
	<b>nzèlè</b>	tribute, anything due to <b>̀̀zè</b>
<b>̀̀zịza, òzịza</b>	n.	swelling; lump (-za 2. swell)
<b>̀̀zịzà 1.</b>	n.	worship; homage
<b>̀̀zịzà 2.</b>	n.	large broom for sweeping outdoors
<b>̀̀zò</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>̀̀zò ùkwù</b>	footprint, footstep (-zò ùkwù)
<b>nzū</b>	n.	white clay (used for whitening, ceremonies, etc.)
	<b>nzu oyibo</b>	chalk; lime
	<b>-kà nzū</b>	mark, write on, the floor, ground, or any object with <b>nzū</b> (traditional)
	<b>-tụ nzū</b>	sprinkle with chalk
<b>̀̀zù</b>	n.	wit
<b>nzùkọ</b>	n.	meeting; council (-zùkọ)
	<b>̀̀zuzò, ̀̀zuzo</b>	hiding; secret (-zo 1. hide)
	<b>-dị ̀̀zuzò</b>	be secret:
		<b>Ọ nọ n'ebe dị nzuzo</b> She is in a secret place
	<b>ife ̀̀zuzo</b>	secret thing
<b>nzuzù</b>	n.	stupidity; foolhardiness
<b>D.</b>		
<b>-nà 1.</b>	v.	singe; burn; scorch
	<b>ònnà</b>	scorching
	<b>-nacha</b>	singe; burn; scorch
	<b>-nà ògbàdụ</b>	roast corn
	<b>-nà n'okụ</b>	roast
<b>-nà + 2.</b>	v.	listen
	<b>-nà ntị</b>	listen; heed; incline the ear; pay attention
<b>-nà 1.</b>	v.	be in excess
	<b>ònnà</b>	being in excess:
		<b>Àdịrọ m ̀̀li ofe nnu nàlụ</b> I do not eat soup with excessive salt
		<b>Mmili nàlụ mmanya ñkaà</b> This palmwine has been excessively diluted with water. (Lit. Water is in excess in this palmwine)
<b>-nà 2.</b>	v.	be spoilt by exposure ;to sunlight (of yam, cassava, cocoyam,

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		etc.)
<b>-nà 3.</b>	v.	shake (tr.); roll (intr.)
	<b>-nàgha</b>	shake (a container of liquid):
		<b>Dàghaa itè ọgwù afụ</b> Shake the medicine pot
	<b>-nàghali</b>	A. shake (a container of liquid) around:
		<b>Dàghalia itè ọgwù afụ kà ọgwù dī n'imē ya wèlụ jezùe ọnụ</b> Shake the pot of medicine round so that the medicine in it may mix well
		B. roll about (as of a boat on water), swing here and there (intr.):
		<b>Nèe kà ụgbọ afụ sì anàghali n'enu mmili</b> See how that boat is rolling about on the water:
		<b>Kèdu òkè ì nà-anàghali kà ụgbọ?</b> Why are you rolling about like a boat?
	<b>-nà-cha</b>	A. rinse (tr.):
		<b>Ejigo m nchà sasịa afele. Ọ fọzịlì kà m ji mmili dī mma nàchaa yā</b> I have washed the plate with soap. It remains for me to rinse it with clean water:
		<b>Dàchaa ārụ nnwā</b> Rinse the body of the child
		B. fade (intr.) (of colour, photo, etc.):
		<b>Akwà afụ nà-anàcha ànàcha</b> That cloth fades, or that cloth is fading:
		<b>Akwà afụ nà-eme nàcha</b> That cloth fades, or that cloth is fading:
		<b>Akwà m ànachapụgo</b> My cloth has faded
<b>nàlànàlà</b>	n.	warmness; tepidness
	<b>-dị nàlànàlà</b>	be warm, lukewarm:
		<b>Bùtelụ m mmili dī nàlànàlà</b> Bring me some warm water
	<b>-kpò nàlànàlà</b>	be warm, lukewarm (of objects, e.g. water):
		<b>Kùtelụ m mmili kpòlụ nàlànàlà</b> Bring me some lukewarm water
<b>-nè</b>	v.	step over
	<b>òniè</b>	stepping over
	<b>-nèfè</b>	step over; trespass:
		<b>Enèfègo m òzu agwọ dīchili ụzọ</b> I have stepped over the dead snake on the path
	<b>-nèfèga</b>	step over; trespass:
		<b>Bikò enèfègàkwòna okè mụ nà gị màkà nà achọrọ m kà ì bàta n'ànị m</b> Please do not overstep our boundary for I do not want to find you on my land
	<b>-nèfèta</b>	step over
	<b>nèfèta</b>	stepping over; step; threshold (of door or house)
	<b>-nè òfi, òri</b>	step over somebody's outstretched legs; step over
<b>-nò</b>	v.	borrow (anything but money) (cf. <b>-nwù 3.</b> )

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	<b>-nò iyī</b>	borrow thing used by another for oath-taking
	<b>-nòtalụ, -nùtalụ</b>	borrow for; help borrow:
		<b>Jèe nòtalụ m̄ òfu ochē</b> Go and borrow a chair for me
<b>-nò-mi</b>	v.	imitate
	<b>nòmi</b>	imitation
	<b>ife nòmi</b>	pattern; example
<b>-nụ</b>	v.	drink:
		<b>Anà m̄ èje ìṅṅ mmili</b> I am going to drink water
	<b>òṅṅṅṅ</b>	drinking; drink
	<b>ife òṅṅṅṅ</b>	drink
	<b>mmili òṅṅṅṅ</b>	drinking water
	<b>-nụ ala</b>	suck breast (of infants)
	<b>-nụbiga mmanya okè</b>	get drunk
	<b>-nụ iyī</b>	take an oath; swear:
		<b>Ì nwèlụ ike ìṅṅ iyī?</b> Can you swear it?
	<b>òṅṅṅṅ iyī</b>	oath-taking
	<b>-nụlụ</b>	drink from; drink a little:
		<b>Ḍlụ nwantintị</b> Drink a little
<b>-nụ + 1.</b>	v.	be glad; exult, rejoice (against); crow over
	<b>-nụlị</b>	rejoice; jubilate
	<b>-nụlụ</b>	receive; greet; congratulate; be fond of:
		<b>Òbi nà-ṅṅlụ ụmụ akā</b> Obi is fond of children
		<b>Jèe nùtalụ Ụnòoma</b> Go and congratulate Ụnòoma
	<b>-nụ ọṅṅ</b>	A. be glad; exult; rejoice; crow over
		B. (fig.) cry as a spoilt child
<b>-nụ 2.</b>		see <b>-nwụ 3.</b>
<b>-nụ-nụ, -nò-nụ</b>	v.	mimic; copy:
		<b>Ọ nà-ṅṅṅṅ nnwa nā-ebe akwā</b> He is mimicking the child's crying
<b>O.</b>		
<b>o</b>		see <b>ọ</b>
<b>o 2.</b>	<b>emph.</b>	used at end of sentence when speaking to someone at a distance; sign of affirmation, or assent to a salutation:
		<b>Bịa ebe à o</b> Come here!
		"Dàalụ nụ o" "Oo, gàba o" "Greetings to you all". "Yes, come in"
<b>-o</b>		see <b>-a</b>
<b>obē, ọbē</b>	n.	ladder; cross; cross-shaped loom:
		<b>Wèlu obē lịgolu enu ụnò</b> Go up the house with a ladder

	<b>-kpòdo n'obē</b>	nail to the cross, crucify: <b>A kpòdòlù Jisùs n'obē màkà ndị n̄jọ</b> Jesus was crucified for sinners <b>Onye a kpòdòlù n'obē</b> He who was crucified
<b>òbèjili</b>	n.	sword with sheath
<b>obelē, obelē 1.</b>	n.	small size
	<b>obele nnwā</b>	small child; caressing words used by mothers to their children
<b>obelē 2.</b>	n.	kind of bird
<b>obi 1.</b>	n.	heart; chest; bosom; breast; centre
	<b>obi agū</b>	daring, fearless like a leopard; brave: <b>Enwèlù m̄ obi agū, ejigo m̄ aka tigbue nkítà alā</b> I am very brave, I once beat a mad dog to death with my hands
	<b>(obi) -dị n'azu</b>	A. be extremely wicked: <b>Ịpja nwata aru esirō ike italì bụ obi idị n'azu</b> Flogging a child who is ill is extremely wicked B. be foolhardy (= <b>nzuzù</b> ): <b>Ijī aka jide agwo dī ndụ bụ obi idị n'azu</b> Picking up a live snake is foolhardy
	<b>obi ebelè</b>	mercy; kindness: <b>Ụkọchukwu bī n'òbòdo anyị nwèlù obi ebelè</b> The priest who lives in our town is kind, merciful
	<b>obi ikē</b>	hardheartedness; relentlessness
	<b>obi mgbalụ</b>	melancholy; troubled mind
	<b>obi mgbawa</b>	great anger; broken heart: <b>Ìlùlò banyelụ onwụ umū Ōbi naàbò n'otù mbòsì nà-ewètalụ yā obi mgbawa</b> Brooding on the death in one day of his two children is causing Obi heartbreak
	<b>obi mkpofù</b>	act of forgiving people; good-natured character: <b>Ndụ nwèlù obi okū mà nwekwuazị obi mkpofù</b> Ndụ is quick-tempered but he does not bear a grudge
	<b>obi mkpū</b>	queen termite
	<b>obi ndidè</b>	A. nausea; indigestion: <b>Nni m rilì n'ùtütù nà-èdidè m̄ obi</b> The food I ate in the morning is causing me nausea B. kind-heartedness
	<b>obi nlò</b>	tenderness; tender-heartedness: <b>Enwèlù m̄ obi nlò</b> I am tender-hearted
	<b>obi okwutē</b>	stony-heartedness; hard-heartedness
	<b>obi ònyinye</b>	generous mind; benevolent disposition
	<b>obi ocha</b>	pure heart
	<b>obi ojoqo</b>	ill-will; malice; bad temper; wickedness
	<b>obi okū</b>	anger; hot temper
	<b>obi oma</b>	goodness; kindness; benevolence:

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		<b>O ji obì ọma me ife o mèlù</b> He acted in good faith
	<b>obì ụnò</b>	homesickness:
		<b>Obi ụnò nà-ème m̄</b> I am homesick
	<b>obī ụsọ</b>	cheerfulness; happiness:
		<b>Ọdụdụ nnē m ẹnweka obī ụsọ</b> The last-born of my mother is very cheerful, jovial, has a rich sense of humour
	<b>-bu n'obi</b>	learn by heart
	<b>-chìchapụ obì</b>	A. stand with chest thrust forward B. be open-hearted, easygoing, without malice
	<b>-dàjụ obì</b>	propitiate; appease; atone
	<b>-dìdè obì</b>	A. make feel sick; cause nausea B. yearn over; be affectionate
	<b>obì ndidè</b>	nausea
	<b>-dìdo obì</b>	be patient
	<b>-gbafù obì</b>	take the breath away; startle; shock; make shudder (lit. make the heart run away)
	<b>-gbu mgbu obì</b>	pain in the heart
	<b>iwe obì</b>	ill-nature; malice
	<b>-ka obì</b>	A. be determined B. be bold, brave
	<b>-kasị obì</b>	comfort (usually a bereaved person)
	<b>nkasị obì</b>	comfort; consolation
	<b>-kù n'obi</b>	hold at the breast; carry in the bosom
	<b>-mafù obì</b>	take the breath away
	<b>-malụ obì</b>	soothe the heart
	<b>mkpụlụ obì</b>	heart
	<b>-nụ ọkụ n'obi</b>	be zealous, enthusiastic; agitate; anger; enrage
	<b>-tachi obì</b>	bear up; endure
	<b>ntachi obì</b>	endurance
	<b>-ta obì mmīli</b>	be callous, wicked, determined
	<b>-tì obì</b>	embrace (lit. knock chests)
	<b>-tụkwàsị obì</b>	trust; count on; hope in
	<b>ntụkwàsị obì</b>	trust; hope; confidence
	<b>onye ntụkwàsị obì</b>	person being trusted
	<b>-wèpụ obì</b>	dismiss from the mind
<b>obi 2.</b>	n.	a fathom (used mainly for measuring cloth)
	<b>obì akwà</b>	one Igbo yard of cloth
<b>obi 3.</b>	n.	act of dwelling ( <b>-bi</b> 1. dwell)
	<b>àgbàtà obì</b>	neighbourhood; neighbour
	<b>onye àgbàtà obì</b>	neighbour; next-door neighbour
	<b>àñì obì</b>	empty plot for future building (of dwelling)
	<b>-ro obì</b>	migrate; go and dwell elsewhere
<b>òbi 1., òbu</b>	n.	A. ancestral house of the father (founder) of a village; house

		belonging to the head of the family (as opposed to <b>m̄kpukè</b> , woman's house). The head of the house often retires here for a rest or to entertain visitors, to perform ceremonies, settle cases, and sometimes make offerings of his god(s). This building also houses the family's images like <b>chi</b> , <b>nkwù</b> , <b>arò</b> etc.; part of it is used as a store, e.g. for ropes for climbing palmtrees
		B. palace; court; reception house
	<b>ime òbi</b>	name given to interior of the palace where the king mostly stays
<b>òbi</b> 2.	n.	title of a King
<b>òbibi</b>	n.	living ( <b>-bi</b> 1. dwell)
<b>òbibi</b> 1.	n.	termination; end ( <b>-bi</b> 2. terminate)
<b>òbibi</b> 2.	n.	printing ( <b>-bi</b> 1. press)
<b>òbò</b>	n.	disease where holes appear in flesh
<b>òbòdò</b>	n.	town; country. An <b>òbòdò</b> is, in the Onitsha area, usually subdivided into three 'quarters' and named Ezi, Ìfìtè and Ìkèngà
	<b>ndi ñche òbòdò</b>	A. the town or village guards
		B. the police
	<b>Òbòdò Isi Òji</b>	Africa
<b>obodobo</b>	n.	width; breadth (cf. <b>obosala</b> )
	<b>obodobo irū</b>	broad face
	<b>akwụkwọ òbodòlòbo</b>	broad leaf:
		<b>Di ntā gbàgbùlù òsa wèlụ akwụkwọ òbodòlòbo kechie yā</b> The hunter killed a squirrel and wrapped it in a broad leaf
		Proverb: <b>Akwụkwọ òbodòlòbo gwàlù òsa kà ọ wèlụ nwayòò na-àkpọ màkà nà ọ bụlụ nà di ntā àbịa gbagbue yā nà ọ bụ ya bụ akwụkwọ òbodòlòbo kà di ntā gà-akùlụ wèlụ kechi ọsa</b> Lit. The broad leaf warned the squirrel to call gently because when the hunter was attracted by the squirrel's call it was he, the broad leaf, that the hunter was going to cut and use for wrapping up the squirrel. Meaning:- Be careful how you expose yourself to danger, risks, trouble, etc., because whenever you involve yourself in trouble it is going to be I (we) who will bear the brunt of it
<b>obosala</b>	n.	width; breadth; levelness (of surface) (cf. <b>obodobo</b> )
<b>òbu</b>		see <b>òbi</b> 1.
<b>òbù</b>	n.	Senegal Coucal ( <i>Centropus senegalensis</i> )
<b>òbùbò</b>	n.	heap (cf. <b>òòbò</b> )
	<b>òbùbò ọkū</b>	heap of glowing coals
<b>òbùbùbù</b>	n.	(slang) a mass of persons or things
<b>oche, ọche</b>	n.	chair; stool; bench; seat

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	<b>-wèlụ ọche</b>	take a seat:
		<b>Wèlụ ọchē</b> Take a seat
	<b>oche ezè</b>	throne
	<b>ochiè, ochiè</b>	A. old; aged; ancient
	<b>abụ ochiè</b>	old hymn book
	<b>Àgbà Ochiè</b>	Old Testament
	<b>àgwà ochiè</b>	old custom
	<b>mgbè ochiè</b>	in the olden days
	<b>ndepụta ochiè</b>	old edition
	<b>nne ochiè</b>	maternal grandmother
<b>òchi</b>	n.	A. cupping; drawing of blood with horn or horn-shaped calabash from any part of the body to relieve congestion, swelling, pain; getting rid of impure or stagnant blood
		B. instrument used for cupping or letting blood
	<b>-chi òchi</b>	cup; let blood
	<b>-gbu òchi</b>	cup; let blood
<b>òchì</b>	n.	palm wine tapper
	<b>di òchì</b>	professional palm wine tapper
<b>òchiche 1.</b>	n.	waiting; watching ( <b>-che 1.</b> watch, wait)
<b>òchiche 2.</b>	n.	offering ( <b>-che 2.</b> present, offer)
<b>òdi</b>	n.	taciturn person
	<b>òdiinaàbò</b>	midnight
<b>òdibò</b>	n.	servant
	<b>-gba òdibò</b>	serve (as a servant):
		<b>Agū nà-àgbalụ m̄ òdibò</b> Agū is working for me as my servant
<b>òdidè</b>	n.	small stool; footstool
<b>odō</b>	n.	wooden mortar for yam, etc.
	<b>aka odō</b>	wooden pestle for yam pounding
	<b>nwa odō</b>	pestle
<b>odòdo</b>	n.	A. purple, crimson
		B. man's name
<b>òdòdò</b>	n.	flower
<b>òdogwu</b>	n.	champion; one of great prowess; hero; title for such a one; male name:
		<b>Òdogwu kà ọ bụ</b> He is a hero
	<b>òdogwu nnùnụ</b>	kind of large bird
	<b>òdogwu ọzàlà</b>	(cf. <b>akpì</b> )
		A. scorpion
		B. (fig.) a tough powerful person
<b>òdozi</b>	n.	repairer
	<b>òdozi òbòdò</b>	A. one who takes care of a town or a community
		B. the name of a chief notorious in Abakaliki for his

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		manipulation of a secret head-hunting cult. He was hanged in 1959 for the murder of several people
<b>òdu</b>	n.	Kemp's Gerbil ( <i>Tateri kempi</i> )
<b>òdùdù</b>	n.	tsetse fly (they bite human beings and animals and suck their blood)
	<b>òdùdù enyī</b>	species of ....
	<b>òdùdù</b>	(biggest species with most painful bite and highest capacity for sucking blood)
<b>òduduū</b>	n.	damp; cold(ness)
<b>ofe, ọfe</b>	n.	"soup"; sauce; stew
	<b>ofe ēgwusi</b>	melon soup
	<b>ofe Ìgbò</b>	palm oil (= <b>mmanụ akwū</b> )
	<b>ofe n̄sala</b>	watery kind of soup
	<b>ofe ɔnugbù</b>	soup prepared with bitter leaves
	<b>ofe Ọwèlè</b>	watery kind of soup very common among the Owere people
	<b>ofe ọnịno</b>	soup prepared with <b>ọgbonò</b> and okro
	<b>ofe ụtàzị</b>	<b>ụtàzị</b> soup
	<b>ìtè ofē</b>	soup pot
	<b>-te ofe</b>	make soup, broth, stew, palmoil chop
	<b>-teghalị ofe</b>	stir soup
<b>ofe, ọfe 2.</b>	n.	(= <b>anàlà, anyàlà</b> ) a kind of egg-plant with tiny fruits and edible leaves
<b>ofè, ọfè</b>	n.	A. far side of river or road B. excess (i.e. passing the limits) (from <b>-fè 2.</b> cross)
<b>ọfe, ọfe</b>	n.	free gift (Y. <b>ọfẹ</b> )
	<b>n'ọfe</b>	freely; gratis; for nothing
<b>ọfegà, ofega</b>	N.	used in:
	<b>-kwu ọfegà</b>	talk in a flippant way
<b>ọfèkè, ọfèkè</b>	n.	a rascal
<b>ọfelè, ọfelè</b>	n.	ease:
		<b>Ọ dì ọfelè</b> It is easy
	<b>n'ọfelè</b>	easily
<b>ọfi 1.</b>	n.	yaws (cf. <b>àkwùmà</b> )
<b>ọfi 2.</b>	n.	see <b>-ne ọfi</b>
<b>ọfifi</b>	n.	boil ( <b>-fi 3.</b> develop a boil)
<b>ofili</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>ofili isī</b>	pillow
<b>ofili</b>	n.	A. a weight for keeping a door shut B. heavy club
<b>ọfu</b>	n.	one; the same; a certain; united; alone; lone:
		<b>Ọfu nwokè bjàlụ ebe à n'ụtụtụ</b> A certain man came here in the morning:
		<b>Onye ezè afụ gwàlụ ndi yā kà fa ghàlụ in̄sòzì ònwe fā ọgụ</b>

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		<b>màkà nà fâ bù òfu</b> The chief pleaded with his subjects to stop fighting each other, for they were one:
		<b>Òfu nnwā kà m bù</b> I am the only child of my parents, or I am an only child
	<b>òfu à</b>	this same
	<b>òfu afù</b>	that very thing
	<b>òfu chī</b>	A. one god
		B. (fig.) same character or behaviour (of human beings only, to describe two persons with similar character):
		<b>Ọ bù òfu chī kèlụ Okaafọ nà Nwoosu</b> Okaafọ and Nwoosu behave the same way, or have the same idiosyncrasies
	<b>òfu efù</b>	(one) at all (with verb in negative); not even one:
		<b>Ji noōne dị n'òbā? Òfu efù adīrọ dị nà ya</b> How many yams are in the barn? Not even one is there
	<b>òfu jī</b>	seed yam
	<b>òfu mgbè (= otū mgbè)</b>	once upon a time; at one time; once
	<b>òfu mkpụlụ</b>	only one
	<b>òfuù nụnwà</b>	this same; this very thing
	<b>òfu obi</b>	one heart; (fig.) unanimity, co-operation, agreement, unity
	<b>òfu òfu</b>	one by one; singly
	<b>òfu ogè</b>	at one time; once upon a time; once
	<b>òfu onye</b>	one person; a certain person:
		<b>Achọlụ m òfu onyē</b> I want one person
	<b>òfu ùgbòlò</b>	once
	<b>n'òfu</b>	together
	<b>n'òfu nje</b>	at once; immediately; simultaneously
	<b>n'òfu n'òfu</b>	each; one by one
	<b>n'òfu ntabi anyā</b>	in the twinkling of an eye; instantaneously; immediately; in a second
	<b>n'òfu ogè, n'òfu mgbè</b>	at the same time; once upon a time
	<b>-sò n'òfu</b>	be of the same age
	<b>sọ òfu</b>	only one; one only
	<b>sọ òfu akpō</b>	once only; once for all
	<b>sọ òfu nje</b>	only once
	<b>sọ òfu ùgbòlò</b>	only once
	<b>-tinyekọ ọnụ n'òfu</b>	speak the same thing; be unanimous
<b>ogè, ọgè</b>	n.	time, opportunity; time span (cf. <b>mgbè</b> )
	<b>ogē à</b>	this time; at this time
	<b>ogē ikpe azụ</b>	the last time; at last; finally
	<b>ogè iwā ji</b>	annual yam festival
	<b>ogē mbụ</b>	at first; initially

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	<b>ogē nā ogè</b>	from time to time; now and then
	<b>ogè òcha</b>	at all times; always (cf. <b>ogè nīne</b> )
	<b>ogè nīne</b>	always; at all times
	<b>ogē òbùnà</b>	every time; any time
	<b>ogē ùfọdu</b>	sometimes; from time to time
	<b>-me n'ogè</b>	be punctual; do something in good time
	<b>mkpụlụ ogè</b>	a few moments
	<b>n'ogè</b>	in time
	<b>nwa mkpilikpì ogè</b>	a moment, minute, very short time
<b>ògèdè, ògèdè</b>	n.	plantain, banana ( <i>Musa sapientum</i> var. <i>paradisica</i> Linn.)
	<b>ògèdè oyibo</b>	pawpaw
	<b>-ghe ògèdè</b>	fry plantains
<b>ògenè</b>	n.	metal gong; iron clapperless bell
	<b>ògene mkpì naàbò</b>	double gong, pieces usually joined to each other at the tail
	<b>-kụ ògenè</b>	strike a metal gong
<b>ogidi</b>	n.	pillar; column
<b>ògigè</b>	n.	enclosure; garden; yard; compound; fence; hedge (-gè 2. fence off)
	<b>-gba ògigè</b>	fence compound or farm
<b>ògili</b>	n.	seed of a kind of pumpkin; ingredient used for flavouring soups, made from ògili seeds
	<b>ògili ùgba</b>	castor-oil plant ( <i>Ricinus communis</i> Linn.)
<b>ògilisi</b>	n.	sacred tree (P. Beauv.) Seeman ex Bureau), ( <i>Newbouldia laevis</i> much used as a live fence and commonly seen around shrines, especially of <b>Agwù</b> . A white cloth is often tied round its trunk as an offering. It is honoured as a divinity)
<b>ogō 1.</b>	n.	height; maturity; full age
	<b>-lu ogō</b>	be of age, mature enough to be able to do something:
		<b>Elū go m̄ ogo inū nwaànyị</b> I am already of marriageable age:
		<b>Ụmụ akā ezi òmume gà-ènyelụ nne nà nnà fa akā ogè fa lùlù ogō</b> Good children will help their parents when they are of age
	<b>-to ogō</b>	be tall
<b>ogō 2.</b>	n.	platform of logs for sitting outdoors
<b>ògo, ogò</b>	n.	namesake
<b>ògò</b>	n.	farm (cf. <b>ugbō, ubi</b> )
<b>ògòli</b>	n.	(rare) wife; esp. first wife (when a person has more than one wife) (cf. <b>nwunyè</b> )
	<b>òfọ ògòli</b>	a prodigal; spendthrift; womaniser
<b>ogonogo</b>	n.	length, height (of persons, trees, but not buildings):
		<b>Ibè tólù ogonogo</b> Ibe is tall:
		<b>Egbùlù m̄ agwọ tólù ogonogo n'ùtùtù à</b> I killed a long snake this morning

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	<b>ogonogo ndụ</b>	long life
	<b>ogonogo ogè òne?</b>	How long? (of time):
		<b>Ogonogo ogè òne kà ị gà-anọ nà òmmlí?</b> How long are you going to stay at the stream?
	<b>-so ogonogo</b>	be tall, long
<b>ogù</b>	n.	piece of wood used in taking oaths
	<b>-ji ogù</b>	assert one's innocence:
		<b>Eji m̀ ogù</b> I am innocent
<b>ògùdù</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>ògùdu ànị</b>	wine from felled palm-tree
<b>ogùgù</b>	n.	stripped midrib of palm fronds
<b>ògùgù</b>		see <b>ògwùgwù</b>
<b>ògùlù</b>	n.	yellow(ness)
	<b>ògùlù akwū</b>	inferior palm-oil (yellow in colour)
	<b>ògùlu ògùlù</b>	yellow
	<b>ìbā ògùlù</b>	jaundice
<b>ogùlùgù</b>	n.	rainbow
<b>ogumogwū</b>	n.	thumb-piano (cf. <b>ùbọ</b> )
<b>ogbe, ọgbe</b>	n.	sample; specimen
<b>ogbè, ọgbè 1.</b>	n.	lump; piece; loaf; whole (of ball-like objects, e.g. bread, cake, <b>ụkwà</b> , etc.):
		<b>Ọgọ m nwokè wètààlụ m ọgbè àchìchà naàbọ ònyàafụ, m̀ nyawaa òfu ọgbè ịbùọ nye Èke òfu mkpekele, wèlụ òfu ọgbè fọdụlụ debe n'ime akpàti nnī</b> My father-in-law brought me two loaves of bread yesterday. I broke one loaf into two and gave Eke one half, and kept the remaining loaf in the food-box.
	<b>ogbè akwū</b>	head of palm nuts
	<b>-bù ogbè</b>	be big
<b>ogbè, ọgbè 2.</b>	n.	'village', i.e. a residential unit smaller than one of the three 'quarters' ( <b>Ezi</b> , <b>Ìfitè</b> , and <b>Ìkèngà</b> ) into which a 'town' ( <b>òbòdò</b> ) is divided, and larger than a lineage or 'family' ( <b>ụmụ nnà</b> )
	<b>Kèdu ogbè i bì?</b>	Which quarter do you live in?
		<b>Ọgbè Ịjọ</b> Ijọ Quarters
		<b>Ọgbè òdịdà</b> a village in Onitsha Inland town
<b>ògbe, ọgbe</b>	n.	one variety of "garden egg" or egg-plant (probably <i>Solanum incanum</i> Linn.); cf. <b>àfufā</b> , the general term for all varieties of <i>Solanum</i>
<b>ògbè 1.</b>		quietly; softly
<b>ògbè 2.</b>	n.	a small market
<b>ògbè 3.</b>	n.	gourd used for carrying water
	<b>ògbè mmānya</b>	calabash for wine
<b>ogbènyà, ọgbènyè</b>	n.	poverty; poor person; pauper; orphan

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	<b>ogbènyè ọ̀nụ̀ ntụ̀</b>	very poor, destitute, person
	<b>-dà ogbènyè</b>	be, become poor
	<b>nwa ogbènyè</b>	orphan; destitute child
<b>ogbī, ogbì</b>	n.	(deaf and) dumb person; dumbness:
		<b>Ogbī adīrọ̀ èkwu okwū</b> A dumb person never speaks
	<b>-dà ogbī</b>	be dumb:
		<b>Ị dīrọ̀ àza m̄ ajụ̀jụ̀ m nà-àjụ̀ gī. Ị dàlụ̀ ogbì?</b> You do not answer my questions. Are you dumb?
<b>ògbo</b>	n.	A. sponge; rolled fibre used in sponging the body during bath
		B. loofah; creeper whose fibre is used for scouring ( <i>Luffa aegyptiaca</i> Mill.)
<b>ògbò</b>	n.	namesake; age-mate (cf. <b>agụ̀</b> )
	<b>-bụ̀ ògbò</b>	be namesake, age-mate:
		<b>Ndụ̀bezè bụ̀ ògbò m</b> Ndụ̀beze is my namesake
<b>ògbòdi</b>	n.	(coll.) fool; ignoramus
<b>ògbòlò</b>	n.	traditional seat in village square, consisting of pieces of wood supported by forked sticks
<b>ògbòmà</b>	n.	wizard; kind of male witch capable of travelling where it wishes unseen by day. Fewer in number than the ordinary witch, but capable of greater damage once offended (cf. Yoruba <b>ọ̀sò</b> )
<b>ògbòndù</b>	n.	cannon
<b>ògbu 1.</b>	n.	depth
	<b>ògbu mīli</b>	deep water; the sea
	<b>ògbu ụ̀lā</b>	deep sleep
<b>ògbu 2.</b>	n.	killer (- <b>gbu</b> kill)
	<b>Ògbu āgụ̀</b>	title; holder of <b>Ògbu āgụ̀</b> title; male name (lit. leopard killer)
	<b>ògbu ānụ̀</b>	animal-killer
	<b>Ògbuēfi</b>	title; holder of
	<b>Ògbuēfi</b>	title; used for non-title holders as mark of respect; master; head chief; male name (lit. slayer of cattle):
		<b>Ògbu ēfi Nnànyèlùgò Onye ọ̀ gà-àdīlị̀ mmā</b> Title for late Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe
	<b>ògbu m̄madù</b>	murderer
	<b>ògbunaṁkpọ̀</b>	disease of fowls
<b>ògbùgbò</b>	n.	intervention; warding off (of need) (- <b>gbò</b> ward off)
<b>oghē, ọ̀ghē</b>	n.	opening
	<b>-ghe oghē</b>	be open:
		<b>Ụ̀zọ̀ ghè oghē</b> The door is open
<b>oghēle, ọ̀ghēle, oyēle</b>	n.	opening; opportunity (cf. <b>oghē</b> ; - <b>ghe</b> 1. be open):
		<b>Ịbụ̀ onye ọ̀lụ̀ oyìbò nà-àgụ̀ m̄, mà àka m̄ nwerọ̀ oghēle m gà-èjì bà ya bụ̀ ọ̀lụ̀</b> I have a desire to be a civil servant, but I

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		have not got the opportunity to enter the service:
		<b>Akpàtì m nwèlù oghèlè n'òfu akùkù</b> My box has an opening on one side
	<b>oghele imī</b>	nostril
<b>oghū</b>	n.	play; fun
	<b>-kpọlị oghū</b>	play
<b>òghù</b>	n.	flying squirrel
<b>oghùlù</b>	n.	tall tree with bole up to 3-4' in diameter ( <i>Hannoa klaineana</i> Pierre and Engl.). It is fast-growing; the wood is light and white and used for planks, canoes, etc. Medicinally the bark is used for curing fevers ( <b>ìbà</b> ) by soaking pieces of it in water for some days and drinking the water, and by other ways of preparation
<b>ogwè, ọgwè</b>	n.	A. trunk of tree
		B. tree across pathway or stream, used as a bridge
	<b>-fè ogwè</b>	cross a bridge
		C. limb (as compared with a tree-trunk)
	<b>ogwè akā</b>	arm
	<b>ogwè ụkwū</b>	leg
<b>ogwū</b>	n.	thorn
	<b>ogwu akā</b>	whitlow
	<b>ogwū nà ọkịlịkà</b>	A. hedge
		B. (fig.) trouble; tribulation:
		<b>Òyị m nwokè Deviid nọ n'ogwū nà ọkịlịkà</b> My friend David is in great trouble
	<b>osisi ogwū</b>	thorny tree
<b>ogwùgwù</b>	n.	hole
<b>Ògwùgwù, Ògùgù</b>	n.	a female spirit who gives or withholds husbands and children, and helps men to achieve ambitions such as taking a title
	<b>nkwụ Ògwùgwù</b>	palm-trees associated with <b>ogwugwu</b>
<b>ogwùlùgwù</b>	n.	A. plentifulness; abundance
		B. well-developed or -proportioned (of humans)
<b>òhoò!</b>	int.	Oho! (surprise)
<b>ọjì</b>	n.	iron bell-staff; ceremonial staff of <b>dibịà</b>
	<b>dibịà</b>	which rings when struck on ground
<b>òjì</b>	n.	A. blackness
	<b>òjì ọjì</b>	black; blackish
	<b>-jì ọjì</b>	be dark, dark-coloured
	<b>Òjì</b>	B. Africans; Black race
	<b>Isi Òjì</b>	Africa; Africans; Black race
	<b>Ndi Isi Òjì</b>	the Africans; the Black race
	<b>Òbòdò Isi Òjì</b>	Africa
<b>òjì</b>	n.	used in:

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	òjì ñkù	freshwater flying fish; butterfly fish ( <i>Pantodon buchholzi</i> ) (= <b>nwaànyị akpụ obi</b> )
<b>ojī</b>	n.	black
	ìbà ojī	malaria; jaundice without yellow coloration of eyeballs and fingernails
	onye àfè ojī	a policeman (woman)
<b>ojō</b>	n.	kind of light wood used for canoe making ( <i>Cleistopholis patens</i> (Benth.) Engl. and Diels)
	ụgbọ ojō	small canoe
<b>òjò, èjò</b>	n.	general name for fish of the genus <i>Distichodus</i>
<b>òjukwū</b>	n.	variety of oil-palm, which does not produce heavy crops of nuts, but whose oil is bright red in colour and highly esteemed
<b>oke 1.</b>	n.	male
	nwokē	man (see separate entry
<b>oke 2.</b>	n.	big size
	oke ākpa	large broom (for outdoor sweeping) (= ñzịzà)
	oke àmàmife	great wisdom
	oke anwū	intense sunshine
	oke ārụ	A. serious sickness:
		<b>Ọ yàlụ oke ārụ</b> He was seriously sick
		B. any serious misfortune
	oke ēfifiè naàbò	noonday; midday
	oke egō	fantastic riches
	oke egwù	terror
	oke ekwulèkwu	talkativeness; bragging
	oke ikùkù	tempest
	oke mkpà	great need
	oke mmādụ	a man of great reputation
	oke mmīli	heavy downpour of rain
	okènyè, okènyà	see separate entry
	oke òlilì	great pain
	oke òrìmilì nnū	ocean
	oke ozū	great man
	oke ọchịchọ	excessive desire; greed
	oke ọfịa	thick bush; jungle
	oke ọkpà	cock
	oke ọnụ	A. of great price; costly; expensive; dear:
		<b>Agà m àzụtalụ nwūnyè m akwā dī oke ọnụ ọ gà-èjì wèlụ gba</b> Christmas na-abịa I am going to buy my wife costly clothes for the celebration of next Christmas
		B. precious:
		<b>Ọbàla Kraịst dī oke ọnụ àgbapụtago ānyị</b> We have been redeemed by Christ's precious blood:

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		<b>Ọnā dī ichè ichè dī oke ọnū dī nà òbi èze ānyị</b> There are different previous metals in our king's court
		C. big mouth (used to describe a talkative person):
		<b>Nwa òdibò m nwèlù oke ọnū; ogè ìcha nà ebe nīne kà ọ nà-èkwu okwū</b> My servant is a chatterbox; he talks all the time and everywhere
		D. great mouth (used to describe a person, usually a child, who surpasses others in eating); gluttonous:
		<b>Nwatà afū nwèlù oke ọnū, o līsigo nni e debèlù ya nà ụmụ akā ìbè ya sòsò ya</b> The child is a voracious eater, he has eaten the food placed for him and other children all by himself
	<b>oke ọnū afīa</b>	(cf. oke ọnū A. and B.):
		<b>Agà m̄ ejì ife dī oke ọnū afīa wèlụ je kènee nnē m n'ogē èzùmiike m̄ na-abja</b> I am going to give my mother a precious gift during my forthcoming leave
	<b>oke ọyà</b>	great sickness; leprosy
	<b>oke ufèlè</b>	great wind
	<b>oke ụbòsị</b>	great day
	<b>-la oke mmānya</b>	drink to excess; get drunk
<b>okè, ọkè</b>	n.	mark; boundary; line of demarcation (from <b>-kè</b> 1. divide)
	<b>-bifè (okè)</b>	live too long (in a place)
	<b>-fè okè</b>	surpass; pass the bounds
	<b>-gafè okè</b>	be in excess
	<b>-kpa okè</b>	make boundary; move (objects) aside to show demarcation
	<b>ọdùdù okè</b>	a kind of plant used for fences and for marking land boundaries
	<b>-wa okè</b>	make a boundary; put a mark; demarcate
<b>òke</b>	n.	rat
	<b>òkelekwū</b>	rat, or any small animal
	<b>òke oyìbo</b>	guinea-pig
	<b>òke ọfīa</b>	bush rat
	<b>òke ụnọ</b>	house rat ( <i>Rattus rattus</i> )
	<b>ntī òke</b>	wild waterleaf
<b>òkè</b>	n.	portion; share; division ( <b>-kè</b> 1. divide)
	<b>òkè naàbò</b>	two parts
	<b>-kèlụ òkè</b>	take a share
	<b>-kèta òkè</b>	take (and bring back) a share:
		<b>Anà m̄ èje na nzùkọ ụmụ nnà ikètà òkè ụmụ nnē m</b> I am going to the family meeting to bring back the share (of something) of my brothers
	<b>-zù òkè, okè</b>	be correct; suffice; be complete, perfect, sufficient
<b>òkekele</b>	n.	a small high-pitched drum used with <b>ọkàngà</b>
<b>okèlụwà, okelụwà</b>	n.	fate

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<b>okènyè, okènyà</b>	n.	full-aged, elder, principal person; senior (person)
	<b>-me okènyè</b>	be aged, elderly, old
<b>oke ọ̀bụgbō</b>	n.	type of lily
<b>òkikē</b>	n.	ivory tusk (of elephant)
<b>òkikè</b>	n.	A. creation; (in Nri thought) one of the aspects of Chukwu, manifested in the creation of things visible and invisible and in the laws of nature ( <b>-kè</b> create)
	<b>Chukwu Òkikè</b>	God the creator
		B. elephant tusk owned by an <b>ọ̀zō</b> man which symbolizes his <b>òkikè</b>
	<b>Ọnwa Òkikè</b>	tenth traditional month in the Nri calendar, in which the <b>ọ̀zō</b> men of each lineage gather their <b>òkikè</b> in the lineage's temple and offer a bloody sacrifice
<b>okili 1.</b>	n.	guinea-corn
<b>okili 2.</b>	n.	iron object with two prongs into which a charm can be inserted and which is then pushed into ground (larger than <b>àbà</b> )
<b>òkilikili</b>	n.	round shape (circular, not spherical); surrounding parts:
	<b>òkilikili ụnọ</b>	round about the house: (fig.)
		<b>Òkilikilí bù ijè Agwù</b> (Lit. cycle is the movement of <b>Agwù</b> ), i.e. <b>Agwù</b> moves in a cycle, or <b>Agwù</b> moves from one person to another until appeased). Used by workers or performers, e.g. doctors and actors, who run rounds of duty, to describe the nature of their work. Also used by other people to describe such people, or similar conditions which are rotative in nature
	<b>-dị òkilikili</b>	be round:
		<b>Ụwà dị òkilikili</b> The world is round
<b>oko</b>	n.	A. head, ear (of corn, etc.)
	<b>oko ọ̀kà</b>	ear of corn (maize)
		B. bunch (of plantains, bananas)
	<b>oko unèlè</b>	bunch of bananas
<b>òkò 1.</b>	n.	full strength; one's best or utmost
	<b>-nwà òkò</b>	try one's best:
		<b>Anwàgo m̄ òkò m</b> I have done my best
	<b>-pụ òkò</b>	be able
<b>òkò 2.</b>	n.	yam cultivar
<b>okòkòòko</b>	int.	exclamation of pain, grief, surprise
<b>okokpòlò</b>	n.	A. bachelor
		B. poor person (fig.)
<b>okòlò</b>	n.	under; the underpart (of persons, between the thighs)
<b>òkolo</b>	n.	boy; youth; young man; male name
	<b>òkolọ̀bịà, òkolobịà, ìkolobịà</b>	( <b>ìkolobịà</b> is an old pl. form, but nowadays both ò- and ì- are used indiscriminately for sg. or pl.) youth; young man
	<b>-gbà òkolobịà</b>	become adolescent (of man)

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	<b>ikènye ikolobjà</b>	middle-aged men
	<b>isi okolobjà</b>	men in the prime of life
	<b>-me òkolobjà</b>	act as, be, a young man
	<b>nwa òkolobjà</b>	youth; adolescent boy
	<b>òtù ụmụ òkoloobjà</b>	young men's society
	<b>nwa òkolo, nwoòkolo</b>	A. lad; boy; young man
		B. male name
<b>okòṃ</b>	n.	yam cultivar
<b>okonko</b>	n.	empty container
<b>òkoòko</b>	n.	parrot (cf. <b>icheṅkù</b> or <b>ichoòkù</b> )
<b>òkòso, kòso</b>	n.	A. small snail-shell used for playing tops; also a metal type made by blacksmiths
		B. the game itself (cf. Yoruba <b>ìkòto</b> )
<b>okoti</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>okoti ākpo</b>	male lizard
<b>òkù</b>	n.	a call, shout; invitation; feast; festival:
		<b>Bĩa sòlu m̄ jèe òkù nà Ñneēwi</b> Accompany me to a feast at Nnewi
	<b>iche òkù</b>	parrot
	<b>ji òkù</b>	a variety of Yellow Guinea Yam (cf. <b>ji òyibò</b> )
	<b>-kpọ òkù</b>	call
	<b>òkpọ nà-àkpọ òkù</b>	echo
	<b>òkù jī</b>	Yam festival (no longer celebrated)
	<b>-rị òkù</b>	shout for; call loudly
	<b>-za òkù</b>	answer a call
<b>okuko</b>	n.	skin of a fruit, used by <b>dibjà</b>
	<b>okuko ākwa</b>	eggshell
<b>òkukū</b>	n.	horn-shaped calabash used for cupping and divining: (fig.)
		<b>Etīnyezina ọnụ n'ime òkukū wèlụ èkwu okwū</b> Stop speaking behind someone's back (lit. Stop putting your mouth into a small calabash while you talk)
<b>okùokwè</b>	n.	yam cultivar
<b>òkutā, òkutē</b>		see <b>òkwutē</b>
<b>òkùtā</b>	n.	officers and leading members of a divinity's club or cult
<b>okpēnsi</b>		see <b>okpōsi</b>
<b>okpēsi</b>		see <b>okpōsi</b>
<b>okpètè, ọkpètè, okpòtò, ekpètè</b>	n.	sugarcane ( <i>Saccharum officinarum</i> Linn.)
	<b>okpòtò gbaṅgà</b>	ginger lily ( <i>Costus afer</i> Ker-Gawl. and/or <i>C. schlecteri</i> Winkler)
<b>okpì</b>	n.	stoutness, sturdiness (e.g. of tree, not of person)
	<b>okpì nkū</b>	hard wood

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òkpò 1.	n.	intestinal worm
	<b>okoòkpò</b>	(from <b>oke òkpò</b> ) tapeworm
òkpò 2.	n.	kind of large tree, white wood, very small leaves
<b>okpodì</b>	n.	male agama lizard (cf. <b>ngwèlè</b> )
òkpokō 1.	n.	large bird, plantain-eater
òkpokō 2.	n.	large morsel of pounded food
	<b>òkpokō utàlà</b>	large morsel of fufu
	<b>-ma òkpokō</b>	mould large morsel of pounded food:
		<b>Mànye yā òkpokō</b> Mould him a large piece of pounded food
<b>okpokolo</b>	n.	empty (container)
	<b>okpokolo isī</b>	A. skull; cranium
		B. (fig.) empty-headedness, foolishness
<b>okpòkolo</b>	n.	can; small pot used for keeping oil, etc.
<b>okpòkpò</b>	n.	walking stick
<b>okpolo</b>	n.	highway; street; road (esp. in town; more specific than <b>uzò</b> in referring to a large road or highway)
	<b>okpolo ilo</b>	road, street (esp. in town):
		<b>Pùta n'okpolo ilo</b> Leave the road
	<b>okpolo uzò</b>	roadway; public path (less specific than <b>okpolo ilo</b> )
<b>okpòlò +</b>	n.	stalk; rod; stem
	<b>okpòlò igwè</b>	rod of iron
	<b>okpòlò osisi</b>	rod of wood; stalk of plant; stem of young tree of sapling
<b>òkpòlòfifìè</b>	n.	whistle; whistling
	<b>-gbu òkpòlòfifìè</b>	whistle:
		<b>Gbùelụ m̄ òkpòlòfifìè ogē ọbunà ì nà-àgafè</b> Whistle to me whenever you are passing
<b>okpòlokō 1.</b>	n.	stockfish = <b>azụ nkū</b>
<b>okpòlokō 2.</b>	n.	variety of oil-palm which produces nuts of very fine appearance, but which have not much flesh, the kernel being large in proportion
<b>òkpòmọkụ</b>	n.	heat (from: <b>-kpò ọkụ</b> be hot)
		<b>Ànị Òkpòmọkụ</b> the Tropics (lit. hot land):
		<b>Ndi bī n'ànị òkpòmọkụ nà-àdị galagala</b> People in the tropics are brisk and active
	<b>-kpò òkpòmọkụ</b>	be hot:
		<b>Àfe ñkaà nà-ekpō òkpòmọkụ</b> This garment absorbs heat
<b>òkpòntụ</b>	n.	grey
<b>òkpònzàla</b>	n.	plant with edible fruit ( <i>Aframomum daniellii</i> (Hook. f.) K. Schum.)
<b>òkpòdùdù</b>	n.	kind of bean that provokes thirst
<b>òkpòdùfù</b>	n.	perspiration
	<b>-gba òkpòdùfù</b>	A. perspire
		B. labour over; take pains over; sweat over

	<b>-kpò òkpoòfùfù</b>	perspire; cause perspiration
<b>okpōsi, okpēsi, okpōnsi, okpēnsi</b>	n.	simple, faceless image carved (usually from <b>ògilisi</b> ) to represent a dead ancestor after his final funeral rites; they are usually dumb-bell shaped, except that those for married daughters are cylindrical; all the family <b>okpōsi</b> are kept together and offered food or libations from time to time while the protection of the ancestors is solicited
<b>okpòtò</b>		see <b>okpètè</b>
<b>okpotokpo</b>	n.	big size (of persons, fruits)
	<b>okpotokpo mmādù</b>	huge person; person of big build:
		<b>Ụmụ Okeēke ànaàgbaka okpotokpo</b> Mr Okeeke's children are usually big for their age and of sturdy build:
		<b>Q. Kèdụ ụdị àgwà ị chọlụ kà m zụtalụ gị, ọ bụ ndị gbālụ okpotokpo kọọ ndị gbālụ kịlịkịlị?</b> What kind of beans do you want me to buy for you from the market, the big type or the small type?
		<b>A. Zụtalụ m ndị gbālụ okpotokpo</b> Buy me the big type
<b>òkpu</b>	n.	hat; cap; head covering
	<b>òkpu ezè</b>	crown
	<b>-kpù òkpu</b>	put on, wear hat, cap
	<b>-kpù òkpu ezè</b>	wear crown
	<b>-kpù òkpu ogwū</b>	wear crown of thorns
	<b>-kpupụ òkpu</b>	remove hat, cap, etc.
<b>òkpùkpù</b>	n.	A. storey, floor (of a house); roofing
	<b>òkpùkpù ikwu</b>	ridging of a house:
		<b>Òkpùkpù ikwú bụ ọlụ sili ike</b> Ridging a house is hard work
		B. set, group; stack (from <b>-kpù</b> 1. cover)
	<b>òkpùkpù naàbò</b>	double stack:
		<b>Ị gà-èdo jì òkpùkpù naàbò n'ime ọbā</b> You will place the yams in two stacks inside the barn
<b>okpulu</b>	n.	kind of stiff bag made by Hausas for packing clothes, etc.
<b>òkpulù</b>	n.	under; beneath; the underpart; bottom:
		<b>Ọ nọ n'òkpulù m</b> He is junior to me (lit. He is under me). (fig.) the real thing; the inside story:
		<b>Gwa m òkpulù okwū</b> Tell me what really happened. (fig.) secret:
		<b>Àdịrọ m èkwu okwu òkpulù</b> I do not talk in secret
<b>òkpulù</b>	n.	poor, pitiable, person or object; term of commiseration:
		<b>Èkeemezie adị ènyeju ụmụ ya afọ, nwookpùlù, ò nwerọ onye ènyemaka</b> Ekeemezie no longer feeds his children properly, poor man, he has no helper
<b>okpulukpu</b>	n.	shell (like that of the tortoise)
	<b>okpulukpu mbè</b>	tortoise shell
<b>okpùlùkpù</b>	n.	kind of instrument

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	<b>okpùlùkpu òkwè</b>	stringed instrument
<b>òkwè 1.</b>	n.	A. kind of tree ( <i>Ricinodendron heudelotii</i> (Baill.) Pierre ex Pax), sometimes sacred when grown at shrines, with long stalk and broad leaves, used as livestock food
	<b>-chị òkwè</b>	pay divine homage to <b>òkwè</b> (hence village name, <b>Isi òkwè</b> )
		B. the seeds of the tree, used in divining
	<b>-chị òkwè</b>	divine, with beads, nuts
		C. a game played with the seeds on a board with twelve partitions; "warri" (= Yoruba <b>áyò</b> )
<b>òkwè 2.</b>	n.	bean which grows in a pod, red, brown or white in colour and used mainly in eating shredded cassave. Òkwè when properly boiled is mashed thoroughly with shredded cassava by hand, with other normal cooking ingredients - pepper, oil and salt - added
	<b>òkwè oyibo</b>	horse-radish tree ( <i>Moringa oleifera</i> Lam.)
<b>òkwo</b>	n.	a general name for fish of the Polypteridae family
	<b>òkwo igwè</b>	<i>Polypterus senegalus</i> (= ùkata)
	<b>òkwo àfọyị</b>	<i>Polypterus ansorgei</i> , <i>P. endlicheri</i> , <i>Calamoichthys calabaricus</i> (= ùkata)
<b>òkwòli</b>	n.	kingfisher
<b>okwu 1.</b>	n.	word; speech; affair; matter; dispute; quarrel:
		<b>Bikō rapū m aka màkà nà okwu adīrọ n'ètītì mụ nà gị!</b> Please leave me alone, since there is no quarrel between us
	<b>okwu alū</b>	blasphemy; abominable word
	<b>okwu āsị</b>	lie
		<b>Okwu Chūkwu</b> Word of God; the Gospel; sermon
	<b>okwu īnyo</b>	foolish talk
	<b>okwu mkpalị</b>	insulting word(s)
	<b>okwu nà ụkà</b>	trouble; quarrel
	<b>okwu ọlà</b>	(fig.) stale, old quarrel
	<b>amà okwū</b>	verse
	<b>àñị okwū</b>	most important part of the story
	<b>-chọ okwu</b>	provoke, seek, a quarrel
	<b>ezi okwū</b>	true word, saying; truth
	<b>n'ezi okwū</b>	really; in reality; indeed; truly:
		<b>Ezi okwū bụ ndụ</b> Truth is life:
		<b>Ọ bụlụ nà i kwūe ezi okwū agà m àgbaghàlụ gī</b> If you speak the truth I will forgive you
	<b>-gbabu okwu</b>	speak all together; jumble words together
	<b>-gbagha okwu</b>	contradict; argue
	<b>isi okwū</b>	meaning of the word
	<b>-kè okwu</b>	give judgement; settle a palaver
	<b>-kò okwu</b>	(fig.) cause trouble; invite quarrel, dispute (usually

		deliberately); assault
	<b>-kwu ezi okwū</b>	speak the truth
	<b>-kwu okwu alū</b>	speak abominable word(s)
	<b>-kwu okwu āsị</b>	speak falsehood
	<b>-kwu okwu āzụ</b>	slander, back-bite
	<b>-kwu okwu ūgha</b>	speak falsehood
	<b>-naghà okwu</b>	interrupt
	<b>-napụta okwu</b>	force someone to speak out
	<b>-nụ okwu</b>	hear; obey
	<b>ọkà okwū</b>	A. orator
		B. eloquence
	<b>ọkpùlùkpù okwū</b>	very important discussion
	<b>-sè okwu</b>	quarrel:
		<b>Di nà nwnyè afụ nà-esè okwū</b> The husband and wife are quarrelling
<b>okwu, ọkwụ 2.</b>	n.	cover; lid; stopper; cork (from <b>-kwu 2.</b> cover)
<b>òkwu</b>	n.	Basically refers to 'home'; specific uses are:
		A. a small house with a steep thatched roof and a single door, used as a sleeping house in mosquito-infested areas and as a storehouse
		B. shed for domestic animals
		C. nest for ants:
		<b>Arụrụ ẹrika n'ebe à. Bịa kà ị fụ òkwu fā</b> There are many ants here. Come and see their nest
		D. <b>shrine</b>
	<b>òkwu alūsị</b>	shrine of a spirit
	<b>òkwu Ànị</b>	communal shrine for the Earth Goddess
<b>okwuchi, ọkwuchi</b>	n.	cork; stopper; lid (cf. <b>okwu 2.</b> )
<b>òkwùdùkwudū, òkwukwuū</b>	n.	owl (= <b>okwumkwudo</b> )
<b>òkwukwe</b>	n.	agreement; assent; obedience (from <b>-kwe 1.</b> agree)
<b>òkwùkwè</b>	n.	creed; faith ( <b>-kwe 1.</b> agree)
	<b>òkwùkwe Ndi Ozi</b>	The Apostles' Creed
<b>òkwukwuū</b>		see <b>òkwùdukwudù</b>
<b>òkwùlù</b>	n.	womb (cf. <b>àkpà nnwā</b> )
<b>òkwùma</b>	n.	a kind of native ointment; shea-butter
<b>okwumkwudo</b>	n.	A. (arch.) owl:
		<b>Òkwùdùkwudū sị nà afà ya bụ okwumkwudo, mà azị nà-àkpọ yā òkwùdùkwudū</b> The owl says that his name is 'okwumkwudo', but young people call him 'òkwùdùkwudū'
		B. (fig.) advance warning (as the owl warns by hooting):
		<b>Okwu à bụ okwumkwudo</b> This is an advance warning
	<b>òkwutē, òkutā,</b>	rock; stone (cf. Yoruba <b>òkuta</b> , Edo (Bini) <b>òkutá</b> )

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	<b>òkutē</b>	
	<b>òkwute anwūlù</b>	stone for grinding snuff
	<b>òkwutē ùwà tųwà</b>	Rock of Ages (ref. to Bible)
	<b>aks òkwutē</b>	stone for grinding corn
	<b>obī okwutē</b>	stony-hearted
<b>oli</b>	n.	food made from maize
<b>òli</b>	n.	one who eats (-li 1. eat)
	<b>òli àkų</b>	(beloved) wife (lit. devourer of wealth):
		<b>Ndųbųezè nà òliàkų ya nà-àbja</b> Ndųbųeze and his wife are coming
	<b>òli mmādų</b>	cannibal
	<b>òli ñzèlè</b>	chief; titled man
<b>olighili</b>		see <b>èlùlù</b>
<b>òlili</b>	n.	meal; feast
	<b>-li òlili</b>	have a feast
<b>òlilo</b>	n.	pain
	<b>oke òlilo</b>	great pain
<b>Òlisà</b>	n.	The Great God
		<b>Òlisà ebùlu ùwà</b> God who supports the world
		<b>Òlisà elòka</b> God thought deeply (male name)
		<b>Òlisà èmekà</b> God has done a lot (male name)
		<b>Nwolisà</b> the son of God (male name)
<b>òlisili</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>òlisili òkų</b>	treasure
<b>òlokō</b>	n.	praying mantis
<b>òlòkòmbụbà</b>		see <b>ùlùkòmbụbà</b>
<b>ololo</b>	n.	bottle (cf. <b>onono</b> , the typical Onitsha form)
<b>òlòma</b>	n.	orange ( <i>Citrus aurantium</i> Linn.)
	<b>òlòma nkịlịsị</b>	lime ( <i>Citrus aurantifolia</i> Swingle)
	<b>òlòma oyibo</b>	grapefruit
<b>olòngōno</b>	n.	A. praying mantis
		B. (fig.) very slim person
<b>Olu</b>	n.	"people that live by the water", term used to denote those who live by the bank of the River Niger
	<b>ndi olū</b>	"men of the waterside", those who live by the bank of the River Niger
<b>òlu</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>òlu ụlā</b>	A. doze
	<b>(òlu ụlā) -tų</b>	slumber; doze
		B. sleeping sickness; trypanosomiasis
<b>olubulu</b>	n.	kind of lizard, brightly coloured;? Bosc's Monitor (but only about 1' long without tail)
<b>òluku</b>	n.	cotton (plant)

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<b>Olumbànasā</b>	n.	group of seven villages in Anambra Division which speak Igala as their first language
<b>om!</b>	int.	salutation of respect to an old woman (esp. a pagan)
<b>ome</b>	n.	shoot of a plant
	<b>-gba ome</b>	send out shoot when not yet planted
	<b>-ke ome jī</b>	break off premature yam shoots
<b>òme +</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>òme àkwụ</b>	respectful form of address to women
	<b>òme ñkà</b>	carpenter; artisan; craftsman
<b>òmenààni</b>	n.	custom (cf. <b>òdịbeñdi</b> )
<b>òmìmi</b>	n.	depth; (fig.) mystery
	<b>-kpọ òmìmi</b>	dive
	<b>-mì òmìmi</b>	dive
	<b>-tụ òmìmi</b>	dive
<b>òmùme</b>	n.	action; act; conduct; doing
	<b>ezi òmùme</b>	good deeds; righteousness
<b>òne? 1.</b>	int.	how much? how many? which?
	<b>òne mbòsị?</b>	which day?
	<b>òne ñgbè?</b>	when? at what time?
	<b>òne ñdị</b>	who (plural)? which people?
	<b>ùgbòlò òne?</b>	how often? how many times?:
		<b>Gwa ñ ugbòlò òne i jègòlu ebe afụ</b> Tell me the number of times you have been to that place
	<b>ònenòne, ònemòne</b>	few; some:
		<b>Ọ bụ mmadụ ònemòne kà m chọlụ kà fa sòlụ ñ jee kène ezē chīlụ ọfụ</b> It is only a few people that I want to go with me to greet the newly-installed chief
<b>onì</b>	n.	bigger stake for yam
<b>òniinu</b>	n.	a fish ( <i>Labeo senegalensis</i> )
<b>òniñi</b>	n.	burial (from -ni bury)
<b>ònogbò, onogbò</b>	n.	cat (cf. Yoruba <b>ològbò</b> , Edo (Bini) <b>òlògbò</b> )
	<b>nwa ònogbò</b>	cat
<b>òndì</b>	n.	title for a red-cap chief
<b>onono, ololo</b>	n.	bottle
<b>Ònoòwu</b>	n.	chief next in rank to the king of <b>Òniçhà</b> (and certain other towns), conveniently translated 'Prime Minister', who places the cap on the head of a titled man
<b>onu</b>	n.	A. neck
	<b>akpụ onū</b>	goitre
	<b>-dinàji onu</b>	strain or crick the neck while sleeping
	<b>ife onū</b>	necklace
		B. (human) voice:
		<b>Onu ñ nà-àtọ ụtọ</b> My voice is melodious:

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		<b>Anụlụ m onu nnà m</b> I hear the voice of my father:
		<b>Bikō nụlụ onū m̄:</b> Please hear me:
		<b>Ndi egwu ụmụ àgboghò àbịago, bịa nụlụ onū fa</b> The lady singers have arrived, come and hear them:
		<b>Chukwu nụlụ onu ụmụ gị</b> God, hear the pleading of Thy children (or, prayer of thy children)
	<b>onu ànị</b>	low tones:
		<b>Fa nà-àgụ egwu n'onu ànị</b> They were singing in low tones
<b>ònugbù</b>	n.	bitterleaf ( <i>Vernonia amygdalina</i> Del. and <i>V. colorata</i> (Willd.) Drake)
	<b>ofe ònugbù</b>	soup prepared with bitterleaf
<b>ònuno</b>	n.	devouring; swallowing (-no swallow)
<b>onùnù</b>	n.	hole; pit
	<b>-kpochi onùnù</b>	fill hole
<b>ònwe</b>	n.	self
	<b>ònwe āyị</b>	ourselves
	<b>ònwe fā</b>	themselves
	<b>ònwe ī, ònwe gī</b>	yourself
	<b>ònwe m̄</b>	myself
	<b>ònwe ụnụ</b>	yourself
	<b>ònwe yā</b>	himself; herself; itself
	<b>amā onwe</b>	senselessness; unconsciousness
	<b>-gbatị ònwe</b>	stretch oneself (e.g. for exercise)
	<b>-lụ onwē ụkà</b>	be disciplined, self-controlled
	<b>ngị nà ònwe gī</b>	you yourself
	<b>-nwe ònwe</b>	be free
<b>onwène</b>	n.	carpenter; craftsman; artist
<b>ònwu</b>	n.	anything that shines
	<b>ònwu màlà màlà</b>	flashing
<b>ònwùnwò</b>	n.	change
<b>ònwunwu</b>	n.	cleanness; brightness; shining
<b>onye</b>	n.	A. person (human or superhuman; its plural is <b>ndị</b> )
	<b>onye àbọọ, àbụọ</b>	another, a second (person)
	<b>onye àfè ojī</b>	a policeman (-woman)
	<b>onye afīa</b>	merchant; customer; trader:
		<b>Jèe nàtalụ m̄ azụ ego naàbò n'aka onye afīa m</b> Go and get me twenty kobo's worth of fish from my merchant
	<b>onye àgbàtà obì</b>	neighbour:
		<b>Àzụụkà bụ onye àgbàtà obì m</b> Azụụka is my neighbour
	<b>onye aghā, ayā</b>	soldier; warrior
	<b>onye āghala, āyala</b>	wild person; careless person
	<b>onye aka ebē</b>	a witness, surety:
		<b>Onye ikpē afụ gwàlù mmadụ naàbò kà fa jee kpọta ndi</b>

		<b>aka ebē fa</b> The judge asked the two persons to go and bring their witnesses
	<b>onye alā</b>	mad person
	<b>onye àmà</b>	talebearer; gossip; informer
	<b>onye ànị</b>	fellow-countryman
	<b>onye ànị m̄madù</b>	foreigner; stranger
	<b>onye āsị</b>	a liar
	<b>onye ibèrībè</b>	fool; harmless idiot
	<b>onye ijè</b>	traveller
	<b>onye ikpē</b>	judge
	<b>onye ikpè</b>	backbiter
	<b>onye ilō</b>	enemy; person bearing malice towards one
	<b>onye isī</b>	head; headman; leader; boss
	<b>onye isì</b>	a blind person
	<b>onye isi ikē</b>	stubborn person; person who is habitually disobedient (lit. hard-headed person)
	<b>onye ìkòlìkò</b>	melancholy or slightly mad person
	<b>onye ìtà</b>	a witness
	<b>onye mmùta</b>	scholar; pupil
	<b>onye nā-efe ọlụ</b>	superintendent; overseer; foreman
	<b>onye n̄che</b>	watchman; guard
	<b>onye n̄du</b>	leader; guide
	<b>onye n̄ga</b>	prisoner
	<b>onye ngàla</b>	proud person
	<b>onye n̄gana</b>	lazy person
	<b>onye n̄jọ, onye njọ</b>	sinner; niggardly person
	<b>onye ñkà</b>	craftsman; skilled workman; artist; sculptor; designer
	<b>onye ñkè</b>	relation; supporter:
		<b>Ọ bụlụ nà onye ñke ònye enyērolụ ya aka, ọ bụzị ònyè dì ìtụkwàsì obì?</b> If one's relation (supporter) does not help one, who else is worthy of trust?
	<b>onye nkèta</b>	inheritor (lit. sharer)
	<b>onye nkū</b>	wood-cutter or gatherer
	<b>onye nkuzi</b>	teacher:
		<b>Abù m̄ onye nkuzi</b> I am a teacher
	<b>onye nkuzi ụkà</b>	church teacher; catechist; person who assists the clergyman or catechist in the Ministry
	<b>onye nligbu</b>	rogue; exploiter; cheat
	<b>onye ñnà</b>	miser
	<b>onye nnapùga</b>	Redeemer (cf. <b>onye nzọpùta</b> )
	<b>onye nnusò ọgù</b>	an enemy
	<b>onye nsògbu</b>	troublesome person
	<b>onye nsòkwù</b>	fool

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	<b>onye ntā</b>	hunter
	<b>onye n̄tụ</b>	A. liar
		B. imposter
	<b>onye ntụkwàsị obi</b>	person being trusted
	<b>onye nzinye</b>	creditor
	<b>onye nzọpụta</b>	Saviour
	<b>onye nzuzù</b>	fool
	<b>Onye nwē</b>	Lord; master; mistress; owner
	<b>onye ogbì, ogbī</b>	dumb person
	<b>onye ọjị</b>	a black person
	<b>onye òkìkè</b>	creator
	<b>onye orī</b>	thief
	<b>onye ọsiālị</b>	witness:
		<b>Jèe kpòta onye ọsiālị gị</b> Go and bring your witness
	<b>onye oshī</b>	see <b>onye orī</b>
	<b>onye òtù</b>	companion; fellow; member (of a club, association, etc.):
		<b>Abụ m onye òtu Ọgànruru</b> I am a member of the Ọgànruru society
	<b>onye òtù Chukwu</b>	Christian
	<b>onye òtuū Kraịst</b>	Christian
	<b>onye ozī</b>	messenger
	<b>onye ọzizi</b>	instructor; teacher
	<b>onye ọbịà, onye ọrà</b>	stranger; visitor
	<b>onye ọbọ</b>	(colloq.) lazy person; sluggard
	<b>onye ọbunà, ọbunà</b>	anybody; anyone; (with negative verb) no one
	<b>onye ọcha</b>	a white person
	<b>onye ọlụ</b>	workman; labourer
	<b>onye ọzọ</b>	holder of ọzọ title
	<b>onye ọzọ</b>	another person, person who is not a relative; outsider
	<b>onye ụgwọ</b>	debtor
	<b>onye ụjọ</b>	coward; person who cannot endure pain
	<b>Onye Ụkà</b>	Christian
	<b>onye ụkọ</b>	intermediary
	<b>onye ụkpọ</b>	one of retarded development
	<b>onye ụtā</b>	archer
	<b>onye ụtà</b>	deceiver; enticer
		B. seller, dealer (preceding name of article dealt in)
	<b>onye anụ</b>	meat-seller (-dealer)
	<b>onye mmānụ</b>	oil-seller
	<b>onye mmānya</b>	A. (palm-) wine seller
		B. carefree person
	<b>òkpu onye mmānya</b>	a schoolboy's cap worn sideways (by carefree person)

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		C. habitual drunkard
<b>ònye</b>	int.	who?
		<b>Ònyê mà echi?</b> Who knows tomorrow?
<b>ònyènyè</b>	n.	woman (cf. <b>nwaànyị</b> )
<b>ònyinye</b>	n.	gift; (catholic usage) offertory
<b>ònyinyò</b>	n.	shadow
	<b>ife ònyinyò</b>	image; likeness; resemblance
<b>òòbò</b>	n.	heap (shortened form of <b>òbùbò</b> )
	<b>òòbò ifè</b>	heap of something
	<b>òòbò ọkū, òbùbò ọkū</b>	furnace, heap of coal, charcoal, etc.; fire
	<b>-tụ òòbò</b>	pile; heap up
<b>òpì</b>	n.	animal horn; horn, pipe, used as musical instrument
		
	<b>òpì àchàlà</b>	Peugeot 404 (so called because of streamlined shape; lit. horn of bamboo)
	<b>òpì ụgbògùlù</b>	pumpkin leaf stalk (tube-like) (lit: pumpkin tube)
	<b>-gbu òpì</b>	blow horn, bugle
<b>opòpò</b>	n.	sapling (also <b>opòpò osisi</b> ) (= <b>ipopo</b> )
<b>opotò, obotò</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>opotò, obotò ọkū</b>	burning coal; embers; heap of glowing charcoal (= <b>òbùbò ọkū</b> )
<b>òpùnè</b>	n.	soft spot (of a thing like a covered pit, the top of which is however still so soft that it can give way if the top is pressed hard or stepped upon)
	<b>òpùnè isī</b>	anterior fontanelle
	<b>òpùnè isi āzụ</b>	posterior fontanelle
<b>orī</b>	n.	theft
	<b>ori ifelē</b>	shameful theft
	<b>ife orī</b>	stolen goods
	<b>onye orī</b>	thief
<b>òrì</b>	n.	see <b>-ḡe òfi, òrì</b>
<b>òrìmìlì</b>	n.	river (large); sea; ocean
	<b>òrìmìlì nnū</b>	sea; ocean
	<b>oke òrìmìlì</b>	sea; ocean
<b>oru</b>	n.	twenty; score
	<b>oru ìbùà</b>	forty; two score

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	<b>oru nà òfu</b>	twenty-one
	<b>oru nà àbùà</b>	twenty-two
	<b>bèlì òfu n'oru</b>	nineteen (lit., remove one from twenty)
<b>orù</b>	n.	slave
	<b>-gba orù</b>	work as slave:
		<b>N'ogè kítàà madù adà àgbazìlì ibè ya orù</b> Nowadays no one works as a slave for another
	<b>-gbapù n'orù</b>	redeem from slavery, servitude
	<b>ndi orù</b>	slaves
	<b>-pù n'orù</b>	be free from slavery
<b>ose 1.</b>	n.	waterside
	<b>ose àkwà</b>	waterside at <b>Ihìàlà</b>
	<b>ose ngwò</b>	raphia palm wine tapped from palms at the river or stream bank
	<b>ose ogbè Ijọ</b>	waterside where the Ijọ reside
	<b>ose òkwòdū</b>	bank of River Niger
<b>ose 2.</b>	n.	foreleg, forequarter, shoulder of animal carcase
	<b>ose anū</b>	see <b>ose</b>
<b>osè</b>	n.	pepper
	<b>osè agwò</b>	weak alligator pepper
	<b>osè ànì</b>	kind of uncooked soup, made of fried groundnuts or <b>egusi</b> , <b>ìsha</b> (crayfish), and pounded yam
	<b>osè nwaṁkpi</b>	goat pepper, used by children to play cooking
	<b>osè oyibo</b>	large pepper (lit. English pepper)
	<b>osè ojī</b>	alligator pepper ( <i>Aframomum melegueta</i> K. Schum.) (lit. kola pepper; usually chewed with kola)
	<b>-kwọ osè</b>	grind pepper
	<b>ṅkwọ osè</b>	pepper-grinder (stone, machine, etc.)
	<b>mkpụlụ osè</b>	seed of pepper
	<b>-zọ osè</b>	transplant pepper
<b>òsè</b>	n.	A. puller; drawer
		B. epilepsy; convulsions; meningitis (loosely used for various diseases with convulsive attacks) (from -sè 1. pull)
	<b>òsèkpaàkpaà, òsèkpaàkpaà</b>	epilepsy
<b>òsèàka</b>	n.	vagabond; prodigal; spendthrift; ne'er-do-well
	<b>nwa òsèàka</b>	prodigal son
<b>Òsèbùlu-ùwà</b>	n.	The Great God
<b>òsèkè</b>	n.	native spade
<b>osi</b>	n.	tree (when followed by name of the tree; cf. <b>osisi</b> ) e.g. <b>osi ùkwà</b> African Breadfruit ( <i>Treculia africana</i> Decne.) tree
<b>òsịālì</b>	n.	witness ( <b>-sị àlì</b> witness)
	<b>-gba òsịālì</b>	bear witness

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	<b>onye ősialị</b>	a witness
<b>osiamā</b>	n.	anvil
<b>ősikapa</b>	n.	rice
<b>osisi 1.</b>	n.	tree, stick
	<b>osisi anyikē</b>	wooden handle of axe
	<b>akwụkwọ osisi</b>	leaf of tree
	<b>anaka osisi</b>	branch of tree
	<b>àtùtù osisi</b>	sap of tree
	<b>-bù osisi</b>	uproot tree
	<b>-gha mkpụlụ osisi</b>	sow seeds (broadcast)
	<b>ibe osisi</b>	part of tree (split from the main body)
	<b>-lụdo osisi</b>	stick a stick into the ground
	<b>mkpịlisi osisi</b>	stump of tree
	<b>mkpụlụ osisi</b>	fruit
	<b>mmili osisi</b>	sap
	<b>oke osisi</b>	(fig.) great person (lit. great tree)
	<b>okpòlò osisi</b>	rod of wood; stalk of plant; stem of young tree or sapling
	<b>opòpò, ìpopo osisi</b>	sapling
	<b>ukwù osisi</b>	stump of tree
	<b>ùmị osisi</b>	(sweet) juice of fruit
	<b>ùtụ osisi</b>	sawdust, powder from dry wood as a result of grub activity inside the wood
	<b>-zọ osisi</b>	transplant tree; plant tree cuttings
<b>osisi 2.</b>	n.	shea butter tree ( <i>Vitellaria paradoxa</i> )
<b>òsimìlì, òsimìrì</b>	n.	river (usually refers to Niger)
<b>osòmà, osòmè</b>	n.	affliction; distress; great trouble (e.g. court cases); danger; evil
<b>òsu</b>	n.	person dedicated as slave to service of a deity, or whose ancestors were so dedicated; thus the son of an <b>òsu</b> is an <b>òsu</b> . Moreover anyone who is proved to have had contact with an <b>òsu</b> also becomes an <b>òsu</b>
	<b>-gbana n'òsu</b>	seek refuge with a deity
	<b>ndi ősu</b>	outcasts; people owned by deities
<b>òti</b>	n.	knocker; beater ( <b>-ti</b> 1. beat)
	<b>òti ịsi</b>	headache (lit. head-knocker)
<b>òtimkpọkọ</b>	n.	old, worn vehicle, etc.; beat-up object ( <b>-ti kpọkọ</b> beat noisily)
<b>òtitè</b>	n.	the greatest feast, held at the end of the harvesting of 'tuber' yams
<b>òtòbò</b>	n.	hippopotamus
<b>otogbō</b>	n.	A. any long gown, robe (e.g. surplice) B. (fig.) any greatly oversized piece of clothing
<b>otoko</b>	n.	thigh
<b>òtòlò</b>	n.	dysentery; diarrhoea

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		(òtòlò) -gbagbu die of dysentery, diarrhoea:
		<b>Òtòlò gbàbue gī</b> May you be killed by dysentery
<b>òtòtò</b>	n.	flower
<b>otu</b>	n.	waterside; riverbank
	<b>Otu ìkwọ</b>	Onitsha main market
	<b>otu òkwòdū</b>	waterside of Onitsha
	<b>Otu Ònìchà</b>	Onitsha market, hence town
<b>otù 1.</b>	n.	large size:
		<b>Nnwa à dī otù</b> This is a big baby
	<b>otù nnī</b>	big lump of food
	<b>otù nnwā</b>	heavily-built person
<b>otù 2.</b>	n.	one (cf. òfu, the more typical Onitsha form)
<b>òtù</b>	n.	organised band, company, club
	<b>òtù egwū</b>	dancing club:
		<b>Abù m̀ onye òtù egwu ojà</b> I am a member of the <b>egwu ojà</b> club
	<b>òtuū Kraịst</b>	Christianity
	<b>onye òtuū Kraịst</b>	a Christian:
		<b>Ndùbeeze bù ezigbo onye òtuū Kraịst</b> Ndùbeeze is a good devoted Christian
	<b>ndị òtuū Kraịst</b>	the Christians
	<b>òtù ndị nkuzi</b>	teachers' association:
		<b>Abù m̀ onye òtù ndị nkuzi</b> I am a member of the teachers' association
	<b>òtu ọgbọ</b>	age group, grade
	<b>òtù ụmụ òkolọbịa</b>	young men's society
	<b>-rọ òtù</b>	discriminate; choose group, society, club
<b>otùbò</b>	n.	navel; umbilicus
<b>otùgolu</b>	n.	ladder (cf. obē)
<b>òtùnè</b>	n.	A. buttocks
		B. anus
<b>òtùtò, òtùto</b>	n.	praise; glory (-tò praise):
		<b>Òtùto dīlị Chinēkè na-ebe kāchasi enū</b> Glory be to God in the highest:
		<b>Tòo Chukwu</b> Praise God
	<b>abụ òtùto</b>	songs of praise
<b>otùtù 1.</b>	n.	blacksmith's hammer (the biggest of all the blacksmith's hammers). This tool is ceremonially the most important item for an apprentice who has just completed his period of apprenticeship and is going to set up as a master blacksmith, in that it is symbolic of his master's status. On the day of the celebration of his freedom, which features much feasting, the <b>otùtù</b> is set on a stool in the middle of the gathering of master

		smiths who were invited to the occasion. Shortly before the celebration is over the young master is called to the middle. The master holds out the otùtù towards the young master as one who is handing to another a staff of office. The master recites some blessings and incantations, at the end of which he hands the <b>otùtù</b> to the young master. An apprentice who has completed his course but who has not completed his obligations (usually monetary) is not given the otùtù and his freedom is not celebrated. The apprentice can leave his master for some period in search of money. He sometimes has to secure a temporary job, like farm labour, to get the required money, both for his training fees and for the celebration expenses. He then comes back to do the freedom celebration. To every master smith the <b>otùtù</b> is the most important item in his tools, for though it is rarely used because of its weight, the blacksmith, particularly the non-Christian one, kills cocks on top of his <b>otùtù</b> from time to time and on special occasions, letting the blood pour over the <b>otùtù</b> . Afterwards some down is scattered on top of the wet blood, which sticks it firmly to the <b>otùtù</b>
<b>otùtù</b> 2.	n.	conical basket for fishing
<b>òtutu</b>	n.	intoxication
<b>Òwèlè, Òwèrè</b>	n.	Owerri:
		<b>Achòlù m̄ ijè Òwèrè</b> I want to go to Owerri
<b>òwèlè, òwèlè</b>	n.	A. outskirts of a town; bush around a town
		B. backyard immediately beyond the compound wall
	<b>uzò òwèlè</b>	path to the back of the compound or outskirts of town
<b>òwu, òwulù</b>	n.	cotton; cotton wool, plant, thread
	<b>òwu akpū</b>	kapok from <b>akpū</b> tree
	<b>òwu iduù</b>	physic nut ( <i>Jatropha curcas</i> Linn.) used for hedging; the sap stains indelibly, seeds are purgative
	<b>òwu isī</b>	black cotton thread used by women for plaiting the hair
	<b>òwu ọkū, ukpē</b>	wick
	<b>-gba òwu</b>	thread
	<b>-tụ òwu</b>	spin; make thread
<b>owùmaàgàrà</b>	n.	chameleon
<b>Oyè, Oliè</b>	n.	an <b>Ìgbò</b> market day, following <b>Èke</b> , personified as an <b>alūsì</b>
<b>oyī</b> 1.	n.	cold; chill; fever:
		<b>Oyī nà-àtụ</b> It is cold:
		<b>Ọfịa dī n' àzụ ụnò akwụkwọ ọyị nà-àtụ oyī</b> The bush at the back of our school is cold (causes cold):
		<b>Enwèlù m̄ oyī</b> I have fever
		<b>Oyī jì m</b> Fever has gripped me, or I am feverish (more acute than <b>Enwèlù m̄ oyī</b> )

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	<b>oyi ugùlù</b>	harmattan cold
	<b>ajō oyī</b>	rheumatism
	<b>akwà oyī</b>	blanket
	<b>-jū oyī</b>	be cold:
		<b>Kùtelụ m̄ mmili jūlụ oyī</b> Bring me cold water
	<b>mmili oyī</b>	cold water:
		<b>Kùtelụ m̄ mmili oyī</b> Bring me cold water
	<b>(oyī) -tụ</b>	feel cold, chilly:
		<b>Oyī nà-àtụ m̄</b> I am feeling cold, chill.
	<b>ntụmoyī</b>	cold; cold weather
<b>oyī 2.</b>	n.	ugly, nauseating appearance
	<b>-sọ oyī</b>	disgust; be ugly to; be ugly (e.g. faeces or jagged ulcer)
	<b>-yi oyī</b>	be ugly, nauseating:
		<b>Abụ afū tāsali n'ànị unọ nà-èyi m̄ oyī</b> The pus which has poured on the floor is ugly to me
<b>oyibo</b>	n.	white person; European; foreign (added to name of anything to denote that the thing is foreign or European in origin, or when something of a different species (usually better), but of foreign origin, exists side by side with the local species)
	<b>afà oyibo</b>	English name
	<b>akụ oyibo = akụ bèkèè</b>	(lit. European kernel) coconut
	<b>ego oyibo</b>	(lit. European money) name given to the present currency when it existed side by side with cowrie currency
	<b>ji òyibò, òyibe</b>	Yellow Guinea Yam ( <i>Dioscorea cayenensis</i> )
	<b>m̄manya oyibo</b>	gin; imported wine or spirits
	<b>nzu oyibo</b>	chalk; lime
	<b>ògèdè oyibo</b>	pawpaw
	<b>òke oyibo</b>	guinea-pig
	<b>òlòma oyibo</b>	grapefruit
	<b>osè oyibo</b>	large pepper
	<b>òkụkọ oyibo</b>	fowls kept by agricultural settlements and institutions. It is called European because it was introduced by the Agricultural Department and is also larger than the local type
	<b>òkwulụ oyibo</b>	pawpaw; papaya
	<b>Ọlụ Oyibo</b>	civil service
	<b>ùbe oyibo</b>	pear
	<b>ùde oyibo</b>	factory-prepared pomade
	<b>ụgbọ oyibo</b>	steamer
	<b>ụwà ndi oyibo</b>	luxurious pleasure-loving way of life or living; extravagant life (lit. the world of white people)
<b>òyòoyò</b>	n.	beautiful:
		<b>Ọ nùtālụ òyòoyò nwaànyị</b> He married a very beautiful

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		woman
<b>òze, òze</b>	n.	lead
<b>òzè</b>	n.	kind of fruit-bearing tree
<b>ozi</b>	n.	message; errand; housework
		<b>Ozi ọma</b> the Gospel; good news, message:
		<b>Ozi ọma dikhà Luùk dèlù yà n'akwùkwọ</b> The Gospel according to Saint Luke
	<b>-gbasà Ozi ọma</b>	spread the Gospel
	<b>-je ozi</b>	go on a message; serve; do housework
	<b>ndị ozi</b>	messengers; the Apostles:
		<b>Ọlụ Ndị Ozi</b> The Acts of the Apostles
	<b>onye ozi</b>	messenger
	<b>-ra ozi</b>	send on errand
	<b>-zì ozi</b>	send, deliver a message:
		<b>Achọlù m̄ izì gị ozi</b> I want to send you on an errand, or I want to deliver a message to you:
		<b>Jèbenù ebe nīne izisà Ozi Ọma</b> Go everywhere to spread the Gospel
<b>òzì</b>	n.	kind of drum played only for kings and chiefs on special occasions
	<b>òzigbo</b>	quickly; immediately; straight away; instantly:
		<b>Mèe yā òzigbo</b> Do it immediately:
		<b>Ọ gà-àrapū gị òzigbo</b> It (he/she) will leave you immediately:
		<b>Ọ mèlù yà òzigbo fù</b> He has just quickly done it
	<b>òzigbo òzigbo!</b>	for emphasis the word can be repeated, meaning immediately, instantly
<b>ozu</b>	n.	corpse; whole carcass; (fig.) worthless, good-for-nothing person:
		<b>Ozu kà ì bù</b> You are a worthless, hopeless person
	<b>ozu efi</b>	carcass of cow
	<b>akpàti ozū</b>	coffin
	<b>-bọ ozu</b>	exhume a body
	<b>inì ozū</b>	cemetery; burial ground; burial place
	<b>-nì ozu</b>	bury corpse
	<b>-kwa ozu</b>	perform a funeral
	<b>oke ozū</b>	great man

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<b>Ọ</b>		
<b>ọ, o</b>	pron.	(dependent, 3rd pers. sg.; harmonizes with following verb) he; she; it:
		<b>Ọ bįago?</b> Has he/she/it come?
		<b>O jèlụ afia</b> He/she has gone to market
	<b>o mēekwe m̄ (= o mā ekwe m̄)</b>	I cannot
	<b>o mekwa</b>	afterwards
	<b>o mēkwa</b>	or else; otherwise; if not; failing this
	<b>o mēzi</b>	or else; otherwise; if not; failing this
	<b>o nwee</b>	if; suppose; supposing that
	<b>ọ bụlụgodu</b>	if; even if; though
	<b>ọ bụlụzia</b>	if it happens; if it later happens that...
	<b>ọ bụnā, ọ bụnāda, ọ bụnādu</b>	if; even; even if:
		<b>Bikō nye m̄ nwantintị egō ọ bụnāda (ọ bụnādu) kọbò</b> Please give me some money, even a kobo
	<b>ọ bụràba</b>	even; even if; although; be it:
		<b>Nnwa nà-àgụ m̄ ọ bụràba nwaanyi</b> I want a child, even a girl
<b>-ọ</b>		see <b>-a</b>
<b>ọbā 1.</b>	n.	place where yams are stacked and stored; barn:
		<b>Jèe wètalụ m̄ ji naàbò n'ọbā</b> Go and bring me two yams from the barn
	<b>-gu ọbā</b>	make a barn of yams
	<b>-ke ọbā</b>	bind yams
<b>ọbā 2.</b>	n.	(colloq.) king; chief; used for the king of Benin; title
<b>ọbà</b>	n.	calabash
<b>Ọbà</b>	n.	A. name of a town B. (colloq.) palm wine (prob. in origin from town name, since <b>Ọbà</b> is a centre for palm and raphia wine)
<b>ọbàgwù</b>		see <b>ọbògwù</b>
<b>ọbàlà</b>	n.	bark of <b>ọfọlò</b> or <b>ọtọsi</b>
<b>ọbàlà</b>	n.	blood
	<b>afọ ọbàlà</b>	dysentery
	<b>ọbàlà ọbàlà</b>	red, reddish:
		<b>Anyà gī nà-àcha ọbàlà ọbàlà</b> Your eye is red
	<b>-gba ọbàlà</b>	bleed; shed blood:
		<b>Aka m̄ nà-àgba ọbàlà</b> My hand is bleeding
<b>ọbàlàkeèt</b>	n.	blanket (E.)
<b>ọbàh̄te</b>	n.	pants; underwear
<b>ọbē, ọbelē</b>		see <b>obē, obelē</b>

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<b>ọbịà</b>	n.	entertainment: <b>Kà m nue yā ọbịà</b> Let me entertain him
	<b>-ne ọbịà, -nu ọbịà</b>	offer entertainment: <b>Anà ìn ène ụmụakā bīalụ nà be ìn ọbịà</b> I am entertaining the children who came to my house
	<b>onye ọbịà</b>	(often shortened to <b>ọbịà</b> ) stranger; guest; visitor (= <b>onye ọrà</b> ): <b>Abụ ìn ọbịà n'ebe à</b> I am a stranger here: <b>Enwèlụ ìn onye ọbịà</b> I have a visitor
<b>ọbọ</b>	n.	sheath (of knife, sword, etc.)
	<b>ọbọ mmà</b>	sheath of knife, sword, etc: <b>Tinye mmà n'ọbọ</b> Sheathe the knife, sword
<b>ọbọ 1.</b>	n.	vengeance; revenge
	<b>-bọ ọbọ</b>	avenge; revenge: <b>Àdịrọ m abọ ọbọ</b> I do not take vengeance
<b>ọbọ 2.</b>		see <b>ọbù 1., 2.</b>
<b>ọbọ 1.</b>	n.	laziness; idleness: <b>Achọrọ ìn ijē afià, mà ọbọ ekwēro m</b> I want to go to market, but I feel too lazy: <b>Ọbọ nà-èsi ìn ijē sụ akwà</b> I am too lazy to wash my clothes
<b>ọbọ 2.</b>	n.	a general name for fish in the Mormyridae family; elephant-snout fish
	<b>ọbọ asā</b>	<i>Mormyrops deliciosus</i>
	<b>ọbọ ọdàa</b>	<i>Mormyrus rume</i>
	<b>ọbọ ọnu ogonogo</b>	<i>Gnathonemus tamandua</i>
<b>ọbọgwù, ọbàgwù</b>	n.	(cf. <b>ọdọgwùmà</b> ) duck
<b>ọbụ</b>		see <b>ọgbụ</b>
<b>ọbù, ọbọ 1.</b>	n.	pit-trap; pit for snaring animals
	<b>-dà ọbù</b>	fall into pit-trap: (Proverb)
		<b>Ọ jofùlù àkù nnà ya n'ujọ sị nà enyi nà-adàa ọbù tanaa</b> The person who was too cowardly to reclaim his father's wealth said that elephants fall into pit-traps and perish. (Used when appealing to someone who has suffered some loss to forget and stop brooding over it)
<b>ọbù 2. ọbọ</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>ọbù akā</b>	palm of hand
	<b>ọbù ụkwū</b>	sole of foot
<b>ọbụ</b>		see <b>ọgbụ</b>
<b>ọbụbụ</b>	n.	caterpillar (= <b>ègu</b> )
	<b>ọbụnà, ọbùnà</b>	any; every
	<b>èkpe ọbụnà</b>	whenever; any time
	<b>ife ọbụnà, ọbùnà</b>	anything; everything:
		<b>Nye ìn ife ọbụnà</b> Give me anything
	<b>ìngbe ọbụnà</b>	any time; every time

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	<b>mmadū ọbunà, ọbunà</b>	everybody; any person; every person:
		<b>Mmadū ọbunà gà-anọdị ànị</b> Every person shall sit down
	<b>hke ọbunà</b>	either; whichever
	<b>onye ọbunà, ọbunà</b>	anyone; everyone; (with negative verb) no one:
		<b>Onye ọbunà (ọbunà) abà n'ime unọ</b> Let no one enter the room:
		<b>Onye ọbunà bàa ime unọ!</b> Let everybody (everyone) enter into the room!
<b>ọcha</b>	n.	white; clean; pure; undefiled
	<b>ànị ọcha</b>	A. dry land, not overflowed in wet season
		B. Ìgbò land
	<b>àrụ ọcha</b>	leprosy
	<b>arurụ ọcha</b>	sugar-ant
	<b>ìbà ọcha (= ìbà mmānụ)</b>	jaundice
	<b>nnekwu ọcha</b>	white hen:
		<b>Agà m̀ ègbu ọfu nnekwu ọcha taàtà</b> I am going to kill a white hen to-day
	<b>onye ọcha</b>	white person:
		<b>Ọfu nwokè onye ọcha bì n'unọ anyị</b> A white man lives in our house
	<b>ọnà ọcha nà ọnà ēdo</b>	silver and gold; (fig.) beautiful luxuries
	<b>ọnà ọcha</b>	silver
	<b>ọnà ọcha</b>	white variety of <i>Dioscorea dumetorum</i> Pax
<b>ọcha</b>	n.	whiteness; cleanliness; purity:
		<b>Achọlụ m̀ ọcha na-enwēro ntụpọ</b> I want spotless white: (fig.)
		<b>Ọchà dī mmā, ọjī dī mmā</b> White is good, black is good (meaning all is welcome, acceptable to me without discrimination):
		<b>Aka m̀ dī ọcha</b> My hands are clean (lit. and fig.):
		<b>Ụmụ m̀ bikō dōo nụ ònwe unụ ọcha</b> My children, please keep yourselves undefiled:
		<b>Ngọzi nà-àdịlị ndi dī ọcha n'obì</b> Blessed are the pure in heart
<b>ọchà</b>	n.	wild animal whose horn is made into an <b>ọpì</b> , a transversely blown signal horn
<b>ọchànjà</b>	n.	A. a small oil-lamp with cloth wick
		B. the market in Onitsha formerly called <b>Àláhàmbrà</b> was named after this, because the lamp was used in the market, which was held in the evening
		C. now, the name of a motor park (on the same site)
		D. (colloq.) anything inferior or fake
<b>ọche</b>		see <b>oche</b>

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<b>ọchị</b>	n.	laughter; mockery (- <b>chị</b> make sound with effort)
<b>ọchịchị</b>	n.	rule; government; ruling (- <b>chị</b> 1. C. rule, govern)
<b>ọchịchịī</b>	n.	darkness
	<b>-gbà anya ọchịchịī</b>	have dim vision
	<b>-gbà ọchịchịī</b>	be, get, dark
<b>ọchọọgụ</b>	n.	praying mantis (lit. looking for a fight)
<b>ọchụ</b>	n.	homicide; murder; manslaughter
	<b>-gbu ọchụ</b>	commit murder, manslaughter
<b>ọdā</b>	n.	basket
<b>ọdà</b>	n.	permit; permission
<b>ọdàchi</b>	n.	stumbling block; obstacle; hindrance; tragic event (from - <b>dàchi</b> hinder, fall across):
		<b>Nyè efè màkà ọdàchi</b> You must allow for delays
	<b>ọdị-</b>	being; state; condition; used as first element of nouns formed for phrases with <b>-dị be</b>
	<b>ọdịbeñdi</b>	custom (from <b>-dị be ñdi be</b> in the home of people; cf. <b>òmenààni</b> )
	<b>ọdịegwù</b>	the tragic; the wonderful
	<b>ọdịkọdịrọ ya</b>	hypocrisy; pretence; uncertain state, character (cf. <b>iru naàbò</b> )
	<b>ọdịmmā</b>	A. well-being; prosperity
		B. friend (in good or bad sense)
	<b>àrụ ikē nà ọdịmmā</b>	good health and well-being; well-being
		<b>Obi ọma nà-ewèta ọdịmmā</b> Kindness promotes good relations
	<b>ọdịnààni</b>	custom
	<b>ọdịniiru</b>	future
	<b>ọdịnjọ</b>	calamity; adverse circumstances; misfortune
	<b>ọdịnoobì</b>	sweetheart; favourite
	<b>ọdịọfụfụ</b>	the new
<b>ọdọ</b>	n.	obstacle under water, such as tree-trunk or stone
<b>ọdọ</b>	n.	area where a particular thing is plentiful
	<b>ọdọ akpū</b>	area full of cassava-farms
	<b>ọdọ mmīli</b>	pool, pit where rainwater collects; reservoir
<b>ọdọgwùmà</b>	n.	(cf. <b>ọbọgwù</b> ) duck
<b>ọdọlụkọdọ</b>	n.	title-name taken by or given to a wealthy person; inexhaustible wealth
<b>ọdụ</b>	n.	advice; exhortation; warning
	<b>-dụ ọdụ</b>	advise; warn:
		<b>Dụa nnwā gị ọdụ</b> Warn your child
<b>ọdū 1.</b>	n.	pestle
<b>ọdū 2.</b>	n.	elephant tusk
	<b>ọdụ akā</b>	ivory bracelet
	<b>ọdụ enyī</b>	elephant tusk

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	<b>ọdụ ụkwū</b>	anklet of ivory (or copper)
<b>ọdụ 1.</b>	n.	A. seat
	<b>-nọ ọdụ</b>	A. sit down:
		<b>Nọdị ọdụ</b> Sit down
		B. stay long:
		<b>Ànọrọ m ọdụ ebe m jèlù</b> I did not stay long where I went
	<b>-dọ ọdụ</b>	sit down (in speaking to children)
		B. particular place where a trader stays in the market; stall; small market-shelter; part of market devoted to a particular commodity
	<b>ọdụ azụ</b>	area of market where fish is sold
	<b>-dọ ọdụ</b>	sit in the market at one's stall, or at a particular section of market
<b>ọdụ 2., ọdùdù</b>	n.	A. tail:
		<b>Ọdụ nkịtā ñkaà ètoka</b> The tail of this dog is very long
		B. the rear, last, youngest:
		<b>Oyèomā bù ọdùdù nnwā Èzèmbà</b> Oyeoma is the last-born child of Mr Ezemba
	<b>ọdụ akā</b>	little finger
	<b>ọdụ anyā</b>	corner of the eye
	<b>ọdụ jī</b>	tail-end of yam
	<b>ọdụ ụkwū</b>	little toe
<b>ọdùdù</b>	n.	plant for hedging, with edible leaves
	<b>ọdùdù okè</b>	plant planted along boundaries
<b>ọdùm</b>	n.	A. lion
		B. any animal or person of great size and strength
<b>ọfalà</b>	n.	festival marked by ritual public appearance of kings (esp. of <b>Ọnịchà, Ọgidi, Nnoòbì, etc.</b> )
	<b>-gba ọfalà</b>	celebrate the ọfalà festival
<b>ọfe, etc.</b>		see <b>ọfe, etc.</b>
<b>ọfịa</b>	n.	bush; uninhabited country; forest; jungle
	<b>ajọ ọfịa</b>	A. a piece of land dedicated to a god
		B. a piece of land where people who die of serious diseases (e.g. smallpox, leprosy) or whose death is mysterious, are buried (lit. bad forest)
	<b>anụ ọfịa</b>	wild animal; (fig.) stupid, foolish person
	<b>efi ọfịa</b>	bush-cow; buffalo ( <i>Syncerus caffer beddingtoni</i> Lyd.)
	<b>ènwè ọfịa</b>	wild monkey
	<b>ezi ọfịa</b>	bush pig; red river hog
	<b>-fèga ọfịa</b>	prepare forest for planting by propitiating the gods concerned
	<b>nkịta ọfịa</b>	tree bear or tree-hyrax ( <i>Dendrohyrax dorsalis sylvestris</i> Temm.)
	<b>oke ọfịa</b>	thick bush; jungle

	<b>òke ọfịa</b>	bush rat
	<b>-su ọfịa</b>	cut bush
	<b>-wa ọfịa</b>	wander in, explore, the forest
<b>ọfọ</b>	n.	A. symbol of justice, righteousness, and the authority which descends from the ancestors, represented by small piece of wood; right; guarantee of truth; (sometimes) part of the regalia of the <b>umụ alūsi</b>
	<b>-go ọfọ</b>	bless with <b>ọfọ</b> , the soul or emblem of kingship
	<b>-jì ọfọ</b>	be just in one's actions; (slogan) <b>Òme ife jide ọfọ</b> Let the doer of a deed be just in what he does: (slogan)
		<b>Èjìmọfọ kà ọgwù</b> Being just and upright is greater than juju; i.e. the person who is just and upright in his deeds will overpower or surpass in might the person who merely trusts in juju, charms
	<b>-ku ọfọ</b>	knock <b>ọfọ</b> on the ground (of a priest in giving judgement)
	<b>-nwe ọfọ</b>	be innocent, in the right, just
	<b>-sù ọfọ</b>	knock the stick representing the god of justice ( <b>ọfọ</b> ) on the ground
		B. the tree from which the wood representing <b>ọfọ</b> is cut ( <i>Detarium senegalense</i> J.F. Gmel.)
		C. male name
<b>ọfọ 2.</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>ọfọ ògòli, ògèli</b>	prodigal; spendthrift; womaniser:
		<b>Ọjì bù ọfọ ògèli Ọjì</b> is a wild character
<b>ọfọlọ</b>	n.	stripped midrib of raphia palm, used as utum
	<b>-du ọfọlọ</b>	punt
<b>ọfụ</b>	n.	dream; vision
	<b>-fu ọfụ</b>	see a vision; prophesy
<b>ọfụlịfụ</b>	n.	"up-wine" from crown of <b>nkwụ</b>
<b>ọfụlụ</b>		see <b>ọfụlụ</b>
<b>ọfụma</b>	n.	properly; well
	<b>-ga ọfụma</b>	prosper; succeed; go well
	<b>-je ọfụma</b>	go well
	<b>-me ọfụma</b>	do well:
		<b>Mèe yā ọfụma</b> Do it well
<b>ọfụū, ọfụlū</b>	n.	newness:
		<b>Àfe à dì ọfụū/ọfụlū</b> This shirt is new:
		<b>Ọfụū ya pùtālù ifè</b> Its newness is apparent
	<b>abù ọfụū</b>	new hymn book
		<b>Àgbà ọfụū</b> New Testament
	<b>àkùkù ọfụū</b>	new piece of slang
	<b>akwukwọ ọfụlū, ọfụū</b>	new book

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	<b>ji ọfụụ</b>	new yam
	<b>ndepụta ọfụụ</b>	new edition
	<b>nwa ọfụụ</b>	newborn child
	<b>onye ọfụụ</b>	newcomer
	<b>ụwà ọfụụ</b>	modern world; nowadays:
		Proverb: <b>Ọkukọ ọfụụ amāro ànị ọ wèlụ ọfu ụkwụ èje</b> Lit. A new fowl moves about on one leg (meaning, a new person in a place usually behaves with extra caution)
<b>ọga</b>	n.	master; used in addressing someone whose name is unknown (Yoruba)
<b>ọgàalụ</b>	n.	a creeping plant whose yellow juice is used to decorate the body
<b>ọgàcha</b>	n.	(slang) beautiful, glamorous person, usually a woman; prostitute
<b>ọgàlanya</b>	n.	one rich in money, goods or children
	<b>-ba ọgàlanya</b>	become, grow rich:
		<b>Ọyị m nwokē Iba àbago ọgàlanya</b> My friend <b>Iba</b> has become rich
<b>ọgàzị</b>	n.	guineafowl
	<b>ọgàzị m̀wù</b>	African pike ( <i>Hepsetus odoe</i> ) (= <b>ọgba</b> )
	<b>àkwa ọgàzị</b>	egg of guineafowl
<b>ogè, ọgèdè</b>		see <b>ogè, ọgèdè</b>
<b>ogiliga</b>	n.	rib
<b>ọginị</b>	n.	brown striped rat
<b>ogò</b>	n.	in-law
	<b>ogò nwaàyi, nwaànyị</b>	mother-in-law; any female relative by marriage
	<b>ogò nwokē</b>	father-in-law; any male relative by marriage
	<b>-gò ogò</b>	perform duties of a relation by marriage
<b>ogò</b>	n.	kindness; a present
	<b>-ma ọgò</b>	be grateful, polite, well-behaved, modest, courteous
	<b>amā ọgò</b>	ingratitude
	<b>ọmụma ọgò</b>	gratitude (lit. appreciation of kindness)
	<b>-me ọgò</b>	give a present; do a kindness
<b>ogòdò</b>	n.	loin-cloth
	<b>-ma ọgòdò</b>	wear, tie wrapper; be dressed in wrapper
	<b>-wà ọgòdò</b>	A. wear loin-cloth
		B. (fig.) be of age, adolescent; reach puberty
<b>ogòlò</b>	n.	(= <b>ngwò</b> ) raphia palm-wine; raphia palm ( <i>Raphia hookeri</i> Mann and Wendl.) (cf. Yoruba <b>ogòrò</b> )
	<b>mmanya ọgòlò</b>	raphia palm-wine
<b>ogòm aji</b>	n.	fish ( <i>Phago loricatus</i> )
<b>ogụ</b>	n.	20 (esp. in multiples); score

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	<b>ọgụ arọ</b>	20 years:
		<b>Nnwa m̄ àgbàgò ọgụ arọ</b> My child is already 20 years old
	<b>ọgụ ise</b>	one hundred; five score:
		<b>Ọgụ arọ ise gālụ aga</b> 100 years ago
<b>ọgù</b>	n.	hoe
	<b>usụ ọgù</b>	fruit-bat
<b>ògụ</b>	n.	(-gụ 1. count) used in:
	<b>ògụ àkwùkwọ</b>	reader; scholar
	<b>ògụ ègwu</b>	singer; minstrel
	<b>ògụ isà</b>	chatterbox (esp. women and children)
<b>ògù</b>	n.	fight; fighting; war
	<b>ògù ikpe ọmụma</b>	an unjust fight
	<b>ògù unọ</b>	fighting between people of same town or village
	<b>-gba ọgù</b>	side with; defend; fight for
	<b>-gbò ọgù</b>	part (antagonists, fighters, combatants)
	<b>ife ọgù</b>	arms, weapon(s)
	<b>mgba n'ọgù</b>	strife, conflict
	<b>-nù ọgù</b>	fight:
		<b>Ọ nà-anù ọgù</b> He is fighting
	<b>-nụsò ọgù</b>	fight, war against:
		<b>Agà m̄ ànụsò yā ọgù</b> I shall fight against him
	<b>òche ọgù</b>	praying mantis
	<b>onye nnụsò ọgù</b>	an enemy
<b>ògùgò</b>	n.	joy; gladness
	<b>(ògùgò) -gbu</b>	be happy
		<b>Ògùgò nà-ègbu m̄</b> I am happy (because of a specific thing)
	<b>-gbu ọgùgò</b>	gladden:
		<b>Ife ọ gà-ewètalụ m̄ nà-ègbu m̄ ọgùgò</b> Something he is going to bring for me is making me happy
<b>ògugù</b>	n.	A. comforter, consoler
		B. male name (-gù-gù comfort)
<b>ogbà 1.</b>	n.	stile
	<b>ogbà unọ enū</b>	(= step) staircase; ladder to upper room
<b>ogbà 2.</b>	n.	cave
<b>ògba</b>	n.	African pike ( <i>Hepsetus odoe</i> ) (= <b>ògàzi m̄wù</b> )
<b>ògbà</b>	n.	row; line (m̄wù)
	<b>ògbà agū</b>	secret night society (using <b>agụ ogbà</b> ); leopard society
<b>ògbaā tuṃtuṃ</b>	n.	motor-cycle (-gba 1. C.iii 'shoot' + noun agent prefix + <b>tuṃtuṃ</b> 'sound of motor-cycle')
<b>ògbàdụ</b>	n.	maize ( <i>Zea mays</i> Linn.) (= <b>ọkà</b> )
	<b>-gbasị ọgbàdụ</b>	rub off grains from maize cob
	<b>-ṅa ọgbàdụ</b>	roast corn
<b>ògbakasị</b>	n.	chickenpox

ògbàlà	n.	punting pole
ògbànchi	n.	decorated iron or brass staff or spear of a chief
ògbañje	n.	<p>(= <b>nwa ògbañje</b>) (from <b>-gba nje</b> make several trips to and from a place; lit. maker of several trips or recurrent visitor) 'repeater'; child believed to belong to a band in the world of spirits to which he/she returns in infancy; from there he goes back to his mother's womb to be born again, only to die and return to the spirit world again in infancy. <b>Ògbañje</b> is born several times, dying each time and returning to the world of spirits. A mother who experiences frequent child mortality is believed to be visited by a member or members of the ògbañje group. The new-born baby is regarded as the one who died last; and the child's death is to be expected any time, unless a native doctor specialist in ògbañje spirits is provided and performs successfully certain rituals which include the ògbañje object known as <b>iyi ògbañje</b> or <b>iyi ùwà</b>, on which the ògbañje swore to return to the spirit world. The place where the object is hidden is known only to the doctor and the ògbañje. (But an ògbañje can decide to stay and live to old age without the native doctor's rituals and/or propitiation to the other members of his particular ògbañje band.)</p> <p>Sometimes a part of the dead ògbañje's body, e.g. a finger or an ear, is amputated, and as proof that it was the same child who returns next time it is believed that such amputated parts are missing on the new baby's body. The amputation of parts of the body is done in the belief that the ògbañje would feel the pain and/or shame and on the next return to the world would remember it and refuse to die again. An ògbañje who stays is given excessive petting and care to the disadvantage of the other children. The parents who have suffered greatly at the hands of the ògbañje and become improverished do everything possible in order to prevent a recurrence of the bitter experience. The ògbañje behaves in his own peculiar way. Sometimes his character and physical features may bear no resemblance to those of any member of the family. The surviving ògbañje sometimes exploits this difference and the special treatment of his parents ruthlessly and selfishly by, for instance, demanding that a particular kind of clothes must be bought for him, otherwise the parents run the risk of losing him. Certain proper names are often though not invariably given to surviving ògbañjes. The names are believed to help in preventing the ògbañje from returning to the world of spirits. The names include <b>Nònyelum</b> stay with me; <b>Nwoòsu</b> the son of òsu (but this does not make such a child an òsu. It</p>

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		is meant to bring shame on the <b>ògbāñje</b> as explained above).
<b>ogbe</b> etc.		see <b>ogbe</b> , etc.
<b>ogbìlìgbà</b>	n.	chain:
		<b>Ndị orī bīalụ n’ebe à n’anyàsì jì ogbìlìgbà kùdo onye ñche n’osisi</b> The thieves who came here last night used a chain to chain the watchman to the tree
<b>ògbọ</b>	n.	age-set
	<b>n’ògbọ</b>	together; in common
	<b>otu ògbọ</b>	age-set association
<b>ògbọ</b>	n.	place farmed at least once before
<b>ogbòdògbò</b>	n.	thigh
	<b>ogbòdògbò alā</b>	abnormally heavy, large and long breasts
<b>ògbònò, àgbònò</b>	n.	seed of tree <b>ugilī</b> ( <i>Irvingia gabonensis</i> (Aubry-Lecomte ex O’Rorke) Baill.); the pulpy yellowish fruit resembles a small mango. The seeds are widely used in making soup
<b>ogbụ, ọbụ</b>	n.	rope, tether for animals
<b>ògbụ, ọbụ</b>	n.	type of fig tree planted in the compound and used for feeding livestock ( <i>Ficus eriotrotyoides</i> Kunth. and Bouche) and in many cases for shade. It represents <b>Ànị</b> and is planted at her shrines. The sap is pure white and can serve as rubber
	<b>ògbụ chí</b>	fig-tree planted to represent one's Chi
<b>ogbūgba</b>	n.	gourd prepared for fetching water
<b>oghà</b>	n.	abomination; forbidden thing
<b>oghēle</b>		see <b>oghēle</b>
<b>oghìlìghò</b>	n.	cluster of empty palmnuts
<b>òghom̄</b>	n.	mistake; mishap; loss:
		<b>Ife kpātalụ nà òtutụ mmādù adì àgba m̄gbele bụ màkà nà fa nà-àtụ egwū òghom̄</b> The reason why many people do not trade is because of their fear of loss
<b>ògwa</b>	n.	verandah; porch; covered gateway; reception room
<b>ogwè</b>		see <b>ogwè</b>
<b>ògwọ</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>ògwọ ñnụ ọyà</b>	panacea; medicine capable of curing all disease (lit. curer of 400 diseases)
	<b>ògwọ ọyà</b>	doctor (lit. curer of diseases)
<b>ogwù</b>	n.	A. root
		B. medicine; poison; charm; "juju"; sorcery
	<b>ogwù afọ</b>	purgative
	<b>ogwù akā</b>	whitlow (on the finger or hand)
	<b>ogwù ìbà</b>	a medicine for fever
	<b>ogwù jī</b>	A. yam medicine, obtained from Nri by surrounding peoples
		B. pesticide; fertilizer
	<b>ogwù ūde</b>	kind of native medicine prepared and stored in a bottle with

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		palm-kernel oil, used for curing convulsions, poisoning
	<b>afīfīa ọgwù</b>	herb (for the preparation of native medicine)
	<b>-gba ọgwù</b>	inject (drug with syringe)
	<b>-gbunye ọgwù</b>	cut up and bring together into a pot various herbs, roots and other ingredients of native medicine
	<b>-gwọ ọgwù</b>	prepare medicine
	<b>-kọ ọgwù</b>	practice sorcery against
	<b>-rụ ọgwù</b>	A. neutralise effect of poison
		B. To prove that food or drink presented by the host to his guests have not been poisoned, the host usually tastes every eatable thing presented before his guests. This is called <b>irū (nni) ọgwù</b>
	<b>ụnọ ọgwù</b>	hospital; dispensary; nursing home
<b>ọjà</b>	n.	wooden whistle; flutes played in sets; (arch.) spheroidal ocarina made from bush-orange ( <i>Oncoba spinosa</i> ) shell used to send message in war
		 
	<b>-gbu ọjà</b>	blow whistle
	<b>ọkwa ọjà</b>	whistle-player
<b>ọjị, ọjī</b>	n.	A. kolanut, the giving and receiving of which symbolizes ritual relations of homage and hospitality; anything presented with, or instead of, kola
	<b>ọjị ùgò</b>	white kola
	<b>àkpà ọjī</b>	pod of kolanut
	<b>-che ọjị</b>	give kolanut
	<b>isi ọjī</b>	germinal sprout of kola
	<b>ose ọjī</b>	alligator pepper (lit. kola pepper, because usually chewed with kola)
	<b>-ta ọjị</b>	chew kolanut
	<b>ndi ọta ọjị</b>	nickname used only by the Igbo to describe the Yoruba
	<b>-wa ọjị</b>	break kola

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		B. bribe; tip
<b>ọjị</b>	n.	A. iroko tree, <i>Milicia excelsa</i> (Welw.) Benth.
	<b>ọjị anwū</b>	kind of <b>ọjị</b> with leaves less broad than that of <b>ọjị</b> ; false iroko ( <i>Antiaris africana</i> Engl.)
	<b>àbalà ọjị</b>	fruit of iroko (used for feeding goats, sheep, etc.)
	<b>àzụ ọjị</b>	carved iroko panel in door or wall
	<b>-tùtù ọjị</b>	pick iroko leaves (for feeding livestock, e.g. goats, sheep, etc.)
		B. male name
<b>ọjọgọlọ</b>	n.	casting-net
<b>ọjọp</b>	n.	bad, evil
	<b>ife ọjọp</b>	bad; evil thing or deed:
		<b>I nà-ème m̄ ife ọjọp</b> You are doing evil to me
	<b>iru ọjọp</b>	bad omen
	<b>isi ọjọp</b>	bad luck
	<b>onòdù ọjọp</b>	bad condition, position, state
	<b>ùdị ọjọp</b>	bad kind, form, being nature
	<b>ùwà ọjọp ñkaà</b>	this sinful world
<b>Ọka</b>	n.	Awka
<b>ọkà</b>	n.	corn; maize ( <i>Zea mays</i> Linn.) (= <b>ọgbàdụ</b> )
	<b>ọkà ìṅarị, ìṅàrị</b>	millet
	<b>-gwe ọkà</b>	pound corn
	<b>-kụ ọkà</b>	plant maize
		<b>Òbi adī àkụ ọkà</b> Obi never plants maize on his farm
	<b>-kpọ ọkà</b>	remove the grains from the ear of maize
	<b>-kpọsị ọkà</b>	rub off grains of corn from cob
	<b>-kwọ ọkà</b>	grind corn
	<b>ṅga mkpụlụ ọkà</b>	life imprisonment
	<b>nni ọkà</b>	pap; <b>àgidi</b>
<b>ọka</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>ọka elùlò, ọka ìlòlò</b>	counsellor; thinker; adviser
<b>ọkà 1.</b>	n.	mightiest; greatest; expert; specialist; used in:
	<b>ọkà àka</b>	A. the mightiest; greatest
		B. male name
	<b>ọkà ekwukwū</b>	chatterbox
	<b>ọkà malaàjụ</b>	person who is fond of asking questions, inquisitive person
	<b>ọkà okwū</b>	orator; eloquence
	<b>ọkà utā</b>	archer
<b>ọkà 2.</b>		see <b>àkà 3.</b>
<b>ọkàlà</b>	n.	A. half; part; portion
	<b>ọkàlà arọ</b>	mid-year
	<b>ọkàlà naàbọ</b>	two halves:
		<b>Kèe yā ọkàlà naàbọ</b> Divide it into two equal parts
	<b>ọkàlà ọnwā</b>	half-month

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	<b>ọtụlụ ọkàlà</b>	paralysis of one half of the body; hemiplegia and paraplegia
		B. short cloth tied as sign of reaching puberty
<b>ọkàṅgà, ọkàṅga</b>	n.	A. type of music; set of three ceremonial drums, used with <b>ọjà</b> during the <b>Ọfalà</b> feast
	<b>ìgba ọkàṅgà</b>	drum of the <b>Igwē</b> of <b>Àgùlèèrì</b>
		B. masquerade
<b>ọkazì</b>	n.	plant used in soup ( <i>Gnetum</i> spp.)
<b>ọkè, ọkè</b>		see <b>okè, òkè</b>
<b>ọkìkà</b>	n.	tattoo (cf. <b>nki</b> )
	<b>-gbu ọkìkà</b>	tattoo (cf. <b>-dọ nki</b> )
<b>ọkìlì</b>	n.	Common Bulbul ( <i>Pycnonotus barbatus</i> )
	<b>ọkìlì mgbawa isi</b>	constant severe head-ache, believed to be caused by medicine involving <b>ọkìlì</b>
<b>ọkìlìkà 1.</b>	n.	thorny climbing plant
<b>ọkìlìkà 2.</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>-ti ọkìlìkà</b>	chisel, sharpen teeth cosmetically (esp. by <b>Ànam</b> people)
<b>ọkìlìkà 3.</b>	n.	second-hand clothing
<b>ọkìtìkpā, ọkìtìkpākpa</b>		see <b>kìtìkpā</b>
<b>ọkọ</b>	n.	crawcraw; itch; rashes (of body)
	<b>-kọ ọkọ</b>	itch; irritate:
		<b>Anyà nà-àkọ m ọkọ</b> My eye itches
	<b>ọkọ isi</b>	barbar
<b>ọkọchì</b>	n.	dry season:
		<b>Ọkọchì nà-àbja</b> The dry season is approaching
<b>ọkọlọkọlọ</b>	n.	round shape
	<b>-dì ọkọlọkọlọ</b>	be round in shape:
		<b>Nye m itè afū dī ọkọlọkọlọ</b> Give me that round pot
<b>ọkọlọtọ 1.</b>	n.	flag, banner
<b>ọkọlọtọ 2.</b>	n.	chewing-stick
	<b>ọkọtọ</b>	very many; very much; many
<b>ọkshòm</b>	n.	auction (E.)
	<b>-le afia ọkshòm</b>	sell wares at an auction
	<b>-le ọkshòm</b>	sell at an auction; sell by auction:
		<b>Ọ chọlụ ilē ife yā nīne ọkshòm</b> She wants to sell all her belongings by auction
<b>ọkụ</b>	n.	A. fire; heat
	<b>(ọkụ) -le</b>	be hurt or touched (by fire or hot object)
	<b>ọkụ mmoq</b>	hell:
		<b>Ndi njo gà-abà n'ọkụ mmoq</b> Sinners shall enter hell
	<b>anya ọkū</b>	A. disease of the eye
		B. fierceness of aspect
		C. jealousy; envy

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	<b>ùwà anya ọkū</b>	envious, jealous world
	<b>àrụ ọkū</b>	fever
	<b>-da n'ọkụ</b>	warm (soup, etc.)
	<b>-da ọkụ</b>	brand; cauterize
	<b>-dị ọkụ</b>	be hot:
		<b>Ọ dị ọkụ</b> It is hot
	<b>-fūnwu ọkụ</b>	light a fire by blowing
	<b>-fū ọkụ</b>	blow fire
	<b>-guta ọkụ</b>	fetch fire
	<b>iche ọkū</b>	spark (lit. missile of fire)
	<b>ikelike ọkū</b>	spark
	<b>ile ọkū</b>	flame; spark; hot part of fire
	<b>-kpò ọkụ</b>	be hot; be lively (of season or place)
	<b>-kponye ọkụ</b>	build up fire; set fire to
	<b>-kpọ ọkụ</b>	burn; set fire to; burn off with fire
	<b>-kwàni ọkụ 1.</b>	(lit.) fan fire 2. (fig.) instigate someone to do something
	<b>-kwànye ọkụ</b>	stir up a fire; accelerate a car
	<b>-le ọkụ</b>	be hot, warm; brand with hot object; burn or touch with fire or hot object
	<b>m̀kpa ọkū</b>	matches
	<b>-m̀lù ọkū</b>	light from (fire, etc.)
	<b>-mù ọkū</b>	kindle light
	<b>ntụ ọkū</b>	ash
	<b>-nụ ọkụ</b>	be hot
	<b>nụ ọkụ n'obi</b>	be zealous, enthusiastic; agitate; anger; enrage
	<b>-nà n'ọkụ</b>	roast
	<b>-nya ọkụ</b>	warm oneself; bask
	<b>òòbo ọkū</b>	furnance; heap of coal, charcoal; fire
	<b>opoto ọkū</b>	burning coal; ember
	<b>òwu ọkū</b>	wick
	<b>ọnà ọkū</b>	brass
	<b>ọnòkò ọkū</b>	half-burnt piece of wood
	<b>-rụ ọkụ</b>	broil; roast; scald; burn (of live things)
	<b>-su ọkụ</b>	burn; set alight; set on fire
	<b>ùfiè ji ọkū</b>	sacrifice, feast before eating new yams
		B. lamp; light; lantern:
		<b>Bùtelụ m̄ ọkụ</b> Bring me the lamp:
		<b>Chì ọkū</b> Show the light
	<b>ọkụ ọwā</b>	torch
	<b>ọkụ ukpē</b>	lamp
<b>ọkụ 1.</b>	n.	A. wealth; riches; possession; inheritance (from -kù bring into use)
	<b>-li ọkụ</b>	inherit wealth

		B. livestock:
		<b>Ọkụ adī èkwu okwū</b> Livestock never speak (i.e. they can't complain)
<b>ọkụ 2.</b>	n.	fishing (from <b>-kù</b> 1. hook)
	<b>ọkụ azụ</b>	fishing:
		<b>Ọkụ azụ abūrọ ọlụ sīlị ike</b> Fishing is not hard work
	<b>-je ọkụ</b>	go fishing
	<b>ndị ọkụ</b>	fishermen
<b>ọkụ 1.</b>	n.	pipe (for tobacco); snuff-box
	<b>ọkụ ụtabà</b>	tobacco pipe; snuff-box
	<b>-sè ọkụ</b>	smoke pipe
		B. clay bowl; plate:
		Proverb: <b>Chukwu Nnà ekwēna kà anyị fụ elikàta n'efele èlibe n'ọkụ</b> May God the Father never allow us to fall from eating off china plates to eating off clay plates, i.e., May our condition never revert from good to bad
<b>ọkụkọ, ọkụkụ</b>	n.	fowl
	<b>ọkụkụ abùke</b>	kind of fowl which never grows to a large size but is tough (usually used for sacrifice)
	<b>ọkụkụ ìkìkè</b>	small fowl; pullet
	<b>ntu ọkụkọ</b>	soft body feathers or down of fowl
	<b>-sèlì ọkụkụ</b>	steal fowls (habitually, mainly for eating) (lit. draw and eat)
	<b>ùyòm ọkụkọ</b>	chicks
	<b>ùla ọkụkọ</b>	fowl-house
<b>ọkpà 1.</b>	n.	leg, shin (cf. <b>ụkwụ</b> )
<b>ọkpà 2.</b>	n.	shuttle
<b>ọkpa 1.</b>	n.	stake; stick
<b>ọkpa 2.</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>di ọkpa</b>	term of respectful address to men in general (but strictly elderly and responsible men, e.g. head of household)
<b>ọkpà 1.</b>	n.	cock; also <b>di ọkpà, oke ọkpà</b>
<b>ọkpà 2.</b>	n.	kind of nut; groundnut ( <i>Arachis hypogaea</i> Linn.)
	<b>ọkpa ìkele</b>	groundnut
<b>ọkpala</b>	n.	A. first-born son (also <b>di ọkpala</b> ):
		<b>Abụ m ọkpala nnà m</b> I am the first-born son of my father
		B. male head of a (sub)lineage, regarded as intermediary between his lineage and the ancestors, who performs priestly duties such as sacrificing to Ànị and whose symbol of authority is <b>ọfọ</b> (Uchendu 1965: 40-41)
		C. (in Christian usage) the Son, Jesus Christ:
		<b>Òtùto dīlị Nnà nà Ọkpala nà Mọọ Nsọ</b> Glory be to the Father and to the Son and to the Holy Ghost
		D. male name

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òkpàhga	n.	mourning dance for a man
òkpètè		see <b>òkpètè</b>
òkpijò, òkpi	n.	A. puffer-fish with very poisonous gall ( <i>Tetraodon fahaka</i> ) B. great and dreaded masquerade
òkpọ 1.	n.	general name for fish in the Bagridae, Aridae and Mochokidae families
	òkpọ āba	<i>Synodontis membranaceus</i>
	òkpọ èbùnù = òkpọ isi nkītā	<i>S. batensoda</i>
	òkpọ mmānụ	<i>S. clarias, S. sorex, S. eupterus, S. ocellifer, S. gobroni, S. nigrita</i>
	òkpọ ọcha	<i>Clarotes laticeps</i> and <i>Chrysichthys nigrodigitatus</i>
	òkpọ ọfū	<i>Bagrus bayad</i> (= <b>ugonọm</b> )
òkpọ 2.	n.	fist; blow with fist; boxing
	-kụ òkpọ	box
	-su òkpọ	box; strike with fist
	-ti òkpọ	box; strike with fist
òkpọkọ	n.	pipe (for smoking) (word used mostly by old people) (cf. <b>òkụ ūtabà</b> )
òkpọkọlọ	n.	dryness: <b>Àna à dì òkpọkọlọ</b> this land is dry
òkpọkọrọ	n.	old and broken thing; worn-out thing
òkpọlè	n.	A. frame with wooden wheels used to teach child to walk B. bicycle (old term)
òkpọọ	n.	dryness (cf. <b>òkpọkọlọ</b> ): <b>Fa nà-ègbulī ànà òkpọọ</b> They are tilling a dry piece of land: <b>Àna à dì òkpọọ</b> This land is dry: <b>Proverb: Onye isi ikō nwụa, è nie yā n'ani òkpọọ</b> When a stubborn person dies he will be buried in dry ground
	isi òkpọọ	bare head: <b>O bù ibu n'isi òkpọọ</b> He is carrying a load on his bare head
òkpọrọ, ùkpọrọ	n.	for nothing; in vain (cf. <b>nà òkịtị</b> ): <b>Ì lò nà mụ nà-àta afufu n'ebe à òkpọrọ?</b> Do you think I am suffering here for nothing? -gba aka òkpọrọ be empty-handed (cf. <b>aka òkịtị</b> ): <b>Gịnī kpàtàlù nà ì gbà aka òkpọrọ bja ebe à?</b> Why do you come here empty-handed?
òkpọsị	n.	staff; walkingstick (cf. <b>mkpà n'aka, mkpọ</b> )
òkpụ 1.	n.	long; lasting; for ever; long-continued; long-standing
	òkpụ ànị	ancient; long-established
	òkpụ ezi uzọ	middle of path or road; main road; permanent path
	òkpụ tọlụ òkpụ	for ever and ever
òkpụ 2.	n.	used in:

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	<b>umụ ọkpū</b>	married daughters
<b>ọkpụ</b>	n.	(-kpụ 3. shave) used in:
	<b>ọkpụ isi</b>	barber; shaver
	<b>ọkpụ isi elī ngo</b>	ringworm
<b>ọkpụ</b>	n.	A. piles (on human anus); callosity (on buttocks of baboons, etc.)
	<b>ọkpụ n'ekwè, ọkpụ n'okwò</b>	back of head; occiput (cf. <b>akpụ</b> )
		B. fault; blemish; goal or point scored against one in game
<b>ọkpụkpò</b>	n.	bed of raised earth (= <b>ikpò</b> )
<b>ọkpụkpụ</b>	n.	bone; ivory wristlet
	<b>ọkpụkpụ āzụ</b>	backbone
	<b>ọkpụkpụ nkītā</b>	tree species ( <i>Cnestis ferruginea</i> DC)
	<b>-gbà ọkpụkpụ</b>	A. become stronger (of growing young person) (lit. toughen bones)
		B. (fig.) be special, important, pressing:
		<b>Bikō gwà nnā ānyị ya bikō bja màkà nà nnukwu okwū `dị, okwu afụ gbàlụ ọkpụkpụ</b> Please tell father he should please come because there is a serious discussion about something; the discussion is very important
	<b>-fọ sọ ọkpụkpụ</b>	be very emaciated:
		<b>Àdā tàsiàlụ fọ sọ ọkpụkpụ</b> Ada is very emaciated, or Ada is nothing but skin and bones. (Lit. Ada has become emaciated; what remains of her is only bones)
	<b>umị ọkpụkpụ</b>	marrow (of bone)
<b>ọkpụkpụ</b>	n.	round-shaped mass (of mud); cassava balls (from -kpụ 2. mould)
<b>ọkpùlụkpù</b>	n.	piece; lump (e.g. of meat)
	<b>ọkpùlụkpù anū</b>	piece of meat
	<b>ọkpùlụkpù okwū</b>	very important discussion
<b>ọkwa 1.</b>	n.	wooden bowl, tray; wooden platter for cutting up meat
<b>ọkwa 2.</b>	n.	state; condition; post; position
	<b>akàlà ọkwā</b>	insignia of office
	<b>-nọ n'ọkwa</b>	be in a post, position:
		<b>Ifeñ nọ na nnukwu ọkwā n'ụnọ ọlụ fa</b> Ifem is in a high position in their office
	<b>-zọ ọkwa</b>	contest for a post
<b>ọkwà</b>	n.	announcement; notice; advance information
	<b>-ma ọkwà</b>	announce (e.g. in the church):
		<b>Amā m̄ ọkwà</b> I announce (phrase used in calling banns)
<b>ọkwà +</b>	n.	(-kwà 4. blow (pipe), sing)
	<b>ọkwa àbụ</b>	soloist
	<b>ọkwa ọjà</b>	whistle-player

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òkwà	n.	francolin; bushfowl
òkwè		see òkwè
òkwù	n.	friend (good or bad sense)
òkwù(chi)		see okwu(chi)
òkwùkwa	n.	funeral (from -kwa 2. B. keep funeral)
òkwùlù	n.	okra; okro ( <i>Abelmoschus esculentus</i> Linn.)
	òkwùlù ezi	pawpaw; papaya
	òkwùlù oyibo	pawpaw; papaya
ọlà	n.	staleness, as of food left overnight
	-bà ọlà	be stale (of pounded food)
	nni ọlà	remains of yesterday's food
	okwu ọlà	(fig.) stale, old quarrel:
		<b>Rapùzia okwu afù nà ọ bągo ọlà</b> Drop the quarrel (issue), for it is now stale
ọla, ùla	n.	slap on the face
	-ma ọla	slap on the face:
		<b>Màa yā ọla</b> Slap him
ọlaka	n.	used in:
	ọlaka mīmanya	drunkard
ọla ñjùnà	n.	herb, <i>Aspilia africana</i> (Pers. C.D. Adams), used to treat slight bruises or injuries
ọlilī, ọlilī	n.	stroll
	-pùkwu ọlilī	go out for a stroll in direction of friend(s); go out and visit; call upon
	-pù ọlilī	go out for a stroll; go out to another house to stay and play with friends there (usu. of children)
ọlọgbà	n.	used in:
	ùkwu ọlọgbà	crooked, knock-kneed legs; "K-legs"
ọlụ 1.	n.	A. work; task; something difficult, tiring, tiresome (from -lụ 1. work):
		<b>Gịnị bù ọlụ gị?</b> What is your work?:
		<b>Bịa kà ànyị je ọlụ</b> Come and let us go to work
		<b>Ịnyà ụgbọ dị ọlụ</b> Driving is difficult
		<b>Ọlụ Oyibo</b> Civil Service:
		<b>Ụmụ m ịbụa nọ Ọlụ Oyibo</b> Two of my children are in the Civil Service
	akwukwọ ọlụ	letter of appointment
	dàalụ ọlụ	well done! salutation to person or people at work
	-fe ọlụ	superintend work
	-gba aka ọlụ	be unemployed
	ife inē ọlụ	prize; reward
	ife ọlụ	tool; instrument
	-lụ ajọ ọlụ	do work badly

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	<b>-lụ ọlụ</b>	work
	<b>-ne ọlụ</b>	reward; pay (wages)
	<b>ngà ọlụ ikē</b>	imprisonment with hard labour
	<b>nwa ọlū</b>	apprentice
	<b>-repù n'ọlụ</b>	leave, abandon work stealthily or unnoticed, unannounced
	<b>ugwọ ọlū</b>	wages; salary; payment for work done
	<b>unò ọlū</b>	office; department; workshop
<b>ọlụ 2.</b>	n.	fault; weakness (of behaviour in human beings) (from <b>-lụ 2.</b> defile):
		<b>Egbè m nwèlù ntìntị ọlū</b> My gun has a slight fault:
		<b>Ibè gbàlù ọlụ nwaàyi</b> Ibe has the weakness of excessive love for women
<b>ọlụ 3.</b>	n.	limb of humans or leg of animals, including hip:
		<b>Ọ bụlụ nà unù abòsịa atulū afū, wètalunù m òfu ọlū ya</b> Bring me one of the hindquarters after cutting up that sheep
	<b>ọlụ anū</b>	leg (of meat)
<b>òlùkpù</b>	n.	blackened teeth
<b>òlùkpùlù</b>	n.	septic mouth (common in neglected children); <i>cancrem oris</i>
<b>ọlụsị</b>	n.	deformity; crippled or maimed state:
		<b>Àdà nwèlù ọlụsị</b> Ada is deformed
<b>ọm!</b>	int.	salutation of respect to an old man (especially a pagan)
<b>ọma</b>	n.	good; fine; pleasing; nice; beautiful
	<b>abù ọma</b>	psalm
	<b>afọ ọma</b>	kindness
	<b>ife ọma</b>	A. nice, good thing
		B. female name:
		<b>Onye ọbunā chọlụ ife ọma gà-àgba mbò na-àlusi ọlū ike na-èmezị ezi òmume</b> Anybody who wants good things (prospects) must strive to be hard-working and righteous
	<b>ijè ọma</b>	farewell!
	<b>iru ọma</b>	favour; goodness; good omen
	<b>isi ọma</b>	good luck
	<b>-nwe afọ ọma</b>	be generous, kind, benevolent
		<b>Ozi Ọma</b> the Gospel; good news, message
	<b>ọmalịcha</b>	beautiful; fine; admirable; pleasing; nice:
		<b>Nnā āyī zùtààlù m òfu ọmalịcha àkpà n'Ọnìchà</b> Our father bought for me a beautiful bag from Onitsha
	<b>onòdù ọma</b>	good condition
	<b>ụkwụ ọma</b>	arriving and meeting with luck; encountering luck at arrival (e.g. meeting a friend at table on arrival at his house)
	<b>ùtùtù ọma</b>	fine morning
<b>ọmà 1.</b>	n.	embrace
	<b>ọmà afịa</b>	centre of market

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	-bì ọmà	greet (by embracing)
	-dà ọmà	embrace:
		Ànyị nà-èje izùtè nwunyị m sī òbòdò oyibo nāta. Ife m̄bụ m gà-ème ọgè m fùlụ yà bù ịdà yà ọmà We are going to meet my wife just back from the United Kingdom. What I shall do first when I see her is to embrace her
ọmà 2.	n.	deity worshipped by all members of a community together
ọmà	n.	tree used to make drums ( <i>Cordia millenii</i> Bak.)
ọme		see òme
ọmị		see ụmị
ọmìikō, ọmìkō	n.	lowliness; sweetness; mercy; pity; compassion:
		Nnā anyị nwèlụ ọmìikō Father is merciful:
		Bikō mèelụ m̄ ọmìikō Please have compassion on me
ọmòdì	n.	title; respectful form of address to men in general
ọmụ	n.	used in:
	ọmụ ànị	bottom
ọmū	n.	cave in rock
ọmụ 1.	n.	young palm-fronds; central spike of young raphia or oil palm (See Anyanwu, C.N. 'The uses of the ọmụ in Igbo culture'. <i>Odenigbo</i> 2.42-6, 1977)
	-gba ọmụ	tie young palm-fronds round an object, e.g. tree (for taboo purposes)
Ọmụ 2.	p.n.	title for chief woman of a place
ọmụ 3.	n.	gunflint
ọmụ, ọmụmụ	n.	current (of a river)
	-chị ọmụ	have a strong current (of river)
ọmụgwò	n.	birth feast; period immediately after a woman's safe delivery till about three months, during which she is confined at home and does not go to market. The traditional period ends with the mother's ceremonially attending the market on a set day at the end of the ọmụgwò period. The period of the observation of ọmụgwò and the ọmụgwò observation is called ñgwò
ọmụlụnwa	n.	interest:
		Jèe kwụa ọmụlụnwa n'isi egō Go and pay the interest on the principal
ọmụmụ 1.	n.	fruitfulness (in bearing children) (? -mị 2. bear; cf. ụmụ):
		Chukwu nyèlụ yà ọmụmụ God gave her the gift of childbearing
	ùme ọmụmụ	frequent loss of new-born children
ọmụmụ 2.		see ọmụ
ọnà	n.	brass; copper; any bright metal
	ọnà èdò	gold
	ọnà ọcha	silver
	ọnà ọcha nà ọnà	A. silver and gold

	èdò	
		B. (fig.) beautiful luxuries
	ọ̀nà ọ̀kū	brass
ọ̀nà	n.	yam with large trifoliolate leaves ( <i>Dioscorea dumetorum</i> (Kunth) Pax. = Yoruba <b>èsìrì</b> )
	ọ̀nà mmēe	yellow variety
	ọ̀nà ọ̀cha	white variety
Ọ̀nìchà	n.	Onitsha
	àní Ọ̀nìchà	secret place worshipped by Ọ̀nìchà people
	otu Ọ̀nìchà	Onitsha town
ọ̀nọ̀dù	n.	seat; sitting; condition; state
	ọ̀nọ̀dù ọ̀jọ̀	bad condition, position, state
	ọ̀nọ̀dù ọ̀ma	good condition
	ajọ̀ ọ̀nọ̀dù, ajọ̀ ọ̀nọ̀dù	A. position of danger or inconvenience to a person or thing occupied by another. The person occupying the position is himself not necessarily in danger but his being so close to the other is a threat to security or convenience of the aggrieved person he is so close to:
		<b>I nọ̀ m̀ ajọ̀ ọ̀nọ̀dù</b> Your staying so close to me inconveniences me, or is a threat to my security
		B. careless, indecent, or immodest way of sitting (usu. of women):
		<b>Ụmụ̀ Mbà nwaànyị̀ àna-anọ̀ka ajọ̀ ọ̀nọ̀dù n'ikpo mmadụ̀</b> Mba's daughters are very fond of sitting carelessly, immodestly, in the midst of people
		C. bad conditions, state (poverty, etc.), of person who has not been in that position before:
		<b>A nọ̀ m̀ n'ajọ̀ ọ̀nọ̀dù</b> I am in a precarious position
	n'ọ̀nọ̀dù	instead of; in place of; in the position of
	-zọ̀ ọ̀nọ̀dù	contest for a seat, position, post
ọ̀nọ̀kọ̀	n.	torch; firebrand; ember; half-burnt piece of wood
	ọ̀nọ̀kọ̀ nkū	half-burnt piece of wood
	ọ̀nọ̀kọ̀ ọ̀kū	half-burnt piece of wood
ọ̀nọ̀nọ̀	n.	fish ( <i>Gymnarchus niloticus</i> ) (= <b>asa</b> )
ọ̀nọ̀nọ̀	n.	tree with edible brown fruits, used to sweeten wine
ọ̀nụ̀ 1.	n.	A. mouth
	ọ̀nụ̀ mīli	spittle; saliva (cf. <b>asọ̀</b> )
	ọ̀nụ̀ òdè	A. having a sweet tooth
		B. (= <b>idè ọ̀nụ̀</b> ) impossible request, sometimes used as a pretext for breaking off a relationship:
		<b>Òkèèke anā-àchọ̀rọ̀ ọ̀nụ̀ òdè</b> Okeeke doesn't like people trying something on
	ọ̀nụ̀ ụ̀tọ̀	having a sweet tooth

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	<b>ọ̀nụ ụzọ</b>	doorway; door; gate; gateway
	<b>ọ̀nụ ụzọ ilo</b>	gate; gateway; main compound door
	<b>àfụ ọ̀nụ, àfè ọ̀nụ</b>	beard; moustache
	<b>-gba àfụ ọ̀nụ</b>	grow beard, moustache
	<b>-bu ọ̀nụ</b>	fast
	<b>-bụ ọ̀nụ mīli</b>	spit
	<b>-busa ọ̀nụ mīli</b>	spit on:
		<b>Abūsana m ọ̀nụ mīli</b> Do not spit on me
	<b>-gbucha ọ̀nụ</b>	wash, rinse mouth
	<b>-gbụ ọ̀nụ mīli</b>	spit
	<b>idè ọ̀nụ</b>	see <b>ọ̀nụ ñdè</b>
	<b>-ju ọ̀nụ</b>	draw someone out to gain information
	<b>-jupụta n'ọ̀nụ</b>	be full to the brim
	<b>-kpùchi ọ̀nụ</b>	hush; shut one's mouth
	<b>-kpù n'ọ̀nụ</b>	carry in the mouth
	<b>-mechi ọ̀nụ</b>	hush; shut up
	<b>-mì ọ̀nụ</b>	draw in the mouth; pout; be envious
	<b>ñju ọ̀nụ</b>	mouthful
	<b>ogbènyè ọ̀nụ ntụ</b>	very poor, destitute, person
	<b>-susù ọ̀nụ</b>	kiss
	<b>-yàtọ ọ̀nụ</b>	open mouth forcibly
	<b>myàtọ ọ̀nụ</b>	opening of mouth forcibly, esp. of another person or animal; (fig.) abusing someone by saying he is talking nonsense
		B. hole; opening; cave; den:
		<b>Òkè nọ n'ime ọ̀nụ</b> The rat is in the hole, or There is a rat in the hole
	<b>ọ̀nụ egbè</b>	opening of gun-barrel
	<b>ọ̀nụ ilòlò</b>	gutter; drain
	<b>-kwuchi ọ̀nụ</b>	cover, plug hole, opening
	<b>-tù ọ̀nụ</b>	burrow
	<b>-wo ọ̀nụ</b>	dig hole (already existing, e.g. rat-hole); excavate
		C. speech (including special kinds, such as asking price or counting)
	<b>ọ̀nụ afīa</b>	(also shortened to <b>ọ̀nụ</b> ) price; market price; cost:
		<b>Nnā ānyị zùtààlù m̄ ife dī ọke ọ̀nụ afīa n'Ọ̀nìchà</b> Father bought for me something costly from Onitsha
		<b>Kèdu ọ̀nụ ya?</b> What is its price?:
		<b>Achòlù m̄ ìmā ọ̀nụ ya</b> I want to know its price
	<b>ọ̀nụ ànị</b>	low price; cheapness:
		<b>Àfè afụ dī ọ̀nụ ànị</b> That gown is cheap
	<b>ọ̀nụ ikē</b>	expensive
	<b>(ọ̀nụ) -kpà</b>	be speechless; be unable to speak much, or to speak at all (not pathological, but psychological and/or emotional, disability);

		be dumbfounded
	<b>ọ̀nụ̀ mmīli okwū</b>	(fig.) word; sentence; very short speech:
		<b>Achòlù̀ m̀ itinye sòsò òfu ọ̀nụ̀ mmīli okwū</b> I want to add only a sentence, word, or I want to speak only very briefly
	<b>ọ̀nụ̀ nā-ekwulu (òrà)</b>	advocate; spokesman:
		<b>Ndù bụ̀ ọ̀nụ̀ nā-ekwulu ānyị̀</b> Ndù is our spokesman
	<b>ọ̀nụ̀ okwū</b>	eloquent; eloquence:
		<b>Ilò nwèlù̀ ọ̀nụ̀ okwū</b> Ilo is eloquent
	<b>ọ̀nụ̀ ọ̀gụ̀</b>	number; numeral; total; sum:
		<b>Achòlù̀ m̀ ìmā ọ̀nụ̀ ọ̀gụ̀ ụ̀kpā dī n'ime àkpà</b> I want to know the number of "walnuts" in the bag:
		<b>Anà m̀ amùba ụ̀mụ̀ akā ọ̀nụ̀ ọ̀gụ̀</b> I am teaching the children the numerals
	<b>ọ̀nụ̀ ọ̀gụ̀gụ̀</b>	numbering; amount; total; the Book of Numbers in the Bible
	<b>ọ̀nụ̀ ọ̀kpù̀kpà</b>	speechlessness; exhaustion; utter weariness
	<b>ọ̀nụ̀ ọ̀ma</b>	politeness:
		<b>Ikè nwèlù̀ ọ̀nụ̀ ọ̀ma</b> Ike is polite
	<b>ajò ọ̀nụ̀</b>	rudeness
	<b>-bụ̀ ọ̀nụ̀</b>	curse
	<b>-debe ọ̀nụ̀ duu</b>	be silent
	<b>-gala ọ̀nụ̀</b>	be dear
	<b>ngàla ọ̀nụ̀</b>	dearness
	<b>-gụ̀ ọ̀nụ̀</b>	count; reckon
	<b>-kọ̀ ọ̀nụ̀</b>	quarrel; abuse; revile
	<b>-kpà ọ̀nụ̀</b>	render speechless; leave one dumbfounded:
		<b>Òmùme ifelè Ilo nà-èmè kpàlù̀ m̀ ọ̀nụ̀ ogè m̀ jèlù̀ ikènè nnà ya</b> Ilo's shameful behaviour when I went to greet his father left me dumbfounded
	<b>-kpù̀ okwu n'ọ̀nụ̀</b>	be still speaking; be speaking (e.g. in contribution to debate or speeches during meeting)
	<b>-kwe ọ̀nụ̀</b>	offer price; bargain
	<b>-kwu ọ̀nụ̀ naàbò</b>	speak deceitfully
	<b>onye ọ̀nụ̀ okwū</b>	mouthpiece:
		<b>Ọ̀ọ̀ ya bụ̀ onye ọ̀nụ̀ okwū anyị̀</b> He is our mouthpiece
	<b>-rù ọ̀nụ̀</b>	price; name a price for
	<b>-sà n'ọ̀nụ̀</b>	confess voluntarily to crime, abomination or other bad deeds
	<b>-tinyekọ̀ ọ̀nụ̀ n'òfu</b>	speak the same thing; be unanimous
	<b>-tù ọ̀nụ̀</b>	boast; bluff
	<b>-yatọ̀ ọ̀nụ̀</b>	be vulgar in speech
		D. sound
	<b>-ra ọ̀nụ̀</b>	sound
	<b>-rụ̀ ọ̀nụ̀</b>	chatter with cold (of teeth)

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<b>ọ̀nụ́ 2.</b>	n.	(cf. <b>ọ̀nụ̀nụ̀</b> ) edge
	<b>ọ̀nụ́ mmīlī</b>	edge of water
	<b>ọ̀nụ́ mmà</b>	edge of sword
	<b>ọ̀nụ́ ụgbò</b>	bows of a boat
	<b>-pelụ ọ̀nụ́</b>	be chipped, jagged
<b>ọ̀nụ́ 3.</b>	n.	togetherness
	<b>-bikọ ọ̀nụ́</b>	live together
	<b>-dàkọ ọ̀nụ́</b>	coincide; be in harmony
	<b>-kpokọbà ọ̀nụ́</b>	gather together; collect
	<b>-rà ọ̀nụ́</b>	be equal
	<b>-zù ọ̀nụ́</b>	be complete, enough, to go round
<b>ọ̀nụ́</b>	n.	African mahogany ( <i>Khaya grandifolia</i> DC and/or <i>K. senegalensis</i> A. Juss.?)
<b>ọ̀nụ́kū</b>	n.	(extended) family, on both male and female side
<b>ọ̀nụ́ma</b>	n.	family
<b>ọ̀nụ́mà</b>	n.	severe displeasure; wrath; fury; stronger than iwe (cf. <b>-nụ́ 1.</b> fight)
	<b>-kò ọ̀nụ́mà</b>	be angry; swell with anger
	<b>onye ọ̀nụ́mà</b>	hot-tempered person
<b>ọ̀nụ́nụ́</b>	n.	(cf. <b>ọ̀nụ́ 2.</b> ) tip; point; edge
	<b>ọ̀nụ́nụ́ alā</b>	nipple
<b>ọ̀nụ́nụ́ 1.</b>	n.	gall; bile; bitterness (lit. and fig.): great anger
<b>ọ̀nụ́nụ́ 2.</b>	n.	small bottle-shaped calabash used as powder flask
<b>ọ̀nwa</b>	n.	moon; month
	<b>ọ̀nwa āsatọ, āsatọ</b>	eighth month
	<b>ọ̀nwa ịsaà</b>	seven months; seventh month
	<b>ọ̀nwa ndozù</b>	full month
	<b>kwà ọ̀nwa</b>	monthly
	<b>mmùmụ ọ̀nwa</b>	A. star
		B. firefly
	<b>ọ̀kàlà ọ̀nwā</b>	half-month
	<b>ụgwọ ọ̀nwā</b>	(monthly) salary
<b>ọ̀nwò, ọ̀nwà</b>	n.	A. some
	<b>ndị ọ̀nwò</b>	some people
	<b>-nye ọ̀nwò</b>	give some;
		<b>Nye m̄ ọ̀nwò</b> Give me some
<b>ọ̀nwụ́</b>	n.	death (from <b>-nwụ́ 1.</b> die)
	<b>(ọ̀nwụ́) -gụ</b>	want to die
	<b>ọ̀nwụ́ ọ̀jọ̀</b>	bad death, i.e. a premature death by accident, suicide, certain diseases or childbirth, which causes one to become ekweñsu
	<b>-be ọ̀nwụ́ ọ̀nwụ́</b>	cry in death-agony
	<b>-kwò ọ̀nwụ́</b>	be at point of death; struggle with death
	<b>-nwụ́ ọ̀nwụ́</b>	die

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	<b>-nwụ ọnwụ ikē</b>	die tragic death, or in an accident
	<b>-si ọnwụ</b>	persist; be obstinate in desperation or in last desperate effort (by sufferer) before or to prevent death
<b>ọnwụnwà</b>	n.	temptation; trial; proof ( <b>-nwà</b> 1. tempt, try):
		<b>Èkē nọ n'ime ọnwụnwà</b> Eke is in temptation
		<b>Edübàrà àyị n'ime ọnwụnwà</b> Lead us not into temptation
<b>ọnya</b>	n.	sore; ulcer
	<b>àpà ọnyā</b>	scar; scar of sore
	<b>-ba ọnya</b>	develop into sore or ulcer (of fresh wound)
	<b>-chagbu ọnya</b>	heal a sore by washing
<b>ọnyà</b>	n.	spring trap; snare
	<b>ọnyà igwè</b>	steel trap
	<b>(ọnyà) -ma</b>	trap, catch (of trap):
		<b>Ọnyà m màlụ ewī</b> My trap caught a giant rat
	<b>ọnyà mkpàkàrà</b>	steel trap
	<b>ọnyā ūdudo</b>	spider's web
	<b>-kwe ọnyà</b>	set trap
	<b>-ma n'ọnyà</b>	be entrapped:
		<b>Nkịtā m màlụ n'ọnyà</b> My dog was caught in a trap
		<b>(fig.) Òbì àmagò n'ọnyà</b> Obi has been entrapped. If a person is under suspicion of indulging in a crime, e.g. bribery, policemen in disguise are sometimes sent to the person with marked currency notes and if the person receives the notes and is arrested the above expression is used. Or if a person is suspected of stealing, money can be deliberately left where he can find it, and if he takes the money and is caught, the above expression is used
	<b>-si ọnyà</b>	set trap
<b>ọnyị</b>	n.	dysentery (cf. òtòlò)
<b>ọnyị</b>	n.	exultation; joy; rejoicing over
	<b>-nyị nyị</b>	A. be glad; exult; rejoice; crow over
		B. (fig.) cry as a spoilt child
<b>ọnyụ</b>	n.	A. drinking; drink
		B. drinking party (from <b>-nyụ</b> 1. drink)
	<b>ọọ, ọọ</b>	short form of <b>ọ bụ</b> , it is:
		<b>Ọnye nà-àbịa? ọọ (or ọọ) Chiimà</b> Who is approaching? It is Chiima.
	<b>ọọ, ọọ?</b>	short form of <b>ọ bụ?</b> is he? is it?:
		<b>Ọọ ala?</b> Is it madness? or, Are you going mad? (= <b>ọ bụ ala?</b> ):
		<b>Ọọ gị kwèsìlì ìbịa?</b> Is it you who is supposed to come? (= <b>ọ bụ gị ...</b> )
<b>ọpàpa</b>	n.	groundnut (cf. <b>ọkpà</b> )
	<b>mmanụ ọpàpa</b>	groundnut oil

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òpịà	n.	matchet; sword; large knife
òpìrìma	n.	plantain (cf. <b>ojokō</b> )
òpòtòpòtò		see <b>pòtòpòtò</b>
òra 1.	n.	physical health
òra 2.	n.	tree whose leaves are used for soup, sometimes sacred in some places; one of the trees planted to represent one's Chi
òrà	n.	everybody; the public; force of public opinion
		<b>òra bīalụ ijè</b> the guests, visitors (who have travelled a long distance):
		<b>Òra bīalụ ijè, ònòò!</b> Welcome, visitors (guests)!
		<b>òra mmādù</b> the populace, public
		<b>òra òkwùtè</b> secret inner council of the incarnate dead, of Igala origin (Henderson 1972:88)
		<b>àda òrà</b> A. daughter of all
		B. female name
		<b>afọ òrà</b> sacrifice before cultivation
		<b>-jụ òrà</b> ask after welfare
		<b>n'iru òrà</b> in public; publicly
		<b>onye òrà</b> stranger; guest; visitor (= <b>onye òbịà</b> )
òrachi	n.	sasswood tree (very poisonous) ( <i>Erythrophleum guineense</i> G. Don)
òròwù	n.	fish ( <i>Labeo coubie</i> and <i>Barbus occidentalis</i> )
òrụ	n.	vulva; vagina (cf. <b>òtù</b> ); may sometimes loosely include the anus, when it may be called <b>òrụ ñsị</b> , but strictly the former
		<b>òrụ ànị</b> dregs (of wine)
òsa	n.	small squirrel (Yoruba <b>òkèrè</b> ); cf. <b>uzè</b>
òsèkè		see <b>òsèkè</b>
òsè kpaàkpaà		see <b>òsè kpaàkpaà</b>
òsịsị	n.	long, elaborately carved rod used by chiefs in title-taking
òsọ	n.	running; race; haste; speed:
		<b>Mèe ife òbuna ị nà-ème òsọ</b> Do whatever you are doing quickly
		<b>-chụ òsọ</b> drive; pursue
		<b>-gba òsọ</b> run:
		<b>Ànyị gà-àgba òsọ</b> We are going to run
		<b>-gbalụ òsọ</b> dodge; avoid
		<b>-jì òsọ</b> rush
		<b>-kpo òsọ</b> rush; run quickly (lit. collect running)
		<b>-kpolụ òsọ</b> run quickly; rush
		<b>òsọòsọ, òsịsịsọ</b> quickly:
		<b>Achòlù m̀ kà ị lụa ọlụ afụ òsọòsọ</b> I want you to do that work quickly
		<b>-tipụ òsọ</b> take to one's heels; rush away, off:
		<b>Wèlụ òsọ bịa fụ m̀ anya</b> Come and see me very quickly. (Lit.

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		come and see me with running)
	<b>-wèlụ ọsọ</b>	hurry; hasten; run
	<b>wèlụ ọsọ wèlụ ijè</b>	come very quickly; come in extreme hurry; come in response to SOS call; come with great speed; speedily (lit. take running, take walking):
		<b>Gwa yā nya wèlụ ọsọ wèlụ ijè bịa fụ m̄ anya nà mmili àmaa nwokè</b> Tell him to come and see me very quickly because I'm really in a tight spot
	<b>-wụ ọsọ</b>	race
<b>ọsọ 1.</b>	n.	"hiss"; sound (of contempt) made by sucking teeth
	<b>-ma ọsọ</b>	make a "hiss":
		<b>Ònye nà-àma ọsọ?</b> Who is "hissing"?
	<b>-ma ọsọ</b>	suck the teeth (in contempt, etc.)
<b>ọsọ 2.</b>	n.	kind of children's sickness causing distension of abdomen
<b>ọsọ</b>	n.	runaway; wanderer; fugitive
<b>ọsọọkwuùkwuù</b>	n.	awkwardness; uncounthness (as result of shyness or inexperience) ( <b>-sọ kwuùkwuù</b> behave stupidly):
		<b>Ọsọọkwuùkwuù jì ya ogè ọ bàtálù n'ebe nà-àgba egwū</b> Awkwardness seized him when he entered the dancing floor
<b>ọsụkwū</b>	n.	variety of oilpalm which yields oil well
<b>ọsụsọ</b>	n.	sweat; perspiration
	<b>(ọsụsọ) -su</b>	perspire; sweat:
		<b>Ọsụsọ nà-èsu m̄</b> I am perspiring, sweating
<b>ọta</b>	n.	shield:
		<b>Kraịst bụ Ọta m̄</b> Christ is my shield
<b>ọtà</b>	n.	kind of native cloth
<b>ọtakwụ</b>	n.	deserted house
<b>ọtanjele, tanjele</b>	n.	galena; bright blue glittering imported hard stone, stocked by merchants originally but retailed by petty women traders or men retailers in small bits, size depending on the worth, used as cosmetic. The chip is crushed on a clean hard surface, usually a stone kept specially for it, and ground to fine powder, and kept in special small containers with a narrow neck, with a stick left inside the container allowing the tip to show over the brim of the container. The woman shakes the container to have the stick properly stained by the powder, then applies a narrow strip of the dark green powder to each of the lower eyelids (< Hausa)
	<b>mkpọ tanjele</b>	special container for <b>ọtanjele</b>
<b>ọtañke</b>	n.	spy; scout; private detective (from <b>-ta nke</b> eavesdrop)
<b>ọtị</b>	n.	fat white caterpillar, grub
<b>ọtọ</b>	n.	uprightness; straightness; right; verticality
	<b>-bini ọtọ</b>	stand up; rise up
	<b>-kwụ ọtọ</b>	stand up:

		<b>Mmadù nīne kwụlụ ọtọ</b> Would everybody stand up
<b>ọtọ</b>	n.	A. nakedness; nudity; bareness
	<b>-gbaba ọtọ</b>	make naked; strip:
		<b>Òbí gbàbàlù Qjì ọtọ</b> Obi stripped Qji naked
	<b>-gba ọtọ</b>	be naked:
		<b>Òbí gbà ọtọ</b> Obi is naked
	<b>m̀gbalụ ọtọ</b>	state of nakedness, nudity:
		<b>Òbí nọ nà m̀gbalụ ọtọ</b> Obi is nude
<b>ọtọ</b>	n.	trodden mud for building
<b>ọtọsị</b>	n.	bamboo (cf. <b>àchàlà</b> )
<b>ọtù</b>	n.	vulva; vagina (cf. <b>ọrụ</b> )
<b>ọtụkpà</b>	n.	grass ridging on a house
<b>ọtụlụ</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>ọtụlụ ọkàlà</b>	paralysis of one half of the body; hemiplegia and paraplegia
<b>ọtùlùkpokpo</b>	n.	woodpecker (-tù peck + <b>kpokpo</b> the characteristic sound)
<b>ọtùtù</b>	n.	many; various:
		<b>Ọtùtù ife dị n'ime ụla</b> Many things are in the bedroom:
		<b>Mmadù dị ọtùtù nà m̀balā</b> There are many people outside
<b>ọwa, ọwala</b>	n.	torch; tinder (often of palm-branch beaten to fibre)
	<b>ọkụ ọwā</b>	torch
<b>ọwèlè</b>		see <b>òwèlè</b>
<b>ọwị 1.</b>	n.	friend (cf. <b>enyi</b> and <b>ọyi</b> )
<b>ọwị 2., ọwù</b>	n.	field-mouse
<b>ọwọlị</b>	n.	open space beside a stream or river
<b>ọwù</b>		see <b>ọwị 2.</b>
<b>ọyà</b>	n.	sickness; illness (from <b>-yà 2.</b> be sick)
	<b>ọyà azịza, ọyā ọzịza</b>	(lit. swelling disease) used to describe diseases which are characterised by general swellings of parts of the body, like that seen in congestive heart failure, nephritis, advanced anaemia, etc.
	<b>ọyà isī</b>	sickness characterized by constant severe headache; sufferer often shaves his hair to apply medicine (= <b>ọkịlị m̀gbawa isī</b> )
	<b>ọyà mkpụlụ akū</b>	disease characterised by growth of kernel-like tumours visible under the skin or really prominent and hard on any part of the body, and diseases characterised by swelling and hardening of the glands of the body, which become hard and prominent and look like kernels (esp. the lymphoid glands); may be malignant or non-malignant. This is another example of one of the Igbo methods of disease diagnosis. The disease is diagnosed by symptoms, so that numberless different diseases which appear to show similar signs can be given one name; thus three persons suffering from different diseases may be diagnosed as suffering from the same disease by this diagnostic method

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	<b>ọyà ọcha</b>	leprosy
	<b>ọyā ọmịmị</b>	ricketts
	<b>ajō ọyà</b>	malignant disease
	<b>-bute ọyà</b>	catch (a disease)
	<b>-gwọ ọyà</b>	cure disease
	<b>oke ọyà</b>	great sickness; leprosy
	<b>ọgwọ ñnụ ọyà</b>	panacea; medicine capable of curing all diseases (lit. curer of 400 diseases)
	<b>-yà ọyà</b>	suffer illness; be sick; suffer from disease
<b>ọyị</b>	n.	friend; lover; mistress; adultery (more common than <b>enyị</b> and <b>ọwị</b> )
	<b>ndị ọyị</b>	friends
	<b>-yị ọyị</b>	A. be friends, lovers
		B. commit adultery, fornication
<b>ọyọ</b>	n.	conoidal basket-rattles, usually played in pairs
		
<b>ọyọọ</b>	n.	ivory bracelet worn by titled man
<b>ọzà 1.</b>	n.	filter (of fibre-sponge, <b>ọgbo</b> ); tow-like filter (cf. <b>ñzà</b> , gauze filter) (from <b>-zà 2.</b> filter)
<b>ọzà 2., ọzọ</b>	n.	mane (of animal); chest-hair, fleece (of ram, etc.) (cf. <b>ñzàlì</b> )
<b>ọzàlà 1.</b>	n.	scorpion
	<b>odogwu ọzàlà</b>	scorpion
<b>ọzàlà 2.</b>	n.	spear-grass sp.
	<b>isi ọzàlà</b>	edge of <b>ọzàlà</b>
<b>ọze</b>		see <b>òze</b>
<b>ọzịza, ñzịza</b>	n.	swelling; lump
<b>ọzọ</b>	n.	title entitling holder to be called <b>ñzè</b> ; title of high degree, and much coveted, conferring on the owner privileges and honour as a sacrosanct being
	<b>-chi ọzọ</b>	receive <b>ọzọ</b> title
	<b>onye ọzọ</b>	holder of <b>ọzọ</b> title
<b>ọzọ</b>	n.	large ape, esp. chimpanzee, gorilla [N.B. neither of the great apes has been recorded in Igbo territory in centuries, making it difficult to know the referent of this word]
	<b>ọzọ di m̄gba</b>	ape, gorilla

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<b>òzọ</b>		again; other; another:
		<b>Wètalụ m̄ ji ọzọ màkà nà òke mbū adīrọ mmā</b> Bring me another yam, for this first one is not good:
		<b>Gụa egwu afụ ọzọ</b> Sing that song again:
		<b>Bịa ogē ọzọ</b> Come another time:
		<b>Bịa ọzọ</b> Come again
	<b>arọ ọzọ</b>	next year
	<b>ife ọzọ</b>	another thing
	<b>onye ọzọ</b>	A. another person
		B. person who is not a relative:
		<b>Agà m̄ ejisi ikē na-ènyelụ Ibè aka màkà nà ọ būrọ onye ọzọ</b> I shall endeavour to continue helping Ibe because he is a relative (lit. ... because he is not another person)
	<b>-me ọzọ</b>	repeat; do again
	<b>ụwa ọzọ</b>	in the world to come
<b>ọzọ</b>		see <b>ọzà</b>
<b>ọzùgwè</b>	n.	snake, about 16" long, black and red, harmless but bad omen
<b>P.</b>		
<b>-pa</b>	v.	carry; bear
	<b>-padò</b>	lay down
	<b>-paga</b>	carry to
	<b>-pana</b>	take home
	<b>-panite</b>	lift up; (fig.) stir up, begin
	<b>-pata</b>	bring; carry towards the speaker:
		<b>Pàtalụ m̄ itè afụ</b> Bring me that pot
<b>-pà</b>	v.	compress; squeeze out, express (e.g. juice from a fruit); press together
	<b>ọpùpà</b>	compressing; pressing; pressure
	<b>-pàkọ</b>	press together; compress
	<b>-pàsịsị</b>	press something (liquid) from
	<b>-pàtò</b>	press into a mess (e.g. ripe fruit)
	<b>àpàlàpà, àpìlápì</b>	fresh fufu
	<b>upà</b>	A. clay soil
		B. wet mud; wet mud for building
<b>paì!</b>	int.	exclamation - my word! dear me! goodness! (= <b>kai!</b> )
<b>-pà-ko</b>	v.	be proud, arrogant, pompous, aloof, haughty
	<b>mpàko</b>	haughtiness; pride; pomposity; aloofness
	<b>-me mpàko</b>	be proud, pompous, arrogant, aloof
<b>-pe l.</b>	v.	be small, little
	<b>-peka</b>	be very, too, small:

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		<b>Ife m kètàlù n'anụ afụ èpeka</b> My share of the meat was very small
	<b>-pelụ ọnụ</b>	be chipped, jagged
	<b>-pe mpe</b>	be small, little
	<b>-kụpe</b>	break off part of:
		<b>Ị gà-àkụpe afele afụ</b> You will break that plate
	<b>-tipe</b>	break off
<b>penị</b>	n.	penny (less common than <b>kọpò</b> ; E.)
<b>-pe-tụ</b>	v.	reach; touch; concern:
		<b>Achòlù m kà ị kèe anụ afụ kà o petụ mmadụ nīne</b> I want you to divide that meat so that it may reach everybody:
		<b>Okwu afụ pètùlù m</b> The matter concerns me
	<b>-petụgbàdo</b>	reach, concern, all
<b>-pio</b>	v.	to force way through small doorway, small opening in wall, thicket
	<b>-piobà(nye)</b>	enter into by forcing way through very small doorway, opening, or inlet:
		<b>Atụlù èpiobàgo ime ọbā</b> The sheep has pushed its way into the barn
	<b>-pioghalị</b>	sneak about (as in thick forest):
		<b>Òfu onyē m fùlù na-epioghali n'ime ọfịa ònyàafụ yilì onye orì a nà-àchọ</b> A certain man I saw sneaking about in the jungle yesterday resembled the thief who is being looked for
	<b>-pionye</b>	squeeze self into (somewhere) through small opening or doorway
	<b>-pionye isi</b>	push in the head through small opening
	<b>-pioputa</b>	force way out through very small outlet, opening or doorway
<b>pitiì</b>	n.	describes something which is plentiful or falls plentifully:
		<b>Ogè m nà-agbà akwụkwọ ewepụtàlù m òfu ụnọ ụla màkà idèbe ife òlilì. Ị bàta nà ya ogè afụ ife òlilì àdị pitiì</b> When I was getting married, I devoted one room to keeping foods. If you entered it at that time, the food looked very plentiful:
		<b>Akwụ dī n'iru ilo etègo o jilì cha, kītāà mkpùlū ya nà-adàsịjì pitiì pitiì</b> The palm fruit in the front of the house has been ripe a long time, now the nuts fall pitiì pitiì
<b>-pị</b>	v.	carve; shape wood with sharp instrument
	<b>ọpịpị</b>	carving
	<b>-pị alụsị</b>	carve, shape image
	<b>-pịcha</b>	shape; sharpen; peel; carve
	<b>-pị egbè</b>	carve wooden part of gun
<b>-pị</b>	v.	squeeze; extract by pressure; press:
		<b>Anà m apị esuso sòlụ m n'isi kà abụ nīne dī n'imē ya wèe pùtasịa</b> I am squeezing the boil on my head in order to get rid of all the pus in it:

		<b>Ànyị nà-apị ụkwà</b> We are pressing out the seeds from the fruit of the African Breadfruit ( <i>Treculia africana</i> )
	<b>òpìpì</b>	wringing; pressing; squeezing
	<b>-pì amụ</b>	(cf. <b>-gba amụ</b> ) castrate:
		<b>Nnā anyị nà-àkwadebe ipị mkpì ọ zụtàlù n'afia ònyàafụ amụ</b> Father is preparing to castrate the he-goat he bought from the market yesterday
	<b>-pìcha</b>	squeeze out
	<b>-pìgbu</b>	kill by squeezing
	<b>-pìkọ</b>	compress; press together
	<b>-pìnye</b>	squeeze into:
		<b>Achòlù m̀ ipìnyè ọgwù n'anya nā-enye m̀ nsògbu</b> I want to squeeze some medicine into my bad eyes
	<b>-pìsìsì</b>	press, squeeze out
<b>-pịa 1.</b>	v.	A. flog; cane:
		<b>Ọ bụlụ nà ị bàta ime ụnọ agà m̀ àpịa gị</b> If you enter the house I shall thrash you
	<b>òpìpịa</b>	flogging; caning
	<b>-pịa apịa</b>	flog
	<b>-pìacha</b>	flap (wing in water); shake off (dust, etc.)
	<b>-pìafùsì</b>	flog and scatter
	<b>-pịa ife</b>	whip; flog; punish generally; chastise
	<b>-pịa itàlì</b>	flog with whip; whip; chastise:
		<b>Onye nkuzi nà-àpịa ụmụ akwụkwọ itàlì</b> The teacher is caning the pupils
	<b>-pìasàsì</b>	flog and scatter
		B. smash; be smashed, flattened:
		<b>Ènyò ọkụ m̀ àpịago</b> The bulb of my lantern has smashed
	<b>òpìpịa</b>	smashing
	<b>-pịa apịa</b>	smash; be flattened:
		<b>Ọjà m̀ chọlụ kà ị zụtàlụ m̀ n'Ọnìchà ị nà-èjê bụ òke pìalụ apịa n'ọdụ màkà nà ọ bụ ụdì afụ kà onye isi egwū kwulu kà ànyị zùta</b> The kind of flute that I want you to buy for me from Onitsha - which you are travelling to - is the type that is flat at the end because that is the type the leader of the orchestra asked us to buy
	<b>-pìachi</b>	fold
		C. used as second verb, can be either <b>-pịa</b> or <b>-pịà</b>
	<b>-kụpịa, -kụpịà</b>	smash into pieces
	<b>-kwọpịà, -kwọpịa</b>	be smashed (by lorry)
<b>-pịa + 2.</b>	v.	gather; arrange; reckon; reckon up; make account
	<b>-pìakọ</b>	gather, press together
	<b>-pìazi</b>	settle; reckon up; make account

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<b>-p̄ia + 3.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-p̄ia ugbà</b>	take a somersault into water; dive (= <b>-kp̄o ugbà</b> )
<b>poni</b>	n.	cask; puncheon (of palm oil) (? from English)
	<b>poni mmānu</b>	cask, puncheon of palm oil
<b>p̄òtòki</b>	n.	Portuguese person (? from English)
<b>p̄om</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>-t̄u p̄om</b>	drip (= <b>-t̄u kp̄om</b> )
<b>p̄òt̄òp̄òt̄ò, òp̄òt̄òp̄òt̄ò</b>	n.	wet muddy soil (e.g. after rain or in water-logged place)
<b>-pu 1.</b>	v.	grow; spring up; sprout
	<b>òpupu</b>	growing; springing up; sprouting
	<b>-pu el̄o</b>	A. grow fungus
		B. (fig.) live for ever:
		(fig.) <b>Ọ ch̄òl̄ù ip̄ū el̄o</b> He wants to live for ever
	<b>-pu epu</b>	spring up; sprout; grow
	<b>-pu n'ànì</b>	be native or home-born, indigenous (lit. grow, sprout in the soil)
<b>-pu 2.</b>	v.	leak; have holes; be perforated
	<b>òpupu</b>	leaking
	<b>-pu epu</b>	be perforated; leak; have hole(s)
<b>puku</b>	n.	eight thousand; thousands
	<b>puku n̄di</b>	millions; countless number
<b>-p̄ù 1.</b>	v.	go out (of):
		<b>P̄ù n'ebe à</b> Get out of this place
	<b>òp̄ùp̄ù</b>	going out (of)
	<b>ime òp̄ùp̄ù</b>	miscarriage
	<b>-p̄ù ala</b>	be mad; become mad
	<b>-p̄ù ala agh̄ùgh̄ò</b>	pretend to be mad (in order to cheat or trick)
	<b>-p̄ù ama</b>	go to toilet (lit. go out to the fore-compound, beyond the main compound door)
	<b>-p̄ùcha</b>	go away
	<b>-p̄ù ijè</b>	go on tour; travel
	<b>-p̄ù ilo</b>	go out; take stroll
	<b>-p̄ùkwu òl̄ìl̄ì</b>	go out for a stroll in direction of friend(s); go out and visit; call upon
	<b>-p̄ùni</b>	rise up
	<b>-p̄ù n'ilo</b>	go outside
	<b>-p̄ù n'orù</b>	gain freedom from slavery, servitude
	<b>-p̄ù òl̄ìl̄ì</b>	go out for a stroll; go out to another house to stay and play with friends there (usually of children)
	<b>-p̄ùta</b>	come out
	<b>-p̄ùta ifè</b>	come out into the open; appear; be evident, visible:
		<b>Ànyị ach̄or̄ọ kà ife ànyị nà-ème p̄ùta ifè</b> We don't want

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		what we are doing to come out into the open (but rather to remain secret or confidential)
	<b>-pùta n'uzò</b>	move out of the way:
		<b>Pùta n'uzò</b> Get out of the way
		B. (acting like suffix) completely
	<b>-tichapù</b>	beat off entirely
	<b>-lipù</b>	eat up
<b>-pù 2.</b>	v.	snatch; take by force
	<b>òpùpù</b>	snatching; taking by force:
		<b>Ọ chòlù ipù yà akwụkwọ yā</b> He wants to take his book (from his hands) by force
	<b>-pùlụ</b>	snatch from; wrench from; take from by force
	<b>-pùmalụ</b>	snatch, wrench from; take by force:
		<b>Ndị orí apùmalụgo Āda egō ya</b> The thieves have snatched Ada's money from her
	<b>-pùnalụ</b>	snatch
	<b>mpùm</b>	robbery with violence
	<b>ndị mpùm</b>	highwaymen; robbers; bandits
<b>-pù 3.</b>	v.	be able, sufficient:
		<b>Apùlù m̄ ijī igwè je ọgụ mail isii n'ubòsị</b> I can go 120 miles on a bicycle in one day:
		<b>Jesù pùlù igbāpùtā ànyị n'orù</b> Jesus can redeem us from slavery
	<b>-pù imē</b>	be able to do:
		<b>Apùlù m̄ imē ya</b> I am able to do it
	<b>-pù(lụ) òkò</b>	be able
	<b>apù imē</b>	inability to do; impossibility
<b>R.</b>		
<b>-ra 1. (also -ralụ)</b>	v.	A. choose; prefer
		B. pick or take a few things randomly from collection of many by dipping the hand into the container (like dipping the hand into a basketful of kernels and taking some kernels):
		<b>Achòlù m̄ irālụ ọnwà n'ime àchịcha dī n'ime afele</b> I want to take some from among the biscuits on the plate
	<b>-ra anwū</b>	A. take honey from the comb (after driving away the bees)
		B. (fig.) cause great trouble or hardship
	<b>-ranye</b>	take, with hands, a few from among many (e.g. grains in a basket) and give
	<b>-ranye ijè</b>	pick one's way; move on slowly; step; toddle (as child)
<b>-ra + 2.</b>	v.	comb

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	<b>ọrịra</b>	combing
	<b>-ra isi</b>	comb (hair of head)
	<b>-ra ñra</b>	comb with comb
	<b>ñra</b>	comb
<b>-ra + 3.</b>	v.	knead
	<b>-ra nni</b>	knead pounded food in plate or mortar, etc.
<b>-ra + 4.</b>	v.	make; produce (rain)
	<b>-ra mmilī</b>	make, produce rain
	<b>ọra m̄mili</b>	rain-maker:
		<b>Ndi ilō ānyị chọlụ ịrā mmilī taà ijī wèe mebì egwu ānyị nà-àchọ ibū pụtà taatà</b> Our enemies want to make it rain today in order to spoil the dance we are launching today
<b>-ra + 5.</b>	v.	consider; discuss
	<b>-ra alò</b>	consider; take counsel, consult together; advise
	<b>-ralụ alò</b>	consider; take counsel; counsel; consult together; advise
	<b>-ranye alò</b>	advise; give advice:
		<b>Achọlụ m̄ onye gā-aranye m̄ alò banyelụ ife m̄ gā-ème onye nā ada àbja ebe à kwà anyàsị inyē nwa m̄ nsògbu</b> I want someone to advise me on what to do with the person who comes here every night to trouble my child
<b>-ra 6.</b>	v.	sound
	<b>ọrịra</b>	sounding
	<b>-ra ara</b>	sound; make a stir, be a success:
		<b>Nkupùte nwa Òfuepeka rālụ àra ri nnē</b> The naming ceremony of Ofuepeka's child was a big occasion
	<b>-ra ọnụ</b>	sound:
	<b>Ìgba ñke à nà-àra ọnụ ri nnē</b>	This drum sounds great
<b>-ra + 7.</b>	v.	send
	<b>-ra ifulū</b>	blossom; flower
	<b>-ra ozi</b>	send on errand
	<b>-ra ụkọ</b>	send representative, ambassador, special messenger, middleman
<b>-ra + 8.</b>	v.	
	<b>-ra nrā</b>	pay levy, fine
<b>-rà 1.</b>	v.	be equal, on an equality; be so
	<b>-rà ịrà</b>	be equal
	<b>-ra kà</b>	amount to; be equal to; be as big or small as:
		<b>Ọ rà kà ize</b> It is very large
	<b>-rà ñràmanya, ñràanya</b>	be equal, level, square:
		<b>Fa ịbùọ rà ñràmanya</b> The two are equal:
		<b>Ife o nyēlụ gị rà kà ñkè o nyēlụ m</b> What he gave you is equal

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		to what he game me
	<b>-rà ọ̀nụ̀</b>	be equal
<b>-rà 2.</b>	v.	leave; abandon; give up; release grip on; release; leave alone; allow; permit:
		<b>Ndị àfè ojī arāgo Āda</b> The police have released Ada:
		<b>Rāa yā aka!</b> Leave him alone!
	<b>-ràdà</b>	pull down; let down from a height; lower
	<b>-ràfù</b>	abandon; neglect; let go astray; allow too much liberty to (e.g. a child, which leads it to be a trifle spoilt or wild)
	<b>-ràlụ̀sị̀(lị̀)</b>	leave altogether (to)
	<b>-rànye</b>	A. lower into
		B. leave; give up; hand over
	<b>-ràpụ̀ (= -rà, -ràlụ̀)</b>	
		A. leave; abandon; give up; release grip on; release; leave alone; allow; permit; omit; spare:
		<b>Bikō rapū m aka</b> Please let me go, or, Please leave me alone:
		<b>Èjìọ̀fọ̀ sọ̀! sọ̀! Rapū m̄ aka! Èjìọ̀fọ̀ sọ̀! sọ̀!</b> Leave me alone!:
		<b>Nwụnyị m ārapụgo m̄ gbanaba</b> My wife has left me and run away:
		<b>Ebe à bụ ebe ndị orī rāpụlụ ife fa zùtèlụ</b> This is where the thieves abandoned their loot
		<b>Rapụ ife gālụ aga kà fa ga</b> Let bygones be bygones
	<b>nrapụ</b>	abandonment
		B. euphemism for 'die' (cf. <b>-nwụ 1.</b> ); pass away:
		<b>Nwatā nọ n'ākwa ọyà ẹri ụkà gālụ aga ārapụgo</b> The child who has been sick since last week has passed away
	<b>-rapụ ọkwa</b>	abdicate
<b>-rà + 3.</b>	v.	bore (esp. with red-hot instrument)
	<b>-rà àrà</b>	bore
	<b>-ràpu</b>	bore hole (with red-hot instrument):
		<b>Anà m̄ àchọ irapụ akpàtì m</b> I am preparing to bore a hole through my box
	<b>-ràpusị</b>	bore many holes through:
		<b>Anà m̄ àkwadebe irapùsị ọkwa à nụ̀ dī n'ime ụ̀nọ</b> I am preparing to bore many holes through that wooden bowl in the house
<b>-ràa</b>	ext. suff. 3	only; simple; just:
		<b>Ọ bụ sọ̀sọ̀ i nyèràa yā ife ọ̀ chọ̀lụ̀ kà okwu gà-èjì bè</b> It is only if you give her what she wants that the quarrel will end:
		<b>I nyèràa m̄ ife m̄ chọ̀ ọ̀kwu ebèe</b> If you just give me what I want the quarrel will end
<b>-ràba</b>	ext. suff.	for long; after a long time (denoting a great degree either of smallness or bigness)

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	<b>-beràba</b>	cry for a long time: <b>Nnē jù nà ya amā enye Āda nnī; Āda beràba akwā nnē aṅāro ya ntị</b> Mother refused to give Ada some food; though Ada cried for a long time, mother did not answer her
	<b>ọ bụràba</b>	even if: <b>Bikō nye m̄ egō ọ bụràba kọpọ</b> Please give me some money, even a kobo
<b>-re</b>	v.	pick up (of cloth, mats and other objects which are broad, flexible and capable of being rolled up. Such an object is assumed to be in its spread-out form; -re then implies rolling and taking up, though the object can be picked up by one side in its spread-out form without first rolling it. But the most important point is that it must be spread out, otherwise -re will not be used)
	<b>-rekọba</b>	wrap; roll up
	<b>-rekọbà</b>	roll up into
	<b>-relu</b>	pick up (mat, cloth, etc.) and take
	<b>-reni</b>	pick up (mat, etc.)
<b>-rè</b>	v.	walk stealthily; move, walk, very slowly or lazily: <b>Ogè Èke nà ọyị ya nwokē nà-àgba izù n'ime ụnọ Āda rèlụ rèlụ jee kwachanye n'azụ ajā kà o wèè nụ ife fa nà-èkwu</b> When Eke and his friend were discussing things in the room, Ada went stealthily and leaned against the back wall so that she might hear what they were discussing
	<b>-rebìga</b>	glide over
	<b>-règhalị</b>	walk about stealthily; prowl; loiter; dodge work; malinge: <b>Ọ gịnị kpàtālụ ibè gi jì àlụ ọlụ ì bàta n'ụnọ na-erèghalị?</b> Why are you hanging around the house while your colleagues are busy working?
	<b>-rèpù</b>	walk, creep out stealthily
	<b>-rèpù n'ọlụ</b>	leave, abandon work stealthily, unnoticed or unannounced
<b>-ri 1.</b>	v.	leak; be leaking: <b>Ìtè m nà-èri ẹri</b> My pot is leaking
	<b>-ri mmilī</b>	leak; be leaking
<b>-ri- 2.</b>	v.	clean, wipe off
	<b>-richa</b>	wipe, clean off (e.g. dusty table with damp duster)
	<b>-richapụ</b>	cleanse; purify
	<b>-ripù</b>	push back (gradually pushing object, e.g. on a table, till it falls off it); wipe off
<b>-ri + 3.</b>	v.	
	<b>-rika</b>	be much; be too much; be excessive
	<b>-ri nne, -ri nnē</b>	be many, much, numerous, plentiful, abundant
	<b>èri ogè afụ</b>	it is a long time since: <b>Èri ogè afụ ànyị afunurọ</b> We haven't seen each other for a

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		very long time
<b>-rị</b> 1.	v.	walk (of insects)
	<b>-rị àrị</b>	walk (of insects)
	<b>-rị āzụ</b>	move back; flinch; be reluctant; hold back; fall back
	<b>-rịchigha</b>	move backwards (of insects); flow back, down (of water)
	<b>-rịrụka</b>	move aside; push aside
<b>-rị</b> 2.	v.	fill up (of healing sore, or receptacle being gradually filled with water)
	<b>-rịchi</b>	swell and fill (a receptacle); heal up (of wound)
	<b>-rịlị</b>	A. swell; rise; puff out; increase in bulk (as dough)
		B. heal; granulate (of wound)
<b>-rị, -ri, -rụ, -ru</b>	ext. suff. 1.	intensity, completeness of action (cf. <b>-lụ</b> 5.?)
	<b>-churu</b>	fade; tarnish (stronger than <b>-chu</b> )
	<b>-feniri</b>	fly up (with the idea of abruptness or suddenness):
		<b>Egbe m jèkò ịgbā egbè èfenirigo</b> The hawk I was going to shoot has flown away
	<b>-furu</b>	be lost:
		<b>Àda efurugo</b> Ada is lost
	<b>-mìri</b>	dive deep
	<b>-nwurụ</b>	be dead:
		<b>Nkịtā m ànwurugo</b> My dog is dead
	<b>-nyiri</b>	stand up and go
<b>-rị</b> + 1.	v.	A. mark; mark distinctively; put mark on in order to be able to recognise the object marked in future
	<b>-rị amā</b>	mark
	<b>-rịba amā</b>	mark something; put a mark on
	<b>nrịba amā</b>	mark; distinguishing mark
	<b>ife nrịba amā</b>	a mark (placed on something in order to distinguish it from the others or in order to be able to recognize it in future):
		<b>Achòlụ m kà ànyị begbàdo ewu ànyị nīne ntị aka nnī kà ọ bụlụ ife nrịba amā ijī wèe malụ ewu ànyị ebe ànyị àfụnà ya</b> I suggest that we cut off the right ear of each one of our goats as a mark to enable us to recognize our goat wherever we find it
		B. remark; notice
<b>-rị</b> + 2.	v.	cry out (and sob, hard); exclaim in astonishment
	<b>-rị akwa</b>	cry out
	<b>-rị mkpu</b>	cry out with exclamations of horror (e.g. as when a man wakes one day and finds that burglars have removed almost all his belongings during the night. He cries out to attract attention)
	<b>-rị òkù</b>	shout for
<b>-rị</b> - 3.	v.	compress hard (e.g. the throat); choke; press firmly against

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	-rìdo	choke; throttle
	-rìlì	go aground
	-rìnye	give up; hand over
-rì 4.	v.	hurt internally, like pain from septic sore or rheumatic joint
	-rìnyị	hurt
-rì 5.	v.	heal; granulate (of wound)
-rì + 6.	v.:	
	-rì àrì	ferment (e.g. beans for making àkàlà)
-ro	v.	root; uproot
	-rogħa	move; transplant
	-roni	move; root up
	-ro obi	migrate; go and live elsewhere
	-ropù	move; root up; cast out; root out
-rò 1.	v.	tell (story, usu. featuring songs)
	-rò irò	tell story; tell story in which song features; tell tale, fable
-rò 2.	v.	hang; be strangled
	òrùrò	hanging; strangling
-rọ 1.	v.	lift down (e.g. pot from the cooking tripod, after the food has been cooked)
	-rọpù	lift down (e.g. pot from tripod):
		<b>Rọpū itè ọ bụlụ nà nni eghègo</b> Lift down the pot if the food is done
	-rọpùta	lift down and out (e.g. pot from the cooking tripod)
	-rọtù	lift down
-rọ 2.	v.	pinch (e.g. with nail, claw)
	-rọ alụ	pain severely; throb
	-rọ mbo	pinch, scratch with nails
-rọ 3.	infl. suff.	not (-rọọ when in final position after non-low tone):
		<b>I bīarọzi</b> You did not come at all/after all
		<b>Ọ bīanùrọ</b> He has not yet come:
		<b>Ọ mārọọ</b> He doesn't know
-rọ 1.	v.	choose; pick
	ọrùrọ	choosing; picking:
		<b>Ànyị chòlù irò ndị gāje inòchì anya anyị na nzùkọ echī</b> We want to choose those who are going to represent us in tomorrow's meeting
	-rọ òtù	discriminate; choose group, society, club
	-rọpùta	choose, pick out; ordain:
		<b>Rọpùta ndi gā-eje igbā bọlù</b> Pick out those who are going to play football:
		<b>Rọpùta mkpùlụ akwū a gā-èbu je afīa</b> Pick out the palm nuts that will be taken to the market
	-rọta	choose; choose and take; succeed in choosing the right one;

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		make the right choice:
		<b>Aròtago m̄ onye nwēlụ ike imē ife m chòlụ</b> I have got (after going through a group) the person who is able to do my bidding
<b>-rọ 2.</b>	v.	bruise; squeeze; mash:
		<b>Àdà chòlụ irò ònughù a gà-èji te ofē n'anyàsị</b> Ada wants to squeeze the bitter leaves with which to prepare a soup in the evening
<b>-rọ-go</b>	v.	go up
	<b>-rọgo(lu)</b>	ascend; go up; climb:
		<b>Ogè Onye nwē anyị nà-àkwadebe irọgo n'enu igwē Ọ kpọkọlụ ụmụ āzụ Ya ọnụ, nye fā nkasi obi</b> When our Lord was about to ascend into heaven He called His disciples together and comforted them
	<b>-rọgota</b>	climb up towards (the speaker):
		<b>Rọgota n'ebe ànyị nọ</b> Come up where we are
<b>-rọ-gò</b>	v.	twist; twist and bend:
		<b>Achòlụ m̄ irọgò aya a gà-èji kpā ñkàtà</b> I want to bend the cane with which to make a basket
	<b>-rọgòba</b>	coil
<b>-ru 1.</b>	v.	pour; cast metal
	<b>òruru</b>	pouring
	<b>-ru ajā</b>	pour away sand
	<b>-rubà</b>	pour in
	<b>-ruchanye</b>	pour into (the object is assumed small and all is intended to be poured into it at once)
	<b>-rufèga</b>	pour over
	<b>-rufù</b>	pour away, spill (of water):
		<b>Mmanyà dī n'ime iko èrufùgo</b> The wine in the cup has spilt
	<b>-rukpo</b>	gouge out (eye)
	<b>-rukwàsị</b>	pour upon
	<b>-ru mmilī</b>	pour out water
	<b>-ru nwamīlī</b>	urinate:
		<b>Anà m̄ èje irū nwamīlī</b> I am going to urinate
	<b>-runye</b>	pour into
	<b>-rupù</b>	pour out; flow or flow out
<b>-ru 2.</b>	v.	A. bend down; turn; change (for worse); stoop; influence; respect; venerate
	<b>-ru alūsị</b>	venerate divinities
	<b>-rube</b>	bow; submit
	<b>-rube isi</b>	incline the head; obey; submit, be loyal to; give respect to:
		<b>Afùlụ m̄ Ọjị n'anya màkà nà ọ nà-èrubelụ m̄ isi</b> I like Ọjị because he obeys me:

		<b>Ọ nà-èrubelu ezè isi</b> He is loyal to the king:
		<b>Nwokè afụ anāro ẹrubelu ndi ọchịchị isi</b> The man gives no respect to people in authority
	<b>-rudo</b>	persuade; urge; compel
	<b>-rugò</b>	bend; stoop
	<b>-rughalị</b>	turn, bend round; change
	<b>-rukpudo</b>	turn upside down:
		<b>Bikō rukpudo ọbà afụ n'ànị, nà amāro m ife nā-esi n'imē ya</b> Please turn that calabash upside down, for I don't know what is smelling in it
	<b>-rulu</b>	stoop; remain stooped
	<b>-rulu ànị</b>	stoop down
	<b>-ru m̀bì</b>	lie in wait; set an ambush
	<b>-runata</b>	stoop down a bit
	<b>-runata ànị</b>	stoop down a bit
	<b>-rurupụ</b>	draw away
		B. be downcast; mourn
	<b>-ru ùru</b>	mourn; be sorrowful, downcast; grieve
	<b>-ru ụjụ</b>	mourn:
		<b>Ibè nà-èru ụjụ</b> Ibe is mourning
<b>-ru 3.</b>	v.	rub on
	<b>-ru ufie</b>	rub camwood on body
<b>-ru 4.</b>	v.	grow (of tubers, e.g. yam):
		<b>Ji m kòlụ n'ọnwa gālụ aga ẹbidogo irū</b> The yam I planted last month has started to grow a new tuber
	<b>-ru nne</b>	grow (of tuber); grow to more than average size (of tuber)
<b>-rù</b>	v.	flow (like a river)
	<b>-rùbà</b>	flow into:
		<b>Òsìmirì Najjà nà-èrubà n'ime mmili nnū a nà-àkpọ Àtlantik</b> The Niger River flows into an ocean called the Atlantic
	<b>-rùchibido</b>	flood:
		<b>Mmili erùchibidogo ogbē ụfọdu</b> Some districts are flooded
	<b>-rùdà</b>	run down (of water); flow down
	<b>-rùfèga</b>	flow over
	<b>-rùfù</b>	flow, run away
	<b>-rùghalị</b>	flow; float; drift to and fro:
		<b>Mmili nà-erùghalị n'ebe nīne na Mbà Mmili</b> Water flows everywhere in the Rivers
	<b>-rùnye</b>	flow into
<b>-ru-be</b>	ext. suff. 1.	around:
		<b>A chọ m̀ kà ụnụ garube m̀ òkilikili</b> I want you (pl.) to form a circle round me. (In imperative can sometimes be used

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		without -be:
		<b>Tùru yā òkìkìkì</b> Plant (things) around it
<b>-rù-be</b>	ext. suff. 1.	(move about) thoroughly; vigorously
	<b>-kwerùbe</b>	shake thoroughly
	<b>-marùbe</b>	shake thoroughly
<b>-ru-ka</b>		see <b>-rụ-ka</b>
<b>-rụ</b>	v.	roast
	<b>-rụdà</b>	burn up (through roasting):
		<b>Gịnị kà ị nà-àrụ? Anà m̀ àrụ jī</b> What are you roasting? I am roasting a yam
	<b>-rụ ọkụ</b>	broil; roast; scald; burn (of live things)
<b>-rụ 1.</b>	v.	"price"; bargain:
		<b>Achọlụ m̀ ịrụ akwā à ọnụ</b> I want to price this cloth
	<b>-rụdà</b>	lower the price; price down
	<b>-rụ ọnụ</b>	price; name a price for
	<b>-rụ ụmā</b>	charge, price more than right price
<b>-rụ 2.</b>	v.	shake; shiver
	<b>-rụ agbọọ</b>	retch; make feel nausea; cause nausea:
		<b>Ọnya dī n'isi Āda nà-arụ m̀ agbọọ</b> The sore on Ada's head is causing me nausea
	<b>-rụ àrụ</b>	shake; shiver; shiver with cold
	<b>-rụ lili, -rụ lili</b>	shiver; quiver:
		<b>Nwatā w̄lụ mmili oyī nà-arụ lili</b> The child who washed with cold water is shivering
	<b>-rụpụ</b>	untie; shake off; shake oneself free of
	<b>-rụrube</b>	rumble (of thunder)
	<b>-rụrụpụ</b>	shake out, off
	<b>-rụ ọnụ</b>	chatter with cold (of teeth)
<b>-rụ 3.</b>	v.	shout seriously at in order to scare off or to warn
	<b>-rụni</b>	scare off
	<b>-rụrụpụ</b>	shout and thereby stop someone from doing something:
		<b>Arụrụpụgo m̀ egbe ibū ọkụkụ</b> I shouted at the hawk and prevented it carrying off the chicken
<b>-rụ 4.</b>	v.	blow (bellows)
	<b>-rụ ekò</b>	blow bellows
<b>-rụ 5.</b>	v.	perform routine or occasional obligation to a divinity, by offering certain sacrifices to it; usually done by the head priest of a particular divinity (sometimes propitiation for appeasement)
	<b>-rụ alūsi</b>	serve a deity
	<b>-rụ ànị</b>	sacrifice to ground, regarded as deity
	<b>-rụ mọọ, mọọ</b>	look after deities
<b>-rụ-ka, -ru-ka</b>	ext. suff. 1.	aside

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	<b>-buruka</b>	move aside (something heavy)
	<b>-kpuruka</b>	drag, move to one side:
		<b>Kpuruka ochē afū n'uzò</b> Drag that chair out of the way:
		<b>Gwa yā kà ọ kpuruka m̄ n'iru</b> Tell him to get out of my sight (lit. drag himself out of my sight)
	<b>-nòruka</b>	sit to one side:
		<b>Nòruka n'ụsọ</b> Sit to one side
<b>S.</b>		
<b>-sa 1.</b>	v.	wash; scrub:
		<b>Anà m̄ àsa afele</b> I am washing plates
	<b>ọsịsa</b>	(act of) washing
	<b>afọ ọsịsa</b>	dysentery
	<b>-sa ala</b>	A. wash breasts, esp. of a newly-delivered mother, to induce breast milk
		B. artificially induce the breasts of a non-pregnant woman to begin to produce milk by washing with a local medicine (see <b>ala 1.</b> )
	<b>-sa àrụ</b>	take a bath
	<b>-sacha</b>	wash; scrub
	<b>-sachanye</b>	wash and give:
		<b>Sàchanye m̄ ofu afele</b> Wash one plate and give it to me (i.e. immediately)
	<b>-sachapụ</b>	wash; wash clean, off:
		<b>Jèe sachapụ inyi dī n'afele afụ</b> Go and wash the dirt off that plate
	<b>-sachapụta</b>	wash out; rinse out:
		<b>Sachapụta iko à</b> Rinse out this cup
	<b>-sachata</b>	wash and bring
	<b>-sapụ</b>	wash out; (fig.) die out (of a family)
<b>-sa- 2.</b>	v.	lap water (as dog)
	<b>-sala mmīli</b>	lap water (as dog)
<b>-sa + 3.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-sa ụla</b>	go and sleep with a friend or relative away from one's home
<b>-sa + 4.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-sa m̄balā</b>	be wide
	<b>-sa obodobo</b>	be flat
<b>-sa 5.</b>	ext. suff. 1.	upon; at; over
	<b>-fesa</b>	sprinkle over
	<b>-gbawusa</b>	pour, splash on:
		<b>Gịnị mè i jì gbawusa yā mmili?</b> Why did you splash water

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		on her?
<b>-sà 1.</b>	v.	A. open (hand, book, cloth, but not door)
	<b>-sà aka</b>	open the hand:
		<b>Sàa akā gi</b> Open your hand(s)
	<b>-sà akwụkwọ</b>	open leaves of a book (looking for a particular page or chapter):
		<b>Ọ nà-asà akwụkwọ</b> He is opening the pages of a book
	<b>-sàchi</b>	shut, close (usu. book)
	<b>-sàchi akwụkwọ</b>	shut, close book:
		<b>Sàchizịa akwụkwọ afụ nọfụ</b> It is high time you closed that book!
	<b>-sàgbàpụ</b>	open wide (usu. book, cloth, etc.)
	<b>-sàghe</b>	open; open wide (e.g. hand, mouth, book, but not door)
	<b>-sàghepụ</b>	open wide
	<b>-sànye</b>	open and show another something; reveal to; initiate
	<b>-sàta</b>	open page of book:
		<b>Sàta Abụ Ọma isi nke isii</b> Open at the Book of Psalms, chapter six
		B. spread (as result of something being opened)
	<b>-gbasà</b>	scatter; disperse:
		<b>Ụkà àgbasàgo</b> The service has ended (and people have gone home)
	<b>-kwusà</b>	say about; spread the news
	<b>-zịsà</b>	disseminate:
		<b>Ànyị nà èje izisà Ozi Ọma</b> We are going to spread the Gospel
<b>-sà 2.</b>	v.	answer; reply; excuse; retort; make one's defence
	<b>ọsịsà</b>	answering; replying; retorting; making one's defence
	<b>-sà ụsà</b>	make excuse:
		<b>Gịnị bù ụsà ọ sàlụ?</b> What was his excuse? or, What excuse did he give?
<b>-sà +</b>	<b>3,</b>	v.:
	<b>-sà ụsà</b>	pinch (bits of food, meat, etc., usually by children)
<b>-sà + 4.</b>	v.	confess to crime, abomination, voluntarily, and sometimes during delirium, semi-insanity, severe labour pains, etc.
	<b>-sà asịsà</b>	confess evil while delirious or semi-insane (cf. <b>-sà n'ọnū</b> )
	<b>-sà ifi</b>	This is a form of confession very similar to <b>ịsà n'ọnū</b> , but restricted to women. This practice was known throughout Igboland, but it was most common in the <b>Ọkijà</b> area. Some people strictly forbid their wives' committing adultery with other men. Women guilty of this offence usually confess to it, mentioning the name(s) of the person(s) involved before they can deliver a child safely. The practice is, however, very little known in some parts of Igboland. (Among the Yoruba, it was

		most common among the <b>Ìkalè-Òkìtìpupa, Ìlutuntun, Aye,</b> etc.)
	<b>-sà n'òṅū</b>	confess voluntarily to crime, abomination, or other bad deeds. This is common among habitual criminals and witches who perpetrate their evil deeds in ways that make them difficult or impossible of detection. Examples include those of witches who suck people's blood till the victims are dead, or who fly out at night in the form of spir spirits to visit and kill victims and who sometimes claim to be responsible for grave disasters like fatal accidents, deaths of great men, insanity of student sons/daughters of rivals. Some criminals poison their rivals or their children undetected or practise sorcery on them. These criminal acts can go on till one day a perpetrator suddenly runs amok or begins to behave in a not altogether normal way; this is followed by his/her appeal to people in the surroundings to gather and hear some revelations. This disorderly "news conference" is usually attended by people of all ages with keen interest. The venue is not specially arranged, but the confessor usually sits in front of a house, in a public place like a round-about, market place, or side of a street. The confession usually goes thus: "Do you know why it took the son of Mr. X twelve years to accomplish his university course which should normally take only three years? I am the one who kept sucking his brain and seeing to it that he failed his examination each time. I was the one who killed my first daughter last year when she died during labour. I warned Mr. Z not to buy a new car but to try to make his bicycle do. He ignored my warning and bought the car. He did not know he was doomed by doing this. It was on the occasion of the wedding of his sister he got into the car and began to ride to the Church, but on the way I slapped him and pushed his car to make it crash into that bridge near the Church, tumbling into the river. He, his mother-in-law and the new car met their end that fateful morning. My listeners, I hope the event is still fresh in your memories". A confessor is sometimes given a white fowl which she/he holds during the confession. A confessor usually dies soon after the confession, though some survive.
<b>saà</b>	int.	exclamation of displeasure; Shut up! Be quiet!
<b>sai!</b>	int.	exclamation to scare away dogs pilfering or disturbing one:
		<b>Nkítāà nū, sai!</b> You dog, be off!
<b>sam</b>	n.	beauty; attractiveness; fitness; eligibility:
		<b>Àfè nwaànyị afụ yì dị sam</b> The woman looked fine in that dress

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<b>sambà</b>	n.	frame-drum, flat square drum (cf. Yoruba)
<b>sannò</b>	num.	nine (arch., cf. <b>ìtènaānị</b> ):
		<b>Madū nọ n'ime unọ akwukwọ dị sannọ</b> The people in the school are nine
<b>-se 1.</b>	v.	float
	<b>-secha</b>	skim (oil, etc.)
	<b>-se ese</b>	float
	<b>-se n'enū</b>	float:
		<b>A fūlụ ozu nwokē a nà-àchọ èrì ukā gālụ aga kà o sè n'enu mmīli n'ùtutū à</b> The corpse of the man who had been missing since last week was seen floating on the river this morning
<b>-sè 1.</b>	v.	A. draw; pull; stretch
	<b>òsìsè</b>	convulsions
	<b>-sèchigha</b>	draw back; withdraw
	<b>-sè èsè</b>	pull; draw
	<b>-sègba</b>	form a train; go on; go forward; push along; extend to:
		<b>Achòlụ m kà i sègbaa ọwụwa ànị afụ ị nà-àwa kà o rute n'iru unọ anyị</b> I want you to extend the trench you are digging to reach the front of our house
	<b>-sèka</b>	pull asunder; tear:
		<b>Ị nà-àchọ isèkà akwukwọ m?</b> Are you going to tear my book?
	<b>-sèka akwukwọ</b>	dismiss a case (lit. tear papers)
	<b>-sèkọba</b>	contract in size
	<b>-sèkọnata</b>	pull together; pull together to the centre
	<b>-sèkpụ</b>	carry in hand by handle (e.g. bag, bucket)
	<b>-sèkpụni</b>	lift up; drag up:
		<b>Ọ chòlụ isèkpụni nwatā dālụ adà</b> She wants to pull up the child who has fallen down
	<b>-sèkpụnye</b>	drag into; drag to:
		<b>Sèkpụnye m nwa m</b> Give me my child (i.e. Pull my child by the hand and hand her over to me)
	<b>-sèkpụpụ</b>	draw away forcibly; drag away:
		<b>Sèkpụpụ nwatā afụ nà-atatọ ọnụ ilo</b> Drag that jabbering boy out
	<b>-sèli ọkụkụ</b>	steal fowls (habitually, mainly for eating) (lit. draw and eat)
	<b>-sèlụ</b>	pull, draw to oneself
	<b>-sènitā</b>	draw up, lift up
	<b>sè okwu</b>	quarrel (lit. draw words):
		<b>Mụ nà Èjịọfọ nà-esè okwū</b> Ejiọfọ and myself are quarrelling
	<b>èsèmokwu</b>	quarrel; dispute
	<b>-sèpùtā</b>	draw out (as bucket from well):
		<b>Isèpùtā itè n'ime ụmị adịrọ ọlụ</b> To pull a pot out from the

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		well is not difficult
	-sèsà	draw apart; scatter; spread about; litter; tear by pulling:
		<b>Jèe sesàa ụmụ akā nā-anụ ọgụ</b> Go and separate (or pull apart) the children who are fighting
	-sètị	stretch
	-sètìpù	stretch out:
		<b>Setìpù akā gị</b> Stretch out your hand
	-sètìpù ijè	embark, continue, on a journey
	-sètìwanye	widen by stretching; stretch further
	-sètọ	tear by pulling:
		<b>Ọ nà-àchọ isètọ elili e jìlì ke ngwùgwù afụ</b> He wants to break (by pulling) the rope used in tying the parcel
	-sètù	drag down; pull down:
		<b>Ọfọ jìlì iwe setù nwa nnè ya n'enu obè, nwa nnè ya dàa tíjie ọfu akā</b> Ọfọ angrily pulled down his brother from the ladder, his brother fell and fractured one arm
	-sè ụtịlị	stretch oneself (as sometimes done when yawning or during exhaustion or idleness)
	-sèwa	tear; pull asunder; tear apart:
		<b>Sèwaa yā ìbụọ</b> Tear it into two
		B. draw on (cigarette, etc.)
	-sè anwụlụ (ụtabà)	smoke tobacco
	-sè ọkụ	smoke pipe
	-sè sịga	smoke cigarette:
		<b>Èjìma adī esè sịga</b> Ejìma does not smoke
		C. stir (e.g. with rod in thickening food)
	-sè nni	stir food (like preparation of pap)
	-sè ọgbàdụ	prepare corn meal, i.e. pap, which begins as white watery fluid, then thickens gradually as it becomes more heated, becoming very thick towards the end of the cooking. The cook keeps on stirring it throughout the cooking
-sè2.	v.	A. draw (e.g. diagram)
	òsìsè	drawing (of diagram); photographing
	-sè èsè	sketch
		B. photograph; flash (of lightning); reflect flashing light (of mirror)
	-sè àmụmà	flash; lighten; show lightning
	-sè èsè	photograph
	-sèlụ (ife)	reflect, photograph (an object)
-se-kpù	v.	crouch; kneel down
	-sekpùlu ànị	worship; bow, kneel down; give honour to
sepànpà	n.	a weak person who struggles in vain to beat a stronger opponent

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<b>-shọ +</b>	v.	(dialectal form of <b>-fịọ</b> ):
	<b>-shọ ụzù</b>	quarrel noisily = <b>-tụ ụzù</b>
<b>shọshọ</b>		see <b>fịọfịọ</b>
<b>-si 1.</b>	v.	cook; boil:
		<b>Èjìma nà-èsi jì</b> Ejima is cooking yam
	<b>-si itè</b>	cook; boil
	<b>òsi itè</b>	metal cooking tripod; cook
	<b>-siji</b>	dye; dye black
<b>-si 2.</b>	v.	A. pass by way of; pass:
		<b>Àchọrọ m kà i si ụzọ à</b> I don't want you to pass this way:
		<b>Ñkaà bù ụzọ e si èje Nneewi</b> This is the way leading to Nneewi. (Lit. ... by which people go to Nneewi)
	<b>-sifiè</b>	pass the wrong way; miss road, way
	<b>-sifiè ụzọ</b>	miss road, way
		B. come from:
		<b>Ji esizi n'isi pu ò si n'ọdụ pu</b> If yam does not bring out a shoot from the head, it brings it through the tail
	<b>-si bịa</b>	come from; come by way of:
		<b>Èbeè kà onye dibịa gà-èsi bịa?</b> Where is the doctor going to come from?
		<b>Ñkaà bù nwatà nwokè si ụnọ bịa ọfụfụ</b> This is the boy who came from home recently, or who has just come from home
	<b>-si nà</b>	A. go, come, from ( <b>nà</b> sometimes omitted):
		<b>Achọlụ m isị Ìbàdàn naa ụnọ</b> I want to go home through Ibadan ( <b>nà</b> omitted):
		<b>O si n'ụla naa mmọ</b> He died in his sleep (lit. He went from sleep to the ancestors)
		B. (fig.) come as a result of:
		<b>Ọgàniiru nà-èsi n'iru ọma</b> Success depends on luck (lit. Success comes from luck)
	<b>-site</b>	take, come through, by:
		<b>Ụzọ à kà m sitèlụ bịa</b> This is the road I took to come
	<b>site nà</b>	from; through:
		<b>Site n'okwu o kwulu kà m jilì malụ nà egwù nà-àtụ yā</b> From what he said, I knew he was afraid
<b>-si + 3.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-si ike</b>	be strong, firm, difficult, hard
	<b>-sika ike</b>	be very, too, strong, difficult:
		<b>Ọlụ afụ èsika ikè</b> The work is very difficult
	<b>-si ọbọ</b>	be lazy, idle
	<b>-si ọnwụ</b>	persist; be obstinate in desperation or in last desperate effort (by sufferer) before or to prevent death
	<b>-jesi ijè ike</b>	to go fast

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	<b>-jidesi ike</b>	hold firmly:
		<b>Jidesie yā ike</b> Hold him firmly
	<b>-jisi ike</b>	A. put more effort; persevere; maintain effort; hold firmly:
		<b>Ọyà afụ jisilì yà ike</b> He is seriously ill (lit. He is firmly held by that illness)
		B. form of greeting to person travelling, working or going for an examination, meaning farewell or struggle hard, etc.:
	<b>Jisie ikē</b>	struggle hard, or persevere (used as greeting to someone working, travelling, etc.)
	<b>-lūsi ọlū ike</b>	work hard, energetically:
		<b>Lūsie ọlū gị ike</b> Do your work energetically
	<b>-mesi ike</b>	do energetically
		<b>Mèsie ife afụ ị nà-ème ikē</b> Do that thing you are doing energetically
	<b>-tisi ike</b>	beat hard:
		<b>Àchọrọ m itisi ya ike</b> I don't want to beat it hard
<b>-si + 4.</b>	v.	set (like trap)
	<b>-si ọnyà</b>	set trap
<b>-si + 5.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-sikwụ</b>	compare; contrast; think about; consider; criticise:
		<b>Achọlụ m ịjị òkè m sikwụ ñkè gị kà m wèe malụ ñkè kà ibè ya</b> I want to compare your share with mine to know which is greater (placing them side by side)
	<b>-si ngo</b>	doubt; doubt obstinately
	<b>òsi ngo</b>	doubter
<b>-si 6.</b>	v.	hurt; pain; scorch; wither
	<b>-sinwụ</b>	scorch; wither; have pins and needles; be numb; be half-dead:
		<b>Akwụkwọ nnị m gotalụ n'ụtụtụ àsinwụgo</b> The vegetables I bought this morning have withered
	<b>-siwa</b>	hurt severely
	<b>-siwasị</b>	hurt severely:
		<b>Isi nà-èsiwasị m</b> I have a severe headache
	<b>-sinwụba</b>	look dejected; scowl:
		<b>Kèdụ ife mēlụ i jilì sinwụba irū?</b> Why are you looking dejected?
<b>-sì 1.</b>	v.	smell; stink; give scent:
		<b>Ọ gịnị nà-esì</b> What is smelling?
	<b>-sì isì</b>	smell; stink; give scent:
		<b>Ntị gị nà-esì isì</b> Your ear is smelling
<b>-sì 2.</b>	v.	weigh
	<b>òsisi</b>	weighing
	<b>-sine</b>	compare; weigh a word
	<b>-sì ụkwụ</b>	mark a footprint

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-sì 3.	v.	be tough in constitution; hard
	-sì <b>anya</b>	be bold, capable of withstanding hardship, courageous
	-sì <b>àrụ</b>	be very tough (of person) (i.e. have very tough constitution or body that withstands great hardship, sometimes naturally or through repeated hard experience)
	-fụsì <b>anya</b>	have hard experience:
		<b>Afụsigo m̄ anya!</b> I have suffered a terrible experience or, What a terrible experience I have suffered!
	-gbasì	toughen
<b>sisì</b>	n.	five kobo; sixpence (E. six(pence))
-sị 1.	v.	say; tell:
		<b>Ọ sị nà ya amā abịa</b> He said that she wouldn't come
	-sị <b>àsị</b>	lie; tell lies:
		<b>Ị na-àsị àsị</b> You are lying
		<b>Ịsị asị nà-èbutù mmadụ</b> Lying degrades a person
	-sị <b>àsịlị</b>	gossip
	-sị <b>òsiālị</b>	bear witness
	<b>onye òsiālị</b>	the witness
	<b>àsịlị</b>	gossip
	<b>onye àsịlị</b>	gossip(er)
	<b>a sị nà</b>	if; suppose; supposing that
	<b>asịsà</b>	involuntary confession while delirious or with mind wandering
-sị 2.	ext. suff. 1.	completely; totally
	-bọkasi	divide into pieces
	-gbasi	run out
	-gwesi	pound all
	-gwụsị, -gụsị	finish; complete:
		<b>Ọ gà-àgwụsị echī</b> It will finish tomorrow
	-kpàchasi	cut, shave, entirely
	-mesị	finish
	<b>emesịa</b>	afterwards:
		<b>Ọ gà-àdị mmā n'èmesịa</b> It will be good at last, afterwards
	<b>o mesịa</b>	afterwards:
		<b>O mèsịàlụ bịa bē m</b> She came to my house at last
	<b>o mesịzia</b>	afterwards; eventually
	-nwoisị	pluck off
-sị 3.	ext. suff. 1.	about (restricted to verbs ending in -sà 1. B.)
	-bọsàsị	scatter about
	-busàsị	scatter about in heaps
<b>sịga</b>	n.	cigarette (E.)
	-sè <b>sịga</b>	smoke cigarette
<b>sịọ</b>	int.	exclamation of anger, disgust:

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		<b>Sịọ! Ifelē mēe gī</b> Fie! Shame on you!
		<b>Sịọ! Ọ sọlụ oyī</b> Ooh! It is ugly!
<b>-sịsị</b>	ext. suff. 1.	continually:
		<b>Mkpulū akwū nà-adàsịsị</b> Palm nuts keep on falling:
		<b>Mmilī nà-àtusịsị</b> Water is dripping (continuously)
<b>sịsọ</b>		see <b>sọ</b>
<b>-so 1.</b>	v.	grow; be long, tall
	<b>-so esuso</b>	form boil, abscess
	<b>-sonita</b>	grow up
	<b>-so ogonogo</b>	be tall, long:
		<b>Nnwoke afụ èsoka ogonogo</b> The man is very tall
	<b>-sopùta</b>	grow up; be of age
	<b>-so úso</b>	grow; be long, tall (of living thing)
	<b>-sowanye</b>	increase in length, height, growth, age (of growing thing or youth)
<b>-so 2.</b>	v.	sharpen:
		<b>Ọ nà-èso mmà</b> She is sharpening a knife
	<b>-so mmà</b>	sharpen knife, matchet
<b>-sò</b>	v.	A. follow; accompany; go with:
		<b>Achọlụ m isò gị na</b> I want to go (home) with you
	<b>-sòchi n'azụ</b>	follow immediately after:
		<b>Sòchie m n'azụ</b> Follow immediately behind me
	<b>-sòchi ibè n'azụ</b>	A. walk in single file
		B. follow immediately behind or after companions
	<b>-sògbu</b>	trouble; vex; persecute
	<b>nsògbu</b>	trouble; affliction; worry
	<b>-nye nsògbu</b>	trouble; vex; persecute
	<b>onye nsògbu</b>	persecutor; troubler; vexer
	<b>-sògwa</b>	mix with (e.g. in a walk):
		<b>Atulū adī esògwalụ efi</b> Sheep never move about with cattle
	<b>-sò ñdụmọọdu</b>	follow advice:
		<b>Bikō, sòlu ñdụmọọdu m</b> Please, follow my advice
	<b>-sòni</b>	following (e.g. day, etc.):
		<b>Àda gà-àbịa ụbòsị ụkà mà mụ nwà gà-àna ụbòsị nā-esòni yā</b> Ada will come on Sunday but I shall go the following day
	<b>-sò n'òfu</b>	be of the same age
	<b>-sò n'ùsòlò</b>	be in order, procession:
		<b>Achọlụ m kà ụnụ sò n'ùsòlò</b> I want you to form a procession, or, get into single file
	<b>-sònye</b>	join in (e.g. a stroll or walk)
	<b>-sònyelụ</b>	accompany
	<b>-sò ụkpulū</b>	take after, resemble ancestor (in behaviour):
		<b>Ụmụ Ìbè niine nà-èzugbàdo orī, fa nà-esò ụkpulū nnà nnà</b>

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		<b>fa</b> All of Ibè's children are thieves, they take after their grandfather
		B. take part in; be a member of:
		<b>Enyì m sò na ndi isi òde àkwùkwọ</b> My friend is one of the leading writers
		C. with (acting like suffix)
	<b>-gwusò egwu</b>	play with someone
	<b>-nụsò</b>	war against
<b>-sọ 1.</b>	v.	be pleasant, sweet; please; like; appeal to:
		<b>Ife nwaàyi afụ sọlụ m</b> The woman attracts me
	<b>-sọ amụ</b>	make laugh; please; amuse; delight; be funny
	<b>-sọ ụsọ</b>	be pleasant, sweet; please
<b>-sọ 2.</b>	v.	A. avoid (out of respect); honour; revere:
		<b>A sọọ ipiā nwatā itālì è mebie yā</b> Spare the rod and spoil the child
	<b>-sọ anya</b>	respect person, show favouritism; refrain from doing something because of respect for someone present
	<b>-sọpụ</b>	honour (by standing aside)
	<b>-sọpùlụ</b>	honour; revere; give way to; respect:
		<b>Ọ nà-àsọpùlụ m dī kà nnwa</b> He behaves like a son to me
	<b>nsọpùlụ</b>	respect; honour
	<b>-sọrụka</b>	honour (by standing or bending aside)
	<b>asọ anya</b>	disregard for status or presence; impartiality; fairness in judgement; disrespect
		B. avoid (out of disgust); abhor; shun; be beware of
	<b>-sọ oyi, oyī</b>	abhor; disgust; be ugly to; be ugly (e.g. faeces or ulcer):
		<b>Ọnya dī gī n'ụkwụ nà-àsọ m oyī</b> The ulcer on your leg disgusts me
		C. forbid; be taboo:
		<b>Ndi Nneēwi nà-àsọ ewī nsọ</b> The giant rat is taboo to the people of Nneewi (lit. The people of Nneēwi forbid the giant rat)
	<b>-sọ nsọ</b>	separate; set apart; regard as taboo
	<b>ife nsọ</b>	forbidden thing
<b>-sọ 3.</b>	v.	precede; be next before; be older than:
		<b>Asọlụ m Ònyeēnwe</b> I am older than Onyeenwe
<b>-sọ 4.</b>	v.	push; poke
	<b>-sọ gànàgànà</b>	stagger
	<b>-sọkwù</b>	be foolish, awkward
	<b>nsọkwù</b>	foolishness; awkwardness
	<b>-sọ isi</b>	grope; walk as though blind
	<b>-sọ mپی</b>	butt with the horns; compete:
		<b>Ànyị jèkọ isọ mپی na Ọka</b> We are going to compete (for a

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		competition) at Ọka
	<b>-sọ ñgòngò</b>	stagger; stumble:
		<b>Ọ bụlụ nà òfu m̄kpịsị akā gị gà-àkpatalụ gị ịsọ ñgòngò bepū yā</b> If one of your fingers causes you to stumble, cut it off
	<b>-sọpị</b>	be tapering
	<b>-sọtù</b>	push down (e.g. with hoofs)
<b>-sọ 5.</b>	<b>(òsụsọ)</b>	see -su + 4.
	<b>sọ, sọsọ, sịsọ</b>	only:
		<b>Ọ bụ sọ m̄ nọ n'ebe à</b> I am the only one here:
		<b>Kpòta sọ ya</b> Bring him alone:
		<b>Ọ bụ sọsọ òfu ochē dị n'ebe a gà-anọ me nzụkọ</b> There is only one chair in the place where the meeting is going to take place:
		<b>Sọsọ Chinēkè Nnà pùlù ịzọpùtà ànyị n'aka ndi ilò</b> Only God the Father can save us from the hands of the enemy
	<b>sọ òfu</b>	only one; one only
	<b>sọ òfu n̄je</b>	only once
	<b>sọ òfu ùgbòlò</b>	only once
	<b>sọsọ ya</b>	only him/her/it
	<b>-fọ sọ ọkpụkpụ</b>	be very emaciated
<b>sọ!</b>	int.	A. exclamation adding emphasis:
		<b>Dàalụ sọ!</b> Oh, thank you!:
		<b>Wèta yā n'-ebe à sọ!</b> Bring it here, please!:
		<b>Nòdunụ ànị sọ!</b> Do sit down (addressing more than one person):
		<b>Nòdụ ànị sọ!</b> Do sit down (to one person)
		<b>Ọ bụ ezi okwū sọ!</b> It is true, really!
		B. exclamation of anger, used when someone has been worried by someone else to the point of exhaustion and now asks to be left in peace
		<b>Rapū m̄ sọ, jèbe sọ!</b> Please leave me alone, you are free to go
<b>sọsọ</b>		see <b>sọ</b>
<b>-su 1.</b>	v.	A. pound (dry object
	<b>-sucha</b>	thresh (e.g. rice)
		B. box, beat, strike, hit (hard)
	<b>-su ekwe</b>	beat wooden drum
	<b>-su imi</b>	wrinkle nose in direction of person in disdain or to show snobbery (usually not allowing the victim to know, but allowing others around to know):
		<b>Agà m̄ àma onye ọbunā gā-esu nwa nnē m imi ọla màkà nà ọ mēro alū</b> I would slap anyone who wrinkled his nose at my brother because he did not commit an abomination

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	<b>-su òkpọ</b>	box; strike with fist
		C. touch lightly (e.g. with mouth, tip of tail, etc.)
	<b>-susù ọnū</b>	kiss:
		<b>Ọjì nà-èsusù nwụnyè ya ọnū</b> Oji is kissing his wife
	<b>-sutụ ọnū</b>	touch slightly with mouth; kiss
<b>-su + 2.</b>	v.	burn; destroy by burning; set fire to
	<b>-sukpọ</b>	burn up
	<b>-sule</b>	burn
	<b>-su ọkụ</b>	set on fire; burn; set alight:
		<b>Ì nà-àchọ isū ụnọ ọkụ?</b> Do you want to set the house on fire?
<b>-su + 3.</b>	v.	dip (e.g. morsel of food in soup, piece of yam in stew or oil)
	<b>-suli</b>	dip food in soup or stew and eat
	<b>-sulu</b>	take piece of yam, etc., from among many and eat; take stew or soup with morsel or piece of food
	<b>nsulu</b>	a sop; dipping into (soup, etc.)
<b>-su, -sọ + 4.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-su ọsụsọ</b>	sweat; perspire; cause perspiration:
		<b>Àfe à m yì nà-èsu m ọsụsọ</b> This shirt I'm wearing is making me sweat
<b>susu, suso</b>		see <b>èsusu</b>
<b>-sụ 1.</b>	v.	pound (soft objects, e.g. fufu, pounded yam; cf. <b>-su 1.</b> )
	<b>ọsụsụ</b>	pounding
	<b>-sụ jì</b>	pound yam
	<b>-sụkpọ</b>	destroy; beat to powder
<b>-sụ + 2.</b>	v.	
	<b>-sụ asụsụ</b>	speak language, tongue, dialect
	<b>-sụghali asụsụ</b>	interpret language (lit. change language)
	<b>-sụ Ìgbò</b>	speak Igbo:
		<b>Abù m onye Ìgbò mà amāọ m àsụ Ìgbò</b> I am an Igbo man but I don't know how to speak Igbo
	<b>-sụ òsụ</b>	stammer; stutter:
		<b>Ọ nà-àsụ nsụ</b> He stammers
<b>-sụ 3.</b>	v.	boil; begin to boil; sing (of kettle on cooker):
		<b>Ejì m aka nà nni afụ gà-àsụ tupu elekele isì</b> I am sure the food will boil before six o'clock
	<b>ọsụsụ</b>	boiling; fermentation
	<b>-sụ pụm</b>	bubble (of boiling thick liquids like hot pap, thick soup, and cornflour. The force of rising steam leaves holes which quickly close up, making sounds <i>pụm pụm pụm</i> )
	<b>-sụ ụfụfụ</b>	froth; foam
<b>-sụ 4.</b>	v.	cut, clear (bush, forest); weed
	<b>ọsụsụ</b>	cutting; clearing (bush, forest); weeding
	<b>ọsụsụ ànị</b>	cutting, clearing bush preparatory to farming

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	-sūcha	clear away weeds or bush; weed; deforest
	-sū ọfịa	cut bush
	-sū ugbō	weed farm
	-sū ụzọ	cut road, path, way
-sū + 5.	v.	
	-sū akwà	wash clothes:
	Anà m̀ ̀asụ akwà	I am washing some clothes
-sū 6.	(ng̀ng̀)	see -sọ 4.
-sụ 1.	v.	grunt; make sound like lorry, automobile or other powered vehicle, machine, etc.
	-sụ ̀asụ	make sound like vehicle or machine
	-sụ iwe	sulk
	-sụ mbimbi akwā	sob
	-sụ ̀sụsụ	A. make grunts or sounds like lorry or powered machines, automobiles B. leave part of a conversation unspoken, hum and haw:
		<b>Adā m ̀achọ kà mụ nà onye nā-abụ ọ na-èkwu okwū ọ na-asụ ̀sụsụ kpaà nkàta màkà nà onye nā-abụ ọ na-èkwu okwū ọ na-asụ bụ onye aghùghù</b> I never like to converse with a person who is in the habit of humming and hawing during a conversation because a person who hums and haws is planning something bad
	-sụ udè	make low groan; grunt (e.g. as seriously ill person, animals)
	-sụ ̀dù	beat ̀dù pot (for music)
	afọ ̀sụsụ, afọ ̀zịza	flatulence; distended stomach; rumbling stomach
-sụ + 2.	v.	stab; pierce with the end or point of (e.g. rod, spear, spike, etc.):
		<b>Ọ chòlù isụ m̀ mbàzù</b> He wants to stab me with a digging-stick
	-sùgbu	stab to death
	-sụ isi n'̀anị	fall headlong; throw oneself headlong:
		<b>Onye iwe nà-èwe sụa isī n'̀anị kà a malụ nà iwe obi nà-èwe yā</b> Let whoever is annoyed (or angry) put his head on the ground to prove that he is annoyed (lit. ... so that people may know that anger is burning in his heart)
	-sụ mmà	stab
	-sụ n'̀anị	thump on the ground; set down heavily
	-sụnye	thrust into; plunge into
	-sụ ̀fọ	knock the stick representing the god of justice (̀fọ) on the ground
	-sụ ubè	thrust, stab with spear
-sụ 3.	v.	compress; shorten; be short
	̀sụsụ	compressing; reduction
	-sụ àkàkpò	be stunted in growth (= -dà àkàkpò)

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	-sù àsù	shrink back
	-sù egbè	load gun:
		<b>Anà m̄ asù egbè</b> I am loading a gun
	-sùpù	unload (a gun)
-sù 4.	v.	wear (clothes)
	-sùlù ìchàfọ (ìchàfù) n'isi	put on head-tie
-sù + 5.	v.:	
	-sù afĩa	flood the market (of excess commodity); (fig.) of a person, be useless
-sù + 6.	v.:	
	-sù nsọ	lift a taboo
	-sùpù	ostracize; excommunicate
	nsùpù	ostracism; excommunication
<b>T.</b>		
-ta 1.	v.	chew; bite; gnaw
	òtịta	chewing; biting; gnawing
	-ta afifĩa	eat grass (of cow)
	-ta afufụ	suffer:
		<b>Ị gà-àta afufụ n'òdiniiru ọ bụlụ nà ị rāpūrọ ajọ òmùme gī</b> You will suffer in future if you do not abandon your bad behaviour
	-ta akpụkpa	cause crawcraw
	-ta alụ	bite:
		<b>Agà m̄ àta gī alụ ọ bụlụ nà ị rāpūrọ m</b> I shall bite you if you don't leave me alone
	-ta amōosu	be a witch; practise witchcraft (cf. -li amōosu and -ta m̄bili)
	-ta àrụ	get thin; be emaciated:
		<b>Onwụkà tálù àrụ Onwụkà</b> is emaciated
	-ta ata	A. chew; bite; munch; gnaw
		B. lessen, dry up (of liquids, floods, etc.)
	-tabè	bite off:
		<b>Nkịtā alā atabègo Ibè òfu m̄kpịsị akā</b> A mad dog has bitten off one of Ibe's fingers
	-tabè anya	wink (lit. bite eye)
	ntabè anyā	twinkling of an eye:
		<b>Mèe ife afụ n'òfu ntabè anyā</b> Do that thing in the twinkling of an eye
	-tabèlisị	devour
	-tabèsị	bite off all

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	<b>-tachapụ ezē</b>	grin
	<b>-tachapụta ezē</b>	(colloq.) smile; laugh
	<b>-tachi</b>	be firm, obstinate
	<b>-tachi obì</b>	bear up; endure
	<b>ntachi obì</b>	endurance
	<b>-tadide</b>	stick; be firm
	<b>aka ntadide</b>	stinginess
	<b>-tado</b>	bite fast; fasten to; fasten together; make firm, tight
	<b>ntado</b>	steadfastness; sticking very fast; biting and holding on to
	<b>-me ntado</b>	be tight (e.g. of under-sized shirt, etc.):
		<b>Àfe à mèlù m̀ ntado</b> This shirt is too tight for me
	<b>-tagbàdo</b>	chew, gnaw everything or the whole of the object (of ants, rats, etc.)
	<b>-tagwò</b>	break (breakable thing like fruits, nuts, biscuits, etc.) with teeth:
		<b>Bikō tagwòolụ m̀ ụkpā à</b> Please break this "walnut" for me with your teeth
	<b>-tagwu</b>	eat away
	<b>-ta ikekele ezē</b>	grind teeth. This is habitual with some old men who at leisure or while lonely grind their teeth - the molars producing a characteristic sound:
		<b>Nnà m ochiè nà-àtaba ikekele ezē</b> My grandfather usually grinds his teeth
	<b>-ta ìta</b>	win stakes in a game
	<b>-takasị</b>	gnaw, eat up (clothing, paper, etc., as of rats, ants, etc.):
		<b>Àkịkà àtakasịgo akwụkwọ m̀ dèbelụ n'ime akpàti dī n'ime ụnò</b> Termites have eaten up the books I kept in the box in the room
	<b>-takụ</b>	stick to (of sticky substance)
	<b>-takwo</b>	bite off prematurely eat or chew unripe fruit; bite off:
		<b>Agū nà-àtakwo mangō ācharō acha</b> Agū is eating unripe mango
	<b>-takwosị</b>	eat something unripe
	<b>-ta nni</b>	graze (of animals)
	<b>-ta ojị</b>	eat kolanut:
		<b>Ñkītā adā àta ojị</b> Dogs never eat kolanuts
	<b>ndi ọta ọjị</b>	nickname used by Igbo to describe Yoruba
	<b>-ta ụza</b>	chew the cud
	<b>-akpukpa (-ta)</b>	have crawcraw
<b>-ta 2.</b>	v.	dry, dry up (of stream, etc.)
	<b>-ta akụ</b>	be dried, without juice, non-succulent (of fruits or tubers)
	<b>-tachi</b>	dry up (of water)
	<b>-tadà</b>	subside (of flood, etc.)

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	<b>-takọ(lụ)</b>	dry up
	<b>-ta obì mmīli</b>	be callous, wicked, determined
<b>-ta + 3.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-ta ụta</b>	blame:
		<b>A gà-àta gī ụta</b> You will be blamed
<b>-ta + 4.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-ta nchāla</b>	be rusty:
		<b>Ñgājì ì rāpùlù n'ilo ònyàafụ ogè mmīli nà-ezò àtago nchāla</b> The spoon you left outside yesterday when it was raining has become rusty
<b>-ta + 5.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-tamù</b>	mutter; murmur; grumble
	<b>-ta ụjalā</b>	A. chirp; cry as a child; utter a peculiar call
		B. make a loud outcry
<b>-ta 5., -te</b>	ext. suff. 1.	A. towards (very freely used with verbs of motion
	<b>-bàta</b>	come in
	<b>-bjakète</b>	come nearer:
		<b>Gwa yā kà ọ bjakète</b> Tell him to come nearer
	<b>-mete</b>	waken; rouse
	<b>-wèta</b>	bring:
		<b>Wèta jī</b> Bring yams
	<b>-zupùta</b>	train; see through:
		<b>A zupùtago yā nà Yunivasitii</b> Someone has seen him through the University
		B. (fig.) to one's advantage
	<b>-fuchata</b>	be inquisitive, nosy:
		<b>Achọ m kà ì fùtalụ m nwaanyi dī mmā</b> I want you to help me find a good woman (i.e. with intention to follow up the information gained)
	<b>-futa</b>	find
	<b>-kèta</b>	get a share:
		<b>O kètālụ òloma itọ</b> He got three oranges (as his share)
		C. to a fair extent; thoroughly; well
	<b>-kata</b>	be stronger or increase in strength (e.g. of growing thing):
		<b>Ọ kātago arụ</b> He is now stronger
	<b>-kwute</b>	speak well:
		<b>Ọ nà-èkwute okwū</b> He is a good speaker
		E. used in expression of form verb + <b>-ta</b> + noun + <b>onū</b> , denoting great ability to, much, a high degree of:
		<b>Ọ nà-èkwute okwū onū ya</b> She is an eloquent speaker:
		<b>Ọ mātà(lụ) mmā onū ya</b> She is extremely beautiful
<b>tà 1., ta</b>	n.	(to)day. Basic tone appears to be low, being raised to high before another low tone, so that * <b>tà à</b> becomes ta à. But it is

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		high (a) after a low-tone verb form, (b) when said alone as answer to a question:
		<b>Ọ gà-àbịa tà</b> She will come today:
		<b>Amāro m̄ ife gā-eme n'ụbòchị tà</b> I don't know what will happen this day (today):
		<b>Ọ nwụlụ ta</b> It died today
	<b>ta à bù àtọ</b>	day before yesterday (lit. today is three):
		<b>Nwaàmàlùbịá bịàlù ebe à ta à bù àtọ</b> Nwaamalubija came here the day before yesterday
	<b>ta à bù ànọ</b>	A. three days ago (lit. today is four) B. the fourth time
		<b>tà a dịnụ, tà a dịnị, ta à dịnwo</b> (arch.) today (lit. today it is):
		<b>I gà-ètigbu m̄ tà a dịnụ!</b> You will beat me to death today!
	<b>ta à nị</b>	today
	<b>ta à tà</b>	(usually written <b>taàtà</b> ) today:
		<b>Ọ gà-àbịa àbàni ịtọ taàtà (or ta à)</b> She will come in three days' time:
		<b>Afùlù m̄ nyà taàtà</b> I saw her today
<b>-tà + 2.</b>	v.	narrate; explain; report; interpret (e.g. a vision)
	<b>-tà ịtà</b>	narrate a fable
<b>taà!</b>	int.	exclamation of anger; shut up!
<b>taà(tà), ta à(tà)</b>		see <b>tà 1.</b>
<b>tanjele</b>		see <b>ọtanjele</b>
<b>-te 1.</b>	v.	rub; smear; paint; anoint; coat
	<b>òtite</b>	rubbing; smearing; painting; anointing; coating
	<b>-te ajā</b>	rub, smoothe wet wall; paint wall
	<b>-te imi</b>	rub, coat, coat with mucus
	<b>-tekpù</b>	paint over; distemper
	<b>-telà</b>	level; rub flat, straight, smooth
	<b>ntelà</b>	levelling
	<b>-telà ètelà</b>	be level, flat, straight, smooth
	<b>-te mmanụ</b>	anoint with oil; paint, coat, smear with oil
	<b>-tepù</b>	complete or finish with the painting of
	<b>-te ùde</b>	anoint; rub with oil, pomade, ointment
	<b>-te ùle</b>	disgrace; put to shame; abase:
		<b>Àdā yì nọọ ọmalịcha akwā gālalu ọnụ kamà nà akpụkpọ ụkwụ o yì tẹlụ yà ùle</b> Ada really wore a very smart, expensive dress, but the shoes she had on were a disgrace to her
	<b>-te ụnọ</b>	plaster a house; rub, smoothe, wet, walls of a mud house:
		<b>Ọfọ nà-ète ụnọ ya taàtà</b> Ọfọ is plastering his house today
<b>-te 2.</b>	v.	tap (palms for wine)

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	<b>-te nkụ</b>	tap palmtree for wine
<b>-te 3.</b>	v.	prepare (soup)
	<b>-teghali ofe</b>	stir soup
	<b>-te ofe</b>	make soup, broth, stew, palmoil chop
<b>-te + 4.</b>	v.	be flexible; move in a flexible way
	<b>-te egwu</b>	dance
	<b>-te ète</b>	be flexible
	<b>-te ụkwụ</b>	limp
<b>-te + 5.:</b>		
	<b>-te imē</b>	abort
<b>-tè +</b>	v.:	
	<b>-tè aka</b>	be distant, far, afar off; be long (in time), remote:
		<b>Isi Port Harcourt je Lagos tẹlụ nnukwu akā</b> To travel from Port Harcourt to Lagos is very far
	<b>n'òtè aka</b>	afar off; at a distance; long ago
<b>tebùlù</b>	n.	table (E.)
<b>teghete, iteghete</b>	num.	nine (cf. itènaāni)
<b>-te-pù</b>	v.	bulge, be distended (like the abdomen of a patient suffering from ascites, an overfed child, or a pregnant woman)
	<b>-tepùbe</b>	be distended, bulging
	<b>-tepùbe afọ</b>	have a bulging, distended abdomen:
		<b>Nèe kà o sì tepùbe afọ kà nwaanyi dī ime</b> See how his abdomen is distended like that of a pregnant woman
	<b>-tepùlu</b>	be distended, bulging
	<b>-tepùlu afọ</b>	have distended abdomen:
		<b>Ọjị lifèlù nni okè, tepùlu afọ kà onye tọlụ afọ</b> Ojị was overfed and had a distended abdomen
<b>-te-ta</b>	v.	wake up; awake
	<b>nteta</b>	waking up
	<b>-teta n'ụla</b>	wake from sleep:
		<b>Achọlụ m iteta n'ụla n'ife dī kà elekele isii. Bikō kpọtee m ogè afụ ọ bulụ nà m nọlịlị n'ụla</b> I intend to wake from sleep about 6 o'clock. Please wake me if I am still sleeping then
<b>-ti 1.</b>	v.	beat; hit; strike
	<b>òtiti</b>	beating; hitting; striking
	<b>-ti aka</b>	strike, beat, with hand
	<b>-tibo</b>	break off with blow; remove part of with blow (walls, and similar objects like ant-hill, mud pillar, mud seat, etc.)
	<b>-tibo ajā</b>	remove part of wall with blow:
		<b>Akwụ e gbūlu n'azụ ụnọ n'ụtutū à tìbòlù aja āzụ ụnọ</b> The palm-fruit that was cut at the back of the house this morning broke off part of the wall at the back of the compound
	<b>-ticha</b>	A. shake off (e.g. dust or sand) by beating the surface with

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		palm of the hand
		B. thresh
	<b>-tichapụ</b>	shake off, beat off, entirely (e.g. dust or sand with palm of the hand):
		<b>Tichapụ aja dị n'enu oche nnī</b> Brush off the sand which is on the table
	<b>-tidà</b>	knock down
	<b>-ti ekpè, egwè</b>	make low mud wall, usually in the farm, to mark boundary and/or check erosion
	<b>-tigbu</b>	strike, beat, to death; smite down to death; beat excessively:
		<b>E tūbugo nkītā alā</b> The mad dog has been beaten to death:
		<b>Nwannē m gà-ètigbu m taàtà</b> My brother will beat me hard today
	<b>-tigwalụ</b>	strike in return:
		<b>Tigwalụ yā</b> Beat him back
	<b>-tigwò</b>	break (e.g. plate)
	<b>ntigwò</b>	breaking
	<b>-ti isi</b>	butt, knock with head (like fighting ram)
	<b>-ti ìkpà</b>	box, strike with fist
	<b>-tiji</b>	break, snap, by falling (of long objects with some weight, e.g. yam)
	<b>-tijiṣi</b>	break, snap into several pieces by falling (of long objects with some weight, e.g. yam, pole)
	<b>-tika</b>	burst open, break (of durable material) by repeated knocking against hard objects over a long time; become old by knocking against hard objects:
		<b>Etikasịgo m igwè m zùlù n'ọnwá gālụ aga</b> I have broken to pieces the bicycle I bought last month
	<b>-tikọ(lị)</b>	hit, knock, together (of opposing forces)
	<b>-tikọlịta</b>	collide:
		<b>Èbùnù ibùọ ná-ètikọlịta isī</b> Two rams are butting their heads together
	<b>-tikpọ, -tikpò</b>	demolish; break up; break down
	<b>ntikpọ, ntikpò</b>	demolition; destruction (est. of building)
	<b>-tikwopụ</b>	knock, beat out (teeth or anything so fixed):
		<b>Ị gà-ètikwòpụ m ezē</b> You are going to knock out my teeth
	<b>-tili</b>	break into pieces
	<b>ntili</b>	breaking into pieces
	<b>-tili àrụ</b>	bruise:
		<b>Etìlì m àrụ</b> I bruised myself
	<b>-tilọ anya</b>	subdue; beat very severely (lit. beat till the eyes become soft)
	<b>-tilù àrụ</b>	bruise
	<b>-ti òkù</b>	flap wings:

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		<b>Ọ bụlụ nà ị kpāchàpùrò anya ị gà-ètípĩa ākwa dī n’ime afele</b> If you are not careful you will break the egg in the plate
	<b>-tinyụ</b>	extinguish by beating:
		<b>Ọkụkò èjigo ñkù tinyụa ọkụ m̄panaka dọ n’enu ochē</b> The fowl has extinguished the lamp on the chair with the blows of its wings
	<b>-ti obì</b>	embrace (lit. knock chests) (cf. <b>-bì, -dà ọmà</b> ):
		<b>Bikō tiē m̄ obì</b> Please embrace me
	<b>-ti ọkpọ</b>	box, strike with fist:
		<b>Tie yā ọkpọ</b> Give him a blow with your fist
	<b>-tipià</b>	smash
	<b>-tipu</b>	blow, beat open; beat out; tear a sack-like object by beating (e.g. drum); burst; break through:
		<b>Ị gà-ètipu ịgbà afụ</b> You are going to break that drum
	<b>ntipu</b>	opening (e.g. in wall)
	<b>-tipu akwa</b>	burst out crying
	<b>-tipù ọsọ</b>	take to one's heels; rush away, off:
		<b>Ogè ndi orī nā-atọ jī n’ọbā fūlụ anyị fà tipù ọsọ</b> When the thieves who were removing yams from the barn saw us, they took to their heels
	<b>-tisà</b>	beat out, forge (metal); splinter, scatter by beating or striking:
		<b>Ụzụ nà-ètisà igwè</b> The blacksmith flattens the iron by beating:
		<b>M gà-èji osisi tisà mkpụlụ akwū dī n’ime ñkàtà</b> I shall scatter the palmnuts in the basket with a stick
	<b>-titù</b>	strike, smite, beat, down:
		<b>Ànyị gà-ètitù onye orī àbịànà ebe à</b> We shall beat down any thief that ventures here
	<b>-ti ùbu</b>	compete (lit. strike shoulders)
	<b>-ti ùfe</b>	beat out metal thin
	<b>-tiwa</b>	break, smash (like plate or pot)
	<b>ntiwa</b>	smashing; breaking; division
	<b>-me ntiwa</b>	be broken:
		<b>Afele ñkaà mèlụ ntiwa</b> This plate is broken
	<b>-tiwa etiwa</b>	be broken
	<b>(ifè) -tiwa</b>	(of civilization) be widespread
	<b>isi ọtiti</b>	headache
	<b>òti ìsi</b>	headache:
		<b>Òti ìsi nà-èti m̄</b> I have a headache
<b>-ti 2.</b>	v.	A. shout; yell; utter cry; howl
	<b>-ticha</b>	cry out; exclaim
	<b>-tikù</b>	shout to; call upon (for help); cry to (cf. <b>-kpọkù</b> ):
		<b>Ànyị jì aka nà Chinèkè gà-ànụ onu ānyị ogè ànyị tikùlù Ya</b>

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		We are confident that God will hear us when we cry to Him
	<b>-ti mkpu</b>	(cf. <b>-kpò m̀kp̀kp̀</b> ) shout; call; exclaim in wonder or alarm:
		<b>Ònye nà-èti mkpū?</b> Who is shouting?
	<b>-ti m̀kp̀kp̀</b>	cry out; shout; sound alarm (cf. <b>-kpò m̀kp̀kp̀</b> )
		B. make, proclaim (law, decree)
	<b>-ti ìwu</b>	make, proclaim law:
		<b>E tīgo iwu ònye ap̀t̀nà ìlo n'anyàsì</b> A law has been passed that no one should come out at nights
<b>-ti 3.</b>	v.	shine (of moon):
		<b>Ọnwa nà-èti n'anyàsì à</b> The moon is shining this night
<b>-ti- 4.</b>	v.	put
	<b>-tigwa</b>	mix; mix with:
		<b>Tigwaa akp̀ af̀ nwant̀nt̀ g̀l̀</b> Add a little garri to that fufu
	<b>-tinye</b>	put; put in; add
	<b>-tinye aka na nni</b>	dine; have meal; dine with (used as an invitation to a friend present during a meal):
		<b>Bikō t̀nyelu ānỳ aka na nni</b> Please eat with us
	<b>-tinyecha</b>	put in all
	<b>-tinyechi</b>	put in place of
	<b>-tinyekọ ọ̀ǹ n'òfu</b>	speak the same thing; be unanimous
	<b>-tinyekwu</b>	add; add (in addition, besides)
	<b>-tinye n'aka</b>	entrust with:
		<b>O t̀nyèl̀ ọ̀l̀ af̀ n'aka m̀</b> He entrusted me with the work
	<b>-tinye nnu n'okwu</b>	exaggerate (lit. put salt in a speech):
		<b>Et̀nyerọ̀ m̀ nnu n'okwu à</b> I'm not exaggerating
	<b>-tiwanye</b>	put more; raise (wages, etc.)
<b>-ti 5.</b>	v.	build; establish
	<b>-ti akwal̀</b>	construct an akwal̀ to increase fruitfulness
	<b>-ti ụǹ</b>	build a (good) house
<b>-ti + 6.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-ti mmanẁ</b>	bring out spirits in the form of masquerades
<b>-tì</b>	v.	crack (nuts)
	<b>-tì ak̀</b>	crack kernel
<b>tìtì</b>	n.	state of being noised about:
		<b>Ụ̀z̀ ya nà-àkp̀ tìtì</b> Its fame is being noised about
<b>-tị</b>	v.	stretch
	<b>òt̀t̀</b>	stretching
	<b>-tị aka</b>	stretch hands, fingers; crack the knuckles
	<b>-tị àt̀</b>	stretch
	<b>-tịp̀</b>	stretch out
<b>-tị +</b>	v.:	
	<b>-tị àt̀</b>	be firm, strong, hard, tenacious
<b>tị̀àgwèlè</b>	n.	pins-and-needles; cramp (= <b>m̀kp̀ à̀s̀k̀, ụ̀tanwàgwèlè</b> ):

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		<b>Tịtaṅgwèlè nwùlù m</b> I am feeling cramp/pins-and-needles
<b>-to 1.</b>	v.	grow; be long, tall
	<b>otuto</b>	growing; being long; being tall
	<b>-to afọ</b>	have great swollen belly; develop ascites:
		<b>Ọyā Ọfọ èsigo n'ọziza ghọlụ itō afọ</b> Ọfọ's illness has passed from general oedema into ascites
	<b>-to akpīlī</b>	delight; appeal to; also specifically used to refer to practice by some children who gaze steadily at person eating or holding eatable which greatly appeals to them:
		<b>Èjima āna ètoka ākpīlī</b> Ejima is too fond of showing her desire to eat what other people are holding or eating
	<b>-toghàlụ</b>	outgrow
	<b>-tonite</b>	grow up
	<b>-to ogonogo</b>	be long, tall
	<b>-topù</b>	be well-grown; have more than average height
	<b>-tosopù</b>	protrude
<b>-to 2.</b>	v.	be worthy, fitting
	<b>-to eto</b>	be worthy; be fitting:
		<b>O tólù èto kà ànyị jee kènee Ọnwụkà nne yā nwùlù ònyàafù</b> We ought to go and console Ọnwụkà whose mother died yesterday
	<b>-tosị</b>	fit
<b>-tò</b>	v.	praise; hail; glorify:
		<b>Mmadù nīne nà-etò Ibè màkà ọlụ dikē ọ lùlù n'Ọka</b> Everybody is praising Ibe for his heroic work at Ọka:
		<b>Ọrà gà-etò afā Jisọs</b> All shall hail the name of Jesus:
		<b>Ndi Mọọ Ozī nà-adā n'ànì kwà ụbọsị na-etò afā Onye Kāsị</b> The Angels fall down every day glorifying the name of the Almighty
	<b>òtùtò</b>	praise; praising; hailing; glorifying
<b>tòlotòlo</b>	n.	turkey (H. <b>tòlotòlo</b> )
<b>-tọ</b>	v.	unwrap; denude; untie
	<b>-tọ akwà</b>	strip body; make naked by stripping
	<b>-tọpù</b>	release; untie; loose; absolve; release from bondage, fetters:
		<b>Jèe tọpù ewu e kédolu n'ògbụ</b> Go and untie the goat tied to the ọgbụ tree
	<b>-tọsị</b>	untie
	<b>-tọsịsị</b>	untie (many things tied together)
	<b>-tọsịsị ụnọ</b>	unroof house
<b>-tọ 1.</b>	v.	lay; place
	<b>-tọ anya n'ànì</b>	be observant, watchful, careful; take notice of; watch (lit. lay the eye on the ground)
	<b>-tọfù</b>	lose; mislay

	<b>-tògbọ</b>	put, lay, lie, drop down:
		<b>Tògbọ yā ebe afụ</b> Leave it there:
		<b>Tògbọ egbè gị n'ànì</b> Lay down your gun
	<b>-tògbọ duu</b>	lie still; lie down softly (cf. <b>-gba duu</b> , be silent, still):
		<b>Afùlù m̀ nkítà ì nà-àchọ kà ọ tògbọ duu n'azụ ụzọ</b> I saw the dog you are searching for lying quietly behind the door
	<b>-tògbọlụ</b>	lie abandoned:
		<b>Afùlù m̀ egbè m kà ọ tògbọlụ n'ètiti ugbō</b> I saw my gun lying abandoned in the middle of the farm
	<b>-tògbọ òkítì</b>	be empty, desolate, neglected:
		<b>Ugbō m dī n'uzọ Nnoòbì tògbọ òkítì, ènwerō m ego m jì akō yā nni</b> My farm on the Nnoobi road is empty; I have no money to cultivate some crops on it
	<b>-tò ntị n'ànì</b>	hearken; pay attention (lit. lay the ear on the ground):
		<b>Nnā ānyị nà-àchọ ikwū okwu, madụ niine tò ntị n'ànì</b> Father is going to speak, would you all be attentive
	<b>-tò òtọ ànì</b>	lay foundation; start from the beginning
	<b>-tò ute</b>	A. spread mat (meant to be slept on after spreading)
		B. (fig.) be easy, easier, lighter
	<b>(ụwà) -tò ute</b>	(fig.) have an easy life:
		<b>O nwēro onye ụwà tọlụ ute</b> Nobody finds the world a bed of roses
	<b>-tò ụkpulū</b>	set an example (to be followed by younger generations)
<b>-tò 2.</b>	v.	take by the throat; kidnap
	<b>-tòdo</b>	seize by the throat; choke; throttle
	<b>-tògbu</b>	strangle
	<b>-tò òtọ</b>	kidnap
<b>-tò + 3.</b>	v.	last; remain; live long; continue
	<b>òtùtò</b>	endurance; durability
	<b>-tò àtọ</b>	last; remain; live long; continue; be durable:
		<b>Akwà ì zūtalụ ọfụfụ màlụ mmā mà ụdị yā adā atọ àtọ</b> The cloth you have just bought is beautiful, but that kind is never durable
	<b>-tò ọtùtò = -tò àtọ:</b>	
		<b>Ọkù a kpulụ nà Nnoòbì nà-atọ ezigbo ọtùtò</b> Clay plates made in Nnoobi last a very long time
	<b>òtọ ànì</b>	foundation; origin
<b>-tò 4.</b>	ext. suff. 1.	denoting crushing into mess, very soft state, mutilation:
		<b>Nnwa āzọtọgo n̄sị yā</b> The baby has stepped into his faeces:
		<b>Ọ nà-àpịtọ unèlè ọcha</b> He is pressing the banana into a mess
<b>-tu + 1.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-tu afà</b>	extol, salute by title: e.g. <b>Ikè enyī</b> Elephant's buttocks
<b>-tu + 2.</b>	v.:	

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	<b>-tu òtutu</b>	search for; look for, follow after in direction of thing being followed
	<b>-tu ụkpulū</b>	follow footprints, example
<b>-tu 3.</b>	v.	A. stick in; plant:
		<b>Ànyị nà-èje itū osisi n'okè ànyị nà ndi Ụmụ Agū</b> We are going to stick sticks along the boundary between us and the Ụmụ Agū people
	<b>-tudo</b>	stick (something)
	<b>-turu(be)</b>	plant around
	<b>-tu ụgò</b>	A. stick an eagle's feather in the hair
		B. (fig.) be declared the champion, winner
		B. strap on (sword, knife, etc.) (cf. <b>-tù 1.</b> ):
		<b>Kèdu òkè ị tū mmà kà onye gāje ọgụ?</b> Why are you strapping on a sword like a person going to a fight?
<b>-tu + 4.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-tu ụbu, ibu</b>	be stout
	<b>-tu ụkpò</b>	blister
<b>-tu + 5.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-tu òtutu</b>	differentiate; make distinction
<b>-tù 1.</b>	v.	insert something into covering or mass (e.g. sword passed through belt, feather in hat or hair)
<b>-tù + 2.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-tù ọnū</b>	boast; "bluff"
<b>-tù 3.</b>	ext. suff. 1.	down:
		<b>Enwè m̄ ike ịgbātù enyi ọ bụlụ nà e nyē m̄ egbè</b> I can shoot down an elephant if I am given a gun:
		<b>Ọ nà-àchọ inūtù ibu dọ n'enu ochē</b> He is going to push off the load which is on the chair
<b>-tu-fù</b>	v.	throw away
	<b>-tufù uchè</b>	despair
<b>-tu-kwù</b>	v.	squat
	<b>-tukwùlu</b>	squat:
		<b>Anà m̄ èje itūkwùlù n'ụsọ ọkū màkà nà oyī nà-àtụ m̄</b> I am going to squat near the fire because I am feeling cold
<b>tupu, tutu</b>	conj.	before (of time):
		<b>Agà m̄ èmesịgo ife m nà-ème tupu Ndụ àbija</b> I shall have finished what I am doing before Ndụ comes
<b>tutu</b>		see <b>tupu</b>
<b>-tụ 1.</b>	v.	A. throw; cast; hurl; fling; throw upon
	<b>òtụtụ</b>	throwing; casting; hurling; flinging
	<b>-tụ atụ</b>	be bumpy, uneven (of road) (i.e. throwing one about); be bounced about
	<b>-tụchanye</b>	throw away utterly; lose everything:

		<b>Ibè nà-àkwadebe ìtùchanye ego nīne o dèbèlù n'íkpe ànì</b> Ibe is going to throw all his savings into a land case
	<b>-tùdà</b>	tthrow:
		<b>Tùdàtalù m̄ bọ̀lù</b> Throw down the ball to me
	<b>-tùdàta</b>	throw down to
	<b>-tù èbìlì</b>	be agitated; swell (as river or sea in gale)
	<b>-tùfèga</b>	throw across, beyond
	<b>-tùfèga ùkwù</b>	throw across feet, legs
	<b>-tùfì</b>	be entangled; wind; curl; entangle (lit. throw and entangle)
	<b>-tùfìkọ</b>	be entangled together; entangle
	<b>-tùfù</b>	lose; throw away
		Proverb <b>Onye atùfùrọ̀ ọ̀ da atùtùta</b> Anyone who does not throw away never recovers (meant to encourage charity and almsgiving); cf. Cast thy bread upon the waters, for after many days thou shalt find it again
	<b>-tùgbà ùkwù</b>	cross the feet or legs; throw one leg across the other
	<b>-tùgbu</b>	throw and kill; stone to death
	<b>-tùghalì</b>	toss; turn; turn about:
		<b>Tùghalìja àzụ gị</b> Turn your back
	<b>-tùghalì uchè</b>	consider; reconsider; reflect; change mind:
		<b>Ọfọ̀ kwènyèlù ònyàafù nà ya gà-esò anyị je Ọnìchà taatà mà kịtāà ọ̀ tùghalìgo uchè ya</b> Ọfọ̀ agreed yesterday to accompany us to Onitsha today but now he has changed his mind
	<b>-tù iche</b>	throw missile (e.g. stone)
	<b>-tùkọ</b>	throw together
	<b>-tùkọba</b>	throw together
	<b>-tùkpọ aka</b>	clasp
	<b>-tùkpọ àsị</b>	lie against:
		<b>Ọ nà-àtùkpọ m̄ àsị</b> He is lying against me
	<b>-tùkpọ</b>	break by throwing; throw and break, damage (e.g. egg, eyes)
	<b>-tùkpọ anya</b>	damage eye by hitting it with a missile:
		<b>Onye nà-atù iche kpàchalù anyā màkà ìtùkpọ m̄ anya</b> The missile thrower should be careful not to damage my eyes!
	<b>-tùkwàsị</b>	throw again
	<b>-tùlù</b>	roll on ground (of animate creature (cf. <b>-kpọlè</b> ))
	<b>-tùlùpù</b>	fall down; roll down (like a baby); fall and mix:
		<b>Nwa a m̄lù ọfù atùlùpùgo n'enu àkwà</b> The new-born baby has rolled off the bed
	<b>-tùne</b>	examine; consider; compare; look into:
		<b>Anà m̄ àtùne okwu o kwùlu</b> I am considering what he said
	<b>-tùni</b>	throw up; rock (e.g. baby)
	<b>-tùnìdo</b>	entangle; be entangled

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	<b>-tụ nnu</b>	season with salt
	<b>-tụnụ</b>	be entangled
	<b>-tụnụdo</b>	entangle; be entangled
	<b>-tụnye</b>	A. throw in, into
		B. make collection; put money or gifts in kind to common purpose
	<b>-tụnye nnu</b>	A. season with salt
		B. (fig.) exaggerate; make more interesting (of story); embellish
	<b>-tụ òmìmì</b>	dive:
		<b>Àmarọ m etu esì àtụ òmìmì</b> I don't know how to dive
	<b>-tụ òwu</b>	spin; make thread:
		<b>Ị gà-ènyelụ m̄ aka ịtụ òwu taà</b> You will help spin cotton today
	<b>-tụpùta</b>	A. throw out
		B. rise to surface (as corpse in water):
		<b>Tụpùtalụ m̄ bọlụ</b> Throw out the ball for me
	<b>-tụrà</b>	throw down, away:
		<b>Ndi orī atụràgo ego fa bù</b> The thieves have dropped the money they were carrying
	<b>-tụsị</b>	be entangled
	<b>-tụ ubè</b>	throw spear
	<b>-tụ ùkpòlo</b>	throw missile
	<b>-tụ ùdọ</b>	braid rope
	<b>-tụ ụtụ, ụtụ</b>	pay tax, tribute, collection (much used for payment of church levies)
	<b>-tụ ụzù</b>	quarrel noisily; make noise (in quarrel (= <b>-fịọ ụzù</b> ))
		B. drop, place, upon
	<b>-tụ anya</b>	expect:
		<b>Anà m̄ àtụ anya ị</b> I am expecting you:
		<b>Oke ịtụ anya abàrọ onye ēnwerọ ego urù</b> Great expectations are not helpful to a poor person
	<b>-tụkwàsa</b>	drop upon; place upon
	<b>-tụkwàsị obì</b>	trust; count on; hope on:
		<b>Tụkwàsị Yā obì</b> Trust in Him
	<b>ntụkwàsị obì</b>	trust; hope:
		<b>Ntụkwàsị obì ānyị dì nà Chinēkè</b> Our trust is in God
	<b>onye ntụkwàsị obì</b>	person being trusted
	<b>-tụ uchè</b>	be worried, anxious:
	<b>Atūnalụ m uchè</b>	Do not worry about me
		C. fall in drops; sprinkle
	<b>-tụ kpọm</b>	A. strike hard surface
		B. drip (= <b>-tụ pọm</b> )

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	-tụ nzū	sprinkle with chalk
	-tụsà	splash; strew
	-tụsị	drip; fall in drops:
		<b>Ọ gịnī nà-àtụsị?</b> What is dripping?
	-tụsịsị	fall in drops; drip:
		<b>Mmili nà-àtụsịsị</b> Rain is dripping
		D. throw together; heap up; fold together
	-tụ akwà	roll, fold cloth
	-tụchi	bolt
	ife ntụchi	bolt
	-tụkọ	throw, heap together
	-tụkọba	heap together:
		<b>Tụkọba nkū n'ụsọ ajā</b> Heap the firewood beside the wall
	-tụkọnata	throw, heap together in one place
	-tụkọnyesị	gather together and throw in
	-tụ mkpūlu	make raised beds for planting
	-tūni	build up (a causeway)
		E. throw (oneself about); bounce; rebound
	-tūlū	roll in; wallow (as pigs, etc.):
		<b>Nwa nkītā nà-àtūlū n'uzuzū</b> The puppy is rolling in the sand
	-tūna enū	bounce; rebound
	-tū ñgòngò	(Nnoobi) rejoice (usu. of women who combine their rejoicing with hopping)
-tū 2.	v.	build
	-tū ajā	build up a wall (by throwing mud)
	-tū àkanya	build thatch roof; build thatch-roofed house
	-tū akilika	build a grass roof; build grass-roofed house
	-tụkọnata	build up
	-tū ụnọ	build house:
		<b>Ife m̄bụ m gà-ème nà m̄ si Ọbòdò Oyibo natá bụ ịtū òfụ ụnọ enū</b> The first thing I will do on my return from the United Kingdom is to build a storey building
	-tū ụnọ àkanya	build thatch-roofed house
	-tū ụnọ akilika	build grass-roofed house
-tū 3.	v.	order; indent for; request someone going to a market to help buy something:
		<b>Ọ bụlụ nà Nwaàmàlùbja ānatago nàtalụ m̄ ya ife m tūlụ ya</b> If Nwaamalubja has returned, help me bring from her what I requested her to buy for me
	-tū afja	request someone going to a market to help buy something
	-tū atụ	order; indent for
	-tū m̄gbelē	trade; retail (cf. -gba m̄gbelē):
		<b>Ọfọ nà-àtū m̄gbele n'Àba</b> Ọfọ is trading at Aba

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	<b>àtụmafịa</b>	commission to buy in the market; order
<b>-tụ + 4.</b>	v.	split, scrape out; (fig.) take out
	<b>-tụcha</b>	A. scrape out canoe with <b>ñkọ</b>
		B. nurse, foster, bring up very sickly, weak, miserably helpless child or animal ("take out disease, weakness"):
		<b>Ọ bụ nnē nà-àtụcha nnwa Ìbè e sì Ugwu Awụsa kponata ọgè nne yā nwūsi!</b> It is mother who is fostering the child of Ibe who was brought down from Northern Nigeria after his mother died
	<b>-tụ nkụ</b>	split firewood
	<b>ọka ñtụgbu</b>	jigger
<b>-tụ 5.</b>	v.	cause; get
	<b>-tụba imē</b>	impregnate
	<b>-tụ egwù</b>	fear; respect; be afraid of:
		<b>Anà ñ àtụ egwù ijē ugbō n'anyàsị</b> I am afraid of going to the farm at night:
		<b>Ebe a nà-enì ozū nà-àtụ egwù n'anyàsị</b> The cemetery is fearful at night:
		<b>Egwū mmadụ adị àtụ ñ</b> I am never afraid of people
	<b>-tụ imē</b>	conceive; be pregnant:
		<b>Elòlù ñ nà nkịtā m gà-àtụ imē n'ọnwa ịtọ na-abịa</b> I think my dog will become pregnant in three months to come
	<b>-tụ izè, ize</b>	shudder; shrink from; abhor; make disgusted with, apprehensive of:
		<b>Òmume Ìbè tịlụ ñ izè</b> Ibe's behaviour disgusts me
	<b>-tụlụ ime</b>	become pregnant; conceive; become pregnant illegitimately:
		<b>Nwunyē Ọfọ àtụlugo imē</b> Ọfọ's wife has become pregnant:
		<b>Àda ñ nọ n'ụnọ akwụkwọ àtụlugo imē</b> My eldest daughter who is in school has become pregnant ("illegitimately" understood)
	<b>-tụ oyī</b>	cause cold, chill
	<b>ñtụmoyi</b>	cold; cold weather
	<b>(egwù) -tụ</b>	be afraid:
		<b>Egwù nà-àtụ ñ ijē ugbō n'anyàsị</b> I am afraid to go to the farm at night
	<b>(mmanya) -tụ</b>	be drunk:
		<b>Mmanya nà-àtụ Ọfọ, nèe kà o sì adàjọlị</b> Ọfọ is drunk, see how he staggers
	<b>(olù ụlā) -tụ</b>	slumber; doze:
		<b>Olù ụlā àtụbago yā</b> He has started to doze
<b>-tụ 6.</b>	v.	speak (in various specific ways)
	<b>-tụ àkpànị</b>	be bellicose, pugnacious (in speech)
	<b>-tụ alò</b>	deliberate; consider; counsel; suggest; advise

	<b>-tụ inu</b>	<p>speak proverb, parable:</p> <p><b>Nnā ānyị nà-àbụ ọ ga-agwa ānyị okwu ogē ụfọdụ ọ tualụ ānyị inu mà ọ burō ogè ñcha kà ànyị nà-àghọta inu ọ nà-àtụlụ ānyị</b> Our father when he addresses us often uses proverbs, but it is not always that we understand the proverbs he uses for us</p>
	<b>-tụlụ</b>	<p>(fig.) defraud:</p> <p><b>Ndị wàyo tūlụ yà egō ya</b> The confidence tricksters defrauded him of his money</p>
	<b>ntụlụ</b>	roguery; fraud
	<b>-tụ ñtụ, ntụ</b>	A. tell lies (in order to escape something) (cf. -tù 6.):
		<b>I nà-àtụ ñtụ</b> You are telling a lie
		B. deceive; poke fun at; play joke upon
	<b>-tụnye alò, elò</b>	advise; counsel; suggest; give opinion:
		<b>Anà m àchọ onye gā-atụnye m alò banyelụ nwunye m mmadū kpòlụ gbafelụ ọsọ</b> I am looking for someone to advise me on what to do concerning my wife whom somebody has run away with:
		<b>Ànyị nà-àtụ alò etu ànyị gà-èsi sò ife ndapụta ā dāpụtalụ n'ụtutụ à</b> We are deliberating on how to tackle this emergency that occurred this morning
	<b>-tụ ụlà</b>	entice on false pretences; tease (cf. -là ụlà):
		<b>Bikō esòkwonà Ibè je afịa màkà nà ọ nà-àtụ gị ụlà. Ọ chòlụ ìkpò gị je be ndi orì</b> Please do not accompany Ibe to the market because he is only enticing you. He wants to take you to the thieves' house
<b>-tụ- 7.</b>	v.	breathe
	<b>-tụbì</b>	stop breathing (suddenly):
		<b>Nwatā dālụ enū n'ụtutụ àtụbigo</b> The child who fell from a height has stopped breathing
	<b>-tụ kpòm</b>	breathe one's last, faintly
	<b>-tụlụ ndụ</b>	revive; refresh
	<b>-tụ ndụ</b>	breathe slowly, faintly, with difficulty (as one dying)
	<b>-tụ n'ume</b>	breathe shallowly or faintly (like patient nearing death or person who is extremely exhausted from running); pant:
		<b>Elòlụ m nà ezi ì gbālụ egbè gà-ànwụ ọsọ ọsọ màkà nà ọ dā èmeghalizì arụ, ọ nà-àtụ sò n'ume</b> I think that the pig you shot will die quickly because it can no longer stir, it only breathes very faintly
	<b>-tụnye ndụ</b>	refresh; revive
	<b>-tute (ndụ)</b>	wake up; make alive; revive; refresh; resuscitate:
		<b>Anà m èje ìkpò onye dibịà kà ọ bja tutee nwa nnē m dālụ enū</b> I am going to call the doctor to come and revive my brother who has fallen from a height

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	<b>-tụ ume</b>	breathe faintly
<b>-tụ 8.</b>	v.	appear (of new moon):
		<b>Ọnwa ātugo/ātụa/ātụo</b> The new moon has appeared (contrast <b>Ọnwa àpùtago</b> The moon (not new) has appeared)
<b>-tụ + 9.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-tụ n'anya</b>	cause wonder; astonish; surprise; surpass:
		<b>Etu ndi orī silì bàta ụnọ à n'anyàsì tịlụ m n'anya</b> How the thieves entered this house last night surprises me
	<b>ife itụ n'anya</b>	surprising thing:
		<b>Etu ndi orī silì bàta ụnọ à n'anyàsì bù ife itụ n'anya</b> How the thieves entered this house last night is surprising
<b>-tụ + 10.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-tụnye n'ụkwụ</b>	be at hand, imminent; come unexpectedly:
		<b>"Chèghalịa nụ n'ifi nà Ànị Ezè Enu igwē àtụnyego n'ụkwụ"</b> Repent ye, for the Kingdom of God is at hand"
<b>-tụ + 11.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-tụ àsị</b>	tell lies:
		<b>Ọ nà-àtụ àsị</b> He is telling lies
	<b>-tụkpọ àsị</b>	tell a lie against
<b>-tụ 12.</b>	ext. suff. 1.	denoting contact
	<b>-metụ</b>	touch
	<b>-sutụ ọnụ</b>	touch with mouth
<b>-tụ 1.</b>	v.	break the surface of a hard object (e.g. break with tips of nails, usually of both hands, small seeds like melon seeds to remove the covering)
	<b>-tụbì</b>	break (something tiny)
	<b>-tụ mbọ</b>	pinch with fingernails
	<b>-tụ nkì</b>	cut face or body mark; tattoo
	<b>-tụ ọnụ</b>	burrow:
		<b>Òke nà-atụ ọnụ n'ànị ụnọ</b> A rat is burrowing in the floor of the house
	<b>-tụpu</b>	trickle out; perforate with nails:
		<b>Ọ tųpugo àkpà m</b> He has pinched open my bag:
		<b>Ànyị nà-atụ egusi</b> We are breaking open melon seeds
<b>-tụ + 2.</b>	v.	pick off (e.g. ants, fruits of certain grasses, or weeds with sticky fruits, from cloth)
	<b>-tụcha</b>	peel:
		<b>Ànyị nà-atụcha ọkụkọ</b> We are plucking the fowl:
		<b>Ànyị nà-atụcha aruru</b> We are picking off the ants:
		<b>Àda nà-atụcha ntị ya</b> Ada is picking her ear
	<b>-tụchanye</b>	pick off and give; give very little, trifling part:
		<b>Ọ bù nwantintị àchịcha à kà ị gà-atụchanye m?</b> Is it this very little piece of bread that you would give me?

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	<b>-tùchapụ</b>	pick out, off (things which stick, e.g. fleas on dog): <b>Bikō tuchapụ m̄ arụrụ tādolụ m n'azụ</b> Please pick off the ant which is biting me on the back
	<b>-tùchapụta</b>	pick off (and out)
	<b>-tùchasi</b>	pick off (objects) sticking)
	<b>-tù ji</b>	dig up yams for storing
	<b>-tùsisi</b>	pick off one by one:
		<b>Chèlụ kà m túsisià gī arụrụ dī gī n'akwà</b> Wait and let me pick off the ants on your dress
<b>-tù + 3.</b>	v.	be variegated in colour, mottled, spotted
	<b>-tù àgwà</b>	be variegated in colour, mottled, striped, spotted:
		<b>Nkītā m̄ tūlụ àgwà kà agū</b> My dog is spotted like a leopard: <b>Èbunu à tūlụ àgwà òji nà òcha</b> This ram is spotted black and white
	<b>-tù àkikà</b>	cause (pattern on)
	<b>-tù atūtù</b>	be spotted, piebald
	<b>-tùgwa</b>	be striped, spotted, variegated
	<b>ntùgwa</b>	A. variegation B. mixture
	<b>-tùpọ</b>	have spot, blemish
	<b>ntùpọ</b>	spot; blemish
<b>-tù 4.</b>	v.	measure (length); point at
	<b>òtūtù</b>	measurement (of length)
	<b>òtūtù akā</b>	arm's length: <b>Ife ofu onyē kètālụ n'ànì e kèlụ ònyàafụ bù òfu òtūtù akā</b> What each person got out of the land which was shared yesterday is one arm's length
	<b>-tùnye</b>	compare; liken
<b>-tù 5.</b>	v.	spatter; drop; drip (of liquids); drizzle
	<b>òtūtù</b>	dripping (of dew, rain, etc.)
<b>-tù 6.</b>	v.	cheat; defraud
	<b>-tùlụ</b>	defraud: <b>Ndị wàyo tūlụ yà egō ya</b> The confidence tricksters defrauded him of his money
	<b>-tù ùlà</b>	tease; disappoint (after arousing expectation)
<b>-tù + 7.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-tù ọnụ</b>	wish bad luck
<b>tụmà</b>	conj.	even if (= kamà): <b>Ànyị gà-èmeli, tụmà isi àgụ</b> We will win, even if all perish
<b>tụmàdị, tụmàdụ</b>		see <b>ntụmàdị</b>
<b>-tù-tù</b>	v.	pick up: <b>Adī m̄ àtūtù ife ọbunà n'ilo ọ sọgọdu nya bụlụ òfu àkpà egō</b> I never pick anything up on the road, even if it is a

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		hundred pounds
	<b>ntụtù</b>	gathering; picking up; pilfering
	<b>-tụtù aka</b>	pilfer:
		<b>Ọ nà-àtụtù akā</b> He is a pilferer
	<b>-tụtù aka n̄tụtù</b>	pilfer; pick and steal
	<b>-tụtùkọ</b>	gather; pick together
	<b>-tụtùkọta</b>	gather; pick together and bring:
		<b>Jèe tụtùkọta ego dāsịsịlị n'àkpà m ogè m nà-àgbabàta ụnọ</b> Go and pick up the coins that fell from my pocket when I was running in
	<b>-tụtùnye</b>	pick up for; pick up and give:
		<b>Tụtùnye m̄ ife dānarịlị m</b> Pick up for me what has fallen from me
	<b>-tụtù ọjị</b>	pick iroko leaves (for feeding livestock)
	<b>-tụtùta</b>	pick; pick up and bring:
		<b>Ọ bụ m̄m̄ tụtùtālù ọtụ ụzọ a nà-àchọ</b> I am the one who picked up the missing key
	<b>aka n̄tụtù</b>	pilfering; having light fingers
	<b>-me aka n̄tụtù</b>	be fond of pilfering, picking and stealing:
		<b>Mụ nà onye nā-eme aka n̄tụtù adī ayị</b> I never walk in company of a person who is fond of picking and stealing
<b>U.</b>		
<b>ùbà</b>	n.	drum beaten for deities at second burial
<b>ubè 1.</b>	n.	A. spear, divided into
	<b>ubē ñzè</b>	ceremonial spear for <b>ọzọ</b> ceremonies (= <b>alọ</b> ), and fighting or hunting spears, see <b>asùduù</b> and <b>àgàna</b>
	<b>-ma ubè</b>	pierce with a spear
	<b>-sù ubè</b>	thrust, stab with the spear:
		<b>Bikō asùkwòna m̄ ubè</b> Please do not stab me with the spear!
	<b>-tụ ubè</b>	throw spear
		B. short digging-stick (cf. <b>m̄bàzù</b> )
<b>ubè 2.</b>	n.	stroke (of cane):
		<b>Pịa yā ubè osisi naàbọ</b> Give him two strokes of the cane
<b>ùbe 1.</b>	n.	native pear; "pear" ( <i>Pachylobus edulis</i> Don), baked in hot ashes
	<b>ùbe òkpoko</b>	bush-candle tree ( <i>Canarium schweinfurthii</i> Engl.). The fruits are cooked by being put in hot water. See also <b>ùbe ọsà</b> .
	<b>ùbe oyibo</b>	avocado pear ( <i>Persea gratissima</i> )
	<b>ùbe ọsà</b>	<i>Canarium schweinfurthii</i> Engl. See also <b>ùbe òkpoko</b> .
<b>ùbe 2.</b>	n.	end; limit

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<b>ubi</b>	n.	farm
<b>ùbi</b>	n.	black cobra ( <i>Naja melanoleuca</i> Hall.)
<b>ubom</b>		see <b>ibome</b>
<b>ubòm</b>	n.	A. sandbank
	<b>aja ubòm</b>	white sand from river, used in building
		B. the old boundary market, held in the dry season on the sandbar in the middle of the Niger opposite Onitsha
		C. male name
<b>ùbu 1.</b>	n.	shoulder
	<b>-kpọ n'ùbu</b>	shrug shoulders:
		<b>Àdà kpòlụ n'ùbu ogè m gwasịlị ya ife ị sị kà m gwa yā</b> Ada shrugged her shoulders after my delivering your message to her
	<b>-tì ùbu</b>	compete (lit. strike shoulders)
<b>ùbu 2.</b>	n.	small fishing net
<b>ùbù</b>	n.	staleness:
		<b>Azụ à àdàgo ùbù</b> This fish has gone stale
<b>uchè</b>	n.	A. mind; sense; thought; wisdom; intelligence:
		<b>Uchè m dị yà</b> I am concentrating on it
	<b>ajọ uchè</b>	bad plan
	<b>àkọ nà uchè</b>	intelligence; mind
	<b>àkpà uchè</b>	mind; memory
	<b>-chè uchè</b>	think; wonder; doubt; be perplexed
	<b>-chighalị uchè</b>	consider; ponder; meditate
	<b>-debe uchè</b>	think; imagine
	<b>enwē uchè</b>	lack of sense; foolishness
	<b>-nwe uchè</b>	be wise, intelligent:
		<b>Roseline nwèlụ uchè</b> Roseline is very intelligent
	<b>-tughalị uchè</b>	consider; reconsider; reflect; change one's mind
	<b>-tụ uchè</b>	be worried; anxious
	<b>-wepụ uchè</b>	cease to expect; give up hope (lit. remove mind)
		B. male name (from <b>-chè</b> think)
<b>ùchichì</b>	n.	night:
		<b>Ùchichì adị mma ògwụ</b> Night is not good for fighting
	<b>ètíí ùchichì</b>	midnight
	<b>kwà ùchichì</b>	nightly
	<b>nnī ùchichì</b>	supper
<b>uchu</b>	n.	industry; perseverance; diligence
	<b>-chu uchu</b>	persevere; be industrious
	<b>-dị uchu</b>	be industrious, diligent:
		<b>Àdà dị uchu</b> Ada is industrious
<b>ude</b>		see <b>udè</b>
<b>udè, ude</b>	n.	groan; groaning; grunt; grunting; hum; din; grunt used

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		rhythmically to keep time in singing:
		<b>Ndị egwū na-àgwụ; ndị udè àna-àsụ</b> The soloists are singing; the chorus are keeping time
	<b>-sụ ude</b>	groan; grunt; hum, etc.:
		<b>Onye àrụ nà-ànwụ nà-asụ udè</b> The patient is groaning
<b>ùde 1.</b>	n.	ointment; palm-kernel ointment (Yoruba <b>àdìn</b> and <b>òroro</b> )
	<b>ùde akū</b>	palm-kernel oil
	<b>ùde oyibo</b>	factory-prepared pomade
	<b>-kpa ude</b>	rub in pomade, grease, ointment
	<b>ogwū ū de</b>	local medicine prepared and stored in a bottle with palm-kernel oil, used for curing convulsions, poisoning
	<b>-te udè</b>	anoint; rub with oil, pomade, ointment:
		<b>Anà m̀ àchọ itē udè n'ụkwụ m̀ kpōsịlị nkụ</b> I am going to rub some pomade on my dry legs:
		<b>Kèdụ ụdị ū de ị tẹlụ?</b> What kind of pomade did you rub on?
<b>ùde 2.</b>	n.	fame; report; reputation; name
<b>ùdè</b>	n.	flood-plain; swampy farm land
<b>ùdènè</b>	n.	A. common or hooded vulture ( <i>Necrosyrtes monachus</i> )
		B. hopeless, useless person
<b>Udō</b>	n.	very powerful divinity ( <b>alūsị</b> ), whose worship is controlled by the <b>Obiọ</b> clan and before whom a king-elect of Onitsha must perform various rituals (Henderson 1972):
		Proverb: <b>Udō sị onye ya nà-àzọ jì akā ya zọọ ọnwè ya màkà nà ya adā àzọ onye tọlụ afọ</b> (lit. Udō requests that whoever he is trying to save should try and help himself because he never saves anybody with ascites)
<b>ùdo</b>	n.	peace; quietness; calmness
	<b>anya ūdo</b>	self-control; temperance
	<b>-bi n'ùdo</b>	self in peace, harmony
	<b>-chọ ùdo</b>	look for peace:
		<b>Ànyị chọlụ ùdo</b> We want peace
	<b>ezi ūdo</b>	perfect peace
<b>ùdu</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>ùdu mmīli</b>	rainy season
<b>ùdù</b>	n.	earthenware pot used for storing water; musical pot playing by slapping a hole in the side-wall with the flat of the hand
	<b>egwu ùdù</b>	music in which <b>ùdù</b> features prominently
	<b>-sụ ùdù</b>	beat <b>ùdù</b> (for music)
<b>ùdudō</b>	n.	spider
	<b>onyā ūdudo</b>	spider's web (lit. spider's trap)
<b>ùfe</b>	n.	flight ( <b>-fe</b> 1. fly)
	<b>-fe ùfe</b>	fly
	<b>-ti ùfe</b>	beat metal out thin

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<b>ufèlè</b>	n.	wind; breeze
	<b>oke ufèlè</b>	great wind
<b>ùfèsi, ùfèsị</b>	n.	the other side; abroad; overseas
	<b>ùfèsi mmīli</b>	across the stream, river, etc.; the other side of the river, stream, etc.
	<b>n'ùfèsị</b>	over; on the other side
	<b>n'ùfèsị mmīli</b>	on the other side of the river
<b>ufie</b>	n.	A. camwood (dye-wood from the tree <i>Baphia nitida</i> Lodd. or <i>B. pubescens</i> Hook.f.); red dye from it
	<b>-ru ufie</b>	rub camwood on body
		B. red; reddish
<b>ùfiè 1.</b>	n.	width; across; crosswise
	<b>anya ùfiè</b>	squint; cross-eyes
	<b>-gbà ùfiè</b>	lie across or crosswise
<b>ùfiè 2., ùfiò</b>	n.	royal drums; pair of very large cylindrical slit-gongs, held only by kings, the beating of which arouses the king from slumber and thus defines the beginning of a new day
<b>ùfiè 3.</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>ùfiè ji ọkū</b>	sacrifice, feast before eating new yams
<b>ufilì, ufùlù</b>	n.	mark; track; footprint; trail (e.g. of snake); sunbeam:
		<b>Ñkaà bù ufilì agwọ, ọ burọ ufilì igwè</b> This is the trail of a snake, not the track of a bicycle
<b>ùfo</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>ùfochī, ùfochì</b>	dawn; dayspring; next day
<b>ùfolō</b>	n.	nothing; uselessness; vanity
<b>ufù</b>	n.	a faint
<b>ùfù</b>	n.	mongoose
<b>ufulī</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>ùtabà ufulī</b>	dry raw tobacco leaves not yet chemically prepared
<b>ufùlù 1.</b>	n.	breath; air
<b>ufùlù 2.</b>		see <b>ufilì</b>
<b>ùgègbè</b>	n.	mirror; glass
	<b>ùgègbè anyā</b>	(eye) glasses
	<b>-gbà ùgègbè anyā</b>	wear glasses:
		<b>Ikê gbà ùgègbè anyā</b> Ike has glasses on
<b>ugilī</b>	n.	wild mango tree ( <i>Irvingia gabonensis</i> (Aubry-Lecomte ex O'Rorke) Baill.), and its fruit (cf. <b>ọgbọnọ</b> ) used for soup:
		<b>Ugilī teghete mbù egō abūrọ ulù</b> Nine ugilī fruits for one cowry is no gain (i.e. anything too cheap should be suspected of inferiority)
<b>ùgò</b>	n.	"eagle", a bird valued for its rarity and beauty. Its white feather is a symbol of prestige worn with the red cap of onye ñzè. (Palmnut Vulture, <i>Gypohierax angolensis</i> , and/or West

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		African River Eagle, <i>Haliaetus vocifer.</i> )
	Ùgòchukwu	male name (lit. Eagle of God)
	ùgò mmā	beautiful girl
	Ùgònàchommā	name of a masquerade
	Ùgònnē	male name (lit. Mother's Eagle)
	Ùgònnwā	female name (lit. (Eagle child))
	ọjị ùgò	A. yellow kola, valued above the common brownish type
		B. beautiful fair-skinned girl (Proverb)
		<b>Egbe bèlụ ùgò bèlụ ñke sịlị ibè ya ebènà ñkù kwaa yā</b> If the kite perches and the eagle perches, whoever says to the other that it should not perch, may it break its wing. (cf. live and let live) (short form) <b>Egbe bèlụ ùgò bèlụ</b>
ùgògbè	n.	mirror (= ènyò, ènyinyò)
ùgòdì	n.	lock; key
	-gbachi ùgòdì	turn the key
ùgòfụ	n.	steam
ùgoli	n.	hooting sound made by young men when dancing
ugòlo	n.	used in:
	ugòlo ọmà	Pied Crow ( <i>Corvus albus</i> )
ùgolò	n.	bitter kola ( <i>Garcinia kola</i> Heckel)
ùgom, ùgom̄	n.	prison yard
ugonom̄	n.	fish sp. ( <i>Bagrus bayad</i> ) (= ọkpọ ọfụ)
ugbàna	n.	A. Cattle Egret ( <i>Bubulcus ibis</i> )
		B. male name
ugbè	n.	feather (cf. ugbènè)
ugbènè	n.	feather (cf. ugbè)
	-kwosi ugbènè	pluck feathers
ugbō	n.	farm
	-gba n'ugbō	cultivate adjoining farms; be farm neighbours
	-gbu ugbō	make farm; farm:
		<b>Ugbō kà Nwañkwọ nà-ègbu èri o jìlì si n'ọlụ oyibo zùlụ ikè</b> Nwankwọ has been farming since his retirement from the Civil Service
	-kọ ugbō	cultivate farm; farm
	-lụ ugbō	work a farm
	-sụ ugbō	weed farm
ugbò	n.	A. cave; den; lair; hole
		B. hiding-place for fish made out of hollow bamboo cane, in which they are then trapped
ugbokō	n.	A. forest; thicket; jungle; farm
	anụ ugbokō	stupid, uncivilized person
		B. name of a town in Bendel State
ùgbòlò	n.	time, times (in enumeration)

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	<b>ùgbòlò naàbò</b>	twice; two times:
		<b>Ejègo m̄ ụnò ọgwù ùgbòlò naàbò</b> I have been to the hospital twice
	<b>ùgbòlò òne?</b>	how often?; how many times?
	<b>ùgbòlò ùgbòlò</b>	frequently; often
<b>ùgbu</b>	n.	small fishing net
<b>ughelē</b>	n.	yawn; yawning
	<b>-ghe ughelē</b>	yawn:
		<b>Ọ nà-èghe ughelē</b> He is yawning
<b>ugwu</b>	n.	A. mountain; hill; any raised ground
	<b>Ugwu Awusa</b>	Northern Nigeria
		<b>Nwaàmàlùbja ejènurò Ugwu Awusa</b> Nwaamalubja has never been to Northern Nigeria
	<b>Enugwū, Enugū</b>	Enugu
	<b>-lì ugwu</b>	climb mountain, hill
<b>ugwù</b>	n.	circumcision
	<b>-bè ugwù</b>	circumcise:
		<b>Bikō jèe kpòọlụ m̄ nnā Ěmekà kà ọ bja bèe nwa a m̄lụ ọfụfụ ùgwù</b> Go and call me Emeka's father to come and circumcise the new-born baby
<b>ùgwù</b>	n.	prestige
<b>ugwùlùgwù</b>	n.	chest
	<b>ugwùlùgwù anū</b>	breast (of meat)
<b>ùgwulùgwu</b>	n.	abundance, large number (esp. of small things)
<b>ujjì</b>	n.	leaf used for soup
<b>ùju</b>	n.	fullness; plenty:
		<b>Ànyị nò n'ùju nnī kịtāà</b> We are at present in a time of plenty (of food)
<b>uke</b>	n.	thorn, prickle
<b>ùke</b>	n.	brightness; glitter
<b>Ùkè 1.</b>	n.	name of a town and its market
<b>ùkè 2.</b>	n.	bad, ill luck; misfortune:
		<b>Ñke à bù ùkè</b> This is a misfortune, or This is bad luck:
		<b>Ezùlụ m̄ ùkè n'ụzò ogè m nà-èje ìkpòlụ nnwa m̄ nō n'ụnò ọgwù</b> I encountered ill luck on my way to the hospital to take my child home
<b>ukò</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>-kò ukò</b>	put on airs; show off; be lavish in hospitality
<b>ùko</b>	n.	small store or recess, built up generally over fireplace
<b>ukòlò</b>		see <b>ikòlò</b>
<b>ukom</b>	n.	steep clay cliff at bank of river
<b>ukòm</b>	n.	fowl
	<b>ji ukòm</b>	White Guinea Yam ( <i>Dioscorea rotundata</i> Poir.), fat and of

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		good quality, features in feasts
<b>ùku m̄bu</b>	n.	shoulder
<b>ukpe</b>	n.	lamp
	<b>okụ ukpē</b>	lamp
<b>ùkpò, ìkpò</b>	n.	seat or bed made of mud; bed or plot for growing vegetables
	<b>ùkpò ezè</b>	royal throne
	<b>iru ùkpò</b>	area raised or demarcated within the <b>òbi</b> to keep ritual objects
<b>ukpì</b>	n.	tree from which <b>ufie</b> is obtained
<b>ùkpòlo</b>	n.	clod of earth
	<b>-tụ ùkpòlo</b>	throw missile
<b>ùkpoò, ukpoṁ</b>	n.	fishing hook
	<b>azụ ukpoò</b>	fish caught with fishing hook
		(Proverb) <b>Onye ñdidi nà-èli azụ ukpoò</b> The patient person eats fish caught with the hook
<b>ùkwe 1.</b>	n.	song; hymn
	<b>akwụkwọ ùkwe</b>	hymn-book
	<b>-kwe ùkwe</b>	sing:
		<b>Anụlụ m̄ kà ụmụ akwụkwọ nà-èkwe ù kwe n'ụnọ ụkà</b> I heard the school-children singing a hymn in the church:
		<b>Bikō kwèlụ m̄ òfu ù kwe ụnụ kwèlụ n'Àba ñnyàafụ</b> Please sing me a song you sang at Aba yesterday
<b>ùkwe 2.</b>	n.	assent (= <b>òkwukwe</b> ) (-kwe 1. agree)
<b>ukwu</b>	n.	large; big
	<b>afọ ukwu</b>	gluttony
	<b>anya ukwu</b>	covetousness
	<b>àrụ ukwu</b>	leprosy
	n.	large size:
		<b>Ọ dị ukwu</b> It is big
<b>ukwù</b>	n.	waist; loins; stump (of tree); base:
		<b>Kèdo elili à n'ukwù gị</b> Tie this string round your waist
	<b>ukwù isò</b>	base of pillar of house; pillar of house
	<b>ukwù osisi</b>	stump of tree
	<b>m̄bè n'ukwù</b>	skirt; native skirt worn as underwear
<b>ùkwù 1.</b>	n.	bundle
	<b>ùkwù azịzà</b>	broom (considered as a whole bundle of prepared palm fronds)
	<b>ùkwù nkụ</b>	bundle of firewood
	<b>-lita n'ùkwù</b>	inherit, gain by inheritance
<b>ùkwù 2.</b>	n.	(also ùkwù egō) unit in cowrie counting system, consisting of ten èkpète (of six cowries each), thus sixty cowries
	<b>ùkwù naàbọ</b>	120 cowries
	<b>ùkwù naatọ</b>	180 cowries
<b>ùle</b>	n.	corruption; decomposition; rot

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	<b>-le ùle</b>	be rotten, lazy, corrupt
	<b>-te ule</b>	disgrace; put to shame; abase
<b>ùlì</b>	n.	indigo; plant ( <i>Randia malleifera</i> Benth. and Hook.f. and/or <i>R. maculata</i> DC) whose juice, obtained on grinding the fruit, turns black on drying. Used traditionally by women for body designs to enhance their beauty. Also marked on the lower eye-lid of patient attacked by measles, influenza, smallpox, as prevention and/or cure
	<b>ùlì abụbà</b>	avariety of <b>ùlì</b>
	<b>ùlì ārụ</b>	indigo body designs
	<b>ùlì ede èji</b>	variety of <b>ùlì</b>
	<b>ùlì mkpọ</b>	variety of <b>ùlì</b>
	<b>ùlì nkịlịsị</b>	variety of <b>ùlì</b> , whose seeds are very small in size
	<b>-de ùlì</b>	mark parts of the body with <b>ùlì</b>
	<b>-gbu ùlì</b>	mark parts of the body with <b>ùlì</b>
<b>ùlilì, ùlulù</b>	n.	Giant Forest Squirrel ( <i>Protoxerus strangeri</i> )
<b>ùlòdì</b>	n.	type of white lily
<b>ùlòlo</b>	n.	hole for exit of water from house, compound
<b>ulù 1.</b>	n.	gain; profit; benefit
	<b>ulù egō</b>	profit
	<b>-bà ulù</b>	be useful; profit; benefit
	<b>-li ulù</b>	gain; profit; benefit
<b>ulù 2.</b>		see <b>ulùghùlù</b>
<b>ùlù</b>	n.	clay; mire (cf. <b>ùlọ</b> )
<b>ulùghùlù, ulù, ulùsulù</b>	n.	flesh; small piece of meat without bones
	<b>ulū ārụ</b>	flesh
<b>ùlùkòmbụbā, òlòkòmbụbā, ùlùmàkụmā</b>	n.	butterfly
<b>ulùkpù</b>	n.	cloud
<b>ùlulù</b>		see <b>ùlilì</b>
<b>ùlùmàkụmā</b>		see <b>ùlùkòmbụbā</b>
<b>ùlumē</b>	n.	downy feathers; down
	<b>ùlume akpū</b>	kapok
<b>ume 1.</b>	n.	breath; sigh; strength
	<b>ume ànị</b>	humility
	<b>ume ñgwụ</b>	idleness; laziness
	<b>-fụnye ume</b>	inflate
	<b>-gbà ume</b>	encourage (lit. strengthen the heart):
		<b>O kwèsìlì kà ànyị jee gbàa ụmụ akwụkwọ nā-akwado ijē nnene akwụkwọ ume</b> We ought to go and encourage the students preparing for examinations

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	<b>-kùdebe ume</b>	stop breathing
	<b>-kùpù ume</b>	faint; be faint
	<b>-kù ume</b>	breathe
	<b>̀̀kù umē</b>	breath
	<b>nwa mkpùkpù umē</b>	newborn infant
	<b>-nwe ume</b>	be strong
	<b>òkùkù ume</b>	lung (human)
	<b>-tụ n'ume</b>	breathe shallowly or faintly (like patient nearing death or person who is exhausted from running); pant
	<b>-ze ume</b>	sigh; snort
<b>ume 2.</b>	n.	loins
<b>̀̀me</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>̀̀me nnwā, òmùmù</b>	frequent loss of new-born children soon after birth
<b>une</b>	n.	calabash for storing wine
<b>̀̀nè</b>	n.	mouth-bow with cane-rope string
<b>unèlè</b>	n.	banana ( <i>Musa sapientum</i> Linn.)
<b>unyi</b>	n.	dirt
	<b>-lu unyi</b>	be dirty:
		<b>Akwā gị lùlù unyi</b> Your cloth is dirty
<b>unyi</b>	n.	coal; charcoal; cinder
	<b>unyi okwutē</b>	coal
	<b>-gwu unyi okwutē</b>	dig, mine coal:
		<b>A nà-ègwu unyi okwutē n'Enugū</b> Coal is mined at Enugu
<b>̀̀ru</b>	n.	sorrow; grief
	<b>akwā ̀̀ru</b>	sackcloth; mourning garment (usually black)
	<b>-ru ̀̀ru</b>	mourn; be sorrowful, downcast; grieve
<b>̀̀ruluchī</b>	n.	evening; dusk
<b>̀̀sokwū</b>	n.	woman's house (= <b>̀̀mkpukè</b> )
<b>̀̀sòlò</b>	n.	row of things or people; arrangement
	<b>-kwùlụ n'̀̀sòlò</b>	be in a line, single file:
		<b>Kwùlụ nù n'̀̀sòlò</b> Stand in a line; or in single file:
		<b>Mèe kà ̀̀mù akwùkwọ kwụa n'̀̀sòlò</b> Make the students form a procession
	<b>n'̀̀sòlò n'̀̀sòlò</b>	in order; one after the other
	<b>-sò n'̀̀sòlò</b>	be in line
<b>usukē</b>	n.	a tree whose fruit resembles ̀̀dalā ènwè in shape; when ripe, the fruit is red in colour
<b>ute</b>	n.	A. mat
	<b>ute Ādo (= ute ̀̀mkpàla)</b>	stiff mat used for burial ceremonies or to form roofing or shelter
	<b>-gbasà ute</b>	spread mat (in general, without necessarily implying for purpose of sleeping):
		<b>Jèe gbasàa utē n'anwū</b> Go and spread the mat in the sun

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	<b>-kpọ ute</b>	buy mat
	<b>-tọ ute</b>	spread mat (for sleeping on):
		<b>Bikō jèè tọt utē ebe ànyị gà-àlarụ</b> Please go and spread mats where we are going to sleep
	<b>(ùwà) -tọ ute</b>	have an easy life
		B. tree ( <i>Pandanus candelabrum</i> Beauv.) from whose leaves mats are made
<b>ùtùkpè</b>	n.	lamp (= <b>itè ọkụ</b> ):
		<b>Ọnwa tụa, ùtùkpè àna</b> When the moon shines, there is no need of a lamp (fig. used to express dependence on an outstanding person)
<b>ùyòṃ</b>	n.	newly-hatched chick; chick
	<b>ùyòṃ ọkụkọ</b>	chicks
	<b>nwa ùyòṃ, nwuùyòṃ</b>	chick
	<b>ụmụ ùyòṃ</b>	chicks
<b>uzè</b>	n.	Giant Forest squirrel ( <i>Protoxerus strangeri</i> ) (cf. <b>ọsa</b> )
<b>uzelē</b>	n.	sneezing
	<b>-ze uzelē</b>	sneeze
<b>uzuzù, uzuzò</b>	n.	sand; dust
	<b>-kpo uzuzù</b>	gather sand; play in and with the sand (of children)
<b>Ụ</b>		
<b>ụbà</b>	n.	gain; commission
<b>ùba</b>	n.	A. plentifulness; increase
	<b>-ba ụba</b>	be plenty, many:
		<b>Ụmụ Èzèagbàa bàlụ ụba</b> The children of Ezeagbaa are many
		B. wealth; riches (cf. <b>àkụ</b> )
		C. male name
<b>ùbjàṃ</b>	n.	poverty; pauperism
	<b>-dà ụbjàṃ</b>	be poor, a pauper:
		<b>Chukwu ekwèkwona kà m dàa ụbjàṃ</b> May God not let me be poor
<b>ùbọ</b>	n.	musical instrument with either strings or plucked tongues; (cf. <b>ogumogwū</b> )
	<b>ùbọ akwàlà</b>	pluriarc
	<b>ùbọ ọnụ</b>	mouth-organ; wind-instrument in general
	<b>-kpọ ùbọ</b>	play musical instrument (sansa, guitar, organ)
<b>ùbọsị</b>	n.	day
	<b>ùbọsị daa</b>	everyday; daily; day by day (cf. <b>kwà daa</b> )
	<b>ùbọsị ikpe āzụ</b>	the day of judgement; the last day

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	<b>ụbòsị m̄bụ</b>	the first day
	<b>ụbòsị ụkà</b>	Sunday
	<b>kwà ụbòsị</b>	every day; daily
	<b>mkrụlụ ụbòsị</b>	a day
	<b>oke ụbòsị</b>	great day
<b>ụbụ</b>	n.	scramble; scrambling
	<b>-bụ ụbụ, ụbụ</b>	scramble (e.g. of children when eating or given something like biscuits):
	<b>Ụmụ akā nà-àbụ nni e nyèlụ fà ụbụ</b>	The children are scrambling over the food given them
<b>ụbụlụ</b>	n.	brain
	<b>ụbụlụ mgbaka</b>	brain fatigue
	<b>-nwe ụbụlụ</b>	be intelligent, brainy, sensible, brilliant:
		<b>Ụmụ Okaafọ àna-ènweka ụbụlụ</b> Okaafọ's children are usually brainy
<b>ụbụlụ 1.</b>	n.	young chick
	<b>ụbụlụ ākwa</b>	eggshell (of fowl)
<b>ụbụlụ 2.</b>	n.	fruit with sweet smell, sucked raw (? from <i>Borassus aethiopum</i> Mart.):
		(Proverb) <b>Akwụkwọ ụbụlụ e jilị ke nnū , nnu nà-àtọ ụbụlụ nà-àtọ</b> (lit. The leaf of ụbụlụ has been used in wrapping salt; the salt is tasty, the ụbụlụ is tasty.) Used in describing a combination of two good things, e.g. when a very handsome man marries a very beautiful woman
	<b>ụbụlụ inū</b>	variety of ụbụlụ whose leaves are used to cure malaria
	<b>ụbụlụ ocha</b>	custard apple ( <i>Annona senegalensis</i> Pers.)
<b>ụchịchā</b>	n.	cockroach
<b>ụdà</b>	n.	pepper-tree ( <i>Xylopia aethiopica</i> (Dunal) A. Rich.) with strong-smelling fruit in small curled pod, used as an ingredient in the preparation of various medicines and in certain foods, whose bark can be used as rope
	<b>-ụdà ofịa</b>	wild species ( <i>Xylopia quintasii</i> )
<b>ụdà</b>	n.	sound; report
	<b>-dà ụdà</b>	give sound:
		<b>Anụlụ m̄ ụdà egbè</b> I heard the sound of a gun
<b>ụdalà</b>	n.	African Star-apple ( <i>Chrysophyllum delevoyi</i> De Wild.) and White Star-apple ( <i>C. albidum</i> G. Don)
	<b>àtùtù ụdalà</b>	juice or stain of ụdalà fruit
	<b>ụdalà ènwè</b>	tree whose fruit resembles ụdalà in shape, but smaller
<b>ụdị</b>	n.	kind; shape; likeness; nature; being:
		<b>Ọ bụ ụdị yā</b> It is his nature:
		<b>Gwa m̄ ụdị i chòlụ</b> Tell me the kind you want
	<b>ụdị ojọọ</b>	bad kind, form, being, nature

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<b>ùdò</b>	n.	A. small fibrous plant
	<b>àpàlì ùdò</b>	fibres of <b>ùdò</b>
		B. rope, cord, string made from the fibres of <b>ùdò</b>
	<b>-fì ùdò</b>	braid rope
	<b>-ke ùdò</b>	tie with rope, cord, etc.:
		<b>Ànyị gà-èke Ibè ùdò</b> We shall tie Ibe up
	<b>-kwù ùdò</b>	commit suicide (by hanging); hang oneself
	<b>-tù ùdò</b>	braid rope
	<b>ùdò ocha</b>	musk mallow ( <i>Hibiscus abelmoschus</i> Linn.)
<b>ùdụ</b>	n.	large earthenware pot used for storing water
<b>ùfọdụ</b>	n.	some; certain; (can either precede or follow noun it qualifies):
		<b>Ùfọdụ mmādụ dī nzuzù</b> Some people are stupid:
		<b>Nye m̄ ùfọdụ</b> Give me some:
	<b>ogē ùfọdụ, ùfọdụ ogè</b>	sometimes; from time to time:
		<b>Agū nà-àbja ebe à ùfọdụ ogè</b> The leopard sometimes comes here
<b>ùfụ</b>	n.	pain; agony; difficulty; distress
	<b>àrụ ùfụ</b>	A. urgency; state of disquiet
		B. sickness; pain
	<b>-dị ùfụ</b>	be painful, distressing
	<b>-fụ ùfụ</b>	be painful, distressing:
		<b>Ọgwū nā-ata m̄ nà m̄kpịsị akā nà-àfụ m̄ ùfụ</b> The whitlow on my finger is hurting me
	<b>ife ùfụ</b>	painful, distressing thing
	<b>-nọ n'ùfụ</b>	be in distress:
		<b>Ànyị nọ n'ùfụ</b> We are in distress
<b>ùfụfụ</b>	n.	foam; froth; scum:
		<b>Ñkaà bụ ùfụfụ ònugbù</b> This is the foam of the bitterleaf
	<b>-gbọ ùfụfụ</b>	foam; froth:
		<b>Nni dī n'ọkụ nà-àgbọ ùfụfụ</b> The food on the fire is frothing
	<b>-sụ ùfụfụ</b>	foam; froth
<b>ùgà</b>	n.	prickly plant used for the preparation of sponges
<b>ùgàni</b>	n.	time of food shortage; dearth, usually before new yam is out
<b>ugū</b>	n.	fluted pumpkin ( <i>Telfairia occidentalis</i> )
<b>ugùlù</b>	n.	harmattan
	<b>oyi ugùlù</b>	harmattan cold
<b>ugbā</b>	n.	A. calabash (= Y. <b>igbá</b> ; cf. <b>ọbà</b> )
		B. broken gourd/calabash, used for sacrifice
	<b>ògili ùgba</b>	castor oil plant ( <i>Ricinus communis</i> Linn.)
<b>ugbà 1.</b>	n.	bark of plantain, used as string
<b>ugbà 2.</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>-kpọ, -pịa ugbà</b>	take a somersault into water; dive

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	-yi ụgbà	dive
ụgbọ	n.	A. canoe; boat; ship
	ụgbọ àjà	basket containing offering to deity or sacrifice on a forked stick
	ụgbọ àmàlà	canoe
	ụgbọ mmìli	ship; boat; canoe
	ụgbọ ojō	small canoe
	ụgbọ oyìbo	steamer
	-kpe ụgbọ	steer canoe
	ọnu ụgbọ	bows of a boat
	-yi ụgbọ	paddle canoe
		B. any kind of motor vehicle; lorry; car
	ụgbọ ànị	lorry; car
	ụgbọ enū	aeroplane
	ụgbọ nā-efe ēfe	aeroplane
	-gba ụgbọ	go in a vehicle
ụgbògùlù	n.	pumpkin ( <i>Cucurbita pepo</i> Linn. and <i>C. maxima</i> Duchesne)
	òpi ụgbògùlù	pumpkin leaf stalk (lit. pumpkin tube)
		(Proverb) <b>Sòsò Chinèkè mà etu mmìli sì bàà n'òpi ụgbògùlù</b> Only God knows how water managed to enter the tube of the pumpkin leaf stalk
ụgbụ	n.	clap net
ụgbùgbà	n.	kind of shallow pot; the large size used for cooking, the medium size for soup, and the small size for making sacrifices
	ụgbùgbà ọkū	cooking pot
ùgha	n.	falsehood
	-kwu okwu ùgha	speak falsehood
ụgwọ	n.	debt; wages; salary:
		<b>Ànyị gà-èli ụgwọ taatà</b> We shall receive our salary today
	ụgwọ ọlụ	wages; salary payment for work done
	ụgwọ ụnọ	rent (for house)
	-fie ụgwọ	demand payment of a debt
	-jì ụgwọ	owe; be in debt:
	Ibè jì m̀ ụgwọ	Ibe owes me a debt
	-kwụ ụgwọ	pay debt, salary, wages
	-li ụgwọ	receive salary, wages, etc.
	-na ụgwọ	receive salary, wages, etc.
	onye ụgwọ	debtor
	-wèfiè ụgwọ	seize for debt; seize wrongly for debt
ụgwò, ngwò	n.	kind of skin disease
		Proverb: <b>Onye dī mmā kà ụgwọ nà-èli</b> Ụgwọ attacks beautiful people
ùjà	n.	bark, roar (of animal):

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		<b>Anà m ànụ ùja òdùm</b> I am hearing the roar of a lion
	<b>-gbọ ùja</b>	bark, roar (of animal):
		<b>Nkịtā m adā àgbọ ùjà</b> My dog never barks
<b>ujalā</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>-ta ujalā</b>	A. chirp; cry as a child; utter a peculiar call
		B. make a loud outcry
<b>ujọ</b>	n.	fear; cowardice; inability to bear pain long before crying or trembling
	<b>-dị ujọ</b>	be cowardly; fear:
		<b>Adị m ujọ</b> I am cowardly or, I can't bear physical pain long
	<b>-jọ ujọ</b>	be cowardly; fear; be timid (less common than <b>-tụ egwù</b> )
	<b>-jọ ujọ akwụkwọ</b>	play truant
	<b>onye ujọ</b>	a coward
<b>ujū</b>	n.	mourning
	<b>akwà ujū</b>	black cloth worn by mourners
	<b>-nọ n'ujū</b>	be in mourning; mourn:
		<b>Fā nọ n'ujū</b> They are in mourning
	<b>-ru ujū</b>	be mourning:
		<b>Ibè nà-èru ujū</b> Ibe is mourning
<b>ujùjù</b>	n.	kind of tree; ( <i>Myrianthus arboreus</i> ) its leaf
<b>ụka</b>	n.	sourness (e.g. of overnight soup, food, not yet warmed)
	<b>-gba ụka</b>	be sour
<b>ụkà 1.</b>	n.	conversation; talk; disputation; argument; backbiting; gossip:
		<b>Bikō bịa fū m n'ọnu ụtụtụ, ànyị nwèlù nwantịntị ụkà</b> Please come and see me early in the morning, we have something to discuss:
		<b>Àda nà Èjìmā nwèlù ụkà</b> Ada and Ejima have a quarrel
	<b>-bu ụkà</b>	make trouble
	<b>-kà ụkà</b>	converse; quarrel; slander:
		<b>Àchọrọ m kà onye ọbunà kàa m ụkà</b> I don't want anyone to slander me
	<b>-lụ àrụ ụkà</b>	be self-controlled
	<b>-lụlita ụkà</b>	debate; discuss
	<b>-lụ onwē ụkà</b>	be disciplined, self-controlled
	<b>-lụ ụkà</b>	dispute with; argue
<b>ụkà 2.</b>	n.	church service; class meeting; church:
		<b>Ànyị nà-èje ụkà</b> We are going to the service
	<b>Ụkà CMS</b>	(Anglican), Salvation Army, etc. C.M.S. (Anglican) Church, Salvation Army, etc.
	<b>Ụkà Fada</b>	Roman Catholic Church Mission
	<b>ụkà ñche</b>	watchnight service (e.g. that held on Christmas, New Year's Eve)
	<b>àfè ụkà</b>	cloth, garment, robe set aside and devoted to wearing to

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		divine service; Sunday best
	<b>izù ụkà</b>	(sometimes shortened to <b>ụkà</b> ) week of seven days (i.e. of church or mission):
		<b>Ñkaà bù ụkà naàbò Àda jì jebe Lagos</b> It is two weeks since Ada left for Lagos or, Ada has been away in Lagos for two weeks now
	<b>ụkà gālụ aga</b>	last week
	<b>-kà ụkà</b>	hold divine service:
		<b>Ànyị nà-èje ebe a nà-akà ụkà</b> We are going where a Divine Service is taking place
	<b>ndi ụkà</b>	Christians
	<b>ndi Ụkà</b> Methodist, Fadaa, Anglican, etc.	members of the Methodist, Roman Catholic, Anglican, etc., Church:
		<b>Anyị bù ndi Ụkà Methodist</b> We are members of the Methodist Church
	<b>onye ụkà</b>	Christian:
		<b>Roseline bù ezigbo onye ụkà</b> Roseline is a devout Christian
	<b>ụbòsị ụkà</b>	Sunday:
		<b>Taà bù ụbòsị ụkà</b> Today is Sunday
	<b>ụnọ ụkà</b>	Church (building):
		<b>Ụkọ Chukwù nọ n'ime ụnọ ụkà</b> The clergyman is in the church
<b>ụkata</b>	n.	general name for fish of the <i>Polypterus</i> and <i>Calamoichthys</i> genera (cf. <b>òkwo</b> )
<b>ụkàwù</b>	n.	tigerfish ( <i>Hydrocynus vittatus lineatus</i> )
<b>ụkọ</b>	n.	messenger
	<b>ụkọ Chukwu</b>	Minister in holy orders; pastor; deacon; priest, etc. (lit. messenger of God)
	<b>-ra ụkọ</b>	send representative, ambassador, special messenger, middleman
<b>ụkọ</b>	n.	scarcity (cf. <b>mkpa</b> )
	<b>-kọ ụkọ</b>	be scarce
<b>ụkọlọ</b>	n.	laziness; inability; incapability; weakness
	<b>-nyọ ụkọlọ</b>	be lazy
<b>ụkọlọ</b>	n.	hollow
	<b>afele ụkọlọ</b>	hollow plate
<b>ụkpà</b>	n.	"walnut" ( <i>Tetracarpidium conophorum</i> (Mull Arg.) Hutch. and J.M. Dalz.) (Yoruba àsalà or awùsa)
<b>ụkpà 1.</b>	n.	large oblong market basket, made from aṅā
	<b>ụkpà jī</b>	basketful of yam
<b>ụkpà 2.</b>	n.	A. a walk
		B. friendship; communion

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	<b>-kpa ajō ụkpa</b>	make bad or disagreeable friendship (e.g. as when a person is intimate with another person whose morality and ways are bad or questionable); walk with criminals or suspects; keep bad company
	<b>-kpa ụkpa</b>	be friends companions
	<b>-kpa ụkpa orī</b>	be friends with a thief
<b>ụkpà</b>	n.	rope for climbing
<b>ụkpakā</b>	n.	oil-bean tree or seed ( <i>Pentaclethra macrophylla</i> Benth.)
<b>ụkpànà</b>	n.	grasshopper
<b>ụkpò</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>-tu ụkpò</b>	blister
<b>ụkpọrọ</b>		see <b>ọkpọrọ</b>
<b>ụkpulū</b>	n.	footprint; thing to be followed, e.g. example, precept, statute
	<b>-sò ụkpulū</b>	take after, resemble ancestor (in behaviour)
<b>ụkwà</b>	n.	African Breadfruit ( <i>Treculia africana</i> Decne.)
<b>ụkwalà</b>	n.	cough
		<b>Ụkwalà jì m</b> I have a cough or, I have a coughing fit
	<b>(ụkwalà) -kwa</b>	have a cough:
		<b>Ụkwalà ọ nà-àkwa gī?</b> Do you have a cough?
	<b>ụkwalā nri</b>	whooping-cough
	<b>ụkwalā ntà</b>	tuberculosis
	<b>ụkwalā ntịrịrị</b>	whooping-cough
	<b>àkpà ụkwalà</b>	asthma
	<b>-kwa ụkwalà</b>	cough:
		<b>Ònye nà-àkwa ụkwalà?</b> Who is coughing?
<b>ụkwụ</b>	n.	foot; leg; footstep
	<b>ụkwụ enū</b>	by land, overland
		<b>Ụkwụ nà Ijè</b> cult of the limbs which symbolizes success in adventures, represented by a carving of a foot
	<b>ụkwụ ọlọgbà</b>	crooked leg; "K-leg"
	<b>ụkwụ ọma</b>	arriving and meeting with luck; encountering luck at arrival (e.g. meeting friend at table on arrival at his house)
	<b>afọ ụkwū</b>	calf of leg
	<b>akpù ụkwū</b>	thigh muscle
	<b>akpụkpọ ụkwū</b>	boot; shoe; sandal
	<b>-yi akpụkpọ ụkwū</b>	wear shoes
	<b>amà ụkwū</b>	pace; footstep
	<b>ànì ụkwū</b>	heel of the foot
	<b>àpà ụkwū</b>	footprint
	<b>àpàtàpà ụkwū</b>	thigh
	<b>-dà n'ụkwụ</b>	happen in one's presence
	<b>-gba ụkwụ</b>	kick (with foot)
	<b>ìkili ụkwū</b>	heel

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	ikiti ụkwū	(sound of) footstep
	ikpèlè ụkwū	knee
	isi ụkwū	big toe
	-kpọ ụkwụ	stub the toes
	-kpọbè ụkwụ	knock and cut, hurt, abrase toe by knocking it against an object (usu. by accident)
	-lù ụkwụ	limp
	nkèji ụkwū	ankle
	nzọ ụkwū	footprint; footstep
	ogwè ụkwū	leg
	ọbù ụkwū	sole of foot
	ọdụ ụkwū	anklet of ivory (or copper)
	ọdù ụkwū	little toe
	-sì ụkwụ	mark a footprint
	-te ụkwụ	limp
	-tufèga ụkwụ	throw across feet, legs
	-tugbà ụkwụ	cross the feet or legs
	-tūnye n'ụkwụ	be at hand, imminent; come unexpectedly
ụla	n.	sleep
	àfè ụlā	night-gown
	-chu ụla	be wakeful, sleepless
	-gwọ ụla	snore
	-lamì ụla	fall deeply asleep
	-larụ ụla	sleep
	-lụ ụla	sleep
	-lù ụla	be sleepy
	-me anya ụlā	be drowsy
	ògbu ụlā	deep sleep
	òlù ụla	A. doze
	(òlù ụla) -tụ	slumber; doze
		B. sleeping sickness; trypanomiasis:
		<b>Ị dì kà onye òlù ụla nà-ème</b> You look like someone suffering from sleeping sickness
	-teta n'ụla	wake from sleep
ụla 1.	n.	(for some speakers <b>ụnọ ụla</b> ) (sleeping) room; inner room; bedroom; foodstuff store - a room in the house
	ụla ọkụkọ	hen-house
	-sa ụla, -chọ ụla	go and sleep with a friend or relative away from one's home:
		<b>Ị sago ụla?</b> Good morning (lit. Have you spent the night away?, but can be used in any circumstances)
		<b>Ị pùtago ụla?</b> Good morning
ụla 2.		see ọla
ùlā	n.	enticement; seduction; drawing away

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	-là ùlà	seduce; entice; draw away
	ndị ùlà	deceivers; cunning people; enticers
	-tù ùlà	tease; disappoint (after arousing expectation)
ùlàgà, ùlàgù	n.	Christmas masquerade
ùlọ	n.	grey clay found in flood-plain (cf. ụpà)
	àni ụlọ	clay soil
ùlọ	n.	mud; mire (cf. ùlù)
ùlụ	n.	tree sp. ( <i>Musanga cecropioides</i> )
ùlụ	n.	theft; deception
	onye ụlụ	thief
ụma	n.	used in:
	ụma afọ	enlarged spleen (see afọ)
ụmā	n.	used in:
	-rụ ụmā	charge, price more than right price
ụma 1.	n.	used in:
	akwụkwọ ụma	leaf, shiny, broad and smooth, used for wrapping food (esp. in convenient bits for sale) and for thatching ( <i>Sarcophrynium brachystachys</i> (Benth.) K. Schum.)
ụma 2.	n.	used in:
	-ma ụma	pretend; be useful; do with purpose; act wilfully, knowingly
ụmà	n.	information, esp. that which is not commonly known
	edi ụmà	civet-cat, which is very sensitive
	onye ụmà	well-informed person
	-si ụmà	seek out information:
		<b>Anà m̄ èsi ụmà</b> I am trying to ferret out information
ùmị, ọmị	n.	shallow well; pit, well for collecting rain-water (ọmị more common in Onitsha Town)
ùmị	n.	marrow
	ùmị osisi	(sweet) juice of fruit
	ùmị ọkpụkpụ	marrow of bone
ụmụ	n.	A. children (plural of nnwa); sons and daughters; offspring; members of a common descent group
	ụmụ akā	(young) children
	ụmụ akwụkwọ	school children
	ụmụ arọ	children; young children
	ụmụ azị	(young) children
	ụmụ āzụ	disciples; followers
	ụmụ dei	freeborn children; children of a king or chief
	ụmụ èjìma	twins
	ụmụ ìgòsi	children; young children
	ụmụ naàbọ	twins (cf. ụmụ èjìma)
	ụmụ nnà	A. localized patrilineage; a fluid term applied narrowly to children of the same father but different mothers and widely

		to the patrilineal members, real or putative, whom one cannot marry; sometimes loosely applied to all the members of the village-group as opposed to other village-groups; as a residence unit, consists of a number of compounds (Uchendu, 1965: 39-40)
		B. in the Onitsha area, a unit of which several make up an <b>ogbè</b> ('village') and which is itself subdivided into <b>ebo</b>
	<b>umù nnē</b>	full brothers or sisters
	<b>umù nwaànyị</b>	girls
	<b>umù nwokē</b>	boys
	<b>umù ọkpū</b>	married daughters
	<b>òtù umù òkolọbịa</b>	young men's society
		B. young of animals (plural of <b>nnwa</b> )
	<b>umù nkịtā</b>	puppies
	<b>umù ùyòm</b>	chicks
	<b>-bù umù</b>	hatch (eggs) (of hen)
		C. marks plural of animate nouns
	<b>umù nkịtā</b>	dogs
	<b>umù nwaànyị, umù nwaànyà</b>	women
	<b>umù nwokē</b>	men
<b>ùna</b>	n.	departure; going
	<b>ọdu ùna</b>	charm which makes someone invisible (used by drivers to escape from an accident) (cf. <b>ndè</b> )
<b>ùnànwuledè</b>		see <b>nànwuledè</b>
<b>ùnànwulụ</b>		see <b>nànwuledè</b>
<b>unọ</b>	n.	house; household; building
	<b>unọ afịa</b>	market stall:
		<b>Ọ bụlụ nà ị chọlụ inwēta ụdị àkpà ị nà-àchọ ịzụ jèe n' unọ afịa Ọfọ</b> If you want to get the kind of bag you were wanting to buy, go to Ọfọ's market stall
	<b>unọ àkụ</b>	bank; department store; trading factory:
		<b>A nà-àchọ ịtụ unọ àkụ a nà-àkpọ Leventis Stores n'òbòdò ānyị</b> A department store called Leventis Stores is going to be built in our town
	<b>unọ akwụkwọ</b>	school (of all types, including primary schools, grammar schools, colleges, and universities; cf. <b>unọ mmụta</b> ):
		<b>Ikē nọ na nnukwu unọ akwụkwọ a nà-àkpọ University of Ibadan</b> Ike is in the University of Ibadan
	<b>unọ alụsị</b>	shrine
	<b>unọ anwū</b>	mosquito-net
	<b>unọ gbamgbam</b>	building with corrugated iron roof
	<b>unọ ikpē</b>	court of law
	<b>unọ ime unọ</b>	small private room where family head holds private

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		discussions (= <b>ụ̀nọ̀ ọ̀bā</b> )
	<b>ụ̀nọ̀ ị̀kwuù</b>	moveable house; tent; booth
	<b>ụ̀nọ̀ m̄kpọ̀lọ̀</b>	prison
	<b>ụ̀nọ̀ m̄mọ̀ọ̀</b>	shrine (cf. <b>ụ̀nọ̀ al̄sị̀</b> )
	<b>ụ̀nọ̀ n̄ga</b>	prison (cf. <b>ụ̀nọ̀ m̄kpọ̀lọ̀</b> ):
	<b>Ibè nọ̀ n'ụ̀nọ̀ n̄ga</b>	Ibe is in prison
	<b>ụ̀nọ̀ ọ̀bā</b>	small private room (= <b>ụ̀nọ̀ ime ụ̀nọ̀</b> )
	<b>ụ̀nọ̀ ọ̀gwụ̀</b>	hospital (of all types, i.e. including dispensary, etc.):
		<b>Ànyị̀ nà-èje ụ̀nọ̀ ọ̀gwụ̀ inēta nwa nnē anyị̀ àrụ̀ nà-esògbu</b> We are going to the hospital to visit our sister who is ill
	<b>ụ̀nọ̀ ọ̀lụ̀</b>	office; department; workshop:
		<b>Nwaàmàlụ̀bịa èjebego ụ̀nọ̀ ọ̀lụ̀</b> Nwaamalụ̀bịa has gone to the office, workshop
	<b>ụ̀nọ̀ ụ̀kà</b>	church:
		<b>Ndi nā-ekwe ụ̀kwe nà-amụ̀ ụ̀kwe fa gà-èkwe n'ụ̀nọ̀ ụ̀kà echi</b> The choristers are practising the hymns they will sing in church tomorrow
	<b>àzụ̀ ụ̀nọ̀</b>	toilet (lit. back of the house)
	<b>-bika ụ̀nọ̀</b>	dwell in a house till it is old
	<b>-dụ̀mì ụ̀nọ̀</b>	lay rafters, roof, of a house
	<b>enu ụ̀nọ̀</b>	roof
	<b>èzi nà ụ̀nọ̀</b>	household
	<b>-gbàkwụ̀nye ụ̀nọ̀</b>	enlarge, extend house (by adding more rooms)
	<b>-gbu aja ụ̀nọ̀</b>	build walls of mud-wall building
	<b>ife ibi ụ̀nọ̀</b>	furniture
	<b>imelime ụ̀nọ̀</b>	an inner room
	<b>ime ụ̀nọ̀</b>	room
	<b>-lụ̀ ụ̀nọ̀</b>	build a house
	<b>-ma ụ̀nọ̀</b>	be tame, be domesticated (lit. know the house)
	<b>ndùmi ụ̀nọ̀</b>	roof framework (before thatching or fixing the sheets)
	<b>n'ụ̀nọ̀</b>	at home; in the house; within
	<b>-nwe èzi na ụ̀nọ̀</b>	become a householder
	<b>obi ụ̀nọ̀</b>	homesickness
	<b>òke ụ̀nọ̀</b>	house rat
	<b>-te ụ̀nọ̀</b>	plaster a house; rub, smooth, wet walls of a mud house
	<b>-tọ̀sị̀sị̀ ụ̀nọ̀</b>	unroof house
	<b>-tụ̀ ụ̀nọ̀</b>	build house
	<b>-tụ̀ ụ̀nọ̀ ākanya</b>	build thatch-roofed house
	<b>ugwọ̀ ụ̀nọ̀</b>	rent (for house)
	<b>-waghali n'ụ̀nọ̀</b>	wander about lazily in the house
	<b>-wà ụ̀nọ̀</b>	repair thatch of a house
<b>ụ̀nọ̀</b>	pron.	(independent, 3rd pers. plural) you, your (plural):
		<b>Achọ̀lụ̀ m̄ kà ụ̀nọ̀ bịa</b> I want you to come

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	<b>ụ̀nụ̀ ñcha</b>	all of you; you all
	<b>ụ̀nụ̀ nīine</b>	all of you:
		<b>Achòlụ̀ m̀ kà ụ̀nụ̀ nīine bịa</b> I want all of you to come or, I want you all to come
	<b>̀̀kè ụ̀nụ̀</b>	your; yours
<b>ụ̀gàlà</b>	n.	sudden sound or movement breaking the silence
<b>ụ̀pà</b>	n.	A. red clay soil (also <b>aja ụ̀pà</b> ; cf. <b>ụ̀lō</b> )
		B. wet mud; wet mud for building
<b>ụ̀sà 1.</b>	n.	pinching (bits of food, meat, etc., usually by children (-sà 3. pinch):
		<b>Ọ̀ nà-asā ụ̀sà</b> He is gazing longingly at the food (of child), or He insists on the lion's share of food (of husband)
<b>ụ̀sà 2., ụ̀sà</b>	n.	answer; excuse
	<b>-sà ụ̀sà</b>	make excuse
<b>ụ̀shàkà</b>	n.	A. a calabash, netted with strings of cowries, which is shaken as a musical instrument (= Y. <b>şèkèrè</b> )
		B. rattle (= <b>ụ̀yọ̀</b> )
<b>ụ̀sọ̀ 1.</b>	n.	pleasure; sweetness
	<b>obī ụ̀sọ̀</b>	cheerfulness; happiness
	<b>-sọ̀ ụ̀sọ̀</b>	be sweet, pleasant; please
<b>ụ̀sọ̀ 2.</b>	n.	vicinity; proximity; near neighbourhood
	<b>ụ̀sọ̀ ànị̀</b>	border; place of no consequence; the country, countryside
	<b>-chà n'ụ̀sọ̀</b>	go aside; give way
	<b>n'ụ̀sọ̀</b>	beside; by the side of:
		<b>Dèbelụ̀ m̀ itè afụ̀ n'ụ̀sọ̀ ọ̀kū</b> Help me put that pot beside the fire:
		<b>Gbà mbọ̀ dèbe anụ̀ ndụ̀ afụ̀ n'ụ̀sọ̀ ọ̀kū kà ọ̀ ghàlụ̀ ilē ule</b> Try and keep that fresh meat beside the fire to prevent it from rotting
	<b>-wèrụ̀ka n'ụ̀sọ̀</b>	put aside; take out of the way
<b>ụ̀sụ̀</b>	n.	bat
	<b>ụ̀sụ̀ kà ñgwu</b>	bat sp. (very small and not eaten)
	<b>ụ̀sụ̀ ọ̀gụ̀</b>	fruit bat
<b>ụ̀shàkà</b>		see <b>ụ̀sàkà</b>
<b>ụ̀ta 1.</b>	n.	bow
	<b>-gba ụ̀ta</b>	shoot arrow with bow
	<b>-kwe ụ̀ta</b>	string a bow
	<b>-kwezi ụ̀ta</b>	re-string a bow
	<b>ọ̀kà ụ̀tā</b>	archer
<b>ụ̀ta 2.</b>	n.	blame; reprimand
	<b>-kwà ụ̀ta</b>	regret; be sorry
	<b>-ta ụ̀ta</b>	lay blame; blame; reprimand:
		<b>A gà-àta Ikē ụ̀ta màkà ego nā-efū̀ èfū̀ màkà nà ọ̀</b>

		<b>kpachàpùrò anya idēbe ego afụ ebe ndi orī āma enwe ike ifụ ya</b> Ike will be blamed for the loss of the money, because he was not careful to keep the money where the thieves could not find it
<b>ùtà</b>	n.	invitation to a feast:
		<b>Chọọ yā ùtà</b> Give him an invitation
	<b>-líte ùtà</b>	accept an invitation
	<b>onye ùtà</b>	invitee; guest
<b>ùtabà</b>	n.	A. tobacco ( <i>Nicotiana rustica</i> Linn.)
		B. cigarette; snuff
	<b>ùtabā èkèlèke</b>	rolled tobacco leaves, in small bits for retail
	<b>ùtabà ufū or ufulī</b>	dry raw tobacco leaves not yet chemically prepared
	<b>ajụ ùtabà</b>	roll of tobacco
	<b>isi ùtabà</b>	head of tobacco
	<b>-kpọ ùtabà</b>	take snuff
	<b>mkpō ùtabà</b>	snuff-box
	<b>ọkụ ùtabà</b>	tobacco pipe; snuff-box
<b>ùtālà</b>	n.	any pounded food taken with soup, e.g. fufu, pounded yam
<b>ùtanwaṅgwèlè</b>	n.	cramp; numbness of part of body (cf. <b>tịtaṅgwèlè</b> )
<b>ùtazị</b>	n.	bitter leaf for soup ( <i>Gongronema latifolia</i> )
	<b>ofe ùtazị</b>	<b>ùtazị</b> soup
<b>ùtụ 1.</b>	n.	money or kind paid as tax, collection, rent, fare
	<b>-na ùtụ</b>	exact tax
	<b>-tụ ùtụ</b>	pay tax, tribute, collection (much used for payment of church levies)
<b>ùtụ 2.</b>	n.	powder, dust (e.g. of wood)
	<b>ùtụ osisi</b>	sawdust; powder from dry wood as a result of grub activity inside the wood
	<b>-gba ùtụ</b>	suffer from boring grub
<b>ùtụ</b>	n.	rubber fruit (thick bush, sweet flesh, orange) ( <i>Saba florida</i> (Benth.) Bullock)
<b>ùtụtụ</b>	n.	morning; morning of life
	<b>ùtụtụ echī</b>	tomorrow morning:
		<b>Agà m̄ àfụ gī n'ùtụtụ echī</b> I shall see you tomorrow morning
	<b>ùtụtụ ọma</b>	fine morning
	<b>azị ùtụtụ</b>	breakfast
	<b>-gba àzị ùtụtụ</b>	take breakfast
	<b>-gbapụ àzị ùtụtụ</b>	take breakfast (usually a light one and taken in a hurry); just breakfast
	<b>-gba ùtụtụ</b>	take breakfast; breakfast
	<b>kpakpaṅdo ùtụtụ</b>	morning star
	<b>kwà ùtụtụ</b>	every morning
	<b>-me ùtụtụ</b>	take breakfast

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	<b>nni ùtutù</b>	breakfast
	<b>ùzo ùtutù</b>	early morning
	<b>n'ùzo ùtutù</b>	early in the morning
<b>ùwà</b>	n.	the world, earth, universe; (in Nri philosophy the visible world, contrasted with <b>Mmụ̀</b> (ancestors), <b>Alụ̀si</b> (spirits), and <b>Òkikè</b> (the creator), consisting of <b>igwē nà ànị</b> (the firmament and the earth), and occupied by <b>m̄madù</b> (human beings), <b>agū</b> (forests), <b>anụ̀mà̀nù</b> (animals), etc.
	<b>ùwà afufu</b>	world of suffering:
		<b>Àbjarō m ùwà afufu</b> I do not come to the world to suffer
	<b>ùwà aja aja</b>	troublesome world; world of trials and tribulations (lit. world of sands - any food or beautiful thing, once sand is spilt into it, is fouled)
	<b>ùwà anụ̀mà̀nù</b>	the animal world
	<b>ùwà anya okū</b>	envious, jealous world
	<b>ùwà ebè ebè</b>	everlasting; for ever and ever:
		<b>Nnà, ànyị nà-àyo Gị kà I nọnyelụ ànyị wèe lue n'ùwà ebè ebè</b> Father, we beseech Thee to be with us till life everlasting
	<b>ùwa m̄madù</b>	the human world
	<b>ùwà m ùwà isatō</b>	exclamation of dismay
	<b>ùwà ndi m̄mọ̀</b>	world of the spirits
	<b>ùwà ndi oyibo</b>	(lit. the world of the white people) luxurious pleasure-loving way of life or living: extravagant life:
		<b>Nwụnyē Īkē bjàlù ùwà ndi oyibo. Di yā adī àchọ kà ọ lụa ọlụ ọbunà, mà ọ bụ kà ọ mee ife ọbunā silị ike</b> Ike's wife is living a life of pleasure. Her husband never wants her to do any work or do anything arduous
	<b>ùwà nīne</b>	all over the world
	<b>ùwa ọnye ọzo</b>	another person's business
	<b>ùwà ọfụ̀</b>	modern world; nowadays
	<b>ùwà ọjọ̀ òkàà</b>	this sinful world to come:
		<b>Ànyị gà-ènwe ndụ ebè ebè n'ùwa ọzo</b> We shall have everlasting life in the world to come
	<b>(ùwà) -tò ute</b>	(fig.) have an easy life
	<b>ùwà tų ùwà</b>	for ever and ever; for ever; everlasting:
		<b>Binyelụ ànyị ùwà tų ùwà</b> Abide with us for ever (lit. from world to world)
	<b>afufu ùwà</b>	misfortune; ups and downs of life
	<b>enu igwē nà ùwà</b>	heaven and earth
	<b>enu ùwà</b>	the world, earth, universe
	<b>-li ùwà</b>	enjoy life:
		<b>Ndi nā-alụ ọlụ n'ụnọ àkụ Kingsway nà-èli ùwà</b> The members of staff of the Kingsway stores enjoy life
<b>uyù</b>	n.	rattle, used with <b>ùfiè</b> (= <b>ùsàkà B.</b> )

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<b>ụza</b>	n.	used in:
	<b>-ta ụza</b>	chew the cud
<b>ụzịza</b>	n.	West African Black Pepper ( <i>Piper guineense</i> Schum. and Thonn.); a climber, about 40' long, whose fruits are used fresh or dried as spices in food and in medicine
<b>ụzọ</b>	n.	A. way; road; path; door(way)
	<b>ụzọ ẹzi amā</b>	main entrance to a compound
	<b>ụzọ idèi</b>	trench; channel; gutter
	<b>ụzọ mbànye</b>	crossroads; street corner
	<b>ụzọ òwèlè, òwèlè</b>	path to the back of the compound or outskirts of town
	<b>-bu ụzọ</b>	be first
	<b>-chàlụ n'ụzọ</b>	let one pass; give way to
	<b>-fù ụzọ</b>	lose one's way
	<b>-fụ ụzọ</b>	see clearly; be transparent
	<b>-gbuwa ụzọ</b>	cut a new road
	<b>-kwa ụzọ</b>	open road; prepare way
	<b>okpolo ụzọ</b>	road-way, public path (less specific than <b>okpolo ilo</b> )
	<b>ọkpụ ezi ụzọ</b>	middle of path or road; main road; permanent path
	<b>-pùta n'ụzọ</b>	move out of the way
	<b>-sifìè ụzọ</b>	miss road, way
	<b>-su ụzọ</b>	cut road
		B. way; manner; conduct; sort; kind:
		<b>Ụzọ i sì èkwu okwū asọrọ m</b> I don't like your way of speaking
	<b>ọtụ ụzọ</b>	key
<b>ùzọ</b>	n.	dawn; daybreak; early morning; early
		Proverb: <b>Ùzọ nwaànyị abūrọ ụzọ nnwā</b> Early to marry is not early to get children
	<b>ùzọ ụtụtù</b>	early morning; dawn
	<b>-gba ùzọ</b>	go out early in the morning; do something early, rather early:
		<b>Agà m àgba ụzọ je Nneēwi</b> I shall go to Nnewi early in the morning
		(fig.) <b>Mbá gbàlù ụzọ ọnwū</b> Mba died young (lit. ... died early)
	<b>n'ùzọ ụtụtù</b>	early in the morning:
		<b>Ijè bjàlù ebe à n'ùzọ ụtụtù</b> Ije came here early in the morning
<b>uzụ</b>	n.	blacksmith; blacksmithery
	<b>àkpaka ụzụ</b>	log of wood on which blacksmith's anvil is set (see àkpaka)
	<b>-kpụ ụzụ</b>	work as blacksmith:
		<b>Nnà m kpùlù uzụ ogè ọ dị n'ìkolobịà</b> My father worked as a blacksmith when he was a young man
<b>ùzù</b>	n.	noise; uproar; quarrel

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	<b>-fịọ ùzù, -shọ ùzù</b>	make quarrelsome noise; quarrel noisily; make tumultous noise
	<b>-tụ ùzù</b>	quarrel noisily; make noise
<b>W.</b>		
<b>-wa 1.</b>	v.	cut; split; divide; space
	<b>ọwụwa</b>	cutting; splitting; dividing
	<b>-wa ànị</b>	break up land by digging; divide land for planting; dig ground
	<b>awa ànị</b>	division, plot, of land
	<b>-wa ezē</b>	file teeth
	<b>-wa ji</b>	A. divide or split yam: <b>Agà m̄ àwa jī</b> I shall cut the yam B. hold annual (religious) new yam festival
	<b>ogè iwā ji</b>	annual yam festival
	<b>ọwụwa jī</b>	feast of new yams
	<b>-wa okè</b>	make a boundary; put a mark; demarcate
	<b>-wa ọjị</b>	break kola
	<b>-gbuwa</b>	split by cutting (esp. with axe or machet)
	<b>-gbuwa akụ oyibo</b> <b>Ñsugbē</b>	speak out, break the news, bluntly (lit. break the Nsugbe coconut)
	<b>ọkịlị m̄gbawa isi</b>	very severe headache
	<b>-tiwa</b>	break (esp. accidentally)
<b>-wa 2.</b>	v.	A. come out; break through; burst out (on); force one's way in
	<b>-wabà</b>	rush in; invade
	<b>-wabàta</b>	rush inside
	<b>-waku(lu)</b>	attack; rush at
	<b>-wakpò</b>	rise upon; invade; attack; raid: <b>Elèghelū àwakpògo ọkụkò n'ime ụla ọkụkò</b> Giant ants have invaded the fowls in the battery
	<b>-wakwàşị</b>	attack
	<b>-wakwute</b>	attack
	<b>-wapùta</b>	burst out; flow
		B. come out from the soil (of water); flood: <b>Mmili àwago n'ụnọ</b> Underground water has flooded the floors of the house
	<b>-wakpò</b>	submerge
	<b>mmili ọwụwa</b>	coming out of underground water, flooding the land (e.g. when water seeps into buildings in swampy areas)
		C. come out, rise, shine (of sun)
	<b>ọwụwa anyaanwū</b>	East; sunrise; rising of sun
<b>-wa + 3.</b>	v.	wander; explore (e.g. forest)

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	<b>-wagota</b>	wander up (nearer)
	<b>-waghali</b>	wander about:
		<b>Kèdu òkè ọ̀ nà-àwaghali n'ime ọ̀fịa?</b> Why is he wandering in the forest?
	<b>-waghali n'ụ̀nọ̀</b>	wander about lazily in the house
	<b>-wa ọ̀fịa</b>	wander in, explore, the forest
<b>-wa 4.</b>	v.	break; shatter
	<b>ọ̀wịwa</b>	breaking
	<b>afele ọ̀wịwa</b>	breakable dish
<b>-wa 5.</b>	ext. suff. 1.	continuing; becoming more and more
	<b>-bawanye</b>	increase (in number):
		<b>Ụ̀mụ̀ ọ̀lụ̀ ya nà-àbawanye ụ̀ba</b> His apprentices are increasing more and more
	<b>-gawa</b>	go further, straight on:
		<b>Àrụ̀ nsògbu yā̀ nà-àgawanye n'iru</b> His illness is becoming worse (lit. going further and further)
<b>-wà +</b>	v.	put in between two closely placed objects with little or no space between them; insert
	<b>-wà akwà</b>	A. put on loincloth
		B. = <b>-wà ọ̀gọ̀dọ̀</b> B.
	<b>-wànye</b>	insert in (between)
	<b>-wà ọ̀gọ̀dọ̀</b>	(= <b>-wà akwà</b> )
		A. put on loincloth
		B. put on loincloth ceremonially. In olden days, this ceremony marked the time when a boy stopped appearing nude. From thenceforth he had the privileges and obligations of a man:
		<b>Èke awàgo ọ̀gọ̀dọ̀</b> Eke has become an adult
	<b>-wapụ̀</b>	pull out thing stuck in
	<b>-wà ụ̀nọ̀</b>	repair thatch of a house (= <b>-wàchi ụ̀nọ̀</b> )
<b>walala</b>	n.	narrowness
	<b>walala ụ̀zọ̀</b>	path (opposed to road)
	<b>-dị walala</b>	be narrow:
		<b>Ụ̀zọ̀ òkàà̀ dī walala</b> This road or path is narrow
<b>wàyo</b>	n.	fraud (Pidgin <b>wàyo</b> )
	<b>afịa wàyo</b>	inferior goods
	<b>okwu wàyo</b>	deception
	<b>onye wàyo</b>	fraudulent person
<b>-we</b>	v.	be angry, annoyed
	<b>-we iwe</b>	be angry, annoyed
	<b>-wewusa iwe</b>	be annoyed, angry, with; vent anger upon
	<b>mwewusa iwē</b>	anger, vexation (with a person, etc.)
<b>-wè</b>	v.	take
	<b>òwùwè</b>	taking

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	<b>-wèbipụ</b>	take out some
	<b>-wèdàta</b>	bring down
	<b>-wèdàta ànị</b>	bring down; humble; abase; humiliate:
		<b>Wedàta ònwe gī ànị</b> Humble yourself (lit. Bring yourself down)
	<b>wèe</b>	used in many common phrases
	<b>wèe ganye nà, wèe nye nà</b>	till; until; pending:
		<b>Agà m̄ na-àp̄ja gī itàlị wèe ganye nā ī kwup̄ta ife oj̄ō i m̄l̄ụ</b> I shall continue to flog you till you confess the bad thing you did
	<b>wèe lue nà</b>	until; as far as to
	<b>wèe lue n'ụwà ebighèèbì</b>	for ever; for ever and ever
	<b>wèe pụ</b>	until
	<b>kà.....wèe</b>	in order that; so that:
		<b>Ànyị nà-àyo Chinèkè kà O nye ànyị àmàlà ya n'ụwa ñkaà kà ànyị wèe gbak̄ta ajoy òmùme àzụ kà ànyị wèe bul̄azị ndi gā-abā ànị ezè Ya n'ogē ikpe àzụ</b> We are praying God to give us His Grace in this world so that we may eschew bad deeds and so that we may also be those who will enter His Kingdom at last:
		<b>Ọ kwèsìlị kà ànyị na-eme ezi òmùme kà ànyị wèe nwee ike ìbà ànị ezè enu igwē n'èmesja</b> We ought to continue doing good in order that we may be able to enter the Kingdom of God afterwards:
		<b>Achò m̄ ijī gbooy rap̄ụ Nneewi kà m wèe nwee ike ìf̄ụ ụzọ lu Āba</b> I want to leave Nneewi early so that I may reach Aba before dusk:
		<b>Achòl̄ụ m̄ ìbà ụgbọ enū kà m wèe lue Òbòdò Oyibo ọsọsọ</b> I want to take an aircraft to be able to arrive in the United Kingdom quickly:
		<b>Bikō nye m̄ afele kà m wèe kulu mm̄l̄i</b> Please give me a plate to take some water
	<b>-wèfiè ụgwō</b>	seize for debt; seize wrongly for debt
	<b>-wèghalị</b>	move, move (something) about; remove; change the position (of something)
	<b>-wèju aka</b>	have enough
	<b>mwèju akā</b>	sufficiency; enough
	<b>-wèlụ</b>	take:
		<b>Wèlụ ñkè ì</b> Take yours
	<b>-wèlụ oche</b>	take a seat
	<b>-wèmì</b>	take far away
	<b>-wènata</b>	bring home:

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		<b>Wènata jī</b> Bring home yams
	<b>-wèni</b>	take up; raise
	<b>-wèni aka</b>	take hand from; raise hand; abandon; leave alone:
		<b>Wènie akā gị</b> Hands off! or, Stop being involved:
		<b>Wènie akā gị n'ànì afụ</b> Take your hand off that land or, Have nothing to do with that land any longer or, Abandon the land
	<b>-wèni aka enū</b>	raise hand
	<b>-wèni enū</b>	raise up:
		<b>Wènie akā enū</b> Raise (your) hand
	<b>-wènita</b>	A. lift up; take up; pick up B. be better
	<b>-wènita àrụ</b>	get better (lit. raise body):
		<b>Ọ nàfu ewènita</b> She is improving (in health);
	<b>-wènita enū</b>	lift up; take up
	<b>-wè nni</b>	reap; harvest (lit. take food
	<b>-wèpụ</b>	remove; take off, away; subtract
	<b>mwepụ</b>	act of taking away, removing; subtraction
	<b>-wèpụ aka</b>	take hands off (e.g. a matter):
		<b>Wepụ akā gị</b> Remove your hand
	<b>-wèpụ anya</b>	overlook; ignore; give up hope; connive at (lit. remove eye from)
	<b>-wèpụ obì</b>	dismiss from the mind
	<b>-wèpụta</b>	bring out; take out:
		<b>Wepụtalụ m̄ jī</b> Bring out yam for me
	<b>-wèpụ uchè</b>	cease to expect; give up hope (lit. remove mind)
	<b>-wèrụka</b>	put aside; take out of the way; move aside (of light things)
	<b>-wèrụka n'ụsọ</b>	put aside; take out of the way
	<b>-wèta</b>	bring:
		<b>Wèta</b> Bring (it):
		<b>Wètalụ m̄ òfu jī</b> Bring me a yam:
		<b>Wèta akwụkwọ naàbọ</b> Bring two books
	<b>mwèta</b>	bringing; rendering; producing
<b>wèe +</b>		see <b>-wè</b>
<b>-wị 1., 2.</b>		see <b>-yị 1., 2.</b>
<b>-wo 1.</b>	v.	bore hole; poke:
		<b>A nà m̄ èwo ewī</b> I am poking the giant rat's hole (with the intention of getting it out and capturing it)
	<b>-wokò</b>	make loose, or widen, a hole by poking or probing
	<b>-wo n'anya</b>	be plain, clear, obvious; stare one in the face; leap to the eye
	<b>-wo ọnụ</b>	dig hole (already existing, e.g. rat-hole); excavate:
		<b>A nà m̄ èwo ọnụ òke</b> I am probing, poking, or digging a rat-hole (with the intention of catching the rat)
<b>-wo 2.</b>	v.	peel off; shed (of skin, scales)

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	<b>-wo iwòlò (àwòlò)</b>	come off in scales; shed skin
<b>-wò 1.</b>	v.	put on (clothes)
	<b>-wopụ</b>	take off clothes
	<b>mwopụ àfè</b>	taking off of clothes
<b>-wò 2.</b>		see <b>-nwò</b>
<b>-wọ</b>	v.	deny (a share; implies object has no legal claim to a share)
	<b>-wọ nni</b>	deny (share of) food
<b>wọọ</b>		see <b>nwọọ</b>
<b>-wu 1.</b>	v.	boil, seethe (corn, palm kernels)
<b>-wu + 2.</b>	v.	establish; build
	<b>-wughe</b>	open; make, declare open
	<b>-wughepụ</b>	give permission for any kind of gathering; declare open; open
	<b>-wu ìwu</b>	make law
	<b>-wulu</b>	be firm, established
	<b>-wulu ewulu</b>	be firm, established:
		<b>Oche afụ àmaka, o wùlụ èwulu</b> That chair is magnificent, it is very firm
	<b>-wu ụnọ</b>	build a house
<b>-wù</b>	v.	become known, popular; spread:
		<b>Ife o mèlụ nà-ewù</b> What he has done is fast becoming known to everyone
	<b>òwùwù</b>	spreading; being popular
	<b>-wùbe</b>	begin to spread (of news)
	<b>-wù èwù</b>	spread; be noised abroad; be famed:
		<b>Akụkọ afụ nà-ewù èwù</b> The news is spreading
<b>-wu-ta</b>	v.	grieve; hurt; trouble; distress:
		<b>Ọnwụ enyì m nwokè nà-èwuta m̄ ri nnè</b> The death of my friend is hurting me greatly
	<b>mwuta</b>	grief; sorrow; pain (of mind)
	<b>ife mwuta</b>	painful thing; distressing thing
<b>-wụ 1.</b>	v.	wash (body)
	<b>ọwụwụ</b>	washing
	<b>-wụ àrụ</b>	wash the body
	<b>-wụcha àrụ</b>	wash the body clean; cleanse the body
	<b>-wụchapụ àrụ</b>	wash the body thoroughly
	<b>-wụchapụta</b>	wash away; clear away
<b>-wụ 2.</b>	v.	pour; spread; put; place
	<b>-wụbà</b>	pour into
	<b>-wụchi</b>	fill (e.g. hole with debris)
	<b>-wụfù</b>	pour away
	<b>-wụnye</b>	pour into
	<b>-wụpụ</b>	pour out; throw out (esp. liquids)
	<b>-wụrà</b>	spread out and divide

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	<b>-wusa</b>	A. pour into a particular place (liquids, kernels)
		B. place, put down upon (cloth or many objects)
	<b>-wusi</b>	throw away, pour away, spill (liquids)
<b>-wu 3.</b>	v.	buy (palm kernels, gunpowder) (originally derived from <b>-wu 2.</b> , since kernels and gunpowder must be poured into container in order to buy them)
	<b>-wu ntụ</b>	buy gunpowder
	<b>-wuta</b>	to buy (kernels):
		<b>Anà m̀ èje iwūta akụ n'Àfọ-Nnoòbì</b> I am going to buy some kernels at <b>Àfọ-Nnoòbì</b> market
<b>-wu 4.</b>	v.	excise; pluck out
	<b>-wu akpụ</b>	cut, excise a tumour, growth
<b>-wụ</b>	v.	jump (cf. <b>-kwu 5.</b> )
	<b>ọwụwụ</b>	jumping
	<b>-wụbà</b>	jump into
	<b>-wụdà</b>	jump down
	<b>-wụfè</b>	jump over
	<b>-wụ ìkpòtọ</b>	skip, gambol (as a young animal)
	<b>-wụni enū</b>	jump up
	<b>-wụ ọsọ</b>	race
<b>Y.</b>		
<b>ya, nya</b>	pron.	independent, object and possessive, 3rd pers. sg. For some speakers, <b>nya</b> is the usual subject form while <b>ya</b> is the object and possessive form, except that <b>nya</b> occurs after a nasal) he; him; his; she; her; it; its:
		<b>Nya bja ebe à</b> Let him come here:
		<b>Fà fūlū ya</b> They saw him:
		<b>Edèlū m̀ nyà akwụkwọ</b> I wrote to him
	<b>nya bụ nà</b>	that is to say
	<b>nya kà ... jì</b>	for that reason; so; therefore:
		<b>Ibè bìàlū ọlụ n'ogè n'ùtutū à, nya kà e jì rọ yā òfu n'ime ndị gā-eje nnene akwụkwọ</b> Ibe was punctual at work this morning; that is why he was chosen as one of the people who are going to sit the examination
	<b>nya kpàtalū</b>	therefore; for that reason
	<b>ya nà ònwe yā</b>	he himself; she herself
	<b>ya nwà</b>	he himself; she herself
	<b>h̀kè ya</b>	his; her; hers; its
	<b>ndịh̀kè nya</b>	his own people
	<b>sòsò ya</b>	only him, her, it

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-yà	v.	A. suffer from (disease); endure
	-yà ọyà	suffer illness; be sick; suffer from disease:
		<b>Ọ nà-ayā òkpòòmìlì</b> She is suffering from rheumatism:
		<b>Ọ nà-ayà ọyā ọzịza</b> She is suffering from a swelling disease
	(àrụ) -ya	be sick:
		<b>Àrụ nà-ayā ya</b> He is sick
		B. suffer from misfortune (brought by a person):
		(fig.) <b>Ọ bụ Ọfọ kà ànyị nà-ayà</b> It is Ọfọ who worries us
		(fig.) <b>Adā ayā gī àyà</b> No one can suffer from you! (Used in reply to someone who boasts he can harm one)
yaà!	int.	exclamatory shout to frighten, call attention
yàbaàsị	n.	onion ( <i>Allium cepa</i> Linn.) (Pidgin <b>yàbaàs</b> )
-yà-tọ	v.	open forcibly
	<b>myàtọ ọnụ</b>	opening of mouth forcibly, especially of another person or animal (abusing the speaker)
-yà-tọ +	v.:	
	<b>-yàtọ ọnụ</b>	be vulgar in speech
-yi 1.	v.	wear
	<b>-yi àfè</b>	wear cloth
	<b>-yi akpụkpọ ụkwụ</b>	wear shoes
	<b>-yi akwà</b>	wear cloth
	<b>-yi àwọlọ</b>	wear mask
	<b>-yibe</b>	clothe; put clothes on someone (e.g. a child)
	<b>-yikpò</b>	clothe, put clothing on so as to cover up something:
		<b>Yikpò ọnya dī gī n'afọ àfè</b> Wear clothing over the sore on your abdomen
	<b>-yikwàsị</b>	put on (clothing, mask, etc.)
	<b>-yilị</b>	wear
	<b>-yilị àfè</b>	put on clothes:
		<b>Yilị àfè gī</b> Put on your shirt (or clothes)
	<b>-yipù</b>	take off (clothing, mask, etc.)
	<b>-yipù àwọlọ</b>	take off mask; unmask:
		<b>Yipù àwọlọ</b> Take the mask off (yourself)
-yi 2.	v.	resemble; be like, alike:
		<b>Àdā yilị nne yā</b> Àda resembles her mother:
		<b>Ife ēyi nnwa</b> There is nothing like a child (used as a name)
	<b>eyī uchè</b>	quite unexpected
	<b>àtụ eyī</b>	not exactly describable
	<b>òyiyi</b>	resembling; being (a)like; likeness; resemblance
-yi + 3.	v.	
	<b>-yi àkwa</b>	lay eggs:
		<b>Ọkụkọ m nà-èyi àkwa</b> My fowl is laying eggs
-yi 4.	v.	cut (human and animal flesh and soft objects)

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	<b>-yikasị</b>	cut oneself open
	<b>-yitọ</b>	cut free; cut
	<b>-yiwa</b>	cut open, across, into two
	<b>-yiwa òlòma</b>	cut orange into half
<b>-yi + 5.</b>	v.	cause
	<b>-yi atụtọ</b>	tickle
	<b>-yi egwù</b>	frighten
	<b>-yi òtátàlabù,</b> <b>òtatabùlabù</b>	tickle in armpit
<b>-yi 6.</b>	v.	A. turn
	<b>-yigbu</b>	turn upon and kill
	<b>myigbu</b>	slander; craftiness; evil
		B. paddle (e.g. turn paddle in water)
	<b>-yido</b>	put ashore
	<b>-yifè</b>	paddle, ferry across
	<b>-yi ùgbà</b>	to dive:
		<b>Anà m èje iyì ùgbà nà mmìlì</b> I am going to the stream to dive
	<b>-yi ùgbọ</b>	paddle canoe
<b>-yì 1., -wì 1.</b>	v.	A. be, go together; accompany one another in doing something:
		<b>Mụ nà enyì m gà-ayì je Nnọkwà echi</b> My friend and I will go (together) to Nnọkwa tomorrow:
		<b>Mụ nà Ọgụgụá yì je mmìlì</b> Ọgugua and myself went to the stream together
	<b>ọyìyì, ọwìwì</b>	going together
	<b>-yìlì</b>	go together:
		<b>Bìà kà ànyì yìlì jee nkū</b> Come, let us go together to fetch the firewood
	<b>-yì ọyì</b>	be friends
		B. have illicit sex with a woman:
		<b>Èkè chọlù iyì Àda</b> Eke wanted to have illicit sex with Ada
	<b>-yì ọyì</b>	be lovers; commit adultery, fornication:
		<b>Ayìnà ọyì</b> Do not commit adultery
<b>-yì 1., -wì 2.</b>	+	
	<b>-wì ala, -yì ala</b>	be mad:
		<b>Ì nà-awì alá?</b> Are you mad?
<b>-yọ</b>	v.	beg
	<b>ọyìyọ</b>	begging
	<b>-yọ ayìyọ</b>	A. beg; beseech; pray
		B. beg for alms
	<b>-yọ m̀gba</b>	challenge to a wrestling contest
	<b>-yọta</b>	receive by begging
	<b>onye ayìyọ</b>	beggar

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-yò 1.	v.	drizzle (of rain); sprinkle: <b>Mmilī nà-ayò</b> The rain is drizzling: <b>Yòò nnī afù nwantinti nnū</b> Sprinkle some salt on the food
	<b>-yòkpọ</b>	flap (in the face)
-yò 2.	v.	sift
	<b>-yòcha</b>	sift (to separate chaff or foreign body)
	<b>-yòchapụ</b>	sift out
	<b>-yòghalị</b>	shake: <b>Ọ yòghàlịlụ ọgwù afù</b> He shook the medicine
	<b>-yòkpọ</b>	sift to a fine powder
	<b>-yòta</b>	sieve out
	<b>-yò ùsàkà</b>	shake a musical calabash
<b>yụ</b>	pron.	you; thou; thee (less common than <b>gi</b> )
<b>Z.</b>		
-za 1.	v.	(no vowel suffix) answer; reply: <b>Za m̄</b> Answer me: <b>Achọlụ m̄ kà ị za akwụkwọ ñkaà ọsọsọ</b> I want you to reply to this letter quickly
	<b>ọzịza</b>	answer; reply
	<b>-za afà</b>	bear a name; answer to one's name
	<b>-za azịza</b>	answer query
	<b>-zado</b>	give (moral) support; prop up
	<b>-za letà</b>	reply to letter
	<b>-za mmụọ</b>	be dedicated to a spirit by taking its name
	<b>-za òkù</b>	answer a call: <b>O jèlụ ịzà òkù</b> He has gone to answer a call
-za 2.	v.	swell (of animal body): <b>Ọ bụlụ nà ị jèrọ gba ụkwụ nà-esògbu gị ọgwù ọ gà-àza</b> If you do not go for an injection, your bad leg will become swollen: <b>Ụkwụ m gbàjilì n'ùtùtù àzago</b> The leg that I fractured in the morning has swollen up
	<b>ọzịza</b>	swelling (of animal body)
	<b>afọ ọzịza</b>	flatulence
	<b>-za àza</b>	swell; be swollen: <b>Ụkwụ gị nà-àza àza</b> Your leg is becoming swollen: <b>Ọ gịnị kpàtàlụ ụkwụ gị ị zà àza?</b> Why is your leg swollen?
	<b>-zachi</b>	become so swollen as to cover up spaces or orifices in an organ, e.g. eyes, ears, etc.: <b>Anyà gị ịbùọ àzachigo</b> Your two eyes have become so

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		swollen as to cover up the eyeballs completely
	<b>-zakpò</b>	swell and cover up something completely
	<b>ñzịza</b>	swelling; bump
<b>-zà 1.</b>	v.	sweep
	<b>òzịzà</b>	sweeping
	<b>-zà àzà</b>	sweep:
		<b>A gà-azà ụnò afụ àzà</b> The room shall be swept
	<b>-zàchapụ</b>	sweep out
	<b>-zàkpò</b>	sweep something over something (e.g. vomit) so as to cover it completely
	<b>-zànye</b>	sweep into
<b>-zà 2.</b>	v.	A. filter; skim (off)
	<b>òzịzà</b>	filtering
		B. (fig.) be reduced in weight; be lean, thin (as result of abnormal condition, e.g. worry, illness, etc.):
		<b>Agū azàgo</b> Agū has lost weight
<b>-ze 1.</b>	v.	collapse; slip down; fall down (of wall, house, etc.); sink (of raised path); cave in
	<b>-ze eze = -ze</b>	
	<b>-zekpùdo</b>	sink over; collapse over
<b>-ze + 2.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-ze ume</b>	sigh; snort
	<b>-ze uzelē</b>	sneeze
<b>-ze + 3.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-ze ọdụ</b>	make a palm branch booth on a farm
<b>-zè 1.</b>	v.	dodge; shrink from; beware of; avoid; prevent:
		<b>Ndị aghā nà-amụ etu e sì ezè mgbọ</b> The soldiers learn how to dodge bullets
	<b>òzìzè</b>	dodging; shrinking from; avoiding
	<b>-zèdo</b>	take shelter, protect oneself
	<b>-zè èzè = -zè:</b>	
		<b>Anà m̄ ezē yā ezè</b> I try to avoid him
	<b>-zè izìzè</b>	loathe; abhor
	<b>-zèlụ = -zè</b>	
	<b>-zè(lụ) anwū</b>	shelter from sun
	<b>-zè(lụ) mmilī</b>	shelter from rain
	<b>-zè ñdò</b>	take shelter from sun
	<b>-zè ndụ</b>	be afraid of; avoid (from fear); shun; beware of; fear for one's life:
		<b>Ọ nà-ezè ndụ</b> He fears for his life
	<b>ife izè</b>	thing to avoid; offensive thing
	<b>ife izè ñdò</b>	shelter
	<b>izè, ñzè</b>	avoidance (of disaster, etc.):

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		<b>O nwèlụ ñzè</b> He has good luck (naturally or by use of charms)
<b>-zè 2.</b>	ext. suff. 1.	melting
	<b>-gbazè</b>	melt:
		<b>Ọ gà-àgbazè</b> It will melt
	<b>-sizè</b>	melt by placing over the fire:
		<b>Ọ nà-èsizè ùde</b> He is melting the pomade over the fire
<b>-zi 1.</b>	v.	teach; instruct; show
	<b>-zi àzụ akā</b>	be insincere (lit. show the back of the hand)
	<b>-zi ụzọ</b>	show the way:
		<b>Zi m ụzọ</b> Show me the way
	<b>-kụzi</b>	teach; instruct
	<b>onye nkụzi</b>	teacher; instructor
<b>-zi + 2.</b>	v.	be straight, right, upright:
		<b>Ife ọ mèlụ zìlì èzi</b> His action is right
	<b>-zi ezi n'iwu</b>	be legal, lawful:
		<b>Ife ọ mèlụ zìlì èzi n'iwu</b> His action is legal
	<b>-zi n'anya</b>	convince; please (employer) with work
	<b>-dozi</b>	repair; correct; rectify
	<b>-kwezi ụta</b>	re-string a bow
	<b>-lụzi</b>	rectify; correct
	<b>-mezi</b>	repair; rectify; correct
<b>-zi 3.</b>	v.	lower (e.g. load)
	<b>òzizi</b>	lowering
	<b>-zidà</b>	descend; get down from vehicle; put down a load; lower bucket into well
	<b>-zido</b>	help put down load; put down load from the head
	<b>-zi ibu</b>	put down load from head
	<b>-zitù</b>	put down load from the head
<b>-zi 4.</b>	v.	borrow:
		<b>Ọ nà-èje izi egō</b> He is going to borrow some money
	<b>-zinye</b>	lend:
		<b>Bikō zinye m ego ịtọ</b> Please lend me thirty kobo.
	<b>nzinye</b>	lending
	<b>-zita</b>	borrow:
		<b>Jèe zita ñkàtà naàbò</b> Go and borrow (and bring) two baskets
	<b>nzili, nzita</b>	borrowing
<b>-zì 1.</b>	v.	send; send on errand; assign work to; deliver message:
		<b>Zie m</b> Send me
	<b>-zidàta</b>	send down:
		<b>Zidàta ngozi Gị</b> Send down Thy blessings
	<b>-zifiè</b>	deliver wrong message; mislead (by message):
		<b>Ọ gịnị kpàtālụ ị jì zifiè ozi m zìlì gị?</b> Why did you deliver a message different from what I sent you with?

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	<b>-zìga</b>	send
	<b>-zìgota</b>	send up (towards the speaker)
	<b>-zìna</b>	send home:
		<b>Agà ìn ezìna gī echi</b> I shall send you home tomorrow
	<b>-zìnaba</b>	send home; dismiss:
		<b>Zinaba ànyị n'ùdo</b> Send us home in peace <i>or</i> Dismiss us in peace
	<b>-zì ozi</b>	send, deliver message; send on errand; assign work to:
		<b>Ì chòlụ izì ìn ozi?</b> Do you want to send me on an errand? or, Do you want to give me some work to do?:
		<b>Ezìlị ìn nyà ozi</b> I have sent her on an errand
	<b>-zìpù</b>	send forth; send out; send; despatch:
		<b>Ezìpùgo ìn nwa òdibò m kà o je kpòọlụ ìn Agnes</b> I have sent out my servant to call me Agnes:
		<b>Ì zipùgo akwùkwọ ị?</b> Have you despatched your letter?
	<b>-zìpù letà</b>	post, send out letter
	<b>-zìsà</b>	disseminate; broadcast; spread:
		<b>Achòlụ ìn kà ụnụ nà ònwe ụnụ jee zisàa ozi bànyelụ ịfe ànyị fùlụ n'ùtùtù à</b> I want you yourselves to go and spread the news about what we saw this morning
	<b>-zìte</b>	send (towards the speaker):
		<b>Zite mmadụ naàbò</b> Send two persons.
		<b>O zìtèlù m ozi</b> He sent me a message.
<b>-zì + 2.</b>	v.:	
	<b>-zìchà</b>	blow the nose; snort
	<b>-zì imi</b>	blow the nose; expel mucus from the nose
<b>-zi-zò</b>	v.	mimic; mock (= <b>-jì-jè</b> )
<b>zì 1.</b>	<b>enc.</b>	after(wards); now (after something else); (with neg.) any more:
		<b>Bìàbazịa!</b> You can come now!:
		<b>Emesizịa ànyị gà-àfụ</b> We shall see afterwards:
		<b>Ife òkaà ọ dìzị mmā?</b> But is this thing good (as it is now)?:
		<b>Kà ọ dìzịa nọfụ</b> That is enough now:
		<b>Kèdụ zì?</b> How?:
		<b>Ọ gịnị zì?</b> And why? Why? or, What is it now?:
		<b>Ọ mèsizịàlù bja bē m</b> He came to my house afterwards:
		<b>Ụnụ gụsizịa egwū ụnụ èjee lie nni ụnụ</b> After you have finished singing you should go and have your meal:
		<b>Nwatā à adī èjezi akwùkwọ</b> This boy is not going to school any more:
		<b>Ì gwarōzị m</b> You never told me after all
<b>zì 2.</b>	enc.	also:
		<b>Ọ dìàzị mmā</b> She is also beautiful:

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		<b>E ji mmà ebè ife, e jiàzị yà ègwu ànị</b> A knife is used for cutting things, it is also used for digging:
		<b>Ndị omá dị n'Òbòdò Oyibo, ndi ojọọ diàzị ebe afụ</b> There are good people in the United Kingdom, but bad people are also there
<b>-zo 1.</b>	v.	hide:
		<b>Anà m̄ èje izō mmà m</b> I am going to hide my knife
	<b>òzuzo</b>	hiding
	<b>-zobe</b>	hide from; be hidden (from):
		<b>Anà m̄ èje izōbe mmà m</b> I am going to hide my knife
	<b>-zo èzo</b>	hide; be hidden, in hiding:
		<b>O zòlụ èzo</b> He has hidden, or, He is in hiding:
	<b>Ị nà-èzo èzo?</b>	Are you hiding?
	<b>-zobe èzobe</b>	be hidden (from); hide from:
		<b>Kpakpaṅdò afụ zòbèlụ èzobe</b> The star is hidden
	<b>-zofù</b>	become lost or disappear by hiding; lose by hiding; be lost by hiding; become forever hidden; hide away
	<b>nzofù</b>	hiding away:
		<b>Agà m̄ èzofù ònwe m n'Òbòdò Oyibo</b> I shall hide myself away in the U.K.:
		<b>Ezòfùgo m̄ mmà m</b> I have lost my knife by hiding it; I have hidden my knife away
	<b>-zofù èzofù</b>	hide away
	<b>-zoghalị</b>	hide about:
		<b>Àda nà-èzoghalị n'ime ògìgè</b> Ada is hiding about in the yard
	<b>-zonarị</b>	hide from; be hidden from:
		<b>Ọ gà-èzonarị gị</b> He (it) will hide, be hidden from you
	<b>-zopụ</b>	hid away:
		<b>Ọjị èzopụgo onwe yā</b> Oji has hidden himself away
	<b>-da ñzuzo</b>	hide oneself
	<b>-me nzofù</b>	hide away; become perpetually hidden
	<b>ñzuzo, ñzuzō</b>	hiding; secret
	<b>ife ñzuzo</b>	secret thing
<b>-zo 2.</b>	v.	tie
	<b>-zochi</b>	knot:
		<b>Zòchie elili</b> Knot the rope
<b>-zo 3.</b>	v.	point; point at
	<b>-zo aka</b>	point at; point with the hand
<b>-zò</b>	v.	rain
	<b>òzùzò</b>	raining:
		<b>Mmili gà-ezò</b> It will rain
	<b>mmili òzùzò</b>	rain
<b>-zọ 1.</b>	v.	heal; save; defend; claim; side with; contest

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	òzụzọ	claiming; claim
	-zọdọ	A. withhold; keep back; be selfish
		B. protect
	-zọ ezè	contest for chieftaincy title
	-zọ ndụ	save life
	-zọ ọkwa	contest for a post
	-zọ ọnọdụ	contest for a seat, position, post
	-zọpụta	deliver; save; heal
		<b>Onye nzọpụta</b> Saviour
	-zọta	obtain by struggling, contesting, or laying strong claims to
-zọ 2.	v.	transplant; plant (cutting only)
	-zọ osè	transplant pepper
	-zọ osisi	transplant tree, plant tree cuttings
-zọ 3.	ext. suff. 1.	forget (restricted to verbs meaning 'think')
	-chèzọ	forget
	-lòzọ	forget:
		<b>O lòzọgo afà ya</b> She has forgotten his name
-zọ 1.	v.	tread; step
	òzùzọ	treading; stepping
	-zọ ajā	tread mud for building
	-zọfiè ụkwụ	miss a step; step into a wrong place or spot
	-zọgbu	tread to death
	-zọji	break, snap by stepping on
	-zọkwàsi	tread upon
	-zọnye	step in; presume; insinuate
	-zọtọ	tread in any sort of filth; tread till it becomes soft and messy
	-zọ ụkwụ	step
	-zọwata	come (esp. occasionally and unexpectedly)
-zọ 2.	v.	bet; offer, lay, wager
	-zọ ìwu = -zọ	
	-zọ n'ibē	stand surety for; bail
	-zọ ñzọ	lay, offer, wager; make a bet
-zu	v.	steal
	-zu egō	steal money
	-zu orī	steal
	-zuta	obtain by stealing
-zù 1.	v.	meet; encounter
	-zùkọ	meet; assemble; collide
	nzùkọ	meeting; council
	-kpọ nzùkọ	call meeting
	-zùkọta	meet, assemble, together
	-zùte, -zùta	meet, welcome visitor by deliberately going out to meet him on the way or at a place, e.g. motor park

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-zù 2.	v.	be complete, correct; suffice; fulfil
	-zù èzù	be complete, sufficient, correct:
		<b>O zùlù èzù</b> It is correct
	-zù òkè	be correct; suffice; be complete, perfect, sufficient
	-zù ọ̀nụ	be complete; be enough to go round
-zù + 3.	v.:	
	-zù ike	rest
	èzùmike	rest; leave
	-zù ike ọ̀lụ	rest from work
	-zùlụ ike	take (long) rest; retire:
		<b>(fig.) Onye nwụlụ ò zùlụ ikē</b> If anyone dies he goes to his rest or, He who dies goes to his rest:
		<b>Jèe zùlụ ikē!</b> Go and rest! (sometimes figuratively, when addressing a troublesome person)
-zù 4.	v.	determine; purpose; plan; deliberate
	-zùbe	determine; purpose; plan
	-zù izù	hold a meeting, council
	-zùpùta	invent
	nzupùta	invention
	-zùsà	alter a plan; abandon a purpose
	nzusà	alteration of plan; caprice
	izù	A. meeting, council
		B. whisper
-zu-zò +	v.:	
	-zuzò èzuzò	mimic
-zu-zù	v.	be foolish, stupid
	nzuzù	foolishness; stupidity; folly
	onye nzuzù	stupid, foolish person
	-zuzù èzuzù	act foolishly, stupidly
	-me nzuzù	be foolish, stupid; act stupidly, foolishly
-zụ 1.	v.	buy; purchase
	òzụzụ	buying; purchasing
	-zụ aḩia	trade; hold market; buy and sell in market
	-zụchapù	buy all
	-zụgbu	cheat in marketing or in bargaining for commodity
	-zụnye	buy and give or present to another:
		<b>Zụnye m̄ àkpà</b> Buy me a bag
	-zùta	buy (and bring)
-zụ + 2.	v.	play game involving board, cards, etc.
	-zụ akụ	A. play the game <b>akụ</b> or <b>òkwè</b> (Yoruba <b>ayò</b> )
		B. play board or card games in general
	-zụ òkwè	A. play <b>òkwè</b>
		B. play board or card games in general

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-zù l.	v.	feed; nurse; nourish; train; train up; tend
	òzùzù	nursing; nourishing; training; tending
	òzùzù nkuzi	teacher training:
		<b>Adâ nò òzùzù nkuzi</b> Ada is doing teacher training:
		<b>Ọ bù m nà-azù Ikē</b> I am the one who is training Ike
	-zùba	continue to feed, nurse, train, train up, tend; be in the habit of feeding, nursing, etc.:
		<b>Ànyị chòlù kà ì zùba Ndụ</b> We want you to be training (or to begin to train) Ndụ
	-zùbì	spoil; train badly
	-zù mọ̀ (mụ̀)	look after deities
	-zùnita	rear; bring up; educate; train up:
		<b>Ndụ azùnitago Ùgònnwā</b> Ndụ has trained Ugonnwa up
	-zùpùta	train through:
		<b>Ànyị azùpùtago Ndụ na nnukwu ụnò akwụkwọ a nà-àkpọ University</b> We have trained Ndụ through the University
	-zùsị	finish training, tending
	-zùtò	train up badly; spoil
	-zùto	train, rear up
-zù-na	v.	consume:
		<b>Ìmìlikiti ife nwokē afụ zùtālù n'Àba n'ọnwa gālụ àga àzùnago n'ime ọkụ</b> Many of the goods bought by the man at Aba last month have perished in the fire
-zù-zù	v.	massage; caress; stroke
	-zùzù aka	stroke with hand