SYLLABLE STRUCTURE OF IKALE DIALECT

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APPROVAL

This is to certify that this project was carried out by **GRACE ILERI OLOTU** with **ART2004764** in the Department of Linguistics Studies, Faculty of Arts, University of Benin, Benin City.

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PLAGIARISM CERTIFICATION

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DEDICATION

This project work is dedicated to God Almighty for His unfailing grace and mercy.

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Abstract

This study examines the syllable structure of Ikale, a dialect of Yoruba language spoken in Ondo State Nigeria, using a descriptive approach. This study established the syllable type utilize by this dialect, the syllable processes available in Ikale dialect and the absence of consonant cluster in Ikale dialect. The data for this research were collected from competent native speakers of the dialect. The theoretical framework for this research is the CV phonology introduced by Kahn (1970) as it analyze the internal structure of syllable, consonant - vowel interaction as well as realisation of complex segments and co-articulations as a single segment.

The findings reveals that the basic syllable structure of Ikale dialect is V (vowel) and CV (a sequence of a consonant and a vowel) with no syllable ending with a consonant and the phonotactic constraints of this dialect does not permit consonant cluster in words. The result of this research contribute to a deeper understanding of phonology and syllable as well as the academic world.

CHAPTER ONE

BACKGROUND OF STUDY

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This study investigate the complex aspect of the syllable structure of Ikale dialect by examining the syllable type used by Ikale dialect if it is an open syllable, closed syllable or the combination of the two, if consonant cluster exist in Ikale dialect and also provide a comprehensive documentation of Ikale dialect syllable structure.

Syllable is the unit of word produced in one breath. The beginning and end of a syllable is marked by a pause. A syllable is characterized by a vowel (nucleus).It is made up of two parts which are onset and core (rhyme).The onset is the optional part of a syllable while the core or rhyme is the obligatory component of a syllable. Syllable structure of a language or dialect studies the type, pattern, and processes (changes that occur to syllables) in that language.

1.1. IKALE DIALECT AND ITS PEOPLE

A dialect is a language variety that is spoken by a a specific group of people in a particular geographical area. Soneye (2008) opines that dialect is a variety which is distinguished from other varieties of the language at almost all linguistic levels. A dialect is a distinct form or varieties of a language associated with recognizable regional, social or ethnic group different from other forms of the language by specific linguistic features such as pronunciation, vocabulary, grammar or any combination of these. Ayemoni (2011). A dialect is a variety of a language that is mutually intelligible. Akindele and Adegite (1999) the various dialect of a language are mutually intelligible to all the speakers of the language.one dialect is differentiated from other dialect manly by pronunciation Quick and Greenbaun (1973). The Yoruba language has alot of dialects and some of these dialect are similar while others are completely different.

Ikale dialect is a variety of Yoruba language with most of its words similar to the Oyo standard Yoruba but different in pronunciation. Ikale Dialect is spoken in the south western part of Ondo State. The people that speak Ikale dialect are also refer to as Ikale people. The Ikale people occupy a large area along the south western part of Ondo State sharing borders with Ilale local government to the south, Edo State to the east, Ogun State to the west and Ondo Local Government to the north. Ikale dialect is spoken in fourteen different towns in Ondo State which are Ikoya, Odeirele, Omen, Igbodigo Ayeka, Idepe (Okitipupa), Ode_Aye, Erinje, Oşooro (which comprises of five towns: Ilutitun, Igbotako, Iju-Odo, Iju-Oke, Erekiti and Osomotosoo.) Igbinsin_oloto, Akotogbo, Ajagba, Iyansan and Iju-Osun. The fourteen Ikale towns or communities are given two local government in Ondo State which are Irele local government with its administrative headquarters at Ode-Irele and Okitipupa local government with its administrative headquarters at Okitipupa (Idepe).

1.2 METHODOLOGY

The data used for this research includes data from primary and secondary sources. The primary source include data from interviewing three competent native speakers of Ikale dialect from Okitipupa or Idepe in Ondo State using the five hundred Ibadan wordlist .The secondary sources include data that are obtained Youtube, books, articles and John Harris Library, Uniben.

1.3 PURPOSE OF THE STUDY.

The purpose of this research is to study the phonological structure of Ikale dialect of Yoruba language by examining its syllable structure. This study will be helpful to students, native speakers of Ikale dialect by enabling them know more about their dialect, and researchers in the field of linguistics. This research will enable a deeper understanding of Ikale dialect

linguistics characteristics and facilitate future linguistics research and educational practices as well as give a proper documentation of Ikale dialect syllable structure .

1.4 AIM AND OBJECTIVES

This study aims to investigate and examine the syllable structure of Ikale dialect of Yoruba language, Ondo State Nigeria .The specific objectives are to:

1. Ascertain whether the dialect utilizes an open syllable, closed syllable or the combination.
2. Investigate whether there is the presence of consonant cluster in the dialect.
3. Examine the syllable pattern used by Ikale dialect
4. Research the syllable processes in the dialect.

1.5 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

This study focuses on the syllable structure of Ikale dialect spoken in fourteen communities or towns in Okitipupa and Irele local government Ondo State, Nigeria.

1.6 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

The problem addressed by this research is the lack of comprehensive documentation and analysis of the syllable structure of Ikale dialect. This research seeks to fill this gap by examining or exploring the intricate aspect of syllable structure of Ikale dialect for proper and deeper understanding and documentation.

1.7 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The examination is highly significant in phonological research, particularly in the exploration of the non-segmental elements of language. It centers on vocal elements that extend beyond single sounds. The main emphasis of this investigation is on the syllable, with the goal of recognizing its components and structure within the Ikale dialect. Through this, the study will aid in substantiating Khan's (1970) CV phonology linguistic theory and its wider recognition

In addition, this project acts as a valuable tool for preserving the language through written records, guaranteeing its accessibility for future use. It provides educational advantages for both native speakers and learners of the Ikale dialect. Educators can employ this study as a teaching aid and consult it as a thorough manual on the mechanics of the dialect.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter focuses on reviewing previous study and researches related to this study so as to lay important foundation. It is divided into three parts which are conceptual review, previous study and concern of the present study.

2.1 CONCEPTUAL REVIEW

The conceptual review has to do with the evaluation of relevant concepts associated with this research. This section of the research helps the readers understand the meaning of these concepts, their linguistics importance and the past research that had been carried out on them. The concepts review in this research are language, phonology, syllable, syllable structure and phonotactic constraints.

2.1.1 LANGUAGE

Language is a phenomenon that has been defined by various scholars from different perspectives. Henry Sweet (1877) defined language as the process of combining speech sounds to express idea .Henry sweet is a phonetician so he defined language from phonetics(the study of speech sounds) perspective. Henry sweet definition explained that speech sounds combine to form words and words are combined to form sentences speakers of a language use in their day to day activities.

Ferdinand de Saussure (1916) defined language as a system of sign that is use to express ideas and it is comparable to a system of writing or other means .Ferdinand de Saussure sees language as a tool used for expression of ideas.

Alshami I. (2019) described language as a means of conveying thoughts, ideas, feelings, and emotions to others. Bihari Dash B. (2023) reviewed Noam Chomsky's definition, which emphasizes language as the inherent capacity of native speakers to understand and form grammatical sentences. This definition considers sentences as the foundation of language, which can be finite or infinite in number and are constructed from limited components. Bihari Dash B. (2023) summarized Chomsky's explanation into six features, including innate ability, the influence of the environment, inter-relationships in languages, language acquisition device, universal grammar, and competence and performance. Hakeem A (2018) reviewed scholarly definitions of language, including Lyons' (1981) definition, which states that language is the primary system of communication used by specific human groups within a society, distinguishing humans as social beings. Language can be expressed through spoken, written, sign, and gesture forms, each effective in their respective contexts.

2.1.2. PHONOLOGY

Phonology, a subset of linguistics, involves the scientific examination of the sounds and sound patterns within a specific language. This encompasses the set of sounds present in a language, their arrangement to form meaningful words, and the processes of adding, deleting, and substituting sounds. Iyabo (2011) defines phonology as a linguistic branch that provides insights into the functional organization of sounds in a language. The study of phonology centers on the patterns dictating sound pronunciation in a language and aims to understand the functioning of this theoretical system in actual speech. According to Morris Halle and George Clement (1983), phonology is the system of rules determining sound combination possibilities and their phonetic realization. Phonology investigates the organization of a language's sound system in two ways: segmental phonology and suprasegmental phonology. Segmental phonology

focuses on the identification of consonants and vowels and the recognition of phonemes, which are speech sounds capable of altering word meanings. Kenneth Pike (1947) describes phonemes as the fundamental units of phonological analysis, represented within slashes / /. Suprasegmental phonology, on the other hand, examines features that impart meaning to sound segments and are crucial for defining the quality and quantity of speech segments. These features, also known as prosodic features or prosodies, encompass the quality of voice, syllables, and pitch. Syllables are units of speech produced in a single breath, while pitch refers to the perceptual correlation of frequency, determining the high or low quality of the voice. Pitch can be realized in tone, intonation, stress, accent, or idiolect, and is influenced by the rate of vocal cord vibration.

2.1.3. SYLLABLE

The syllable, a crucial phonological and phonetic entity, has been extensively examined in linguistic research. Despite the lack of a universally accepted definition, scholars concur on its essential characteristics.

Katamba (1987, 1989), Laver (1994) and Itoro (2001) conceptualize the syllable as a complex unit comprising nuclear and marginal elements. The nuclear element consists of vowels or syllabic segments, while marginal elements encompass consonants or non-syllabic segments. This phonological construct is further supported by Belvin (1996), who views the syllable as organizing segmental melodies in terms of sonority, incorporating elements such as nucleus, onset, coda, and suprasegmental features.

From a phonetic standpoint, Roach (2000) describes syllables as characterized by a central nucleus with minimal airflow obstruction, resulting in relatively louder sound, flanked by areas of greater obstruction and reduced sound intensity. Hyman (1985) emphasizes the

importance of addressing definition, boundary determination, and conceptual aspects of the syllable.

Matthews (1997) defines the syllable as a phonological unit consisting of a vowel or other units producible in isolation. Crystal (1997) views it as an element of speech acting as a unit of rhythm, comprising vowels, syllabic, or vowel/consonant combinations. Urua (2000) highlights the syllable's role as an anchor for segmental and suprasegmental phenomena.

While definitions vary, scholars agree on the syllable's fundamental role in speech. Further research should focus on reconciling phonological and phonetic perspectives, clarifying boundary determination, and exploring the syllable's implications for linguistic theory and speech analysis. Phonologists differentiate between the phonetic syllable and the phonemic or phonological syllable. The former is regarded as the perceptible rhythmic unit that can be heard, while the latter serves various phonological functions. The syllable has three potential phonological functions.

The first is that it serves as the domain in which specific phonological processes occur. This is reflected in the definition from Ugorji (2002:289), which states that "the term syllable may refer to an element of phonological structure consisting of segments arranged in permissible intrinsic sonority sequences, which can form the basis for prosodic statements". Ugorji's definition of the syllable primarily focuses on its role in phonological processes and the structure of the syllable. The segments in the phonological structure refer to consonants and vowels, while the organization in permissible intrinsic sequences involves adhering to rules governing acceptable elements within words or word construction. Phonological processes, such as vowel elision, are determined and influenced by the syllable structure. Mathews (1997:366) also define

the syllable as "a phonological unit that consists of vowel or other unit that can be produced in isolation, either alone or accompanied by one or more less sonorous units".

Secondly, in relation to phonotactics, the structure of the syllable reveals which combinations of segments are allowed in a specific language. And the third function is in terms of prosody, the structure of the syllable significantly influences the assignment of phonological stress. The weightier the syllable, the earlier it is assigned stress. It is with nothing that these three functions are not strictly distinct from one another, but their separation helps organize the treatment of syllables more effectively. As this study focuses on the syllable structure of an African language, which tends to be tonal, emphasis will not be placed on exploring this specific phonological aspect exhibited by syllables.

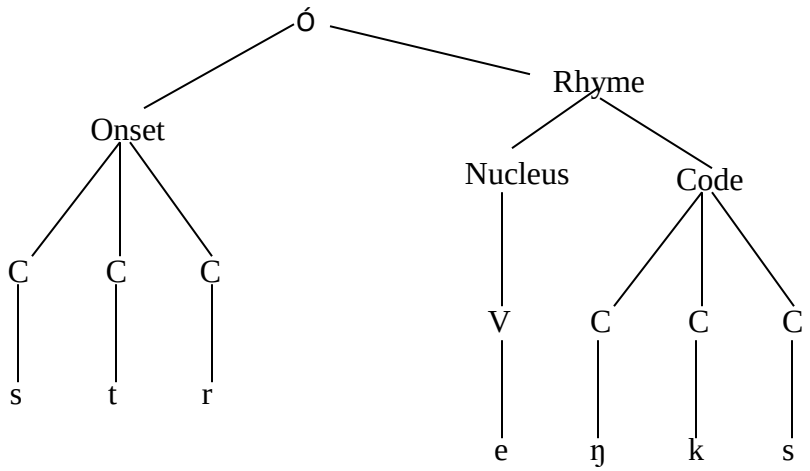
2.1.4 SYLLABLE STRUCTURE

Syllable structure refers to the specific sequences or patterns in which syllables are arranged, governed by language-specific requirements and constraints. Trask (1996:346) defines syllable structure as the rules determining permissible syllable shapes, typically formulated in terms of consonant-vowel sequences, onset-rhyme, or onset-nucleus-coda combinations. Spencer (1996:73) emphasizes the crucial role of syllable structure in organizing phonological processes through syllabically-based phonotactic constraints.

The structure of syllables in a language is determined by limitations on sound combinations, varying across languages. Some languages permit consonant clusters, while others do not, with these differences observable at the individual sound level and extending to higher linguistic structures. Osewa (2016:40) identifies a universal condition for establishing syllable structure, comprising two essential conditions: (a) the nucleus must be filled with vowel

elements (V), with each V defining a syllable and the number of syllable rhymes matching the number of Vs; and (b) onsets and codas must contain consonants.

The nucleus, typically consisting of a vowel or syllabic nasal (N), is the obligatory component of a syllable, while onsets and codas are optional. English exhibits diverse syllable structures, including V, CV, VC, and CVC, which can be organized in various ways. For instance, Spencer (1996:74) illustrates the syllable structure of the word 'strengths' as CCCVCCC using a syllable tree, demonstrating the complex interplay of consonant and vowel sequences.



In linguistic analysis, understanding syllable structure is crucial for identifying phonological patterns and processes. The specific arrangement of sounds within syllables influences phonotactic constraints, stress assignment, and segmental melodies. By examining syllable structure, researchers can uncover the underlying phonological organization of a language, shedding light on its unique characteristics and sound patterns.

2.1.5 PHONOTACTIC CONSTRAINTS

Phonotactics is a subfield of phonology that examines the restrictions imposed by languages on permissible phoneme combinations. Ugechi and Ayagah (2021) stressed that every

language has a particular way of combining its sounds to form words or part of words. These limitations govern syllable structures, consonant clusters, and vowel sequences through phonotactic constraints. Omozuwa (2010) notes that sounds are arranged sequentially in breath groups or pulses, with specific combinations determined by language-specific phonotactic rules. Phonotactic constraints means limitations on phoneme combinations.

In English, phonotactic constraints regulate consonant clusters. For instance, in word-initial position, any consonant can stand alone, as exemplified by [bi:] for "bee" and [si:] for "see". When initial consonants form a cluster of two consonants (C1 C2), the consonant in the C2 position is subject to phonotactic constraints. For example, if C1 is the voiceless alveolar fricative [s] or the voiceless post-alveolar fricative [ʃ], C2 can be any of the voiceless stops [p], [t], [k], the labio-velar approximant [w], the lateral [l], or the voiceless labio-dental fricative [f]. However, all voiced obstruents are prohibited in this context. Furthermore, when initial consonants form a cluster of three consonants, the consonant in the C1 position must be [s], while the voiceless stops occupy the C2 position, and [r], [l], or [w] occupy the C3 position.

As Yule (2006:45) emphasizes, phonotactics reveals patterns in permitted sound combinations, highlighting restrictions on onsets, nucleus and codas. This understanding enables researchers to identify the possible combinations of sounds and prohibited sound sequences in a language. By examining phonotactic constraints, we gain insight into the organizational principles governing language sound systems.

The study of phonotactics provides valuable insights into the structural properties of languages. Further research into phonotactics can contribute to a deeper understanding of language structure and phonological patterns.

2.2 PREVIOUS STUDIES

This section reviews literature on syllable structure and Ikale dialect, examining key studies and research on its phonology, grammar and linguistic feature. This review aim to contextualize the current study, identify research gaps and inform its methodology.

Alerechi C (2007) analyzed the syllable structure of Ikwerre, an Igboid language of the Niger-Congo phylum, revealing a dominant CVC (Consonant-Vowel-Consonant) pattern, which can also be interpreted as CVN (Consonant-Vowel-Syllabic Nasal). The study identified attested syllable types, including V, N, CV, and CGV (Consonant-Glides-Vowel), and characterized Ikwerre's syllable structure as exhibiting both univalent (clear) and ambivalent (ambiguous) patterns.

Al-Motairi (2014) analyzed Qassimi Arabic's syllable structure using Optimality Theory, revealing key patterns. The study confirmed that onset clusters are prohibited, trimoraic syllables do not exist, and the concept of contiguity prevents internal epenthesis, accounting for epenthetic vowel placement and non-final CVVC and CVCC syllables.

Ugechi and Ayagah (2021) examined the syllable structure of Tiv, a Bantoid language, using Clements and Keyser's (1983) CV tier model. Their analysis revealed Tiv's syllable structures include V, CV, CCV, CCCV, and CVC. Notably, all five English alphabet vowels (A, E, I, O, U) can begin or end a syllable. While consonant clusters occur in onset and coda positions, they are reinterpreted as co-articulations rather than clusters.

Ayeomoni (2012) compared Ondo and Ikale dialects of Yoruba language using Halliday's Systemic Functional Grammar (SFG), identifying areas of convergence and divergence. The study revealed that both dialects share similar lexemes in subject and predicate positions and

identical syntactic components (subject, predicate, complement, and adjunct). However, significant differences were found in the use of auxiliary verbs .

Shada (2017) investigated the morphological structure of Ikale dialect in his University of Ibadan PhD thesis, employing the Weak Lexicalist Hypothesis (WLH) by Pulleyblank and Akinlabi. The study revealed that Ikale dialect has four inflectional morphemes: pronoun markers, emphatic markers, perfective markers, and future tense markers. Additionally, affixation in Ikale dialect utilizes prefixes and interfixes. Shada also identified partial and full reduplication processes in the dialect.

2.3. CONCERN OF THE PRESENT STUDY

This research is centered on the syllable structure of the Ikale dialect, with previous studies focusing mainly on the morphological aspects and comparisons with other dialects and languages. The primary goal of this study is to delve into the syllable structure and pattern of the Ikale dialect, drawing from existing scholarly works and utilizing the CV phonology theory by Kan (1980) as a guide. Data is collected through oral interviews and recordings using the Uniben five hundred wordlist, enabling a thorough analysis of the syllable structure in the Ikale dialect. The study examines the various syllable types present in the Ikale dialect based on the collected data, as well as explore other distinct syllable characteristics specific to the dialect.

CHAPTER THREE

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

3.0 C V PHONOLOGY

CV phonology is a non linear phonological theory of syllable that was introduced by Kahn (1980) in his syllabic organization. Kahn work laid foundation for clement and Keyser (1983). CV phonology is a novel approach to encoding syllables which also suggests adding a layer that specifies the functional placements of the syllable. Many syllable related phenomena can be easily explained using this paradigm (Clement and Keyser). The theory of CV phonology states that units on the CV tier , which describes their locations within the syllable structure, serves as the terminal parts of syllable trees rather than the actual vowels and consonants. This indicates that the vowel sound segment is positioned on the V tier (vowel tier), but a certain consonant may occupy the C tier (consonant tier) . In order to arrange the sound segments under the proper skeletal tier, the CV tier includes a terminal node known as the segmental tier.

The foundation of CV phonology is based on the findings of two earlier studies. The first study was carried out by Kahn in 1980, argued for the existence of syllabic constituent within generative phonology. The second study was carried out by McCarthy in 1981, introduced the concept of timing units (c/v) segments. Clement and Keyser were the first to notice the significant functional similarities between McCarthy's C/V distinction and the traditional division of the syllable into onset, nucleus and coda.

CV phonology theory primarily focuses on syllables. It addresses the challenge of dealing with complex segment by providing a way to comprehend and represent them.

3.1 FRAMEWORK OF CV PHONOLOGY

Clement and Keyser introduced the "A three-tiered theory of the syllable ", which acknowledges the CV structure as fundamental in natural languages. They observed that children learning a language initially start with basic CV forms and then progress to more complex syllable structures with consonant clusters and coda, adapting them to fit the CV pattern or a combination of V and CV patterns. According to this theory, the syllable tier, which is the highest level is depicted as (fig 1), followed by the CV tier also refers to as the skeletal tier, is defined by Clement and Keyser (1983) as "fundamental positions within the syllable as well as allowing a simple account for such related phenomena ". It encompasses the consonant and vowel sounds. The final tier is the segmental tier, which encompasses a phonetic matrix representing consonants and vowel. Each tier is interconnected through association line.

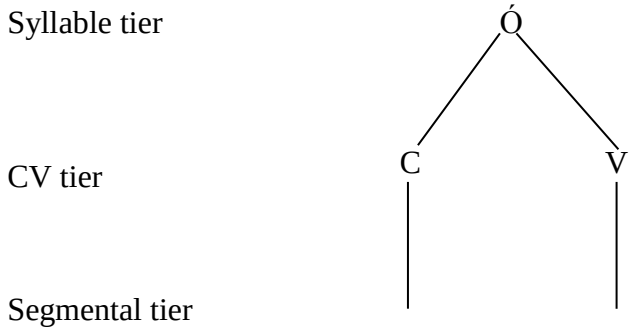


Figure. 1 Clement and Keyser (1983)

CV phonology as a framework in analyzing Igbo syllable structure

Ngozi (blessing)

Akwa (clothe)

Ngozi → [ŋgɔzi]

Akwa → [ak^{w}a]

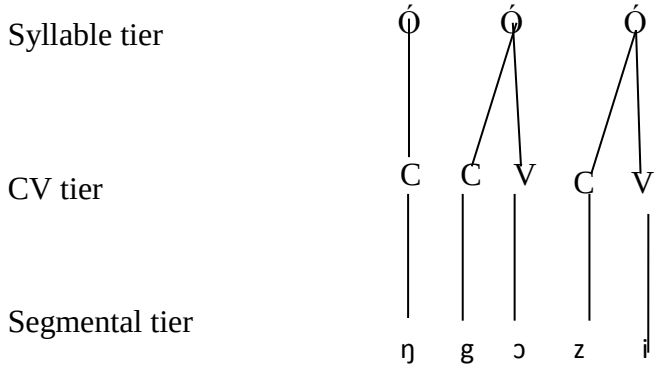


Figure 2: [ŋgɔzi] → CCVCV

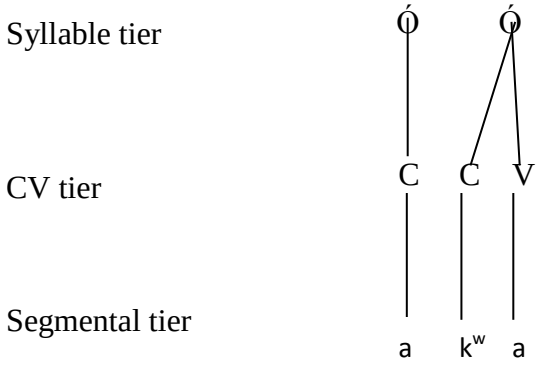


Figure 3: [akʷa] → CVC

The number of syllable node [Ó] in a word signifies the number of syllable in that word. CV phonology helps in using syllable in unraveling the complexities of the rule system in the sense that it breaks down syllables into C (consonant) and V (vowel) in identifying patterns and relationship between sounds.

CV phonology allows for the analysis of the co-articulations which necessitate structural interpretation.

3.2 RELEVANCE AND JUSTIFICATION OF THEORY

The framework facilitates efficient word analysis, enabling precise identification of individual syllables. The existence of a syllable is contingent upon the presence of a nucleus, also referred to as the syllable peak, which serves as its central component. Typically, this nucleus is occupied by a vowel, providing the syllable with its essential sonic quality. However, in certain instances, a consonant can assume this pivotal role, specifically syllabic consonant such as nasals (/g/, /m/, /n/) or liquids (/i/, ‘r’). These consonants, when syllabic, possess vowel like properties, enabling them to form the nucleus of a syllable. The syllable peak, whether a vowel or syllabic consonant constitutes the core of the syllable, providing its fundamental phonological structure and distinguishing it from other units of sound. This essential component ensures the syllables integrity and functionality within the larger framework of language.

This framework employs non linear approach to analyze syllable internal structure, consonant-vowel interactions and realization of complex segments and co-articulation as a single unit.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.0 Introduction

This chapter presents and analyzes the data gathered for this research, utilizing the Ibadab 500 wordlist. It includes a breakdown of the data into groups based on syllable count: momosyllable, disyllable and polysyllable.

4.1 Syllabic Words

This analysis will employ the framework of CV phonology, incorporating the syllable tier, CV tier and segmental tier. From each syllable category, ten words will be selected for examination.

4.1.1 Monosyllabic Words

Monosyllabic words are words that has only one or a single syllable.

Ikale monosyllabic words

S/N	Ikale (Orthography)	Phonetic Transcription	Gloss
1	Wo	[wo]	Watch
2	Sun	[ʃũ]	Defecate
3	tọ̀	[tɔ̀]	Urinate
4	Ji	[ji]	Wake up
5	Pon	[$\widehat{kp}$ɔ̃]	Fetch
6	hẹ	[hè]	Cook
7	Tu	[tú]	Pluck)feather-
8	Yan	[jɔ̃]	Roast
9	Yun	[jũ]	Sweet
10	Gbón	[$\widehat{gb}$ɔ̃]	Wise

4.1.2 Disyllabic Words

Disyllabic words are words that have two syllables.

S/N	IKALE (ORTHOGRAPHY)	PHONETIC TRANSCRITPTION	GLOSS
1	Àrá	[àrá]	Body
2	ɛhe	[ɛhɛ̀]	Leg
3	Iwan	[iwã́]	Tongue
4	Ayà	[àjà]	Chest
5	Ete	[ete]	Leprosy
6	Ronu	[ronũ]	Think
7	Ayo	[ajɔ]	Happiness
8	ẹ$\widehat{gb}$o	[e$\widehat{gb}$ò]	Sore
9	Kibe	[kíbɛ̀]	Where
10	Ugba	[u$\widehat{gb}$á]	Calabash

4.1.3 Polysyllabic Words

Polysyllabic words are words what has three or more syllables

S/N	Ikale (Orthography)	Phonetic	Gloss
1	Irunju	[irũdʒú]	Eyebrow
2	Ēkíkáná	[ekíkáná]	Finger nail
3	Lapalapa	[la$\widehat{kp}$ala$\widehat{kp}$a	Ringworm
4	Londogboro	[lõdo$\widehat{gb}$oro]	Lizard
5	Koropon	[koro$\widehat{kp}$õ]	Testicle
6	Egungun	[egũgũ]	Bone
7	Omoju	[omõdʒu]	Tears
8	Pepeye	[$\widehat{kp}$ɛ$\widehat{kp}$ɛjɛ]	Duck
9	Omalule	[ɔmãlúle]	Wall gecko
10	Marùndilogun	[marũdénilogű]	Fifteen
11	Merindilogun	[mɛrɛ̃ dénilogű]	Sixteen
12	Okandilogun	[ɔkɔ̃dilogű]	Nineteen
13	Metadilogun	[mɛtadilogű]	Seventeen
14	Ekutele	[ekutele]	Rat
15	Otùwaju	[otuwadʒu]	Forehead
16	Itiju	[itidʒu]	Shame
17	Omomo	[ɔmɔ̃mɔ̃]	Grandchild
18	ɛjiji	[edʒidʒɛ]	Food
19	Apoti	[a$\widehat{kp}$oti]	Box
20	Ibaba	[ibaba]	Grandfather

4.2 Analysis

1. [wo] “watch”

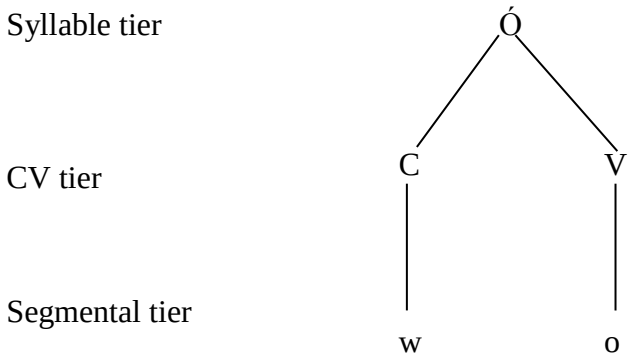


Figure 1: [wo] → CV

2. [ʃũ] “defecate”

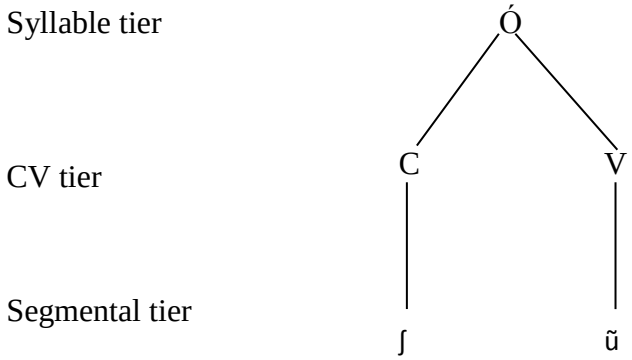


Figure 2: [ʃũ] → CV

3. [tɔ̀] “Urinate”

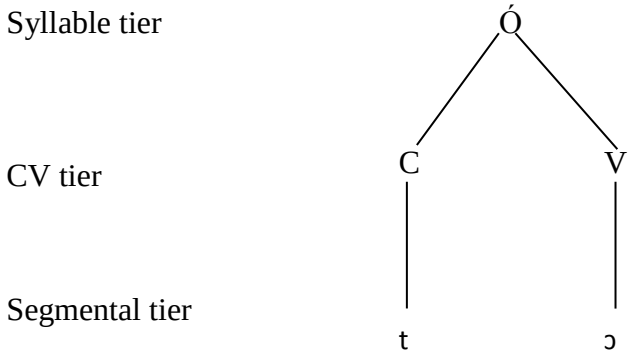


Figure 3: [

4. [ji] “Wake up”

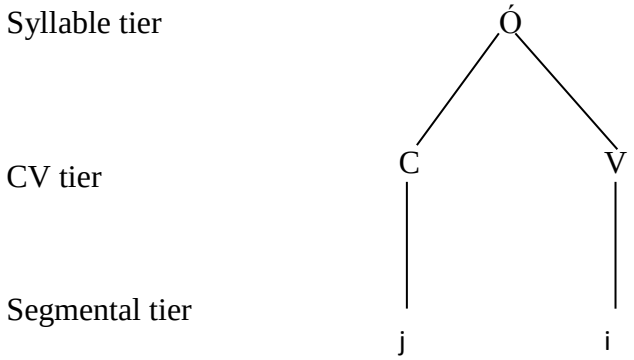


Figure 4: [jí] → CV

5. [$\widehat{kp}$ɔ̃] “Fetch”

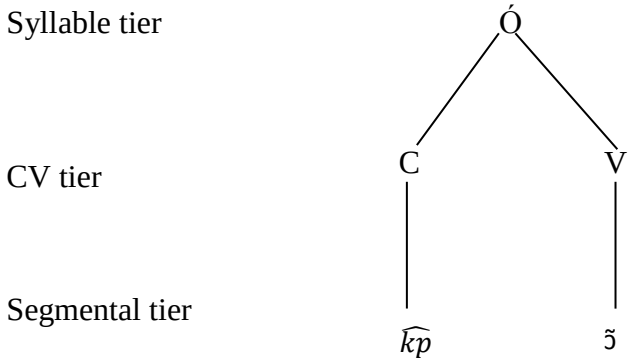


Figure 5: [$\widehat{kp}$ɔ̃] → CV

6. [hè] “Cook”

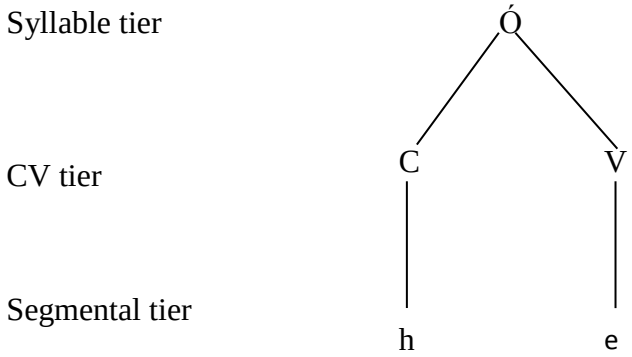


Figure 6: [hè] → CV

7. [tú] “Pluck (feather)”

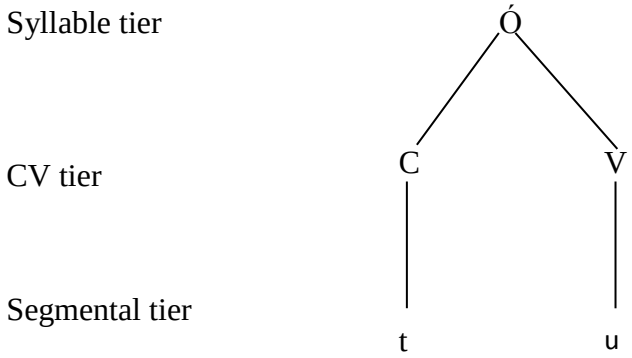


Figure 7: [tú] →CV

8. [jɔ̃] “Roast”

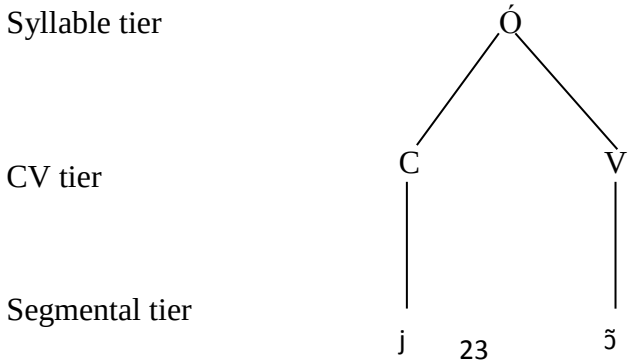


Figure 8: [jɔ̃] → CV

9. [jũ] “Sweet”

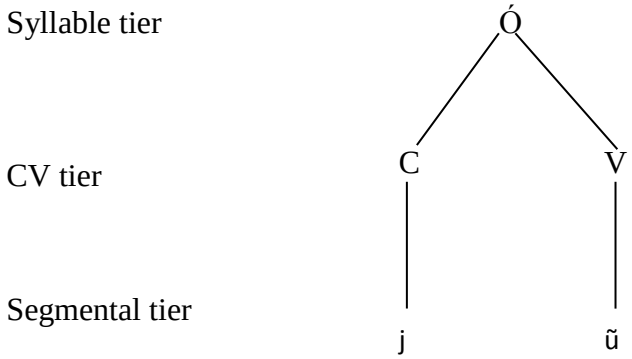


Figure 9: [jũ] → CV

10. [$\widehat{gb}$ɔ̃] “Wise”

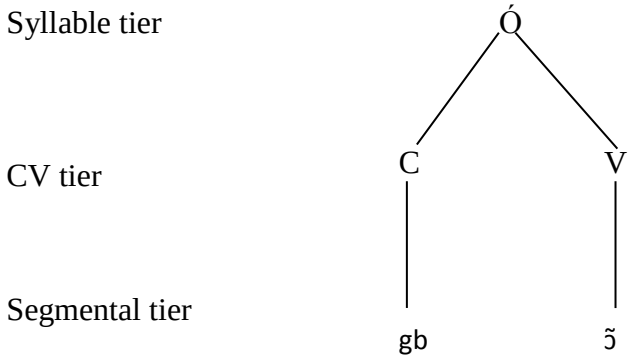


Figure10: [$\widehat{gb}$ɔ̃] → CV

From the analysis above (fig. 1 – 10), it shows that the syllable structure pattern for monosyllabic words in Ikale dialect is “CV”. This dialect does not have a “V” syllable structure patter for monosyllabic words.

4.2.1 Disyllabic Words

1. [àrá] “Body”

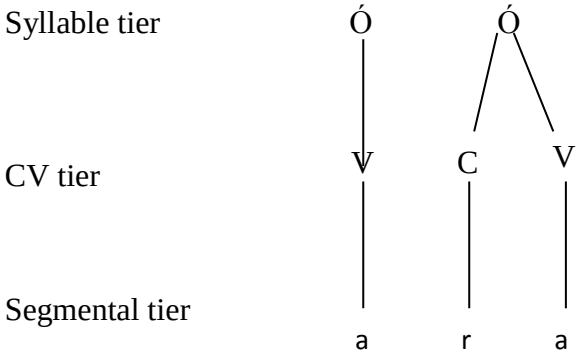


Figure 11: [àrá] → VCV

2. [ɛhɛ̀] “Leg”

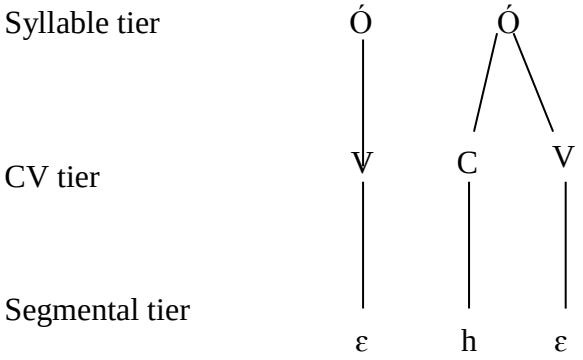


Figure 12: [ɛhɛ̀] → V.CV

3. [iwɔ́] “Tongue”

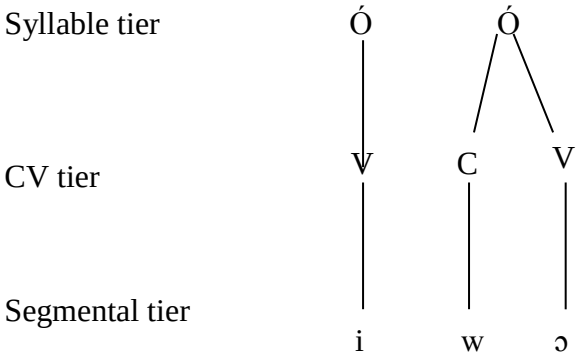


Figure 13: [iwɔ́] → V.CV

4. [àjà] “Chest”

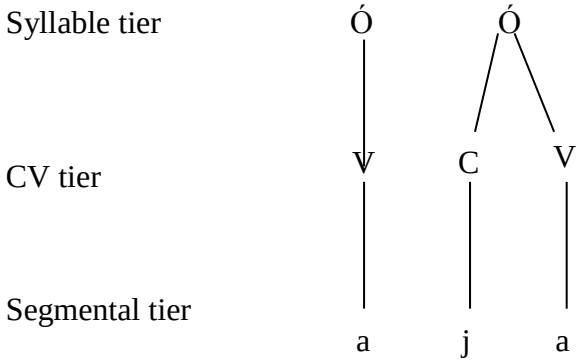


Figure 14: [àjà] → V.VC

5. [ɛtɛ] “Leprosy”

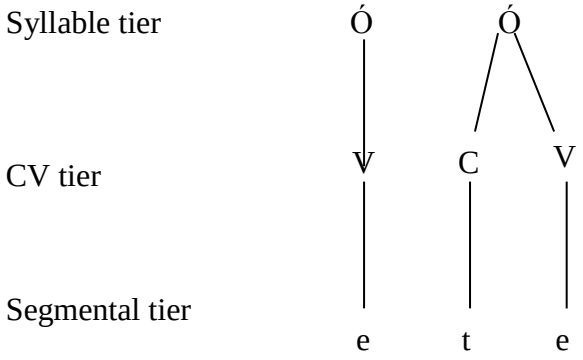


Figure 15: [ètɛ̀] → V.CV

6. [ronű́] “Think”

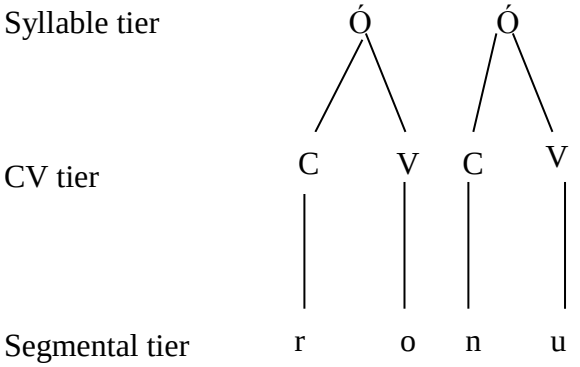


Figure 16: [ronű́] →CV.CV

7. [ajɔ̀] “Happiness”

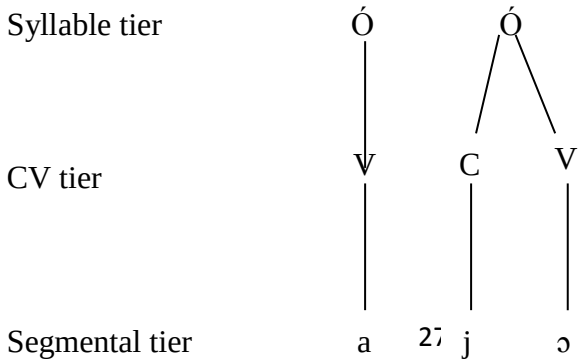


Figure 17: [ajɔ̀] → VCV

8. [kíbɛ̀] “Where”

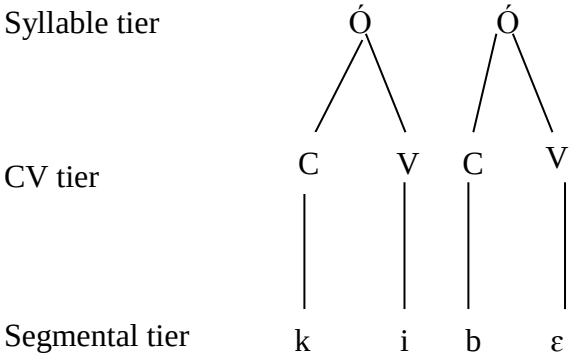


Figure 18: [kíbɛ̀] → CV.CV

9. [e$\widehat{gb}$ò] “Sore”

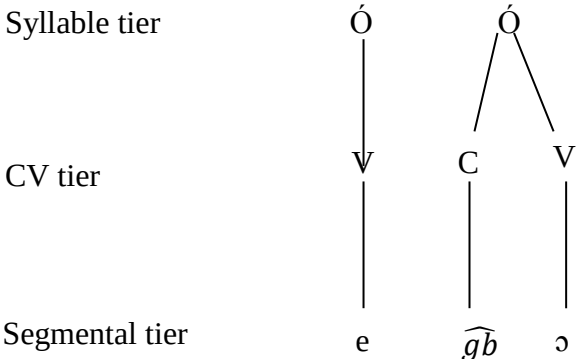


Figure 19: [e$\widehat{gb}$ò] = V.CV

10. [u$\widehat{gb}$á] “Calabash”

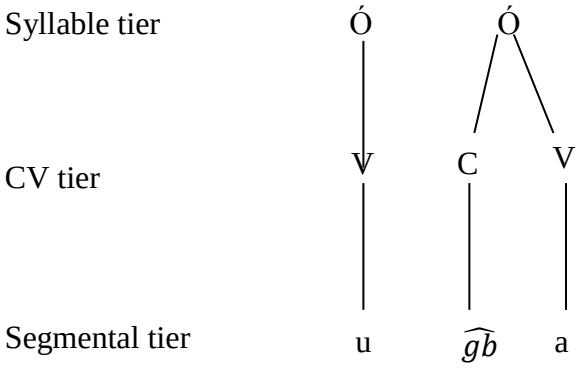


Figure 20: [u$\widehat{gb}$á] → V.CV

It could be observed that disyllabic words in Ikale dialect has two syllable structure pattern (CV.CV and V.CV). CV.CV as seen in in fig 18 and 16 while V.CV as seen in fig 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 19 and 20.

4.2.2 Analysis

1. [irũʤú] “Eyebrow”

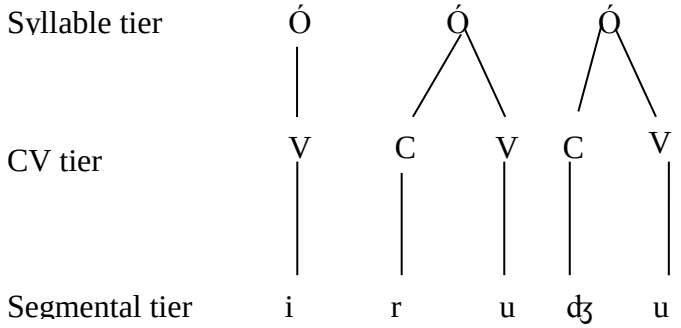


Figure 21: [irũʤú] → V.CV.CV

2. [ekíkáńã] “Finger nail”

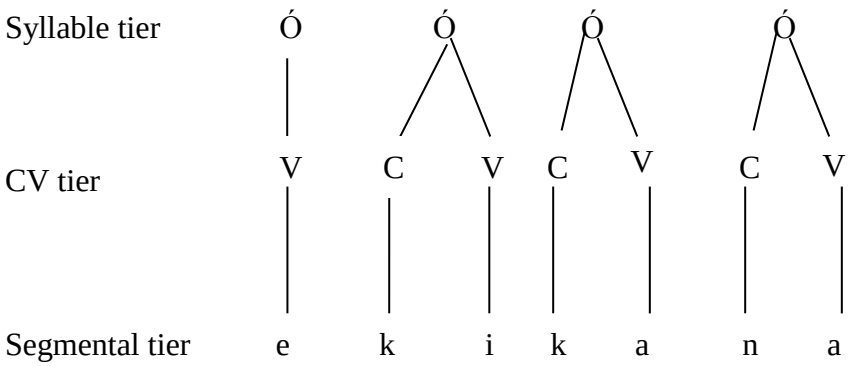


Figure 22: [ekíkáná] → V.CV.CV.CV

3. [la$\widehat{kp}$ala$\widehat{kp}$a] “Ringworm”

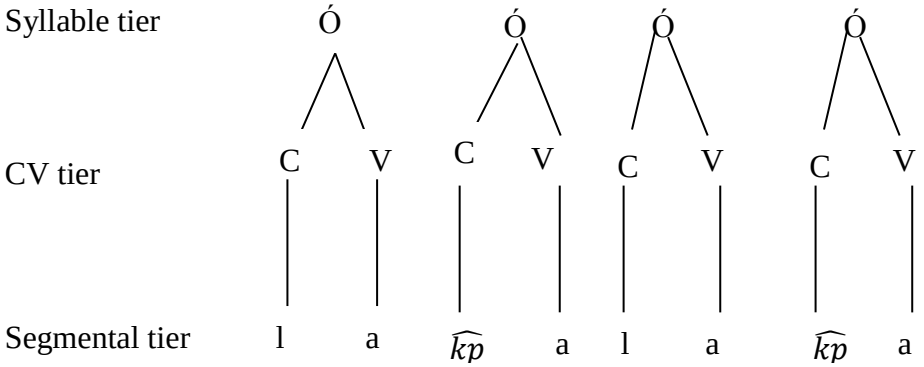


Figure 23: [la$\widehat{kp}$ala$\widehat{kp}$a] → CV.CV.CV.CV

4. [lõdo$\widehat{gb}$oro] “Lizard”

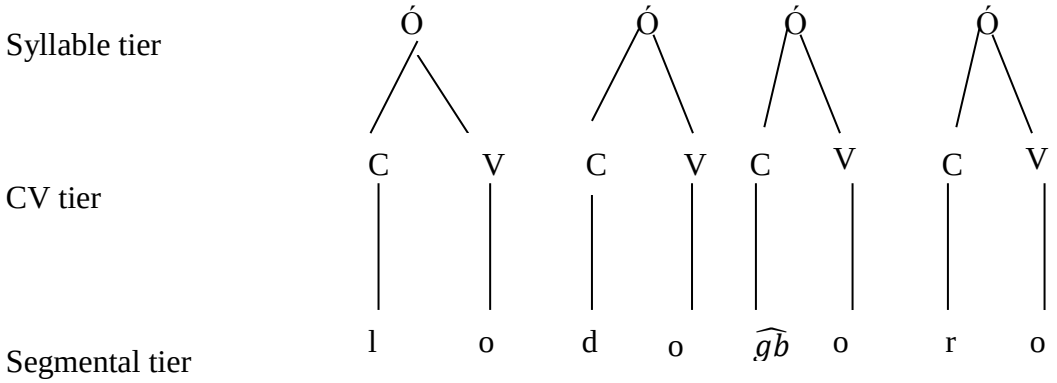


Figure 24: [lõdo$\widehat{gb}$oro] → CV.CV.CV.CV

5. [Koro$\widehat{kp}$õ] “Testicle”

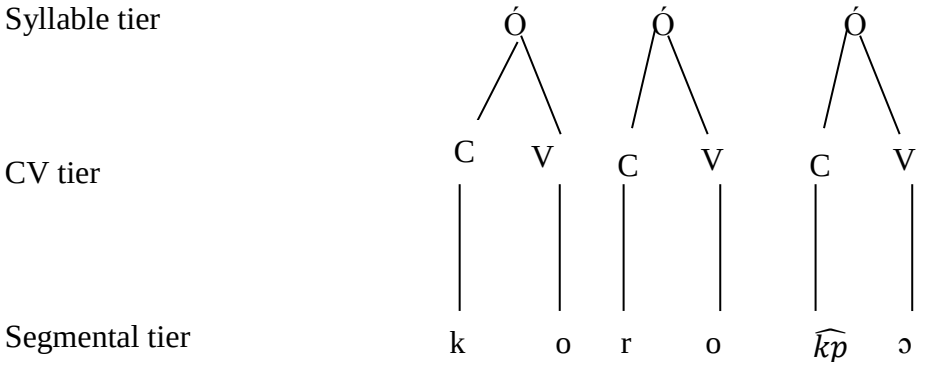


Figure 25: [Koro$\widehat{kp}$õ] → CV.CV.CV

6. [egũgũ] “Bone”

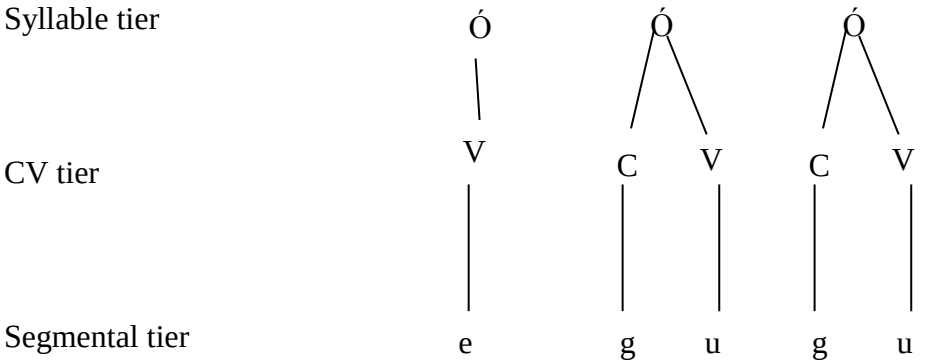


Figure 26: [egũgũ] →VCVCV

7. [omõʤu] “Tears”

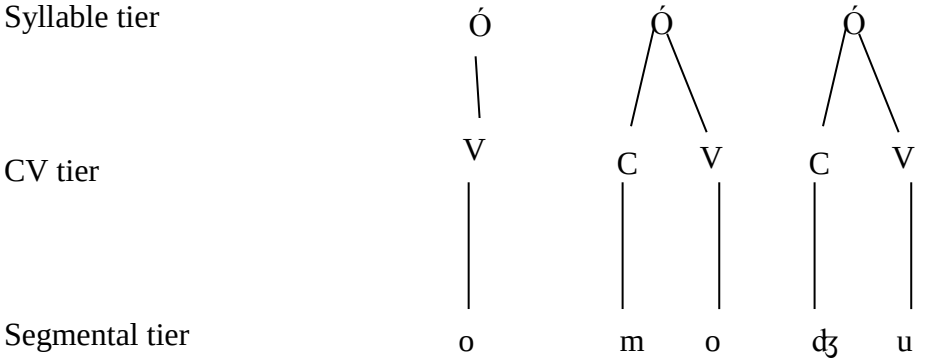


Figure 27: [omõʤu] → VCVCV

8. [$\widehat{kp}\varepsilon\widehat{kp}\varepsilon$jɛ] “Duck”

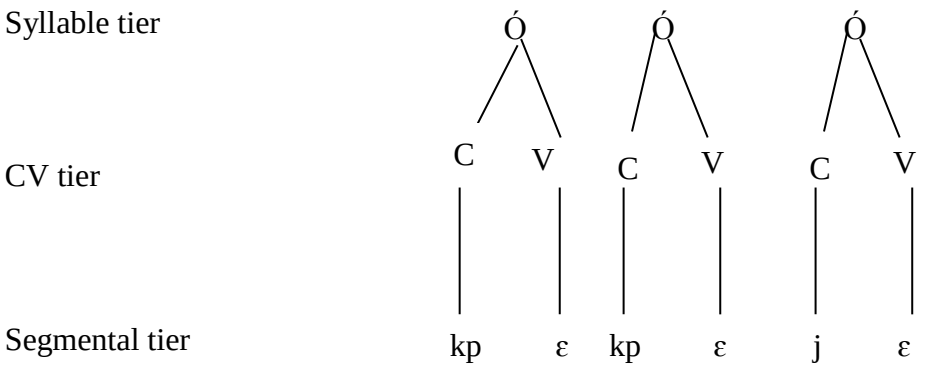


Figure 28: [$\widehat{kp}\varepsilon\widehat{kp}\varepsilon$jɛ] → CV.CV.CV

9. [ɔmãlúle] “Wall gecko”

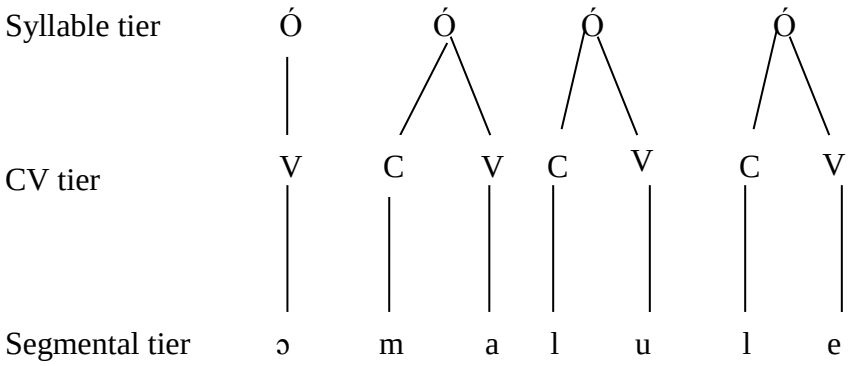


Figure 29: [ɔmãlúle] → V.CV.CV.CV

10. [marũdilogű] “Fifteen”

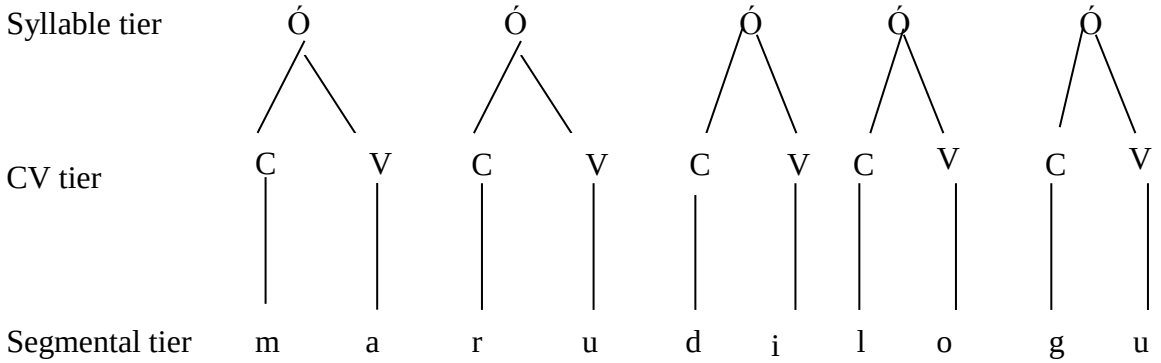


Figure 30: [marũdilogű] → CV.CV.CV.CV.CV

11. [mɛrɛ̃dilogű] “Sixteen”

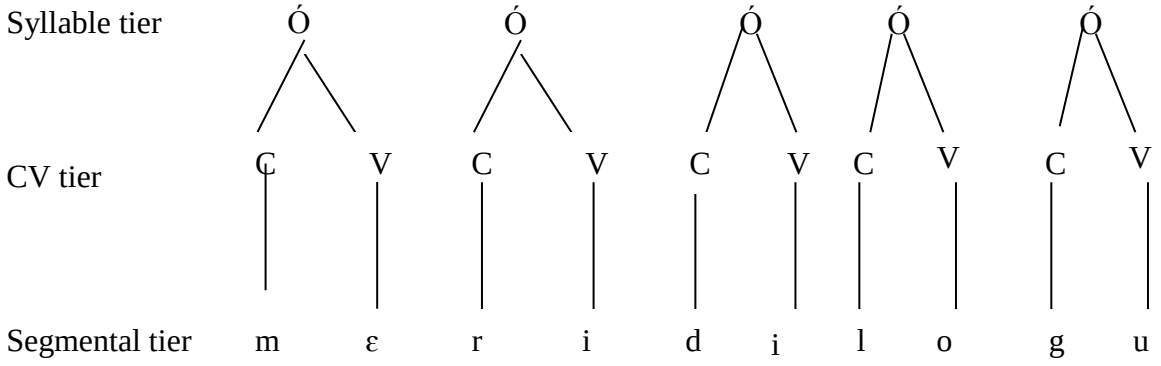


Figure 31: [mɛrɛ̃dilogű] → CV.CV.CV.CV.CV

12. [ɔkɔ̃dilogű] “Nineteen”

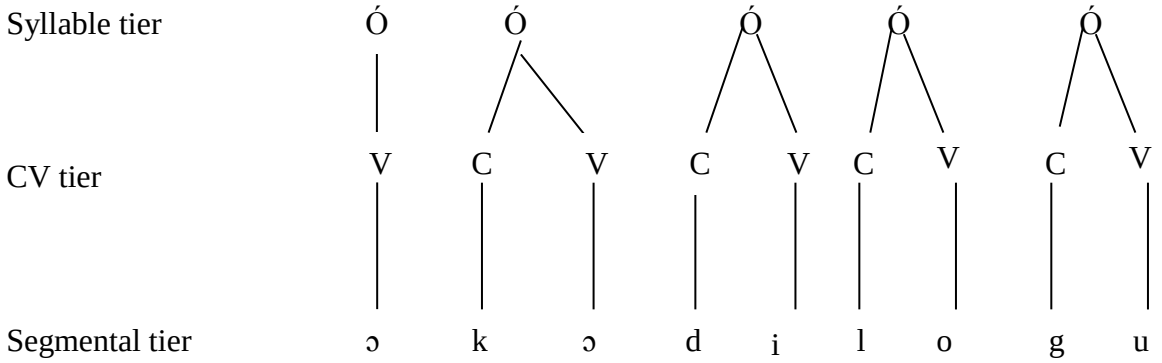


Figure 32: [ɔkɔ̃dilogű] → V.CV.CV.CV.CV

13. [mɛtadilogű] “Seventeen”

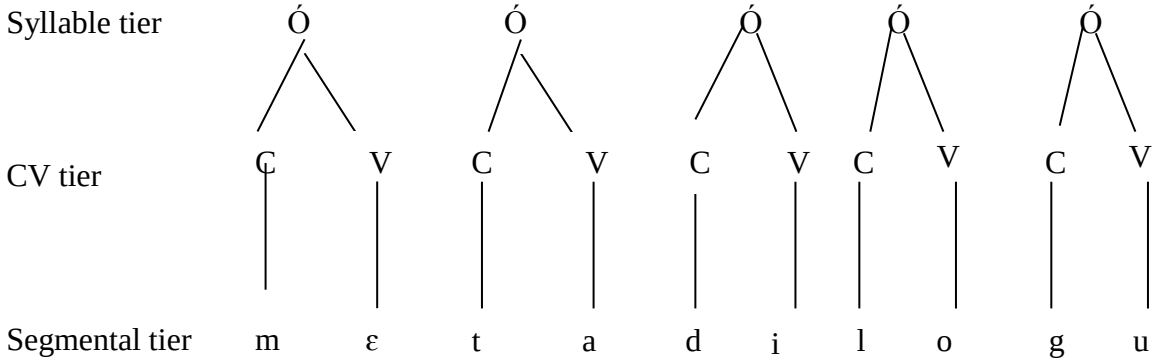


Figure 33: [mɛtadilogű] → CV.CV.CV.CV.CV

14. [ekutele] “Rat”

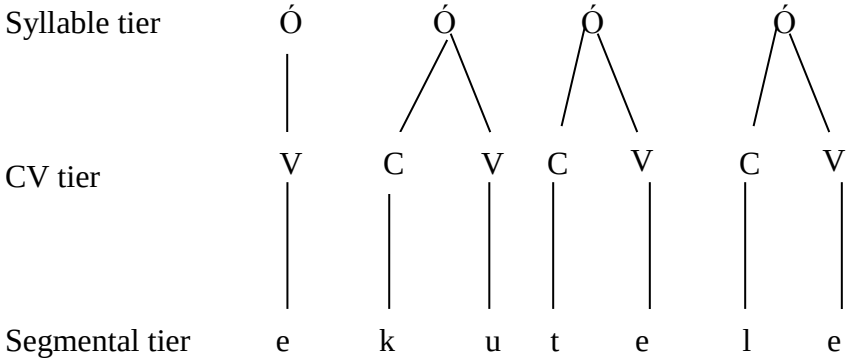


Figure 34: [ekutele] → V.CV.CV.CV

15. [otuwadʒu] “Forehead”

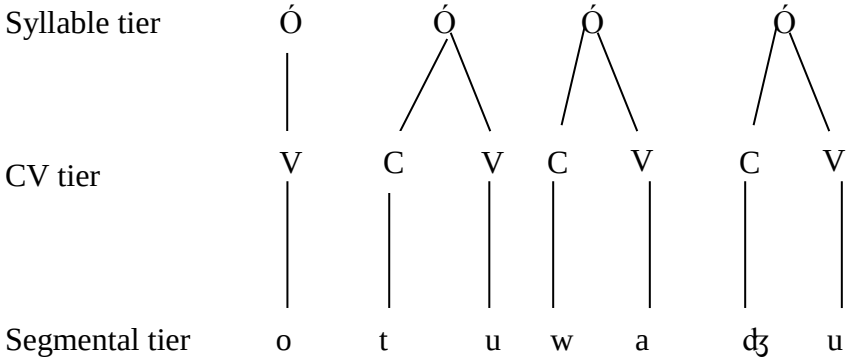


Figure 35: [otuwadʒu] → V.CV.CV.CV

16. [itiʤu] “Shame”

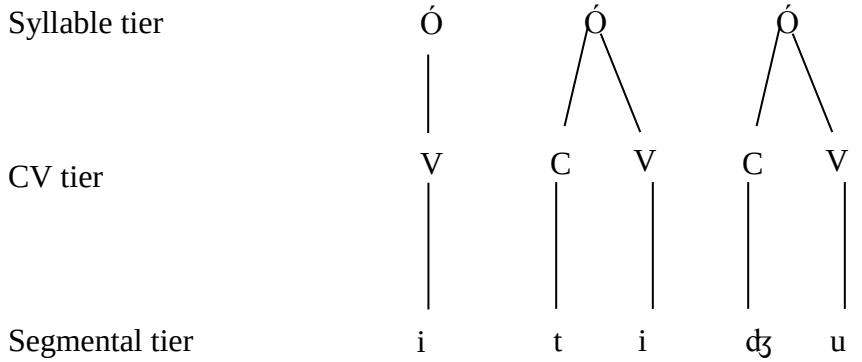


Figure 36: [itiʤu] → V.CV.CV

17. [ɔmɔ̃mɔ̃] “Grandchild”

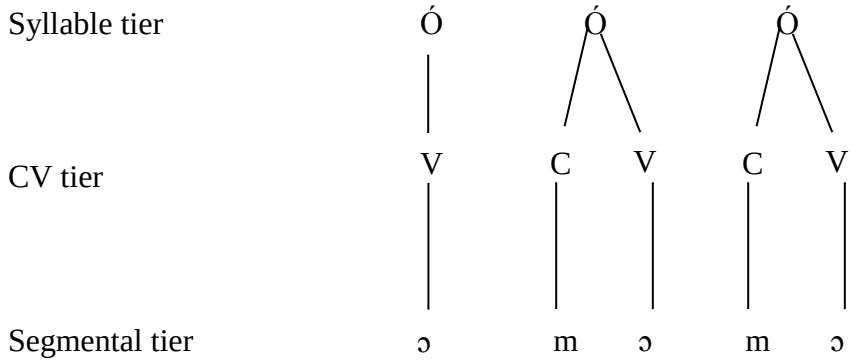


Figure 37: [ɔmɔ̃mɔ̃] → V.CV.CV

18. [edʒidʒɛ] “Food

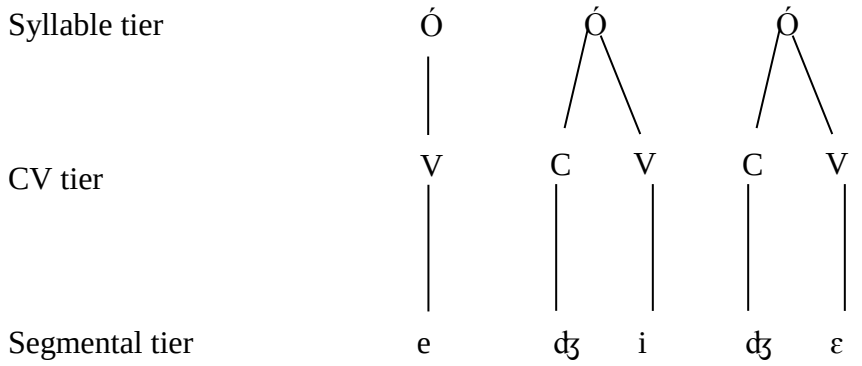


Figure 38: [edʒidʒɛ] → V.CV.CV

19. [a$\widehat{kp}$oti] “Box”

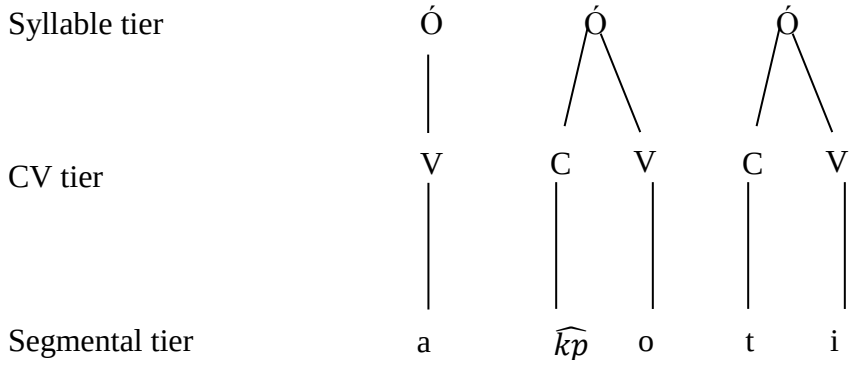


Figure 19: [a$\widehat{kp}$oti] → V.CV.CV

20. [ibaba] “Grandfather”

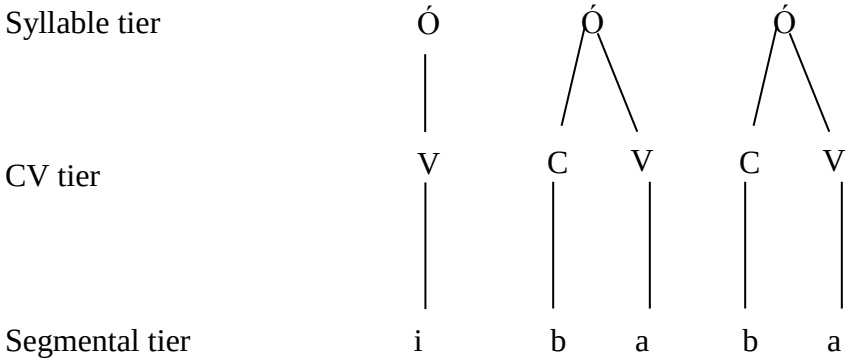


Figure 40: [ibaba] → V.CV.CV

The analysis (fig. 20 – 40) shows the syllable structure of polysyllabic words in Ikale dialect. It could be observed that polysyllabic words in Ikale dialect has two patterns which are CV.CV.CV, V.CV.VC.CV.CV, V.CV CV.CV.CV. as seen in fig. 21, 22, and 32 and CV.CV.CV, CV.CV.CV.CV, CV.CV.Cv.CV.CV as seen in fig, 25, 24 and 30

4.3 Syllable Structure Processes

Syllable structure processes are phonological processes that influence the placement of segments in a syllable. Syllable structure process occurs in a situation whereby phonological processes (changes that occur to segments when they occur together) affect the syllable structure of a word. They include the addition, deletion or alternation of sound segments in syllables.

Syllable structure can vary due to deletion or insertion of consonants or vowels, coalescing of two segments into one, change of significant class feature e.g. a vowel becoming a glide, or interchange of two segments. It results to resyllabification.

The syllable structure processes evident in Ikale dialect are vowel elision and epenthesis (vowel insertion).

Vowel elision is a phonological process whereby a vowel sound is omitted or consciously deleted from a word. This involves the deletion of a vowel segment evident in the underlying phonetic form from the surface realization. Vowel elision often occurs at word boundary where two vowel sounds meet and one has to be deleted.

Epenthesis is a phonological process in which a vowel segments inserted into a word. This involves the addition of a vowel segment that was not present in the underlying phonemic form into the surface phonetic realization.

Vowel Elision in Ikale Dialect

1. /irũ # odʒu/ → [irũdʒu] "eyebrow"

Hair eyes

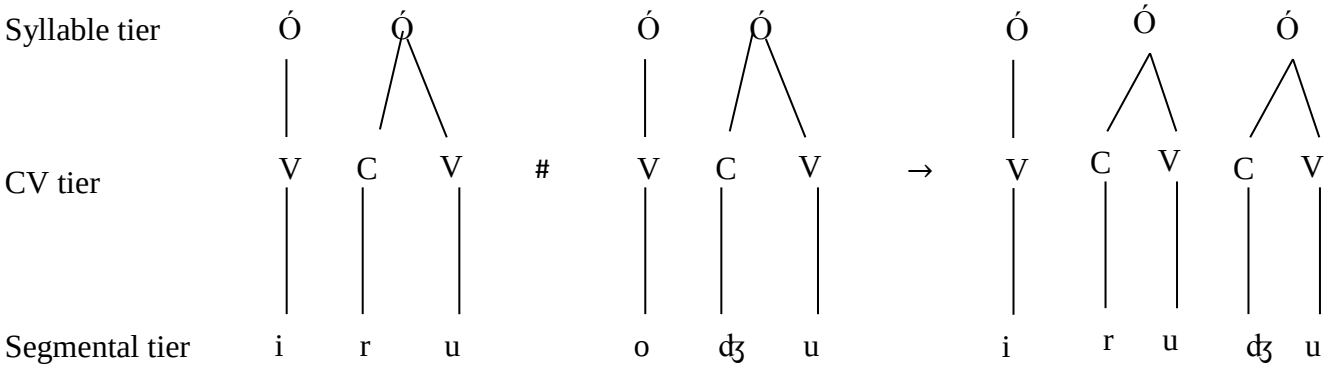


Figure 41: VCV # VCV → VCVCV

2. /aja # ɔba/ → [ajaba] “Queen”

Wife king

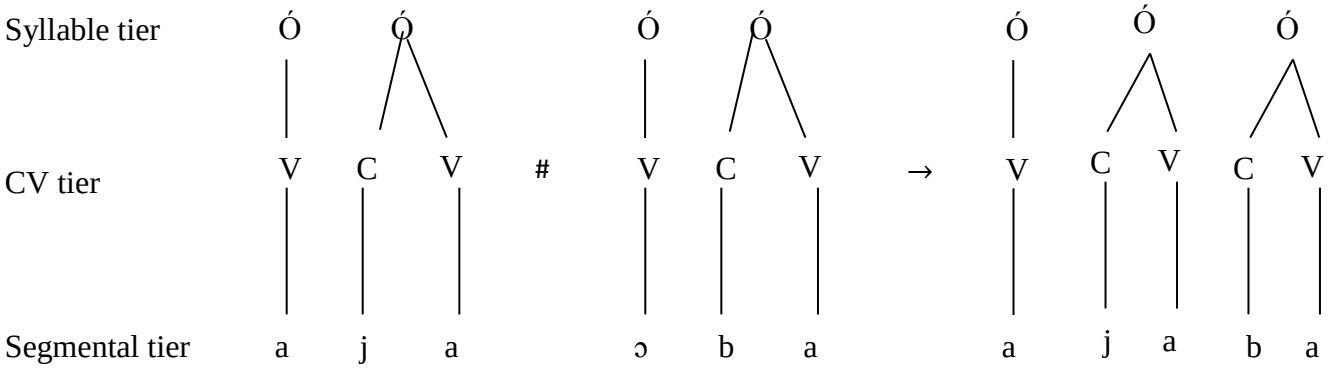


Figure 42: VCV # VCV → VCVCV

3. /iba # iba/ → [ibaba] “Grandfather”

father father

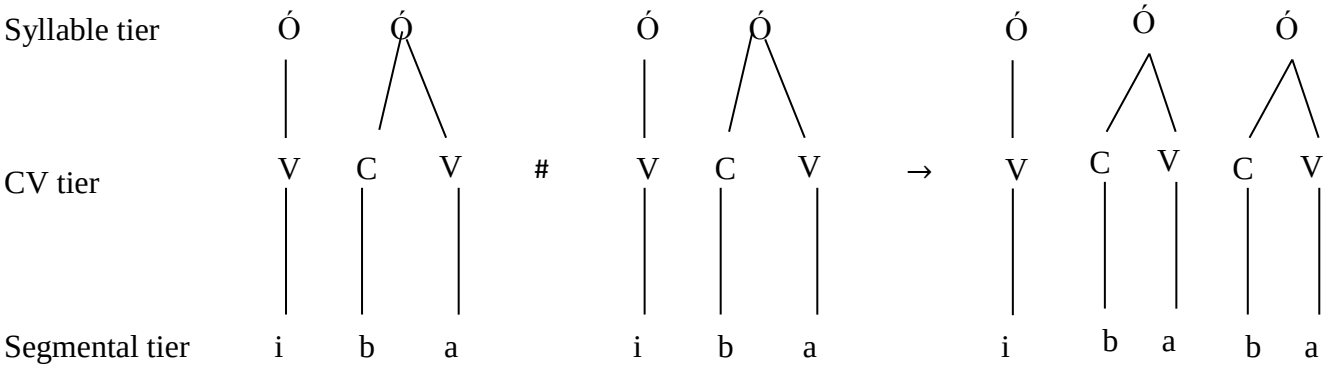


Figure 43: VCV # VCV → VCVCV

4. /ije # ije/ → [ijeje/ “Grandfather”

mother mother

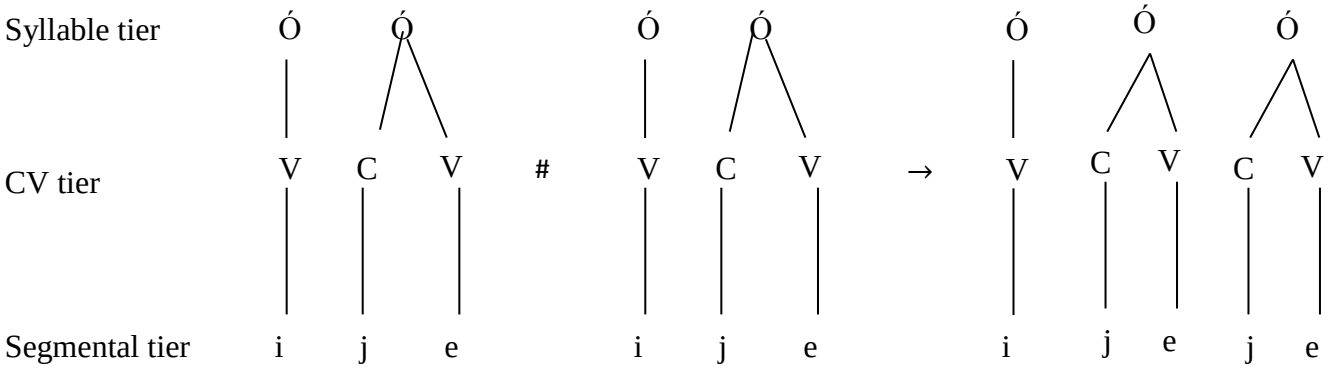


Figure 44: VCV # VCV → VCVCV

5. /ɔmɔ̃ # ɔmɔ̃/ → [ajaba] “Queen”

child child

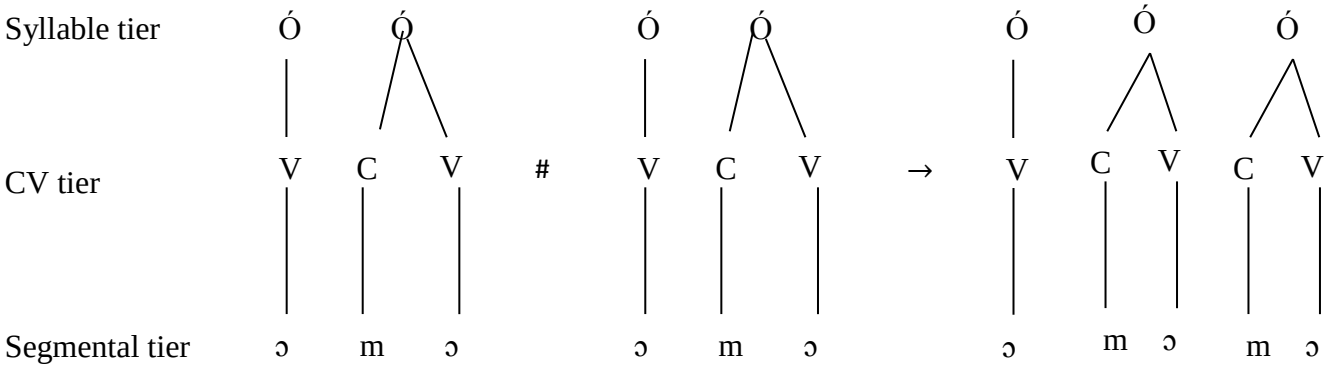


Figure 45: VCV # VCV → VCVCV

Epenthesis

1. /$\widehat{gb}$ale/ → [i$\widehat{gb}$ale] “Broom”

   sweep

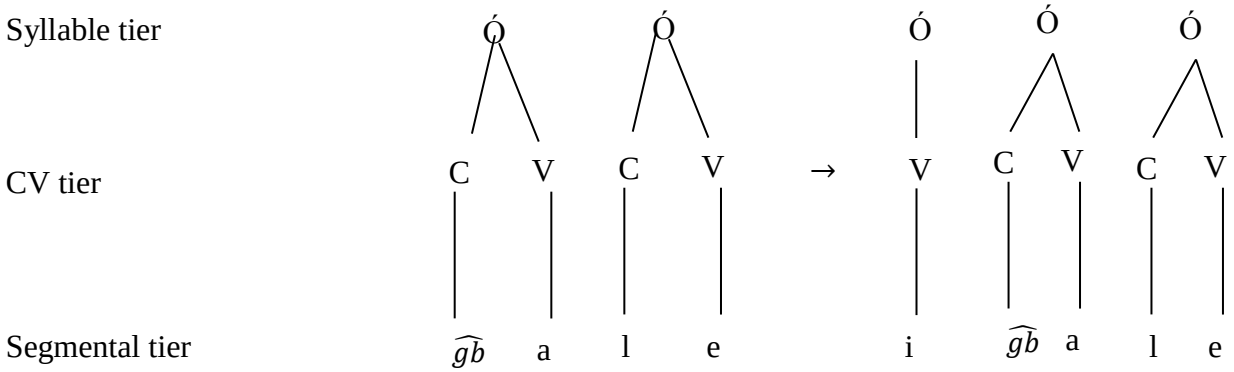


Figure 46: CVCV → VCVCV

2. /tidʒu/ → [itidʒu] “shame”

   shy

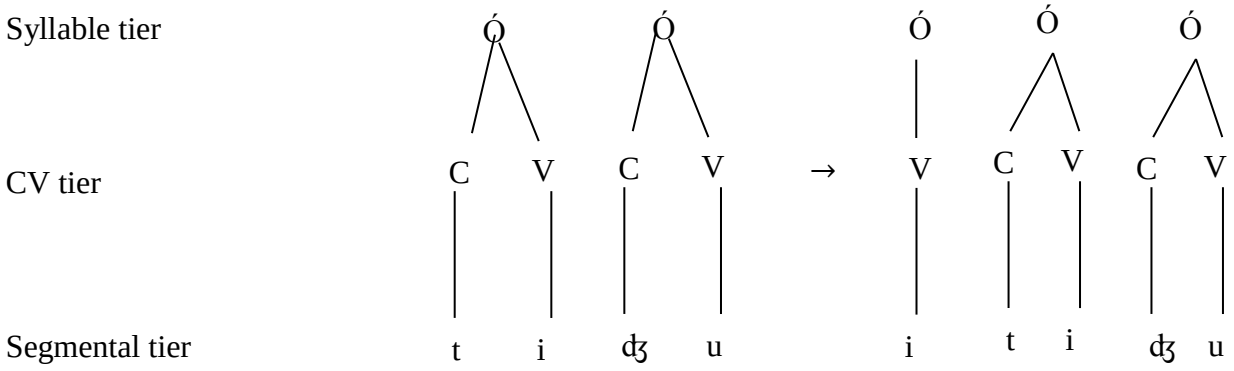


Figure 47: CVCV → VCVCV

3. /la/ → [ila] “okra”

lick

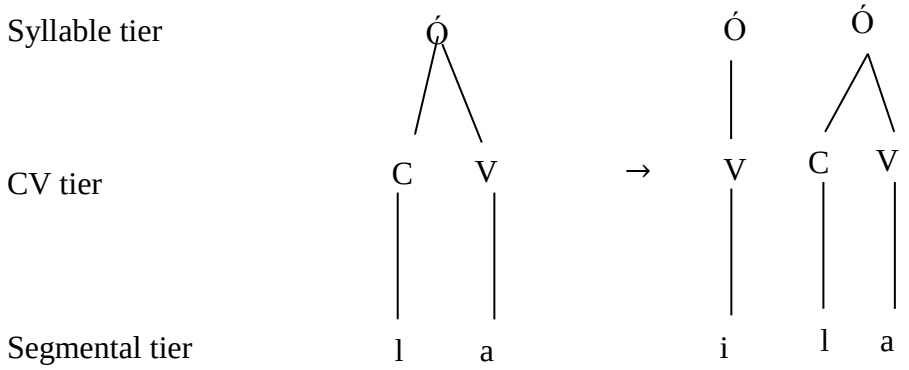


Figure 48: CV → VCV

4. /gbĩ/ → [ugbĩ] “snail”

plant

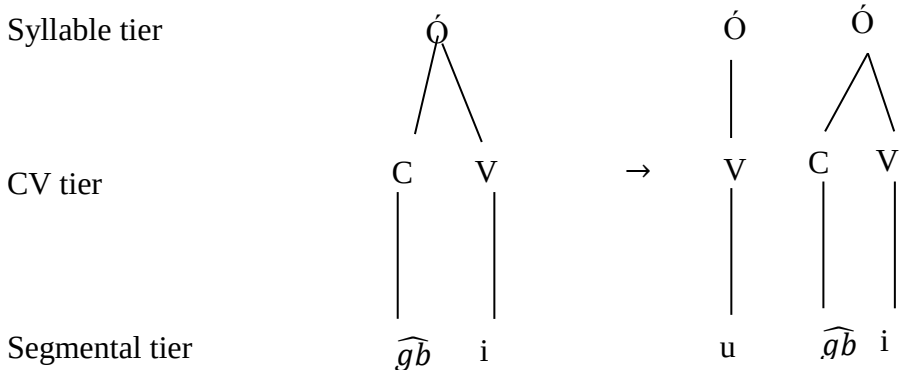


Figure 49: CV → VCV

5. /go/ → [ugo] “Bottle”

tall

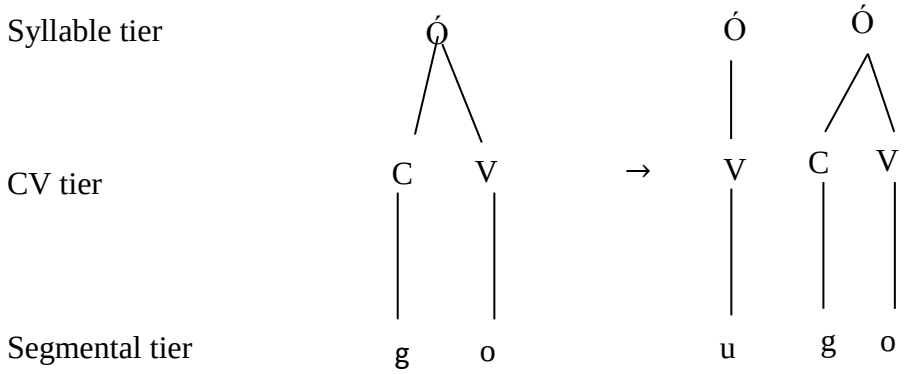


Figure 50: CV → VCV

Upon reviewing the provided data, there are two syllable structure processes in Ikale dialect which are vowel elision and epenthesis. For vowel elision it becomes clear that when examined individually, the words exhibit a VCV syllable pattern. However, when those words are combined and vowels are present in succession at the word boundary, the initial vowel that appears after this boundary is elided, as demonstrated in (fig 41-45). This phenomenon alters the syllable structure of the combined words, as the peak or nucleus is deleted, leading to reducing in the number of syllables in the surface phonetic realization.

The second syllable processes observed in this dialect which is epenthesis (vowel insertion), leads to syntactic change in this dialect by changing the word class from verbs to nouns as shown in (fig 46 – 50). This process also modifies the syllable structure from CV to VCV and CVCV to V.CV.CV.

Discussion of Findings

From the above analysis we can observe that words end with vowel segment in Ikale dialect resulting in CV syllable pattern. So it is safe to say Ikale dialect utilizes an open syllable.

Consonant cluster is not permitted in this dialect because no syllable structure has a sequence of CCV or VCC.

The syllable structure processes evident in this dialect are vowel elision and epenthesis. These processes add and reduce the number of syllable in words. When a vowel segment is deleted from a word, a nucleus is deleted there by leading to the reduction in the number of syllables in that word. When a vowel segment is inserted into a word, a nucleus is added leading to the addition of the number of syllables in that word. In Ikale dialect epenthesis changes word class from verbs to noun class.

The syllable structure patterning of Ikale dialect are CV for monosyllabic words, CVCV, V.CV and CVV for disyllabic words, V.CV.CV and CV.CV.CV.CV for polysyllabic words.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents a comprehensive summary of the research's key findings, drawing from data analysis and discussion presented in the preceding chapters. It also combines the main result, highlighting the significant discoveries, conclusion as well as recommendations.

5.1 SUMMARY

The data for this investigation was gathered from three native speakers of the Ikale dialect in Okitipupa Town, Ondo State, Nigeria. This study is divided into five chapters, starting with a general introduction that encompasses the background of the study, the problem statement, the objectives, the purpose and aim of the research, the methodology used, and the significance of the study. The relevant concepts are examined along with prior research related to the current investigation and the specific focus of this research. The theoretical framework employed in this study is CV phonology, which was introduced by Kahn in 1980.

The analysis of the syllable structure of the Ikale dialect was carried out using a qualitative approach.

5.2 FINDINGS

This study has four aim and objectives, in regards to the first objective, this study has established that the basic syllable structure of Ikale dialect is V (vowel) and (a sequence of a consonant and a vowel) C V with no syllable ending with a consonant. Therefore this dialect utilizes an open syllable structure.

The second question this study answered is the question of consonant cluster in Ikale dialect. The phonotactic constraints of this dialect does not permit consonant clusters in words.

This explains why syllable pattern such as CCV, CGV or VCC are not present in the syllable inventory of the dialect.

The syllable pattern used by ikale dialect are CV for monosyllabic words, CV.CV, V.CV, and CV.V for disyllabic words as well as V.CV.CV, CV.CV.CV for polysyllabic words .

Regarding the last objective of this research the syllable structure processes that occur within words in this dialect are vowel elision and epenthesis. These phonological processes can also alter the original syllable structure as well as change the syllabic composition of words in this dialect.

5.3 CONCLUSION

This research was conducted to investigate the phonological features of Ikale dialect, specifically focusing on the non-segmental element (syllable). A qualitative approach was employed for data collection, and the analysis was carried out using Kahn's (1980) CV phonology framework.

The findings of this research have clarified the understanding of syllable structure, the phonological processes affecting syllable structure, and how these processes alter the syllable structure of words in Ikale dialect as well as the phonotactic constraints that govern the dialect.

5.4 RECOMMENDATIONS

This research "syllable structure of Ikale dialect" comes highly recommended for anyone interested in the study of syllable structure and patterning in Ikale dialect. It also contributes significantly to the academic world. This work combines thorough research, detailed analysis and extensive conclusion, making it essential for researchers and academics.

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Appendix

S/N	English	Ikale	Phonetic
1	Body	Àrá	[àrá]
2	Skin (of man)	Ayoɛgbe	[ayoɛgbe
3	Head	Óri	[óri]
4	Forehead	Otùwaju	[otuwaʤu]
5	Face	Oju	[ojú]
6	Eyebrow	Irunju	[irũjú]
7	Nose	Imu	[imɔ́]
8	Ear	eti	[etí]
9	Cheek	Igbon	[I$\widehat{gb}$ɔ̀]
10	Mouth	Eurn	[ɛ̀rũ]
11	Lip	ipọnrun	[ipɔ̃nrũ]
12	Tongue	Iwan	[iwã́i]
13	Tooth	Eyin	[ejĩ́]
14	Jaw	Eringi	[erĩngi]
15	Chin	Igbondo	[i$\widehat{gb}$ɔndo]
16	Neck	ọrun	[ɔ́rũ̀n]
17	Throat	ọnafon	[ɔnãfɔ̃]
18	Hair	Irun	[ìrũ]
19	Beard	Iruagbon	[irũa$\widehat{gb}$ɔ̃]
20	Shoulder	Ejìká	[èʤìká]

21	Chest	Ayà	[àjà]
22	Breast	ɛyàn	[ɛjã]
23	Side of the body	ègbe Ara	[è$\widehat{gb}$é ara]
24	Waist	Àgó	[àgó]
25	Naval	Udodo	[udodo]
26	Umbilical cord	Ubi ọmọ	[ubi ɔmɔ]
27	Abdomen	Inu	[inṹ]
28	Stomach	Uku	[úkù]
29	Womb	Ile omo	[ile ɔmɔ]
30	Back	Èhiǹ	[èhĩ̀]
31	Buttocks	Idí	[idí]
32	Anus	Ukòdí	[ukòdí]
33	Penis	Okò	[okò]
34	Testicle	Koropòn	[kòròkpɔ̃]
35	Vagina	Òbò	[òbò]
36	Arm	Apá	[apá]
37	Upper arm	Apá	[apá]
38	Elbow	Kokoika	[kóko ika]
39	Wrist	Oruowo	[ɔru ɔwɔ]
40	Hand	ọwọ	[ɔwɔ́]
41	Palm (of hand)	Atelewo	[àtélewɔ́
42	Finger	ọmọ ọwọ̀	[ɔmɔ ɔwɔ]

43	Finger nail	Ēkíkáná	[èkíkáñ̃]
44	Leg	ɛhe	[ɛhɛ̀]
45	Thigh	Utan	[utã]
46	Knee	Orokun	[orókṹ]
47	Ankle	Orunehe	[ɔrũnɛ̃hɛ̀]
48	Sole (of foot)	Àtélehè	[àtélɛhɛ̀]
49	Toe	Omo ɛhe	[ɔmɔ ɛhɛ̀]
50	Bone	Egungun	[egũgũ]
51	Brain	ọpolo	[ɔ$\widehat{kp}$ɔlɔ]
52	Heart	ọkan	[ɔ̀kɔ̃̀]
53	Intestines	Ífun	[ìfũ]
54	Vein	Isán	[iʃã]
55	Saliva	utọ́	[utɔ́]
56	Tears	Omojú	[omõju]
57	Blood	Èjè	[ɛ̀jɛ̀]
58	Urine	ìtọ́	[ìtɔ̀]
59	Excreta	Iwin	[iwĩ]
60	Blink	Ṣeju	[ʃɛ́jú]
61	Breathe	Emimi	[èmĩ́mĩ́]
62	Yawn	Yan	[jɔ̃]
63	Snore	gọrun	[ɔrũ]
64	Spit	titọ	[titɔ́]

65	Cough	Wuko	[wukɔ]
66	Belch	Gunfe	[g^{w}ufe]
67	Urinate	tọ	[tɔ]
68	Defecate	Sun	[ʃũ]
69	Sweat	Arifo	[àrífó]
70	Sleep	Hun	[hũ]
71	Dream	Ala	[àlá]
72	Wake up	Ji	[ji]
73	See	Ri	[ri]
74	Look	Wo	[wo]
75	Hear	Gbo	[$\widehat{gb}$ɔ]
76	Listen	Gbo	[$\widehat{gb}$ɔ]
77	Smell	Gberumu	[$\widehat{gb}$ɛrùmű]
78	Know	mọn	[mɔ̃]
79	Touch	mọwokan	[mɔwokã]
80	Taste	Ayon	[ajɔ̃]
81	Eat	Jeun	[je]
82	Bite	Buje	[bʊʤɛ]
83	Chew	Je	[ʤe]
84	Swallow	Gbewin	[$\widehat{gb}$ɛwĩ
85	Fetch	pọn	[$\widehat{kp}$ɔ]
86	Lick	La	[la]

87	Press	Te	[te]
88	Drink	Mu	[mu]
89	Sit	Jòkó	[ʤòkó]
90	Rise up	Koro	[koro]
91	Lie down	Dubule	[dùbúlɛ̀]
92	Walk	Rin	[rĩ]
93	Limp	Tinro	[tínro]
94	Crawl	Fa	[fa]
95	Run	Hare	[háré]
96	Swim	wẹ	[wɛ]
97	Jump	tọ oke	[tɔ oke]
98	Kick	Gba	[$\widehat{gb}$a]
99	Clap	Patewo	[$\widehat{kp}$àtéwɔ́]
100	Slap	Gba	[$\widehat{gb}$a]
101	Stand	Naro	[nàɾ́o]
102	Watch	Wo	[wo]
103	Kneel	Kule	[kúlè]
104	Rest	Imi	[ìmĩ]
105	Barrenness	Agon	[agɔ]
106	Blind person	Afoju	[afoju]
107	Deaf person	Adítì	[aditi]
108	Cripple	Arọ	[arɔ]

109	Dwarf	Irara	[irara]
110	Giant	sigbọle	[sígbɔ̃lɛ̀]
111	Mad person	Ohiwin	[òhíwĩ]
112	Healthiness	Ilera	[ìlera]
113	Sick or ill	Se aise	[ʃe aìsɔ̀]
114	Sickness	Aise	[aìsɔ̀]
115	Heal or cure	Wosan	[wòsɔ̃̀]
116	Medicine	Ogun	[ogũ]
117	Wellness	Ilera	[ìlera]
118	Sore	ɛgbo	[e$\widehat{gb}$o]
119	Illness	Aise	[asɔ]
120	Ringworm	Lapalapa	[la$\widehat{kp}$ala$\widehat{kp}$a
121	Leprosy	Ete	[ete]
122	Pain	Irora	[irora]
123	Vomit	Bi	[bì]
124	Headache	Ifori	[ifɔri]
125	Life	Aye	[aje]
126	Know (something or someone)	Mon	[mɔ̃]
127	Pregnant	Ioyun	[lojũ]
128	Bear	Bi	[bí]
129	Grow up	Dagba	[da$\widehat{gb}$a]

130	Be old	Dogbo	[do$\widehat{gb}$o]
131	Die	Ku	[ku]
132	Death	Ikú	[Ikó]
133	Think	Ronu	[ronú]
134	Believe	Gbagbo	[$\widehat{gb}$a$\widehat{gb}$ɔ]
135	Hope	Ireti	[ireti]
136	Know	mọ	[mɔ̃]
137	Hatred	Ikorira	[ikorira]
138	Wisdom	Ogbon	[ɔ$\widehat{gb}$ɔ̃]
139	Wise	gbọn	[$\widehat{gb}$ɔ̃]
140	Stupid	omukọ	[omũkɔ]
141	Learn	Ko	[kɔ]
142	Teach	Ko	[kɔ]
143	Love	Ife	[ife]
144	Remember	Ranti	[ranti]
145	Forget	gbagbe	[$\widehat{gb}$a$\widehat{gb}$e]
146	Happiness	Ayo	[ajɔ]
147	Laughter	Erin	[èrí]
148	Cry	Hukun	[hukũ]
149	Tears	Omiju	[omiʤu]
150	Shame	itiju	[itiʤu]
151	Fear	Eru	[ɛru]

152	Anger	[ibinu	[ibinũ]
153	Pride	Igberaga	[i$\widehat{gb}$eraga]
154	Respect	owọ	[ɔwɔ]
155	Honour	ọwo	[ɔwɔ]
156	Love	Ife	[ife]
157	Choose	Yan	[jã]
158	Succeed	Aseyori	[aʃejɔri]
159	Fail	igbadọ	[i$\widehat{gb}$a$\widehat{gb}$ɔ]
160	Pretend	Paro	[parɔ]
161	Wicked	Buru	[buru]
162	Shy	Tiju	[tiʤu]
163	Brave	Akikanju	[akikãʤu]
164	Patience	Buru	[suru]
165	Stubbornness	Agidi	[agidi]
166	Hardship	Iponju	[i$\widehat{kp}$ɔ̃nʤu]
167	Trouble	Iyonu	[ijonũ]
168	Problem	Iṣoro	[iʃoro]
169	Person	ọni	[ɔni]
170	Self	Ẹmi	[emi]
171	Man	Okunri	[ɔkũnri]
172	Woman	Obirin	[obirĩ]
173	White man	Oyinbo	[ojĩnbo]

174	Fetus	Oyun inu	[ojű inű]-
175	Baby	Omode	[ɔmɔdɛ́]
176	Twin	Ibeji	[ibedʒi]
177	Child	Omo	[ɔmɔ]
178	Boy	Omo kurin	[ɔmɔ kùnrĩ]
179	Girl	Omo birin	[ɔmɔ bìrĩ]
180	Adult	Agbalagba	[à$\widehat{gb}$àla$\widehat{gb}$à
181	Young man	Odo kurin	[ɔ̀dɔ́ kùnrĩ
182	Old person	Arugbo	[aru$\widehat{gb}$o]
183	Relative	Ebi	[ɛbi]
184	Ancestor	Arugbo	[aru$\widehat{gb}$o]
185	Father	IBa	[iba]
186	Mother	Iyé	[ijé]
187	Brother	Ègbon kurin	[è$\widehat{gb}$on kurin]
188	Sister	Egbon birin	[è$\widehat{gb}$on birĩ]
189	Son	Omo kurin	[ɔmɔ kùnrĩ]
190	Daughter	Omo birin	[ɔmɔ birĩ]
191	Grandchild	Omõmo	[ɔmɔmɔ]
192	Name	orkọ	[orkɔ]
193	Husband	Oko	[ɔkɔ]
194	Wife	Aya	[aja]
195	Tribe	Eya	[ɛja]

196	Family	Ebi	[ebi]
197	Friend	Ore	[ɔre]
198	Visitor	Alejo	[alejo]
199	Queen	Ayaba	[ajaba]
200	Duke/king	ọba	[ɔba]
201	Grand father	Ibarba	[ibaba]
202	Grand mother	Iyeiye	[ijeje]
203	Chief	Oloye	[oloje]
204	Elder	Agbalagba	[a$\widehat{gb}$ala$\widehat{gb}$a]
205	Master	Oga	[ɔ̀gá]
206	Farmer	Agbe	[a$\widehat{gb}$ɛ]
207	Hunter	Ọde	[ɔdɛ]
208	Blacksmith	Alagbede	[ala$\widehat{gb}$ede]
209	Weaver	Ahuni	[ahuni]
210	Teacher	Oluko	[olùkɔ́]
211	Bultcher	Alakpata	[ala$\widehat{kp}$ata]
212	Trader	Onisowo	[ɔníʃòwò]
213	King	ọba	[ɔba]
214	Traditional healer (medicine man)	Babalawo	[babalawo]
215	Wizard	Oso	[oʃo]
216	Witch	Aje	[aje]

217	Food	Ejije	[edʒidʒɛ]
218	Meat	Eran	[ɛrã]
219	Oil	ɛpo	[é$\widehat{kp}$o]
220	Soup	Ọbe	[ɔbɛ]
221	Pap	Ekọ	[ɛkɔ]
222	Salt	Iyo	[ijɔ]
223	Peel	Bo	[bo]
224	Mix	Ji pọ	[ji $\widehat{kp}$o]
225	Stir	Ji pọ	[ji $\widehat{kp}$o]
226	Pound	Gun	[gũ]
227	Grind	lọ	[lɔ]
228	Pluck (feathers)	Tu	[tu]
229	Cook	he	[he]
230	Roast	Yaw	[jaw]
231	Clay pot	Usa	[usa]
232	Grind stone	Okuta ilota	[okuta ilota]
233	Pestle, pounding stick	Omo ogunyan	[ɔmɔ ogũjan]
234	Mortar pounding pot	Ogunyan	[ogũjɔ̃]
235	Plate	Ago	[agó]
236	Cup	tọbila	[tɔ́bilà]
237	Spoon	Ṣibi	[ʃîbi]
238	Bag	Apamo	[a$\widehat{kp}$amo]

239	Box	Apoti	[a$\widehat{kp}$oti]
240	Basket	Apere	[a$\widehat{kp}$ere]
241	Bucket, pail	Ikɛ	[ikɛ]
242	Calabash	Ugba	[u$\widehat{gb}$á]
243	Bottle	Ugo	[ugo]
244	Wall	Ogiri	[ogiri]
245	Door	Ilekun	[ilekũ]
246	Doorway	ɛruona	[ɛrũnã]
247	Floor	Ile	[ile]
248	Room	Yara	[jara]
249	Kitchen	Ibudana	[ibudana]
250	Well (n)	Kanga	[kãnga]
251	Ladder	Akagun	[akagũ]
252	Chair	Aga	[aga]
253	Stool	Atapo	[ata$\widehat{kp}$o]
254	Bed	Ibusun	[ibusun]
255	Mat	Òré	[òré]
256	Lamp (trad)	Atupa	[àtù$\widehat{kp}$à]
257	Bell	Agogo	[ágogo]
258	Forge	Puro	[$\widehat{kp}$urɔ́]
259	Wood	Igi	[ígí]
260	Axe	Ake	[ake]

261	Tree	Igi	[igi]
262	Nail	Uso	[ùsó]
263	Weave	Hun	[hũ]
264	Cloth	èwù	[èwù]
265	Broom	Igbale	[i$\widehat{gb}$ale]
266	Sweep	Gbale	[$\widehat{gb}$ale]
267	Wash	Fọ	[fɔ]
268	Plant/suckers	Gbin	[$\widehat{gb}$ĩ]
260	Plant/grains	Gbin	[$\widehat{gb}$ĩ]
270	Plant (tubers)	Gbin	[$\widehat{gb}$ĩ]
271	Hoe	ọkọ	[ɔkɔ́]
272	Big hoe	ọkọlílá	[ɔkɔ́lílá]
273	Machete	Ipekun	[i$\widehat{kp}$ekũ]
274	Harvest	Kore	[kórè]
275	Harvest dig	Gwo	[wɔ]
276	Pick, pluck up	Ka	[ká]
277	Travel	lọ ubo	[lɔ ubo]
278	Traveler	Arinrinajo	[arĩrĩajo]
279	Wander	Alarinka	[alarĩka]
280	Path	Ọna	[ɔna]
281	Road	Ọna	[ɔna]
282	God (supreme being)	Olohun	[olohũ]

283	God (lesser)	Orisa	[oriʃa]
284	Ghost	Oku	[oku]
285	Soul	ọkan	[ɔkã]
286	Spirit	èmí	[ɛmi]
287	Prayer	Adura	[adura]
288	Blessing	Ibukun	[ibukũ]
289	Curse (n)	èpè	[è$\widehat{kp}$è]
290	Charm	Ogun	[ogũ]
291	Taboo	ɛwọ	[ewɔ]
292	Sacrifice (n)	ɛbọ	[ɛbọ]
293	Spirit world	ɛmi airi	[ɛmi airi]
294	Destiny	Ayanmo	[ajãmõ]
295	Tradition	Ìsèsé	[ÌʃɛʃÉ]
296	Custom	Àsà	[àʃa]
297	Reincarnation	Akudaya	[akudaja]
298	Marry	Fe	[fé]
299	Marriage	Igbeyawo	[i$\widehat{gb}$ejawo]
300	Bride price	Owo ori	[owo ori]
301	Bride	Iyawo	[ijawo]
302	Groom	Oko	[ɔkɔ]
303	Adultery	Agbere	[a$\widehat{gb}$ere]
304	Burial ceremony	Isiku	[isiku]

305	Initiation ceremony	Iwuje	[iwuje]
306	Cow	Malu	[malu]
307	Goat	Ikegbe	[ike$\widehat{gb}$e]
308	Sheep	Agutan	[agutã]
309	Ram	Agbo	[a$\widehat{gb}$o]
310	Chicken	Oma ediye	[ɔma ɛdije]
311	Rooster	Akukọ	[akukɔ]
312	Hen	Obi ediye	[obi ɛdije]
313	Duck	Pepeye	[$\widehat{kp}$e$\widehat{kp}$eje]
314	Camel	Rakumi	[rakumi]
315	Horse	ɛhin	[ɛjĩ]
316	Pig	ɛlede	ɛlɛdɛ]
317	Dog	ɛkita	[ɛkita]
318	Cat	Olongbo	[olõ$\widehat{gb}$o]
319	Elephant	ɛrin	[ɛrĩ]
320	Monkey	Ọbọ	[ɔbɔ]
321	Antelope	ɛtu	[ɛtu]
322	Rat	Ẹkutele	[ekutele]
323	Rabbit	Eku	[ɛku]
324	Sparrow	Aparo	[a$\widehat{kp}$aro]
325	Bat	Adọn	[adɔ]
326	Leopard	ɛta	[ɛta]

327	Lion	kinikun	[kinikũ]
328	Tiger	ɛkun	[ɛkũ]
329	Bird	ɛye	[ɛje]
330	Dove	Adaba	[adàbà]
331	Parrot	Yekontọ	[jekontɔ]
332	Owl	Owiwi	[òwìwí]
333	Eagle	Idi	[idí]
334	Hawl	Àshá	[àʃa]
335	Vulture	Igunugu	[igunugu]
336	Fish	ɛja	[ɛja]
337	Prawn	ɛde Ipa	[ede $\widehat{kp}$a]
338	Shrimp	ɛde Ipa	[ede $\widehat{kp}$a]
339	Snail	Ugbin	[u$\widehat{gb}$î]
340	Snake	ɛjo	[ejo]
341	Lizard	Lodogboro	[lɔdo$\widehat{gb}$oro]
342	Wallgecko	omalule	[ɔmalule]
343	Crocodile	Ooni	[ɔnĩ]
344	Alligator	Alepa	[ale$\widehat{kp}$a]
345	Frog	ọpolo	[ɔ$\widehat{kp}$ɔlɔ]
346	Tortoise	ìjàkpá	[ìjà$\widehat{kp}$á]
347	Cockroach	Ayíyán	[ajíyá]
348	ant	ɛra	[èrà]

349	Termite	Ikan	[ikã]
350	Spider	Alatakun	[alatakũ]
351	Scorpion	Akeke	[akeke]
352	Tree	Igi	[igi]
353	Bush	Ùgbé	[ù$\widehat{gb}$é]
354	Grass	ẹ̀pò	[è$\widehat{kp}$ò]
355	Leaf	ẹwe	[ewé]
356	Bark (of tree)	ɛpikpo igi	[e$\widehat{kp}$i$\widehat{kp}$o igi]
357	Root	Gbogbo	[$\widehat{gb}$ò$\widehat{gb}$ò]
358	Flower	òdòdó	[òdòdó]
359	Seed	ɛho	[eho]
360	Plantain	ogede Agbagba	[ogede a$\widehat{gb}$a$\widehat{gb}$a]
361	Orange	Osan	[ɔsã]
362	Pumpkin	Legede	[legede]
363	Onion	Alubọsa	[alubɔsa]
364	Fresh pepper	Atarodo	[atarodo]
365	Dried pepper	Ata gbigbe	[ata $\widehat{gb}$i$\widehat{gb}$e]
366	Okra	ilá	[ilá]
367	Cassava	pupuru	[$\widehat{kp}$ú$\widehat{kp}$úrú]
368	Cocoyam	Lambo	[Lãmbo]
369	Yam	Usu	[usu]
370	Maize, Corn	Agbado	[àgbàdo]

371	Rice	Iresi	[ìrésì]
372	Land	Ile	[ile]
373	Sand	Iyepe	[ije$\widehat{kp}$e]
374	Sun	Orun	[orũ]
375	Ocean	Okun	[okũ]
376	River	Odo	[odò]
377	Sky	Ofurufu	[ofurufu]
378	Star	irawo	[irawɔ]
379	Wind (n)	oyi	[oji]
380	Harmatan	Apapa	[à$\widehat{kp}$à$\widehat{kp}$à]
381	Thunder	Àrá	[àrá]
382	Rainy season	Igba ojo	[i$\widehat{gb}$a ojo]
383	Dry season	ogbele	[o$\widehat{gb}$elè]
384	Month	osu	[osù]
385	Year	odun	[odũ]
386	Today	eni	[ènĩ]
387	Yesterday	Ana	[ànã́]
388	Tomorrow	ọla	[ɔ̀la]
389	Morning	owuọ	[owɔ]
390	Noon	ọsan	[ɔsã]
391	Evening	irọle	[irɔlɛ]
392	Night	Alé	[alé]

393	Day	Ojó	[ɔjɔ]
394	Big	lala	[lala]
395	Tall	go	[ɡo]
396	Huge	Sigbonle	[si$\widehat{gb}$ɔnlɛ]
397	Small	Kere	[kéré]
398	High	go	[ɡo]
399	Long	gun	[gũ]
400	Short	kúkúrú	[kúkúrú]
401	Think	tirin	[tirĩ]
402	Wide	Fe	[fɛ̀]
403	Deep	Gin	[gĩ]
404	Heavy	wuwo	[wuwɔ]
405	Hard	le	[le]
406	Dry	gbe	[$\widehat{gb}$e]
407	White	Fifun	[fifũ]
408	Black	didun	[didũ]
409	Red	pupa	[$\widehat{kp}$u$\widehat{kp}$a]
410	Sweet	dun	[dũ]
411	Bitter	Dukun	[dunkũ]
412	Good	Dada	[dada]
413	Bad	baje	[bajɛ]
414	Beautiful	Réwa	[rɛwa]

415	Ugly	Burɛwa	[burɛwa]
416	Clean	Mo	[mɔ]
417	Dirty	dọ̀ti	[dɔ̀ti]
418	Goodness	ire	[ire]
419	Tallness	gigo	[gígo]
420	One	ọ̀kan	[ɔ̀kɔ]
421	Two	mɛji	[meji]
422	Three	Meta	[mɛta]
423	Four	Merin	[mɛrĩ]
424	Five	Marun	[màrṹ]
425	Six	Mefa	[mɛfà]
426	Seven	Meje	[méje]
427	Eight	Mejo	[mɛjɔ]
428	Nine	Mesan	[mɛsã]
429	Ten	Mewa	[mɛwá]
430	Eleven	Mokanla	[mɔkã́lá]
431	Twelve	Mejila	[mejila]
432	Thirteen	Metàlà	[mɛtàlà]
433	Fourteen	Merinla	[mɛrĩlá]
434	Fifteen	Marùndilogun	[marũ̀dénilogṹ]
435	Sixteen	Merindilogun	[mɛrɛ̃dénilogṹ]
436	Seventeen	metadilogun	[mɛtadénilogṹ]
437	Eighteen	Mejidinogun	[médʒidénilogṹ]

438	Nineteen	Okandilogun	[ɔkɔ̃dilogű]
439	Twenty	Ogun	[ógű]
440	Thirty	Ogbon	[ɔg͡bɔ̃]
441	Forty	Ogoji	[ogoji]
442	Fifty	Adota	[ádɔta]
443	Sixty	ọgọta	[ɔgɔta]
444	Seventy	aadọrin	[adɔrĩ]
445	Eighty	ọgorin	[ɔ́gɔrĩ́]
446	Ninety	Aadorun	[ádɔrũ]
447	Hundred	ọgọrun	[ɔgɔrũ]
448	Three hundred	ọdunrun	[ɔdunrũ]
449	Five hundred	ẹdegbẹta	[edegbɛta]
450	Six hundred	ẹgbẹta	[ɛgbɛta]
451	Thousand	ẹgberun	[ɛgbɛrũ]
452	First	Akọkọ	[akɔkɔ]
453	Second	Ikeji	[ikeji]
454	Third	Eketa	[eketa]
455	Everybody	Dede oni	[dede ɔni]
456	Everything	Dedehun	[dede hũ]
457	Everywhere	Dede ubo	[dede ubo]
458	Nobody	e onikanoso	[e ɔnikãso]
459	No one	e onikanoso	[e ɔnikãso]

460	Nothing	E I ukuhun	[e i ukũhũ]
461	I	Emi	[emì]
462	You (singular)	Iwo	[ìwɔ]
463	You (plural)	Ahun	[àhɔ̀]
464	We	Awa	[àwa]
465	Us	Awa	[àwa]
466	They	Ahan	[ahã]
467	Them	Ahun ye	[ahã je]
468	Me	Emi	[ɛmi]
469	Our	Awa	[àwa]
470	It (subject)	Ohun	[òhũ]
471	It (object)	Ohun	[òhũ]
472	He	Ohun	[òhũ]
473	She	Ohun	[òhũ]
474	Him	Ohun	[òhũ]
475	Her	Ohun	[ohũ]
476	Here	Ibeyi	[ibeji]
477	There	Ubeye	[ubɛjɛ]
478	This	Iyi	[iyi]
479	These	Iyanyi	[ijɔ̃ji]
480	Those	Iyanyen	[ijɔ̃jɛ]
481	Some	Die	[di ɛ]
482	The	Ye	[jɛ]

483	Who?	Nareyen	[nãrejẽ]
484	What?	Kireyen	[kirejɛ̃]
485	Where	Kibe	[kibɛ]
486	When	Kugbae	[kugbae]
487	Why	Kie	[ki ɛ]
488	How	Kiotirin	[kiotirĩ]
489	How many	Ke lu	[ke lu]
490	And	Ati	[ati]
491	Because	Nitori	[nitori]
492	Very well	Dada	[dada]
493	No, not	Rara	[rárá]
494	Near	Hu mo	[hu mɔ]
495	Far	Jina	[jina]
496	Can	Le	[lé]
497	Will	Má	[má]
498	Plenty	Yéyé	[jéjé]
499	Many	Yéyé	[jéjé]
500	Little	Kekere/di e	[kekere/dı ɛ]