

[Text version of database, created 19/01/2017].

Annotated Swadesh wordlists for the Koman group (Komuz family).

Languages included: Kwama [kom-kwm]; Begi Mao [kom-beg]; Opo [kom-opo]; Komo [kom-kmo]; Uduk [kom-udu]; Gule [kom-gul].

DATA SOURCES

I. General

Bender 1983 = Bender, Lionel M. Proto-Koman Phonology and Lexicon. **In:** Afrika und Übersee, 66, pp. 259-297. // *A first attempt at reconstructing the phonology and select basic and cultural lexicon of Proto-Koman. The paper contains rich lexical material on most of the known Koman languages, collected by the author himself, although the quality of notation is far from ideal.*

Corfield 1938 = Corfield, F. D. The Koma. **In:** Sudan Notes and Records, 21.1, pp. 123-165. // *An ethnographic sketch of several populations of Koma people. Contains a small wordlist for two varieties of Opo (Kusgilo and Buldiit) and one variety of Komo (Madin).*

Wedekind 2002 = Wedekind, Klaus; Wedekind, Charlotte. Sociolinguistic Survey Report of the Asosa-Begi-Komosha Area. Part II. SIL International. // *A standard type SIL report on an area populated by Koman speakers. Contains representative wordlists for two dialects of Kwama (Northern Kwama, or Kwama proper; Begi Mao) and on one dialect of Komo.*

II. Kwama.

Leyew 2005 = Leyew, Zelealem. Gwama, a little-known language of Ethiopia: a sketch of its grammar and lexicon. **In:** ELRC Working Papers, 1/1, pp. 1-52. // *A short phonological and grammatical sketch, based on the author's own fieldwork with speakers in Addis Ababa. Contains a small vocabulary of the language.*

III. Opo.

Silfhout 2013 = Silfhout, Marijke van. Opuo: Towards a phonology. Bachelor thesis, Leiden University. // *A detailed description of the phonology of Opo based on the author's own fieldwork. Accompanied with a representative vocabulary of the language, for now the single largest collection of lexical data on Opo.*

IV. Komo.

Krell 2011 = Krell, Amy. A Sociolinguistic Survey of the Ganza, Komo, and "Baruun be Magtole" Language Groups (Blue Nile Province, Sudan). SIL International. // *Standard sociolinguistic survey of several Ethiopian languages, including a complete 200-item wordlist for each. Among the languages is a variety of Komo from the Gondolo village.*

Otero 2014 = Otero, Manuel A. Notes from the Komo language "Discover your grammar" workshop. SIL International. // *A very brief sketch of Komo grammar, accompanied by some textual examples.*

Otero 2015 = Otero, Manuel A. Komo-Amharic-English Dictionary. Addis Ababa: SIL Ethiopia. // *A representative dictionary of the Komo language (although containing some significant gaps, such as most auxiliary words, and without any prosodic markings).*

V. Uduk.

Beam & Cridland 1970 = Beam, Mary S.; Cridland, A. Elizabeth. *Uduk-English Dictionary*. University of Khartoum. // *A very detailed and informative dictionary of the Uduk language, with illustrative examples and thorough prosodic notation of each entry.*

Killian 2015 = Killian, Don. *Topics in Uduk Phonology and Morphosyntax*. Ph.D. dissertation, University of Helsinki. // *A detailed description of the phonology and grammar of Uduk, well illustrated by lexical and syntactic examples and containing several examples of glossed texts.*

Thelwall 1983 = Thelwall, Robin. Twampa phonology. **In:** *Nilo-Saharan Language Studies*. Ed. by Lionel M. Bender. Michigan: East Lansing, pp. 323-335. // *Brief sketch of Uduk (= Twampa) phonology, well illustrated by lexical examples from the author's own fieldwork; may be used as an additional control source.*

VI. Gule.

Lejean 1865 = Lejean, Guillaume. Note sur les Fougner et leur idiome. **In:** *Bulletin de la Société de Géographie IX*, pp. 238-252. // *Brief ethnographic and linguistic (in the form of brief wordlists) information on some idioms of the present day Blue Nile State, including a variety of Gumuz and Gule/Anej. Transcription quality is predictably poor, but the source is important as the earliest available recording of Gule data.*

Seligmann 1911 = Seligmann, Brenda Z. Note on Two Languages in the Sennar Province of Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. **In:** *Zeitschrift für Kolonialsprachen II*, pp. 297-308. // *This paper provides some brief lexical and paradigmatic information on Gaahmg ("Jebel Tabi") and Gule/Anej ("Jebel Gule"); one of the few existing sources on Gule, particularly precious for bits of information on the verbal paradigm of this language.*

NOTES

I. Kwama; Begi Mao.

1. General.

Kwama (Gwama) is currently spoken by several thousand people (census data show serious variation depending on the source) in the South Benishangul-Gumuz region of Ethiopia, where they are heavily interspersed with the Komo, as well as different Cushitic, Omotic, and Nilotic populations. For our main source, we have chosen [Leyew 2006], a grammatical sketch accompanied by a representative vocabulary from which it is rather easy to construct a Swadesh wordlist; it is also the most recent of all available data sources. For additional control, we list alternate data on Komo from the comparative wordlists of M. L. Bender [Bender 1983] and from [Wedekind 2002].

The latter source actually contains a large amount data on two varieties of Kwama: Kwama "proper", or Northern Kwama, and the so-called "Begi Mao" (*Mao* is an ethnic term applied to several distinct populations of the area, including both Omotic and Koman people), spoken in the Begi area. Although the close relationship of Kwama and Begi Mao is beyond doubt, the latter still shows enough differences in basic lexicon to deserve the construction of a separate wordlist; therefore, we have included the Begi Mao wordlist, selected from the data provided for the Wedekinds by Ato Harun Soso, as a separate entry.

2. *Transcription.*

Only minimal UTS-required transliterational changes have been necessary for the Kwama wordlist in [Leyew 2006], such as conversion of the doubled vowels indicating vowel length (*aa* > *a:*, *uu* > *u:*, etc.). All the wordlists in [Wedekind 2002] are transcribed in standard IPA and require only the usual small adjustments to UTS (e. g. re-transcription of affricates).

II. Opo.

1. *General.*

Until recently, the only acceptable source for Opo (Opuuo), a Koman language spoken by about 1,000 people in five villages in the Gambella region, was the comparative survey [Bender 1983], which yielded enough lexical data to allow for the construction of a Swadesh wordlist with minimal gaps; possible phonetic errors and semantic inaccuracies, often manifested in Bender's data collections, had to be accepted as inevitable. As an additional, even less reliable, source, given the overall scarceness of the data, we were able to include material from an early source [Corfield 1938], which provides data on two sub-dialects of Opo: Buldit and Kusgilo. These generally agree with Bender's data; occasional discrepancies, while not really usable to correct lexicostatistical entries, may still be important for etymological research and work on the reconstruction of a proto-wordlist for Koman.

Luckily, the situation has been significantly remedied recently with the appearance of an important piece of research by Marijke van Silfhout [Silfhout 2013], who not only provided an accurate phonetic description of the language but also accompanied it with a large vocabulary, which we have selected as our primary source of data. Discrepancies between Silfhout's and Bender's data largely concern issues of phonetics and phonology; a small bunch of lexical discrepancies may be ascribed to dialectal variety (which is acknowledged in Silfhout's thesis), but given Bender's tendency to err in his semantic glossing, they might as well be caused by inaccuracies, so the situation does not call for the construction of two different wordlists.

2. Transcription.

All of Silfhout's data in the vocabulary are transcribed in the semi-official Opo alphabet as well as in IPA phonetic representation, which requires only the usual minimal reconversion to the UTS system.

III. Komo.

1. General.

Our main source for Komo is [Otero 2015], a mid-size modern dictionary based on fieldwork conducted with a large group of native speakers; some information on pronouns and negations has also been drawn from the earlier (and very brief) grammatical sketch in [Otero 2014]. Other sources on Komo data include [Bender 1983]; [Wedekind 2002]; and a large survey list in [Krell 2011]. There are some notable discrepancies (including lexical) between all these sources, which is hardly surprising, considering that the language is spoken by about 12,000 people in various localities in Sudan and Ethiopia, forming a broken-up continuum. However, as is the case with other Koman languages as well, we have refrained from preparing several different wordlists, since it remains unclear how many of the discrepancies are genuine and how many are simply caused by inaccuracy of semantic glossing; all attested discrepancies are indicated in the Notes section and should be considered specifically during the etymological analysis of the wordlists and the construction of the proto-wordlist.

2. Transcription.

Komo data in [Otero 2015] are transcribed in a somewhat idiosyncratic orthography. Below we list the Komo alphabet in its entirety, along with its UTS representation.

Otero 2015	UTS
a	a
b	b
bb	ɓ
d	d
dd	ɗ
e	ɛ
g	g
h	h
i	i
ɨ	ɪ
k	k
kk	kʰ
l	l
m	m
n	n
o	ɔ
p	p
pp	pʰ
r	r
s	s
sh	ʃ (= IPA ʃ)
ss	sʰ
t	t
tt	tʰ
u	u
ɯ	ʊ
w	w

Otero 2015	UTS
y	y (= IPA j)
z	z

IV. Uduk.

1. *General.*

Uduk (Twampa) is the first Koman language to have received extensive lexicographic coverage, in the form of [Beam & Cridland 1970], an exemplary dictionary that still remains the single best source of information on the lexicon of this language and serves as our default source for the primary lexicostatistical slot. Accurate grammatical information on Uduk used to be much harder to come by, but now a solid description is available in the form of [Killian 2015], where both grammatical information and details on the actual usage of certain basic words may be double-checked.

As additional control sources, we also use [Bender 1983] (mainly to confirm semantics, since Bender's phonetic notation is notoriously inaccurate) and [Thelwall 1983] (an independent description of the language's phonology, well illustrated with lexical examples).

Special gratitude goes to Don Killian in person, who was generous enough to look through the entire wordlist and suggest several important corrections and additions, based on his own experience of field work with the Uduk.

2. *Transcription.*

Uduk has the most complicated phonological system of all Koman languages, and several of the sources, including the primary source [Beam & Cridland 1970], use highly idiosyncratic transcription systems. Below we list the Uduk alphabet as employed in the dictionary along with its UTS equivalents.

[Beam & Cridland 1970]	UTS transliteration
a	a
b	b
'b	ɸ
c	ɕ
ç	c ^h
'c	ɕ'
d	d
'd	d'
dh	ɗ
e	e
g	g
h	h
i	i
j	ʒ
k	k
ḱ	k ^h
'k	k'
l	l
m	m
n	n
ŋ	ŋ
ny	ɲ
o	o
p	p
p	p ^h
'p	p'
r	r
s	s
sh	ʃ
t	t
ṭ	t ^h
't	t'

[Beam & Cridland 1970]	UTS transliteration
th	<u>t</u>
<u>th</u>	<u>t</u> ^h
'th	<u>t</u> '
u	u
w	w
y	y
/	ʔ
VV	V:

Beam and Cridland note three tonal registers in Uduk: high, mid, and low, which (probably because of typographic reasons) they note in parentheses after the main word: e. g. (-'.) corresponds to the trisyllabic tonal structure $\bar{V}V\grave{V}$.

Uduk transcription in [Killian 2015] is largely IPA-compatible, so the discrepancies between it and UTS are typically "cosmetic" (Killian's *f* = UTS *š*; *c* = UTS *ç*; also, Killian's *j* = UTS *ʒ*). Killian also postulates a large series of labialized consonants for Uduk: *p^w*, *t^w*, *k^w*, etc., which in [Beam & Cridland 1970] are orthographically transcribed as clusters (*pw*, *kw*, etc.).

Note: The palatal series is specifically defined in [Killian 2015] as a series of palatal *plosives*, i. e. *ç*, *ʒ* are in reality *t̚*, *d̚*. However, for reasons of better phonological compatibility with the rest of Koman material, including those of automated phonetic analysis, we still prefer to "technically" mark them as affricates.

V. Gule.

1. *General*

The Gule language, also called Anej in [Bender 1983] (= Hamaj in some earlier sources), seems to be extinct today and has only marginally been described. The single best source, permitting for the construction of a more or less representative Swadesh wordlist, is [Bender 1983], based on field data collected by the author in 1978-79 from "a

few old people" at Jebel Gule. Several much earlier works also give Gule data, which is hardly reliable on its own, but may, to a certain extent, serve as verification of Bender's entries. In the notes section, we list lexical data from [Lejean 1865], the first ever source to talk about Gule (= Foun), providing the equivalents in their orthographic form (the author uses a heavily francofied transcription system without any notes on phonetics), and from [Seligmann 1911], a somewhat more accurately transcribed source with examples of noun and verb phrases. Some discrepancies between Bender's data and earlier sources have been located, but, naturally, it is impossible to understand whether they reflect dialectal variety, diachronic evolution, or inaccuracy on the part of one of the researchers.

The issue of whether or not Gule should be included into the Koman language family remains officially undecided: thus, Glottolog, quoting Bender, states that the evidence is insufficient and positions Gule as a language isolate. However, lexicostatistical comparison, based on careful analysis of potential cognate distribution as well as fairly strong glimpses of regular phonetic correspondences between Koman and Gule, strongly suggests that the two taxa are more closely related to each other than to anything outside that immediate area (even Gumuz). Technically speaking, within the GLD a separate database should have been set up for Gule, since even if it *is* a part of Koman, the split between them must have taken place on family rather than group level. However, we are making an exception here for the express purpose of showing the relationship between Gule and Koman and eradicating any possible doubts about it. At the same time, data on Gule remain so generally dubious that the wordlist is perhaps best assessed only within the context of "Narrow Koman" data.

2. Transcription

The transcription in [Bender 1983] follows the same conventions as his transcription for all other Koman languages. All morphological segmentation is based on structural considerations (e. g. the frequent apparition of *-n* at the end of nouns suggests that it was a nominal suffix, perhaps connected with singular marking, etc.).

Database compiled and annotated by: G. Starostin (last update: January 2017).

1. ALL

Kwama *kùm* (1), Begi Mao *kò=kúm* (1), Opo *àbīgīn* (2), Komo *ēšī:n* (3), Uduk *há:r* (4).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 33. Quoted as *k^hū=k^húm* in [Wedekind 2002: 16].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 16.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 58.

Komo: Krell 2011: 17. Quoted as *ʔášī:n-būn* in [Wedekind 2002: 16]. Not attested in Otero's or Bender's data.

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 36. Also *há:r mō* 'every' [ibid.]. According to [Killian 2015: 248], this is a specialized completive usage of the verb *há:r* 'to finish'.

Gule: Not attested.

2. ASHES

Kwama *p'íkín* (1), Begi Mao *p'íkīn* (1), Opo *piti* (1), Komo *p'in* (1), Uduk *p'ij* (1), Gule *ufu-n* (2).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 33. Quoted as *p'ēgīn* in [Wedekind 2002: 16]; as *p'íkín* in [Bender 1983: 268]; as *p'ikm* in [Hellenthal 2015: 44].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 16.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 103. Quoted as *piti* in [Bender 1983: 268].

Komo: Otero 2015: 50; Bender 1983: 268. Quoted as *p'in* in [Krell 2011: 17]; as *p'im* in [Wedekind 2002: 16].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 133; Killian 2015: 102. Quoted as *p'ij* in [Bender 1983: 268].

Gule: Bender 1983: 268. Final *-n* is a very frequent nominal suffix.

3. BARK

Kwama *gòk'óš* (1), Begi Mao *gò:kóš* (1), Opo *kògō-çà* (1), Komo *gònk'i* (2), Uduk *à=yìç'* (3).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 33. Quoted as *gòg'óš* in [Wedekind 2002: 16]. Differently in [Bender 1983: 268]: *gòɲk* 'bark' (probably a different root, cf. 'skin').

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 16.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 83. Compound form: *kōgò* 'skale, shell, skin' + *çà* 'tree' q.v. Differently in [Bender 1983: 268]: *gòwāngé* 'bark'.

Komo: Otero 2015: 20. Polysemy: 'bark (of tree) / hide (animal)'. Quoted as *gò:k'ó-š* in [Wedekind 2002: 16] (although this may actually be a different stem); as *gòwāngé* in [Bender 1983: 268]. Completely different item found in [Krell 2011: 18]: *p'ēbín* 'bark'. This may be the same word as *pēpi* 'leaf; khat' in [Otero 2015: 48], and since it clearly goes against the majority of the other sources, we do not include it on the list.

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 28. Polysemy: 'bark / skin / peeling'. Differently in [Bender 1983: 268]: *-gwar* 'bark'; not confirmed in other sources (in [Beam & Cridland 1970: 66], *gwar* is only given with the meaning 'side, ribs').

Gule: Not attested.

4. BELLY

Kwama *tát* (1), Begi Mao *tat* (1), Opo *pùmà* # (2), Komo *kimi* (3), Uduk *bwà* (4), Gule *a=bu:-n* (4).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 33. Quoted as *tāt^h* in [Wedekind 2002: 17]; as *tat* in [Bender 1983: 268].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 17.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 103. Meaning glossed as 'stomach (internal)', but cf. *puma* 'belly' in [Bender 1983: 268]. Cf. Kusgilo *puma*: 'stomach' [Corfield 1938: 163]; also Buldiit *mu?a*: 'stomach' [ibid.] (does that imply that *pu=ma* is morphologically segmentable?). Cf. also the "variant" *pūsā* 'stomach' in [Silfhout 2013: 104], which further suggests the possibility of segmentation.

Komo: Otero 2015: 30. Polysemy: 'belly / stomach'. Quoted as *k^hímí* in [Krell 2011: 18]; as *ki:mi* in [Wedekind 2002: 17]; as *kímì* in [Bender 1983: 268].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 33; Thelwall 1983: 332. Polysemy: 'abdomen / stomach / will (n.) / to be pregnant'. Quoted as *b^wá* in [Bender 1983: 268].

Gule: Bender 1983: 268. Quoted as *a=bu:n* in [Seligman 1911: 299]. Final *-n* is a very frequent nominal suffix. Differently in [Lejean 1865: 248]: {ilà} 'belly'.

5. BIG

Kwama *gàšèr* (1), Begi Mao *gěšer* (1), Opo *nā=tón* (2), Komo *swa:-gɪ* (3), Uduk *çā-á-çā* (3), Gule *=dɛ?ɛ-n* (4).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 33. Quoted as *gāšar* in [Bender 1983: 268]. Differently in [Wedekind 2002: 17]: *hā:ndákō* (same word as 'many' q.v.; possibly misglossed).

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 17.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 96. Verbal stem: '(be) big'. Quoted as *=tɔn* in [Bender 1983: 268].

Komo: Otero 2015: 53. Quoted as *swá-n* in [Krell 2011: 18]; as *s^wā:-n* in [Wedekind 2002: 17]; as *sɛ:n* in [Bender 1983: 268].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 39; Killian 2015: 47. Reduplicated adjectival stem, formed from the verbal root *çā* 'to grow, to get big, to increase' [ibid.]. Differently in [Bender 1983: 268]: *s'ad* 'big' (not confirmed in other sources).

Gule: Bender 1983: 268. Quoted as *=dɛn* (as in *kósanj ākí=dɛn* 'a big spear') in [Seligman 1911: 301]; the plural form of 'big' seems to be suppletive, cf. *kósanj dī=namu ā=ga: ?ɛ:n* 'three big spears' [ibid.].

6. BIRD

Kwama *bít* (1), Begi Mao *bit* (1), Opo *dítw* # (2), Komo *dítw* (2), Uduk *dī:* (2), Gule *a=d'adamit* (3).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 34. Quoted as *bít^h* in [Wedekind 2002: 17]; as *bit* in [Bender 1983: 268; Hellenthal 2015: 10]. The last source also adds *ha:ŋa* as a secondary synonym.

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 17.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 70. Quoted as *dīu* in [Bender 1983: 268]. Cf. Kusgilo *dīu*, Buldiit *dī-t* in [Corfield 1938: 158]. According to van Silfhout, the principal equivalent for 'bird' in Opo is *lit* [Silfhout 2013: 88], whereas *dīw* is specified as a "dialectal variant". However, both of the older alternative sources (Bender and Corfield) only have *dīu* in the meaning 'bird', and it also agrees with external data (Komo), whereas *lit* finds no parallels whatsoever in any other Koman sources; could it, perhaps, be a "mutated" (dissimilated?) borrowing from Nuer-Dinka **dīt* 'bird'? In any case, until more accurate sources are made available, we prefer to retain *dīw* here as the primary equivalent.

Komo: Otero 2015: 60. The meaning is glossed as 'small bird (gen.)' and is distinct from *s'vp* 'large bird (gen.)' [Otero 2015: 60]. Quoted as *dīū* in [Krell 2011: 18]; as *dīwū* in [Wedekind 2002: 17]; as *dīo ~ dēo* in [Bender 1983: 268].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 54. Quoted as *dī* (with a short vowel) in [Killian 2015: 55]. Quoted as *dī:* in [Bender 1983: 268].

Gule: Bender 1983: 268. Quoted as *ā=da:da:mūt* in [Seligman 1911: 299].

7. BITE

Kwama *sūns'* (1), Begi Mao *ma=súns* (1), Opo *tā=nā=hōφ'ō* (2), Komo *was'-agī* (2), Uduk *wóφ'* (2), Gule *ʔábə-n* (3).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 34. Quoted as *sūns* in [Wedekind 2002: 17]; as *sunc'* in [Bender 1983: 268].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 17.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 111. Quoted as *h^wōφ'ō ~ hōφ'ō* in [Bender 1983: 268]. These two forms are regarded as representing two different roots in the source (one cognate with Komo *was'*- and one with Komo *has'*, respectively), but this is dubious and not confirmed in van Silfhout's data. Cf. also *dōŋ* 'bite (of snake)' [Silfhout 2013: 69].

Komo: Otero 2015: 70. Quoted as *was'-mè* in [Wedekind 2002: 17]; as *was'*- in [Bender 1983: 268]. Differently in [Krell 2011: 18]: *kī-rī* 'to bite' (3 ms. pst.), a strange form not confirmed in any other source.

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 174. Polysemy: 'to bite / to sting'. Quoted as *wūφ'* in [Killian 2015: 187] (according to D. Killian p.c., vowel quality is really uncertain here, the word could phonologically be either *woφ'* or *wuφ'*).

Gule: Bender 1983: 268. Cf. *bamba ara=ba garawáig* 'the snake bit the man' in [Seligmann 1911: 306], where *ara=* is the 3rd p. masc. prefix.

8. BLACK

Kwama *šūwàlà* (1), Begi Mao *š^wa:lé-š^wa:la* (1), Opo *φ'í* (2), Komo *s'í-agī* (2), Uduk *dīs-dīs* (2), Gule *àrwú* (3).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 34. Quoted as *šūàlà* in [Wedekind 2002: 17]; as *šwala-* in [Bender 1983: 268]. Differently in [Hellenthal 2015: 60]: *t'ot'o*, with polysemy: 'be black / become dirty'.

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 17.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 68. Verbal stem: '(be) black'. Quoted as *=φ'í-* in [Bender 1983: 268]. Cf. Kusgilo *issi*, Buldiit *nsi-t* in [Corfield 1938: 158].

Komo: Otero 2015: 59. Polysemy: 'black / dark / dirty'. Quoted as *sí-n* in [Krell 2011: 18]; as *cí-nà ~ c'í-na* in [Wedekind 2002: 17]; as *s'í ~ s'í-n* in [Bender 1983: 268].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 58. Reduplicated stem. Most likely related to the bound non-reduplicated stem *t'í?* in *tān t'í?* 'it is black' [Beam & Cridland 1970: 148]. Quoted as *t'í ~ t'í?* in [Bender 1983: 268]. Distinct from *gùdūd* 'dark' [Thelwall 1983: 327].

Gule: Bender 1983: 268.

9. BLOOD

Kwama *s'ám* (1), Begi Mao *s'ām* (1), Opo *ɸ'āmà* (1), Komo *baš* (2), Uduk *à=bàs* (2), Gule *g'ɔ=ʒɔb* (1).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 34. Quoted as *s'ām* in [Wedekind 2002: 17]; as *s'a:b ~ s'am* in [Bender 1983: 268]; as *s'am* in [Hellenthal 2015: 54].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 17. Additionally, cf. *yákál* id. (difference unknown).

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 67. Quoted as *ɸ'ama* in [Bender 1983: 268]. Cf. Kusgilo, Buldiit *camma* in [Corfield 1938: 159].

Komo: Otero 2015: 5; Krell 2011: 18; Bender 1983: 268. Quoted as *bàš* in [Wedekind 2002: 17].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 1. Polysemy: 'blood / maternal relative'. Quoted as *=bàs* in [Bender 1983: 268].

Gule: Bender 1983: 268. First syllable is most likely a fossilized prefix (cf. the same component in 'nail', 'earth', 'man', etc.).

10. BONE

Kwama *sí* (1), Begi Mao *si?* (1), Opo *súwí* (1), Komo *šumak'* (2), Uduk *à=sīmā* (2), Gule *fí:fí* (1).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 34. Quoted as *sí?* in [Wedekind 2002: 17]; as *si: ~ s'i:* in [Bender 1983: 268]; as *si* in [Hellenthal 2015: 46].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 17.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 109. Quoted as *šwe ~ šwi* in [Bender 1983: 268]. Cf. Kusgilo, Buldiit *ɸwe* in [Corfield 1938: 159].

Komo: Otero 2015: 57. Quoted as *šuma* in [Krell 2011: 18]; as *šumuk* in [Bender 1983: 268]. Differently in [Wedekind 2002: 17]: *si?* 'bone'. Although this word is clearly cognate with the respective equivalents in other Koman languages, its absence in all other sources makes the entry suspicious (confusion with Kwama?).

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 22. Quoted as *=sì:má ~ =sì:má?* in [Bender 1983: 268].

Gule: Bender 1983: 268.

11. BREAST

Kwama *tòhàs* (1), Opo *kāwē=ɸ'àɸ'* (2), Komo *s'as'* (2), Uduk *à=bòr* (3).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 34. Glossed as 'chest'. Distinct from *s'úp'* 'breast' (female) [ibid.], quoted as *s'ub* in [Bender 1983: 268].

Begi Mao: Not attested. Cf. *svp'* 'breast' (female) [Wedekind 2002: 17].

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 82. A compound form; the second component is unquestionably 'heart' q.v., the first one is possibly related to *kāw* 'difficult, strong, expensive, (hard?)' [Silfhout 2013: 81]. Cf. *kwei* 'breast' (female) [Bender 1983: 268].

Komo: Otero 2015: 59. Cf. *ko* 'breast (female); milk' in [Otero 2015: 30], quoted as *k"ú* in [Krell 2011: 18] and as *k'ó* in [Bender 1983: 268; Wedekind 2002: 17].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 2; Killian 2015: 106. Distinct from *à=kó* 'udder, milk, breast' [Beam & Cridland 1970: 11], quoted as *-ko* in [Bender 1983: 268].

Gule: Not attested. Cf. *kakai* '(female) breast' in [Bender 1983: 268].

12. BURN TR.

Kwama *šá:* (1), Begi Mao *mà=šá?* (1), Opo *nà=č'ā* (1), Komo *ša:-gɪ* (1), Uduk *šwá* (1).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 34. Quoted as *šā?* in [Wedekind 2002: 17]; as *s'a:* in [Bender 1983: 268].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 17.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 91. Meaning glossed as 'to burn, blaze'. Cf. *sa* 'burn' in [Bender 1983: 268].

Komo: Otero 2015: 54. The full expression is *ša:-gɪ ɪ wat'i*, literally 'to eat with fire'. Quoted as *ša:-r* in [Wedekind 2002: 17]; as *ša-n* in [Bender 1983: 268]. Cf. a completely different equivalent, *kīš-ri* (3 m. past) 'to burn' in [Krell 2011: 18] (no idea if this is a transitive or intransitive stem).

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 145; Killian 2015: 193. Same word as 'to eat' q.v. Quoted as *š^wa ~ swa-d* in [Bender 1983: 268].

Gule: Not attested.

13. CLAW(NAIL)

Kwama *k'ūmp'* (1), Begi Mao *k'vmp* (1), Opo *zì=č'ik'ir* (2), Komo *s'ik'il* (2), Uduk *à=gwáp^hi* (3), Gule =*gama:l* (4).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 34. Quoted as *k'ūmp'* 'claw' in [Wedekind 2002: 17]; the same source also lists *k'ūmp* 'fingernail' [Wedekind 2002: 18], which is most likely the same word, despite transcriptional differences (the first variant agrees better with external sources). Quoted as *k'ūmp ~ k'ump'* 'claw' in [Bender 1983: 268]; as *k'ump'* 'nail, claw' in [Hellenthal 2015: 32].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 18.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 80. The first component seems to be prefixal (= 'eye?'). Quoted simply as *č'ik'ir ~ č'ikir* in [Bender 1983: 268].

Komo: Otero 2015: 60. Quoted as *s'ik'il* in [Wedekind 2002: 18]; as *s'ik'il* in [Bender 1983: 268]. Cf. *kīš* 'claw' in [Krell 2011: 19], a word that is not confirmed in any other sources.

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 8. Polysemy: 'fingernail / claw'. Quoted as =*g^wáp^hi* in [Bender 1983: 268]. According to D. Killian p. c., with rising tone: =*gwáp^hi*.

Gule: Bender 1983: 268.

14. CLOUD

Kwama *ùwùkù* (1), Begi Mao *ù:kú* (1), Opo *zìbàɣ* (2), Komo *šeli* (3), Uduk *à=ràk^h* (4), Gule *a=gud* (5).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 34. Quoted as *?ù:gū* in [Wedekind 2002: 17]; as *u:ku* in [Bender 1983: 268].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 17.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 79. Differently in [Bender 1983: 268]: *šali* 'cloud'.

Komo: Otero 2015: 55. Quoted as *šelli* in [Bender 1983: 268]. Two other sources offer different equivalents: cf. *gūgāl* 'cloud' in [Krell 2011: 19] and *tì:hó?* 'cloud' in [Wedekind 2002: 17]. Neither of these finds any parallels in Otero's dictionary.

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 20; Killian 2015: 109. Polysemy: 'cloud / grass stubble after fire'. Quoted as =*rák^h* in [Bender 1983: 268].
Gule: Bender 1983: 268.

15. COLD

Kwama *s'úf* (1), Opo =*ç'ēm-* (2), Komo *s'am* (2), Uduk *t'úp^h-á-t'úp^h* (1), Gule *a=lumdi* (3).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 34. Quoted as *s'ūs ~ s'úp^h ~ s'uf* in [Wedekind 2002: 17]; as *s'up' ~ s'uf* in [Bender 1983: 269].

Begi Mao: Not attested.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 85. Attested only within the complex expression *k^hàb-ç'ēm-sè* 'cold weather', but confirmed as *ç'em* 'cold' in [Bender 1983: 269]. Cf. also Kusgilo, Buldiit *sim* in [Corfield 1938: 159]. It is not clear if the word is applicable to 'water' or other cold objects, but there are no data on any potential alternate candidates.

Komo: Otero 2015: 58; Bender 1983: 269. Nominal stem. The verbal expression is *ma-gi ba s'am* 'be cold', where *ma-gi* = 'to do' [Otero 2015: 42]. Totally different equivalent found in [Krell 2011: 19]: *kî:sím* 'cold'. It is also confirmed in [Otero 2015: 42] as the verbal stem *ki:s-agi* 'cold'. None of the sources give any hints at the semantic differentiation of these items; only *s'am* finds lexicostatistical equivalents in other Koman languages.

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 166. Cf. also *t'úp^h-úú* 'to be cold', *t'úp^h-ā* 'to be cold (of body)'; also used for getting better when sick with fever [ibid.]. Quoted as *t'úp^h-ā-t'úp* 'cold' in [Killian 2015: 210]; as *t'up' ~ t'ut* 'cold' in [Bender 1983: 269]. Another synonymous form is *t^hós-t^hós* 'cold' [Thelwall 1983: 326] = *t^hós-t^hós* 'cold, of body, from water or wind' [Beam & Cridland 1970: 163]. This does not look like the typologically common opposition between 'cold (of objects)' and 'cold (of weather)'; for the moment, we only include the word that is more frequently glossed in sources as the default equivalent for 'cold' (and also the one with the most obvious external cognate, in Kwama), but additional semantic information remains necessary.

Gule: Bender 1983: 269.

16. COME

Kwama *hòyò* (1), Begi Mao *mā=hóyō?* (1), Opo *zù* (1), Komo *hav-agí* (1), Uduk *yà-yó?* (1), Gule *kə=ni* (2).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 34. Quoted as *mā=h yō* 'it comes' in [Wedekind 2002: 17]; as *ʔyō ~ h ỵ ɛ̣* in [Bender 1983: 269].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 17.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 80. Quoted as *zo* in [Bender 1983: 269]. Cf. also *nā=ni* 'come' in [Silfhout 2013: 94]. This is possibly a suppletive stem, but no additional grammatical information is available.

Komo: Otero 2015: 24. Quoted as *hawí* in [Bender 1983: 269]; as *hàó-r* 'it comes' in [Wedekind 2002: 17]; as *hāú-r* in [Krell 2011: 19].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 179. This is the same verbal root as 'to go' q.v., but with the addition of the ventive affix *-ú ~ -ú?* [Killian 2015: 209]. Quoted as *=yó ~ =yó?* in [Bender 1983: 269].

Gule: Bender 1983: 269. Cf. the imperative form 'come!' in [Lejean 1865: 249]: {ka=ne}. Comparison with {ka=tas} 'go!' ibid. shows that {ka=} (Bender's *kə=*) is most likely a prefixal (imperative?) morpheme.

17. DIE

Kwama *s'í* (1), Begi Mao *mə=s'í: ~ mə=c'í:* (1), Opo *hùwī* (2), Komo *wv-agí* (2), Uduk *wú* (2), Gule *=wci* (2).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 34. Quoted as *sʔ* in [Wedekind 2002: 17]; as *sʔi* in [Bender 1983: 269]; as *sʔi* in [Hellenthal 2015: 54].
Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 17.
Opo: Silfhout 2013: 110. Glossed as *tā=hūwī*, with an additional prefixal copula. Quoted as *we: ~ wei* in [Bender 1983: 269].
Komo: Otero 2015: 71. Quoted as *wii ~ wu* in [Bender 1983: 269]; as *wū:-r* 'he dies' in [Wedekind 2002: 17]; as *ū-rʔ* in [Krell 2011: 19].
Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 175; Killian 2015: 268. Quoted as *wū* in [Bender 1983: 269]. The form *wi-ki-d* 'died' in [Thelwall 1983: 331] is the result of assimilation with the directional suffix *-ki-*; cf. the same form, but with a different direction of assimilation, as *wú-kú-d* in [Killian 2015: 268].
Gule: Bender 1983: 269.

18. DOG

Kwama *ká:ná* (1), Begi Mao *ká:náʔ* (1), Opo *tēnè* (2), Komo *kʔaw* (3), Uduk *à=kʔá* (3), Gule *a:w* (3).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 34. Quoted as *kʰá:ná* in [Wedekind 2002: 17]; as *kana* in [Bender 1983: 269; Hellenthal 2015: 23].
Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 17.
Opo: Silfhout 2013: 113. Quoted as *teni* in [Bender 1983: 269]. Cf. Kusgilo, Buldiit *tin* in [Corfield 1938: 159].
Komo: Otero 2015: 35. Quoted as *kʔaw* in [Bender 1983: 269]; as *kʔao* in [Wedekind 2002: 17]; as *kʔau* in [Krell 2011: 20].
Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 13; Thelwall 1983: 329. Quoted as *a=kʔa* in [Bender 1983: 269]; as *kʔá ~ à=kʔá* in [Killian 2015: 23, 26].
Gule: Bender 1983: 269. Quoted as {ao} in [Lejean 1865: 248]; as *au* in [Seligman 1911: 299].

19. DRINK

Kwama *tʔopʔ* (1), Begi Mao *mə=tɔb* (1), Opo *nà=pʰi* (2), Komo *ip-agɪ* (2), Uduk *pʰi* (2), Gule *si* (3).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 34. Quoted as *tɔb-è-tɔb* 'he drinks' (with root reduplication) in [Wedekind 2002: 18]; as *tʔob-* in [Bender 1983: 269]; as *tʔopʔ*, with polysemy: 'to drink / to smoke', in [Hellenthal 2015: 60].
Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 18.
Opo: Silfhout 2013: 112. The personal form used in conjugation is *piʔi* [Silfhout 2013: 123]. Quoted as *pi- ~ yip* in [Bender 1983: 269].
Komo: Otero 2015: 25. Quoted as *pe ~ ip* in [Bender 1983: 269]; as *í:ɸē-r* in [Wedekind 2002: 18]; as *íʔ-rɪ* in [Krell 2011: 20].
Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 130; Bender 1983: 269. Polysemy: 'to drink / to sniff / to smoke / to suck / to inflate'.
Gule: Bender 1983: 269. Cf. paradigmatic forms in [Seligmann 1911: 305]: *wi=si*: 'I drink', *ɪn=si*: *ái* 'thou drinkest water', *er=si ~ ir=si* 'he drinks', *ib=si* 'she drinks', *ɪŋgi=si* 'we drink', *awó=si* 'you drink', *unó=se* 'they drink'.

20. DRY

Kwama *kʔúsʔ* (1), Begi Mao *à=kús* (1), Opo *nà=kúɸʔū* (1), Komo *kvsʔ-agɪ* (1), Uduk *kʰúʔ-á-kʰúʔ* (1), Gule =gɔʔ- (1).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 34. Quoted as *k^hūs* 'dry, of clothing' in [Wedekind 2002: 18]; as *kuc* ~ *kuc* 'dry' in [Bender 1983: 269]; as *kus* 'to be dry, to make dry' in [Hellenthal 2015: 28], with adjectival derivate *ku=kus* 'dry' in [Hellenthal 2015: 27].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 18. Meaning glossed as 'dry, of clothing'.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 93. Verbal stem: '(be) dry'. Quoted as =*kɔɔ* in [Bender 1983: 269].

Komo: Otero 2015: 33. Verbal stem: 'to be dry'. Cf. also the transitive verb: *dāša-gɪ* 'to dry (smth.)' [Otero 2015: 14]. Quoted as *k'ɔs* ~ *kɔs* ~ *kus* in [Bender 1983: 269]. Quoted as *kūs-inà* in [Wedekind 2002: 18]; as *k'úc-inke* in [Krell 2011: 20]. Cf. also *tuduka-gɪ* 'to dry (by fire)' [Otero 2015: 63].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 92. Reduplicated adjectival stem, derived from the verbal stem *k^hút* 'to be dry'. Quoted as *ku-* in [Bender 1983: 269].

Gule: Bender 1983: 269.

21. EAR

Kwama *s'éyé* (1), Begi Mao *s'ε?* ~ *c'ε?* (1), Opo *ɕ'é* (1), Komo *s'ε* (1), Uduk *ɕ'é* (1), Gule *i:gə-n* (2).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 35. Quoted as *s'ē?* in [Wedekind 2002: 18]; as *s'e* in [Bender 1983: 269; Hellenthal 2015: 54].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 18.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 67. Quoted as *ɕ'e* in [Bender 1983: 269]. Cf. Kusgilo *c'e*, Buldiit *kai?i* in [Corfield 1938: 159].

Komo: Otero 2015: 41. In the dictionary, this root is only attested in various compounds, such as *lɔɔ ba s'e* 'outer ear growth', *ma ka'in ba s'e* 'earlobe', etc., but it is clear enough that *s'ε* is the principal morphemic equivalent for the meaning 'ear'. Quoted as *s'e* in [Bender 1983: 269]; as *s'ε?* in [Wedekind 2002: 18]. Completely different equivalent in [Krell 2011: 20]: *ʒibīn* 'ear'.

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 45; Killian 2015: 230. Quoted as *ɕ'é* ~ *s'e* in [Bender 1983: 269]; as *ɕ'ē* in [Thelwall 1983: 328].

Gule: Bender 1983: 269. Quoted as {egan} in [Lejean 1865: 247]; as *iga:-n* in [Seligman 1911: 299]. Final *-n* is a very frequent nominal suffix.

22. EARTH

Kwama *yàs* (1), Begi Mao *yass* (1), Opo *k'ɔɔ* (2), Komo *k'aci?* (2), Uduk *à=ɕ'éš* (2), Gule *gada:du* (3).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 35. Quoted as *yas* in [Bender 1983: 275]. Differently in [Wedekind 2002: 18]: *k'ēḡēs* 'earth, ground'.

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 18. Meaning listed as 'earth, ground'.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 86. Meaning glossed as 'soil'. Cf. also *k'ɔɔ* 'dirt, soil' [ibid.]. Quoted as *k'ɔɔ* 'earth' in [Bender 1983: 275]. Differently in [Corfield 1938: 159]: Kusgilo, Buldiit *ta tin* 'earth'.

Komo: Krell 2011: 20. Not attested in Otero's dictionary, but confirmed as *k'as'i* 'earth' in [Bender 1983: 275] and as *k'ázà* in [Wedekind 2002: 18].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 4; Thelwall 1983: 330; Killian 2015: 214. Polysemy: 'earth / ground / down (adv.)'. Quoted as =*ɕ'éš* in [Bender 1983: 275].

Gule: Bender 1983: 275. Quoted as {adadou ~ gadadō} in [Lejean 1865: 249].

23. EAT

Kwama *šá* (1), Begi Mao *ma=šá?* (1), Opo *nā=sá* (1), Komo *ša:-* (1), Uduk *šwá* (1), Gule *mə-s* (1).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 35. Quoted as *š'ā:-š'ā* 'he eats' (with root reduplication) in [Wedekind 2002: 18]; as *ša:* in [Bender 1983: 269]; as *ša* in [Hellenthal 2015: 49]. Distinct from *k'á* 'to eat meat' [Hellenthal 2015: 30].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 18.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 112. Quoted as *sa* in [Bender 1983: 269].

Komo: Otero 2015: 54. For some reason, only the reduplicated frequentative stem *ša:-ša-gi* 'to eat (in many places)' is listed in the dictionary. Quoted as *še ~ ša* in [Bender 1983: 269]; as *šá:-r* 'he eats' in [Wedekind 2002: 18]. Cf. also *k'a-gi* 'to eat meat, chew' [Otero 2015: 34], quoted as *k'á* 'to eat' in [Bender 1983: 269]; this seems to reflect the existence of the 'eat soft food' vs. 'eat hard food' opposition in Komo, in which case we select 'to eat soft food' as the primary choice due to its overall higher stability.

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 145; Killian 2015: 193. Meaning glossed as 'to eat, as food (not meat or anything chewed); to burn as fire'. Distinct from *k'á* 'to chew, gnaw, or eat meat, corn, peanuts' [Beam & Cridland 1970: 93]. Quoted as *š^wa* in [Bender 1983: 269]; as *šwā* in [Thelwall 1983: 333].

Gule: Bender 1983: 269. Cf. the paradigm in [Seligman 1911: 304]: *auwa=má:-s* 'I eat', *ānā=má:-s* 'thou eatest', *āvā=má:-s* 'he eats', *ābā=má:-s* 'she eats', *ana=ga=má:-s* 'we eat', *awau=má:-s* 'you eat', *una=má:-s* 'they eat'; also *ana=má fum* 'you (sg.) eat meat', *auwa=má fum* 'I eat meat', etc.

24. EGG

Kwama *símp'* (1), Begi Mao *símp'* (1), Opo *kúmú* (2), Komo *ɔm* (2), Uduk *à=?ōm* (2), Gule *is* (3).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 35. Quoted as *símp'* in [Wedekind 2002: 18]; as *simb^w* in [Bender 1983: 269]; as *símp'* in [Hellenthal 2015: 47].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 18.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 84. Quoted as *komo ~ kumu* in [Bender 1983: 269]. Cf. Kusgilo, Buldiit *kumu* in [Corfield 1938: 160].

Komo: Otero 2015: 46. Quoted as *mɔ ~ um ~ wɔm ~ ɔom* in [Bender 1983: 269]; as *òmú-wàgá?* in [Krell 2011: 20] (where the second component is 'chicken' = *waga* in [Otero 2015: 69]).

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 18. Quoted as *òmà-* in [Bender 1983: 269].

Gule: Bender 1983: 269.

25. EYE

Kwama *zì* (1), Begi Mao *zi:* (1), Opo *zê* (2), Komo *bi:* (3), Uduk *ē* (2), Gule *yá:-n* (2).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 35. Quoted as *zī:* in [Wedekind 2002: 18]; as *zi:* in [Bender 1983: 270]; as *zi*, with polysemy: 'eye / seed / grain / life' in [Hellenthal 2015: 68].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 18.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 79. Quoted as *ʒe* in [Bender 1983: 270]; also *šʷi* id. (difference unclear). Cf. Kugilo *šyi*, Buldiit *ðiʔi* in [Corfield 1938: 160].

Komo: Otero 2015: 9. Quoted as *bi:* ~ *bipi* in [Bender 1983: 269]; as *biʔbi* in [Krell 2011: 20]. In [Wedekind 2002: 18], the Komo equivalent for 'eye' is listed as *ʔi*, which is probably an archaic dialectal suppletive plural form (cf. the situation in Twampa).

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 60. Additionally, cf. the compound form *pínā ē* 'eye' in [Beam & Cridland 1970: 126]. The first part of it is quoted simply as *pina* in [Bender 1983: 269], as the primary equivalent for 'eye', whereas the form *ē* ~ *è* is defined as "plural". In [Killian 2015], the majority of examples with *ē* 'eye' have it functioning as an auxiliary morpheme, and the form *pina* is not attested at all.

Gule: Bender 1983: 269. Quoted as {iagāi} 'eyes' in [Lejean 1865: 247]; {-gāi} seems to be a plural suffix, cf. 'mouth', etc. Quoted as *ya-n* in [Seligman 1911: 299].

26. FAT N.

Kwama *da* # (1), Begi Mao *daʔ* (1), Opo *gènē* (2), Komo *yɛn* (2), Uduk *à=yìn* (2), Gule *bus* (3).

References and notes:

Kwama: Bender 1983: 270. Not attested in Leyew's paper. In [Wedekind 2002: 18], a completely different equivalent is suggested: *m'ɛ* 'fat'.

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 18.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 73. Quoted as *ʒeni* 'fat' in [Bender 1983: 270]. Cf. Kugilo *cin*, Buldiit *yin* 'oil' [Corfield 1938: 162]. Probably no distinction between 'solid fat' and 'liquid oil'.

Komo: Otero 2015: 73. Polysemy: 'oil / fat'. Quoted as *yɛn* in [Bender 1983: 270]; as *yén* in [Wedekind 2002: 18]. Cf. also *mora* 'fat' [Otero 2015: 44].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 28. Meaning glossed as 'oil, cream, chronic disease in adults which may be malaria, dysentery; also fat on animals'. Although the semantics is a bit vague, this does correspond also to the basic word for 'fat' in Komo and Opo. The word *à=ʒisòʔ*, glossed as 'oil' in [Thelwall 1983: 329], is hardly eligible; cf. the more accurate semantic glossing in [Beam & Cridland 1970: 10]: *à=ʒisòʔ* 'black oil used for anointing newly weds or relative of deceased'. In [Bender 1983: 270], the equivalent is *tik-*, but this seems to rather be the adjective 'fat', cf. *t'ík^h-á-t'ík^h* 'fat' in [Beam & Cridland 1970: 165].

Gule: Bender 1983: 270.

27. FEATHER

Kwama *bāk^wá:ŋá* # (1), Begi Mao *irbít* (2), Opo *kúpú* (3), Komo *mul* (4), Uduk *ʒèšéʔ* (5).

References and notes:

Kwama: Wedekind 2002: 18. Most likely a compound form, with the same first root as in 'hair' q.v. Not attested in Leyew's paper.

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 18.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 84.

Komo: Otero 2015: 44. Same word as 'hair' q.v. Quoted as *mùl* in [Krell 2011: 21]. Differently in [Wedekind 2002: 18]: *buš* 'feather' (not found in any other sources).

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 76; Thelwall 1983: 330. Cf. also *à=gwāç* 'feather' [Thelwall 1983: 332]; but the same word is glossed with the meaning 'head ornament for dance' in [Beam & Cridland 1970: 8], so this is probably a more specialized / cultural term.

Gule: Not attested.

28. FIRE

Kwama *ánt'* (1), Begi Mao *?ant'* (1), Opo *wùt'ē* (2), Komo *wat'iš* (2), Uduk *ōd'* (2), Gule *kās* (3).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 35. Quoted as *ānt^h* in [Wedekind 2002: 18]; as *ant'* in [Bender 1983: 270; Hellenthal 2015: 8].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 18.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 121. Quoted as *wot'i* in [Bender 1983: 270]. Cf. Kusgilo, Buldiit *wutti* in [Corfield 1938: 160]. Silfhout also quotes the "dialectal" variant *lit'a-wut'i* 'fire' [Silfhout 2013: 121], but the first component here seems to be simply a phonetic variant of 'tongue' q.v., thus 'tongue (of) fire'.

Komo: Otero 2015: 70. Quoted as *wot'i* in [Bender 1983: 270]; as *wat'iš* in [Krell 2011: 21].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 123. Polysemy: 'fire / firewood / gun / light / lamp / restless'. Quoted as *ōd'* in [Bender 1983: 270].

Gule: Bender 1983: 270. Quoted as {kass} in [Lejean 1865: 249]; as *kāss* in [Seligman 1911: 299].

29. FISH

Kwama *wàs's'* (1), Begi Mao *wəs'* (1), Opo *waç'a* (1), Komo *was'i-* (1), Uduk *wàç'* (1).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 35. Quoted as *wās* in [Wedekind 2002: 18]; as *was'* in [Bender 1983: 270].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 18.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 120. Quoted as *waç^ha* in [Bender 1983: 270]. Cf. Kusgilo, Buldiit *watça* in [Corfield 1938: 160].

Komo: Otero 2015: 70. In Otero's dictionary, this root is only found as part of compound forms: *was'i-daga* 'fish sp.', *was'i-k'aw* 'fish sp.' (the latter literally means 'fish-dog'). However, all other sources have it as a separate word with the generic meaning 'fish': *wà:s'* [Bender 1983: 270], *wac'ak* [Krell 2011: 21], *wèz* [Wedekind 2002: 18].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 170. Meaning glossed as 'catfish'; however, the same word is listed as *wà:z ~ wà:ç'* 'fish' in [Bender 1983: 270] and as *wàç'* 'fish' in [Killian 2015: 24], so this must be the generic term for the required meaning. However, cf. also *à=pá:mâ?* 'fish' [Beam & Cridland 1970: 18], quoted as *à=pámâ?* 'fish' in [Thelwall 1983: 325]; not clear if this really refers to some fish species or if it is a local dialectal replacement of the generic term. According to D. Killian p.c., *pámâ* is indeed a type of fish.

Gule: Not attested.

30. FLY V.

Kwama *fáll* (1), Begi Mao *fáll-fal* (1), Opo *p^hày* (2), Komo *púl-íl* (1), Uduk *p^hē* (2).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 35. Quoted as *fāl ~ p^hāl* in [Wedekind 2002: 18].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 18.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 105.

Komo: Krell 2011: 21. 3rd p. past form. This is most likely the same word as *pul-agi* 'hop, bounce' in [Otero 2015: 49], although the meaning 'fly' is not listed in Otero's dictionary. Cf. also *peyep-er* 'it flies' in [Wedekind 2002: 18] (a different root).

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 128; Killian 2015: 161. Polysemy: 'to jump / to fly'.

Gule: Not attested.

31. FOOT

Kwama *sòɾɲk'* (1), Begi Mao *sɔɲk'* (1), Opo *wɔ̄nè* # (2), Komo *šɔg* (1), Uduk *šòk'* (1), Gule *suma-n* (3).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 35. Quoted as *sɔ̄ntʰ* in [Wedekind 2002: 18]; as *sɔɲk* in [Bender 1983: 270]; as *sont' ~ sonk'* in [Hellenthal 2015: 48].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 18.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 120. Meaning glossed as 'leg', but there is no separate entry for 'foot' in van Silfhout's dictionary, and lexical differentiation of the two meanings is uncommon in Koman. Additionally, the same word is quoted as Kugilo *wuɔn* 'foot' [Corfield 1938: 160]. Differently in [Bender 1983: 270]: *ɕok* 'foot', confirmed by Buldiit *ɕok* in [Corfield 1938: 160], but not in Silfhout's vocabulary, where the closest equivalent is probably *ɕɔk-ɔ̄rət* 'sharp thing on a bird's leg' [Silfhout 2013: 67], if the segmentation is correct. Cf. also Kugilo *wul* 'leg' (could this be an incorrect translation of *wùl* 'tail' q.v.?); Buldiit *sina* 'leg' in [Corfield 1938: 161].

Komo: Otero 2015: 56. Polysemy: 'foot / leg'. Quoted as *šɔg ~ šwɔg ~ šawkʰ* in [Bender 1983: 270]; as *šɔ:g* in [Wedekind 2002: 18]; as *šòg* in [Krell 2011: 21].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 143. Polysemy: 'foot / leg / paw'. Quoted as *šòg* in [Bender 1983: 270].

Gule: Bender 1983: 270. Quoted as {souman} 'foot' in [Lejean 1865: 248]; distinct from {modesè} 'leg'. Final *-n* is a very frequent nominal suffix.

32. FULL

Kwama *íli* (1), Begi Mao *à=i:lì?* (1), Opo *tùtā* (2), Komo *šɛm-agɪ* (3), Uduk *t'ūd-* (2).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 35. Quoted as *?i:li* in [Wedekind 2002: 18]; as *ili* in [Bender 1983: 276].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 18.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 115. Quoted as *tuta* in [Bender 1983: 276].

Komo: Otero 2015: 55. Verbal stem: 'to fill, be full; to improve, get better'. Quoted as *šɛm-* in [Bender 1983: 276]; as *šɛm-in* in [Wedekind 2002: 18].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 158. Listed as the transitive stem 'to fill with water, grain, etc.', but has intransitive usage as well (cf. *t'ūd-ūd mō* 'to be full, of vessel', etc.). Quoted as *t'ūd-ūdʰ* in [Bender 1983: 276].

Gule: Not attested.

33. GIVE

Kwama *tí* (1), Begi Mao *mɹ=tí* (1), Opo *kī* (2), Komo *kɪ-k-agɪ* (2), Uduk *ɕʰɪ* (2), Gule *=kəl* (2).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 35. Quoted as *ti* in [Bender 1983: 270]. Differently in [Wedekind 2002: 18]: *kāp* 'he gives it to me'.

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 18.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 82. Quoted as *ke-l-* in [Bender 1983: 270].

Komo: Otero 2015: 29. Quoted as *ke ~ kyi- ~ =ke-r* in [Bender 1983: 270]; as *kɛ̃ ʒ ~ kɛ̃ ʒ* in [Wedekind 2002: 18]; as *kà-kí-rì* in [Krell 2011: 22]. Some of the attested forms are either reduplicated or feature an additional velar verbal suffix.

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 43; Killian 2015: 54; Thelwall 1983: 328. Quoted as *çi* in [Bender 1983: 270]; as *ç^hĩ* (with -ATR articulation of the vowel) in [Killian 2015: 33].

Gule: Bender 1983: 270.

34. GOOD

Kwama *à=nò:kò* (1), Begi Mao *à=nò:kó?* (1), Opo *k'ày* (2), Komo *bɔl-agɪ* (3), Uduk *bór-á-bōr* (3), Gule *kɔrɔ-* (4).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 35. Quoted as *nɔ:kɔ* in [Bender 1983: 270]. Differently in [Wedekind 2002: 19]: *t'ül-ē-t'ül* (with root reduplication).

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 19.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 86. Verbal stem: '(be) good'. Quoted as *=kai* in [Bender 1983: 270]. Cf. Kusgilo *nkai* in [Corfield 1938: 160]; but differently in Buldiit: *pida* 'good' [ibid.].

Komo: Otero 2015: 9. Verbal stem: 'to be good'. Quoted as *bɔl-* in [Bender 1983: 270]; as *ból-i(nà)* in [Wedekind 2002: 19]; as *b^w ð-ins'à* in [Krell 2011: 22].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 38. Quoted as *bór-* in [Bender 1983: 270].

Gule: Bender 1983: 270. Quoted as *=koro* in [Seligman 1911: 301], cf. *garim ä=kórö* 'a good woman', *gëmi:m indéluk mö=kórö* "many good women", etc.

35. GREEN

Kwama *s'ílí* (1), Begi Mao *s'ílá-s'i:li?* (1), Opo *çir* (2), Komo *zi-agɪ* (3), Uduk *gòd-gòd* (4).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 35. Quoted as *s'i:li* in [Wedekind 2002: 19]; as *sile-* in [Bender 1983: 276].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 19.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 66. Verbal stem: 'be green'. Quoted as *çirr-* in [Bender 1983: 276].

Komo: Otero 2015: 77. Verbal stem: 'be green'. Quoted as *zi-in* in [Bender 1983: 276]; as *zĩ-n i* in [Wedekind 2002: 19]; as *zí-n* in [Krell 2011: 22].

Uduk: Thelwall 1983: 333; Killian 2015: 95. For some reason, not found as a separate entry in [Beam & Cridland 1970], but listed in the example "the birds of the grass have green eyes" on p. 77. Cf. also *đi?-á-đi?* 'green, unripe' [Beam & Cridland 1970: 58]. Cf. also *zĩndi?* 'green' in [Bender 1983: 276] (no confirmation for this form in other sources).

Gule: Not attested in [Bender 1983]. Cf. {bitmitè} 'green' in [Lejean 1865: 249] - possibly a reduplicated form, but also suspiciously similar to {bit} 'white' ibid.

36. HAIR

Kwama *bàk'* (1), Begi Mao *bak-k'ub* (1), Opo *swúyé* (2), Komo *mul* (3), Uduk *ā=mūr* (3), Gule *?if* (4).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 35. Quoted as *bak* in [Hellenthal 2015: 9]. Quoted as *b'āk'úp* 'hair of head' in [Wedekind 2002: 19] (a compound with 'head' q.v.). Differently in [Bender 1983: 270]: *mbal-* ~ *bal-* 'hair'.

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 19. A compound with 'head' q.v.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 109. Glossed as 'hair (of head)'. Quoted as *šwiyen* in [Bender 1983: 270]. Cf. Kusgilo *čwiyē* [Corfield 1938: 160]; Buldit *čudaiži* [ibid.] may be a different root or a compound formation.

Komo: Otero 2015: 44. Apparently no distinction between 'body hair' and 'head hair'; the latter meaning may be expressed by the noun phrase *mul-i k'vp* (where the second part is 'head'). Quoted as *məl* in [Bender 1983: 270]; as *mùl-ū-k'üm* (where the second part is 'head') in [Krell 2011: 22]. Differently in [Wedekind 2002: 19]: *ʔir* 'hair' (not confirmed in other sources).

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 16. Polysemy: 'hair / feather'. Quoted as *=mür* in [Bender 1983: 270]. According to Don Killian p.c., the tone is indeed low: *à=mür* 'hair'.

Gule: Bender 1983: 270. Quoted as *if* in [Seligman 1911: 300]. Differently in [Lejean 1865: 248]: {*gadin*} 'hair', which is the same word as Bender's and Seligman's 'head' q.v.

37. HAND

Kwama *bit'* (1), Begi Mao *bit* (1), Opo *k'ɔy* (2), Komo *k'ɔlɔ* (3), Uduk *mèd'* (1), Gule *bit'ε-n* (1).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 36. Quoted as *bīt* in [Wedekind 2002: 19]; as *mbit* ~ *bit* ~ *mit* ~ *bet'* in [Bender 1983: 270]; as *mutt* ~ *bitt* in [Hellenthal 2015: 37].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 19.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 86. Meaning glossed as 'arm', but cf. *=kwei* ~ *k'wi* 'hand' in [Bender 1983: 270]. Cf. also Kusgilo, Buldiit *kwei* 'arm' [Corfield 1938: 158]. An alternate equivalent is encountered as *bit-* / *=mit'* 'hand' in [Bender 1983: 270] and as Kusgilo, Buldiit *mit* 'arm' in [Corfield 1938: 158]. To make matters more complicated, in the meaning 'hand' both words are also encountered as a compound in [Corfield 1938: 160]: Kusgilo, Buldiit *bitte-kwey*, as well as Kusgilo *bitte-mit*, Buldiit *ma-mit* (reduplication?). Van Silfhout has no special entry for 'hand' in her vocabulary, but the compound form is present there as *bité-kɔy* 'finger' [Silfhout 2013: 62], and cf. also *bit'ε-wənè* 'toe' (a compound with 'foot, leg' q.v.) [ibid.]. If Silfhout's information is to be trusted, then *k'ɔy* should be the general neutral equivalent for 'arm, hand' and *bit-* ~ *bit'* should rather mean 'extremity, finger', perhaps sometimes used (collectively) as a substitute for 'hand' (= 'fingers').

Komo: Otero 2015: 36. Quoted as *k'ɔlɔ* in [Bender 1983: 270]; as *k'ɔl* in [Wedekind 2002: 19]; as *k'ɔlɔ* in [Krell 2011: 22].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 107; Bender 1983: 270; Killian 2015: 173. Polysemy: 'hand / finger / as (dependent clause marker)' (according to [Killian 2015]).

Gule: Bender 1983: 270. Quoted as {*medò*} in [Lejean 1865: 248] (the same root as Bender has, cf. the *m-* ~ *b-* fluctuation in proper Koman languages). Quoted as *míta-gamal* in [Seligman 1911: 300] (this probably implies that *míta-* by itself means 'arm'; cf., however, *=gama:l* 'nail' in Bender's records, meaning that Seligman's recorded form might really have meant 'finger' or 'fingernail').

38. HEAD

Kwama *k'úp* (1), Begi Mao *k'ub* (1), Opo *k'v̄p* (1), Komo *k'vp'* (1), Uduk *k'úp^h* (1), Gule *gàdé* (2).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 36. Quoted as *k'üp* in [Wedekind 2002: 19]; as *kup* in [Bender 1983: 270]; as *up* (sic!) in [Hellenthal 2015: 62].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 19.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 87. Quoted as *kop^h ~ k'up* in [Bender 1983: 270]. Cf. Kusgilo, Buldiit *pa=kwũp* in [Corfield 1938: 160], with an unclear first component.

Komo: Otero 2015: 38. Usually transcribed as *k'vp* in idiomatic expressions where the word is used in the figurative meaning 'top' (e.g. *k'vp ba bi* 'mountain top', etc.). Quoted as *k'ɔp^h ~ kɔp^h ~ kup* in [Bender 1983: 270]; as *k'vp* in [Wedekind 2002: 19]; as *k'öp* in [Krell 2011: 22].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 98. Quoted as *k^húpf ~ k^húf* in [Bender 1983: 270].

Gule: Bender 1983: 270. Quoted as *gade-n* in [Seligman 1911: 300]. In [Lejean 1865: 247], the form {gadin} is listed in the meaning 'hair', whereas 'head' is quoted as {edegai}.

39. HEAR

Kwama *k'ép* (1), Begi Mao *mɛ=ηk'éf* (1), Opo *nà=kàr-à* (2), Komo *sɪg-agɪ* (3), Uduk *ɕík^h* (3), Gule *gìdés* (4).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 36. Quoted as *k'eb-è-k'eb* 'he hears' (with root reduplication) in [Wedekind 2002: 19]; as *k'eb-* in [Bender 1983: 270]; as *k'ep* in [Hellenthal 2015: 31].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 19.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 111. Glossed as *tā=nà-kàr-à*, with the prefixal copula. Quoted as *kar-* in [Bender 1983: 270].

Komo: Otero 2015: 52. Polysemy: 'to hear / to listen'. Quoted as *sik^h* in [Bender 1983: 270]; as *sīg-í:* in [Wedekind 2002: 19]. Completely different in [Krell 2011: 22]: *basar ~ p^woli* 'hear' (3 ms. pst), two forms that are not confirmed in any other sources.

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 40. Attested only in bound forms or compounds (*ɕík^h-ù* "it is heard", *ɕík^h gwò* "to obey", etc.), but also quoted as *ɕik^h* in [Bender 1983: 270].

Gule: Bender 1983: 270.

40. HEART

Kwama *ɪŋɪ #* (1), Begi Mao *ɪŋ'gɪ?* (1), Opo *ɕ'āɕ'* (2), Komo *dv* (3), Uduk *k^hwāsɪŋɕámá* (4).

References and notes:

Kwama: Hellenthal 2015: 22. Not attested in Leyew's paper. Cf. *t^wōān?gás* 'heart' in [Wedekind 2002: 19].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 19.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 67.

Komo: Otero 2015: 13. Cf. also *tuškir* 'heart; internal organ' [Otero 2015: 64]. Quoted as *dù* in [Wedekind 2002: 19]; as *k'úp=ù=dù* in [Krell 2011: 23] (where the first component seems to be 'head' q.v.).

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 93. Meaning glossed as 'heart (organ)'; distinct from *à=dù* 'liver / spiritual heart' [Beam & Cridland 1970: 5]. Quoted as *k^hwāsɪŋɕámá?* in [Thelwall 1983: 334]. Internal segmentation of the word is unclear.

Gule: Not attested.

41. HORN

Kwama *kwàp'* (1), Begi Mao *k^wap* (1), Opo *kìw* (2), Komo *kɪ* (2), Uduk *ɕé* (2), Gule *í:gà* (3).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 36. Quoted as *k^wāp* in [Wedekind 2002: 19]; as *kwa:p* in [Bender 1983: 271]; as *kwap* in [Hellenthal 2015: 29].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 19.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 82. Quoted as *keo ~ kiú* in [Bender 1983: 271].

Komo: Otero 2015: 29. Quoted as *ké:* in [Bender 1983: 271]; as *ki* in [Wedekind 2002: 19; Krell 2011: 23].

Uduk: Bender 1983: 271. Glossed with the variants *cé* and *tʰé*. For some reason, the word seems to be missing from Beam & Cridland's dictionary, where only such specialized terms as *ā=pō:mé?* 'native horn; animal horn used for blowing' and *ā=pūlúŋ* 'native whistle or musical horn' [Beam & Cridland 1970: 19] are attested. However, D. Killian's and other materials on Uduk confirm that *ce* is indeed the basic term for 'horn' in this language.

Gule: Bender 1983: 271.

42. I

Kwama *gà* (1), Begi Mao *ga?* (1), Opo *ā=gà* (1), Komo *a=ka* (1), Uduk *á=hā?* (1), Gule *wɔ* (2).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 7, 36. Object form: *ga:*, with vowel lengthening [Leyew 2006: 8]. Possessive stem: *a=na* [ibid.]. Quoted as *gā?* in [Wedekind 2002: 19]; as *ga* in [Bender 1983: 271; Hellenthal 2015: 16].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 19.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 59. Quoted as *aga* in [Bender 1983: 271].

Komo: Bender 1983: 271. Not listed in Otero's dictionary. Quoted as *n=ākā* in [Krell 2011: 23]. The form *?á:* in [Wedekind 2002: 19] seems to be in error, as it is really 'thou' q.v.

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 8; Thelwall 1983: 329. Quoted as *á=hā?* in [Bender 1983: 271]; as *á=hā* in [Killian 2015: 114]. Don Killian p. c. also mentions the existence of the archaic variant *á=kā*.

Gule: Bender 1983: 271.

43. KILL

Kwama *k'úš* (1), Begi Mao *mà=kúš* (1), Opo *k'ósó* (1), Komo *k'óš-agi* (1), Uduk *k'óš* (1), Gule *=tɔs* (2).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 36. Quoted as *k'vš* in [Wedekind 2002: 19]; as *k'os' ~ k'os'u* in [Bender 1983: 271]; as *k'vš* in [Hellenthal 2015: 33].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 19.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 111. Quoted as *k'oso* in [Bender 1983: 271]. Cf. also *nà=k'vč'è* 'to slaughter, kill (animal)' [Silfhout 2013: 93].

Komo: Otero 2015: 37. Polysemy: 'to kill (vb.) / fight (n.)'. Quoted as *k'os ~ k'óš* in [Bender 1983: 271]; as *k'óš-ér* in [Wedekind 2002: 19]; as *k^wš-íri* in [Krell 2011: 23].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 96. Polysemy: 'to strike / to tear down (house) / to hit / to kill'. Quoted as *k'óš* in [Bender 1983: 271].

Gule: Bender 1983: 271. Cf. *garawaig ar=ta:do bamba ku lus* 'the man killed the snake with a stick' in [Seligmann 1911: 306], where *ar=* is the 3rd p. sg. masc. prefix; it is unclear if *=ta:do* contains the same root as Bender's *=tɔs* (this is possible, if Bender's *-s* is the same suffix as in *mə-s* 'eat').

44. KNEE

Kwama *dúgúll* (1), Begi Mao *dvǵól* (1), Opo *k'ótēl* (2), Komo *ḃɔm* (3), Uduk *k'úp^h=ā=dūp^hún* (4), Gule *kuku-n* (5).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 36. Quoted as *dūg'ul* in [Wedekind 2002: 19]; as *dugul* in [Bender 1983: 271].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 19.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 87. Cf. Kusgilo, Buldiit *kwatil* in [Corfield 1938: 161]. A dialectal variant is listed as *k'ɔɔm* in [Silfhout 2013: 87], quoted as *kwɔɔɛn* in [Bender 1983: 271].

Komo: Otero 2015: 9. Quoted as *dɔ=bɔm* in [Bender 1983: 271] (the first component is etymologically unclear); as *ḃɔm* in [Krell 2011: 24]. Completely different in [Wedekind 2002: 19]: *šé:lín* 'knee', not confirmed in any other source.

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 99. The first component is *k'úp^h* 'head'; perhaps the original meaning of the compound was properly 'knee-cap'. Cf. simply *dapun* 'knee' in [Bender 1983: 271], not confirmed as such in [Beam & Cridland 1970]. Cf. also *gòç^hór* 'knee joint' [Beam & Cridland 1970: 63]. According to Don Killian p.c., the formation *k'úp^h=ā=dūp^hún* checks out as the default equivalent for 'knee'.

Gule: Bender 1983: 271. Final *-n* is a very frequent nominal suffix.

45. KNOW

Kwama *ʔàlà* (1), Begi Mao *má:=ʔālâ?* (1), Opo *nà=nìr-ā* (2), Komo *ari-agɪ* (3), Uduk *míš* (4), Gule *dé:gì* (5).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 36. Quoted as *m=ʔal-sì* in [Wedekind 2002: 19]; as *ala-* in [Bender 1983: 271].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 19.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 111. Glossed as *ta=nà=nìr-ā* (with the prefixal copula) 'to know (something or someone)'. Differently in [Bender 1983: 271]: *agil-* 'to know' (this seems to be a morphological variant of 'to see' q.v.).

Komo: Otero 2015: 1. Distinct from *míš-agɪ* 'to know (how)' [Otero 2015: 44]. Quoted as *ər-* in [Bender 1983: 271]; as *ʔēr-íɽ* in [Wedekind 2002: 19]. In [Krell 2011: 24], the equivalent for 'know' is *míš-érí* = Otero's *míš-agɪ*.

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 110; Killian 2015: 44. Same word as 'to see' q.v.

Gule: Bender 1983: 271.

46. LEAF

Kwama *s'e-swaya #* (1), Begi Mao *yək'ás'* (2), Opo *ç'i-sa* (1), Komo *s'ε-mvɛn* (1), Uduk *ç'é-mèn* (1).

References and notes:

Kwama: Hellenthal 2015: 54. Literally 'ear-(of)-tree'. Not attested in Leyew's paper. Cf. also *s'é:ḡ-g'ḡ* 'leaf' in [Wedekind 2002: 19] (the first component is clearly 'ear' q.v.; the second is unclear).

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 19.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 68. This seems to be the usual compound formation 'ear-(of)-tree', although slightly phonetically mutated from the original **ç'e-ça*.

Komo: Otero 2015: 59. Cf. also *pepi* 'leaf' [Otero 2015: 48]. Cf. *c'é-sā* 'leaf' in [Wedekind 2002: 19]; *s'é-fēfi* in [Krell 2011: 24]. Most of the attested forms contain the root *s'é (c'é)* 'ear' as a key component; meaning of the other components is etymologically unclear (except for Wedekind's *-sā*, which is clearly 'tree' q.v.).

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 46; Killian 2015: 45. Meaning glossed as 'leaf of corn or grass, blade of grass, loaves of trees, etc.', or simply as 'leaf' in [Killian 2015]. Clearly derived from *ç'é* 'ear' q.v., but the second part is unclear (as in Komo).

Gule: Not attested.

47. LIE

Begi Mao *te:ŋga-teŋ* (1), Uduk *išī-k'ōd-áç'és* (2).

References and notes:

Kwama: Not attested in Leyew's paper. Cf., perhaps, the complex form *t^hēŋk^uūp* 'he lies down' in [Wedekind 2002: 19].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 19.

Opo: Not attested.

Komo: Not attested in the majority of sources. Cf., perhaps, *iš-ír* 'he lies down' in [Wedekind 2002: 19], which is really the same item as 'sleep' q.v.

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 74. Meaning glossed as 'to lie down'. Quoted as *iš-k'ōd-áç'és* in [Thelwall 1983: 334]. This is an idiomatic expression, literally meaning 'to sleep/rest against the earth'; it may be concluded that there is no special lexical distinction between 'to sleep' and 'to lie' in Uduk. According to Don Killian p.c., the simple verb stem *iš* may mean 'to lie, relax, rest', while its combination with the auxiliary morpheme *ē* 'eye' means 'sleep' q.v.

Gule: Not attested.

48. LIVER

Kwama *tòtò* (1), Begi Mao *tító* (1), Opo *tỳ* (2), Komo *t'ut'* (1), Uduk *à=dù* (3).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 36. Quoted as *tútó* in [Wedekind 2002: 20]; as *tu:to* in [Bender 1983: 271].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 20.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 114. Differently in [Bender 1983: 271]: *duwen* 'liver', not confirmed in van Silfhout's vocabulary.

Komo: Otero 2015: 68. Meaning glossed as 'liver spot'. Quoted as *títò* in [Wedekind 2002: 20]. Differently in [Bender 1983: 271]: *do* 'liver', and in [Krell 2011: 24]: *dù* id. This latter form is actually the same as the basic root for 'heart' q.v.; apparently, the situation is different depending on the particular dialect of Komo.

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 5. Polysemy: 'liver / spiritual heart'. Quoted simply as *dù* 'liver' in [Killian 2015: 22]; as *=dú* in [Bender 1983: 271].

Gule: Not attested. Said to be the same word as 'belly' in [Bender 1983: 271].

49. LONG

Kwama *tù* (1), Begi Mao *tvwλ-tv* (1), Opo *sēk'* (2), Komo *tvλ-agı* (3), Uduk *túr-á-tūr* (3), Gule *a=bo?* (4).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 36. Quoted as *t^hũ?* in [Wedekind 2002: 20]; as *=tu: ~ du* in [Bender 1983: 271].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 20.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 108. Verbal stem: '(be) long'. Quoted as *sek* in [Bender 1983: 271].

Komo: Otero 2015: 65. Verbal stem with polysemy: 'be tall / be high / be long / be straight'. Quoted as *tól-én ~ túl-én* in [Bender 1983: 271]; as *tūl-irā* in [Wedekind 2002: 20]; as *t^wũl-iy* in [Krell 2011: 24].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 152. Reduplicated adjectival stem from *túr* 'length' [ibid.]. Quoted as *tūr-* in [Bender 1983: 271].

Gule: Bender 1983: 271. Cf. *wo a=bo* 'I am tall' in [Seligmann 1911: 306].

50. LOUSE

Kwama *s'òwànzò* (1), Begi Mao *s'ó:nzò? ~ c'ó:nzò?* (1), Opo *sùk'ēl* (2), Komo *šuwēn* (2), Uduk *à=šòkōm* (2), Gule *ki* (3).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 36. Quoted as *s^wònzò* in [Wedekind 2002: 20]; as *s'òns'ò* in [Bender 1983: 271].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 20.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 109. Quoted as *šuk'ēn* in [Bender 1983: 271].

Komo: Otero 2015: 57. Quoted as *s^wēn* in [Bender 1983: 271]; as *s^wũ?in* in [Krell 2011: 24].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 23. Not attested in [Killian 2015]; however, Don Killian p.c. confirms the correct form as *à=šòkōm*. Quoted as *šokom* in [Bender 1983: 271].

Gule: Bender 1983: 271.

51. MAN

Kwama *sit* (1), Begi Mao *sit* (1), Opo *ɔkàz* (2), Komo *yi=gwaz* (3), Uduk *wàtí?* (4).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 36. Same word as 'person' q.v. Cf. also *kiké:zi* 'male'. Quoted as *sí:t^h* in [Wedekind 2002: 20]. In [Bender 1983: 276], 'man (vir)' is listed as *uyai*, but this is not confirmed in any of the other sources.

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 20.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 101. Quoted as *okat^y ~ okaç* in [Bender 1983: 277]. Cf. Kusgilo, Buldiit *okas* 'man' in [Corfield 1938: 161]; also Buldiit *yedidi* 'man' [ibid.].

Komo: Otero 2015: 74. Quoted as *gwaz* in [Bender 1983: 277]; as *yē=gwàz* in [Krell 2011: 25].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 173. Only glossed as 'person, he' in the dictionary. However, browsing through numerous textual examples in [Killian 2015] shows that there is no basic lexical distinction between 'person' and 'man (male person)' in Uduk, cf. such a diagnostic (contrastive) example as *wàtí yǎ-d kǎ bóm-ā dē* 'the man is walking with one woman' [Killian 2015: 65]. In [Bender 1983: 277], 'man (vir)' is glossed as *gwasan = gwásàn ~ gwát^hàn* 'male (plural)' [Beam & Cridland 1970: 67] = *gwát^hàn* 'male (plural)' [Killian 2015: 59]. The singular equivalent here is the suppletive form *à=rásán* 'male' [Beam & Cridland 1970: 21]. In textual examples, these forms are very rarely found applied to people.

Gule: Not attested in [Bender 1983]. Cf. the form {(gharaouâg) eroèit} 'homme' in [Lejean 1865: 247], where it is possible that (eroèit) is 'person' and {gharaouâg} is 'male', but phonetic (not to mention etymological) interpretation of both forms is uncertain. Cf. also the forms in [Seligmann 1911: 300]: sg. *gāra:wáig* 'man', suppletive pl. *gāmoi* 'men'.

52. MANY

Kwama *hà:ndà* (1), Begi Mao *ha:tí-kò* (1), Opo *nà=sày* (2), Komo *dál-agí* (3), Uduk *à=rís* (4), Gule *dɛ:luk* (3).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 36. Quoted as *h'ā:ndá-k̄* in [Wedekind 2002: 20]. Differently in [Bender 1983: 271]: *na:la* 'many'.

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 20.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 95. Quoted as *=sai* in [Bender 1983: 271].

Komo: Otero 2015: 14. Verbal stem. Quoted as *dél-in* in [Bender 1983: 271]. Differently in [Wedekind 2002: 20]: *s^wà:n* 'many', and in [Krell 2011: 25]: *swān-swà* 'many' (a derivative from 'big' q.v.).

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 21. Meaning glossed as 'every'; however, in [Killian 2015: 124, 133] the word is explicitly glossed as 'many', and numerous textual examples indicate that this is clearly the basic equivalent for expressing plurality of objects. Don Killian p. c. adds that the tone is low, so *à=rís*, and that there is also a tonally modified emphatic form *à=rís* 'very many'. Quoted as *ka=rís* (without segmentation) in [Bender 1983: 271]. Cf. also the adverbial form *en̄ús* 'many' in [Beam & Cridland 1970: 61], not confirmed as a quantifier in [Killian 2015].

Gule: Bender 1983: 271. Quoted as *in=déluk* in [Seligman 1911: 301].

53. MEAT

Kwama *sú:mm* (1), Begi Mao *svm* (1), Opo *zè=sūmā* (1), Komo *šum* (1), Uduk *šūm* (1), Gule *fum* (1).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 36. Quoted as *sūm* in [Wedekind 2002: 20]; as *sum* in [Bender 1983: 271]; as *svm* in [Hellenthal 2015: 48].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 20.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 79. Formally a compound stem, apparently consisting of *zê* 'eye' [ibid.] and *sūmā* 'animal' [Silfhout 2013: 109]. However, cf. simply *šuma* 'meat' in [Bender 1983: 271] and Kusgilo, Buldiit *çuma* 'meat' in [Corfield 1938: 161].

Komo: Otero 2015: 57. Quoted as *šūm* in [Bender 1983: 271]; as *šū:m* in [Wedekind 2002: 20]; as *šum* in [Krell 2011: 25].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 144; Killian 2015: 58. Quoted as *šūm* in [Bender 1983: 271]. Polysemy: 'meat / wild animal'.

Gule: Bender 1983: 271. Quoted as *fū:m* in [Seligman 1911: 300].

54. MOON

Kwama *s'àwàn* (1), Begi Mao *s'éwàn* (1), Opo *à=dỳ* (2), Komo *pay* (3), Uduk *à=ppé*: (3), Gule *àyú-n* (4).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 36. Quoted as *s'ēw n* in [Wedekind 2002: 20]; as *s'iawan* in [Bender 1983: 271]; as *s'yawan* in [Hellenthal 2015: 55].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 20.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 58. Quoted as *dwoi* in [Bender 1983: 271]. Cf. Kusgilo *adwa*, Buldiit *adwe* in [Corfield 1938: 161].

Komo: Otero 2015: 47. Quoted as *pái* in [Bender 1983: 271]; as *pá;in* in [Wedekind 2002: 20]; as *páy* in [Krell 2011: 25].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 19. Quoted as *à=ppé* in [Bender 1983: 271; Thelwall 1983: 332].

Gule: Bender 1983: 271. Quoted as {aioun} in [Lejean 1865: 249]; as *aiyu:-n* in [Seligman 1911: 300]. Final *-n* is a very frequent nominal suffix.

55. MOUNTAIN

Kwama *kò* (1), Begi Mao *ko?* (1), Opo *gāp'* (2), Komo *bɪ* (3), Uduk *wòš* (4).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 37. Quoted as *kō?* in [Wedekind 2002: 20].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 20.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 73.

Komo: Otero 2015: 9. Quoted as *bɪ* in [Krell 2011: 25]. Differently in [Wedekind 2002: 20]: *dê* 'mountain', not found in other sources.

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 175; Killian 2015: 285. Same word as 'stone' q.v.

Gule: Not attested in Bender's notes. However, in the old source [Lejean 1865: 247], the equivalent for 'mountain' in Fougn (Gule) is *of*, i.e. same as 'stone'.

56. MOUTH

Kwama *t'wá* (1), Begi Mao *t'oa?* (1), Opo *t'à:* (1), Komo *t'a* (1), Uduk *t'wā?* (1), Gule *ita-n* (1).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 36. Quoted as *t'ōá?* in [Wedekind 2002: 20]; as *t'wa* in [Bender 1983: 271; Hellenthal 2015: 61].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 20.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 116. Quoted as *t'a* in [Bender 1983: 271]. Cf. Kusgilo, Buldiit *ta?* in [Corfield 1938: 161].

Komo: Otero 2015: 65. Quoted as *t'a:* in [Bender 1983: 271]; as *t'a?* in [Wedekind 2002: 20]; as *t'á* in [Krell 2011: 25].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 159; Thelwall 1983: 332. Polysemy: 'mouth / lip / beak / language'. Quoted as *t'wá* in [Bender 1983: 271]; as *t'wā?* in [Killian 2015: 22].

Gule: Bender 1983: 271. Quoted as {etagaï} in [Lejean 1865: 248] (probably a plural form). Quoted as *ite-n* in [Seligman 1911: 300]. Final *-n* is a very frequent nominal suffix.

57. NAME

Kwama *sónk'* (1), Begi Mao *sōŋk'* (1), Opo *žinti* (2), Komo *zaga* (3), Uduk *gwàý* (4).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 37. Quoted as *sōnt'* in [Wedekind 2002: 20]. Differently in [Bender 1983: 271]: *tu:l* 'name'. Still differently in [Hellenthal 2015: 59]: *twi* 'to call; name'.

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 20.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 69. Differently in [Bender 1983: 271]: *zuga* 'name'.

Komo: Krell 2011: 25. Quoted as *zágà* in [Bender 1983: 271]; as *tì=zá:gā?* in [Wedekind 2002: 20]. For some reason, not attested in Otero's dictionary, but all the other sources are in perfect agreement on the basic equivalent for this Swadesh item.

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 67; Killian 2015: 393. Polysemy: 'name / song'. Quoted as *gwài* in [Bender 1983: 271].

Gule: Not attested.

58. NECK

Kwama *k'úšš* (1), Begi Mao *kvš* (1), Opo *bīyà #* (2), Komo *k'vš* (1), Uduk *k'ós* (1), Gule *be:-n* (2).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 37. Quoted as *ku:š* in [Bender 1983: 272]. Differently in [Wedekind 2002: 20]: *p'il* 'neck, nape of neck'. This latter form is also listed in [Bender 1983: 272] as *pil ~ p'il* 'neck'.

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 20. Glossed as 'neck (front)'; distinct from *p'il* 'neck (back)'.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 65. Quoted as *bia ~ bia* 'neck' in [Bender 1983: 271]. Slightly dubious; this word is cognate with the Komo equivalent for 'back of the neck, nape', but most Koman languages have a well-defined lexical opposition between 'front of the neck = throat' and 'back of the neck = nape'. Both Silfhout's and Bender's data collection give the impression that Opo may have merged this opposition in favor of a single 'back of the neck' for both meanings, but since the data are not entirely trustworthy, the impression awaits confirmation from additional sources.

Komo: Otero 2015: 38. Meaning glossed as 'throat' (also 'sound'). No separate word for 'neck' is attested in Otero's dictionary; however, the same word *is* glossed as *k'vuš* 'neck' in [Bender 1983: 272]. Apparently, this word ('front part of neck; throat') is in lexical opposition to *bā* 'back of neck' [Bender 1983: 271], further glossed as *bā* 'neck, nape of neck' in [Wedekind 2002: 20] and simply as *bā* 'neck' in [Krell 2011: 25].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 96. Polysemy: 'throat / neck / front of neck'. The same entry also lists the form *z'ús* (sic!) as a variant of the same. Distinct from *bā?* 'back of neck' [Beam & Cridland 1970: 36]. Cf. *bā?* 'neck' and *k'os* 'neck' in [Bender 1983: 271, 272]; *bā?* 'neck' in [Killian 2015: 21], *k'ús* 'throat' in [Killian 2015: 65]. Seemingly the same situation with lexical distribution of the meanings 'front of the neck, throat' and 'back of the neck, nape' as in Komo.

Gule: Bender 1983: 272. Final *-n* is a very frequent nominal suffix.

59. NEW

Kwama *dídíšš* (1), Begi Mao *dí:díš* (1), Opo *nā=zèkìs* (2), Komo *ziš* (1), Uduk *tīs ~ tīt^h* (1).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 37. Quoted as *dídíš* in [Wedekind 2002: 20]; as *=díš* in [Bender 1983: 272]; as *dídíš* in [Hellenthal 2015: 7].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 20.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 92. Quoted as *zèkìs* in [Bender 1983: 272]. Cf. Kugilo, Buldiit *ntaikis* in [Corfield 1938: 161].

Komo: Otero 2015: 77. Quoted as *zi:š* in [Bender 1983: 272]; as *da=zìš* in [Krell 2011: 26].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 161. Quoted as *t'ís* in [Bender 1983: 272]; as *t^hís* in [Killian 2015: 155].

Gule: Not attested.

60. NIGHT

Kwama *án=zúgún* (1), Begi Mao *kall=gvšú:nv?* (1), Opo *zīqī* (2), Komo *s'ini* (3), Uduk *mòn=t'íjɪ* (3), Gule *kə=səmsi* (4).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 37. Quoted as *ʔān=zùgùn* in [Wedekind 2002: 20]; as *sugun* in [Bender 1983: 272; Hellenthal 2015: 48], with polysemy: 'night / dark'. The latter form shows that *an=* is a prefixal component.

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 20.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 79. Differently in [Bender 1983: 272]: *=sīt* 'night'. Cf. Buldiit *woʔ-sit* in [Corfield 1938: 161]. The Kusgilo equivalent is either *makima* or *pak* [ibid.].

Komo: Otero 2015: 59. Also *kɪ=s'ini* id. [Otero 2015: 30]. Quoted as *s'ini* in [Bender 1983: 272]; as *s'è:ni* in [Wedekind 2002: 20].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 114; Thelwall 1983: 334. Quoted as *=tín* in [Bender 1983: 272]. The initial component is an auxiliary morpheme with the general meaning 'time / place'.

Gule: Bender 1983: 272. Quoted as *a=sensi* in [Seligman 1911: 300].

61. NOSE

Kwama *šúnš* (1), **Begi Mao** *švnš* (1), **Opo** *sūsù ~ sɔsɔ* (1), **Komo** *švnš* (1), **Uduk** *šūš* (1), **Gule** *fufa-n* (1).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 37. Quoted as *švš* in [Wedekind 2002: 20]; as *šuš ~ šunš* in [Bender 1983: 272]; as *švnš* in [Hellenthal 2015: 53].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 20.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 109. Quoted as *sɔsɔ ~ ɕuɕ* in [Bender 1983: 272]. Cf. Kusgilo, Buldiit *ɕuɕ* [Corfield 1938: 161].

Komo: Otero 2015: 20. For some reason, only attested within bound expressions in Otero's dictionary, e. g. *gɔŋɔŋ ba švnš* 'bridge of nose', etc. Quoted as *šɔš* in [Bender 1983: 272]; as *švʔ* in [Wedekind 2002: 20]; as *šúš* in [Krell 2011: 26].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 144; Killian 2015: 85. Quoted as *šúš* in [Bender 1983: 272].

Gule: Bender 1983: 272. Quoted as *fufa-n* in [Seligman 1911: 300]. Differently in [Lejean 1865: 248]: {manèn} 'nose'. Final *-n* is a very frequent nominal suffix.

62. NOT

Kwama *hil-* (1) / *dab-* (4), **Komo** *baš* (2), **Uduk** *=à* (3) / *yǐsà* (5), **Gule** *iši* # (5).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 20. Verbal prefix, used for perfective forms (cf. *hil-ga-ša* 'I did not eat'). According to Leyew, Bender (unpublished) transcribes the same prefix as *yil-*. Leyew 2006: 20. Verbal prefix, used for imperfective forms (cf. *dab-ga-hoyo* 'I will not come'). According to Leyew, Bender (unpublished) transcribes the same prefix as *ab-*, without the initial consonant.

Begi Mao: Not attested.

Opo: Not attested.

Komo: Otero 2014: 24. Negative auxiliary verb, preceding the main verb and agreeing with the subject in person and number.

Uduk: Killian 2015: 267. According to Killian, the standard way of forming negative constructions is a circumfix-like construction: *yǐsà ... =à*, cf.: *Yāsīr yǐsā pʰúd-kú-d =à* "Yasir has not arrived". However, in some cases negation can be limited to simply the final particle *=à*, indicating that it is probably more archaic in this function than *yǐsà*. Killian 2015: 267.

Gule: Not attested in [Bender 1983]. Several contextual forms in [Seligmann 1911: 305] indicate that the basic way of expressing negation in Gule was the use of the negative particle *iši*, cf. *iši mertatási usu* 'he did not go out', *iši m' isi ai* 'I don't drink water', etc.

63. ONE

Kwama *à=síyéné* (1), Begi Mao *sé:né* (1), Opo *dē-n* (2), Komo *dé* (2), Uduk *dé?* (2), Gule *dì=dí-n* (2).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 37. Quoted as *ʔā=s'én ~ ʔā=s'él* in [Wedekind 2002: 20]; as *sen-do* in [Bender 1983: 272]; as *sene* in [Hellenthal 2015: 46]. Cf. also *ses'kin* 'one; once' in [Hellenthal 2015: 46].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 20.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 70. Quoted as *dede ~ didi* in [Bender 1983: 272]. Cf. Kusgilo, Buldiit *didi* in [Corfield 1938: 163].

Komo: Otero 2014: 13. The word is not listed in the dictionary [Otero 2015], but cf. the obviously related verbal stem *dé-agí* '(to be) other' in [Otero 2015: 14]. Quoted as *dé* in [Bender 1983: 272]; as *dé?* in [Wedekind 2002: 20]. An entirely different equivalent, not supported by any other sources, is found in [Krell 2011: 26]: *ká?i* 'one' (and cf. also *dé-n* 'other' *ibid.*).

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 54; Killian 2015: 129; Thelwall 1983: 327. Quoted as *dé?* in [Bender 1983: 272]. Cf. also *t^hwā?ā?* 'first' [Beam & Cridland 1970: 156; Killian 2015: 132].

Gule: Bender 1983: 272. Quoted as {*ditin ~ dedenn*} in [Lejean 1865: 249]; as *dè=dín* in [Seligman 1911: 303]. The first syllable is a standard numeric prefix (*dV=*), also present in all the other numerals from 1 to 5.

64. PERSON

Kwama *sít* (1), Opo *ṽpò ~ pv* (2), Komo *yiba* (3), Uduk *wàtí?* (4), Gule *gəmɔl* (5).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 36. Same word as 'man' q.v. Quoted as *sít* in [Bender 1983: 272].

Begi Mao: Not attested. Possibly the same as 'man' q.v.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 104, 119. Quoted as *pv* in [Bender 1983: 272].

Komo: Otero 2015: 75. Quoted as *yibá?* in [Bender 1983: 272]; as *yiba* in [Krell 2011: 26]. Cf. *gibé?* 'man' in [Wedekind 2002: 20].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 173. See notes on 'man' for details on semantics.

Gule: Bender 1983: 272.

65. RAIN

Kwama *hìns'* (1), Begi Mao *yins'* (1), Opo *hâ* (2), Komo *ɔ* (2), Uduk *à=šök'* (3), Gule *rus* (4).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 37. Quoted as *yìns'* in [Wedekind 2002: 20]. Probably the same word listed in [Hellenthal 2015: 22] as *is'* 'rainy season'. Differently in [Bender 1983: 272]: *šu:* 'rain', also quoted as *šv* 'rain' in [Hellenthal 2015: 53].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 20. Also *šv?* *id.* (difference unknown).

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 75. Quoted as *hɔ* in [Bender 1983: 272]. Silfhout also mentions the dialectal equivalent *wɔs* 'rain'. Differently in Kusgilo and Buldiit: *dība* 'rain' [Corfield 1938: 162].

Komo: Otero 2015: 46. Quoted as *ō* in [Bender 1983: 272]; as *ʔɔ* in [Wedekind 2002: 20]; as *wo* in [Krell 2011: 26].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 23; Killian 2015: 143. Quoted as *=šök* in [Bender 1983: 272].

Gule: Bender 1983: 272. Quoted as {*rous*} in [Lejean 1865: 248]; as *rus* in [Seligman 1911: 300].

66. RED

Kwama *k'àšš* (1), Begi Mao *k'ášł-k'áš* (1), Opo *k^hāpà* (2), Komo *p'el-agí* (3), Uduk *p'ér* (3), Gule *art'e* (4).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 37. Quoted as *k'áš* in [Wedekind 2002: 20]; as *k'áš* in [Bender 1983: 272].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 20.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 85. Verbal stem: '(be) red'. Quoted as *kapa* in [Bender 1983: 272]. Cf. Kusgilo, Buldiit *kappa* [Corfield 1938: 162].

Komo: Otero 2015: 50. Verbal stem, glossed with polysemy: 'light-skinned / red'. Quoted as *p'el-* in [Bender 1983: 272]; as *p'el-i ~ p'el-i-nà* in [Wedekind 2002: 20]; as *p'el-én* in [Krell 2011: 27].

Uduk: Killian 2015: 21, 123. In [Beam & Cridland 1970: 133], this etymon is only listed as part of the compound form *p'éri mò kí p^htyu* 'red' (unclear why; the last component is most likely the same as *p^htw* 'very red' in [Killian 2015: 27]), but also quoted as *=p'ér* in [Bender 1983: 272].

Gule: Bender 1983: 272.

67. ROAD

Kwama *àŋà* (1), Begi Mao *á:ŋgā?* (1), Opo *zò=pūr* (2), Komo *kvma* (3), Uduk *bwàý* (4), Gule *adɔ-n* (5).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 37. Quoted as *?à:ŋà* in [Wedekind 2002: 21]. Differently in [Bender 1983: 272]: *pwo-* 'road'.

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 21.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 80. Meaning glossed as 'road (for walking)'. The first component is prefixal. Quoted as *=purr* in [Bender 1983: 272]. Cf. Kusgilo *wu=pūr* 'path' [Corfield 1938: 162]; the Buldiit equivalent for 'path' is *gerabut* [ibid.].

Komo: Otero 2015: 32. Polysemy: 'road / path'. Quoted as *kómà* in [Bender 1983: 272]; as *kómà* in [Wedekind 2002: 21]; as *kién=k^wumà* 'path' in [Krell 2011: 26]. Bender also lists the form *kwā* 'road' [Bender 1983: 272], not confirmed by other sources.

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 35; Thelwall 1983: 331; Killian 2015: 111. Meaning glossed as 'road, path'. Quoted as *bwài* in [Bender 1983: 272].

Gule: Bender 1983: 272.

68. ROOT

Kwama *s'áns'* (1), Begi Mao *s'ans'* (1), Opo *kìlìçà* (2), Komo *bil* (3), Uduk *ā=bír-mān* (3), Gule *kúré* (4).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 37. Quoted as *s'áns'* in [Wedekind 2002: 21]; as *s'an* in [Bender 1983: 272].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 21.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 82. Quoted simply as *kil* in [Bender 1983: 272].

Komo: Otero 2015: 6. Quoted as *bil* in [Bender 1983: 272]; as *bil* in [Krell 2011: 27]. Completely different equivalent in [Wedekind 2002: 21]: *k'ázā?* 'root', not confirmed in any other sources.

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 2. Quoted as *=bír-màn* in [Bender 1983: 272]. Without the suffix *-man*, cf. *bir çwá* 'tree-root' in [Killian 2015: 196].

Gule: Bender 1983: 272.

69. ROUND

Opo *nā=kūlp'àzè* (1), Komo *t'ula:-gɪ* (2), Uduk *kūn-īs* (3).

References and notes:

Kwama: Not attested.

Begi Mao: Not attested.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 93. Verbal stem: '(be) round'.

Komo: Otero 2015: 67. Meaning 'round 3D'. Obviously the same word is also listed as *t'vla:-gɪ* 'be round (as a small ball)' on p. 68. Cf. also *tuti-iš* 'be round' on p. 64 (is this 'round 2D'?).

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 85. Meaning glossed as 'to be rounded, round'. Cf. *tōη kūn-īs* 'ball, round thing, circle' in [Beam & Cridland 1970: 151].

Gule: Not attested.

70. SAND

Kwama *pù:šù* (1), Begi Mao *fulfvs* (1), Opo *piosa* # (1), Komo *púš* (1), Uduk *à=siḃ* (2), Gule *tufwe:ni* (3).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 37. Quoted as *fulfuš* in [Bender 1983: 272]. Differently in [Wedekind 2002: 21]: *w'āḡās* 'sand'.

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 21.

Opo: Bender 1983: 272. Also *pɔya* id. (different root?). Cf. Kusgilo, Buldiit *piosa* [Corfield 1938: 162]. Not attested in our main source, but cf. *pūyḡà* 'type of soil' in [Silfhout 2013: 103] (probably the same word as Bender's *pɔya*).

Komo: Krell 2011: 27. Quoted as *pš* in [Bender 1983: 272]. Not attested in Otero's dictionary, but cf. the reduplicated adjectival stem *pu:š-pu:š* 'gray' [Otero 2015: 49]; same root?

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 22; Killian 2015: 125. Quoted as *à=siḃ* in [Bender 1983: 272].

Gule: Bender 1983: 272.

71. SAY

Kwama *kwákó* # (1), Begi Mao *má=tàr* (2), Opo *hê* (3), Komo *wɔ-agɪ* (4), Uduk *ó* (4), Gule *=li* (5).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 37. Differently in [Wedekind 2002: 21]: *sī-ā-zì* 'he says' (with root reduplication). Still differently in [Bender 1983: 272]: *tār-* 'to say'.

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 21.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 75. Differently in [Bender 1983: 272]: *tan* 'say'.

Komo: Otero 2015: 71. Meaning glossed as 'speak with, talk to'. However, the exact same item is listed as *wó* 'say' in [Bender 1983: 272] and as *ú-r* (3rd p. m. sg. past) in [Krell 2011: 27]. Differently in [Wedekind 2002: 21]: *se:-r* 'he says', not confirmed in other

sources.

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 123; Killian 2015: 250. Quoted as *o-* in [Bender 1983: 272].

Gule: Bender 1983: 272.

72. SEE

Kwama *ši* (1), Begi Mao *má=n=ši* (1), Opo *tā=zì=gìl-* (2), Komo *yil-agı* (2), Uduk *míš* (3), Gule *kilés* (2).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 37. Quoted as *m'á=n=ši?* 'he sees' in [Wedekind 2002: 21]; as *ši:* in [Bender 1983: 272].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 21.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 110. Dialectal variant listed as *a=gil-an*. Quoted as *gel-* in [Bender 1983: 272].

Komo: Otero 2015: 76. Polysemy: 'to see / to look at / to watch'. Quoted as *yil-* in [Bender 1983: 272]; as *yèl-ír* 'he sees' in [Wedekind 2002: 21]; as *yil-il* (3rd p. m. s. past) in [Krell 2011: 27].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 110; Killian 2015: 44. Polysemy: 'to see / to know / to be able / to love'. Cf. *míš-kid* 'he saw' in [Thelwall 1983: 335]. In [Bender 1983: 272], the equivalent for the meaning 'see' is listed as *hil-*; this corresponds to *híl* 'to watch, to look, to care for children, to observe' in [Beam & Cridland 1970: 70] and *híl* 'to look' in [Killian 2015: 44], so the word is clearly ineligible.

Gule: Bender 1983: 272.

73. SEED

Kwama *múnè* (1), Begi Mao *ziyí?* (2), Opo *zè-sē* (2), Komo *yamvn* (1), Uduk *ēmén* (1), Gule *agini* (3).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 37. Differently in [Wedekind 2002: 21]: *y'ā jyi* 'seed'. Still differently in [Bender 1983: 273]: *zi* 'seed' (same word as 'eye?').

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 21.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 79. Quoted as *zè-se* in [Bender 1983: 273]. Cf. *zè* 'eye'. Cf. also *gwālè* 'nut, seed' in [Silfhout 2013: 74].

Komo: Otero 2015: 72. Only attested in the meaning 'semen; progeny' in compounds such as *yamvn gaduk-agı* 'be spawn of'; *yamvn-ba-yiš* 'penis'. However, additional sources mostly agree that the original meaning is 'seed' in general: cf. *emin* ~ *yamon* 'seed' in [Bender 1983: 273]; *yá:mún* 'seed' in [Wedekind 2002: 21]; *dámún* 'seed' in [Krell 2011: 28]. Cf. also *diša* 'seeds, nuts' in [Otero 2015: 12].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 60; Thelwall 1983: 329; Killian 2015: 77. Polysemy: 'seed / fruit / kidney / testicle'. Quoted as *emen* in [Bender 1983: 273].

Gule: Bender 1983: 273.

74. SIT

Kwama *=zal* # (1), Begi Mao *zàlâ-zàl* (1), Opo *wātín* (2), Komo *sɔk-agı* (3), Uduk *ç^hāb* (4).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 30, 31. Only attested in such complex conjugational forms as *ga=ma=n=zal* 'I sat down', *ga=zal-i-gi=zal* 'I had sat down' (the latter with root reduplication). Confirmed in [Wedekind 2002: 21]: *zāl* 'sit'.

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 21.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 113. Glossed with the verbal prefix as *tā=wātin*.

Komo: Otero 2015: 52. Polysemy: 'to sit / to be'. Quoted as *s k- s ~ sòk-ír* in [Wedekind 2002: 21]; as *s^wòk-ír* in [Krell 2011: 28].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 42; Killian 2015: 22. Meaning in the former source glossed as 'to remain, stay'; the more specific meaning 'to sit' corresponds there to the compound expression *ç^hāb p'én* (*p'én* = 'bottom; buttocks'). Suppletive sg. stem; the corresponding pl. stem is *k'ó* 'to be present, to be somewhere', *k'ó p'én* 'to sit' [Beam & Cridland 1970: 95, 96].

Gule: Not attested.

75. SKIN

Kwama *gòṅgò* (1), Begi Mao *gṵ:ṅgṵ?* (1), Opo *dínçà:* (2), Komo *dins'a* (2), Uduk *à=yìç'* (3), Gule *fumu-n* (4).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 38. Quoted as *gṵṅgṵ* in [Wedekind 2002: 21]; as *gṵ:ṅgṵ* in [Bender 1983: 273].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 21.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 69. Meaning specified as 'skin (of man)'. Quoted as *dínçà* in [Bender 1983: 273]. Cf. Kusgilo *dinsa*, Buldiit *dinçà* in [Corfield 1938: 162].

Komo: Otero 2015: 12. Not confirmed in other sources, but presence of the same etymon in the closely related Opo language confirms the reliability of the entry in Otero's dictionary. Cf. *wà:lá?* 'skin' in [Wedekind 2002: 21] = *wàlá* 'skin' in [Krell 2011: 28]; in Otero's dictionary this word is, however, explicitly listed as *wala* 'hide' [Otero 2015: 70], i. e. 'animal skin' as opposed to *dins'a* 'human skin'. Another partial equivalent is *yis'* 'skin' in [Bender 1983: 273]; again, this word is listed in [Otero 2015: 75] with the narrower meaning 'scales, animal hide (not yet dry)'.

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 28. Same word as 'bark' q.v. Quoted as *e=yiçà* in [Bender 1983: 273]. Distinct from *yit^h ~ yid'* 'tanned dry skin' [Beam & Cridland 1970: 182]; however, according to Don Killian p.c., the meaning 'skin' in general is expressed by the form *à=yid*, despite some dialectal confusion.

Gule: Bender 1983: 273.

76. SLEEP

Kwama *ʔiš* (1), Begi Mao *má=ʔiš* (1), Opo *bat-ín* (2), Komo *iš-agı* (1), Uduk *iš-ʔē-* (1), Gule *muç'uk #* (3).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 38. Quoted as *ʔi:š* in [Wedekind 2002: 21]; as *iʔiš* in [Bender 1983: 273].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 21.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 110. Listed with the verbal prefix *tā=*. Quoted as *bat-* in [Bender 1983: 273]. According to Silfhout, this item is a "variant" of *ta=tin i'* 'to sleep' [Silfhout 2013: 112], but this other equivalent is not confirmed in Bender's data; perhaps this is some sort of dialectal contraction from **ta=bat-inə?*

Komo: Otero 2015: 25. Quoted as *iši* in [Bender 1983: 273]; as *iš-ír* in [Wedekind 2002: 21]; as *iš-ir* in [Krell 2011: 28].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 73. Cf. *iš-ʔè* 'to sleep' in [Thelwall 1983: 334]; *iš-íd* 'he is sleeping (resting)' in [Killian 2015: 69]; quoted as *iš-ʔè* in [Bender 1983: 273]. The component *-è* in all these forms is the original root for 'eye' q.v.

Gule: Bender 1983: 273. Listed with a question mark.

77. SMALL

Kwama *warkin* (1), Begi Mao *ɛ=werkín* (1), Opo *nà=k^hālà* (2), Komo *gvr-a:gi* (3), Uduk *gwàd-á-gwàd* (4).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 26. Quoted as *wɛk'í:ní* in [Wedekind 2002: 21].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 21.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 93.

Komo: Otero 2015: 22. Meaning glossed as 'be few, little; be shallow'. Cf. also the (suppletive?) form *s'os'-agi* 'to be few (pl.); be small, little (pl.)' [Otero 2015: 60]. If this is a reduplicated stem, it is probably the same as *ás'ɔ̃* ~ *hás'ɔ̃* 'small' in [Wedekind 2002: 21] and *c'ò-n* 'small' in [Krell 2011: 28].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 67; Killian 2015: 210. Cf. also *gwàd-àd* 'it is little (small)'. Distinct from *àrà* ~ *àrí* [Beam & Cridland 1970: 20], glossed as 'little; young (sg.), used before noun' and quoted as *àrà* 'little' in [Thelwall 1983: 331] and as *àrí* 'small' in [Killian 2015] (*passim*). According to Don Killian p.c., the latter quasi-synonym is a diminutive, used for animals or people only.

Gule: Not attested in [Bender 1983]. Cf. =*das* 'small' in [Seligman 1911: 301]: *lus ma=da:s* 'a small stick', *lus adéluk ya=dā=dás* 'many small sticks'.

78. SMOKE

Kwama *sínk'* (1), Begi Mao *siŋk'* (1), Opo *kàrà* ~ *kúrā* (2), Komo *kur* (2), Uduk *à=kúd* (2), Gule *zured* ~ *dured* (3).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 38. Quoted as *sīŋk'* in [Wedekind 2002: 21]; as *siŋk'* in [Bender 1983: 273]; as *sink'* in [Hellenthal 2015: 47].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 21.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 83, 84. Quoted as *kura* in [Bender 1983: 273].

Komo: Otero 2015: 32. Quoted as *kurr* in [Bender 1983: 273]; as *kúr* in [Krell 2011: 28].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 11. Quoted as =*kúd* in [Bender 1983: 273].

Gule: Bender 1983: 273.

79. STAND

Kwama *zù:gù* (1), Begi Mao *zvǵé-zu:gu?* (1), Opo *tōwùs* (2), Komo *dǝš-agi* (3), Uduk *dǝš* (3), Gule *kágù* (4).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 38. Differently in [Wedekind 2002: 21]: *kǝl* 'stand'. Still differently in [Bender 1983: 273]: =*twus* 'stand'.

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 21.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 112. Glossed with the verbal prefix *tā=*. Differently in [Bender 1983: 273]: *wurze* 'to stand'. This latter word is glossed as *wurze* 'to wait' in [Silfhout 2013: 114].

Komo: Otero 2015: 13. Polysemy: 'to stop moving / standing'. Quoted as *dǝš-i* in [Bender 1983: 273]; as *dǝš-ír* in [Wedekind 2002: 21];

as *d^wḏš-īr* in [Krell 2011: 29].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 52. Polysemy: 'to stand / to be engaged'; cf. also *dòš-à bòr* 'to face, stand (sg.)'. Quoted as *dòš-ì* in [Bender 1983: 273]; as *doš-* in [Killian 2015: 72]; as *dòš-óó* 'he stands' in [Thelwall 1983: 330]. The gloss *p^héd-ā-bòr* 'to stand' in [Thelwall 1983: 325] seems semantically inaccurate: cf. *p^héd-ā bòr* 'to stand (face to face) pl.' in [Beam & Cridland 1970: 128] (this is *not* just a suppletive plural form, since the root *doš-* can be easily used with plural subjects, cf. *únī dòš-ón* 'they stood up' in [Killian 2015: 145]). According to Don Killian p.c., *p^héd-* "refers to a particular type of standing", but the exact meaning remains unclear.

Gule: Bender 1983: 273.

80. STAR

Kwama *bìzìn* (1), Begi Mao *bì:zél* (1), Opo *písāk'ō* (1), Komo *kɪ:l* (2), Uduk *à=çúl* (2), Gule *kè:lú* (2).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 38. Quoted as *bìzèn* in [Wedekind 2002: 21]; as *bìza ~ bìn* in [Bender 1983: 273]; as *bis'an* in [Hellenthal 2015: 10].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 21.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 103. Quoted as *písakō* in [Bender 1983: 273].

Komo: Otero 2015: 29. Quoted as *ke:l* in [Bender 1983: 273]; as *kíl* in [Krell 2011: 29].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 4. Polysemy: 'star / firefly'. Quoted as *=çúl* in [Bender 1983: 273].

Gule: Bender 1983: 273. Quoted as *kèlu* in [Seligman 1911: 300].

81. STONE

Kwama *p'ìdìll* (1), Begi Mao *p'í:dît* (1), Opo *zàw* (2), Komo *ḏš* (3), Uduk *wòš* (3), Gule *ɔf* (3).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 38. Quoted as *p'ìdìl* in [Wedekind 2002: 22]; as *p'ìdìl* in [Bender 1983: 273]; as *p'ìdin* in [Hellenthal 2015: 180].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 22.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 79. Meaning glossed as 'stone (small)'. Quoted as *zao* in [Bender 1983: 273]. Cf. Kusgilo *zowa*, Buldiit *yauwa* in [Corfield 1938: 163].

Komo: Krell 2011: 29. For some reason, no word with the meaning 'stone' or 'rock' is attested at all in Otero's dictionary. Quoted as *ɔš ~ wòš* in [Bender 1983: 273]; as *ḏš* in [Wedekind 2002: 22].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 175; Bender 1983: 273. Polysemy: 'stone / mountain / pestle'.

Gule: Bender 1983: 273. Quoted as *ɔf* in [Seligman 1911: 300].

82. SUN

Kwama *ká:lá* (1), Begi Mao *ká:lá?* (1), Opo *tāy* (2), Komo *tɛ* (2), Uduk *à=ténté?* (2), Gule *ta?* (2).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 38. Polysemy: 'sun / day'. Quoted as *k^hā:lā* in [Wedekind 2002: 22]; as *ka:la* in [Bender 1983: 273]; as *kaya* in

[Hellenthal 2015: 24].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 22.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 113. Polysemy: 'sun / hour / time'. Quoted as *tai* in [Bender 1983: 273]. Cf. Kusgilo, Buldiit *tai* in [Corfield 1938: 163].

Komo: Otero 2015: 61. Polysemy: 'sun / day / time'. Quoted as *tʰé* in [Bender 1983: 273]; as *té* in [Wedekind 2002: 22]; as *kʷòmà-tí* in [Krell 2011: 29] (the latter is probably a compound with 'day' = *kimi* [Otero 2015: 30]).

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 23. Polysemy: 'sun / clock'. Quoted as =*téndé* in [Bender 1983: 273]; as *ténté?* in [Killian 2015: 362].

Gule: Bender 1983: 273. Quoted as {ta} in [Lejean 1865: 249]; as *ta:* in [Seligman 1911: 301].

83. SWIM

Kwama *sànk'* (1), Begi Mao *fáŋka:-fáŋk* (2), Opo *tīzì* (3), Komo *pag-agì* (4), Uduk *kánj* (5), Gule *kəyʉ* # (6).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 38. Cf. *paŋ ~ faŋk'* 'to swim' in [Bender 1983: 273]. Differently in [Wedekind 2002: 22]: *kʷlómʰā* 'it swims'.

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 22.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 114. Quoted as *teziil* in [Bender 1983: 273]. This form is marked by van Silfhout as a "dialectal variant" of *tā=zi=té* 'to swim' [Silfhout 2013: 110], but the latter form finds no confirmation in Bender's data.

Komo: Otero 2015: 46. Quoted as *pag-e* in [Bender 1983: 273]. Cf. also *fāz-ir* 'swim' in [Krell 2011: 29] (same root with palatalization?).

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 79. The full form is *kánj yidé?*, where the second component is 'water' q.v.; however, the verb is not attested on its own in the dictionary. Quoted simply as *kánj* in [Bender 1983: 273].

Gule: Bender 1983: 273. Listed with lots of question marks.

84. TAIL

Kwama *úwúnjú* (1), Begi Mao *ʔv:ŋv̄* (1), Opo *wùl* (2), Komo *sin* (3), Uduk *t̄in* (3), Gule *sisin* (3).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 38. Quoted as *ʔv̄ŋv̄* in [Wedekind 2002: 22]; as *u:ŋu* in [Bender 1983: 273]; as *vŋv* in [Hellenthal 2015: 63].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 22.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 120. Quoted as *u:l* in [Bender 1983: 273].

Komo: Otero 2015: 52. Quoted as *si:n* in [Bender 1983: 273]; as *cin* in [Krell 2011: 29].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 161. Quoted as *t̄in* in [Bender 1983: 273]; as *t̄iŋ* in [Killian 2015: 105].

Gule: Bender 1983: 273.

85. THAT

Kwama =*an-* (1) / =*at-* (2), Begi Mao *wí:šèn* (3), Opo *n̄in=t̄in* (4), Komo *d...=tin* # (4), Uduk *zǎ=tā-n* / *zǎ=tē:* (4), Gule *na:te* (5).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 9. The exact forms are: *an-i* 'that' (masc.), *ab=an-u* 'that' (fem.), *mun=an-i* 'that' (inanimate), *hun=an-i* 'those' (plural), with gender/number prefixes and suffixes. All of these forms represent an intermediate degree of deixis ('not far'); distal forms ('that far') are formed from them by means of lengthening: *ann-i:* 'that' (masc.), *ab=ann:-u:* 'that' (fem.), *mun=ann-i:* 'that' (inanimate), *hun=ann-i:* 'those' (plural). The paradigm also includes additional masculine forms: (a) *hal=an-i* 'that, not far', *hal=ann-i:* 'that, far'; (b) *u=n-i* 'that, not far', *u=nn-i:* 'that, far'. The forms in group (a) are clearly formed by means of an additional deictic prefix; forms in group (b) either reflect a completely different stem or are also the result of contraction with an additional deictic prefix (< **u=an-i*). The second solution is favored by analogy with the corresponding form *uw-e* 'this' q.v. In [Wedekind 2002: 22], only the form *ʔūni* is listed in the meaning 'that'. Cf. also *yani* 'that' in [Bender 1983: 278]. Leyew 2006: 9. This is yet another distal deixis stem, attested in such forms as: *ab=at-o* 'that (feminine, not far)', *hun=at-un* 'those (not far)', and possibly also *u=t-e* 'that (masculine, not far)'. All of these forms also have their expressive correlates, formed by means of gemination: *ab=att-o:* 'that (feminine, far)', *hun=att-u:n* 'those (far)', *u=tt-e:* 'that (masculine, far)'. Difference between the *n*-stem and the *t*-stem for 'that' remains unclear.

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 22.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 97. Glossed as 'that (man)'. Cf. *nīn=ɔ̃* 'this (man)', based on which we tentatively carry out the morphological segmentation. Completely different in [Bender 1983: 278]: *=re* 'that', not confirmed in van Silfhout's data.

Komo: Otero 2014: 12. According to Otero's brief description, distal deixis is expressed in Komo by the forms *dr:tin* (masc.) and *dv:tin* (fem.), which allows to formally split them into "gender prefixes" (*dr:-* and *dv:-*) and the common invariant root *=tin*. External data show that the actual gender markers are monovocalic: **i-* and **u-* (cf. Kwama data), so a more complex analysis suggests that *d=* may be the original pronominal root and *=tin* could be some sort of emphatic extender. The situation will only be resolved as better data become available. Entries from alternate sources only confuse the situation further: cf. *-di* 'that' in [Bender 1983: 18] (no full forms are given, only an extracted morpheme); *wɔ̃nitii:* 'that' in [Wedekind 2002: 22]; *dúnù* 'that' in [Krell 2011: 30]. All these forms are hard or impossible to reduce to a single common invariant; they either suggest serious dialectal fluctuation or, more probably, that the complete situation with distal deixis pronouns in Komo is far more complicated than the one that is briefly described in [Otero 2014].

Uduk: Killian 2015: 152. The detailed (and very complex) list of non-proximal deictic forms for Uduk in Killian's description is as follows: (a) with the addressee close to the speaker: "medial" = sg. *ʒá=dā-n* ~ *ʒá=n*, pl. *gwǎ=dā-n* ~ *gwǎ=n*; "medial, focused" = sg. *ʒá=tā-n* ~ *ʒá=ntā-n*, pl. *gwǎ=tā-n* ~ *gwǎ=ntā-n*; "remote" = sg. *ʒá=tā-n* ~ *ʒá=ttā-n*, pl. *gwǎ=tā-n* ~ *gwǎ=ttā-n*; "distal" = sg. *ʒá=ttá-n* ~ *ʒá=ttā-n*, pl. *gwǎ=ttá-n* ~ *gwǎ=ttā-n*. The overall formula is that of a general pronominal stem, followed by **Ta(:)n*, where different laryngeal features of the consonant and different length degrees of the vowel correspond to the degree of remoteness; (b) with the addressee remote from the speaker: "medial" = sg. *ʒǎ=dē* ~ *ʒǎ=tē* ~ *ʒǎ=ntē*, pl. *gwǎ=dē* ~ *gwǎ=tē* ~ *gwǎ=ntē*; "remote" = sg. *ʒǎ=tē* ~ *ʒǎ=ttē*, pl. *gwǎ=tē* ~ *gwǎ=ttē*; "distal" = sg. *ʒǎ=tté* ~ *ʒǎ=ttē*, pl. *gwǎ=tté* ~ *gwǎ=ttē*. None of the other sources on Uduk list all of these forms, but cf. *ʒá=ntān* ~ *ʒá=ttē*: 'that one' in [Beam & Cridland 1970: 74]. It is possible to regard all these forms as ultimately containing different allomorphs of the same "distal deixis" root **TV-*.

Gule: Bender 1983: 278.

86. THIS

Kwama *a-* (1) / *uw-e* (2), Begi Mao *á-nì* (1), Opo *nun=ɔ̃* (2), Komo *ba* (3), Uduk *yá=sā-n* ~ *yá=hā-n* (4), Gule *man* (5).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 9. The exact forms are: *a-ʔe* 'this' (masc., living), *a-ʔo* 'this' (fem., living), where coda vowels indicate gender; additionally, there is also a form *ab=a-ʔo* 'this' (fem., living), with an extra feminine gender prefix (cf. the corresponding forms with the meaning 'that'). For inanimate objects, the first morpheme is quite different: *mun-ey* 'this' (masc., non-living), *mun-o* ~ *mun-to* 'this' (fem., non-living); according to Leyew, *mun-* means 'thing'. The corresponding plural form is *hun=a-ʔe* 'these'. Leyew 2006: 9. Glossed as 'this' (masc., living), where *-e* is the masculine gender number. Difference between *a-ʔe* and *uw-e* remains unclear; we include them both as technical synonyms. Comparison with *u=n-i* 'that' q.v. shows that *u=* may actually be just a general deictic prefix, and *uw-e* < **u=a-e* with vocalic contraction. Quoted as *ʔūwè* in [Wedekind 2002: 22]; as *u-...-e* in [Bender 1983: 273].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 22.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 97. Glossed as 'this (man)'. Cf. *n̄n=t̄n* 'that (man)', based on which we tentatively carry out the morphological segmentation. Completely different in [Bender 1983: 273]: =*ge* 'this', not confirmed in van Silfhout's data.

Komo: Otero 2014: 11. Quoted as *-bə-ni* in [Bender 1983: 273]. Differently in [Wedekind 2002: 22]: *wə-ni-gā* 'this', and again differently in [Krell 2011: 30]: *inā* 'this'. Considering the general instability of demonstratives in Koman languages, all this fluctuation may reflect the actual situation in dialects, but we prefer to rely on Otero's grammatical description that gives actual syntactic examples (e. g. *a oš ba* 'this stone', *a yi lidi ba* 'this thief', etc.).

Uduk: Killian 2015: 152. The complete list of proximal deictic forms for Uduk is listed as follows: (a) with the addressee close to the speaker: "proximal, focused" = sg. *yá=nhān ~ yá=nsān*, pl. *gwā=nhān ~ gwā=nsān*; "proximal" = sg. *yá=hān ~ yá=sān ~ yá=n*, pl. *gwā=hān ~ gwā=sān ~ gwā=n*; (b) with the addressee remote from the speaker: "proximal" = sg. *yá=nhē ~ yá=nsē ~ yá=hē ~ yá=sē*, pl. *gwā=nhē ~ gwā=nsē ~ gwā=hē ~ gwā=sē*. The "degrees of alternation" =*ns- ~ =nh- ~ =s- ~ =h-* look similar to the "degrees of alternation" =*nt- ~ =t- ~ =tt-* for the medial / distal pronouns and may represent historical allomorphs of the same morpheme (though not necessarily). Cf. *yá=sē* 'this one' [Beam & Cridland 1970: 177].

Gule: Bender 1983: 273.

87. THOU

Kwama *ik* (1), Begi Mao *ik^h* (1), Opo *āy* (2), Komo *ay* (2), Uduk *é* (2), Gule *a:na* (3).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 7. Object form: *ik*, with vowel lengthening [Leyew 2006: 8]. Possessive stem: *a=ke* [ibid.]. Quoted as *?ik^h* in [Wedekind 2002: 23]; as *ik* in [Bender 1983: 273]; as *ik* in [Hellenthal 2015: 22].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 23.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 59. Quoted as *ay* in [Bender 1983: 273].

Komo: Otero 2014: 15. Cf. *ai ~ ai-na* 'thou' in [Bender 1983: 273-274]; *n=āy-nā* 'thou' in [Krell 2011: 32]. Cf. *?ārnī* 'you (sg.)' in [Wedekind 2002: 23] (an odd, possibly mistaken form).

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 60 (written as *?é* to distinguish it graphically from the homophonous *é* 'eye'); Bender 1983: 273. Quoted as *é* in [Killian 2015: 114].

Gule: Bender 1983: 274.

88. TONGUE

Kwama *t'ákáll* (1), Begi Mao *takál* (1), Opo *lit'ā* (2), Komo *let'* (2), Uduk *à=lèd* (2), Gule *adat'wai* (3).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 38. Quoted as *tāg'āl* in [Wedekind 2002: 22]; as *t'ak'al* in [Bender 1983: 274]; as *t'aku*, with polysemy: 'tongue / flame' in [Hellenthal 2015: 59].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 22.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 88. Quoted as *lit'a* in [Bender 1983: 274]. Cf. Kusgilo *litta*, Buldiit *litha* in [Corfield 1938: 163].

Komo: Otero 2015: 40. Quoted as *let'^h* in [Bender 1983: 274]; as *let'* in [Wedekind 2002: 22]; as *lèt* in [Krell 2011: 30].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 14. Quoted as *=lèd* in [Bender 1983: 274]; as *lèd* in [Killian 2015: 23].

Gule: Bender 1983: 274. Quoted as *adad ayan* in [Seligman 1911: 301].

89. TOOTH

Kwama *ší:* (1), Begi Mao *ší:ʔ* (1), Opo *sè* (1), Komo *šɛ* (1), Uduk *šɛʔ* (1), Gule *se:-n* (1).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 38. Quoted as *šíʔ* in [Wedekind 2002: 22]; as *ší:* ~ *ší:ʔ* in [Bender 1983: 274]; as *ší* in [Hellenthal 2015: 51].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 22.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 108. Reduplicated plural: *sē-sây* 'teeth' [ibid.]. Quoted as *se* in [Bender 1983: 274]. Cf. Kusgilo, Buldiit *ɕeiʔi* in [Corfield 1938: 163].

Komo: Otero 2015: 54. Quoted as *šɛ:* in [Bender 1983: 274]; as *šɛʔi* ~ *šɛʔit* in [Wedekind 2002: 22].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 140; Thelwall 1983: 330; Killian 2015: 102. Quoted as *šɛʔ* in [Bender 1983: 274].

Gule: Bender 1983: 274. Quoted as *se:-n* 'teeth' in [Seligman 1911: 301].

90. TREE

Kwama *swálá* (1), Begi Mao *s^wa:láʔ* (1), Opo *ɕá* (2), Komo *sa* (2), Uduk *ɕwá* (2), Gule *wɔt* (3).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 38. Quoted as *s'óálá* in [Wedekind 2002: 22]; as *swa:la* ~ *swa:ya* in [Bender 1983: 274]; as *swaya* in [Hellenthal 2015: 49].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 22.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 66. Polysemy: 'tree / wood'. Quoted as *ɕa* ~ *t'a* in [Bender 1983: 274]. Cf. Kusgilo *tɕa*, Buldiit *tɕa-tɕa* in [Corfield 1938: 163].

Komo: Otero 2014: 51. Polysemy: 'tree / wood'. Quoted as *sá:* in [Bender 1983: 274]; as *sā* in [Krell 2011: 31]; as *sá* in [Wedekind 2002: 22].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 101; Killian 2015: 22. For some reason, not attested in the dictionary as a separate entry, but figures in many examples, with polysemy: 'tree / wood'. Quoted as *ɕ^wá* in [Bender 1983: 274].

Gule: Bender 1983: 274. Quoted as [ouatt] in [Lejean 1865: 247]; as *wod* 'wood (piece of)' in [Seligman 1911: 301].

91. TWO

Kwama *síyà* (1), Begi Mao *si:yaʔ* (1), Opo *sùk'à* (1), Komo *sv* (1), Uduk *súʔ* (1), Gule *dù=sùit* (1).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 38. Quoted as *s'íyá* in [Wedekind 2002: 22]; as *si:ya* ~ *swi:ya* in [Bender 1983: 274]; as *swiya* in [Hellenthal 2015: 49].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 22.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 109. Quoted as *suka* in [Bender 1983: 274]. Cf. Kusgilo, Buldiit *ɕuka* in [Corfield 1938: 163].

Komo: Otero 2014: 13. Not listed in the dictionary [Otero 2015]. Quoted as *sow-en* in [Bender 1983: 274]; as *svʔ* in [Wedekind 2002: 22]; as *s^wùʔ-in* in [Krell 2011: 31].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 139; Thelwall 1983: 330; Killian 2015: 54. Quoted as *sùʔ* in [Bender 1983: 274].

Gule: Bender 1983: 274. Quoted as [dissou ~ desseg] in [Lejean 1865: 249]; as *dè=ssú* in [Seligman 1911: 302]. The first syllable is a standard numeric prefix (*dV=*), also present in all the other numerals from 1 to 5.

92. WALK (GO)

Kwama *hò* (1), Begi Mao *yā-r* (2), Opo *zà:* (2), Komo *ya-agi* (2), Uduk *yà ~ yà-yì* (2), Gule *tɛs* (3).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 35. Quoted as *mā=h ʔ* in [Wedekind 2002: 19]; as *huhɔ* in [Bender 1983: 270].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 19.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 79. Quoted as *zɑ* in [Bender 1983: 270]; plural form said to be *ya*.

Komo: Otero 2014: 72. Singulative stem; cf. the synchronically suppletive form *ɪ-agi* 'go, walk' (pl.) [Otero 2015: 25]. Quoted as *ya ~ yé:* in [Bender 1983: 270]; as *yá-r* in [Krell 2011: 22].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 177, 179. Quoted as *yá-yì* in [Bender 1983: 270]. The morpheme *-yì* is a directional marker, see [Killian 2015: 187] (where its basic form is defined as *ì*).

Gule: Bender 1983: 270. Cf. the imperative form 'go!' in [Lejean 1865: 249]: {ka=tas}.

93. WARM

Kwama *t'òš* (1), Begi Mao *à=t'óš* (1), Opo *k^hàgā* (2), Komo *bas'-agi* (3), Uduk *bāt'* (3), Gule *awɔk* (4).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 36. Meaning glossed as 'hot'. Quoted as *=tɔ:š* 'warm' in [Bender 1983: 274]. In [Wedekind 2002: 19], the meaning 'hot, of water' is correlated with the form *pɔš*; in [Wedekind 2002: 22], the meaning 'warm' is given as *t'òš*.

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 22. Meaning glossed as 'warm'.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 85. Glossed as 'hot' and attested only within the compound expression *k^hàb-k^hàgā* 'hot weather' (as well as within the verbal stem *tā=kāgā-tín* '(to be) hot (of person)' [Silfhout 2013: 111]), but also glossed as *kaga* 'warm' in [Bender 1983: 274]. Cf. Kusgilo, Buldiit *nšari* 'hot' in [Corfield 1938: 160].

Komo: Otero 2015: 9. Meaning glossed as 'hot, be hot, be hot (fever)'. Quoted as *bəs* 'warm' in [Bender 1983: 274]; as *bēc'-í-nà* 'warm' in [Wedekind 2002: 22]; as *bās-ingāsā* 'hot' in [Krell 2011: 23] (apparently, there is no true lexical distinction between 'warm' and 'hot' in Komo).

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 37. Meaning glossed as 'hot' (also *bāt'-ād* id.), but no alternate entry for 'warm' is attested in the dictionary. Cf. the reduplicated form *bāt'-bāt'* 'hot' in [Killian 2015: 147]. Quoted as *bāt^h* 'warm' in [Bender 1983: 274]. Distinct from *māngāl-á-māngāl* 'lukewarm' [Beam & Cridland 1970: 106].

Gule: Bender 1983: 274.

94. WATER

Kwama *iyà* (1), Begi Mao *iyá?* (1), Opo *žì:* (1), Komo *yi:* (1), Uduk *yídé* (1), Gule *a:ye* (1).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 39. Quoted as *ʔiyá?* in [Wedekind 2002: 22]; as *iyá?* in [Bender 1983: 274]; as *iya* in [Hellenthal 2015: 22].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 22.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 69. Quoted as *yi?i ~ ʒi* in [Bender 1983: 274]. Cf. Kusgilo *çi?i ~ zi?i*, Buldiit *yi?i* in [Corfield 1938: 163].
Komo: Otero 2015: 75. Quoted as *yi: ~ yi:ʔ* in [Bender 1983: 274]; as *?i:* in [Wedekind 2002: 22]; as *yi-dóbĩsìbà* in [Krell 2011: 31] (where the word is chained together with an undecipherable complex stem for whatever reason).
Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 180; Thelwall 1983: 331; Killian 2015: 318. Quoted as *yi?i ~ yidéʔ* in [Bender 1983: 274].
Gule: Bender 1983: 274. Quoted as [aieh] in [Lejean 1865: 247]; as *ai* in [Seligman 1911: 301].

95. WE₁

Kwama *ma* (1), Begi Mao *mi:ni* (1), Opo *mānà* (1), Komo *amvɔn* (1), Uduk *ʒám ~ ʒámān* (1), Gule *ánú:k* (2).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 7. Exclusive stem. Object form: *ma:*, with vowel lengthening [Leyew 2006: 8]. Possessive stem: *a=ma* [ibid.]. Quoted as *māʔ* in [Wedekind 2002: 22]; as *mā* in [Hellenthal 2015: 35].
Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 22. Glossed as 'we, exclusive'; however, the form corresponds to Kwama 'we, inclusive', so this is most likely a semantic inaccuracy.
Opo: Silfhout 2013: 89. Inclusive stem. However, glossed in [Bender 1983: 274] as *mina* 'we (excl.)'.
Komo: Otero 2014: 15. Exclusive stem. Quoted as *amon* 'we (incl.)' (sic!) in [Bender 1983: 274]; as *ʒá:mòn* 'we (excl.)' in [Wedekind 2002: 22].
Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 15. Exclusive stem. Quoted as *ámān* in [Bender 1983: 274]. According to Don Killian p.c., the usual variants are *áñ ~ ámān ~ ámmān*, with *áhām* also encountered occasionally as an allegedly archaic form.
Gule: Bender 1983: 274.

95. WE₂

Kwama *mi:ni* (1), Opo *mānà* (1), Komo *ana* (2), Uduk *ánā* (2).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 7. Inclusive stem. Possessive stem: *a=mini* [Leyew 2006: 8]. Quoted as *mini* 'we' (no clusivity!) in [Bender 1983: 274]; as *mini* in [Hellenthal 2015: 37].
Opo: Silfhout 2013: 89. Exclusive stem. However, glossed in [Bender 1983: 274] as *mana* 'we (incl.)'.
Komo: Otero 2014: 15. Inclusive stem. Quoted as *ana* 'we (excl.)' (sic!) in [Bender 1983: 274].
Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 17; Thelwall 1983: 329. Inclusive stem. Quoted as *ànā* in [Bender 1983: 274].

96. WHAT

Kwama *bì* (1), Begi Mao *bí-yàtÉ* (1), Opo *tà=nà* (2), Komo *dì:ní: #* (3), Uduk *à=tá* (4), Gule *é:dè* (4).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 39. Quoted as *bì* in [Bender 1983: 274]. Differently in [Wedekind 2002: 23]: *ʔogūdì*.
Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 23.
Opo: Silfhout 2013: 111. Quoted as *tə=na* in [Bender 1983: 274].

Komo: Wedekind 2002: 23. Not found in Otero's or Krell's materials, but quoted as *-dini* in [Bender 1983: 274].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 23; Killian 2015: 261; Thelwall 1983: 327. Beam & Cridland 1970: 24. Cf. also *à=tin=tá* 'what? what is this?' [Beam & Cridland 1970: 24], quoted simply as *=tin=dá* 'what?' in [Bender 1983: 274]; this is probably the same as the construction *à=tin=tá* 'why?', lit. 'reason-what' in [Killian 2015: 262].

Gule: Bender 1983: 274.

97. WHITE

Kwama *sè:rè* (1), Begi Mao *serɿ-sé:re* (1), Opo *p'āt'à* (2), Komo *p'at'-a:gi* (2), Uduk *kúš* (3), Gule *=kus* (3).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 39. Quoted as *s'ērē* in [Wedekind 2002: 23]; as *sere* in [Bender 1983: 274].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 23.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 106. Verbal stem: '(be) white'. Quoted as *pata* in [Bender 1983: 274]. Cf. Kugilo, Buldiit *mpata* in [Corfield 1938: 163].

Komo: Otero 2015: 50. Verbal stem: 'be white'. Quoted as *p'at-an* in [Bender 1983: 274]; as *p'āt-ánà* in [Wedekind 2002: 23]; as *p'āt-án* in [Krell 2011: 31].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 86; Killian 2015: 89. Quoted as *=kúš* in [Bender 1983: 274].

Gule: Bender 1983: 274. Completely different equivalent in [Lejean 1865: 249]: {bit} 'white'.

98. WHO

Kwama *kárá* (1), Begi Mao *kára* (1), Opo *tā=wà* (2), Komo *yídá* # (3), Uduk *à=zá* (4), Gule *è:dé* (3).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 39. Differently in [Wedekind 2002: 23]: *bī* (this is actually the same word as Leyew's *bī* 'what?'; probably a mistake, since Leyew's grammar sketch is better researched). Still differently in [Bender 1983: 274]: *udi* 'who?'.

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 23.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 113. Quoted as *ta=wa* in [Bender 1983: 274].

Komo: Krell 2011: 31. Not found in Otero's materials. Quoted as *yedi ~ yida* in [Bender 1983: 274]. Differently in [Wedekind 2002: 23]: *àré:mìní* 'who'.

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 9. Quoted as sg. *à=zá*, pl. *ì=zá* in [Killian 2015: 261]; as sg. *à=zá*, pl. *ì=zá* in [Bender 1983: 274]; as *à=zá* in [Thelwall 1983: 328].

Gule: Bender 1983: 274.

99. WOMAN

Kwama *kíkíyàtà* (1), Begi Mao *kikí:ta* (1), Opo *bāpà* (2), Komo *bamit* (3), Uduk *à=bóm* (3), Gule *gərim* (4).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 39. Polysemy: 'woman / wife'. Quoted as *kikī'àdà* in [Wedekind 2002: 23]; cf. also *kikī'àd'á-nā* 'wife' [ibid.]. Quoted as *kikyata* in [Bender 1983: 275].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 23. Distinct from *sides^wal* 'wife' [ibid.].

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 64. Quoted as *bapa* in [Bender 1983: 275]. Cf. Kusgilo, Buldiit *bapa* in [Corfield 1938: 163]; also Buldiit *kumu* 'woman' [ibid.].

Komo: Otero 2015: 8. Polysemy: 'woman / wife'. Quoted as *bamit* in [Bender 1983: 275]; as *bāmīt* in [Krell 2011: 32]. Differently in [Wedekind 2002: 23]: *wā:š* 'woman' vs. *was-er* 'wife', corresponding to *waš* 'wife' (but not 'woman') in [Otero 2015: 70].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 3; Killian 2015: 63. Polysemy: 'wife / woman'. Quoted as =*bóm* in [Bender 1983: 275].

Gule: Bender 1983: 275. Quoted as {gherim} in [Lejean 1865: 247]; as *gērím* in [Seligman 1911: 301], with the suppletive plural *gemim*.

100. YELLOW

Kwama *k'ā:šā* # (1), Begi Mao *ka:ša-kašá?* (1), Opo *wɔnebagulul* (2), Komo *yɛn-i-waga* (3), Uduk *à=yìn-bìp* # (3).

References and notes:

Kwama: Wedekind 2002: 23. Not attested in Leyew's glossary.

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 23.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 120. Verbal stem: '(to be) yellow'. Obviously a compound, probably to be analyzed as 'eagle's legs' (*wɔne* 'leg' + *bagulul* 'eagle').

Komo: Otero 2015: 73. Literally = 'butter-chicken' (sic!), cf. *yɛn* 'fat; oil; butter' and *waga* 'chicken'. In [Krell 2011: 32], a lengthy and hard-to-decipher equivalent is recorded: *k'áyínmāpēlī* 'yellow'.

Uduk: Killian 2015: 136. Literally = 'oil (fat) of cow'. Not attested in [Beam & Cridland 1970]. According to Don Killian p.c., *gòd-gòd* 'green' can also be used in the meaning 'yellow'.

Gule: Not attested.

101. FAR

Kwama *à=šùll* (1), Opo *nà=sēt* (2), Komo *šit'-agɪ* (2), Uduk *sīd'-á-sīd'* (2), Gule *a:ssa* (3).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 35. Quoted as *šul* in [Bender 1983: 275].

Begi Mao: Not attested.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 95. Quoted as *sit ~ set* in [Bender 1983: 275].

Komo: Otero 2015: 56. Verbal stem: 'be far, far from'. Quoted as *šet ~ šit'* in [Bender 1983: 275].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 137. Derived from the noun *sīd'* 'distance' [ibid.]. Glossed as 'fair, difficult' in the dictionary, but 'fair' is clearly a misprint for 'far', cf. a confirming example in [Killian 2015: 140]: *áskōs sīd'-á-sīd' p'én ká páwòlòs* "Askos is further than Paulos".

Gule: Bender 1983: 275.

102. HEAVY

Kwama *a:=sil* # (1), Begi Mao *à=sí:l* (1), Opo *na=t'ík'ā* (2), Komo *did-agɪ* (3), Uduk *dìt^h-á-dìt^h* (3), Gule *?a?e* (4).

References and notes:

Kwama: Bender 1983: 276. Quoted as *ʔā=sil* 'heavy' in [Wedekind 2002: 19]. Although in our principal source the equivalent for 'heavy' is listed as *p'i*, with polysemy: 'hard / heavy / strong', this is one case where we prefer to rely on the cohesive evidence of two alternate sources. In [Wedekind 2002: 19], the adjective *p'i* is indeed listed, but only under the meaning 'hard'.

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 19. According to this source, lexically distinct from *á=p'i?* 'hard'.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 96. Verbal stem: '(be) heavy, load, burden'. Quoted as *t'ekaw* in [Bender 1983: 276]. Cf. Kusgilo, Buldiit *ntika* in [Corfield 1938: 160].

Komo: Otero 2015: 11. Verbal stem: 'be heavy'. Quoted as *did-in* in [Bender 1983: 276]; as *dā-d-inà* in [Wedekind 2002: 19]; as *díd-in* in [Krell 2011: 23].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 51; Killian 2015: 47. Quoted as *diṭ-* in [Bender 1983: 276]. Cf. also *t'ír* 'to be too heavy to carry' [Beam & Cridland 1970: 165] = *t'ír* 'too heavy' in [Thelwall 1983: 326].

Gule: Bender 1983: 276.

103. NEAR

Kwama *kí:sí* (1), Opo *nà=ʔisà* (2), Komo *dīš-agí* (3), Uduk *dīš* (3), Gule *agge* # (4).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 37. Quoted as *kisə-ko* in [Bender 1983: 277].

Begi Mao: Not attested.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 92. Cf. *=isu* 'near' in [Bender 1983: 277].

Komo: Otero 2015: 14. Verbal stem: 'be near, be close'. Quoted as *dīš-* in [Bender 1983: 277].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 55. The forms are: *dīš... is* 'to be adjacent'; *dīš-ē?* 'soon, near' (adverb); *dīš-á-dīš* 'near' (adverb). Quoted as *dīš-* in [Bender 1983: 277]; as *dīš-* in [Killian 2015: 213].

Gule: Bender 1983: 277. Listed with lots of question marks.

104. SALT

Kwama *t'àšš* (1), Begi Mao *t'āš* (1), Opo *ā=sàpō* # (2), Komo *t'aš* (1), Uduk *dōṅkōrō?* (3), Gule *t'of* (1).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 37. Quoted as *t'āš* in [Wedekind 2002: 21]; as *t'aš* in [Bender 1983: 278].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 21.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 60. Somewhat dubious; this word is not attested in older sources - cf. *taš* in [Bender 1983: 278] and Kusgilo, Buldiit *taš* [Corfield 1938: 162], etymologically cognate with the equivalents in other Koman languages. The entry in van Silfhout's data is clearly an innovation (possibly a borrowing, but the source is unclear), and it is not even absolutely clear that this is not some sort of specialized term (e. g. "commercial salt"), accidentally elicited instead of the more basic term. For formal reasons, however, we have to retain it as the primary equivalent.

Komo: Otero 2015: 66. Quoted as *t'aš* in [Bender 1983: 278; Krell 2011: 27]; as *t'aš* in [Wedekind 2002: 21].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 121. Quoted as *-dōṅk'órè* in [Bender 1983: 278]. Unclear relation with the verbal stem *dāṅ* in *dāṅg-á-dāṅ* 'salty, very strong saltiness' [Beam & Cridland 1970: 54]. Cf. also *bālāṭ-á-bālāṭ'* 'salty' [Beam & Cridland 1970: 36].

Gule: Bender 1983: 278.

105. SHORT

Kwama *gùt* (1), Begi Mao *gvtʌ-gvt* (1), Opo *nà=tūl* (2), Komo *kut-agɪ* (1), Uduk *kūt^h-á-kūt^h* (1), Gule *árdòt* (3).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 37. Quoted as *gùt^h* in [Wedekind 2002: 21]; as =*gut* in [Bender 1983: 278].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 21.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 96. Verbal stem: '(be) short'. Quoted as =*tul* in [Bender 1983: 278].

Komo: Otero 2015: 32. Verbal stem: 'be short'. Quoted as *kut-* in [Bender 1983: 278]; as *gut-írà* in [Wedekind 2002: 21]; as *kūt-ín* in [Krell 2011: 28].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 86. The simple verbal stem 'to be short' is listed as *kūt^h* in [Killian 2015: 229]. Quoted as *kùt-* in [Bender 1983: 278].

Gule: Bender 1983: 278.

106. SNAKE

Kwama *bwášà* (1), Begi Mao *b^wa:šá?* (1), Opo *ɔ̄* (2), Komo *dašv* (3), Uduk *tāšá?* (3), Gule *bàmbà* (4).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 38. Quoted as *b^wášà* in [Wedekind 2002: 21]; as *b^wášá?* in [Bender 1983: 273].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 21.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 80. Quoted as *ɔ̄ ~ ɔo:?* in [Bender 1983: 273]. Cf. Kusgilo *zo* in [Corfield 1938: 162]. The Buldiit equivalent is different: *duṭin* [ibid.].

Komo: Otero 2015: 10. Meaning is glossed as 'snake (sp.)'. However, all the other sources agree on this as the generic term for 'snake': cf. *dāšó?* 'snake' [Bender 1983: 273]; *dāšú* 'snake' [Krell 2011: 29]; *dā:šú?* 'snake' [Wedekind 2002: 21].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 148. Quoted as *tašá?* in [Bender 1983: 273]; as *tāšá* in [Killian 2015: 10].

Gule: Bender 1983: 273. Quoted as *bamba* in [Seligmann 1911: 306].

107. THIN

Kwama *zì:nzì* (1), Begi Mao *az=zi:nzi* (1), Opo *tá?=*ist'it'i** (2), Komo *bɛzi-agɪ* # (3), Uduk *kōr-á-kōr* (4), Gule *ata:s* (5).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 38. Quoted as *zì:nzì* in [Wedekind 2002: 22]; as *zi:nzi* in [Bender 1983: 273].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 22.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 113. Quoted as *tetes* in [Bender 1983: 273].

Komo: Otero 2015: 5. Meaning glossed as 'become thin'. Confirmed by *bèz-ín* 'thin' in [Krell 2011: 30]. However, [Bender 1983: 273] offers a completely different equivalent: *s'ar-* 'thin', not confirmed in any other sources. Cf. also *p'et-p'et* 'thin, flimsy' [Otero 2015: 50].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 83. Reduplicated adjectival stem; cf. also the nominalized form *kór-ón* 'the thin ones' [ibid.]. Distinct

from *rép^h-á-rèp^h* 'thin, of person' [Beam & Cridland 1970: 135]. Additional synonym: *t'íy-á-t'í* 'thin or tiny, of persons; fine of flour; tiny in general; of string' [Beam & Cridland 1970: 158]; the same form is also quoted as *t'íy-á-t'í* in the phrase "this man was fat before, but now he is thin" in [Killian 2015: 285].

Gule: Bender 1983: 273.

108. WIND

Kwama *kàss* (1), Begi Mao *kass* (1), Opo *kāb* (2), Komo *pud* (3), Uduk *t'ám* (4).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 39. Quoted as *k^hās* in [Wedekind 2002: 23].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 23.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 81. Polysemy: 'air (breathed) / wind'.

Komo: Otero 2015: 49. Polysemy: 'wind / air'. Quoted as *pūt* in [Krell 2011: 32]. Completely different equivalent in [Wedekind 2002: 23]: *bólani* 'wind'.

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 164; Killian 2015: 22.

Gule: Not attested in [Bender 1983]. Cf., however, {mogoss} 'wind' in [Lejean 1865: 249], also quoted as *mu:gūs* in [Seligman 1911: 301].

109. WORM

Kwama *bú:lù* (1), Begi Mao *bu:lú?* (1), Opo *nīnò* (2), Komo *s'wanda* (3), Uduk *zólé?* (4).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 39. Quoted as *b'ú:lú* in [Wedekind 2002: 23].

Begi Mao: Wedekind 2002: 23.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 97.

Komo: Otero 2015: 61. Quoted as *s'ōndá* in [Krell 2011: 32]. Cf. also *nogo* 'worm (sp.)' [Otero 2015: 46].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 77. Meaning glossed as: 'earthworm; also seed eaters'. Quoted as *zólé?* 'worm' in [Thelwall 1983: 328]. According to Don Killian p.c., the word has a rising tone on the first vowel, i. e. *zólé(?)*.

Gule: Not attested.

110. YEAR

Kwama *nà:tà* (1), Opo *pè ~ pi* (2), Komo *koli* (3), Uduk *yìl* (4), Gule *agas* (5).

References and notes:

Kwama: Leyew 2006: 39. Quoted as *na:ta* in [Bender 1983: 281].

Begi Mao: Not attested.

Opo: Silfhout 2013: 102. Completely differently in [Bender 1983: 281]: *kwawzi* 'year'.

Komo: Otero 2015: 31. Polysemy: 'year / age'. Quoted as *kw lí?* in [Bender 1983: 281].

Uduk: Beam & Cridland 1970: 181; Killian 2015: 66. Polysemy: 'year / season (of harvest, etc.)'.

Gule: Bender 1983: 281.