

[Text version of database, created 17/06/2015].

Annotated Swadesh wordlists for the Surmic group (East Sudanic family).

Languages included: Narim [srm-nrm], Didinga [srm-did], Tannet [srm-ten], Murle [srm-mrl], Baale [srm-bal], Suri (Chai) [srm-cai], Mursi [srm-mrs], Me'en [srm-mee], Kwegu [srm-kwg], Majang [srm-maj].

DATA SOURCES

General

Yigezu 2001 = Yigezu, Moges. A comparative study of the phonetics and phonology of Surmic languages. Ph.D. thesis, Université Libre de Bruxelles, 2001-2002. // *Detailed study containing both descriptive data on most known Surmic languages and a historical-comparative study of the two main branches of Surmic (Southeast and Southwest Surmic). Includes a comparative etymological corpus and a 312-item comparative wordlist on ten languages, mostly collected by the author himself (Narim, Tannet, Didinga, Murle, Baale, Chai, Mursi, Me'en, Kwegu, Majang). For many of these languages, the work still remains the best source of original data, despite occasional inaccuracies and misprints.*

Bender 1971 = Bender, Lionel M. The Languages of Ethiopia: A New Lexicostatistic Classification and Some Problems of Diffusion. **In:** *Anthropological Linguistics*, 13, 5, pp. 165-288. // *A lexicostatistical study of most of the languages of Ethiopia. Includes slightly modified Swadesh wordlists for a large number of Cushitic, Omotic, Ethiosemitic, and Nilo-Saharan (Nilotic, Surmic, Koman, etc.) languages. Unfortunately, the survey suffers from numerous inaccuracies of phonetic transcription and semantic glossing, making it practically unusable as a primary source for any of the languages concerned.*

Narim

Tucker 1951 = Tucker, Archibald. Notes on Murle ('Beir'). **In:** *Afrika und Übersee*, 36, pp. 99-114. // *Brief grammatical description of Murle with a short appended vocabulary. The*

latter also includes some comparative data on the closely related Longarim (Narim) and Didinga languages.

Stirtz 2011 = Stirtz, Timothy M. Laarim (loh) Tone. SIL International. // *A paper on the prosodic properties of the Narim (Longarim, Laarim) language. Contains original field data collected by the author.*

Didinga

Driberg 1931 = Driberg, Jack H. The Didinga language. **In:** *Mitteilungen des Seminars für orientalische Sprachen*, 34-III, pp. 139-182. // *A brief, somewhat antiquated and frequently inaccurate, description of Didinga grammar, accompanied with text examples and a large vocabulary.*

Odden 1983 = Odden, David. Aspects of Didinga Phonology and Morphology. **In:** *Nilo-Saharan Language Studies*. Ed. by Lionel M. Bender. Michigan: East Lansing, pp. 148-176. // *A phonetic and grammatical description of Didinga, pretending to greater accuracy than Driberg 1931 but containing significantly less data.*

Tennet

Randal 1998 = Randal, Scott. A grammatical sketch of Tennet. **In:** *Surmic Languages and Cultures*. Ed. by Gerrit J. Dimmendaal and Marco Last. Köln: Rüdiger Köppe Verlag, pp. 219-272. // *An important supplementary material to M. Yigezu's lists for Tennet, although, unfortunately, illustrative data are relatively scarce, since the sketch in question focuses much more on syntactic than phonological or morphological issues. Partially based on the author's earlier dissertation thesis "Nominal morphology in Tennet", which, however, contains almost no extra material.*

Murle

Lyth 1971 = Lyth, R. E. A Murle grammar / A Murle vocabulary. University of Khartoum. // *This detailed grammatical description of Murle, dating back to the 1940s, is also*

accompanied by a representative Murle-English / English-Murle vocabulary. Prosodic information is not included, and there are reasons to doubt the accuracy of phonetic transcription in some cases, but the source is very important at least in terms of its sheer volume.

Tucker 1951 = see above (Narim).

Baale

Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998 = Yigezu, Moges; Dimmendaal, Gerrit J. Notes on Baale. **In:** Surmic Languages and Cultures. Ed. by Gerrit J. Dimmendaal and Marco Last. Köln: Rüdiger Köppe Verlag, pp. 273-318. // *A brief sketch of Baale phonology and grammar, illustrated by some texts and a brief vocabulary. Contains very little lexical data that is not included in [Yigezu 2001], but transcriptional notation and semantics are generally more accurate, and some additional paradigmatic information (e. g. plurals of nouns) can be extracted as well.*

Suri (Chai)

Last & Lucassen 1998 = Last, Marco; Lucassen, Deborah. A grammatical sketch of Chai, a Southeastern Surmic language. **In:** Surmic Languages and Cultures. Ed. by Gerrit J. Dimmendaal & Marco Last. Köln: Rüdiger Köppe Verlag, pp. 375-436. // *Rather brief grammatical sketch of the Chai language of Suri, accompanied with a small, but seemingly accurately transcribed, vocabulary.*

Abbink 1993 = Abbink, J. Suri-English Basic Vocabulary. **In:** Frankfurter Afrikanistische Blätter, 5, pp. 39-64. // *A small vocabulary of Chai (contrary to the title, not at all restricted to "basic" vocabulary in the Swadesh understanding), somewhat inferior to the data in Last & Lucassen 1998, since the author pays little attention to the morphological constituency of Chai items (particularly verbs).*

Mursi

Turton et al. 2008 = Turton, David; Yigezu, Moges; Olibui, Olisarali. *Mursi-English-*

Amharic Dictionary. Addis-Ababa: Ermias Advertising. // *Relatively large dictionary of Mursi, oriented mainly at native speakers and therefore not particularly accurate with phonology (i. e. no indication of prosody); various semantic inaccuracies and typos also render the source less useful than it could have been.*

Turton & Bender 1976 = Turton, David; Bender, M. L. Mursi. *The Non-Semitic Languages of Ethiopia*. Ed. by M. Lionel Bender. East Lansing: Michigan State University, pp. 533-562. // *A brief grammatical sketch of Mursi that contains some relevant paradigmatic information, e. g. on pronouns and suppletive verbal stems.*

Siebert & Caudwell 2002 = Siebert, Ralph; Caudwell, Simon. *Sociolinguistic Survey Report of the Melo (Malo) and Mursi Languages of Ethiopia*. SIL International. // *An SIL list of Mursi basic lexicon. Useful as a control source, but seems to contain rather numerous mistakes and typos.*

Me'en

Ricci 1972 = Ricci, Lanfranco. *Materiali per la lingua Mekan*. In: *Rassegna di Studi Etiopici*, 25, pp. 90-455. // *A detailed description of Me'en grammar, based on the Tishena dialect and accompanied with a large dictionary that also includes potential etymological parallels in other Surmic languages and beyond. Most of the data actually come from a much earlier collection, accumulated by Fulvio Sudano in 1939-41; their phonetic and semantic quality are highly dubious in many instances.*

Will 1989 = Will, Hans-Georg. *Sketch of Me'en grammar*. In: *Topics in Nilo-Saharan Linguistics*. Ed. by M. Lionel Bender. Hamburg: Helmut Buske Verlag, pp. 129-150. // *A brief description of Me'en grammar (based mainly on the Tishena dialect).*

Will 1991 = Will, Hans-Georg. *Me'en: a Bodi-Tishena dialect comparison*. In: *Journal of Ethiopian Studies*, 24, pp. 97-113. // *A brief phonetic, grammatical, and lexical comparison of the two main dialects of Me'en.*

Will 1993 = Will, Hans-Georg. *Me'en phonology*. In: *Journal of Ethiopian languages and*

literature, 3, pp. 61-80. // *A brief description of Me'en phonology (based mainly on the Tishena dialect).*

Kwegu

Hieda 1990 = Hieda, Osamu. Koegu, a preliminary report. *Journal of Swahili and African Studies*, 1, pp. 97-108. // *A brief sketch of Kwegu (Koegu) and its speakers. Contains some notes on the divergence between Koegu (Muguji) and Kwegu (Yidinic) dialects.*

Hieda 1991 = Hieda, Osamu. Koegu Vocabulary, with a reference to Kara. **In:** *African Study Monographs, Suppl. 14*, pp. 1-70. // *A classified vocabulary of the Koegu (Kwegu) language (Muguji dialect), collected by the author and accompanied with the corresponding equivalents in Kara (a neighbouring Omotic language that exerts a heavy influence on modern Kwegu).*

Hieda 1998 = A sketch of Koegu grammar: Towards reconstructing Proto-Southeastern Surmic. **In:** *Surmic Languages and Cultures*. Ed. by Gerrit J. Dimmendaal & Marco Last. Köln: Rüdiger Köppe Verlag, pp. 345-376. // *A relatively brief sketch of Kwegu (Koegu) grammar (Muguji dialect).*

Majang

Bender 1983 = Bender, Lionel M. Majang phonology and morphology. **In:** *Nilo-Saharan Language Studies*. Ed. by M. Lionel Bender. Michigan: East Lansing, pp. 114-147. // *Grammar sketch of Majang with a lot of illustrative lexical data.*

Cerulli 1948 = Cerulli, Enrico. Il linguaggio dei Masongo nell'Etiopia Occidentale. **In:** *Rassegna di Studi Etiopici*, 7, 2, pp. 131-166. // *An early grammatical sketch and a very brief vocabulary of Majang.*

NOTES

1. *General.*

For the sake of general uniformity, we consistently select [Yigezu 2001] as our main source of data, despite the fact that the wordlists collected by M. Yigezu are not always perfectly corroborated by alternate sources (including more detailed and/or more recent works), especially in terms of phonetic detail (inaccuracies in prosodic marking and in determining ATR quality of the vowels have been noticed, sometimes even in the form of simple typos, as the same word may be transcribed differently in different parts of Yigezu's thesis). In general, however, the work seems at least more reliable than the majority of older publications on Surmic.

Another comparative source of data on Surmic basic lexicon is [Bender 1971], a large paper that includes a collection of wordlists collected by the author on the Ethiopian Surmic languages: Murle, Zilmamu, Tirma, Mursi, Me'en, and Kwegu (also Mesengo = Majang, but this has largely been superseded by Bender's later publication [Bender 1983]). Unfortunately, none of these wordlists can be used as primary sources, and the utmost care has to be exercised even in using them as control sources: comparison with more detailed and reliable dictionaries shows that semantic inaccuracies are quite frequent, not to mention phonetic mistakes.

Morphological segmentation of Surmic words is approximate. For instance, nominal stems in Surmic tend to have the shape CVCV, where the second vowel is likely to be an old desemanticized nominal suffix ("fossilized classifier"). However, we prefer to include morphological segmentation only in those cases where suffixation is productive, i. e. when it is possible to identify a suffixal element by comparing singular and plural forms (thus, Narim *tàm:ù* 'rain' without segmentation, but *k=òròð-à* 'dog' because the final vowel changes to *-e* in the plural form, etc.).

I. Narim

There are no detailed descriptions or dictionaries for the Narim (Longarim) language. The main source is [Yigezu 2001]; for additional perspective, we also list equivalents

from the older source [Tucker 1951] and the newer source [Stirtz 2011] where they are available. In a couple of cases where no equivalent for the Swadesh meaning has been found in Yigezu 2001, we allow substituting the corresponding equivalent from [Tucker 1951] to minimize gaps, although this is slightly risky, since every now and then older and newer sources differ as to the exact equivalent (either the result of semantic inaccuracies or researchers describing slightly different dialects).

II. Didinga

There are two phonetic and grammatical sketches that specifically focus on Didinga: [Driberg 1931] and [Odden 1983]. The latter, as could be expected, is on the whole more adequate in its description of the nuances of various aspects of Didinga phonetics and grammar, but has the disadvantage of containing a very limited amount of illustrative material. [Driberg 1931], on the other hand, includes a fairly large vocabulary of the language. Despite occasional inaccuracies in transcription (including systematic inaccuracies, such as mistaking Didinga tone for stress, etc.) and semantic notation, this vocabulary is very useful as a means of corroboration of Yigezu's wordlist material.

III. Murle

There is at least one detailed grammatical description of Murle available, together with a large vocabulary [Lyth 1971]; unfortunately, it dates back to the 1940s and was not prepared by a professional linguist, so the accuracy of phonetic notation is often questionable (prosodic information, for instance, is not noted at all). On the other hand, the sheer size of the vocabulary allows to fill in several Swadesh slots that are not taken care of in Yigezu's lists, as well as correct some of Yigezu's mistakes. Additionally, [Tucker 1951] is a brief grammatical sketch of Murle with a brief accompanying vocabulary; the source has been taken into account, but it adds very little information to what is already available from Yigezu's and Lyth's data. For comparative and control purposes, we also list Murle forms that are adduced in [Bender 1971].

IV. Baale

Baale, also known as Kacipo-Balesi, is a difficult language for lexicostatistics; rather

clearly belonging to the Southwestern branch of Surmic, it has, nevertheless, been subjected to serious areal influence on the part of Suri (Southeastern branch), borrowing some basic lexicon from that language. Unfortunately, the only usable source for Baale, outside of the wordlist in [Yigezu 2001], is the brief grammar sketch and small lexicon in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998], meaning that the same author is responsible for both sources and no control sources are available.

An additional problem is that the so-called "Zilmamu" language, often said to be a dialect of Baale and currently represented in our materials only by a sketchy wordlist in [Bender 1971], while showing unquestionable Surmic affiliation and plenty of matches with Southwestern languages, has a large number of items that have nothing in common with the respective Surmic equivalents. With this data, it is all but impossible to show if "Zilmamu" is really a dialect of Baale, or if it represents a completely autonomous branch of South Surmic. For the sake of tradition, we list the "Zilmamu" forms in the notes section next to notes on Baale proper, but it should be remembered that the issue of "Zilmamu" affiliation remains an open one and requires additional data.

V. Suri

Of the two primary dialects of Suri, Chai and Tirma(ga), only Chai currently satisfies the requirements for a proper lexicostatistical treatment (very little data on the whole and not a single proper vocabulary is available as yet for Tirma). In addition to Yigezu, two more lexicographical descriptions for Chai have been published: [Abbink 1993] and [Last & Lucassen 1998], both comprising brief vocabularies of several hundred entries. Of these, [Last & Lucassen 1998] is particularly important, since the description is an appendix to the authors' grammatical sketch of the language and shows understanding of its grammatical peculiarities, such as the rather complex suppletivism between imperfective and perfective verb stems, very important for lexicostatistical purposes. For the sake of consistency, we still treat [Yigezu 2001] as our main source, but regularly supplement it or even correct it with data taken from [Last & Lucassen 1998], especially since Yigezu regularly only adduces the perfective stems of verbs, omitting their suppletive imperfective counterparts altogether.

As for Tirma, currently we only list the forms that were easily extracted from M. L. Bender's Tirma wordlist in [Bender 1971]. Although it shows a few lexical discrepancies between Chai and Tirma, these cannot be ascertained due to the overall unreliable nature of Bender's lists.

VI. Mursi

Although lexical data on Mursi are available from at least two additional sources - the extensive dictionary [Turton et al. 2008] and the wordlist in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002], which is itself larger than most standard SIL lists - none of the available sources are completely reliable, suffering from lack of transcriptional and semantic accuracy; this emerges rather clearly from their comparison with each other, as well as the somewhat more accurately collected data of the closely related Suri language. (The situation is even worse with M. L. Bender's brief wordlist of Mursi in [Bender 1971], taken here into consideration for comparative purposes). Therefore, although we still use [Yigezu 2001] as our primary source for the sake of consistency, the final judgement on the choice for primary slot rests on careful comparison of all three sources. In at least one case ('die'), we had to replace Yigezu's entry with a different item for lack of confirmation. We can only hope that sometime in the future, a definitive dictionary for Mursi will eventually appear.

VII. Me'en

The Me'en (Mekan) language in Ethiopia is represented by two primary dialects, sometimes even defined in literature as different languages: Bodi and Tishena. Of these, Bodi is used by a minority of speakers as compared to Tishena, but is sometimes referred to as more archaic in a number of features. Both dialects have been studied, and a certain amount of lexical material is available on each of them; in particular, M. Yigezu's data in [Yigezu 2001] seems to reflect the Bodi dialect, whereas earlier sources, such as F. Sudano's notes that were used in [Ricci 1972], and H.-G. Will's series of papers on Me'en usually focus on Tishena.

Unfortunately, all the sources of data are either too incomplete or too unreliable to allow us the separate construction of two different wordlists for Bodi and Tishena.

Based on what was possible to ascertain from a brief comparative description of the two dialects in [Will 1991], as well as scraps of information from other sources, it may be concluded that lexicostatistical variation between Bodi and Tishena probably does not exceed 5-6% at most; such a discrepancy only warrants the presence of two different lists if the available sources are completely reliable, otherwise it would be too easy to introduce crucial errors that reflect semantic inaccuracy on the part of field workers rather than valid historical data.

Consequently, our strategy is as follows. For the sake of uniformity, [Yigezu 2001] (Bodi dialect) is used as the default source for the wordlist. To confirm his data, in the notes section we also quote the relevant Tishena equivalents from [Ricci 1972] and from H.-G. Will's papers, particularly from [Will 1991] where it is possible to see the phonetic and occasional lexical differences between Bodi and Tishena. Where there seems to be sufficient evidence for a mistake on Yigezu's list, we take the liberty of replacing Yigezu's word for Will's (this happens in one well-justified case, namely, the word for 'star' q.v.). We also list the Me'en forms in [Bender 1971] (they seem to rather agree with Yigezu's Bodi than Tishena, but not always).

VIII. Kwegu

The Kwegu (Koegu) language in Ethiopia is represented by two main dialects, which Osamu Hieda [1990, 1991] defines as "Koegu" and "Kwegu" respectively. However, since this orthographic convention may be confusing (and relies on a subtle phonetic peculiarity that may or may not be relevant for all speakers of the respective dialects), we will refer to the language on the whole as "Kwegu" (its normative name in the Ethnologue and Glottolog systems), and to the dialects as "Muguji" (the Kara name for Koegu) and "Yidenic" (the Bodi name for Kwegu), respectively.

Extensive data are available only on the Muguji dialect: in addition to Yigezu's wordlist, there is a detailed classified vocabulary [Hieda 1991] and a grammar sketch [Hieda 1998]. These have been seriously criticized by Yigezu for various inaccuracies, including phonetic mistakes (e. g. postulating a five-vowel system instead of a seven-vowel system for the language) and lexical mistakes (e. g. underestimating the influence of Kara, a neighbouring Omotic language, on the lexicon). Nevertheless, Yigezu's

wordlists, as is clearly seen on the material of other languages than Kwegu, are far from perfect themselves, and the use of Hieda's materials as a "control source" for Yigezu is required, at least until more reliable materials have been assembled.

In the notes section, we also list some discrepancies between the Muguji and Yidenic dialects the way they are presented in the brief paper [Hieda 1990]. For the most part, they are of a purely phonetic nature, but at least in one case ('dog') there is a lexical discrepancy (a recent borrowing from Kara in Muguji vs. a word of unclear origin - possibly an old pre-Surmic substrate remain - in Yidenic). However, as of now it is impossible to estimate the lexicostatistical difference between the two dialects due to lack of reliable data on Yidenic.

IX. Majang

Majang (Masongo) is the most highly divergent Surmic language, constituting one of its two primary branches (Northern Surmic). Several sources of Majang data are available, but not a single definitive grammar or vocabulary have been produced so far. The primary slot is filled in with the corresponding equivalent from [Yigezu 2001]; in the notes section, we also make heavy use of works by M. L. Bender, most notably the brief grammatical sketch [Bender 1983], and of the much earlier description in [Cerulli 1948], to which a very small vocabulary is attached. Due to the age of Cerulli's work, and to the general phonetic and semantic inaccuracies that may be suspected in Bender's and Yigezu's materials alike, no single entry can be qualified as completely reliable; however, most of the time the sources agree with each other at least as to the lexical (if not necessarily phonetic) details.

2. Transliteration.

As far as our main source on most Surmic languages is concerned, M. Yigezu's data generally follow IPA standards and therefore only require "cosmetic" alterations when transliterated to UTS. Specific notes on other sources are as follows:

(a) Driberg 1931 for Didinga: Driberg's *dh* = UTS *ð*, *th* = UTS *θ*, *ny* = UTS *ɲ*; long vowels *ā*, *ī*, *ō*, *ū* are transliterated as *a*, *i*, *o*, *u*. It is not quite clear what Driberg means by *ê* (said

to be pronounced "as *ai* in *air*"): most likely, this is just a standard long correlate to short *e*, perhaps uttered with a slight automatic trace of diphthongization - respectively, we transliterate it as *eː*. Additionally, except for *e* and *ɛ*, Driberg does not distinguish between +ATR and -ATR vowels. He also very rarely indicates tone (only in those cases where words with different tones form minimal pairs), but regularly indicates stress. For accuracy's sake, we preserve his stress notations, even though D. Odden (1983) doubts the importance of stress for Didinga as such.

(b) Odden 1983 for Didinga: The only important retransliteration is that of Odden's lower-case vowels *a, e, i, o, u* as +ATR vowels (UTS *ɛ, e, i, o, u*) and his upper-case vowels *A, E, I, O, U* as -ATR vowels (*a, ɛ, ɪ, ɔ, v*). Additionally, Odden explicitly marks the high tone, leaving the low tone unmarked; we systematically mark both (high *Ṽ* and low *Ṃ*).

(c) Lyth 1971 for Murle: Lyth's old transcription is generally adapted to reflect the same values as suggested by Yigezu's description of the system, thus *dh* = *ð*, *ny* = *ɲ*, *c* = *ɕ*, *j* = *ʒ*. The voiced consonants *b, d* may actually be implosive (*ɓ, ɗ*), as would be suggested by comparison with other sources. However, we prefer not to modify them, since Lyth himself says nothing about implosive articulation, and dialectal fluctuations between voiced and implosive articulation are quite common for various Sudanic languages. Concerning vocalism, Lyth's notations are left intact, except for the vowel *ä*, which he explains as "as in French '*de*'"; to avoid ambiguity, it has been tentatively recoded as *a*.

(d) For Baale, transcriptional systems in [Yigezu 2001] and [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998] are slightly different: the latter omits certain phonetic details (e. g. consistently transcribes the intervocalic voiced velar as -g- as opposed to fricative -ɣ- in [Yigezu 2001]) and renders the low tone in [Yigezu 2001] as mid tone (i. e. *ā* instead of *à*, etc.; the low tone is said by the authors to only have been encountered as part of a composite "mid-low" tone, i. e. the result of tonal *samdhi*).

(e) Abbink 1993 for Chai (Suri): The author regularly uses *ch* to denote the palatal affricate (UTS *ɕ*) and *ny* to denote the palatal nasal (UTS *ɲ*), but occasionally also uses *ñ* for seemingly the same thing; this looks like an inconsistency, so we "neutralize" both graphical variants to *ɲ*.

(f) Turton et al. 2008 for Mursi (orthographic transcription):

Vowels: -ATR vowels ε , ɔ are transcribed as \hat{e} , \hat{o} in Mursi orthography.

Consonants: (1) Implosives ɓ , ɗ are transcribed as bh , dh ; (2) Glottal stop ʔ is transcribed as apostrophe ' ; (3) Alveolar affricates and fricatives č , ž , š are transcribed as ch , j , sh respectively; (4) Nasals η , ɲ are transcribed as ng , ny .

Prosody: Remains completely unmarked.

(g) Ricci 1972 for Me'en: The situation in this source is somewhat confused. The author prepares his description of Me'en based on notes that were collected much earlier (1939-1941) by F. Sudano. In those notes, Me'en forms were transcribed using Italian orthography (e. g. rendering the palatal nasal ɲ as gn , the post-alveolar affricate ʃ as $scil$, etc.). This transcriptional system is sometimes left intact (e. g. in the Italian-Me'en index on pp. 428-453), but is usually modified by Ricci to reflect a more "linguistic" approach, although that still does not prevent him from occasional "Italianisms", such as consistently rendering velar k as c .

For the sake of accuracy, we present Ricci-Sudano's entries in two forms: tentative transliteration to UTS, put down in cursive, and Ricci's modified transcription, included in curly brackets (according to our usual convention for "orthographic" variants). Sudano's original transcription is not included. The major changes from Ricci's transcription to UTS are as follows:

[Ricci 1972]	UTS
c	k
ğ	ǰ
ts	c
ñ	ɲ
ng	ŋg

We also omit all prosodic diacritics in our transliteration; although "grave" and "acute" accentuation are regularly marked in Sudano's notes, there is no precise explanation of what it is they are really supposed to mean, and in any case, it is dangerous to trust

prosodic information recorded as early as in the mid-20th century (especially keeping in mind that even newer data, e. g. Yigezu's notation vs. H.-G. Will's, have numerous discrepancies in the sphere of prosody).

(h) Hieda 1991 for Kwegu: This source uses a simplified orthography that is largely diacritics-free for printing reasons. The following conventions are observed: 'b, 'd > UTS *b̥, d̥* (implosive consonants); *ts'* > UTS *c'* (ejective alveolar affricate); *c, j, c', sh* > UTS *ɕ, ʒ, ɕ', ʃ* (palatal affricates and fricatives); *ny* > UTS *ɲ* (palatal nasal); *ng'* > *ŋ* (velar nasal); *ʔ* > UTS *ʔ* (glottal stop). High tone is marked as *Ṽ* in the original source; low tone is unmarked in the original source and converted to UTS *Ṽ*.

(i) Cerulli 1948 for Majang: This source utilizes a rather specific orthography. Its special symbols are transliterated into the UTS as follows:

[Cerulli 1948]	UTS
p'	β
ɖ	ɗ
ḡ	ʒ
'	ʔ
ṇ	ɲ
ṅ	ŋ

Note: The consonant *ɖ* is described by Cerulli as a "cacuminal explosive", but in the absolute majority of encountered forms it regularly corresponds to the implosive *ɗ* in Yigezu's and Bender's materials. We take the liberty of re-transcribing it as *ɗ* for the purposes of compatibility (and also because it is highly likely that the consonant was indeed implosive, mistaken for an explosive with a different place of articulation).

Database compiled and annotated by: G. Starostin (last update: June 2015).

1. ALL

Narim *vèlè-k* (1), Didinga *vèlè:-k* (1), Tennet *dò:-k* (2), Murle *dò:-k* (2), Baale *báy* (3), Suri (Chai) *kùmùlò* (4), Mursi *dā:y* (5), Me'en *č̀ò-k* (6), Kwegu *č̀ól* (7), Majang *bànyéy* (8).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 356.

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 356; Odden 1983: 149. Quoted as *vèlè-k* in [Driberg 1931: 179].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 356. Quoted as *dò:k* in [Randal 1998: 224].

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 356. Quoted as *dò:k* 'all, every, both' in [Lyth 1971: 16]; as *dò:kò* 'all' in [Bender 1971: 280].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 356; Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 312. Differently in [Bender 1971: 267]: Zilmamu *pirir* 'all'.

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 356. Quoted as *kùmùlò* in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 430]; as *kúmùlò* in [Abbink 1993: 54]. Additionally, cf. *kà:ré* ~ *kà:ri* 'all' in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 404]. Cf. also Tirma *kmbvlo* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 356. Quoted as *dā:y* in [Turton et al. 2008: 53]. Differently in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 17]: *báy* 'all'. Cf. also *še:* 'all' in [Turton et al. 2008: 153]; *č̀k* 'all' in [Bender 1971: 265].

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 356. Cf. *muck^h* (= *muck*) 'all' in [Will 1989: 129], quoted as *muk* [mùc] in [Ricci 1971: 351] and as *muck* in [Bender 1971: 266]. Cf. also Tishena *mùúk* 'all' vs. Bodi *mùúk* 'all', as well as *č̀k* 'all' [Will 1991: 109].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 356. Quoted as *č̀ól* in [Bender 1971: 266]. Differently in [Hieda 1991: 46]: cf. *hùr pàilà* 'all people'.

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 356. Quoted as *bā:nye* in [Bender 1983: 115]; as *banje* ~ *bane* in [Cerulli 1948: 153].

2. ASHES

Narim *tíðè-t* (1), Didinga *kà=tíðè-t* (1), Tennet *bùr* (2), Murle *bùr* (2), Baale *búr* (2), Suri (Chai) *bùr* (2), Mursi *bùr* (2), Me'en *bùr* (2), Kwegu *bólù* (2), Majang *tàdāpù* (3).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 356. Quoted as *kā=tíðè-t* in [Tucker 1951: 110] (*kā=* is a relational / derivational prefix).

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 356. Quoted as sg. *ka=tíðè-t*, pl. *ka=tíðè-ja* in [Driberg 1931: 167].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 356.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 356. Quoted as *bu:r* in [Lyth 1975: 8] and in [Bender 1971: 280]; as *būr* in [Tucker 1951: 110].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 356; Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 312. Completely different and unconfirmed equivalent in [Bender 1971: 267]: Zilmamu *gilmit*.

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 356. Quoted as *bùr*, pl. *bùr-juúgá* in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 426]; as *búr* in [Abbink 1993: 44]. Cf. Tirma *bor* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 356. Quoted as *bur* in [Turton et al. 2008: 31]; as *búr:* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 17]. In [Bender 1971: 265], a strange word *dvm* is listed (albeit with a question mark) in the slot for 'ashes'; it is not confirmed by any other source.

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 356. Cf. *bodebole* {bodebolè} 'ashes' in [Ricci 1971: 243], an obviously complex form whose first part may be = *bode* ~ *boyde* 'place' [ibid.]. This complex stem is also quoted as Tishena *b á b í* vs. Bodi *bádábáli* in [Will 1991: 103]. Cf. also *dúkà* 'ash' in [Will 1993: 62] = *d'uka* 'ashes' in [Bender 1971: 266] (in [Will 1991: 109] it is stated that this is the Tishena equivalent for 'ash', whereas in the Bodi dialect it means 'dust').

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 356. Quoted as *búor*, pl. *búor-àn* in [Hieda 1991: 31]. Differently in [Bender 1971: 266]: *g áù* 'ashes' (perhaps a misprint for *b áù*?).

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 356.

3. BARK

Narim *ḥàl:á-k* (1), Didinga *ḥàḡàḡà* (2), Tennet *ḥàl:á-k* (1), Murle *ḥàl:á-k* (1), Baale *ḥóḡón-í* (2), Suri (Chai) *ḥòḡì* (2), Mursi *ḡḡḡḡḡà* (3), Me'en *ḥàl:á-č* (1), Kwegu *dũóm* (4), Majang *ḡrkán* (-1).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 357.

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 357. Quoted as sg. *bəxoχo-íč*, pl. *b'əxoχo* 'rind, shell, husk, skin, bark' in [Driberg 1931: 163].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 357.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 357. Cf. in [Lyth 1971: 7]: sg. *bəlo-itot*, pl. *bəlo-k*, with polysemy: 'leaf / bark / scale of fish'. See further notes on 'leaf'. Different and probably misglossed or misheard equivalent in [Bender 1971: 280]: *mél:ək*.

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 357. Transcribed phonologically as *ḥóḡón-í* (pl. *ḥəḡḡḡ-á*) in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 312]. Different and probably incorrect equivalent in [Bender 1971: 267]: *gora*.

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 356. Differently in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 427]: sg. *ḥàr:óí*, pl. *ḥàr:á*. Still differently in [Abbink 1993: 48]: *góḡḡḡ* 'tree-bark'; however, the same source also lists the form *ká=ḥòḡi ~ ká=ḥòḡi* 'bark of tree' [Abbink 1993: 51], clearly related to Yigezu's *ḥòḡì* (probably a compound with the old root for 'tree' q.v. as the first part). Bender's entry for Tirma agrees with Last & Lucassen: *barig* 'bark' [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 357. Quoted as *ḡḡḡḡi* 'bark of tree' in [Turton et al. 2008: 74] and as *ḡḡḡi* in [Bender 1971: 265]. Cf. also another synonym in [Turton et al. 2008: 33]: *ḥaro-y* 'bark, peel', and yet another in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 17]: *bókòì* 'bark, of tree'. All three forms have lexical parallels in the closely related Suri, but according to Yigezu, the most basic equivalents differ between the two languages. This may be an inaccuracy on Yigezu's part, but until a more precise picture emerges from improved and revised dictionaries, we prefer to refrain from any additional conclusions and leave the situation "according to Yigezu".

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 357. In [Ricci 1971: 284], the equivalent is given as the idiomatic expression *ke-na-ge roma-si* {cénage ròmasi}, literally 'dry(ness) of tree'. Another completely different equivalent in [Bender 1971: 266]: *ši'it*. This word most closely resembles {šit} 'stem (of plant), string' in [Ricci 1971: 284] and may be a semantic misglossing.

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 357. Same word as 'skin' q.v. Differently in [Hieda 1991: 12]: *órò* 'bark of tree' (most likely an Omotic borrowing, cf. Dizi *orgn*, Nayi *orkn*, etc.), also quoted as *úrkù* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 356. Quoted as sg. *orka-n*, pl. *orka-k* in [Bender 1983: 124]. Most likely an Omotic borrowing (see Kwegu).

4. BELLY

Narim *kè:η-à* (1), Didinga *ké:η-à* (1), Tennet *kèη* (1), Murle *ké:η* (1), Baale *kèη:-á* (1), Suri (Chai) *kē:η-ó* (1), Mursi *kēη-ó* (1), Me'en *kéη-ó* (1), Kwegu *kàñ* (1), Majang *ámá* (2).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 358, 387. Polysemy: 'belly / stomach'. Quoted as sg. *ké:η-à*, pl. *kēη-ti* 'stomach' in [Stirtz 2011: 12]; as *kēη-à?* in [Tucker 1951: 110].

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 358, 387. Polysemy: 'belly / stomach' (in the meaning 'stomach', glossed as *kè:η-à*; the discrepancy is probably a result of inaccuracy). Quoted as sg. *xè:η*, pl. *xè:η-wa* in [Odden 1983: 171]; as sg. *χè:η*, pl. *χè:η-ti* 'stomach' in [Driberg 1931: 168].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 358. Cf. *kéη* 'stomach' in [Yigezu 2001: 387] (the tonal "opposition" is rather suspicious and could be a mistake). Quoted as *ké:η* 'stomach' in [Randal 1998: 223].

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 358, 387. Polysemy: 'belly / stomach'. Quoted as *κεη*, pl. *κεη-ti* 'stomach' in [Lyth 1971: 26]; as *κεη* in [Tucker 1951: 110]; as *κε:η* in [Bender 1971: 280].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 358. Transcribed as *kēη:-á*, pl. *kēη-dí* 'stomach' in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 312]. For some reason, in the meaning 'stomach', glossed as *kè:η-à* in [Yigezu 2001: 387]. Quoted as *keena* 'belly' in [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 358. In the meaning 'stomach', glossed as *kē:η-ó* in [Yigezu 2001: 387]. Quoted as sg. *kʷà:η-ò*, pl. *kʷèη-í* in

[Last & Lucassen 1998: 430]; as *kʷɛŋɔ* 'belly, stomach' in [Abbink 1993: 52]. Cf. Tirma *kiʷa:ŋɔ* 'belly' in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 358, 387. Polysemy: 'belly / stomach'. Quoted as sg. *kiaŋ-o* 'stomach, centre', pl. *keŋ-i* 'stomachs' in [Turton et al. 2008: 98]; as *kéŋ-ò* 'belly' in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 17]; as *kyáŋɔ* in [Bender 1971: 265]. Cf. also *gara* 'stomach' in [Turton et al. 2008: 69].

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 358. The equivalent for 'stomach' is quoted as *kèŋ-ó* in [Yigezu 2001: 387]. With polysemy: 'belly / stomach', quoted as *keŋ-o* {céngo} in [Ricci 1971: 285]. Quoted as *ki'āŋ?* 'belly' in [Bender 1971: 266].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 358. Quoted as sg. *kiāŋ*, pl. *kiāŋ-ān* in [Hieda 1991: 5]; as *tiāŋ* 'belly' in [Bender 1971: 266] (probably misheard as containing a coronal stop because of partial accommodation before a front vowel). Distinct from *kòbùŋ* 'stomach' [Yigezu 2001: 387], quoted as *kòbùŋ* in [Hieda 1991: 7].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 358. Quoted as *āmde* in [Cerulli 1948: 151].

5. BIG

Narim *č=ób:-í* (1), Didinga *č=òb:-í* (1), Tennet *ɬ=d:ik:ir:è* (2), Murle *áp:è* (1), Baale *àb:ó* (1), Suri (Chai) *áb:ù* (1), Mursi *à=bú-i* (1), Me'en *bú-i* (1), Kwegu *tàč-í* (3), Majang *bòb'áŋ* (1).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 358.

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 358. Quoted as *ɕ=obi*, pl. *ɕig obi-tik* in [Driberg 1931: 178]. In the latter source, cf. also *ipiɕa* 'big, many' [Driberg 1931: 179]; *maka* 'large, big, broad' [ibid.].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 358. Quoted as *ɸ=d:ikírè* (applied to 'goat') in [Randal 1998: 227]. Cf. also *ɸ:w* 'big' [ibid.], applied to houses.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 358. Quoted as sg. *api:*, pl. *api:-ntik* 'big, wide' in [Lyth 1971: 3]; as *ɸì ~ ɕ=ɸì* in [Tucker 1951: 112]. Alternately, cf. *maia:n*, pl. *maia:n-ik* 'big' in [Lyth 1971: 34], as well as the verbal stem *digir* 'to be big' in [Lyth 1971: 14]. The same verbal stem is also listed in [Bender 1971: 280]: *a=digirr* 'big'.

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 358. Verbal stem. Quoted as *ááb:ó* (3sg. impf.) in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 312]. Completely different, unconfirmed synonym in [Bender 1971: 267]: Zilmamu *makáyo*.

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 358. Quoted as *bū* 'big, thick, many, very' in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 426]; as *bú:* 'big' in [Abbink 1993: 43]. Cf. Tirma *bu?* 'big' in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 358. Quoted as *buy?*, pl. *bi-bi* in [Turton et al. 2008: 31]; as *ʔá=búi* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 17]; as *bwi:* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 358. Quoted as the verb *bùŋ* 'be big' in [Will 1993: 66]; as the adjective *buy-tini*, suppletive pl. *bi:bi-da* in [Will 1989: 137]; as *bwi-to* {bwitto} 'big' in [Ricci 1971: 253]; as *bui-t'ini* 'big' in [Bender 1971: 266].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 358. Quoted as *tàč-í*, pl. *tàtáč-ān* in [Hieda 1991: 52]. Completely different, unconfirmed equivalent in [Bender 1971: 266]: *úrú* 'big'.

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 358. Reduplicated form; cf. the variation *òbí:-ŋ ~ bòbɛ:-ŋ* in [Bender 1983: 130]. Quoted as *obi ~ ubi* in [Cerulli 1948: 150].

6. BIRD

Narim *kìb'ál:-ì-č* (1), Didinga *kìb'ál:-í-č* (1), Tennet *íb'ál:-ì-č* (1), Murle *kíb'ál:-ì-č* (1), Baale *kà:l'é-ží* (1), Suri (Chai) *šɔwá* (2), Mursi *šɔwá* (2), Me'en *šɔwá* (2), Kwegu *kùb:ár* (1), Majang *tì:tò-n* (3).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 358. Quoted as *kíb'ál:-ē?* in [Tucker 1951: 110].

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 358. Quoted as sg. *xìbàl:ì-ɛ* (*kìbàl:ì-ɛ* in certain phrasal contexts), pl. *xìbàl:ì* in [Odden 1983: 153, 171]; as sg. *kib'a:li-ɛ*, pl. *kib'a:li* in [Driberg 1931: 167].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 358.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 358. Quoted as pl. *kiba:li*, sg. *kiba:li-ɛ* in [Lyth 1971: 26]; as pl. *kibāl:ē?*, sg. *kibāl:ē-ɛ* in [Tucker 1951: 110]; as *kibaleṭʰ* in [Bender 1971: 280].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 358. Quoted as sg. *kā:l:é-zi*, pl. *kā:l:é* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 312]. Completely different form listed for Zilmamu in [Bender 1971: 267]: *likudin* 'bird'.

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 358. Quoted as sg. *šwá-ì*, pl. *šwā* in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 433]; as sg. *šwā-ì*, pl. *šwā* in [Abbink 1993: 60]. Cf. Tirma *šwa-i* in [Bender 1971: 265] (printed in the text as *šwal* - a rather glaring typo).

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 358. Quoted as sg. *šwa-i*, pl. *šowa* in [Turton et al. 2008: 156]; as *šóà-i* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 17]; as *šwa-i* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 358. Quoted as *šo-č* {šòč} in [Ricci 1971: 388], with an additional singulative suffix; the same form quoted as *šóř-ɛ* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 358. Quoted as *kúbàr* in [Hieda 1991: 19]; as *kùbàr* in [Bender 1971: 266]. Cf. Yidenic *kūúbàr* in [Hieda 1990: 100].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 358. Orthographically transcribed as *tì:tò-n* in the source; this must be a mistake, since neither in Yigezu's nor in any other description does Majang phonologically distinguish between *t* and *ṭ*. Quoted as sg. *te:t-an*, pl. *te:t-o* in [Bender 1983: 124].

7. BITE

Narim *d'áy-ì* (1), Didinga *dāy-ó* (1), Tennet *dák* (1), Murle *dák* (1), Baale *dág-ó* (1), Suri (Chai) *ā=ñiy:ó* (2), Mursi *á=ñīd:ó* (2), Me'en *á=nīt-* (2), Kwegu *ìndīd-à* (2), Majang *káw-òk* (3).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 358.

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 358. Quoted as *daχ* (1 sg. pres. *ka=daχ-i*) in [Driberg 1931: 158].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 358. Same word as 'eat' q.v.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 358. Same word as 'eat' q.v. Quoted as *dak* (3rd p. sg. *a=dak*), with polysemy: 'to eat / to bite / to chew' in [Lyth 1971: 12]; as *a=dak* 'bite' in [Bender 1971: 280]. Cf. also the intransitive form: *dao* (3rd p. sg. *a=dakk-i*) [ibid.].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 358; Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 312. Same word as 'eat' q.v. Completely different equivalent in [Bender 1971: 267]: Zilmamu *kauwa* 'bite'.

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 358. Quoted as *ā=ñī* (imperfective stem) in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 426]; as *ā=ñgīt:ṭ* in [Abbink 1993: 41]; as *a=ñi-to* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 358. Quoted as *a=ñido* in [Turton et al. 2008: 24]; as *?ā=ñitó* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 17]; as *é=ñídó* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 358. In [Ricci 1971: 278], the meaning 'bite' is glossed as *k=amdinen-day* {càmdinenday}, a form that is probably derived from *k=ami-day* 'to eat' q.v., but the component *-dinen-* is unclear. Quoted as *a=n'it-* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 358. Quoted as *ìnd-à* (3 p. sg.) in [Hieda 1991: 13]. Completely different equivalent in [Bender 1971: 266]: *rùmàn* 'bite' = *à=rúm-nyà*: 'to hold on the teeth (as chewing tobacco)' [Hieda 1991: 24].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 358.

8. BLACK

Narim *čòl:ì* (1), Didinga *kólí-à* (1), Tennet *ól:à* (1), Murle *kòlì* (1), Baale *kò:lyé* (1), Suri (Chai) *kārṛ* (1), Mursi *kór:ó-y* (1), Me'en *kārṛ-y* (1), Kwegu *dìmì-gù* (2), Majang *kòyú-η* (1).

References and notes:

- Narim:** Yigezu 2001: 359. Differently in [Tucker 1951: 112]: *nābārwa* 'black'.
- Didinga:** Yigezu 2001: 359. Quoted as *hola*, pl. *holi-k* in [Driberg 1931: 178].
- Tennet:** Yigezu 2001: 359.
- Murle:** Yigezu 2001: 359. Quoted as *koli*, pl. *koli-k*, with polysemy: 'black / dark' in [Lyth 1971: 28]. "The initial *k* elides after the particle *çi*, giving *çoli*" [Lyth 1971: English-Murle, 13]. Quoted as $\bar{o}=\bar{\epsilon}=\bar{o}l\bar{i} \sim \bar{\epsilon}i=\bar{\epsilon}=\bar{o}l\bar{a}i$ in [Tucker 1951: 112]; as *kɔli* in [Bender 1971: 280].
- Baale:** Yigezu 2001: 358. Quoted as *kō:lyé* 'black, dark shades of blue and green' in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal: 296]. Cf. Zilmamu *mušç* 'black' in [Bender 1971: 267] (a strangely transcribed and unconfirmed form).
- Suri (Chai):** Yigezu 2001: 359. Quoted as *kàr: jin* [Last & Lucassen 1998: 430]; as *kór:ò* 'black, darkness' in [Abbink 1993: 53]. Cf. Tirma *korro* 'black' [Bender 1971: 265].
- Mursi:** Yigezu 2001: 359. Quoted as *kɔrɔ-i*, with polysemy: 'black / dark' in [Turton et al. 2008: 104]; as *kɔɔ* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 17]; as *kɔroi* in [Bender 1971: 265].
- Me'en:** Yigezu 2001: 359. Quoted as sg. *kɔɔ-y*, pl. *kɔɔ-a:da* in [Will 1989: 136]; as *koro-y* {coròy} 'dark, black, livid' in [Ricci 1971: 295]; as *kor'ɔ-i* 'black' in [Bender 1971: 266].
- Kwegu:** Yigezu 2001: 359. Quoted as *dímù-gù* in [Hieda 1991: 48]; as *dímɔ-gɔ* in [Bender 1971: 266].
- Majang:** Yigezu 2001: 359. Quoted as *kwaɜu-ŋ* in [Cerulli 1948: 156].

9. BLOOD

Narim *bíyɛ* (1), Didinga *bi̱ɪ́* (1), Tennet *bíɜ̀* (1), Murle *bíyɛ* (1), Baale *bi̱:ðá* (1), Suri (Chai) *náwà* (2), Mursi *náwà* (2), Me'en *nābā* (2), Kwegu *nàb-ò* (2), Majang *yérúm* (3).

References and notes:

- Narim:** Yigezu 2001: 359. Quoted as *bíyɛ?* in [Tucker 1951: 110].
- Didinga:** Yigezu 2001: 359. Quoted as *biy'i:* in [Driberg 1931: 163].
- Tennet:** Yigezu 2001: 359.
- Murle:** Yigezu 2001: 359. Quoted as pl. *biye*, sg. *biye-tot* in [Lyth 1971: 7]; as *bíyɛ?* in [Tucker 1951: 110]; as *bi:ye:* in [Bender 1971: 280].
- Baale:** Yigezu 2001: 359; Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 312. Cf. Zilmamu *bizi* in [Bender 1971: 267].
- Suri (Chai):** Yigezu 2001: 359. Quoted as *náàb-à*, singulative *náàb-i* 'drop of blood' in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 431]; as *nàbà* in [Abbink 1993: 58]. Cf. Tirma *naba?* in [Bender 1971: 265].
- Mursi:** Yigezu 2001: 359. Quoted as *naba* in [Turton et al. 2008: 133]; as *náɸà* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 17]; as *nyávà* in [Bender 1971: 265].
- Me'en:** Yigezu 2001: 359. Quoted as *na:ba* in [Will 1989: 135]; as *naba* {nabà} in [Ricci 1971: 370]; as *naba* in [Bender 1971: 266].
- Kwegu:** Yigezu 2001: 359. Quoted as sg. *niáb-ò*, pl. *niáb-àn* in [Hieda 1991: 6]; as *niáb-ò* in [Bender 1971: 266].
- Majang:** Yigezu 2001: 359. Quoted as *yerm ~ yerum* (occasional pl.: *yerm-e*) in [Bender 1983: 126]; as *yerun* in [Cerulli 1948: 160].

10. BONE

Narim *àm:è-n* (1), Didinga *ém:è-n* (1), Tennet *ém:è-n* (1), Murle *ám:é:-n* (1), Baale *èm:è-ni* (1), Suri (Chai) *gíg-à* (2), Mursi *gíg-à* (2), Me'en *gìʔ-á* (2), Kwegu *gíc'-í* (2), Majang *émè-nán* (1).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 359. Quoted as sg. *āmḗ-n*, pl. *āmḗ* in [Stirtz 2011: 11]; as sg. *āmḗ-n*, pl. *āmḗ* in [Tucker 1951: 110].

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 359. Quoted as sg. *ēm:ḗ-n*, pl. *ēm:ḗ-nà* in [Odden 1983: 173]; as sg. *eme-n*, pl. *eme* in [Driberg 1931: 165].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 359.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 359. Quoted as sg. *ame-n*, pl. *ame* in [Lyth 1971: 2]; as sg. *āmḗ-n*, pl. *āmḗ* in [Tucker 1951: 110]. Completely different equivalent listed in [Bender 1971: 280]: *roε:ʔ* (perhaps = *roε-ε* 'brain, mind' [Lyth 1971: 49]? would be a fairly strange semantic error, but Bender's wordlists are notoriously inaccurate).

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 359. Quoted as sg. *ēm:ḗ-ni*, pl. *ēm:ḗ* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 312]. Cf. Zilmamu *eme-nan* 'bone' [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 359. Quoted as sg. *gīg-ái*, pl. *gīg-á ~ gīg-ē* in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 428]; sg. *gīg-éy ~ gī-éy*, pl. *gīg-ā* in [Abbink 1993: 48]. Cf. Tirma *gīg-e* [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 359. Quoted as sg. *gīg-ey*, pl. *gīg-a* in [Turton et al. 2008: 72]; as *gīg-i* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 17]; as *gí:y-è* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 359. Quoted as sg. *giʔ-eε*, pl. *giʔ-a* in [Will 1989: 133]; as *gee-č* [geéč] in [Ricci 1971: 324]; as *giʔ-eε* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 359. Quoted as sg. *gíg-ì*, pl. *gíg-àn* in [Hieda 1991: 6]; as *gí:ε-ù* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 359. Quoted as sg. *eme-nan*, pl. *eme-k* in [Bender 1983: 124].

11. BREAST

Narim *īyyō* # (1), Didinga *i:y'o* # (1), Murle *ðind-eti* # (2), Baale *íyó* (1), Suri (Chai) *lùd:ún* (3), Mursi *ludum* (3), Me'en *tiso* # (4), Kwegu *kákòm* # (5), Majang *kukum* # (5).

References and notes:

Narim: Tucker 1951: 110. Not attested in any other sources, but cf. *kè=éðì-t* '(female) breast' [Yigezu 2001: 360], quoted as sg. *k=éðì-t*, pl. *k=éðì-n* in [Tucker 1951: 110].

Didinga: Driberg 1931: 167. Plural: *iyw-èta*. Not attested in any other sources, but cf. *ké=éð:ì-t* '(female) breast' [Yigezu 2001: 360], quoted as sg. *k'éðì-t*, pl. *k'éðì-na* 'udder, breast' in [Driberg 1931: 167].

Tennet: Not attested but cf. *éð:ì-t* 'female breast' [Yigezu 2001: 360].

Murle: Lyth 1971: 14. Same root and possibly same lexeme as 'heart' q.v., although in this case the orthography may indicate a misspelling (instead of **ðind-eti*). Not attested in our main source, but cf. *ké=éð:ì* 'female breast' [Yigezu 2001: 360], quoted as *keð*, pl. *keð-in* 'breast, udder' in [Lyth 1971: 25]. In [Tucker 1951: 110], the word for 'male breast' is glossed as *ēyò* (cognate with the respective items in Narim and Didinga, but it is not found in Lyth's dictionary).

Baale: Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 313. Not attested in [Yigezu 2001]. Distinct from *óð-í*, pl. *ð-á* 'female breast' [Yigezu 2001: 360; Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 312].

Suri (Chai): Last & Lucassen 1998: 431. Meaning glossed as 'chest, diaphragm'. Not attested in [Yigezu 2001]. Distinct from *wà:yí* 'female breast' [Yigezu 2001: 360].

Mursi: Turton et al. 2008: 115. Plural: *ludum-i*. Meaning glossed as 'chest'. Not attested in [Yigezu 2001]. Distinct from *màd:ì* 'female breast' [Yigezu 2001: 360], quoted as *mad:i*, pl. *mad:i-o* in [Turton et al. 2008: 117]; as *mádi* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 17].

Me'en: Ricci 1971: 412 {tisò}. Dubious (not attested in any of Yigezu's or Will's published materials). Cf. *wàdì-t* 'female breast' [Yigezu 2001: 360], quoted as *wadì-t* {wadit} in [Ricci 1971: 415]; as Tishena *wàdì-t* vs. Bodi *wàdì-t* in [Will 1991: 105].

Kwegu: Hieda 1991: 5. Not attested in [Yigezu 2001]. Distinct from *wùté* 'female breast' [Yigezu 2001: 360], quoted as *uté* in [Hieda 1991: 5].

Majang: Cerulli 1948: 155. This seems to be the equivalent for 'male chest' or 'chest' (in general). Not attested in any newer sources, therefore rather dubious (but cf. the obvious cognate in Kwegu). Cf. *ʔàpàtì* 'female breast' in [Yigezu 2001: 360].

12. BURN TR.

Narim *tù:ð-ù* (1), Didinga *tú:ð:-ò* (1), Tennet *tùð* (1), Murle *toð* # (1), Baale *čóγέ* (2), Suri (Chai) *čòγè* (2), Me'en *tóbà* (3), Kwegu *šeli-yáʔá* (4), Majang *mòd-úk* (5).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 360. Transitive stem; cf. *ɸt:úð-i* 'to burn (intr.)' [ibid.]. Quoted as *tó* in [Tucker 1951: 113].

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 360. Transitive stem; cf. *ɸt:úð:-i* 'to burn (intr.)' [ibid.]. Quoted as *toð* (1 sg. pres. *ka=tuð-i*) 'to burn, set alight' in [Driberg 1931: 161].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 360. Transitive stem; lexically different from *á=láɣ-it* 'to burn (intr.)' [ibid.].

Murle: Lyth 1971: 54. Meaning listed as 'to set light to (grass, etc.), burn'. Not attested in our main source; cf. *á=láɣ-it*, glossed as 'to burn (intr.)' in [Yigezu 2001: 360]. In [Lyth 1971: 58], cf. also *va:t* 'to burn, roast (without a pot)', probably related to, if not the same word as, *vat* 'to light (a fire)' [ibid.], and also probably the same word as *wa:t* 'to burn (tr.)' in [Lyth 1971: 59]. In [Tucker 1951: 113], the meaning 'burn (tr.)' is glossed as *ō=wāt* (= Lyth's *va:t*). Cf. also *a=va:t* 'to burn' in [Bender 1971: 280].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 360. Transcribed phonologically as *ɕ ǵē* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 312]. Transitive stem; cf. *á=dā* 'to burn (intr.)' [Yigezu 2001: 360]. Cf. Zilmamu *ayige* 'to burn (tr.)' in [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 360. Used both in the transitive and intransitive senses. Quoted as *ṣ̌k* (imperf. stem) in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 433]. Cf. also *ām-gʷó* 'to burn (tr.)', literally = 'to eat-fire' in [Abbink 1993: 41]. Cf. Tirma *wəle-to* 'to burn' in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Not attested in [Yigezu 2001]; 'to burn (intr.)' is glossed in that source as *dòrig:ò* [Yigezu 2001: 360] = *dor:ig:ò* id. in [Turton et al. 2008: 49]. Cf. *usurusi-o* 'to burn (tr.)' in [Turton et al. 2008: 173], but the only textual example is on the context 'to burn the porridge'; it remains unclear whether this is the default 'to burn' for contexts like 'burn wood', etc. The equivalent for 'to burn' in [Bender 1971: 265] is glossed as *báká* = 'to eat' [ibid.], which is indirectly confirmed by an example in Turton's dictionary (*kama baka gwoi* 'the bag has been burnt, lit. eaten by fire') [Turton et al. 2008: 32], but, again, it is unclear whether this idiomatic expression is basic.

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 360. Transitive stem; the intransitive correlate is glossed as *t ʃiɣà-bòy*. Quoted as *toba-boy* {tobàboy} 'to burn (intr.)', *tobi-day* {tòbìday} 'to burn (tr.)' in [Ricci 1971: 396]. Cf. also *hàs* 'burn' in [Will 1993: 76]. Completely different, unconfirmed equivalent in [Bender 1971: 266]: *gi'am-*.

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 360. Transitive stem; the intransitive correlate is glossed as *àti-yáʔá*. Differently in [Hieda 1991: 31], where the intransitive verb is glossed as *lálùŋ-à* (3 p. sg.) and the transitive correlate is given as *à=lálùŋ-iši-yà* (1 p. sg.). Completely different, unconfirmed equivalent in [Bender 1971: 266]: *sú:šá* (perhaps confused with 'sun' q.v.).

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 360. Transitive stem; cf. the intransitive correlate *mòd-ik-òŋ* [ibid.].

13. CLAW(NAIL)

Narim *vàl:àɣ-it* (1), Didinga *àlàɣ-it* (1), Tennet *vàlà-it* (1), Murle *vál:á-it* (1), Baale *tìr-tír-í* (2), Suri (Chai) *tír-tír* (2), Mursi *tír-tír* (2), Me'en *ḳəḅɔ̣ḷɔ̣gí-t* (3), Kwegu *šùk'òm* (-1), Majang *čòpòlkòy* (4).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 379. Clearly the same word is also glossed as 'claw (animal)', but with a +ATR rather than -ATR vocalic sequence instead: *v l: ɣ-it* [Yigezu 2001: 362]. Without additional confirmation, it is safer to regard this as a probable phonetic inaccuracy (although cf. the same situation for Tennet). Cf. sg. *vál:á-it*, pl. *vál:ák* 'claw' in [Stirtz 2011: 27]; *vāl:āk* 'nail' (probably a plural form) in [Tucker 1951: 111].

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 379. Quoted as sg. *l ɣ-it*, pl. *àlák* in [Odden 1983: 171]. The word 'claw (animal)' is obviously related, but is glossed with an additional *k*-prefix: *k=ál:áɣ-it* [Yigezu 2001: 362]. In [Driberg 1931: 174], the same paradigm (sg. *ol'ag-it*, pl. *ol'ak*) is listed for the meanings 'fingernail, claw, hoof'.

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 379. The same word is also glossed as 'claw (animal)', but with a +ATR rather than -ATR vocalic sequence

instead: *vál: àit* [Yigezu 2001: 362]. Cf. the same situation in Narim.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 379. Quoted as sg. *vala-it*, pl. *vala-k* 'finger or toe nail, hoof' in [Lyth 1971: 57]; as *fəle-yit* 'claw' in [Bender 1971: 280]. Lexically distinct from 'claw (animal)': *čöl:óž-it* [Yigezu 2001: 362], quoted as *colo-it*, pl. *čəlb-k* 'claw' in [Lyth 1971: 11].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 362, 379. Reduplicated stem. Quoted as sg. *tír-tír-í*, pl. *tēr-tēr-é* 'claw, nail' in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 314].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 379. Reduplicated stem. In the meaning 'claw (animal)', quoted as *tír-tír* in [Yigezu 2001: 362]. Different equivalent in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 429]: sg. *hálágá-í*, pl. *hálágá* 'claw, fingernail', although the form *tír-tír* is also quoted as the collective plural 'nails' [Last & Lucassen 1998: 433]. In [Abbink 1993: 61], *tír-tír* is glossed as 'claw, finger'. Cf. Tirma *tɛtɛra* 'claw' in [Bender 1971: 265] (possibly misspelled).

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 379. Reduplicated stem. In the meaning 'claw (animal)', quoted as *tír-tír* in [Yigezu 2001: 362]. Quoted as *tír-tír*: 'fingernail' in [Turton et al. 2008: 163]; as *tír-tír* 'fingernail' in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 18]. Cf. also *kulilo-i* 'animal claw' in [Turton et al. 2008: 106], quoted as *kùliló* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 379. In the meaning 'claw (animal)', quoted with a different tonal pattern in [Yigezu 2001: 362]: *kòbòlòg-it*. Quoted as *kobolegi-t* {cobolegit} 'nail, claw' in [Ricci 1971: 260]; the source distinguishes it from *kobologi-t* {cobologit} 'ankle, talon, finger', but it is difficult to believe that the two listed forms are really different words, as the second simply looks like an assimilated variant of the first one. Quoted as Tishena *kòbòlógí-t* vs. Bodi *kòbòlógí-t* 'fingernail' in [Will 1991: 103]. Quoted as *kob'olog-it* 'claw' in [Bender 1971: 266].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 362, 379. Polysemy: 'claw / nail'. Quoted as sg. *fúkòm*, pl. *fúkòm-àn* in [Hieda 1991: 6]. Borrowed from South Omotic (cf. Ubamer *šuk'uma*, Dime *šukum*, etc.). Different equivalent in [Bender 1971: 266]: *kélya* 'claw'.

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 379. In the meaning 'claw', the same word is quoted with high tone as *čópólkóy* in [Yigezu 2001: 362].

14. CLOUD

Narim *lòrùd:ò* (1), Didinga *dí:ð* (2), Tennet *díið* (2), Murle *dí:ð-oč* (2), Baale *idô* (3), Suri (Chai) *idô* (3), Mursi *idó* (3), Me'en *idô* (3), Kwegu *lù:p* (4), Majang *tì:mán* (5).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 363. Different equivalent in auxiliary sources: *dí:ð* [Stirtz 2011: 24] = pl. *dís*, sg. *ĩdís-à?* [Tucker 1951: 110].

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 363. Quoted as *dí:θ*, pl. *dí:ð-w* in [Odden 1983: 171]; as *dí:ð*, pl. *dí:ð-o:k* in [Driberg 1931: 164].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 363.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 363. Quoted as *dí:ð*, pl. *dí:ð-wa* in [Lyth 1971: 15] (the singulative form *dí:ð-oč*, same as in Yigezu's data, is also listed in the English-Murle section); as sg. *díið*, pl. *díiðw-á?* in [Tucker 1951: 110]; as *dí:ð* in [Bender 1971: 280].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 363. In [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 313], the word *idô* is only listed in the meaning 'fog', whereas the meaning 'cloud' is rendered with a different equivalent: *gāt:é*, pl. *gāt:ē-č.á*. This situation needs additional clarification; external data agree more with the choice of *idô* as the primary equivalent. Completely different equivalent in Zilmamu: *balu* 'cloud' [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 363. Quoted as sg. *id:-ò*, pl. *id:-à* in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 429]; as *yídô?* in [Abbink 1993: 63]. Cf. Tirma *i:do* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 363. Quoted as *idô* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 18]; as *idô* in [Bender 1971: 265]. Cf. also *gori* 'cloud' in [Turton et al. 2008: 74].

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 363. Quoted as *idu* in [Ricci 1971: 213]; as *hid'o* in [Bender 1971: 266]. Quoted as Tishena *yidó* vs. Bodi *idó* in [Will 1991: 107].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 363; Hieda 1991: 49. Additional synonym: *dùrùm* [Hieda 1991: 49]. It is interesting that in [Bender 1971: 266], the Kwegu equivalent is *idò*, clearly reflecting the common Southeast Surmic root for 'cloud'.

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 363.

15. COLD

Narim *à=làl:lì* (1), Didinga *kà=làl:lì* (1), Tennet *làl:lì-ð* (1), Murle *á=làl* (1), Baale *á=l:àl-é* (1),

Suri (Chai) *lâl-è-ndò* (1), Mursi *lâl-inì* (1), Me'en *tùlù?-ì* (2), Kwegu *čirátà* (3), Majang *sàló-η* (4).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 363. Meaning glossed as 'cold (of air)'. Differently in [Tucker 1951: 112]: *lāzò* 'cold' (hardly the same etymon, unless this is some sort of contraction from **lāli-ò*).

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 363. Meaning glossed as 'cold (of air)'. Quoted as *lal* (1 sg. pres. *ka=lal-i*) 'to be cold, be happy, be well, to recover' in [Driberg 1931: 160].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 363. Meaning glossed as 'cold (of air)'.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 363. Quoted as *lal* (3rd p. sg. *a=lal*) 'to be cold, to heal up, be sterile (of man)' in [Lyth 1971: 30]. Cf. also *lažu* 'cold' (noun) [ibid.], quoted as *lɛʒʷu* 'cold' in [Bender 1971: 280].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 363. Quoted as 3sg. impf. *á=l:āl-ē* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 313]. Cf. Zilmamu *lale* 'cold' in [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 363. Quoted as *lâl-èní* in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 431]. Cf. also *čubàn* 'cold (of air)' in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 427], quoted as *čibān* 'cold' in [Abbink 1993: 44] and as *čuban* 'cold' for Tirma in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 363. Glossed as *lal-ini* 'cool, cold'; *a=l:al-ini* '(it is) cold' in [Turton et al. 2008: 23, 110]; as *lâl-in* 'cold' in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 18]; as *lâl-ini* in [Bender 1971: 265]. Distinct from *čòwán* 'cold (of air, weather)' [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 18], glossed simply as *čuwān* 'cold' in [Turton et al. 2008: 45].

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 363. Quoted as *tuluk* {tulùc} in [Ricci 1971: 403]; cf. also *tul:uy-day* {tullùyday} 'to freeze (smth.)' [ibid.]. Quoted as *tul'uk* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 363. Quoted as *č'éràtā* in [Hieda 1991: 53]; as *čèrátá* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 363.

16. COME

Narim *ĩž:-à* (1), Didinga *ĩž:-à* (1) / *u:* (5), Tennet *ĩž:-à* (1), Murle *ĩž:-à* (1) / *=k=u* (5), Baale *žàŋ:-á* (2), Suri (Chai) *wòŋ:-à* (3) / *k=ū-n* (5), Mursi *wòŋ:-à* (3) / *k=ow-a* (5), Me'en *yùg-ò* (4) / *k=ù-n* (5), Kwegu *k=ù?à-bá* (5), Majang *mèlè* (6).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 363. Quoted as *ĩž-à* 'come!' (imper.) in [Tucker 1951: 113].

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 363. Quoted as *ĩž-a*, pl. *i-ta* (imperative) in [Driberg 1931: 162]. Driberg 1931: 162. This seems to be the imperfective stem. The quoted forms are *u:* 'to come', 1st p. pres. *ka=k=u:*.

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 363.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 363. Quoted as *ĩž-a* in [Lyth 1971: 21]; as *ĩžɛ* in [Bender 1971: 280]. Lyth 1971: 21. Suppletive stem: 3rd p. sg. *a=ku*.

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 363. Quoted as *žàŋ:-á* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 313]. Totally different equivalent in Zilmamu: *punši* [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 363. This, like most verbal forms, in Yigezu's lists, seems to be the perfective stem. Quoted as *wòŋ-á* 'come!' (imperative) in [Abbink 1993: 63]. Last & Lucassen 1998: 430. The exact listed suppletive forms are *k=ū-n* (imperfective stem, sg.) ~ *h=ū-ŋ* (imperfective stem, pl.), with the additional note that "initial /k/ weakens or is even deleted in 1sg". Cf. also *k=ōgā* 'to come' in [Abbink 1993: 53]. Quoted as *k=v-n-do* for Tirma in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 363. This, like most verbal forms, in Yigezu's lists, seems to be the perfective stem. Turton et al. 2008: 104. Glossed as 'come, arrive' (imperfective stem); cf. also *k=ú-nò* 'it comes' in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 18]. Quoted as *k=ów-á* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 363. Will 1993: 67. Suppletive stem. Cf. *k=u-ni-day* {cùniday} 'to come, arrive' in [Ricci 1971: 284]. Without the

velar prefix, quoted as Tishena *wùn* vs. Bodi *hùp* in [Will 1991: 101]. Quoted as *k=ow-a* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 363. Quoted as *à=k=ú:-nì-yà:* in [Hieda 1991: 33]; as *k=ú:-nyà* in [Bender 1971: 266]. The plural is suppletive: *à=pá-in-à:yà:* [ibid.]. Both forms are clearly derived from the simple roots *kuy-* and *pay-* 'to go' q.v.

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 363. Quoted as *mɛ:l-k* (past stem), *mɛl-en* (verbal noun) in [Bender 1983: 119]. The imperative form is listed as suppletive: *wa:d'* 'come!' [ibid.]. Differently in [Cerulli 1948: 156]: *kuš* 'to come'.

17. DIE

Narim *dâ:w-ù* (1), Didinga *dá:γ-ó* (1), Tennet *dâk* (1), Murle *dá:k* (1), Baale *ìr-ò* (2), Suri (Chai) *èr-é* (2), Mursi *er:-a* # (2), Me'en *rés-ā* (2), Kwegu *āršā-bá* (2), Majang *rè:r-ík* (2).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 365. Cf. *ḏi:* (imperative) 'die' in [Stirtz 2011: 50] (possibly a different etymon).

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 365. Quoted as *=dá:γ- ~ =d ɣi-* in [Odden 1983: 152]; as *daχ* (1st p. sg. pres. *ka=daχ-i*) in [Driberg 1931: 158].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 365. Cf. *á=dá:γ* 'it (the goat) died' in [Randal 1998: 222].

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 365. Quoted as *dá:k* (3rd p. sg. *a=da-i*) in [Lyth 1971: 12]. Quoted as *a=da-y* 'die' in [Bender 1971: 280].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 365. In [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 313], the 3sg. impf. form is quoted as *ár-ḏ-ē*. Cf. Zilmamu *ar-š-e* 'die' in [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 365. Quoted as *rēs* (imperf. stem), *ēr* (perfective stem) in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 432]; as *ēr-ā* in [Abbink 1993: 47]. Cf. a different equivalent: *gār*, with polysemy: 'to disappear / to die' in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 428]. Cf. Tirma *re:-so* 'die' in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Turton et al. 2008: 66. Our primary source glosses the meaning 'die' as *dēr:-é* [Yigezu 2001: 365], but such a stem is not confirmed in any other source, including the grammatical sketch [Turton & Bender 1976], where the imperfective stem for 'to die' is listed as *reθ-* (< **er-le/s-*) and the perfective stem is listed as *er-* (p. 548). In [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 18], the form 'he dies' is glossed as *rábò* and is also quite obscure. Although we usually follow Yigezu for uniformity, in this case we make an exception, since *er:-a* is well illustrated by contexts in Turton's dictionary, and also because Yigezu's form *dēr:-é* could qualify as a mistake (accidental addition of an initial consonant due to some incorrect segmentation, etc.). Additional confirmation comes from [Bender 1971: 265]: *ér-á* 'die'.

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 365. Quoted as *resi-day* {résiday} 'to die, perish', *resi* {rèsi} 'dead' in [Ricci 1971: 377]. In [Bender 1971: 266], the root for 'die' is quoted as *er-*, with a word-initial vowel as in the rest of Southeast Surmic.

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 365. Quoted as *à=ārš-iyà:* (1st sg. p. aorist) in [Hieda 1991: 40]. Cf. *ārš-à* 'die' in [Bender 1971: 266].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 365. Quoted as *rer-* in [Bender 1983: 119]; as *rer* in [Cerulli 1948: 158].

18. DOG

Narim *k=ùrùḏ-à* (1), Didinga *úḏúr* (1), Tennet *ùrùḏ* (1), Murle *úrùḏ* (1), Baale *ùrs-á* (1), Suri (Chai) *ròs:-ò* (1), Mursi *ròs:-ó* (1), Me'en *ròs-ò* (1), Kwegu *kiàní* (-1), Majang *wár* (1).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 366. Quoted as sg. *ūrūḏ-à?*, pl. *ūrūḏ-è?* in [Tucker 1951: 110].

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 366. Quoted as *ùḏùr:* ~ *ùḏùr*, pl. *ùḏùr-è:tà* in [Odden 1983: 150, 172]; as *oḏòr*, pl. *oḏòr-èta* in [Driberg 1931: 174].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 366; Randal 1998: 230.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 366. Quoted as sg. *oroḏ*, pl. *orḏ-e* in [Lyth 1971: 46]; as sg. *ōrḓθ*, pl. *ōrḓ-é* in [Tucker 1951: 110]; as *or:os* in [Bender 1971: 280].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 366. Quoted as sg. *ùrs-á*, pl. *ùrs-í* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 313]. Cf. Zilmamu *orēs-a* in [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 366. Quoted as sg. *r s-ɘ* pl. *rəs-í ~ rəs-éná* in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 432]. Cf. Tirma *r:ɔso* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 366. Quoted as sg. *r:ɔs:-o*, pl. *r:ɔs:-i* in [Turton et al. 2008: 145]; as *rés-ò* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 18]; as *r:ɔs:ò* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 366. Quoted as *rós-ò* in [Will 1993: 75]; as sg. *rɔs-ɔ*, pl. *rɔs-ana* in [Will 1989: 135]; as *roso* {rosò} in [Ricci 1971: 377]; as *rɔsɔ* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 366. Quoted as sg. *kiàni*, pl. *kiàn-àn* in [Hieda 1991: 13]. Borrowed from Omotic (cf. Dizi *kianu*, Nayi *ke:anu*, etc.). Yidenic has a different equivalent (possibly more archaic): *bôôhò* 'dog' [Hieda 1990: 101], confirmed as *bôhò* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 366. Quoted as sg. *war*, pl. *war-tun* in [Bender 1983: 126]; as *war* in [Cerulli 1948: 159].

19. DRINK

Narim *wòd'ɛ́* (1), Didinga *kúɗ-ì* (1), Tennet *úɗ* (1), Murle *wút* (1), Baale *kúɗ-ɔ́* (1), Suri (Chai) *ìr-ē* (2) / *māt-* (3), Mursi *ír-ē* (2) / *mat-a* (3), Me'en *ìr-* (2) / *màt-à* (3), Kwegu *màt-bà* (3), Majang *út-úk* (1).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 366.

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 366. Quoted as *hut* (1st p. pres. *ka=hud-i*), with polysemy: 'to drink / to smoke' in [Driberg 1931: 159].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 366. Cf. the imperative *ùd-á* 'drink!' in [Randal 1998: 248].

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 366. Quoted as *wot* (3rd p. sg. *a=wot*) 'to drink (water, beer, etc., not milk or blood)' in [Lyth 1971: 59]; also as *ode* (3rd p. sg. *a=uðe*) 'to drink (intr.)' in [Lyth 1971: 44]; as *wvd-e* in [Bender 1971: 280]. In the meaning 'to drink (milk or blood)' the verb *am* is used instead [Lyth 1971: 2] (it is also listed with the meaning 'seize, rob', but this is probably a case of homophony).

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 366; Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 313. Cf. Zilmamu *kodíy-o* in [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 366. This is the suppletive perfective stem, quoted as *īr-* in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 383]; as *érí* in [Abbink 1993: 47]. Last & Lucassen 1998: 383. This is the suppletive imperfective stem, not listed in [Yigezu 2001]. Cf. Tirma *ma:t-o* in [Bender 1971: 265] (incorrectly segmented as *ma-to* by the author).

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 366. Quoted as *ir-a* in [Turton et al. 2008: 87]; as *ʔirì-é* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 18]; as *ír-á* in [Bender 1971: 265]. Turton et al. 2008: 120. This is supposedly the suppletive imperfective stem, not listed in either [Yigezu 2001] or [Siebert & Caudwell 2002]; external data, however, confirm its reality and relevance for the present list.

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 366. Quoted as *ir-* in [Will 1989: 146]; as *ira-boy* {iràboy} ~ *iro-boy* {iròboy} in [Ricci 1971: 232]; as *ir-* in [Bender 1971: 266]. Yigezu 2001: 366. Quoted as *mad-* (imperfective stem) in [Will 1989: 142].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 366. Quoted as *à=mát-iyà*: (3 p. sg. perf.) in [Hieda 1991: 24]. Totally different equivalent in [Bender 1971: 266]: *arθià* 'drink'.

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 366. Quoted as imperative *ut-a*, past tense *ut-i*, verbal noun *tu* in [Bender 1983: 119].

20. DRY

Narim *ɔ̀=dɔ̀w-à* (1), Didinga *ɔ̀=dɔ̀ɣɔ̀ɣ-á* (1), Tennet *ɔ̀=dɔ̀-ì* (1), Murle *à=dɔ̀:-y* (1), Baale *à=dɔ̀dɔ̀ɣ-è*: (1), Suri (Chai) *dɔ̀rɔ̀g-ɔ̀s:í* (1), Mursi *dɔ̀r-ɔ̀s:í* (1), Me'en *rôm-òsí* (2), Kwegu *k'ùwk'à* (3), Majang *pà:lki-ŋ* (4).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 366.

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 366. Quoted as *dokok* (1st p. pres. *ko=dokoy-i*) 'to be dry' in [Driberg 1931: 158].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 366.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 366. Quoted as *dx-k* (3rd p. sg. *a=dɔ-i*) 'be dry, hard, strong, tough, stiff' in [Lyth 1971: 16]. Quoted as *ɔ=dɔ-y* in [Bender 1971: 280].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 366. Quoted phonologically as *á=d:ɔ́d: ǵ-ē* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 313]. Totally different equivalent in Zilmamu: *kile* 'dry' [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 366. Quoted as *dòròg-òsí* 'dry (of clothing)' in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 427]; as *dór-ósī ~ dór-ókā* 'dry' in [Abbink 1993: 46]. Cf. Tirma *dorog-o* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 366. Cf. *dorok-u* 'to dry (intr.)' in [Turton et al. 2008: 57]; *hà=dúr-ès* 'dry, of clothing' in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 18]. Quoted as *dór- ɔ̀si* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 366. Cf. *ròm-ós* 'to dry' in [Will 1993: 74]. Quoted as *rom-asi* {ròmasi} in [Ricci 1971: 376]; cf. also *rom-asi-day* 'to dry (smth.)', to dry oneself' [ibid.]. Quoted as *rom-osi* in [Bender 1971: 266]. Cf. also *šol-šol-i* {šòl šòlì} 'light, dry' (?) in [Ricci 1971: 389].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 366. Quoted as *kúk'wá:k'à* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 366.

21. EAR

Narim *k=i-t:àt* (1), Didinga *ì-t:át* (1), Tennet *ì-t:àt* (1), Murle *í-t:àt* (1), Baale *ì-tá:-ní* (1), Suri (Chai) *nāb-í* (2), Mursi *nāb-í* (2), Me'en *nāb-íč* (2), Kwegu *nāb-ù* (2), Majang *wì:n-á* (3).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 367. Quoted as sg. *k=i-tāt*, pl. *k=i-nā* in [Tucker 1951: 110].

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 367. Quoted as *ì-tát*, pl. *ì-t t:-wá* in [Odden 1983: 171]; as sg. *i-tat*, pl. *i'i:-na ~ i-t'at-wa* in [Driberg 1931: 167].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 367.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 367. Quoted as *i-tat*, pl. *i:-n*, with polysemy: 'ear / fin' in [Lyth 1971: 22]; as sg. *í-tāt*, pl. *ī:-n* in [Tucker 1951: 110]; as *i:-tat* in [Bender 1971: 280].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 367. Quoted as sg. *ī-ǎá:-ní*, pl. *ī-n:á* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 313]. Completely different in Zilmamu: *wm-a* [Bender 1971: 267] (cf. Majang *wì:n-á*).

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 367. Quoted as sg. *nāb-í*, pl. *nāb-à* in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 431]; as *nāb-í* in [Abbink 1993: 58]. Cf. Tirma *nabi?* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 367. Quoted as sg. *nab-i*, pl. *nab-a* in [Turton et al. 2008: 133]; as *nāb-ì* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 18]; as *nyāb-í* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 367. Quoted as *nab-ič* {ñabič} in [Ricci 1971: 370]; as *nab-eç* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 367. Quoted as sg. *nāb-ò*, pl. *nāb-àn* in [Hieda 1991: 5]; as *nāb-ó* in [Bender 1971: 266]. Cf. Yidenic *nēb-ò* [Hieda 1990: 99].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 367. Quoted as sg. *wé:n-à*, pl. *wè:n* in [Bender 1983: 125]; as *weyn-a* in [Cerulli 1948: 159].

22. EARTH

Narim *lò:-č* (1), Didinga *lò:-č* (1), Tennet *lò:-č* (1), Murle *lò:-č* (1), Baale *ló* (1), Suri (Chai) *bá?* (2), Mursi *bá?* (2), Me'en *bā:* (2), Kwegu *dā:lí* (3), Majang *dó* (4).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 367. Meaning glossed as 'earth (ground)'. Quoted as *lò:-ç* in [Stirtz 2011: 16].

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 367. Meaning glossed as 'earth (ground)'. Quoted as *lo-iē*, pl. *l'o-ŋna* 'earth, world, climate country' in [Driberg 1931: 170]. Cf. also *ðem* (rare singulative *ðem-it*) 'earth, soil' [Driberg 1931: 165] (this item should possibly be preferred to *lô-ē* in view of its semantics, but it is not quite clear how semantically accurate [Driberg 1931] is in general).

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 367. Quoted as *lô-t* 'ground' in [Randal 1998: 238].

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 367. Quoted as *lo-ē*, pl. *lo-ē-ok* 'earth, world, ground, place' in [Lyth 1971: 31]; as *lô-ē* 'world' in [Tucker 1951: 112]. Cf. also sg. *tɔdɔ-aē*, pl. *tɔdɔ* 'earth, soil, clay, dirt, rust' in [Lyth 1971: 54], quoted as *tɔdɔw-aē* in [Tucker 1951: 110].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 367; Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 313.

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 367. Quoted as *bá* 'earth, ground' in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 426]; as *bâ?* 'earth, place' in [Abbink 1993: 42].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 367. Quoted as *bá* 'place, ground, earth' in [Turton et al. 2008: 32]; as *bá* 'earth, ground' in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 18]. Cf. also *dɔr* 'earth, soil, mud' in [Turton et al. 2008: 57].

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 367. Quoted as *ba* [bà] in [Ricci 1971: 240]. Cf. also *ker* {cér} 'earth' in [Ricci 1971: 288].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 367. Quoted as *dà:rì* in [Hieda 1991: 51]. Cf. Yidenic *dāālù* 'ground' in [Hieda 1990: 100].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 367. Quoted as *dó* 'country, soil, etc.' in [Bender 1983: 126]; as *du:* 'earth' in [Cerulli 1948: 153].

23. EAT

Narim *dúwɔ́-í* (1), Didinga *dùγ-ɔ́* (1), Tennet *dák* (2), Murle *dák* (2), Baale *dág-ɔ́* (2), Suri (Chai) *ūs:-ú* (3) / *ām* (5), Mursi *bà:g-á* (4) / *am-* (5), Me'en *ús-ù* (3) / *àm-* (5), Kwegu *ʔám-bà* (5), Majang *dám-úk* (5).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 367. Quoted as =*duk-* in [Stirtz 2011: 44]; as *kā=dū-ī* (1st p. sg.) in [Tucker 1951: 113].

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 367. Quoted as =*duk-*, imperative *dùγ-ó* 'eat!' in [Odden 1983: 150]; as *dug* (1st p. sg. pres. *ka=dug-i*, 1st p. sg. past *ku=dug-a*) in [Driberg 1931: 158].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 367. Same word as 'bite' q.v. Cf. *á=dáy-γà* 'it (hunger) is eating me' in [Randall 1998: 222].

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 367. Same word as 'bite' q.v. Quoted as *dak* (3rd p. sg. *a=dak*), with polysemy: 'to eat / to bite / to chew' in [Lyth 1971: 12]. Cf. also the intransitive form: *dao* (3rd p. sg. *a=dakk-i*) [ibid.], quoted as *dawɔ* in [Bender 1971: 280].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 367; Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 313. Same word as 'bite' q.v. Completely differently in Zilmamu: *am-ši* [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 367. As seen in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 426], where this form is quoted as *ūs*, this is the suppletive perfective stem of the verb 'to eat'. Cf. also *bákā* 'to eat' in [Abbink 1993: 42]. Last & Lucassen 1998: 426. Suppletive imperfective stem of the verb 'to eat', not attested in [Yigezu 2001]. Cf. Tirma *am-dó* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 367. Quoted as *bak-a*, with polysemy: 'to eat / to live' in [Turton et al. 2008: 32]; as *báh* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 18]; as *báká* in [Bender 1971: 265]. Turton et al. 2008: 24. Probably the suppletive imperfective stem of the verb 'to eat', not attested in [Yigezu 2001], although the source does not explicitly mention this. Cf. also *us-a* 'eat' in [Turton et al. 2008: 172] (corresponds to the perfective stem *ūs* in Suri, but the aspectual meaning in Mursi is unclear).

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 367. Quoted as *ús-ù* 'eat!' (imperative) in [Will 1993: 78]; as *us-* in [Bender 1971: 266]. Will 1993: 78; Will 1989: 140. Suppletive imperfective stem of the verb 'to eat', not attested in [Yigezu 2001]. In [Ricci 1971: 278], the infinitive form for 'to eat' is listed as *k=ami-day* {càmiday} and is specified as distinct from *am-day* ~ *am-iday* 'to devour' [Ricci 1971: 222]; this velar prefix does not figure in any later descriptions of the language.

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 367. Quoted as *à=ám-īya:* (1 p. sg. perf.) in [Hieda 1991: 24]. Cf. *k b* 'eat' in [Bender 1971: 266].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 367. Quoted as *dám-a* (imperative), *dám-i* (past tense), *dám-e* (verbal noun) in [Bender 1983: 119]; as *dám* in [Cerulli 1948: 154].

24. EGG

Narim *bù:rù* (1), Didinga *bú:rù* (1), Tennet *bù:rù* (1), Murle *bú:rù* (1), Baale *búrá* (1), Suri

(Chai) *búr:áy* (1), Mursi *bùr:áy* (1), Me'en *mūlá-č* (2), Kwegu *mó:gù* (-1), Majang *tùtùká-n* (3).

References and notes:

- Narim:** Yigezu 2001: 367. Quoted as sg. *būr:nànit*, pl. *būr:rù* in [Stirtz 2011: 11]; as sg. *būr-nāk*, pl. *būrū* in [Tucker 1951: 110].
- Didinga:** Yigezu 2001: 367. Quoted as sg. *bù:rr- nít*: ~ *bù:rr-y nít*., pl. *būr:rù* in [Odden 1983: 150, 172]; as sg. *buru-n'anit*, pl. *b'uru* in [Driberg 1931: 164].
- Tennet:** Yigezu 2001: 367. Quoted as *būrú-nâ* (nominative pl.) 'eggs' in [Randal 1998: 236].
- Murle:** Yigezu 2001: 367. Quoted as pl. *bur:ɔ*, sg. *bur-net* in [Lyth 1971: 8]; as *bvro* in [Bender 1971: 280].
- Baale:** Yigezu 2001: 367; Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 313. Polysemy: 'egg / testicle'. Differently in Zilmamu: *kogološ* [Bender 1971: 267].
- Suri (Chai):** Yigezu 2001: 367. Quoted as sg. *būr:á-í*, pl. *būr:á* in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 427]; as *būr:à?* (pl.) 'eggs, testicles' in [Abbink 1993: 44]. Cf. Tirma *bura?* in [Bender 1971: 265].
- Mursi:** Yigezu 2001: 367. Quoted as sg. *bur:a-y*, pl. *bur:a* in [Turton et al. 2008: 40]; as *būr:á-i* in [Bender 1971: 265]. Cf. *dur-ò-i* 'egg' in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 18] (possibly a misprint for *būr-ò-i?*).
- Me'en:** Yigezu 2001: 367. Quoted as *mula* {mulà} in [Ricci 1971: 358]; as *mula-ç* in [Bender 1971: 266].
- Kwegu:** Yigezu 2001: 367; Hieda 1991: 19. Quoted as *m ɣù* in [Bender 1971: 266]. Borrowed from an Omotic source (cf. Kara *muk'o*, Galila *muka*, etc.).
- Majang:** Yigezu 2001: 367. Quoted as sg. *totoka-n*, pl. *totoka-k* in [Bender 1983: 125]; as *tut:uka-n* in [Cerulli 1948: 159].

25. EYE

Narim *kèbèrè* (1), Didinga *kébére* (1), Tennet *èbèrè* (1), Murle *kéβèrè* (1), Baale *kè:ré* (1), Suri (Chai) *kà:r-ì* (1), Mursi *kà:r-ì* (1), Me'en *kàbàrì-č* (1), Kwegu *kàrb-ò* (1), Majang *tà:má* (2).

References and notes:

- Narim:** Yigezu 2001: 367. Quoted as sg. *k=ēbērē-ç*, pl. *k=ēbērē?* in [Tucker 1951: 110].
- Didinga:** Yigezu 2001: 367. Quoted as sg. *xèbèrè-ç*, pl. *xèbèrì* in [Odden 1983: 171]; as sg. *kiber'e-ç*, pl. *kèb'èrì* 'eye, stop of flute' in [Driberg 1931: 167].
- Tennet:** Yigezu 2001: 367.
- Murle:** Yigezu 2001: 367. Quoted as sg. *kebere-ç*, pl. *kebèrè*, with polysemy: 'eye / seed' in [Lyth 1971: 25]; as sg. *kēbērē-ç*, pl. *kēbērē?* in [Tucker 1951: 110]; as *kibere-ç* in [Bender 1971: 280].
- Baale:** Yigezu 2001: 367. Plural form; quoted as sg. *kèré ~ kēré-ç*, pl. *kē:ré* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 313]. Polysemy: 'eye / seed'. Cf. Zilmamu *keberì* [Bender 1971: 267].
- Suri (Chai):** Yigezu 2001: 367. Quoted in a more archaic, non-contracted, variant in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 429]: sg. *kàbár-í*, pl. *kábár-é*, with polysemy: 'fruit / eye'. Quoted as *kābār-é*: 'eye, fruit' in [Abbink 1993: 51]. Cf. Tirma *keba:ri* in [Bender 1971: 265].
- Mursi:** Yigezu 2001: 367. Quoted as sg. *kabari*, pl. *kà:r-e* (sic!), with polysemy: 'eye / seed' in [Turton et al. 2008: 94]; as *kà:r-ì* 'eye' in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 18]; as *kābári* in [Bender 1971: 265].
- Me'en:** Yigezu 2001: 367. Quoted as *kabari-č* {cabarič} in [Ricci 1971: 263]; obviously the same root as in *kabar-a* {cabarà} 'kernel, stone' [Ricci 1971: 262]. Quoted as *kabare-ç* in [Bender 1971: 266].
- Kwegu:** Yigezu 2001: 367. Quoted as sg. *kàrb-ò*, pl. *kàrb-àn* in [Hieda 1991: 5]; as *ké:rbù* in [Bender 1971: 266]. Cf. Yidenic *kérb-ò* [Hieda 1990: 99].
- Majang:** Yigezu 2001: 367. Quoted as *tá:má* 'eyes' in [Bender 1983: 117]; as sg. *ta:m-a*, pl. *ta:m-e ~ ta:m-ɔner* in [Bender 1983: 126]; as *ta:ma*: 'eye' in [Cerulli 1948: 158].

26. FAT N.

Narim *múrè:-ɕ* (1), Didinga *mùrè:-ɕ* (1), Murle *more-ɕ* # (1), Suri (Chai) *ḃúgòrē* (2).

References and notes:

Narim: Stirtz 2011: 31. Plural: *múré* 'fat, oil'. Cf. *ḡḡ-ɕ* 'fat' in [Tucker 1951: 110] (probably a different form, unrelated to Stirtz's *múrè:-ɕ*). Not attested in Yigezu's data (his 'fat' in the comparative wordlists is the adjective 'fat').

Didinga: Odden 1983: 175. Quoted as sg. *mur'e:-ɕ*, pl. *m'òri* 'uncooked fat' in [Driberg 1931: 172]. Not attested in Yigezu's data (his 'fat' in the comparative wordlists is the adjective 'fat').

Tennet: Not attested in Yigezu's data (his 'fat' in the comparative wordlists is the adjective 'fat').

Murle: Lyth 1971: 39. Pl.: *more*. Not attested in Yigezu's data (his 'fat' in the comparative wordlists is the adjective 'fat'). Cf. *ḡḡ-ɕ* 'fat' in [Tucker 1951: 110] (same discrepancy between Yigezu's and Tucker's records as in the case of Narim). Cf. *wvɪʔi* 'fat' in [Bender 1971: 280].

Baale: Not attested in Yigezu's data (his 'fat' in the comparative wordlists is the adjective 'fat'). Cf. Zilmamu *muri* 'fat' in [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Abbink 1993: 43. Not attested in Yigezu's data (his 'fat' in the comparative wordlists is the adjective 'fat'). Cf. Tirma *kudai* 'fat' in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Not attested in Yigezu's data (his 'fat' in the comparative wordlists is the adjective 'fat'). Cf. *šuli* 'oil' in [Turton et al. 2008: 155]; *kùtái* 'fat, grease' in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 18]; *g rài* 'fat' in [Bender 1971: 265].

Me'en: Not attested in Yigezu's data (his 'fat' in the comparative wordlists is the adjective 'fat'). Cf. *k'udā* 'fat' in [Bender 1971: 266].

Kwegu: Not attested in Yigezu's data (his 'fat' in the comparative wordlists is the adjective 'fat'). Cf. *wàʔàti* 'oil' in [Hieda 1991: 23]; *sagaʔ* 'fat' (with a question mark) in [Bender 1971: 266].

Majang: Not attested in Yigezu's data (his 'fat' in the comparative wordlists is the adjective 'fat').

27. FEATHER

Narim *k=àv:ùrè* (1), Didinga *k=áúrí* (1), Tennet *àvùrè* (1), Murle *ròbé-č* (2), Baale *rówá* (2), Suri (Chai) *ròwà-i* (2), Mursi *čòré* (3), Me'en *sèlà* (4), Kwegu *ʔòròm* (5), Majang *lò:mù-n* (6).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 368. Differently in [Stirtz 2011: 17]: *námádál* 'feather'.

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 368. Quoted as sg. *x=àùrè:-ɕ*, pl. *x=àùrì* in [Odden 1983: 171]; as sg. *k=aure-t*, pl. *k=a'uri* in [Driberg 1931: 167].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 368.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 368. Quoted as sg. *ro:be-ɕ*, pl. *rxbe-n* in [Lyth 1971: 49].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 368. In [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 313], the meaning 'feather' is expressed by the same word as 'hair' q.v.

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 368. Quoted as *rúā-y* in [Abbink 1993: 59].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 368. Cf. *č rè* 'hair' q.v. Cf. *búiččèrè* 'feather' in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 18], where *čèrè* is most likely an assimilated variant of **čòre*, and the first component = 'big' q.v.

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 368. Quoted as *sèlà* in [Will 1993: 79]. In [Ricci 1971: 309], the meaning 'feather' is expressed by the same form as 'hair' q.v.

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 368. Quoted as *òròm* in [Hieda 1991: 19].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 368. Quoted as *lò:m* 'feathers' in [Bender 1983: 117]; as sg. *lò:mu-n*, pl. *lò:m-i* in [Bender 1983: 124].

28. FIRE

Narim *gúó* (1), Didinga *ǵúó* (1), Tennet *ǵúó* (1), Murle *ǵó* (1), Baale *ǵwó* (1), Suri (Chai) *ǵō* (1), Mursi *ǵò?* (1), Me'en *ǵó* (1), Kwegu *ǵù* (1), Majang *mád'* (2).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 369. Quoted as sg. *ǵūō*, pl. *ǵūō-nā?* in [Tucker 1951: 110].

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 369. Quoted as *ǵwóó*, pl. *ǵwó:y-én* in [Ogden 1983: 172]; as *ǵwo*, pl. *ǵwo-yen* in [Driberg 1931: 166].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 369.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 369. Quoted as *ǵo*, pl. *ǵo-nya*, with polysemy: 'fire / bullet' in [Lyth 1971: 20]; as sg. *ǵū*, pl. *ǵū-ǵ ān* [Tucker 1951: 110]; as *ǵo:* in [Bender 1971: 280].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 369. Quoted as *ǵó* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 313]. Cf. Zilmamu *ǵo* in [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 369. Quoted as *ǵò*, pl. *ǵò-éná* in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 428]; as *ǵ^wó?* in [Abbink 1993: 48]. Cf. Tirma *ǵo* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 369. Quoted as *ǵo*, pl. *ǵo-ǵin* in [Turton et al. 2008: 73]; as *ǵó* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 18]; as *ǵu:* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 369. Quoted as *ǵo-y* {ǵòy} in [Ricci 1971: 338]; cf. also *ǵo:* {ǵòó} 'conflagration' in [Ricci 1971: 323]. Quoted as *ǵ^wo:* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 369. Quoted as *ǵù*, pl. *ǵùw-àn* in [Hieda 1991: 31]; as *ǵù:* in [Bender 1971: 266]. Same form in Yidenic [Hieda 1990: 99].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 369. Quoted as *mad'a:* in [Cerulli 1948: 156].

29. FISH

Narim *k=ùlùg:ò-č* (1), Didinga *úlúg:ò-č* (1), Tennet *ùlùǵ-ít* (1), Murle *k=úlúǵ-ít* (1), Baale *ùlùg:-é* (1), Suri (Chai) *ǵūrgū-sí* (1), Mursi *ǵūrū-s:á* (1), Me'en *k'ǵǵó-č* (2), Kwegu *ǵàrtè* (3), Majang *ólt* (1).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 369. Quoted as sg. *k=ùlùgò-ǵ*, pl. *k=ùlùgā?* in [Tucker 1951: 110].

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 369. Quoted as sg. *ùlùgò-ǵ*, pl. *ùlùgò ~ ùlùg-èt* in [Ogden 1983: 171, 173]; as sg. *ǵ=ulugo-ǵ*, pl. *ǵ=ulugo* in [Driberg 1931: 166].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 369. Quoted as *ùlùg-t* in [Randal 1998: 241].

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 369. Quoted as sg. *k=ulug-it*, pl. *k=uluk* in [Lyth 1971: 29]; as sg. *k=ùlū*, pl. *k=ùlūg-ít* (probably the reverse is meant, since *-it* is normally a singulative suffix) in [Tucker 1951: 110]; as *k=ulug-it* in [Bender 1971: 280].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 369. Quoted as sg. *ùlùg-ǵ*, pl. *ùlū ~ ùlū-ǵī-ǵ:á ~ ùrgù-s:é:n* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 313]. Cf. Zilmamu *ulugu-t* in [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 369. Quoted as *ǵūrgū-sí* in [Abbink 1993: 62]. Cf. Tirma *ǵu:l-a* (with metathesis) in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 369. Quoted as sg. *urgus-i*, pl. *urgus-a* in [Turton et al. 2008: 172]; as *ǵūrgùs-ò* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 18]; as *ǵūrgùs-i* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 369. Quoted as *kaǵiwa* {caǵiwa} in [Ricci 1971: 274]; as *k'ǵǵo-ǵ* in [Bender 1971: 266]. Quoted as Bodi *k'ǵǵó-ǵ* 'fish' in [Will 1991: 109]; it is stated *ibid.* that in Tishena this word means 'ant (big kind)' - a somewhat odd direction of semantic change, so one cannot exclude the option of homophony.

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 369; Hieda 1991: 18. Cf. Yidenic *ǵàrtò* in [Hieda 1990: 100]. Quoted as *ǵàrtù* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 369. Quoted as *ólt* in [Bender 1983: 116]; as sg. *olt*, pl. *olt-ir* in [Bender 1983: 126]; as *olt-ir* in [Cerulli 1948: 151].

30. FLY V.

Narim *à=k:úll-ì* (1), Didinga *kul* # (1), Tennet *kúl* (1), Murle *kul* # (1), Suri (Chai) *ā=bán:à* # (2), Mursi *bànà?* (2), Kwegu *gór-à:* (3).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 369. Quoted as *ū=kúl* in [Tucker 1951: 113].

Didinga: Driberg 1931: 159. 1st p. pres.: *ka=ku:l-i*. Polysemy: 'to run / to fly'. Not attested in [Yigezu 2001] (the entry 'fly' on p. 369 contains the noun *kiròŋ-it* 'fly (insect)' instead of the verb 'to fly').

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 369. (Yigezu mixes up the equivalents for the verb 'to fly' and the noun 'fly' in his list, but the Tennet entry, judging by external parallels and internal structure, is unmistakably the verb 'to fly').

Murle: Lyth 1971: 29. Not attested in [Yigezu 2001] (the entry 'fly' on p. 369 contains the noun *kiròŋ-it* 'fly (insect)' instead of the verb 'to fly').

Baale: Not attested in [Yigezu 2001] (the entry 'fly' on p. 369 contains the noun *kiròŋ-i* 'fly (insect)' instead of the verb 'to fly').

Suri (Chai): Abbink 1993: 41. Not attested in [Yigezu 2001] (the entry 'fly' on p. 369 contains the noun *kiròŋ-i* 'fly (insect)' instead of the verb 'to fly').

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 369. Quoted as *bana?* in [Turton et al. 2008: 27]. Different synonym in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 19]: *nèsó* 'it flies'.

Me'en: Not properly attested. In our least reliable source, there are two competing verbal stems: *tya-day* {tyàday} [Ricci 1971: 414] and *woye-day* {woyéday} [Ricci 1971: 420], but their semantic glossing is dubious, no textual examples are provided, and neither of the two is confirmed by external parallels.

Kwegu: Hieda 1991: 21. 3rd p. sg. Not attested in [Yigezu 2001].

Majang: Not attested.

31. FOOT

Narim *ðò:-č:í* (1), Didinga *ðò-č:ì* (1), Tennet *ðó-č* (1), Murle *ðò:-č* (1), Baale *sò* (1), Suri (Chai) *ǰāgār-í* (2), Mursi *ǰà:r-í* (2), Me'en *ǰáré-č* (2), Kwegu *ǰàp* (3), Majang *dêrà-n* (4).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 370. Quoted as sg. *ðò-č*, pl. *ðó?* in [Tucker 1951: 110]. Cf. *ðò:-č* 'leg' [Yigezu 2001: 375].

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 370. Quoted as sg. *ðó:-č*, pl. *ðó:* in [Odden 1983: 169]; as sg. *ðò-ič*, pl. *ðò* in [Driberg 1931: 165]. Cf. *ðò-č* 'leg' [Yigezu 2001: 375].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 370. Cf. *ðò-č* 'leg' [Yigezu 2001: 375].

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 370. Quoted as sg. *ðò-č*, pl. *ðò* in [Lyth 1971: 14], with polysemy: 'leg / foot / toe / track'; as *ðò:* 'foot' in [Bender 1971: 280].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 370. Quoted as sg. *só ~ só-č*, pl. *s:* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 313]. Cf. *šo ~ šow-a* 'foot' in [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 370. Quoted as sg. *ǰàgār-í*, pl. *ǰàgār-é* in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 429]; as *ǰágār-í ~ ǰá:r-í* in [Abbink 1993: 51]. Cf. Tirma *ǰagar-i* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 370. Quoted as *ǰar-e* 'foot, leg' in [Turton et al. 2008: 92]; as *ǰár-i* 'foot' in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 18]; as *ǰá:r-i* 'foot' in [Bender 1971: 265].

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 370. Quoted as *ǰar-i-č* {ǰarrič} 'foot, leg' in [Ricci 1971: 342]; as *ǰare-č* 'foot' in [Bender 1971: 266].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 370. Quoted as sg. *ǰàp*, pl. *ǰàp-àn* 'foot, leg' in [Hieda 1991: 6]; as *ǰo* in [Bender 1971: 266] (provided that this is really the same root). Cf. Yidenic *g⁹eb* [Hieda 1990: 99].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 370. Quoted as *diran* 'foot, leg' in [Cerulli 1948: 153].

32. FULL

Narim à=bið:í (1), Didinga à=bið-ì (1), Tennet à=biðè (1), Murle à=bið (1), Baale ì=bít:è: (1), Suri (Chai) dīnē-yó (2), Mursi dīné-yò (2), Me'en dībìsì (3), Kwegu hà=tàb (4), Majang íhàñ (5).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 370.

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 370. This verbal root is quoted as *bit* (1st p. pres. *ka=bið-i*) 'to be full' in [Driberg 1931: 157].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 370.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 370. Quoted as *bit* (3rd p. sg. *a=bið*) 'to be full' in [Lyth 1971: 7].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 370. Quoted as *á=í=bít:é* (3sg. impf.) in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 313].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 370. Quoted as *dīnè*: 'full' in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 428]; as *dīñē* 'full' in [Abbink 1993: 45]. Cf. also in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 427]: *didijni* 'heavy / full' (same as Yigezu's equivalent for 'heavy' q.v.; the two forms may be related, since *didijni* appears to be a reduplicated derivative).

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 370. Quoted as *dīni-yo* in [Turton et al. 2008: 55]; as *ʔá=dīni* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 19]. Cf. also *ɕawa* 'to be full, satisfied' in [Turton et al. 2008: 41]. The old verb from which this adjectival or intransitive verbal stem is derived is also attested: *dīyá* 'fill, cause to be full' [Turton et al. 2008: 55].

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 370. Cf. *dībisa-boy* {dibisàboy} 'to fill up (smth.)' [Ricci 1971: 312].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 370. Quoted as *táb* 'to be full' in [Hieda 1991: 53].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 370.

33. GIVE

Narim á=ɲi-k (1), Didinga à=ɲi-k (1), Tennet à=ɲè-k (1), Murle à=ɲè:-k (1), Baale ā=ɲé-ɣé (1), Suri (Chai) ʔàýìné (2), Mursi áyìnè? (2), Me'en ʔáy-à (2), Kwegu ʔáy-in-té-bà (2), Majang gàb-ùk (3).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 370. Quoted as *ɲāɲá* in [Tucker 1951: 113] (reduplicated stem?).

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 370. Quoted as *ɲi* (1st p. pres. *ka=ɲi-i*) in [Driberg 1931: 159].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 370.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 370. Quoted as *a=ɲe-k* (3rd p. sg. *a=ɲi*) in [Lyth 1971: 3]; as *ε=nyε-k* in [Bender 1971: 280].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 370. Quoted phonologically as *ā=ɲ:é-gé* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 313]. Cf. Zilmamu *šo* 'give' in [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 370. Quoted as *āy* (imperfective stem), *āz* (perfective stem) in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 383, 426]; as *áɲō* in [Abbink 1993: 41]. Cf. Tirma *aɲyoʔ* 'give' in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 370. Quoted as *aine-a* in [Turton et al. 2008: 22]; as *áiné-á* in [Bender 1971: 265]. Differently in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 19]: *ʔáži-ò* 'he gives it to me'.

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 370. Quoted as *aži-do* {ažido} 'to give' in [Ricci 1971: 216]; as *ay-* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 370. Quoted as *á=ái-yà:* (1st p. sg. perf.) in [Hieda 1991: 42]; as *hi-ya?* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 370. Quoted as *ga:b* (imperative and past tense), *ga:b-ε* (verbal noun) in [Bender 1983: 119]; as *gam* in [Cerulli 1948: 154].

34. GOOD

Narim *à=bùn:-í* (1), Didinga *á=bùn:-à* (1), Tennes *á=bùn:-à* (1), Murle *à=b:ón* (1), Baale *á=č:àl:é* (2), Suri (Chai) *á=č:āl:í* (2), Mursi *á=č:àl:í* (2), Me'en *būš-í* (3), Kwegu *há=šúk'á* (4), Majang *mìntán* (5).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 371. Quoted as *ā=bún:-á* in [Tucker 1951: 112].

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 371. Quoted as *bon-a* (1st p. pres. *ka=bon-a*) 'to be good' in [Driberg 1931: 157].

Tennes: Yigezu 2001: 371.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 371. Quoted as *bon-a* 'to be good, well, correct, kind; must' in [Lyth 1971: 7]; as *ā=bún* in [Tucker 1951: 112]; as *a=bvn* in [Bender 1971: 280].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 371. Quoted as *á=č:āl:é* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 313]. Cf. Zilmamu: *robo* 'good' [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 371. Quoted as *čāl:-í*, pl. *čāl:-ā* 'good, beautiful' in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 427]; as *čāl:í?* 'good, beautiful, clean, clear, right, well' in [Abbink 1993: 44]. Cf. Tirma *čal:i* 'good' in [Bender 1965: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 371. Quoted as *čal:-i* in [Turton et al. 2008: 41]; as *ʔá=čèl-ì* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 19]; as *čál-ì* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 371. Quoted as *buši* {buši} in [Ricci 1971: 252]. Differently in [Bender 1971: 266]: *šeʔi* 'good' = *šay* {šày} 'honest, gracious, sane, quiet' [Ricci 1971: 392].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 371. Quoted as *šúkà* in [Hieda 1991: 52]. Differently in [Bender 1971: 266]: *būšú:-gù* 'good'.

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 371. Quoted as *mintan* 'good, kind' in [Bender 1983: 120]; as *mintan* in [Cerulli 1948: 157].

35. GREEN

Narim *čulá-k* # (1), Didinga *čula-k* # (1), Murle *čola-i* # (1), Suri (Chai) *čà:g-í* # (2), Mursi *čag-i* (2), Kwegu *č'ógùrè* (2).

References and notes:

Narim: Tucker 1951: 112. Not attested in Yigezu's materials.

Didinga: Driberg 1931: 178. Polysemy: 'wet / moist / blue / green / grey'. Not attested in Yigezu's materials.

Tennes: Not attested.

Murle: Lyth 1971: 11. Plural form: *čola-ik*. Polysemy: 'new / raw / green / blue / grey'. Same word as 'new' q.v. Not attested in Yigezu's materials.

Baale: Not attested.

Suri (Chai): Last & Lucassen 1998: 427. Meaning glossed as 'greenish; bluish; new' (see also 'new'). Slightly dubious, but it is rather common in this area for the meanings 'new' and 'green' to be expressed by the same word/root. Not attested in [Yigezu 2001].

Mursi: Turton et al. 2008: 41. Polysemy: 'green / raw'. Not attested in [Yigezu 2001]. Quoted as *čág-ì* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 19].

Me'en: Not properly attested. Cf., however, *čay* 'green' in [Ricci 1971: 310] = *čāʔi* 'new' q.v.

Kwegu: Hieda 1991: 48. Meaning glossed as 'light blue, dark green'. Cf. also *mò:lá* 'purple, gray, green' [ibid.].

Majang: Not attested.

36. HAIR

Narim *ím:á* (1), Didinga *ím:á* (1), Tennet *ím:á* (1), Murle *ímà* (1), Baale *ím:á* (1), Suri (Chai) *čòrè* (2), Mursi *čòrè* (2), Me'en *čòrè* (2), Kwegu *č'irà-ší* (2), Majang *àmù-n* (3).

References and notes:

- Narim:** Yigezu 2001: 372. Quoted as sg. *īmā-tòt*, pl. *īmā* 'hair' in [Stirtz 2011: 11]; as sg. *īmā-tòt*, pl. *īmā?* in [Tucker 1951: 111].
- Didinga:** Yigezu 2001: 372. Quoted as sg. *ém:á-ç*, pl. *émá* in [Driberg 1931: 170]; as sg. *im'a-çit*, pl. *im'a* in [Driberg 1931: 166].
- Tennet:** Yigezu 2001: 372.
- Murle:** Yigezu 2001: 372. Quoted as pl. *im ~ ima*, sg. *imi-tat* in [Lyth 1971: 22]; as *em* in [Bender 1971: 280].
- Baale:** Yigezu 2001: 372. Quoted as sg. *ím:á-zi*, pl. *ím:á* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 313]. Cf. Zilmamu: *eme-ta* 'hair' [Bender 1971: 267].
- Suri (Chai):** Yigezu 2001: 372. Quoted as *çóré*, pl. *çòré-ná* in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 427]; as *çóré* in [Abbink 1993: 45]. Cf. Tirma *çore* in [Bender 1971: 265].
- Mursi:** Yigezu 2001: 372. Quoted as *çore*, with polysemy: 'hair / feather / beard' in [Turton et al. 2008: 44]; as *čr*: 'hair of head' in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 19]; as *čóré* in [Bender 1971: 265].
- Me'en:** Yigezu 2001: 372. Quoted as sg. *ç'òr-téç ~ ç'or-eç*, pl. *ç'or-a* in [Will 1993: 63, 136]; as *çore* {*çoré*} 'hair, feather, wool' in [Ricci 1971: 309]; as *ç'ore* in [Bender 1971: 266].
- Kwegu:** Yigezu 2001: 372. Quoted as sg. *ç'érà-ñi*, pl. *ç'érà-ñan* in [Hieda 1991: 5]; also as *ç'érà-si* in [Hieda 1991: 16]; as *ç'irà-žù* in [Bender 1971: 266]. Cf. Yidenic *ç'irà* in [Hieda 1990: 101].
- Majang:** Yigezu 2001: 372. Quoted as sg. *amu-n*, pl. *a:m-i* in [Bender 1983: 124]; as *ame* in [Cerulli 1948: 151].

37. HAND

Narim *àð:ì-t* (1), Didinga *áð:ì-t* (1), Tennet *àð:ì* (1), Murle *áð:ì-t* (1), Baale *àyí* (1), Suri (Chai) *síyó* (1), Mursi *síyó* (1), Me'en *sí-t* (1), Kwegu *bùá* (2), Majang *àrì* (1).

References and notes:

- Narim:** Yigezu 2001: 372. Quoted as *àð:ì-t* in [Tucker 1951: 111].
- Didinga:** Yigezu 2001: 372. Quoted as sg. *ð:í-t*, pl. *àð:è-n* in [Odden 1983: 172]; as sg. *að:ì-t*, pl. *að:ì-na* 'hand, finger' in [Driberg 1931: 162].
- Tennet:** Yigezu 2001: 372.
- Murle:** Yigezu 2001: 372. Quoted as sg. *að:ì-t*, pl. *éðe-n*, with polysemy: 'hand / finger' in [Lyth 1971: 1]. Cf. also *að:ì*, pl. *aðe-t* 'right hand' [ibid.]. Quoted as sg. *àð:ì-t*, pl. *àð:ì-n* in [Tucker 1951: 111]; as *a:ðe-t'* (pl. form) in [Bender 1971: 280].
- Baale:** Yigezu 2001: 372. Quoted as sg. *àyí*, pl. *àyí-ná* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 312]. Cf. Zilmamu: *aši* [Bender 1971: 267].
- Suri (Chai):** Yigezu 2001: 372. Quoted as sg. *síyó*, pl. *sè-né-ná* in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 433]; as *sí-yō* in [Abbink 1993: 60]. Cf. Tirma *si-no* (probably the plural form) in [Bender 1971: 265].
- Mursi:** Yigezu 2001: 372. Quoted as sg. *si-o*, pl. *se-no* 'hand; arm' in [Turton et al. 2008: 148]; as *sé-nò* 'hand' (actually = 'hands') in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 19]; as *sí-ò* in [Bender 1971: 265].
- Me'en:** Yigezu 2001: 372. Quoted as *si-t* {*sit*} in [Ricci 1971: 383]; as *si-t* in [Bender 1971: 266].
- Kwegu:** Yigezu 2001: 372. Quoted as sg. *bùá*, pl. *bùàw-àn* 'arm, hand' in [Hieda 1991: 5]; as *bù:à* in [Bender 1971: 266]. Cf. Yidenic *bōá* 'arm' in [Hieda 1990: 100].
- Majang:** Yigezu 2001: 372. Quoted as sg. *ari*, pl. *ari-n ~ ar-n* in [Bender 1983: 126]; as *ari* 'hand' in [Cerulli 1948: 152].

38. HEAD

Narim *à:wà* (1), Didinga *á:* (1), Tennet *à:* (1), Murle *à:* (1), Baale *à:wà* (1), Suri (Chai) *sāb:-á*

(2), Mursi *sàb:-á* (2), Me'en *sáb-ò* (2), Kwegu *šùb-ò* (2), Majang *ḍ:dḥ* (1).

References and notes:

- Narim:** Yigezu 2001: 372. Quoted as sg. *ṣūā*, pl. *ó:-tī?* in [Tucker 1951: 111].
- Didinga:** Yigezu 2001: 372. Quoted as sg. *ḍ*, pl. *ò:-tī* in [Odden 1983: 172]; as sg. *ô*, pl. *o:-tī* in [Driberg 1931: 174].
- Tennet:** Yigezu 2001: 372; Randal 1998: 241.
- Murle:** Yigezu 2001: 372. Quoted as sg. *ɔ*, pl. *o-ti*, with polysemy: 'head / front / top / lid / point' in [Lyth 1971: 44]; as sg. *ṣ*, pl. *ó-tī?* in [Tucker 1951: 111]; as *ɔ* ~ *hɔ* in [Bender 1971: 280].
- Baale:** Yigezu 2001: 372. Quoted as sg. *ṣwá*, pl. *ô:-ḍí* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 313]. Cf. Zilmamu: *owa* [Bender 1971: 267].
- Suri (Chai):** Yigezu 2001: 372. Quoted as sg. *sáb:-á*, pl. *sàb:-í* in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 432]; as *sáb:ā?* in [Abbink 1993: 59]. Cf. Tirma *seba?* in [Bender 1971: 265].
- Mursi:** Yigezu 2001: 372. Quoted as sg. *sab:-a*, pl. *sab:-i* in [Turton et al. 2008: 146]; as *sáb:-à* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 19]; as *sàb-à* in [Bender 1971: 265].
- Me'en:** Yigezu 2001: 372. Quoted as *saba* {sàba} in [Ricci 1971: 380]; as *sabo* in [Bender 1971: 266].
- Kwegu:** Yigezu 2001: 372. Quoted as sg. *ḡúb-ó*, pl. *ḡúb-àn* in [Hieda 1991: 5]; as *šù:bò* in [Bender 1971: 266]. Cf. Yidenic *sūúbò* in [Hieda 1990: 100].
- Majang:** Yigezu 2001: 372. Quoted as *oḍoḍo* in [Cerulli 1948: 151].

39. HEAR

Narim *ḍíw-ú* (1), Didinga *ḍìg-ḵ* (1), Tennet *ḍík* (1), Murle *zìk* (1), Baale *sìg-ḵ* (1), Suri (Chai) *šìg-á* (1), Mursi *šìg-à* (1), Me'en *šìḡ-à* (1), Kwegu *wāi-bá* (2), Majang *tíy-* (1).

References and notes:

- Narim:** Yigezu 2001: 372. With an additional morphemic component of unclear status, quoted as *ḍī-rár-* in [Stirtz 2011: 20]; as *ḍī-rār-á* in [Tucker 1951: 114].
- Didinga:** Yigezu 2001: 372. Quoted as *ḍik* (1st p. pres. *ka=ḍik-i*) 'to hear, perceive' in [Driberg 1931: 158].
- Tennet:** Yigezu 2001: 372.
- Murle:** Yigezu 2001: 372. Quoted as *ḍi-k* (3rd p. sg. *a=ḍi*), with polysemy: 'to hear / to understand / to listen' in [Lyth 1971: 14]; as *ḍe:-ɔ* in [Bender 1971: 280].
- Baale:** Yigezu 2001: 372. Quoted as *sìg-ó* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 313]. Cf. Zilmamu: *šik-éyo* [Bender 1971: 267].
- Suri (Chai):** Yigezu 2001: 372. Quoted as *šìg* (imperf. stem), *šìk* (perf. stem) in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 433]; as *šìk-ā*, with polysemy: 'to hear / to understand' in [Abbink 1993: 60]. Cf. Tirma *šìk-* in [Bender 1971: 265].
- Mursi:** Yigezu 2001: 372. Quoted as *šìg-a*, with polysemy: 'to listen / understand / find out' in [Turton et al. 2008: 153] (although the meaning 'hear' is accidentally not listed); as *šìk-ò* 'hear' in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 19]; as *šìk-à* in [Bender 1971: 265].
- Me'en:** Yigezu 2001: 372. Quoted as *šìk* in [Will 1993: 67]; as *ša-boy* {šàboy} 'to hear, listen' in [Ricci 1971: 386]; as *ši-* in [Bender 1971: 266].
- Kwegu:** Yigezu 2001: 372. Quoted as *à=wāi-yà* (1st p. sg. perf.) in [Hieda 1991: 9]; as *wá:-yà* in [Bender 1971: 266].
- Majang:** Yigezu 2001: 372. Quoted as *te:y* (imperative), *tíy* (past tense), *te-an* (verbal noun) in [Bender 1983: 119]; as *tíy-* in [Cerulli 1948: 159].

40. HEART

Narim *ḍíní-n* (1), Didinga *ḍíní-t* (1), Tennet *ḍíní-n* (1), Murle *zíníḍ* (1), Baale *síní* (1), Suri (Chai) *híní* (1), Mursi *híní* (1), Me'en *šin-í* (1), Kwegu *šan* (1), Majang *bà:ye* (2).

References and notes:

- Narim:** Yigezu 2001: 372. Quoted as sg. *ḍōn-īθ*, pl. *ḍīn-ḍēti?* in [Tucker 1951: 111].
- Didinga:** Yigezu 2001: 372. Quoted as sg. *ḍīnī-t*, pl. *ḍīnē-ti* in [Odden 1983: 172]; as *ḍīnī-t*, pl. *ḍīnī-t-wa* in [Driberg 1931: 165].
- Tennet:** Yigezu 2001: 372. Cf. the plural form *ḍīn-ḍēt* in [Randal 1998: 223].
- Murle:** Yigezu 2001: 372. Quoted as *ḍīniḍ*, pl. *ḍīnḍ-eti* in [Lyth 1971: 14]; as *nyinis* (sic!) 'heart' in [Bender 1971: 280] (with an idiolectal assimilation of the first consonant?).
- Baale:** Yigezu 2001: 372; Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 313. Plural form: *sí:ní-ḍí*.
- Suri (Chai):** Yigezu 2001: 372. Quoted as sg. *híní*, pl. *híní-sí* in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 429]; as *híní* in [Abbink 1993: 49]. In Tirma, the word 'heart' is glossed as *tar:a* in [Bender 1971: 265] = Chai Suri *tā:rā* 'liver' q.v.
- Mursi:** Yigezu 2001: 372. Quoted as *hini* in [Turton et al. 2008: 79]. The word *hóhò* 'heart' in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 19] is probably erroneous, since in [Turton et al. 2008: 80] it is glossed as *hohu* 'lungs'. On the other hand, cf. also *hóhù*: 'heart' in [Bender 1971: 265] - perhaps this is really a generic term for several different internal organs.
- Me'en:** Yigezu 2001: 372. Quoted as *šini* {šini} 'heart, conscience' in [Ricci 1971: 390]; as *šin'i* 'heart' in [Bender 1971: 266].
- Kwegu:** Yigezu 2001: 372. Quoted as sg. *ḥēn*, pl. *ḥēn-àn* in [Hieda 1991: 7]. Completely different in [Bender 1971: 266]: *lùá:bò* 'heart' (clearly a Semitic borrowing, cf. Amharic *labb*, etc.).
- Majang:** Yigezu 2001: 372. Quoted as *ḥaye* 'internal organ' in [Bender 1983: 117] and as sg. *ḥaye*, pl. *ḥaye-tun* 'heart' in [Bender 1983: 126].

41. HORN

Narim *òt:ò-n* (1), Didinga *ót:ò-n* (1), Tennet *òt:ò-n* (1), Murle *ót:ò-n* (1), Baale *ùṭ:ú-n* (1), Suri (Chai) *kèrè* (2), Mursi *kèr:è* (2), Me'en *k'èržè* (2), Kwegu *šëi* (3), Majang *kòyté* (4).

References and notes:

- Narim:** Yigezu 2001: 373. Quoted as sg. *òtò:-n*, pl. *òtò:* in [Stirtz 2001: 11]; as sg. *òtò-n*, pl. *òtò?* in [Tucker 1951: 111].
- Didinga:** Yigezu 2001: 373. Quoted as sg. *òtò:-ḥ ~ òtò:-n*, pl. *òtò* in [Odden 1983: 171, 172]; as sg. *òt'ò:-n*, pl. *òt'ò* 'horn, tusk' in [Driberg 1931: 175].
- Tennet:** Yigezu 2001: 373.
- Murle:** Yigezu 2001: 373. Quoted as sg. *òtò:-n*, pl. *òtò* in [Lyth 1971: 46]; as *òtò-n* in [Bender 1971: 280].
- Baale:** Yigezu 2001: 373. Quoted as sg. *ùṭ:ú-n*, pl. *ùṭ:ú-ḥ:á* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 313].
- Suri (Chai):** Yigezu 2001: 373. Quoted as sg. *kèr:è*, pl. *kèr-é-ná* in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 430]; as *kèr:ē*, pl. *kèr:ē-nā* in [Abbink 1993: 52]. Cf. Tirma *kerē* in [Bender 1971: 265].
- Mursi:** Yigezu 2001: 373. Quoted as *kér:è* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 19]; as *kèr:è* in [Bender 1971: 265]. Absent from Turton et al.'s dictionary.
- Me'en:** Yigezu 2001: 373. Quoted as *kerža* {cèrğa} in [Ricci 1971: 292]; as *k'èrže* in [Bender 1971: 266].
- Kwegu:** Yigezu 2001: 373. Quoted as *šëi* in [Hieda 1991: 14]; as *še:* in [Bender 1971: 266].
- Majang:** Yigezu 2001: 373. Quoted as *koyte* in [Cerulli 1948: 156]. Cf. *kulbe* 'horn' in [Bender 1983: 125].

42. I

Narim *à-n:-èt:à* (1), Didinga *η=á-n-ét:à* (1), Tennet *à-n-ít:à* (1), Murle *à-n-èt:tà* (1), Baale *à-n-dá* (1), Suri (Chai) *à-ḥ:è* (1), Mursi *á-ḥ:è* (1), Me'en *à-ḥí* (1), Kwegu *á:-n* (1), Majang *è:-t* (1).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 374. This is actually the accusative form, quoted as *ā-n-é:tà* in [Stirtz 2011: 86]; cf. subject *n=ā* 'I' ibid.

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 374. Absolutive (independent) form. Cf. the more detailed paradigmatic information in [Odden 1983: 167, 169]: absolutive *η=ā-n-è:tà*, subject *n=ā-n-à*, object form *-ā-n-ì*. Quoted as "independent" form *η=a-n-eta ~ n=a-n-a*, object form *-ani* in [Driberg 1931: 142-143].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 374. Absolutive (independent) form.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 374. This is actually the accusative form. Cf. the paradigmatic information in [Lyth Gr. 1971: 16-17]: nominative *n=a:na ~ n=a*, accusative *a-n-e:ta*. Quoted as *a-n-e:t* in [Bender 1971: 280].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 374. Quoted as *ā-n-dā* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 299]. Absolutive (independent) form. Cf. also the postverbal (nominative) independent form: *n=ā-nā* [ibid., p. 300]. Cf. Zilmamu: *a-n-eta* [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 374. Quoted as *ā-jì* (preverbal subject / object form), with an additional postverbal subject variant *ā-jó* in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 396]; as *ā-jū* in [Abbink 1993: 41]. Cf. Tirma *a-jū* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 374. Quoted as *a-jū* in [Turton et al. 2008: 25]; as *āi-nè* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 19]. In [Turton & Bender 1976: 540], the prepositional subject form is *a-jū*, the postpositional emphatic form is *a-joi*.

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 374. Quoted as *ā-jū* in [Will 1993: 67]; as *a-ni ~ a-jū* in [Will 1989: 130]; as *a-jū* in [Ricci 1971: 140] and in [Bender 1971: 266].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 374. Quoted as *ā-n* in [Hieda 1991: 54]; as *a-n* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 374. Quoted as *e:t ~ et ~ eti* in [Bender 1983: 128]; as *e:t ~ eti* in [Cerulli 1948: 137]. This is the phrase-initial form; the non-initial form is *ɸ=a:k ~ ɸ=a:k-a* [Bender 1983: 128].

43. KILL

Narim *rúw-ú* (1), Didinga *rùγ-ó* (1), Tennet *rúk* (1), Murle *rúk* (1), Baale *káð-ó* (2), Suri (Chai) *t̪ɔ̃ɔ̃dā* (3) / *nīs* (4), Mursi *t̪ɔ̃dā* (3), Me'en *ʔín-à* (4) / *nīs* (4), Kwegu *rís-bá* (5) / *=ní:š-* (4), Majang *bòkòt-úk* (6).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 374. Quoted as *ruw- ~ (u)ruk-* in [Stirtz 2011: 42].

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 374. Quoted as *=ruk-* in [Odden 1983: 154]; as *ruk* (1st p. sg. pres. *ka=ruk-i*) in [Driberg 1931: 161].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 374. Quoted as *ú=rúγ* '(he) killed' in [Randal 1998: 241] (same form is also quoted as 'he beat' in [Randal 1998: 244], implying polysemy).

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 374. Also *kádák* id. [ibid.]. Quoted as *ruk*, with polysemy: 'to hit / beat / hammer / kill / pay', in [Lyth 1971: 49]. Cf. *kə́tʰ* 'kill' in [Bender 1971: 280].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 374; Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 314. Cf. Zilmamu: *ruk-uši* 'kill' [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 374. Quoted as *kʷá=t̪ɔ̃dā* 'to kill, murder' in [Abbink 1993: 52]. Cf. also *dēt*, with polysemy: 'to finish / to kill' [Last & Lucassen 1998: 428]; *ēy* (impf. stem) / *ēz* (perf. stem), with polysemy: 'to kill / to shoot' in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 383, 428]. Cf. Tirma *dāga kere* 'to kill' in [Bender 1971: 265] (the first component = Chai *dák:á* 'to hit' [Abbink 1993: 45], etc.). Last & Lucassen 1998: 431. Suppletive imperfective stem, not listed in [Yigezu 2001].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 374. Quoted as *t̪ɔ̃dā* in [Turton et al. 2008: 163]; as *t̪ádā* in [Bender 1971: 265]. In [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 19], the meaning 'kill' is glossed as *dāga* = *dāga* 'hit, strike, fall, stop' in [Turton et al. 2008: 52].

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 374. Quoted as *in- ~ hin-* in [Bender 1971: 266]. Will 1993: 66. Suppletive imperfective stem, not listed in [Yigezu 2001]. Quoted as *nisi-day* [nisiday] 'to kill' or as *nisa-boy* [nisàboy] 'to murder' in [Ricci 1971: 366].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 374. Differently in [Bender 1971: 266]: *yímtù* 'kill'. Hieda 1991: 17. The exact quoted form is *à=ní:š-iyà*: (1st p. sg. perf.). Not listed in Yigezu 2001.

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 374. Quoted as *bokut* (imperative, past tense), *bokut-i:t* (verbal noun) in [Bender 1983: 119]; as *bokut* in [Cerulli 1948: 153].

44. KNEE

Narim *kùðùñ* (1), Didinga *kùðúñ* (1), Tennet *ùð:ùñ* (1), Murle *kúð:ùñ* (1), Baale *kùndì* (1), Suri (Chai) *kōm:-í* (2), Mursi *kòm:-í?* (2), Me'en *k'ōmé-č* (2), Kwegu *k'ùàmí-n* (2), Majang *kòrñá-n* (3).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 374. Quoted as sg. *kūðūñ*, pl. *kūðūñ-ti?* in [Tucker 1951: 111].

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 374. Quoted as sg. *xùðúñ*, pl. *xúðūñ-ti* in [Odden 1983: 172]; as *hòðon*, pl. *hòðon-ti* in [Driberg 1931: 166].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 374.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 374. Quoted as *kòðon* in [Bender 1971: 280]. Cf. also *lekeñ*, pl. *lekeñ-ε* 'knee' [Lyth 1971: 30].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 374. Quoted as sg. *kùnd-í*, pl. *kùnd-ēn* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 314]. Cf. Zilmamu: *kušun-at* [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 374. Quoted as sg. *kòm-í*, pl. *kòm-ā* in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 430]; as *kōmí* in [Abbink 1993: 53]. Cf. Tirma *kōmí* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 374. Quoted as sg. *kòm-i*, pl. *kòm-a* in [Turton et al. 2008: 103]; as *k m-i* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 19]; as *k n-i* (sic!) in [Bender 1971: 265].

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 374. Quoted as *komi-č* {comič} in [Ricci 1971: 277]; as *k'ome-ε* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 374. Quoted as sg. *kùàmín*, pl. *kùàmín-àn* in [Hieda 1991: 6]; as *k'ame* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 374.

45. KNOW

Narim *ǵá:* (1), Didinga *ǵàá* (1), Tennet *ǵá:* (1), Murle *ǵá:* (1), Baale *ǵáw-ò* (1), Suri (Chai) *tā=gā* (1), Mursi *tá=gá* (1), Me'en *tá=kà* (1), Kwegu *ǵíbàǵ-bá* (2), Majang *dīgìr-ìk* (3).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 375. Quoted as *k=ǵá* in [Tucker 1951: 114] (probably 1st p. sg. form).

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 375. Quoted as *ga* (1st p. pres. *ka=ga*) 'to know, be accustomed to' in [Driberg 1931: 159].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 375.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 375. Quoted as *ga* (3rd p. sg. *a=ga*) in [Lyth 1971: 18]; as *k=ǵá* in [Tucker 1951: 114]; as *k=a:ga* in [Bender 1971: 280].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 375. Quoted as *ǵáw-ò* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 314]. Cf. Zilmamu: *ko=gae* 'know' [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 375. This seems to be the perfective stem. Quoted as *tá=gá* in [Abbink 1993: 61]. For the imperfective variant, cf. *ǵāy* in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 428]. Cf. Tirma *ga-çi* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 375. Quoted as *ga:no* (probably the imperfective stem) / *ta=ka* (probably the perfective stem) in [Turton et al. 2008: 68, 158]; as *tá=ká* in [Bender 1971: 265]; as *ǵá-i sò* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 19].

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 375. Cf. *ǵāy* 'know' in [Will 1993: 67]; *ǵay-day* {ǵáyday} 'know' in [Ricci 1971: 338]; *ta=k-* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 375. Quoted as *ǵ=ǵáǵ-iyá:* (1st p. sg. perf.) in [Hieda 1991: 45]; as *ǵ=b dǵ-ǵá* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 375. Quoted as *dīgìr* (imperative, past tense), *dīgìr-an* (verbal noun) in [Bender 1983: 119]; as *dīgìr* in [Cerulli 1948: 154].

46. LEAF

Narim *ǵál:ò-ǵít* (1), Didinga *ǵòlòǵ-ìnit* (1), Tennet *vàr-àñò-č* (2), Murle *ǵólóyí-tòt* (1), Baale

bāl:óg-ó:ní (1), Suri (Chai) *bāl:óg-í* (1), Mursi *bāl:óg-í* (1), Me'en *sàl-èč* (3), Kwegu *k'àk'itèn* (4), Majang *pí:ηò-n* (5).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 375. Formally, this is a singulative formation from 'bark' q.v.

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 375. Quoted as sg. *bol'og-init*, pl. *bol'ok* 'leaf, husk, skin, shell' in [Driberg 1931: 163].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 375.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 375. Formally, a singulative formation from 'bark' q.v., or a compound formation with *i-tat* 'ear' q.v. (literally 'bark-ear'). Cf. in [Lyth 1971: 7]: sg. *bolo-itol*, pl. *bolc-k* 'leaf, bark, scale of fish'. In [Bender 1971: 280], the meaning 'leaf' is rendered simply as *i-tat* 'ear'.

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 375. Quoted as sg. *bāl:óg-ó:ní*, pl. *bāl: g-á* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 314]. Cf. Zilmamu: *aten* 'leaf' [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 375. Quoted as sg. *bāl:óg-í*, pl. *bāl:óg-á* in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 427]; as *bāl:ógī* in [Abbink 1993: 42]. Cf. Tirma *bālúwí* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 375. Quoted as sg. *bal:og-i*, pl. *bal:og-a* in [Turton et al. 2008: 33]; as *bāl:ò-i* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 19]; as *bāl:óg-ì* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 375. Quoted as *sal-eç* in [Will 1989: 144]; as *sal-a* {sàla} in [Ricci 1971: 381]; as *sal-e-ç* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 375. Quoted as *k'ágètèn* in [Hieda 1991: 12]; as *k'àkútò* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 375. Quoted as sg. *piño-n*, pl. *piño-k* in [Bender 1983: 124].

47. LIE

Narim =òη- # (1), Murle oη ~ oη-ɔη # (1), Kwegu úη- (1).

References and notes:

Narim: Tucker 1951: 114. The actual quoted form is *k=òη-í* (1st p. sg.) in the dynamic meaning 'to lie down'. In [Yigezu 2001: 375], the same meaning is correlated with the idiomatic expression *tàηù lò:t:à* 'to lie down', where the first component = *t m-ù* 'to sleep' q.v.

Didinga: Not attested properly. In [Yigezu 2001: 375], the dynamic meaning 'to lie down' is glossed as the idiomatic expression *tàηù lò:t:à* (where, as in Narim, the first component = *tín-ù* 'to sleep' q.v.).

Tennet: Not attested. Cf. *tàηù* 'to lie down' [Yigezu 2001: 375].

Murle: Lyth 1971: 45. Meaning glossed as 'to lie down, sleep'. In [Yigezu 2001: 375], the meaning 'to lie down' is glossed as *táηù lò:t:à* = *təηu* 'to lie down' in [Lyth 1971: 51]. Cf. also *k=ātāηù* 'to lie down' in [Tucker 1951: 114].

Baale: Not attested properly. Cf. *kóη:ì* 'to lie down' [Yigezu 2001: 375].

Suri (Chai): Not attested properly. Cf. *īgīηé* 'to lie down' [Yigezu 2001: 375].

Mursi: Not attested properly. Cf. *túnè báý* 'to lie down' [Yigezu 2001: 375].

Me'en: Not attested properly. Cf. *tún-ò* 'to lie down' [Yigezu 2001: 375] (= 'sleep' q.v.), quoted as *tunə-boy* {tungəboy} 'to lie' in [Ricci 1971: 410].

Kwegu: Hieda 1991: 31. The exact quoted form is 1st p. sg. aorist *à=úη-iyà:* 'to lie down, sleep'; cf. also *à=úη-iyà: kànigè* 'to lie on one's back', *à=úη-iyà: rúátòk* 'to sleep' [ibid.]. Cf. *úη-bà* 'to lie down' [Yigezu 2001: 375]. It seems like the basic verb for the meanings 'to lie' and 'to sleep' is the same, but it can be modified with different complements for semantic specification.

Majang: Not attested properly. Cf. *ṣà:kà* 'to lie down' [Yigezu 2001: 376].

48. LIVER

Narim *nó:* (1), Didinga *nó:* (1), Tennet *nó:* (1), Murle *nó:* (1), Baale *nó* (1), Suri (Chai) *tār:á*

(2), Mursi *tár:á* (2), Me'en *tàrà* (2), Kwegu *nòh-ò* (1), Majang *jà:y* (1).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 376. Quoted as *íjó* in [Stirtz 2011: 17].

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 376. Quoted as *ɲ á*, pl. *ɲò-ít* in [Odden 1983: 172]; as *jó*, pl. *ɲw-eta* in [Driberg 1931: 174]. Additionally, cf. *kù:l* 'liver' in [Odden 1983: 172], an odd synonym that is not confirmed by any additional data sources.

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 376.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 376. Quoted as *ɲɔ*, pl. *ɲɔ-tit* in [Lyth 1971: 40]; as *nyɔ* in [Bender 1971: 280].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 376. Quoted as *jó* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 314]. Cf. Zilmamu: *nyoye-ti* 'liver' [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 376. Quoted as sg. *tár:á*, pl. *tàrà-číná ~ tār:-éná* in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 433]; as *tár:á* in [Abbink 1993: 61]. Cf. Tirma *maní* 'liver' in [Bender 1971: 265] (the Chai word for 'liver' corresponds to Bender's Tirma equivalent for 'heart' q.v.).

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 376. Quoted as *tara* in [Turton et al. 2008: 159]; as *térà* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 19]; as *tàrà* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 376. The word is listed as *tara* {tarà} 'intestines' in [Ricci 1971: 411]. Quoted as *tara* 'liver' in [Bender 1971: 266].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 376. Quoted as sg. *nòh-ò*, pl. *nòh-àn* in [Hieda 1991: 7]; as *n h* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 376. Quoted as *ja:y* 'internal organ' (sic!) in [Bender 1983: 117].

49. LONG

Narim *wú:n* (1), Didinga *wùún* (1), Tennet *wú:n* (1), Murle *wú:n* (1), Baale *wù:n-é* (1), Suri (Chai) *rām:ā-yí* (2), Mursi *ràm:à-yí* (2), Me'en *ràmà-tù* (2), Kwegu *rà:žimì* (2), Majang *žè:dó-ŋ* (3).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 376. Quoted as *wū:n* in [Tucker 1951: 112].

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 376. Quoted as sg. *un*, pl. *u-tik* 'tall, high' in [Driberg 1931: 179] (same word, although the meaning 'long' is not included).

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 376.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 376. Quoted as *wun*, pl. *wun-tik* 'long, high, tall, deep' in [Lyth 1971: 59]; as *wv:n* in [Bender 1971: 280].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 376. Quoted as *á=ū:n-é* 'long, high' in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 314]. Cf. Zilmamu: *un-o* [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 376. Quoted as *ràm:à-í* in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 432]; as *rámà-y* in [Abbink 1993: 59]. Cf. Tirma *rama-ti* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 376. Quoted as *rámá-i* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 19]; as *rama-i* 'tall' in [Turton et al. 2008: 141]; as *r ànà-i* 'long' in [Bender 1971: 265].

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 376. Quoted as sg. *ram:a-tu*, pl. *ram:a-tu-da* in [Will 1989: 137]; as *rama-tu* {ràmatu} 'high, long, gigantic' in [Ricci 1971: 376]; as *rama-tu* 'long' in [Bender 1971: 266].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 376. Quoted as *lá:žimì* in [Hieda 1991: 52]. Cf. *r.án-tò* 'long' in [Bender 1971: 266].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 376. Quoted as *žedo-* 'be long' in [Bender 1983: 120].

50. LOUSE

Narim *ìṇá-t:òt* (1), Didinga *ìṇà-t:tì* (1), Tennet *ìṇà-č:óč* (1), Murle *ìṇù-t:àt* (1), Baale *ìṇ:á-đì* (1), Suri (Chai) *únžó-í* (1), Mursi *ún:á-yî* (1), Me'en *ìnčò-č* (1), Kwegu *ínté* (1), Majang *ṇètí-ŋ* (1).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 376.

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 376. Quoted as sg. *iná-ɕ*, pl. *iní* in [Odden 1983: 170]; as *ina* (sg. and pl.) in [Driberg 1931: 166] ("both vowels low-toned" acc. to the latter source).

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 376.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 376. Quoted as sg. *ini-ta:t*, pl. *in* in [Lyth 1971: 22]. Cf. also sg. *kerir-oɕ*, pl. *kerir-i* 'louse (of dogs etc.)' in [Lyth 1971: 26]. Not clear how this word relates to *ɾɔye-ɕ* 'louse' in [Bender 1971: 280].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 376. Quoted as sg. *íná-ðí*, pl. *íná* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 314]. Cf. Zilmamu: *enya* [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 376. Quoted as sg. *únzò-í*, pl. *únzò* in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 434]; as sg. *únzú-y*, pl. *únzò* in [Abbink 1993: 62]. Cf. Tirma *ɕuɕu* in [Bender 1971: 265] (this form is clearly of Omotic origin).

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 376. Quoted as sg. *unɔ-i*, pl. *unɔ* 'flea' (sic!) in [Turton et al. 2008: 172]; as *únèi* 'louse' in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 20]; as *únò-i* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 376. Quoted as *unɕo-ɕ* in [Bender 1971: 266]. Cf. *čunčo* {čunčò} 'louse' in [Ricci 1971: 308]; despite some phonetic similarity, this seems to be a rather recent borrowing from an Omotic source.

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 376. Quoted as *intó* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 376. Quoted as sg. *ɲɛ:ti-n*, pl. *ɲɛ:ti* in [Bender 1983: 124].

51. MAN

Narim *ét* (1), Didinga *ét* (1), Tennet *ét* (1), Murle *ét* (1), Baale *é* (1), Suri (Chai) *hírí* (2), Mursi *hírí* (2), Me'en *mè* (3), Kwegu *wùr* (4), Majang *ʔidít* (1).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 377. Same word as 'person' q.v., but cf. also *màč'í* 'male' [ibid.]. Quoted as sg. *ét-í*, pl. *ēt-à* 'man' in [Stirtz 2011: 86]; as sg. *ēt*, pl. *ēt-ā* in [Tucker 1951: 111].

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 377. Same word as 'person' q.v., but cf. also *màč'ì* 'male' [ibid.]. Quoted as *et*, pl. *et-a* 'man, person' in [Driberg 1931: 165].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 377. Same word as 'person' q.v., but cf. also *màč'à* 'male' [ibid.]. Quoted as *ét-i* (nominative) in [Randal 1998: 237].

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 377. Same word as 'person' q.v., but cf. also *máč'í* 'male' [ibid.]. In [Lyth 1971: 18], the compound form *et-ɕi-ma:ɕi* 'man (*vir*)' (literally = 'person-male') is quoted.

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 377. Same word as 'person' q.v., but cf. also *māš'í* 'male' [ibid.]. Quoted as sg. *é*, pl. *ē-ðá* 'man, husband' in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 314].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 377. Quoted as *hírí*, pl. *hír-ò* 'person, man' in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 429]; as *hírí* 'man, husband' in [Abbink 1993: 49]. Cf. also *màí* 'male' [Last & Lucassen 1998: 431].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 377. Cf. the compound expression *hir-a-ma* 'man (male person)' in [Turton et al. 2008: 79]. In [Bender 1971: 265], 'man' is glossed as *mà-ì* 'male'.

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 377. Cf. *màč'í* 'male' [ibid.], quoted as *mači* {mächì} 'man, male, masculine' in [Ricci 1971: 353] and as Tishena *máɕ'ò*, Bodi *máɕ'* 'husband' in [Will 1991: 109].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 377. Cf. *žúmú* 'male' [ibid.], quoted as *žùmù* 'man, male' in [Hieda 1991: 16].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 377. Same word as 'person' q.v. Cf. also *mò:y* 'male' [Yigezu 2001: 377], quoted as *moi* in [Bender 1983: 115].

52. MANY

Narim *mè:lí* (1), Didinga *mé:lí-k* (1), Tennet *mè:lè* (1), Murle *mè:lè* (1), Baale *mè:lé* (1), Suri

(Chai) *mērí* (1), Mursi *mèrí* (1), Me'en *mèrí* (1), Kwegu *žùwánù* (2), Majang *ḥòkàṅ* (3).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 377. Quoted as *mēlī* in [Tucker 1951: 113].

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 377. Quoted as *melī-k* 'many, numerous' in [Driberg 1931: 179].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 377. Quoted as *mēlē* in [Randal 1998: 233].

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 377. Quoted as *mēle* ~ *me-l-ik* 'many, much, enough' in [Lyth 1971: 35]; as *mēlē* in [Tucker 1951: 113]; as *mele* in [Bender 1971: 280]. Cf. also *li:ti* 'to be many' (intr.) in [Lyth 1971: 31].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 377. Quoted as *á=mēlē* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 314]. Cf. Zilmamu: *mīl-ti* 'many' [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 377. Quoted as *mèrí* ~ *mè:rí* in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 404, 431]; as *mérī* in [Abbink 1993: 56]. Cf. Tirma *meri* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 377. Quoted as *meri* in [Turton et al. 2008: 120]; as *mérī* in [Bender 1971: 265]. Differently in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 19]: *žá=ηèrī* 'many'.

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 377. Quoted as verb *mèr* 'be much' in [Will 1993: 73]; as adjective *meri* in [Will 1989: 138]; as adjective *meri* {*mèri*} in [Ricci 1971: 362]; as *meri* 'many' in [Bender 1971: 266]. Cf. also *fas* {*fàs*} 'many' in [Ricci 1971: 322], not confirmed in outside sources.

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 377. Quoted as *žúànò* in [Hieda 1991: 46]. Differently in [Bender 1971: 266]: *h k z-tù* 'many'.

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 377. Quoted as *ḥoka* in [Bender 1983: 147]; as *pwoqa* in [Cerulli 1948: 158]. Cf. also the quantifier *žet* 'very, much' in [Bender 1983: 127] (e.g. *kežwe žet* 'much sand').

53. MEAT

Narim *k=íđīṅ* (1), Didinga *íđīṅ* (1), Tennet *íđīṅ* (1), Murle *íđīṅ* (1), Baale *ēđīṅ* (1), Suri (Chai) *áyù* (2), Mursi *àč:úk* (2), Me'en *áčùk* (2), Kwegu *žárùṅ* (3), Majang *tár* (4).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 377. Quoted as *íđīṅ* in [Tucker 1951: 111].

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 377. Quoted as *íđīṅ*, pl. *íđīṅ-wá* in [Odden 1983: 149, 171]; as *íđīṅ*, pl. *íđīṅ-wa* in [Driberg 1931: 166].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 377. Quoted as *íđīṅ* in [Randal 1998: 230].

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 377. Quoted as *íđīṅ*, pl. *ídi* 'meat, muscle' in [Lyth 1971: 21]; as *íđīṅ* in [Tucker 1951: 111]; as *íđīṅ* in [Bender 1971: 280].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 377. Quoted as *ēđīṅ* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 314]. Cf. Zilmamu: *íđīṅ* [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 377. Quoted as *áyù*, pl. *áyù-éná* in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 426]; as *áyū* in [Abbink 1993: 41]. Cf. Tirma *ayu* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 377. Quoted as *ačuk* in [Turton et al. 2008: 22]; as *žáčò* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 20]; as *àčùk* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 377. Quoted as *áčùk* in [Will 1993: 77]; as *ač:uk* {*aččùc*} in [Ricci 1971: 210]; as *ač'uk* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 377. Quoted as *žárùṅ* in [Hieda 1991: 18]; as *è:rùṅ* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 377. Quoted as *tár* in [Cerulli 1948: 159].

54. MOON

Narim *nìlò-k* (1), Didinga *nílò-k* (1), Tennet *nèlò-k* (1), Murle *né:lò-k* (1), Baale *nèlú* (1), Suri (Chai) *tágí* (2), Mursi *tágí* (2), Me'en *táží-s* (2), Kwegu *tígè-š* (2), Majang *è:yè-n* (3).

References and notes:

- Narim:** Yigezu 2001: 378. Quoted as *nēlò-k* in [Tucker 1951: 111].
- Didinga:** Yigezu 2001: 378. Quoted as sg. *nīlò-k*, pl. *nīlò-γ-ì* in [Odden 1983: 173]; as sg. *n'ilo-k*, pl. *n'ilog-i* in [Driberg 1931: 174].
- Tennet:** Yigezu 2001: 378.
- Murle:** Yigezu 2001: 378. Quoted as sg. *nelo-k*, pl. *nelo-we* in [Lyth 1971: 40], with polysemy: 'moon / yolk (of egg)'; as *nye:lò-k* in [Bender 1971: 280].
- Baale:** Yigezu 2001: 378. Quoted as sg. *nōlú*, pl. *nōlò-gé* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 314]. Cf. Zilmamu: *nyilu-k* [Bender 1971: 267].
- Suri (Chai):** Yigezu 2001: 378. Quoted as sg. *tá:gi*, pl. *tá:gi-séná* in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 433]; as *tá:gi* in [Abbink 1993: 61]. Cf. Tirma *tegi* in [Bender 1971: 265].
- Mursi:** Yigezu 2001: 378. Quoted as sg. *tagi* 'moon / month', pl. *tai-sija* 'moons, months' in [Turton et al. 2008: 157]; as *tá:gi* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 20]; as *tà:gi* in [Bender 1971: 265].
- Me'en:** Yigezu 2001: 378. Quoted as sg. *tay-s*, pl. *tay-s-ena* 'month' in [Will 1989: 135]; as *tai-s* {tais} 'moon / month' in [Ricci 1971: 395]; as Tishena *tái-s* vs. Bodi *táí-s* 'month' in [Will 1991: 103]; as *tai-s* in [Bender 1971: 266].
- Kwegu:** Yigezu 2001: 378. Quoted as *tígè-ši* in [Hieda 1991: 48]; as *tígè-š* in [Bender 1971: 266]. Cf. Yidenic *tígis* in [Hieda 1990: 100].
- Majang:** Yigezu 2001: 378. Quoted as sg. *eye-n*, pl. *ε:-ke* 'months' in [Bender 1983: 126]; as *eye-n* in [Cerulli 1948: 152].

55. MOUNTAIN

Narim *ǎ́:r* (1), Didinga *mú:r* (2), Tennet *bé* (3), Murle *bè* (3), Baale *kút:úl* (4), Suri (Chai) *kūt:úl* (4), Mursi *kút:úl* (4), Me'en *èlè* (5), Kwegu *gá:k* (6), Majang *édé-n* (7).

References and notes:

- Narim:** Yigezu 2001: 378.
- Didinga:** Yigezu 2001: 378. Quoted as sg. *mú:r*, pl. *mù:r-γò:k* in [Odden 1983: 172]; as *mur*, pl. *mur-éta* 'hill, gentle slope' in [Driberg 1931: 172].
- Tennet:** Yigezu 2001: 378.
- Murle:** Yigezu 2001: 378. Probably the same word as *bé*: 'stone' q.v.; unclear if the phonetic discrepancy actually reflects some derivational pattern or is the result of inaccuracy. Quoted as *bé*, pl. *bi-en*, with polysemy: 'stone / rock / hill / mountain / bowl of pipe' in [Lyth 1971: 6]; as *bé'* 'mountain' in [Bender 1971: 280]. Cf. also *ǎ́:r* 'hill' in [Lyth 1971: 13].
- Baale:** Yigezu 2001: 378. Quoted as *kūt:úl*, pl. *kūt:úl-ǰá* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 314]. Cf. Zilmamu: *gulzeni* [Bender 1971: 267].
- Suri (Chai):** Yigezu 2001: 378. Quoted as sg. *kút:úl*, pl. *kút:úl-ù* in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 430]; as *kūt:úl* in [Abbink 1993: 54]. Cf. Tirma *kutulo* in [Bender 1971: 265]. Cf. also *kèdè* 'hill' in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 430]; *dūm* 'hill' in [Abbink 1993: 47]; *gēsāy* 'mountains, highland' in [Abbink 1993: 48].
- Mursi:** Yigezu 2001: 378. Quoted as sg. *kut:ul*, pl. *kut:ul-o* 'mountain, hill' in [Turton et al. 2008: 107]; as *kút:úl-à* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 20]; as *kút:ùn* in [Bender 1971: 265]. Cf. *dūm* 'hill' in [Turton et al. 2008: 58].
- Me'en:** Yigezu 2001: 378. Quoted as *ele?* in [Bender 1971: 266]; as *èlè* in [Will 1993: 76]; in [Will 1991: 110], the Bodi meaning of the term is given as 'highland', and the Tishena meaning is given as 'on the mountain'. Cf. also *raki-č* {racič} 'elevation, hill, mountain', var. *rake-č* {racēc} 'summit' in [Ricci 1971: 375]. Cf. also Tishena *kūđúm-é* 'hill' vs. Bodi *kirkiri* 'hill' in [Will 1991: 109].
- Kwegu:** Yigezu 2001: 378; Hieda 1991: 50. Cf. also *éúònú* 'hill' [Hieda 1991: 50]. Differently in [Bender 1971: 266]: *kùrúg* 'mountain'.
- Majang:** Yigezu 2001: 378.

56. MOUTH

Narim *k=ùt:v-k* (1), Didinga *ùt:v-k* (1), Tennet *ùt:v-k* (1), Murle *út:v-k* (1), Baale *ùtú* (1),

Suri (Chai) *tūg-ó* (1), Mursi *tūg-ó* (1), Me'en *túk* (1), Kwegu *tók* (1), Majang *átó* (1).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 378. Quoted as sg. *k=ūtū-k-ēfiŋ*, pl. *k=ūtū-k* in [Tucker 1951: 111].

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 378. Quoted as sg. *òtú-k*, pl. *ùtù-g-èti* in [Odden 1983: 172]; as sg. *òto-k*, pl. *utu-g-èti* 'mouth, lip' in [Driberg 1931: 175].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 378.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 378. Quoted as *oto-k*, pl. *tu-g-eti*, with polysemy: 'mouth / entrance / message / language' in [Lyth 1971: 46]; as *otɔ-k* in [Bender 1971: 280].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 378. Quoted as sg. *ṽḍú*, pl. *ũḍū-g-ēḍí* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 314]. Cf. Zilmamu *utu-k* in [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 378. Quoted as sg. *tùg-ò*, pl. *tùg-í*, with polysemy: 'mouth / language' in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 433]; as *tūg-ō* 'language, mouth, lips' in [Abbink 1993: 62]. Cf. Tirma *tug-o* 'mouth' in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 378. Quoted as sg. *tug-o* 'mouth, language', pl. *tug-i* in [Turton et al. 2008: 165]; as *túpò* (with an obvious typo) in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 20]; as *tùg-ò* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 378. Quoted as *túk* in [Will 1993: 66]; as *tuk* {tùc} 'mouth, lip, jaw' in [Ricci 1971: 398] (cf. also *tuk-a* {tùca} 'beak' [ibid.]); as *tuk* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 378. Quoted as sg. *tòk*, pl. *tòg-àn* in [Hieda 1991: 5]; as *tɔk* in [Bender 1971: 266]. Cf. Yidenic *tòk* [Hieda 1990: 99].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 378; Bender 1983: 115. Plural: *atu-n* [Bender 1983: 126]. Quoted as *atu*: in [Cerulli 1948: 152].

57. NAME

Narim *ḍà:rà* (1), Didinga *ḍá:rà* (1), Tennet *ḍàr* (1), Murle *zá:r* (1), Baale *sàrá* (1), Suri (Chai) *sárā* (1), Mursi *sárá* (1), Me'en *sèl:à* (1), Kwegu *rónɔ* (2), Majang *tíriyá* (1).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 379. Quoted as *ḍárā?* in [Tucker 1951: 111].

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 379. Quoted as sg. *ḍà:r*, pl. *ḍ àr:-yò:k* in [Odden 1983: 172]; as *ḍa:r* in [Driberg 1931: 165].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 379.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 379. Quoted as *ḍa:r* in [Lyth 1971: 13] and in [Bender 1971: 280].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 379. Quoted as *sárá* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 314].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 379. Quoted as *sárá* in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 432]; as *sárā?* in [Abbink 1993: 59]. Cf. Tirma *sara* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 379. Quoted as sg. *sara*, pl. *sara-çin* in [Turton et al. 2008: 147]; as *sér-à* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 20]; as *sárá* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 379. Differently in [Will 1989: 135]: sg. *rɔŋ-o*, pl. *rɔŋ-i*, as well as in [Ricci 1971: 377]: *rona* {rònga}, and in [Bender 1971: 266]: *rɔŋi*. Quoted as Tishena sg. *r áŋ-à*, pl. *r áŋ-ì* vs. Bodi sg. *r áŋ-ò*, pl. *ròŋ-àná* in [Will 1991: 98].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 379. Quoted as *ròŋ* in [Hieda 1991: 39]. Differently in [Bender 1971: 266]: *sà:ryá* 'name'.

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 379. Quoted as *tiriya* in [Bender 1983: 117].

58. NECK

Narim *ín:á* (1), Didinga *ín:á* (1), Tennet *ín:à* (1), Murle *ín:à* (1), Baale *ín:á* (1), Suri (Chai) *ŋó* (2), Mursi *ŋó* (2), Me'en *k'órón* (3), Kwegu *k'ór:ón* (3), Majang *ŋódɔ* (2).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 379. Quoted as *ĩnā* in [Tucker 1951: 111].

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 379. Quoted as sg. *ina*, pl. *ina-ti* 'nape of neck, hood of snake' in [Driberg 1931: 166]. Cf. sg. *tɪn:á*, pl. *tɪn: áid* 'neck' in [Odden 1983: 172]: this strange word is not confirmed in alternate sources or through external comparison. Possibly a misprint, with an "extra" *t* instead of the required *ĩn:á*?

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 379.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 379. Quoted as *ina*, pl. *ina-ti* in [Lyth 1971: 22]; as *inya* in [Bender 1971: 280].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 379. Quoted as sg. *ĩn:á*, pl. *ĩn:ā-đí* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 314]. Cf. Zilmamu: *onyi* [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 379. Quoted as sg. *ɲò*, pl. *ɲò-ɕíná* in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 432]; as *ɲò:* in [Abbink 1993: 57]. Cf. Tirma *ɲɔʔ* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 379. Quoted as sg. *ɲo*, pl. *ɲo-ɕín* in [Turton et al. 2008: 130]; as *ɲv* in [Bender 1971: 265]. Cf. *w ʔ* 'neck, nape of neck' in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 20] (the same word, but with the subdialectal development **ɲU > wU*).

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 379. Quoted as *k'òróŋ* in [Will 1993: 70]; as *koron* {coròn} 'throat, larynx, esophagus', *koron* {coròñ} 'neck' in [Ricci 1971: 293-294] (these two forms are probably variants of the same word, inaccurately split from each other); as *k'or'ɔŋ* 'neck' in [Bender 1971: 266].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 379. In [Hieda 1991: 5], this word is glossed as *kórùŋ* 'throat', whereas the meaning 'neck' is correlated with the word *bòl-ù* (pl. *bòl-àn*). It is possible that Kwegu, like many other languages, distinguishes between 'front part of neck, throat' and 'back part of neck, nape', but we would have to wait for a more detailed dictionary to ascertain that. In [Bender 1971: 266], the meaning 'neck' is glossed as *b ʔlù*.

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 379. Quoted as sg. *ɲɔɔ-ɔ*, pl. *ɲɔɔ-e: ~ ɲɔɔ-ɔ-kir* in [Bender 1983: 126]; as *ɲoɔe* in [Cerulli 1948: 157].

59. NEW

Narim ʒ̣ò:r (1), Didinga ɲéʒ:ú (-1), Tennet ɲèʒ:ù-k (-1), Murle čúlá-k (2), Baale á:dís (-1), Suri (Chai) á=č:āgí (3), Mursi á=č:āgí (3), Me'en čàʔí (3), Kwegu gáyà:lí (4), Majang ìn=tò:n (5).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 379. Differently in [Tucker 1951: 113]: *ɲāɲá bìn:ā* (idiomatic expression, probably meaning 'not (yet) good', cf. 'good').

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 379. Quoted as *ɲeʒu-k*, pl. *ɲeʒu-k-wa* in [Driberg 1931: 179]. The word is most likely a Nilotic borrowing (cf. Proto-Lotuko-Maa **ɲeʒuk* 'new').

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 379. The word is most likely a Nilotic borrowing (cf. Proto-Lotuko-Maa **ɲeʒuk* 'new').

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 379. Quoted as *ɕola-i*, pl. *ɕola-ik* in [Lyth 1971: 11]; as *ɕola-k* in [Bender 1971: 280]. Same word as 'green' q.v.

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 379. Quoted as *áádís* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 314]. Transparent borrowing from Ethiosemitic (Amharic *addis*, etc.).

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 379. Quoted as *ɕà:g-í*, with polysemy: 'greenish / bluish / new' in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 427]; as *ɕā:gī* 'new, fresh, wet' in [Abbink 1993: 44]. Cf. Tirma *ɕag-a* 'new' in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 379. In [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 20], 'new' is listed as *ʔà:dís:ì* (an Ethiosemitic borrowing). In [Bender 1971: 265], the word 'new' is glossed as *ɲàɲà=ɕágì:*, which most likely means 'not new' (see notes on 'not').

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 379. Quoted as *ɕák'í* in [Will 1993: 63]; as *ɕaʔí* in [Bender 1971: 266]. Cf. 'green'.

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 379. Probably quoted as *hà:lì*, pl. *hà:l-àn* in [Hieda 1991: 53], although this could also be a different word. Totally different equivalent in [Bender 1971: 266]: *kànik'ù:là*.

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 379. Possibly related to *t ʔn* 'child' [Yigezu 2001: 362], particularly since Bender glosses the word *tɔ:n* as 'child; new' [Bender 1983: 115] (however, only *tɔ:n* 'son' is glossed in [Cerulli 1948: 159]).

60. NIGHT

Narim *ḥà:l-in* (1), Didinga *ḥà:l-in* (1), Tennet *ḥà:l-in* (1), Murle *ḥà:l-in* (1), Baale *ḥàlì* (1), Suri (Chai) *ḥēlē-ì* (1), Mursi *ḥēl:è?* (1), Me'en *bàr* (1), Kwegu *míkír* (2), Majang *káy* (3).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 379. Quoted as *bāl* in [Tucker 1951: 111].

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 379. Quoted as sg. *bál-in*, pl. *b ālīn-òk* in [Odden 1983: 172]; as sg. *bal-in*, pl. *bal-ok* in [Driberg 1931: 163].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 379.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 379. Quoted as sg. *ba:l*, pl. *ba:l-in-ok* in [Lyth 1971: 4]; as *bal-in* in [Bender 1971: 280]. Cf. also *ṣat*, pl. *ṣat-in-ok* 'night' in [Lyth 1971: 23].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 379. Cf. Zilmamu: *bal-n* [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 379. Differently in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 426]: *bàró* 'night', confirmed in [Abbink 1993: 42] as *bá:rō* id.

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 379. Cf. the adverbial form *baro* 'at night' [Turton et al. 2008: 28]; the same form is simply glossed as *bàró* 'night' in [Bender 1971: 265]. Cf. *dáinò* 'night' in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 20].

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 379. Quoted as *bár* in [Will 1993: 76]; as *bar-ken?* in [Bender 1971: 266]. In [Ricci 1971: 319], the word *fa-č* {fàč} is glossed as 'evening, night' (cf. also *fač-i* 'twilight', *fač-i-day* 'to be night'). The word *bara* {bàra}, corresponding to Yigezu's and Will's *bar*, is glossed as 'dawn' [Ricci 1971: 249], or, with a long vowel, is also quoted as *bara* {baàra} 'morning' [Ricci 1971: 241]. This is probably a dialectal difference.

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 379. Quoted as *míkír* in [Hieda 1991: 51]; as *ṣíkírì* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 379. Quoted as *kay*, pl. *kay-etun* in [Bender 1983: 126].

61. NOSE

Narim *ḥvè-č* (1), Didinga *úḥḥé:-č* (1), Tennet *vḥè-č* (1), Murle *úḥè-č* (1), Baale *ùḥ:é* (1), Suri (Chai) *gìròn* (2), Mursi *gīrōḥ* (2), Me'en *gíròn* (2), Kwegu *žùrùḥ* (2), Majang *éḥé-n* (1).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 379. Quoted as sg. *ūḥwê-č*, pl. *ūḥwê-ti?* in [Tucker 1951: 111].

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 379. Quoted as sg. *vḥì-č*, pl. *vḥì* in [Odden 1983: 170]; as sg. *uḥ'e-č*, pl. *uḥw'e* in [Driberg 1931: 178].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 379.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 379. Quoted as sg. *oḥe-č*, pl. *oḥe* in [Lyth 1971: 45]; as *oḥe-č* in [Bender 1971: 280].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 379. Quoted as sg. *ūḥ:é*, pl. *ūḥ:é-ḏí* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 314]. Cf. Zilmamu: *oḥi-č* [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 379. Quoted as *gírōḥ*, pl. *gírōḥ-i* 'nose' in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 428]; cf. also the derived form *gírḥ-ái* 'nostril' [ibid.]. Quoted as *gírōḥ* in [Abbink 1993: 48]. Cf. Tirma *gírḥ* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 379. Quoted as sg. *giron*, pl. *giron-i* in [Turton et al. 2008: 73]; as *g ró* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 20]; as *gírōḥ* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 379. Quoted as *giran* {gíràn} 'nose' in [Ricci 1971: 332]; cf. also *gírḥ-ěč* {gírḥěč} 'nostrils' [ibid.]. Quoted as Tishena *gíròn* vs. Bodi *gíròn* in [Will 1991: 105]; as *gír'ōḥ* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 379. Quoted as sg. *žúrùḥ*, pl. *žúrùḥ-àn* in [Hieda 1991: 5]; as *žúrùḥ* in [Bender 1971: 266]. Cf. Yidenic *g^hūúró* in [Hieda 1990: 100].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 379. Quoted as sg. *ēḥe-n*, pl. *ēḥe-a ~ ēḥe-tun* in [Bender 1983: 126]; as *ēḥe-n* in [Cerulli 1948: 152].

62. NOT

Didinga *ηà:* (1), Tennes *ηàn:í ~ ηέν* (1) / *ìróη* (2), Murle *lan ~ alan* (2), Baale *ηa-* (1), Suri (Chai) *ηà* (1), Mursi *ηa* (1), Me'en *=on* (1), Kwegu *=ken* (3) / *ma* (4), Majang *ku=* (4).

References and notes:

Narim: Not attested.

Didinga: Odden 1983: 159. This is a short negation particle employed for verbs in the past tense, e. g. *ηà: xú=t:ùγùrr-òòwà* "we haven't yet cooked", etc.; it is quoted as *ηa* and called a marker of the "'not yet' tense" in [Driberg 1931: 146]. In the present tense forms, more complex formations are used, but they all seem to be formed from contractions of the same particle *ηà:* with preceding stems (possibly of an adverbial nature): *xòl=η* "not (present progressive)" [Odden 1983: 162] = *kolo=ηa* "negative aorist" [Driberg 1931: 146]; *xillí-η* "won't (incompl.)" [Odden 1983: 162]. Because of this, we postulate the short element *ηà:* as the most basic and fundamental negative morpheme in Didinga. It is also quite distinct from the prohibitive *mà* [Odden 1983: 160].

Tennes: Randal 1998: 248. This is the basic negative particle for perfective clauses. Not attested in [Yigezu: 2001]. Randal 1998: 248. This is the basic negative particle for imperfective clauses.

Murle: Lyth Gr. 1971: 33. Negative adverb, prepositioned to the verb. Cf. also *eyan*, a special negative that, according to Lyth, is "used with the future tense to give the sense 'not yet' or 'before' and refers to the future" [ibid.].

Baale: Dimmendaal 1998: 70. Described as a "pre-verbal negation marker".

Suri (Chai): Last & Lucassen 1998: 418.

Mursi: Turton & Bender 1976: 557. Propositional verbal particle. The perfective equivalent is *ηa-ni* 'not yet'.

Me'en: Will 1989: 147. Postpositional verbal affix. In [Ricci 1971: 185-186], the affix is listed as having several variants: the most frequent one is simply glossed as *=o*, with *=yo*, *=on*, *=yon*, and *=(y)onji* completing the picture. The currently most likely analysis is that *=o* is a truncated variant of *=onji*, rather than vice versa.

Kwegu: Hieda 1998: 368. Postpositional verbal suffix; cf. *a=mat=i=ken* 'I do not drink', etc. Hieda 1998: 368. This is a special negative verb, cf. *a=ma-i mat-en* 'I do not drink'. The difference between *=ken* and *ma* is not discussed in the source; we have to treat both morphemes as technical synonyms for the moment.

Majang: Unseth 1989: 119. Described as a verb root ("negative verb"), always occupying sentence-initial position. Quoted as *ku= ~ kwa=* in [Cerulli 1948: 143].

63. ONE

Narim *ódó-ì* (1), Didinga *k=òdè-ì* (1), Tennes *č=ódê* (1), Murle *ádó-ì* (1), Baale *ó:dê* (1), Suri (Chai) *dó-nè* (1), Mursi *dó-nè* (1), Me'en *kónàn* (2), Kwegu *kiém* (3), Majang *òmò-η* (4).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 380. Quoted as *ε=ódó-ì?* in [Tucker 1951: 113] (with an additional relational prefix).

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 380. Quoted as *χ=od-e ~ χ=od-oi* in [Driberg 1931: 179].

Tennes: Yigezu 2001: 380.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 380. With an additional relational prefix, quoted as *ε=odo-i* 'one' in [Lyth Gr. 1971: 14]. Cf. also the verbal stem *doε* 'to be one' in [Lyth 1971: 15]. Quoted as *ādū-ī ~ ε=ódó-ì* in [Tucker 1951: 113]; as *adoi* in [Bender 1971: 280].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 380. Quoted as *ó:dê* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal: 293].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 380. Quoted as *dō:nè* in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 404]; as *dōnē* in [Abbink 1993: 46]. Cf. Tirma *dōne* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 380. Quoted as *dō-ne* in [Turton et al. 2008: 57]; as *dō:-nè* in [Bender 1971: 265]. Cf. *b x ñè* 'one' in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 20] (a form that is not confirmed in any other sources). Cf. also the alternate form *kōn* 'one' [Turton et al. 2008: 103].

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 380. Quoted as *kōn ~ kōn-an* in [Will 1989: 139]; as *kona* {cōna} in [Ricci 1971: 155]; as *kon-an ~ k^won-an* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 380. Quoted as *kíùm* in [Hieda 1991: 46]; as *k'ímà:n* in [Bender 1971: 266]. Cf. Yidenic *ǵēēm-àn* [Hieda 1990: 102].
Majang: Yigezu 2001: 380. Quoted as *umu-ŋ* in [Cerulli 1948: 151].

64. PERSON

Narim *ét* (1), Didinga *ét* (1), Tennet *ét* (1), Murle *ét* (1), Baale *é* (1), Suri (Chai) *híri* (2), Mursi *híri* (2), Me'en *híri* (2), Kwegu *wùr* (3), Majang *ʔidít* (1).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 380. Plural form: *èt:tà* 'people' [ibid.].
Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 380; Odden 1983: 169. Plural form: *ét:tà* 'people' [ibid.]. Quoted as *et*, pl. *et-a* 'man, person' in [Driberg 1931: 165]. Same word as 'man' q.v.
Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 380. Suppletive plural: *t* 'people' [ibid.].
Murle: Yigezu 2001: 380. Quoted as *et* 'man, person, husband' in [Lyth 1971: 18], with suppletivism: *ol* 'people'. Quoted as *ēt-i?* (with a different suppletive plural: *gèr?*) 'man' in [Tucker 1951: 111]; as *e:tʰ* 'man' ('person?') in [Bender 1971: 280].
Baale: Yigezu 2001: 380. Plural form: *è-ðà* 'people' [ibid.]. See notes on 'man' q.v. Cf. Zilmamu: *e-t* 'man' (= 'person?') [Bender 1971: 267].
Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 380. Quoted as *híri*, pl. *hír-ò* 'person, man' in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 429]. The word *zugo* 'man' in Tirma [Bender 1971: 266] is really the plural form 'people', cf. Chai *zugo* 'people' [Abbink 1993: 64].
Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 380. Suppletive plural: *zūgō* [ibid.]. Quoted as *híri* 'person', suppl. pl. *zuo* 'people' in [Turton et al. 2008: 79]; as *hírì* 'man' in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 20].
Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 380. Suppletive plural: *zūgō* [ibid.]. This word is also listed as Bodi *híri-t* 'husband' in [Will 1991: 109]. Differently in [Ricci 1971: 358]: *mehen* {mehén}, pl. *mehen-it* 'man (person), Mekan or Tishena'. It is noted that the word is applied to local people rather than outsiders, but the source does not list any other lexical equivalents for 'person' (the word *híri*, despite having reliable external parallels, is not attested). The same word is listed with the meaning 'man' ('person?') as *mēʔn ~ mēʔen* in [Bender 1971: 266].
Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 380. Plural: *wùr-àn* 'people' [ibid.]. Quoted as *hùr*, pl. *hùr-àn* in [Hieda 1991: 40]; as *hu:r* 'man' in [Bender 1971: 266].
Majang: Yigezu 2001: 380. Same word as 'man' q.v. Quoted as *idit* in [Bender 1983: 127]. Plural form: *ʔò:p* [Yigezu 2001: 380], quoted as *ʔo:p ~ ʔo:f* in [Bender 1983: 116, 127]. Curiously, the equivalent for 'person' in [Cerulli 1948: 155] is glossed as *ʔo:*. It is unclear if the author simply mistook the suppletive plural form for the singulative, or if in the described dialect the same root was indeed used for both numbers.

65. RAIN

Narim *tàm:ù* (1), Didinga *tám:ù* (1), Tennet *tàm:ù* (1), Murle *tám:ù* (1), Baale *tàm:ù* (1), Suri (Chai) *gù-yò* (2), Mursi *gù-yò* (2), Me'en *tùmù* (1), Kwegu *gò-t* (2), Majang *tùl* (3).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 381. Quoted as *tàmù* in [Tucker 1951: 111].
Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 381. Quoted as *tàmù*, pl. *tàm:w-è:tà* in [Odden 1983: 172]; as *tamu* in [Driberg 1931: 176].
Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 381.
Murle: Yigezu 2001: 381. Quoted as *tamu*, pl. *tamu-ŋa* in [Lyth 1971: 50], with polysemy: 'rain / sky / God / luck'; as *támù* 'rain' in [Tucker 1951: 111]; as *tāmũ* in [Bender 1971: 280].
Baale: Yigezu 2001: 381. Quoted as *tām:ũ*, with polysemy: 'rain / sky' in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal: 314]. Cf. Zilmamu: *ʔin* 'rain' [Bender

1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 381. Quoted as sg. *gū-yō*, pl. *gū-siò* in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 429]; as *g^wūyō* in [Abbink 1993: 49]. Cf. Tirma *gu-ðo* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 381. Quoted as *gwio?* in [Turton et al. 2008: 76]; as *gú-iò* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 20]; as *gw-iyò* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 381. Quoted as *tuma* {tùma}, with polysemy: 'sky / God / cloud / rain', in [Ricci 1971: 404]. Quoted as Tishena *túm-à* vs. Bodi *túm-ò* in [Will 1991: 106]; as *tum-ò* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 381; Hieda 1991: 49. Quoted as *gwot* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 381. Quoted as *túl* in [Bender 1983: 115]; as *tul* in [Cerulli 1948: 158].

66. RED

Narim *má-rí-k* (1), Didinga *mà-rí-k* (1), Tennet *má-rí-k* (1), Murle *méri-k* (1), Baale *màrgí* (1), Suri (Chai) *gōlōn-í* (2), Mursi *gōlōn-í* (2), Me'en *gōlōn-í* (2), Kwegu *čǎčǎ-ù-gù* (3), Majang *dè:ŋ* (4).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 382. Quoted as *méri-k* in [Stirtz 2011: 19]; as *mǎ-í-t* in [Tucker 1951: 113].

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 382. Quoted as *mari-ki*, pl. *mari-ki-k* in [Driberg 1931: 179].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 382. Quoted as *má-rí-k* (pl. form) in [Randal 1998: 225].

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 382. Quoted as *meri*, pl. *meri-k* in [Lyth 1971: 35]; as *mēri* in [Tucker 1951: 113]; as *meri-k* in [Bender 1971: 280].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 382. Quoted as *mārgí* 'red, orange' in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal: 296]. Cf. Zilmamu *bire* 'red' in [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 382. Quoted as sg. *gòlèŋ-í*, pl. *gòlèŋ-á* 'reddish' in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 428]; as *gōlōŋi* 'red (cattle colour)' in [Abbink 1993: 48]. Cf. Tirma *goleŋ-i* 'red' in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 382. Quoted as *goloŋ-i* in [Turton et al. 2008: 74]; as *gòdáiŋ* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 20] (strange form, possibly = **golani?*); as *gòlòny-ì* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 382. Quoted as *golap-i* {gòlañi} in [Ricci 1971: 327]; as *gol'op* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 382. Quoted as *čǎčǎ-è-gù* in [Hieda 1991: 48]; as *čàčù-kó* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 382. Quoted as *dè:ŋ* in [Bender 1983: 117] and in [Cerulli 1948: 153].

67. ROAD

Narim *ǫ̌l:là* (1), Didinga *ǫ̌l:là* (1), Tennet *gò:l* (1), Murle *ǫ̌l:l* (1), Baale *gàngù* (2), Suri (Chai) *gāngū* (2) / *gór-ò* (1), Mursi *gòrò* (1), Me'en *gòrò* (1), Kwegu *gùàr* (1), Majang *gòpà-n* (3).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 382. Quoted as *gò:l* 'path' in [Stirtz 2011: 85]; as sg. *gǎlà?* ~ *gǎliá*, pl. *gòl-òk* 'road' in [Tucker 1951: 111].

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 382. Quoted as *gò:là* ~ *gò:l* / (the second variant, violating vowel harmony, is probably a misprint), pl. *gò:l-yò:k* in [Odden 1983: 149, 172]; as *gol*, pl. *g'ò:l-ò:k* in [Driberg 1931: 166].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 382.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 382. Quoted as *gò:l*, pl. *gol-ok* 'path, road' in [Lyth 1971: 20]; as *gò:l* 'road' in [Bender 1971: 280].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 382. Quoted as *gāngū* 'path' [Yigezu & Dimmendaal: 314]. Differently in Zilmamu: *gilu:n* 'road' [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 382. The word is quoted as a plural form (*gàṅgò*) in [Last & Lucassen 1998], but the general word for 'road' is listed there as sg. *g x-ò*, pl. *gòr-éná* [ibid.]. Both forms also listed in [Abbink 1993: 48]: *gàṅgū* 'way, road', *gòrò* 'path, road'. Since both words have external parallels with the same semantics, and the differentiation of their functions in Suri remains obscure, we treat them as technical synonyms. An additional synonym is *kóbwí* 'road' [Last & Lucassen 1998: 430]. Cf. Tirma *gongu* 'road' in [Bender 1971: 265]. Last & Lucassen 1998.

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 382. Quoted as *gorɔ*, pl. *gor-i* 'road, way, path' in [Turton et al. 2008: 74]; as *górò* 'road' in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 20]; as *gòrò* 'road' in [Bender 1971: 265].

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 382. Quoted as *gorɔ* in [Will 1989: 136]; as *goro* {*gorò*} 'street, road' in [Ricci 1971: 331]; as *g^wor'o* 'road' in [Bender 1971: 266].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 382. Quoted as *gúâr* in [Hieda 1991: 34]; as *gù:wár* in [Bender 1971: 266]. Cf. Yidenic *g^wār* [Hieda 1990: 99].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 382. Quoted as *gopa-n ~ gofa-n*, pl. *gopa-k* 'path' in [Bender 1983: 115, 116, 124]; as *gofa-n ~ guḃa-n* 'road' in [Cerulli 1948: 154].

68. ROOT

Narim *kèq̣èrò-č* (1), Didinga *čòr:én:-it* (2), Tennet *èg:èrò-č* (1), Murle *áq̣ér-ná:t* (1), Baale *síndá-ží* (3), Suri (Chai) *síndā-yé* (3), Mursi *sùg:úm* (4), Me'en *žàrú-t* (5), Kwegu *gimè-í* (6), Majang *tíltíl* (7).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 382.

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 382. Quoted as sg. *čùr:én-i*, pl. *čùr:én-à* in [Odden 1983: 173]; as sg. *čor'e:n-it*, pl. *čor'è-na* in [Driberg 1931: 164].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 382.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 382. Quoted as sg. *ager-nat*, pl. *ager-ɔ*, with polysemy: 'root / medicine / poison / artery' in [Lyth 1971: 1]; as *ager-nat* in [Bender 1971: 280].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 382. Singulative form; the collective form *síndá* is listed in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal: 314].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 382. Quoted as sg. *síndá*, pl. *síndá-ja* in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 432]; as *síndā-y* in [Abbink 1993: 60]. Cf. Tirma *čiroi* 'root' in [Bender 1971: 265] (marked with a question mark, so probably dubious even to the author himself).

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 382. Cf. sg. *kirimog-i*, pl. *kirimog-a* 'root' in [Turton et al. 2008: 99]; the same word is listed as *kirinóg-i* in [Bender 1971: 265]. Differently in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 20]: *k mi* 'root'.

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 382. Cf. *kúrò* 'root' in [Will 1993: 70]; *ibatek* {*ibatéc*} in [Ricci 1971: 208]; *kim'o-ç* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 382. Quoted as *gimè-í* in [Hieda 1991: 12]. Cf. *kirindó* 'root' in [Bender 1971: 266].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 382.

69. ROUND

Murle *gudgud* # (1), Suri (Chai) *gòm:à-í* (2), Mursi *kumul-i?* # (3), Me'en *kum:ul-i* # (3).

References and notes:

Narim: Not attested.

Didinga: Not attested.

Tennet: Not attested.

Murle: Lyth 1971: 20. Plural form: *gudgud-ik*. Not attested in Yigezu's materials. Cf. also *leyai* 'to be circular' in [Lyth 1971: 31].

Baale: Not attested.

Suri (Chai): Last & Lucassen 1998: 428. Not attested in [Yigezu 2001]. Additionally, cf. also *úk:úr-né* 'round' in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 428].

434]; *kūlūgūl* 'round' in [Abbink 1993: 54].

Mursi: Turton et al. 2008: 107. Meaning glossed as 'round, circle'. Not attested in [Yigezu 2001]. Somewhat dubious due to the general unreliability of the source.

Me'en: Ricci 1971: 278 {cummuli}. Only attested in this early source, therefore, inclusion is dubious.

Kwegu: Not attested.

Majang: Not attested.

70. SAND

Narim *kāðā-č-ì-nìt* (1), Didinga *kāðā-č* (1), Tennet *kāðā-č* (1), Murle *kāðā-č* (1), Baale *kās:á-ží* (1), Suri (Chai) *kās:ā-ží* (1), Mursi *kásá-yí* (1), Me'en *šèbá* (2), Kwegu *hiáč'í* (3), Majang *šé:wè* (4).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 383. Quoted as *kāðā-t* in [Tucker 1951: 111].

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 383. Quoted as sg. *xàðá-č*, pl. *x ð á-č-w* in [Odden 1983: 171]; as sg. *kaðā-č*, pl. *kaðā-č-wa* in [Driberg 1931: 167].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 383.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 383. Quoted as sg. *kaðā-č*, pl. *kaðā-č* in [Lyth 1971: 24]; as *kaðā-č* in [Bender 1971: 280].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 383. Quoted as sg. *kās:á-ží*, pl. *kās:á* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal: 315].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 383. Quoted as sg. *kāsà-í*, pl. *kāsā-nā* in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 430]; as *kāsāy* in [Abbink 1993: 52]. Cf. Tirma *kesa:y* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 383. Quoted as *kasa-i* in [Turton et al. 2008: 96]; as *kásàì* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 20]; as *kāðái* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 383. In [Ricci 1971: 247], the meaning 'sand' is translated as an idiomatic expression: *bena de titida* [béna de titida], where the first part is the plural of 'stone' q.v. and the second part is unclear. Quoted as Tishena *šégá* (sic!) vs. Bodi *šèbá* in [Will 1991: 107]; as *šeg'a* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 383. Quoted as *hiáč'è* in [Hieda 1991: 51]; as *kiá:çù* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 383. Quoted as *ke:wè* in [Bender 1983: 126].

71. SAY

Narim *dùw-à* (1), Didinga *dùw-à* (1), Tennet *dùw-à* (1), Murle *dùw-à* (1), Baale *iy:è* (2), Suri (Chai) *yòg-ó* (3) / *sē-n* (4), Mursi *yòg-ò* (3) / *se:-n-o* # (4), Me'en *sē-?* (4), Kwegu *méšì-bá* # (5), Majang *tón-úk* (6).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 383.

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 383. Quoted as *duça* (1st p. pres. *ka=duç-a*) 'to say, tell' in [Driberg 1931: 158].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 383.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 383. Quoted as *du-a* (3rd p. sg. *a=du-a*), with polysemy: 'to tell / order / say' in [Lyth 1971: 16]. Cf. also *i=ði* (3rd p. sg. *a=ði*) 'to say' (intr.) in [Lyth 1971: 21]; *ð:s* 'say' in [Bender 1971: 280].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 383. Quoted as *iy:é* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 315]. Differently in Zilmamu: *kedem* 'say' [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 383. Quoted as *yòk* ~ *yòk* (imperfective stem) in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 434]. Last & Lucassen 1998: 432.

Meaning glossed as 'say; call; 3sg form often used to quote or to report'. Precise difference from *yòg-ó* unclear. Cf. *séyá* 'to say' in [Abbink 1993: 60]. Cf. Tirma *wa=seyu* 'say' in [Bender 1971: 265] (*wa=* is probably an aspectual particle here, as described for Chai in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 383-384]).

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 383. Quoted as *yug-o* 'speak' in [Turton et al. 2008: 179], but also translated as 'say' in such examples as "who said so?" and "this person said so yesterday". Turton et al. 2008: 147. Same root is most likely represented in *sé-ké* 'say' in [Bender 1971: 265]. Not attested in [Yigezu 2001], but confirmed externally with attestation in Suri. Precise difference from *yòg-ò* unclear.

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 383. Quoted as *se-waje* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 383. Dubious; in [Hieda 1991: 40] the meaning 'say, tell' is rendered by the equivalent *à=kíyáz-iyà*: (1st p. sg. aorist).

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 383. Quoted as *ton-* in [Bender 1983: 117]; cf. also past tense *to:n-u*, verbal noun *tó:n-i* in [Bender 1983: 119]. Quoted as *ton-* in [Cerulli 1948: 159].

72. SEE

Narim *čìn-ù* (1), Didinga *čìn-ó* (1), Tennet *čín* (1), Murle *čín* (1), Baale *čín-ó* (1), Suri (Chai) *gōn-á* (2), Mursi *gójn-à* (2), Me'en *móy-ò* (3), Kwegu *tóy-bá* # (4), Majang *dàn-ík* (5).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 383. Quoted as *=čim-* in [Stirtz 2011: 40].

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 383. Quoted as *čín* (1st p. sg. pres. *ka=čín-i*) in [Driberg 1931: 158]; as *=žín-* ~ *=žín-* ~ *=žín-* in [Odden 1983: 154].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 383. Quoted as *k=à=čín-* 'I see' in [Randal 1998: 228].

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 383. Quoted as *čín* (3rd p. sg. *a=čín*) in [Lyth 1971: 10]; as *čim* in [Bender 1971: 280].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 383. Different word listed in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 315]: *iž:e* 'see, look' (probably = 'to look' rather than 'to see'). Differently in Zilmamu: *šoríyo* 'see' [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 383. Quoted as *gūn* (imperf. stem) in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 429]; as *gūn-īéy* 'to see' in [Abbink 1993: 49]. Cf. also a different synonym: *ōr* (imperf. stem), *ār* (perf. stem) 'see' in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 432]; *ár:à* in [Abbink 1993: 41]. Cf. Tirma *aru?* 'see' in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 383. Quoted as *gūn* 'look, see' in [Turton et al. 2008: 75]; as *gúnò* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 20]. Cf. also *ara* 'see' in [Turton et al. 2008: 25], quoted as *ár:é* in [Bender 1971: 265] (this is possibly the suppletive perfective stem).

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 383. Quoted as *mòy* in [Will 1993: 66]. Cf. *or* 'see' in [Will 1989: 132]; *ar-* in [Bender 1971: 266]. In [Ricci 1971: 292], the polysemy 'to appear / to see' is glossed as *k=ori-day* {coriday}, with a verbal prefix *k=* as opposed to *ori-day*, glossed as 'to appreciate; to visit' [Ricci 1971: 233]; semantic accuracy of all these forms is questionable.

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 383. Dubious; in [Hieda 1991: 8], the 1st p. sg. perf. form *à=tóì-yà* is glossed as 'to look' rather than 'to see'. The 1st p. perf. form for 'to see' is listed as *à=géì-yà*: [ibid.]. Cf. also *ga:wi-ya* 'see' in [Bender 1971: 266].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 383. Quoted as *den* (imperative and past tense), *den-e* (verbal noun) in [Bender 1983: 119]; as *de:n* in [Cerulli 1948: 153].

73. SEED

Narim *kìpòm:ò-č* (-1), Didinga *kìpóm:ò-č* (-1), Tennet *ínémén-ìt* (-1), Murle *dō:wò-č* (1), Baale *kè:rè-č* (2), Suri (Chai) *dùgù-í* (3), Mursi *dúgù-yì* (3), Me'en *dū?ū-t* (3), Kwegu *béntá* (4), Majang *wàikú-n* (5).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 383. Quoted as *kìpòmò* in [Stirtz 2011: 18]; as *kín mō* in [Tucker 1951: 111]. Rather transparent borrowing from

an East Nilotic source.

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 383. Quoted as sg. *xìjómò:-ɛ*, pl. *xìjómó* in [Odden 1983: 170]; as sg. *kij'ò:mo*, pl. *kijom'è-n* in [Driberg 1931: 168]. Rather transparent borrowing from an East Nilotic source.

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 383. Rather transparent borrowing from an East Nilotic source.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 383. Quoted as sg. *do:-ɛ*, pl. *dow-en* in [Lyth 1971: 16]. The word *kebere-ɛ* 'eye' q.v. is also listed in [Lyth 1971: 25] with the meaning 'seed'. Different equivalent in [Bender 1971: 280]: *labi:-tot* (this seems to be derived from the Common Surmic word for 'sorghum', cf. further data on Mursi and Kwegu).

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 383. Quoted as sg. *kē:ré ~ kē:ré-ɛ*, pl. *kē:ré*, with polysemy: 'seed / eye', in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 315]. Cf. Zilmamu: *kebere* [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 383. Quoted as sg. *dūgū-i*, pl. *dūgū* in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 427]; as *dūgū?* in [Abbink 1993: 46]. Cf. Tirma *dugu* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 383. Quoted as sg. *duguyi*, pl. *dugu* in [Turton et al. 2008: 50]; as *dùktó* 'seed' (with an unclear component *-to*) in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 20]. Completely different equivalent in [Bender 1971: 265]: *libá kábàrì* (literally 'sorghum-eye', so probably 'sorghum seed' rather than 'seed' in general).

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 383. Quoted as *duʔut* in [Will 1989: 129] and in [Bender 1971: 266]; as *du:t* {duùt} in [Ricci 1971: 311].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 383. Quoted as *bèntà* in [Hieda 1991: 12]. Totally different equivalent in [Bender 1971: 266]: *libà kɛbù*, lit. 'sorghum-eye' (cf. the same equivalent in Bender's recording of Mursi).

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 383. Quoted as sg. *waiku-n*, pl. *waxyku-k* in [Bender 1983: 115]; as sg. *wayku-n*, pl. *wayko-k* in [Bender 1983: 124].

74. SIT

Narim *à-vù* (1), Didinga *à-ù* (1), Tennet *à-v:ù* (1), Murle *á-vú* (1), Baale *à-wù* (1), Suri (Chai) *tēb* (2), Mursi *téh-à* (2), Me'en *íy-ù* (3), Kwegu *ùp-bá* (4), Majang *bè:d-ík* (5).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 385.

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 385. Quoted as *a* (1st p. pres. $\chi=a-i$) 'to be, sit, remain' in [Driberg 1931: 157].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 385.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 385. Quoted as *a:vu* (3rd p. sg. *a:v-i*), with polysemy: 'to sit / stay / remain / be present / exist' in [Lyth 1971: 1]; as *afo* in [Bender 1971: 280]. Cf. also *kɔpɔkɔk* 'to sit' in [Lyth 1971: 28].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 385. Cf. the form *āō-lō-ḏā* 'sit down' in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 315]. Cf. in Zilmamu: *afi a luatan* 'sit' [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 385. Cf. also *līgīn* (imperf. stem) 'to sit; be located on' in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 431]. Quoted as *tēbā* 'to remain' in [Abbink 1993: 61]; cf. also *tē-bāyì* 'to sit down' (lit. 'sit on the ground') [ibid.], as well as *té:yá* 'to sit down' [ibid.]. Cf. Tirma *ba:yi* 'sit' in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 385. Quoted as *teya-bai* 'to sit down' in [Turton et al. 2008: 160]; as *tè-nè-bái* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 21]. Differently in [Bender 1971: 265]: *ihó-bài* 'sit'.

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 385. Probably the same word as *k=iay* {cày} 'to rest' in [Ricci 1971: 259]; Ricci's *k(=)iboa* {ciboà} 'to sit' [ibid.] remains unclear. Cf. also *iw-abu?* 'sit' in [Bender 1971: 266].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 385. Quoted as 1st p. sg. aor. *à=úh-ìyà*: 'to sit down' in [Hieda 1991: 32] (=uh- < *=up-). Cf. the idiomatic expression *wòn d bù* 'sit' in [Bender 1971: 266].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 385. Quoted as *bè:d-* in [Bender 1983: 118]. Cf. also *dok* 'to sit down' in [Cerulli 1948: 154].

75. SKIN

Narim *rùč:è-n-ìt* (1), Didinga *rùč:è-n-ìt* (1), Tennet *rùč:è-n-ìt* (1), Murle *rùč:è-n* (1), Baale *rùč:è-n-ì* (1), Suri (Chai) *èrí* (2), Mursi *érí* (2), Me'en *rè:* (2), Kwegu *dùóm* (3), Majang *wà:n*

(4).

References and notes:

- Narim:** Yigezu 2001: 385. Quoted as sg. *rūqē-nit*, pl. *rūqē* in [Stirtz 2011: 11]. Different equivalent listed in [Tucker 1951: 112]: *lāmū-ḩ*.
- Didinga:** Yigezu 2001: 385. Quoted as sg. *ruqe-n-it*, pl. *ruçi* in [Driberg 1931: 175]. Probably the same root, but in a different morphological (and morphophonological) configuration, is found in sg. *r ʒk*, pl. *rò:g-ìdà* 'human skin' in [Driberg 1983: 172].
- Tennet:** Yigezu 2001: 385.
- Murle:** Yigezu 2001: 385. Quoted as sg. *ruqe-n*, pl. *ruqe* 'skin, leather' in [Lyth 1971: 49]; as *rūqē-n* 'skin' in [Tucker 1951: 112]; as *rvḩyū-n* 'skin' in [Bender 1971: 280]. Distinct from pl. *kwə*, sg. *kwe-n* 'hide, skin' [Lyth 1971: 29].
- Baale:** Yigezu 2001: 385. Quoted as sg. *ruq:é*, pl. *ruq:é-ní* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 315]. Cf. Zilmamu: *rušíét-it* 'skin' [Bender 1971: 267].
- Suri (Chai):** Yigezu 2001: 385. Quoted as *èrí*, with polysemy: 'skin / body' in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 428]; as *ērí?* '(human) skin' in [Abbink 1993: 47]. The same source also adds *kál:á-í*, pl. *kāl:ā-nā* 'skin' as a synonym [Last & Lucassen 1998: 430]; semantic difference is unclear. Cf. Tirma *sai* 'skin' in [Bender 1971: 265] = Chai *sai* 'fresh animal skin/hide' in [Abbink 1993: 59] (not clear if the Tirma word is an innovation or an inaccurate semantic glossing).
- Mursi:** Yigezu 2001: 385. Quoted as *eri* in *rɛ eri* 'skin (of person)' in [Turton et al. 2008: 143]; as *ʔɛ:ri* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 21]; as *éri* in [Bender 1971: 265].
- Me'en:** Yigezu 2001: 385. In [Ricci 1971: 372], this word is glossed as *re* {ré} 'body', whereas the meaning 'skin' is said to be expressed by the same word as 'hair, feather, wool', i. e. *čore* (see under 'hair'). Differently in [Bender 1971: 266]: *gogu* 'skin'.
- Kwegu:** Yigezu 2001: 385. Quoted as sg. *dūòm*, pl. *dūòm-ān* in [Hieda 1991: 5]; also as *dūòm* 'skin' in [Hieda 1991: 17]. Differently in [Bender 1971: 266]: *rù:á* 'skin' (= *ruá* 'body' in [Hieda 1991: 5]).
- Majang:** Yigezu 2001: 385.

76. SLEEP

Narim *tāŋ-ù* (1), Didinga *táŋ-ù* (1), Tennet *dúŋ* (2), Murle *táŋ:-ù* (1), Baale *tāŋ:-v* (1), Suri (Chai) *tūŋ-ù* (1) / *ūŋū-s* ~ *ŋū-s* (3), Mursi *tūŋ-ò* (1) / *ŋus-* (3), Me'en *túŋ-ò* (1), Kwegu *úŋ-bà* (3), Majang *dēg-àr-ik* (4).

References and notes:

- Narim:** Yigezu 2001: 385.
- Didinga:** Yigezu 2001: 385. Quoted as *tān-ù* "sleep!" (imperative), *xā=tān-ú* "I slept" (1 sg. past), etc. in [Odden 1983: 163]; as *taŋ-u* "to lie down, sleep" in [Driberg 1931: 161].
- Tennet:** Yigezu 2001: 385. Differently in [Randal 1998: 229]: cf. *ā=tāŋv* "you slept" (= Yigezu's 'to lie down' q.v.).
- Murle:** Yigezu 2001: 385. Quoted as *taŋu* in [Lyth 1971: 51]; cf. also *təŋu* 'to lie down' [ibid.]. 3rd p. sg. is suppletive: *oŋ*. Cf. also *dəŋ* 'to fall asleep whilst sitting' [Lyth 1971: 16]. Quoted as *təŋo* 'to sleep' in [Bender 1971: 280].
- Baale:** Yigezu 2001: 385. Quoted as *tāŋ:-ú* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 315]. Cf. Zilmamu *oŋ-ši* 'to sleep' in [Bender 1971: 267].
- Suri (Chai):** Yigezu 2001: 385. Quoted as *tūŋ* (perfective stem) in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 434]; as *túŋ-á* 'to sleep' in [Abbink 1993: 62]. Cf. Tirma *tunŋi* 'to sleep' [Bender 1971: 265]. Last & Lucassen 1998: 432, 434. Suppletive imperfective stem, not listed in [Yigezu 2001]. Cf. *úŋú* 'sleep' (noun) in [Abbink 1993: 62].
- Mursi:** Yigezu 2001: 385. Quoted as *tūŋ-a* in [Turton et al. 2008: 166]; as *túŋ-á* in [Bender 1971: 265]. Turton & Bender 1976: 548. Suppletive imperfective stem, not listed in [Yigezu 2001]. Cf. *uŋo* 'night, lit. sleep' (noun) in [Turton et al. 2008: 172].
- Me'en:** Yigezu 2001: 385. In [Ricci 1971: 225], the meaning 'to sleep' is listed as *uŋkusi-day* {uncùsiday}; cf. *inŋkusi-day* {incùsiday} 'to fall asleep' [ibid.], *k=uŋgusi-day* {cungùsiday} 'to fall asleep' [Ricci 1971: 287]. Yigezu's *túŋ-ò*, on the other hand, corresponds to Ricci's *tonŋo-boy* {tongòboy} 'to remain' ~ *tunŋo-boy* {tungòboy} 'to lie' [Ricci 1971: 409]. Cf. *tunju* 'to sleep' in [Bender 1971: 266].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 385. Quoted as *ùṇù-bá* 'to sleep' in [Bender 1971: 266]. For the equivalents in Hieda's vocabulary, see notes on 'lie'.

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 385. Quoted as *dɛ:g* (imperative, past tense), *dɛ:g-ar-on* (verbal noun) in [Bender 1983: 119]. Cf. also *dɔŋ* 'sleep' (probably referring to the noun) in [Bender 1983: 117].

77. SMALL

Narim *dĩč:à* (1), Didinga *kí=dĩč:à* (1), Tennet *í=dĩč:à* (1), Murle *kí=dĩč* (1), Baale *á=k:it:é* (1), Suri (Chai) *čín-í* (2), Mursi *tín-í* (2), Me'en *t'ín-í* (2), Kwegu *dĩ:n-ì* (2), Majang *tém* (3).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 385. Cf. *qōdiki* 'little' in [Tucker 1951: 112] (possibly the same etymon, but the prefixal component is unclear).

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 385. Quoted as *çi ki=diçi*, pl. *çik ki=diçi-k* 'small, little, few' in [Driberg 1931: 178] (where *çi* is an additional relativizer).

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 385.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 385. Quoted as *dɛç*, pl. *dɛç-ik* 'small, little' in [Lyth 1971: 12]; as *kɪ=ditʷ* in [Bender 1971: 280].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 385. Quoted as *á=k:it:é* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 315]. Cf. Zilmamu: *kidi-ɔ* [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 385. Quoted as *čín-í*, with polysemy: 'small / thin / young', in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 427]; as *čín-ī* 'small, little, thin' in [Abbink 1993: 44]. Cf. Tirma *çini* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 385. Quoted as *tín-í* ~ *çín-í*, with polysemy: 'small / young' in [Turton et al. 2008: 42, 162]; as *tín-ī* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 21]; as *tíní* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 385. Quoted as sg. *t'in-í*, pl. *t'it-ka* ~ *t'it-a* ~ *t'iti-da* in [Will 1989: 137]; as *tini* {tini} in [Ricci 1971: 407]; as *t'in-í* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 385. Quoted as *dĩ:nì*, suppletive plural *àišàš-àn* in [Hieda 1991: 52]; as *dĩ:nì* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 385. Quoted as *tem* in [Cerulli 1948: 158].

78. SMOKE

Narim *bùr:ù-t* (1), Didinga *bùr:é-t* (1), Tennet *bùrè-t* (1), Murle *bure-t* # (1), Baale *bùré* (1), Suri (Chai) *bùr:èy* (1), Mursi *búr:è* (1), Me'en *ḡò-t* (2), Kwegu *čùbù-ì* (3), Majang *tò:r* (4).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 386. Quoted as *būr-ù-t* in [Tucker 1951: 112].

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 386. Quoted as sg. *bùré*, pl. *bùrè-t-wa* in [Odden 1983: 171]; as sg. *bure-t*, pl. *bure-t-wok* in [Driberg 1931: 164].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 386.

Murle: Lyth 1971: 8. Plural form: *bur-ok*. Our main source [Yigezu 2001: 386] lists *wúḍê* in the meaning 'smoke', but this seems to be a semantic inaccuracy, confusing the verb 'to smoke' (= 'to drink' q.v.) with the noun 'smoke'. Quoted as *bvr:ɛ-t* in [Bender 1971: 280].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 386. Quoted as *bùré* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 315]. Differently in Zilmamu: *šilui* [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 386. Quoted as *búr:é-í* in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 427]; as *búrí* ~ *búr:é* in [Abbink 1993: 44]. Cf. Tirma *bul* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 386. Quoted as *bur:ɛ* in [Turton et al. 2008: 40]; as *búri* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 21]; as *búrí* in [Bender 1971: 265]. Cf. also *bire* 'smoke' in [Turton et al. 2008: 35]: not clear if this is a variant (misspelled?) of the same word or a completely different quasi-synonymous entity.

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 386. Quoted as *ḡot* {ḡòt} in [Ricci 1971: 368]; as *ḡot* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 386. Quoted as *čùbù-ì* in [Hieda 1991: 31]. Differently in [Bender 1971: 266]: *ká:yù* 'smoke'.

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 386. Quoted as *tor* in [Bender 1983: 126].

79. STAND

Narim *bìl:-v̄* (1), Didinga *bìl:-ó* (1), Tennet *bíl* (1), Murle *bíl* (1), Baale *ìŋ:-á* (2), Suri (Chai) *šìl-á* (3), Mursi *šìl-à* (3), Me'en *tès-ì* (4), Kwegu *dór-bà* (5), Majang *ét-ík* (6).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 387. Differently in [Tucker 1951: 114]: *téŋà?* 'stand'.

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 387. Quoted as *bil* (1st p. pres. *ka=bil-i*) 'to stand' in [Driberg 1931: 157].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 387.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 387. Quoted as *bil* (3rd p. sg. *a=bil*) in [Lyth 1971: 6], with polysemy: 'to stand / wait / stop / remain'. Differently in [Bender 1971: 280]: *tiŋa* 'to stand'.

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 387. Quoted as *ìŋ:-á* 'stand up' in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 315]. Cf. Zilmamu *t=ìŋa-žin* [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 387. Quoted as *šìl* (imperf. stem) in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 433]; as *šìl:á* 'to stand, to halt' in [Abbink 1993: 60]. Cf. Tirma *šila* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 387. Quoted as *šìl-o* in [Turton et al. 2008: 154]; as *šìl-ɛ* in [Bender 1971: 265]. Completely differently in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 21]: *dànt nò* 'stand, he stands' (?).

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 387. Quoted as *tès-ì* in [Will 1993: 76]; as *te-* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 387. Quoted as *dúr-bà* in [Bender 1971: 266]. Differently in [Hieda 1991: 32]: 1st p. sg. aor. *à=ná:šùŋ-iyà:* 'to stand up'. Either the dynamic ('to stand up') and static ('to be standing') verbs are different in Kwegu, or we are dealing with dialectal variation (or inaccurate semantic glossing).

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 387. Quoted as *ɛ:t-ik* (imperative), *ɛ:t-aŋ* (past), *ét-ɛ* (verbal noun) in [Bender 1983: 119].

80. STAR

Narim *mùŋùŋ:-òč* (1), Didinga *mùŋá:-č* (1), Tennet *múŋúŋ:-òč* (1), Murle *mòŋà-t:òt* (1), Baale *mùŋúŋú* (1), Suri (Chai) *múŋùŋ-í* (1), Mursi *mùŋùŋ-á* (1), Me'en *to:bo-ɕ* # (2), Kwegu *bì:lì* (3), Majang *màrìò-n* (4).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 387. Quoted as pl. *múŋúŋ*, sg. *múŋúŋ-òč* 'star type' in [Stirtz 2011: 27], simply 'star' on p. 34; as *nūŋūŋ* (misprint for **mūŋūŋ*?) in [Tucker 1951: 112].

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 387. Quoted as sg. *mùŋá:-ɕ*, pl. *mùŋú* in [Odden 1983: 171]; as sg. *muŋ'a:-ɕ*, pl. *muŋun* in [Driberg 1931: 172].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 387.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 387. Quoted as sg. *moŋa:-tot*, pl. *moŋon* in [Lyth 1971: 37]; as *mɔŋanyi-to* in [Bender 1971: 280].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 387. Quoted as sg. *mōŋ:úŋ:v̄*, pl. *mōŋ:úŋ:v̄-ɕá* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 315]. Cf. Zilmamu: *munyi-t* [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 387. Quoted as sg. *mūŋīŋ-í*, pl. *mūŋūŋ-á* in [Abbink 1993: 57]; an additional synonym in that source is the Amharic loan *tóbē*: [Abbink 1993: 61]. Cf. Tirma *mūŋíŋí* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 387. This is probably the plural form. Cf. sg. *múŋúŋ-í*, pl. *muŋuŋ-a* in [Turton et al. 2008: 125]. Quoted as *minin-à* 'star' in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 21]; as *munyinyi* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Me'en: Will 1989: 133. Plural: *to:bu-a*. Quoted as Tishena *tóbó-ɕ* vs. Bodi *tóbó-ɕ* in [Will 1991: 103]; as *tobo-ɕ* in [Bender 1971: 266]. In this particular case, contrary to our usual principle, we disqualify the word *mùŋà-č* 'star', attested in our primary source [Yigezu 2001: 387], because in [Will 1991: 110], this word, quoted as *mùŋá-ɕ*, is listed as a Bodi-only equivalent for the narrow meaning

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 387. Quoted as sg. *mario-n*, pl. *mario ~ mario-k* in [Bender 1983: 124]; as *ma:rya-n* in [Cerulli 1948: 157].

Narim *bì:* (1), Didinga *bè:* (1), Tennet *bè* (1), Murle *bé:* (1), Baale *bèy-ì* (1), Suri (Chai) *bē* (1), Mursi *bē?* (1), Me'en *bè-tó* (1), Kwegu *bàyi* (1), Majang *gìdē* (2).

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 387. Quoted as *gidoy* in [Cerulli 1948: 154].

Narim *kò:r* (1), Didinga *kò:r* (1), Tennet *í:* (2), Murle *í:* (2), Baale *kò:r* (1), Suri (Chai) *sú?* (3), Mursi *sú?* (3), Me'en *sùsò* (3), Kwegu *šù:-š* (3), Majang *wàwì* (4).

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 388. Quoted as *su*, with polysemy: 'sun / dry season' in [Turton et al. 2008: 150]; as *sú* in [Siebert & Caudwell

2002: 21]; as *su*: in [Bender 1971: 265].

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 388. Quoted as *susa* in [Will 1989: 135]; as *susa* {sùsa} in [Ricci 1971: 383]; as Tishena *sús-á* vs. Bodi *sús-ɛ* in [Will 1991: 105]; as *sus-ɔ* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 388. Quoted as *šú:-šì* in [Hieda 1991: 48]; as *šu:-š* in [Bender 1971: 266]. Cf. also *šù*: 'day' (same root) [Hieda 1991: 51]. Cf. Yidenic *sūs* in [Hieda 1990: 100].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 388. Quoted as *waxwi* in [Cerulli 1948: 159].

83. SWIM

Narim *tòðòwè* (1), Tennet *dúŋ* (2), Murle *tíri* (3), Baale *rúk-óíl* (4), Suri (Chai) *dāg-zél* (5), Mursi *zàmì-yò* (6), Me'en *ròkì-yò* (4), Kwegu *ròk-bà* (4), Majang *lèiy-ík* (7).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 388. Differently in [Tucker 1951: 114]: *k=ɔxwɔ* (probably 1st p. sg.).

Didinga: Not attested.

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 388.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 388. Not attested in [Lyth 1971], where 'to swim' is *ri:t* instead [Lyth 1971: 48]. Differently in [Bender 1971: 280]: *ba:yið-ɔ* 'swim' (= *bai-ð* 'to cross (river)' [Lyth 1971: 5]).

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 388. Quoted as *rúk-óíl* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 315]. Differently in Zilmamu: *ereši* 'swim' [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 388. Quoted as *dāg-zél* in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 427], where the first component is etymologized as = *dāk* 'hit, clap, beat' [ibid.], but the second one is left without an explanation; as *dāgā-zél* in [Abbink 1993: 45]. Differently in Tirma: *tira:yn-* [Bender 1971: 265] (cf. Murle *tíri*).

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 388. Quoted as *zami-o* in [Turton et al. 2008: 180]; as *kā=sàmi-mà* 'it swims' in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 21]. Differently in [Bender 1971: 265]: *ǎ́í* 'swim'.

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 388. Differently in [Bender 1971: 266]: *dimiti-*.

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 388. Quoted as *à=rók-iyà*: (1st p. sg. perf.) in [Hieda 1991: 50]; as *r:òk-ú* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 388. Different equivalent in [Bender 1983: 116]: *tɛl-ik* 'swim' (imperative). However, in [Bender 1971: 267] 'swim' is rendered as *li:k* = Yigezu's *lèiy-ík*.

84. TAIL

Narim *kù:l:à* (1), Didinga *kù:l:à* (1), Tennet *kùl* (1), Murle *kú:l* (1), Baale *kùl-á* (1), Suri (Chai) *kūr-ō* (1), Mursi *kùr-ò* (1), Me'en *dáʔà* (2), Kwegu *kùúr* (1), Majang *kù:l* (1).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 388. Quoted as *kúlāʔ* in [Tucker 1951: 112].

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 388. Quoted as sg. *χ'ula*, pl. *χ'ul-i:ta* 'tail, switch' in [Driberg 1931: 169].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 388.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 388. Quoted as *ku:l*, pl. *ku:l-i* in [Lyth 1971: 29]; as *kul* in [Bender 1971: 280].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 388. Quoted as *kùl-á*, with polysemy: 'tail / penis' in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 315]. Differently in Zilmamu: *tušene* [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 388. Quoted as sg. *kúr-ɔ*, pl. *kùr-i* in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 430]; as *kúr-ɔ* in [Abbink 1993: 54]. Cf. Tirma *kur-o* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 388. Quoted as sg. *kur-o*, pl. *kur-i* in [Turton et al. 2008: 107]; as *kùr-ò* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 21]; as *kùr-ò* in

[Bender 1971: 265].

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 388. Quoted as *da*: {daa} in [Ricci 1971: 310]; as *daʔa* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 388. Quoted as *kù:r* in [Hieda 1991: 16]; as *ku:r* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 388. Cf. also sg. *ɸo:ɸ*, pl. *ɸo:ɸ-ako* 'tail' in [Bender 1983: 125].

85. THAT

Didinga *iɸ=a* # (1), Murle *ɸi* (2), Baale *ɲ=ā:-ná* (1), Suri (Chai) *ɲà=ndó=nù* (3), Me'en *ua ~ d=ua* (4), Kwegu *hà-ʔàŋ* (1), Majang *š=oi ~ šin=oi* (5).

References and notes:

Narim: Not attested.

Didinga: Driberg 1931: 143. Not attested in [Yigezu 2001]. Also *n=iɸa*, pl. *n=iɸa-k* id., with an additional (emphatic?) prefix. The component *iɸ=* can be segmented as an old relativizer based on comparison with *iɸ=i* 'this' q.v.

Tennet: Not attested.

Murle: Lyth Gr. 1971: 15. Plural form: *ɸi-ki*. Additionally, cf. also *ɸa:ɲa*, pl. *ɸa:ga* 'that (distant)' [ibid.]. Not attested in [Yigezu 2001].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 295. Cf. the plural form *ɲɜ=ā:-gá* [ibid.]. The monovocalic root **a-* is additionally segmented out by comparison with the corresponding form for 'this' q.v.

Suri (Chai): Last & Lucassen 1998: 400. In this complex form, *ɲa=* is the common demonstrative morpheme, *=ndV=* is a nominalizer, and *=nù* is the actual morpheme denoting distance from the speaker. Cf. ibid.: *ɲà=bíré-nù* 'that stick', as well as the plural stem: *ɲà=gé=nù* 'those ones'. Not attested in [Yigezu 2001]. Cf. *ɲā-ndā* 'that' in [Abbink 1993: 57]; also *ɲā-ndō-nō?* 'he/she/it' [ibid.]. = Last & Lucassen's *ɲà=ndó=nù*.

Mursi: Not attested.

Me'en: Will 1989: 132. Plural: *g=ua*. Quoted as Tishena *d=ùá* vs. Bodi *d=ùʔá ~ d=ùká* in [Will 1991: 103]. Cf. also *ɔŋɔ ~ d=ɔŋɔ* 'yonder' [ibid.], quoted as *d=óŋ* 'that' in [Will 1993: 74].

Kwegu: Hieda 1991: 54. Plural: *gitàʔàn hàʔàŋ*. Not attested in [Yigezu 2001]. Comparison with *hiʔŋ* 'this' q.v. shows that the root morpheme is *(h)à-*.

Majang: Bender 1983: 130. Plural: *šig=oi*. Quoted as *š=oi ~ s=u* in [Cerulli 1948: 139]. Not attested in [Yigezu 2001]. Initial *š=* is a pronominal prefix (cf. 'this'). The far deixis morpheme is **oi*; the form *šin=oi* actually looks like a secondary contraction from **šini* 'this' + **oi* 'there'.

86. THIS

Narim *čò*: (1), Didinga *ič:=í* (2), Tennet *čó*: (1), Murle *čó*: (1), Baale *ɲ=í:-ní* (2), Suri (Chai) *ɲā=nd=á* (3), Mursi *ʔán:à* (3), Me'en *d=ià* (2), Kwegu *yí-ŋ* (2), Majang *č=i-nì* (2).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 390.

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 390. Quoted as *iɸi*, pl. *iɸi-k* in [Driberg 1931: 143]; also *n=iɸi*, pl. *n=iɸi-k* id. with an additional (emphatic?) prefix. The component *iɸ=* can be segmented as an old relativizer based on comparison with 'that' q.v.

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 390.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 390. Quoted as *ɸo*, pl. *ɸɔ-kɔ* in [Lyth Gr. 1971: 15]; as *ni=ɸo* in [Bender 1971: 280].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 390. Quoted as *ɲ=ī-ní* in [Yigezu 2001: 295]; cf. the plural form *ɲɜ=ē:-gí* [ibid.]. The monovocalic root **i-* is segmented out by comparison with the corresponding form for 'that' q.v.

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 390. Quoted as *ɲāndà* 'this one' in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 400], where *ɲa=* is the common demonstrative

morpheme, *=nd=* is a nominalizer, and *=a* is the actual morpheme denoting proximity to the speaker. Cf. *ibid.*: *ɲà=sáb:á-à* 'this head', as well as the plural stem: *ɲà=gí=à* 'these ones'. Cf. Tirma *ɲa=nd=a?* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 390. Quoted as *ʔá:nà* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 21]. With a velar nasal prefix in [Bender 1971: 265]: *ɲa=inà* 'this'.

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 390. Quoted as *ia ~ d=ia*, pl. *g=ia* in [Will 1989: 132]; as *d=ia* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 390. Quoted as *hiʔɪɲ*, pl. *giʔàʔàn* in [Hieda 1991: 54]. Cf. *θ=i-ná-θ=i-ná* 'this' in [Bender 1971: 266].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 390. Quoted as *š=i-ni ~ š=ɛ:-ni*, pl. *š=i-gi ~ š=i-ge* in [Bender 1983: 130]; as *s=i-n ~ š=i-n* in [Cerulli 1948: 139]. Initial *š=* (Yigezu) ~ *š=* (Bender) is a pronominal prefix (cf. 'that'). Cerulli also adds the forms *š=i-k* (possibly = Bender's *š=i-gi*, although the example *ʒo: šik* is translated as sg. 'this person' rather than plural 'these people') and *koy* 'this', which finds no support in Bender's data [Cerulli 1948: 139].

87. THOU

Narim *àn:=i-t:à* (1), Didinga *ɲán=i-t:a* (1), Tennes *ín=é-t:à* (1), Murle *ɪɲ=é-t:à* (1), Baale *ù-ndá* (2), Suri (Chai) *ī-ɲ:é* (1), Mursi *ì-ɲ:è* (1), Me'en *í-ɲì* (1), Kwegu *í:-n* (1), Majang *í:-n* (1).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 390. This is actually the accusative form, quoted as *ān=i-tà* in [Stirtz 2011: 86]; cf. subject *n=īā* 'I' *ibid.*

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 390. Absolutive (independent) form. Cf. the more detailed paradigmatic information in [Odden 1983: 167, 169]: absolutive *ɲ ɲ=i:-t ɲ*, subject *n=i:-n-ɲ*, object form *-i-n-ɲ*. Quoted as "independent" form *ɲan=i-ta ~ n=i-n-a*, object form *-i* in [Driberg 1931: 142, 143].

Tennes: Yigezu 2001: 390. Absolutive (independent) form.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 390. This is actually the accusative form. Cf. the paradigmatic information in [Lyth Gr. 1971: 16-17]: nominative *n=i-na*, accusative *in=e-ta*. Quoted as *i-n-et* in [Bender 1971: 280].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 390. Quoted as *ū-n-dá* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 299]. Absolutive (independent) form. Cf. also the postverbal (nominative) independent form: *n=ū:-ná* [*ibid.*, p. 300]. Cf. Zilmamu: *i-n-eta* [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 390. Quoted as *ī-ɲè* (preverbal subject / object form), with an additional postverbal subject variant *ī-ɲó* in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 396]; as *ī-nʔē* in [Abbink 1993: 50]. Cf. Tirma *ɪ-ɲo* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 390. Quoted as *i-ɲe* in [Turton et al. 2008: 87]; as *ʔi-ni* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 22]. In [Turton & Bender 1976: 540], the prepositional subject form is *i-ɲe*, the postpositional emphatic form is *i-ɲoi*.

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 390. Quoted as *i-ɲu ~ e-ɲu ~ e-nu* in [Will 1989: 130]; as *i-ɲi* in [Ricci 1971: 140]. Quoted as Tishena *é-ɲù* vs. Bodi *í-ɲì* in [Will 1991: 106]; as *i-ɲ'u* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 390. Quoted as *i:-n* in [Hieda 1991: 54]; as *i-nyá* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 390. Quoted as *i-n* in [Bender 1983: 128]; as *i-ni* in [Cerulli 1948: 151]. This is the phrase-initial form; the non-initial form is *ɛ=i:-ɲ-k* [Bender 1983: 128].

88. TONGUE

Narim *àɣ:à:t* (1), Didinga *àɣ:à:t* (1), Tennes *àɣ:à:t* (1), Murle *á:t* (1), Baale *àgá* (1), Suri (Chai) *kā-yō* (1), Mursi *kà-yò* (1), Me'en *kàt* (1), Kwegu *kà:t* (1), Majang *kàdû* (1).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 391. Quoted as sg. *āɣāt*, pl. *āɣāt-íá?* in [Tucker 1951: 112].

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 391. Quoted as sg. *àɣ:à:t*, pl. *àt:-wà* in [Odden 1983: 153]; as sg. *ax'a:t*, pl. *ax'a:t-wa* in [Driberg 1931: 162].

Tennes: Yigezu 2001: 391.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 391. Quoted as sg. *a:t*, pl. *a:t-i* in [Lyth 1971: 1]; as *a:t ~ ha:t* in [Bender 1971: 280].
Baale: Yigezu 2001: 391. Quoted as sg. *āgá*, pl. *āgā-ǎí* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 315]. Cf. Zilmamu: *aka-t* [Bender 1971: 267].
Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 391. Quoted as *kà-yó* in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 430]; as *ká-y:ṵ* in [Abbink 1993: 52]. Cf. Tirma *ka-ḏo* in [Bender 1971: 265].
Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 391. Quoted as sg. *kai-yo ~ ka-yo*, pl. *kay-i* in [Turton et al. 2008: 94, 96]; as *káíà* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 21]; as *kà:-yò* in [Bender 1971: 265].
Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 391; Will 1993: 69. Quoted as *kat* {càt} in [Ricci 1971: 297]; as *ka:t* in [Bender 1971: 266].
Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 391. Quoted as sg. *kà:t*, pl. *kà:t-an* in [Hieda 1991: 7]; as *ka:t* in [Bender 1971: 266].
Majang: Yigezu 2001: 391.

89. TOOTH

Narim *ṇìgî-t:àt* (1), Didinga *ṇìgî-t:àt* (1), Tenneset *ṇìgî-t:àt* (1), Murle *ṇìgî-tá:t* (1), Baale *ṇìgî-ǎá:-ní* (1), Suri (Chai) *ṇìgî-yáy* (1), Mursi *ṇì:dá-y* (1), Me'en *ṇìṛí-dà-ě* (1), Kwegu *ṇìgî* (1), Majang *ṇí-dá-n* (1).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 391. Quoted as sg. *ṇìgî-t*, pl. *ṇìgî-tàt* in [Tucker 1951: 112].
Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 391. Quoted as sg. *ṇìgî-tà:t*, pl. *ṇìgî-t* in [Odden 1983: 172]; as sg. *ṇìgî-tat*, pl. *ṇìgî-t* in [Driberg 1931: 173].
Tenneset: Yigezu 2001: 391.
Murle: Yigezu 2001: 391. Quoted as sg. *ṇìgî-ta:t*, pl. *ṇìgî-t* in [Lyth 1971: 40]; as *ṇìgî-ta:t* in [Bender 1971: 280].
Baale: Yigezu 2001: 391. Quoted as sg. *ṇìgî-ǎá(-)ní*, pl. *ṇìgî-ǎá* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 315]. Cf. Zilmamu: *nyigi-tat* [Bender 1971: 267].
Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 391. Quoted as sg. *ṇìgî-yáy*, pl. *ṇìgî-éná* in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 431]; as sg. *ṇìgî-é*, pl. *ṇìgî-áy* in [Abbink 1993: 58]. Cf. Tirma *ṇìgî-ḏa* in [Bender 1971: 265].
Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 391. Quoted as pl. *ṇìda* 'teeth' in [Turton et al. 2008: 134]; as *ṇìdà* 'tooth' (actually = 'teeth') in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 21]; as *nyida-i* in [Bender 1971: 265].
Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 391. Quoted as Tishena *ṇìdà-é* vs. Bodi *ṇìṛí-dá-é* in [Will 1991: 103]; as *ṇìhida-ě* in [Ricci 1971: 365]; as *ṇìṛí-dá-é* in [Bender 1971: 266].
Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 391. Quoted as sg. *ṇìgî*, pl. *ṇìgî-àn* in [Hieda 1991: 7]; as *ṇìgú:* in [Bender 1971: 266].
Majang: Yigezu 2001: 391. Quoted as sg. *ṇìda-n*, pl. *ṇìda-k* in [Bender 1983: 124]. Quoted as *ṇì:da:-n* in [Cerulli 1948: 157].

90. TREE

Narim *kè:-t:à* (1), Didinga *kè:-t:à* (1), Tenneset *kè:-t* (1), Murle *ké:-t* (1), Baale *kè:-t:à* (1), Suri (Chai) *kē-yō* (1), Mursi *kí-yò* (1), Me'en *kè-dó* (1), Kwegu *šà:rí* (2), Majang *kè:-t* (1).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 391. Quoted as sg. *kē-t*, pl. *kē-nà?* in [Tucker 1951: 112].
Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 391. Quoted as sg. *xè:-t*, pl. *xè:-nà* in [Odden 1983: 172]; as sg. *ke-t*, pl. *kē-na* in [Driberg 1931: 167].
Tenneset: Yigezu 2001: 391. Quoted as *ké:-t-á* (oblique form) in [Randal 1998: 223].
Murle: Yigezu 2001: 391. Quoted as sg. *ke-t*, pl. *ke-n*, with polysemy: 'tree / wood / stick / stalk / handle' in [Lyth 1971: 26]; as sg. *ke-t*, pl. *ke-n* in [Tucker 1951: 112]; as *ke-tʸ* in [Bender 1971: 280].
Baale: Yigezu 2001: 391. Quoted as sg. *kē-ǎá*, pl. *kē-ná* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 315]. Cf. Zilmamu: *ke-ta* [Bender 1971: 267].
Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 391. Quoted as sg. *kʷē-ō* 'wood', pl. *kʷē-nò* 'tree; wood' in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 431]; as *ké* 'tree' in [Abbink

1993: 52] (the plural form *kē-nɔ̃ʔ* is translated in the same source as "branch(es); 'clans'"). Cf. Tirma *kiʷa-no* (pl. form) in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 391. Quoted as sg. *ki-o* 'tree, wood', pl. *ke-no*: 'trees, firewood' in [Tucker et al. 2008: 99]; as *ki:-ò* 'tree' in [Bender 1971: 265]. Quoted as *tʰi-ò* 'tree' in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 21], which is most likely an accidental mistranscription of **ki-o* (perhaps due to phonetic accommodation of the velar consonant before a front vowel).

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 391. Quoted as *kè-dò* in [Will 1993: 77]; as sg. *ke-do*, pl. *ke-na* in [Will 1989: 134]; as *ke-do* {cèdo} 'tree' in [Ricci 1971: 268], cf. also *ke-na* {céna} 'forest' in [Ricci 1971: 280]; as *ke-do* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 391. Quoted as *šá:ri* in [Hieda 1991: 12]; as *šaru* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 391. Quoted as sg. *ke:-t*, pl. *ke:-n* in [Bender 1983: 124]. Quoted as *ke-š* in [Cerulli 1948: 156].

91. TWO

Narim *ràm:à* (1), Didinga *ràm:á* (1), Tennet *rám:á* (1), Murle *rám:á* (1), Baale *rám:á* (1), Suri (Chai) *rām:án* (1), Mursi *rám:àn* (1), Me'en *ràmàn* (1), Kwegu *dā:* (2), Majang *pè:y* (3).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 391. Quoted as *rām:āʔ* in [Tucker 1951: 113].

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 391. Quoted as *ramʔa* in [Driberg 1931: 179].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 391.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 391. Quoted as *ram* ~ *rama* ("epithetic" form), *rama-n* (predicative form) in [Lyth Gr. 1971: 14]; as *rām* in [Tucker 1951: 113]; as *r:amā* in [Bender 1971: 280].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 391; Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 293.

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 391. Quoted as *rām:án* in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 404]; as *rāmán* in [Abbink 1993: 59]. Cf. Tirma *r:aman* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 391. Quoted as *rám:àn* in [Turton et al. 2008: 141]; as *rámàn* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 21]; as *r:àmàn* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 391. Quoted as *rámánj* in [Will 1993: 79]; as *ra:ma* ~ *ra:manj* in [Will 1989: 139]; as *rama* {ràma} in [Ricci 1971: 156]; as *ramanj* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 391; Hieda 1991: 46. Quoted as *dāā* in [Bender 1971: 266]. Cf. Yidenic *qā* {ḍa} [Hieda 1990: 102].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 391. Quoted as *pè:i* in [Bender 1983: 117]; as *fey* in [Cerulli 1948: 154].

92. WALK (GO)

Narim *bí:t:-ɔ̃* (1), Didinga *bít:-ó* (1), Tennet *bít:-ó* (1), Murle *tɔ́:* (2), Baale *bíð:-ɔ̃* (1), Suri (Chai) *ɔ̃g-ɔ̃* (3), Mursi *ɔ̃g-ɔ̃* (3), Me'en *ɔ̃g-ú* (3), Kwegu *kàm-bà #* (4), Majang *ɲà:r* (5).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 371.

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 371. Differently in [Driberg 1931: 161]: *to* 'to go', with suppletive 1st p. pres. *χ=ux-a*.

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 371. Quoted as *bít:-ɔ̃* 'go!' (imperative) in [Randal 1998: 229].

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 371. Quoted as *tɔ* (3rd p. sg. suppletive: *a=kɔ*) in [Lyth 1971: 53]. Cf. also *betɔ* (3rd p. sg. suppletive: *a=kɔ*) in [Lyth 1971: 6]; *bít:x* 'to go' in [Bender 1971: 280].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 371; Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 313. Cf. Zilmamu *kokoyi* 'to go' [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 371. Quoted as *ōg-ō* ~ *ōg-ōy* ~ *ɔ̃g-ɔ̃* ~ *ɔ̃g-ōy* (imperfective stem), *ōk* (perfective stem) 'go; walk' in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 432]. Phonetic comment: "contracted (irregular?) forms occur frequently: /g/ weakens to /ɣ/, /y/, /h/ or is even

deleted". Quoted as *wō:g-à* 'to go' in [Abbink 1993: 63]. Cf. Tirma *ogo* 'to go' in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 371. Quoted as *ɔk-a* 'go, take away' in [Turton et al. 2008: 138]; as *gòg* : (? òg : misprinted?) in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 19]; as *ók-á* 'go' in [Bender 1971: 265].

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 371. Quoted as *og-* (perfective stem) in [Will 1989: 142]; as *ogu-a* in [Bender 1971: 266]. The corresponding imperfective stem is *koy-* [ibid.], quoted as *koy-day* {còyday} in [Ricci 1971: 302].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 371. Dubious. In [Hieda 1998: 363], the suppletive roots with the meaning 'to go' are given as *ku* (sg.) and *pay* (pl.), cf. *a=ku-iyā*: 'I went', *a=pay-aya*: 'we went'. No mention of any root *kam-* is encountered either in his grammar or in his dictionary. Cf. also *kú* 'to go' in [Bender 1971: 266].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 371. Quoted as *ɲa:ri* in [Bender 1983: 117]; as *ɲa:r* (past tense), *ɲá:r-in* (verbal noun) in [Bender 1983: 119]. The imperative is suppletive: *mak* 'go!' [ibid.]. There seems to be yet another, even more suppletive, paradigm, cf.: past tense *ke:ɲ*, imperative *ma:k*, verbal noun *ɛɲɛ* [Bender 1983: 119]. All these forms are glossed as 'go', but the difference between them and *ɲa:r* remains unclear. Cf. also *keɗ* 'to go' in [Cerulli 1948: 155]; the form *ɲa:r* is glossed in that source as 'to come out; to stand up; to go towards...' [Cerulli 1948: 157].

93. WARM (HOT)

Narim *à=b:úr-í* (1), Didinga *à=bùrì* (1), Tennet *á=bùrè* (1), Murle *à=búr* (1), Baale *à=b:úr-è* (1), Suri (Chai) *čālū* (2), Mursi *šàló* (2), Me'en *gòy-ì* (3), Kwegu *k'écč-é* (4), Majang *pà:k-én* (5).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 373. Meaning glossed as 'hot (as fire)'. Distinct from *ɸgɪɲgɪɲ-ì* 'warm' [Yigezu 2001: 393]. Quoted as *ā=búr-í* in [Tucker 1951: 112].

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 373. Meaning glossed as 'hot (as fire)'. Distinct from *lú:* 'warm' [Yigezu 2001: 393]. Quoted as *a=bur* 'to be hot' in [Driberg 1931: 157].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 373. Meaning glossed as 'hot (as fire)'. Distinct from *ù=lùt: m̀it* 'warm' [Yigezu 2001: 393].

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 373. Meaning glossed as 'hot (as fire)'. Quoted as *a=bur* 'to be hot' in [Lyth 1971: 1]; as *a=bvr*: 'warm' in [Bender 1971: 280]. Distinct from *à=gɪɲgɪɲ* 'warm' [Yigezu 2001: 393], quoted as *gɪɲgɪɲ* 'be warm, tepid' in [Lyth 1971: 19].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 373. Meaning glossed as 'hot (as fire)'. Quoted as *ā=b:úr-è* 'hot, be' in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 314]. Distinct from *à=g:ɪɲgɪɲ-è* 'warm' [Yigezu 2001: 393]. Cf. Zilmamu *a=bure* 'warm' in [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 373. Quoted as *šál:ú* 'hot (of water)' in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 433]. Distinct from *á=gɪɲgɪɲí* 'warm' [Yigezu 2001: 393]; cf. also *ùrèni* 'warm' in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 434] = *áwrèni* 'hot, warm' in [Abbink 1993: 41]. Cf. Tirma *ar:āso* 'warm' in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 373. Meaning glossed as 'hot (as fire)'. Yigezu's data differ here from the data in other sources: cf. *bur-eni* 'warm, hot' [Turton et al. 2008: 31] = *bùr-in* 'hot, of water' [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 19] = *bùr-èni* 'warm' in [Bender 1971: 265]. The latter source also glosses the meaning 'warm' as *ʔá=bùr-ùni* [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 22], which is really just a predicative variant of *bùr-in*, so there is no need to assume that the meanings 'hot' and 'warm' are lexicalized in Mursi. It is more likely that we deal here with dialectal variations or a different, more subtle, form of partial synonymy.

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 373. Meaning glossed as 'hot (as fire)'. Quoted as *gòy* in [Will 1993: 63]; as *gʷo:* 'warm' in [Bender 1971: 266]. Probably related to the noun 'fire' q.v.

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 373. Meaning glossed as 'hot (as fire)'. The meaning 'warm' is glossed as *k'èč'isè-ʔá* [Yigezu 2001: 393]. Quoted as *kéç-è* 'hot' in [Hieda 1991: 53]; as *ké:ɸò* 'warm' in [Bender 1971: 266].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 373. Quoted as *pak-* 'be hot' in [Bender 1983: 120].

94. WATER

Narim *mà:m* (1), Didinga *má:m* (1), Tennet *mám* (1), Murle *má:m* (1), Baale *má:* (1), Suri

(Chai) *má* (1), Mursi *má* (1), Me'en *mà* (1), Kwegu *mùá* (1), Majang *má:w* (1).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 393. Quoted as *mām* in [Tucker 1951: 112].

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 393. Quoted as sg. *má:m*, pl. *m àn-ít:-yò:k* in [Odden 1983: 173]; as *mam* (plurale tantum) in [Driberg 1931: 171].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 393. Quoted as *mám-à* (nominative) in [Randal 1998: 235].

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 393. Quoted as *ma:m* (with additional singulative *ma:m-oç*) in [Lyth 1971: 34]; as *mām* in [Tucker 1951: 112]; as *mam* in [Bender 1971: 280].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 393; Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 315. Cf. Zilmamu *mam* in [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 393. Quoted as *mà*, pl. *mà-í-náná* (this is actually a secondary collective plural from the special singulative *mà-í* 'drop of water') in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 431]; as *mā?* in [Abbink 1993: 55]. Cf. Tirma *ma* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 393. Quoted as *ma* in [Turton et al. 2008: 117]; as *má* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 22]; as *m:à* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 393. Quoted as *má:* in [Will 1993: 79]; as *ma* {*mà*} in [Ricci 1971: 350]; as *ma:* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 393. Quoted as *mwá*, pl. *mwáw-àn* in [Hieda 1991: 31]; as *mú:à* in [Bender 1971: 266]. Cf. Yidenic *mūa* [Hieda 1990: 99].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 393. Quoted as *maw* in [Bender 1983: 127]; as *mao:* in [Cerulli 1948: 156].

95. WE

Narim *à-g:-èt:à* (1), Didinga *η=á-g-ét:á* (1), Tennet *á-g-ít:á* (1), Murle *à-g-ét:à* (1), Baale *à-g:á* (1), Suri (Chai) *ā-g:é* (1), Mursi *à-g:é* (1), Me'en *è-dé* (1), Kwegu *?úwàw* (2), Majang *it-ìnk* (3).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 393. This is actually the accusative form, quoted as *ā-g-ét:tà* in [Stirtz 2011: 86]; cf. subject *n=ā-gā* 'I' ibid.

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 393. Absolutive (independent) form. Cf. the more detailed paradigmatic information in [Odden 1983: 167, 169]: absolutive *η=ā-g-èt:tà*, subject *n=ā-g-ā*, object form *-èt* *z*. Quoted as "independent" form *η=a-g-eta ~ n=a-g-a*, object form *-et ~ -eta* in [Driberg 1931: 142-143].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 393. Absolutive (independent) form.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 393. This is actually the accusative form. Cf. the paradigmatic information in [Lyth Gr. 1971: 16-17]: nominative *n=a-ga*, accusative *a-g-e:ta*. Cf. *a-g-e:t* 'we' in [Bender 1971: 280].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 393. Quoted as *ā-g:á* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 299]. Absolutive (independent) form. Cf. also the postverbal (nominative) independent form: *ā-g:á-ó* [ibid., p. 300]. Cf. Zilmamu *a-gi* 'we' [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 393. Quoted as *ā-gè* (preverbal subject / object form), with an additional postverbal subject variant *ā-gió* in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 396]; as *ā-g:é* in [Abbink 1993: 41]. Cf. Tirma *a-ge* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 393. Quoted as *a-g:e* in [Turton et al. 2008: 22]; as *?á-gè* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 22]. In [Turton & Bender 1976: 540], the prepositional subject form is *a-ge*, the postpositional emphatic form is *a-gyu*.

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 393; Will 1993: 76. This seems to be the exclusive form; the inclusive correlate is listed as *e-da* in [Will 1989: 130]. In [Ricci 1971: 140], only *e-da* {*edà*} 'we' is listed. Likewise, in [Bender 1971: 266] we only find *e-d'a* 'we'.

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 393. Quoted as *úàò* in [Hieda 1991: 54]; as *ú:wà* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 393. Quoted as *et-ìnk ~ et-ènk* in [Bender 1983: 128]. This is the phrase-initial form; the non-initial form is *ç=e:-k* [Bender 1983: 128]. Quoted as *et-ek* in [Cerulli 1948: 152].

96. WHAT

Narim *níá* (1), Didinga *né:-gí* (1), Tennet *nú:* (1), Murle *ná:* (1), Baale *nú* (1), Suri (Chai) *óη* (2), Mursi *ʔa=ʔóη* (2), Me'en *kātāη* (3), Kwegu *há=ʔó* (2), Majang *žík* (4).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 394.

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 394. Quoted simply as *ne* 'which, what?' in [Driberg 1931: 144] (also *ini* id.).

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 394.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 394. Quoted as *nə ~ ni* (nominative), *nə ~ ne* (accusative) in [Lyth Gr. 1971: 23]. The equivalent *geta:tθ* for 'what?' in [Bender 1971: 280] is most likely erroneous.

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 394. Quoted as *ā=ɲá* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 315]; cf. also *á=g:ɲú* id. [ibid.]. Cf. Zilmamu *ninu* 'what?' in [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 394. Quoted as *òη ~ áùη* in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 414]; as *ōη ~ ā ʔōη* in [Abbink 1993: 58] (*a* is, in fact, the copula 'to be'). Cf. Tirma *ao* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 394. Quoted as *ɔη* in [Turton et al. 2008: 139]; as *ʔá=ʔò* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 22]; as *ɔη* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 394. Quoted as *katanη* in [Will 1989: 146]; as *katan* {catàn} in [Ricci 1971: 299]. Cf. the simple form *anη* 'what?' in [Bender 1971: 266].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 394. Quoted as *ò* 'what? which?' in [Hieda 1991: 54]; as *i:ɣɔ:* 'what?' in [Bender 1971: 266].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 394. Quoted as *žík ~ žiki* in [Cerulli 1948: 155].

97. WHITE

Narim *vò:r-à* (1), Didinga *ó:r-à* (1), Tennet *vò:r-à* (1), Murle *vó:r* (1), Baale *hò:r-é* (1), Suri (Chai) *hòl-í* (1), Mursi *hòl-ì* (1), Me'en *hòl-í* (1), Kwegu *pòl-čèη* (1), Majang *kòpùl-kúnη* (1).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 394. Quoted as *čí=vò:r-è* in [Tucker 1951: 113], with an additional relational prefix.

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 394. Quoted as *or-a*, pl. *or-ik* in [Driberg 1931: 179].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 394.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 394. Quoted as *fɔ:r*, pl. *fɔ:r-ik* 'white, light' in [Lyth 1971: 18]; as *ō=vòr* in [Tucker 1951: 113]; as *vɔ:r* in [Bender 1971: 280].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 394. Quoted as *hò:r-é* 'white, bright' in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 296]. Cf. Zilmamu: *ʒoše* 'white' in [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 394. Quoted as *hòl-í* in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 429]; as *hòlí* in [Abbink 1993: 50]. Cf. Tirma *hwoli* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 394. Quoted as *hòl-i* 'white, clean' [Turton et al. 2008: 80]; as *h ɭ-ì* 'white' [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 22]; as *hòl-ì* 'white' in [Bender 1971: 265].

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 394. Quoted as sg. *wol-i*, pl. *wal-a* in [Will 1989: 137]; as Tishena *w ɭ-ì* vs. Bodi *h ɭ-ì* in [Will 1991: 101]; as *oli* {òli} in [Ricci 1971: 218]; as *holi* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 394. Quoted as *pòl-čèη* in [Hieda 1991: 48]. Differently in [Bender 1971: 266]: *t kò* 'white'.

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 394. Quoted as *kòpùl* in [Cerulli 1948: 156].

98. WHO

Narim *ηèn:è* (1), Didinga *ήínì* (1), Tennet *ὴènè* (1), Murle *ὴèn* (1), Baale *ὴènέ* (1), Suri (Chai) *né* (1), Mursi *à=n:ìnè* (1), Me'en *nín* (1), Kwegu *hà=nìn* (1), Majang *wód* (2).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 394.

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 394. Quoted as *ηani*, pl. *ki=ηani* in [Driberg 1931: 180].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 394. Quoted as *ήénè* in [Randal 1998: 227].

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 394. Also *ὴèn:è* id. Quoted as *ηene ~ ηen* (nominative), *ηen ~ ηen-εn* (accusative) in [Lyth Gr. 1971: 23]; as *ηenen* in [Bender 1971: 280].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 394. Quoted as *á=η:ēnē* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 315]. Cf. Zilmamu *ηane* in [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 394. Quoted as *níné* in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 414], usually in conjunction with the preceding copula *á* 'to be'. Cf. also the plural form: (*á*) *gió* [ibid.]. Quoted as *nē* 'who?' (mostly used in *á-n:ē* 'who is it') in [Abbink 1993: 57]. Cf. Tirma *a=ne* 'who?' in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 394. Cf. *ai=noi* 'who?' in [Turton et al. 2008: 23]; *?á=nè* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 22]. In [Turton & Bender 1976: 541], the paradigm is given as nominative sg. *noi*, accusative *neη*.

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 394. Quoted as *a=nin* in [Will 1989: 146]; as *a=nin* {anin} in [Ricci 1971: 229]; as *a=n* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 394. Quoted as *nij* in [Hieda 1991: 54]; as *=ni* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 394. Quoted as *wodú* in [Cerulli 1948: 159].

99. WOMAN

Narim *ηā:* (1), Didinga *ηà:* (1), Tennet *ήá:* (1), Murle *ηa #* (1), Baale *ηā-í* (1), Suri (Chai) *ηàh-í* (1), Mursi *ηàh-í #* (1), Me'en *moka-φ* (2), Kwegu *hàág-ì* (1), Majang *ηa:y* (1).

References and notes:

Narim: Tucker 1951: 112. Quoted as *ηà:* in [Stirtz 2011: 16]; as *ηā:* in [Tucker 1951: 112]. Not attested explicitly in our main source, but cf. *η ā̃:ì* 'female' [Yigezu 2001: 368], probably derived from the same root.

Didinga: Odden 1983: 169, 173. Plural: *ηà:-ì*. Quoted as *ηa:*, pl. *ηa-i* 'woman, wife' in [Driberg 1931: 172]. Not attested explicitly in our main source, but cf. *ηāzà* 'female' [Yigezu 2001: 368], probably derived from the same root.

Tennet: Randal 1998: 238. Not attested explicitly in our main source, but cf. *ηāzà* 'female' [Yigezu 2001: 368], probably derived from the same root.

Murle: Lyth 1971: 42. Polysemy: 'woman / wife'. Not attested explicitly in our main source, but cf. *ηāzà* 'female' [Yigezu 2001: 368], probably derived from the same root. Cf. also *ηa:* 'woman' in [Bender 1971: 280].

Baale: Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 316. Plural form: *á=η:ā-í*. Not attested explicitly in our main source; however, in [Yigezu 2001: 368] the same word, transcribed as *ηāí*, is glossed as 'female'. Cf. Zilmamu *agi* 'woman' in [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Last & Lucassen 1998: 432. Plural form: *ηàh-á*, also used in the adjectival function as 'female'. The singular form is only listed as *ηāh-í* in [Yigezu 2001: 368] in the meaning 'female'. Cf. Tirma *teri* 'woman' in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 368. Dubious, since the meaning is glossed as 'female'. Cf. *ηa*, pl. *ηwo-i* 'wife' and *ηahi* (adj.) 'female' in [Turton et al. 2008: 128]. Cf. also the compound expression *hir-a-ηaha* 'woman (female person)' in [Turton et al. 2008: 79] = *hir- Ì ḡáhà* [Bender 1971: 265], which may be the default equivalent for the required Swadesh meaning. The words *wáy* 'woman' and *móay* 'wife' in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 22] are not confirmed in any other source, although *móay* might certainly be a lenited way of pronouncing the word *muga-i* 'married woman' [Turton et al. 2008: 124], and *wáy* is quite likely < **ηwo-i* with the same denasalization in a labial context as in 'neck' q.v.

Me'en: Will 1989: 132. Quoted as *moka-č* [mocàč] 'woman, spouse' in [Ricci 1971: 352]; as *mok'a-φ* in [Bender 1971: 266]. Cf. *ηūní-t* 'female' [Yigezu 2001: 368].

Kwegu: Hieda 1991: 16, 40. Meaning glossed as 'female' or 'woman'. The same word is quoted as *ʔàŋgi* 'female' in [Yigezu 2001: 368]. Cf. also *hù:rì-áŋò* 'woman' in [Bender 1971: 266], where the first component = 'person' q.v.

Majang: Bender 1983: 117. Not attested directly in Yigezu's materials, but cf. *ŋàyi* 'female' [Yigezu 2001: 368] (obviously the same word). Quoted as sg. *ŋa*, pl. *ŋu-n* in [Cerulli 1948: 157]. Another form listed in [Bender 1983: 125] is sg. *zati*, pl. *zati-yatok*. Cf. also *fè:ti* 'woman, wife' in [Cerulli 1948: 154], of unclear origin.

100. YELLOW

Narim *má:n* (1), Didinga *mani* # (1), Murle *ma:n* # (1), Suri (Chai) *bíl:é-í* # (2), Mursi *bílɛ-ɕo* (2), Kwegu *màkàlé* (3), Majang *da:me* # (4).

References and notes:

Narim: Stirtz 2011: 85. Attested in the phrase *má:n lāpūt-ì* 'yellow light'. Differently in [Tucker 1951: 113]: *ūlyāɕwī-ɕ* 'yellow'.

Didinga: Driberg 1931: 179. Plural: *mati-k*. Meaning glossed as 'yellow, cream-coloured'. Not attested in [Yigezu 2001].

Tennet: Not attested.

Murle: Lyth 1971: 34. Polysemy: 'yellow / orange / buff / fawn'. Not attested in [Yigezu 2001].

Baale: Not attested.

Suri (Chai): Last & Lucassen 1998: 427. Not attested in Yigezu's materials. Slightly dubious (meaning is glossed as 'yellowish').

Mursi: Turton et al. 2008: 35. Not attested in Yigezu's materials. Glossed as *bílò-i* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 22].

Me'en: Not properly attested, but cf. *gidan̄gi* {gidàngi} 'yellow' in [Ricci 1971: 326].

Kwegu: Hieda 1991: 48.

Majang: Bender 1983: 117. Not attested in Yigezu's materials.

101. FAR

Didinga *re:n* # (1), Murle *dew-a* # (2), Suri (Chai) *rènà-ní* (1), Mursi *rena* (1), Kwegu *dúk* (3).

References and notes:

Narim: Not attested.

Didinga: Driberg 1931: 179. Plural form: *re-tik*. Meaning glossed as 'far, distant'. Not attested in [Yigezu 2001].

Tennet: Not attested.

Murle: Lyth 1971: 12. Verbal stem, glossed as 'be far, different'. Cf. also *dew-ɔ* 'be separate' [ibid.]. Cf. also the adverb *re:n* 'far' in [Lyth 1971: 48].

Baale: Not attested.

Suri (Chai): Last & Lucassen 1998: 432. Quoted as *réná?* in [Abbink 1993: 59]. Not attested in [Yigezu 2001].

Mursi: Turton et al. 2008: 141. Not attested in [Yigezu 2001].

Me'en: Not properly attested. Cf., however, *rana-k* {rànac} 'wide, far away, remote' in [Ricci 1971: 377]; *rana-ki* {rànaci} 'far away, absent' [ibid.], etymologically cognate with the terms for 'far' in Suri-Mursi.

Kwegu: Hieda 1991: 48. Not attested in [Yigezu 2001].

Majang: Not attested.

102. HEAVY

Narim *à=dīŋdīŋ-è* (1), Didinga *à=rìdīŋi* (1), Tennet *á=dīŋdīŋ-è* (1), Murle *à=dīŋdīŋ* (1),

Baale *á=dídíñè* (1), Suri (Chai) *dídíñí* (1), Mursi *díñdín-í* (1), Me'en *dídín-í* (1), Kwegu *déč'ú-gú* (2), Majang *dílín* (1).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 372. Quoted as *à=díñdín-í* in [Tucker 1951: 112].

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 372. Quoted as *didín* (1st p. pres. *ka=didín-i*) 'to be heavy' in [Driberg 1931: 158].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 372.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 372. Quoted as *díñdín*, with polysemy: 'to be heavy / important / serious' in [Lyth 1971: 15].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 372. Quoted as *á=dídíñè* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 313].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 372. Quoted as *didín-í*, with polysemy: 'heavy / full', in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 427]; as *dídíní* in [Abbink 1993: 45].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 372. Quoted as *díñdín-i* in [Turton et al. 2008: 55]; as *gídíní* (with dissimilation?) in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 19].

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 372. Cf. *didín-gi-day* {didín-giday} 'to weigh' in [Ricci 1971: 314]. Cf. also *dá:li* 'heavy' in [Will 1993: 79].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 372. Quoted as *déčù-gù*, pl. *déčù-gàn* in [Hieda 1991: 52].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 372.

103. NEAR

Didinga *boki* # (1), Murle *aʒɔn* # (2), Suri (Chai) *īʒáʔ* # (3), Mursi *ʒa* (3), Me'en *čí:yàk* (4), Kwegu *díyàù* (4).

References and notes:

Narim: Not attested.

Didinga: Driberg 1931: 157. Verbal root: 'to be near, draw near, approach' (1st p. pres. *ko=bo:ki*). Cf. also the adverb *o=bokʔi* 'near, nearly, almost' [Driberg 1931: 182] (reason for additional glottal stop is unclear, unless this is a contraction from smth. like **o=boki-ʔi*). Not attested in [Yigezu 2001].

Tennet: Not attested.

Murle: Lyth 1971: 2. Plural form: *aʒɔn-ik*. Cf. also the adverbial formation *aʒɔn-un* 'near'. Not attested in [Yigezu 2001]. Cf. also *padan* 'to be near' [Lyth 1971: 46].

Baale: Not attested.

Suri (Chai): Abbink 1993: 50. Not attested in [Yigezu 2001].

Mursi: Turton et al. 2008: 92. Not attested in [Yigezu 2001].

Me'en: Will 1993: 77.

Kwegu: Hieda 1991: 48. Not attested in [Yigezu 2001].

Majang: Not attested.

104. SALT

Narim *ʔàlàŋ* (1), Didinga *ìm:í:lè* (2), Tennet *ʔàlàŋ* (1), Murle *mílè* (2), Baale *čò:š* (3), Suri (Chai) *čò:yí* (3), Mursi *čò:yí* (3), Me'en *ʒōg-ī* (4), Kwegu *sók'ó* (-1), Majang *mó:yí* (5).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 383. Quoted as *bālāŋ* in [Stirtz 2011: 6]; as *bālāŋ* in [Tucker 1951: 111].

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 383. The equivalent in [Driberg 1931: 163] is sg. *b'a:laŋ*, pl. *balan-ŋ'ò:k* 'salt, potash', which has stronger etymological connections, so either the equivalent in Yigezu's notes is a recent or dialectal innovation, or a case of erroneous semantic glossing.

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 383.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 383. Quoted as *mɛlɛ* in [Lyth 1971: 35]. Cf. also sg. *kado*, pl. *kad-et* in [Lyth 1971: 24].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 383. Quoted as *ɸōš* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 315].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 383. Quoted as *ɸōi* in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 427]; as *ɸóy* in [Abbink 1993: 45].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 383. Quoted as *ɸoy* in [Turton et al. 2008: 44]; as *ɸóí* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 20].

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 383. Quoted as *šog-i* {šògi} in [Ricci 1971: 341].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 383. Quoted as *sókò* in [Hieda 1991: 23]. Borrowed from Kara (Omotic) *sókò*.

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 383. Quoted as *mó:í* in [Bender 1983: 118]. Differently in [Cerulli 1948: 152]: *išoy* 'salt'.

105. SHORT

Narim *tùr:-à* (1), Didinga *kú=t:úr:-à* (1), Tennet *ù=t:ùr-à* (1), Murle *kú=t:ùr* (1), Baale *kù=t:ùr-é* (1), Suri (Chai) *mòk:òŋ:-í* (2), Mursi *mōk:ōŋ:-í* (2), Me'en *mōʔōŋ-ī* (2), Kwegu *kúmbùlè* (3), Majang *dín* (4).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 384. Quoted as *tūr* 'short' (of people) in [Stirtz 2011: 86]; as *kū=tūr-ā?* 'short' with an additional relational prefix in [Tucker 1951: 113].

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 384. Quoted as sg. *hu=tura*, pl. *hu=tur-ik* in [Driberg 1931: 179].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 384.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 384. Quoted as *ku=tur*, pl. *ku=tur-ik* in [Lyth 1971: 29]. Cf. also *dor*, pl. *dor-ik* 'short (distance)' in [Lyth 1971: 16].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 384. Quoted as *á=g:ū=t-r-é* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 315].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 384. Quoted as *mòkòŋ-í* in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 431]; as *mūkòŋ-ī* in [Abbink 1993: 57].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 384. Quoted as *mòkòŋ-i* in [Turton et al. 2008: 123]; as *mòkón-ì* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 21].

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 384. Quoted as Tishena *m šòni* vs. Bodi *m šòni ~ m k'òni* in [Will 1991: 104].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 384; Hieda 1991: 52.

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 384.

106. SNAKE

Narim *kùwà:-t* (1), Didinga *kùk:á:-t* (1), Tennet *úwá:-t* (1), Murle *kúwá:-t* (1), Baale *kúk:á* (1), Suri (Chai) *kōn-ō* (2), Mursi *kòn-ù* (2), Me'en *kōn-ō* (2), Kwegu *čà:č* (3), Majang *kòkò* (1).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 386. Quoted as sg. *kūwā-t*, pl. *kūwā-ŋā* in [Tucker 1951: 112].

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 386. Quoted as sg. *xùk:á:-t*, pl. *xùk:á:-ŋā* in [Odden 1983: 171]; as sg. *χuk'a:-t*, pl. *χuk'a:-ŋa* in [Driberg 1931: 169].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 386.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 386. Quoted as *kwa:-t*, pl. *kwa:-ŋa* in [Lyth 1971: 29]; as sg. *kōwā-t*, pl. *kōwā* in [Tucker 1951: 112]. Differently in [Bender 1971: 280]: *p'ap'u* (sic!) 'snake'.

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 386. Quoted as sg. *kúk:á*, pl. *kúk:á-ží* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 315]. Cf. Zilmamu: *koki-at* [Bender 1971: 267].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 386. Quoted as sg. *kòn-ò*, pl. *kòn-á* in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 430]; as *kónō?* in [Abbink 1993: 53]. Cf. Tirma *kɔɔ* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 386. Quoted as sg. *kɔn-u*, pl. *kɔn-a* in [Turton et al. 2008: 103]; as *kón-ò* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 21]; as *kòn-ù:* in [Bender 1971: 265].

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 386. Quoted as *kón-ò* in [Will 1993: 74]; as sg. *ko:n-o*, pl. *ko:n-ata ~ ko:no-a* in [Will 1989: 134]; as *konu* {cònu} in [Ricci 1971: 281]; as *kono* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 386. Quoted as *ɸ̣à:ɸ̣ì* in [Hieda 1991: 16]; as *ša:t* in [Bender 1971: 266].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 386. Quoted as *kuku* in [Cerulli 1948: 155].

107. THIN

Narim *ɸ̣ĩ=ðĩɸ̣ĩl:ép* # (1), Murle *rɛ:rɛ* # (2), Mursi *θɔɸ̣-a* # (3), Me'en *leči* # (4).

References and notes:

Narim: Tucker 1951: 113. Not attested in Yigezu's materials. The component *ɸ̣ĩ=* is probably a relational prefix, but the form is still somewhat dubious.

Didinga: Not attested.

Tennet: Not attested.

Murle: Lyth 1971: 48. Cf. *moɸ̣* 'to be soft, pliable, thin (not fat)' in [Lyth 1971: 36]. Not attested in Yigezu's materials. Cf. also *arabok* 'thin' in [Bender 1971: 280].

Baale: Not attested.

Suri (Chai): Not attested.

Mursi: Turton et al. 2008: 36. Plural: *θɔɸ̣-en*. Quoted as *θwɔɸ̣-á* 'thin' in [Bender 1971: 265]. Not attested in Yigezu's materials. Totally different equivalent, however, in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 21]: *héli* 'thin'. Cf. also *rezahi* 'thin (of cloth etc.)' in [Turton et al. 2008: 142].

Me'en: Ricci 1971: 347. Not attested in Yigezu's materials, but confirmed by the form *leši* 'thin' in [Bender 1971: 266].

Kwegu: Not attested in any reliable sources; cf., however, *bá:ɸ̣ù* 'thin' in [Bender 1971: 266]. Cf. also the verb *à=háɸ̣ì-yà:* 'to become thin' in [Hieda 1991: 37].

Majang: Not attested.

108. WIND

Narim *ɲò:t* (1), Didinga *ɲó:t* (1), Tennet *ɲòt* (1), Murle *ɲó:t* (1), Baale *ɲóṭ* (1), Suri (Chai) *ɲō-yō* (1), Mursi *ɲò-yó* (1), Me'en *pūrū* (2), Kwegu *pùgú* (2), Majang *yòɲgóy* (3).

References and notes:

Narim: Yigezu 2001: 394. Quoted as sg. *ɲò:t*, pl. *ɲòt-iòk* in [Stirtz 2011: 12].

Didinga: Yigezu 2001: 394. Quoted as *ɲòt* (sg. and pl.) 'air, wind' in [Driberg 1931: 173].

Tennet: Yigezu 2001: 394.

Murle: Yigezu 2001: 394. Quoted as sg. *ɲò:t*, pl. *ɲòt-ok* in [Lyth 1971: 44].

Baale: Yigezu 2001: 394. Quoted as *ɲóṭ* in [Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 316].

Suri (Chai): Yigezu 2001: 394. Quoted as *ɲō-yō* in [Last & Lucassen 1998: 432]; as *ɲó-yò* in [Abbink 1993: 58].

Mursi: Yigezu 2001: 394. Quoted as *ɲo-yo* in [Turton et al. 2008: 131]; as *ɲó:* in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 22].

Me'en: Yigezu 2001: 394. Quoted as Tishena *wùrú* vs. Bodi *pūrú* in [Will 1991: 102]. Totally differently in [Ricci 1971: 340]: *ɸ̣ufa* {gùfa} 'air, wind'.

Kwegu: Yigezu 2001: 394. Quoted as *pùgù* in [Hieda 1991: 49].

Majang: Yigezu 2001: 394. Quoted as *yongoi* 'air, wind' in [Bender 1983: 126].

109. WORM

Murle *baŋ-oŋ* # (1), Baale *d̥ɔlmɛ́* (2), Suri (Chai) *kùrì-góí* (3), Mursi *kuru-doy* # (3), Kwegu *kúrtè* (3).

References and notes:

Narim: Not attested.

Didinga: Not attested. Cf., perhaps, sg. *χ'e:wo-ŋ*, pl. *χ'e:ɔ* 'tapeworm' in [Driberg 1931: 168]?

Tennet: Not attested.

Murle: Lyth 1971: 5. Plural form: *baŋ-en*. Polysemy: 'earthworm / leech'. Distinct from *ka:du-ot*, pl. *ka:du-k* 'intestinal worm' [Lyth 1971: 23].

Baale: Yigezu & Dimmendaal 1998: 316. Plural form: *d̥ɔlmɛ́-ŋá*.

Suri (Chai): Last & Lucassen 1998: 430. Plural form: *kùrù-y*. Polysemy: 'worm / caterpillar'. Not attested in [Yigezu 2001]. Quoted as *kúru-yɔ̃* 'worm' (apparently, the plural form) in [Abbink 1993: 54].

Mursi: Turton et al. 2008: 107. Meaning glossed as 'worm, maggot'. Not attested in [Yigezu 2001]. Possibly the same word as *kúdái* 'worm' in [Siebert & Caudwell 2002: 22], if the latter represents a contracted variant. Cf. also pl. *bilbilo*, sg. *bilbilo-y* 'worm, moth' in [Turton et al. 2008: 29]. Somewhat dubious.

Me'en: Not attested properly. Cf. *dunki-t* [duncit] 'worm, insect, spider, centipede' in [Ricci 1971: 317].

Kwegu: Hieda 1991: 21. Not attested in [Yigezu 2001].

Majang: Not attested.

110. YEAR

Narim *ērki-ŋā?* # (1), Didinga *irk-it* # (1), Murle *irik-it* # (1), Suri (Chai) *óy-ó* # (2), Mursi *berg:u* # (3), Me'en *bèrgù* (3), Kwegu *dára* (4).

References and notes:

Narim: Tucker 1951: 112. Not attested in Yigezu's materials.

Didinga: Driberg 1931: 167. Plural form: *irk-i:ŋa*. Not attested in Yigezu's materials.

Tennet: Not attested.

Murle: Lyth 1971: 22. Plural form: *irik-it-ok*. Polysemy: 'year / time / season / period / age'. Not attested in Yigezu's materials.

Baale: Not attested.

Suri (Chai): Abbink 1993: 58. Plural: *ōy-ŋā*. Not attested in either [Yigezu 2001] or [Last & Lucassen 1998].

Mursi: Turton et al. 2008: 29. Plural: *bergu-ŋa* (with no reduplication of the velar - not clear if the reduplicated variant in the singular form is authentic or merely a misprint). Not attested in Yigezu's materials. Somewhat dubious.

Me'en: Will 1993: 75. In [Ricci 1971: 251], the word *bergu* {bèrgu} is glossed as 'epoch, time'; the meaning '(one) year' is glossed as *bergu kona*, where *kona* = 'one' q.v.

Kwegu: Hieda 1991: 52.

Majang: Not attested.