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

Languages included: Logorik [daj-log]; Caning (= Shatt) [daj-can]; Sila (=Dar Sila) [daj-sil]; Eref (= Dar Daju) [daj-erf]; Nyala [daj-nyl]; Lagowa [daj-lag]; Nyalgulgule [daj-nyg].

DATA SOURCES

General sources

Thelwall 1981a = Thelwall, Robin. The Daju Language Group. Systematic Phonetics, Lexicostatistics and Lexical Reconstruction. School of Humanities of the New University of Ulster. D. Phil. // The single most detailed historical-comparative analysis of the Daju languages so far, based almost exclusively upon the author’s own field data. Contains a list of Proto-Daju lexical reconstructions together with the comparative data from attested languages, as well as lexicostatistical wordlists.


Jungraithmayr 1978 = Jungraithmayr, Hermann. A Lexical Comparison of Darfur and Wadai Daju. In: Aspects of Language in the Sudan. Ed. by Robin Thelwall. New University of Ulster, pp. 145-154. // This paper contains wordlists for several varieties of Daju, including Sila, Nyala, and Mongo, collected by the author. Unfortunately, the wordlists overlap only partially with the standard Swadesh list, making them unfit for use as primary sources.
I. Logorik


II. Caning


III. Eref


IV. Lagowa


NOTES
1. General.

Our main source of comparative lexical information on the various Daju languages of Sudan are the etymologies and Swadesh-type comparative wordlists collected by Robin Thelwall and published in his works, most importantly the PhD thesis [Thelwall 1981a]. Since this is not only the largest, but also the most cohesive and consistent set of data, entries from [Thelwall 1981a] are consistently considered for inclusion in our "primary slots", whereas material from additional (usually later) sources is listed in the notes section for comparison.

It must, however, be stated that this approach has one serious drawback: Daju lexical items frequently appear in Thelwall’s works in different phonetic versions, usually without any explanation for the discrepancies. As a rule, the differences are slight (for instance, the word may be listed with or without a suffix; with a "fully articulated" vowel such as a or in a reduced variant with a instead of a, etc.), but sometimes they even involve the appearance of different lexical equivalents for the same meaning. The most significant discrepancies are encountered between the so-called "preliminary" lexicostatistical wordlist and the so-called "refined" wordlist, printed next to each other in [Thelwall 1981a]. Although "preliminary" and "refined", as explained by the author, are supposed to relate not to the data itself, but to the way in which cognition is scored (purely based on phonetic similarity in the "preliminary" version; taking into consideration phonetic correspondences in the "refined" version), the data in these wordlists are actually different as well.

Our temporary solution for this issue is as follows: (a) where discrepancies are minor and not particularly significant for lexicostatistical calculations or even for automated phonetic comparison (e. g. the same word listed as wunet or wunett, or as aga or agə, etc.), we usually just list the "refined" variant as primary and mention all the other ones in the comments section; (b) where the discrepancies are significant (major phonetic dissimilarities or even completely different lexical equivalents), we go by the "majority rule" and list the equivalent that is most frequently encountered in all of Thelwall's works, as well as seek confirmation in our auxiliary sources. The less common (and possibly mistaken) alternate equivalent(s) is/are listed in the notes section. This seems to
be the best strategy to be followed until more detailed and accurate dictionaries on individual Daju languages begin to appear.

An additional general source that can sometimes be used for control purposes is [Jungraithmayr 1978], where a comparative wordlist for several varieties of Daju, based on the author’s own fieldwork, is presented; accuracy of notation seems to be at least as reliable as in the case of Thelwall, if not more, but, unfortunately, the wordlists are too short and too different from the standard Swadesh list to be selectable as primary sources. (This is why, in particular, it is impossible to complete a proper GLD wordlist for the Mongo variety of Daju).

Accurate morphological segmentation of Daju items is a problem, since its nominal and verbal morphology are rather complex, and quite a few formerly productive morphemes become fossilized in individual languages. To ensure the best results for both manual and automated comparison, we try to segment out fossilized morphemes where their status of suffixes or prefixes is made clear through external comparison with related languages.

2. Transcription.

The notation system of Robin Thelwall is largely retained as it is presented in the original sources. The predictable exception are coronal affricates and fricatives, recoded into UTS as follows: c > UTS ɕ, j > UTS ʐ, jʔ > UTS š, f > UTS š. Long vowels are marked as doubled (aa, ii, etc.) in Thelwall’s works and have been recoded to UTS aː, iː, etc. accordingly. Daju languages are not tonal, but stress is distinctive; however, Thelwall usually does not mark stress in his data.

Individual sources by other authors on various Daju languages have their own specific notation, especially those sources that rely on specially elaborated "official" orthographies for particular languages. In particular:

(1) For Caning, the data in [Alfira et al. 2013] uses a specially designed alphabet, where:

'Ɂ = UTS d; ng = UTS η; ny = UTS n; ź = UTS ş;
(2) For **Logorik**, Suzan Alamin [2006, 2013] uses 麹 to denote the implosive palatal (recoded to UTS ʄ); the rest of the symbols is the same as in Thelwall’s works.

(3) For **Daju of Eref**, Palayer [2011] mostly employs IPA symbols, but uses ɲ for ɲ.

**Database compiled and annotated by:** G. Starostin (last update: February 2016).
Logorik *uddol* (1), Caning *kuddok* (2), Sila *sāda* (3), Eref *ká-máč* # (4), Nyala *ŋadəŋ* (5), Lagowa *ŋadìn* (5), Nyalgulgule *ŋadik* (5).

References and notes:

**Logorik:** Thelwall 1981a: 93.

**Caning:** Thelwall 1981a: 100. Quoted as *kudduk* in [Thelwall 1981b: 175] and as *kágán* (sic!) in [Thelwall 1981a: 93]. Quoted as *kády* 'all', *kády-ge* 'whole, all of something' in [Alfira et al. 2013: 15].

**Sila:** Thelwall 1981a: 100. A different equivalent in [Thelwall 1981a: 93]: *weyi* 'all'. In [Thelwall 1981b: 175], both equivalents are listed as synonyms: *weyi* vs. *sa*ɗa.

**Eref:** Palayer 2011: 172, 174. Attested in such contexts as *kìŋgé ká=máɕ* "all the people", *wàkké ká=máɕ"all the things"; it remains somewhat unclear if this is the default equivalent for this Swadesh term, but no other candidates were detected.

**Nyala:** Thelwall 1981a: 100; Thelwall 1981b: 175. A different equivalent in [Thelwa
ll 1981a: 93]: *wei* 'all'.

**Lagowa:** Thelwall 1981a: 100; Thelwall 1981b: 175.

**Nyalgulgule:** Thelwall 1981a: 100, 177.

2. ASHES


References and notes:

**Logorik:** Thelwall 1981a: 93, 100; Thelwall 1981b: 175. Quoted as *kukus* in [Alamin Mubarak 2006: 16].


**Eref:** Palayer 2011: 53. Formally a singulative form from *ūs-ki* 'earth' q.v.


**Lagowa:** Thelwall 1981a: 93, 100, 133; Thelwall 1981b: 175. Quoted as *us-kuɕ-e* in [Ismail 2000: 88].

**Nyalgulgule:** Thelwall 1981a: 93, 100, 177.

3. BARK

Logorik *kubud-u* (1), Caning *kubund-więɕ* (1), Sila *siː-ge* (2), Eref *kòkɔr-ɡé* # (3), Lagowa *kabwind-iće* (1), Nyalgulgule *kabund-iče* (1).

References and notes:

**Logorik:** Thelwall 1981a: 100; Thelwall 1981b: 175. A completely different equivalent is listed in [Thelwall 1981a: 93]: *njibis* 'bark'.

**Caning:** Thelwall 1981a: 93, 100, 133; Thelwall 1981b: 175. Plural: *kubund-u*. Quoted as *kubund-𝑖ː*, pl. *kubund-u* in [Alfira et al. 2013: 16]; cf. also *kubund-u-ʨe* 'peel of fruit', pl. *kubund-u* [ibid.].

**Sila:** Thelwall 1981a: 100, 133. Plural form; the singulative is *siː-te*.

**Eref:** Palayer 2011: 45. French meaning glossed as 'écorces' (pl.). Somewhat dubious (the word appears only once in the entire volume).

**Nyala:** Not attested.
Lagowa: Thelwall 1981a: 100, 133; Thelwall 1981b: 175. Singular form; the plural is *kabwind-uge*. Quoted as *kabund-içe* in [Ismail 2000: 37].

Nyalgulgule: Thelwall 1981a: 100, 177.

4. BELLY

Logorik * bilek*-e (1), Caning * bilek* (1), Sila * butur*-e (2), Eref * sim-é* (3), Nyala * šam-e* (3), Lagowa * šim-ə* (3), Nyalgulgule * sim-e* (3).

References and notes:


Caning: Thelwall 1981a: 100, 134; Thelwall 1981b: 175. Plural: * bileg-iɲ*. Quoted as * bilek* in [Thelwall 1981a: 93]. Quoted as *baleg* 'belly, stomach' in [Alfira et al. 2013: 10], where the word is also differentiated from *kutu-n-avan*, pl. *kutu-g-avan* 'abdomen, belly' [Alfira et al. 2013: 17].


Nyalgulgule: Thelwall 1981a: 93, 100, 134, 177.

5. BIG


References and notes:


Sila: Thelwall 1981a: 93, 100; Thelwall 1981b: 175.


Nyalgulgule: Thelwall 1981a: 93, 134, 177.

6. BIRD

Logorik * au-ɲ-ǐs* (1), Caning * awa-d* (1), Sila * awa-de* (1), Eref * àw-diɲ-ɛ́* (1), Nyala * awa-de* (1), Lagowa * awa-de* (1), Nyalgulgule * awa-de* (1).
References and notes:


**Caning:** Thelwall 1981a: 93, 100; Thelwall 1981b: 175. Plural: au-ɪɲ. Quoted as sg, auwa-d, pl. aw-ɪɲ in [Alfira et al. 2013: 10].


**Nyala:** Thelwall 1981a: 93, 100, 134; Thelwall 1981b: 175; Ismail 2000: 40. Plural: auwa-d-tage. Quoted as auwa-te, pl. auwa-d-take in [Ismail 2000: 87].

**Nyalgulgule:** Thelwall 1981a: 93, 100, 134, 177.

7. BITE

Logorik kas-a (1), Caning kas (1), Sila gas (1), Eref kas (1), Nyala a=kas (1), Lagowa kas-a (1), Nyalgulgule kas-a-ca (1).

References and notes:

**Logorik:** Thelwall 1981a: 93; Thelwall 1981b: 175. Quoted as kas in [Thelwall 1981a: 100].

**Caning:** Thelwall 1981a: 93; Thelwall 1981b: 175.

**Sila:** Thelwall 1981a: 100; Thelwall 1981b: 175. Quoted as na=gas in [Thelwall 1981a: 93]; as ka=gas in [Thelwall 1981a: 134].

**Eref:** Palayer 2011: 87.

**Nyala:** Thelwall 1981a: 93, 100, 134; Thelwall 1981b: 175.

**Lagowa:** Thelwall 1981a: 93, 100, 134; Thelwall 1981b: 175.

**Nyalgulgule:** Thelwall 1981a: 93, 100, 134, 177.

8. BLACK

Logorik fuːl (1), Caning fuːl (1), Sila ʑila (1), Eref fill-ɔ (1), Nyala ʑil (1), Lagowa filla (1), Nyalgulgule gil (1).

References and notes:

**Logorik:** Thelwall 1981a: 100; Thelwall 1981b: 175. Quoted as ful in [Thelwall 1981a: 93, 135]; as sg, _CUBE, pl. _-şi in [Alamin Mubarak 2006: 19].

**Caning:** Thelwall 1981a: 93, 100; Thelwall 1981b: 175. Quoted as ʑul, pl. ʑul-şi in [Alfira et al. 2013: 15].

**Sila:** Thelwall 1981a: 93, 100, 135. Quoted as ʐil in [Thelwall 1981b: 175].

**Eref:** Palayer 2011: 73.

**Nyala:** Thelwall 1981a: 93, 100, 135; Thelwall 1981b: 175.

**Lagowa:** Thelwall 1981a: 93, 100, 135. Quoted as filla ~ ziolo in [Thelwall 1981b: 175]; as fill ~ fill in [Ismail 2000: 41, 44].

**Nyalgulgule:** Thelwall 1981a: 93, 100, 135, 177.

9. BLOOD

Logorik tem-ak (1), Caning tam-ɛ (1), Sila tam-uke (1), Eref táŋ-ké (1), Nyala tam-ake (1),
Lagowa *tam-ake* (1), Nyalgulgule *tom-oče* (1).

References and notes:

**Logorik:** Thelwall 1981a: 93; Thelwall 1981b: 176. Quoted as *temak* in [Thelwall 1981a: 100, 135].


**Eref:** Palayer 2011: 53. Singulative: *tâm-kiś* ‘drop of blood’.


**Nyalgulgule:** Thelwall 1981a: 177. Quoted as *tom-če* in [Thelwall 1981a: 93, 135].

10. BONE

Logorik *ŋoŋŋo*ŋ (1), Caning *ŋa* (1), Sila *korgom-ne* (2), Eref *ŋaŋ-∓ččę* (1), Nyala *ŋayu-če* (1), Lagowa *ŋaiw-ɕe* (1), Nyalgulgule *ɲew-ičče* (1).

References and notes:


**Eref:** Palayer 2011: 67.


**Lagowa:** Thelwall 1981a: 93, 100, 135; Thelwall 1981b: 176. Plural: *ŋay-ge*. Quoted as *ŋay-ge* in [Ismail 2000: 38, 70].

**Nyalgulgule:** Thelwall 1981a: 93, 100, 135, 177.

11. BREAST

Caning *awa-gie* # (1), Sila *çirm-e* # (2), Eref *çirm-ě* (2), Nyala *çumr-e* # (2), Lagowa *çimer-e* # (2).

References and notes:


Nyalgulgule: Not attested. Cf. ɕidi 'female breast' in [Thelwall 1981a: 100, 177].

12. BURN TR.
Logorik a=buxu (1), Caning țiŋ-it (2), Sila țiŋ-us (2), Eref ɗub (3), Nyala a=țiŋ (2), Lagowa tor-o (4), Nyalgulgule u=țiŋ-o (2).

References and notes:
Logorik: Thelwall 1981a: 93, 100; Thelwall 1981b: 176. The form țiŋ- 'to burn' is also listed as existing in Logorik in the etymological wordlist in [Thelwall 1981a: 136], but is not listed in the actual Swadesh wordlists. Cf. boh-e 'to burn', ka=box-ni 'I burnt myself' in [Alamin 2013: 459].


Eref: Palayer 2011: 106. Textual example on p. 173 shows that the verb is used in a transitive function ('burn and kill the inhabitants of the village').


Nyalgulgule: Thelwall 1981a: 93, 177. Quoted as u=tıŋ-u in [Thelwall 1981a: 100].

13. CLAW(NAIL)
Logorik a=ɲux-kaŋ (1), Caning ɲix (1), Sila singindiri-ɕe (2), Nyala puru-ɕe (1), Lagowa puru-ɕe (1), Nyalgulgule pur-te (1).

References and notes:
Logorik: Thelwall 1981a: 100, 138. Glossed as 'claw' on p. 100. but as 'claw, nail' on p. 138. A completely different equivalent is found in [Thelwall 1981a: 93]: pxexe 'claw'.

Caning: Thelwall 1981a: 100. Glossed as 'claw'; cf. the extended form ɲix-to-anda, natively 'nail-of-hand', in [Thelwall 1981b: 176], and, additionally, ɲix-ŋo 'nail' in [Thelwall 1981a: 138]. This last compound form most likely corresponds to pxo-to ɕexe, pl. pxo-ŋa ɕexe 'finger, toe nail' in [Alfira et al. 2013: 21] (the second part of this idiomatic expression is 'foot, leg' q.v., but, surprisingly, the same form is glossed as both 'finger-' and 'toe-nail'). A completely different equivalent is found in [Thelwall 1981a: 93]: anda=ɔt 'claw' (a derivate of 'hand' q.v.)?


Eref: Not attested.


Nyalgulgule: Thelwall 1981a: 93, 100, 177. Glossed as 'claw'.

14. CLOUD
Logorik tiiwi-t (1), Caning timaruru (2), Sila sidi-ɕe (3), Nyala sidi-e (3), Lagowa madalda-ge
(4). Nyalgulgule sahap-ke (-1).

References and notes:

Caning: Thelwall 1981a: 94, 101; Thelwall 1981b: 176. This seems to be the plural form, also quoted as timgaru with a short vowel in [Thelwall 1981a: 138] and in the singular as timgaru-es ibid. Quoted as sg. timingaru-es, pl. timingaru in [Alfira et al. 2013: 26].
Eref: Not attested.

15. COLD

Logorik popax (1), Caning tudi (2), Sila kirkir-e (3), Eref kirkr-à (3), Nyala krkr (3), Lagowa krrtør (3), Nyalgulgule kirekir (3).

References and notes:


16. COME

Logorik boŋ (1) / wun- (2), Caning bo (1) / wun- (2), Sila bə (1) / wun- (2), Eref bo (1) / un-din (2), Nyala boŋ (1) / wun- (2), Lagowa bo (1) / un- (2), Nyalgulgule boŋ (1) / wun (2).

References and notes:


17. DIE

Logorik k=axs (1), Caning k=axsa (1), Sila k=irs-i (1), Eref irs (1), Nyala k=rs-a (1), Lagowa k=rs-a (1), Nyalgulgule k=ers-inη (1).

References and notes:


18. DOG

Logorik is (1), Caning is (1), Sila is-e (1), Eref is-e (1), Nyala is-e (1), Lagowa is-e (1), Nyalgulgule is-e: (1).

References and notes:


19. DRINK

Logorik a=wuxi (1), Caning a=wuxi (1), Sila wur (1), Eref ûr-kê (1), Nyala wur (1), Lagowa a=wur-i (1), Nyalgulgule wuri-ki (1).
References and notes:


20. DRY
Logorik \( ka=masə \) (1), Caning \( ka=masə \) (1), Sila \( ka=mas \) (1), Nyala \( ka=mas \) (1), Lagowa \( ka=mas \) (1), Nyalgulgule \( ka=mas \) (1).

References and notes:


Caning: Thelwall 1981a: 94, 101; Thelwall 1981b: 177. Perfective participle from the verb ‘to dry’. The verb is quoted as \( mas-e \) (imperfective), \( mas-a \) (imperative), \( ka=mas-a \) (perfective) ‘dry, make dry’ in [Alfira et al. 2013: 18].


Eref: Not attested.


21. EAR
Logorik \( une-te \) (1), Caning \( un-ge \) (1), Sila \( un-de \) (1), Eref \( un-dè \) (1), Nyala \( un-de \) (1), Lagowa \( unu-te \) (1), Nyalgulgule \( win-te \) (1).

References and notes:


22. EARTH
Logorik sə-kk (1), Caning zə-k (1), Sila usu-ge (1), Eref ús-ké (1), Nyala sə-ke (1), Lagowa sə-kke (1), Nyalgulgule zi-ke (1).

References and notes:

Caning: Thelwall 1981b: 177. Quoted as zə-g, with polysemy: ‘dirt / soil / ground / land’ in [Alfira et al. 2013: 28]; probably the same word is also glossed as zi-g ‘soil’ in [Alfira et al. 2013: 29].

23. EAT
Logorik a=ze:ɡ (1), Caning a=sie (1), Sila a=sie (1), Eref si (1), Nyala a=sie (1), Lagowa a=sie (1), Nyalgulgule sia-ca (1).

References and notes:


24. EGG
Logorik oloːd-os (1), Caning gil-dič (2), Sila wala-çe (1), Eref wâl-çe (1), Nyala ula-çe (1), Lagowa olagi-će (1), Nyalgulgule pir kandine (3).

References and notes:


25. EYE
Logorik aun (1), Caning aun (1), Sila oŋon-łe (1), Eref ọn- (1), Nyala ọnn-e (1), Lagowa oonn-e (1), Nyalgulgule oon-e (1).

References and notes:

26. FAT N.
Logorik muː (1), Caning mwida (1), Sila mwide (1), Eref müdyé (1), Nyala mide (1), Lagowa mwide (1), Nyalgulgule mwide (1).

References and notes:

27. FEATHER

References and notes:
Eref: Palayer 2011: 68.

28. FIRE
Logorik mas (1), Caning mas (1), Sila mas-e (1), Eref màs-è (1), Nyala mas-e (1), Lagowa mas-e (1), Nyalgulgule mas-e (1).

References and notes:

Nyalgulgule: Thelwall 1981a: 95, 102, 178.

29. FISH
Logorik ax-səs (1), Caning ax-siɕ (1), Sila as-iɕe (1), Eref ǟs-kəɕɛ (1), Nyala as-iɕe (1), Lagowa as-kəɕɛ (1), Nyalgulgule as-ke (1).

References and notes:

Nyalgulgule: Thelwall 1981a: 95, 102, 178.

30. FLY V.
Logorik ba-k (1), Caning saŋ (2), Sila bu-k (1), Eref bu ,[[ extinguished character in the original text ]] (1), Nyala oyo (3), Lagowa oyo (3), Nyalgulgule uʔoido (3).

References and notes:
Nyalgulgule: Thelwall 1981a: 178. Morphological constituency of the form is unclear, but the root is most likely the same as Nyala/Lagowa ọgọ.

31. FOOT
Logorik ọx (1), Caning ex-e (1), Sila er-e (1), Eref érr-è (1), Nyala er-e (1), Lagowa er-ne (1), Nyalgulgule er-ne (1).

References and notes:

Nyalgulgule: Thelwall 1981a: 95, 102, 178.

32. FULL
Logorik tọ=bb (1), Caning ka=bas (1), Sila ki=bas (1), Eref bis # (1), Nyala ka=pas (1), Lagowa ka=pas (1).

References and notes:

Logorik: Thelwall 1981b: 177. Initial tọ= is probably the same fossilized adjectival prefix as in 'heavy', 'short', 'warm', etc. q.v. Quoted as to=b in [Thelwall 1981a: 143].
Eref: Palayer 2011: 94. Verbal stem: 'to fill'. Lack of alternate candidates and external data suggest that the same root is used for the adjectival 'full'.
Nyalgulgule: Not attested.

33. GIVE
Logorik $a=ɓeŋə$ (1), Caning $təg-i$ (2), Sila $inda$ (3), Eref $is$ (4), Nyala $təg-i$ (2), Lagowa $datta$ (5), Nyalgulgule $tei$ (2).

References and notes:

Eref: Palayer 2011: 139.
Nyalgulgule: Thelwall 1981a: 95, 102, 178.

34. GOOD
Logorik $loŋŋai$ (1), Caning $opoyo$ (2), Sila $ɲaro$ (3), Nyala $şedi$ (4), Lagowa $şagal-da$ (5), Nyalgulgule $sīgas-ta$ (6).

References and notes:

Eref: Not attested.
Nyalgulgule: Thelwall 1981a: 95, 102, 178.

35. GREEN
Logorik $lasax$ (1), Caning $təč$ # (-1), Sila $rahiriŋ$ (1), Eref $rąjil-ö$ (1), Nyala $rašar$ (1), Lagowa $lašiɔr$ (1).

References and notes:

Logorik: Thelwall 1981b: 178. Polysemy: 'green / young / unripe'. In [Thelwall 1981a: 144], this word is listed in the column for Caning (Shatt), but this may be a technical error. Quoted as sg. $lasax$, pl. $lasax-ŋi$ in [Alamin Mubarak 2006: 19].
Nyalgulgule: Not attested.
36. HAIR

Logorik abax-tas (1), Caning abax-tiɛ (1), Sila abak-e (1), Eref ābàk-ké (1), Nyala apa-ke (1), Lagowa abah-ke (1), Nyalgulgule kese # (2).

References and notes:

Nyalgulgule: Thelwall 1981a: 178. In an earlier work by S. Santandrea, the word for ‘hair, feather’ is quoted as abak-e [Thelwall 1981a: 180]; Areson only quotes it in the meaning ‘feather’.

37. HAND

Logorik add- (1), Caning and- (1), Sila and-e (1), Eref ãnd-é (1), Nyala and-e (1), Lagowa and-e (1), Nyalgulgule and-e (1).

References and notes:

Sila: Thelwall 1981a: 95, 102, 133; Thelwall 1981b: 175. Synchronously suppletive plural: ãs-奇葩ge. In the etymological glossary [Thelwall 1981a: 133], this word is only given in the meaning ‘arm’, while the meaning ‘hand’ is glossed with a different etymon: sg. puri-e, pl. puri-奇葩ge. However, in both the original and the “refined” Swadesh wordlists on pp. 95 and 102, ‘hand’ is always glossed as and-e.
Lagowa: Thelwall 1981a: 95, 102, 133; Thelwall 1981b: 175. Plural: as-奇葩ng-. On p. 133, the simple stem is given in the meaning ‘arm’, and the equivalent for ‘hand’ is quoted as ãs-奇葩e. Quoted as sg. ant-e, pl. ass-奇葩ng-ge in [Ismail 2000: 90].
Nyalgulgule: Thelwall 1981a: 95, 102, 133, 177. Meaning glossed as ‘arm’; the more precise equivalent for ‘hand’ is glossed as nase ande on p. 178.

38. HEAD

Logorik za (1), Caning zu (1), Sila is-e (1), Eref ìs-è (1), Nyala as-e (1), Lagowa sa (1), Nyalgulgule se (1).
References and notes:


**Sila**: Thelwall 1981a: 95, 102, 145; Thelwall 1981b: 178. Plural: is-i-g. Quoted as sg. is-e, pl. is-i-ŋge in [Jungraithmayr 1978: 149].


**Nyalgulgule**: Thelwall 1981a: 95, 102, 145, 178.

39. HEAR

Logorik ʒule (1), Caning ndaŋ (2), Sila ɕiŋa (3), Eref ɕiŋey (3), Nyala šue (4), Lagowa šue (4), Nyalgulgule cuwe (4).

References and notes:


**Nyalgulgule**: Thelwall 1981a: 95, 102, 145, 178.

40. HEART

Logorik kənjaks (1), Caning px=ambaaxsə-ge (2), Sila kəŋgəs-e (1), Eref kəŋgəss-ə (1), Nyala kəŋoks-e (1), Lagowa kəŋoks-e (1), Nyalgulgule kəŋors-e (1).

References and notes:

**Logorik**: Thelwall 1981a: 95, 102, 145; Thelwall 1981b: 178. Plural: kənjaks-ig-.


**Nyalgulgule**: Thelwall 1981a: 95, 102, 145, 178.

41. HORN

References and notes:

Nyalgulgule: Thelwall 1981a: 95, 102, 178.

42. I

Logorik *aga* (1), Caning *ag* (1), Sila *aŋaŋa* (1), Eref *àná* (1), Nyala *aga* (1), Lagowa *aga* (1), Nyalgulgule *aŋi ~ aŋ* (1).

References and notes:


43. KILL

Logorik *a=bax-a* (1), Caning *pax-a* (1), Sila *bag-a* (1), Eref *pa* (1), Nyala *pah-a* (1), Lagowa *a=bah-e* (1), Nyalgulgule *pah-a* (1).

References and notes:

44. Knee
Logorik *samd-an* (1), Caning *sond-an* (1), Sila *simin-de* (1), Eref *sim-dí-* (1), Nyala *šin-de* (1), Lagowa *šin-de* (1), Nyalgulgule *šin-de* (1).

References and notes:

Lagowa: Thelwall 1981a: 95, 102, 146; quoted in root form as *šin-de* in [Thelwall 1981b: 178]; as *šin-de-gè* in [Jungraithmayr 1978: 149].

45. Know
Logorik *yex* (1), Caning *a=yax* (1), Sila *urs-a* (1), Eref *urs* (1), Nyala *wurs-e* (1), Lagowa *a=wurs-e* (1), Nyalgulgule *i=wirs-e* (1).

References and notes:

Caning: Thelwall 1981a: 103; Thelwall 1981b: 178. Quoted as *yex* in [Thelwall 1981a: 96], as *yax* in [Thelwall 1981a: 146]; as imperfective *i=yex*, imperative *yex* in [Alfira et al. 2013: 15]. Cf. also an alternate synonym in [Alfira et al. 2013: 11]; *bale-de* 'to know', *bale-te* 'to know, realize'.

46. Leaf
Logorik *un-ete* (1), Caning *wun-g-ett* (1), Sila *wuršelni* (2), Eref *élèw-kìcè* (3), Nyala *un-dëtte* (1), Lagowa *unu-t-ette* (1), Nyalgulgule *elep-če* (3).

References and notes:

Caning: Thelwall 1981a: 103, 147. Plural: *wung-eve*. Quoted as *wunget* in [Thelwall 1981a: 96]. Obviously the same word as ‘ear’ q.v.,
despite some transcriptional discrepancies (which, in the case of 'leaf', may actually be explained as the result of contraction with ett 'tree' q.v.). In [Alfira et al. 2013: 27], the equivalent for 'leaf' is given as wun-da-ed, pl. wun-ge-ewe, literally 'ear of tree'.

**Sila:** Thelwall 1981a: 103.

**Eref:** Palayer 2011: 53. Singulative form; the unmarked plural form of the same word is glossed as élèw-ège 'grass'.


**Nyalgulgule:** Thelwall 1981a: 96, 103, 178.

47. LIE

**References and notes:**

- **Logorik:** Not attested.
- **Caning:** Not attested.
- **Sila:** Not attested.
- **Eref:** Not attested.
- **Nyala:** Not attested.
- **Lagowa:** Not attested.
- **Nyalgulgule:** Not attested.

48. LIVER

Logorik mes (1), Caning nimeς (2), Sila meς (1), Nyala muς (1), Lagowa muς (1), Nyalgulgule muce (1).

**References and notes:**

- **Eref:** Not attested.
- **Nyala:** Thelwall 1981a: 96, 103; Thelwall 1981b: 179. Quoted as muςe in [Jungraithmayr 1978: 149].
- **Lagowa:** Thelwall 1981a: 96, 103; Thelwall 1981b: 179. Quoted as muς-e, pl. muςe-ine in [Ismail 2000: 83].
- **Nyalgulgule:** Thelwall 1981a: 96, 103, 178.

49. LONG

Logorik tiς (1), Caning loʔoi (2), Sila loya (2), Nyala loi (2), Lagowa loi (2), Nyalgulgule loi (2).

**References and notes:**

- **Logorik:** Thelwall 1981a: 96, 103.
Eref: Not attested.

50. LOUSE
Logorik *tagge* (1), Caning *tingax-się* (1), Sila *tungur-če* (1), Nyala *tangar-če* (1), Lagowa *tangari-če* (1), Nyalgulgule *tingiri-če* (1).

References and notes:

Eref: Not attested.

51. MAN
Logorik *yo-x* (1), Caning *aban* (2), Sila *yog-e* (1), Eref *yèw-ë* (1), Nyala *yoh-e* (1), Lagowa *yoh-e* (1) / *paban-e* (2), Nyalgulgule *yog-e* (1) / *paban-e* (2).

References and notes:


52. MANY
53. MEAT
Logorik *iya* (1), Caning *iya* (1), Sila *iye* (1), Eref *iyé* (1), Nyala *iye* (1), Nyalgulgule *ya* (1).

54. MOON
Logorik *emsex* (1), Caning *asmix* (1), Sila *ersem-e* (1), Eref *emsèrr-é* (1), Nyala *emšer-e* (1), Lagowa *išmer-e* (1), Nyalgulgule *isimer-e* (1).

55. MOUNTAIN
Logorik dokkəŋ (1), Caning cəbr (2), Sila ᵍᵃⁿ-ceği (3), Nyala ᵍᵃⁿ-ceği (3), Lagowa čəbr-e (2), Nyalgulgule ᵍᵃⁿ-če (3).

References and notes:


Eref: Not attested.


Nyalgulgule: Thelwall 1981a: 96, 103, 178. Same word as 'stone' q.v.

56. MOUTH
Logorik akkəŋ (1), Caning ik (1), Sila uke (1), Eref ìkè (1), Nyala akke (1), Lagowa ikke (1), Nyalgulgule ìke (1).

References and notes:


57. NAME
Logorik agge (1), Caning agge (1), Sila ᵃⁿge (1), Eref ᵃŋ- (1), Nyala ᵃŋe (1), Lagowa ᵃŋe (1), Nyalgulgule ᵃⁿge (1).

References and notes:


Eref: Palayer 2011: 32. Attested only in possessive forms, e. g. ᵃŋ-g- 'your name'.


58. NECK
Logorik am-ië (1), Caning ŋas (2), Sila ŋas-e (2), Eref ŋás-è (2), Nyala am-će (1), Lagowa am-će (1), Nyalgulgule am-ce (1).

References and notes:


59. NEW
Eref żàdinn-é (1), Nyala tažaŋa (2), Lagowa tažiŋa (2), Nyalgulgule taŋa (2).

References and notes:

Logorik: Not attested.
Caning: Not attested.
Sila: Not attested.

60. NIGHT
Logorik woŋ (1), Caning oŋ-ut (1), Sila wi-de (2), Eref wi-di-nè (1), Nyala o-de-ʒil (2), Lagowa woŋ-e (1), Nyalgulgule woŋ-de (1).

References and notes:

Nyala: Thelwall 1981a: 96, 103, 150; Thelwall 1981b: 179. Literally = 'place-black'. Root morpheme is o-; -de, as in the other Daju languages, is a fossilized singulative marker, and the component ʒil = 'black' q.v.
61. NOSE
Logorik \textit{muː-\textit{nəŋ}} (1), Caning \textit{muː-\textit{n-}} (1), Sila \textit{mʊː\textit{-ne}} (1), Eref \textit{móː-\textit{nè}} (1), Nyala \textit{mo-nə} (1), Lagowa \textit{muː-n-} (1), Nyalgulgule \textit{mu-ne} (1).

References and notes:


62. NOT
Logorik =\textit{ŋo} (1), Caning \textit{sonŋ ~ soxoŋ} # (2), Eref \textit{rò} (3), Nyalgulugule \textit{waŋga} (1).

References and notes:

\textbf{Sila}: Not attested.  
\textbf{Eref}: Palayer 2011: 42. This is the default phonetic shape of this postverbal particle (after vowels and glides); after consonants it takes a variety of shapes (\textit{dò, ɗò, ʓò, ʄò, lò, zò}) depending on the phonetic properties of said consonants.  
\textbf{Nyala}: Not attested.  
\textbf{Lagowa}: Not attested.  

63. ONE
Logorik \textit{nohorok} (1), Caning \textit{nuxu} (1), Sila \textit{uŋun} (2), Eref \textit{ràği} (3), Nyala \textit{nowane} (1), Lagowa \textit{nowane} (1), Nyalgulgule \textit{nwana} (1).

References and notes:

\textbf{Caning}: Thelwall 1981a: 97, 104; Thelwall 1981b: 182. The word \textit{nuxu} is listed in the meaning ‘only’ in [Alfira et al. 2013: 20].  
\textbf{Eref}: Palayer 2011: 62. Distinct from the count form \textit{nùŋ\textendash gú [ibid.].  
64. PERSON
Logorik *ki-k* (1), Caning *ki:k* (1), Sila *beke* (2), Eref *kín* (3), Nyala *ki-ne* (3), Lagowa *bege-niçe* (2).

References and notes:


**Nyala**: Thelwall 1981a: 97, 104. Somewhat uncertain: on p. 148 of the same source, this form is only glossed as a suppletive plural (same as in Sila). However, no separate equivalent for sg. 'person' is attested anywhere in the source. In [Thelwall 1981b: 179], *ki-ne* is also listed as the plural form, while the singular slot remains empty. Finally, cf. in [Jungraithmayr 1978: 149]: sg. *ki-ne*, pl. *ki-ŋge*.

**Lagowa**: Thelwall 1981a: 97, 104, 148. Plural: *ɓek-ke*. Differently in [Ismail 2000: 90]: sg. *kinne*, pl. *pekke* 'person' (with suppletion, but the correlation of sg. vs. pl. is exactly the reverse of Thelwall’s data for Sila: most likely, one of the sources is in error).

**Nyalgulgule**: Not attested.

65. RAIN
Logorik *koxa* (1), Caning *koxa* (1), Sila *korr-e* (1), Eref *ụŋgè* (2), Nyala *kor-e* (1), Lagowa *kor-ne* (1), Nyalgulgule *kor-ne* (1).

References and notes:


**Eref**: Palayer 2010: 93. Same word as 'water' q.v.


**Nyalgulgule**: Thelwall 1981a: 97, 104, 179. Polysemy: 'rain / sky'.

66. RED
Logorik *pe* (1), Caning *pr* (1), Sila *pirro* (1), Eref *pirr-ò* (1), Nyala *pr* (1), Lagowa *prro* (1), Nyalgulgule *pir* (1).

References and notes:


67. ROAD
Logorik ɓo=sok (1), Caning ʔako=sok (1), Sila ʂog-e (1), Eref ʂòg-è (1), Nyala ʂog-e (1), Lagowa ʂog-e (1), Nyalgulgule ʂir=sowe (1).

References and notes:

68. ROOT
Logorik max-ke (1), Caning max (1), Sila mirmir-čẹ (1), Eref mirmir-kč (1), Nyala piš-ti-čẹ (2), Lagowa piš-ti-čẹ (2), Nyalgulgule pis-ti-še (2).

References and notes:

69. ROUND
Logorik kuggul (1), Caning turuʔus (2), Nyala klen (3).

References and notes:
Sila: Not attested.
Eref: Not attested.
Lagowa: Not attested.
Nyalgulgule: Not attested.

70. SAND
Logorik tuves (1), Caning dilwi (2), Sila alale (3), Nyala çakçagai-de (4), Lagowa çakçagai-da (4), Nyalgulgule čačai-de (4).

References and notes:
Eref: Not attested.

71. SAY
Logorik ale-ge (1), Caning ləbe (2) / ŋada (3), Sila ŋada (3) / ale-ge (1), Eref al (1) / ar (4), Nyala libi (2) / a=uʑe (5), Lagowa ŋada (3) / ale-ge (1), Nyalgulgule k=ere (4).

References and notes:
Logorik: Thelwall 1981a: 97, 104. 
Eref: Palayer 2010: 44. Typically used with 1st or 2nd person. Cf. m=år ~ m=år-ğé ‘he says’, s=år ~ s=år-ğé ‘she says’, etc. Palayer 2010: 44. Typically used with 3rd person. Cf. m=år ~ m=år-ğé ‘he says’, s=år ~ s=år-ğé ‘she says’, etc. 

72. SEE
Logorik aŋ-a (1), Caning al-a (1) / ox (2), Sila or-a (2), Eref or (2), Nyala pe (3), Lagowa or-o (2), Nyalgulgule on=or-o (2).

References and notes:


73. SEED

Logorik yugu-di (1), Caning zabsi # (2), Sila yu-k-e (1), Eref yũkk-é (1), Nyala yu-k-e (1), Lagowa yu-k-e (1), Nyalgulgule yu-k-e (1).

References and notes:

Logorik: Thelwall 1981a: 104, 153. In [Thelwall 1981a: 97; Thelwall 1981b: 180], the word səɓeɕe is listed in the meaning ‘seed’; however, in [Thelwall 1981a: 153] it is glossed as the action noun ‘sowing’, which seems more likely given the external cognates.

Caning: Thelwall 1981a: 97, 104; Thelwall 1981b: 180. Differently in [Alfira et al. 2013: 28]: sg. yug-iɕ, pl. yug. Thelwall’s zabsi may actually be a semantic misglossing, since it is cognate with other Daju words meaning ‘sowing’ rather than ‘seed’ [Thelwall 1981a: 153]; however, unlike in Logorik, Thelwall himself gives no additional word for ‘seed’ in Caning.


74. SIT

Logorik azŋ-utunda (1), Caning icɕ-a (2), Sila ucɕ-u (2), Eref ucɕ (2), Nyala ucɕ-u (2), Lagowa ucɕ-a (2), Nyalgulgule ic-a (2).

References and notes:


Eref: Palayer 2010: 150. Polysemy: ‘to be (somewhere) / to sit’.

75. SKIN

Logorik mi (1), Caning mi (1), Sila miye (1), Eref dôk- # (2), Nyala mor-te (3), Lagowa dokan-de (2), Nyalgulgule dokan-de (2).

References and notes:

Eref: Palayer 2010: 159. Attested only in the plural form (dôk-ingê) and referring to animal hides rather than human skin, therefore, not very reliable. However, Daju languages in general do not seem to lexically differentiate between human and animal skin.

76. SLEEP

Logorik axtadas (1), Caning saŋ-da (2), Sila suŋ-di (2), Eref sën-di- (2), Nyala saŋ-da (2), Lagowa saŋ-a (2), Nyalgulgule a=sangi-da (2).

References and notes:

Logorik: Thelwall 1981a: 97, 104. Differently in [Thelwall 1981a: 155]: suŋ-d- (cognate with Caning, but only present in the etymological index; apparently, Thelwall does not consider this the basic equivalent for the meaning ‘to sleep’). Still differently in [Alamin 2013: 454, 455]: 1 sg. perf. ka=nah-a ‘I slept’, 1 sg. impf. a=nah-i ‘I (will) sleep’.

77. SMALL
Logorik teteŋos (1), Caning bye‘ei (2), Sila ɲ’ikega (3), Nyala sînəŋ (4), Lagowa pr=šoi (5), Nyalgulgule ʃoi (5).

References and notes:


Eref: Not attested.


78. SMOKE

Logorik lək (1), Caning lək (1), Sila lug-ʨe (1), Eref liq-ɛ (1), Nyala lagg-e (1), Lagowa lag-e (1), Nyalgulgule leg-e (1).

References and notes:


79. STAND

Logorik usu (1), Caning ɲasa (2), Sila doy-a (3), Eref to (3), Nyala iş-a (1), Lagowa iş-a (1), Nyalgulgule n=ıš-a (1).

References and notes:


Eref: Palayer 2011: 37, 86. Meaning glossed as ‘to stand up’ (‘se mettre debout’). Infinitive is formed with additional suffixation: tọ-t-ke.  

34
80. STAR

References and notes:


81. STONE
Logorik *lamu-s* (1), Caning *ŋa-će* (2), Sila *ŋapi-će* (2), Nyala *ŋapi-će* (2), Lagowa *ŋapi-će* (2), Nyalgulgule *nan-če* (2).

References and notes:

Eref: Not attested.
Lagowa: Thelwall 1981a: 98, 105; Thelwall 1981b: 179. In the etymological glossary [Thelwall 1981: 149], this word is only glossed as 'mountain', whereas the meaning 'stone' is assigned to *qabr-e*, pl. *qabr-ta-ge*. However, in both variants of the Swadesh list proper the situation is exactly reverse ('stone' = *ŋapi-će*, 'mountain' = *qabr-e*), so we assume that the situation on p. 149 is in error. Quoted as *ŋan-će* 'stone' in [Ismail 2000: 40]; as sg. *ŋgar-će*, pl. *ŋgar-cke* in [Ismail 2000: 91].

82. SUN
Logorik *oxgohoŋ* (1), Caning *xon* (1), Sila *roŋe* (1), Eref *rònê* (1), Nyala *oronê* (1), Lagowa *roŋe* (1), Nyalgulgule *roŋe* (1).
References and notes:

**Logorik:** Thelwall 1981a: 98, 105, 156; Thelwall 1981b: 181.


**Sila:** Thelwall 1981a: 98, 105, 156; Thelwall 1981b: 181. Quoted as roye in [Jungraithmayr 1978: 151].

**Eref:** Palayer 2011: 16.


**Nyalgulgule:** Thelwall 1981a: 98, 105, 179.

83. SWIM

Logorik **ba** (1), Caning **bay-a** (1), Sila **wad-a** (2), Eref **wàd-** (2), Nyala **a=waŋ** (2), Lagowa **wad-a** (2), Nyalgulgule **u=wad-e** (2).

References and notes:


**Eref:** Palayer 2011: 14. Cf. the forms: **wàd-i** 'he swam', infinitive **wàt-ké** 'to swim'.


**Nyalgulgule:** Thelwall 1981a: 98, 105, 179.

84. TAIL

Logorik **ib-e** (1), Caning **ib** (1), Sila **ib-e** (1), Eref **ib-è** (1), Nyala **ib-e** (1), Lagowa **ib-e** (1), Nyalgulgule **ib-e** (1).

References and notes:


**Eref:** Palayer 2011: 50. Plural: **ib-çi-nggé.**


**Nyalgulgule:** Thelwall 1981a: 98, 105, 157, 179.

85. THAT

Eref **á:-ni** (1), Nyalgulgule **man ~ miča** (2).
References and notes:

Caning: Not attested.
Sila: Not attested.
Nyala: Not attested.
Lagowa: Not attested.

86. THIS

Logorik *ma-ro* (1), Caning *=oŋ* (2), Sila *ma* (1), Eref *á-nni* (3), Nyala *man* (1), Lagowa *macnu* (1), Nyalgulgule *ma ~ ma-no* (1).

References and notes:

Lagowa: Thelwall 1981a: 98, 105, 157. In [Ismail 2000: 87], the paradigm for the proximal deixis pronoun is given as follows: *ma* 'this', *sa* 'these'.

87. THOU

Logorik *ki-nay* (1), Caning *gi-niŋ* (1), Sila *iniŋga* (1), Eref *ini* (1), Nyala *igi* (1), Lagowa *iŋi* (1), Nyalgulgule *iŋi* (1).

References and notes:


88. TONGUE

Logorik *labbox* (1), Caning *nibur* (1), Sila *nirb-e* (1), Eref *nirb-é* (1), Nyala *nabr-e* (1),
Lagowa ɲabɾ-e (1), Nyalgulgule ɲabiɾ-e (1).

References and notes:


89. TOOTH

Logorik ɲix-t- (1), Caning ɲix-t- (1), Sila ɲirte (1), Eref ɲir-tè (1), Nyala ɲarte (1), Lagowa ɲerte (1), Nyalgulgule ɲiri-ke (1).

References and notes:


90. TREE

Logorik ewe-s (1), Caning e-tt (1), Sila e-tte (1), Eref é-tté (1), Nyala e-tte (1), Lagowa e-tte (1), Nyalgulgule e-te (1).

References and notes:


91. TWO
Logorik *padax* (1), Caning *padax* (1), Sila *bidak* (1), Eref *pidà* (1), Nyala *pàda* (1), Lagowa *pàdah* (1), Nyalgulgule *bida* (1).

References and notes:

92. WALK (GO)

References and notes:

93. WARM
Logorik *t=ppai* (1), Caning *t=bei* (1), Sila *ki=bey-a* (1), Eref *tí=bi-nò* (1), Nyala *ta=bi* (1), Lagowa *t=bei* (1), Nyalgulgule *ti=bei* (1).

References and notes:
Logorik: Thelwall 1981a: 99, 106. The same word is listed with the meaning 'hot' in [Thelwall 1981b: 178]. Quoted as *t=ppai* 'warm/hot' in [Thelwall 1981a: 159].
Caning: Thelwall 1981a: 99, 106. The same word is listed with the meaning 'hot' in [Thelwall 1981b: 178].
Sila: Thelwall 1981a: 99, 106, 159. The same word is listed with the meaning 'hot' in [Thelwall 1981b: 178].
Nyala: Thelwall 1981a: 99, 106, 159. The same word is listed with the meaning 'hot' in [Thelwall 1981b: 178].
Lagowa: Thelwall 1981a: 99, 106. Quoted as *tə=be* in [Thelwall 1981a: 159; Thelwall 1981b: 178] (the latter source lists the meaning as 'hot').

94. WATER
Logorik *ma* (1), Caning *ma* (1), Sila *ŋge* (1), Eref *ŋgè* (1), Nyala *ŋge* (1), Lagowa *mage* (1), Nyalgulgule *maye* (1).

References and notes:
Eref: Palayer 2011: 45.

95. WE₁
Logorik *asko* (1), Caning *was* (1), Sila *koska* (1), Eref *óská* (1), Nyala *išoŋga* (1), Lagowa *aško* (1), Nyalgulgule *wiš-ko* (1).

References and notes:
Lagowa: Thelwall 1981a: 99, 106, 161. According to Thelwall, no clusivity; quoted as *aško* ~ *wisko* in [Thelwall 1981b: 183]. However, in [Ismail 2000: 100] the form is listed as *aško* 'we (excl.)'.

95. WE₂
Logorik *konok* (2), Caning *kok* (2), Sila *kona* (2), Eref *kú:nà* (2), Lagowa *onoka #* (2).

References and notes:
form konok-, possessive form -onok in [Alamin Mubarak 2006: 17].


Eref: Palayer 2011: 56. Inclusive form. Cf. also kiká 'we (dual)'.

Lagowa: Ismail 2000: 100. Glossed as 'we (incl.)'. Somewhat dubious, since this form is not recorded in Thelwall’s data; it remains unclear if some subdialects of Lagowa drop the clusivity opposition or if this is simply the result of negligence on Thelwall’s part.

96. WHAT
Logorik wacyan (1), Caning wi-ːŋ (1), Sila ʒa (2), Eref ʃa (2), Nyala dua (2), Lagowa dira (2), Nyalgulgule die (2).

References and notes:


97. WHITE
Logorik pabbal (1), Caning bu (2), Sila paparaga (1), Eref pàys-ː (3), Nyala paʃ (3), Lagowa paʃ (3), Nyalgulgule paʃ (3).

References and notes:


98. WHO
Logorik keneːn (1), Caning xənːaj (1), Sila mina (2), Eref ângəlːa (3), Nyala mənːa (2), Lagowa mənːa (2), Nyalgulgule mine (2).

References and notes:


99. WOMAN
Logorik  ux (1), Caning  ux (1), Sila  wure (1), Eref  īr-ē (1), Nyala  āre (1), Lagowa  wure (1), Nyalgulgule  u-de (1).

References and notes:


100. YELLOW
Logorik  pɔx-aŋ (1), Caning  buʔbbaŋ (1), Sila  pira (1), Lagowa  pušša (2), Nyalgulgule  puš (2).

References and notes:

Eref: Not attested.
Nyala: Not attested.

101. FAR
Logorik  ta=xxan (1), Caning  ta=xan (1), Sila  ti=ran-ŋ (1), Eref  ti=rāŋ (1), Nyala  ta=ran (1), Lagowa  ta=ran (1), Nyalgulgule  te=ran (1).

References and notes:
Eref: Palayer 2011: 175.

102. HEAVY
Logorik tə=ttax (1), Caning tə=tax (1), Nyala tə=dar (1), Lagowa to=donə (2), Nyalgulgule to=donə (2).

References and notes:

Sila: Not attested.
Eref: Not attested.

103. NEAR
Logorik tariya (1), Caning kossaŋ (2), Sila potoga (3), Eref nuitag (3), Nyala potak (3), Lagowa nitak (3), Nyalgulgule nitig (3).

References and notes:

Sila: Thelwall 1981a: 150. Differently in [Thelwall 1981b: 179]: mituga ‘near’ (probably a dialectal variant with dissimilation of the initial nasal?).

104. SALT
Logorik ulan (1), Caning angulek-e (2), Sila karka-de (3), Eref ngółk-é (2), Nyala kolog-oče (2), Lagowa ngolok-e (2), Nyalgulgule gulok-e (2).
References and notes:


**Lagowa**: Thelwall 1981a: 153; Thelwall 1981b: 180. Quoted as *ŋgeloke* in [Ismail 2000: 42]; as *ŋholoke* in [Ismail 2000: 89].

**Nyalgulgule**: Thelwall 1981a: 153, 179.

105. SHORT

Logorik *tə=llŋ* (1), Caning *tə=llŋ* (1), Sila *tu=luŋ-a* (1), Nyala *tə=llŋ* (1), Lagowa *tə=llŋ-a* (1), Nyalgulgule *ti=liŋ* (1).

References and notes:


**Eref**: Not attested.


**Nyalgulgule**: Thelwall 1981a: 154, 179.

106. SNAKE

Logorik *dol* (1), Caning *dol* (1), Sila *kok-e* (2), Eref *kòk-ìnè* (2), Nyala *kok-ane* (2), Lagowa *kohk-ane* (2), Nyalgulgule *kork-ane* (2).

References and notes:


**Eref**: Palayer 2011: 45.


**Nyalgulgule**: Thelwall 1981a: 98, 105, 179. Also *kok id.*, listed only in the etymological index in [Thelwall 1981a: 155].

107. THIN

Logorik *wax* (1), Caning *ka=batale* (2), Sila *wara* (1), Nyala *war* (1), Lagowa *kə=batale* (2),
Nyalgulgule *batila* (2).

References and notes:


**Eref**: Not attested, but cf. *war-di-gé* 'slenderness' (Fr. 'maigreur') in [Palayer 2011: 23], with the same root as in Sila, Nyala, etc.


**Lagowa**: Thelwall 1981a: 105, 157. Cf. also *war* 'thin' in [Ismail 2000: 41].

**Nyalgulgule**: Thelwall 1981a: 105, 157, 180. The word *war* is also listed as a possible equivalent for the meaning 'thin', but only in the etymological index in [Thelwall 1981a: 157].

108. WIND

**Logorik** *mege* (1), **Caning** *mege-dde* (1), **Sila** *mege* (1), **Eref** *mégi-né* (1), **Nyala** *mege-de* (1), **Lagowa** *mege-ne* (1), **Nyalgulgule** *me-ne* (1).

References and notes:


**Eref**: Palayer 2011: 47.

**Nyala**: Thelwall 1981a: 159; Thelwall 1981b: 182.

**Lagowa**: Thelwall 1981a: 159; Thelwall 1981b: 182. Quoted as *meke-ne* in [Ismail 2000: 88].

**Nyalgulgule**: Thelwall 1981a: 159.

109. WORM

**Logorik** *ux ~ ux-us* (1), **Caning** *ox ~ ox-iq* (1), **Sila** *uk-uqe* (1), **Eref** *ókk-iqé* (1), **Nyala** *oh-oqe* (1), **Lagowa** *uh-uqe* (1), **Nyalgulgule** *loqine* (2).

References and notes:

**Logorik**: Thelwall 1981b: 182. Plural: *ox-iq-i*. However, in [Thelwall 1981a: 160], the form *ux* is listed as plural 'worms' and the form *ux-us* as the singular 'worm'.


**Nyalgulgule**: Thelwall 1981a: 180.
110. YEAR
Logorik øegga (1), Caning oso (2), Sila oso (2), Eref ñyd-îŋê (3), Nyala sene-ne (-1), Lagowa zene (-1), Nyalgulgule gene (-1).

References and notes:

Eref: Palayer 2011: 45.