

[Text version of database, created 24/02/2015].

Annotated Swadesh wordlists for the Fula-Serer group (North Atlantic family).

Languages included: Serer [fse-ser].

DATA SOURCES

Serer

Crétois 1972: Léonce Crétois. Dictionnaire Sereer-Français. Dakar: Centre de Linguistique Appliquée de Dakar. 6 vols., 1972-1977. // *A huge, exhaustive dictionary of the Serer language, complete with numerous syntactic contexts, a phonetic and grammatical sketch, and information on dialectal variants (unfortunately, not very systematic).*

Ezanno & Greffier 1960: H. Greffier (d'après le manuscrit du Père Ezanno, S. Sp.). Dictionnaire français-sérère, précédé d'un abrégé de la grammaire sérère. Saint-Joseph de Ngasobil (Sénégal): Mission de la Congrégation du Saint Esprit et du Saint-Coeur de Marie. // *An older dictionary of Serer, much more concise than Crétois 1972 and nowhere near as phonetically accurate, but useful as a secondary control source for lexical data.*

NOTES

1. *General.*

Serer

The default source of reference for the Serer language of Senegal is the enormous dictionary by L. Crétois. Unfortunately, despite containing a lot of information on the various dialects of the language, it cannot serve as a reliable source for dialectal lexicostatistics of the language; the current wordlist relies primarily on the "prestige" dialect of Serer (Serer-Sine), although some dialectal variants are occasionally adduced. In any case, judging from what could be deduced from the dictionary, it does not look as if the lexicostatistical variation between dialects could be significant.

As a control source, we also utilize the older dictionary [Ezanno & Greffier 1960], more condensed than Crétois' dictionary and useful in determining the primary basic lexical equivalent. However, Greffier's dictionary seems to be highly inaccurate in its treatment of Serer phonetics, with numerous discrepancies between him and Crétois on the issue of vowel length and vowel quality; Ezanno and Greffier also do not distinguish between plain voiced and implosive consonants.

Serer is a language with nominal classes and a complex system of consonantal gradation (typical of Atlantic languages). For possible needs of external comparison and reconstruction, we list class-related information for nouns in the notes section, indicating the class by listing the corresponding form of the correlated class pronoun rather than the class number (e. g. *ol*-class means Class III, where the definite form of the word is formed with the pronoun *ol-e*: *bay* 'hand' - *o bay ol-e* 'the (this) hand', etc.). Nouns are generally given in the singular number; plural forms are particularly important where they differ from singular forms through consonantal gradation, but are listed always, regardless of whether the initial consonant is "mutated" or stays the same.

Verbs are generally given as roots (taken directly from the main entry in Crétois' dictionary); adjectives, almost always derived from verbs, are also given as verbal roots, although sometimes the dictionary lists specific adjectival derivatives (usually with the suffix *-u*), in which case they are selected for the main entry.

2. *Transcription.*

Serer

We preserve the transcriptional system used in [Crétois 1972] almost intact, with the following minimal changes: (a) long vowels, transcribed as digraphs (*aa*, *ee*, etc.), are converted to regular UTS *a*, *e*, etc.; (b) palatal affricates *c*, *j*, *y'* are transcribed as *ç*, *ʒ*, *f* respectively; (c) palatal nasal *ñ* is transcribed as *ɲ*.

The alphabet in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960] is a little more idiosyncratic: (1) Length is

transcribed with a circumflex (\hat{a} , \hat{e} , etc.) and is converted to regular UTS a , e , etc.; (2) Palatal affricates are marked as $t_.$, $d_.$ respectively, and are converted to t , d ; (3) Velar nasal is either marked as g or as g with nasalization of the preceding vowel (e. g. $l\tilde{a}g = laŋ$); (4) Ezanno & Greffier distinguish between closed \acute{e} and open \grave{e} , although external data show that this distinction is probably not phonemic. Just in case, we preserve this orthographic convention, converting Ezanno's \grave{e} to ε and his \acute{e} to e . It should also be remembered that Ezanno & Greffier do not distinguish between voiced and implosive articulation, so any of their b , d , z might actually be b , d , f (only comparison with the dictionary of Crétois helps determine the correct variant).

Database compiled and annotated by: G. Starostin (February 2015).

1. ALL

Serer *fop* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: II, 403; Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 44. Adverb. Cf. *tiɗ ka fop* 'all the birds', etc.

2. ASHES

Serer *ndaw* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: IV, 423. *K*-class. Quoted as *ndaw* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 98].

3. BARK

Serer *xob* # (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: VI, 338. *Ol*-class. Plural: *qob a...ak* (with consonantal gradation). Polysemy: 'leaf / empty vessel / certain types of bark'. In [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 63], quoted as *hob* in the meanings 'tree bark' and 'empty vase'. Not quite clear if this is really the default equivalent for generic 'bark', but no better candidate found so far.

4. BELLY

Serer *fud* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: II, 426. *Ol*-class. Plural: *pud a...ak* (with consonantal gradation). Quoted as *fud* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 45].

5. BIG

Serer *magin* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: IV, 8. Verbal root: 'to be large, enormous, great, imposing, etc.'. Quoted as *magin* 'to be big' in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 84].

6. BIRD

Serer *ndi:d* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: IV, 459. *N*-class. Plural: *ti:d k-* (with consonantal gradation). Polysemy: 'bird / child (fig.)'. Quoted as *ndid* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 98].

7. BITE

Serer *ɲat* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: V, 105; Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 54. Plural form: *a ɲat-a*.

8. BLACK

Serer *ba:l* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: I, 234. Quoted as *ba:l* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 4]. Cf. also *dok* 'to be very black, deep black' [Crétois 1972: II, 188].

9. BLOOD

Serer *fo=?o:y* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: II, 402. *Ol*-class. Plural: *po=?o:y k-* (with consonantal gradation). Contains the same fused prefix (of liquids) as 'water' q.v.

10. BONE

Serer *hi:f* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: IV, 38. *Ol*-class. Plural: *ki:f a...ak* (with consonantal gradation). Quoted as *hid* (possibly a misprint for *hiʒ*) in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 62].

11. BREAST

Serer *ɲgaŋ* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: IV, 520; Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 103. *N*-class. Plural: *kaŋ k-* (with consonantal gradation). Cf. *den* 'breast, nipple' [Crétois 1972: II, 166].

12. BURN TR.

Serer *dox* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: II, 97. Transitive and intransitive use. Quoted as *doh* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 20].

13. CLAW(NAIL)

Serer *mbamba:n* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: IV, 190. *N*-class. Plural: *pamba:n k-*. Polysemy: 'claw / nail / hoof'. Quoted as *mbɛnbaŋ* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 87] (cf. also the dialectal Petit-Côte variant *mbemba:n* in [Crétois 1972: IV, 230]).

14. CLOUD

Serer *e:l ~ ye:l* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: II, 222; Crétois 1972: VI, 447. *L*-class. Plural: *e:l a...ak*. Quoted as *el ~ ye:l* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 34].

15. COLD

References and notes:

Serer: Not properly attested. The closest candidate is the verbal root *bub*, glossed in [Crétois 1972: I, 299] as 'to be fresh: to cold (of weather)'. Contexts, however, show that it is mostly used in the meaning 'fresh, cool' rather than '(unpleasantly) cold'. In [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 10], it is glossed simply as *bub* 'to be fresh'. Cf. also *zogoŋ* 'to be cold (of weather)', *zogoŋ-el* 'to be cold (of smbd.)' [Crétois 1972: III, 225], not eligible semantically. For the moment, we prefer to leave the issue unresolved and the slot empty.

16. COME

Serer *gar* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: II, 488. Plural form: *a ngara*.

17. DIE

Serer *xon* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: VI, 344. Plural: *a n on-a*. Quoted as *hon* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 64]. Cf. also the marked term *sa:y* 'to die (of a king)' [Crétois 1972: V, 552].

18. DOG

Serer *box* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: I, 276. *L*-class. Plural: *box a...ak*. Quoted as *boh* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 9].

19. DRINK

Serer *yer* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: VI, 439. Plural: *a yer-a*. Quoted as *yer* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 161]. Polysemy: 'to drink / to smoke'.

20. DRY

Serer *wɛ:r-u* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: VI, 234. Adjectival derivate from the verbal root *wɛr* 'to be dry'. Quoted as *wɛr* 'to be dry' in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 155].

21. EAR

Serer *nof* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: IV, 372; Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 106. *N*-class. Plural: *nofk-*.

22. EARTH

Serer *lang* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: III, 530. N-class. Plural: *lan ck-*. Polysemy: 'earth / soil / ground'. Quoted as *lāg* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 76].

23. EAT

Serer *ɲa:m* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: V, 27. Quoted as *ɲam* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 108]. Cf. also *ɲam* 'to taste (smth.)' [Crétois 1972: V, 8] (with a short vowel).

24. EGG

Serer *bo:f* (1) / *gin* (2).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: I, 285. L-class. Plural: *bo:f a...ak*. Quoted as *bof* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 8]. Crétois 1972: II, 544. L-class. Plural: *kin a...ak*. Quoted as *gin* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 51]. Semantic difference between *bo:f* and *gin* is unclear (most of the contexts are quite similar).

25. EYE

Serer *ɲgid* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: IV, 542; Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 104. Al-class. Plural: *kid a...ak*.

26. FAT N.

Serer *dar* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: II, 40. K-class. Quoted as *dar* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 16].

27. FEATHER

Serer *la:l* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: III, 564. *Al*-class. Plural: *la:l a...ak*. Quoted as sg. *lah* (*lah al*) 'feather' in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 76].

28. FIRE

Serer *fidél* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: II, 359. *L*-class. Plural form: *pidél k-* (with consonantal gradation). Polysemy: 'fire / Hell'. Quoted as *fidél* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 42]. Distinct from *kaḅ* 'flame / to be lit, to be in flames' [Crétois 1972: III, 296].

29. FISH

Serer *lib* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: III, 597. *N*-class. Plural: *lib k-*. Quoted as *lip* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 80].

30. FLY V.

Serer *et* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: II, 217; Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 35. Has the form *yet* in the Fadiouth dialect [Crétois 1972: VI, 442].

31. FOOT

Serer *ɜaf* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: III, 86. *Ol*-class. Plural: *ɜaf a...ak*. Polysemy: 'foot / leg'. Quoted as *d'af* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 24].

32. FULL

Serer *may* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: IV, 42. Verbal root. Polysemy: 'to be full / to be many / to be abundant'.

33. GIVE

Serer *çi* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: I, 369; Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 149. Plural: *a çi-a*.

34. GOOD

Serer *fa:x* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: II, 312. Verbal stem: 'to be good'. Plural form: *a mba:xa*. Quoted as *fah* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 36]. Cf., with consonantal gradation: *pa:x* 'well (adv.) / that which is good, good thing/s/ (n.)' [Crétois 1972: V, 220].

35. GREEN

References and notes:

Serer: Not attested. Cf. the verbal root *nep* 'to be full of sap; to be verdant' and the derived *nep-and* 'to make green, to paint green' [Crétois 1972: IV, 348-349].

36. HAIR

Serer *wi:l* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: VI, 240. *Ol*-class (in the singulative meaning), *l*-class (in the collective meaning). Plural: *bi:l a...ak* (with consonantal gradation). Used both in the meanings 'head hair' and 'body hair'. Quoted as *vil* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 156].

37. HAND

Serer *bay* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: I, 226. Quoted as *bay* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 6]. *Ol*-class. Plural form: *bay a...ak*. Distinct from *na:x* 'arm' [Crétois 1972: IV, 338].

38. HEAD

Serer *xo:x* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: VI, 369. *L*-class. Plural: *qo:x a...aq*. Polysemy: 'head / chief'. Quoted as *hoh* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 64].

39. HEAR

Serer *nan* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: IV, 303; Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 96. Polysemy: 'to hear / to understand'.

40. HEART

Serer *xoŋ* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: VI, 345. *L*-class. Plural: *kox a...ak* (with consonantal gradation). Quoted as *hōg* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 64].

41. HORN

Serer *zan* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: III, 114. *Ol*-class. Plural: *zan a...ak*. Quoted as *zan* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 27].

42. I

Serer *mi* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: IV, 99; Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 90. Used both as independent subject pronoun and as possessive adjective ('my').

43. KILL

Serer *war* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: VI, 187. Quoted as *var* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 153].

44. KNEE

Serer *ɲgubay* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: IV, 567. *N*-class. Plural: *kubay k-*. Quoted as *ɲgubay* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 105].

45. KNOW

Serer *and* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: I, 38; Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 2.

46. LEAF

Serer *xob* (1) / *ta:d* (2).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: VI, 338. *Ol*-class. Plural: *qob a...ak* (with consonantal gradation). Polysemy: 'leaf / empty vessel / certain types of bark'. In [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 63], quoted as *hob* in the meanings 'tree bark' and 'empty vase'. Crétois 1972: VI, 42. *Ol*-class. Plural: *da:d l-* (with consonantal gradation). Polysemy: 'leaf / grass'. Quoted as *tad* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 140].

47. LIE

Serer *wond-nel* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: VI, 246. Plural: *a mbond-ne*. Glossed as static 'to lie (be lying)'; cf. *wond-ox* 'to lie down' [ibid.]. Quoted as *wond-oh* 'to lie down' in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 157].

48. LIVER

Serer *xen* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: VI, 326. *L*-class. Plural: *qen a...ak* (with consonantal gradation). Polysemy: 'liver / heart (fig.)'. Quoted as *hen* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 61].

49. LONG

Serer *ʒagid* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: III, 92. Plural: *a nʒagda*. Meaning glossed as 'to be long, to be big'. Verbal stem; the derived adjectival form is *ɛagdu* 'long' (with consonantal gradation). Dialectal variants: *ʒagad* (Palmarin), *ʒaha:d* (Petite-Côte). Cf. also the intensive form: *ʒigid* 'to be very long, very large' [Crétois 1972: III, 193]. Quoted as *dʰagid ~ dʰigid* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 25].

50. LOUSE

Serer *ba:l* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: I, 235. Plural: *ba:l k-*. Quoted as *bal* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 4]. Also used as a verbal root: 'to delouse'.

51. MAN

Serer *ko:r* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: III, 444. *Ox*-class or *ol*-class. Plural: *go:r w-* (with consonantal gradation). Polysemy: 'man (male) / husband'. Quoted as *kor* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 73].

52. MANY

Serer *bet* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: I, 148. Verbal root. Polysemy: 'To be many / to be excessive / to be extreme'. Quoted as *bet* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 6]. Cf. also *ʒa:k* 'to be abundant, to be many, numerous' [Crétois 1972: III, 154]; *fu:f* 'many, a lot' (intensive form) [Crétois 1972: II, 454]; *may* 'to be many, to abound, to be full' [Crétois 1972: IV, 72].

53. MEAT

Serer *tegef* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: VI, 57. Plural form (with consonantal gradation) from *regef* (*l*-class) 'a piece of meat' [Crétois 1972: V, 374]. Quoted as *tegeɛ* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 142]. Should be kept distinct from *nex* 'muscle, flesh, piece of meat' [Crétois 1972: IV,

352].

54. MOON

Serer *ngɔ:l* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: IV, 610. *On* class. Plural: *qɔ:l a...ak* (with consonantal gradation). Polysemy: 'moon / month'. Cf. also the same form belonging to *ong*-class: *n ɔ:l*, pl. *n ɔ:l fu...n* 'light'.

55. MOUNTAIN

Serer *pimb* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: V, 243; Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 114. *Al*-class. Plural: *pimb a...ak*. Polysemy: 'mountain / hill / elevation'. Cf. also *ndanɔgor* [Crétois 1972: IV, 417], plural: *tanɔgor k-* (with consonantal gradation). Polysemy: 'hill / mountain'. Quoted as *ndāgor* 'hill, mountain' in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 97], where the word is marked as a borrowing from Wolof.

56. MOUTH

Serer *don* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: II, 90; Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 21. *Ol*-class. Plural: *ton a...ak*. Polysemy: 'mouth / beak / opening / orifice'.

57. NAME

Serer *gon* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: III, 573; Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 52. *L*-class. Plural form: *kon a...ak*.

58. NECK

Serer *fɔf* (1) / *ɸok* (2).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: III, 292. *Ol*-class. Plural: *pɔf a...ak*. Quoted as *fɔʒ* [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 36], usually in the pl.: *a pad aka*. Crétois 1972: II, 389; Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 150. *Ol*-class. Plural: *ɸok a...ak*. Polysemy: 'neck / nape of neck / collar'.

59. NEW

Serer *xas* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: VI, 289. Plural: *a n as-a*. Verbal stem: 'to be new'. Quoted as *has* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 59].

60. NIGHT

Serer *yeŋ* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: VI, 437. *OI*-class. Plural: *yeŋ a...ak*. Also in the verbal meaning: 'to be night'. Quoted as *yeŋ* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 160].

61. NOSE

Serer *ɲis* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: V, 57; Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 109. *OI*-class. Plural: *ɲis a...ak*. Polysemy: 'nose / to smell / life'.

62. NOT

Serer =*er* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: II, 215. Negative suffix that forms the negative active base of the verb (e. g. *and* 'to know', *and-er* 'not to know', 'he does not know'). Quoted as *er* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: XVIII]. The corresponding suffix for the passive voice is *-and* (e. g. *fex-el* 'to be loved', *fex-and* 'not to be loved') [Crétois 1972: I, 36].

63. ONE

Serer *leŋ* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: III, 586. Quoted as *leŋ* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: XVI].

64. PERSON

Serer *ki:n* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: III, 403. *Ox*-class. Suppletive plural: *win w-*. Quoted as *kin* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 72].

65. RAIN

Serer *teḃ* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: VI, 52. *Al*-class. Plural: *teḃ a...ak*. Nominal derivative from the verbal root *deb* 'to rain' [Crétois 1972: II, 49], with consonantal gradation. Quoted as *teḃ* 'rain', *deb* 'to rain' in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 16].

66. RED

Serer *yaxg-u* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: VI, 411. Adjectival derivate from *yaxig* 'to be red'. Quoted as *yahig* 'to be red', *yag-u* 'red' in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 159].

67. ROAD

Serer *dat* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: II, 140. *Al*-class. Plural: *dat a...ak*. Polysemy: 'road / path / passage / law, justice'. Quoted as *dat* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 16].

68. ROOT

Serer *paḃ* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: V, 207. *Al*-class. Plural: *paḃ a...ak*. Quoted as *paḃ* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 112].

69. ROUND

References and notes:

Serer: Not properly attested. Cf., perhaps, *mo:l* 'to make a ball, make round', *mo:l-ox* 'to be rounded' [Crétois 1972: IV, 137-138].

70. SAND

Serer *fu:f* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: II, 462. *Ol*-class. Plural: *pu:fa...ak* (with consonantal gradation). Quoted as *fuɜ* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 46].

71. SAY

Serer *lay* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: III, 551; Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 78. Cf. also *lemb* 'to say' [Crétois 1972: III, 584].

72. SEE

Serer *ga* ~ *gi* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: II, 463, 532; Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 47, 50. Plural: *a n=ga-a* ~ *a n=gi-a*. The difference between the two stems seems to be dialectal (*gi* is marked as Petit-Côte in the source).

73. SEED

Serer *ax* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: I, 72. Plural: *ax k-*. Quoted as *ah* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 1]. Polysemy: 'seed (for sowing) / grain / human seed (fig.)'.

74. SIT

Serer *mo:f* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: IV, 135. Polysemy: 'to sit down / to keep still / to dwell / to rest'. Quoted as *mof* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 91].

75. SKIN

Serer *dɔ:l* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: II, 194. *N*-class. Plural: *dɔ:l k-*. Quoted as *dol* (*l*-class) in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 21].

76. SLEEP

Serer *dɑ:n* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: II, 148. Polysemy: 'to sleep / to go to sleep / to rest'. Quoted as *dan* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 15].

77. SMALL

Serer *ne:w* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: IV, 358. Verbal root: 'to be small'. Quoted as *nev* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 102].

78. SMOKE

Serer *fɔ=su:n* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: V, 734. *Ol*-class. Derived from the verbal root *sun* 'to smoke'. Quoted as *fɔ=sun* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 138].

79. STAND

Serer *sipox* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: V, 622. Polysemy: 'to stand upright / to be planted / to rise up'. Quoted as *sipoh* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 134].

80. STAR

Serer *xo:r* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: VI, 366. *Ol*-class. Plural: *ko:r a...ak*. Quoted as *ho:r* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 65].

81. STONE

Serer *bil* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: I, 253. Plural: *bil a...ak*. *L*-class. Quoted as *bil* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 7].

82. SUN

Serer *nʒe:f* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: IV, 653. *N*-class. Quoted as *nʒeʒ ~ seʒ* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 101, 129].

83. SWIM

Serer *wef* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: VI, 230. Plural: *a mbef-a* (with consonantal gradation). Quoted as *veʒ* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 154].

84. TAIL

Serer *las* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: III, 537; Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 78. *Al*-class. Plural: *las a...ak*. Polysemy: 'tail / end / extremity'.

85. THAT

Serer *=n=a ~ =g=a* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: V, 164; Ezanno & Greffier 1960: XIV. These two, apparently more or less synonymous, bimorphemic combinations (*-n-* and *-g-* are "semantically empty" pronominal formants, while the monovocalic morpheme *=a* expresses the idea of distance from the speaker) are usually appended to the various class forms of the definite article, e. g. *o kin oxa-n-a* 'that person', *a koy ala-g-a* 'that monkey'.

86. THIS

Serer =*n=e* ~ =*k=e* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: V, 167; Ezanno & Greffier 1960: XIV. These two, apparently more or less synonymous, bimorphemic combinations (-*n-* and -*k-* are "semantically empty" pronominal formants, while the monovocalic morpheme =*e* expresses the idea of proximity to the speaker) are usually appended to the various class forms of the definite article, e. g. *o kin oxe-n-e* 'this person', *a koy ale-k-e* 'this monkey'.

87. THOU

Serer *wo* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: VI, 241. Quoted as *wo* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 156]. Used both as independent subject pronoun and as possessive adjective ('my').

88. TONGUE

Serer *delem* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: II, 164. *L*-class. Plural: *delem a...ak*. Quoted as *delem* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 17].

89. TOOTH

Serer *ɲi:ɲ* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: V, 60. *L*-class. Plural: *ɲi:ɲ a...ak*. Quoted as *ɲiɲ* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 109].

90. TREE

Serer *ndaxar* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: IV, 425. *N*-class. Plural: *taxar k-* (with consonantal gradation). Polysemy: 'tree / plant'. Quoted as *ndahar* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 97].

91. TWO

Serer *dik* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: II, 176. Quoted as *dik* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 16]. Has the form *daq* when accompanied by the article *a* ('those two') [Crétois 1972: II, 138].

92. WALK (GO)

Serer *ret* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: V, 378. Plural: *a ndet-a* (with consonantal gradation). Quoted as *ret* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 119]. Cf. *jaxan* 'to hurry; to go' [Crétois 1972: V, 21], quoted simply as *jaxan* 'to go' in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 107]. Cf. also *tar* 'to go (somewhere)' [Crétois 1972: VI, 47], e.g. in *ta tar-a* "where are you going?".

93. WARM (HOT)

Serer *sum-u* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: V, 712. Polysemy: 'hot / warm / boiling'. Derived from the verbal root *sum* 'to be hot, etc.' [Crétois 1972: V, 709; Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 138].

94. WATER

Serer *fɔ:=fi* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: II, 415. *L*-class. Plural form: *po:fi k-* (with consonantal gradation). Quoted as *fi* (*fɔ-*, *-ol*) in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 41] (indicating that *fɔ-* is a fossilized class marker).

95. WE

Serer *in* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: III, 64; Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 67. Used both as independent subject pronoun and as possessive adjective ('our'). No clusivity.

96. WHAT

Serer *xar* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: VI, 285. Quoted as *har* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 58].

97. WHITE

Serer *ran* ~ *rand* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: V, 354-355. Cf. the verbal stem: *ran-ig* ~ *ran-g* 'to be white' [Crétois 1972: V, 356-358]. Quoted as *ran-ig* 'to be white', *ran-gu* 'white', *ndan* 'white' (with consonantal gradation) in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 117].

98. WHO

Serer *an* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: I, 34; Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 2.

99. WOMAN

Serer *tew* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: VI, 67. *Ox*-class. Plural: *rew w-* (with consonantal gradation). Quoted as *tew* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 143].

100. YELLOW

Serer *xoylar* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: VI, 357. Verbal stem: 'to be (become) yellow'. Quoted as *hoylar* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 65].

101. FAR

Serer *kod-u* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: III, 412. Adverbial form, derived from the verbal stem *god* 'to be far away' [Crétois 1972: II, 565]. Quoted as *god* 'to be far away', *ko:d-u* 'far' in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 52].

102. HEAVY

Serer *med* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: IV, 79. Verbal root, with polysemy: 'to be heavy / to be important, serious'. Quoted as *med* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 89].

103. NEAR

Serer *mat* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: IV, 35; Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 86. Verbal root: 'to be near, to come close'. Plural: *a mat-a*.

104. SALT

Serer *fo=zem* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: III, 182. *Ol*-class. Nominal derivate from the verbal root *zem* 'to be salted'. Quoted as *fo=zem* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 29].

105. SHORT

Serer *rab* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: V, 346. Quoted as *rab* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 116].

106. SNAKE

Serer *fa=ɲol* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: II, 261. Plural: *pa=ηol k-* (with consonantal gradation). The first syllable is a fossilized class marker; the root =*ηol* is also listed by itself in [Crétois 1972: V, 126], where it is mentioned as part of the complex form *ηol-fā-γan* 'worm'. Quoted as *fā=ηol* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 56].

107. THIN

Serer *xof* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: VI, 358. Plural: *a n of-a*. Verbal stem: 'to be thin'. Quoted as *hoz* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 63].

108. WIND

Serer *qep* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: V, 319. *Al*-class. Plural: *qep a...ak*. Polysemy: 'wind / cholera / k. of sickness'. Dialectal variant: *kep*. Formally derived from the verbal root *xep* 'to be windy, make wind' (impersonal) [Crétois 1972: VI, 317]. Quoted as *kep* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 61].

109. WORM

References and notes:

Serer: Not attested.

110. YEAR

Serer *hi:d* (1).

References and notes:

Serer: Crétois 1972: IV, 36. *Ol*-class. Plural: *ki:d a...ak* (with consonantal gradation). Polysemy: 'year / old' (in the latter meaning, functions as a verbal root). Quoted as *hid* in [Ezanno & Greffier 1960: 62].