

[Text version of database, created 10/04/2017].

Annotated Swadesh wordlists for the Fur-Amdang group (Fur family).

Languages included: Fur [fur-fvr]; Amdang [fur-amd].

DATA SOURCES

I. Fur.

Jakobi 1990 = Angelika Jakobi. *A Fur Grammar. Phonology, Morphophonology and Morphology*. Helmut Buske Verlag, Hamburg. // *Detailed description of Fur, well illustrated by examples and an annotated text, but without an accompanying glossary.*

Beaton 1968 = A. C. Beaton. *A Grammar of the Fur Language*. Khartoum. // *An older description of Fur (structured almost as a real manual, with exercises etc.), less phonetically accurate than recent sources but very well illustrated with lexical data.*

Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004 = Constance Kutsch Lojenga; Christine Waag. The sounds and tones of Fur. **In:** *Occasional Papers in the Study of Sudanese Languages*, 9, pp. 1-25. // *Detailed description of Fur phonology.*

Waag 2010 = Christine Waag. *The Fur Verb and its Context*. Köln: Rüdiger Köppe Verlag. // *A special monographic treatment of the complicated verbal system of Fur. Includes some morphological and lexical data (on verbs) unavailable in other sources.*

II. Amdang.

Wolf 2010 = Katharina Wolf. *Une enquête sociolinguistique parmi les Amdang (Mimi) du Tchad. Rapport Technique*. SIL International. // *A sociolinguistic survey of the Amdang language, including 227-item wordlists collected from speakers in four different villages.*

Doornbos & Bender 1983 = Paul Doornbos, M. Lionel Bender. Languages of Wadai-

Darfur. **In:** *Nilo-Saharan Language Studies*. Ed. by M. Lionel Bender. Michigan: East Lansing, pp. 42-79. // *A condensed report on the authors' fieldwork with various languages of the Wadai-Darfur area, including excerpts from P. Doornbos' lexical data on Biltine (Amdang)*.

Jungraithmayr 1971 = Hermann Jungraithmayr. How many Mimi languages are there? **In:** *Africana Marburgensia*, 4, 2, pp. 62-69. // *A small wordlist collected by the author from speakers of the "Mimi" language, which, upon close survey, turns out to be different from the previously attested "Mimi" languages and is now reliably identified as a dialect of Amdang*.

NOTES

1. General

I. Fur.

Despite the large number of Fur speakers, a definitive dictionary of the language, from which a 100% reliable Swadesh wordlist could be derived, is still lacking. Because of this, our main source for Fur data remains [Jakobi 1990], a detailed description of the language's phonology and grammar whose general accuracy may be trusted; however, it is impossible to construct a complete lexicostatistical wordlist out of its data, so we have to rely on additional sources for completeness - such as the newer, more condensed (but well illustrated by examples) description [Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004], as well as the monograph on Fur verbal morphology written by Ch. Waag [Waag 2010]. On the whole, Jakobi's and Waag's data are in mutual agreement, so using all of these sources to fill in primary slots seems permissible.

As an additional control source, we use [Beaton 1968] (in 5 cases, we even have to select it as our primary source): in terms of phonetic accuracy, this is a highly questionable resource, but it also contains a large amount of lexical data, unavailable elsewhere.

Note: Fur is known to have a very complex system of verbal morphophonology, including allomorphs that are widely different from each other in shape, yet can be derived from each other through a set of formal rules (e. g. 'to burn': *su-* / *=uy-*, etc.). We follow the general outlines of A. Jakobi's internal reconstruction and, when filling the

primary slot, place the allegedly more phonetically archaic allomorph first, and its contextually transformed alternant in the second place.

II. Amdang.

The main source on the relatively recently discovered language of Amdang (= Biltine or "Jungraithmayr's Mimi" in earlier sources), and the only one that allows it to be included into meaningful lexicostatistical analysis, is [Wolf 2010], a sociolinguistic survey with a complete 227-item list for four subdialects of the language as spoken in four different villages in the Biltine department of Chad. Since lexical differences between the four subdialects are very few (not exceeding 10 items on the Swadesh list), and since we cannot properly vouch that these represent genuine lexicostatistical discrepancies and not semantic inaccuracy on the part of the researcher, we only select data from one village (Sounta) in the primary slot. Data from the other three villages (Kouchane, Yaouada, Tere) are listed in the comments section.

For the sake of completeness, the comments section also includes data from earlier sources on Amdang: [Jungraithmayr 1971], the first paper to mention the very existence of this language, and [Doornbos & Bender 1983]. Wordlists given in both of these sources are very small, but on the whole, seem to agree fairly well with the more recent and detailed data in [Wolf 2010]. An ongoing problem is the morphological segmentation of forms given in all sources of Amdang, especially verbal ones: it seems that Amdang has a complicated system of verbal morphology, comparable to Fur, but no clear description of it has appeared so far, meaning that segmentation decisions have to be taken based on systematic structural analysis of the lexical evidence.

2. Transcription

I. Fur.

Fur has a relatively simple phonological system, and differences between systems used by specific researchers, UTS, and IPA are minimal. Only a few notes are necessary.

(a) The voiced palatal plosive (affricate?) is written as *j* in [Jakobi 1990] and in [Kutsch

Lojenga & Waag 2004] = UTS ʒ.

(b) Palatal and velar nasals are respectively transcribed as \tilde{n} and N in [Jakobi 1990] = UTS η and η (same way also in [Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004]).

(c) Long vowels are written as doubled aa , ee , oo , etc. in [Jakobi 1990] = UTS $a:$, $e:$, $o:$, etc.

(d) In [Jakobi 1990], Fur is analyzed as a 5-vowel language; in [Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004], the authors introduce three additional phonemes - ι , v , ∂ . We reflect all these differentiations in our transcription.

(e) Fur has two tonal registers, High and Low; in [Jakobi 1990], only Low is marked with a gravis (\grave{V}), whereas High remains unmarked. Conversely, in [Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004] Low tone is unmarked and High tone is marked with an acute diacritic. We consistently mark both High as \acute{V} and Low as \grave{V} .

II. Amdang.

[Wolf 2010] consistently uses IPA to transcribe Amdang data, requiring only the usual "cosmetic" amendments for UTS: thus, Wolf's $tʃ$ = UTS \check{c} , $dʒ$ = UTS \check{z} , j = UTS y . It should be noted that Wolf's transcription is generally phonetic rather than phonological, for instance, consistently marking aspiration (k^h , t^h , etc.), even though there does not seem to be any real phonological opposition between aspirated and non-aspirated allophones of simple voiceless plosives in Amdang. Nevertheless, we do not make any efforts to "phonologize" the transcription, since no detailed phonetic/phonological description of Amdang has been published so far that would allow to make definitive conclusions.

Database compiled by: G. Starostin (March 2017).

1. ALL

Fur *kúl* (-1), Amdang *k^hamul* (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 126. Probably borrowed from Arabic. Quoted as *kul* in [Beaton 1968: 61]. Additionally, cf. *net* 'all' in [Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 13].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 73. Subdialectal forms: *kamul* ~ *kamm* (Kouchane), *k^hamul* (Tere). Differently in Yaouada: *zv^ho* 'all'. Another Tere equivalent is *t^him* 'all'.

2. ASHES

Fur *dì*: (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Waag 2010: 43. Quoted as *dì*: in [Beaton 1968: 35].

Amdang: Not attested.

3. BARK

Fur *k=àwɔgà* # (1), Amdang *ʔafalak* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 9. Meaning glossed as 'bark, shell'; not clear if this is truly the default equivalent for 'tree bark'. Not attested in Jakobi's data.

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 70. Subdialectal forms: *ʔɔfɔrk^hɔ* (Tere). Differently in Yaouada: *ʔada* 'bark'.

4. BELLY

Fur *d=iò* (1), Amdang *d=o* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 58. Plural: *k=iðò-ɲà*. Singular form *dìò* is explained by Jakobi as a metathesis from **ido* due to the reinterpretation of *-d-* as the singular prefix. Quoted as *dìò* 'stomach' in [Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 13]. Quoted as sg. *d=i:ɔ*, pl. *k=i:ɔ-ɲa* in [Beaton 1968: 33] (note the complete regularity of the paradigm as opposed to newer data; this may suggest that *d=iò* is really some sort of dissimilation from **d=ito*). On the other hand, cf. the compound formation *ta:r-ɲɪɲ d=i:ɔ*, pl. *ta:r-ɲɪɲ k=i:ɔ-ɲa* 'sole (of foot)', literally 'leg-belly', where the paradigm is precisely the same as in Jakobi's and Waag's data.

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 69. Plural: *k=otv*. Subdialectal forms: sg. *d=o*, pl. *k=oto* (Kouchane), sg. *d=o*, pl. *k^h=vt^ho* (Yaouada), sg. *d=o*, pl. *k=ot^ho* (Tere). Quoted as *d=ò* in [Jungraithmayr 1971: 63]; as *d=i:* in [Doornbos & Bender 1983: 65].

5. BIG

Fur *àppá* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 119. Quoted as *àppâ* in [Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 7].

Amdang: Not attested.

6. BIRD

Fur *d=ia* # (1), Amdang *d=iyɛ* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Beaton 1968: 40. Plural: *k=ia-ŋa*. Not attested in any of the more modern sources.

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 69. Subdialectal forms: *d=iyɛ* (Kouchane), *d=iyɔ* (Yaouada), *d=iyɔ* (Tere).

7. BITE

Fur *éss-* (1), Amdang *z=ɛd'ɛl* (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 40. 3 sg. pf. Quoted as *ösi* ~ *k=ɛsɛ* in [Beaton 1968: 101].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 72. Subdialectal forms: *z=ɛd'ɛl* (Kouchane), *wɔdɪl-ai* (Yaouada), *widel-aiyo* (Tere).

8. BLACK

Fur *dikkó* (1), Amdang *mindɪ* (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 119. Polysemy: 'black / dark'. Plural form: *dɪ-llô* (< **dikkó-là* with contraction) [Jakobi 1990: 51]. Quoted as *dikɔ* in [Beaton 1968: 65].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 72. Subdialectal forms: *mindɪ* (Kouchane), *mindɪ* (Yaouada, Tere).

9. BLOOD

Fur *k=èwà* (1), Amdang *č=o:* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 86. *Plurale tantum*. According to Jakobi, prefix *k=*, suffix *-a*, and low tone on the root all carry the function of plural marking. Quoted as *k=èwà* in [Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 15]. Quoted as *k=ɛwà* in [Beaton 1968: 33].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 69. Subdialectal forms: *č=o:* (Kouchane), *č=ou* (Yaouada, Tere). Initial *č=* is identified as the result of contraction and palatalization (**k=lo*: > **kʷ=o:* > *čo:*) based on external evidence from Fur.

10. BONE

Fur *d=à:rú* (1), Amdang *d=art'u* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 88. Plural: *k=à:rù*. Quoted as *d=àrv* in [Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 15]. Quoted as sg. *d=aru*, pl. *k=aru-nta* in [Beaton 1968: 33].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 70. Subdialectal forms: *d=vrtu* (Kouchane), *d=vr:t^hu* (Yaouada), *d=ɔrt^hu* (Tere).

11. BREAST

Fur *kòrà* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Waag 2010: 76. Plural: *kòrà-ɲà*. Polysemy: 'chest / in the middle'. Quoted as *kura* 'chest' in [Beaton 1968: 32]. Cf. sg. *n=ànsú*, pl. *k=ànsù* 'breast (female)' [Jakobi 1990: 88], quoted as sg. *n=ansu*, pl. *k=ansu* in [Beaton 1968: 32].

Amdang: Not attested. Cf. *n=ajka* 'breast (female)' in [Wolf 2010: 69].

12. BURN TR.

Fur *su-* / *=uy-* (1), Amdang *z=uni* # (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 68. Quoted as *su* / *uw-i* in [Beaton 1968: 125].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 71. Subdialectal forms: *z=uni* (Kouchane). Differently in Yaouada (*fí:fo*), and in Tere (*t^hawun'u*). Most of the forms are morphologically non-transparent, and it is also unclear whether they refer to transitive or intransitive usage.

13. CLAW(NAIL)

Fur *ká:rù* (1), Amdang *k^ho:k^ho* (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 20. Plural: *ká:rù-ɲà*. Polysemy: 'nail / hoof'. Quoted as *karu* in [Beaton 1968: 32].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 70. Subdialectal forms: *koko* (Kouchane), *k^hok^ho* (Yaouada), *k^hok^ho* (Tere).

14. CLOUD

Fur *kútù* ~ *kúdù* (1), Amdang *li:li* (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 35. Quoted as *kutu* in [Beaton 1968: 46].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 70. Subdialectal forms: *lili* (Kouchane), *lili* (Yaouada), *lili* (Tere).

15. COLD

Fur *lúllá* (1), Amdang *dilit* (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 119. Quoted as *lula* in [Beaton 1968: 63].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 72. Subdialectal forms: *dilit^h* (Kouchane). Differently in Yaouada and Tere: *fin*: 'cold'.

16. COME

Fur *el-* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 101. Quoted as *el-a* in [Beaton 1968: 127].

Amdang: Not attested.

17. DIE

Fur *wǎy* (1), Amdang *waiyǝ* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Waag 2010: 54. Quoted as *wai / usuy* in [Beaton 1968: 127].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 70. Subdialectal forms: *wayǝ* (Kouchane), *wayo* (Yaouada), *waiyo* (Tere).

18. DOG

Fur *ásà* (1), Amdang *kvt* (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 94. Quoted as *asa* in [Beaton 1968: 39].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 69. Plural: *kuyε*. Subdialectal forms: *kut* (Kouchane), sg. *k^hut^h*, pl. *k^huyε* (Yaouada), sg. *k^hvt*, pl. *k^huyǝ* (Tere).

Quoted as *kút* in [Jungraithmayr 1971: 63; Doornbos & Bender 1983: 65].

19. DRINK

Fur *ba-* / *=ab-* (1), Amdang *z=abat* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 67. Quoted as *ab-a / ba* in [Beaton 1968: 127].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 70. Imperative form. Subdialectal forms: *z=abat* (Kouchane), *z=abat^h* (Yaouada), *d=abat* (Tere).

20. DRY

Fur *fùttó* (1), Amdang *was* (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 119. Polysemy: 'empty / dry'. Cf. also the verb 'to dry': *full- / =ull-* [Jakobi 1990: 69]. Quoted as *futɔ* in [Beaton 1968: 63].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 72. Also *was-tə* id. Subdialectal forms: *was-de* (Kouchane), *was-ti* (Yaouada), *was* (Tere).

21. EAR

Fur *d=iló* (1), Amdang *d=ili* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 88. Plural: *k=iló*. Quoted as sg. *d=ilɔ*, pl. *k=ilɔ* in [Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 17]. Quoted as sg. *d=i:lɔ*, pl. *k=i:lɔ* in [Beaton 1968: 31].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 69. Plural: *k=ili-ɲɛ*. Subdialectal forms: *d=ili*, pl. *k=ili-ɲɛ* (Kouchane), *d=ili*, pl. *k=ilt-ɲɛ* (Yaouada), *d=ili*, pl. *k^h=ilt-ɲɲə* (Tere). Quoted as *d=ilki*, as well as sg. *d=ilí*, pl. *k=ilí-ɲè* in [Jungraihtmayr 1971: 63]; as *d=ilí* in [Doornbos & Bender 1983: 65].

22. EARTH

Fur *böru* # (1), Amdang *dou* (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Beaton 1968: 46. Not attested in any of the more modern sources. Cf. also sg. *lo*, pl. *lo-ta*, glossed as 'ground' [Beaton 1968: 42, 46]. Probably also distinct from *sù:rù* 'ground' (location), as attested in [Waag 2010: 137].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 69. Subdialectal forms: *du*: (Kouchane), *du*: (Yaouada), *du* (Tere). Unclear if initial *d-* belongs to the root or is a singulative marker.

23. EAT

Fur *ám-* (1), Amdang *z=am* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 25. Listed as 1 sg pf. *ám-ì*.

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 70. Imperative form. Subdialectal forms: *z=am* (Kouchane, Yaouada), *d=am* (Tere).

24. EGG

Fur *d=ìró-η* (1), Amdang *d=vrda* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 89. Plural: *k=ìrò*. Quoted as sg. *d=i:ró-η*, pl. *k=i:ró* in [Beaton 1968: 36].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 70. Plural: *k=vrda*. Subdialectal forms: *d=vrda* (Kouchane), *d=vrda*, pl. *k=vrda* (Yaouada), *d=vrda* (Tere). Quoted as sg. *d=òrdá*, pl. *k=órdá* in [Jungraithmayr 1971: 64]; as *d=orda* in [Doornbos & Bender 1983: 65].

25. EYE

Fur *n=újí* (1), Amdang *n=i*: (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 88; Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 10. Plural: *k=újí*. Quoted as sg. *n=u:ji*, pl. *k=u:ji* in [Beaton 1968: 31].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 69. Plural: *k=viie*. Subdialectal forms: *n=i* (Kouchane), *ni*, pl. *k=vnži* (Yaouada), *n=i*, pl. *k^h=uji* (Tere). Quoted as sg. *n=i*, pl. *k=újí* in [Jungraithmayr 1971: 64]; as *n=i* in [Doornbos & Bender 1983: 65].

26. FAT N.

Fur *dèì* # (1), Amdang *det^h* # (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 29. Meaning glossed as 'oil'. Quoted as *d y* 'oil' in [Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 12]. Quoted as *de* 'fat' in [Beaton 1968: 36]. Cf., however, *tíwri* 'animal fat' in [Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 9].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 71. Meaning glossed as 'oil'. Subdialectal forms: *dít^h* (Kouchane), *dít* (Yaouada), *dít* (Tere).

27. FEATHER

Fur *n=ànsá-η* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 89. Plural: *k=ànsà*. Quoted as sg. *n=ànsá-η* ~ *n=ànsá-η*, pl. *k=ànsà* ~ *k=ànsà* in [Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 8]. Quoted as sg. *n=ansa-η*, pl. *k=ansa* in [Beaton 1968: 40].

Amdang: Not attested.

28. FIRE

Fur *ùdú* ~ *ùtú* (1), Amdang *wot* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 29. Quoted as *ɔtú* in [Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 3]. Quoted as *utu*, pl. *utu-ŋa* in [Beaton 1968: 35].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 69. Subdialectal forms: *wɔt* (Kouchane), *wɔt^h* (Yaouada), *wɔt* (Tere). Quoted as sg. *wút*, pl. *wút-é* in [Jungraithmayr 1971: 64]; as *wɔt* in [Doornbos & Bender 1983: 65].

29. FISH

Fur *fú:n* (1), Amdang *hut* (-1).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 30. Quoted as *fu:n* in [Beaton 1968: 26].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 70. Subdialectal forms: *hut* (Kouchane), *hut^h* (Yaouada). Cf. also *samak^h* 'fish' (Tere). Both words are borrowed from Arabic.

30. FLY V.

Amdang *bir:* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Not attested.

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 71. Subdialectal forms: *bir* ~ *bir-fo* (Kouchane), *bir:* (Yaouada, Tere).

31. FOOT

Fur *tà:r* (1), Amdang *sɔx'ɔl* (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 61; Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 5 ('leg'). Plural: *târ-ŋà*. Additionally, cf. *píri* 'leg' in [Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 12]. Quoted as sg. *tà:r*, pl. *târ-ŋa* 'leg' in [Beaton 1968: 33]; the meaning 'foot' is expressed there by the compound formation *tariŋ dötín*, whose second component remains unclear.

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 69, 72. Plural: *sɔxɔl-ε*. Subdialectal forms: *sɔɔɔl*, pl. *sɔɔɔl-ε* (Kouchane), *sɔx'ɔl*, pl. *sɔxɔl-ε* (Yaouada), *sɔɔɔl*, pl. *sɔɔɔl-ε* (Tere). (On p. 72, the Yaouada equivalent is listed as *sɔɔɔl*, and the Kouchane one as *sɔk'ɔl*). Polysemy: 'foot / leg'. Quoted as *sògól* 'leg' in [Jungraithmayr 1971: 65]; as *sɔɔɔl* 'foot' in [Doornbos & Bender 1983: 65].

32. FULL

Fur *fis* ~ *bis* (1), Amdang *sɔl* (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 31. Polysemy: 'enough / full'. Said to be borrowed from Arabic *bas/sl*. Quoted as *fis* in [Beaton 1968: 63].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 73. Subdialectal forms: *sɔl* (Kouchane, Yaouada), *sɔl:* (Tere).

33. GIVE

Fur *in-* / *=an-* (1), Amdang *z=ɪŋkʰi* (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 77; Beaton 1968: 123.

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 71. Subdialectal forms: *z=ɪŋkʰi* (Kouchane), *z=ɪŋkʰi* (Yaouada), *d=ɪŋkʰi* (Tere).

34. GOOD

Fur *tùllé* (1), Amdang *sam'a* (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 119. Quoted as *tule* in [Beaton 1968: 63].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 72. Subdialectal forms: *sam'a* (Kouchane, Yaouada), *sama:-ɪv* (Tere).

35. GREEN

Fur *kírró* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 119. Quoted as *kirɔ* in [Beaton 1968: 65].

Amdang: Not attested.

36. HAIR

Fur *ɲí:lú* (1), Amdang *gel'ε* (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 41. Quoted as *ɲilu* in [Beaton 1968: 31].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 69. Subdialectal forms: *gili* (Kouchane), *gɪli* (Yaouada); differently in Tere - *sise*. Quoted as *ɟili* (pl.) in [Jungraithmayr 1971: 64]; as *gɪli* in [Doornbos & Bender 1983: 65].

37. HAND

Fur *d=óŋá* (1), Amdang *n=aiŋ* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 88. Plural: *k=òŋà*. Quoted as *d=ɟá* in [Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 23]. Quoted as sg. *d=ɔŋa*, pl. *k=ɔŋa* in [Beaton 1968: 32].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 69, 72. Plural: *k=aiŋ-ɪŋ*. Subdialectal forms: *n=aiŋ*, pl. *k=aiŋ-ɪŋ* (Kouchane), *n=aiŋ*, pl. *k=aiŋ-ε* (Yaouada), *n=aiŋ*, pl.

k=an-ye (Tere). Polysemy: 'arm / hand'. Quoted as *n=an* 'arm' in [Jungraithmayr 1971: 63]; as *n=án* 'hand' in [Doornbos & Bender 1983: 65].

38. HEAD

Fur *tàbù* (1), Amdang *d=o:* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 48. Quoted as sg. *töbu*, pl. *töbu-ŋa* in [Beaton 1968: 31].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 69. Plural: *k=oy-é*. Subdialectal forms: *d=o* (Kouchane), *d=o:*, pl. *k=uy-ε* (Yaouada), *d=o:*, pl. *k^h=uy-ε* (Tere). Quoted as sg. *d=ów ~ d=ó*, pl. *k=óy-é* in [Jungraithmayr 1971: 64]; as *d=ú* in [Doornbos & Bender 1983: 65].

39. HEAR

Fur *kèl-...-ám-* (1), Amdang *z=ir:gə* (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Waag 2010: 242. A compound verb, consisting of the main verbal stem *=ám-*, formally the same as 'to eat' q.v., and the modifier *kèl-* that seems to bear the main lexical meaning of 'to hear'; personal prefixes are inserted in between, e. g. *kèl=?ám-ì* 'I hear', *kèl-ʒ-ám-ì* 'you hear', etc. Quoted as *kèl-am* in [Beaton 1968: 101].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 70. Subdialectal forms: *yirgo* (Kouchane), *yirgi-dou* (Yaouada), *yirgə-daou* (Tere).

40. HEART

Fur *kilmá* (1), Amdang *svlma* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 40. Quoted as *kilma* in [Beaton 1968: 33].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 72. Subdialectal forms: *svlm'a* (Kouchane, Yaouada), *svrm'a* (Tere).

41. HORN

Fur *d=òlbá* (1), Amdang *d=ɛlfi* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 88. Plural: *k=òlbà*. Quoted as *d=òlpá* in [Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 9]. Quoted as sg. *d=ɔlba*, pl. *k=ɔlba* in [Beaton 1968: 40].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 70. Plural: *k^h=ɛlfi*. Subdialectal forms: *d=ɛlfi* (Kouchane), *d=ɛlfi*, pl. *k^h=ɛlfi* (Yaouada), *d=ɛlfi*, pl. *k=ɛlfi* (Tere). Quoted as sg. *d=èlfi*, pl. *k=èlfi* in [Jungraithmayr 1971: 64]; as *d=ɛlfi* in [Doornbos & Bender 1983: 65].

42. I

Fur *ka* (1), Amdang *k^hayɪ* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 92; Beaton 1968: 68. Cf. the verbal subject prefix *0=* [ibid.]. The possessive morpheme is *=u-*: *d=u-iŋ* 'my' (sg.), *k=u-iŋ* 'my' (pl.) [Jakobi 1990: 97].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 74. Subdialectal forms: *kai* (Kouchane), *k^hai* (Yaouada), *k^hayɪ* (Tere). Quoted as *kai* in [Doornbos & Bender 1983: 67].

43. KILL

Fur *fu-* / *=aw-* (1), Amdang *fɔiyə* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 67. Quoted as *fu* / *au* in Beaton [1968: 128].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 70. Subdialectal forms: *foiyə* (Kouchane), *fɔiyə* (Yaouada), *fuiyɔ* (Tere).

44. KNEE

Fur *kùrù* (1), Amdang *k^horo* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 61; Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 12. Plural: *kùr-ŋà*. Quoted as *kuru* in [Beaton 1968: 33].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 70. Subdialectal forms: *koro* (Kouchane), *k^hvro* (Yaouada), *k^horom* (Tere).

45. KNOW

Fur *loŋ-* / *=aluŋ-* (1), Amdang *o=lvs-ayo* (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 78. Quoted as *luŋ-si* / *aluŋ-si* in Beaton 1968: 128.

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 70. Subdialectal forms: *lso* (Kouchane), *lso* (Yaouada, Tere). Cf. *a=lso-o* 'I know', *lso-iŋ* 'he knows', etc. in [Doornbos & Bender 1983: 67].

46. LEAF

Fur *d=àlmá-ŋ* (1), Amdang *werd'ɛ* (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 89. Plural: *k=àlmà*. Quoted as sg. *d=elma-ŋ*, pl. *k=elma* in [Beaton 1968: 43].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 71. Subdialectal forms: *wirdə* (Kouchane), *wird'ɛ* (Tere). Differently in Yaouafa: *levɛl*.

47. LIE

Amdang *z=iɲal* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Not attested.

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 71. Meaning glossed as 'to lie down' ('se coucher'). Subdialectal forms: *wmyɔlaiyo* (Yaouada), *wumyal* (Tere).

48. LIVER

Fur *n=undaɲiɲ kwe* # (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Beaton 1968: 33. Not attested in any of the more modern sources. Clearly a compound formation, but internal structure is unclear.

Amdang: Not attested.

49. LONG

Fur *kùrrá* (1), Amdang *k^hɛsi* (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 119. Polysemy: 'long / deep / tall'. Quoted as *kura* in [Beaton 1968: 63].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 72, 73. Polysemy: 'long / high'. Subdialectal forms: *k^hɛs'i* ~ *kes'i* (Kouchane, Yaouada, Tere).

50. LOUSE

Fur *n=iná-ɲ* (1), Amdang *n=ena* ~ *n=ela* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 88. Plural: *k=iiná*. Quoted as sg. *n=iiná-ɲ*, pl. *k=iiná* in [Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 22]. Quoted as sg. *n=i:na-ɲ*, pl. *k=i:na* in [Beaton 1968: 41].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 71. Subdialectal forms: *n=i:na* (Kouchane), *n=i:na* (Yaouada), *n=i:na* (Tere).

51. MAN

Fur *d=ùo=d=è*: (1), Amdang *k=ɔt* # (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 127. The first component is 'person' q. v.; the second is sg. *d=è*, pl. *k=è-à* 'male (human)' [Jakobi 1990: 89]. The compound expression is encountered in the following textual example: "Where did you ever see a male person giving birth?"

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 69. Probably a suppletive paradigm: sg. *kɔʃ*, pl. *k=adi-ηə*. Cf. sg. *kɔdi*, pl. *kadi-ηə* (Kouchane); sg. *kʰɔrdi*, pl. *kʰardi-ηə* (Yaouada); sg. *kʰɔrdi*, pl. *kʰardi-ηə* (Tere). For two subdialects, a form with *d=* is also quoted: Kouchane *d=edi*, Tere *d=idɪ* ~ *d=idɪ-gɪɪ*. Note that the meaning in the wordlist is glossed as 'homme', so it is not entirely clear if this is the base equivalent for 'person (human)' or 'man (male)'.

52. MANY

Fur *sòηηá* (1), Amdang *bi*: (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 119. Quoted as *sɔηa* in [Beaton 1968: 61].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 72. Subdialectal forms: *bi*: (Kouchane, Yaouada, Tere).

53. MEAT

Fur *n=ínɔ* (1), Amdang *n=in* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 10. Plural: *k=ínεηá*. Quoted as sg. *n=i:nɔ*, pl. *k=i:nɔ-nta* in [Beaton 1968: 33].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 70. Subdialectal forms: *n=i:n* (Kouchane), *n=in* (Yaouada, Tere).

54. MOON

Fur *d=úàl* (1), Amdang *d=ow'al* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 3. Polysemy: 'moon / month'. Quoted as *d=uwal* in [Beaton 1968: 46]. Initial *d=* is probably a singulative suffix, cf. the same situation with 'sun'; this is further corroborated by the paradigm sg. *d=uwal*, pl. *k=ɔl-da* 'month' in [Beaton 1968: 47].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 69. Subdialectal forms: *d=vwal* (Kouchane), *d=owal* (Yaouada), *d=ow'al* (Tere).

55. MOUNTAIN

Fur *fúgó* (1), Amdang *ban* (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 51. Quoted as sg. *púgɔ*, pl. *púgεηá* in [Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 17]. Quoted as sg. *fu:ɡɔ*, pl. *fungɔ-ηa* (sic!) 'hill' in [Beaton 1968: 46]. Distinct from *γòrrá* 'hill' [Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 23] (probably = *ηorra* 'knoll' in [Beaton 1968: 46]).

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 70. Same word as 'stone' q.v. Quoted as *bán* in [Doornbos & Bender 1983: 65]. Differently in [Jungraitmayr 1971: 65]: *bél* 'mountain'.

56. MOUTH

Fur *útò ~ údò* (1), Amdang *sim'e* (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 33. Quoted as sg. *utɔ*, pl. *utɔ-ŋa* in [Beaton 1968: 31].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 69. Plural: *semi-ŋ*. Subdialectal forms: *sim'i* (Kouchane), *sim'i*, pl. *sim'i-ŋ* (Yaouada), *simi*, pl. *simi-ŋ* (Tere). Quoted as *simí* in [Jungrathmayr 1971: 65]; another synonym listed there for the same meaning is *imbi* (unclear). Quoted as *simí* in [Doornbos & Bender 1983: 65].

57. NAME

Fur *k=ònà* (1), Amdang *čolvk* (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 86. Polysemy: 'name / song'. According to Jakobi, prefix *k=*, suffix *-a*, and low tone on the root all carry the function of plural marking. Quoted as *k=ònà* in [Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 20]. Quoted as *k=ona* in [Beaton 1968: 49].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 69. Subdialectal forms: *čuluk* (Kouchane), *čölvk^h* (Yaouada).

58. NECK

Fur *kwi: #* (1), Amdang *kɔɔm* (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Beaton 1968: 31. Not attested in any of the more modern sources. According to Beaton, also means 'life', but this is probably a case of homonymy.

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 69. Subdialectal forms: *kɔɔm* (Kouchane), *k^hɔɔm* (Yaouada), *k^hɔɔm* (Tere). Cf. also a separate entry: 'cou (l'extérieur)', glossed as Sounta, Kouchane, Tere *gɔɔt* [Wolf 2010: 70]. It is unclear what is meant by this opposition; if 'cou (l'extérieur)' is really supposed to mean 'neck', whereas *kɔɔm* 'cou' is really 'throat', the primary entry should be replaced.

59. NEW

Fur *d=iwó* (1), Amdang *dídou* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 89. Plural: *k=iwó-là*. Quoted as *d=iwò* in [Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 7]. Quoted as sg. *d=iwɔ*, pl. *k=iwɔ-ŋa* in [Beaton 1968: 63].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 72. Subdialectal forms: *didiwu* (Kouchane), *díd'uv* (Yaouada), *dídou* (Tere).

60. NIGHT

Fur *lù:l* (1), Amdang *noəl'o* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 29. Cf. *lo lul* 'night, darkness' in [Beaton 1968: 47] (where *lo* = 'place?'; cf. *lo* 'ground').

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 69. Subdialectal forms: *lolo* (Kouchane), *lvlo* (Yaouada), *lolo* (Tere).

61. NOSE

Fur *d=òrmí* (1), Amdang *gvrna* (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 88. Plural: *k=òrmí*. Quoted as sg. *d=òrmí*, pl. *k=òrmí* in [Beaton 1968: 31].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 69. Subdialectal forms: *gvrna* (Kouchane), *gvrna*, pl. *gvrna-ŋ* (Yaouada), *gvrna*, pl. *gvrn'a-ŋ* (Tere). Quoted as sg. *górnà*, pl. *kórná-ŋá* in [Jungraithmayr 1971: 65]; as *gurna* in [Doombos & Bender 1983: 65].

62. NOT

Fur *á=...=bà* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 117. A bilateral morpheme: cf. *á=bàì-bà* 'he does not drink', *á=ʒò:m-bà* 'don't cry' (low tone transforms indicative negation into prohibitive).

Amdang: Not attested.

63. ONE

Fur *tòk* (1), Amdang *wok* (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 22. Quoted as *tɔk* in [Beaton 1968: 57]. Note that in the counting series, the form for 'one' is different, according to Beaton: *dik* 'one' [Beaton 1968: 57].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 71. Subdialectal forms: *wvk* (Kouchane), *wok* (Yaouada), *ʔokʰ* (Tere). Quoted as *wók* in [Jungraithmayr 1971: 66]; as *ɔk* in [Doombos & Bender 1983: 65].

64. PERSON

Fur *d=ùó* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 23; Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 13. Quoted as sg. *d=uo*, pl. *k=wa* 'husband' in [Beaton 1968: 28].

Amdang: Not attested.

65. RAIN

Fur *kòy* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Waag 2010: 182. Quoted as *kwi* in [Beaton 1968: 46].

Amdang: Not attested.

66. RED

Fur *fùkká* (1), Amdang *nerə* (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 119. Quoted as *fuka* in [Beaton 1968: 65].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 72. Subdialectal forms: *nir*: (Kouchane), *nir*: (Yaouada), *nir*: (Tere).

67. ROAD

Fur *d=òrá* (1), Amdang *ʔoru* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 48. Quoted as *òrə* in [Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 12]. Quoted as sg. *d=ura*, pl. *k=ura-ŋa* ~ *k=ura-nta* in [Beaton 1968: 38]. Apparently distinct from *tír*, pl. *tír-ŋá* 'path' [Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 14].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 71. Subdialectal forms: *ʔoru* (Kouchane), *ʔoru* (Yaouada), *ʔoru* (Tere).

68. ROOT

Fur *d=iín* (1), Amdang *d=arr'a* (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 89. Plural: *k=iín-ó*. Polysemy: 'root / sinew / vein'. Quoted as sg. *d=iín*, pl. *k=iín-á* in [Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 10]. Quoted as sg. *d=i:yín*, pl. *k=i:yín-a* in [Beaton 1968: 43].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 70. Subdialectal forms: sg. *d=ara*, pl. *k=ara* (Kouchane), *d=ar'a* (Yaouada, Tere).

69. ROUND

Fur *d=òròl* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 61. Plural: *k=ɔrl-à*. Quoted as sg. *d=ɔrol*, pl. *k=ɔrol-a* in [Beaton 1968: 64].

Amdang: Not attested.

70. SAND

Fur *ɲá:ɲ* (1), Amdang *sowa* (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 25; Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 5.

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 71. Subdialectal forms: *sɔwa* (Kouchane), *sow'a* (Yaouada), *sowa* (Tere).

71. SAY

Fur *ku-* / *=u-* (1), Amdang *z=vldo* (3).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 70. Perfective stem. Quoted as *ku:wa-si* / *u:wa-si* 'tell' in [Beaton 1968: 129].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 71. Subdialectal forms: *z=ɔldo* (Kouchane), *ɔvldv-ɲu* (Yaouada), *rogvndo* (Tere; this last form is unclear and may not belong here).

71. SAY

Fur *bel-* / *=alm-* (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 67. Suppletive present tense stem (*=alm-* < **=aml-* < **=abl-* with assimilation and metathesis).

72. SEE

Fur *ɔagil-* / *=agil-* (1), Amdang *z=ɛl* (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 69. Perfect tense stem. Quoted as *ɔɔgil* / *ɔgil* in [Beaton 1968: 129].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 70. Subdialectal forms: *ligi-dɔu* (Kouchane), *ligi-dou* (Yaouada), *lei-you* (Tere). This is probably a different root than the Sounta entry, but internal morphology is uncertain.

72. SEE

Fur *la=* / *=all-* (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 68. Suppletive present tense stem.

73. SEED

Fur *d=ólá-ŋ* (1), **Amdang** *k=vl:a* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 88. Plural: *k=ólá*. Quoted as sg. *d=ola-ŋ*, pl. *k=ola* in [Beaton 1968: 42]; distinct from sg. *n=a:ŋ*, pl. *k=a:ŋ* 'grain (of corn, etc.)'.

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 71. Subdialectal forms: *k=vla* (Kouchane), *k^h=ola* (Yaouada), *k^h=ola* (Tere). Formally a plural form.

74. SIT

Fur *oŋ-* (1), **Amdang** *z=vgudɔŋ* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 107. Cf. *ŋ-ɛ* 'to sit' (1sg. past), *ɔ:ŋ-ɔ* (3sg. past) in [Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 23]. Quoted as *ɔŋ* in [Beaton 1968: 129]. Cf. also *inɔ* 'to sit' in [Beaton 1968: 110].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 71. Subdialectal forms: *z=ugun* (Kouchane), *z=ogudɔŋ* (Yaouada), *ʔagudɔŋ* (Tere). Meaning glossed as 'to sit down' ('s'asseoir').

75. SKIN

Fur *d=àrmà* (1), **Amdang** *sar:* (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 40; Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 10. Plural: *k=àrmà*.

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 69. Subdialectal forms: *sɔr ~ sar* (Yaouada). A different equivalent is attested for the other two subdialects: *ku:* (Kouchane), *k^hu* (Tere).

76. SLEEP

Fur *ʔùŋ-* (1), **Amdang** *ʔuwijnalai* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Waag 2010: 52. Cf. *sògà* 'night and day; sleep (n.)' in [Jakobi 1990: 86].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 71. Subdialectal forms: *winyal-ayo* (Kouchane), *z=vnyal* (Yaouada), *wvnyil-ayo* (Tere). Morphologically unclear forms, but clearly related to the corresponding forms for 'to lie' q.v.

77. SMALL

Fur *itti* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 119. Quoted as *iti* in [Beaton 1968: 63].

Amdang: Not attested.

78. SMOKE

Fur *súl* (1), Amdang *kɔbu* (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 24. Quoted as *sul* in [Beaton 1968: 36].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 70. Subdialectal forms: *kɔbu* (Kouchane), *kubu* (Yaouada), *k^hubu* (Tere).

79. STAND

Fur *kè:r* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Waag 2010: 160. Meaning glossed as 'to stop, stand'.

Amdang: Not attested. Cf. 'to stand up' ('se lever'): Sounta *z=ɔɲɔ*, Yaouada *guiyo*, Tere *go:*.

80. STAR

Fur *wíri* ~ *?úri* (1), Amdang *nit* (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 42. Quoted as *úri* in [Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 16].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 70. Subdialectal forms: *nit* (Kouchane), *ni:t^h* (Yaouada), *nit* (Tere).

81. STONE

Fur *d=ítɔ́* (1), Amdang *baŋ* (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 17. Plural: *k=ít-zɲá*. Quoted as sg. *d=itɔ́*, pl. *k=itɔ́-ɲa* in [Beaton 1968: 46]. Cf. also *d=èòná-ɲ* 'cooking-stone' [Jakobi 1990: 49], *rò:k* 'small stone' [Jakobi 1990: 30] (this word is quoted as *rò:g* 'pebble' in [Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 7]).

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 70. Subdialectal forms: *baŋ* (Kouchane, Yaouada, Tere).

82. SUN

Fur *d=ùlé* (1), Amdang *d=ul* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 3. Quoted as *d=u* in [Beaton 1968: 46]. Initial *d=* is probably a singulative suffix, cf. the same situation with 'moon'.

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 69. Subdialectal forms: *d=ul* (Kouchane), *d=vl* (Yaouada, Tere).

83. SWIM

Amdang *k^habao* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Not attested.

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 74. Subdialectal forms: *kabɔu* (Kouchane). Differently in Yaouada: *ʔɔm*, and in Tere: *t^ha=ʔvmfou*.

84. TAIL

Fur *d=àwì* (1), Amdang *d=vgud'i* (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 90. Plural: *k=àwì-ntò*. Quoted as sg. *d=òwi*, pl. *k=òwi-nta* in [Beaton 1968: 40].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 70. Subdialectal forms: *d=ugud'i* (Kouchane), *d=vgudi* (Yaouada), *d=ugudi* (Tere).

85. THAT

Fur *illà* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 63. Plural: *k=illà*. Quoted as sg. *illa*, pl. *k=illa* in [Beaton 1968: 76].

Amdang: Not attested.

86. THIS

Fur *in* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 63. Plural: *k=in*. Cf. also *it*, pl. *k=it* 'this (over there)' [ibid.]. Quoted as sg. *in*, pl. *k=in* in [Beaton 1968: 76].

Amdang: Not attested.

87. THOU

Fur *ʒi* (1), Amdang *ze* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 92; Beaton 1968: 68. Cf. the verbal subject prefix *ʒ=* [ibid.]. The possessive morpheme is *=i-*: *d=i-ij* 'your' (sg.), *k=i-ij* 'your' (pl.) [Jakobi 1990: 97].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 74. Subdialectal forms: *ze* (Kouchane, Yaouada), *de*: (Tere). Quoted as *ʒi-ʒai* (with reduplication?) in [Doornbos & Bender 1983: 67].

88. TONGUE

Fur *d=á:lí* (1), Amdang *d=ɔl* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 55. Quoted as *d=á:lí* in [Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 3]. Quoted as sg. *d=a:li*, pl. *k=ali-nta* in [Beaton 1968: 31].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 70. Subdialectal forms: *d=ɔl*: (Kouchane), *d=ɔl* (Yaouada, Tere).

89. TOOTH

Fur *d=áǵí* (1), Amdang *d=alka* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 88. Plural: *k=ǵí*. Quoted as *d=áǵí* in [Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 15]. Quoted as sg. *d=ǵí*, pl. *k=ǵí* in [Beaton 1968: 31].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 69. Plural: *k=alka*. Subdialectal forms: pl. *k=alka* (Kouchane), *d=alka*, pl. *k=alka* (Yaouada), *d=alk'a*, pl. *k=alka* (Tere). Quoted as sg. *d=ǵkà*, pl. *k=ǵkà* in [Jungraihtmayr 1971: 65]; as *d=alká* in [Doornbos & Bender 1983: 65].

90. TREE

Fur *kòrú* (1), Amdang *sɔ̃ŋ* (-1).

References and notes:

Fur: Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 20. Plural: *kòrú-ŋá*. Quoted as sg. *kuru*, pl. *kuru-ŋa* in [Beaton 1968: 43].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 69. Subdialectal forms: *sɔ̃ŋ* (Kouchane, Yaouada, Tere). Probably borrowed from Maba (cf. Maba *sùŋgək* 'tree').

91. TWO

Fur *àù* (1), Amdang *ɲvŋ* (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 49. Quoted as *àv* in [Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 12]. Quoted as *awu* in [Beaton 1968: 57]. Note that in the counting series, the form for 'two' is different, according to Beaton: *gowu* 'two' [Beaton 1968: 58].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 71. Subdialectal forms: Kouchane, Yaouada, Tere *ɲvɲɲ*. Quoted as *ɲyɔɲɲ* in [Jungraithmayr 1971: 66]; as *ɲvɲɲ* in [Doornbos & Bender 1983: 65].

92. WALK (GO)

Fur *du-* / *=an-* (1), Amdang *z=ayɛ* (3).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 67. Present tense stem.

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 70. Imperative form. Subdialectal forms: *z=ayɛ* (Kouchane, Yaouada), *t=ayo* (Tere). Meaning glossed as French 'venir'.

92. WALK (GO)

Fur *ɔ* / *ʒɛ* # (2), Amdang *z=o* (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Beaton 1968: 128.

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 70. Imperative form. Subdialectal forms: *z=o* (Kouchane), *z=o:* (Yaouada), *d=o:* (Tere). Meaning glossed as French 'partir' ('go away, leave'), but it must be noted that the root perfectly correlates with Fur *ɔ* 'to go', and it is highly possible that *=ayɛ* and *=o* in Wolf's data really represent suppletive stems from the same paradigm.

93. WARM

Fur *tòkké* (1), Amdang *tul* (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 119. Polysemy: 'warm / hot'. Quoted as *tɔkɛ* 'hot' in [Beaton 1968: 63].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 72. Meaning glossed as 'hot'. Subdialectal forms: *tul* (Kouchane), *t^hvl:u* (Yaouada), *tvl:o* (Tere).

94. WATER

Fur *k=òrò* (1), Amdang *sunu* (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 86. According to Jakobi, prefix *k=*, suffix *-o* (< **-a* with assimilation), and low tone on the root all carry the function of plural marking. Quoted as *k=òrò* in [Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 16]. Quoted as *k=ɔrɔ* in [Beaton 1968: 37].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 69. Subdialectal forms: *sunu* (Kouchane), *svnu* (Yaouada, Tere). Quoted as *sínù* in [Jungraithmayr 1971: 66; Doornbos & Bender 1983: 65].

95. WE

Fur *ki* (1), Amdang *kí #* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 92; Beaton 1968: 68. Cf. the verbal subject prefix *k=* [ibid.]. The possessive morpheme is *=a-*: *d=a-iŋ* 'our' (sg.), *k=a-iŋ* 'our' (pl.) [Jakobi 1990: 97].

Amdang: Doornbos & Bender 1983: 67. Not attested in Wolf's materials or any other sources.

96. WHAT

Fur *kà* (1), Amdang *ga*: (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 126. Quoted as *ka* in [Beaton 1968: 80].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 74. Subdialectal forms: *ga-laŋ* (Kouchane), *ga-l'a* (Yaouada), *ga*: (Tere).

97. WHITE

Fur *fàttá* (1), Amdang *fadaldí* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 119. Polysemy: 'white / bright'. Quoted as *futa* in [Beaton 1968: 65].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 72. Subdialectal forms: *fadal:i* (Kouchane), *fataldɪ* (Yaouada), *fatildɪ* (Tere).

98. WHO

Fur *kì* (1), Amdang *ge-laŋ* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 94. Quoted as sg. *kì*, pl. *kì-ŋ* in [Beaton 1968: 78].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 74. Subdialectal forms: *ge-laŋ* (Kouchane), *ge* (Yaouada), *gɪ-l'a* (Tere).

99. WOMAN

Fur *yáà* (1), Amdang *ya*: (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 20. Plural: *yââ-ŋà*. Cf. sg. *d=wö=n=ia*, pl. *ya-ŋa* 'woman, wife' in [Beaton 1968: 9, 28] (the form *davônia* is probably to be analyzed as consisting of *d=uo* 'man, person' + *-n-* 'possessive' + *ya* 'woman', i.e. literally 'man's woman', or, more probably, 'person-female').

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 69. Plural: *ya-ŋ*. Subdialectal forms: *ya*, pl. *ya-ŋ* (Yaouada). In Kouchane and Tere, this root is attested only in a compound form with another stem: Kouchane sg. *amde=ia*, pl. *amde=ia-ŋ*; Tere sg. *?amda=ya*, pl. *?amda=ya-ŋ* 'woman'. Additionally, cf. sg. *b=édi*, pl. *b=édi-ŋ* 'woman' in Kouchane (obviously correlated with *d=édi* 'man' in the same dialect); the same form is listed as sg. *b=édi*, pl. *b=édi* in [Jungraithmayr 1971: 66] and as *b=edi* in [Doornbos & Bender 1983: 65].

100. YELLOW

Fur *fuwa* # (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Beaton 1968: 65. Not attested in any of the more modern sources.

Amdang: Not attested.

101. FAR

Fur *kàrrà* (1), Amdang *kv'l'uk^h* (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 120.

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 74. Subdialectal forms: *kv'l'uk^h* (Kouchane, Yaouada), *k^hvl'uk* (Tere).

102. HEAVY

Fur *dírró* (1), Amdang *naŋ* (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 81, 119. Plural: *dírró-là*. Quoted as *dirɔ* in [Beaton 1968: 63].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 72. Subdialectal forms: *naŋ* (Kouchane, Yaouada, Tere).

103. NEAR

Fur *dàkkè* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 119. Quoted as *dake* in [Beaton 1968: 63].

Amdang: Not attested.

104. SALT

Fur *k=èrrà* (1), Amdang *war'at^h* (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 41. Quoted as *k=èrrà* in [Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 8]. Quoted as pl. *k=era* 'salt', sg. *d=era* 'grain of salt' in [Beaton 1968: 37].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 71. Subdialectal forms: *war'at* (Kouchane), *war'at^h* (Yaouada), *war'at* (Tere). Quoted as *warat* in [Jungraithmayr 1971: 65]; as *warát* in [Doornbos & Bender 1983: 65].

105. SHORT

Fur *bùttè* (1), Amdang *birk^hi* (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 119. Quoted as *bute* in [Beaton 1968: 63].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 72. Subdialectal forms: *birk'i* (Kouchane), *birk^hi* (Yaouada, Tere).

106. SNAKE

Fur *n=ú:m* (1), Amdang *n=vm* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 89. Plural: *k=ú:m-í*. Quoted as sg. *n=u:m*, pl. *k=u:m-ti* 'snake, tapeworm' in [Beaton 1968: 41].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 70. Subdialectal forms: *n=vm* (Kouchane), *n=vη* (Yaouada), *n=vm* (Tere).

107. THIN

Fur *bàyyá* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 119. Cf. also *rà:rè* 'thin (material)' [Jakobi 1990: 120].

Amdang: Not attested.

108. WIND

Fur *k=àwlò* (1), Amdang *d=awvt^h* (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 18. Quoted as sg. *d=awlu*, pl. *k=awlu* in [Beaton 1968: 46].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 69. Subdialectal forms: *d=aw'ut* (Kouchane), *d=owut^h* (Yaouada), *d=awut* (Tere).

109. WORM

References and notes:**Fur:** Not attested.**Amdang:** Not attested.

110. YEAR

Fur *ayε* # (1), Amdang *ʔamt^hεt^h* (2).**References and notes:****Fur:** Beaton 1968: 47. Not attested in any of the more modern sources.**Amdang:** Wolf 2010: 70. Subdialectal forms: *ʔamt^hit* (Tere). In Kouchane and Yaouada, the meaning is represented by the Arabic borrowing *sana*.