

[Text version of database, created 31/03/2017].

Annotated Swadesh wordlists for the Gonja-Gimojan group (Omotic family).

Languages included: Yem [ggm-yem]; Chara [ggm-chr]; Bench [ggm-bnc]; Dorze [ggm-drz].

DATA SOURCES

I. Yem

Aklilu et al. 2002 = Aklilu Yilma; Siebert, Ralph; Siebert, Kati. *Sociolinguistic Survey of the Omotic Languages Sheko and Yem*. SIL International. // *An SIL survey with extensive sociolinguistic information on Sheko and Yem. Includes a 320-item wordlist for Yem (but not for Sheko)*.

Lamberti 1993 = Lamberti, Marcello. *Materialien zum Yemsa*. *Studia Linguarum Africae Orientalis*, 5. Heidelberg: Universitätsverlag C. Winter. // *A large description of the Yemsa language, accompanied with a relatively small glossary*.

Wedekind 1990 = Wedekind, Klaus. Gimo-Jan or Ben-Yem-Om: Benč - Yemsa phonemes, tones and words. **In:** Hayward, Richard J. (ed.). *Omotic Language Studies*. London: School of Oriental and African Studies, pp. 68-184. // *A phonetic sketch of the Yemsa and Benč languages, followed by a highly representative glossary for both languages*.

II. Chara

Aklilu Yilma 2002 = Aklilu Yilma. *Sociolinguistic Survey Report on the Chara Language of Ethiopia*. SIL International. // *A brief sketch of the phonology and some grammatical aspects of Chara, accompanied with the S.L.L.E. 320-item word list for Chara*.

Cerulli 1938 = Cerulli, Enrico. *Studi Etiopici III: Il linguaggio dei Giangerò ed alcune lingue Sidama dell'Omo (Basketo, Ciara, Zaissè)*. Roma: Istituto per l'Oriente. // *Grammatical and*

lexical survey of several Cushitic and Omotic languages of Ethiopia, including Chara.

III. Bench

Wedekind 1990 = Wedekind, Klaus. Gimo-Jan or Ben-Yem-Om: Benč - Yemsa phonemes, tones and words. **In:** Hayward, Richard J. (ed.). *Omotic Language Studies*. London: School of Oriental and African Studies, pp. 68-184. // *A phonetic sketch of the Yemsa and Benč languages, followed by a highly representative glossary for both languages.*

Rapold 2006 = Rapold, Christian Johann. *Towards a grammar of Benchmon*. PhD Thesis, University of Leiden. // *A detailed phonetical and grammatical description of the Bench language, accompanied with a representative glossary.*

IV. Dorze

Alemayeh 2002 = Alemayeh Abebe. *Ometo Dialect Pilot Survey Report*. SIL International. // *A comparative wordlist for six languages of the Ometo cluster (Wolayta, Gofa, Gamo, Dorze, C'ancha, Dawro/Kullo), personally collected by the author. No additional information.*

NOTES

I. Yem

1. General.

Yemsa, or Janjero, is currently spoken by approximately 100,000 people in the Oromia Region of Ethiopia. Judging by the data in [Aklilu Yilma 2002], the dialectal variety of the language is quite large, but available data are too incomplete and unreliable to conduct a proper lexicostatistical survey between any of them. For our main source, we rely on the seemingly well-transcribed wordlist in [Wedekind 1990], following the author's own phonetic analysis; in the notes section, we consistently indicate the corresponding equivalents (and discrepancies, if there are any) in the survey data of [Aklilu Yilma 2002], comprising three distinct dialects: Yemsa proper (Central Highland area), Fofa, and Toba. For a couple of entries where the data were lacking, we have to

rely on [Lamberti 1993] as the only source.

2. *Transliteration.*

The transcription in [Hayward 1990] has been retained with a minimal share of transliteration. Long vowels (*ii, ee*, etc.) have been transliterated to UTS *i:, e:*, etc. The affricates *č, ĵ* are transcribed as *č, ʒ* respectively (they are noted as "palato-alveolar" in the source); palatal nasal *ň* is transcribed as UTS *ɲ*.

II. Chara

1. *General.*

There are relatively few sources on Chara, spoken by approximately 13,000 people in the Debub Omo zone. The oldest source, a brief grammar sketch and wordlist in [Cerulli 1938], is heavily quoted in the notes section of the current wordlist, but the wordlist itself is drawn from [Aklilu Yilma 2002], the only modern source on the language that is useful for lexicostatistical purposes. It is important to note that the "Shara" language, described by Linda Jordan in her 2009 thesis, is not the same as "Chara" and seems to be more of a dialectal form of Melo; data on "Shara" should not be mixed together with data from the works of Cerulli and Aklilu Yilma (which, on the contrary, do seem to be describing more or less the same lect).

2. *Transliteration.*

Aklilu Yilma's transcription largely follows IPA regulations and only requires the usual cosmetic changes from IPA to UTS (*tʃ* > *č*; also, Aklilu's *j* corresponds to *ʒ*, not *y*, in the UTS, i. e. this is a violation of IPA rules on his part). Chara is described by Aklilu Yilma as a stress-governed rather than tonal language; he typically marks stress as *Ṽ*, which we convert to *ˈV*.

III. Bench

1. *General.*

"Bench", or "Bench-non" (*non* = 'mouth, language'), is the name of a dialect (spoken by about 200,000 people) of the language formerly called "Gimira" that also includes the closely related She (She-non) and Mer (Mer-non) dialects. As our primary source of lexical data, we use the wordlist in [Wedekind 1990], where, in addition to Bench, some discrepancies between the three dialects are indicated (lexicostatistically, these seem to be minimal). A much more significant source for the further study of Bench is the more recent grammatical description and glossary in [Rapold 2006]; fortunately, in most cases its data fully coincide with the corresponding entries in Wedekind's wordlist, so in those few cases where the necessary entry is missing in [Wedekind 1990], we can fill in the empty slot with data from [Rapold 2006].

2. *Transliteration.*

On the transcription system used in [Hayward 1990], see notes on Yem above. The transcription in [Rapold 2006] is largely concurrent, except that the author relies a bit more on standard IPA, and the system of coronal affricates and sibilants is not only transcribed differently by the two authors, but is even interpreted differently: "denti-alveolar", "palatal", and "retroflex" consonants of Hayward correspond to "alveolar", "postalveolar", and "alveolo-palatal" consonants of Rapold, respectively. Cf. the discrepancies summarized in the table below, as well as the result of conversion to the UTS system (in the case of the third series, we respect the interpretations of both authors and convert Hayward's symbols to UTS retroflex consonants and Rapold's symbols to palatal consonants):

Hayward 1990	Rapold 2006	UTS
ʃ	ts	c
ʃ'	ts'	c'
z	z	z
s	s	s

Hayward 1990	Rapold 2006	UTS
č	tʃ	č
č'	tʃ'	č'
ž	ʒ	ž
š	ʃ	š
č̥	cɸ	ç (ɸ)
č̥'	cɸ'	ç' (ɸ')
ž̥	ʒ̥	ʒ̥ (ʒ̥)
š̥	ɸ	ɸ (ʃ)

IV. Dorze

1. General.

The only easily available source on Dorze, currently spoken by about 30,000 people in the north Omo zone, is [Alemayeh 2002], a representative wordlist personally collected by the author, but without any additional information on phonology or grammar, let alone text examples; the few other known sources on the language are somewhat obscure Ethiopian PhD theses that still remain unavailable to us. Nevertheless, the wordlist is sufficiently large to fill in almost 100 positions on the 110-item wordlist and include Dorze in all standard lexicostatistical calculations.

2. Transliteration.

Alemayeh's data are largely consistent with standard IPA transcription; exceptions seem to have been made for affricates, where the author uses φ to denote a voiceless palatal affricate (just as in UTS), and \mathfrak{z} to denote a voiced affricate (\mathfrak{z} ?).

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

1. ALL

Yem *zùtt-èrà* (1) / *kùp'-ìrà* (2), Chara *fitt-a* (3) / *'urèri* (4), Bench *kǎng* (3), Dorze *wu:ri* (4).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 140. Also *zùtt-āmbàsē* id. Both forms seem to be derived from the verb *zù:tū* 'to assemble, unite'. The second is quoted as *zùt-āmbàsē* in [Aklilu et al. 2002: 19]. Wedekind 1990: 140. Also *kùp'-āmbàsē* id. Both forms seem to be derived from the verb *kùp'ō* 'to call together'. Quoted as *kup'-ira* (*kó-āmbàsī* in the Fofa dialect) in [Aklilu et al. 2002: 19]. Semantic difference between *zùtt-* and *kùp'-* is unclear; we have to include both forms as technical synonyms.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 20. Differently in [Cerulli 1938: 177]: *wukko*: ~ *wuha*: 'all'. Aklilu Yilma 2002: 22. Not clear how this is different from *fitt-a*.

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 104; Rapold 2006: 614. Cf. *ke'p* 'all' in the She dialect [Wedekind 1990: 105].

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 13.

2. ASHES

Yem *bèd-nā* (1), Chara *b'end-a* (1), Bench *c'ṽākñ* (2), Dorze *bud-o* (3).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 140; Aklilu et al. 2002: 19.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 19.

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 111; Rapold 2006: 615. Alternate synonym: *ūt'ñ* 'ashes' [Wedekind 1990: 112].

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 12.

3. BARK

Yem *gòḥ-à* (1), Chara *g'ong-a* (1) / *g'ur?-a* (2), Bench *k'òmp'ār* (3), Dorze *p'ok'-o* (4).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 124; Aklilu et al. 2002: 19. For the Fofa dialect, the latter source indicates the variant *gò:ḥā*; for the Toba dialect, the variant *gò:gó*, which may be a separate root, cf. *gò:gò* 'skin, hide' in [Wedekind 1990: 124].

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 14. Same word as 'skin' q.v. Aklilu Yilma 2002: 14. Difference between *g'ong-a* and *g'ur?-a* is not explained.

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 107. Quoted as *gòp'ār* ~ *gòmp'ār* in [Rapold 2006: 615].

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 8.

4. BELLY

Yem *kàt-à* (1), Chara *?'i:n-a* (2), Bench *šíl* (3), Dorze *ga:w-o* (4).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 127. Quoted as *kàtāá* in [Aklilu et al. 2002: 19]. Distinct from *gàrb-ā* 'stomach' [Wedekind 1990: 123].

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 14. Quoted as *yin-a* in [Cerulli 1938: 177]. The dialectal form *karas* (of Semitic origin) is also quoted in [Cerulli 1938: 170]. Another dialectal equivalent is *ulan-a*: 'belly, paunch' [Cerulli 1938: 161].

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 111. Quoted as *fil*, with polysemy: 'belly / large intestine' in [Rapold 2006: 609].
Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 7.

5. BIG

Yem *àkàm-ā* (1), Chara *m'e:s-a* (2), Bench *ěz ~ e'z* (3), Dorze *dar-a* (4).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 116; Aklilu et al. 2002: 19. Polysemy: 'big / much / many'. Cf. also the "respect" form *inṣà* 'big' [Wedekind 1990: 126], quoted as *in:yà* in [Aklilu et al. 2002: 19]. Cf. also *àw* 'great, big' [Wedekind 1990: 118].

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 20. Quoted as *me:s-a* in [Cerulli 1938: 172].

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 102. The high-tone variant is glossed as 'big, very'. Quoted as *ěz* in [Rapold 2006: 617].

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 13.

6. BIRD

Yem *kàs-à* (1), Chara *k'af-a* (2), Bench *šöyt* (3), Dorze *kap'-o* (2).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 127. Quoted as *kāsā*: for the Fofa dialect in [Aklilu et al. 2002: 19]. For Yemsa proper, the equivalent in the latter source is *mē:žmār*, but in [Wedekind 1990: 131] this word is listed as *mē:žmār* 'bird (species of)'.
Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 17.

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 111; Rapold 2006: 608. Differently in the Mer dialect: *kāp* [Wedekind 1990: 104; Rapold 2006: 608].

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 10.

7. BITE

Yem *sá?r-ā* (1), Chara *s'as'* (2), Bench *sàc'* (2), Dorze *saθθ-ir* (2).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 133. Quoted as *sāā:r-ā* in [Aklilu et al. 2002: 19]; cf. also *sā:ř-ā* for the Fofa and *sar* for the Toba dialects [ibid.].

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 18.

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 109. Quoted as *sàc' ~ sãř* in [Rapold 2006: 618].

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 11.

8. BLACK

Yem *kàr-á* (1), Chara *kert-'a* (1), Bench *c'ĩd* (2), Dorze *kaređ* (1).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 127. Quoted as *kār-āā* in [Aklilu et al. 2002: 19].

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 20. Quoted as *kart-a*: in [Cerulli 1938: 170].

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 110; Rapold 2006: 610.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 12.

9. BLOOD

Yem *ánn-ā* (1), Chara *s'u:t-a* (2), Bench *sút* (2), Dorze *suđ* (2).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 117; Aklilu et al. 2002: 19.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 14.

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 110; Rapold 2006: 609. Polysemy: 'blood / juice (of plants)'.
Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 8.

10. BONE

Yem *mèg-ā* (1), Chara *mert-'a* (2), Bench *mèrt* (2), Dorze *mek'eđ-a* (1).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 131; Aklilu et al. 2002: 19.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 14.

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 107; Rapold 2006: 609.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 8.

11. BREAST

Yem *tām-ā* # (1), Chara *t'am-a* # (1), Bench *dūc'* (2).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 135; Aklilu et al. 2002: 19. Meaning glossed simply as 'breast'; no separate entry specifically for 'chest' (male).

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 14. Meaning glossed simply as 'breast'; no separate entry specifically for 'chest' (male).

Bench: Rapold 2006: 609. Meaning glossed as 'chest'. This word is not attested in [Wedekind 1990], where only the equivalent for 'female breast' is listed: *t'yām* [Wedekind 1990: 112; Rapold 2006: 609]. Cf. also *súskā* 'breast (of either sex)' in [Rapold 2006: 609].

Dorze: Not attested. Cf. *ṭansi* 'breast' in [Alemayeh 2002: 7].

12. BURN TR.

Yem *sò:k-à* (1), Chara *m'ič'-* (2), Bench *bún-c-* (3), Dorze *θugitt-ires* (4).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 134; Aklilu et al. 2002: 19. Transitive verb. Cf. also *kīčī*: 'burn' for the Fofa dialect in the latter source; it is not specifically indicated if this form is transitive or intransitive (but since it correlates with *kīč-ū* 'burn, be hot' in [Wedekind 1990: 128], probably intransitive).

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 18.

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 99. Transitive stem; cf. the intransitive correlate *bún-k'*. Cf. also a separate intransitive stem: *k'èc'* 'to burn' [Wedekind 1990: 106]. Glossed as *bún* 'to burn (iterative)', *bún-s* 'to burn (transitive)' in [Rapold 2006: 618-619].

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 11.

13. CLAW(NAIL)

Yem *dif-nà* (1), Chara *š'uḡ-na* (2), Bench *c'ūng* (2), Dorze *θuguns* (2).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 121; Aklilu et al. 2002: 20.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 14. Quoted as *cung-a* in [Cerulli 1938: 175]. Cf. *qīenc-a*: 'nail' in another dialect [Cerulli 1938: 174].

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 110; Rapold 2006: 609. In [Wedekind 1990], the meaning is glossed as 'claw'; in [Rapold 2006], the word is specifically listed with polysemy: 'claw / nail', and said to be distinct from *šān* 'hoof'.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 8.

14. CLOUD

Yem *šā:r-ù* (1), Chara *t'uḡ-na* (2), Bench *dùldùl* (3), Dorze *gu:l-e* (4).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 134; Aklilu et al. 2002: 20. For the Fofa dialect, a different equivalent is quoted: *gūmālá* 'cloud' [Aklilu et al. 2002: 20].

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 19.

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 101; Rapold 2006: 615.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 12.

15. COLD

Yem *kó:č-ō* (1), Chara *š'ač-a* (2), Bench *k'ōḡ* (3), Dorze *irθ-a* (4).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 129; Aklilu et al. 2002: 20. Verbal stem: 'be cold'.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 19. Said of water. Distinct from *č'alk-ʼa* 'cold (of air)'.
Bench: Wedekind 1990: 107. Adjectival stem; the verb is *k'óḡ* 'be cold'. Differently in [Rapold 2006: 617]: *kòbs* 'cold'.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 11.

16. COME

Yem *yè ~ y-ō* (1), Chara *w'oy-* (1), Bench *wū* (1), Dorze *y-ires* (1).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 139; Aklilu et al. 2002: 20 (in the latter source, the first form is listed as *yé?*). The form *y-ō* is the infinitive, with the usual ending *-o*. Cf. also the "respectful" equivalent, glossed as *ōf-ō* [Wedekind 1990: 132; Aklilu et al. 2002: 20].

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 18. Cf. *y-* 'to come' in [Cerulli 1938: 177]; *wa:* 'to come' in [Cerulli 1938: 176].

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 113; Rapold 2006: 619. Imperative form.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 11.

17. DIE

Yem *kīt-ū* (1), Chara *h'ay-* (2), Bench *hàyb ~ hàyb-k'* (2), Dorze *hay?-ires* (2).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 129; Aklilu et al. 2002: 20.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 15. Quoted as *ay-* in [Cerulli 1938: 163].

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 104; Rapold 2006: 619. Cf. *àyb- ~ àyb-k'* 'to die' in the Mer dialect [Wedekind 1990: 98].

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 9.

18. DOG

Yem *kàn-à* (1), Chara *k'an-a* (1), Bench *kyān* (1), Dorze *kan-a* (1).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 127; Aklilu et al. 2002: 20. Quoted in the latter source as *kān-ā* for the Fofa dialect.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 18. Quoted as *kan-a:* in [Cerulli 1938: 170].

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 106; Rapold 2006: 608.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 11.

19. DRINK

Yem *úš-ā* (1), Chara *'uš-ša* (1), Bench *ùš ~ ùš-k* (1), Dorze *?uy-ires* (1).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 137; Aklilu et al. 2002: 20. Cf. the "respectful" equivalent *kúyk-ū* [Wedekind 1990: 130; Aklilu et al. 2002: 20]. Quoted as *?uš* for the Fofa dialect [Aklilu et al. 2002: 20].

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 15. Imperative form. Quoted as *uš-* in [Cerulli 1938: 163].

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 112. Quoted as *űf* in [Rapold 2006: 619].

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 9.

20. DRY

Yem *ičm-à ~ išm-à* (1), Chara *k'o:l-a* (2), Bench *kòl* (2), Dorze *melal-a* (3).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 125, 126; Aklilu et al. 2002: 20. Verbal equivalent: *ìččim-á* 'be dry' [ibid.].
Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 21.
Bench: Wedekind 1990: 106; Rapold 2006: 617.
Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 14.

21. EAR

Yem *ōd-ō* (1), Chara *w'o:y-a* (2), Bench *háy* (2), Dorze *way-e* (2).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 132; Aklilu et al. 2002: 20. Same word as 'hear' q.v.
Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 13. Quoted as *way* ~ *wey-a*: in [Cerulli 1938: 177]. Cf. also *ayce*: 'ear' in [Cerulli 1938: 164].
Bench: Wedekind 1990: 151; Rapold 2006: 609. Cf. *áy* 'ear' in the Mer dialect [Wedekind 1990: 98].
Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 7.

22. EARTH

Yem *dà ~ dâ:* (1), Chara *d'uk'-a* (2), Bench *dōd* (3), Dorze *bi:tt-a* (4).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 120; Aklilu et al. 2002: 20.
Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 19.
Bench: Wedekind 1990: 101; Rapold 2006: 615. Meaning glossed as 'land, ground'.
Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 12.

23. EAT

Yem *mé* (1), Chara *n'a-na* (2), Bench *ñè?* (1), Dorze *m-ires* (1).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 131; Aklilu et al. 2002: 20. Infinitive: *m-ū*. Cf. also the "respectful" form: *tāṛ-ā* [Wedekind 1990: 135; Aklilu et al. 2002: 20].
Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 15. Imperative form. Cf. *ma*: 'to eat' in [Cerulli 1938: 171].
Bench: Wedekind 1990: 108; Rapold 2006: 619. Polysemy: 'to eat (vb.) / food, meal (n.)'.
Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 9.

24. EGG

Yem *kēw-ā* (1), Chara *m'o:l-a* (2), Bench *mùl* (2), Dorze *p'up'ul-e* (3).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 128; Aklilu et al. 2002: 20. In the latter source, a totally different equivalent for the Toba dialect is recorded:

ḷá.ši.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 15. Quoted as *mol-a*: in [Cerulli 1938: 172].

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 107; Rapold 2006: 615.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 9.

25. EYE

Yem *áf-ā* (1), Chara *'a:p-a* (1), Bench *àp* (1), Dorze *ayp'-e* (1).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 116. Quoted as *áf-ā* in [Aklilu et al. 2002: 20]. Cf. also the "respectful" form: *kēm-ā* [Wedekind 1990: 128; Aklilu et al. 2002: 20].

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 13. Quoted as *af-e: ~ af-a: ~ ayf* in [Cerulli 1938: 164].

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 97; Rapold 2006: 609. Polysemy: 'eye / face / seed / fruit'.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 7.

26. FAT N.

Yem *fār-ū* (1), Chara *k'uw-a* (2), Bench *kóʔ* (2), Dorze *modá-o* (3).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 122; Aklilu et al. 2002: 21. Different equivalents are noted in the latter source for the Fofa (*ši:šo*) and Toba (*mō:rà*) dialects.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 15.

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 106; Rapold 2006: 615. Glossed as 'animal fat' in Rapold's materials. Distinct from *zāyít* 'oil' [Wedekind 1990: 114].

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 9.

27. FEATHER

Yem *kòs-ō* (1), Chara *k'us-na* (1), Bench *púškñ #* (2), Dorze *ball-e* (3).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 129; Aklilu et al. 2002: 21. Polysemy: 'wing / feather'.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 17.

Bench: Rapold 2006: 609 (glossed as *púškñ* - Rapold's *f* regularly corresponds to Wedekind's *š*). Not attested in [Wedekind 1990].

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 10.

28. FIRE

Yem *gēy-ā* (1), Chara *t'am-a* (2), Bench *tām* (2), Dorze *tam-a* (2).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 124; Aklilu et al. 2002: 21 (also *gē*: id. in the latter source).

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 18. Quoted as *tam-a*: in [Cerulli 1938: 176].

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 154; Rapold 2006: 615.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 11.

29. FISH

Yem *č'ōp'-ā* (1), Chara *mol-'a* (2), Bench *ōrú* (3), Dorze *mol-e* (2).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 120. Quoted as *š'ōp'-ā* in [Aklilu et al. 2002: 21]. Additional synonym: *k'ürt'ūmī* 'fish' [Wedekind 1990: 130], quoted as *k'ürt'ūmī* in [Aklilu et al. 2002: 21].

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 17. Quoted as *mul-a*: in [Cerulli 1938: 172].

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 109; Rapold 2006: 615.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 10.

30. FLY V.

Chara *w'ol-* (1), Bench *p'ük* (2), Dorze *p'irap'-ires* (3).

References and notes:

Yem: Not attested in our principal source. In [Aklilu et al. 2002: 21], only the equivalents for the Fofa (*f'öl-ò*) and Toba (*f'ül-í*) dialects are given.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 17.

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 109; Rapold 2006: 619.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 10.

31. FOOT

Yem *òč-ō #* (1) / *òrg-ō* (2), Chara *t'a:y-a* (3), Bench *tò?* (3), Dorze *toh-o* (3).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 132. Polysemy: 'leg / foot'. Cf. also the "respectful" form: *tib-ō* 'leg, foot' [Wedekind 1990: 136]. Cf. also *zò:m-ā* 'leg (lower); foot' [Wedekind 1990: 140]. In [Aklilu et al. 2002: 21], *ʔòč-ó:* is given as the equivalent for 'foot' in the Fofa and Toba dialects; for Yemsa proper, the form *òrg-ō* is listed. On the whole, a rather confused situation; we prefer to list at least *òč-ō* and *òrg-ō* as technical synonyms. Wedekind 1990: 133. Polysemy: 'leg / foot'.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 14. Quoted as *ta:y ~ to:y-a*: in [Cerulli 1938: 176].

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 155; Rapold 2006: 609. Polysemy: 'leg / foot'.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 8.

32. FULL

Yem *mū:m-ā* (1), Chara *s'os'-'a* (2), Dorze *kumeð* (3).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 131; Aklilu et al. 2002: 21. Meaning glossed as 'full, levelled'. Cf. also *tù:n-ū* 'to fill'; *tù:m-à* 'much filled'; *tù:m-i* 'filled sufficiently' [Wedekind 1990: 137]. In [Aklilu et al. 2002: 21], *tṵ:mā:* is listed in the meaning 'full' for the Fofa dialect.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 21.

Bench: Not attested in Wedekind's data. Cf., however, *ḩṵ-n* 'full' in [Rapold 2006: 617].

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 14.

33. GIVE

Yem *ím-ā* (1), Chara *ʔín* (2), Bench *úc* (3), Dorze *imm-ires* (1).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 126; Aklilu et al. 2002: 21. Cf. also the "respectful" equivalent *kúš-ō* [Wedekind 1990: 129]. In [Aklilu et al. 2002: 21], the verb *wōlg-ū* is also listed as 'to give', but in [Wedekind 1990: 138] it is given in the meaning 'to give back, return'.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 15. Quoted as *im-* in [Cerulli 1938: 161].

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 156; Rapold 2006: 619. Rapold analyzes the word as *út-s* and defines it as a causative formation from *ēt* 'to take'.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 9.

34. GOOD

Yem *māʔār* (1), Chara *'ons-a* (2), Bench *dīgám* (3), Dorze *loʔo* (4).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 131; Aklilu et al. 2002: 21. Polysemy: 'good / kind'.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 20.

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 100. Differently in [Rapold 2006: 617]: *sóy* 'good'.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 13.

35. GREEN

Yem *č̣ir-ō* (1), Chara *č̣'il-a* (2), Bench *č̣'il #* (2), Dorze *čililo* (2).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 120; Aklilu et al. 2002: 21. Completely different equivalent for the Fofa dialect: *ʔārēŋgʷádé*: 'green'.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 20. Differently in [Cerulli 1938: 176]: *tuluk-a*: 'green'.

Bench: Rapold 2006: 610. Not attested in Wedekind's materials.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 12.

36. HAIR

Yem *sōm-ā* (1), Chara *k'us-na?* (2), Bench *nánč'* # (3), Dorze *isk-e* (4).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 133; Aklilu et al. 2002: 21.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 13. Quoted as *kus-na*: in [Cerulli 1938: 170].

Bench: Rapold 2006: 609. This word is not attested in [Wedekind 1990]; however, in Rapold's vocabulary it is explicitly listed as the default equivalent for the meaning 'hair on head'. At the same time, the word *kúst*, glossed in [Wedekind 1990: 106] with polysemy: 'hair / fur', is glossed by Rapold as 'hair on the body except on head' (he does admit that *dëb kúst* 'head hair' is also used by some speakers, but clearly as a secondary alternative). We tentatively list *nánč'* as the default equivalent for the required meaning 'hair of head'.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 7.

37. HAND

Yem *kúš-ū* (1), Chara *kuč-'a* (1), Bench *kùč* (1), Dorze *kuq-e* (1).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 129. Quoted as *kùš-ū* in [Aklilu et al. 2002: 21].

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 14. Quoted as *kuč-a*: ~ *kuč-e*: in [Cerulli 1938: 170].

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 106; Rapold 2006: 609. Polysemy: 'hand / arm'.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 8.

38. HEAD

Yem *tè:t-à* (1), Chara *to:y-'a* (2), Bench *dëb* (3), Dorze *hu:p'-e* (4).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 136; Aklilu et al. 2002: 21. Polysemy: 'head / top'.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 13. Quoted as *to:y-a*: ~ *to:y* ~ *toy-a*: in [Cerulli 1938: 176].

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 100; Rapold 2006: 609. Polysemy: 'head / top / on top of, on'. Cf. also *tóh* 'top' in [Rapold 2006: 609].

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 7.

39. HEAR

Yem *ōd-ō* (1), Chara *hayt-n'a* (2), Bench *sìs- ~ sìs-k-* (3), Dorze *quy-res* (4).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 132; Aklilu et al. 2002: 21. The "respectful" equivalent is *wè:s-ō* [Wedekind 1990: 138; Aklilu et al. 2002: 21].

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 13. Imperative form. Quoted as *hayd-* in [Cerulli 1938: 169].

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 158; Rapold 2006: 619.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 7.

40. HEART

Yem *nīb-ā* (1), Chara *ma:y-a* (2), Bench *múzář* (3), Dorze *wozan-a* (4).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 132; Aklilu et al. 2002: 21. In the latter source, quoted as *nīb-ā* for the Fofa dialect.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 14. Same word as 'liver' q.v.

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 107; Rapold 2006: 609. The alternate synonym *máy* is glossed with polysemy: 'heart / liver / feelings' in [Wedekind 1990: 107] and as 'seat of emotions, liver' in [Rapold 2006: 609].

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 8.

41. HORN

Yem *kàl-ā* (1), Chara *'uš-a* (2), Bench *pēl* (3), Dorze *kaqe* (4).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 127; Aklilu et al. 2002: 22.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 17.

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 109. According to [Raold 2006: 609], *pēl* is applied to sheep, antelopes, cows, and "can be used as drinking cup"; the term is opposed to *úškī* 'horn, of cows only; is not used for drinking cup'. We select *pēl* as the more generic term.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 10.

42. I

Yem *tā* (1), Chara *t'a-ni* (1), Bench *tā* (1), Dorze *ta-ni* (1).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 135; Aklilu et al. 2002: 22.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 21. Quoted as *ta*: in [Cerulli 1938: 125].

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 160. Focus form; the non-focus variant is *tā*. Cf. also the absolutive form: *tā-n* (same also in [Rapold 2006: 614]).

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 14.

43. KILL

Yem *kèž-à* (1), Chara *w'ot'* (2), Bench *wōt'* (2), Dorze *wor-ires* (3).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 128. Cf. also *tèž-à* id. [Wedekind 1990: 136]. Cf. also *wòr-ū* 'kill' [Wedekind 1990: 138]. All three of these terms are also encountered, without explication of semantic differences, in [Aklilu et al. 2002: 22]. Additionally, cf. *wór-í* 'kill' for the Toba dialect and yet another stem, *gōrūwā*: 'to kill', for the Fofa dialect.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 17. Quoted as *wod* in [Cerulli 1938: 176].

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 113; Rapold 2006: 619. Cf. also the nominal stem *wòt'* 'death' [Wedekind 1990: 113].

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 10.

44. KNEE

Yem *kē?-ā* (1), Chara *k'um-a* (2), Bench *k'ūm* (2), Dorze *su:l-e* (3).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 128; Aklilu et al. 2002: 22.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 14.

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 107. Cf. *gūr-āt* ~ *gūm-āt* 'knee' in [Rapold 2006: 609]: these two forms can hardly reflect the same root, and are also different from Wedekind's entry in that the initial consonant is voiced and there is an extra fossilized suffix, so the relation between all these attested forms is not entirely clear.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 8.

45. KNOW

Yem *àrū* (1), Chara *'ar-* (1), Bench *ēr* (1).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 117; Aklilu et al. 2002: 22.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 22. Quoted as *ar-* in [Cerulli 1938: 162].

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 101; Rapold 2006: 619.

Dorze: Not attested.

46. LEAF

Yem *tòš-à* (1), Chara *w'uy-a* (2), Bench *háy* (2), Dorze *way-e* (2).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 136; Aklilu et al. 2002: 22.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 14.

Bench: Rapold 2006: 609. Same word as 'ear' q.v. (also attested as *ínč háy*, literally 'tree-ear'). Not attested in our main source, where we only find *kár* 'leaf of palm' and *kòč* 'leaf (blade) of grass' [Wedekind 1990: 162], neither of these the generic equivalent for 'tree-leaf'.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 8. Same word as 'ear' q.v.

47. LIE

Yem *kūn-ā* # (1), Chara *g'etik-* (2), Bench *šāt-ñ* # (3), Dorze *zinn?-ir* (4).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 129. Meaning glossed as 'lie and sleep'. In [Aklilu et al. 2002: 22], *kūn-ā* is glossed simply as 'sleep' (although

as a sub-meaning to 'lie, he lies down'); the word *éšā* 'lie, he lies down' is dubious, since it is the same as *éš-a* 'lie (n.)' (i. e. 'untruth') in [Wedekind 1990: 122].

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 21.

Bench: Rapold 2006: 620. Meaning glossed as dynamic: 'to lie down', more accurately 'to lie down to sleep or rest a little', so the inclusion is somewhat dubious.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 14.

48. LIVER

Yem *zògàr-ā* (1), Chara *ma:y-'a* (2), Bench *máy* (2), Dorze *tir-e* (3).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 140; Aklilu et al. 2002: 22.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 14. Same word as 'heart' q.v.

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 107; Rapold 2006: 609. Polysemy: 'heart / liver / feelings'.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 8.

49. LONG

Yem *dič-à* (1), Chara *bed-'a ~ bed-'a* (2), Bench *p'ād* (2), Dorze *gi:r-a* (3).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 121; Aklilu et al. 2002: 22.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 20.

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 109; Rapold 2006: 617. Polysemy: 'long, tall'. Cf. *p'ād* 'long, very tall' [ibid.].

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 13.

50. LOUSE

Yem *tùʔ-à* (1), Chara *č'uč'-'a* (2), Bench *č'úç* (2), Dorze *ɸuʒʒ* (2).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 137; Aklilu et al. 2002: 22.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 17.

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 100. Quoted as *č'úç* in [Rapold 2006: 608].

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 10.

51. MAN

Yem *àtk'ā-sù* (1), Chara *na:zi #* (2), Bench *āc* (3), Dorze *as-a* (3).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 118; Aklilu et al. 2002: 22. Derived from *àtkà* 'male'. In the latter source, listed simply as *?ās:ū* 'man' for the Fofa dialect.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 9. Meaning glossed as 'male / man'; the morpheme also functions as a gender marker for animate nouns. Cf. an example on usage: *nazi a: ebammenne* "what did the man take?" [Aklilu Yilma 2002: 12].

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 97. Same word as 'person' q.v. Cf. also *?yân* 'man, male' [Wedekind 1990: 114]. Cf. in [Rapold 2006: 612]: *?yân* 'male' vs. *nás* 'a definite man (not used non-referentially)'.
Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 9.

52. MANY

Yem *àkàm-ā* (1), Chara *bord-¹a* (2), Bench *p'úč'* (3), Dorze *dar-o* (4).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 116. Same word as 'big' q.v. Quoted as *?ākāpā:* for the Fofa dialect in [Aklilu et al. 2002: 22]. Cf. also *šòw-ō ~ šòy-ō* 'much' [Wedekind 1990: 134], quoted as *šō^wó* 'many' in [Aklilu et al. 2002: 22].

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 21.

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 109; Rapold 2006: 614. Meaning glossed as 'much, many'. Additional synonyms in [Rapold 2006: 614]: (a) *myát*; (b) *báyám ~ báyám*.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 13.

53. MEAT

Yem *àš-à* (1), Chara *'ač-a* (1), Bench *áč* (1), Dorze *aq-o* (1).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 117; Aklilu et al. 2002: 23.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 15. Quoted as *ačč-a:* in [Cerulli 1938: 160].

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 97. Quoted as *áč* in [Rapold 2006: 610].

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 8.

54. MOON

Yem *áss-ā* (1), Chara *d'oz-a* (2), Bench *?yàrp* (3), Dorze *agin-a* (4).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 117; Aklilu et al. 2002: 23. Polysemy: 'moon / month'.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 19. Quoted as *doz-a:* in [Cerulli 1938: 166]. Cf. also the dialectal form *agin-e:* 'moon' in [Cerulli 1938: 161].

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 114; Rapold 2006: 616. Polysemy: 'moon / month'.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 12.

55. MOUNTAIN

Yem *à:m-à* (1), Chara *m'u:t-a* (2), Bench *gāg* (3), Dorze *zum-a* (4).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 116; Aklilu et al. 2002: 23. Cf. also *kùm-ā* 'hill' [Wedekind 1990: 129]; the same root is present in some sort of compound in the Fofa dialect equivalent for 'mountain': *ʔinā-kūmā*: [Aklilu et al. 2002: 23].

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 19. Quoted as *mut-a* in [Cerulli 1938: 173]. Cf. also *der-a*: 'mountain' [Cerulli 1938: 166].

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 102. Alternate synonym: *fūl* 'mountain, hill' [Wedekind 1990: 112]. Cf. the nomenclature in [Rapold 2006: 616]: *fūl* 'low mountain', *gūd* 'high mountain', *gāg* 'hill'.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 12.

56. MOUTH

Yem *á:f-ā* (1) / *nò:n-ō* (2), Chara *no:n-¹a* (2), Bench *nón* (2), Dorze *du:n-a* (2).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 116. Polysemy: 'mouth / language'. Complete homonymy with 'eye' (!). Quoted as *á:f-ā* in [Aklilu et al. 2002: 23]. Wedekind 1990: 132; Aklilu et al. 2002: 23. Difference between *á:f-ā* and *nò:n-ō* remains unclear.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 13. Quoted as *no:n-a*, with polysemy: 'mouth / language' in [Cerulli 1938: 173]. The form *don-a*: 'mouth' in [Cerulli 1938: 166] is probably a dialectal variant (with dissimilation?). Cf. also the dialectal form *kunk-a*: 'mouth' [Cerulli 1938: 170].

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 108; Rapold 2006: 610. Polysemy: 'mouth / language'.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 7.

57. NAME

Yem *sūn-ā* (1), Chara *sum-¹a* (1), Bench *sūm* (1), Dorze *sunḏ* (1).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 134; Aklilu et al. 2002: 23.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 16.

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 110; Rapold 2006: 616.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 10.

58. NECK

Yem *sù:t-à* (1), Chara *bork-¹a* (2), Bench *bár* (2), Dorze *k'o:r-e* (3).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 134; Aklilu et al. 2002: 23.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 14. Quoted as *bork-a* in [Cerulli 1938: 165]. Cf. *ganne*: 'neck' in [Cerulli 1938: 168].

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 98; Rapold 2006: 610. Cf. also *ül* 'front part of neck' [Wedekind 1990: 112]. Cf. also *túç* 'back of the head, occiput' and *bázgñ* 'lower part of the back of the head' in [Rapold 2006: 610].

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 7.

59. NEW

Yem *gàdd-ō* (1), Chara *k'a:y-a* (2), Bench *k'ǎy* (2), Dorze *ʔolaḏ-a* (3).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 123; Aklilu et al. 2002: 23. For the Toba dialect, the listed equivalent is *ād:ís* 'new', an Ethiosemitic borrowing.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 20.

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 106; Rapold 2006: 617.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 13.

60. NIGHT

Chara *'unt-a* (1), Bench *urd* (2), Dorze *k'amm-a* (3).

References and notes:

Yem: Not attested in our primary sources. Cf. *wā:lin* 'night' in the Fofa dialect and *wā:lá* 'night' in the Toba dialect [Aklilu et al. 2002: 23].

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 19.

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 112. Differently in [Rapold 2006: 616]: *f'üm* 'night'. In [Wedekind 1990: 112], this word is glossed with the meaning 'evening' (also verbal 'become evening, get late'); the situation needs additional investigation.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 12.

61. NOSE

Yem *sīy-ā* (1), Chara *s'int'u* (2), Bench *s'nt'* (2), Dorze *sir-e* (3).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 133; Aklilu et al. 2002: 23.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 13. Quoted as *sinʔa:n* ~ *sind-a*: in [Cerulli 1938: 175]. Cf. also the dialectal form *mudd-a*: 'nose' [Cerulli 1938: 171].

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 110; Rapold 2006: 610.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 7.

62. NOT

Yem *ánè* (1), Bench =*árg* (2).

References and notes:

Yem: Lamberti 1993: 478. This basic negation is only attested in Lamberti's monograph (the rest of the sources do not tackle the issues of Yem grammar).

Chara: Not attested.

Bench: Rapold 2006: 614. Negative particle. Not attested in Wedekind's materials.

Dorze: Not attested.

63. ONE

Yem *is-à* (1), Chara *iss-'a* (1), Bench *māt'* (2), Dorze *iss-ino* (1).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 126; Aklilu et al. 2002: 23. Listed as *ʔis-ā:r* for the Toba dialect in the latter source.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 15. Quoted as *iss-a*: in [Cerulli 1938: 151].

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 107; Rapold 2006: 615. Polysemy: 'one / a certain'.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 9.

64. PERSON

Yem *às-ù* (1), Chara *'ac-a* (1), Bench *āc* (1).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 117.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 16. Meaning glossed as 'man' (?). Quoted as *as-a*: ~ *acc-a*: in [Cerulli 1938: 162, 163].

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 97; Rapold 2006: 613. Same word as 'man' q.v. Cf. also *nās* 'person' [Wedekind 1990: 108].

Dorze: Not attested.

65. RAIN

Yem *ir-ò* (1), Chara *'i:r-a* (1), Bench *wòl* (2), Dorze *ʔir-a* (1).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 126; Aklilu et al. 2002: 23.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 19. Quoted as *ir-a*: in [Cerulli 1938: 162].

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 112. Quoted as *wòl* in [Rapold 2006: 616].

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 12.

66. RED

Yem *šēʔ-à* (1), Chara *z'uʔw-a* (2), Bench *zōk'* (2), Dorze *zoʔo* (2).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 134; Aklilu et al. 2002: 23.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 20. Quoted as *zoʔ-a*: in [Cerulli 1938: 178].

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 114; Rapold 2006: 610. Distinct from *bānt* 'a colour between orange and red' and from *ár* "'red", light skinned (of people)' [Rapold 2006: 610].

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 12.

67. ROAD

Yem *ùg-nà* (1), Chara *b'uk-a* (2), Bench *bòd* # (3), Dorze *ʔog-e* (1).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 137; Aklilu et al. 2002: 23.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 18. The precise quoted form is 'path' = 'foot road': *t'a:y-a b'uk-a*. However, on p. 22 'road' is glossed as *bok-'a*. Quoted as *bok-a*: 'road' in [Cerulli 1938: 164].

Bench: Rapold 2006: 616. Meaning glossed as 'road, way'. Distinct from *pār* 'broad, main road'; *dòm* 'main road'; *zātār* 'path'. Of these terms, only *pār* 'road, street' is attested in [Hayward 1990: 109].

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 14. Cf. also *toh-ʔoge* 'path' [Alemayeh 2002: 11].

68. ROOT

Yem *tàs-à* (1), Chara *s"ab-a* (2), Bench *c'āp'm̄* (2), Dorze *θap'-o* (2).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 135; Aklilu et al. 2002: 23.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 14.

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 110; Rapold 2006: 616.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 8.

69. ROUND

Yem *zū:rà-kībbi* # (1), Bench *kār* (2).

References and notes:

Yem: Lamberti 1993: 479. Not attested in our principal sources.

Chara: Not attested.

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 105. Verbal root: 'be round'.

Dorze: Not attested.

70. SAND

Yem *fū:t-ū* (1), Chara *'amš-a* (2), Bench *k'ámč'* (2), Dorze *anφ-o* (2).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 123; Aklilu et al. 2002: 24. Wedekind glosses the meaning as 'sand at river bank', but Aklilu et al. has the simple meaning 'sand'.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 19.

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 106. Meaning glossed as 'sand, sandy substance'. Quoted as *k'áč'* 'sand' in [Rapold 2006: 616] (with elision of *-m-?*).

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 12.

71. SAY

Yem *í* (1), Chara *d'i?-en* (2), Bench *màk* (3), Dorze *gay-ires* (4).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 125. Glossed as *í* in [Aklilu et al. 2002: 24]. Also *ū* 'say' [Wedekind 1990: 137; Aklilu et al. 2002: 24]; this would rather seem to be an infinitive form, contracted from **i-u* (cf. 'eat', etc.), than a separate root. However, a different equivalent is listed for the Toba dialect: *sī:nī* 'say' in [Aklilu et al. 2002: 24].

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 16. Imperative form. Cf. *za*: 'to say' in [Cerulli 1938: 178].

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 107; Rapold 2006: 620. Polysemy: 'say / mean / think' (Wedekind); 'say / do / want' (Rapold). Distinct from *hāyt* 'to tell', *gāh* 'to speak' [Rapold 2006: 620].

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 9.

72. SEE

Yem *bīy-ā* (1), Chara *be?* (1), Bench *bēk'* (1), Dorze *θell-ires* (2).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 119; Aklilu et al. 2002: 24. The latter source also adds *ičmà* 'see', not attested in Wedekind's wordlist; and *gīwe* as the equivalent for the Toba dialect.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 13.

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 99; Rapold 2006: 620.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 7.

73. SEED

Yem *zāl-ā* (1), Chara *d'uk'-a* (2), Bench *zār* (1), Dorze *ziređ* (1).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 139; Aklilu et al. 2002: 24. Polysemy: 'seed / tribe'.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 14.

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 114; Rapold 2006: 616. According to Rapold, this word is 'seed for sowing' (further with polysemy: 'seed / clan'), while 'seed' in general is better rendered by *āp* 'eye / face / fruit / seed'.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 8.

74. SIT

Yem *dūw-ū* (1), Chara *kalm-ne* (2) / *ut-na* (3), Bench *wòg* (3), Dorze *?utt-ires* (4).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 121; Aklilu et al. 2002: 24. Wedekind glosses the meaning as 'sit and rest', but Aklilu et al. simply lists it as 'sit';

the form *dí* is also recorded. Cf. the "respectful" equivalent *mùč-ō* 'to sit down' [Wedekind 1990: 131; Aklilu et al. 2002: 24].

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 18. Aklilu Yilma 2002: 18. Distinction between *kalm-* and *ut-* is unclear.

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 112; Rapold 2006: 620. Cf. also *wòg-ās* "to seat, let sit" (caus.).

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 11.

75. SKIN

Yem *wòm-ā* (1), Chara *gong-¹a* (2), Bench *bēt* (3), Dorze *galb-a* (4).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 138; Aklilu et al. 2002: 24. Meaning glossed as 'skin, hide'. Also *gō:g-ó* 'skin, hide' [Wedekind 1990: 124]; Aklilu et al. lists this form (in the variant *gō:g-ó*) as representing the Fofa and Toba dialects only.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 14.

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 99; Rapold 2006: 610. According to Rapold, distinct from *gōg* 'leather'.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 8.

76. SLEEP

Yem *àfâ?-ō* (1), Chara *g'î?-* (2), Bench *gīs #* (2), Dorze *ʔeʒʒ-i* (3).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 116; Aklilu et al. 2002: 24. Cf. also the "respectful" equivalent *gìgitt-ō* [Wedekind 1990: 124]. Differently in Fofa (*kún-ēfēr*) and Toba (*kūn-i*) [Aklilu et al. 2002: 24]; these forms have the same root as 'to lie' q.v.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 21.

Bench: Rapold 2006: 620. Different from the equivalent given in [Wedekind 1990: 110]: *sūr ~ sūr-k* 'to sleep'. This verb is, however, listed in [Rapold 2006: 620] as *sūr* 'to fall asleep', less eligible for inclusion in the Swadesh list; we trust [Rapold 2006] as a more modern and detailed source.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 14.

77. SMALL

Yem *gâr-ō* (1), Chara *g¹uc-a* (2), Bench *yârs* (3), Dorze *gu:ð* (2).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 123. Meaning glossed as 'small, not much'. Cf. *gâróβ* 'small' in the Toba dialect [Aklilu et al. 2002: 24].

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 20.

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 113. Cf. also *kôt*, with polysemy: 'small / few' [Wedekind 1990: 106]. In [Rapold 2006: 617], *yârs* is glossed as 'little, young', and an alternate synonym, *kòbf*, is glossed as 'small'.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 13.

78. SMOKE

Yem *čūw-ā* (1), Chara *č¹uy-a* (1), Bench *č¹ùb* (1), Dorze *çuw-a* (1).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 120; Aklilu et al. 2002: 24.
Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 19.
Bench: Wedekind 1990: 100. Quoted as *č'üb* in [Rapold 2006: 616].
Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 12.

79. STAND

Yem *yēr-ō* (1), Chara *aš-ne* (2) / *neyt-n'a* (3), Bench *yit'* (4), Dorze *ʔeʔ-ires* (5).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 139; Aklilu et al. 2002: 25.
Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 18. Aklilu Yilma 2002: 18. The difference between *aš-* and *neyt-* is unclear.
Bench: Wedekind 1990: 114; Rapold 2006: 620. Polysemy: 'to stand / to arise'.
Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 11.

80. STAR

Yem *bà:kūr-ā* (1), Chara *w'ončēt-a* (2), Bench *šáyť* (3), Dorze *θolint-e* (4).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 118; Aklilu et al. 2002: 25.
Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 20. Quoted as *wonžēt-a* in [Cerulli 1938: 177]. Cf. also *colint* 'star' in another dialect [Cerulli 1938: 175].
Bench: Wedekind 1990: 111; Rapold 2006: 616. Cf. also *bākāl* 'big star near the moon' [Rapold 2006: 616]. Cf. also the "joking" euphemistic term *ʔyàrp bēs* 'husband of the moon' [Rapold 2006: 616].
Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 12.

81. STONE

Yem *šūʔ-ā* (1), Chara *šuč-'a* (1), Bench *nyál* (2), Dorze *quʒʒ* (1).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 135; Aklilu et al. 2002: 25.
Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 19. Quoted as *susč-a* in [Cerulli 1938: 175].
Bench: Wedekind 1990: 108; Rapold 2006: 616. Cf. also *č'ār* 'rock' [Wedekind 1990: 100].
Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 12.

82. SUN

Yem *àw-à* (1), Chara *oy-'a* (1), Bench *ōbār* (1), Dorze *ʔaw-a* (1).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 118; Aklilu et al. 2002: 25.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 20. Quoted as *aw-a*: in [Cerulli 1938: 163].

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 108. In [Rapold 2006: 616], the word is glossed in a more complex form: *ōbār-ín-āp*, where *ōbār-ín* = 'sunshine' (with a feminine marker) and *āp* = 'eye'.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 12.

83. SWIM

Yem *ič-ō* (1), Chara *w'at'* (2), Bench *móšt* (3), Dorze *wat-ires* (2).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 125; Aklilu et al. 2002: 25.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 17.

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 107; Rapold 2006: 621.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 11.

84. TAIL

Yem *ùŋ-ū* (1), Chara *s'er-a* (2), Bench *únk* (1), Dorze *goyin-a* (3).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 137; Aklilu et al. 2002: 25.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 17.

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 112; Rapold 2006: 610. Generic term; cf. also *yāl* 'cow's tail' [Rapold 2006: 610].

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 10.

85. THAT

Yem *ās ~ hās* (1), Chara *s'ekn ~ s'eken* (2), Bench *ù- #* (3), Dorze *?ekkisi* (2).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 116, 125. Cf. also *ás ~ hás* 'that (far away)' [ibid.].

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 21. In [Aklilu Yilma 1999: 47], the picture is more complicated: *sek-n* 'that (object to the side of the speaker)', pl. *sekn-zendi* 'those'; *de-n* 'that (object in front of the speaker)', *yati-n* 'that (object behind the speaker)'. It seems that *sek-* is deemed the more basic term (it is the only one to be glossed in both sources, as well as the only term for which a special plural form is cited), so we tentatively include it as the only equivalent. Cf. *sek-ar-si* 'that' in [Cerulli 1938: 127].

Bench: Rapold 2006: 614. Rapold gives the paradigm: *ù-f* (masc.), *è-n* (fem.).

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 13.

86. THIS

Yem *ān ~ hān* (1), Chara *h'a:-* (1), Bench *hà-š'í* (1), Dorze *hay-đi* (1).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 117, 125.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 1999: 47. The complete paradigm is as follows: *ha:-yisi* 'this (masc.)', *ha:-na* 'this (fem.)', *ha:-ʔendi* 'these'; cf. also *ha:-ri* ~ *ha:-šši* 'here'. In [Aklilu Yilma 2002: 21], the meaning 'this' is rendered by the strange form *ha-ri-be* ('here it is?'). It seems that *ya-r-si* 'this' in [Cerulli 1938: 127] shares the same root with these forms.

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 103. Subject form. Cf. *hâ-f* (masc.), *hâ-n* (fem.) in [Rapold 2006: 614].

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 13.

87. THOU

Yem *nē* (1), Chara *n'e-ni* (1), Bench *nè* (1), Dorze *ne-ni* (1).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 132; Aklilu et al. 2002: 26. The "respectful" equivalent is *ni* [ibid.].

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 22. Quoted as *ne*: in [Cerulli 1938: 125].

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 108. Subject form: *nè-nā*. Possessive: *ní*. Cf. *nè-n* 'thou' in [Rapold 2006: 614].

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 14.

88. TONGUE

Yem *tèrm-ā* (1), Chara *ʔins'il-a* (2), Bench *ěyc'* (2), Dorze *inθars-a* (3).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 136; Aklilu et al. 2002: 25.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 13.

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 102. Quoted as *ěyc'* in [Rapold 2006: 610].

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 7.

89. TOOTH

Yem *àʔy-à* (1), Chara *'ač'-a* (1), Bench *găš* (2), Dorze *aḩḩ-a* (1).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 118; Aklilu et al. 2002: 25.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 13. Quoted as *ač' ~ ač'-e: ~ ač'-a* in [Cerulli 1938: 160].

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 102. Also *sān* id. [Wedekind 1990: 109]. Cf. *găš* 'tooth', *sān* '(upper or lower) incisor', *bākān* 'molar tooth' in [Rapold 2006: 610].

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 7.

90. TREE

Yem *ìʔ-ō* (1), Chara *m'ic-a* (2), Bench *ínč* (3), Dorze *miđ* (2).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 126. Polysemy: 'tree / wood'.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 14. Quoted as *mic-a*: ~ *mit* in [Cerulli 1938: 172, 173].

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 104; Rapold 2006: 617. Polysemy: 'tree / wood'.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 8.

91. TWO

Yem *hèp* ~ *yèp* (1), Chara *nent-'a* (2), Bench *nám* (2), Dorze *namm?-a* (2).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 125, 139; Aklilu et al. 2002: 25.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 15. Quoted as *nant-a*: in [Cerulli 1938: 151].

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 108; Rapold 2006: 615.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 9.

92. WALK (GO)

Yem *àmà* (1), Chara *h'am-* (1), Bench *hām* (1).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 117; Aklilu et al. 2002: 21.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 22. Quoted as *am-* ~ *ham-* in [Cerulli 1938: 161, 169].

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 103. Also *hām-nk'* id. Meaning glossed as 'go, walk' (but cf. also *òpt* 'to walk' [Wedekind 1990: 109]; *c'ál* 'walk, stride' [Rapold 2006: 621]).

Dorze: Not attested.

93. WARM (HOT)

Yem *gùm-ū* (1), Bench *bín* (2).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 125; Aklilu et al. 2002: 26. Meaning glossed as 'warm'. Distinct from *kí:č-ū* 'hot' [Wedekind 1990: 128; Aklilu et al. 2002: 22].

Chara: Not attested. Cf. *k'es-* 'hot' [Aklilu Yilma 2002: 18].

Bench: Rapold 2006: 618.

Dorze: Not attested. Cf. *hoʔo* 'hot' [Alemayeh 2002: 11].

94. WATER

Yem *àk-ā* (1), Chara *'a:s'-a* (2), Bench *sōʔ* (3), Dorze *ha:ð* (4).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 116; Aklilu et al. 2002: 26 (Fofa dialect only). Polysemy: 'water / river'.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 19. Quoted as *ac-a: ~ hac-a:* in [Cerulli 1938: 163, 169].

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 110; Rapold 2006: 617. Polysemy: 'water / river' (Rapold).

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 12.

95. WE

Yem *innò* (1), Chara *n'u-ni* (1), Bench *nù ~ nù-nā* (1), Dorze *nu-ni* (1).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 126. Quoted as *innò* in [Aklilu et al. 2002: 26] (Toba dialect: *in:ò*).

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 22. Quoted as *nu ~ no:* in [Cerulli 1938: 125].

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 108. Exclusive form. The inclusive correlate is *nì-n* (absolutive form), *ní* (possessive). Cf. *nù-n* 'we (excl.)', *nì-n* 'we (incl.)' [Rapold 2006: 614].

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 14.

96. WHAT

Yem *ā:nbà* (1) / *āwū* (2), Chara *'a:-ze* (1), Bench *hǎr* (2), Dorze *ʔa-zzi* (1).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 116. Quoted as *ā:nbà* in [Aklilu et al. 2002: 26]. Wedekind 1990: 118; Aklilu et al. 2002: 26. Difference between *āwū* and *ā:nbà* is unclear.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 21. The simple root *a:* 'what?' is also listed in [Aklilu Yilma 1999: 48]. An entire host of forms glossed as 'che cosa?' are attested in [Cerulli 1938: 126]: *a-nk*, *a-y*, *a-ma:*, *a-nqa*, and simply *a:*; it is safe to assume they all share the same interrogative root.

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 103; Rapold 2006: 618.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 13.

97. WHITE

Yem *fōr-ō* (1), Chara *dɛl-'a* (2), Bench *dāl* (2), Dorze *buð* (3).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 122. Quoted as *pōr-ō* (*φōr-ō*); *fōr-ō* (Fofa dialect) in [Aklilu et al. 2002: 26].

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 20. Quoted as *dal-a:* in [Cerulli 1938: 165].

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 100; Rapold 2006: 610.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 12.

98. WHO

Yem *ò* (1), Chara *'o:-ne* (1), Bench *ó-n* (1), Dorze *ʔo:-ni* (1).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 132; Aklilu et al. 2002: 26. Accusative form: *ò-n* [ibid.].

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 21. Literally 'who is?' (the simple stem *o:* 'who?' is also quoted in [Aklilu Yilma 1999: 48]). Quoted as *o:-ne:* in [Cerulli 1938: 126].

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 108; Rapold 2006: 618. Subject form; also *ó-nā-ǵí* id. The object form 'whom?' is glossed as *ó-nā*.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 13.

99. WOMAN

Yem *mášk-àsū* (1), Chara *maš-n'a* (1), Bench *āc-ín* (2), Dorze *maǰǰas* (1).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 131; Aklilu et al. 2002: 26. Meaning glossed as 'woman, lady'. According to the latter source, the Toba dialect equivalent for 'woman' is simply *ʔāsū*, which is dubious, since the primary meaning of this stem is 'person' q.v.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 15. Quoted as *maš-na: ~ meš-na: ~ mač-na:* in [Cerulli 1938: 171, 173]. Dialectal equivalent: *gānec ~ genc* 'woman' [Cerulli 1938: 168].

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 97. Derived from *āc* 'person' q.v. Alternate synonym: *māy-n* 'woman' [Wedekind 1990: 107]. This opposition is explained as *māy-n* 'woman, female' vs. *āc-ín* 'a definite woman' in [Rapold 2006: 613].

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 9.

100. YELLOW

Yem *bič'-à* (-1), Chara *t'oč'er-a* (1), Bench *tūrūŋk* # (-1).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 119; Aklilu et al. 2002: 26. Borrowed from Amharic.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 20.

Bench: Rapold 2006: 611. Meaning glossed as 'light yellow' = *tūrūŋk* 'edible domestic fruit, sp.', said to be borrowed from Amharic /tūrunɡo/. Distinct from *būd* 'dark yellow' (= *būd* 'squash').

Dorze: Not attested.

101. FAR

Yem *wò:k-à* (1), Bench *hák* (2).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 138.

Chara: Not attested.

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 103; Rapold 2006: 617. Adverb.

Dorze: Not attested.

102. HEAVY

Yem *fāy-à* (1), Chara *ba:y-'a* (1), Bench *pāy* (1), Dorze *de:θ-o* (2).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 122; Aklilu et al. 2002: 22.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 20.

Bench: Rapold 2006: 617. Not attested in Wedekind's data.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 13.

103. NEAR

Yem *tàʔ-à* (1), Bench *šík* (2).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 135. Meaning glossed as 'nearby'. Cf. also *taʔso* 'near' [ibid.].

Chara: Not attested.

Bench: Rapold 2006: 617.

Dorze: Not attested.

104. SALT

Yem *kàw-ō* (1), Chara *ʒe:g-'a* (2), Bench *žég* (2), Dorze *maθine* (3).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 127; Aklilu et al. 2002: 24.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 18. Quoted as *yeg-a* in [Cerulli 1938: 177].

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 114; Rapold 2006: 616.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 11.

105. SHORT

Yem *kàw-nà* (1), Chara *k'oy-na* (1), Bench *ùynt'* (2), Dorze *k'anð* (3).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 127.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 20.

Bench: Rapold 2006: 617. Not attested in Wedekind's data.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 13.

106. SNAKE

Yem *zāw-ā* (1), Chara *š'oš-a* (2), Bench *c'ōdñ-bàb* ~ *c'ōdñ-bàt* (3), Dorze *qoq* (4).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 140.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 17. Quoted as *š'oš-a* ~ *š'o:s-a*: in [Cerulli 1938: 175].

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 110. Quoted as *c'ót'ñ-bàb* ~ *c'ób #bàb* in [Rapold 2006: 609], where the word is explained as an idiomatic compound, consisting of *c'ót'* 'wild animal' + *bàb* 'father, owner'.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 10.

107. THIN

Yem *bùʔs-à* (1), Chara *z'i:m-a* (2), Bench *tèp* (3), Dorze *leʔe* (4).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 120.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 20.

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 111. Meaning glossed as 'slim, thin'. A more detailed system of three terms is listed in [Rapold 2006: 618]: *nāmč* 'thin (of paper)', *ʃāŋk* 'thin (of timber)', *mèl* 'thin (of people)'.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 13.

108. WIND

Yem *sìr-ū* (1), Chara *č'ub-a* (2), Bench *nàrs* (3), Dorze *ɸark-o* (4).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 133. Cf. also *ipùw-à* 'wind, storm' [Wedekind 1990: 126]. Quoted as *siru* 'wind' vs. *ipùw-à* 'storm' in [Aklilu et al. 2002: 26].

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 19.

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 108. Quoted as *nàrs* in [Rapold 2006: 617].

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 12.

109. WORM

Yem *tòw-à* (1), Chara *d'unk'-a* (2), Bench *dàč'* (3), Dorze *guʔuns* (4).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 136; Aklilu et al. 2002: 26.

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 17. Cf. also *min-a* 'worm' in [Aklilu Yilma 1999: 37].

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 100. Cf. the verbal stem: *dáč'* 'to be worm-eaten, rot'.

Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 10.

110. YEAR

Yem *wògg-ā* (1), Bench *byárg* (2).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 138.

Chara: Not attested.

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 99. Quoted as *bérg* ~ *byárg* in [Rapold 2006: 617].

Dorze: Not attested.