[Text version of database, created 18/08/2015].

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

Languages included: Aka [jeb-aka]; Molo [jeb-mol]; Kelo [jeb-kel]; Beni Sheko [jeb-bsh]; Gaam [jeb-gaa].

DATA SOURCES

I. Aka, Molo, Kelo, Beni Sheko.

Main sources

Bender 1997 = Bender, Lionel M. The Eastern Jebel Languages of Sudan I: Phonology. **In:** Afrika und Übersee, 80, pp. 189-215. // *General notes on the phonologies of four East Jebel lects (Aka, Kelo, Molo, Beni Sheko), including comparative 300-item wordlists collected by the author himself.*

Evans-Pritchard 1932 = Evans-Pritchard, Edward E. Ethnological Observations in Dar Fung. **In:** Sudan Notes and Records, 15, 1, pp. 1-61. // *This primarily ethnographical description of several populations in the Dar Fung region contains brief wordlists on a variety of minor languages, rife with phonetic inaccuracies but sometimes quite valuable from a historical point of view.*

Additional sources

Bender 1989 = Bender, Lionel M. The Eastern Jebel Languages. **In:** Topics in Nilo-Saharan Linguistics. Ed. by M. Lionel Bender. Hamburg: Helmut Buske Verlag, pp. 151-179. // *A brief comparative grammatical description of Gaam (Ingassana), Aka, Kelo, and Molo.*

II. Gaam (= Gaahmg, Ingassana).

Main source

Bender & Malik 1980 = Lionel M. Bender, Malik Agaar Ayre. Preliminary Gaam-English-Gaam Dictionary. Carbondale: Southern Illinois Printing Service. // *Comprehensive dictionary of the Gaam language, produced in collaboration with a native speaker, although the accuracy of phonetic notation and semantic glossing is sometimes questionable.*

Additional sources

Stirtz 2012 = Stirtz, Timothy. A grammar of Gaahmg, a Nilo-Saharan language of Sudan. Utrecht: LOT. // *Detailed grammatical description of Gaam, well illustrated with lexical and syntactic examples.*

Verri 1955 = Sisto Verri, Di. Il Linguaggio degli Ingessana nell'Africa Occidentale. **In:** Anthropos, 50, pp. 282-318. // *Mostly of historical interest, this is nevertheless a very important source that collects most of the lexical and grammatical data made available on Gaam by different researchers over a period of about fifty years. Some of this data reveal important clues as to the phonological history of Gaam and other Jebel languages.*

NOTES

1. *General.*

Aka, Molo, Kelo, Beni Sheko.

These four idioms are spoken by small groups of people in Eastern Sudan, south of the Ingessana Hills, scattered among the local "jebels" (hills). The only more or less modern and generally reliable (or, at least, "usable") source on the lexical inventory of these languages are the wordlists in [Bender 1997], sufficient for performing lexicostatistical calculations and etymological research, though, as is often the case with Bender's data, some phonetic and semantic inaccuracies may be suspected. Some additional grammatical data are pulled from the earlier sketch [Bender 1989].

For a broader historical perspective and at least partial verification, we also make use of a much earlier source: the very brief wordlists, collected by the ethnologist E. Evans-Pritchard and published in the comparative survey [Evans-Pritchard 1932]. The idioms in this source are named after the geographical landmarks ("jebels") rather than the people themselves: Bender's Aka = Sillok, Molo = Malkan, and Kelo = Tornasi (data on the language of the small clan of Beni Sheko, which is most close to Kelo, was only collected by Bender). Evans-Pritchard's forms show surprisingly few discrepancies with Bender's data, collected much later, and are included in the notes section whenever they are available.

Gaam

Gaam (= Gaahmg, Ingassana) is the largest and also the most far removed member of the small Jebel group. Since its speakers occupy a much larger territory than those of the small East Jebel languages, there is much more data available on Gaam, much of which dates back to the beginning of the 20th century and even before; most of the early sources have been diligently collected in [Verri 1955], and this data is also adduced by us in the comments section, where (Marno) = data from Ernst Marno's collection of 179 words, originally collected in 1869-73 and published in 1874; (De Pruyssenaere) = data from E. De Pruyssenaere's collection of 81 words, published as an appendix to his ethnographical report, originally published in 1877; (Seligman) = data from Brenda Z. Seligman's collection of about a hundred words, originally published in 1912; (Robertson) = data from J. W. Robertson's "Further Notes on the Ingessana Tribe", originally published in 1934. (For more detailed bibliographical information on all these sources, please refer to Verri 1955; in the database, all references are made exclusively to Verri 1955).

The main source of lexicostatistical data on Gaam should unquestionably be identified as the large and comprehensive dictionary by M. L. Bender and Malik Ayre [Bender & Malik 1980]. It is not very well illustrated with textual examples, and some of the semantic notation may be questioned, so that occasionally several equivalents have to be included as "technical synonyms" for lack of required information. As a reliable control source for both semantics and phonetics, we choose T. Stirtz's recent

grammatical description of Gaam [Stirtz 2012], where many (though far from all) of Bender & Malik's words may be found supported with textual examples. It should be kept in mind, however, that the dialect described by Stirtz is less phonetically archaic than previously described dialects (for instance, it demonstrates the total deletion of intervocalic *-ɬ-*, a consonant that is essential for external comparison), so even if the data there were sufficient for a lexicostatistical database, it would still make sense to choose an older source as primary.

2. *Transcription*.

Aka, Molo, Kelo, Beni Sheko.

Bender's transcription mostly follows standard IPA conventions employed in Nilo-Saharan studies and requires only minor conversion to UTS (palatal affricates *c* > UTS *ɕ*, *j* > UTS *ʒ*). Long vowels are rendered by Bender as doubled symbols *aa*, *ee*, *uu*, etc., and are converted to UTS *aː*, *eː*, *uː*, etc. Additionally, for Kelo Bender sometimes uses a separate symbol *ə̈* (distinct from simple *ə*) without explaining its articulation. If this is indeed a "centralized *ə*", it seems reasonable to render it with UTS *ɜ* (see Kelo 'dog', etc.). However, in most cases it seems to be a conditioned phonetic variant of simple *e*.

Gaam

The same conventions as for Aka-Molo-Kelo also apply to re-transcribing Bender & Malik's Gaam material. The only addition is the standard UTS re-transcription of retroflex consonants *ṭ, ḍ* as *ʈ, ɖ* respectively. Also, the dictionary does not mark tones on a consistent basis: although three basic level tones are recognized (high, mid, and low), they are only marked for about half of the entries, presumably those in which they play a particularly important contrastive role. We preserve all tonal markers where they are present in the original dictionary, but there is nothing to be done about entries where tones were never marked in the first place.

The phonological analysis in [Stirtz 2012] differs from Bender & Malik's in several respects. Most importantly, B&M's "dental" *t, d* are marked as *t̪, d̪*, whereas B&M's "alveo-palatal retroflex" *ṭ, ḍ* are simply called "alveolar" and are marked as *t, d*. We did

not introduce this unification, since all of Stirtz's data are only quoted in the comments section anyway. Other discrepancies involve phonology (e. g. Stirtz's Gaam informants all drop the lateral fricative -ɬ-; many consonants find themselves geminated in specific contexts where no gemination is indicated by Bender & Malik, etc.) and have even less reason to be unified.

The earlier sources, collected in [Verri 1955], use a variety of transcriptional conventions that have partially been unified by the author. The following re-transcriptions into UTS have been performed, based on the phonetic description in [Verri 1955: 288]: (a) interdental *th* > UTS *θ*; (b) palatal nasal *ny* > UTS *ɲ*; (c) velar nasal *ṅ* > UTS *ŋ*; (d) long vowels *ā, ū*, etc. > UTS *aː, uː*, etc. Digraphs such as *gy* or *kh* have been left unchanged, since their phonetic nature is unclear (*gy* may actually be palatal *ʒ*, and *kh* may be velar fricative *x* or uvular fricative *χ*, but nothing is certain). It should be noted that most of the transcriptions in the old sources are highly approximate and do not reflect an adequate understanding of Gaam phonology in general (e. g. none of them distinguish properly between dental and alveolar consonants, or identify the lateral fricative *ɬ* as a distinct phoneme).

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

1. ALL
Aka *təbbˈɪzi ~ təppˈɪsi* (1), Molo *tɪbbɪsi* (1), Kelo *moːdi* (2), Beni Sheko *wiriːdi* (3), Gaam *kə̄ì*

(4).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 204.
Molo: Bender 1997: 204.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 204.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 204.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 95. Nominal and adjectival use; meaning glossed as 'all, entire, everything, whole; each'. Quoted as *kāɛ̄* in [Stirtz 2012: 154]. Cf. *kayà ~ keyà* (Marno) 'all' in [Verri 1955: 306].

2. ASHES

Aka *tɔdɔ* (1), Molo *tɔdɔ* (1), Kelo *tɔːdɔ* (1), Beni Sheko *tɔːdo* (1), Gaam *duː-g* (1).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 204.
Molo: Bender 1997: 204.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 204.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 204.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 68. *Plurale tantum*. Quoted as *ḏùː-gg* in [Stirtz 2012: 110]. Cf. *dudu-g* 'ashes' (Marno) in [Verri 1955: 303] (an earlier variant with unelided intervocalic *-d-*, important for external comparison).

3. BARK

Aka *pɔːri* (1), Molo *gəga* (2), Kelo *səba* (3), Beni Sheko *kəfɔllo* (4), Gaam *ɔ̆ːr* (5).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 204. Bender also lists the equivalent *bɔːba*, but the notes section states that it is actually a verb with the meaning 'to peːl'.
Molo: Bender 1997: 204.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 204.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 204.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 43. Quoted as *ɔ́r* in [Stirtz 2012: 43]. Additional synonym (a more generic term): *b gā*, pl. *b gā-g*, with polysemy: 'bark of tree / chip of wood / eggshell / husk / paper / peel / rind / shell' [Bender & Malik 1980: 48]. Cf. also the derived verb *b g-s-* 'to peel (off)' [ibid.]. According to the authors, the root here is *bá:-*, but it is unclear how they determine this.

4. BELLY

Aka *ɛlle* (1), Molo *ılli* (1), Kelo *ɛle* (1), Beni Sheko *ɛlle* (1), Gaam *ɛl-g* (1).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 204. Plural: *ɛllɛ-ti*. Quoted as *eli* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 9].

Molo: Bender 1997: 204. Quoted as *eli* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 9].

Kelo: Bender 1997: 204. Quoted as *ɲeli* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 9] (with an unclear initial *ɲ-*).

Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 204.

Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 72. Plural: *ì:l-g*. Polysemy: 'belly / stomach / bottom'. Quoted as *ɛ́:l-g* 'stomach' in [Stirtz 2012: 37] (but cf. also *g ǎr-ḏ* 'stomach' [ibid.]). Cf. *ol-k* 'belly' (Seligman) in [Verri 1955: 308].

5. BIG

Aka *ma:ri* (1), Molo *muwari* (1), Kelo *amadenə* (2), Beni Sheko *ya:mədɛlĭ* (2), Gaam *məd-ən* (2).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 204. Polysemy: 'big / many'. Also *kɔʒɛga* id.

Molo: Bender 1997: 204.

Kelo: Bender 1997: 204.

Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 204.

Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 111. Meaning glossed as 'big, great, huge, large, spacious, stout'. Derived form: *məd-ən-dəg* 'enormous'. Quoted as *mādā*, pl. *mā-ŋg* in [Stirtz 2012: 157]. An additional synonym, also found in [Stirtz 2012: 157], is *d ɱɔl*, pl. *d ɱɔl-g* 'big'. Cf. *ma:t-én*, pl. *má-ŋga* (Seligman) 'big' in [Verri 1955: 307]; cf. also the strange form *fanse:r* (Marno) 'big' in [Verri 1955: 304].

6. BIRD

Aka *mɛʒˈe* (1), Molo *mɪʒe* (1), Kelo *mɛʒe-* (1), Beni Sheko *mɪʒɛ ~ mɪʃe* (1), Gaam *mī:* (1).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 204. Plural: *mɛʒɛ-ŋai*. Quoted as *meʒe* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 9]; cf. also *migi* 'hen' [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 11].

Molo: Bender 1997: 204. Quoted as *meʒe* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 9]; cf. also *megi* 'hen' [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 11].

Kelo: Bender 1997: 204. The form by itself means 'fowl'; the more generic meaning 'bird' is expressed by the idiomatic formation *mɛʒe-na-aiyə*, literally 'fowl of wilds' [Bender 1997: 214]. Quoted as *meʒe* 'bird; hen' in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 9, 11].

Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 204. Also *mɪʒi-ŋɪne* id.

Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 117. Plural: *mī:-g*. Polysemy: 'bird / chicken / hen'. Quoted as *mĭí* 'chicken' in [Stirtz 2012: 46]. Cf. *mi:*, pl. *mi:-ĭk* (Seligman), *miq-in* (Marno) 'bird' in [Verri 1955: 307]; cf. also *migi-m* (Marno), *migí-n* (De Pruyssenaere) 'chicken' [ibid.].

7. BITE

Aka *gʊrri* (1), Molo *si:b-ɔna* (2), Kelo *si:ɓ-əze* (2), Beni Sheko *si:b-i* (2), Gaam *in-* (3).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 204.

Molo: Bender 1997: 204.

Kelo: Bender 1997: 204.

Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 204.

Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 87. Polysemy: 'to bite / to sting'. Past stem: *iɬ-*. Cf. *idì ganì* 'to bite' (Marno) in [Verri 1955: 305] (unclear structure of the expression).

8. BLACK

Aka *ɔrɔːga* (1), Molo *ɔrɔwa ~ ɔrwa* (1), Kelo *ɔrrɔ ~ ɔyyɔwa* (1), Beni Sheko *eːrɔ ~ ɔrɔwa* (1), Gaam *dùì* (2).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 204.
Molo: Bender 1997: 204.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 204.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 204.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 68. Also *dùì-n* with the definite suffix *-n*. Quoted as *ḏùì*, def. form *ḏùī-n* in [Stirtz 2012: 162]. Cf. *ena podé* 'black' (De Pruyssenaere) in [Verri 1955: 304] (probably a mistake, since *podé* actually = 'white' q.v., whereas the form *ena* is just a copula, but not a negative one).

9. BLOOD

Aka *gʸefa ~ ʒeːfa* (1), Molo *gʸeːwa* (1), Kelo *gʸeːba* (1), Beni Sheko *gʸeːfa* (1), Gaam *afa-d* (1).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 204. Quoted as *gyefa* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 9].
Molo: Bender 1997: 204. Quoted as *giewa* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 9].
Kelo: Bender 1997: 204. Quoted as *kefe* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 9].
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 204.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 38. Plural: *afəɬ-g*. Quoted as *áfá-ḏ* in [Stirtz 2012: 23]. Cf. *afà-k* 'blood' (Marno) in [Verri 1955: 301] (probably the plural form with elided *-ɬ-*).

10. BONE

Aka *gamoː-ka* (1), Molo *gəm-ka* (1), Kelo *əmma* (1), Beni Sheko *gaːmuː-ŋga* (1), Gaam *ám* (1).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 205. Plural: *gamoː-ɲi*.
Molo: Bender 1997: 205.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 205. Also *ora-* id. (not clear if the stem is used autonomously or, as the hyphen would indicate, only as part of compound formations).
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 205.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 41. Plural: *ám-g*. The plural form also means 'skeleton'. Quoted as *áːm* in [Stirtz 2012: 30]. Cf. *aːm* 'bone' (Marno) in [Verri 1955: 301].

11. BREAST

Gaam *kúnd-úg* (1).

References and notes:

Aka: Not properly attested in our main source, but cf. *kŭga* 'chest' in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 10]. Cf. also sg. *iːwi-ɕɛ*, pl. *iwiː-di* 'breast (female)' [Bender 1997: 205].

Molo: Not properly attested in our main source, but cf. *kwa* 'chest' in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 10]. Cf. *iːsɔ* 'breast (female)' [Bender 1997: 205].

Kelo: Not properly attested in our main source, but cf. *an=kwa* 'chest' in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 10]. Cf. *ɔwiː-di ~ ɪwiː-di* 'breast (female)' [Bender 1997: 205].

Beni Sheko: Not properly attested. Cf. *aːbbi* 'breast (female)' [Bender 1997: 205].

Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 104. Plural form of *kúnd* 'heart' q.v., glossed as 'breasts / chest'. Quoted as *kúnḏ* 'chest' in [Stirtz 2012: 83]. Distinct from *wīːd*, pl. *wɪ̄ɫ-g* 'breast, nipple, teat, udder' [Bender & Malik 1980: 160], quoted as *wīː-ḏ* in [Stirtz 2012: 22].

12. BURN TR.

Aka *kʼeːgɛso* (1), Kelo *ɔ=ɲɛm* (2), Beni Sheko *aːrrebe* (3), Gaam *bɛ̄r-* (4).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 205.
Molo: Not attested.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 205. Possibly a prefixed derivate from *ɲəm* 'eat' q.v.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 205.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 55. Several other synonyms in the same source: (a) *harʼiːg-* 'to burn', borrowed from Arabic [Bender & Malik 1980: 85]; (b) *n ɟm-* 'to burn (fire, pepper)', most likely a secondary meaning of *n ɟm-* 'to eat' q.v., glossed as a transitive verb [Bender & Malik 1980: 122]; (c) *túī-* 'to burn' [Bender & Malik 1980: 152]; since the noun *tùì* 'ruins' is probably derived from this verb, the more exact meaning may be 'to burn down' (completely, to the ground, etc.). Cf. also *bà* 'to burn' (Marno) in [Verri 1955: 302].

13. CLAW(NAIL)

Aka *misɛ* (1), Molo *mʊsɛ-ne* (1), Kelo *mʊsʊ* (1), Beni Sheko *mɪsɛ* (1), Gaam *mə́sí* (1).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 205. Plural: *mise-i*. Meaning glossed as 'claw'.
Molo: Bender 1997: 205. Meaning glossed as 'claw'.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 205. Meaning glossed as 'claw'.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 205. Meaning glossed as 'claw'.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 115. Plural: *m ɕí-g*. Polysemy: 'claw / fingernail / snail shell'.

14. CLOUD

Aka *aːbug-a* (1), Molo *sihaːba* (-1), Kelo *aːguːyu* (2), Beni Sheko *rːəŋgu* (3), Gaam *kɔ̄ì* (4).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 205. Plural: *aːbug-a-di*.

Molo: Bender 1997: 205. Borrowed from Arabic.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 205.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 205.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 100. Same word as 'rain' q.v.

15. COLD

Aka *eːʒi* (1), Molo *woː* (2), Kelo *ɜʒi* (1), Beni Sheko *eːʒi* (1), Gaam *əil-* (3).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 205.
Molo: Bender 1997: 205. Also *ɔssɔmɔːri* id.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 205.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 205.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 39. Polysemy: 'chilly, cold, cool / calm / blunt, dull'. Quoted as *ál-ḏ* 'cold' in [Stirtz 2012: 37]. Cf. *eil-to-nomà* 'cold' (Marno) in [Verri 1955: 304]; the obviously related simpler form *ail-tu* (Marno), however, is listed in the same source with the nominal meaning 'wind' [Verri 1955: 301].

16. COME

Aka *laːko* (1), Molo *laːko* (1), Kelo *laːŋ* (1) / *ɔya* (2), Beni Sheko *laːgo* (1), Gaam *lēː-* (1).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 205.
Molo: Bender 1997: 205.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 205.Bender 1997: 205. No information on possible semantic or syntactic difference from *laːŋ*.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 205.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 107. Meaning glossed as 'arrive, come, walk'. Verbal noun: *leː-g*. Quoted as *léɛ̄* 'to come, arrive' in [Stirtz 2012: 45]. Cf. *le- ~ li-* 'to come' (Seligman, Robertson) in [Verri 1955: 306].

17. DIE

Aka *tʋgʋru* (1), Molo *tʋrwo* (1), Kelo *tʋːri ~ tui* (1), Beni Sheko *duːrri* (1), Gaam *tír-* (1).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 205.
Molo: Bender 1997: 205.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 205.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 205.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 151. Polysemy: 'to be sick / to be dead, die, perish'. Quoted as *ṯīr* in [Stirtz 2012: 207].

18. DOG

Aka *kɛle* (1), Molo *kɔlo* (1), Kelo *kɜlɪ* (1), Beni Sheko *kɛlɪ* (1), Gaam *áːɫ* (2).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 205. Plural: *kɛle-i*.
Molo: Bender 1997: 205.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 205.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 205.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 40. Plural: *áːɬ-g*. Quoted as *áðá* in [Stirtz 2012: 31]. Cf. *ăd* (Seligman), *ado* (De Pruyssenaere), *adò* (Marno), pl. *al-k* (Seligman), *ath-ga* (Robertson) 'dog' in [Verri 1955: 301].

19. DRINK

Aka *mɛːtu* (1), Molo *moːtu* (1), Kelo *məd-ea* (1), Beni Sheko *mɪdi* (1), Gaam *mə́ɬ-* (1) / *bùːd-* (2).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 205.
Molo: Bender 1997: 205.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 205.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 205.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 112. Polysemy: 'to drink / to lick / to sip / to smoke / to evaporate'. The root is identified as *mag-* in [Stirtz 2012: 193] (cf. imper. sg. *māː*, imper. pl. *m ɛḍ ə̄* etc.). Cf. *madà* (Marno) 'to drink' [Verri 1955: 307].Bender & Malik 1980: 58. Polysemy: 'to drink / to inhale (e. g. smoke) / to take a mouthful / to swallow'. Although this polysemy is structured somewhat differently from *m ɟ-*, it is still not clear which of the two verbs is closer to the basic meaning 'drink'; we include both as technical synonyms.

20. DRY

Aka *kʼeːkebe* (1), Molo *kikɛbe* (1), Kelo *kekʸɛbe* (1), Beni Sheko *kɛːgɛbe* (1), Gaam *ām-* (2).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 205.
Molo: Bender 1997: 205.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 205.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 205.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 41. Polysemy: 'to be dry / to dry up / to be hard, inflexible / to wither'. Quoted as *āːm-sá* 'dry, tired' in [Stirtz 2012: 38].

21. EAR

Aka *sigiː* (1), Molo *sigi* (1), Kelo *siː-di* (1), Beni Sheko *si* (1), Gaam *wɪn-d* (2).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 205. Plural: *sigi:-de*. Quoted as *sigĭ* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 10].
Molo: Bender 1997: 205. Quoted as *sĭgĭ* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 10].
Kelo: Bender 1997: 205. Quoted as *si:-ti* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 10].
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 205. Also *ɪn=zi* id. (the root morpheme is probably the same, but *ɪn=* is unclear - a pronominal possessive prefix, perhaps?).
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 160. Plural: *wɪnd̪-g̊*. Polysemy: 'ear / handle (of jug)'. Quoted as *wìnd̪-g̊* (pl.) 'ears' in [Stirtz 2012: 346]. Cf. *wi:ndu* (Marno), *windu-ku* (Pruyssenaere, probably pl.), *wint* (Seligman) 'ear' in [Verri 1955: 31].

22. EARTH

Aka *kɔrɔ* (1), Molo *kala* (2), Kelo *kɔyɔ* (1), Gaam *áldá* (3).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 208. Plural: *kɔrɔ ~ kɔrɔ-ki*. Quoted as *kŏro* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 10].
Molo: Bender 1997: 208. Quoted as *kŏro* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 10].
Kelo: Bender 1997: 208. Quoted as *kŏro* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 10].
Beni Sheko: Not attested.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 40. Polysemy: 'earth, land / soil / floor'. Quoted as *āld̪á:* 'earth, dust' in [Stirtz 2012: 35]. Cf. *aldel* (Marno) 'earth' in [Verri 1955: 301].

23. EAT

Aka *ɲaːm-ɔ* (1), Molo *ɲəm* (1), Kelo *ɲəm* (1), Beni Sheko *ɲiːmĭ* (1), Gaam *nə́m-* (1).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 205.
Molo: Bender 1997: 205.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 205.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 205.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 122. Polysemy: 'to eat / to chew / to have intercourse / to burn (fire, pepper)'. Quoted as *nám* in [Stirtz 2012: 180]. Cf. *naːm* (Marno) 'to eat' in [Verri 1955: 307], *lam* (Robertson) 'to eat' in [Verri 1955: 306]; also *nei* (De Pruyssenaere) 'to eat' in [Verri 1955: 307].

24. EGG

Aka *'ʋmuː-ke* (1), Molo *ʋm-ko* (1), Kelo *ʒn-di* (1), Beni Sheko *amɔ-i ~ ammɔ-i* (1), Gaam *kɔ́lɔ́-d* (2).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 205. Plural: *ʋ:mʋ-i*.
Molo: Bender 1997: 205.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 205. Plural: *ʒn-di-ma*.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 205.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 100. Plural: *kʌ1-g*. Quoted as *kʌ1-d̪* in [Stirtz 2012: 186]. Cf. *golgu* (De Pruyssenaere) 'egg' in [Verri 1955:

305]; more importantly, cf. *won* (Marno) 'egg' in [Verri 1955: 311], which may be an archaism comparable to the Aka-Molo-Kelo equivalents for 'egg'.

25. EYE

Aka *ɛre* (1), Molo *eri* (1), Kelo *ɛːdi* (1), Beni Sheko *iːn=eːrə* (1), Gaam *éd* (1).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 205. Plural: *ɛrɛ-ti*. Quoted as sg. *eri*, pl. *erè-ti* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 10].
Molo: Bender 1997: 205. Quoted as *er-ti* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 10].
Kelo: Bender 1997: 205. Quoted as *iɲ=er-ti* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 10] (the first component is a prefix, cf. the form in Beni Sheko).
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 205. Contains the same prefix as 'ear' q.v.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 71. / Plural: *éd-g̣*. Polysemy: 'eye / point'. Quoted as *āːḍ* 'my eye', *ɔ̄ːḍ* 'your eye', *ɛ̄ːḍ* 'his eye' (with various possessive prefixes), pl. *àḷ-g̣g* 'my eyes', *ùḍ-ūgg* 'your eyes', *ìḍ-īgg* 'their eyes' in [Stirtz 2012: 81]. Cf. *oːt* (Seligman) 'eye' in [Verri 1955: 308]; *itu-ku* (Marno) 'eye' (probably pl.) in [Verri 1955: 306].

26. FAT N.

Aka *bʋkɪne* (1), Molo *aɲɔwa* (2), Kelo *aɲo* (2), Beni Sheko *kəba* (3), Gaam *ӱyӛ* (4).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 205.
Molo: Bender 1997: 205. Also *ɲənwədət* id.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 205. Plural: *aɲo-ga*.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 205.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 48. Plural: *ӱyӛ-g*. Polysemy: '(animal) fat / grease / oil'. Quoted as *íy ɔ́* 'oil, fat' in [Stirtz 2012: 31].

27. FEATHER

Aka *pəta* (1), Molo *fəːta* (1), Kelo *pɔtɔ* (1), Beni Sheko *pɔːdo* (1), Gaam *fiːd* (1).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 205. Plural: *pəta-ki*.
Molo: Bender 1997: 205.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 205.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 205.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 75. Plural: *fiːɬ-g*. Quoted as sg. *fiːḍ*, pl. *fiː-gg* in [Stirtz 2012: 124].

28. FIRE

Aka *maː* (1), Molo *ma* (1), Kelo *ma* (1), Beni Sheko *maʔa* (1), Gaam *mɔ̄ː* (1).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 205. Quoted as *ma* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 10].
Molo: Bender 1997: 205. Quoted as *ma* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 10].
Kelo: Bender 1997: 205. Quoted as *ma* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 10].
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 205.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 117. Plural: *mɔː-g*. Meaning glossed as 'fire, light of fire'. Quoted as *mɔ̄ː* in [Stirtz 2012: 326]. Cf. *mo* (De Pruyssenaere), *mo:* (Seligman), *moːn* (Marno) 'fire' in [Verri 1955: 307].

29. FISH

Aka *'vːgu* (1), Molo *uː-do* (1), Kelo *uː* (1), Beni Sheko *uː* (1), Gaam *gə̀wl-də̀* (2).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 205. Plural: *'vːgu-ðe*.
Molo: Bender 1997: 205.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 205. Plural: *uː-d'e*.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 205.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 82. Plural: *g ɐwl-d ɛ̇g*. Polysemy: 'fish / callous on foot' (?). Quoted as *g ɐ̄lḏə̀* in [Stirtz 2012: 36].

30. FLY V.

Aka *piri* (1), Molo *fıri* (1), Kelo *piri* (1), Gaam *pərd-* (1).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 212.
Molo: Bender 1997: 212.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 212.
Beni Sheko: Not attested.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 132. Polysemy: 'to fly / to jump, leap / to trot'.

31. FOOT

Aka *ɛlla=lu* (1), Molo *luː* (1), Kelo *lu-dı* (1), Beni Sheko *lʋ* (1), Gaam *lúː-d* (1).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 205. Plural: *ɛça=lu-ði*. Quoted as *lu* 'leg' in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 11].
Molo: Bender 1997: 205. Quoted as *lu* 'leg' in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 11].
Kelo: Bender 1997: 205. Also *lu-dı-ŋərane* id. (this is probably the specially marked form 'foot' as opposed to the normally polysemous *lu-dı* 'foot/leg'). Quoted as *a=lu-di* 'leg' in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 11].
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 205.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 190. Plural: *lù:-g*. Polysemy: 'foot / leg / hoof / paw'. Quoted as *lú-ḏ*, pl. *lu-ùgg* 'leg' in [Stirtz 2012: 103]. Cf. *lud-ugu* (De Pruyssenaere) 'leg' (plural form), *lut-anà* (Marno) 'foot' in [Verri 1955: 307].

32. FULL

Aka *tɔkɔʒaw* (1), Molo *tɔtu:du* (2), Kelo *tu:du ~ du:du* (2), Gaam *ta:=pərɫ-* (3).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 208.
Molo: Bender 1997: 208. Probably a reduplicated stem.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 208.
Beni Sheko: Not attested.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 131. Stative derivative ('to be filled') from *p ɽd-* 'to fill, load, overload, stuff' [Bender & Malik 1980: 131]. Cf. also the adjective *pārr-ās* 'full' in [Stirtz 2012: 23], as well as the (suppletive?) plural adjective form *ñēŋŋĕr-ās* [ibid.].

33. GIVE

Aka *a:n-su* (1), Molo *ɔŋ-kɔno* (1), Kelo *a:n-si* (1), Beni Sheko *bi* (2), Gaam *gɔ̀f-* (3).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 205.
Molo: Bender 1997: 205.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 205.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 205.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 78. Polysemy: 'to give / to offer / to owe / to pay'. Quoted as *gàf* (incompletive) in [Stirtz 2012: 30].

34. GOOD

Aka *kɔrrɔ* (1), Molo *ware* (2), Kelo *wə:di* (2), Beni Sheko *wa:r* (2), Gaam *wɛ́:dá* (2).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 205.
Molo: Bender 1997: 205. Also *in=wa:r-di* id.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 205.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 205.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 159. Plural: *wi:ɫ-əg*. Meaning glossed as 'fine, good, o.k., splendid, worthwile; beautiful, elegant, graceful, handsome, luminous, pretty; chief, important, main, significant; faithful, generous, gentle, honest, kind, loyal, noble, prudent, reliable, well-behaved, well-bred; fertile, proper, safe, useful, valuable, be(come) well'. Quoted as *wɛ́ɛ̄d̮á*, pl. *wí ɛ̇gg* 'good, beautiful' in [Stirtz 2012: 157]. Cf. also *ɕɛ́:n-dúg* 'funny, good, playful', derived from *ɕɛ̄:n-* 'to joke, be merry, be mischievous, play' [Bender & Malik 1980: 61]; *ɕū:-* 'be good, happy, interesting, mild, pure, sweet, well' [Bender & Malik 1980: 62] (these two words seem to have more specialized meanings, in the directions of 'funny' and 'happy' respectively). Cf. *weket-en* (Marno) 'good, beautiful' and *wĭe:t-in*, pl. *wĭe:t-əka* 'good' in [Verri 1955: 311] (the form in Marno's notes is particularly important, indicating that an original velar consonant may have been deleted in the root).

35. GREEN

Aka *=dɛgir* (1), Molo *se:i̯ro* (1), Kelo *=ʒeriyə* (1), Beni Sheko *e:=ke:rə* (1), Gaam *ɲá:r* (2).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 209.
Molo: Bender 1997: 209.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 209.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 209.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 125. Color term, apparently distinct from *sɔ̀ì-* 'be damp, moist, soggy, wet; fresh, green (unripe)' [Bender & Malik 1980: 141]. Quoted as *ɲáār*, pl. *ɲáār-g* 'green' in [Stirtz 2012: 158].

36. HAIR

Aka *ʒɛke* (1), Molo *fɔta* (2), Kelo *ɔɲə* (3), Beni Sheko *ʒˀəŋge* (1), Gaam *sù:-d* (4).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 205. Plural: *ʒɛke-i*. Quoted as *gyeka* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 10].
Molo: Bender 1997: 205. Differently in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 10]: *ʒŏko* 'hair'.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 205. Differently in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 10]: *kāīŋg* 'hair'.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 205.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 141. Plural: *sù:d-g*. Polysemy: 'fur / hair / wool'. Apparently no lexical distinction between 'head hair' and 'body hair'. Quoted as sg. *sūù-ḍ*, pl. *sù:-gg* in [Stirtz 2012: 124]. Cf. *sugu-d* (De Pruyssenaere), *su:-t* (Seligman) 'hair' in [Verri 1955: 309].

37. HAND

Aka *ɕar-ga* (1), Molo *sɔro* (1), Kelo *ɕɔyə* (1), Beni Sheko *ɕɔrɔ ~ sɔrɔ* (1), Gaam *ás* (2).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 205. Plural: *ɕa:r-a*. Quoted as *ɕerga ~ ɕerawa:si* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 11].
Molo: Bender 1997: 205. Quoted as *sŏror* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 11].
Kelo: Bender 1997: 205. Quoted as *an=sŏra* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 11] (with a pronominal prefix).
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 205.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 44. Plural: *ás- g*. Quoted as *áàs* 'my hand', *ɔ̀s* 'your hand', *ɛ́ɛ̀s* 'his hand' (with various possessive prefixes), pl. *ɛ́- ɡ̇g* 'my hands', *ùs-ūgg* 'your hands', *ìs-īgg* 'their hands' in [Stirtz 2012: 81]. Cf. *waso* (Marno) 'hand' in [Verri 1955: 310]; *o:s*, pl. *u:s-ak* (Seligman) 'hand' in [Verri 1955: 308] (all these forms probably mean 'your hand/s/').

38. HEAD

Aka *ɔla* (1), Molo *ɔla* (1), Kelo *ɔla* (1), Beni Sheko *ɔ:la* (1), Gaam *ɔ́l* (1).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 205. Plural: *ɔla-di*. Quoted as *ola* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 11].
Molo: Bender 1997: 205. Quoted as *ola* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 11].
Kelo: Bender 1997: 205. Quoted as *ola* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 11].

Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 205.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 129. Plural: *ùl-g*. Polysemy: 'head / point / tip / top / on, upon (prep.)'. Quoted as *ɟl* in [Stirtz 2012: 34]. Cf. *oːl* (Seligman), *oll* (Marno), *ol* (De Pruyssenaere) 'head' in [Verri 1955: 308] (according to Marno, with polysemy: 'head / hair').

39. HEAR

Aka *eːro ~ eːr:* (1), Molo *eːr* (1), Kelo *vssine* (2), Beni Sheko *assini* (2), Gaam *fīŋ-ə̄n-* (3).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 205.
Molo: Bender 1997: 205.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 205.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 205.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 76. Polysemy: 'to hear / to listen'. Quoted as *fiŋ ə́ḏ ə̄* in [Stirtz 2012: 275].

40. HEART

Aka *ninagaga* (1), Molo *kɔ=ŋʸɪne* (1), Kelo *iyɔ* (2), Beni Sheko *iːyo* (2), Gaam *bɔ́n* (3).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 206. The plural form is listed as *nilaɣaɣaɣˈadai* (sic!) [Bender 1997: 214].
Molo: Bender 1997: 206. The first syllable is segmented out by Bender as a prefix, without a precise explanation.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 206.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 206.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 57. Plural: *b n-ág*. Polysemy: 'heart (physical) / soul'. Quoted as *b n*, pl. *b ́n-āːgg* in [Stirtz 2012: 100]. Cf., perhaps, also *boen* (Marno) 'fat' (sic!) in [Verri 1955: 302] (same word with polysemy or misglossed semantics?). Distinct from *kúnd* 'heart (fig. and physical) / mood' [Bender & Malik 1980: 104], which also, in the plural, means 'breast' q.v.

41. HORN

Aka *kɔsvl-ge* (1), Molo *kvdul* (1), Kelo *kvsvl-tə* (1), Beni Sheko *gvsuːli* (1), Gaam *íl* (2).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 206. Plural: *kɔsvːl-i*.
Molo: Bender 1997: 206.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 206. Plural: *kvsvl-e*.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 206.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 86. Plural: *íl-g*. Quoted as sg. *îl*, pl. *ìl-ə̄gg* in [Stirtz 2012: 124]. Cf. a completely different equivalent in *serm* (Seligman) 'horn' in [Verri 1955: 309].

42. I

Aka *eː* (1), Molo *ɔŋ* (1), Kelo *ɜŋ* (1), Beni Sheko *ɪŋgi* (1), Gaam *àː-n* (1).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 206; Bender 1989: 160. Object form: *=e ~ =i*. Possessive form: *=n=á* (sg.), *=à* (pl.).
Molo: Bender 1997: 206; Bender 1989: 160. Object form: *-i*. Possessive form: *=ćn=à* (sg.), *=a* (pl.).
Kelo: Bender 1997: 206. Glossed as * əŋ* in [Bender 1989: 160]. Object form: *=á*. Possessive form: *=n=á* (sg.), *=á* (pl.).
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 206.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 42. Subject and object forms of the independent pronoun. Cf. the possessive clitical form *= ə̄n* 'my' [ibid.]. The paradigm in [Stirtz 2012: 78] is as follows: "long subject" *ā:-n*, "short subject" *á*, object *-a*, dative *-ə-n*, possessive prefix *ā*, etc. Cf. *a:-nĕ* (Seligman), *a-nna-se* (Marno) 'I' in [Verri 1955: 301].

43. KILL

Aka *pɔ:* (1), Molo *fɔ:du* (1), Kelo *pɔ:zi ~ bɔ:zi* (1), Beni Sheko *bɔ:si* (1), Gaam *də̄f-* (2).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 206.
Molo: Bender 1997: 206.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 206. The verb *ɛddɪbi ~ əddɪbi* 'to hit' may also be used in the meaning 'to kill' [Bender 1997: 209, 214].
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 206.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 63. Polysemy: 'to break to pieces / to fight / to hit / to kill'. Other possible candidates include *tɪr-d-* 'to assassinate, cause to die, kill, murder, slay' [Bender & Malik 1980: 151], a regular causative derivative from *tír-* 'to die' q.v.; and the idiomatic expression *k ɲ-tirɬi* 'to kill', literally 'to pierce-to-death' [Bender & Malik 1980: 97]. In [Stirtz 2012], several different verbs are interchangeably translated as 'kill'; it is unclear which one should be selected as the more general/neutral equivalent, but the most frequently cited ones are also *ḏə̀f-*, e. g. in [Stirtz 2012: 185], and the causative stem *ṯir-*, e. g. in [Stirtz 2012: 193]. Cf. *tofa-gen* (Marno) 'to kill' in [Verri 1955: 309]; *dau-* (Seligman) 'to kill' in [Verri 1955: 303].

44. KNEE

Aka *kʊsu* (1), Molo *kʊdu* (1), Kelo *kʊsʊ* (1), Beni Sheko *kʊsu* (1), Gaam *kʊsmi ~ kʊsʊmi* (1).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 206. Plural: *kʊsu:-ŋi*. Quoted as *kusu* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 11].
Molo: Bender 1997: 206. Quoted as *kudu* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 11].
Kelo: Bender 1997: 206. Plural: *kʊsʊ-nde*. Quoted as *an=gusum* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 11] (with the same prefix as in *an=kwa* 'chest' q.v., etc.).
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 206. Plural: *kusu:-ŋi*.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 105. Plural: *kʊsmi-g*. Quoted as sg. *kūsūmí:*, pl. *kùsùmī:-gg* in [Stirtz 2012: 124].

45. KNOW

Aka *a:ŋe* (1), Molo *ŋədni* (2), Kelo *kʷɔyə* (3), Beni Sheko *kɔ:rmi* (4), Gaam *ɲɛl-* (5) / *túr-* (6).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 206.
Molo: Bender 1997: 206.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 206.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 206.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 126. Polysemy: 'to acquaint / to believe / to know / to perceive'. Quoted as *ɲíl ~ ɲél* in [Stirtz 2012: 330].Bender & Malik 1980: 153. Polysemy: 'to notice, observe / to see / to know / to understand'. The difference between *ɲɛl-* and *túr-* is not very clear and seems at least partially suppletive (the stem *túr-* is said to be used in the infinitive and imperative forms of the paradigm of *ɲɛl-*); we currently include both as technical synonyms.

46. LEAF

Aka *kəɕ=a=sigi* (1), Molo *kəs=a=sigi* (1), Kelo *kəɕ=a=siː-ti* (1), Beni Sheko *k'əbəro* (2), Gaam *teːfa* (3).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 206. Plural: *kəɕ=e=sigi-ðe*. Literally = 'tree-ear'.
Molo: Bender 1997: 206. Literally = 'tree-ear'.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 206. Literally = 'tree-ear'. Also *kəʒ=a=siː-di* id. [Bender 1997: 214].
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 206.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 149. Plural: *teːfa-g*. Quoted as *ṯɛ́ːfá* 'leaf; liver sickness' (?) in [Stirtz 2012: 38].

47. LIE

Gaam *pɔːl-* (1).

References and notes:

Aka: Not attested.
Molo: Not attested.
Kelo: Not attested.
Beni Sheko: Not attested.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 133. Meaning glossed as 'to lie (down), be prostrate'.

48. LIVER

Aka *tɔgi* (1), Molo *kibda* (-1), Kelo *teː-te* (1), Beni Sheko *teː* (1), Gaam *ə̈ɬma* (2).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 206. Plural: *tɔgi-de*.
Molo: Bender 1997: 206.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 206.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 206.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 41. Plural: *ə̈ɬma-g*. Quoted as sg. *ə̀m ə̄,* pl. *ə̀m ə̄-gg* in [Stirtz 2012: 124].

49. LONG

Aka *fulu:ge* (1), Molo *fʋlu:go* (1), Kelo *ɔlvʔʋ* (1), Beni Sheko *u:luwe* (1), Gaam *gà:l-* (2).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 206.
Molo: Bender 1997: 206.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 206.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 206.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 79. Polysemy: 'be far / be long'. Cf. also *ʒá:r* 'far-reaching, high, long, tall' [Bender & Malik 1980: 204].

50. LOUSE

Aka *gɛɲɛ* (1), Molo *g'iɲɔ* (1), Kelo *ə:ɲə* (1), Beni Sheko *aɲi* (1), Gaam *ʒɪŋ-d* (1).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 206. Plural: *gɛɲɛ-ki*.
Molo: Bender 1997: 206.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 206. Plural: *ə:ɲə-di*.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 206.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 91. Plural: *ʒɪŋ-g*. Quoted as *ʒíŋ-íd̯* in [Stirtz 2012: 23].

51. MAN

Aka *ele=gora* (1), Molo *ulisəkəlo* (2), Kelo *amɔlɔra* (3), Beni Sheko *amo:lorɔŋ* (3), Gaam *ʒá:=fūì* (4).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 209. Plural: *fa:=kora* [Bender 1997: 215]. The latter form is quoted as *fa=kura* 'man' in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 11]; the simple form *fa* (= Bender's plural *fa* 'people', see notes on 'person') is also listed there in the same singulative meaning 'man', which is probably erroneous.
Molo: Bender 1997: 209. Plural: *kyesi=ulisəkəlo* [Bender 1997: 215]. In [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 11], the meaning 'man' is rendered with two equivalents: *ole:sokŏla* (= Bender's *=ulisəkəlo*) and *wera* (no direct equivalent in Bender's notes, but most likely represents the same component as *=ɔr-* in Bender's *amɔl-ɔr-a*). It is unclear which 'man' is referred to ('male human being' or 'person = human being in general'), or whether the two different words may correspond to both of these meanings.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 209. Quoted as *amŭlŏra* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 11]. Plural: *pa:=kɔra* [Bender 1997: 215].
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 209. Plural: *fa:=kɔra* [Bender 1997: 215].
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 87. Plural: *ʒɔ̄g=fūì-g*. The first part of the compound is 'person' q.v.; the second is the adjectival stem *fúì* 'male, masculine' [Bender & Malik 1980: 77]. Cf. *ša:=fŭĭ*, pl. *šuk=fŭĭ-k* (Seligman) 'man' in [Verri 1955: 305].

52. MANY

Aka *ma:ri* (1), Molo *fɔɲa* (2), Kelo *leʔa* (3), Beni Sheko *le:ʔa ~ liaʔ* (3), Gaam *təlg* (4).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 206. Polysemy: 'big / many'.
Molo: Bender 1997: 206.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 206.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 206.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 146. Quoted as *ṭâlg* in [Stirtz 2012: 154]. Cf. *talke* (Marno), pl. *talga* (Seligman), *tulga* (Robertson) 'many' in [Verri 1955: 309].

53. MEAT

Aka *oʔo* (1), Molo *fie* (2), Kelo *kɔːkɔ* (3), Beni Sheko *ɔʔɔ* (1), Gaam *ɔɲ* (1).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 206. Quoted as *oʔo* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 11].
Molo: Bender 1997: 206. Quoted as *fiːeː* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 11].
Kelo: Bender 1997: 206. Quoted as *koko* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 11].
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 206.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 129. Plural: *ɔɲ-g*. Quoted as *ɔ̄ɲ* in [Stirtz 2012: 35]. Cf. *oɲ* (De Pruyssenaere) in [Verri 1955: 308].

54. MOON

Aka *aguwa* (1), Molo ˈ*aguwa* (1), Kelo *aʔvwa* (1), Beni Sheko *aqa* (1), Gaam *tūrī* (2).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 206. Plural: *aguwa-di*. Quoted as *agwa* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 11].
Molo: Bender 1997: 206. Quoted as *agwa* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 11].
Kelo: Bender 1997: 206. Quoted as *aguwa* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 11].
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 206.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 208. Plural: *tūrī-g*. Polysemy: 'moon / month'. Cf. *tùri* (Seligman) 'moon' in [Verri 1955: 310].

55. MOUNTAIN

Aka *peːla* (1), Molo *fela* (1), Kelo *bela* (1), Beni Sheko *beːla* (1), Gaam *gáːm* (2).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 206. Same word as 'stone' q.v.
Molo: Bender 1997: 206. Same word as 'stone' q.v.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 206. Same word as 'stone' q.v.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 206. Same word as 'stone' q.v.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 80. Plural: *gáːm-g*. Polysemy: 'hill, mountain / country'. Cf. *gaːm* (Seligman), *gam* (Marno) 'mountain' in [Verri 1955: 304].

56. MOUTH

Aka *ʋdu* (1), Molo *ɔdu ~ ʋdu* (1), Kelo *ʋdu* (1), Beni Sheko *ʋdu* (1), Gaam *ɔɬg* (1).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 206. Plural: *ʋdu-ti*.
Molo: Bender 1997: 206.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 206.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 206.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 129. Plural: *ùɬg*. Polysemy: 'mouth / snout'. Quoted as *ā̃:-gg* 'my mouth', *ɔ̃:-gg* 'your mouth', *ɛ̄:-gg* 'his/her mouth' in [Stirtz 2012: 98], where the root actually has zero shape (< *ā̃=ɬ-g*, *ɔ̃=ɬ-g*, *ɛ̄=ɬ-g* with regular deletion of *-ɬ-* in the modern variety of the language described by Stirtz).

57. NAME

Aka *ˈaʒinˈiʒaːni* (1), Molo *maːna* (2), Kelo *siːgə* (3), Beni Sheko *ɪŋgi* (4), Gaam *saː-g* (5).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 206.
Molo: Bender 1997: 206.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 206.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 206.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 137. *Plurale tantum*. Polysemy: 'name (personal) / poetry / song'. Cf. *sa-g* (Robertson) 'song' in [Verri 1955: 309].

58. NECK

Aka *ŋaːlo* (1), Molo *ŋalu* (1), Kelo *ŋaːlu* (1), Gaam *ŋálg* (1).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 206. Plural: *ŋaːlo-ti*.
Molo: Bender 1997: 206.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 206.
Beni Sheko: Not attested.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 127. Plural: *ŋɛ̀lg*. Quoted as *ŋālg* in [Stirtz 2012: 22]. Cf. *gaga* (Marno) 'neck' in [Verri 1955: 304] (same word with denasalization or a different root?).

59. NEW

Aka *araːya* (1), Molo *araːya* (1), Kelo *ayaya* (1), Beni Sheko *aːyara* (1), Gaam *yá: ~ yá:-n* (2).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 206.
Molo: Bender 1997: 206.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 206.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 206.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 160. Polysemy: 'new / next / second'. Quoted as *yá:*, pl. *yá:-gg* in [Stirtz 2012: 157]. Cf. *geburr* (Marno) 'fresh, new' in [Verri 1955: 305].

60. NIGHT

Aka *ɔrg-a* (1), Molo *ɔrrɛle* (1), Kelo *ɔrrɔ* (1), Beni Sheko *ɔ:rɔ* (1), Gaam *káí* (2).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 206. Plural: *ɔrg-aɲai*. Same root as 'black' q.v.
Molo: Bender 1997: 206. Same root as 'black' q.v.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 206. Same word as 'black' q.v.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 206. Same root as 'black' q.v.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 210. Plural: *káí-g*. Quoted as *ká:ɛ́* in [Stirtz 2012: 48]. Cf. *kai* (Seligman) 'night' in [Verri 1955: 306]. Cf. also *i:gyi:-g* (Robertson) 'night' in [Verri 1955: 305]; *tama:m* (Marno) 'night' in [Verri 1955: 309].

61. NOSE

Aka *ɲamuna=mɔ-di* (1), Molo *arkanə=mu-di* (1), Kelo *v=mu:-di* (1), Beni Sheko *a:=mu-di* (1), Gaam *fɔ́dɔ̄r* (2).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 206. The second component = *vmɔ:-di* 'face' [Bender 1997: 208]. Quoted as *imana=mu-di* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 11].
Molo: Bender 1997: 206. The second component = *mu:-di* 'face' [Bender 1997: 208]. Quoted simply as *mu-di* 'nose' in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 11].
Kelo: Bender 1997: 206. Quoted as *a=mu:-ti* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 11].
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 206.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 76. Plural: *fɔ́dɔ̄r-g*. Quoted as sg. *fɔ̠d̠ɔ̀r*, pl. *fɔ̠d̠ɔ̀r-ɛ̄:gg* in [Stirtz 2012: 124]. Cf. *fotor* (De Pruyssenaere) 'nose' in [Verri 1955: 304], *u:=fŭtŭr* (Seligman) 'nose' in [Verri 1955: 310].

62. NOT

Aka *=to ~ =tu ~ =tɔ* (1), Molo *in- ~ n-* (2), Kelo *á ~ á:* (3), Gaam *wà ~ wàʔ* (4).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1989: 168. According to Bender, this suffixal morpheme is normally used in conjunction with the prefixal negation *wəl-*, e. g. *mà: w l=éʒé-tù* "fire is not cold". On its own, this prefixal morpheme is used in the prohibitive function: *wəl le:i* "do not stand!" It is also believed to have been borrowed from Arabic (*wəla*), which leaves the suffixal *=to ~ =tu* as the optimal candidate for external comparison.

Molo: Bender 1989: 169. Cf.: *mɔ̀: n=wáré* "the cow is not good". Bender also states that he had recorded "NEG exist" as *i:to*, without any supporting examples (but an interesting note in light of Aka general negative *=to ~ =tu*).

Kelo: Bender 1989: 169. This is the general negative: *má: á: lúwà* "the fire is not hot". It is opposed to the prohibitive *ì:sɛ́n: ì:sɛ́n m ɔ́dì* "do not drink!"

Beni Sheko: Not attested.

Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 155. Quoted as *wá* (clause-final particle) in [Stirtz 2012: 279].

63. ONE

Aka *ligi-di* (1), Molo *le:-di* (1), Kelo *lɔ:-di* (1), Beni Sheko *lo:-di* (1), Gaam *tə́mə́n* (2).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 206. Quoted as *lĭgĭ-dĭ* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 11].
Molo: Bender 1997: 206; Evans-Pritchard 1932: 11.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 206. Quoted as *lo:-di* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 11].
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 206.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 110. Polysemy: 'each / one / individual / a (article)'. Quoted as *ṯāmán* in [Stirtz 2012: 151]. Cf. *dămman* (De Pruyssenaere) 'one' in [Verri 1955: 303]; *tamann* (Marno) 'one' in [Verri 1955: 309]; *tŭm* (Seligman) 'one' in [Verri 1955: 310].

64. PERSON

Aka *imili* (1), Molo *una:ta* (2), Kelo *a:mɔl-i* (1), Beni Sheko *ami:l-u* (1), Gaam *ʒá:* (3).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 206. Suppletive plural: *fa* 'people'.
Molo: Bender 1997: 206. Suppletive plural: *kʸe:si* 'people'.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 206. Also *a:mɔl* id. (Bender's note: "l devoices"). Suppletive plural: *ba* 'people'.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 206. Suppletive plural: *fa* 'people'.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 87. Plural: *ʒ ɔ́g*. Quoted as sg. *ʒīn*, pl. *ʒɔ̄-gg* in [Stirtz 2012: 109]. Cf. *ga* (Robertson) (possibly a misprint for [ǧa] = *ʒa*) 'person' in [Verri 1955: 304]; *gén-fui* (Seligman) 'person' (actually, 'man /male/', see notes on 'man') in [Verri 1955: 305]. The singular stems **ʒa* and **ʒin* seem to be in complementary distribution between different dialects of Gaam, but there is no reason to believe that they go back to two different roots (more likely, the second one incorporates a fused former singulative marker).

65. RAIN

Aka *kʷɪɕ-e* (1), Molo *a:ro* (2), Kelo *guʒə ~ kuʒə* (1), Beni Sheko *gu:ʒe* (1), Gaam *kɔ̄ì* (1).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 206. Plural: same as sg. or *kʷɪɕ-ɛɲi*. Quoted as *kwĭɕa* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 11].
Molo: Bender 1997: 206; Evans-Pritchard 1932: 11.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 206. Quoted as *kwi:sa* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 11].
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 206.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 100. Polysemy: 'cloud / rain / blood (from nose-bleed)'. Distinct from the verbal stem *l ɔ́-* 'to fall (of rain)' [Bender & Malik 1980: 109]. Cf. *kwai* (Seligman), *kwoi* (Robertson) 'rain' in [Verri 1955: 306]; *goy-en* (Marno) 'rain' in [Verri 1955:

305]; *oye* (De Pruyssenaere) 'rain' in [Verri 1955: 308].

66. RED

Aka *pɔːra* (1), Molo *fɔra* (1), Kelo *tɔyəŋ* (2), Beni Sheko *bʊra* (1), Gaam *bɛ̀rɫé* (3).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 206.
Molo: Bender 1997: 206.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 206.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 206.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 55. Quoted as sg. *bɛ̀rà*, pl. *bɛ̀rà-gg* in [Stirtz 2012: 155]. Cf. *berdi* (De Pruyssenaere) 'red' in [Verri 1955: 305] (the complete quoted form is *gyena berdi*, where the first component may mean 'clothes').

67. ROAD

Aka *aŋgar* (1), Molo *aːma* (2), Kelo *aːma* (2), Beni Sheko *aːma* (2), Gaam *tɛːd* (3).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 206. Plural: *aŋgar-eða*.
Molo: Bender 1997: 206. Also *al=aːma* id.; Bender states that *al=* is the borrowed Arabic article, but the stem *aːma* itself looks inherited. However, the Arabic borrowing *šaːri* 'road' may also be used [Bender 1997: 214].
Kelo: Bender 1997: 206. The Arabic borrowing *šaria* 'road' may also be used [Bender 1997: 215].
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 206.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 149. Plural: *tɛːɫ-g*. Meaning glossed as 'passage, road, route, way'. Quoted as *ṭɛ̄-ḍ* in [Stirtz 2012: 28]. Cf. *teθ* (Seligman) 'path' in [Verri 1955: 309].

68. ROOT

Aka *fili-ke* (1), Molo *fil-kɔ* (1), Kelo *addˈəwa* (2), Beni Sheko *addawa* (2), Gaam *fílá-d* (1).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 206. Plural: *fili-ŋi*.
Molo: Bender 1997: 206.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 206.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 206.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 75. Plural: *fil-g*. Polysemy: 'artery, vein / root / sinew / string / tendon / line'. Cf. *som* (Marno) 'root' in [Verri 1955: 309] (completely different, dubious equivalent).

69. ROUND

Gaam *taː=kuːri* (1).

References and notes:

Aka: Not attested.
Molo: Not attested.
Kelo: Not attested.
Beni Sheko: Not attested.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 105. Meaning glossed as 'around, round'. The component *ta:* is the general verb 'to be'.

70. SAND

Aka *assɛssɛl* (1), Molo *ɔdə:la* (2), Kelo *ɕɛːŋa ~ kʸɛːŋa* (3), Beni Sheko *kɛrɛŋa* (3), Gaam *sɛsa* (1).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 206.
Molo: Bender 1997: 206.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 206.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 206.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 140. Polysemy: 'pebble / sand'.

71. SAY

Aka *ʒəgəsi* # (1), Molo *tu:rano* (2), Kelo *vlli* (3) / *wanza* (5), Beni Sheko *ılli* (3), Gaam *kɔ́r-* (4) / *bè-* (6).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 206. Somewhat dubious (a sidenote glosses this as 'speak' rather than 'say').
Molo: Bender 1997: 206.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 206.Bender 1997: 206. No known difference between this equivalent and *vlli*.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 206.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 101. Meaning glossed as 'remark, say, speak, talk, utter (word); announce, deliver a speech, proclaim, pronounce, relate, tell; argue; assume; chat, converse; suspect'. This seems to be the most basic equivalent for the meaning 'say' in Gaam.Bender & Malik 1980: 53. Past stem: *be-s-*. Meaning glossed as 'to assert, propose, recommend, suggest; to say; to suppose, suspect'. We count *k ɔr-* and *bè-* as technical synonyms for the moment. It must be, however, noted that in [Stirtz 2012] it is unquestionably the verb *bɛ̀:-* that should be regarded as the basic equivalent for the required Swadesh meaning; this is confirmed by numerous textual examples, e. g. in [Stirtz 2012: 180] and elsewhere.

72. SEE

Aka *gəlləko* (1), Molo *kɔrmo* (2), Kelo *a:r-* (3) / *ə:y* (4), Beni Sheko *a:ri* (3), Gaam *túr-* (4).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 207.

Molo: Bender 1997: 207.

Kelo: Bender 1997: 207.Bender 1997: 207. No known difference between this equivalent and *a:r-*.

Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 207.

Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 153. Meaning glossed as 'notice, observe, perceive, see, witness; grasp, imagine, know, understand; confirm, discover, locate'. Same word as 'know' q.v. Quoted as *ṭúr* in [Stirtz 2012: 57]. A possible alternative is *awr-* 'to aim (at), gaze (at), look at, observe, peep, peek, see, sight, stare' [Bender & Malik 1980: 47], but this seems more like the proper equivalent for the intentional meaning 'to look'.

73. SEED

Aka *wi:ɸo* (1), Molo *wɔːso* (1), Kelo *teːrəb* (-1), Beni Sheko *a:ʒʒɛne* (2), Gaam *fəidə* (3).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 207.
Molo: Bender 1997: 207.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 207. Borrowed from Arabic.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 212. The generic term for 'seed' is said to be the same in this language as the equivalent for 'dura seed' (sesame?) = Aka *a:ʒʒɛne*, Molo *addɪni* [ibid.].
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 73. Plural: *fəidə-g*. Quoted as *fɔ̃ɛ̄ḏá*, pl. *fɔ̃ɛ̄ḏáā-gg* in [Stirtz 2012: 100].

74. SIT

Aka *abbɛse* (1), Molo *eːnə* (2), Kelo *ɛbbɛsˈi* (1), Beni Sheko *a:bbɪzi* (1), Gaam *aw-* (1).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 207.
Molo: Bender 1997: 207.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 207. Alternately transcribed as *ʔɛbbɛsˈi*, with an additional glottal stop for some reason.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 207.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 46. Polysemy: 'to sit / to dwell / to encamp / to be permanent / to spend time'. Infinitive form: *ab*. Present tense stem: *a-n-*. Past tense stem: *aw-s-*. Quoted as *àɔ̃* (incompletive), *àw-* ~ *àb-* (different stems) in [Stirtz 2012: 23]. Cf. *au-* (Robertson) 'to sit; to stand' (sic!) in [Verri 1955: 302].

75. SKIN

Aka *kɔa-ka ~ kʷɔa-ka* (1), Molo *ʒilda* (-1), Kelo *kɔkɔ:-ne* (1), Beni Sheko *sə:ba* (2), Gaam *səw* (174).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 207. Plural: *kɔa-ŋi*.
Molo: Bender 1997: 207. Borrowed from Arabic.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 207.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 207.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 138. Plural: *səw-g*. Polysemy: 'skin / hide'. In the meaning '(animal) skin', other words are used as well:

cf. *furu* 'leather, skin' [Bender & Malik 1980: 77]; *pare* 'bag, hide, skin, skin sack, leather water-bag' [Bender & Malik 1980: 132]. Cf. *sab-ann* (Marno) 'skin, hide' in [Verri 1955: 309].

76. SLEEP

Aka *dɛdɛse* (1), Molo *aːno* (2), Kelo *dɛːddɛse* (1), Beni Sheko *deːsi* (1), Gaam *náː-* (3).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 207. Possibly reduplicated stem (cf. Beni Sheko).
Molo: Bender 1997: 207.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 207. Possibly reduplicated stem (cf. Beni Sheko).
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 207.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 121. Polysemy: 'to sleep / to lie down, repose'. Quoted as *nā:* (incompletive), *nág-* (underlying root) in [Stirtz 2012: 40].

77. SMALL

Aka *tiːsa* (1), Molo *tiːsa* (1), Kelo *giːa* (2), Beni Sheko *eːgiə* (2), Gaam *ɲaːn* (3).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 207.
Molo: Bender 1997: 207.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 207.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 207.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 125. Plural: *ɲal-g(ɛ)*. Polysemy: 'little / narrow / small / young'. Quoted as *ɲáān*, pl. *ɲāl-gɛ́:gg* 'small, young' in [Stirtz 2012: 157]. Cf. *ɲan* (Marno), sg. *ɲaɲ*, pl. *ɲăl-geka* (Seligman) 'small' in [Verri 1955: 307].

78. SMOKE

Aka *pʋru* (1), Molo *furː* (1), Kelo *pʋyu* (1), Beni Sheko *bʋru* (1), Gaam *ɲuːd* (2).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 207.
Molo: Bender 1997: 207.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 207.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 207.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 127. Plural: *ɲuːɨ-g*. Polysemy: 'smoke / steam / vapor'. Cf. *ɲugu-t* (Marno) 'smoke' in [Verri 1955: 308] (still preserving an old intervocalic velar consonant, deleted in modern dialects).

79. STAND

Aka *leː* (1), Molo *laːgo* (1), Kelo *kʷəʔi* (2), Beni Sheko *aːmmi* (3), Gaam *tāːl-* (4).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 207.
Molo: Bender 1997: 207.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 207.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 207.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 145. Polysemy: 'to stand / to be fixed / to be still / to stagnate'. As a transitive verb, its meanings are: 'to appoint, assign, employ; to decide, direct; to fix, put, set trap; to release, set free'. The verb *rá-* [Bender & Malik 1980: 134] is also glossed as 'to stand', but it is also assigned such meanings as 'to cease, delay, be firmly fixed, be retarded, stop', implying that the basic meaning here is 'to stop, cease' rather than 'to be in a standing position'. Cf. *tal* (Seligman) 'to stand, to be' in [Verri 1955: 309]. In [Stirtz 2012: 62] (and *passim*) the meaning 'to stand' is assigned to the verb *dɔ̀s-*, but comparison with Bender & Malik's data show that this is rather the dynamic 'stand up': cf. *ɖɔ:s-* 'to awake, get up, arise, stand up; to leave, set out' in [Bender & Malik 1980: 68].

80. STAR

Aka *podur ~ podɔr* (1), Molo *mide:ro* (1), Kelo *ma:ʒu-weya* (1), Beni Sheko *maɕe:ra* (1), Gaam *páʒɔ́* (1).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 207. Plural: *po:dur-i*.
Molo: Bender 1997: 207.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 207. Also *ma:ʒu-wa* id.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 207.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 130. Plural: *páʒ ɔ́g*. Polysemy: 'star / planet'. Quoted as *páʒʒɔ̄:* in [Stirtz 2012: 36]. Cf. *počan* (Marno), sg. *pŏgŏ*, pl. *pogó-k* (Seligman) 'star' in [Verri 1955: 308].

81. STONE

Aka *pe:la* (1), Molo *fela* (1), Kelo *bela* (1), Beni Sheko *be:la ~ bɛla* (1), Gaam *mì:d* (2).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 207. Plural: *pe:la-ŋi*. Quoted as *pela* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 12].
Molo: Bender 1997: 207; Evans-Pritchard 1932: 12.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 207; Evans-Pritchard 1932: 12.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 207.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 117. Plural: *mì:d-ɪg*. Polysemy: 'stone / dance of elders (from stone used for percussion instrument)'. Quoted as *mĭ:ḏ*, pl. *mĭ:ḏ- ǥg* in [Stirtz 2012: 102]. Cf. sg. *mĭt*, pl. *mit-ak* (Seligman), *mítu* (Marno, De Pruyssenaere) 'stone' in [Verri 1955: 307].

82. SUN

Aka *bi:di* (1), Molo *bʼi:di* (1), Kelo *ɓi:di* (1), Beni Sheko *ɓi:di* (1), Gaam *tɛ́l* (2).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 207; Evans-Pritchard 1932: 12.
Molo: Bender 1997: 207. Quoted as *bi:di* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 12].
Kelo: Bender 1997: 207. Quoted as *bi:ti:* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 12].
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 207.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 149. Polysemy: 'sun / God'. Cf. *tel* (Marno, De Pruyssenaere, Seligman) 'sun / God' in [Verri 1955: 309].

83. SWIM

Aka *v:mɪno* (1), Molo *toʔɔni* (2), Kelo *u:maŋ* (1), Beni Sheko *pɔŋgui* (3), Gaam *=du:l* (4).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 207.
Molo: Bender 1997: 207.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 207.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 207.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 54, 63. The meaning 'to swim' is expressed idiomatically, with one of the two expressions: *bɛ̀l- du:l* or *d ɟ- du:l*, where the verbs *bɛ̀l-* and *d ɟ-* both mean 'to beat, to hit'. The autonomous meaning of the component *du:l* is, however, unclear; it is definitely not 'water', and although it is phonetically close to *dɛ:l* 'river', it cannot be identified with the latter because of phonetic discrepancies.

84. TAIL

Aka *pɔr-i* (1), Molo *fʋr* (1), Kelo *pɔi* (1), Beni Sheko *pʋri* (1), Gaam *rùsù* (2).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 207. Plural: *pɔr-sai*.
Molo: Bender 1997: 207.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 207. Plural: *pɔi-dɛ*.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 207.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 136. Plural: *rùsù-g*.

85. THAT

Aka *=i* (1), Molo *i:-de* (1), Kelo *=i ~ =i-gai* (1), Beni Sheko *ʔi-ʔi* (1), Gaam *ná:-dè* (2).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1989: 159; Bender 1997: 210. Plural: *=i-ɕi ~ =e-ɕi* 'those'.
Molo: Bender 1997: 210. In the earlier source [Bender 1989: 159], the sg. form 'that' is glossed as *=i-de* and the plural 'those' is glossed as *=i-sizi ~ =ɛ-sizi*, but all the forms are said to be "fairly uncertain".
Kelo: Bender 1989: 159; Bender 1997: 210. Plural: *=i-gəi-gə* 'those'.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 210.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 121. The plural form is tonally different: *nà:-dè* 'those'. The first syllable can probably be identified with the relative morpheme *ná* 'which, who, that' [ibid.]. Quoted as sg. *ná:-ḏī* 'that', pl. *nà:-ḏì* 'those' ('away from both speaker and addressee') in [Stirtz 2012: 50]; cf. also the simpler forms *ná: ~ ná:-n*, pl. *nà: ~ nà:-n* 'that, those (near addressee)' ibid.

86. THIS

Aka *=e ~ =ε* (1), Molo *=na* (2), Kelo *=eʔ ~ ε-gəi* (1), Beni Sheko *=ʔi* (1), Gaam *=nɛ́* (2).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1989: 159. Plural: *=i-ɕe ~ =e-ɕe* 'those'. Glossed simply as *e* in [Bender 1997: 207].
Molo: Bender 1989: 159; Bender 1997: 207. In [Bender 1989: 159], the clitical forms *=i* and *=e* are also listed in the meaning 'this', and the plural 'these' is glossed as *=ε-si ~ =i-si*. However, an additional note states that "the Molo forms are fairly uncertain".
Kelo: Bender 1997: 207. Glossed as *=ε ~ =ε-gai* in the earlier source [Bender 1989: 159]; the plural form 'these' is listed there as *=ε-gai-ɕə*.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 207.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 123. Plural: *=nɛ̀*. Quoted as sg. *nɛ́:* 'this', pl. *nɛ̀:* 'these' in [Stirtz 2012: 50].

87. THOU

Aka *ɪni* (1), Molo *ɪn* (1), Kelo *in* (1), Beni Sheko *ɪni* (1), Gaam *òn ~ ò:n* (2).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 207. Glossed as *in-ni* in [Bender 1989: 160]. Object form: *=εni*. Possessive form: *=n=ía* (sg.), *=ia* (pl.).
Molo: Bender 1997: 207. Glossed as *ɪŋ* in [Bender 1989: 160]. Possessive form: *=ε=ɲa* (sg.), *=ɲa* (pl.).
Kelo: Bender 1997: 207. Glossed as *ɪ:ŋ* in [Bender 1989: 160]. Object form: *=ín*. Possessive form: *=èná* (sg.), *=íɛ̀* (pl.).
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 207.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 129. Subject and object forms of the independent pronoun (the object form also has an extra variant -*ū:n*). The possessive form 'your' is *=ū:n* (sg.), *=ūnūk* (pl.) [Bender & Malik 1980: 154]. The paradigm in [Stirtz 2012: 78] is as follows: "long subject" *ɔ̄:-n*, "short subject" *ɔ́* object -*O*, dative -*u-n*, possessive prefix *ɔ̄*, etc.

88. TONGUE

Aka *kala* (1), Molo *kəla* (1), Kelo *kəla* (1), Beni Sheko *kəla* (1), Gaam *kɔ́lá-d* (1).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 207. Plural: *kala-ti*. Quoted as *kŭla* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 12].
Molo: Bender 1997: 207. Quoted as *kŭla* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 12].
Kelo: Bender 1997: 207. Quoted as *un=kŭla* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 12], with a prefix that is typical of body parts (cf. the variants *an=*, *in=* in numerous other items).
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 207.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 96. Plural: *k ɬá-ɫ-g*. Quoted as sg. *kālā:-ḏ*, pl. *k ɬ ə̄-gg* in [Stirtz 2012: 124]. Cf. *ka:lăt* (Seligmann), *khalgattu* (Marno) 'tongue' in [Verri 1955: 306].

89. TOOTH

Aka *ɲi:-ɕe* (1), Molo *ɲi-su* (1), Kelo *ɲi:-di* (1), Beni Sheko *ɲi-di* (1), Gaam *ɲi:-d* (1).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 207. Plural: *ɲi:-ði*.
Molo: Bender 1997: 207. Plural: *ɲi-di*.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 207. No difference between sg. or pl.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 207. Possibly a plural form or a *plurale tantum*.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 126. Plural: *ɲi:-ɬ-g*. Quoted as *ɲíī-ḍ*, pl. *ɲì:-gg* in [Stirtz 2012: 124]. Cf. *ɲigitu* (Marno) 'tooth' in [Verri 1955: 308]; *niĕt* (Seligman) 'teeth' in [Verri 1955: 307].

90. TREE

Aka *kəɕa* (1), Molo *kəsa* (1), Kelo *kəʒa* (1), Beni Sheko *kəɕa* (1), Gaam *gūldū* (2).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 207. Plural: *kəɕa-ki*. Quoted as *kāīɕa* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 12].
Molo: Bender 1997: 207. Quoted as *kusa* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 12].
Kelo: Bender 1997: 207. Quoted as *kāīša* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 12].
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 207.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 84. Plural: *gūldū-g*. Polysemy: 'tree / wood / beam, board / firewood / handle / log'. In [Stirtz 2012: 120], the word *gùlḍū*, pl. *gùlḍū-gg* is listed with polysemy 'tree trunk / wood', but not referring to growing trees. The meaning 'tree' as such (i. e. 'living tree') is rather correlated with the word *ūfú* [Stirtz 2012: 265], which is glossed in [Bender & Malik 1980: 154] as *ūfū* 'baobab'. Cf. the older sources: *gulda*, pl. *gŭldŭ-k ~ gulda-ka* (Seligman), *guldu* (Marno) 'tree' in [Verri 1955: 305]; *wuldu* (De Pruyssenaere) 'tree' in [Verri 1955: 311]. Stirtz's data most likely reflect a very recent trend towards the connected semantic shifts {'tree (gen.)' > 'tree as material, wood'} and {'baobab' > 'tree (gen.)'}.

91. TWO

Aka *wa:si* (1), Molo *wa:di* (1), Kelo *wa:di* (1), Beni Sheko *wadi* (1), Gaam *ḍa:g* (2).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 207; Evans-Pritchard 1932: 12.
Molo: Bender 1997: 207; Evans-Pritchard 1932: 12.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 207. Quoted as *wa:ti* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 12].
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 207.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 63. Quoted as *ḍáāgg* in [Stirtz 2012: 152]. Cf. *diag* (Marno), *diák* (De Pruyssenaere), *da:k* (Seligman) in [Verri 1955: 303].

92. WALK (GO)

Aka *bəgo* (1), Molo *ba* (1), Kelo *ɓəi* (1), Beni Sheko *ɓa ~ ɓi* (1), Gaam *lɛʒ-* (2) / *wə̄ì-* (1).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 205.

Molo: Bender 1997: 205.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 205.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 205.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 108. Meaning glossed as 'go, part'. Distinct from the hardly eligible *mɛ́r-* 'to amble, go, hasten, hurry, be quick, be speedy' [Bender & Malik 1980: 116]. Quoted as *lɛ́ʒ-* in [Stirtz 2012: 321].Bender & Malik 1980: 156. Meaning glossed as 'to come out; displace, go, move, travel, walk; go with; leave'. Although this cluster of meanings at first seems to correspond to the meaning 'to exit' rather than 'to go (somewhere)', numerous textual examples in [Stirtz 2012] (where the word is transcribed as *w ɟ̄-*) show that it might, in fact, be the most frequent equivalent for the required Swadesh meaning. However, precise difference between the usage of *lɛʒ-* and *w ɟ̀-* has not been specially described in any publication, so we treat them as technical synonyms.

93. WARM

Aka *lu:ge* (1), Molo *lu:* ~ *lu:wa* (1), Kelo *lua* (1), Beni Sheko *lu:i* (1).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 207. Meaning glossed as 'warm'.
Molo: Bender 1997: 207. Meaning glossed as 'warm'.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 207. Meaning glossed as 'warm'.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 207. Meaning glossed as 'warm'.
Gaam: Not properly attested. The closest equivalent is *lùːɬùn*, pl. *lùːɬùn-ag* 'glowing, hot, shining', an adjectival verb derived from *lùːɬ* 'dry season' [Bender & Malik 1980: 110]. However, the way that the meanings are glossed suggests that this may not be the neutral equivalent for either 'warm' or 'hot'. Cf. *lūsú*, pl. *lūsu-gg* 'hot' in [Stirtz 2012: 157].

94. WATER

Aka *ɕi* (1), Molo *si* (1), Kelo *kiʔi* (2), Beni Sheko *ki:* (2), Gaam *fɛ-g* (3).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 207; Evans-Pritchard 1932: 12.
Molo: Bender 1997: 207; Evans-Pritchard 1932: 12.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 207. Cf. *siki* 'water' in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 12].
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 207.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 74. *Plurale tantum*. Quoted as *fɛ̃gg* in [Stirtz 2012: 30]. Cf. also *wā:* 'water, watery place' in [Bender & Malik 1980: 155], quoted as *wā:* 'water' in [Stirtz 2012: 22]. Cf. *faku* (De Pruyssenaere), *feko* (Marno), *fīk* (Seligman) 'water' in [Verri 1955: 304].

95. WE

Aka *ɛ:-gi* (1), Molo *ɔy* (1), Kelo *ʒy* (1), Beni Sheko *i:-ʒe* (1), Gaam *ā-g-ˈān* (1).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 207. Glossed as *ɛ́-gé* ~ *ɛ́:-gì* in [Bender 1989: 160]. Object form: *=ɛ́-gí*. Possessive form: *=n=ágɔ̀* (sg.), *=àgɔ̀* (pl.).
Molo: Bender 1997: 207; Bender 1989: 160. Possessive form: *=é:ná:* (sg.), *=è:ká* (pl.).
Kelo: Bender 1997: 207. Glossed as *ɔy* in [Bender 1989: 160]. Object form: *=éwè*. Possessive form: *=no* (sg.), *=g ɐu* (pl.).

Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 207.

Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 38. Independent pronoun. Cf. also the subject prefix *ă-g-*; the object suffix -'*ə̆g- ə̀n* [ibid.]. The paradigm in [Stirtz 2012: 78] is as follows: "long subject" *ā:-ggá*, "short subject" *ā-gg*, object *-a:ggá*, dative *-ə-ggən*, possessive prefix *ā-gg*, etc.

96. WHAT

Aka *i=ɲi:* (1), Molo *ŋi* (1), Kelo *ɲi* (1), Beni Sheko *ɲi-ne* (1), Gaam *ɲí* (1).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 207. Plural: *ʔi-gɛ*. Glossed as sg. *iɲi*, pl. *ɲì-gɛ́* in [Bender 1989: 170].
Molo: Bender 1997: 207. Also *šɪ=ŋi ~ sɪ=ŋi* id. Glossed as *ni ~ si=ni* in [Bender 1989: 170].
Kelo: Bender 1997: 207. Also *ɲani* id. Glossed as *ɲi ~ ɲàní* in [Bender 1989: 170].
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 207.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 126. Plural: *ɲi:-gɪ*. Quoted as sg. *ɲí:*, pl. *ɲí:-gg* (unmarked form), sg. *ɲíī-nā*, pl. *ɲí:-gg* (marked form) in [Stirtz 2012: 311].

97. WHITE

Aka *ba:ga* (1), Molo *fɔ* (1), Kelo *bɔ* (1), Beni Sheko *e:bo* (1), Gaam *pɔ̄:- ~ pɔ̄:-n-* (1).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 207.
Molo: Bender 1997: 207.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 207.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 207.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 132. Quoted as *p ɔ̌*, pl. *p ɔ̌-g* in [Stirtz 2012: 155]. Cf. *pōde-n* (Marno) 'white', *gobono podé* (De Pruyssenaere) 'white' (the first word *gobono* is unclear) in [Verri 1955: 308].

98. WHO

Aka *ŋa* (1), Molo *ɪ-nu* (2), Kelo *na=ŋai* (1), Beni Sheko *ŋai* (1), Gaam *ŋə́ná* (1).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 207. Plural: *ŋa:-ga*. Glossed as sg. *ŋā*, pl. *ŋa:-ga* in [Bender 1989: 170].
Molo: Bender 1997: 207. Plural: *i-ku*. Glossed as sg. *ɪ-nu*, pl. *ì-kú* in [Bender 1989: 170].
Kelo: Bender 1997: 207. Plural: *ka=ŋai*. Glossed as sg. *ŋái ~ na=ŋái*, pl. *ŋái ~ ka=ŋái* in [Bender 1989: 170].
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 207.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 127. Plural: *ŋ ə́ná-də*. Quoted as sg. *ŋān*, pl. *ŋānáā-ḏáān* in [Stirtz 2012: 311].

99. WOMAN

Aka *ile:mi* (1), Molo *adiŋɛlə* (2), Kelo *amɔlɔʔɪŋ* (3), Beni Sheko *amelɛ:mɛn* (3), Gaam *ɔ́d* (4).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 207. Suppletive plural: *fa:-miki* (the first component is 'people', see notes on 'person'). Quoted as *ulèmi* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 12].
Molo: Bender 1997: 207. Plural: *adaŋᵞile* [Bender 1997: 215]. Quoted as *aduŋgela* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 12].
Kelo: Bender 1997: 207. Suppletive plural: *ba:-imi* [Bender 1997: 215] (the first component is 'people', see notes on 'person'). Differently in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 12]: *wera* 'woman' (possibly a mistake, because cf. Malkan /Molo/ *wera* 'man' [ibid.: 11]).
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 207. Suppletive plural: *fa:-miŋ* [Bender 1997: 215] (the first component is 'people', see notes on 'person').
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 128. Plural: *ɔ̀ɨ-g*. Polysemy: 'woman / wife'. Quoted as *ɔ̄ḏ* 'wife' in [Stirtz 2012: 35]. Cf. also *kàmàlɔ̀gg* 'woman' in [Stirtz 2012: 47]. Cf. *ato* (De Pruyssenaere) 'woman' in [Verri 1955: 302]; *ŏt*, pl. *ol-k* (Seligman) 'woman, wife' in [Verri 1955: 309]; *utt* (Robertson) 'woman' in [Verri 1955: 310].

100. YELLOW

Aka *ŋa:rgɛn* (1), Molo *ku:rkʋm* (-1), Kelo *kɛriyə* (2), Beni Sheko *be:bɛ* (3), Gaam *bɔ̀:r* (4).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 207.
Molo: Bender 1997: 207. Borrowed from Arabic.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 207.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 207.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 58. Meaning glossed as 'pale, yellow-orange'. Quoted as *bɔ̄ɔ̀r*, pl. *bɔ̀r-g* 'yellow' in [Stirtz 2012: 155].

101. FAR

Aka *ru:ke* (1), Molo *rʋ:ko* (1), Kelo *yʋ:ŋɟ̌* (1), Gaam *ɟugud #* (2).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 208.
Molo: Bender 1997: 208.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 208.
Beni Sheko: Not attested.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 68. Meaning glossed as 'distant, far'. Additionally, cf. also *gà:l-* 'to be far, to be long' [Bender & Malik 1980: 79] (this is the basic equivalent for 'long' q.v.) = *gàál* 'far' in [Stirtz 2012: 49]; *tú-tì* 'far', derived from *tú* 'away, external, off, outside' [Bender & Malik 1980: 152]. It is not quite clear which of these should be considered the default equivalent for the required meaning. Cf. also *an=du:gut* 'far' (Marno) in [Verri 1955: 301] (where the first part is probably a copula).

102. HEAVY

Aka *li:ɕe* (1), Molo *li:so* (1), Kelo *liʒə ~ lidᵞə* (1), Gaam *íɬ́ɨ-n* (2).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 209.
Molo: Bender 1997: 209.

Kelo: Bender 1997: 209.

Beni Sheko: Not attested.

Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 86. Cf. *îî*, pl. *îî-gg* in [Stirtz 2012: 157]. Cf. *üdim* 'heavy' (Marno) in [Verri 1955: 310] (not clear if this is the same word, mistranscribed, or something completely different).

103. NEAR

Aka *lɛːgi* (1), Molo *loːgi* (1), Kelo *leːŋǎ* (1), Gaam *tɛ̄ːr* (2).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 209.
Molo: Bender 1997: 209.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 209.
Beni Sheko: Not attested.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 150. Polysemy: 'near / shallow'.

104. SALT

Aka *kaːgəw* (1), Molo *kaga ~ gaga* (1), Kelo *kaːko* (1), Gaam *bɔ̀ːɬ* (2).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 210.
Molo: Bender 1997: 210.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 210.
Beni Sheko: Not attested.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 50. Quoted as sg. *b ɔ̀ð*, pl. *b ɔ̀ð-g ~ b ɔ̀ð-īːgg* in [Stirtz 2012: 111]. Cf. *bagidi* (De Pruyssenaere), *begidenn* (Marno) 'salt' in [Verri 1955: 302].

105. SHORT

Aka *lɛdʋːr* (1), Molo *tiːsa* (2), Kelo *ɓudullu* (3), Gaam *dùːr* (1).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 210. Also *giseyir* id., borrowed from Arabic [Bender 1997: 215].
Molo: Bender 1997: 210. Same word as 'small' q.v.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 210.
Beni Sheko: Not attested.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 69. Plural: *dùːr-ag*.

106. SNAKE

Aka *maːlaːga* (1), Molo *maːla* (1), Kelo *maːla* (1), Beni Sheko *maːla* (1), Gaam *dɔ̀ʰr* (2).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 207; Evans-Pritchard 1932: 11. Plural: *ma:la:ga-i*.
Molo: Bender 1997: 207. Quoted as *ma:la:* in [Evans-Pritchard 1932: 11].
Kelo: Bender 1997: 207; Evans-Pritchard 1932: 11.
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 207.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 65. Plural: *d ̌r-ig*. Quoted as *ḏ ə̌r* 'snake type' in [Stirtz 2012: 34].

107. THIN

Aka *mɔʒʒəl* (1), Molo *fulugo* # (2), Kelo *bɔdʋlu ~ bədɔyə* (3), Beni Sheko *de:de* (4), Gaam *ɖɛ́:r* (5).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 207.
Molo: Bender 1997: 207. Bender notes suspicious similarity with *fʋlu:go* 'long' q.v.; perhaps the meaning is glossed inaccurately and the form is really an idiolectal variant of 'long'.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 207. Cf. *ɓudullu* 'short' (a variant of the same word?).
Beni Sheko: Bender 1997: 207.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 66. Meaning glossed as 'be(come) slim, thin; shrink'. Cf. also *kà:-* 'be emaciated, be(come) slim, thin, weak' [Bender & Malik 1980: 94] (probably said of people, but no diagnostic contexts are available) = *ká-ɛ̀n* 'thin' in [Stirtz 2012: 49].

108. WIND

Aka *ɛbe:gu* (1), Molo *woɔ:di* # (2), Kelo *ɔ:bɔ* (1), Gaam *ù:* (2).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 211. Another listed form, with a question mark, is the oddly shaped *alosarr* 'wind'.
Molo: Bender 1997: 211. Glossed with a question mark as *wo ɔ:di* (idiomatic expression? the individual components, however, have not been identified).
Kelo: Bender 1997: 211.
Beni Sheko: Not attested.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 153. Plural: *ù:-g*. Polysemy: 'air / wind / storm, tempest / weather'. Quoted as *ù:* 'air' in [Stirtz 2012: 37]. Cf. *ou* (Seligman) 'wind' in [Verri 1955: 308]. Other early sources list a different equivalent: *eyntó* (De Pruyssenaere) 'wind' [Verri 1955: 304], *ailtu* (Marno) 'wind' [Verri 1955: 301]. Both are clearly derived from the adjectival stem *əil-* 'cold' q.v., and it is not clear if in the corresponding subdialects they really meant specifically 'cold wind' (as distinct from 'wind (gen.) / air') or 'wind' (= 'moving air') in general, with *ù:* restricted to the meaning '(static) air'.

109. WORM

References and notes:

Aka: Not attested.

Molo: Not attested.
Kelo: Not attested.
Beni Sheko: Not attested.
Gaam: Not attested in Bender & Malik's dictionary. Cf., perhaps, *búlíʒʒ* 'worm' in [Stirtz 2012: 30].

110. YEAR

Aka *ɲɔːni* (1), Molo *mukˈʋm* (2), Kelo *ɛssəna* (-1), Gaam *duː-d* (3).

References and notes:

Aka: Bender 1997: 214.
Molo: Bender 1997: 214.
Kelo: Bender 1997: 214. Borrowed from Arabic.
Beni Sheko: Not attested.
Gaam: Bender & Malik 1980: 68. Plural: *duː-ɫ-g*. Quoted as *ḏùː-ḏ* in [Stirtz 2012: 22]. Cf. *dow-to* (De Pruyssenaere) 'year' in [Verri 1955: 303].