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## **Annotated Swadesh wordlists for the Nyimang group (East Sudanic family).**

Languages included: Ama (Nyimang) [nyi-ama]; Afitti (Dinik) [nyi-afi].

### **DATA SOURCES**

#### **Main sources**

Stevenson 1957 = Stevenson, Roland C. A survey of the phonetics and grammatical structure of the Nuba Mountains languages, pp. 3-5. **In:** *Afrika und Übersee*, 41, pp. 27-65, 117-152, 171-196. // *This publication, among other things, provides a brief, but informative sketch of the grammar of Nyimang and Dinik, well illustrated by lexical material.*

Stevenson 2000 = Roland Stevenson's Nyimang and Dinik Lexicon. Ed. by M. Lionel Bender. **In:** *Afrikanistische Arbeitspapiere*, 63, pp. 103-120. // *A list of more than 500 lexical items for Nyimang and Dinik, edited by M. Lionel Bender after Roland Stevenson's notes with some transcriptional unifications.*

#### **Additional sources**

MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 1931 = MacDiarmid, P. A.; MacDiarmid, D. N. The languages of the Nuba Mountains. **In:** *Sudan notes and records*, 14, pp. 149-162. // *This publication includes a very brief comparative wordlist of about 20 basic items for Nyimang and Dinik.*

Rilly 2009 = Rilly, Claude. *Le Méroïtique et sa famille linguistique*. Louvain-Paris-Dudley, MA: Peeters. // *Claude Rilly's monograph on Meroitic and its potential relationship with East Sudanic contains an etymological appendix for 200 items that includes material collected by the author himself, including wordlists for Nyimang (Ama) and Afitti (Dinik).*

Stevenson et al. 1992 = Stevenson, Roland C.; Rottland, Franz; Jakobi, Angelika. The

verb in Nyimang and Dinik. **In:** *Afrikanistische Arbeitspapiere*, 32, pp. 5-64. // *An important publication that deals with the complex verbal systems of Nyimang and Dinik. Includes a large appendix with detailed paradigmatic information on most of the verbs.*

De Voogt 2009 = De Voogt, Alex. A sketch of Afitti phonology. **In:** *Studies in African Linguistics*, 38:1, pp. 35-52. // *A brief sketch of the phonology of Afitti, based on original field data collected by the author; contains some illustrative lexical material.*

## NOTES

### 1. General.

Ama (Nyimang) and Afitti (Dinik), two closely related small languages of the Nuba mountains, have not yet received a comprehensive descriptive treatment, but enough data have been published on both of them to allow lexicostatistical and etymological research (which places them, rather reliably, within the Eastern Sudanic family). The largest available collection of data belongs to Roland C. Stevenson; unfortunately, different publications and manuscripts posthumously edited for publication sometimes give different phonetic variants and semantic glossings. As our primary source, we choose [Stevenson 2000], a collection of more than 500 words for both languages that was edited for publication by M. L. Bender. Although Bender took a few permissible liberties with transliteration (see "Transcription" notes below), on the whole this is probably the most accurate and thorough publication of a single body of lexical data. Additional data, including grammatical notes, are also available in the general sketch [Stevenson 1957] and in [Stevenson et al. 1992], a detailed paper on the rather complicated verbal system of Nyimang languages which includes a large list of suppletive and non-suppletive variants of verbal stems.

More recently, research on Afitti has been conducted by A. de Voogt, who has published a short sketch on Afitti phonology [De Voogt 2009] that we took into consideration; and, most importantly, Claude Rilly, who has published his own field data in [Rilly 2009], a monograph on the East Sudanic family and the hypothetical East Sudanic origins of Meroitic. Rilly's list consists of approximately 200 words and occasionally, but not frequently, differs from Stevenson's. Some forms are also listed

from the separate (phonetically, somewhat more archaic) Mandal dialect of Nyimang, which we include in the Notes section.

## 2. *Transcription.*

The system of transcription for Ama and Afitti data in [Stevenson 2000] is generally simple and requires very few UTS transliteration efforts. Some notes are, however, necessary.

(a) Stevenson's original publications distinguish between +/-ATR variants  $\iota / i$  and  $v / u$ , respectively. Even in Stevenson's original works, they were already analyzed as positional variants, and Bender, in his edition of Stevenson's material, merges them as  $i$  and  $u$ , respectively. Since this has no bearing on cognacy judgements, accuracy of correspondences, or the results of automatic comparison, we follow Bender in just transcribing  $i$  and  $u$ . However, when quoting additional forms or alternate variants from [Stevenson 1957], we retain the discriminating transcription of that source. (It should be noted that Steveson uses the symbol  $i$  to denote -ATR  $\iota$ ; this has been changed to avoid confusion).

(b) Both Ama and Afitti distinguish between two series of coronal obstruents: dental (occasionally realised as interdental) and alveolar/retroflex, where the articulation may seemingly vary between "closer to alveolar" and "closer to retroflex". This phonetic variation means that different authors may use different transcriptional signs, depending on either their preferences or the particular pronunciation aspects of particular speakers. In [Stevenson 2000], Bender uses the symbols  $\underline{t}$ ,  $\underline{d}$  (we retranscribe them more correctly as  $\underline{t}$ ,  $\underline{d}$ ) to denote dental consonants and diacritically unmarked  $t$ ,  $d$  to denote alveolar/retroflex consonants. following Stevenson's practice (Stevenson used  $\underline{t}$ ,  $\underline{d}$  instead of  $\underline{t}$ ,  $\underline{d}$ ). In [De Voogt 2009], it is stated that Afitti does not have a phonemic contrast between dental and alveolar consonants, *contra* Stevenson, and so only  $t$  and  $d$  are used in that source; however, Rilly does distinguish between the two, so it may be assumed that the merger has occurred in some subdialects of the language, but not in others. Additionally, it must be noted that the different sources sometimes contradict each other in their choice of dental or alveolar to transcribe a particular word, and it is not always easy to understand which of the variants is more accurate. We have not

tampered with such conflicting transcriptions.

(c) Palatal affricates are usually marked as *c*, *j* in most of the sources; according to UTS standards, we retranscribe them as *ç* and *ʒ*, respectively. Palatal nasal *ny* is retranscribed as *ɲ*.

(d) Both languages are tonal, and most researchers agree in distinguishing three tonal levels (high, mid, low). In [Stevenson 2000], tones are indicated numerically: 1 for low tone, 2 for high tone, mid-tone is either unmarked or indicated with a hyphen sign -. We have retranscribed this based on UTS standards as  $\grave{V}$ ,  $\acute{V}$ , and  $\bar{V}$  respectively.

*Morphological segmentation* of Ama and Afitti forms is somewhat tentative. Nominal stems usually have the structure CVCV, where the last vowel may be of suffixal origin (always or in most cases), but is frequently not segmentable on the synchronic level; our solution is to separate it with a hyphen whenever transparent evidence exists either on the synchronic level (e. g. existence of same-root cognates with a different final vowel) or on the group level (e. g. Ama and Afitti show different coda vowels, possibly reflecting old morphological variation). Verbal stems frequently have suffixal and/or prefixal components, such as the prefix *t/V/=* in definite stems; these are often identifiable, for instance, through systematic comparison of various suppletive paradigms, but sometimes have to be assumed on very flimsy evidence. Most of the disputable cases are commented upon in the notes section.

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

## 1. ALL

Ama *kwérèn* ~ *kwórèn* (1), Afitti *kwūdū̀tùm* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Segmentation is unclear.

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Segmentation is unclear.

## 2. ASHES

Ama *fīnàn* (1), Afitti *fīnín* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Quoted as *fīnān* in [Rilly 2009: 430].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 105; Rilly 2009: 430.

## 3. BARK

Ama *ámù* (1), Afitti *kwúsīyà* (2).

### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 105.

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 105.

## 4. BELLY

Ama *bwiši* ~ *bwuši* (1), Afitti *kárndà* (2).

### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Polysemy: 'belly / heart (fig.)'. Quoted as *buši* 'abdomen' in [MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 1931: 159]; as *búši* 'belly / heart (fig.)', Mandal dialect *bús* in [Rilly 2009: 523].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Allegedly distinct from *árk* 'stomach' [ibid.]. It is, however, precisely that second word that is listed as *árik* 'abdomen' in [MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 1931: 159]. Cf., however, *kárndà* 'belly' vs. *buš* 'intestines' in [Rilly 2009: 523].

## 5. BIG

Ama *díà* (1), Afitti *dúbò* (2).

### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Transcribed as *dia* 'great' in [Stevenson 1957: 173].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Quoted as *d bò* in [Rilly 2009: 462].

## 6. BIRD

Ama *wór* (1), Afitti *órdō* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 105; Stevenson 1957: 172; Rilly 2009: 492.

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Transcribed as *rdo* in [Stevenson 1957: 172]. Quoted as *rdò* in [Rilly 2009: 492].

## 7. BITE

Ama *bwìd-ì* (1), Afitti *ηwóḍ-è* (2).

### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Cf. paradigmatic information in [Stevenson et al. 1992: 51]: indefinite *bwìd-ì* ~ *bwòḍ-ì*, definite *bwìd-ì* ~ *bwòḍ-ì*. Quoted as *bwìdì* ~ *biḍì*, Mandal dialect *bùd* (for both stems) in [Rilly 2009: 482].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Cf. paradigmatic information in [Stevenson et al. 1992: 42]: imperative *ηwòḍ-è*, present *ηwòḍ-ḍ*, past *ndò*. Quoted as imperfective *ηgwòḍ-ḍ*, imperative *ηwòḍ-è* in [Rilly 2009: 482].

## 8. BLACK

Ama *t̄è=bī-ò* (1), Afitti *t̄ī=bī-à* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 105; Stevenson 1957: 175. According to the latter source, with polysemy: 'black / blue'. Quoted as *t̄è=bī-ò*, Mandal dialect *t̄è=bī-è* in [Rilly 2009: 486]. Cf. also the expressive reduplicated term *sùl-sùl* 'very black' in [Rilly 2009: 486].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 105; Rilly 2009: 486.

## 9. BLOOD

Ama *wìlì* ~ *wúlì* (1), Afitti *ólè* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 105. In [Stevenson 1957: 171], transcribed as *wvli* ~ *wli*. Quoted as *wili* in [MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 1931: 159]; as *wúlì* ~ *wílì* in [Rilly 2009: 507].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Transcribed as *walɛ* in [Stevenson 1957: 171]. Quoted as *ole* in [MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 1931: 159]; as *lè* in [Rilly 2009: 507].

## 10. BONE

Ama *ámī* ~ *ámbī* (1), Afitti *á:mā* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Transcribed as *ámí* ~ *ámí* in [Stevenson 1957: 172]. Quoted as *ámí*, Mandal dialect *ámí* in [Rilly 2009: 493].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Transcribed as *ámà* in [Stevenson 1957: 172]. Quoted as *ámá* in [Rilly 2009: 493].

### 11. BREAST

*Ama tulum* # (1), *Afitti kɔʃurka* # (2).

#### References and notes:

**Ama:** Only attested in the old source [MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 1931: 159], so somewhat dubious. The equivalent for 'female breast' is most likely *kāšī* [Stevenson 2000: 105], quoted as *kaši* 'breast' in [MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 1931: 159] and as *kāšī* in [Rilly 2009: 510]. The additional form *kɔʃurka* 'breast' in [Stevenson 2000: 105] seems actually to be an Afitti form (see notes on Afitti). (although in [Stevenson 1957: 172], the form *kɔʃurka* is actually listed as Afitti).

**Afitti:** Stevenson 1957: 172 (transcribed as *kɔʃurka*). Listed as *kɔʃurka* in [Stevenson 2000: 105] under Nyimang, though the form is actually Afitti. This is further confirmed by its earlier attestation as *kofurká*: 'chest' in [MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 1931: 159]. Distinct from *kāsè* 'breast' (most likely, female) in [Stevenson 2000: 105; Rilly 2009: 510], quoted as *kasi* in [MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 1931: 159].

### 12. BURN TR.

*Ama swī-è* (1), *Afitti t̥=òʒ-ì* (2).

#### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Cf. paradigmatic information in [Stevenson et al. 1992: 51]: indefinite *swi*, definite *swī-è*. Distinct from the intransitive 'to burn': indefinite *kw=òsòn*, definite *t̥=òsòn* [ibid.].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 105. The imperfective stem is glossed as *t̥=òs-ì* [ibid.]. Cf. paradigmatic information in [Stevenson et al. 1992: 42]: imperative *t̥=òʒ-ì*, present *g=òʒ-ìl*, past *t̥=òʒ-ù*. Distinct from 'to kindle, light fire (tr.)': imperative *t̥=òs-ì*, present *k=òs-ìl*, past *t̥=òs-ù* [ibid.].

### 13. CLAW(NAIL)

*Ama fālè* (1), *Afitti fálà* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Quoted as *fáli*, Mandal dialect *fālē* in [Rilly 2009: 492].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Quoted as *fálá* in [Rilly 2009: 492]. Distinct from *sòŋgé* 'hoof' [ibid.].

### 14. CLOUD

*Ama árīŋ=ò=kwòl* (1), *Afitti lēzà* (2).

#### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Literally = 'sky's fat'. Quoted as *árīḡ-ḡ kwūl* in [Rilly 2009: 489]. For the Mandal dialect, Rilly [ibid.] lists the form *ḡ ḡd ~ ḡ ḡḡi*, transparently borrowed from Hill Nubian.

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 105; Rilly 2009: 489.

### 15. COLD

Ama *kwē=šìl ~ kwō=šìl* (1), Afitti *kwɔlŋga ~ kwɔlŋga* (2).

#### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 105. The first syllable seems to be of prefixal origin: cf. the derivation of this word from *šil* 'fresh' in [Stevenson 1957: 174]. For the Mandal dialect, Rilly quotes the form *kāūrīg*, most likely borrowed from Hill Nubian [Rilly 2009: 459].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Also *ɔrɛ?-ɔrɛk* id. (semantic difference is unknown). In [Rilly 2009: 459], only this latter equivalent is listed, in the form *ɔrē-ɔrè-g*, and is explained as a borrowing from Hill Nubian (cf. Proto-Hill Nubian \**orog* 'cold').

### 16. COME

Ama *kwùḡù* (1) / *ṭ=ḡr* (2), Afitti *ṭ=àr* (2).

#### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Indefinite stem. Transcribed simply as *kwu* in [Stevenson 1957: 178]. Cf. paradigmatic information in [Stevenson et al. 1992: 52]: indefinite *kwùḡù*, indefinite plural *sḡr*, definite *ṭ=ḡr*, definite plural *sḡr-ḡn*. Quoted as indefinite *kūḡū*, definite *ṭ=ḡr* (Mandal dialect: indefinite *kūḡ*, definite *ṭ=ḡr*) in [Rilly 2009: 522]. Stevenson 2000: 105; Stevenson 1957: 178. Suppletive definite stem. Initial *ṭ=* is most likely of prefixal origin.

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Initial *ṭ=* is most likely of prefixal origin. Cf. paradigmatic information in [Stevenson et al. 1992: 43]: imperative *ṭ=àr*, suppletive present *kw ḡ ḡàì*, past *ṭkù*. Quoted as imperative *ṭ=àr*, present *kwḡḡénàì*, past *ṭkū* in [Rilly 2009: 522].

### 17. DIE

Ama *lw-è* (1), Afitti *lú-è* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Indefinite stem. The definite stem is non-suppletive: *lū-à*, with a different suffix. Cf. *lo* 'death' in [Stevenson 1957: 174]. Cf. paradigmatic information in [Stevenson et al. 1992: 53]: indefinite *lwè*, indefinite plural *gwḡsàg*, definite *lūà*, definite plural *gwḡšḡi*. Quoted as *lū ~ lūi*, definite *lūā*, Mandal dialect *lḡ ~ lwī* in [Rilly 2009: 483].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Quoted as *lḡ ~ lw-ɛ* in [Rilly 2009: 483].

### 18. DOG

Ama *gìl* (1), Afitti *wùl ~ wìl* (2).



#### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Transcribed as *gíl* in [Stevenson 1957: 172]. Quoted as *gil* in [MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 1931: 159] (incorrectly listed as 'sun' because of an obvious print error); as *gil*, Mandal dialect *ǰíl* in [Rilly 2009: 433].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Transcribed as *wíl* in [Stevenson 1957: 172]. Quoted as *wil* in [MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 1931: 159] (incorrectly listed as 'sun' because of an obvious print error); as *wúl* in [Rilly 2009: 433].

### 19. DRINK

Ama *lì* (1) / *t̥=wíl* (3), Afitti *dái* (2).

#### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Indefinite stem. Quoted as *li-* ~ *le-* in [Stevenson 1957: 173]. The definite stem is listed *ibid.* as *t̥w=il* ~ *t̥v=l*, with prefixation. Cf. paradigmatic information in [Stevenson et al. 1992: 53]: indefinite sg. *li*, pl. *li-dì*, definite sg. *t̥=wíl*, pl. *t̥=wíl-dì*. Quoted as definite *t̥=wíl*, indefinite *lì* in [Rilly 2009: 426]; cf. also Mandal dialect definite *t̥=ūli*, indefinite *li* [*ibid.*]. Stevenson 2000: 105. Suppletive definite stem.

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Cf. paradigmatic information in [Stevenson et al. 1992: 44]: imperative *dái*, suppletive present sg. *ɲìl*, pl. *síl*, past *ɲà*. Quoted as *dài* ~ *dáwòr*, imperative *dái* in [Rilly 2009: 426].

### 20. DRY

Ama *ā=fɔr* (1), Afitti *fār-á-fār-à* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 105; Stevenson 1957: 174. Cf. also the verb *fɔr-a* 'to be dry' and the derived adjective *ka=fɔr* 'empty' [Stevenson 1957: 174]. Quoted as *ā=fɔr*, Mandal dialect *kā=fɔr* in [Rilly 2009: 509].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 105; Rilly 2009: 509. Reduplicated formation.

### 21. EAR

Ama *ɲògòr* ~ *ɲòwòr* (1), Afitti *ɲōrwà* ~ *ɲērwà* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 105; Stevenson 1957: 172. Quoted as *ɲógór*, Mandal dialect *ɲágár* in [Rilly 2009: 493].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Transcribed as *ɲɔrwa* in [Stevenson 1957: 172]. Quoted as *ɲòr avá* in [De Voogt 2009: 42]; as *ɲōrwá* in [Rilly 2009: 493].

### 22. EARTH

Ama *kègél* ~ *kèél* (1), Afitti *kwōyà* (2).

#### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 107; Stevenson 1957: 172.

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 107.

### 23. EAT

Ama *tàm* (1) / *t̥=àl* (2), Afitti *t̥=ùl-ò* (2).

#### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 105; Stevenson 1957: 178. Indefinite stem. Cf. paradigmatic information in [Stevenson et al. 1992: 53]: indefinite *tàm*, definite *t̥=àl*. Initial *t̥* is alveolar/retroflex rather than dental and in this particular case, definitely not of prefixal origin. Quoted as definite *t̥=àl*, indefinite *tàm* in [Rilly 2009: 478]. Stevenson 2000: 105; Stevenson 1957: 178. Suppletive definite stem. Initial *t̥=* is most likely of prefixal origin.

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Initial *t̥=* is most likely of prefixal origin. Quoted as *t̥=I-ò* in [Rilly 2009: 478]. The same source also lists the alternate verbal stem *t̥m-ai*, clearly related to Ama *tàm*, but for some reason unattested in R. Stevenson's materials.

### 24. EGG

Ama *dámì* (1), Afitti *dómì* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 105; Stevenson 1957: 175. Cf. with reduplication: *da=dami* 'all the eggs' [Stevenson 1957: 175]. Quoted as *dami* in [MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 1931: 159]; as *dámì*, Mandal dialect *dámì* in [Rilly 2009: 491].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 105; Rilly 2009: 491. Quoted as *domi* in [MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 1931: 159].

### 25. EYE

Ama *āηè* (1), Afitti *āηwá* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Transcribed as *aje* in [Stevenson 1957: 173]. Quoted as *āηè* in [Rilly 2009: 490].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Transcribed as *ajwa* in [Stevenson 1957: 173]. Quoted as *āηwà* in [De Voogt 2009: 43]; as *āηwa* in [Rilly 2009: 490].

### 26. FAT N.

Ama *kwòl* (1), Afitti *kwòl* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Quoted as *kwól ~ kúl* in [Rilly 2009: 461]; distinct from *jùm* 'oil' [ibid.].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Quoted as *kól* in [De Voogt 2009: 49] and in [Rilly 2009: 461]. Distinct from *ém* 'oil' [ibid.].

## 27. FEATHER

Ama *kwāršì* ~ *kwōršì* (1), Afitti *sōrwá* # (2).

### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 105.

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Possibly a semantic misglossing; cf. *sórówà* 'wing', but *kórò* 'feather' in [De Voogt 2009: 42].

## 28. FIRE

Ama *mìr* (1), Afitti *mbàrr* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 105; Stevenson 1957: 171. Quoted as *mer* in [MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 1931: 159]; as *mér* in [Rilly 2009: 454].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 105; Stevenson 1957: 171. Quoted as *?mba:rr* in [MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 1931: 159]; as *mb r* in [Rilly 2009: 454].

## 29. FISH

Ama *samag* (-1), Afitti *sámàk* (-1).

### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Borrowed from Arabic.

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Borrowed from Arabic.

## 30. FLY V.

Ama *m̀wùš-èg* (1), Afitti *bīrì* (2).

### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 110. Indefinite stem. The definite stem is non-suppletive: *tū=mōs-ò*, with an additional prefix. In [Stevenson 1957: 172], this verb is listed in the meaning 'to run (here / there)'.  
**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 110. Cf. paradigmatic information in [Stevenson et al. 1992: 44]: imperative *bīrì*, suppletive present and past *t=íná ð*.

## 31. FOOT

Ama *kìrè* (1), Afitti *māgílà* (2).

### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Quoted as *kìrè* in [Rilly 2009: 499].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 105. For the related meaning 'leg', Rilly lists the form *kwōrūm*, allegedly borrowed from Hill Nubian [Rilly 2009: 499].

### 32. FULL

Ama *ā=ɲuàì* (1), Afitti *εwε:-n* (2).

#### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 107. Quoted as *ā=ɲuàì*, Mandal dialect *kā=ɲuàì* in [Rilly 2009: 500].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 107. Quoted as *éwèn* in [De Voogt 2009: 46]; as *èwé-n* in [Rilly 2009: 500].

### 33. GIVE

Ama *t̥эг* (1), Afitti *t̥ág-è* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Indefinite stem. The definite stem is non-suppletive: *t̥эг-ən* ~ *t̥ṵг-ən*, with an additional suffix. Cf. paradigmatic information in [Stevenson et al. 1992: 55]: indefinite sg. *t̥эг*, pl. *t̥ṵг*, definite sg. *t̥эг-ən*, pl. *t̥ṵг-ən*. It is unclear if *t̥=* here is of prefixal origin or belongs to the root. Quoted as *t̥эг ~ t̥ṵ ṵṵ*, Mandal dialect *t̥эг ~ t̥эн* in [Rilly 2009: 443].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 105. It is unclear if *t̥=* here is of prefixal origin or belongs to the root. Quoted as *t̥эг-o* in [Rilly 2009: 443], with suppletive indefinite stem *inḍ ṵ*. Cf. imperative forms [ibid.]: *t̥ ḡ-è* "give to him", *t̥ ṵ* "give to me".

### 34. GOOD

Ama *kēɾù* (1), Afitti *kwōnɳígè* (2).

#### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Transcribed as *k'εɾu* in [Stevenson 1957: 171]. Quoted as *kēɾú* in [Rilly 2009: 427].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Quoted as *kwō=ɲɳèṅé* in [Rilly 2009: 427], where the author suggests borrowing from Hill Nubian (cf. Dilling *kwajε* 'beauty').

### 35. GREEN

Ama *ā=láwàì* (1), Afitti *sòsá* (2).

#### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 108. Derived from *láwà* 'grass' [Stevenson 2000: 105]. In [Stevenson 1957: 174], the word is glossed as 'grass-green'. Quoted as *ā=láwa-i*, Mandal dialect *kā=láwi-g* in [Rilly 2009: 524]. Distinct from *t̥āɳò* 'green, unripe (of fruit)' [Rilly 2009: 524].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 108; Rilly 2009: 524. Cf. also *sáá* ~ *sán* 'not ripe' [Rilly 2009: 524].

### 36. HAIR

Ama *zè* (1), Afitti *iyá* (2).

**References and notes:**

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Same word as 'tail' q.v. Quoted as *ze* in [MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 1931: 159]; as *zě*, Mandal dialect *yě* in [Rilly 2009: 432].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Quoted as *iya* in [MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 1931: 159]; as *iyá* in [Rilly 2009: 432].

### 37. HAND

Ama *áiyì* ~ *áizì* (1), Afitti *átà* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Quoted as *ái* in [Rilly 2009: 477].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Quoted as *átá* in [De Voogt 2009: 42]; as *átà* in [Rilly 2009: 477].

### 38. HEAD

Ama *wórò* (1), Afitti *ór* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Quoted as *wórò*, Mandal dialect *w r* in [Rilly 2009: 517].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Quoted as *òr* (phonetically = *òr*) in [De Voogt 2009: 42, 44].

### 39. HEAR

Ama *kì-n* (1), Afitti *kíd-í* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Indefinite stem. The definite stem is synchronically suppletive: *kì-l*, but from a historical perspective *-n* and *-l* may be regarded as two different root extensions. Transcribed as indefinite *kín*, definite *kíl* in [Stevenson 1957: 178]. Quoted as *kíl* ~ *kín* in [Rilly 2009: 449].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Cf. paradigmatic information in [Stevenson et al. 1992: 45]: imperative sg. *kíd-í*, pl. *ò=gíd-í*, present *kíd-ìn*, past *kíd-ù*. Quoted as *k ì-ù* ~ *k ì-ìn* in [Rilly 2009: 449].

### 40. HEART

Ama *wílí=n=wèl* (1), Afitti *tílím* (2).

**References and notes:**

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Literally 'blood's house'. In the figurative meaning ('heart' = 'soul, spirit') the word *bwiši* 'belly' is used

instead. Differently in [Rilly 2009: 434], where the word *túlúm* is glossed with polysemy: 'heart / torso' (see notes on 'breast'); another form listed in the same source is *álàḡi* 'heart', marked as "rare" and possibly borrowed from Hill Nubian.

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Quoted as *tílím* in [Rilly 2009: 434].

#### 41. HORN

*Ama gūršì (1), Afitti gwùrtùn (1).*

##### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Transcribed as *gvršì* in [Stevenson 1957: 172]. Quoted as *gúršì*, Mandal dialect *gúrš* ~ *gúrúš* in [Rilly 2009: 436].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Transcribed as *gwvrtu* in [Stevenson 1957: 172]. Quoted as *gūrṭi* ~ *gūrṭin* in [Rilly 2009: 436].

#### 42. I

*Ama ai ~ a (1), Afitti oi ~ woi (1).*

##### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 1957: 177. The paradigm is given as follows: subject *ai ~ a*, object *a-ŋ*, genitive *woun*, comitative *a-ŋ-m*, locative *a-l*. Quoted as nom. *á ~ aí*, gen. *wóŋ* in [Rilly 2009: 468]; Mandal dialect nom. *á*, gen. *ón* [ibid.].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 1957: 175, 177. Quoted as nom. *oi*, gen. *ŋgu* in [Rilly 2009: 468].

#### 43. KILL

*Ama nì (1), Afitti nì (1).*

##### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Indefinite stem. The definite stem is apparently *nī* with mid-level tone. Transcribed as definite *ní*, indefinite *nì* in [Stevenson 1957: 172]. Cf. paradigmatic information in [Stevenson et al. 1992: 56]: indefinite sg. *nì*, pl. *gwìš-è*, definite sg. *nì* (no tonal distinctions!), pl. *gwèš-òù*. Quoted as indefinite stem *nì*, definite stem *nī* in [Rilly 2009: 520].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Cf. paradigmatic information in [Stevenson et al. 1992: 45]: imperative and past *nì*, present *nì-l*. Quoted as *nī ~ nì-l* in [Rilly 2009: 520].

#### 44. KNEE

*Ama kwìyùm ~ kwùyùm (1), Afitti kwùṇùṇ (1).*

##### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Also attested with variants *kwìzùm ~ kwùzùm*. Quoted as *kūzùm* in [Rilly 2009: 461].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Quoted as *kwùṇ ñ* in [Rilly 2009: 461].

#### 45. KNOW

Ama *mâi* (1), Afitti *mâi* (1).

##### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Indefinite stem. The definite stem is non-suppletive: *tû=mêi*, with a prefixal component. Transcribed as indefinite *mai*, definite *t̥v=mai* in [Stevenson 1957: 178]. Cf. paradigmatic information in [Stevenson et al. 1992: 56]: definite sg. *mâi* ~ *mâr*, pl. *mâi-dî*, indefinite sg. *t̥v=mêi* ~ *t̥v=mèi*, pl. *t̥v=mâi-dî*. Quoted as definite *mai*, indefinite *tû=méi* (Mandal dialect *tî=méi*) in [Rilly 2009: 508].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Cf. paradigmatic information in [Stevenson et al. 1992: 45]: imperative and present *mâi*, past *mîŋg-ù*. Quoted as *mai(ò) ~ m ðgù* in [Rilly 2009: 508].

#### 46. LEAF

Ama *kwô* (1), Afitti *lâlûwà* (2).

##### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 106.

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 106.

#### 47. LIE

Ama *tun* (1) / *t̥=ia* (2), Afitti *t̥ŋg-ùn* (1) / *t̥=òg-i* (2).

##### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 1957: 174, 178. Transcribed as *tvŋ*. Not attested by itself in [Stevenson 2000], but its existence is still implied in that source with forms like *finic-tun* 'to sleep' q.v. The same idiom is quoted as *f̥ŋē t̥ià ~ f̥ŋē t̥un* 'to sleep' in [Rilly 2009: 444]. Stevenson 1957: 178. Suppletive definite stem.

**Afitti:** Stevenson et al. 1992: 45. Present stem. Cf. the rest of the paradigm: imperative *t̥=òg-i*, past *t̥=òg-ù*. Quoted as *t̥=òg-ù ~ t̥ŋgùn* 'to recline, to sleep' in [Rilly 2009: 444]. Stevenson et al. 1992: 45. Suppletive imperative stem.

#### 48. LIVER

Ama *máŋŋ* (1), Afitti *máŋŋ* (1).

##### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 106.

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 106.

#### 49. LONG

Ama *t̥ó=wūŋù* (1), Afitti *sōndá*: (2).

**References and notes:**

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Polysemy: 'long / high / deep'. Quoted as *t̥ɔ̃=wúɾú* 'long / tall / deep', Mandal dialect *t̥ɔ̃=gúr* in [Rilly 2009: 475].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Quoted as *s ádá* in [Rilly 2009: 475].

## 50. LOUSE

*Ama wīnì* (1), *Afitti ηwūnà* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Quoted as *wīnì ~ wūnì* in [Rilly 2009: 502].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Quoted as *ηúnà* in [De Voogt 2009: 42]; as *ηwūnà* in [Rilly 2009: 502].

## 51. MAN

*Ama kwàì* (1), *Afitti ágwòr* (2).

**References and notes:**

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 108. Also *ká=šél* id. [ibid.], which seems to be the adjective 'male', cf. the derivation in [Stevenson 1957: 174]: *ka=šel* 'male' < *šel* 'penis'. Cf. also *-šél*, Mandal dialect *-sál* 'husband' in [Rilly 2009: 464].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 108. Quoted as *àgór* in [De Voogt 2009: 49]; as *ágòr* 'man, husband' in [Rilly 2009: 464].

## 52. MANY

*Ama ká=dòη* (1), *Afitti díllà* (2).

**References and notes:**

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Quoted as *kā=dúη ~ kwō=dúη* in [Rilly 2009: 487].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Transcribed as *dállan* (with dental *ɖ*) in [Stevenson 1957: 172]. Quoted as *d lá* in [De Voogt 2009: 43]; as *d llà* in [Rilly 2009: 487].

## 53. MEAT

*Ama kwòn ~ kwùn* (1), *Afitti kwùn* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 106. In [Stevenson 1957: 171], transcribed as *kwon ~ kwon*. Quoted as *kwón ~ kwún ~ kún* in [Rilly 2009: 525].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 106. In [Stevenson 1957: 171], transcribed as *kwon*. Quoted as *kún* in [Rilly 2009: 525].



## 54. MOON

Ama *kwûr* (1), Afitti *ársàñ* (2).

### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Quoted as *kwûr* ~ *kûr* in [Rilly 2009: 476].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 106; Rilly 2009: 476. Polysemy: 'sky / moon'. Cf. *-kero* 'month' in compound forms [ibid., quoted from Kauczor 1923].

## 55. MOUNTAIN

Ama *mēdē* (1), Afitti *moḡirr* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 106; Stevenson 1957: 175. Cf. with reduplication: *mε=mede* 'all the hills' [Stevenson 1957: 175]. Quoted as *mēdē*, Mandal dialect *mènḡé ~ mènḡé-g* in [Rilly 2009: 481].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Quoted as *mōt r* in [Rilly 2009: 481].

## 56. MOUTH

Ama *ḡàl* (1), Afitti *ḡilà* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 106; Stevenson 1957: 173.

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Transcribed as *ḡala* in [Stevenson 1957: 173]. Quoted as *ḡàl* in [Rilly 2009: 427].

## 57. NAME

Ama *āḡèr* (1), Afitti *ḡrdòḡ* (2).

### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Cf. Mandal dialect *āḡès* in [Rilly 2009: 486].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 106; Rilly 2009: 486. Rilly suggests borrowing from Hill Nubian (cf. Dair *or-du* 'names'), but this is not certain.

## 58. NECK

Ama *bēḡe* (1), Afitti *bḡá* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Also *táḡà* id. [ibid.]; semantic difference is unclear. Quoted as *bēḡē* in [Rilly 2009: 437].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Quoted as *b ḡá* in [De Voogt 2009: 43]. Quoted as *b ḡá ~ bḡá* in [Rilly 2009: 437].

## 59. NEW

Ama *kā=ɲèr* (1), Afitti *ɲūr-ì* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 106; Stevenson 1957: 174. Quoted as *kā=ɲér*, Mandal dialect *kā=ɲzér* in [Rilly 2009: 489].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Transcribed as *ɲur-i* in [Stevenson 1957: 174]. Quoted as *ɲūr-í* in [Rilly 2009: 489].

## 60. NIGHT

Ama *ɬwîn* (1), Afitti *ɬúni* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Transcribed as *ɬwin* 'night', *ɬun-o* 'at night' in [Stevenson 1957: 172]. Also *lōwìn* id. [Stevenson 2000: 106], transcribed as *lowìn* in [Stevenson 1957: 173]; semantic difference is unclear. Quoted as *ɬwin*, Mandal dialect *ɬún* in [Rilly 2009: 490].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 106; Stevenson 1957: 172; Rilly 2009: 490.

## 61. NOSE

Ama *àmùḍù* (1), Afitti *ɲwùṭà* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Quoted as *omu.ḍu* in [MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 193: 159]; as *àmùḍù*, Mandal dialect *òmùd ~ òmùn ~ òmùnd* in [Rilly 2009: 485].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Quoted as *ɲwuḍu* in [MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 193: 159]; as *ɲwùtí ~ ɲwùtá* in [Rilly 2009: 485].

## 62. NOT

Ama *fá* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 1957: 181. Preverbal particle.

**Afitti:** Not attested.

## 63. ONE

Ama *ɲálà* (1), Afitti *ándà* (2).

### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Quoted as *ɲálā* in [Rilly 2009: 521]. Cf. the differentiation in Mandal dialect: *ɲálā* 'one' vs. *āndá* 'only' [ibid.].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Quoted as *ándá* in [Rilly 2009: 521].

## 64. PERSON

Ama *wā-dáj* ~ *wō-dáj* (1), Afitti *wí* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 106; Stevenson 1957: 175. The singular form is probably an extension of the plural; cf. *wá* 'people' [ibid.]. Quoted as sg. *wù-dáj*, pl. *wá*, Mandal dialect *wó-dáj*, pl. *wò-dá* in [Rilly 2009: 496]. Distinct from the more specific *ámá* 'human beings, Nyimang people', sg. *ámá-dìŋ* [Rilly 2009: 496].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Plural form: *wíá-ŋgòr* ~ *wíá-lŋgòr* 'people' [ibid.]. Quoted as sg. *wí*, pl. *wí-ál-ŋgòr* in [Rilly 2009: 496].

## 65. RAIN

Ama *árīŋè* (1), Afitti *árōŋgà* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 106; Rilly 2009: 501. Polysemy: 'rain / sky'. Transcribed as *ariŋe* in [Stevenson 1957: 183]. Quoted as *ariŋi* in [MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 193: 159].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Polysemy: 'rain / sky'. Quoted as *araŋga* in [MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 193: 159].

## 66. RED

Ama *tē=gìlè* (1), Afitti *gìlà* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 106; Stevenson 1957: 175. Quoted as *tē=gìlè* in [Rilly 2009: 507].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Transcribed as *gìla* in [1957: 175]. Quoted as *g ðá* in [De Voogt 2009: 43]; as *gǎā* in [Rilly 2009: 507].

## 67. ROAD

Ama *bwir* (1), Afitti *bori* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Transcribed as *bwir* 'road', *bvr-o* 'on the road' in [Stevenson 1957: 172].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 106; Stevenson 1957: 172.

## 68. ROOT

Ama *sùl* (1), Afitti *kúrù* (2).

**References and notes:**

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 106.  
**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 106.

69. ROUND

Ama *a=gwɔɾɔŋ* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Ama:** Stevenson 1957: 174. Apparently derived from *geɾeŋ* 'circle' [ibid.].  
**Afitti:** Not attested.

70. SAND

Ama *kwégòu ~ kwèi* (1), Afitti *sūà* (2).

**References and notes:**

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 106.  
**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 106.

71. SAY

Ama *šê* (1), Afitti *ít-ì* (2).

**References and notes:**

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Indefinite stem. The definite stem is non-suppletive: *šê-à*, with a suffixal extension. Cf. paradigmatic information in [Stevenson et al. 1992: 60]: indefinite sg. *sê*, pl. *šī-dè*, definite sg. *sē-à*, pl. *šī-dà*. According to [Rilly 2009: 441], this verb is becoming obsolete today; Rilly records definite stem *tāndég*, suppletive indefinite stem *wén* instead.

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Cf. paradigmatic information in [Stevenson et al. 1992: 46]: imperative sg. *ít-i*, pl. *ō-t-i*, present *ít-ìl*, past *ít-ù*.

72. SEE

Ama *tɔ́l-è ~ tɔ́il-è ~ tɛ́l-è* (1) / *wɛn- ~ wɔnd-* (2), Afitti *tiŋil-ì* (1) / *ná:r* (3).

**References and notes:**

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Indefinite stem. The definite stem is non-suppletive: *tɔ́l* (without suffixal extensions). Transcribed as *tɔ́il-* in [Stevenson 1957: 178]. Cf. paradigmatic information in [Stevenson et al. 1992: 60]: indefinite sg. *tɛ́l-è ~ tɛ́l-dè*, pl. *tɔ́l-è ~ tɔ́il-è ~ tɔ́l-dè ~ tɔ́il-dè*, definite sg. *tòl*, pl. *tòl-dù*. Cf. the forms in [Rilly 2009: 527]: indefinite *tɛ́l-è*, definite *wèn* (Mandal dialect: indefinite *tùl*, definite *wàn*). Stevenson 2000: 106. A second indefinite stem, possibly more archaic than *tɔ́l*. Transcribed as *wɛn ~ wɔnd-* in

[Stevenson 1957: 178].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Cf. paradigmatic information in [Stevenson et al. 1992: 47]: imperative *t̄ɪɪl-ì*, past *t̄ɪɪl*, suppletive present *nár*. Cf. the forms in [Rilly 2009: 527]: *t̄ ɪ̄ ðí* vs. suppletive *nár*. Stevenson et al. 1992: 47. Suppletive present stem.

### 73. SEED

*Ama tú-dà* (1), *Afitti ɔrmānàk* (2).

#### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Derived from *tū ~ twí* 'to sow' [Rilly 2009: 511]. Cf. also *sáɹí* 'grain, seed' in [Rilly 2009: 511].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 106. According to [Rilly 2009: 511, 515], the Afitti word for 'seed' is the same as the word for 'sorgho': *m̄ ɪ̄ ɔ̄* (= Stevenson's *m̄ ɪ̄ k̄*), but this is doubtful.

### 74. SIT

*Ama d̄ɔ̄ɪ* (1), *Afitti d̄ɔ̄ɪ-i* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 106; Stevenson 1957: 173. Indefinite and definite stems are the same. Cf., however, paradigmatic information in [Stevenson et al. 1992: 60]: indefinite *d̄ɔ̄ɪ*, definite *d̄ɔ̄ɪ* (with tonal distinctions). Quoted as definite *d̄ɔ̄ɪ-̄*, indefinite *d̄ɔ̄ɪ* in [Rilly 2009: 424].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Cf. paradigmatic information in [Stevenson et al. 1992: 47]: imperative *d̄ɔ̄ɪ-̄*, present *d̄ɔ̄ɪ* (with vowel gradation), past *d̄ɔ̄ɪ*. Quoted as *d̄ɔ̄ɪ-̄ ~ d̄ɔ̄ɪ-̄* in [Rilly 2009: 424].

### 75. SKIN

*Ama l̄um* (1), *Afitti álk̄ɔ̄* (2).

#### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Quoted as *l̄om* in [Rilly 2009: 495]. Cf. also *fɔ̄gù* 'the entire skin of a human body' [ibid.].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Cf. also *ɔ̄ta* 'skin' in [Stevenson 1957: 172]. In [Rilly 2009: 495], a distinction is drawn between *l̄m* 'a piece of skin / hide' and *álk̄v̄à* (= Stevenson's *alk̄ɔ̄*) 'th entire skin of a human body'.

### 76. SLEEP

*Ama finie-tuɪ* (1), *Afitti t̄=òg-ì* (2).

#### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Literally = 'in-sleep-recline' (the second stem is the same as in 'to lie' q.v.).

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Quoted as *t̄=òg-ì* 'to sleep / to lie down' in [De Voogt 2009: 43]. Quoted as *t̄=òg-ù ~ túngùn* 'to recline, to sleep' in [Rilly 2009: 444].

## 77. SMALL

Ama *kēdīŋ* (1), Afitti *kíφφà* (2).

### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Transcribed as *kēdīŋ* in [Stevenson 1957: 171]. Quoted as *kēdīŋ ~ kādīŋ* in [Rilly 2009: 497].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Transcribed as *kaφa* in [Stevenson 1957: 171]. Quoted as *k φφà* in [Rilly 2009: 497].

## 78. SMOKE

Ama *ηέσι* (1), Afitti *lósǵà* (2).

### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Quoted as *ηέσι* in [Rilly 2009: 460]; the Mandal dialect equivalent is *nâs* [ibid.], which seems to reflect a different etymon.

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 106; Rilly 2009: 460. Transcribed as *lǵga* in [Stevenson 1957: 172].

## 79. STAND

Ama *tàg* (1), Afitti *tìg-ì* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Indefinite stem. The definite stem is *tìg*, with vowel gradation. Transcribed as *tàg ~ tìg* in [Stevenson 1957: 172]. Cf. paradigmatic information in [Stevenson et al. 1992: 60]: indefinite *tàg* (with an alveolar/retroflex consonant), definite *tìg* (with a dental consonant). All three sources present conflicting information as to the articulation of the initial consonants. Quoted as definite *tìg-*, indefinite *tàg* 'to stop' in [Rilly 2009: 424], with both forms showing dental consonants.

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Transcribed as *tìgi* in [Stevenson 1957: 172]. Cf. paradigmatic information in [Stevenson et al. 1992: 47]: imperative *tìg-ì*, past *tìg-ìn*, present *tìg-ò*. Quoted as *tìg- ~ tétèn* 'to stop' in [Rilly 2009: 424].

## 80. STAR

Ama *kwóršilè* (1), Afitti *mīdí* (2).

### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Quoted as *kūršilè*, Mandal dialect *kūsilè* in [Rilly 2009: 451].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Quoted as *m dí* in [Rilly 2009: 451].

## 81. STONE

Ama *mìdìr ~ mīdìr ~ mīndr* (1), Afitti *mbār'é* (2).

### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 106; Rilly 2009: 499.

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Quoted as *mb xè ~ mbrè* in [Rilly 2009: 499].

## 82. SUN

Ama *ɲĩŋ-áŋ* (1), Afitti *ŋízi* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Quoted as *ɲĩŋan* in [MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 1931: 159] (incorrectly listed as 'meat' because of an obvious print error); as *ɲĩŋ-áŋ*, Mandal dialect *ɲĩŋ* in [Rilly 2009: 514].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Quoted as *ŋízi* in [MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 1931: 159] (incorrectly listed as 'meat' because of an obvious print error). Quoted as *ɲízi* in [Rilly 2009: 514].

## 83. SWIM

Ama *sōbái* (1), Afitti *ṭḁ=sè* (2).

### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Indefinite stem. The definite stem is non-suppletive: *sōbái-è*, with an additional suffix.

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Cf. paradigmatic information in [Stevenson et al. 1992: 47]: imperative *ṭ ḁsè*, present *s èl*, past *sô*.

## 84. TAIL

Ama *zè* (1), Afitti *wēyà* (2).

### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Same word as 'hair' q.v.

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 106.

## 85. THAT

Ama *dò* (1), Afitti *gállà* (2).

### References and notes:

**Ama:** Rilly 2009: 429. Not attested in any of R. Stevenson's sources.

**Afitti:** Rilly 2009: 429. Not attested in any of R. Stevenson's sources.

## 86. THIS

Ama *nò* (1), Afitti *nê* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Ama:** Rilly 2009: 429. Not attested in any of R. Stevenson's sources.

**Afitti:** Rilly 2009: 429. Not attested in any of R. Stevenson's sources.

## 87. THOU

Ama *i* (1), Afitti *i* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Ama:** Stevenson 1957: 177. The paradigm is given as follows: subject *i*, object *ɣɔ-η*, genitive *ɣvn*, comitative *ɣvn-vn*, locative *i-l*. Quoted as *i*, genitive *ɣṽη* in [Rilly 2009: 519].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 1957: 175, 177. Quoted as *i*, genitive *i-ηgù* in [Rilly 2009: 519].

## 88. TONGUE

Ama *ηìdì* (1), Afitti *ḡlḡ* (2).

**References and notes:**

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 107. Quoted as *ηildi* in [MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 1931: 159]; as *ηìdì*, Mandal dialect *ηìd* in [Rilly 2009: 472].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 107. Quoted as *ólò* in [De Voogt 2009: 42]; as *ólo* in [MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 1931: 159]; as *ḡlḡ* in [Rilly 2009: 472].

## 89. TOOTH

Ama *ìlè* ~ *èlè* (1), Afitti *ηgíl* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 107. Quoted as *ìlè* in [Rilly 2009: 439].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 107. Quoted as *ηgìlà* in [Rilly 2009: 439].

## 90. TREE

Ama *ťómà* ~ *ťúmà* (1), Afitti *šídārà* (-1).

**References and notes:**

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 107. Transcribed as *ťvma* ~ *toma* in [Stevenson 1957: 174]. Quoted as *ťúmà* in [Rilly 2009: 423].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 107. Borrowed from Arabic. Quoted as *šídārà* in [Rilly 2009: 423]. The inherited form *ťimà* is only listed in the meaning 'firewood' [Stevenson 2000: 107] or, transcribed as *taná*, in the meaning 'wood' [Rilly 2009: 423].



## 91. TWO

Ama *árbà* ~ *árbà* (1), Afitti *ármà-k* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 107. Quoted as *ārbā*, Mandal dialect *ārbà* in [Rilly 2009: 440].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 107; Stevenson 1957: 172. Quoted as *ārmà-g* in [Rilly 2009: 440].

## 92. WALK (GO)

Ama *kwà* (1) / *tái* (3), Afitti *t̥r* (2) / *t̥v̥g-ḷ* (4).

### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 105; Stevenson 1957: 178. Indefinite stem. Cf. paradigmatic information in [Stevenson et al. 1992: 55]: indefinite sg. *kwà*, pl. *kwè-l*, suppletive definite sg. *tái*, pl. *t̥ē-lāi*. Quoted as definite *tái*, indefinite *kwà* ~ *kó* in [Rilly 2009: 421]. Stevenson 2000: 105. Suppletive definite stem. Transcribed in [Stevenson 1957: 178] as *ta-*. Initial *t̥=* may be a fossilized prefix, also frequently attested in many other definite verbal stems.

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Cf. paradigmatic information in [Stevenson et al. 1992: 44]: imperative sg. *t̥ḷ*, pl. *ó=sīr-è* ~ *ō=t̥ḷ*, suppletive present *nd̥in*, suppletive past *t̥v̥g-ḷ*. Cf. suppletive stems *tr* and *ḷgò* in [Rilly 2009: 421]. Stevenson et al. 1992: 44. Suppletive past stem.

## 93. WARM

Ama *kà=bàr* (1), Afitti *zūkárè* (-1).

### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 107; Stevenson 1957: 174. The first syllable is analyzed by Stevenson as a fossilized adjectival prefix. Quoted as *kà=bár*, Mandal dialect *kā=b r* in [Rilly 2009: 431].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 107. Quoted as *zūkárè* in [Rilly 2009: 431]. Correctly identified by Rilly as a borrowing from Nubian (cf. Kenuzi *zugi* 'warm, hot', etc.).

## 94. WATER

Ama *bóη* (1), Afitti *bóη* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 107; Stevenson 1957: 174; Rilly 2009: 445. Quoted as *boη* in [MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 1931: 159].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 107; Rilly 2009: 445. Quoted as *boη* in [MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 1931: 159].

## 95. WE

Ama *a-ηi* (1), Afitti *o-go* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 1957: 175, 177. Also with additional plural prefixes: *añi-ñi* ~ *añi-gi* id. The paradigm is given as follows: subject *a-ñi*, object *a-ñi*, genitive *wouñ*, comitative *wow-vn*, locative *añ-il*. Quoted as nom. *ã-ñí*, gen. *w ðj*, Mandal dialect nom. *ã-ñ*, gen. *w ðj* in [Rilly 2009: 488].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 1957: 175, 177. Quoted as nom. *εgò*, gen. *ú* in [Rilly 2009: 488].

### 96. WHAT

Ama *εñi-nε* (1), Afitti *ηgí-sè* # (1).

#### References and notes:

**Ama:** Rilly 2009: 504. This form is from R. Stevenson's records (the pronoun proper is *εñi*; *-nε* is an attached copula). Rilly himself records the variants *áñī* ~ *éñī* [ibid.].

**Afitti:** Rilly 2009: 504. Not attested in R. Stevenson's records. Cf. also *ηγù* 'which?' [ibid.].

### 97. WHITE

Ama *t̄ã=bár* (1), Afitti *t̄ã=bār-á* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 107; Stevenson 1957: 173. Quoted as *t̄ã=bár* in [Rilly 2009: 426]. Also *fefer* id., specifically glossed in [Stevenson 1957: 175] as 'very white, bright'.

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 107; Stevenson 1957: 173. Quoted as *t̄ ðbrá* in [Rilly 2009: 426].

### 98. WHO

Ama *ηá* (1), Afitti *ηá-dè* # (1).

#### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 1957: 175; Rilly 2009: 505. Plural: *ηa-ñi*. Also attested as *ηá-nè* [Rilly 2009: 505], with the attached copula *-nè*.

**Afitti:** Rilly 2009: 505. Not attested in R. Stevenson's materials. Rilly suggests that *-dè* may be a fossilized demonstrative element.

### 99. WOMAN

Ama *kêr* (1), Afitti *kírī* (1).

#### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 107. Also *wādāñ kâr*, pl. *wá kâr* id., where the first part = 'person' q.v. Transcribed as *kér* in [Stevenson 1957: 172]. Quoted as *kêr* 'woman' in [Rilly 2009: 453]; cf. also *kâr*, Mandal dialect *kêgér* 'female' [ibid.].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 107. Transcribed as *kírī* in [Stevenson 1957: 172]. Quoted as *k rí* in [De Voogt 2009: 45]; as *k rí* ~ *kírī* in [Rilly

2009: 453].

## 100. YELLOW

Ama  $\bar{a}=bw\bar{e}\bar{s}\bar{i} \sim \bar{a}=bw\bar{o}\bar{s}\bar{i}$  (1).

### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 109.

**Afitti:** Not properly attested. Said to be the same as *gilà* 'red' in [Stevenson 2000: 109], but this may be seriously doubted.

## 101. FAR

Ama *sáù* (1), Afitti *kíççā* # (2).

### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 107.

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 107. The form is exactly the same as 'small' q.v., so it is not unclear whether this glossing reflects unusual polysemy, homonymy, or semantic inaccuracy.

## 102. HEAVY

Ama *kwōdù* (1), Afitti *títìŋ* (2).

### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 108. Quoted as *kw dū* in [Rilly 2009: 476]. It is unclear if the alternate form *āŋōdū*, Mandal dialect *kāŋōd* [ibid.] is related.

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 108. Quoted as *títìŋ* in [Rilly 2009: 476]. Tentatively explained in the latter source as a borrowing from Hill Nubian, but the actual forms are too phonetically distant (Proto-Hill Nubian is *\*til-*) to accept this hypothesis.

## 103. NEAR

Ama *áràn* ~ *áràŋ* (1), Afitti *āggālá* (2).

### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 108.

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 108.

## 104. SALT

Ama *kwédíle* ~ *kwódíle* (1), Afitti *órđik* (-1).

### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 108. Quoted as *kwòdìlè* in [Rilly 2009: 510].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 108. Quoted as *rḍ ġ ~ rṡ ġ* in [Rilly 2009: 510]. The form is most likely borrowed from Hill Nubian (cf. Kadaro *ɹru:du*, Dilling *ordi*, etc.), with an additional collective suffix.

## 105. SHORT

Ama *šèrè* (1), Afitti *sērēḡá: ~ šērēḡá:* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 108.

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 108.

## 106. SNAKE

Ama *səm* (1), Afitti *səm* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 106; Stevenson 1957: 171. Quoted as *s m*, Mandal dialect *sám* in [Rilly 2009: 512].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 106; Stevenson 1957: 171. Quoted as *s m* in [Rilly 2009: 512].

## 107. THIN

Ama *kēsšèḡ ~ kēsšèḡ* (1), Afitti *sójú* (2).

### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 107.

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 107.

## 108. WIND

Ama *mó* (1), Afitti *má* (1).

### References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 109.

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 109.

## 109. WORM

Ama *ámì* (1), Afitti *ómù* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 117. Quoted as *ámí ~ ámbí* in [Rilly 2009: 524]. Also *fīnḡì ~ fīnì* id. (semantic difference is unclear; however, in [Rilly 2009: 524] the Stevenson form is listed with the meaning 'caterpillar', and Rilly's own records contain the form *fīnī* with the meaning 'a k. of intestinal worm, *filaire du Caire*').

**Afitti:** Rilly 2009: 524. Listed in the source as a form attested both by R. Stevenson and C. Rilly. Cf. *ómò* 'worm' in [De Voogt 2009: 42].

110. YEAR

Ama *wòr* (1), Afitti *ɔr* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 111.

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 111.