

[Text version of database, created 16/10/2011].

Annotated Swadesh wordlists for the Upper Sepik group (Sepik-Ramu family).

Languages included: Abau [seu-abu].

Data sources.

Lock 2007 = Lock, Arjen. *Phonology Essentials: Abau Language*. Ukarumpa: SIL International. // *A detailed description of Abau phonology; includes a large selection of illustrative material in phonetic and phonological notation.*

Lock 2011 = Lock, Arnold (Arjen) Hugo. *Abau Grammar*. Data Papers on Papua New Guinea Languages, Vol. 57. Ukarumpa: SIL-PNG Academic Publications. // *A detailed description of Abau grammar; includes a large selection of illustrative material in phonological notation (omitting tones).*

Bailey 1975 = Bailey, David A. *Abau Language Phonology and Grammar*. Workpapers in Papua New Guinea Languages, Vol. 9. Ukarumpa: SIL. // *Detailed description of Abau phonology, including phonetic and phonological notation and a thorough description of the language's tonal system. The accompanying "grammar" mainly consists of a theoretical introduction, executed in the "tagmemic" paradigm, and is of little use.*

Notes:

The default source for Abau is [Lock 2011], as the one that contains the most lexical material (most of which appears in syntactic contexts and is, therefore, of particularly great use for wordlist construction). However, that source omits much phonetic detail of the language, operating with a simplified (sometimes, perhaps, too simplified) phonological notation and not marking tones. Where possible, therefore, the data have been supplemented by additional info from [Lock 2007] (where phonological and phonetic notation are contrasted) and [Bailey 1975] (the only source that consistently marks tones, although, unfortunately, the lexical material is quite limited).

Although there are some significant phonetic and lexical differences between Abau dialects, lexically Lock and Bailey's data coincide in all but two cases ('fish', 'white'); it does not make sense to treat these sources as lexicostatistically different entities.

Database compiled and annotated by: G. Starostin (October 2011).

1. ALL

Abau *lowp-a-lowp* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 32. Reduplicated stem; cf. *lowp-way* 'completely' [Lock 2011: 72]. In several other cases (e. g. on p. 151), written phonetically as *lowparowp*. Quoted as *lv p wàtlv p* in [Bailey 1975: 18].

2. ASHES

Abau *yúhwán* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Bailey 1975: 16. Transcribed as *yíφwan* in the Idam dialect [Bailey 1975: 53]. Not attested in any of A. Lock's works.

3. BARK

References and notes:

Abau: Not attested.

4. BELLY

References and notes:

Abau: Not attested. Cf. *súp* 'stomach' [Bailey 1975: 13]; quoted as *s u ł* 'stomach' in [Lock 2007: 56] (phonologically analyzed as [swaw]).

5. BIG

Abau *aiop-ey* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 52. Quoted as *á pihái ~ á yúpiháí* in [Bailey 1975: 20].

6. BIRD

Abau *ahney* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2007: 11. Phonetically transcribed as *a ɲey* (i. e. aspiration is assimilated to the following nasal and becomes a voiceless nasal). Quoted as *á ɲèi* in [Bailey 1975: 53] and also transcribed as *aɲne_i* for the Idam dialect [ibid.]. Cf. *hne* 'bird's nest' [Lock 2011: 49].

7. BITE

Abau *peyk* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 255. Quoted as *pe k ~ be k* in [Lock 2007: 20, 30]. Cf. the Down-river dialect variant *pakiy* [ibid.].

8. BLACK

Abau *or* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 69; Lock 2007: 9, 10. The latter source gives the variants *or ~ or-pey*, phonetically transcribed as *ɔr ~ ɔd-bey*. Quoted as *vr* in [Bailey 1975: 19].

9. BLOOD

Abau *nioh* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 49. Quoted as *nyvh* in [Bailey 1975: 13].

10. BONE

Abau *í* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Bailey 1975: 57. According to Bailey, the same word means 'leg' in the Idam dialect, and also in Lock's textual examples, e. g. *woyo mo i mokwe haraw lwák* "as for the legs of fowls, they are short" [Lock 2011: 193]. However, cf. also *i-mawk* 'skull' (literally 'bone-head') in [Lock 2011: 307].

11. BREAST

References and notes:

Abau: Not attested. Cf. *mu* '(female) breast' [Lock 2011: 55].

12. BURN TR.

Abau *loum* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 98; Lock 2007: 10, 20. Quoted phonetically in the latter source as *roum* ~ *loum*, but phonologically analyzed as [*roum*]. Transitive stem (used in such phrases as "he burned his house with fire", etc.) Cf. the Down-river dialect variant *lomu* [Lock 2007: 20].

13. CLAW (NAIL)

Abau *nám* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Bailey 1975: 25. Not attested in any of A. Lock's works.

14. CLOUD

Abau *waw* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2007: 45, 63. Phonetically transcribed as [*u* *ɲ*]. Quoted as *wá* *ɛ* in [Bailey 1975: 10].

15. COLD

Abau *snvl* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Bailey 1975: 14. Meaning simply glossed as 'cold' (not clear if this is a noun or an adjective). Not attested in any of A. Lock's works.

16. COME

Abau *re* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2007: 9, 16. Phonetically transcribed as *dɛ ~ lɛ ~ rɛ*. Quoted as *lɛ* in [Bailey 1975: 21].

17. DIE

Abau *lokrue* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 37.

18. DOG

Abau *nwoh* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 262; Lock 2007: 19, 56. Phonetically transcribed as *nɸh ~ n ɸɸ*. Quoted as *nwɔh ~ nwoh* in [Bailey 1975: 7].

19. DRINK

Abau *lowswa* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 229.

20. DRY

Abau *som* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2007: 14. Phonetically transcribed as *sɔm*.

21. EAR

Abau *nweyk* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 48; Lock 2007: 35. Phonetically transcribed as *n ɸ k̄*.

22. EARTH

Abau *ki* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 42. Meaning glossed as 'ground'. Quoted as *ki* 'earth' in [Bailey 1975: 9].

23. EAT

Abau *ra* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 18; Lock 2007: 9. Phonetically transcribed as *da ~ ra ~ la*. Quoted as *lâ ~ lá* in [Bailey 1975: 7, 22].

24. EGG

References and notes:

Abau: Not attested.

25. EYE

Abau *nene* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 48; Lock 2007: 16. Phonetically transcribed as *nene*. In [Lock 2007: 51], a rare and probably more archaic variant *none*, without vowel harmony, is noted.

26. FAT N.

Abau *won* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 218; Lock 2007: 58, 61. Meaning glossed as 'fat' or 'grease' in different contexts. Phonetically transcribed as *pn*. Quoted as *won* in [Bailey 1975: 16].

27. FEATHER

Abau *ohma ~ owhma* # (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2007: 11. Meaning glossed as 'hair', and the same word, written phonologically as *ovhma*, is also encountered several times in the meaning 'hair' in [Lock 2011]. However, the same word, transcribed phonologically as *vhmà* and phonetically as *v m à* in [Bailey 1975: 17], is in that source glossed as 'feather'. Most likely, this is the default Abau form for 'body hair / fur / feather(s)'.

28. FIRE

Abau *yia* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 60; Lock 2007: 29 (written phonetically and phonologically as *ia* in the latter source). Quoted as *yâ* in [Bailey 1975: 10].

29. FISH

Abau *ai* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 73; Lock 2007: 16. Phonetically transcribed as *vi*. Secondary synonym: *payr* [Lock 2007: 66], phonetically transcribed as *baɾ*. In that particular source, the meaning is glossed as 'fish', but it is specified as 'a rather round fish' in [Lock 2011: 66]. An altogether different word, *nm* 'fish', is listed in [Bailey 1975: 24].

30. FLY V.

Abau *sian* # (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 318; Lock 2007: 64. The former source literally glosses the meaning as 'get up', although all the textual examples only feature the usage 'fly' (as applied to birds). The latter source translates the word as 'fly up'. A different stem, *anyo*, is found in [Bailey 1975: 122] (extracted from several complex verbal forms).

31. FOOT

Abau *sune* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 48; Lock 2007: 17. Phonetically transcribed as *sune*. Quoted as *sùnè* in [Bailey 1975: 21].

32. FULL

References and notes:

Abau: Not attested.

33. GIVE

Abau *kow* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 54; Lock 2007: 63. Phonetically transcribed as *ko ɿ*

34. GOOD

Abau *yaprue* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 46; Lock 2007: 43.

35. GREEN

References and notes:

Abau: Not attested. Cf., however, the complex term *woukmoʷ-si eyn* 'greenish', literally 'similar to the excrement of a dove' [Lock 2011: 69].

36. HAIR

Abau *vhnè #* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Bailey 1975: 28. Phonetically transcribed as *v n̩ è*. Not found in any of A. Lock's works. Meaning is glossed as 'hair' (no indication as to whether this is 'body hair' or 'head hair'). Another candidate is *ohma*, but this is more likely to be 'body hair', 'fur', 'feather' q.v.

37. HAND

Abau *iha* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 48. Quoted as *ìfà ~ ihà* in [Bailey 1975: 17]; also transcribed as *ywfa ~ safa* in the Idam dialect [Bailey 1975: 56].

38. HEAD

Abau *makw-ey* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 48. For the segmentation, cf. *i-mawk* 'skull' (literally 'bone-head') [Lock 2011: 307].

39. HEAR

Abau *lonuayk* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 130. Quoted as *lúnwàk* in [Bailey 1975: 7].

40. HEART

Abau *uron* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 48. Quoted as *rwon* in [Lock 2007: 60], phonetically transcribed as *r ʋn*.

41. HORN

References and notes:

Abau: Not attested.

42. I

Abau *ha* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 35. Genitive: *han-o*, objective: *han-e*. The topicalized form is *ha-kwe* ([Lock 2007: 21]; [Bailey 1975: 89]), phonetically transcribed as *ha-k ɛ*; cf. the Down-river dialect variant *ɸakɛ* [Lock 2007: 21].

43. KILL

Abau *lo* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 77, 187. Meaning is almost always literally glossed as 'shoot' or 'hit', but in textual examples the most usual translation is 'kill', cf.: *uwr hokwe awia po lo pak* "as for this man, he may have been killed by enemies" [Lock 2011: 187].

44. KNEE

References and notes:

Abau: Not attested.

45. KNOW

Abau *nonkway* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 36. Quoted as *nunkwà_i* in [Bailey 1970: 42].

46. LEAF

Abau *má* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 68; Lock 2007: 58. Quoted as *má* in [Bailey 1975: 23].

47. LIE

Abau *won* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 52. The directive verb is *lia=won* 'lie down' [Lock 2011: 173], same as 'sleep' q.v.

48. LIVER

References and notes:

Abau: Not attested.

49. LONG

Abau *mei* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2007: 62. Cf. *mihá_i* 'tall' [Bailey 1975: 11]. Also attested in the reduplicated variant *mei-a-mei* [Lock 2011: 31].

50. LOUSE

Abau *máplú* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Bailey 1975: 42. Cf. also the (collective?) form *kvn-kvn*, glossed as 'lice' in [Bailey 1975: 15] and also, for the Idam dialect, marked as *kvnkvn:ap* [Bailey 1975: 53]. Not attested in any of A. Lock's works.

51. MAN

Abau *uwr* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 42; Lock 2007: 20. Quoted as *ór* in [Bailey 1975: 21], furthermore, transcribed as *lu* for the Idam dialect [Bailey 1975: 56]. Cf. also *ara ~ ala* [Lock 2007: 9] id., phonologically analyzed as [*ara*]. Although both stems in [Lock 2007] are glossed as 'man', 'man' as 'male human being' is positively *ór*: cf. *ol o sa o* "man and woman" [Bailey 1975: 121].

52. MANY

Abau *krai-ar* # (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 286, 349. Extracted from such diagnostic phrases as *hiykwe mey-uwr kraiar non pankaw lwák* "did he have many workmen?"; *uwsa kraiar... seyr ki ko yeyk mokwe kraiar* "...there are many people... and also many cars". However, this seems to be a specialized usage of the nominal stem *krai(-ar)* 'strength, might' [Lock 2011: 78]. There are other potential candidates for 'many', e. g. *poya* [Lock 2011: 21] (also attested in the reduplicated variant *póyà-póyà* in [Bailey 1975: 10]) and *liyay* [Lock 2011: 142]. Cf. also *hwón* 'many' in [Bailey 1975: 24].

53. MEAT

Abau *pion* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 64; Lock 2007: 64. Phonetically transcribed as *biɔn*. Quoted as *oupyen* in [Bailey 1975: 129]; this is probably the equivalent of Lock's *ho=pion* 'piece of meat' [Lock 2011: 67].

54. MOON

Abau *yen* ~ *yeyn* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 67; Lock 2007: 61. Phonetically transcribed as *ɛn*. Quoted as *yén* in [Bailey 1975: 57]; transcribed as *nene_ɪ* for the Idam dialect [ibid.].

55. MOUNTAIN

Abau *mnuw* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 65; Lock 2007: 36. Phonetically transcribed as *mrv* ~ *mnv*. Quoted as *mnù* in [Bailey 1975: 12], phonetically transcribed as [*mtnú*].

56. MOUTH

Abau *woki* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 368.

57. NAME

Abau *uru* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 90; Lock 2007: 9. Phonetically transcribed as *vru*. Quoted as *úrù* in [Bailey 1970: 51]. There seems to be a separate word for 'name (of woman)': *sau* [Lock 2011: 67]. The word *uru*, judging by textual evidence, is applied to men, (male) animals (dogs), and people of uncertain sex.

58. NECK

References and notes:

Abau: Not attested.

59. NEW

Abau *iwon* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 69; Lock 2007: 70. Polysemy: 'new / young'.

60. NIGHT

Abau *nayr* (1) / *arawh* (2).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 150; Lock 2007: 28. Phonetically transcribed as *naɾ*. There are two words in Abau that are both translated as 'night': *nayr* and *arawh*. The difference between the two is chiefly syntactic: *nayr* behaves as an adverbial modifier, whereas *arawh* is essentially a noun. Both are frequently met in the same frame construction: *arawh ... nayr* '... in the night'. For the moment, we treat both forms as synonyms. Lock 2007: 26, 67. Phonetically transcribed as *ara ɬi ~ ara ɬɔ*.

61. NOSE

Abau *kasaw* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 48.

62. NOT

Abau *pey* / *pa =o* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 238. Negative particles, encountered clause-finally; *pey* is met with verbs in imperfective aspect, *pa* corresponds to perfective aspect. Both are quite distinct from the negative verb *korey* 'not to be', also used in the predicative function of 'not' [Lock 2011: 241-242].

63. ONE

Abau *=mon* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 57; Lock 2007: 10, 65. This is the most frequent allomorph of the numeral 1; it is encountered in 9 out of 12 nominal classes (e. g. *ka=mon* '1 (non-human)', *na=mon* '1 (small objects with some volume)', etc.). The alternate variants are *=eyn* in *pru=eyn* '1

(of human beings and spirits); =rom in *si=rom* '1 (of flat surface objects; experience nouns)'; and =ron in *pi=ron* '1 (of long, relatively thin objects)'. It is unclear if these are allomorphic or suppletive variations (on the purely synchronic level, they are clearly suppletive). The variants *ù=mvn* and *lì=kmvn* for 2 out of 12 classes are quoted in [Bailey 1975: 9].

64. PERSON

References and notes:

Abau: Not attested. Possibly not different from *uwr* 'man' q.v.

65. RAIN

Abau *sueyr* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 49; Lock 2007: 28. Phonetically transcribed as *sueɾ*. Quoted as *swel* in [Bailey 1975: 118] (phonological notation).

66. RED

Abau *ou* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 69.

67. ROAD

Abau *yerki* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 216. Not attested.

68. ROOT

Abau *meyk* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2007: 66. Phonetically transcribed as *meɿ*. Cf.: *popo-meyk* 'pawpaw root' [Lock 2011: 147].

69. ROUND

References and notes:

Abau: Not attested.

70. SAND

References and notes:

Abau: Not attested.

71. SAY

Abau *me* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 81, 85. This is the main verb to introduce direct speech. Quoted as *me* in [Bailey 1975: 110] (phonological notation).

72. SEE

Abau *lira* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 63; Lock 2007: 21. The latter source lists the word as *lida* (phonetic notation), *rira* (phonological notation). Quoted as *lila* in [Bailey 1975: 127] (phonological notation).

73. SEED

Abau *i* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 427. Same word as 'bone' q.v. Cf.: *popo-i* 'papaya seed' [Lock 2011: 94].

74. SIT

Abau *liwak* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 25; Lock 2007: 53. Phonetically transcribed as *di ɣk*. Quoted as *líàk* in [Bailey 1975: 13].

75. SKIN

Abau *ohi* # (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Attested only in compounds, cf.: *ohi-weys* 'white person' (literally 'skin-white') [Lock 2011: 69]; *mu-ohi* 'crocodile skin' [Lock 2011: 312].

76. SLEEP

Abau *lia=won* ~ *lian* ~ *lwon* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 117, 267; Lock 2007: 64. All of these forms are apparently judged as variants of the same stem *lia=won* 'to lie down; to (go to) sleep', where *=won* = 'to lie' q.v. The latter source gives the word as *rian* (phonetic notation), *dian* (phonological notation). Quoted as *liàn* in [Bailey 1975: 19]. Synonym: *lwár* [Bailey 1975: 23] (or is this a phonetic variant of the same root?).

77. SMALL

Abau *sowpwaren-ey* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 69.

78. SMOKE

Abau *kuw* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 273. Only attested within the compound *yia-kuw*, literally 'fire-smoke'.

79. STAND

Abau *lorok* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 160. Quoted as *lialok* in [Bailey 1975: 127] (phonological notation).

80. STAR

References and notes:

Abau: Not attested.

81. STONE

Abau *mein* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 49; Lock 2007: 20. Cf. the Down-river dialect variant *mani* [ibid.].

82. SUN

Abau *ey* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 67; Lock 2007: 45. Quoted as *é_j* in [Bailey 1975: 12].

83. SWIM

Abau *heyh* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 134; Lock 2007: 49. Phonetically transcribed as *he iβ*.

84. TAIL

Abau *orow* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 97.

85. THAT

Abau *so-* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2007: 51. The basic stems are *so-h-* for sg. and *so-m-* for pl. The actual paradigm is as follows: demonstrative topic = *soho kwe* sg., *somo kwe* pl.; demonstrative objective = *sohe ~ sehe* sg., *some ~ seme* pl. (Notation is phonological).

86. THIS

Abau *o-* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2007: 51. The basic stems are *o-h-* for sg. and *o-m-* for pl. The actual paradigm is as follows: demonstrative topic = *oho kwe* sg., *omo kwe* pl.; demonstrative objective = *ohe ~ ehe* sg., *ome ~ eme* pl. (Notation is phonological).

87. THOU

Abau *hwon* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 35. Genitive: *hn-o*. Objective: *hne-e*. Phonetically transcribed as *h ɸn* [Lock 2007: 11] (= *hwon* in [Bailey 1975: 24]).

88. TONGUE

Abau *sane* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 456. Quoted as *súnè ~ súně* in [Bailey 1975: 7].

89. TOOTH

Abau *nays* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 368; Lock 2007: 52. Phonetically transcribed as *nɪɸ*.

90. TREE

Abau *now* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 68; Lock 2007: 58. Phonetically transcribed as *no ɿ*. Quoted as *nw ɿ* in [Bailey 1975: 36].

91. TWO

Abau *=reys* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 57; Lock 2007: 29. This is the most frequent allomorph of the numeral 2; it is encountered in 9 out of 12 nominal classes (e. g. *k=reys* '2 (non-human)', *na=reys* '2 (small objects with some volume)', etc.). The alternate variants are *=eys* in *pru=eys* '2 (of human beings and spirits)' and *s=eys* '2 (of flat surface objects; experience nouns)'; and *=deys* in *ein=deys* '2 (of bundles of long non-cut items)'. All of these are clearly allomorphic variations.

92. WALK (GO)

Abau *ley* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 174; Lock 2007: 16. Quoted as *léi* in [Bailey 1975: 18]. Cf. the phonetically similar 'come' q.v.: same root with morphological differentiation?

93. WARM (HOT)

References and notes:

Abau: Not attested.

94. WATER

Abau *hu* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 49; Lock 2007: 11. Quoted as *hú* in [Bailey 1975: 9]; also transcribed as *ɸu* for the Idam dialect [Bailey 1975: 53].

95. WE

Abau *hro-m* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 35; Lock 2007: 50. Genitive: *hrom-o*. Objective: *hrem-e* ~ *hrom-e*. Quoted as *hlom* in [Bailey 1975: 118]. Cf. also the dual form, with a different suffix: *hro-r* [Lock 2011: 35] (genitive: *hro-r-o*; objective: *hro-r-e*).

96. WHAT

Abau *pay* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 269. The object form is *pay-se*. Different stem (with the same interrogative morpheme) quoted in [Bailey 1975: 16]: *pénkin* 'what?'; however, it corresponds to *penkin* 'how?' in [Lock 2011: 270].

97. WHITE

Abau *weys* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 69. A different word, *wáp*, is found in [Bailey 1975: 23].

98. WHO

Abau *po-sokwaw* / *po-se* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 269. The first morphological variant is the subject form, the second one is the object form.

99. WOMAN

Abau *sa* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 42. Cf. the Down-river dialect variant *sao* [ibid.]. Quoted as *sa* in [Bailey 1975: 121].

100. YELLOW

References and notes:

Abau: Not attested. Cf., however, the complex term *wouknoo-hu eyn* 'yellowish', literally 'similar to the juice of ginger' [Lock 2011: 69].

101. FAR

Abau *mei-aw* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 429. Adverbial form. Same root as in *mei* 'long' q.v.

102. HEAVY

References and notes:

Abau: Not attested.

103. NEAR

Abau *ohri* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 93. Adverbial form. Cf. *úφlyál* 'near' in [Bailey 1975: 17]; this probably corresponds to the predicative form *ohri-ar* in [Lock 2011: 119].

104. SALT

Abau *sowr* # (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 239. Dubious; only attested within the compound *sowr-yawp* 'Salt River'.

105. SHORT

Abau *haraw* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 70. Quoted as *hálà* ɿ in [Bailey 1975: 11]; also transcribed as *φra* ɿ for the Idam dialect [Bailey 1975: 56].

106. SNAKE

Abau *sok* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 48; Lock 2007: 12, 30. Phonetically transcribed as *sok*. Quoted as *sok* in [Bailey 1975: 25], transcribed as *sak* in the

Idam dialect [Bailey 1975: 55].

107. THIN

References and notes:

Abau: Not attested.

108. WIND

Abau *howniy* (1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 60; Lock 2007: 18. Phonetically transcribed as *ho ʎɪ*. Quoted as *hw ʎi* in [Bailey 1975: 26].

109. WORM

References and notes:

Abau: Not attested.

110. YEAR

Abau *yia* (-1).

References and notes:

Abau: Lock 2011: 96. Apparently borrowed from English *year*.