

[Text version of database, created 15/09/2017].

Annotated Swadesh wordlists for the Shabo group (Shabo family).

Languages included: Shabo [shb-shb].

DATA SOURCES

Anbessa 1991 = Anbessa Teferra. 1991. A sketch of Shabo grammar. **In:** M. Lionel Bender (ed.). *Proceedings of the Fourth Nilo-Saharan Conference. Bayreuth, Aug. 30 – Sep. 2, 1989*: 371-387. Hamburg: Helmut Buske Verlag, pp. 371-387. // *Brief sketch of Shabo grammar, based upon the author's field data.*

Anbessa 1995 = Anbessa Teferra. 1995. Brief Phonology of Shabo (Mekeyir). **In:** Robert Nicolai, Franz Rottland (eds.). *Actes du Cinquieme Colloque de Linguistique Nilo-Saharienne. 24-29 août 1992*: 29-37. Köln: Rüdiger Köppe Verlag. // *Brief sketch of Shabo phonology, based upon the author's field data.*

Anbessa & Unseth 1989 = Anbessa Teferra; Unseth, Peter. 1989. Towards a classification of Shabo. **In:** M. Lionel Bender (ed.). *Topics in Nilo-Saharan Linguistics*: 405-429. Hamburg: Helmut Buske Verlag. // *The paper contains some brief notes on Shabo phonology and grammar, as well as a rough draft of the Swadesh wordlist for Shabo.*

Bender 1983 = Bender, Lionel M. 1983. Remnant Languages of Ethiopia and Sudan. **In:** M. Lionel Bender (ed.). *Nilo-Saharan Language Studies*: 336-354. Michigan: East Lansing. // *Contains notes on various linguistic isolates and languages with questionable affiliation, including a wordlist for Shabo taken from unpublished field notes by Harvey Hoekstra.*

Jordan et al. 2015 = Jordan, Linda; Mohammed, Hussein; Netzley, Jillian. 2015. *Sociolinguistic Survey of the Shabo of Ethiopia*. SIL International (<https://www.sil.org/resources/publications/entry/64412>). // *A sociolinguistic report on Shabo, with a large comparative wordlist for Shabo and Majang appended.*

Kibebe 2015 = Kibebe Tsehay Taye. 2015. *Documentation and grammatical description of Chabu*. PhD Thesis, Addis Ababa University. // *A detailed grammatical description of Shabo (Chabu), well illustrated by lexical and syntactic examples and accompanied by a representative vocabulary*.

Schnoebelen 2009 = Schnoebelen, Tyler. (Un)classifying Shabo: phylogenetic methods and results. **In:** Peter K. Austin, Oliver Bond, Monik Charette, David Nathan, Peter Sells (eds.). *Proceedings of Conference on Language Documentation and Linguistic Theory 2*: 274-284. University of London: School of Oriental and African Studies. // *A paper on the genetic status of Shabo, including notes on the language taken from earlier sources as well as the author's own recently collected field data (including a complete 40-item ASJP-style wordlist)*.

NOTES

1. General.

The most comprehensive grammatical description of the small linguistic isolate Shabo (Chabu; Mikeyir), accompanied by a representative vocabulary, is the PhD dissertation [Kibebe 2015]. Prior to its availability, in order to compile a more or less reliable 100-item wordlist, one had to gather data from various small papers, which was all the more difficult considering the surprisingly large amount of phonetic and lexical variation between the different native speakers (depending, for instance, on whether their particular idiolect was more influenced by their eastern Surmic neighbors, the Majangir, or their western Omotic neighbors, the Shekkacho).

Originally, our main source of information consisted of papers by Anbessa Teferra [1991, 1995] on Shabo grammar and phonology, as well as the earlier paper [Anbessa & Unseth 1989]; it was obvious from the start, however, that some phonetic and lexical variation was observed even between these papers by the same author, which either indicates relative inaccuracy or idiolectal variation between different speakers. Comparison with [Kibebe 2015], as well as the also somewhat more accurate comparative lexical survey between Shabo and Majang in [Jordan et al. 2015], clearly shows that Anbessa's data are plagued with phonetic and semantic errors, and also constantly confuse inherited Shabo lexicon with Majang, as some informants probably

resorted to code-switching during the recording process. Nevertheless, for instructive purposes we retain all of Anbessa's attestations in the comments section. For an even larger comparative base, we have also checked the earlier wordlist for Shabo, collected by Harvey Hoekstra and published in [Bender 1983]; and a later 40-item wordlist, collected by Tyler Schnoebelen [2009].

2. *Transliteration.*

The majority of the used sources transcribe Shabo data in standard IPA, which requires the usual minimal conversion to UTS (e. g. palatal affricates $c, j > \text{UTS } \text{ç}, \text{ʝ}$). Long vowels are usually transcribed by Anbessa Teferra as doubled symbols (*aa, ee, etc.*); we retranscribe them as *a:, e:, etc.*

Tonal information is marked very unsystematically by Kibebe in the main body of the work and in the accompanying glossary; most usually, he places tonal diacritics on words that constitute minimal tonal pairs, but sometimes they appear in other cases as well (not quite clear when and why). We generally carry these notations over to the primal entries in the wordlist, but it should be understood that they can only be as consistent as the source data.

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

1. ALL

Shabo *wɛ:ççi* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 451. Quoted as *wɛç'a* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 32]; as *wɛyɛç* in [Anbessa 1991: 375]. Cf. also *bullo* 'the whole' [Kibebe 2015: 432] (on p. 451, *bullo* is said to be a synonym of *wɛ:ççi*, but it is almost never encountered in texts). The alleged synonym *k^ha:bak* 'all' in [Jordan et al. 2015: 32] actually seems to be a morphological variant of 'many' q.v. In [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 409], it is quoted as *haba* 'all' and made to look distinct from *habba* 'many', which is probably just a misunderstanding. Totally unacceptable is the form *yinkapo* 'all' [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 409]; it is not confirmed in newer sources and seems to be a compound form consisting of *ijki* 'one' q.v. and some additional component (for an analogy, cf. *ijki-t* 'together' in [Kibebe 2015: 438]).

2. ASHES

Shabo *fuŋk'a* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 435. Quoted as *fúŋkà* (without glottalisation) in [Kibebe 2015: 81] and several other loci, but glottalisation seems to be well confirmed by all available control sources. Quoted as *fuŋk'a* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 26]; as *punk'wa* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 409], with additional pronunciation variants *funk'a* and *punk'a* [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 406; Anbessa 1991: 373].

3. BARK

Shabo *wann* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 451. Same word as 'skin' q.v. In several control sources, a longer compound form is given, in which the first part is 'tree' q.v.: *k'une=wan* [Schoebelen 2009: 45; Jordan et al. 2015]. Differently in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 409]: *ork'an* 'bark', obviously a Majang word (cf. Majang *ðrkán* id.), which is itself most probably an Omotic borrowing. As in many other cases, it is unclear if the word is actually an integral part of the Shabo code or if it represents a misjudged case of "code-switching" between Shabo and Majang.

4. BELLY

Shabo *suk'uma* (1) / *be:sse* (2).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 447. Meaning glossed as 'belly'; cf. also the idiomatic expression *suk'um-e ʔambu* 'intestines', lit. 'things of the belly'. Quoted as *sukuma ~ zukuma* 'belly' in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 409]; the latter variant may actually reflect *zuhuma* 'navel' [Kibebe 2015: 434] rather than 'belly'. Cf. also *çukuma* 'liver' in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 410] = Hoekstra's *çukuma* 'liver' in [Bender 1983: 351]. Kibebe 2015: 431. Meaning glossed as 'belly, abdomen'; the same word is also occasionally quoted as *bese* and listed with the meaning 'stomach', e.g. in [Kibebe 2015: 217], although the regular term for 'stomach' in this source seems to be *gorfo* [Kibebe 2015: 436]. The same word is also glossed as *bese* 'belly' in [Jordan et al. 2015: 18], but as *be:še* 'stomach' in [Anbessa 1991: 374]. There

is clearly some confusion here that cannot be properly sorted out without extensive textual evidence; for the moment, we list both terms as technical synonyms.

5. BIG

Shabo *má:ti* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 443. Quoted as *mati:* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 29]; as *mat* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 409]. Hoekstra: *mati* 'big' [Bender 1983: 350], but also *kiddi* 'big' (= *keddi* ~ *heddi* 'to grow up; much (adj.)' in [Kibebe 2015: 440].

6. BIRD

Shabo *heletti* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 437. Quoted as *helet^{hi}* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 24]; as *hellet* in [Anbessa 1991: 374]. Cf. also *holut* 'bird' [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 409], confirming Hoekstra's *hulut* 'bird' in [Bender 1983: 350]. However, in [Kibebe 2015: 438] the word *holut* is glossed as 'a kind of bird with white chest and red back'. It seems that there are two different, but phonetically and semantically close items that are sometimes confused by researchers.

7. BITE

Shabo *ḥilla* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 431. Quoted as *ḥile* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 25]; as *p'illa* in [Anbessa 1991: 374]; as *pillā* in Hoekstra's notes [Bender 1983: 350]. The alternate transcription *p'ida* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 409] is probably erroneous. Another equivalent in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 409] is *k'aw* ~ *k'awge* id. (although this is probably the word for 'tooth' q.v., perhaps incorrectly extracted from some sort of idiomatic verbal construction).

8. BLACK

Shabo *ḥ'iḥḥi:* ~ *š'iḥḥi:* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 449. Quoted as *ḥ'iḥḥi* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 28]; as *ḥ'ini:* ~ *ḥ'iḥḥi:* ~ *ḥ'in:* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 407, 409]; as *ḥ'iḥḥi* in [Anbessa 1991: 376]. Hoekstra: *ḥi:n* 'black' [Bender 1983: 350].

9. BLOOD

Shabo *dammo* (-1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 432. Polysemy: 'blood (n.) / to bleed (vb.)'. Quoted as *damo* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 19; Schnoebelen 2009: 44]; as *dammo* in Hoekstra's notes [Bender 1983: 350]. Most likely borrowed from Amharic *dām* 'blood'. In [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 409], the word *yerom* 'blood' is listed instead; this is clearly a Majang form (cf. Majang *yéróm* id.), possibly a result of accidental code-switching, since its existence in Shabo proper is not confirmed by any additional sources.

10. BONE

Shabo *emaka* ~ *emaha* (-1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 434. Quoted as *emaha* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 19]; as *imaha* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 409]; as *imaha* in [Anbessa 1991: 375]; as *emaha* in [Schnoebelen 2009: 43]. Another attested equivalent is *emenan* [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 409]. Both of these variants are of Majang origin - cf. the paradigm of the word 'bone' in Majang as glossed by M. L. Bender: sg. *eme-nan*, pl. *eme-k*. The form *ema-ka* represents the earlier borrowing (the plural form), while the form *eme-nan* may be a recent case of accidental code-switching, typical of Anbessa's records.

11. BREAST

Shabo *dɔga* ~ *doga-se* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 433. Meaning glossed as 'chest'. The form *huwwan* 'chest' in [Anbessa 1991: 375] corresponds to *kuwann* ~ *huwann* 'middle of chest' in [Kibebe 2015: 438] and is probably ineligible for inclusion. Both of these are different from the equivalent for '(female) breast': *du* [Kibebe 2015: 433; Jordan et al. 2015: 18; Schnoebelen 2009: 43], *duh* [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 409], *dú* [Anbessa 1991: 375].

12. BURN TR.

Shabo *go-ta* ~ *go-ma* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 436; Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 409. Not quite clear if the original root is *go-* with two different suffixes or if these are two separate roots.

13. CLAW(NAIL)

Shabo *sense* ~ *šejše* ~ *sejšě* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 446. Polysemy: 'fingernal / hoof / claw'. Quoted as *sense* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 19]. Slightly different form in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 407, 409]: *seŋgi* ~ *šeŋgi* id. Additional synonym: *ɔfolkoh* [ibid.], clearly borrowed from Majang (cf. Majang *ɔ̀p̀òlk̀òy* id.), or, rather, representing an accidental case of code-switching. Hoekstra: *kik* 'claw, nail' [Bender 1983: 350] (this is probably connected with *k'ik'o* 'itching', *k'ik'o-we* 'to scratch, scrape (with the fingers)' [Kibebe 2015: 440]); cf. also *ɔ̀p̀ulk̀oi* 'finger' [Bender 1983: 351].

14. CLOUD

Shabo *guppo* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 437. Quoted as *gupo* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 27]; as *gumo* ~ *gupo* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 409]. Hoekstra: *gupo* 'cloud' [Bender 1983: 350], but also *wuri* id. (not confirmed in any other source).

15. COLD

Shabo *k'endī* ~ *k'endē* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 440. Adjectival and verbal stem. Cf. also the derivate *k'endī-se* 'to revive, get well'. Quoted as *k'endē* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 26]; as *k'endī* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 409]; as *k'endē* in [Anbessa 1991: 374]. Hoekstra: *k'endī* 'cold' [Bender 1983: 350].

16. COME

Shabo *am* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 429; Jordan et al. 2015: 25; Schnoebelen 2009: 44. Quoted as *am* ~ *am-o* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 407, 409; Anbessa 1991: 381]. Hoekstra: *am* 'come' [Bender 1983: 350].

17. DIE

Shabo *k'o* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 441; Jordan et al. 2015: 21; Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 409; Schnoebelen 2009: 43. Hoekstra: *k'o* 'die' [Bender 1983: 350].

18. DOG

Shabo *kā:nì* (-1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 440. Quoted as *k^hani* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 25]; as *ka:ni* in [Schnoebelen 2009: 45]; as *ka:n* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 409]. Rather transparent borrowing from Omotic (Ometo **kana*, etc.). Cf. also *kaʔal* id. in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 409] (either an unclear variant of the same word or a separate entity). Paradigm: sg. *ka:l ~ ka:n*, pl. *ka:l-u ~ ka:n-u* [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 414]. Hoekstra: *ka:n* 'dog' [Bender 1983: 350].

19. DRINK

Shabo *wɔ* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 451. Polysemy: 'to drink / water'. Quoted as *wɔ-wɔ-fwɔ* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 21]; as *wo ~ woh* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 408, 409]; as *wɔ* in [Schnoebelen 2009: 44]. Hoekstra: *wuo* 'drink' [Bender 1983: 350].

20. DRY

Shabo *ɕ'oto* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 449; Jordan et al. 2015: 31. Adjective and verb. Quoted as *s'oto* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 409]. Alternate synonym: *i:ɕ^hi* [Jordan et al. 2015: 31], quoted as *iɕi* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 409] and as *i:ɕi* in [Anbessa 1991: 374]. This word is not confirmed in [Kibebe 2015], so we do not include it in the list. Still differently in H. Hoekstra's notes: *ɕubu ~ ɕ'ofu* 'dry' [Bender 1983: 350], also not confirmed in more recent sources.

21. EAR

Shabo *k'iti* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 441. Quoted as *k'iti* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 17; Schnoebelen 2009: 43; Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 409]; as *k'iti ~ k'itti* in [Anbessa 1995: 32]. Hoekstra: *k'iti* 'ear' [Bender 1983: 350].

22. EARTH

Shabo *bok'u* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 431. Meaning glossed as 'dirt, soil'. The same word is glossed as *bok'u* 'earth, ground' in [Jordan et al. 2015: 27]. Hoekstra: *boka* [Bender 1983: 350].

23. EAT

Shabo *t'a* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 447; Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 409; Anbessa 1991: 379. Hoekstra: *t'a* 'eat' [Bender 1983: 351].

24. EGG

Shabo *tutukan* (-1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 450; Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 409. Quoted as *t^hot^hok^han* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 20]. Hoekstra: *totokan* 'egg' [Bender 1983: 351]. Transparent borrowing from Majang (cf. Majang *tùtùkà-n* id.).

25. EYE

Shabo *se* ~ *še* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 446. Polysemy: 'eye / face'. Quoted as *se* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 18]; as *se* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 409; Anbessa 1991: 374]; as *št* ~ *še* ~ *še* in [Schnoebelen 2009: 43]. Pronunciation variants include *sye* and *še* [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 406]. Hoekstra: *se* ~ *šeka* 'eye' [Bender 1983: 351].

26. FAT N.

Shabo *ǰ'ilam* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 449. Quoted as *ǰ'elam* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 20]; as *s'ilima* ~ *s'iliŋa* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 409]. The word *ǰi:me* 'fat' id. [ibid.] = *ǰi:mi* 'fat (adj.)' in [Kibebe 2015: 431].

27. FEATHER

Shabo *ǰ'ek'a* ~ *š'ek'a* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 449. Same word as 'hair' q.v. Quoted as *ǰ'ek'a* 'feather' in [Jordan et al. 2015: 24]; as *ǰ'eka* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 409] (for some reason, with a short vowel in the meaning 'feather' and a long vowel in the meaning 'hair').

28. FIRE

Shabo *ḩ'uwwa* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 450; Jordan et al. 2015: 26. Quoted as *ḩ'uwwa* in [Schnoebelen 2009: 44]; as *ḩuwwa* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 409]. Hoekstra: *ḩuwwa* ~ *ḩowa* [Bender 1983: 351].

29. FISH

Shabo *ḩ'anna* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 449; Jordan et al. 2015: 24. Quoted as *ḩ'anna* in [Schnoebelen 2009: 43; Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 409; Anbessa 1991: 375]. Hoekstra: *ḩanna* 'fish' [Bender 1983: 351].

30. FLY V.

Shabo *app'ir* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 429. Quoted as *ap^hr* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 24].

31. FOOT

Shabo *biḩḩa* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 431. Polysemy: 'foot / leg'. Quoted as *biḩa* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 18]; as *biḩḩa* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 409; Anbessa 1991: 375]. Plural: *biḩḩa-ka* [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 414]. Differently in H. Hoekstra's notes: *duk* 'foot/leg' [Bender 1983: 351], not confirmed in newer sources.

32. FULL

Shabo *kaway* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 440. Meaning glossed as 'whole, full'. Quoted as *k^hawayk^h* 'full' in [Jordan et al. 2015: 31].

33. GIVE

Shabo *ham* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 437; Jordan et al. 2015: 20. Quoted as *hanno* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 409].

34. GOOD

Shabo *danka* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 432. Quoted as *dank^ha* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 29]; as *danka* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 409; Anbessa 1991: 374]. Hoekstra: *danka* 'good' [Bender 1983: 351].

35. GREEN

Shabo *zolo* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 449. Polysemy: 'green / blue'. Quoted as *zolo* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 28].

36. HAIR

Shabo *č'ek'a* ~ *š'ek'a* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 449. Polysemy: 'hair / fur / feather'. Quoted as *č'ek'a* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 409]; as *č'ek'a* in [Anbessa 1991: 374]. Hoekstra: *šek* 'hair' [Bender 1983: 351]; also *kozeka* 'hair' [ibid.] (< *k'oi-šek'al* 'head-hair? = *k'oi-č'ek'a* 'hair (of head)' in [Jordan et al. 2015: 17]).

37. HAND

Shabo *efu* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 434; Jordan et al. 2015: 19. Polysemy: 'arm / hand'. Quoted as *efu* in [Schnoebelen 2009: 43]; as *ifu* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 409]; as *efu* ~ *if* in [Anbessa 1995: 32]. Hoekstra: *if* 'hand' [Bender 1983: 351], but also *oret* 'hand' [ibid.]. Cf. also *etta* 'hand' in [Anbessa 1995: 33]. These latter entries are not confirmed in more modern sources. Cf., however, also *go* 'arm, hand (from shoulder to finger tip); branch (of tree)' [Kibebe 2015: 436].

38. HEAD

Shabo *k'oyi* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 441; Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 409. Quoted as *k'oi* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 17]. Hoekstra: *k'oi* 'head' [Bender 1983: 351].

39. HEAR

Shabo *eç'et* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 435. Quoted as *εçet* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 407]; as *εçət* in [Schnoebelen 2009: 43]; as *=eç'ate ~ =as'ate ~ =es'et* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 17]. Hoekstra: *atçete* 'hear' [Bender 1983: 351].

40. HEART

Shabo *lundi-se ~ lundī-še* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 442. Quoted as *lundu-se* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 19; Anbessa 1991: 375]. Hoekstra: *lu:nçe* 'heart' [Bender 1983: 351]. In [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 409], the equivalent for 'heart' is listed as *dundet ~ yi=dundet*, which may be a borrowing from Surmic. Another equivalent is *be* 'heart' [Kibebe 2015: 431], probably a borrowing from Majang (Majang *bà:ye* 'heart').

41. HORN

Shabo *k'aruy* (-1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 440. Quoted as *k'ari* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 24]; as *k'are* in [Schnoebelen 2009: 44]; as *k'are ~ k'arre* in [Anbessa 1995: 32]. Probably an old borrowing from Ethiosemitic (cf. Ge'ez *k'ärn*, Tigre *k'är*, etc.). Distinct from *koyte* 'horn (musical instrument)' [Kibebe 2015: 441] = *koite* 'horn' [Schnoebelen 2009: 44] = Hoekstra's *kwete* 'horn' [Bender 1983: 351]. Finally, a third equivalent is *kolbe* 'horn' [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 409] = *kulbe* 'horn' [Schnoebelen 2009: 44] = Hoekstra's *kulba* 'horn' [Bender 1983: 351]; in [Kibebe 2015: 441], the word *kólbé* is only glossed as 'handle'. Both of these forms are also borrowings, this time from Majang: cf. Majang *kulbe* 'horn' in M. L. Bender's notes; Majang *kòyté* 'horn' in M. Yigezu's notes.

42. I

Shabo *tíŋ* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 448. Masculine form; the corresponding feminine equivalent is *tā* [Kibebe 2015: 447]. Quoted as *t^hŋ* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 31]; as masc. *tíŋ* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 410], fem. *taŋa* in [Anbessa 1991: 376]. Hoekstra: *tíŋ ~ tíŋ-ka* 'I, possessive

form *tij-ke* [Bender 1983: 353].

43. KILL

Shabo *ká* ~ *há* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 439. Quoted as *-k^ha:i* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 24]; as *há* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 408, 410; Anbessa 1991: 374]. Minimal tonal pair (high tone) with 'meat' q.v. Glossed as *ha* ~ *ka* in [Anbessa 1995: 31]; oddly enough, glossed with *low* tone (*hà*) in [Anbessa 1995: 36].

44. KNEE

Shabo *kutti* ~ *hutti* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 438. Quoted as *kuti* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 18]; as *huti* in [Schnoebelen 2009: 44]; as *hutu* ~ *hotu* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 410]; as *huttu* ~ *kutti* in [Anbessa 1991: 374]. Hoekstra: *kutti* 'knee' [Bender 1983: 351].

45. KNOW

Shabo *dé*: (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 432. Quoted as *dé* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 32]; as *dɛ* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 410].

46. LEAF

Shabo *ɕ'am* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 449. Polysemy: 'leaf / paper money'. Quoted as *ɕ'am* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 19]; as *ɕ'am* ~ *ɕ'amo* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 410], with different polysemy: 'leaf / grass'; as *ɕ'am* in [Schnoebelen 2009: 44]. Differently in [Anbessa 1991: 375]: *siyo* 'leaf' - this is the same as *siyo* ~ *šiyó* 'grass' in [Kibebe 2015: 447]. Schnoebelen also lists the composite formation *k'one k'it* 'leaf', literally = 'tree-ear' [Schnoebelen 2009: 44].

47. LIE

Shabo *kabu* ~ *habu* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 437. Meaning glossed as 'to lie down'. Cf. also specialized terms: *tagana* 'to lie (on the back)' [Kibebe 2015: 448], *ganba* 'to lie (on one's side)' [Kibebe 2015: 435]. Cf. in [Jordan et al. 2015: 31]: 'to lie down' = (a) *k^habu*, (b) *te:k'a* (the latter not confirmed in any other sources).

48. LIVER

Shabo *babu* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 430; Anbessa 1991: 374; Schnoebelen 2009: 43. Quoted as *babu* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 19]. Different synonym in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 410]: *ɕukuma* 'liver' = Hoekstra: *ɕukuma* 'liver' [Bender 1983: 351]. This actually seems like a phonetic variant of *suk'uma* 'belly' q.v.

49. LONG

Shabo *ɗama* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 432; Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 410. Quoted as *ɗa:ma* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 29].

50. LOUSE

Shabo *nena* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 444; Jordan et al. 2015: 23. Quoted as *nenna* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 410]; as *nena* in [Schnoebelen 2009: 42].

51. MAN

Shabo *ull* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 450. Polysemy: 'man, male / husband'. Quoted as *ul ~ wul* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 22]. Hoekstra: *ulu* 'man (vir)' [Bender 1983: 351]. In [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 410], the meaning 'man' is glossed as *upa*, but this is really 'man' = 'person' q.v.

52. MANY

Shabo *ka:ba ~ ha:ba* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 437. Quoted as *ka:ba* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 30]; as *habba* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 410]. Cf. also *heddi* 'many',

probably a secondary development of the verb *heddi* 'to grow' [Kibebe 2015: 437].

53. MEAT

Shabo *hà* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 437; Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 410; Anbessa 1991: 376. Quoted as *ha* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 20]. Hoekstra: *ha* 'meat' [Bender 1983: 351]. Minimal tonal pair (low tone) with 'kill' q.v. Oddly enough, glossed with *high* tone (*há*) in [Anbessa 1995: 36].

54. MOON

Shabo *kasip* ~ *kašip* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 440. Also *kasipu* ~ *kašipu* id. Polysemy: 'moon / month'. Quoted as *k^hasipu* 'moon' in [Jordan et al. 2015: 28]; as *kasupu* ~ *kašip* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 410]; as *kasipu* ~ *kasip* 'month' in [Anbessa 1995: 32]. Hoekstra: *kaçap* ~ *kasip* 'moon' [Bender 1983: 352]. It should be noted that *go:m* ~ *go:mu* 'moon' in [Anbessa 1995: 32] is a mistake: the real meaning of the word is 'mountain' q.v.

55. MOUNTAIN

Shabo *gomu* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 436; Jordan et al. 2015: 27; Schnoebelen 2009: 44. Quoted as *go:m* ~ *go:mu* 'moon' (sic! this is obviously a result of mix-up in the original wordlist) in [Anbessa 1995: 32]. Hoekstra: *gɔŋ* ~ *gɔ:nt* 'mountain' [Bender 1983: 352].

56. MOUTH

Shabo *kaw-se* ~ *kaw-še* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 440. Quoted as *kau-se* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 17]; as *kaw* ~ *kaw-še* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 410; Anbessa 1991: 374]. Hoekstra: *kau-se* ~ *k'awut* 'mouth' [Bender 1983: 352]. According to Kibebe's analysis, the word is a compound form: *kaw* 'tooth' q.v. + *se* 'eye' q.v. (cf. the same use of 'eye' as 'opening' in the word for 'nose'). The word *kaw* itself is listed in [Kibebe 2015: 440] with the following polysemy: 'tooth / beak, bill of birds / language'.

57. NAME

Shabo *wɔŋga-se* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 451. Quoted as *wɔŋga-se* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 23]; as *wɔŋga-še* in [Schnoebelen 2009: 43]. Nominal derivate from the verb *wɔŋga* 'to call' [Kibebe 2015: 451]. Differently in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 410]: *ɪŋkaye* 'name' (perhaps related to *ɪjanna* 'to ask, request' [Kibebe 2015: 438]).

58. NECK

Shabo *nima* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 444; Jordan et al. 2015: 18. Quoted as *nimma* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 410; Anbessa 1995: 35]. Two other synonyms listed for 'neck' in the same sources by Anbessa are not confirmed elsewhere (*deppu* id. - perhaps a wordlist mix-up with 'night?'; *šonna* ~ *šonna-se* id. - perhaps really 'nose' q.v.). Hoekstra: *numa-se* 'neck' [Bender 1983: 352], but also *ɪɔɔɔ* 'neck' [ibid.], clearly borrowed from Majang (cf. Majang *ɪɔɔɔ* id.).

59. NEW

Shabo *k'inna* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 441. Polysemy: 'new / unripe'. Quoted as *k'inanɪ* ~ *k'inanɪ-amba* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 29]; as *k'ina* in [Schnoebelen 2009: 45]. The form *ɸo* ~ *co* 'new' in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 406] is not confirmed in any other source.

60. NIGHT

Shabo *deppu* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 432. Quoted as *dep^hu* 'night' in [Schnoebelen 2009: 44]; as *dip* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 407]; as *deɸuh* 'evening' in [Jordan et al. 2015: 28]. Hoekstra: *dippu* 'night' [Bender 1983: 352].

61. NOSE

Shabo *sona* ~ *šona* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 447. Quoted as *sona* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 18]; as *sonna* ~ *šonna* in [Anbessa 1995: 36; Anbessa 1991: 376]; as *šona* in [Schnoebelen 2009: 44]. Hoekstra: *ɸona* ~ *šona* 'nose' [Bender 1983: 352].

62. NOT

Shabo *be* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 304; Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 414; Anbessa 1991: 381. Negative verbal morpheme. In the perfective forms, an extended variant *be-ge* is used, according to [Anbessa 1991: 381], but not to Kibebe's data.

63. ONE

Shabo *iŋki* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 235; Jordan et al. 2015: 21. Quoted as *iŋk ~ iŋki* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 407, 410]; as *iŋki* in [Anbessa 1991: 379]; as *iŋki* in [Schnoebelen 2009: 44]. Hoekstra: *oŋa ~ enka ~ yiŋki* 'one' [Bender 1983: 352] (only the last form here is clearly a transcription of the default word for 'one': *enka* may actually be = *eŋka* 'same, similar' [Kibebe 2015: 434], while *oŋa* looks like the 3rd p. fem. pronoun 'she' [Kibebe 2015: 445]).

64. PERSON

Shabo *ufa ~ upa* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 450. Quoted as *upa* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 406]; as *ufa* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 22; Schnoebelen 2009: 44; Anbessa 1991: 377]. Hoekstra: *ufa ~ ma=ufa* 'person' [Bender 1983: 352].

65. RAIN

Shabo *dĩmu* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 433; Jordan et al. 2015: 27; Schnoebelen 2009: 44. Quoted as *dĩm* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 407]. Hoekstra: *dĩm* 'rain' [Bender 1983: 352].

66. RED

Shabo *ç'ara* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 449; Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 410. Quoted as *ç'ara* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 28]. Hoekstra: *ç'ara* 'red' [Bender 1983: 352].

67. ROAD

Shabo *koma-se* ~ *homa-se* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 438. According to Kibebe, this is a nominal derivative from the verb *koma* ~ *homa* 'to travel' [ibid.]. Quoted as *k^huma-se* 'path' in [Jordan et al. 2015: 25]; as *k^homa-še* in [Schnoebelen 2009: 43]. Quoted simply as *koma* ~ *homa* 'road' in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 410]. Hoekstra: *koma-ɕe* 'road' [Bender 1983: 352].

68. ROOT

Shabo *tintil* (-1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 448. Quoted as *till'il* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 19]; as *tiltil* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 410]. Borrowed from Majang (cf. Majang *tíltíl* 'root'). The form in [Kibebe 2015] reflects a dissimilated variant.

69. ROUND

Shabo *mohungul* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 443. For some reason, both on p. 443 and p. 213, the noun 'round' is transcribed as *mohungul*, in opposition to the verb *mohungul*. This is probably a typo (according to Shabo conversion rules, both forms should be identical).

70. SAND

Shabo *kí:rā* ~ *hí:rā* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 437. Quoted as *k^hi:ra* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 27]. Cf. *k'ewe* 'sand' in H. Hoekstra's notes [Bender 1983: 352].

71. SAY

Shabo *somm* ~ *šomm* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 447. Quoted as *sum* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 410]; as *dɛben=šom-e* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 22] (with a string of verbal prefixes). In [Kibebe 2015], the meaning is glossed as 'tell'; however, textual examples clearly show that this is the main verb introducing indirect speech ("he said that...", etc.). This makes it more eligible for inclusion here than *e* 'say' in [Kibebe 2015: 434], which behaves more like a general auxiliary verb indicating reported action. Cf. also *kimmo* 'say' [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 410] =

kemo ~ hemo 'tell; (n.) story, history' [Kibebe 2015: 440] (textual examples show that this verb specifically means 'to tell/narrate smth. (a story, etc.)').

72. SEE

Shabo *ye-* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 211. For some reason, the verb is not listed in the glossary, but is frequently found in text examples. Quoted as *ye* in [Schnoebelen 2009: 45]; as *ye-si ~ yi-nno* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 410]; as *dɛki=ye-ne* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 18] (with a string of verbal prefixes).

73. SEED

Shabo *wekun* (-1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 451. Quoted as *wek^hun* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 19]; as *waikun* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 410]. Hoekstra: *weykon* 'seed' [Bender 1983: 352]. Borrowed from Majang (cf. Majang *wàikú-n* 'seed').

74. SIT

Shabo *mo* (1) / *ta:m* (2).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 443. Quoted as *mo ~ mo:pa* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 410]. Hoekstra: *mo* 'sit' [Bender 1983: 352]. Cf. also *manka* 'sit' in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 410] (? = *manka* 'here' in [Kibebe 2015: 443]), Kibebe 2015: 448. Quoted as *dik=t^ha:me* 'sit' in [Jordan et al. 2015: 26]. The difference between *mo* and *ta:m* remains somewhat unclear. Judging from Kibebe's semantic glossing and text examples, *ta:m* refers rather to physical action, while *mo* is used in more abstract meanings (e.g. 'to stay, live, occupy a position'), but the evidence is not conclusive, so we prefer to include both words as technical synonyms.

75. SKIN

Shabo *wann* (-1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 451. Polysemy: 'skin / hide / skin (of fruit) / shell / bark'. Quoted as *wan* in [Schnoebelen 2009: 44; Jordan et al. 2015: 19]. Hoekstra: *wan* 'skin' [Bender 1983: 352]. Probably borrowed from Majang (cf. Majang *wàn* 'skin'). Distinct from *daro* 'skin (animal), dried ridged hide' [Kibebe 2015: 432]. Completely different term listed in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 410]: *akus* 'skin'. This may actually be the same word as *akus* 'baby sling' in [Kibebe 2015: 429] (on a curious note, the exact same word *akus* is glossed in Kibebe's work as 'baby sling', 'baby slang', 'baby slung', and 'baby sling lost' !!!).

76. SLEEP

Shabo *t'ol* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 448. Quoted as *t'ol:-i* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 31]; as *tol?-am* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 410]. This seems to be the most frequent equivalent for the required meaning, attested in a large number of examples in Kibebe's description. Conversely, the verb *kabu ~ habu* 'to lie' is translated by Kibebe as 'sleep' only in one example, and glossed as 'lay down' in the dictionary; we presume that it rather refers to one's physical position rather than mental state, and do not list it here as a synonym, even if in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 410] *haba ~ haba-fa* is indeed listed with the meaning 'sleep'.

77. SMALL

Shabo *ket'ebu ~ kedebu* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 437. Also *het'ebu ~ hedebu* id. Quoted as *k'edebonj* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 29]; as *hedeb ~ hedeb-u ~ heddeb* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 407, 410]. Same word as 'thin' q.v. Cf. also *hançib* 'few, little' in [Kibebe 2015: 437] (probably a different root).

78. SMOKE

Shabo *ç'imbu* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 449. Quoted as *ç'imbu* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 26]; as *çimbi* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 410]. Cf. also *to:ru* 'smoke' [ibid.], borrowed from Majang (cf. Majang *tɔ:r* 'smoke').

79. STAND

Shabo *kitta ~ hitta* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 437; Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 410; Anbessa 1991: 379. Quoted as *k'ithe* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 26]. Cf. also *ponka-bala* 'stand' [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 410]. Hoekstra: *ba:lakit* 'stand' [Bender 1983: 352]. The last two forms both contain the root *balla*, glossed as 'rise up' in [Kibebe 2015: 430], so this is rather the dynamic equivalent 'stand up' than the static 'be standing'.

80. STAR

Shabo *rōgā* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 446. Quoted as *ro:ga* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 28; Anbessa 1991: 375; Schnoebelen 2009: 44]. Hoekstra: *roga* 'star' [Bender 1983: 352]. Differently in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 410]: *marion* 'star', a transparent borrowing from Majang (cf. Majang *màriò-n* 'star'). Most sources seem to agree that *ro:ga* (an inherited term?) is still the basic equivalent for this meaning, rather than the more recent borrowing from Majang.

81. STONE

Shabo *mana* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 443. Quoted as *ma:na* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 26]; as *manna* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 410; Schnoebelen 2009: 43]. Hoekstra: *ma:na* 'stone' [Bender 1983: 352].

82. SUN

Shabo *oha* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 445; Jordan et al. 2015: 28; Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 410. Quoted as *uk^ha* in [Schnoebelen 2009: 45]. Glossed as *oha* ~ *oxa* in [Anbessa 1991: 374]. Cf. also *kaišet* 'sun' [ibid.], not confirmed in other sources. Hoekstra: *oka* 'sun' [Bender 1983: 352], but also *kaçap* id. (same word as 'moon' q.v.).

83. SWIM

Shabo *liyet* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 442; Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 410. Quoted as *liet^hi* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 24].

84. TAIL

Shabo *sun-dum* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 447. Quoted as *sun-dom* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 23]; as *šun-dum* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 410]. The latter source also adds *šo:ša* 'tail', most likely borrowed from Majang (cf. Majang *ɸo:ɸ* 'tail'). Hoekstra: *çona* 'tail' [Bender 1983: 352]; *çundum* 'tail' [ibid.]. The form *sun-dum* is segmented based on phonetic and semantic proximity to *sun-se* 'buttock; under (smth.)' [Kibebe 2015: 447], although the origins and meaning of the component *-dum* remain unclear.

85. THAT

Shabo *ɲa* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 179; Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 410; Anbessa 1991: 375. The listed forms are: *ɲa* ~ *ɲa-d* "medial", *ɲa-t* "distal", *ɲa-dē-ɲ* "distal invisible fem.", *ɲa-dē-m* "distal invisible masc.". Quoted as *ɲa-t^hom* ~ *ɲa-t^hoa* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 30]. Hoekstra: *ɲə*- 'that' [Bender 1983: 353].

86. THIS

Shabo *ma* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 179; Jordan et al. 2015: 30; Anbessa 1991: 378. The listed forms are: *ma* ~ *moha* "proximal masc."; cf. also *inka* "proximal fem.". Hoekstra: *ma-* ~ *ma-ho* ~ *ma-ka* 'this' [Bender 1983: 353]. Differently in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 410]: *ɲaɲam* 'this', *ney* 'this' (the first form is probably some other morphological variant of 'that', the second is unconfirmed in other sources).

87. THOU

Shabo *kukk* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 161. Masculine form; the feminine correlate is *kuyg*. Quoted as masc. *kuku*, fem. *kuygu* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 410; Anbessa 1991: 376]; as *kuku* in [Schnoebelen 2009: 43]; as *k^huk^h* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 31]. Hoekstra: *ɲaɲ* ~ *ɲaɲ-ka* 'thou' (sic!), possessive form *kok-ke* [Bender 1983: 353] (Hoekstra's direct stems might actually represent forms of the distal demonstrative 'that' q.v.).

88. TONGUE

Shabo *handa*: (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 437 (also frequently glossed simply as *handa*, without vowel length, in text examples throughout the publication). Quoted as *handa* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 17; Schnoebelen 2009: 44; Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 410; Anbessa 1991: 375]. Hoekstra: *handa* ~ *k'add* 'tongue' [Bender 1983: 352].

89. TOOTH

Shabo *kaw* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 440. Quoted as *k'au* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 17]; as *kau* ~ *kav* ~ *k'aw-k* in [Schnoebelen 2009: 43]; as *k'aw* in [Anbessa

& Unseth 1989: 411]; as *kaw* (= 'mouth') in [Anbessa 1991: 374]. Hoekstra: *k'aw* 'tooth' [Bender 1983: 352]. Irregular variation between *k-* and *k'-*, observed in different sources, is unclear; a possible explanation is that the original distinction between **kaw* 'mouth' and **k'aw* 'tooth' became blurred (especially with the formation of secondary nominal forms such as **kaw-se* ~ **k'aw-se* 'mouth', lit. 'tooth-eye').

90. TREE

Shabo *k'onna* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 441. Polysemy: 'tree / wood'. Quoted as *k'onna* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 19]; as *k'ona* ~ *k'onna* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 407, 411; Anbessa 1991: 375]; as *kona* ~ *k'ona* in [Schnoebelen 2009: 43]. Hoekstra: *konna* 'tree' [Bender 1983: 353].

91. TWO

Shabo *bab* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 430; Jordan et al. 2015: 21. Quoted as *bap* ~ *bab-u* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 407, 411; Anbessa 1991: 374]; as *bap* in [Schnoebelen 2009: 42]. Hoekstra: *baba* 'two' [Bender 1983: 353].

92. WALK (GO)

Shabo *no* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 444; Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 409; Anbessa 1991: 375. Hoekstra: *no* 'go' [Bender 1983: 351]. Quoted as *dek=noi* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 33]. Kibebe also lists the root *bal* as a synonym, and so does Jordan (*dek=bal-e* 'go'), but in the main entry for this root in Kibebe's dictionary the precise quoted forms are: *bal-ano* 'get out, exit', *bal-a'am* 'come out, exit' [Kibebe 2015: 430], so we assume that the main semantics of *bal* is 'to exit' rather than 'to go (somewhere)'.

93. WARM

Shabo *su:bu* ~ *šu:bu* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 447. Verbal and adjectival root. Polysemy: 'warm / hot'. Quoted as *šub* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 411]; as *subu* 'hot' in [Jordan et al. 2015: 26]. Hoekstra: *šobu* 'warm / hot' [Bender 1983: 353]. Note that Jordan lists a different word in the meaning 'warm': *k'ende* [Jordan et al. 2015: 26] - but, amazingly, this is the same word as 'cold/cool' [ibid.], and it also corresponds to 'cold' in Kibebe's dictionary.

94. WATER

Shabo *wɔ* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 451. Polysemy: 'river / water'. Quoted as *wɔ* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 411]; as *wɔ:* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 28; Schnoebelen 2009: 43]. Hoekstra: *wɔ ~ wud* 'water' [Bender 1983: 353]. Same word as 'drink' q.v.

95. WE₁

Shabo *yijɨ* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 161. Masculine plural form; the corresponding feminine form is *yaj-fu*. Quoted as *yijɨ* 'we (masc.)' in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 411] (the feminine correlate is taken from the dual paradigm); as *yijɨ* 'we (inclusive)' in [Jordan et al. 2015: 31]. Hoekstra: *yijɨ* 'we', possessive form *yijɨ-ke* [Bender 1983: 353].

95. WE₂

Shabo *anɕ* (2).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 161. Masculine plural form; the corresponding feminine form is *ann*. Only the latter (quoted as *ann*) is attested in [Anbessa 1991: 376]. Quoted as *anɕ* 'we (exclusive)' in [Jordan et al. 2015: 31].

96. WHAT

Shabo *na-mbi* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 193; Jordan et al. 2015: 30. Quoted as *na-mbi* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 411]. Hoekstra: *nambi* 'what?' [Bender 1983: 353]. Most likely contracted from the interrogative morpheme *na-* and *ambu* 'thing' [Kibebe 2015: 429].

97. WHITE

Shabo *daɕ'a* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 432; Jordan et al. 2015: 28. Quoted as *daɕa ~ dada* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 407, 411].

98. WHO

Shabo *nafe* ~ *neʔe* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 192; Jordan et al. 2015: 30. Quoted as *nafe* ~ *neʔebe* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 411]. The form *kukne* 'who?' [ibid.] is not confirmed in other sources. Hoekstra: *nafe* 'who?' [Bender 1983: 353]. Most likely contracted from the interrogative morpheme *na-* and *ufa* 'person' q.v.

99. WOMAN

Shabo *umba* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 450; Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 411; Anbessa 1995: 34; Jordan et al. 2015: 22 (also *wumba*). Polysemy: 'woman / female / wife'. According to Anbessa, the word *koto* 'girl' can apparently also be applied to the same meaning (in [Kibebe 2015: 441], it is glossed as *kòttò* 'girl, young woman, virgin'). Hoekstra: *umba* 'woman' [Bender 1983: 353].

100. YELLOW

Shabo *dama* (-1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 432. Quoted as *dama* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 28]. Probably borrowed from Majang (*dame*).

101. FAR

Shabo *tema* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 448. Quoted as *tema* in [Anbessa 1991: 376].

102. HEAVY

Shabo *gu:la* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 436; Jordan et al. 2015: 29; Anbessa 1991: 376. Jordan also lists *bo:go* as a synonym = *ʔogo* 'strong, hard' in [Kibebe 2015: 431] (clearly not eligible for inclusion).

103. NEAR

Shabo *oti* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 445.

104. SALT

Shabo *moyi* (-1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 443. Quoted as *moyi* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 26]. Hoekstra: *moyi* [Bender 1983: 352]. Borrowed from Majang (cf. Majang *mó:yí* 'salt').

105. SHORT

Shabo *kikkira* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 440. Verbal and adjectival root. Also listed as *hikira* in [Kibebe 2015: 437] and throughout the work in various text examples. Quoted as *kikkira* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 29]. Applied mostly to people.

106. SNAKE

Shabo *pa:r* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 445; Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 410; Anbessa 1991: 375. Quoted as *p^ha:r* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 24]. Hoekstra: *pa:r* 'snake' [Bender 1983: 352].

107. THIN

Shabo *ké:zī* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 440. Quoted as *ké:zi* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 29]. Differently in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 410]: *hede:bu* (same word as 'small' q.v.), and still differently in [Anbessa 1995: 34]: *salsan* 'thin'.

108. WIND

Shabo *yoygo* (-1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 439. Polysemy: 'air / wind / blow (of wind)'. Quoted as *yongoi* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 27]. Borrowed from Majang *yòngói*. Hoekstra: *yipo* [Bender 1983: 352], not confirmed in newer sources; it should be, however, noted that since the recently attested word is a borrowing, Hoekstra's entry has a chance of reflecting the original inherited term.

109. WORM

Shabo *ofundo* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 445. Meaning glossed as 'earthworm'. Distinct from *hubatto* 'intestinal worm' [Kibebe 2015: 438]. Cf. *lentit^h* 'worm' in [Jordan et al. 2015: 23], quoted as *lentit* 'worm' in [Anbessa 1995: 34]. Cf. also *lébit^h* 'worm' in [Jordan et al. 2015: 23]. None of these other terms are confirmed in [Kibebe 2015].

110. YEAR

Shabo *ímē* (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 438. Hoekstra: *takafut* 'year' [Bender 1983: 352] (a dubious entry, not confirmed in other sources).