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

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

Languages included: Shabo [shb-shb].

DATA SOURCES


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 > UTS ɕ, ʑ). Long vowels are usually transcribed by Anbessa Teferra as doubled symbols (aa, ee, etc.); we retranscribe them as aː, eː, 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 ɛɛɕɕi (1).

References and notes:

**Shabo:** Kibebe 2015: 451. Quoted as ɛɛ' in [Jordan et al. 2015: 32]; as ɛɛɛɛ in [Anbessa 1991: 375]. Cf. also bullo ‘the whole’ [Kibebe 2015: 432] (on p. 451, bullo is said to be a synonym of ɛɛɕɕi, but it is almost never encountered in texts). The alleged synonym kʰak ‘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 ɦabu ‘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 inki ‘one’ q.v. and some additional component (for an analogy, cf. inki-t ‘together’ in [Kibebe 2015: 438]).

2. ASHES

Shabo funk’ (1).

References and notes:

**Shabo:** Kibebe 2015: 435. Quoted as ɛɛkà (without glottalisation) in [Kibebe 2015: 81] and several other loci, but glottalisation seems to be well confirmed by all available control sources. Quoted as funk’ in [Jordan et al. 2015: 26]; as punk’wa in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 409], with additional pronunciation variants funk’ and punk’ [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.: kune-wan [Schnoebelen 2009: 45; Jordan et al. 2015]. Differently in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 409]: ɔrk’ ‘bark’, obviously a Majang word (cf. Majang ɔrk’ 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) / ɓesse (2).

References and notes:

**Shabo:** Kibebe 2015: 447. Meaning glossed as ‘belly’; cf. also the idiomatic expression suk’um-ɛɛmbu ‘intestines’, lit. ‘things of the belly’. Quoted as sukuma – sukuma ‘belly’ in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 409]; the latter variant may actually reflect zukuma ‘navel’ [Kibebe 2015: 434] rather than ‘belly’. Cf. also ɛɛkuma ‘liver’ in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 410] = Hoekstra’s ɛɛkuma ‘liver’ in [Bender 1983: 351].Kibebe 2015: 431. Meaning glossed as ‘belly, abdomen’; the same word is also occasionally quoted as ɓesse 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 ɓesse ‘belly’ in [Jordan et al. 2015: 18], but as ɓesse ‘stomach’ in [Anbessa 1991: 374].
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 máti (1).

References and notes:


6. BIRD
Shabo heletti (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 437. Quoted as heletti in [Jordan et al. 2015: 24]; as hellet in [Anbessa 1991: 374]. Cf. also holut ‘bird’ [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 409], confirming Hoekstra’s holut ‘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 ɓilla (1).

References and notes:


8. BLACK
Shabo ɕ’iŋŋi: ~ ŝ’iŋŋi: (1).

References and notes:


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 *damma* in Hoekstra's notes [Bender 1983: 350]. Most likely borrowed from Amharic *dim* 'blood'. In [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 409], the word *yərim* 'blood' is listed instead; this is clearly a Majang form (cf. Majang *yərim* 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 *inaha* 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. *ene*-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 ~ kuwann* '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], *dü* [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 ~ šenşê ~ seɲše* (1).

References and notes:

14. CLOUD
Shabo *guppo* (1).

References and notes:


15. COLD
Shabo *k’endī ~ k’enda* (1).

References and notes:


16. COME
Shabo *am* (1).

References and notes:


17. DIE
Shabo *k’o* (1).

References and notes:


18. DOG
Shabo *kāːni* (-1).
References and notes:


19. DRINK

Shabo *wɔ* (1).

References and notes:


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: *iːɕʰi* [Jordan et al. 2015: 31], quoted as *iːɕ* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 409] and as *iːɕi* 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’ofo* ‘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:**


24. EGG

Shabo *tutukan* (-1).

**References and notes:**


25. EYE

Shabo *se ~ še* (1).

**References and notes:**


26. FAT N.

Shabo *č’ilam* (1).

**References and notes:**


27. FEATHER

Shabo *č’ek’a ~ š’ek’a* (1).

**References and notes:**

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 449. Same word as ‘hair’ q.v. Quoted as *č’ek’a* ‘feather’ in [Jordan et al. 2015: 24]; as *č’oka* 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 ɕ’uwa (1).

References and notes:


29. FISH
Shabo ɕ’añqa (1).

References and notes:


30. FLY V.
Shabo appir (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 429. Quoted as apʰr in [Jordan et al. 2015: 24].

31. FOOT
Shabo biьēsa (1).

References and notes:


32. FULL
Shabo kawan (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 440. Meaning glossed as ‘whole, full’. Quoted as k’awán’h ‘full’ in [Jordan et al. 2015: 31].

33. GIVE
Shabo ham (1).
References and notes:


34. GOOD
Shabo ɗaŋka (1).

References and notes:


35. GREEN
Shabo ṣolo (1).

References and notes:


36. HAIR
Shabo ɕ’ek’a ~ šek’a (1).

References and notes:


37. HAND
Shabo ɛfu (1).

References and notes:


38. HEAD
Shabo k’oyi (1).
References and notes:


39. **HEAR**

Shabo *eç'et* (1).

References and notes:

**Shabo:** Kibebe 2015: 435. Quoted as *çet* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 407]; as *çet* in [Schnoebelen 2009: 43]; as *çâte* ~ *çâte* ~ *çët* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 17]. Hoekstra: *atë* 'hear' [Bender 1983: 351].

40. **HEART**

Shabo *lundi-se ~ lundi-še* (1).

References and notes:

**Shabo:** Kibebe 2015: 442. Quoted as *lundu-se* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 19; Anbessa 1991: 375]. Hoekstra: *licnë* '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 *bäze* '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 *kare* in [Schnoebelen 2009: 44]; as *kare ~ karre* in [Anbessa 1995: 32]. Probably an old borrowing from Ethiosemitic (cf. Ge'ez *kärn*, Tigre *kăr*, etc.). Distinct from *köyte* 'horn (musical instrument)' [Kibebe 2015: 441] = *köte* 'horn' [Schnoebelen 2009: 44] = Hoekstra’s *kعطاء* 'horn' [Bender 1983: 351]. Finally, a third equivalent is *kolbe* 'horn' [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 409] = *kulbe* 'horn' [Schnoebelen 2009: 44] = Hoekstra’s *kalba* 'horn' [Bender 1983: 351]; in [Kibebe 2015: 441], the word *kolbé* 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 *köyté* 'horn' in M. Yigezu’s notes.

42. I

Shabo *tiŋ* (1).

References and notes:

form *tiŋ-ke* [Bender 1983: 353].

43. KILL
Shabo *kà ~ há* (1).

References and notes:


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

References and notes:


45. KNOW
Shabo *ɗeː* (1).

References and notes:

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

46. LEAF
Shabo *ɕ’aːm* (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’aːmo* 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 ~ šiyo* 'grass' in [Kibebe 2015: 447]. Schnoebelen also lists the composite formation *k’on k’it* 'leaf', literally = 'tree-ear' [Schnoebelen 2009: 44].

47. LIE
Shabo *kaɓu ~ haɓu* (1).

References and notes:
48. LIVER
Shabo baŋu (1).

References and notes:


49. LONG
Shabo daːma (1).

References and notes:


50. LOUSE
Shabo ɲeːna (1).

References and notes:


51. MAN
Shabo ull (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 450. Polysemy: 'man, male / husband'. Quoted as ull ~ wul in [Jordan et al. 2015: 22]. Hoekstra: ụlu '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 kaːba ~ haːba (1).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 437. Quoted as kaːba in [Jordan et al. 2015: 30]; as haːba 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:


54. MOON
Shabo *kasip ~ kašip* (1).

References and notes:


55. MOUNTAIN
Shabo *goŋu* (1).

References and notes:

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

56. MOUTH
Shabo *kaw-se ~ kaw-še* (1).

References and notes:

**Shabo:** Kibebe 2015: 440. Quoted as *kaw-se* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 17]; as *kaw ~ kaw-še* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 410; Anbessa 1991: 374]. Hoekstra: *kaw-se ~ kawut* 'mouth' [Bender 1983: 352]. According to Kibebe’s analysis, the word is a compound form: *kaw* 'tooth' q.v. + *še* '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 *wônga-se* (1).
References and notes:

**Shabo**: Kibebe 2015: 451. Quoted as **wonga-se** in [Jordan et al. 2015: 23]; as **wonga-še** in [Schnoebelen 2009: 43]. Nominal derivate from the verb **wonga** 'to call' [Kibebe 2015: 451]. Differently in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 410]: **infaye** 'name' (perhaps related to **inanna** '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 (*dɛppu* 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 **ŋɔːs** 'neck' [ibid.], clearly borrowed from Majang (cf. Majang **ŋɔːs** id.).

59. NEW
Shabo **k'inna** (1).

References and notes:

**Shabo**: Kibebe 2015: 441. Polysemy: 'new / unripe'. Quoted as **k'ina** ~ **k'ina-amba** in [Jordan et al. 2015: 29]; as **k'ina** in [Schnoebelen 2009: 45]. The form **ɕo** ~ **ɕo** '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 **dɛpʰu** 'night' in [Schnoebelen 2009: 44]; as **dip** in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 407]; as **deɓu** '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 **sona** ~ **šonna** in [Anbessa 1995: 36; Anbessa 1991: 376]; as **šona** in [Schnoebelen 2009: 44]. Hoekstra: **ɕona** ~ **ɕona** '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 ɨŋki (1).

References and notes:


64. PERSON
Shabo ufa ~ upa (1).

References and notes:


65. RAIN
Shabo ɗimu (1).

References and notes:


66. RED
Shabo ɕ’ara (1).

References and notes:

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

References and notes:

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

68. ROOT
Shabo *tintil* (-1).

References and notes:


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 *mohuŋgul*. This is probably a typo (according to Shabo conversion rules, both forms should be identical).

70. SAND
Shabo *kírā ~ hírā* (1).

References and notes:


71. SAY
Shabo *somm ~ šomm* (1).

References and notes:

**Shabo:** Kibebe 2015: 447. Quoted as *sum* in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 410]; as *debe-som-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-uno in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 410]; as diksi=ye-ne in [Jordan et al. 2015: 18] (with a string of verbal prefixes).

73. SEED
Shabo wekun (-1).

References and notes:


74. SIT
Shabo mo (1) / tam (2).

References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 443. Quoted as mo ~ no-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’ame 'sit' in [Jordan et al. 2015: 26]. The difference between mo and tam remains somewhat unclear. Judging from Kibebe’s semantic glossing and text examples, tam 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 wann in [Schnoebelen 2009: 44; Jordan et al. 2015: 19]. Hoekstra: wann 'skin' [Bender 1983: 352]. Probably borrowed from Majang (cf. Majang wànn 'skin'). Distinct from daro 'skin (animal), dried ridged hide' [Kibebe 2015: 432]. Completely different term listed in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 410]: akuš '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 slang', 'baby slung', '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 ~ hafa-fa is indeed listed with the meaning ‘sleep’.

77. SMALL
Shabo ket’ebu ~ kedebu (1).

References and notes:

78. SMOKE
Shabo ç’imbu (1).

References and notes:

79. STAND
Shabo kita ~ hitta (1).

References and notes:

80. STAR
Shabo rögā (1).

References and notes:
Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 446. Quoted as roga 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 m̀ari-n 'star'). Most sources seem to agree that roga (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:

82. SUN
Shabo oha (1).

References and notes:

83. SWIM
Shabo liyet (1).

References and notes:

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 šoʃa 'tail', most likely borrowed from Majang (cf. Majang xoʃ 'tail'). Hoekstra: ꚯona '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 \(\eta a\) (1).

References and notes:

**Shabo:** Kibebe 2015: 179; Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 410; Anbessa 1991: 375. The listed forms are: \(\eta a \sim \eta a-d\) “medial”, \(\eta a-t\) “distal”, \(\eta a-de-\eta\) “distal invisible fem.”, \(\eta a-de-m\) “distal invisible masc.”. Quoted as \(\eta a-t'om \sim \eta a-t'oa\) in [Jordan et al. 2015: 30]. Hoekstra: \(\eta a\) ‘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: \(ma \sim mola\) “proximal masc.”; cf. also \(inka\) “proximal fem.”. Hoekstra: \(ma \sim ma-ho \sim ma-ka\) ‘this’ [Bender 1983: 353]. Differently in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 410]: \(\eta a\) ‘this’, \(\eta ye\) ‘this’ (the first form is probably some other morphological variant of ‘that’, the second is unconfirmed in other sources).

87. THOU
Shabo \(kuk\) (1).

References and notes:

**Shabo:** Kibebe 2015: 161. Masculine form; the feminine correlate is \(ku\). Quoted as masc. \(kuku\), fem. \(ku\) in [Anbessa & Unseth 1989: 410; Anbessa 1991: 376]; as \(kuku\) in [Schnoebelen 2009: 43]; as \(k'uk\) in [Jordan et al. 2015: 31]. Hoekstra: \(\eta y\) = \(\eta y-ka\) ‘thou’ (sic!), possessive form \(kk-ke\) [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: \(handa \sim k'add\) ‘tongue’ [Bender 1983: 352].

89. TOOTH
Shabo \(kaw\) (1).

References and notes:

**Shabo:** Kibebe 2015: 440. Quoted as \(k'aw\) in [Jordan et al. 2015: 17]; as \(kau \sim kaw \sim k'aw-k\) 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 konna (1).

References and notes:


91. TWO
Shabo bab (1).

References and notes:


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 Ğek=ṇoi in [Jordan et al. 2015: 33]. Kibebe also lists the root ūl as a synonym, and so does Jordan (ďek=ūl-e ‘go’), but in the main entry for this root in Kibebe’s dictionary the precise quoted forms are: ūl-ano ‘get out, exit’, ūl-ātam ‘come out, exit’ [Kibebe 2015: 430], so we assume that the main semantics of ūl is ‘to exit’ rather than ‘to go (somewhere)’.

93. WARM
Shabo subu ~ šu:bu (1).

References and notes:


94. WATER
Shabo 웅 (1).

References and notes:


95. WE₁
Shabo ыиы (1).

References and notes:

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

95. WE₂
Shabo анч (2).

References and notes:

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

96. WHAT
Shabo ыами (1).

References and notes:


97. WHITE
Shabo дага (1).

References and notes:


98. WHO
Shabo *nafe ~ nefeit* (1).

References and notes:


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 *kottò* '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:


102. HEAVY
Shabo *gucla* (1).

References and notes:


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 *moi* in [Jordan et al. 2015: 26]. Hoekstra: *moi* [Bender 1983: 352]. Borrowed from Majang (cf. Majang *mōyǐ* '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 *kik*ɨra in [Jordan et al. 2015: 29]. Applied mostly to people.

106. SNAKE
Shabo *par* (1).

**References and notes:**


107. THIN
Shabo *kézi* (1).

**References and notes:**

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

108. WIND
Shabo *yongo* (-1).
References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 439. Polysemy: ‘air / wind / blow (of wind)’. Quoted as yoŋgoi in [Jordan et al. 2015: 27]. Borrowed from Majang yongoi. 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).

110. YEAR

Shabo imé (1).

References and notes:


References and notes:

Shabo: Kibebe 2015: 439. Polysemy: ‘air / wind / blow (of wind)’. Quoted as yoŋgoi in [Jordan et al. 2015: 27]. Borrowed from Majang yongoi. 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:


110. YEAR

Shabo imé (1).

References and notes: