

[Text version of database, created 14/01/2011].

Annotated Swadesh wordlists for the South Omotic group (Omotic family).

Languages included: Ari [som-ari].

Data sources.

General:

Bender 1971 = Bender, M. Lionel. The languages of Ethiopia. A new lexicostatistic classification and some problems of diffusion. In: *Anthropological Linguistics* v. 13, n. 5, pp. 165-288. // ***(Large collection of Bender-modified Swadesh wordlists (the Bender wordlist differs by 6-7 items) for almost every language of Ethiopia. Transcription quality is not always perfect.)***

Bender 1994 = Bender, M. Lionel. Aroid (South Omotic) Lexicon. In: *Afrikanistische Arbeitspapiere*, 38, pp. 133-162. // ***(Mid-size collection of comparative vocabularies for Ari, Hamer, and Dime, concentrating on inherited South Omotic lexicon. Ari material incorporates data from [Hayward 1990] as well as R. Hayward's previously unpublished fieldwork, along with M. L. Bender's own collected lexica, marked separately.)***

Blažek 2008 = Blažek, Vaclav. A lexicostatistical comparison of Omotic languages. In: *In Hot Pursuit of Language in Prehistory: Essays in the four fields of anthropology*. In honor of Harold Crane Fleming. Ed. by John D. Bengtson. John Benjamins Publishing Company: Amsterdam / Philadelphia, pp. 57-148. // ***(Collection of Swadesh wordlists for most known Omotic languages, with etymological comments by the author. For some languages, contains manuscript data from unpublished or hard-to-find sources. For Ari: relies on data from H. Fleming's Ph.D. thesis.)***

Ari: Hayward 1990 = Hayward, Richard J. Notes on the Aari language. In: *Omotic language studies*. Ed. by Richard J. Hayward. School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London, pp. 425-493. // ***(Detailed grammatical description with ample illustrative material. No separate wordlist provided for the language.)***

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1. ALL

Ari *muda* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Bender 1994: 144; Bender 1971: 263. From R. Hayward's fieldwork. Quoted as *muda* in [Blažek 2008: 69].

2. ASHES

Ari *bind-* # (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Bender 1994: 144. From M. L. Bender's fieldwork; absent from R. Hayward's data that form the primary source for the wordlist, therefore not strictly reliable. Quoted as *bndi* in [Bender 1971: 263] and [Blažek 2008: 68].

3. BARK

Ari *daki* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Bender 1994: 145. Alternate variant quoted *ibid.* as *lgi* (unclear if the form is from Bender's or Hayward's collection). Quoted as *daki* in [Bender 1971: 263]. An entirely different stem found in [Blažek 2008: 68]: *loʔota*.

4. BELLY

Ari *nor'ti* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 441. Quoted as *nurti* in [Bender 1971: 263]; *nortí* in [Blažek 2008: 68].

5. BIG

Ari *dɛcʔ-* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Bender 1994: 145. Exact form written as *dɛ-ka* (imperative). Quoted as *dɛcʔimi* in [Bender 1971: 263]; *dɛsʔ-mi* in [Blažek 2008: 68]. The root is most likely *dɛcʔ-*, with elision of the final consonant in the imperative form. Cf. also *gaʔša* 'big, fat, important' [Hayward 1990: 460].

6. BIRD

Ari *afī* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Bender 1971: 263; Blažek 2008: 68. The word is absent from R. Hayward's data. Quoted as *apti* in [Bender 1994: 145].

7. BITE

Ari *ga²*- (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 467. Quoted as *ga²-ka* in [Bender 1971: 263]; *ga²- ~ ga-k-* in [Blažek 2008: 68].

8. BLACK

Ari *čʔel- mi* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 461. Quoted as *čʔel-mi* in [Bender 1971: 263]. A different stem, *sʔia*, is found in [Blažek 2008: 68].

9. BLOOD

Ari ' *qase* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 434. A separate word is attested for 'animal blood': *zomʔi ~ zomʔi* [Hayward 1990: 431]; it is also quoted as *zomʔi* in [Bender 1971: 263] and *zomʔi* in [Blažek 2008: 71], simply in the meaning 'blood', but referring most likely to 'animal blood'. Hayward's *qase* 'human blood' is more fitting for the purposes of the wordlist.

10. BONE

Ari *lefī* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 447. Quoted in the definite form: *lefī-na*. Quoted as *le:fi* in [Bender 1971: 263]; *lefi* in [Blažek 2008:

71].

11. BREAST

Ari 'budi (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 440. Polysemy: 'chest / heart'. In most sources, only quoted with the meaning 'heart' q.v.; for 'breast', the 'female' equivalent is given: *ami* [Bender 1971: 263]; *ami* [Blažek 2008: 71].

12. BURN TR.

Ari ?ac- (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 469. Quoted as *aca* in [Bender 1971: 263]; *as?* in [Blažek 2008: 71].

13. CLAW(NAIL)

References and notes:

Ari: The exact equivalent remains unclear from existing sources. [Bender 1971: 263] lists *gvša* in the meaning 'claw (of animal)'; the same stem is listed in [Blažek 2008: 71] as 'claw / fingernail', without precision. [Hayward 1990: 460] cites a different stem, *?uqšmi*, in the meaning 'claw'. Finally, M. L. Bender [Bender 1994: 147] adds another stem, *šugli*, as 'claw, hoof', presumably from Hayward's sources.

14. CLOUD

Ari *li-l-a* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Bender 1994: 147. From R. Hayward's fieldwork data. Quoted as *lila* in [Blažek 2008: 71]. Different root quoted in [Bender 1971: 263]: *ʾummi*.

15. COLD

Ari *qa^{hž}-i* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 460. Adjectival derivate from *qaʰž-* 'become cold'. Quoted as *qaži* in [Bender 1971: 263]; *kʷaži* in [Blažek 2008: 71]. Cf. also *zaz-* 'mi', glossed as 'wet, cold' [Hayward 1990: 460].

16. COME

Ari *aʰd-* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 432. Quoted as *ad-* in [Blažek 2008: 71]. Completely different stem found in [Bender 1971: 263]: *k:r-e*

17. DIE

Ari *deʔ-* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 487. Quoted as *deʔs-e* in [Bender 1971: 263]; *deʔ-* in [Blažek 2008: 72].

18. DOG

Ari 'ʔ*aksi* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 440. Quoted as *aksi* in [Bender 1971: 263]; *aksi ~ aksɛn* in [Blažek 2008: 72].

19. DRINK

Ari *wəʔ-* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 470. Quoted as *wəʔa* in [Bender 1971: 263]; *wəʔ-* in [Blažek 2008: 72].

20. DRY

Ari *wəʔ-* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 465. Verbal stem ('to become dry'). The derived adjective is quoted as *wɔč-i* in [Bender 1971: 263]; *wɔč-i* in [Blažek 2008: 72].

21. EAR

Ari *qam-* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Bender 1994: 148. From R. Hayward's fieldwork data. Quoted as *kam* in [Bender 1971: 263]; *kami* in [Blažek 2008: 72].

22. EARTH

Ari *fe'č?e* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Bender 1994: 148. From R. Hayward's fieldwork data. Quoted as *p?eč?a* in [Blažek 2008: 72].

23. EAT

Ari *?ic-* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 469. Quoted as *i(t)s-ka* in [Bender 1971: 263]; *ic-* in [Blažek 2008: 72].

24. EGG

Ari *mu'qa* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 441. Quoted as *mu^wqa* in [Hayward 1971: 263]; *mu_γa* in [Blažek 2008: 72].

25. EYE

Ari *'?afi* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 432. Quoted as *affi* in [Bender 1971: 263]; *afi* in [Blažek 2008: 74].

26. FAT N.

References and notes:

Ari: Absent from R. Hayward's data, and the other information is controversial. [Bender 1971: 263] quotes the stem *c?omma*; [Bender 1994: 149] quotes *lada*; [Blažek 2008: 74], after H. Fleming, quotes *durfi*. External connections clearly favour the latter form, but more evidence is necessary to fill in the slot.

27. FEATHER

References and notes:

Ari: Unclear. Not found in R. Hayward's data. [Bender 1994: 149] quotes the form *kafi*, but the comparative vocabulary entry is 'feather, wing', which could indicate either meaning. [Blažek 2008: 74], after H. Fleming, quotes the stem *sil'a*

28. FIRE

Ari *no' ha* ~ *no^h* ~ *no^h*: (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 490. Quoted as *no^{to}a* in [Bender 1971: 263]; *noa* in [Blažek 2008: 74].

29. FISH

Ari *toy' la* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 452. Quoted as *toila* in [Bender 1971: 263]; *toyla* in [Blažek 2008: 74].

30. FLY V.

Ari *a^hz-* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 465. Meaning glossed as 'run, fly', which raises some doubts as to semantic exactness.

31. FOOT

Ari ' *duti* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 441. Polysemy: 'leg / foot'. Quoted as *duti* in [Bender 1971: 263]; *duti* in [Blažek 2008: 74].

32. FULL

Ari *cʔacʔ-i* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 460. Adjectival derivative from *cʔacʔ-* 'to become full'. Quoted as *sʔasʔ-i* in [Blažek 2008: 74].

33. GIVE

Ari *?im-* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Bender 1994: 151. Quoted as *im-la* in [Bender 1971: 263]; *im-* in [Blažek 2008: 76].

34. GOOD

Ari *laqa-'mi* ~ *laq-'mi* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 465. The corresponding verbal stem is *laqam-* ~ *laqmi-* 'to be good'. Quoted as *laya-mi* in [Blažek 2008: 76]. Different stem quoted in [Bender 1971: 263]: *wanna*.

35. GREEN

References and notes:

Ari: Not found in R. Hayward's data. Other sources are dubious: [Bender 1994: 151] quotes *=cʔal~ =cʔεl*, [Blažek 2008:

76] quotes *čʔalɛ-mi*; all of these forms seem to be the same word as 'black' q.v., and may represent erroneous translations.

36. HAIR

Ari *si' cʔi* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 439. Quoted as *sicʔi* in [Bender 1971: 263]; *siʔi* in [Blažek 2008: 76].

37. HAND

Ari *ʔani* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 432. Polysemy: 'arm / hand'. Quoted as *ʔaʔn* in [Bender 1971: 263]; *ani* in [Blažek 2008: 76].

38. HEAD

Ari *ma' ta* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 436. Quoted as *mata* in [Bender 1971: 263]; *mata* in [Blažek 2008: 76].

39. HEAR

Ari *wur-* # (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 467. The meaning is glossed as 'hear / listen to', and none of the major alternate sources mention the word: [Bender 1971: 263] has *kʔam-ska-* (a clear derivative of *kʔam* 'ear'), and [Blažek 2008: 76] quotes *ɛsɛr-*, which is really a passive formation from *ɛs-* 'to know' q.v.; this latter form is also mentioned by Hayward [1990: 467] as *ʔes-er-*. Detailed syntactic contexts are necessary to understand whether these differences are semantic or dialectal.

40. HEART

Ari *'budi* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 440. Polysemy: 'chest / heart'. Quoted as *bud* in [Bender 1971: 263]. A different form is given in [Blažek 2008: 76]: *saza* (borrowed from East Cushitic **saz*ʔ-, see [Blažek 2008: 112]).

41. HORN

Ari 'š*oqa* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 430. Not confirmed in other sources, all of which agree on a different root: cf. *kɔ:šima* [Bender 1971: 263], *košim-a* [Bender 1994: 152], *kɔšma* [Blažek 2008: 78].

42. I

Ari ?*i* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 448. The simple variant is mostly found as head of dependent clauses. Object form ?*i-m*; head of independent NP form ?*i-ta*; possessive determiner ?*i-ste* ~ ?*i-st*. Quoted as *i-ta* in [Bender 1971: 263]; ?*i-ta* in [Blažek 2008: 78].

43. KILL

Ari *deʰs-* ~ *deʰs-* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 466. Polysemy: 'kill / grind'. Quoted as *des-ka* in [Bender 1971: 263]; *des-* in [Blažek 2008: 78].

44. KNEE

Ari *gul'be* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Bender 1994: 153. From R. Hayward's data. The same source quotes an entirely different stem from M. L. Bender's own notes: *bukʰa* ~ *bokʰa*, also quoted as *bu:qa* in [Bender 1971: 263]. Still another stem, from H. Fleming's data, is found in [Blažek 2008: 78]: *bora*. We follow Hayward as the primary source, but the issue requires additional checking.

45. KNOW

Ari ʔes- (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 465. Quoted as *es-ka* in [Bender 1971: 263]; *es-* in [Blažek 2008: 78].

46. LEAF

Ari qa'ʔe (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Bender 1994: 153. From R. Hayward's field data. Quoted as *kʔePa* in [Bender 1971: 263]; *kʔaʔ-a ~ kʔaʔ-be* in [Blažek 2008: 78].

47. LIE

Ari raʔt- (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 468. Meaning given as 'lie down'; however, this is the same verb as 'sleep' q.v.

48. LIVER

Ari ti'ra (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 435. Quoted as *tʔri* in [Bender 1971: 263]; *turi* in [Blažek 2008: 78].

49. LONG

Ari roʔt- (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Bender 1994: 154. From R. Hayward's fieldwork data. Quoted as *ʔrotu-mi* in [Blažek 2008: 80] (most likely the same root). Entirely different stem quoted in [Bender 1971: 263]: *gʔʔʔmi*.

50. LOUSE

Ari qa'sa (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 441. Quoted as *kʷasa* in [Bender 1971: 263]; *kʷasa* in [Blažek 2008: 80].

51. MAN

Ari *ʔaŋ* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 447. Meaning glossed as 'male', but contexts show that this is the basic word for 'human being of the male sex' as well. Quoted as *aŋ* in [Blažek 2008: 80].

52. MANY

Ari *bed-ʼmi* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 459. Adjectival derivate from *bed-* 'to become many/much'. Quoted as *bed-ʼmi* in [Blažek 2008: 80]. Different stem, *maʔat*, is given in [Bender 1971: 263].

53. MEAT

Ari *waʼha* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 431. Quoted as *wa* in [Bender 1971: 263] and [Blažek 2008: 79].

54. MOON

Ari *ʼʔarfi* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 440. Polysemy: 'moon / month'. Quoted as *arfi* in [Bender 1971: 263] and [Blažek 2008: 80].

55. MOUNTAIN

Ari *baʼla* # (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Bender 1994: 155. This seems to be the form from R. Hayward's data. However, everything is highly questionable, since at least two alternatives are found: (a) *gɛ:mɛr* [Bender 1971: 263], later quoted as *gemar* in [Bender 1994: 155]; (b) *gɛčʔa* [Blažek 2008: 80].

56. MOUTH

Ari *ʔa'fa* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 436. Quoted as *affa* in [Bender 1971: 263]; *afa* in [Blažek 2008: 80].

57. NAME

Ari *na'mi* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 446. The definitive form is given as *'nami-n* [ibid.]. Quoted as *nami* in [Bender 1971: 263]; *nami* in [Blažek 2008: 83].

58. NECK

Ari *qa'da* # (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Bender 1994: 155. From R. Hayward's fieldwork data. A different root quoted in [Bender 1963: 1971]: *kurcʔi*; still another is found in [Blažek 2008: 83]: *bari*, and a third one, *daŋ*, is quoted in [Bender 1994: 155], from M. L. Bender's own data. Hayward's entry is chosen as the default one, but, in light of contradictory evidence, cannot be seen as a stable entry.

59. NEW

Ari *kill-'a* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 434. Quoted as *k:lla* in [Bender 1971: 263]; *killa* in [Blažek 2008: 83].

60. NIGHT

Ari *soiti* ~ *soici* (1).**References and notes:**

Ari: Bender 1994: 155. Absent from R. Hayward's data. Quoted as *soiti* in [Blažek 2008: 83]. [Bender 1971: 263] quotes an entirely different form, *du:mi*. However, the agreement between Bender's entry in his later publication and H. Fleming's data in [Blažek 2008] indicates that *du:mi* has a different meaning (probably 'darkness', cf. *du()**m*- 'to be dark' [Bender 1994: 148]).

61. NOSE**Ari ' *nuki* (1).****References and notes:**

Ari: Hayward 1990: 435. Also quoted as *nu'ki* on p. 440 of the same source. Quoted as *nu:ki* in [Bender 1971: 263]; *nuki* in [Blažek 2008: 83].

62. NOT**Ari *-ay* (1) / *-ki* (2).****References and notes:**

Ari: Hayward 1990: 471-472. The negative suffixal morpheme *-ay* is characteristic of the imperfective forms; *-ki*, of perfective ones. Only the first form, *-ai*, is quoted in [Blažek 2008: 83].

63. ONE**Ari ' *wollaq* (1).****References and notes:**

Ari: Hayward 1990: 461. Quoted as *wəɮɛkə* in [Bender 1971: 263]; *wɪllaq'a* in [Blažek 2008: 83].

64. PERSON**Ari ?*ed* (1).****References and notes:**

Ari: Hayward 1990: 442. Quoted as *ɛ:d* in [Bender 1971: 263]; *ɛd* in [Blažek 2008: 85]. Hayward gives the meaning as 'man, person', but most sources make it clear that the word primarily applies to 'human being' rather than 'male

person'.

65. RAIN

Ari *dabi* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 464; Bender 1971: 263; Blažek 2008: 85.

66. RED

Ari *zey-'mi* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 460. Adjectival derivate (the corresponding verbal stem is not attested). Quoted as *ze-mi* in [Bender 1971: 263]; *ze-mi* in [Blažek 2008: 85].

67. ROAD

Ari *ga'gi* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Bender 1994: 157. From R. Hayward's field data. Quoted as *gogi* in [Bender 1971: 263] and in [Blažek 2008: 85].

68. ROOT

Ari *čʔačʔ-* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Bender 1994: 157. Quoted as *čʔačʔi* in [Bender 1971: 263]. Absent from R. Hayward's data, but confirmed in [Blažek 2008: 85] as *čʔačʔi*. Secondary synonym: *tudi* [Bender 1994: 157].

69. ROUND

References and notes:

Ari: Not attested in the majority of sources, although one form, *dʔin*, is quoted in [Blažek 2008: 85] (after H. Fleming's

data).

70. SAND

Ari *šami* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Bender 1994: 157. Absent from R. Hayward's data, but confirmed as *šami* in [Blažek 2008: 85]. An entirely different form, *ašwa*, is found in [Bender 1971: 263].

71. SAY

Ari *gay-* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 484. Quoted as *ga-ka* in [Bender 1971: 263]; *ga-* in [Blažek 2008: 85]. A different synonym, *yik* is found in [Bender 1994: 157].

72. SEE

Ari *šed-* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 470. Quoted as *šedein* [Bender 1971: 263]; *šed-* in [Blažek 2008: 87].

73. SEED

References and notes:

Ari: No definitive information, since all the sources differ. [Bender 1971: 263] quotes the stem *a:ffi*; [Bender 1994: 157] quotes *ma(:)ša*; [Blažek 2008: 87] quotes *pʔeta*. The two latter forms both find confirmation in external data, but additional, more fine-grained semantic description is necessary to select the best candidate.

74. SIT

Ari *doq-* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 489. Quoted as *dok²-ka* in [Bender 1971: 263]; *dork-* in [Blažek 2008: 87].

75. SKIN

Ari *guf ta* ~ *gu' ta* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Bender 1994: 158. From R. Hayward's fieldwork data. Quoted as *gofta* in [Blažek 2008: 87]. An entirely different form, *ayzi* is given in [Bender 1971: 263], and a third synonym, *g¹mma* is quoted in [Bender 1994: 158]. Finally, [Blažek 2008: 87] lists two more forms with the same meaning, presumably from M. L. Bender's data: *íó* and *zεna*. The Hayward form matches the one that is found in H. Fleming's data in [Blažek 2008] and is the likeliest to represent the default meaning of 'human skin'.

76. SLEEP

Ari *ra(:)t-* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Bender 1994: 158. From R. Hayward's fieldwork data (present in [Hayward 1990] only in the meaning 'to lie down', see under 'lie'). Quoted as *rat-ka-* in [Bender 1971: 263]; *rat-* in [Blažek 2008: 87]. Secondary synonym: *gin²-* [Bender 1994: 158]. (Since *ra(:)t-* also means 'to lie down', acc. to R. Hayward, it is not excluded that the specific meaning 'sleep' actually corresponds to this latter root, but it is not recorded anywhere other than Bender's data).

77. SMALL

Ari *tok- mi* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 460. Adjectival derivative from *tok-* 'to become small, decrease'. Quoted as *tok²-mi* in [Bender 1971: 263]; *toko-mi* in [Blažek 2008: 87].

78. SMOKE

Ari *č?ub-* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Bender 1994: 158. Quoted as *č?u:ba* in [Bender 1971: 263]; *č?oba* in [Blažek 2008: 87].

79. STAND

Ari *wɔʔ-* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 467. Meaning glossed as 'stand up (intr.)'. Quoted as *wɔʔ-ka* in [Bender 1971: 263]; *wɔʔ-* in [Blažek 2008: 87]. The latter source, as well as [Bender 1994: 159], adds *dám-* as a secondary synonym; semantic difference is unclear.

80. STAR

Ari *manka* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Bender 1994: 158; Bender 1971: 263; Blažek 2008: 89. Absent from R. Hayward's data, but all the alternate sources agree on the same form.

81. STONE

Ari *sen-* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Bender 1994: 159. From both M. L. Bender's and R. Hayward's field data. Quoted as *senni* in [Bender 1971: 263]; *seni* in [Blažek 2008: 89].

82. SUN

Ari *ay* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Bender 1994: 159; Blažek 2008: 89. Quoted as *hay* in [Bender 1971: 263]. Absent in R. Hayward's field data, but all the alternate sources agree on the same stem.

83. SWIM

Ari *warr-i* # (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Bender 1994: 159. Quoted as *wari* in [Bender 1971: 263]. Dubious; the form is absent in R. Hayward's data.

[Blažek 2008: 89] quotes Bender's form *warri* along with a different stem, *zati*, without explicitly indicating the latter's source (Bender? Fleming?). However, *warr-* is supported by external data, whereas *zati* is not.

84. TAIL

Ari *goy' r-iy* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Bender 1994: 159. From R. Hayward's field data. M. L. Bender himself adduces a phonetically similar, but etymologically different stem: *go(i)-i* [Bender 1994: 159], *gali* [Bender 1971: 263], equal to H. Fleming's *gali* in [Blažek 2008: 89]. Since we rely on Hayward's data as the primary source, we go along with *goyr-iy* as the main entry.

85. THAT

Ari *kə' ne ~ kə' na* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 458. R. Hayward does not indicate any deictic distinctions in Ari, with only one pronoun translatable as both 'this' and 'that'. (A second, clearly related, item is *ke' ne ~ ke' na* 'these, those', restricted to plural forms). In [Blažek 2008: 89], however, a separate stem *aga* is quoted in the meaning 'that', distinct from *kona* 'this', meaning that in H. Fleming's notes the two degrees of deixis were distinguished after all. We follow the conventions of our primary source.

86. THIS

Ari *kə' ne ~ kə' na* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 458. For further notes, see 'that'.

87. THOU

Ari *a^h*: (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 448. The simple variant is mostly found as head of dependent clauses. Object form *a^h-m*; head of independent NP form *a^h-'nə* possessive determiner *'a^h-nte ~ a^h-nt*. Quoted as *a-*nna** in [Bender 1971: 263].

88. TONGUE

Ari *adim(i)* (1).**References and notes:**

Ari: Bender 1994: 160. Quoted as *adim* in [Bender 1971: 263]; *adim* in [Blažek 2008: 91]. Absent in R. Hayward's field data, but all the alternate sources agree on the same stem.

89. TOOTH**Ari 'ʔ*aci* (1).****References and notes:**

Ari: Hayward 1990: 435. Glossed as pl. form 'teeth'. Quoted as *aci* in [Bender 1971: 263]; *aci* in [Blažek 2008: 91]. Additional forms quoted in [Bender 1994: 160]: (a) *gegi*, (b) *kasel*.

90. TREE**Ari *a^h:qe* (1).****References and notes:**

Ari: Hayward 1990: 441. Quoted as *aya* in [Bender 1971: 263]; *ahaka* in [Blažek 2008: 91].

91. TWO**Ari *qas'ken* ~ *qas'ten* (1).****References and notes:**

Ari: Hayward 1990: 461. Quoted as *kastɛn* in [Bender 1971: 263] and in [Blažek 2008: 83].

92. WALK (GO)**Ari *kay-* (1).****References and notes:**

Ari: Hayward 1990: 482. Quoted as *kay-* in [Blažek 2008: 91]. An entirely different stem, *boɖa*, is found in [Bender 1971: 263].

93. WARM (HOT)

Ari ʔoyd- 'mí (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 459. Glossed as 'hot'. Adjectival derivate from ʔoyd- 'to become hot' [ibid.]. Quoted as ɔyʔ-*ma* 'warm' in [Bender 1971: 263]. A different stem in the meaning 'warm', *kumʔila*, is found in [Blažek 2008: 91], indicating that the two meanings may be, in fact, differentiated.

94. WATER

Ari no' qa (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 435. Quoted as *no'ka* in [Bender 1971: 263]; *no'ra* in [Blažek 2008: 91].

95. WE

Ari wo^h ~ wo^h: (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 448. The simple variant is mostly found as head of dependent clauses. Object form *wo^h(:)-m*; head of independent NP form *wo^h(:)-ta*; possessive determiner '*wo^h(:)-nte ~ wo^h(:)-nt*. Quoted as *wo-ta* in [Bender 1971: 263].

96. WHAT

Ari a^h- 're (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 453. Quoted as *ara* in [Bender 1971: 263]; *are* in [Blažek 2008: 93]. Segmentable into *a^h-re* through comparison with other interrogative pronouns (cf. 'who' q.v.).

97. WHITE

Ari cʔa-mi (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 460; Bender 1971: 263. Adjectival derivate from an unattested verbal stem *cʔa-*. Quoted as *sʔa-mi* in [Blažek 2008: 93].

98. WHO

Ari *a^hy* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 436. Quoted as *ayie* in [Bender 1971: 263]; *ayi* in [Blažek 2008: 93].

99. WOMAN

Ari *ma^h* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 447. Quoted as *mayns* in [Bender 1971: 263]; *ma-nc* in [Blažek 2008: 93]. Both of the alternative forms are really compounds = '*ma^h-y^hnc*'girl' [Hayward 1990: 447], where the second part = *y^hn'ci*'child'.

100. YELLOW

References and notes:

Ari: Not attested.

101. FAR

Ari *fe'ga* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Bender 1994: 149. From R. Hayward's field data. The same source adds a different form, *gotari*, from Bender's own data.

102. HEAVY

Ari *dec?-mi* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 460. Adjectival derivate (the corresponding verbal stem is not attested). A different stem quoted in [Bender 1994: 152]: *cul^has*.

103. NEAR

Ari *ʔucc-ʼa* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 435, 460. Adjectival derivate from *ʔuc-* 'to become near'. Cf. several different stems in [Bender 1994: 155]: (a) *-inter*; (b) *-šeger*.

104. SALT

Ari *soq* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 430. Quoted as *caq ~ sak* in [Bender 1994: 157].

105. SHORT

Ari *cʔeʼdi* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 460.

106. SNAKE

Ari *guʼni* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 436. Quoted as *gvnni* in [Bender 1971: 263].

107. THIN

References and notes:

Ari: Unclear. [Bender 1971: 263] lists the form *tokmi* under this meaning; [Bender 1994: 160] replaces it with *miʔeba*. Since neither R. Hayward's nor H. Fleming's published data contain the word, it is better to leave the slot unfilled.

108. WIND

Ari *qa^hz-i* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 460. Same word as 'cold' q.v.

109. WORM

References and notes:

Ari: Not attested.

110. YEAR

Ari *bon* (1).

References and notes:

Ari: Hayward 1990: 442. Polysemy: 'dry season / year'.