

[Text version of database, created 2/04/2015].

Annotated Swadesh wordlists for the Western Mande group (Mande family).

Languages included: Southern Bobo Madaré [wmn-bob].

DATA SOURCES

Bobo Madaré

Le Bris & Prost 1981 = Le Bris, Pierre; Prost, André. Dictionnaire Bobo-Français, précédé d'une Introduction grammaticale et suivi d'un Lexique français-bobo. Paris: SELAF. // *Detailed dictionary of the siā-dā (Bobo-Dioulasso) dialect of the Bobo language, accompanied with a comprehensive grammar sketch.*

Tiendrébéogo 1998 = Beatrice Tiendrébéogo. Rapport Sociolinguistique sur la Langue Bobo Madaré. SIL/ANTBA. // *A sociolinguistic report on the different varieties of Bobo, accompanied with 230-item wordlists drawn from 8 different subdialectal varieties of Bobo.*

NOTES

Southern Bobo Madaré

1. General.

Although present day Bobo has more than 300,000 speakers and its dialectal variety is impressive, the only large and representative dictionary is [Le Bris & Prost 1981], culled from the prestigious southern *siā-dā* (Sya, Syabéré) dialect of the language; naturally, this dictionary serves as our main source.

For additional control, the SIL lists in [Tiendrébéogo 1998] may be added as an auxiliary source, but comparison with Le Bris & Prost's dictionary reveals quite a few dubious entries at least as far as accurate semantic glossing is concerned. An additional problem is that phonetically and semantically, the dialects that Tiendrébéogo marks as "Syabéré"

and "Bobo-Dioulasso" respectively, although close enough to the dialect described in Le Bris & Prost, do not fully coincide with it either in respect to semantics or phonetics. In the notes section, we list all relevant entries that Tiendrébéogo denotes as "Syabéré" and "Bobo-Dioulasso" for purposes of manual comparison and reconstruction, but without implying that they should be taken into consideration for lexicostatistical calculations.

Forms are typically entered in the same way as they are listed in the dictionary, i.e. root forms (infinitives) for verbs and singular forms for nouns (plural forms are normally listed in the notes section). Some of the suffixes that are either clearly segmentable on the synchronic level (e. g. the singulative suffix *-nó*) or can be easily identified as such through structural analysis (e. g. *-go*) are separated in the primary slot as additional morphemes; some other unproductive suffixes, however, may have been left unsegmented.

2. *Transliteration.*

The phonological transcription of [Le Bris & Prost 1981] requires only minimal corrections when transposed to UTS, such as:

- (a) Le Bris & Prost's *ny* = UTS *ɲ*;
- (b) Le Bris & Prost's doubled vowels (*aa, ee, etc.*) = UTS *a, e, etc.*

Database compiled and annotated by: G. Starostin, April 2015.

1. ALL

Bobo *pēpé* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 282.

2. ASHES

Bobo *yībē* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 371. Meaning glossed as 'cendre de bois, cendre blanche' ('wood ashes, white ashes'). Cf. also *mūrō* 'to become ashes' (intransitive verb) [Le Bris & Prost 1981: 244]; in the French-Bobo index, the word is marked as a noun, but in the main body of the dictionary only the verbal usage is attested.

3. BARK

Bobo *s̄=kiēbē* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 195. The first morpheme is the basic root for 'tree' q.v. The form *kiēbē* per se is glossed as 'enveloppe dure' ('hard cover') [ibid.]. Quoted as Syabéré *kyébé*, Bobo-Dioulasso *k̄bà* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 38].

4. BELLY

Bobo *tūlù* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 341. Plural form: *tālā*. Glossed as 'ventre (partie extérieure)' and distinct from *k̄r̄* 'ventre; intérieur' [Le Bris & Prost 1981: 204] which, in our understanding, would rather correspond to the meaning 'stomach' (cf. à *k̄r̄ m̄n* "he is constipated", lit. "his belly (stomach) is closed", etc.). Quoted as Syabéré *túlú*, Bobo-Dioulasso *tūlù* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 42].

5. BIG

Bobo *gbágá* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 176. Distinct from the verb *kūrō*, glossed as 'être long, grand' [Le Bris & Prost 1981: 215] (see under 'long'). Cf. in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 45]: Bobo-Dioulasso *kúrú* 'big' (= *kūrō* in [Le Bris & Prost]), but Syabéré *yīrē* 'big' = *yīrē* 'grossir, être gros' in [Le Bris & Prost 1981: 372].

6. BIRD

Bobo *yàlô* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 365. Plural: *yàlá* ~ *yàlálá*. Polysemy: 'bird (gen.) / guinea-fowl'. Quoted as Syabéré *yàlâlô*, Bobo-Dioulasso *yàló* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 39].

7. BITE

Bobo *ηwī* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 258. Distinct from *yū* 'to bite into smth.' ('enlever avec les dents un morceau de quelque chose, mordre dans') [Le Bris & Prost 1981: 376]. Quoted as Syabéré *â=ηwī*, Bobo-Dioulasso *ā=wī-ñàyé* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 50].

8. BLACK

Bobo *dūηū* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 159. Plural: *dūηgūū* ~ *dūηōō*. Adjectival stem, tonally distinguished from the verb *dūηū* 'to be black' [ibid.]. Sometimes used in conjunction with the ideophonic extension *sī* [Le Bris & Prost 1981: 306]. Quoted as Syabéré *dūñū*, Bobo-Dioulasso *dūgú* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 45].

9. BLOOD

Bobo *tò* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 337. Quoted as Syabéré *tō*, Bobo-Dioulasso *tūyó* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 40].

10. BONE

Bobo *wō-ñó* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 356. Plural: *wō-ī*. Quoted as Syabéré *wō-ñō*, Bobo-Dioulasso *w-ñ-ñ* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 40].

11. BREAST

Bobo *dû* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 159. Plural: *dâyà*. Distinct from *ɲĩɲĩ* 'female breast / milk' [Le Bris & Prost 1981: 269]. Quoted as Syabéré *dú*, Bobo-Dioulasso *dú* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 42].

12. BURN TR.

Bobo *ɲwùnā* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 262. Transitive stem ('to burn smth. '), vocally/tonally distinguished from the intransitive stem *ɲwènè* ~ *ɲwùnā* [Le Bris & Prost 1981: 257].

13. CLAW(NAIL)

Bobo *ɲĩnā-kiébé* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 268. Plural: *ɲĩnā-kóbá*. The form *kiébé* may be used in the meaning 'nail' as such [Le Bris & Prost 1981: 195], but for the more specific meaning 'fingernail' the authors list this particular compound formation, the first component of which is the plural 'eyes' (q.v.), so the form literally means 'eye-nail'.

14. CLOUD

Bobo *dàbà* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 135. This is the collective plural form ('clouds'); cf. the singulative *dèbè-nó*. Quoted as Syabéré *dābā*, Bobo-Dioulasso *dābā-rà* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 44].

15. COLD

Bobo *lùū* # (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 231. Nominal stem ('coldness, cold state'), plural: *liā* (= 'cold season'). No separate adjectival stem (as in 'cold water') is listed in the dictionary. Quoted as Syabéré *lū-tiē* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 45]. Differently for Bobo-Dioulasso in the same source: *kúná* 'cold' [ibid.] (= *kūnā* 'to be fresh' in [Le Bris & Prost 1981: 214]).

16. COME

Bobo *nàā* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 246. Quoted as Syabéré *ā=nā-wē*, Bobo-Dioulasso *ā=nà-yē* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 48].

17. DIE

Bobo *sìrī* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 310. Quoted as Syabéré *sīrī*, Bobo-Dioulasso *sírí* 'dead' in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 54].

18. DOG

Bobo *gbègē* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 178. Plural: *gbègū*. Quoted as Syabéré *gbēgē*, Bobo-Dioulasso *gbègē* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 38].

19. DRINK

Bobo *mènē* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 238. Cf. also *mù* 'to drink up / to drink in small gulps' [Le Bris & Prost 1981: 244]. Quoted as Syabéré *à=mènē-wē*, Bobo-Dioulasso *ā=mènē-yé* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 48].

20. DRY

Bobo *kwiē* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 216. Verbal stem, with polysemy: 'to be dry / to be hard'. Quoted as Syabéré *k^wīyē*, Bobo-Dioulasso *k^wīyē* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 45].

21. EAR

Bobo *túru* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 342. Plural: *tá*. Quoted as Syabéré *tūrū*, Bobo-Dioulasso *trá* (the latter seems to be the plural form) in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 41].

22. EARTH

Bobo *l̄* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 229. With middle tone (*l̄*), the same root is glossed as 'field / earth in a field' [Le Bris & Prost 1981: 230]. Quoted as Syabéré *l̄*; Bobo-Dioulasso *l̄* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 44].

23. EAT

Bobo *zō̄* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 386. Quoted as Syabéré *ā=zō̄-wē*, Bobo-Dioulasso *ā=zō̄-yé* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 47].

24. EGG

Bobo *wéré* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 353. Plural: *wéré*. Quoted as Syabéré *wírí*, Bobo-Dioulasso *nā=wérē* (the first component means 'hen') in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 40].

25. EYE

Bobo *ɲó-nò̄* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 271. Plural: *ɲínà*. Quoted as Syabéré *ɲō-nō̄*, Bobo-Dioulasso *ɲí-ná* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 41].

26. FAT N.

Bobo *ɲī* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 267. Polysemy: 'animal fat / butter / certain thick liquids'. Quoted as Syabéré *ɲi*, Bobo-Dioulasso *ɲú* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 35].

27. FEATHER

Bobo *dēgē* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 144. Plural: *dēgē*.

28. FIRE

Bobo *tó-gó* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 337. Plural: *tō-gā*. Quoted as Syabéré *tó-gó*, Bobo-Dioulasso *tó-gó* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 44].

29. FISH

Bobo *zē* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 379. Collective plural form; the singulative is *zē-nó*. Quoted as Syabéré *zé-nó*, Bobo-Dioulasso *žēnó* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 40].

30. FLY V.

Bobo *tīrē* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 335.

31. FOOT

Bobo *kāā* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 189. Plural: *kāā*. No difference between 'foot' and 'leg'. Quoted as Syabéré *kā*, Bobo-Dioulasso *k^wānó* 'leg' in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 41].

32. FULL

Bobo *pāgā* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 276. Verbal stem: 'to fill up (tr.) / to be full (intr.)'.

33. GIVE

Bobo *pērē* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 282. Transitive verb, distinct from intransitive *kiè* 'to give (in general)' [Le Bris & Prost 1981: 198]. Cf. also *kā* 'to give', only used in imperative or consecutive forms [Le Bris & Prost 1981: 184]. Quoted as Syabéré *ā=pērē*, Bobo-Dioulasso *ā=pērē-yé* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 48].

34. GOOD

Bobo *fōrō* (1) / *dūà* (2).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 169. Cf. Bobo-Dioulasso *dā=fōri* 'good' in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 42] (where *dā=* seems to be an appended "empty verb"). Le Bris & Prost 1981: 147. Quoted as Syabéré *dyā* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 42]. The semantic difference between *fōrō* and *dūà* is complicated: judging by the examples, the latter is primarily 'good (to the taste)', but there is so much overlap between the two that it is best to treat them as technical synonyms for the moment.

35. GREEN

Bobo *bî* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 129. Polysemy: 'green / unripe'. Adjectival derivative from the verbal stem *bî* 'to be green'. Contexts show that the word may indeed denote color, but is usually applied to "growing" objects, e. g. *sō-mō bî* 'green wood', *sògò bî* 'green grass'. It is distinct from the noun *sārā-zū* 'green color', literally 'water of the leaves of green beans' [Le Bris & Prost 1981: 295].

36. HAIR

Bobo *ηwò=só-gó* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 261. Literally 'head hair'. Quoted as Syabéré $\eta\grave{o}=s\bar{o}-g\bar{o}$, Bobo-Dioulasso $w\grave{o}=s\bar{o}-g\acute{o}$ in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 41].

37. HAND

Bobo $s\bar{o}r\bar{o}$ (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 317. Plural: $s\acute{s}\bar{a}$. No distinction between 'hand' and 'arm'. Quoted as Syabéré $s\bar{o}r\bar{o}$, Bobo-Dioulasso $s\acute{o}r\acute{o}$ 'arm' in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 41].

38. HEAD

Bobo $\eta w\grave{o}\ddot{o}$ (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 260. Plural: $\eta w\grave{e}\ddot{e} \sim \eta w\grave{a}\ddot{a}$. Polysemy: 'head / ear of millet / meaning, reason'. Quoted as Syabéré $\eta\grave{o}$, Bobo-Dioulasso $\eta\ddot{u}-t\acute{u}l\acute{u}$ (unclear second component) in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 40].

39. HEAR

Bobo $m\grave{\delta}\bar{\delta}$ (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 241. Polysemy: 'to hear / to understand'. Also used to express the meanings 'to smell' (in conjunction with $\eta w\acute{u}m\acute{u}$ 'smell (n.)') and 'to listen' (in conjunction with the postposition $t\bar{a}$).

40. HEART

Bobo $w\bar{o}r\bar{o}$ (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 359. Plural: $w\bar{o}r\bar{a}$. Used both in the anatomical and figurative senses. Cf. also $d\acute{o}g\acute{o}$ 'heart, intention' [Le Bris & Prost 1981: 154], which seems to only be used in the figurative sense. Quoted as Syabéré $\grave{o}r\bar{a}-t\acute{e}t\acute{e}l\acute{u}$, Bobo-Dioulasso $w\bar{o}r\acute{o}$ in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 42].

41. HORN

Bobo $b\bar{e}$ (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 126. Plural: *bīā̄*. Quoted as Syabéré *bé̄*, Bobo-Dioulasso *bīā̄* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 40].

42. I

Bobo *mé̄* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 237. Independent form of the 1st sg. pronoun. Cf. also the subject form *mā* [Le Bris & Prost 1981: 43].

43. KILL

Bobo *yè̄* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 367. Quoted as Syabéré *ā=yē̄*, Bobo-Dioulasso *ā=yē̄-nàyē̄* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 49].

44. KNEE

Bobo *fū̄ŋū̄nù̄* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 173.

45. KNOW

Bobo *dā̄=tḹ* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 141. The first morpheme = *dā̄* 'thing, affair, manner, word, language' [Le Bris & Prost 1981: 140]; the second morpheme is the main verbal root, separately glossed as *tḹ* 'to know how (to do smth.)' [Le Bris & Prost 1981: 335]. Quoted as Syabéré *ā=tḹ*, Bobo-Dioulasso *ā=tḹ-nàyē̄* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 50].

46. LEAF

Bobo *dā̄ā̄* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 134. The stem is not used by itself, but only as an integral part of more specialized words with the meaning 'leaf of a particular tree', e. g. *dā̄-zū̄gō̄* 'baobab leaf', *tīgē̄lē̄-dā̄ā̄* 'palm leaves or branches', etc. Quoted as Syabéré *dā̄-zū̄gō̄-nō̄*, Bobo-Dioulasso *dā̄-zū̄gū̄-nḹ* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 37].

47. LIE

Bobo *siã* (1).**References and notes:**

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 302. Meaning glossed as dynamic, with polysemy: 'to lie down / to spend the night'. Cf. also *kānēgē* 'to lie / fall on the back' [Le Bris & Prost 1981: 190]; although this verb may be employed in the static meaning ('to be lying'), it is hardly eligible for inclusion, since it is clearly specialized in the meaning 'to find oneself on one's back' (rather than 'on one's belly', 'on one's side', etc.).

48. LIVER

Bobo *fêgèrè* (1).**References and notes:**

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 164.

49. LONG

Bobo *kú* (1).**References and notes:**

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 212. Plural: *k kò*. Polysemy: 'long / high'. Quoted as Syabéré *kūrū*, Bobo-Dioulasso *kúru* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 46].

50. LOUSE

Bobo *kpàṅgbà* (1).**References and notes:**

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 218.

51. MAN

Bobo *sĩ* (1).**References and notes:**

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 307. Polysemy: 'man / male (animal)'. Quoted as Syabéré *nīmī-sí*, Bobo-Dioulasso *nīmī-sĩ* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 32] = *nīmī-sĩ* 'boy, man, male' in [Le Bris & Prost 1981: 253], where the first part is analysed as an assimilated variant of *némé* 'similar, resembling' [Le Bris & Prost 1981: 250], i. e. = 'like a male'.

52. MANY

Bobo *ɲǎ́* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 264. Verbal root: 'to be many'. Cf.: *s àná ɲǎ́* "there are a lot of people", etc. This seems to be the most simple and common equivalent for this meaning, although many semantically similar items are also available, e. g. *būgū* 'to be numerous, to increase in quantity' [Le Bris & Prost 1981: 132]; *mū* 'numerous' [Le Bris & Prost 1981: 243] and the derived *dā-mū* 'many things' [Le Bris & Prost 1981: 138], etc. Quoted as Syabéré *ɲá* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 52]; the Bobo-Dioulasso equivalent is listed *ibid.* as *frēyǎ́*.

53. MEAT

Bobo *kìkà ~ kiègā ~ kiègē* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 199. Plural: *kikiē*. Polysemy: 'meat / animal'. Quoted as Syabéré *kìkà*, Bobo-Dioulasso *kìkà* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 40]. Cf. also *fóhón* 'fish or meat' ('meat-food?') [Le Bris & Prost 1981: 171].

54. MOON

Bobo *yū* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 375. Plural: *yégé*. Polysemy: 'moon / month'. Quoted as Syabéré *yú*, Bobo-Dioulasso *yú* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 43].

55. MOUNTAIN

Bobo *tòlóló* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 338. Plural: *tòlá*.

56. MOUTH

Bobo *dō* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 153. Plural: *dā*. Polysemy: 'mouth / opening / border'. Quoted as Syabéré *dō*, Bobo-Dioulasso *dō* in

[Tiendrébéogo 1998: 41].

57. NAME

Bobo *tō-gō* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 337. Plural: *tō-gā*. Polysemy: 'name / reputation'. Quoted as Syabéré *tō-gō*, Bobo-Dioulasso *tō-gò* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 32].

58. NECK

Bobo *mò-gó* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 242. Plural: *mò-gá*. Polysemy: 'neck / upper part of shoulders together with the neck'. The word is listed as *mò-gó* in the French-Bobo index to the dictionary (p. 395), probably in error. Quoted as Syabéré *mò-gō*, Bobo-Dioulasso *mò-gó* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 42].

59. NEW

Bobo *ηwú* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 262.

60. NIGHT

Bobo *wùrū* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 363. Plural: *wòrā*. Cf. sg. *wùrū*, pl. *wùrò* 'day' [ibid.]. Quoted as Syabéré *ū:rūhū*, Bobo-Dioulasso *wùrùwó* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 43].

61. NOSE

Bobo *bī̃* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 129. Quoted as Syabéré *bī̃*, Bobo-Dioulasso *bī̃* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 41]. Quoted as Syabéré *bī̃*, Bobo-Dioulasso *bī̃* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 41].

62. NOT

Bobo *gá* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 174. Postpositional negative particle, cf.: *mā yā* 'I went', *má yā gá* 'I did not go'.

63. ONE

Bobo *tàlá* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 323. Attributive form (*sǎ̀ tàlá* 'one person', etc.); the independent count form is *tèlè*. Quoted as Syabéré *tàlá*, Bobo-Dioulasso *télé* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 52].

64. PERSON

Bobo *sǎ̀* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 316. Plural: *s m-á*. Quoted as Syabéré *sǎ̀*, Bobo-Dioulasso *sǎ̀nàlá* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 32].

65. RAIN

Bobo *wūrò* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 361. Polysemy: 'sky / rain / God'. 'Sky' is the more common meaning; the derived meaning 'rain' is more commonly expressed by the compound formation *wūrò-zū*, literally 'sky-water' [Le Bris & Prost 1981: 363]. Quoted as Syabéré *wūrò-zù*, Bobo-Dioulasso *wúrú-zú* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 44].

66. RED

Bobo *péné* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 280. Cf. the intransitive verb *péné* 'to be red'.

67. ROAD

Bobo *sò-gō* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 315. Plural: *sò-gā*. Cf. idiomatic expressions like *sò zá* "another road", where the original simple root is preserved. Quoted as Syabéré *sō-gō*, Bobo-Dioulasso *só-gó* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 44].

68. ROOT

Bobo *sùlù* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 319. Plural: *silè*. Quoted as Syabéré *sēlē*, Bobo-Dioulasso *sīlé* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 38] (these are obviously plural forms).

69. ROUND

References and notes:

Bobo: Not attested.

70. SAND

Bobo *yègé* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 367. Cf. also *bàmà-yēgē* ~ *bā-yēgē* id. [Le Bris & Prost 1981: 120] (first component is unclear). Quoted as Syabéré *yēgē*, Bobo-Dioulasso *yēgē-ré* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 44].

71. SAY

Bobo *dā* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 135. Distinct from *yīrā* 'to talk, tell, say' [Le Bris & Prost 1981: 372]. Cf. Syabéré *ā=yīrā*, Bobo-Dioulasso *ā=yīrā-niyē* 'say' in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 54].

72. SEE

Bobo *zà* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 377. Polysemy: 'to see / to find'. Quoted as Syabéré $\bar{a}=z\bar{a}$ in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 38]; the same source lists the Bobo-Dioulasso equivalent as $\bar{a}=s\bar{i}g\bar{i}z\bar{e}-y\acute{e} = s\bar{e}g\bar{e}$ 'to look' in [Le Bris & Prost 1981: 298].

73. SEED

Bobo $t\grave{\delta}-g\bar{o}$ (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 336. Plural: $t\grave{\delta}-g\bar{a}$. Meaning glossed as 'grain stored for sowing' ('graines gardées en réserve pour les semences'), but no separate general term for 'seed' is attested.

74. SIT

Bobo $t\grave{a}\eta\grave{a}$ (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 324. Polysemy: 'to sit / to be in a place'. Quoted as Syabéré $\bar{a}=t\grave{a}\eta\grave{a}-w\bar{e}$, Bobo-Dioulasso $\bar{a}=t\grave{a}g\grave{a}-y\bar{e}$ in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 50].

75. SKIN

Bobo $k\grave{o}$ (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 208. Plural: $k\grave{o}m\grave{a}$. Polysemy: 'skin / body'. Quoted as Syabéré $k\bar{o}m\grave{a}-t\bar{e}t\bar{e}r\bar{e}$ (unclear second component), Bobo-Dioulasso $k\grave{o}$ in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 40].

76. SLEEP

Bobo $\eta\grave{i}$ (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 268. Also functions as the noun 'sleep'. Quoted as Syabéré $\grave{a}=\eta\bar{i}-w\bar{e}$, Bobo-Dioulasso $\bar{a}=\eta\bar{i}-w\bar{u}\bar{m}\bar{u}$ in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 46].

77. SMALL

Bobo $l\acute{o}r\acute{o}$ (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 231. Verbal root: 'to be small'. Adjectival derivate: *lōrō-yí* 'small'. Cf. also: *sɔ́lóló* 'small' [Le Bris & Prost 1981: 295]; *kútú* 'small, short' [Le Bris & Prost 1981: 216]. Cf. Bobo-Dioulasso *fěfě* 'small', Syabéré *děgě* 'small' in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 45]; both equivalents are probably inaccurate, since the former = *fěfě* 'a little' (expressive adverbial) in [Le Bris & Prost 1981: 165], and the latter = *děgě* 'to be separate, different', from which the factitive verb *děgě-bě* 'to lower, diminish' may be formed [Le Bris & Prost 1981: 143].

78. SMOKE

Bobo *tiōrō* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 335. Quoted as Syabéré *tyōrō*, Bobo-Dioulasso *tú:rú* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 44].

79. STAND

Bobo *tà* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 322. Polysemy: 'to stand / to stop / to receive, accept' (the last meaning in conjunction with the postposition *na*). In [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 52], the Syabéré equivalent is listed as *ā=mānā̀tā̀*: and the Bobo-Dioulasso equivalent is listed as *ā=tū̀mā̀*.

80. STAR

Bobo *mùmùlù* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 244. Plural: *māmál-à*. Quoted as Syabéré *mūmūlù*, Bobo-Dioulasso *mīmīléló* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 43].

81. STONE

Bobo *dībī* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 148. Plural: *dībè*. Cf. *dōgò* 'small stone, pebble' [Le Bris & Prost 1981: 152].

82. SUN

Bobo *sí* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 307. Polysemy: 'sun / day / time'. Quoted as Syabéré *sí*, Bobo-Dioulasso *sí* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 43].

83. SWIM

Bobo *ɲīnā* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 268.

84. TAIL

Bobo *pēgē* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 281. Quoted as Syabéré *pēgē*, Bobo-Dioulasso *pégé* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 40].

85. THAT

Bobo *bó...=yóòò* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 33. The basic deictic pronoun in Bobo is either *bó* (pl. *bɔ*), placed before the noun, or *bě* (pl. *bě*), placed after the noun; sometimes the two can be combined, e. g. *bɔ sě bě* 'this man'. These pronouns are neutral as to the degree of proximity; in order to form the more specific opposition of 'this' and 'that', *bó* is combined with the postpositional spatial adverbs *yóòò* 'there' and *běě* 'here'.

86. THIS

Bobo *bó...=běě* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 33. See notes on 'that'.

87. THOU

Bobo *bí* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 127. Independent form of the 2nd sg. pronoun. Cf. also the subject form *bē* [Le Bris & Prost 1981: 43].

88. TONGUE

Bobo *nĩō* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 253. Polysemy: 'tongue / lie (n.)'. Quoted as Syabéré *jiō*, Bobo-Dioulasso *jiō-nó* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 41].

89. TOOTH

Bobo *jiíni* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 270. Quoted as Syabéré *jiíni*, Bobo-Dioulasso *jiíni* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 41].

90. TREE

Bobo *s̄-nō* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 313. Plural: *s̄ ~ s̄-n m-á*. Quoted as Syabéré *s̄-nō*, Bobo-Dioulasso *s̄-nō* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 37].

91. TWO

Bobo *pālā* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 279. Quoted as Syabéré *plā*, Bobo-Dioulasso *flā* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 52].

92. WALK (GO)

Bobo *yā* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 364. Quoted as Syabéré *ā=yā-wè*, Bobo-Dioulasso *ā=yiā-wé* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 48].

93. WARM (HOT)

Bobo *tóbá* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 337. Adjectival derivative from the verbal stem *tóbā* 'to be hot, to heat'. Quoted as Bobo-Dioulasso *túbá* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 45]; cf. also Syabéré *tūtīē* 'hot' [ibid.], without confirmation in [Le Bris & Prost 1981].

94. WATER

Bobo *ziō* ~ *zō* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 385. Plural: *ziō-rì*. Cf. also *zū* 'running water; creek' (also in *wùrò zū* 'rain water'). Quoted as Syabéré *zyō*, Bobo-Dioulasso *zío* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 44].

95. WE₁

Bobo *mě* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 43, 237. Exclusive pronoun, independent form. The subject form is *mè*.

95. WE₂

Bobo *kě* (2).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 44, 193. Inclusive pronoun, independent form. The subject form is *kè* ~ *kiè*.

96. WHAT

Bobo *ηωό-νό* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 259.

97. WHITE

Bobo *furu* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 173. Plural: *fur-o*. Tonal characteristics said to vary depending on the context. Cf. the verbal stem *fūrō* 'to be white' [ibid.]. Quoted as Syabéré *fúró*, Bobo-Dioulasso *fúró-yí* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 45].

98. WHO

Bobo *kǎ ~ kǎ-té* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 203. Plural: *kǎ k má*.

99. WOMAN

Bobo *yà* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 364. Plural: *yà-rà*. Quoted as Syabéré *juā*, Bobo-Dioulasso *yā* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 32].

100. YELLOW

References and notes:

Bobo: Not attested.

101. FAR

Bobo *dērē* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 145. Verbal stem: 'to be long, deep, far away'. Cf. *kūrū dērē* 'the village is far away'. Distinct from the adverb *ǎmà ~ ǎmà* 'far' [Le Bris & Prost 1981: 265], which seems to be an autonomous expression, not used in contexts such as 'far from smth. / smbd.', and less relevant for inclusion. Quoted as Syabéré *dērē*, Bobo-Dioulasso *déré* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 47].

102. HEAVY

Bobo *tēnē* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 330. Verbal stem: 'to be heavy'. Quoted as Syabéré *tēnē*, Bobo-Dioulasso *tēnē* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 46]. Cf. also *mēmēnē* 'to be heavy, weighted down' [Le Bris & Prost 1981: 237].

103. NEAR

Bobo *vètērā* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 345. Verbal stem: 'to be near'. Quoted as Bobo-Dioulasso *vītrá* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 47]. Cf. also a different entry for Syabéré: *yèèk^wè* 'near' [ibid.].

104. SALT

Bobo *ńí* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 267. Quoted as Syabéré *ńí*, Bobo-Dioulasso *ńí* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 35].

105. SHORT

Bobo *kútú* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 216. Cf. Syabéré *tūgūlō*, Bobo-Dioulasso *tūgūló* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 46]; in [Le Bris & Prost 1981: 340], *tūgòlō* (noun) and *tūgōlō* (adjective) are both glossed as 'courtaud', i. e. 'short (of stature)', and are not indicated as applicable to anything other than people, whereas *kútú* can be applied to both people and objects (e. g. roads).

106. SNAKE

Bobo *sā̄* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 292. Plural: *sā̄ē ~ sām-è ~ sām-è*. Quoted as Syabéré *sā̄*, Bobo-Dioulasso *sō* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 39].

107. THIN

Bobo *mèṅē̄* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 238. Cf. also *kpéréré* 'to be long and thin' [Le Bris & Prost 1981: 220]. Cf. Syabéré *à=k^wèlè-k^wèlè* 'thin' (? = *kpéréré*), Bobo-Dioulasso *dégé* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 46] (on *dégé*, see notes on 'small').

108. WIND

Bobo *pàṅà* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 277. Quoted as Syabéré *pāṅà*, Bobo-Dioulasso *pāṅà* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 43].

109. WORM

Bobo *mèṅè* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 238. Applicable to earthworms and intestinal worms alike.

110. YEAR

Bobo *dḡḡ* (1).

References and notes:

Bobo: Le Bris & Prost 1981: 151. Plural: *dḡ-gḡ*. Quoted as Syabéré *dḡ*, Bobo-Dioulasso *dḡ* in [Tiendrébéogo 1998: 43].