

[Text version of database, created 27/03/2017].

Annotated Swadesh wordlists for the West Nilotic group (East Sudanic family).

Languages included: Nuer [wnl-nue]; Dinka [wnl-dnk]; Thok Reel [wnl-rel].

DATA SOURCES

I. General

Bender 1971 = Bender, Lionel M. The Languages of Ethiopia: A New Lexicostatistic Classification and Some Problems of Diffusion. **In:** *Anthropological Linguistics*, 13, 5, pp. 165-288. // *A lexicostatistical study of most of the languages of Ethiopia. Includes slightly modified Swadesh wordlists for a large number of Cushitic, Omotic, Ethiosemitic, and Nilo-Saharan (Nilotic, Surmic, Koman, etc.) languages. Unfortunately, the survey suffers from numerous inaccuracies of phonetic transcription and semantic glossing, making it practically unusable as a primary source for any of the languages concerned.*

II. Nuer

Kiggen 1948 = Kiggen, J. Nuer-English Dictionary. Drukkeri van het Missiehuis, Steyl bij Tegelen (Nederland). // *As of now, this source remains the single largest officially published document on Nuer lexicography. Precise dialect is not indicated, although the dictionary occasionally indicates dialectal variants. Accuracy of transcription is debatable, since the author clearly did not have a full comprehension of the extremely complicated vowel system of Nuer.*

Frank 1999 = Frank, Wright Jay. Nuer Noun Morphology. M. A. Thesis (State University of New York at Buffalo). // *Detailed description of Nuer nominal morphology with plenty of well-transcribed illustrative data. Unfortunately, the paradigmatic data are (predictably) limited to large numbers of Nuer nouns.*

III. Dinka

Nebel 1979 = Nebel, Arthur. *Dinka-English / English-Dinka Dictionary*. Bologna: Editrice Missionaria Italiana. // *A large dictionary of Dinka, concentrating on the Rek dialect of the language, but also containing a large number of specially marked dialectal forms. Phonetic transcription (particularly in the area of Dinka's complicated vowel system) is not highly accurate, and tones are not marked at all.*

Duerksen 2005 = Duerksen, John et al. *Dinka-English Dictionary*. Ms.: SIL. // *A large compilation of various sources on Dinka lexicon, including Nebel's dictionary as well as multiple addenda from fieldwork seemingly conducted by SIL personnel. Since the individual sources of data are not indicated, can only be used as an occasional control source for lexicostatistical purposes.*

Roettger 1989 = Roettger, Larry; Roettger, Lisa. A Dinka Dialect Survey. **In:** *Occasional Papers in the Study of Sudanese Languages*, 6, pp. 1-65. // *A sociolinguistic and lexicostatistical study of the complex network of Dinka dialects. Includes 150-item wordlists collected for 20 subdialects of the 4 major Dinka dialects, as well as for the separate language of Atuot (Thok Reel). However, phonetic and semantic accuracy of the data are questionable.*

Andersen 1987 = Andersen, Torben. The Phonemic System of Agar Dinka. **In:** *Journal of African Languages and Linguistics*, 9, pp. 1-27. // *A detailed description of the complex phonology of Agar Dinka, based on the author's own fieldwork; well illustrated by accurately transcribed lexical material.*

Andersen 2002 = Andersen, Torben. Case inflection and nominal head marking in Dinka. **In:** *Journal of African Languages and Linguistics*, 23, pp. 1-30. // *This paper on the nominal morphology of Agar Dinka has a lot of information on the paradigmatic behavior of many basic nouns of this dialect.*

Andersen 2007 = Andersen, Torben. Auxiliary verbs in Dinka. **In:** *Studies in Language*, 31, pp. 89-116. // *This paper contains some useful information on Agar Dinka verbs and verbal morphology.*

IV. Thok Reel

Reid 2010 = Reid, Tatiana. Aspects of phonetics, phonology and morphophonology of Thok Reel. Ph.D. thesis, University of Edinburgh. // *A detailed description of the phonetic and phonological aspects of Thok Reel, illustrated by a large number of lexical examples, but without an accompanying glossary.*

Roettger 1989 = Roettger, Larry; Roettger, Lisa. A Dinka Dialect Survey. **In:** *Occasional Papers in the Study of Sudanese Languages*, 6, pp. 1-65. // *A sociolinguistic and lexicostatistical study of the complex network of Dinka dialects. Includes 150-item wordlists collected for 20 subdialects of the 4 major Dinka dialects, as well as for the separate language of Atuot (Thok Reel). However, phonetic and semantic accuracy of the data are questionable.*

NOTES

1. *General.*

I. Nuer

Our default source on the Nuer language remains [Kiggen 1948], as the single most comprehensive collection of lexical data, well illustrated by examples / contexts and ideally suited to the extraction of the Swadesh wordlist. For additional control, we have also checked the (not very reliable in itself) 100-item list in [Bender 1971], and also included transcriptions for noun stems from [Frank 1999] (important for the purpose of comparison and reconstruction, since Frank's description of Nuer's vowel system is much more detailed than Kiggen's).

Nuer, like its close relative Dinka, is well-known for its complicated system of vocalic and consonantal gradations in nominal and verbal paradigms; for this reason, we consistently adduce paradigmatic information (noun singulars and plurals; verbs in the infinitive and in the 3rd p. sg.) where it is available in Kiggen's dictionary and/or in Frank's thesis, since this information is critical for external comparison and reconstruction.

II. Dinka

The Dinka language, spoken by close to a million and a half native speakers, is usually regarded as a "macrolanguage", with at least four or five major dialect clusters that could formally qualify as separate languages: (a) Northeastern Dinka (Padang-Ageer), (b) Northwestern Dinka (Pan Aru-Ruweng), (c) South-Central Dinka (Agar), (d) Southeastern Dinka (Bor), (e) Southwestern Dinka (Rek). Ideally, one should have at least one representative wordlist from each of these dialects (languages?). However, the situation is difficult: despite a lot of fieldwork conducted with speakers of all these varieties, the only coherent dictionary to focus on one particular dialect, produced so far, is [Nebel 1979], systematically describing the most widely spoken Rek dialect.

The single most useful comparative source on Dinka dialects is [Roettger 1989], with 150-item wordlists provided for no less than 20 different subdialects of the language: (a) Padang dialect: Abiliang, Paloc/Ageer, Dongjol, Ngok-Sobat, Thoi, Rut, Luac, Ruweng, Alor, Ngok; (b) Rek dialect: Rek, Luac, Twic, Malual; (c) Agar dialect: Agar, Aliab, Gok, Ciec; (d) Bor dialect: Bor, Twic, Nyarweng, Ghɔl. Theoretically, although including all of this data in our wordlists would be overkill (most of the individual subdialects within one dialect have completely or almost completely coinciding Swadesh lists), at least one representative wordlist from each dialect would be useful. However, careful analysis of the data in Roettger's wordlists and its comparison with other sources on Dinka raises certain doubts as to complete semantic accuracy of his entries - a very important detail when dealing with dialects the number of discrepancies between which on the Swadesh wordlist rarely exceeds 10%.

In the light of this, we currently prefer not to rely on Roettger's data as primary sources. All of it is, however, included in the Notes section on Dinka, and therefore, open to manual comparison. Addition of extra control sources, such as, e. g., data from a series of papers by T. Andersen on the phonology and grammar of the Agar dialect, shows that there are, indeed, some significant divergences between dialects (for Agar, cf. at least the following entries: 'cloud', 'give', 'leaf', 'mountain', 'new', 'road', 'sun', 'snake'), but the construction of a detailed and accurate set of wordlists on the most divergent dialects of the language remains a task for the future.

III. Thok Reel

Thok Reel, or Atuot (the name of the small ethnicity speaking the language in the Yirol West county of Lakes State of Southern Sudan), is a small and relatively recently discovered variety of Nuer-Dinka that is sufficiently distant from both the Nuer and the Dinka dialectal clusters to be considered a separate language, although in many respects (including lexicostatistics) it is genetically closer to Nuer than to Dinka (although the speakers have migrated into a Dinka-occupied area).

Data on the language are very scarce; however, a large wordlist may be found in [Roettger 1989], appended to the large collection of wordlists for various Dinka dialects. Like all of the survey materials in this source, certain inclusions are semantically problematic, and the accuracy of phonetic representation is also questionable (not to mention lack of any prosodic information), but some of the data may be double-checked by means of [Reid 2010], a detailed phonetic and grammatical description of the idiom - unfortunately, this source cannot be used as primary for the lexicostatistical wordlist due to huge gaps. In between the two sources, however, a more or less accurate picture of the language still emerges, although it is certainly liable to future amendments as (if) more and better data become available.

2. Transcription.

I. Nuer

The system of transcription in [Kiggen 1948] is relatively simple, since the author simplifies the complex network of vocalic oppositions. The only amendments introduced are as follows:

(a) long vowels (*aa, ee, etc.*) have been converted to UTS standards (*a, e, etc.*);

(b) palatal affricates *c, j* are transcribed as *ç, ʒ*;

(c) the opposition between two series of coronal consonants that Kiggen transcribes as *t*

/ *th, d / dh, n / nh*, is converted to UTS *t / t̥, d / d̥, n / n̥* respectively. Kiggen indicates that *th, dh* are pronounced as interdental (*θ, ð*), but existing descriptions of Nuer phonetics are in conflict and indicate that the pronunciation of the second series actually varies between interdental and dental (stop) articulation. For reasons of consistency with data in related languages, we prefer to re-transcribe the phonemes as dental stops (it also makes the data more consistent with the marking of the nasal dental consonant, since *ɲ* cannot be properly realised as "interdental").

In the thesis [Frank 1999], consonantal transcription largely agrees with Kiggen, but the vocalic system is analyzed in a completely different way, with many more oppositions in timbre and a major additional feature (breathiness) added as distinctive. The correlations between Frank's system and the UTS, based on Frank's own explanation, is as follows:

[Frank 1999]	UTS
a	a
ä	a ^h
ǎ	æ ^h
i	i
ĩ	i ^h
ɛ	ɛ
ë	ɛ ^h
e	e
ë	e ^h
o	o
ö	o ^h
ɔ	ɔ ^h
ɔ	ɔ
ɔ̃	ɔ ^h
u	u ^h

II. Dinka

The main discrepancies between the Dinka alphabet used in [Nebel 1979] and UTS are summarized in the following table.

[Nebel 1979]	UTS	Notes
c, j	ɕ, ʝ	Palatal affricates.
th, dh, nh	ʈ, ɖ, ɳ	Dental consonants.
ny	ɲ	Palatal nasal.
q	ʕ	Laryngeal articulation acc. to Nebel.
è, ò	ɛ, ɔ	"Open" <i>e</i> and <i>o</i> .
Ŷ	V ^h	Breathy articulation of vowel.
VV	V:	Long vowels.
ä, ï, ö, ë	ɐ, ɨ, ɵ, ə	Centralized vowels.

It should be noted that Nebel's notation of the complex vowel system in Dinka is notoriously inaccurate; a much better source to ascertain the base quality and various secondary features of the vocalism is T. Andersen's description of the phonology of Agar (e.g. Andersen 1987), but it does not include a full coverage of the basic lexicon, and it is not entirely clear how precisely it correlates with the phonological systems of other dialects. Fortunately, this is not highly significant for basic lexicostatistical purposes, where Nebel's lexicon remains perfectly usable.

The main differences between Andersen's and Nebel's notation and description are as follows:

(a) In the consonantal system, Andersen marks the palatal nasal as *ɲ*; Nebel's laryngeal *q* (= UTS ʕ) corresponds to Andersen's velar voiced fricative *ɣ*.

(b) The base vowel system is described by Andersen as *i, u, e, o, ɛ, ɔ, a*. *i, e* is practically the same as Nebel's. No special "centralized" phonemes or allophones are postulated in his description. Breathy vowels (*V^h*) in Andersen's description are opposed to creaky vowels (*Ŷ*). We do not specially mark creakiness in Andersen's entries, since it seems to

be the default (unmarked) quality (Andersen himself marks it inconsistently in his records, since it is phonologically superfluous).

(c) Andersen postulates three degrees of length for Dinka: short (V), medium (VV), and long (VVV), as opposed to only two in Nebel's description. We transliterate Andersen's "medium" vowels as long (V:) and his "long" vowels as "ultra-long" (VV:).

(d) Andersen postulates two level tones (low \grave{V} and high \acute{V}), as well as one contour tone (high-low \hat{V}) for Dinka. His are the only sources so far that consistently note prosodic information for Dinka.

III. Thok Reel

Transcription in [Roettger 1989] is the same as for the Dinka dialects in that source. It almost completely coincides with the orthography of the [Nebel 1979] Dinka dictionary, except that -ATR vowels ϵ , υ are transcribed as such.

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

1. ALL

Nuer *dial* (1), Dinka *eben* (2), Reel *kan=dial* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 75. Quoted as *ken=dial* in [Bender 1971: 271], where *ken* = 'they' (so the form is actually 'they all').

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 29. Meaning glossed as 'all, every'. The Rueng variant is reduplicated: *eban-eban* 'all' [ibid.] or *eben-eb:n* [Nebel 1979: 104]. Distinct from the bound morpheme =*die*, used in conjunction with pronominal stems: *o=die* 'we all', *we=die* 'you all', *ke=die* 'they all' etc. [Nebel 1979: 104]. In [Roettger 1989: 30], the forms *eben* and *ke=die* ~ *ke=die* ~ *ke=dia* are sometimes listed as alternate synonyms and sometimes are found in complementary distribution across dialects; however, it is not clear how accurate these records really are.

Reel: Roettger 1989: 30.

2. ASHES

Nuer *ηεαt̄* ~ *ηεt̄* (1), Dinka *ηεt̄* (1), Reel *a=ηεt̄* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 221, 223. Plural: *ηεd̄*. Quoted as sg. *ηε:^ht̄*, pl. *ηεt̄* 'ash (wood)' in [Frank 1999: 84]. Distinct from the more specialized term *pou*, pl. *puk* 'burnt cowdung ashes' [Kiggen 1948: 259]. It is this latter term that is listed as *p^hok^h* 'ashes' in [Bender 1971: 271] and sg. *pu^hk*, pl. *puk* 'ash (dung)' in [Frank 1999: 84].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 63. Meaning glossed as 'wood-ashes'. Quoted as *ηε:^ht̄* 'ash' in [Andersen 1987: 4]. Distinct from *arop* 'dung-ashes' [Nebel 1979: 12]. Cf. also NE, SEB *φol*, pl. *φol* 'ash, charcoal' in [Duerksen 2005: 36]; this word is clearly derived from 'black' q.v. and corresponds to the compound form *φol maφ* 'charcoal, soot' (lit. 'black of fire') in [Nebel 1979: 20], so the submeaning 'ash', listed in Duerksen's dictionary, seems suspicious. On the other hand, clearly the same word is also listed as *φoó:^hl* 'ash from grass' in [Andersen 1987: 12]. In [Roettger 1989: 84], the word is listed as *ηεt̄* (very rarely *ηεt̄*) for all dialects and subdialects of Dinka.

Reel: Roettger 1989: 36.

3. BARK

Nuer *kom* (1), Dinka *pa:^ht* (2), Reel *kom* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 150. Polysemy: 'bark / pod / shell of egg, etc.'. Singular and plural forms are the same. Quoted as sg. *ku^hm*, pl. *ku:^hm* in [Frank 1999: 84]; as *k^hvm* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 68, 108. Plural: *pat*. Quoted as sg. *paâ:^ht*, pl. *pá^ht* 'bark, shell' in [Andersen 2002: 20]. Phonetic variants of this root in [Roettger 1989: 32] include *pa^ht* ~ *pa:^ht* ~ *pat*.

Reel: Roettger 1989: 32.

4. BELLY

Nuer *ziφ* (1), Dinka *yaφ* (1), Reel *zieφ* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 126. Plural: *ʒi:ɕ*. Quoted as sg. *ʒiɕ*, pl. *ʒi^h:ɕ* in [Frank 1999: 84]; as *ʒiɕ* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 95. Locative: *yiɕ*. Plural: *yeɕ*. Polysemy: 'belly / stomach / uterus / rumen'. Phonetic variants for this word in [Roettger 1989: 34] include *yaɕ ~ ya^hɕ ~ yeɕ ~ yeɕ* (the latter only in the Aliab subdialect of Agar). Cf. also *ʒuɲ* 'lower belly' [Nebel 1979: 37].

Reel: Roettger 1989: 34. Quoted as sg. *ʒiɕ*, pl. *ʒi^hɕ* in [Reid 2010: 29].

5. BIG

Nuer *di:d* (1), Dinka *dit* (1), Reel *diɛt* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 75. Quoted as *mi:=di:t^h* in [Bender 1971: 75] (with the relativizer attached).

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 25. Polysemy: 'big / tall / old'. Quoted as *di^ht* 'big' (modified to *di^h:t* in the construction *kɔ^h:ɕ di^h:t-kɔ^h* 'your elders') in [Andersen 2002: 17]. Morphological variants in [Roettger 1989: 31] include *dit ~ a=dit ~ ka=dit*.

Reel: Roettger 1989: 31. Differently in [Reid 2010: 34]: *ʔé=ʔá^hy* 'big' (reduplicated stem).

6. BIRD

Nuer *dit* (1), Dinka *dit* (1), Reel *dit* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 78. Plural: *di:d*. Quoted as sg. *dit*, pl. *dit* in [Frank 1999: 84]; as *dit^h* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 25. Plural: *diɛt*. Quoted as absolutive *dit*, oblique *dit* in [Andersen 2002: 9]; as *dit ~ dit* in [Roettger 1989: 31] (same root in all subdialects of Dinka).

Reel: Roettger 1989: 31. Quoted as plural *di:it* 'birds' in [Reid 2010: 129].

7. BITE

Nuer *kaɕ* (1) / *ɕa:m* (2), Dinka *kaɕ* (1), Reel *kaɕ* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 135. 3rd p. sg.: *kai-e*. Polysemy: 'to bite / to sting'. Examples in the dictionary show that the word is applicable at least to insects and dogs. Quoted as *k^hɛɕ* in [Bender 1971: 271]. Kiggen 1948: 51. Same word as 'to eat'. Examples in the dictionary show that the word, just like *kaɕ*, is applicable to insects and dogs. Since it is currently impossible to establish the semantic difference, we treat them as synonyms.

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 37. Polysemy: 'to bite / to snap / to catch'. Variants recorded as *keɕ*, *keɕ* in [Duerksen 2005: 85]. Quoted as *à=kɛ^h:ɕ* 'he is biting' in [Andersen 1987: 10]; as *kaɕ* for all dialects and subdialects of Dinka in [Roettger 1989: 34]. The word *ɕam* 'to eat' q.v. is listed with the meaning 'to bite' for the Southwestern dialect in [Duerksen 2005: 33], but not in Nebel's dictionary, which is why we do not include it on the list as a synonym.

Reel: Roettger 1989: 34. Quoted as *kâɕ* in [Reid 2010: 53].

8. BLACK

Nuer *ɕa:r* (1), Dinka *ɕol* (2), Reel *ɕar* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 53. Polysemy: 'black / clear (of water)'. Quoted as =*ɕarr* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 20. Polysemy: 'black / dark / dark blue'. Quoted as *à=ɕò:^hl* 'it is black' in [Andersen 1987: 13]. Quoted as *ɕol ~ ɕuol ~ ɕuol ~ a=ɕol ~ a=ɕuol ~ ke=ɕol ~ kv=ɕol* for the majority of Dinka dialects and subdialects in [Roettger 1989: 37]. The only alternate synonym is *ma=ɕar* in some subdialects of Rek and Agar = *ɕar* 'black, dirty', *ma=ɕa^hr* 'black; black male animal' [Nebel 1979: 19, 55].

Reel: Roettger 1989: 37. Quoted as *ɕá:^hr* in [Reid 2010: 55].

9. BLOOD

Nuer *riem* (1), Dinka *riém* (1), Reel *riém* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 273. Plural: *rim*. Quoted as sg. *riem*, pl. *rim* in [Frank 1999: 84]; as *rriyem* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 77. Plural: *rim* (glossed as 'much blood') [ibid.]. Quoted as *riém* in [Andersen 1987: 4]. Quoted as *riém* for all dialects and subdialects of Dinka in [Roettger 1989: 32].

Reel: Roettger 1989: 32.

10. BONE

Nuer *ɕoay* (1), Dinka *yuom* (2), Reel *a=ɕa* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 59. Plural: *ɕou*. Quoted as sg. *ɕay*, pl. *ɕa:^hy* in [Frank 1999: 84]; as *ɕva*: in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 99. Plural: *yom*. Quoted as *yu:m* in [Duerksen 2005: 195]; as sg. *yuɔ:^hm*, pl. *yò:m* in [Andersen 1987: 16, 18]. Quoted as *yuom* for all dialects and subdialects of Dinka in [Roettger 1989: 32] (the Ageer subdialect also has the additional variant *yuom*).

Reel: Roettger 1989: 32.

11. BREAST

Nuer *kau* (1), Dinka *pém* (2).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 138. Plural: *ka-t*. Quoted as sg. *kaw*, pl. *ka:^h-t* in [Frank 1999: 84]; as *kaw* in [Bender 1971: 271]. Distinct from *tin*, pl. *tín* 'female breast' [Kiggen 1948: 313].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 69. Quoted as sg. *pém*, pl. *pem* in [Duerksen 2005: 142]; as *pé:m* in [Andersen 1987: 16]. According to Duerksen's dictionary, there is also a Southwestern variant of this word glossed as *pək*. There are also several other words, scattered across the dictionary and glossed as 'chest': *egvu* 'chest (of body)' [Duerksen 2005: 9], *zou* 'chest' [Duerksen 2005: 77], *teŋ* 'chest (of body)' [Duerksen 2005: 161]; the word 'heart' q.v. can also be used in the same meaning. However, out of all these, only *pém* is found in the meaning 'chest' in Nebel's dictionary, so we tentatively leave it to occupy the primary slot. Distinct from *tin*, pl. *tín* '(female) breast,

udder' [Nebel 1979: 87].

Reel: Not attested. Cf. *ʔm* 'breasts (female)' in [Roettger 1989: 34].

12. BURN TR.

Nuer *waŋ* (1), Dinka *ɕuaŋ* ~ *ɕuoŋ* (2), Reel *waŋ* # (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 323. 3rd p. sg.: *waŋ-ε*. Quoted as *waʔŋ* in [Bender 1971: 271]. Transitive and intransitive usage.

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 21, 22. Cf.: *ɕuàŋ* 'am I to burn it?' vs. *à-ɕuèŋ* 'he is burning' in [Andersen 1987: 15]. The verb has both transitive and intransitive usage. Cf. also *ɲop* 'to burn, roast (on an open fire)' [Nebel 1979: 67] (this seems to have the semantics 'burn to a crisp, roast' rather than the required 'burn smth. down'). In [Roettger 1989: 36], the most commonly listed equivalent for 'to burn' is *ɲop* (with occasional phonetic variants *ɲɔp* and *ɲuɔp*), although several subdialects have *dep* as an alternative or additional synonym; this latter word is glossed as *dep* 'to burn (intr.)' in [Nebel 1979: 24].

Reel: Roettger 1989: 36. Differently in [Reid 2010: 48]: *ɕwè:ʔŋ* 'burn'. Roettger's entry is identical to the Nuer equivalent, while Reid's is the same as in Dinka. Reid specifies that the verb is "antipassive", but not "transitive".

13. CLAW(NAIL)

Nuer *riob* (1), Dinka *riop* (1), Reel *riop* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 275. Plural: *riop*. Quoted as sg. *riobʔp*, pl. *roʔbʔp* in [Frank 1999: 86]; as *rrivp* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 78. Meaning glossed as 'claw', but also as 'fingernail' in the English-Dinka index on p. 139. Quoted as sg. *riobʔp*, pl. *riòp* 'nail' in [Andersen 1987: 12]. Attested phonetic variants in [Roettger 1989: 34] involve *riop* ~ *riobʔp* ~ *riep*.

Reel: Roettger 1989: 34. Meaning glossed as 'claw'.

14. CLOUD

Nuer *pua:r* (1), Dinka *piol* (1), Reel *piar* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 259. Plural: *pua:r-i*. Meaning glossed as 'firmament, cloud'. Quoted as *pʷaʔrr* in [Bender 1971: 259]. Differently in [Frank 1999: 85]: *tiʔk*, pl. *tiæʔk* 'cloud, fog'. In [Kiggen 1948: 296], this word is listed as *tik*, pl. *tiy* 'rainbow', cf. also the compound *tik pua:r* 'shade of clouds, haze, mirage' [ibid.].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 71. Meaning glossed as 'white clouds'. The word apparently has a large number of phonetic variants: *pial* (Northeast, Southwest), *piel* (Southeast), *pierr* (general) [Duerksen 2005: 142]. In [Andersen 1987: 16], the variant *piaá:ʔr* is attested for the Agar Dinka dialect. In [Roettger 1989: 36], this word is attested as *pioʔl* in the Bor dialect and in the Malual subdialect of Rek; as *poʔl* in the Agar dialect; as *puol* in the Rek proper subdialect of Rek. All the subdialects of Padang-Ageer show a completely different root: *luaʔt* ~ *luat* ~ *lua:ʔt* (also attested as *luet* in the Twic subdialect of Rek). In [Nebel 1979: 52], this word is attested as *luet* 'cloudy sky; clouds'.

Reel: Roettger 1989: 36.

15. COLD

Nuer *kɔɕ* (1), Dinka *liɛr* (2), Reel *kɔɕ* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 147. Adjective and noun. Quoted as *k^hɔɕ-k^hɔɕ* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 49. Verbal/adjectival stem: 'to become cold'. Quoted as *lɪr ~ lir ~ liɛr ~ a=lɪr ~ a=lir ~ ke=lir ~ ke=lir ~ kv=lir* for all the dialects and subdialects of Dinka in [Roettger 1989: 37] (all forms represent phonetic and morphological variants of the same root). Cf. also *wir* 'cold' (noun) [Nebel 1979: 95].

Reel: Roettger 1989: 37.

16. COME

Nuer *bɛ-n* (1), Dinka *bɛ-n* (1), Reel *bɛ-r* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 26, 32. Irregular paradigm: 1st p. sg. *ba*: ~ *ba-ya*, 3rd p. sg. *bɛ-γɛ*. Quoted as *bɪ-rr* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 14, 15. Paradigmatic information: main form *bɛ-n*, indicative form *a=bɔ ~ a=ba*, imperative sg. *ba-r*, pl. *ba-k*. Cf. forms in Agar Dinka: *â=bʃ* 'he is coming' [Andersen 2002: 12], *bâ^h-r* 'come!' [Andersen 1987: 2]. Morphological variants of this root in various dialects and subdialects of Dinka, as attested in [Roettger 1989: 35], include *bɛ-n ~ bɛ^h-n ~ bɔ^h ~ ba-r ~ ba^h-r*.

Reel: Roettger 1989: 35.

17. DIE

Nuer *liu* (1), Dinka *tou* (2), Reel *liu* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 178. 3rd p. sg.: *liu-ɛ*. Quoted as *liyah* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 89. Polysemy: 'to die / to break (a pot) / to finish, cease'. Attested as *tou* in all dialects and subdialects of Dinka (only the Ruweng subdialect has the phonetic variant *touu*) in [Roettger 1989: 35]. Cf. also *riar* 'to die, perish' [Nebel 1979: 77] (same root as in the noun *riar* 'twilight in the evening' [ibid.], with a metaphoric development?); *riap* 'to die (men, cattle, plants)' [Nebel 1979: 77] (a plural action stem).

Reel: Roettger 1989: 35.

18. DOG

Nuer *ʒioʔ* (1), Dinka *ʒoŋ* (1), Reel *ʒok* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 127. Plural: *ʒioγ*. Quoted as sg. *ʒio^hk*, pl. *ʒio^hk* in [Frank 1999: 85]; as *ʒiuk^h* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 36. Plural: *ʒok*. The Rueng variant is sg. *ʒo*, pl. *ʒok* [Nebel 1979: 35]. Quoted as sg. *ʒok*, pl. *ʒɔ^hk* in [Andersen 1987: 4]. Phonetic and morphological variants in various Dinka subdialects, listed in [Roettger 1989: 31], include *ʒo ~ ʒo^h ~ ʒoŋ ~ ʒo^hŋ*, but the root is always the same.

Reel: Roettger 1989: 31.

19. DRINK

Nuer *ma:t̥* (1), Dinka *de^hk* (2), Reel *ma:t̥* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 195. 3rd p. sg.: *ma:d̥-ε*. Quoted as *ma:t̥* in [Bender 1971: 271]. Polysemy: 'to drink / to smoke'.

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 23. Quoted as *dèk* in [Andersen 1993: 8]; as *dek* for the majority of Dinka dialects and subdialects in [Roettger 1989: 34], with *dek* and *de^hk* as additional phonetic variants in a few of the subdialects. The old Nilotic word for 'to drink' is still found in [Duerksen 2005: 113] as *ma:t̥* 'drink all', *ma:t̥* 'drink all (milk or merissa)'. However, *ma:t̥* in [Nebel 1979: 56] and *mà:t̥* in [Andersen 1993: 12] are only glossed in the meaning 'to smoke'.

Reel: Roettger 1989: 34.

20. DRY

Nuer *ko:t* (1), Dinka *ko:t̥* (1), Reel *çi=kot* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 153. Quoted as *k^hv:t^h* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 132. Verbal stem: 'to become dry'; the adjectival form is *çi ko:t̥* 'dry (when wet before)'. For some reason, only found in the English-Dinka index rather than in the main body of the dictionary. Some partial synonyms: *buoŋ* 'to wither, to dry' [Nebel 1979: 17]; *dou* 'to dry up (of river)' [Nebel 1979: 26]; *riel* 'to be strong, hard, dry, difficult' [Nebel 1979: 77] (applied, e. g., to grass). In [Roettger 1989: 38], the most common equivalent for 'dry' is *riel ~ rial ~ ril*; the form *ko:t̥* is only listed as an alternate synonym for the Alor and Ngok subdialects. Additional synonyms also include (a) *t̥iaŋ ~ t̥ia:ŋ* (main equivalent for the Rek proper subdialect of Rek; secondary equivalent for the Malual subdialect of Rek and most of the Agar subdialects) = *t̥iaŋ* 'to dry, to bask' (as in "the crocodile basks in the sun") in [Nebel 1979: 87]; (b) *dɔŋ* (Twic subdialect of Rek) = *dɔŋ* 'to fade; to be tiring' in [Nebel 1979: 25]. As usual, it is unclear how accurately the semantics is represented in Roettger's materials.

Reel: Roettger 1989: 38. Cf. also *kâa:^hr* (1 sg.), *kâ:^hr* (3 sg.) 'to dry' in [Reid 2010: 36, 55].

21. EAR

Nuer *ʒit* (1), Dinka *yiç* (1), Reel *ʒiç* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 127. Plural: *ʒi:t̥*. Quoted as sg. *ʒi^ht̥*, pl. *ʒi^ht̥-ni* in [Frank 1999: 85]; as *ʒi:t̥^h* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 97. Plural: *yi:t̥*. Quoted as sg. *yi^hç*, pl. *yi^h:t̥* in [Anderson 1987: 14, 15]. Quoted as *yiç* for all the dialects and subdialects of Dinka in [Roettger 1989: 33].

Reel: Roettger 1989: 33.

22. EARTH

Nuer *mu:n* (1), Dinka *piŋ* (2), Reel *mun* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 207. Plural: *muɔn*. Polysemy: 'earth / ground / mud'.

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 71. Polysemy: 'earth / bottom'. It is not quite clear if 'earth (ground)' and 'earth (soil)' are lexically distinguished, but cf. also, as a possible candidate for inclusion, *tiop* 'clay, mud, soil; grave' [Nebel 1979: 83]. Cf. also for the South Central (Agar) dialect: sg. *keɫ*, pl. *keɫ* 'earth' [Duerksen 2005: 90], not found in Nebel's dictionary. In [Roettger 1989: 36], the lexemes *piɲi* ~ *piɲi* and *tiop* ~ *tiop* 'earth' are found scattered chaotically across various dialects and subdialects, sometimes as synonyms and sometimes individually; the situation with their real usage remains unclear.

Reel: Roettger 1989: 36.

23. EAT

Nuer *ɕa:m* (1), Dinka *ɕam* (1), Reel *miɫ* # (2).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 1951. 3rd p. sg.: *ɕa:m-ε*. Polysemy: 'to eat / to cheat / to bite'. Quoted as *ɕam* [in Bender 1971: 271]. Cf. also intransitive *miɫ-ε* 'to eat, to live on', causative *miɫ-ε* 'to feed' [Kiggen 1948: 201, 203].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 18. Polysemy: 'to eat / to attack (of wild animals) / to cheat / to win, bewitch'. Quoted as *ɕam* in [Andersen 1993: 8]. Quoted as *ɕam* for the majority of dialects and subdialects in [Roettger 1989: 34]; the only exception is the Luac subdialect of Rek, where 'eat' is listed as *miɫ*, and the same word is also listed as an alternate synonym for Rek proper (*miɫ*) and Agar proper (*miɛd*). In [Nebel 1979: 58], the word *miɫ* is explained as the intransitive verb 'to take food, eat'; it is perfectly possible that in one subdialect the transitive and intransitive meanings may have merged in a single lexical root.

Reel: Roettger 1989: 34. Somewhat dubious: in [Reid 2010: 36], the meaning 'eat' is correlated with the same verb *ɕa:m* as in Nuer and Dinka. The verb *miɫ* goes back to the common Nuer-Dinka verb with the intransitive meaning 'to eat (food), to feed'; it is possible that in the dialect described by Roettger, it may have replaced the original transitive verb **ɕam* as well, but this would need to be confirmed; for now, one should keep in mind that this might be a false lexicostatistical distinction between Reel and Nuer-Dinka.

24. EGG

Nuer *tuɔŋ* (1), Dinka *tuɔŋ* (1), Reel *tuɔŋ* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 305. Attested as part of the compound expression *tuɔŋ diet*, pl. *toŋ di:n*, where the second part is the genitive form of 'bird' q.v. Quoted as *t^huɔŋ* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 85. Plural: *toŋ*. Polysemy: 'egg / bastard'. Quoted as sg. *tu ɕŋ*, pl. *t^hɔŋ* in [Andersen 1987: 14, 15]. Quoted as *tuɔŋ* for all dialects and subdialects of Dinka in [Roettger 1989: 33].

Reel: Roettger 1989: 33.

25. EYE

Nuer *wan* (1), Dinka *ɲin* (2), Reel *wan* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 322. Polysemy: 'eye / single grain of any thing'. Suppletive plural: *jin*. Quoted as sg. *waŋ*, pl. *wa^hŋ* in [Frank 1999: 85] (without any suppletive forms!); as *wεŋ* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 66, 137. Plural: *jin*. Polysemy: 'eye / face / place'. Quoted as pl. *jin:^hn* 'eyes' in [Andersen 1987: 19]. Quoted as *jin* for all the dialects and subdialects of Dinka in [Roettger 1989: 33].

Reel: Roettger 1989: 33.

26. FAT N.

Nuer *ɬiɔl* (1), Dinka *miok* (2), Reel *ɬiɔl* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 313. Meaning glossed as 'uncooked fat'. Quoted as *ɬiɔl* in [Bender 1971: 271]. Cf. *lied*, pl. *liɬ* 'oil, butter, fat, grease' [Kiggen 1948: 175], clearly referring to liquid rather than solid fat.

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 58. Polysemy: 'fat / oil / grease'. In [Duerksen 2005: 142], this word is listed as belonging to the Southwestern dialect (cf. also a specialized Southwestern term *ɖiap* 'fat of belly' [Duerksen 2005: 51]), opposed to South Central (Agar) *pia:t* 'fat'. This latter term is also confirmed as *piaà:t* in [Andersen 1987: 16]. The equivalents in [Roettger 1989: 33] are, for the most part, irrelevant, since they refer to 'grease' rather than 'solid fat'.

Reel: Roettger 1989: 33. Meaning glossed as 'grease'.

27. FEATHER

Nuer *ɜuaɬ* (1), Dinka *nɔk* (2), Reel *nɔk* (2).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 131. Plural: *ɜua:t*.

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 61. Plural: *nak*. Quoted as *nɔ:^hk* in [Andersen 1987: 4]. Quoted as *nɔk* for all dialects and subdialects of Dinka in [Roettger 1989: 33].

Reel: Roettger 1989: 33.

28. FIRE

Nuer *maɕ* (1), Dinka *maɕ* (1), Reel *maɕ* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 194. Plural: *mai*. Quoted as sg. *maɕ*, pl. *ma^hɕ* in [Frank 1999: 86]; as *maɕ* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 55. Plural: *mεɕ*. Quoted as sg. *mà:^ɕ*, pl. *mɛ:^hɕ* in [Andersen 2002: 6]. Quoted as *maɕ* for all dialects and subdialects of Dinka in [Roettger 1989: 36].

Reel: Roettger 1989: 36. Quoted as *máɕ*, pl. *mɛ:^hy* in [Reid 2010: 36, 53].

29. FISH

Nuer *rei* (1), Dinka *rεɕ* (1), Reel *rei* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 267. Plural: *reɕ*. Quoted as sg. *reɕ*, pl. *re:ɕ* [Frank 1999: 86]; as *rreɕ* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 75. Plural: *rɔɕ*. Quoted as sg. *rɛ:^hɕ*, pl. *rèɕ* in [Andersen 2002: 4]. Phonetic and morphological variants in [Roettger 1989: 31] include *reɕ* ~ *re:ɕ* ~ *rɛ:^hɕ* ~ *rɛi*, but the root is always the same.

Reel: Roettger 1989: 31. Quoted as plural *rɛɕ*, genitive plural *rée:ɣ* in [Reid 2010: 53].

30. FLY V.

Nuer *pa:r* (1), Dinka *par* (1), Reel *pɛ:^hr* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 250. 3rd p. sg.: *pa:r-ɛ*.

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 69. Quoted as *pá^hr* in [Andersen 1987: 21]. Quoted as *pa:^hr* ~ *pa^hr* ~ *par* ~ *pɛ:^hr* for the majority of Dinka dialects and subdialects in [Roettger 1989: 35]. The only exception is the Dongjol subdialect of Padang, where 'fly' is glossed as *gɔ:^hr* (no equivalent in Nebel's dictionary).

Reel: Roettger 1989: 35.

31. FOOT

Nuer *ɕoɣ* (1), Dinka *ɕo:k* (1), Reel *ɕio* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 60. Singular and plural forms are the same. Meaning glossed specifically as 'foot'; but cf. also the compound expression *pat ɕoɣ* 'sole of foot', where *pat* = 'palm of hand or sole of foot' [Kiggen 1948: 251]. It is this latter expression that is listed as the default equivalent for 'foot' both in [Frank 1999: 86] (sg. *pa^ht-ɕio^hk*, pl. *pa^ht-ɕio^hk-ni^h*) and in [Bender 1971: 271] (*p^hɛt^h-ɕiouk^hɛ* 'foot'); at the same time, the simple stem *ɕio^hk* is listed as 'leg' in [Frank 1999: 87]. Numerous textual examples in Kiggen's dictionary show that Nuer does not properly distinguish 'leg' from 'foot', and that *pat ɕoɣ* is a specially marked expression ('sole of foot'), so we unambiguously select *ɕoɣ* as the primary entry.

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 20. Plural: *ɕok*. Polysemy: 'foot / track / pole'. Quoted as sg. *ɕó:^hk*, pl. *ɕò^hk* 'foot' in [Andersen 1987: 4, 19]. Attested phonetic variants in [Roettger 1989: 34] include *ɕok* ~ *ɕo^hk* ~ *ɕio:k* (the latter only in the Twic subdialect of Rek).

Reel: Roettger 1989: 34. Plural: *ɕok* [Roettger 1989: 40].

32. FULL

Nuer *tian* (1), Dinka *tian* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 311. Verbal stem: 'to fill, be full, add'.

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 87. Verbal stem: 'to be full'. Cf. *à=tìà^hɲ* "it is full" in [Andersen 1987: 14].

Reel: Not attested.

33. GIVE

Nuer *mo:ɕ* (1), Dinka *yek / yiek* (2), Reel *kɛn-ɛ* (3).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 203. 3rd p. sg.: *mo:ɕ-ɛ*. Differently in [Bender 1971: 271]: *top^h* 'give'. This verb is given in [Kiggen 1948: 314] as *tob* 'to cause, infect, hand over' and is not seen in text examples in the default meaning 'give'.

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 96. The two variants of the stem are glossed as 'to give smth.' and 'to give smbd.' respectively. For the Rueng dialect, the equivalent is listed as *gam* 'to answer, believe; assent, confess; give' (it also seems to serve as the default verb 'to give' in the Agar dialect: cf. *à=gé:^hm* "he is giving" in [Andersen 1987: 24]). Cf. also *muɔ:ɕ* 'to present smbd. with smth.' [Nebel 1979: 60]. This is one of the most serious points of disagreement between [Nebel 1979] and [Roettger 1989: 35], where the phonetic/morphological variants *gam* ~ *ga:m* ~ *gɛm* ~ *gɛ:m* ~ *gɛ^hm* are listed as the default equivalent for the meaning 'give' for *all* the dialects and subdialects of Dinka, while the root *yek* is not even mentioned. It is not clear if this data should be fully trusted, considering that in Nebel's materials there are many textual examples of *yek* 'to give'.

Reel: Roettger 1989: 35.

34. GOOD

Nuer *gɔɔɣ* (1), Dinka *paɬ* (2), Reel *leŋ* (3).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 104. Adjectival stem; the corresponding verbal stem is *gɔɕ*, 3rd p. sg. *gɔɔɣ-ɛ* 'to be good'. Quoted as *g^wa?ɛ* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 69. Polysemy: 'nice / good / handsome / kind'. An additional dialectal form (or morphological variant?) of the same root is *puɔɬ* [Nebel 1979: 72]. Cf. *à=paɬ* 'it is good' in [Andersen 1987: 3]. In [Roettger 1989: 38], the following variants of this stem are attested across dialects: *paɬ* ~ *piaɬ* ~ *a=paɬ* ~ *a=piɛɬ* ~ *a=piat* ~ *a=pɔɬ* ~ *a=puɔɬ*. Additionally, the synonymous etymon *dik* ~ *dik* ~ *a=dik* is also listed in the meaning 'good' in the Ruweng-Pan-Aru area (for Pan, it is listed as the only equivalent) = *dik* 'be handsome, nice, kind' in [Nebel 1979: 25].

Reel: Roettger 1989: 38. Quoted as *le^hŋ* in [Reid 2010: 69].

35. GREEN

Nuer *tɔɕ* (1), Dinka *toɕ* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 298.

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 83. Polysemy: 'green / raw'. Cf. a different equivalent in [Duerksen 2005: 134]: *ŋəɕ* 'green (plants)', probably related to the Southeastern form *ŋə:k* 'wet' [ibid.]. This stem, however, is not found at all in [Nebel 1979].

Reel: Not attested.

36. HAIR

Nuer *miem* (1), Dinka *ɲie:m* (1), Reel *ɲiem* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 201. Plural: *niem-ni* (sic!). Quoted as sg. *ɲim*, pl. *ɲia^hm* in [Frank 1999: 86]; as *niyε^hm* in [Bender 1971: 271]. No difference between 'head hair' and 'body hair'. From an etymological point of view, Kiggen's variant with *m-* seems to be secondary (assimilated).

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 65. Plural: *ɲim*. In [Roettger 1989: 33], the most common variant is *ɲiem*; more rare phonetic variants include *niem* ~ *ɲim* ~ *ɲie^hm* ~ *miem* (initial *m-* is only attested in the Twic subdialect of Bor), but all the forms clearly represent the same root.

Reel: Roettger 1989: 33.

37. HAND

Nuer *tef* (1), Dinka *ɕi:n* (2), Reel *tet* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 292. Plural: *tef*. Polysemy: 'hand / arm'. Quoted as sg. *te^ht*, pl. *tet* 'arm from shoulder' in [Frank 1999: 84]; as *t^hit^h* 'hand' in [Bender 1971: 271]. The meaning 'hand' is glossed as sg. *pa^h-tet*, pl. *pa^h-tet-ni^h* in [Frank 1999: 86] = *pa:t tefa* 'palm of hand' in [Kiggen 1948: 292]; see notes on 'foot' for the semantics of the first component.

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 19. Plural: *ɕin*. Polysemy: 'hand / finger'. Quoted as sg. *ɕi:n*, pl. *ɕin* in [Andersen 1987: 14, 15]. Distinct from *kok*, pl. *kok* 'arm' [Nebel 1979: 42]. Quoted as *ɕin* in the majority of Dinka dialects and subdialects in [Roettger 1989: 34], but also as *ɕin* (Ngɔk subdialect of Padang and Twic subdialect of Bor) and as *ɕi:n* (Nyarweng subdialect of Bor).

Reel: Roettger 1989: 34. Quoted as sg. *tɛ:t*, pl. *tɛ:^ht* in [Reid 2010: 119].

38. HEAD

Nuer *wi-ɕ* (1), Dinka *ɲom* (2), Reel *yui-ɕ* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 326. Plural: *wo-t*. Polysemy: 'head / top / big load of anything'. Quoted as sg. *wi^h-ɕ*, pl. *wi^h-ɕ* in [Frank 1999: 86]; as *wi-ɕ* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 65. Plural: *ɲim*. Polysemy: 'head / top'. Quoted as sg. *ɲom*, pl. *ɲi:^hm* in [Andersen 1987: 4, 19]. Quoted as *nom* ~ *nɔm* ~ *ɲɔm* ~ *ɲom* ~ *mom* ~ *muom* for various subdialects of Dinka in [Roettger 1989: 33].

Reel: Roettger 1989: 33. Quoted as *ywi^h-ɕ*, pl. ? *ɕt* in [Reid 2010: 30, 38].

39. HEAR

Nuer *lieŋ* (1), Dinka *piŋ* (2), Reel *liŋ* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 177. 3rd p. sg.: *li:ŋ-ε*. Polysemy: 'to hear / to listen / to feel / to obey'. Quoted as *li:ŋε* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 71. Quoted as *piŋ* in [Andersen 1993: 8]. Attested as *piŋ* ~ *piŋ* in all dialects and subdialects of Dinka in [Roettger 1989: 35].

Reel: Roettger 1989: 35.

40. HEART

Nuer *lɔɕ* (1), Dinka *puou* (2), Reel *lɔɕ* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 180. Plural: *loi*. Quoted as sg. *lɔɕ*, pl. *lo^hɕ* in [Frank 1999: 86]; as *lɔɕ* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 72. Plural: *puo-t*. Polysemy: 'heart / chest / mind / intention, will'. Quoted as sg. *pwó:^hw*, pl. *pwóð:^h-t* in [Andersen 2002: 20]. Phonetic variants attested in [Roettger 1989: 34] include *piou ~ piɔu ~ puou ~ piou^h* (the latter only in the Bor proper subdialect of Bor).

Reel: Roettger 1989: 34.

41. HORN

Nuer *tuŋ* (1), Dinka *tuŋ* (1), Reel *tuŋ* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 304. Plural: *tuŋ-ni*. Polysemy: 'horn / tusk / stump of branch left on tree'. Quoted as *tuŋ* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 85. Plural: *tuŋ*. Quoted as sg. *tú:^hŋ*, pl. *tú^hŋ* in [Andersen 1987: 15, 19]. Quoted as *tu^hŋ* for most subdialects of Dinka, sometimes simplified to *tuŋ*, in [Roettger 1989: 33].

Reel: Roettger 1989: 33.

42. I

Nuer *ɣa-n* (1), Dinka *ɣɛ-n* (1), Reel *ɣɛ-n* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 18. Object form: *ɣa*; verbal suffix *a*. Quoted as *hɛ-n* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 74. The short (unstressed?) form is *ʔan* [Nebel 1979: 9]. Object/possessive form: *ʔa* [Nebel 1979: 1]. Various dialectal realizations of the word include: *ɣɛ-n ~ ɛ-n ~ ɣɛ-n ~ ɣɛ:-n* [Roettger 1989: 30].

Reel: Roettger 1989: 30. Quoted as *ʔɛ^hn* (with a "reduced" variant *ʔɛ^h*) in [Reid 2010: 41].

43. KILL

Nuer *naɣ* (1), Dinka *nɔk* (1), Reel *nak* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 210. 3rd p. sg.: *naɣ-ɛ*. Polysemy: 'to kill / to suffer from cold, hunger, etc.'. Quoted as *nek^h* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 59. Polysemy: 'to hurt / to kill / to beat (in game)'. Cf. the alternate morphological variant *nak*, glossed as 'to slaughter' [Nebel 1979: 60]. Quoted as *ná^hk* 'to kill' in [Andersen 1993: 8]. In [Roettger 1989: 35], phonetic and morphological variants *nɔ^hk ~ nɔk ~ nɔ:k ~ nak ~ ná^hk ~ nek* are rather chaotically scattered across dialects, but all of them seem to represent the same lexical root.

Reel: Roettger 1989: 35. Quoted as 1st p. sg. *ná:^hw* in [Reid 2010: 36].

44. KNEE

Nuer *mɔl* (1), Dinka *ɲial* (1), Reel *mɔl* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 204. Plural: *moa:l*. Quoted as sg. *muɔ^hl*, pl. *mua^hl* in [Frank 1999: 87]; as *mɔ:l^y* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 65. Plural: *ɲiɔl*. Quoted as *ɲiaâ:l* in [Andersen 1987: 16]. The Northeastern dialectal form is glossed as *mia:l* in [Duerksen 2005: 115]. In [Roettger 1989: 34], the most common phonetic variant is *ɲial*, but the Abiliang subdialect of Padang has *nial*; the Dongjol and Ngok-Sobat subdialects have *mial*; and the Ageer subdialect has *miɔl*.

Reel: Roettger 1989: 34.

45. KNOW

Nuer *ɲaɕ* (1), Dinka *ɲiɕ* ~ *ɲiɕ* (1), Reel *ɲaɕ* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 218. 3rd p. sg.: *ɲaɕ-ε*. Polysemy: 'to know / to think'. Quoted as *neɕ* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 63. Cf. also, from the same root, *ɲieɕ* 'to know to, be learned, have experience' [ibid.]. Dialectal variation: *ɲiɕ* ~ *ɲiɕ* [Duerksen 2005: 125]. Attested as *ɲiɕ* for the majority of Dinka dialects and subdialects in [Roettger 1989: 35]; the Bor proper subdialect of Bor and most of the Agar subdialects, with the exception of Aliab, feature the palatalized variant *ɲiɕ*.

Reel: Roettger 1989: 35. Quoted as *ɲa^hɕ* in [Reid 2010: 56].

46. LEAF

Nuer *ziɪ* (1), Dinka *yar* (2), Reel *ziɕ* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 127. Plural: *ziɪ*. Same word as 'ear' q.v. Quoted as sg. *zi^hɪ-ziɪɪ*, pl. *zi^hɪ-ziɪɪn* in [Frank 1999: 85] (a compound formation with 'tree' q.v.); as *ziɪ* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 96. Plural: *yor*. Dialectal variety: *ler* (sg. and pl.) ~ *yer* (pl.: *yɔr* ~ *yɛ:r*) [Duerksen 2005: 98, 191]. In [Roettger 1989: 32], this root is listed as *yar* ~ *ya^h:r* ~ *ya^hr* ~ *a=ya^h:r* ~ *yar* for several subdialects of Dinka (mostly in the Rek and Agar clusters); however, it frequently alternates with various simple and extended variants of the word 'ear' (*yiɕ* ~ *yɪɪ* ~ *yi:s*, etc.), and sometimes also (in the Ageer subdialect of Padang and in two subdialects of Agar) with the form *a=pam*, which probably corresponds to Nebel's *a=pam* 'rubberplant' [Nebel 1979: 10]. We do not formally include the form *yiɕ* 'leaf' as a synonym, since our main source [Nebel 1979] does not mention its usage in this meaning.

Reel: Roettger 1989: 32. Same word as 'wear' q.v. Alternate synonym: *yar* [ibid.].

47. LIE

Nuer *tɔi* (1), Dinka *toɕ* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 299. Meaning glossed as 'to lie down, to sleep'. 3rd p. sg.: *tɔi-ε*.

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 83. Meaning glossed as 'lie down, go to sleep'.

Reel: Not attested.

48. LIVER

Nuer *ɕoɛŋ* (1), Dinka *ɕua:ŋ* (1), Reel *ɕueŋ* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 60. Plural: *ɕoa:ŋ*. Quoted as *ɕ^wɛŋ* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 21. Quoted as *ɕuá^hŋ* in [Andersen 1987: 14]. Dialectal variation: *ɕueŋ* ~ *ɕuɔŋ* [Duerksen 2005: 38]. Listed as *ɕueŋ* ~ *ɕue^hŋ* for various subdialects of Dinka in [Roettger 1989: 34].

Reel: Roettger 1989: 34.

49. LONG

Nuer *bar* (1), Dinka *ba:r* (1), Reel *bar* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 30. Quoted as *berr-berr* in [Bender 1971: 271]. Cf. also the "emphatic" synonym *ɕuar-ε* 'to be very long or tall', *ɕuar me* 'very long, tall' [Kiggen 1948: 64-65].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 14. Plural: *bar*. Polysemy: 'long / high / tall'. Dialectal variants of the word (phonetic and morphological) in [Roettger 1989: 31] include *ba^h:r* ~ *a=ba^h:r* ~ *kə=ba^h:r* ~ *bé^h:r* ~ *a=bé^h:r* ~ *kə=bé^h:r* ~ *a=bɛ:r* ~ *a=ba^hr*, but all dialects share the exact same root.

Reel: Roettger 1989: 31. Cf. *bé=bé^hr* (reduplicated stem) 'tall' in [Reid 2010: 34]; also the nominal derivative *bé:é^hr* (with ultra-long vowel) 'tallness, length' in [Reid 2010: 54]. Alternate synonym: *ɕuar* 'long' [Roettger 1989: 31].

50. LOUSE

Nuer *ŋoa:ɣ* (1), Dinka *ŋɔk* (1), Reel *a=ŋɔk* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 240. Quoted as *ŋa:k^h* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 66. Quoted as *ŋɔ^hk* in [Andersen 1987: 4]; as *ŋɔk* ~ *ŋɔ^hk* in [Roettger 1989: 32].

Reel: Roettger 1989: 32.

51. MAN

Nuer *wu:-t* (1), Dinka *moɕ* (2), Reel *ɕou* (3).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 331. Quoted as sg. *wu-t*, pl. *wu-ni^h* in [Frank 1999: 87].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 58. Suppletive plural: *ror*. Polysemy: 'man / husband / to be brave'. The bound form of this stem is glossed as *moŋ* in [Duerksen 2005: 117], cf. *moŋ dit* 'old man', etc. Quoted as *mòɕ* in [Andersen 1987: 4]; as *moɕ* for all Dinka dialects except for

the Nyarweng subdialect of Bor (where the form is *mvɛ*) in [Roettger 1989: 31].

Reel: Roettger 1989: 31. Quoted as sg. *ɛ ʔw*, pl. *ɛʔw* 'husband' in [Reid 2010: 53].

52. MANY

Nuer *ɲuan* (1), Dinka *ʒueɛ* (2), Reel *dual* (3).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 228. Cf. *t^hr-ɲuan* in [Bender 1971: 271] (incorrectly segmented there as *t^hɲ-wan*) = Kiggen's *te ɲua:n*, where *te* is a relativizer.

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 37. Said of people. Cf. also *ki:t* 'many, numerous' (of substances?) [Nebel 1979: 41]. Dialectal variation: *ʒuɜɛ ~ ʒuaɛ* [Duerksen 2005: 77]. In [Roettger 1989: 30], the most common equivalent for 'many' is *ʒueɛ ~ a=ʒueɛ ~ ka=ʒueɛ ~ ka=ʒuiɛ*. The form *ki:t ~ a=ki:t* is found as an alternate synonym in several subdialects, but is listed as the main and only equivalent only in the Luac subdialect of Rek. Another, very rare, equivalent is *gak* (Twic subdialect of Bor) ~ *a=gak* (Dongjol subdialect of Padang) = *gak* 'to stay about; go on doing the same thing' [Nebel 1979: 30], cf. such examples as *yi a=gak dɔl* 'you laugh much', indicating an adverbial usage in the derived meaning 'a lot of time'.

Reel: Roettger 1989: 30.

53. MEAT

Nuer *ri:ɲ* (1), Dinka *riɲ* (1), Reel *riɲ* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 275. Plural: *riɲ*. Quoted as sg. *ri^hɲ*, pl. *ri:^hɲ* in [Frank 1999: 87]; as *rrɲ* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 78. Quoted as *ri:^hɲ* in [Andersen 1987: 4]. Quoted as *riɲ* for all dialects and subdialects of Dinka in [Roettger 1989: 32].

Reel: Roettger 1989: 32. Quoted as *ri:^hɲ*, pl. *ri^hɲ* in [Reid 2010: 56].

54. MOON

Nuer *pai* (1), Dinka *pɛ:i* (1), Reel *pai* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 248. Plural: *pa:-t*. Quoted as sg. *pay*, pl. *pa^h-t* in [Frank 1999: 87]; as *p^ha:y* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 69. Plural: *pɛi*. Polysemy: 'moon / month / tympanum (of ear)'. Quoted as *pɛ:y*, pl. *pɛ^hi* in [Andersen 1987: 4]. Phonetic variants in various dialects and subdialects in [Roettger 1989: 35] include *pɛi ~ pɛ:i ~ pɛi^h ~ pɛ:i^h ~ pɛi ~ pɛi^h*.

Reel: Roettger 1989: 35.

55. MOUNTAIN

Nuer *pam* (1), Dinka *gɔt* (2), Reel *pɛm* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 249. Plural: *pa:m*. Same word as 'stone' q.v. Quoted as sg. *pa^hm*, pl. *pa:^hm* in [Frank 1999: 87]; as *p^hem* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 33. Plural: *gat*. Quoted as *gɔt* in [Roettger 1989: 37], but only for the Rek dialect. The majority of other Dinka dialects and subdialects (including even the Malual subdialect of Rek) have *kur* ~ *ku:r* as 'mountain', i. e. the same word as 'stone' q.v.

Reel: Roettger 1989: 37.

56. MOUTH

Nuer *tɔk* (1), Dinka *tɔk* (1), Reel *tɔk* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 315. Plural: *tuɣ*. Polysemy: 'mouth / opening / edge / lip / language / gate'. Quoted as sg. *tɔk*, pl. *tu:k* in [Frank 1999: 87]; as *tɔ:k^h* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 88. Plural: *tɔ:k*. Polysemy: 'mouth / opening / border / language / news'. Quoted as *tɔ^hk* in [Andersen 1987: 4]. Quoted as *tɔk* for all the dialects and subdialects of Dinka in [Roettger 1989: 33].

Reel: Roettger 1989: 33. Quoted as *tɔk* in [Reid 2010: 37].

57. NAME

Nuer *ɸo:t* (1), Dinka *rin* (2), Reel *rim* (2).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 63. Plural: *ɸo:d*. Quoted as sg. *ɸiv^ht*, pl. *ɸiv:^ht* in [Frank 1999: 87]; as *ɸu t^h* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 77. Plural: *rien* (only attested in [Duerksen 2005: 151]; according to Nebel, in some dialects the basic form *rin* already behaves as a formal plural). Quoted as *rim* ~ *rin* for all dialects and subdialects of Dinka in [Roettger 1989: 38].

Reel: Roettger 1989: 38.

58. NECK

Nuer *ɲuak* (1), Dinka *yeɿ* (2), Reel *ɲuek* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 228. Quoted as sg. *ɲua^hk*, pl. *ɲua^hk* in [Frank 1999: 87]; as *ɲ^wɔ:k* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 97. Quoted as *yeɿ* for all dialects and subdialects of Dinka in [Roettger 1989: 34]. Additionally, cf. *ɲo:k* 'nape (of neck)' [Nebel 1979: 64; Duerksen 2005: 134], possibly related to *ɲuk* 'neck (of fish)' [Duerksen 2005: 136]; and *ɲguik* 'vertebra (backbone) near the head' [Nebel 1979: 64].

Reel: Roettger 1989: 34.

59. NEW

Dinka *ɲal* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Not attested in Kiggen's dictionary (most of the English textual examples with the word 'new' correspond to various idiomatic constructions in Nuer). In [Bender 1971: 271], the meaning 'new' is glossed as *mi:=pa:yʒɛk^h*, where the first morpheme is a relativizer and *=pa:y-*, most likely, is 'moon' q.v., i. e. probably something that has to do with the new moon, cf. Kiggen's *pai-ε bi tɛḍi* 'at next new moon, next month' [Kiggen 1948: 249], etc., although the last component in Bender's equivalent remains unclear.

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 65. Cf. also the verbal stem *yam* 'begin, start, found, invent', also functioning as the adjective 'new, modern' [Nebel 1979: 96]. Dialectal equivalents: *ʒot* 'new' in Jieng [Nebel 1979: 36], possibly related to *ʒot* 'young man' [ibid.]. In [Roettger 1989: 38], the word *ɲal* is not attested at all. Instead, the situation is as follows: (a) all of the Alor and Rek subdialects feature the form *yam*; (b) all of the Agar and Bor subdialects feature the form *ʒot* ~ *ʒut*; (c) for many of the Padang and Ageer subdialects, the word is not attested at all, but cf. Dongjol and Pan *gɔl* 'new' = *gɔl ɸok* 'to begin' in [Nebel 1979: 32]; Ngok-Sobat *a=peloi* ~ *a=peyik* (no parallels in [Nebel 1979]). On the whole, this is clearly an unstable item, but only Nebel's *ɲal* does not have a clearly secondary verbal origin, so we preserve it as the default equivalent.

Reel: Not attested.

60. NIGHT

Nuer *wa:r* (1), Dinka *wɛr* (1), Reel *wɛr* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 323. Quoted as sg. *wæ:^hr*, pl. *wæ:^hr-i^h* in [Frank 1999: 87]; as *wæ:^r* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 93. In [Roettger 1989: 37], this item is only listed as *wɛ:^hr* ~ *wɛ:^h* for the Ruweng subdialect, and as an alternate synonym *wɛ:^hr* ~ *wɛ^hr* for the Rek proper and Twic subdialects of Rek. For all the subdialects except for Ruweng, a different form is attested: *wakou* ~ *wɔkɔu* ~ *wakɔu* ~ *mɔkɔu*, corresponding to *wakɔu* 'at night' [Nebel 1979: 91], i.e. a special adverbial form. Roettger's wordlists make it impossible to understand if the noted form is a former adverb that has replaced the original noun in all these dialects, or if it is still an adverb, glossed instead of the required noun.

Reel: Roettger 1989: 37. Quoted as *wɛ:^hr* in [Reid 2010: 55].

61. NOSE

Nuer *wum* (1), Dinka *wum* (1), Reel *wum* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 330. Plural: *wu:m-ni*. Quoted as sg. *wum*, pl. *wu:m* in [Frank 1999: 88]; as *wvm* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 94. The plural form is listed as *wu:m* in [Duerksen 2005: 187]. Quoted as *wum* for all the dialects and subdialects of Dinka in [Roettger 1989: 33].

Reel: Roettger 1989: 33.

62. NOT

Nuer *=V̄-* (1) / *ke* (2), Dinka *ɸi* ~ *a=ɸi* (1) / *keɸ* (2), Reel *t̥iɛl* (3).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 48, 54, 55. The most standard way of expressing negation in a Nuer sentence is raising of intonation on the pronominal marker in the verbal construction. Cf. the examples in [Nyang 2013: 63]: $\check{\text{c}}\text{-}\check{\text{e}}\text{ m}\check{\text{i}}\check{\text{t}}$ 'he ate' vs. $\check{\text{c}}\text{-}\check{\text{e}}\text{ m}\check{\text{i}}\check{\text{t}}$ 'he cannot eat' (where $\check{\text{c}}$ - is the perfective marker and $\text{-}\check{\text{e}}$ is the 3rd p. sg. marker). In Kiggen's dictionary, this is reflected in the form of dictionary entries $\varphi=\grave{\text{a}}$ "neg. part. 1st pers. sing.", $\varphi=\grave{\text{e}} \sim \varphi=\grave{\text{i}}$ "particle used for negative past tense", as opposed to "unaccented" $\varphi=\text{a}$, $\varphi=\text{e} \sim \varphi=\text{i}$ for the corresponding affirmative forms. Kiggen 1948: 138. Glossed as "neg. past act. partic."; seems to correspond to the negative particle that is glossed in [Nyang 2013: 63, 64] as *kín-*. The semantic difference between simple tone lowering and this special particle is not well understood.

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 3, 19. This is the basic negative particle for present (non-perfect) tense forms ($\text{a}=\varphi\text{i}$ *bɔ* 'he does not come'). In [Andersen 2007: 95], it is glossed as $\varphi\grave{\text{e}}^{\text{h}} \sim \grave{\text{a}}=\varphi\grave{\text{e}}^{\text{h}}$. In [Roettger 1989: 30], this is the most common equivalent for basic negation, usually glossed as $\text{a}=\varphi\text{i} \sim \text{a}=\varphi\text{i}\text{e}$, more rarely as $\text{a}=\varphi\text{i}\text{-n}$, $\text{a}=\varphi\text{i}\text{e}\text{y}\text{e}$, $\text{a}=\varphi\text{e}\text{y}\text{e}\text{-n}$, $\text{a}=\varphi\text{i}\text{-n}$. In a few dialects, most notably some subdialects of Agar and Bor, the form $\text{a}=\text{liu}$ 'not' is listed as an additional synonym. This form is cognate with the negative verb *liu* 'be absent, missing; not to be' in [Nebel 1979: 50] and is probably not eligible for the position of basic negation. Nebel 1979: 39. This is the basic negative particle for perfective tense forms ($\text{a}=\text{k}\text{e}\varphi$ *b\text{e}\text{-n}* 'he did not come'). In [Andersen 2007: 95], it is glossed as $\text{k}\hat{\text{e}}^{\text{h}}\varphi$ and identified as an auxiliary verb.

Reel: Roettger 1989: 30. Quoted as $=\text{f}\check{\text{i}}\text{l}$ - in [Reid 2010: 164], where the morpheme is described as a negation particle (morphologically, it seems to be incorporated within the verbal form).

63. ONE

Nuer *kɛl* (1), Dinka *tok* (2), Reel *kɛl* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 141. Quoted as *k^hɛl* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 84. Consistently listed as *tok* for all subdialects of Dinka in [Roettger 1989: 31].

Reel: Roettger 1989: 31.

64. PERSON

Nuer *ra:n* (1), Dinka *ra:n* (1), Reel *nwêɛ:r* # (2).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 265. Suppletive plural: *na:d*. Quoted as sg. *ra:n*, pl. *na:t* in [Frank 1999: 88]; as *rren* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 75. Suppletive plural: *kɔφ*. Quoted as sg. *raàn*, pl. *k φ* in [Andersen 1987: 4]. Cf. also *zan*, pl. *zien* 'people, Jange tribe, tribesman' [Nebel 1979: 35].

Reel: Reid 2010: 18. Suppletive plural: *nê:y* [Reid 2010: 33]. Only the plural form is attested in Roettger's materials, quoted as *nei* 'people' in [Roettger 1989: 38].

65. RAIN

Nuer *nial* (1), Dinka *de^hɲ* (2), Reel *koɫ* (3).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 234. Plural: *nɪl-i*. Polysemy: 'rain / weather'. Quoted as *niya:l* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 23. Polysemy: 'rain / thunderstorm / rainy season'. Cf. also *Deɲ* 'ancestor of the Jang and Jieng tribes and

worshipped; believed to have been taken to heaven during a storm' [Nebel 1979: 24]. Quoted as *dèːʰŋ* in [Andersen 1987: 4]. Quoted as *deŋ* for all dialects and subdialects of Dinka in [Roettger 1989: 36]. In [Duerksen 2005: 43], the paradigm for several dialects is quoted as sg. *deŋ*, pl. *dəŋ*, with polysemy: 'rain / sky' (although the usual word for 'sky' is *ŋiaʰl* [Nebel 1979: 65] = *ŋial* [Duerksen 2005: 129]).

Reel: Roettger 1989: 36. Quoted as *kwôŋ* in [Reid 2010: 56].

66. RED

Nuer *loal* (1), Dinka *lual* (1), Reel *lual* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 179. Quoted as *=lwal* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 52. Nominal form; the complete adjectival form is *ma=lual*. The dialectal equivalent in Bor is glossed as *çir* [Nebel 1979: 20]. Cf. also *tit* 'reddish, rose colour' [Nebel 1979: 88]. In [Roettger 1989: 37], the situation is as follows: (a) *lual* ~ *ma=lual* 'red' is only listed as an alternate synonym for the Gok subdialect of Agar, the Ngok subdialect of Ageer, the Twic subdialect of Bor, and the Malual ('Red') subdialect of Rek; (b) the most frequent equivalent for 'red' is *tit* ~ *tit* ~ *ti:t* ~ *tiçt* ~ *tiçt* ~ *tiçt* ~ *a=tit* ~ *kv=tit* ~ *kç=tit* ~ *kç=tit*, attested in one of these variants everywhere except for Gok; (c) another rare equivalent is *a=luat* ~ *kç=luat* (Gok and Agar proper subdialects of Agar) = *luat* 'become reddish, yellow' [Nebel 1979: 52]. Judging by external comparanda (Nuer), *lual* is clearly the most archaic equivalent for 'red', and it remains unclear if Roettger's semantic glossing is perfectly accurate and whether (b) does not really denote some specific shade of 'red'.

Reel: Roettger 1989: 37.

67. ROAD

Nuer *duɔb* (1), Dinka *dɔl* (2), Reel *kuɛr* (3).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 87. Plural: *dup*. Meaning glossed as 'path, road'. Quoted as *du?pʰ* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 28. Plural: *dɔl*. Meaning glossed as 'path, road; way'. Cf. the dialectal form *puor* 'cleared road' in the Agar dialect = 'cultivation, farming' in the other dialects [Nebel 1979: 72]; this word is quoted as sg. *puôːʰr*, pl. *piâːʰr* 'road' in [Andersen 1987: 15]. Cf. also Agar and Rueng *kuer* 'road, path, river' < *kuer* 'to flow, run (water), leak' [Nebel 1979: 44]; this word is quoted as *kuêːʰr* 'path' in [Andersen 1987: 15]. In [Roettger 1989: 36], the situation is as follows: all the subdialects of Padang-Ageer, as well as the Luac subdialect of Rek, the Twic and Nyarweng subdialects of Bor, and most of the subdialects of Agar, have *kuer* ~ *kuer* ~ *kuêːʰr* 'path'; the variant *dɔl* ~ *dɛl* ~ *dɔl* is essentially confined to most of the subdialects of Rek, the Bor proper subdialect of Bor, and (as an additional synonym) some of the subdialects of Agar. It is unclear, as usual, just how accurate this representation is, but at least the information on Rek seems to be consistent with the information in Nebel's dictionary (where the main focus is also on the Rek dialect).

Reel: Roettger 1989: 36.

68. ROOT

Nuer *mie-t̥* (1), Dinka *mei* (1), Reel *miɛ-t̥* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 201. Plural: *mit*. Polysemy: 'roots of plant / feelers of fish'. Quoted as *mei-* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 57. Polysemy: 'root / tendril of climbing plants'. Quoted as sg. *meè:y*, pl. *mê:y* in [Andersen 2002: 21]. Phonetic variants of this root in [Roettger 1989: 32] include *mei* ~ *me^hi* ~ *mei* ~ *mei^h*.

Reel: Roettger 1989: 32.

69. ROUND

Nuer *ron-ron* (1), Dinka *ron-ron* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 280. Cf. another reduplicated stem with the same meaning: *gul-gul* ~ *gol-gol* 'round, rolled up' [Kiggen 1948: 116].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 79. Cf. *ronj* 'stone of a fruit; nut' [ibid.].

Reel: Not attested.

70. SAND

Nuer *lied* (1), Dinka *liet* (1), Reel *liet* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 175. Plural: *lid*. Quoted as sg. *liet*, pl. *lit* in [Frank 1999: 88]; as *l^het^h* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 49. Polysemy: 'dust / sand'. Quoted as *lié:t* 'sand' in [Andersen 1987: 16]; as sg. *li:et*, pl. *lit* in [Duerksen 2005: 101]. Quoted as *liet* ~ *li^ht* ~ *li:et* ~ *li:é:t* for all the dialects and subdialects of Dinka in [Roettger 1989: 36].

Reel: Roettger 1989: 36.

71. SAY

Nuer *wé:y* (1), Dinka *luel* (2), Reel *lad-ε* (3).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 320. 3rd p. sg.: *wá:y-a*. This is the main verb that introduces direct speech, distinct from several other verbs with meanings closer to 'tell', 'inform', etc., e. g. *lar* 'to say, to recommend' [Kiggen 1948: 168]. The latter is listed in [Bender 1971: 271] as *larre* 'to say', but Kiggen's data show that it is hardly eligible for inclusion.

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 53. Polysemy: 'to say / to think'. Distinct from *lek* 'to tell, order (a person)', *lek* 'to say (tell)' [Nebel 1979: 48], cf. also in [Duerksen 2005: 99]: *lek* 'to confess, order, tell (a person)', *lek* 'informing; information' (noun). Phonetic variants *luel* ~ *luel* (also *luul* in the Nyarweng subdialect of Bor) are attested in the majority of dialects and subdialects in [Roettger 1989: 35]. For the Luac subdialect of Rek and the Aliab subdialect of Agar, the same source lists *zam* as the default equivalent; in [Nebel 1979: 35], this verb is glossed with the meaning 'talk, speak', and it is uncertain how accurate the semantic glossing in [Roettger 1989: 35] actually is.

Reel: Roettger 1989: 35.

72. SEE

Nuer *nen* (1), Dinka *tiŋ* (2), Reel *zuiŋ* (3).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 212. 3rd p. sg.: *nɛ:n-ɛ*. Intransitive verb; the transitive correlate 'to examine, inspect, witness' is listed as *nɛn*, 3rd p. sg. *nɛn-ɛ* [ibid.]. Quoted as *nɛ:n-i* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 83. Polysemy: 'to see / to look'. Quoted as *tɪ:^hɲ* in the phrase "the woman saw the girls" in [Andersen 1987: 22]. Quoted as *tɪɲ ~ tɪɲ* for the majority of dialects and subdialects of Dinka in [Roettger 1989: 34], but a couple alternate synonyms are attested as well: (a) the Ruweng subdialect has *da^hi* 'see' instead of *tɪɲ*, and the form *dai* is also listed as an alternate synonym for *tɪɲ* in Agar; in [Nebel 1979: 22], the word *da^hi* is glossed as 'look at, observe'; (b) in the Aliab subdialect of Agar, the equivalent is *ɲem*, and the form *ɲem* is also listed as an alternate synonym for *tɪɲ* in the Bor proper subdialect of Bor; this form finds no equivalent in Nebel's dictionary.

Reel: Roettger 1989: 34.

73. SEED

Nuer *kuai* (1), Dinka *kau* (1), Reel *kuai* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 154. Polysemy: 'seed / remnants (of cloth)'. Quoted as *k^wai* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 39. Plural: *kɔ-t̩*. Quoted as sg. *ká:^hw*, pl. *kɔ^h-t̩* in [Andersen 1987: 15]. Cf. also *tɛ:l*, pl. *t̩ɛl* 'seed' in [Duerksen 2005: 171] (not confirmed in Nebel's dictionary). In [Roettger 1989: 32], singular and plural variants are listed rather chaotically across dialects; singulative variants include *kau ~ kau^h*, and plural variants include *kɔt̩ ~ kɔ^ht̩ ~ kɔ^h:t̩*. Only in the Ruweng subdialect, instead of this common root, we find *ɲum* 'eye' in the meaning 'seed'.

Reel: Roettger 1989: 32. Listed as *kɔ-t̩ / kuai*, where the first form is probably plural (see external parallels in Dinka).

74. SIT

Nuer *ɲur* (1), Dinka *ɲuɕ* (1), Reel *ɲurɪ* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 244. 3rd p. sg.: *ɲur-ɛ*. Quoted as *ɲur-i* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 67. Meaning glossed as 'sit, sit down, establish'. Cf. also *tɔɕ* 'to sit down; to be buried alive', listed in [Duerksen 2005: 174] for the Northwestern dialect; it corresponds to *t̩ɔɕ* 'to squat (on tiptoe)' in [Nebel 1979: 88]. Most of the dialects and subdialects of Dinka in [Roettger 1989: 35] have the variant *ɲuɕ*; only in the Agar proper subdialect of Agar the attested form is *ɲɔɜ-ɛ*.

Reel: Roettger 1989: 35.

75. SKIN

Nuer *guɔb* (1), Dinka *dɛl* (2), Reel *guop* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 116. Plural: *gu:p*. Meaning glossed as 'skin; leather'; cf. *guɔb wəɲ* 'eye lid' (lit. = 'skin (of) eye'), showing that the word is applicable to humans. Quoted as sg. *guɔ^hp*, pl. *gu:p* in [Frank 1999: 88]. Different equivalent listed in [Bender 1971: 271]: *kɛl*

'skin'. No such word is found in Kiggen's dictionary, but cf. perhaps *kol* 'skin of animal' [Kiggen 1948: 149], not applicable to humans.

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 23. Meaning glossed as 'skin (of men)'. Distinct from *biok* 'skin, hide' (animal) [Nebel 1979: 16]. Cf., however, *dɛːŋ* 'skin' in [Andersen 1987: 25], quoted in the sentence "the man is giving a skin" (this shows that in at least some dialects, such as Agar, the word is also applicable to animal skin). Phonetic variants of the root in [Roettger 1989: 32] include *dɛl* ~ *dɛʰl*, also *dɛn* in one subdialect of Padang. The form *biok* ~ *bioʰk* is listed as an alternate synonym for three additional subdialects, and the form *guop* is listed as an alternate synonym only for the Abiliang subdialect of Padang; it corresponds to *guop*, pl. *gup* 'body, oneself' in [Nebel 1979: 34], and, although clearly cognate with Nuer *guɔb* 'skin', cannot be judged as a lexicostatistical match with Nuer.

Reel: Roettger 1989: 32. Quoted as *gwɔʰp* in [Reid 2010: 30].

76. SLEEP

Nuer *nien* (1), Dinka *ni:n* (1), Reel *nien* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 214. 3rd p. sg.: *ni:n-ɛ*. Quoted as *niyɛn* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 61. The nominal equivalent is *nin* 'sleep (n.)' [ibid.]. Attested as *ni:n* ~ *nim* in all dialects and subdialects of Dinka in [Roettger 1989: 35].

Reel: Roettger 1989: 35.

77. SMALL

Nuer *tɔ-t* (1), Dinka *ʔi* (1), Reel *i=ɕiut* (2).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 301. Adverbial and adjectival stem (*ke=tɔ-t* 'a little, a while'; *me=tɔ-t*, pl. *te=toa-ni* 'small'). Quoted as *=tʰɔtʰ* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 86. Plural: *ʔi*. Cf. also *kor* 'be small, little, young' [Nebel 1979: 42] (applied not only to age, cf. the example "the cloth is too small"; however, the primary semantics of this stem seems to refer to more abstract qualities than physical size). It is only this second root, however, that is listed as the equivalent for 'small' in [Roettger 1989: 31]: *kor* ~ *kur* ~ *a=kor* ~ *a=ko:r* ~ *kə=kor*.

Reel: Roettger 1989: 31.

78. SMOKE

Nuer *to:l* (1), Dinka *tol* (1), Reel *tol* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 299. Pl.: *to:l*. Quoted as *tʰol* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 84. Quoted as *tò:l*, pl. *twò:l* in [Andersen 1987: 4; Andersen 2002: 6]. Quoted as *tol* ~ *toʰl* for all the subdialects of Dinka in [Roettger 1989: 36].

Reel: Roettger 1989: 36.

79. STAND

Nuer *ɕuɛŋ* (1), Dinka *kɔɕ* (2), Reel *zero* (3).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 67. 3rd p. sg.: *ɕu:ŋ-ɛ*. Transitive and intransitive stem, with polysemy: 'to stand up / to stop / to correct'. Quoted as *ɕvŋ-ni* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 41. Indicative form: *a=kaɕ*. Meaning glossed as 'stop, wait' in the main body of the dictionary, but also as 'stand' in the English-Dinka index [Nebel 1979: 190]. Morphological and phonetic variants of this stem in [Roettger 1989: 35] include *kɔɕ ~ kɔ^h:ɕ ~ ko^h:ɕ ~ ka:ɕ ~ ka^h:ɕ ~ ka^h:ɕ-ɛ*, but the root is always the same.

Reel: Roettger 1989: 35.

80. STAR

Nuer *ɕier* (1), Dinka *kuɔl* (2), Reel *kwɛl* (2).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 57. Plural: *ɕer*. Cf. a different equivalent in [Frank 1999: 89]: sg. *kuɛl*, pl. *kuɛl-i^h*, also quoted as *kwɛl* in [Bender 1971: 271]. In Kiggen's dictionary, the meaning for this word is specialized: *kuɛl* 'big star near the Southern Cross', cf. also *kuɛl-ɛ* 'Pleiades star' [Kiggen 1948: 157].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 44. Plural: *kuɔl*. Quoted as sg. *kuèl*, pl. *kuè:l* in [Andersen 1987: 14, 15]. Quoted as *kwɛl ~ kwɔl ~ kuil ~ kwil* for various dialects and subdialects of Dinka in [Roettger 1989: 36]. A completely different equivalent, however, is attested for the Ruweng-Pan-Aru subdialect: *ɕier ~ ɕie:r ~ ɕie^hr ~ ɕiê*, and the same root (*ɕie^hr*) is also attested for the Twic subdialect of Bor. This word, glossed as *ɕier*, is also attested in [Nebel 1979: 44] in the meaning 'Venus, evening star; big star'. Cf. similar competition between these two words in various dialects of Nuer.

Reel: Roettger 1989: 36.

81. STONE

Nuer *pam* (1), Dinka *kur* (2), Reel *a=ŋual* (3).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 249. Plural: *pam*. Same word as 'mountain' q.v. Quoted as *p^hem* in [Bender 1971: 271]. Different equivalent in [Frank 1999: 89]: sg. *do^hl*, pl. *dv:^hl* 'stone'. The closest equivalent to this in Kiggen's dictionary is *dol*, pl. *do:l* 'heap of earth to support cooking pot' [Kiggen 1948: 81].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 46. Plural: *kuor*. Polysemy: 'stone / hill'. Quoted as *kuú:r* 'stone, rock' in [Andersen 1987: 16]. Judging by the data in [Roettger 1989: 36], this item is notoriously unstable between Dinka dialects. No less than four different equivalents are found in Roettger's lists: (1) Nebel's *kur* is typical of all three subdialects of the Bor dialect (as *kur*); of the Dongjol and Ngok subdialects of Padang (as *ku:r*); and is also encountered in the Gok subdialect of Agar (as *kur*). (2) The form *kɔi* is attested in the Abiliang subdialect of Padang and in the Alor subdialect of Ruweng (as *kɔ:i*). It corresponds to Nebel's *koi* 'gravel', attested only for the Agar dialect [Nebel 1979: 41]. (3) The form *do^ht ~ do:^ht* is scattered throughout six various subdialects of Padang, Ruweng, and Agar. It finds no equivalent in Nebel's dictionary. (4) The form *alɛl* is the main equivalent for 'stone' in all the subdialects of the Rek dialect, as well as one of the main equivalents for 'stone' in most of the subdialects of Agar. In [Nebel 1979: 8], this word, quoted as *alɛl*, pl. *alɛ:l*, is glossed as 'haematite, red stone; ironstone country'. As usual, it remains unclear and unconfirmed whether all these additional forms really function as the base equivalents of the Swadesh meaning 'stone' in all the individual subdialects. In any case, distribution-wise, *kur* is clearly the optimal candidate for the original 'stone' on the Proto-Dinka level.

Reel: Roettger 1989: 36.

82. SUN

Nuer *ɕaŋ* (1), Dinka *a=kɔl* (2), Reel *ɕiaŋ* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 52. Plural: *ɕaŋ-ni*. Quoted as sg. *ɕa^hŋ*, pl. *ɕa^hŋ-ni^h* in [Frank 1999: 89]; as *ɕeŋ* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 7. Glossed as *akɔl ~ akɔ^hl* in the majority of Dinka dialects in [Roettger 1989: 35]. However, most of the subdialects of Agar (with the exception of Aliab) feature a different lexeme: *ruel ~ a=ruel*. In [Nebel 1979: 7], the verb *ruel* is glossed as 'to shine, be hot (of sun)'; no nominal usage is attested there.

Reel: Roettger 1989: 35. Quoted as *ɕe^hŋ* in [Reid 2010: 30].

83. SWIM

Nuer *ke:d* (1), Dinka *kuaŋ* (2), Reel *kɛt* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 139. 3rd p. sg.: *ked-ε*. Quoted as *k^hit^h* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 43. Quoted as *kuá:ŋ* in [Andersen 1987: 21]. Quoted as *kuaŋ* for all dialects and subdialects of Dinka in [Roettger 1989: 35].

Reel: Roettger 1989: 35.

84. TAIL

Nuer *ɕua:l* (1), Dinka *yɔl* (1), Reel *ɕuel* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 130. Plural: *ɕual*. Quoted as *ɕuel* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 98. Quoted as *yɔ:^hl* in [Andersen 1987: 4]. Quoted as *yɔ^hl* for most subdialects of Dinka in [Roettger 1989: 33], although a few of them lose the aspiration (*yɔl* in the Dongjol subdialect of Padang, the Lua subdialect of Rek, etc.; cf. also *yuo^hl* in Agar proper).

Reel: Roettger 1989: 33.

85. THAT₁

Nuer =ɔ (1), Dinka =e^h (2), Reel *mi* (3).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 19. Intermediate deictic stem, usually preceded by a number marker and postfixed to the determined noun: =m=ɔ ~ =εm=ɔ 'that' (e. g. *ɖo:l-ɔ ~ ɖo:l-εmɔ ~ ɖo:l-ɔmɔ* 'that boy over there'; *mɔm=ɔ* 'that (subj.)', pl. *tɛt=ɔ*).

Dinka: Not properly attested in [Nebel 1979], where only the complex nominalized form is specified: *kenε* 'that' [Nebel 1979: 40].

Andersen defines it as a high tone breathy vowel: =e^h [Andersen 1987: 5].

Reel: Roettger 1989: 30.

85. THAT₂

Nuer =i (2).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 19. Distant deictic stem, usually preceded by a number marker and postfixed to the determined noun: =m=i ~ =εm=i 'that' (e. g. *ɔ̄o:l-i* ~ *ɔ̄o:l-εmi* 'that boy farthest away'; *mim=i* 'that (subj.)', pl. *tit=i*).

86. THIS

Nuer ε ~ εmε (1), Dinka =e (1), Reel yε-nε (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 19. Proximal deictic stem, usually preceded by a number marker and postfixed to the determined noun: =m=ε ~ =εm=ε 'that' (e. g. *ɔ̄o:l-ε* ~ *ɔ̄o:l-εmε* 'this boy'; *mem=ε* 'this (subj.)', pl. *tit=i*). Cf. *n=imih* 'this' in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 29. Grammatical marker, postfixed to the determined noun. Andersen defines it as a low tone breathy vowel: =e^h [Andersen 1987: 5]. The nominalized form ('this thing') is *kən* ~ *kənə* [Nebel 1979: 40], a contraction with *ka* ~ *ke* 'thing'.

Reel: Roettger 1989: 30.

87. THOU

Nuer ʒi-n (1), Dinka yi-n (1), Reel yi-n (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 18. Object form: ʒi; verbal suffix i. Quoted as ʒi-n in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 97. Possessive prefix: yi- [ibid.]. Phonetically realized as yi-n or yi-n in various dialects [Roettger 1989: 30].

Reel: Roettger 1989: 30.

88. TONGUE

Nuer lep (1), Dinka liep (1), Reel liep (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 172. Plural: *leb*. Quoted as sg. *lep*, pl. *le^hp* in [Frank 1999: 89]; as *lep^h* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 49. Quoted as sg. *liép*, pl. *lié^hp* in [Andersen 1987: 4, 14]. Quoted as *liep* ~ *liep* for all the dialects and subdialects of Dinka in [Roettger 1989: 33].

Reel: Roettger 1989: 33.

89. TOOTH

Nuer *lei* (1), Dinka *le:ç* (1), Reel *lei* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 171. Plural: *le-ç*. Quoted as sg. *leç*, pl. *le:ç* in [Frank 1999: 89]; as *leⁱ* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 48. Plural: *leç*. Quoted as sg. *lê:^hç*, pl. *lêç* in [Andersen 1987: 2]. Quoted as *le^hç* ~ *leç* for most dialects of Dinka in [Roettger 1989: 33], but as *lei* for the Bor dialect.

Reel: Roettger 1989: 33.

90. TREE

Nuer *zia-t* (1), Dinka *tim* (2), Reel *za-t̥* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 125. Polysemy: 'tree / wood / timber'. Plural: *ze-n*. Quoted as sg. *zia-t̥*, pl. *ziç-n* in [Frank 1999: 89]; as *zia-t̥* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 83. Plural: *tim*. Polysemy: 'tree / wood'. Quoted as sg. *t̥im*, pl. *t̥im* in [Andersen 1987: 4]; as *tim* in [Roettger 1989: 32].

Reel: Roettger 1989: 32. Quoted as *zã^h-t̥* in [Reid 2010: 36].

91. TWO

Nuer *reu* (1), Dinka *rou* ~ *reu* (1), Reel *rou* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 268. Quoted as *rreu* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 76, 79. Also *ka=reu* id. Quoted as *ròw* in [Andersen 1987: 4]. Consistently listed as *rou* for all subdialects of Dinka in [Roettger 1989: 31], except for the Twic subdialect of Bor, where the same word has the (more archaic) phonetic shape *reu*.

Reel: Roettger 1989: 31.

92. WALK (GO)

Nuer *w-a* (1), Dinka *lɔ* (2), Reel *wɛ-r* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 319. Alternate stems are listed as *w-i*, *w-ɛ*, etc.; cf. also imperative *wɛ-r*. Quoted as *wi-rr* (imperative form) in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 50. Indicative form: *a=la*. Quoted as *à=l*: "he is going" in [Andersen 2002: 12]. Quoted as *lɔ* for the majority of dialects and subdialects in [Roettger 1989: 35]; some subdialects also feature the morphological variants *la* and *lɔ-r* of the same stem. The only true exception is the Luac subdialect of Rek, where the equivalent is *zãl = zãl* 'go away, leave' in [Nebel 1979: 35].

Reel: Roettger 1989: 35.

93. WARM

Nuer *tɔ:l-ε* (1), Dinka *tuϕ* (2), Reel *lεt̄* (3).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 316. Verbal stem; meaning glossed as 'to be hot (of liquids, sun etc.)'. Distinct from *mor-mɔr* 'lukewarm' [Kiggen 1948: 206], quoted as *mɔr-mɔr* 'warm' in [Bender 1971: 271]. Cf. also *bor-bor* 'warm' [Kiggen 1948: 41] (derived from the verb *bor-* 'to burn').

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 84. Meaning glossed as 'hot, warm' (also nominal: 'heat, sweat, perspiration'). Allegedly distinct from *mor* 'lukewarm, tepid' [Nebel 1979: 59]. Cf. *à=tù^hϕ* "it is hot" in [Andersen 1987: 12]. Quoted as *tuϕ ~ tuoϕ ~ tuiϕ ~ tuɔϕ ~ a=tuϕ ~ a=tuiϕ ~ ke=tuϕ ~ kv=tuiϕ ~ tuɔi* for all the dialects and subdialects of Dinka in [Roettger 1989: 37]; all forms represent phonetic and morphological variants of the same root.

Reel: Roettger 1989: 37. Meaning glossed as 'hot'.

94. WATER

Nuer *pi* (1), Dinka *piu* (1), Reel *pi* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 254. Quoted as *pi^hw* in [Frank 1999: 89]; as *pi^hi*: in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 71. Plurale tantum. Quoted as *pi^hw* [in Andersen 2002: 9]. Quoted as *piu* for all dialects and subdialects of Dinka in [Roettger 1989: 36].

Reel: Roettger 1989: 36. Quoted as *pi^h* in [Reid 2010: 30].

95. WE

Nuer *kɔ-n* (1) / *kɔ:-n* (2), Dinka *o-k ~ o-g* (2), Reel *kɔ* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 18. Exclusive form. Object form and verbal suffix: *kɔ*. Quoted as *k^hɔn* in [Bender 1971: 271]. Kiggen 1948: 18. Inclusive and dual form. Object form: *kɔ:-n*. Verbal suffix: *ne*.

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 68. Prefixal shortened form is simply *o* (*o-ŋi:m* 'in front of us', *o-ŋie* 'we all', etc.). No clusivity. Various dialectal realizations of the stem include *o-k ~ o:-k ~ wo:-k ~ wx:-k ~ ɣo-k* [Roettger 1989: 30].

Reel: Roettger 1989: 30.

96. WHAT

Nuer *ɲu* (1), Dinka *ɲo* (1), Reel *adia=ɲu* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 227. Quoted as *ε=ɲuh* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 63. Quoted as $\eta o \sim \eta u \sim e=\eta o \sim e=\eta u \sim ye=\eta u$ in different subdialects of Dinka in [Roettger 1989: 30]; also as $ke=\eta o$, $ke=\eta \eta o$, $e kan \eta \sigma$, $ye ka=\eta \sigma$, etc. All of these forms seem to contain the same root with minor phonetic variations, sometimes in conjunction with a preceding copula.

Reel: Roettger 1989: 30. The first component is probably a copula, cf. the external parallels in Nuer and Dinka.

97. WHITE

Nuer *bor* (1), Dinka *ma=bior* (1), Reel *bor* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 41. Polysemy: 'white / clear and new'. Quoted as *borr* in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 55. The Agar form is *ma=bor* [ibid.]. Cf. also *yar* 'white, pale' [Nebel 1979: 96]. As is typical of color terms, the data in [Roettger 1989] are significantly different: *ma=bior* \sim *ma=bor* is only listed as an alternate synonym for 'white' for the Rek proper and Malual subdialects of Rek, whereas the most common equivalent is $\gamma er \sim \gamma \epsilon r \sim \gamma \epsilon^h r \sim \gamma \theta r \sim a=\gamma er \sim \gamma er \sim a=\gamma ir \sim ke=\gamma er \sim k\theta=\gamma er \sim ke=\epsilon r \sim kv=\gamma \epsilon r \sim \epsilon \epsilon r$ 'light', $\epsilon \epsilon r$ 'clean, white, pure' [Nebel 1979: 74]. As usual, it is unclear if the Rek dialect is really alone in preserving the archaic Nuer-Dinka equivalent for 'white', or if the rest of the dialects were inaccurately glossed in [Roettger 1989] (e.g. 'bright, pure' instead of proper 'white').

Reel: Roettger 1989: 37.

98. WHO

Nuer *ηa* (1), Dinka *ηa* (1), Reel *ηa* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 218. Quoted as $e=\eta ah$ in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 62, 204. Plural: $yi=\eta a \sim yik=\eta a$. In [Roettger 1989: 30], glossed as $\eta a \sim e=\eta a \sim ye=\eta a$ in various subdialects; $e=$ is really a prefixed copula, as in Nuer.

Reel: Roettger 1989: 30.

99. WOMAN

Nuer *ϕiek* (1), Dinka *tik* (1), Reel *ϕiek* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 56. Polysemy: 'female / woman / wife'. Suppletive plural: *man*. Quoted as sg. *ϕiek*, pl. *mān* in [Frank 1999: 90]; as $\phi \epsilon k^h$ in [Bender 1971: 271].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 83. Suppletive plural: *dīar* (also collective *dīor*). Polysemy: 'woman / wife'. Quoted as *tī:k* in [Andersen 1987: 4]; as *tik* for all Dinka dialects in [Roettger 1989: 31].

Reel: Roettger 1989: 31. Quoted as $\phi \epsilon^h k$, genitive $\phi \epsilon^h w$ in [Reid 2010: 53].

100. YELLOW

Nuer *yan* (1), Dinka *ma=yen* (1), Reel *a=yan* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 333. Cf. also *ɲiɲaːr* 'yellow' [Kiggen 1948: 240].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 56, 206. Feminine: *a=yɛn*. Plural: *mi=yɛn*. In [Roettger 1989: 37], this stem is listed as the main equivalent for 'yellow' only for the Ngok-Sobat subdialect of Ageer (*ke=yɛn*) and the Alor and Ngok subdialects of the same (*kan=yɛn*), as well as one of two synonyms for the Ruweng subdialect (*yɛn*). Other than that, the most frequent equivalent listed is *keɛ̄ ~ keɛ̄ ~ kan=keɛ̄ ~ ma=keɛ̄ ~ ma=keɛ̄*, corresponding to *keɛ̄* 'be rusty (vb.), bile (n.)' in [Nebel 1979: 40], a word that probably may denote a special shade of 'yellow', cf. *la leɕ keɛ̄* 'have yellow teeth' [ibid.]. Additional variants include (a) *kan=lau* (Abiliang subdialect of Ageer; no parallels in [Nebel 1979]); (b) *a=tuol* (Ageer proper subdialect of Ageer; no parallels in [Nebel 1979]); (c) *keɕ ~ ma=keɕ* (several subdialects of Bor), probably = *keɕ* 'bitter' in [Nebel 1979: 39]. On the whole, this is clearly an unstable etymon, and the degree of semantic accuracy in Roettger's lists is unknown.

Reel: Roettger 1989: 37. Differently in [Reid 2010: 31]: *makéɕ* 'yellow' (cf. the same word in Dinka dialects).

101. FAR

Nuer *nɔan* ~ *nan* (1), Dinka *meɕ* (2), Reel *nan* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 210, 214. Adjectival and verbal stem (cf. 3rd p. sg. *nɔan-ɛ* ~ *nan-ɛ* 'to be far, distant').

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 57. Polysemy: 'far / rare'. Quoted as *à=mèɕ* '(he is) far' in [Andersen 2002: 12]. Quoted as *meɕ ~ meɕ ~ a=meɕ* for all dialects and subdialects of Dinka in [Roettger 1989: 43].

Reel: Roettger 1989: 43.

102. HEAVY

Nuer *ɲieɣ* (1), Dinka *ɲiek* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 311. Polysemy: 'heavy / generous / magnanimous'. Verbal stems: *ɲieh-ɛ* 'to be heavy', *ɲieɣ-ɛ* 'to make, cause to be heavy' [ibid.].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 87. Polysemy: 'heavy / difficult'. Quoted as *à=ɲièːʰk* "it is heavy" in [Andersen 1987: 15].

Reel: Not attested.

103. NEAR

Nuer *ɲiaɣ-ɛ* ~ *ɲieɣ-ɛ* (1), Dinka *ɲiok* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 310, 311. Cf. also the adverbial form *ɲiak-a* 'near'.

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 87. Quoted as *à=ɲiòːʰk* "it is near" in [Andersen 1987: 13].

Reel: Not attested.

104. SALT

Nuer *milɛ* (-1), Dinka *awai* (1), Reel *mɛlɛ* (-1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 202. Borrowed from Arabic. Cf. also *ka:de* 'salt, vegetable alkaline' [Kiggen 1948: 134]; on p. 202, it is stated that this form is characteristic of the Thiang dialect.

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 13. Meaning glossed as 'ash-salt' (but simply 'salt' in the English-Dinka index on p. 182). Also *awa-n kartum* id. (literally "the *awai* of Khartoum", referring to imported salt). For the Agar dialect, the same index yields the equivalent *mela* ~ *melh* 'salt', borrowed from Arabic. In [Roettger 1989: 42], the situation is as follows: (a) *awai* is listed as the only equivalent for all the subdialects of Bor and Rek Dinka, but is also encountered in at least several subdialects of Agar and Padang-Ageer as well; (b) *mili* is listed as the only equivalent for the Alor, Ngɔk, and Dongjol (quoted as *mɛlɛ* for the latter) subdialects of Padang-Ageer, and is also sporadically encountered in other subdialects; (c) a third, most rare, equivalent is *kata* ~ *kada* ~ *ka^ht* (Abiliang, Ageer, Ruweng, Pan subdialects), corresponding to *kada* ~ *kadda* 'sauce, salt' in [Nebel 1979: 37] (probably a specialized term).

Reel: Roettger 1989: 42. Borrowed from Arabic.

105. SHORT

Nuer *ɕieɣ* (1), Dinka *ɕiek* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 56. Meaning glossed as 'small, short'.

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 19. Polysemy: 'short / low'.

Reel: Not attested.

106. SNAKE

Nuer *tɔl* (1), Dinka *ke=raɕ* (2), Reel *tɔl* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 315. Plural: *tɔal*. Quoted as sg. *tɔ^hl*, pl. *tɔ^hl* in [Frank 1999: 88].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 40. Plural: *ka:raɕ*. The Agar equivalent is given as sg. *ko=rɔr*, pl. *ka=ruor* [Nebel 1979: 188]; quoted as *ke^h=roó^hr* in [Andersen 1987: 2]. Roettger's comparative materials [Roettger 1989: 31] list as many as four possible equivalents: (a) *ke=raɕ* ~ *kə=raɕ* ~ *kə=raɕ* is typical of most of the subdialects of Padang and Rek dialects; (b) *kə=pijɪ* ~ *ke=pijɪ*, listed as a synonym for the Rek dialect; the form *ke=pijɪ* 'snake' is also listed in Nebel's English-Dinka section of the dictionary [Nebel 1979: 188], but not in the main body of the dictionary. It may be related to *pijɪ* 'earth' q.v.; (c) *gɔ^h:r*, only listed as a synonym for *ke=raɕ* for the Ruweng-Pan-Aru subdialect of Padang (no parallels in Nebel's dictionary); (d) *ke=rɔ:r* ~ *kə=rɔ:r* ~ *ke=rɔ:r* ~ *ke=rɔ:t* - this is the only equivalent for 'snake' in Agar Dinka, thus marking one of the few certain lexicostatistical discrepancies between Agar and the rest of Dinka.

Reel: Roettger 1989: 31.

107. THIN

Nuer *bieo* (1), Dinka *toi* (2), Reel *guak* (3).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 36. Polysemy: 'thin / lean'. Cf. *ciw-ciw* 'thin' in [Bender 1971: 271] (same word as 'short' q.v.).

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 88. Meaning glossed as 'small, thin'. Cf. also *yem* 'thin, frail' (e.g. of vessels) [Nebel 1979: 96]. Quoted as *tui ~ toi ~ t̥i ~ a=t̥i ~ ke=t̥i ~ ke=t̥i ~ kv=t̥i* for the majority of Dinka dialects and subdialects in [Roettger 1989: 37] (all forms represent phonetic and morphological variants). The same source also lists some additional synonyms: (a) *nɔl ~ a=nɔl* (additional synonym for the Bor and Twic subdialects of Rek; the only equivalent for the Dongjol subdialect of Padang) = *nɔl* 'thin, lean' in [Nebel 1979: 62]; (b) *guak ~ gue^hk* (main equivalent for the Gɔk subdialect of Agar and alternate equivalent for the Ciec subdialect of Agar) - no direct parallels in Nebel's dictionary, but cf. perhaps the expression *guk kɔu* 'to chip wood' [Nebel 1979: 33]? Unfortunately, there are too few diagnostic textual contexts in Nebel's data to ascertain the proper semantics for every one of these items.

Reel: Roettger 1989: 37.

108. WIND

Nuer *ʒiɔm* (1), Dinka *yo:m* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 127. Quoted as sg. *ʒiɔ^hm*, pl. *ʒɔam* in [Frank 1999: 90].

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 98. Quoted as *yɔ:m* in [Andersen 1987: 15].

Reel: Not attested.

109. WORM

Dinka *ko:m* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Not attested.

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 38. Plural: *ka:m*. Polysemy: 'worm / insect'. Distinct from *ruoi* 'maggots' [Nebel 1979: 80].

Reel: Not attested.

110. YEAR

Nuer *ruɔn* (1), Dinka *ruon* (1).

References and notes:

Nuer: Kiggen 1948: 285. Plural: *run*.

Dinka: Nebel 1979: 80. Plural: *run*. Quoted as *ru^hn* 'years' (pl.) in [Andersen 1987: 14].

Reel: Not attested.