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

Languages included: Dizi [diz-dzi]; Nayi [diz-nay]; Sheko [diz-shk].

DATA SOURCES

General.


I. Dizi.


II. Nayi.


III. Sheko.


NOTES

I. Dizi.


According to the description in [Beachy 2005], the Dizi, or Dizin language (also sometimes called Maji, by the name of the principal town around which it is spoken) has approximately 20,000 native speakers and consists of three dialects: Eastern, Central, and Western, of which Western is the most phonetically and lexically divergent.

Our principal source of data is [Beachy 2005], which contains a near-complete Swadesh wordlist (in the "Bender version"), recently and accurately drawn by the author from an active language speaker of Central Dizi(n) (a few items not on the Bender list have also been elicited from the main text of Beachy's thesis, richly illustrated with lexical data).

Unfortunately, there are no dictionaries for any of the Dizi dialects, except for an old and outdated vocabulary by Fr. Giovanni Toselli (1939). We use three additional control sources: (a) Blažek 2008 contains a wordlist originally collected by Harold Fleming and
made public by him in his PhD thesis from 1965; (c) Bender 1971 has a Dizi wordlist personally collected by the author during his general survey of Ethiopian languages; (d) Allan 1976 is a useful grammar sketch, also based on original research and containing some illustrative lexical material.

It may be seen that the three main sources occasionally contradict each other; since our primary source is Beachy’s thesis, we resolve these contradictions in favor of the entries in [Beachy 2005], at least until more detailed and reliable sources on the language appear in print. It is possible that some of the discrepancies represent dialectal variation rather than simple errors, but since the exact dialect (Central) is only specified in [Beachy 2005], there is no way to demonstrate that.

II.2. Transliteration.

The appendix to [Beachy 2005] uses standard IPA transcription, so only the usual "cosmetic" recodings into UTS are required: $j >$ UTS $y$, $ts >$ UTS $c$, $ʃ >$ UTS $š$, $ʒ >$ UTS $ž$, $tf >$ UTS $č$. In addition, Beachy transcribes the phonemes $[a]$ and $[r]$ phonetically as /ɑ/ and /ɾ/; we simplify these to $[a]$ and $[r]$, since this specification has no phonological significance.

II. Nayi.

II.1. General.

There is very little published information on the Nayi, or Na’o, language. Apart from a brief and clearly inaccurate wordlist in [Bender 1971], essentially the only researcher to have published data on Nayi in more recent times is Aklilu Yilma, on whose brief grammar sketch [Aklilu Yilma 2001] we rely as our primary source; some additional data, also from Aklilu Yilma’s research, has been published in [Blažek 2008].

Unfortunately, Aklilu Yilma’s data remain insufficient for the compilation of a useful Swadesh wordlist for Nayi, and therefore, we currently have to resort to Bender’s wordlist as well in order to fill out several dozen gaps. Since Bender’s semantic glossing in his 1971 survey of Ethiopia is frequently inaccurate, and also since the individual
subdialects of Nayi as surveyed by Bender and Aklilu Yilma may have been slightly
different, this means that the final wordlist is not highly reliable, at least as far as the
individual position of Nayi on the Dizoid tree is concerned (it is shown as separating
from Dizi and Sheko at a slightly earlier date than the other two languages’ split, but
this may simply be a consequence of several incorrect inclusions).

II.2. Transliteration.

Aklilu Yilma’s transcription of Nayi data conforms to the usual IPA standard and
requires only the most basic conversion to UTS. It should be noted that Aklilu
distinguishes between three series of affricates and fricatives: alveo-dental (tś = UTS č),
retroflex (tʂ = UTS č), and palatalveolar (tʃ = UTS č), although in Blažek’s wordlists, the
latter series is reflected as simply palatal (c = UTC ɕ).

III. Sheko.

III.1. General.

Our main source for Sheko data is the relatively recently published grammar
[Hellenthal 2010], which also includes a comprehensive glossary. For control reasons,
they have also been compared to the lexicostatistical data in [Bender 1971], although
Hellenthal’s description is more detailed, focused, and trustworthy overall.

III.2. Transcription.

Although the main body of Hellenthal’s work uses IPA transcription, items in the
glossary are given in accordance with the specially devised Sheko orthography that
contains a lot of original (and sometimes downright bizarre) orthographic solutions. We
adduce Hellenthal’s own retranscription of the Sheko alphabet (found on p. 483 of the
monograph):
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hellenthal 2010</th>
<th>IPA/UTS</th>
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<tr>
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</tbody>
</table>

Database compiled and annotated by: G. Starostin (last update: April 2016).

1. ALL
Dizi šoyt (1), Sheko këtā (2).

References and notes:

Nayi: Not attested in main data sources. Cf. bula 'all' in [Bender 1971: 262] (since this word tends to be unstable and semantically diffusive, we do not include it in the primary slot for safety).

2. ASHES
Dizi ć'iaķ (1), Nayi ć'ēak (1), Sheko ć'yākn (1).

References and notes:


3. BARK
Dizi org̊ (1), Nayi orkn # (1), Sheko gōpārā (2).

References and notes:

Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 492. Differently in [Bender 1971: 262]: orkn 'bark'. Aklilu Yilma [Hellenthal 2010: 65] also records orkn 'bark'; however, according to Hellenthal’s data, ork̊ ‘really means ‘peelings’, whereas the default word for ‘bark’ is gōpārā.

4. BELLY
Dizi čown-u (1), Nayi yin-u # (2), Sheko bōw (3).

References and notes:


5. BIG
Dizi bab-iz (1), Nayi ?eaf (2), Sheko ?yaxtns (2).
6. BIRD
Dizi kebi (1), Nayi kaf (1), Sheko kafā (1).

References and notes:

7. BITE
Dizi weć’o (1), Nayi wos’ (1), Sheko wóc’ (1).

References and notes:

8. BLACK
Dizi c’a-n-iz (1), Nayi s’ah-n (1), Sheko c’āw (1).

References and notes:
Dizi: Beachy 2005: 162. Glossed as 'that which is black'. Quoted as s’an-iz in [Blažek 2008: 68]; as c’añ-iz in [Bender 1971: 261]; as c’ān-iz in [Allan 1976: 378].
Nayi: Blažek 2008: 68. Quoted as c’āhin-z in [Bender 1971: 262].
Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 499. Verbal root: 'to darken / to be black'. The adjectival derivative 'black' is quoted as c’a-n-səb in [Bender 1971: 262].

9. BLOOD
Dizi yarbm (1), Nayi yarbm (1), Sheko yármb (1).

References and notes:
Nayi: Blažek 2008: 70. Quoted as *yëřbm* in [Bender 1971: 262].
Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 500. Quoted as *yaram* in [Bender 1971: 262].

10. BONE
Dizi *u:s*-u (1), Nayi ?*u:s* (1), Sheko ús-ū (1).

References and notes:

Nayi: Blažek 2008: 70. Quoted as *us*-us in [Bender 1971: 262].
Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 499. Quoted as *us*-u in [Bender 1971: 262].

11. BREAST
Sheko gúb (1).

References and notes:

Dizi: Not attested. The equivalent for ‘female breast’ is *tiam*-u [Beachy 2005: 162], quoted as *tiam*-u in [Blažek 2008: 70] and in [Bender 1971: 261].
Nayi: Not attested. The equivalent for ‘female breast’ is *tëam* [Blažek 2008: 70], quoted as *tëam*-ū ‘udder’ in [Aklilu 2001: 12]; as *ti'am* ‘breast’ in [Bender 1971: 262].

12. BURN TR.
Dizi *aco* (1), Nayi *bonk'u*s (2), Sheko *bônk'* (2).

References and notes:

Dizi: Beachy 2005: 162. Glossed as ‘he burned (transitive)’. Quoted as *ac-ɛw* in [Bender 1971: 261]; as *ac-* in [Blažek 2008: 70] (after Aklilu Yilma’s notes); another form listed there is *kaːm*.
Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 490. Quoted as *bznk*-vs in [Bender 1971: 262].

13. CLAW(NAIL)
Dizi *hiːl-ú* (1), Nayi *keli* (1), Sheko šáfá (2).

References and notes:

Nayi: Blažek 2008: 70. Different from *šišk* ‘claw’ [ibid.]; the latter form is also attested as *šišk*-in ‘claw’ in [Bender 1971: 262].
Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 497. Cf. also šīk-n ‘claw, fingernail’ [ibid.], attested as šīšn ‘claw’ in [Bender 1971: 262].

14. CLOUD
Dizi diː-ŭ (1), Nayi diː (1), Sheko gib-ŭ (2).

References and notes:
Nayi: Blažek 2008: 70. Quoted as doː in [Bender 1971: 262].

15. COLD
Dizi čōː-ŭ (1), Nayi šow (1), Sheko kɛːč’ (2).

References and notes:
Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 496. Verbal stem: ‘to be cold’. The word şow is only glossed as the noun ‘cold’ in [Hellenthal 2010: 498]; also attested as şx ‘cold’ in [Bender 1971: 262]. It remains unclear if there is a lexicostatistical difference here between Sheko, on one hand, and Dizi and Nayi, on the other.

16. COME
Dizi yeː-g-o (1), Nayi yeː (1), Sheko yā-g (1).

References and notes:
Nayi: Blažek 2008: 70. Quoted as yeː-g- in [Aklilu 2001: 18]; as ye-g-o in [Bender 1971: 262].
Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 500. Quoted as yeː-g in [Bender 1971: 262].

17. DIE
Dizi šub-o (1), Nayi šūb- (1), Sheko şūb (1).

References and notes:
Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 498. Polysemy: ‘to die / to be tender (of meat)’. Quoted as şub-e in [Bender 1971: 262].

18. DOG
Dizi *kián-u* (1), Nayi *keán-u* ~ *kyon-u* (1), Sheko *kyán-ū* (1).

**References and notes:**

Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 494. Quoted as *kián-o* in [Bender 1971: 262].

19. DRINK

**Dizi** *bey-o* (1), **Nayi** *wōʔ- (2), **Sheko** *k’ís* (3).

**References and notes:**

Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 496. Quoted as *kiš-e* in [Bender 1971: 262].

20. DRY

**Dizi** *köl-ız* (1), **Nayi** *kol-a # (1), **Sheko** *kór* (1).

**References and notes:**

Nayi: Bender 1971: 262. Not attested in our main data sources.
Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 494. Verbal stem: ‘to be dry’. Cf. also *kör ‘empty’* [ibid.]. Quoted as *kør-ınc* in [Bender 1971: 262].

21. EAR

**Dizi** *áǎ-y* (1), **Nayi** *hay ~ hays # (1), **Sheko** *hà:y* (1).

**References and notes:**

Nayi: Bender 1971: 262. Not attested in our main data sources.

22. EARTH

**Dizi** *bòtū* (1), **Nayi** *tucr* (2), **Sheko** *túr-ū* (2).

**References and notes:**
Dizi: Beachy 2005: 167. Glossed as 'soil'. Cf. also gob in [Blažek 2008: 72]; tucr (Aklilu Yilmu) [ibid.].
Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 498. Meaning glossed as 'land, ground, earth, soil'.

23. EAT
Dizi ??m-o (1), Nayi m- (1), Sheko ūm (1).

References and notes:
Dizi: Beachy 2005: 163. Glossed as 'he ate'. Quoted as m- in [Blažek 2008: 72]; as m-ʔmo in [Bender 1971: 261].

24. EGG
Dizi miag-u (1), Nayi moala (1), Sheko myâk-ú (1).

References and notes:

25. EYE
Dizi ab-u (1), Nayi ðaf (1), Sheko âb (1).

References and notes:

26. FAT N.
Dizi kawa # (1), Nayi kow (1), Sheko kâwâ (1).

References and notes:
Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 494. Quoted as kow in [Bender 1971: 262].
27. FEATHER
Dizi bi # (1), Sheko bī: (1).

References and notes:
Nayi: Not attested.
Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 490.

28. FIRE
Dizi a:l (1), Nayi toam-u (2), Sheko tāːm-ū (2).

References and notes:

29. FISH
Dizi wurgic (1), Nayi aša # (2), Sheko òr-ū (1).

References and notes:
Nayi: Bender 1971: 262. Not attested in our main data sources.
Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 495. Quoted as xor in [Bender 1971: 262].

30. FLY V.
Sheko búr (1).

References and notes:
Dizi: Not attested.
Nayi: Not attested.

31. FOOT
Dizi aːš-u (1), Nayi aːš-u (1), Sheko āš-ū (1).

References and notes:
32. FULL
Dizi c’o (1), Nayi s’os’u (1), Sheko c’òc’ (1).

References and notes:

33. GIVE
Dizi tas-o (1), Nayi ac (2), Sheko âc (2).

References and notes:
Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 489. Quoted as ac’ in [Bender 1971: 262].

34. GOOD
Dizi šey-z (1), Nayi šiš’ns (2), Sheko żəz (1).

References and notes:
Dizi: Beachy 2005: 163. Glossed as ‘that which is good’. Quoted as ze-s in [Bender 1971: 261]; as ze- in [Blažek 2008: 76]; cf. also šišk-ess id. [ibid.].
Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 500. Verbal stem: ‘to be good’. The adjectival derivative is żə-nš [ibid.], quoted as ze-nes in [Bender 1971: 262].

35. GREEN
Dizi ċili- (1), Nayi ċil- in (1), Sheko ċir-nš (1).

References and notes:
Nayi: Quoted as ċil- in [Blažek 2008: 76].
36. HAIR
Dizi saːr-u (1), Nayi ciɛ-u (2), Sheko síc-ú (2).

References and notes:

Dizi: Beachy 2005: 163. Glossed as 'hair (of head)'. Quoted as saːr-u in [Bender 1971: 261]; as sa in [Blážek 2008: 76]; cf. also (Aklila Yilmu) ciɛw 'hair' [ibid.].
Nayi: Blážek 2008: 76. Quoted as ciɛ-ʉ(ʉ) in [Bender 1971: 262].
Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 497. Differently in [Bender 1971: 262]: geri 'hair' (clearly the same word as Bender’s geri 'head' q.v.).

37. HAND
Dizi kuč-u (1), Nayi kuɕ-ʉ # (1), Sheko kúc'-ú (1).

References and notes:

Nayi: Bender 1971: 262. Also kuɕ-as id. Not attested in our main sources.

38. HEAD
Dizi gëlì (1), Nayi mot (2), Sheko góři (1).

References and notes:

Nayi: Blážek 2008: 76; Bender 1971: 262.
Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 492. Quoted as geri in [Bender 1971: 262]. Cf. 'hair'.

39. HEAR
Dizi sis-o (1), Nayi sis-ne (1), Sheko sís (1).

References and notes:

Nayi: Blážek 2008: 76; Bender 1971: 262.

40. HEART
Dizi čɔnu (1), Nayi šun-us # (1), Sheko šañ (1).

References and notes:

41. HORN
Dizi ƙʊm (1), Nayi ƙʊsa (1), Sheko ƙʊsa (1).

References and notes:

42. I
Dizi ƙɪn-ƙ (1), Nayi ƙa (1), Sheko ƙa-ƙa (1).

References and notes:
Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 495. Cf. the dative form ƙa-ƙ ‘to/for me’ [ibid.]. Quoted as ƙa-ƙ in [Bender 1971: 262].

43. KILL
Dizi ɗeɓ-ƙʊʃ-ƙ (1), Nayi ƙʊʃ (2), Sheko ƙʊʃ (2).

References and notes:

44. KNEE
Dizi kʊl-ƙ (1), Nayi ɠʊm-ƙu # (2), Sheko kʊm-ƙ (2).

References and notes:
Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 496. Quoted as kʊm-ƙ in [Bender 1971: 262].
45. KNOW
Dizi t’us-o (1), Nayi t’us (1), Sheko t’üs (1).

References and notes:

Nayi: Blažek 2008: 78. Quoted as t’us-o in [Bender 1971: 262].
Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 499. Quoted as t’üs-e in [Bender 1971: 262].

46. LEAF
Dizi inčay (1), Nayi ai (2), Sheko kărâ (3).

References and notes:


47. LIE
Dizi sog- # (1), Sheko sòk’- # (1).

References and notes:

Nayi: Not attested.
Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 497. Meaning glossed as 'to lie down, sleep'.

48. LIVER
Dizi bòōw (1), Nayi bow (1), Sheko bōw-aškù (1).

References and notes:

Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 179. A compound; literally = 'belly' + 'meat' q.v. Quoted as bo-aško in [Bender 1971: 262]. An additional synonym is bûrgish ‘liver’ [Helltal 2010: 131], although its complexity suggests a possibly borrowed origin.

49. LONG
Dizi šad-n-iz (1), Nayi šad (1), Sheko šá:d (1).

References and notes:
Dizi: Beachy 2005: 164. Glossed as 'that which is long'. Quoted as šed-n-ıs in [Blažek 2008: 80]; as šad-n-ız in [Bender 1971: 261].

50. LOUSE
Dizi č’uč’u (1), Nayi č’uč’u (1), Sheko č’ič’í (1).

References and notes:

51. MAN
Dizi yab (1), Nayi iab # (1), Sheko yāb (1).

References and notes:
Dizi: Beachy 2005: 164. Same word as 'person' q.v., but differently in [Blažek 2008: 80]; jakus 'man' as opposed to yab 'person'. Glossed as yab-u 'man' in [Bender 1971: 261]; as yābá 'man' in [Allan 1976: 380].
Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 500. Same word as 'person' q.v. Quoted as yab in [Bender 1971: 262].

52. MANY
Dizi iak-ız (1), Nayi dofa (2), Sheko púčá (3).

References and notes:
Dizi: Beachy 2005: 164. Glossed as 'those which are many'. Quoted as yak-ıs in [Blažek 2008: 80]; as yāk-ız in [Bender 1971: 261].
Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 496. Cf. also wūsá 'much' (adverb) [Hellenthal 2010: 499]. Differently in [Bender 1971: 262]: anga 'many' (in [Hellenthal 2010: 489], the word anga is glossed as the adverbial quantifier 'much, very').

53. MEAT
Dizi ačk-u (1), Nayi ašk-u (1), Sheko āšk-ū (1).

References and notes:
Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 489. Quoted as ašk-o in [Bender 1971: 262].
54. MOON
Dizi *acim* (1), Nayi *ac* (1), Sheko *?yáxsu* (1).

References and notes:

Nayi: Blažek 2008: 80. Quoted as *ac-im* in [Bender 1971: 262].

55. MOUNTAIN
Dizi *túm-u* (1), Nayi *gera* (2), Sheko *t’úm* (1).

References and notes:

Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 499. Differently in [Bender 1971: 262]: *gera* 'mountain'. This word is listed as *gera* 'hill, upward slope' in [Helltenthal 2010: 492].

56. MOUTH
Dizi *ed-u* (1), Nayi *ed-u* (1), Sheko *éd* (1).

References and notes:

Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 491. Polysemy: 'mouth / rim (of cup)'. Cf. also *êd* 'door' [ibid.]. Quoted as *êt* in [Bender 1971: 262].

57. NAME
Dizi *sum-u* (1), Nayi *sum* (1), Sheko *sümâ* (1).

References and notes:

Nayi: Blažek 2008: 82. Quoted as *sum ~ sum-u* in [Bender 1971: 262].
Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 497. Quoted as *simu* in [Bender 1971: 262].

58. NECK
Dizi *kum* (1), Sheko *küm* (1).
References and notes:

**Dizi:** Beachy 2005: 164; Blažek 2008: 82. Quoted as *k'um*-u in [Bender 1971: 261]. Cf. also *morkn* 'neck' [Blažek 2008: 82].

**Nayi:** Not attested in our primary sources. In [Bender 1971: 262], the word 'neck' is glossed as *feli*, but this is probably 'throat' rather than 'neck' (see the same situation for Sheko).

**Sheko:** Hellenthal 2010: 494. Differently in [Bender 1971: 262]: *fxri* 'neck'. This word is quoted as *fori* 'throat' in [Hellenthal 2010: 491].

59. NEW

Dizi *k'al-*iz (1), Nayi *k'a*-nu (1), Sheko *k'ár-n*-s (1).

References and notes:

**Dizi:** Beachy 2005: 164. Quoted as *kal*-s in [Blažek 2008: 82]; as *k'al-*iz in [Bender 1971: 261].

**Nayi:** Bender 1971: 262. Not attested in our primary sources.

**Sheko:** Hellenthal 2010: 496. Polysemy: 'new / raw (meat) / green (nearly ripe maize)'. Quoted as *kar*-u*-c* in [Bender 1971: 262].

60. NIGHT

Dizi *go:t* (1), Nayi *gʷa*ta # (1), Sheko *gō:t*à (1).

References and notes:

**Dizi:** Beachy 2005: 164; Bender 1971: 261. Quoted as *gwo*t in [Blažek 2008: 82].

**Nayi:** Bender 1971: 262. Not attested in our primary sources.

**Sheko:** Hellenthal 2010: 498. Quoted as *gxta* in [Bender 1971: 262].

61. NOSE

Dizi *si*-u (1), Nayi *si* (1), Sheko *sínt*-u (1).

References and notes:

**Dizi:** Beachy 2005: 164. Quoted as *sín*-u in [Blažek 2008: 82]; as *sí*-u in [Bender 1971: 261].

**Nayi:** Blažek 2008: 82. Quoted as *sint*-s in [Bender 1971: 262].

**Sheko:** Hellenthal 2010: 497. Quoted as *snt* in [Bender 1971: 262].

62. NOT

Dizi *nan...ti ~ tan...ti* (1), Nayi *ōā* (2) / =*kāy* (4), Sheko =*ara ~ *ora* (3).

References and notes:
Dizi: Beachy 2005: 138. Analyzed as the combination of a negative verbal root *nan-* with the negative enclitical particle -*ti*. Beachy: “The word *nan-* 'Neg' always co-occurs with another negative marker, -*ti* 'Ng', which is suffixed to the lexical verb being negated. So, verbal negation is redundantly marked.” There is also a special verbal variant *nɛ* that occurs only before suffixes that begin with -*i*. Cf.: *a-sar-as nan-a yin-ɛ ge-kī-ti* "he has not said his name to me"; *ne-it-i l’as-kī-ti* 'you (pl.) have not known'. Additionally, Beachy mentions that a free variant of *nan* is *tan* ("more common in Central Dizin than in Eastern Dizin") and this is precisely the variant that is described in [Allan 1976: 387]: *tā...ti* (actually, *tān...ti*).

Nayi: Aklilu 2001: 24. This seems to be the principal negative marker in past and pluperfect tense forms, cf. *nā yēg-āb-āā tōkən* "I had not come", etc.Aklilu 2001: 24. This seems to be the principal negative marker in present/future tenses, cf. *beārn nā yē-kāy* 'I will not come (tomorrow)'.

Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 417. This is a basic suffix of verbal negation. Cf.: *āz fūs-ārō* "he does not know", etc.

63. ONE

Dizi *k’ōy* (1), Nayi *yīsn* (2), Sheko *k’ōy* (1).

References and notes:


64. PERSON

Dizi *ya:b* (1), Nayi *ya:b* (1), Sheko *yāb* (1).

References and notes:


65. RAIN

Dizi *i”r-u* (1), Nayi *i”r-u* (1), Sheko *i”r-ū* (1).

References and notes:

Dizi: Beachy 2005: 164. Quoted as *i”r-u* in [Blažek 2008: 84] (cf. also the verb *di”b* ‘to rain’ [ibid.]); as *i”r-u* in [Bender 1971: 261].

Nayi: Blažek 2008: 84. Quoted as *i”r-u* in [Bender 1971: 262].

Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 493. Quoted as *i”r-u* in [Bender 1971: 262].

66. RED

Dizi *cub-iz* (1), Nayi *turb-m #* (2), Sheko *súb* (1).
References and notes:

Dizi: Beachy 2005: 164. Glossed as ‘that which is red’. Quoted as sub-is in [Blažek 2008: 84]; as c’u:b-rz in [Bender 1971: 261]; as c’u:j-z in [Allan 1976: 380].

67. ROAD
Dizi k’ud-u (1), Nayi ku:t (1), Sheko kõkn (2).

References and notes:

Dizi: Beachy 2005: 164; Bender 1971: 261. Quoted as kud-u in [Blažek 2008: 84] (the source also lists a different equivalent, kæk, from Aklilu Yilma’s notes, and this word, transcribed as kwa:k-, is also met in [Allan 1976: 382]).

68. ROOT
Dizi č’uac’-u (1), Nayi ziga ~ zgas (2), Sheko c’āpm (3).

References and notes:

Nayi: Blažek 2008: 84; Bender 1971: 262.

69. ROUND
Dizi bullabul # (1), Sheko dîngä # (2).

References and notes:

Nayi: Not attested.
Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 491. Dubious: meaning glossed as ‘round’, but the part of speech is indicated as “adverb”.

70. SAND
Dizi kasey (1), Nayi bol-u # (2), Sheko hámš-ũ (3).

References and notes:

equivalent found in [Allan 1976: 378]: ḫal 'sand' (where ḫ is explained as "a further alternant" "in between [e] and [ɛ]").


71. SAY

Dizi ge-g-o (1), Nayi maho # (2), Sheko gé (1).

References and notes:

Dizi: Beachy 2005: 164. Glossed as 'he said'. Quoted as ge-g-o in [Blažek 2008: 84]; as gye-g-o in [Bender 1971: 261].
Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 492. Quoted as ge in [Bender 1971: 262].

72. SEE

Dizi se-g-o (1), Nayi se-mo # (2), Sheko sê-g (1).

References and notes:

Dizi: Beachy 2005: 165. Glossed as 'he saw'. Quoted as sa-g-o in [Blažek 2008: 86]; as sa-g-o in [Bender 1971: 261]; as sê-g-o 'he saw' in [Allan 1976: 379].
Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 497. Cf. causative se-s 'to show'. Quoted as sc-g-o in [Bender 1971: 262].

73. SEED

Dizi bukum (1), Nayi yaru # (2), Sheko zărâ # (-1).

References and notes:

Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 53. Clearly borrowed from Semitic, although it is unclear whether this is the default equivalent for 'seed' in Sheko (the word is only encountered as a phonetic example and is not found in Hellenthal’s glossary). Quoted as zar in [Bender 1971: 262].

74. SIT

Dizi al-o (1), Nayi kalbm (2), Sheko wè-g (3).

References and notes:

Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 499. Meaning glossed as 'sit down'. Quoted as wox-ge in [Bender 1971: 262].
75. SKIN
Dizi *kut-u* (1), Nayi *fat-u* # (2), Sheko *bâčí* (3).

References and notes:


Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 489. Quoted as *bâčí* in [Bender 1971: 262].

76. SLEEP
Dizi *so-g-o* (1), Nayi *sok'-* (1), Sheko *sôk* ' (1).

References and notes:

Dizi: Beachy 2005: 165; Bender 1971: 261. Glossed as 'he slept'. Quoted as *so-g-* in [Blažek 2008: 86].

Nayi: Blažek 2008: 86. Quoted as *sok-a* in [Bender 1971: 262].

Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 497. Meaning glossed as 'to lie down, sleep'. Quoted as *sok-e* in [Bender 1971: 262].

77. SMALL
Dizi *yas-iž* (1), Nayi *ç'oant'ai* # (2), Sheko *kót-ñs* (3).

References and notes:

Dizi: Beachy 2005: 165. Glossed as 'that which is small'. Quoted as *yas-is* in [Blažek 2008: 86]; as *yas-iz* in [Bender 1971: 261].


78. SMOKE
Dizi *č'ub-u* (1), Nayi *çub-u* # (2), Sheko *ç'übü* (1).

References and notes:


79. STAND
Dizi *aš-o* (1), Nayi *aš-kio* # (1), Sheko *âš* (1).
80. STAR

Dizi darsu (1), Nayi šeça (2), Sheko bārīn (3).

References and notes:


Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 489. Differently in [Bender 1971: 262]: dvrtn 'star', a word that is not found in Hellenthal's vocabulary.

81. STONE

Dizi niāl-ú (1), Nayi njel-u (1), Sheko šeṭi (2).

References and notes:


Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 500. Quoted as šeṭi in [Bender 1971: 262].

82. SUN

Dizi čaž (1), Nayi saž (1), Sheko c'yač'-ū (1).

References and notes:

Dizi: Beachy 2005: 165. Quoted as ajž-i in [Bender 1971: 261]; as āvaž in [Blažek 2008: 88]; cf. also k'a 'sun' [ibid.].


83. SWIM

Dizi bor-o (1), Nayi wok-n (2), Sheko muš'-n (3).

References and notes:


Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 495. Differently in [Bender 1971: 262]: ācāke 'to swim', a word that has no correlates in Hellenthal's
vocabulary.

84. TAIL
Dizi č'ir-u (1), Nayi šök-n # (2), Sheko hàš-ū (3).

References and notes:

85. THAT
Dizi ye (1), Nayi nē- (2), Sheko yī- (1).

References and notes:
Dizi: Beachy 2005: 89. Usually behaves as an enclitic, with the reduced variant =e, e. g. keys-e 'that son of a burji', etc. [Beachy 2005: 60]. Quoted as masc. c-ke, fem. ye-k in [Blažek 2008: 88].
Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 500. Distal root. Paradigmatic form are: yī-s (masc.), yī-nī (fem.).

86. THIS
Dizi à: (1), Nayi hàː- (1), Sheko hàː- (1).

References and notes:
Dizi: Beachy 2005: 165. Usually behaves as an enclitic, with the reduced variant =a, e. g. keya-a 'this son of a burji', etc. [Beachy 2005: 60]. Differently in [Blažek 2008: 88]: masc. enke, fem. yej-k. Cf. angin 'this' in [Bender 1971: 261].
Nayi: Aklilu 2001: 9. Proximal root. Paradigmatic forms are: hàː-s (masc.), hàː-yīn (fem.). The first of these is probably quoted as ye-s in [Bender 1971: 262].
Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 493. Specific forms include: hàː-z (masc.), hàː-nī (fem.). The first of these is quoted as a-s in [Bender 1971: 262].

87. THOU
Dizi èt-ū ~ yèt-ū ~ òt-ū (1), Nayi yētā (1), Sheko yètā (1).

References and notes:
Nayi: Aklilu 2001: 8. Cf. the honorific equivalent iḥī. There is also a pair of special vocative pronouns: 2p. masc. nē-ā, 2p. fem. nē [ibid.]. It is the second of these forms, probably (ne), that is quoted as a basic equivalent for 'thou' in [Bender 1971: 262].
Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 500. Quoted as *yeta* in [Bender 1971: 262].

88. TONGUE
Dizi *iabil* (1), Nayi *yalb* # (1), Sheko *ʔyārb* (1).

References and notes:


89. TOOTH
Dizi *áž-ū* (1), Nayi *āč'-ū* (1), Sheko *âč'-ū* (1).

References and notes:

Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 489. Quoted as *aɕ-o* in [Bender 1971: 262].

90. TREE
Dizi *ìnč* (1), Nayi *ìnɕ-us* # (1), Sheko *ìnč-ū* (1).

References and notes:


91. TWO
Dizi *tà-gŋ* (1), Nayi *tà-gn* (1), Sheko *tāgn* (1).

References and notes:

Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 499. Quoted as *təgn ~ təgŋ* in [Bender 1971: 262].

92. WALK (GO)
Dizi *tc-g-o* (1), Nayi *tc* (1), Sheko *tā-g* (1).
References and notes:

Dizi: Beachy 2005: 165. Glossed as 'he went'. Quoted as te-g- in [Blažek 2008: 90]; as te-g-o in [Bender 1971: 261].
Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 498. Cf. also the suppletive stem in [Helltenthal 2010: 493]. It is also listed as the basic equivalent in [Bender 1971: 262]: in-e 'to go'.

93. WARM (HOT)
Dizi k'ec'-iz (1), Nayi k'ec-ua (1), Sheko sár # (2).

References and notes:

Dizi: Beachy 2005: 165. Glossed as 'that which is warm'. Quoted as kez-ız in [Blažek 2008: 90]; as k'ız-ız 'warm' in [Bender 1971: 261].
Nayi: Bender 1971: 262. Meaning glossed as 'warm'. Not attested in our primary sources.
Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 497. Meaning glossed as 'to be hot'. However, in [Bender 1971: 262] clearly the same root is listed as part of the word sɛəb 'warm'. We may tentatively assume that there is no lexical differentiation between 'warm' and 'hot' in the language.

94. WATER
Dizi áy (1), Nayi hāy (1), Sheko hā:y (1).

References and notes:

Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 493. Quoted as hai ~ ai in [Bender 1971: 262].

95. WE
Dizi inú (1), Nayi nà-kīs (1), Sheko ná-tà (1).

References and notes:


96. WHAT
Dizi yir (1), Nayi yirá (1), Sheko yirà (1).

References and notes:
Dizi: Beachy 2005: 88. In the wordlist appendix in [Beachy 2005: 166], the default equivalent for ‘what?’ is listed as nak, but this word is not listed in the grammatical section on interrogative pronouns and occurs very rarely in textual examples. Quoted as yiri in [Blažek 2008: 93]. In [Bender 1971: 261], however, nak is also listed as the default equivalent for ‘what?’.


97. WHITE

Dizi gowd-n-iz (1), Nayi got-n-z (1), Sheko gö:t-sn (1).

References and notes:

Dizi: Beachy 2005: 166. Glossed as ‘that which is white’. Quoted as god-n-is in [Blažek 2008: 93]; as god-n-iz in [Bender 1971: 261].

Nayi: Bender 1971: 262.

Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 492. Verbal stem: ‘to be white’. In [Bender 1971: 262], the equivalent for ‘white’ is go:ti-n; it is not clear if this is a unique “deformation” of the regular word or a completely different lexical item.

98. WHO

Dizi iki ~ iki (1), Nayi ɨti (1), Sheko ɨti (1).

References and notes:


99. WOMAN

Dizi kočin (1), Nayi yebn- (2), Sheko ɨay # (3).

References and notes:


Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 490. Meaning glossed as ‘mother, female’; cf. also bay-n ‘wife’. In [Bender 1971: 262], however, the word bay is given as the default equivalent for ‘woman’. Considering that there is no separate lexical item with the meaning ‘woman’ in Hellenthal’s dictionary, we tentatively accept bay for primary slot position.

100. YELLOW

References and notes:
Dizi: Not attested.
Nayi: Not attested.
Sheko: Not attested.

101. FAR
Dizi okŋ (1), Sheko gòt-n (2).

References and notes:

Nayi: Not attested.

102. HEAVY
Sheko inc (1).

References and notes:

Dizi: Not attested.
Nayi: Not attested.
Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 493. Verbal stem: ‘to be heavy, difficult’. Cf. also ins ‘to be pregnant’ [ibid.] (same word? same root?).

103. NEAR

References and notes:

Dizi: Not attested.
Nayi: Not attested.
Sheko: Not attested.

104. SALT
Sheko úgn (1).

References and notes:

Dizi: Not attested.
Nayi: Not attested.

105. SHORT
Nayi šīk’ (1), Sheko šīk’ (1).

References and notes:

Dizi: Not attested.
Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 497. Verbal stem: 'to be short'.

106. SNAKE
Dizi ēuazu (1), Nayi šoš # (1), Sheko ŋo:ʐ (1).

References and notes:

Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 497. Quoted as šoš in [Bender 1971: 262].

107. THIN
Dizi kōl-iz (1), Sheko šap’k (2).

References and notes:

Dizi: Beachy 2005: 165. Glossed as 'that which is thin'. Quoted as kol-iz in [Bender 1971: 261].
Nayi: Not attested. Cf., perhaps, =nc- ‘to be thin’ (verbal stem) in [Aklilu 2001: 29]; however, it is only found in the example 'If I do not eat, I will remain thin’, e. g. said of people, not objects.
Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 497. Verbal stem: 'to be thin'.

108. WIND
Sheko nār-ũ (1).

References and notes:

Dizi: Not attested.
Nayi: Not attested.

109. WORM
Dizi dāāž (1), Sheko dāč-ũ (1).

References and notes:
Nayi: Not attested.
Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 490. Cf. also š&t-ā 'earthworm' [Helltenthal 2010: 497].

110. YEAR
Sheko bēngī (1).

References and notes:

Dizi: Not attested.
Nayi: Not attested.
Sheko: Hellenthal 2010: 490.