Annotated Swadesh wordlists for the Fur-Amdang group (Fur family).

Languages included: Fur [fur-fvr]; Amdang [fur-amd].

DATA SOURCES

I. Fur.


Beaton 1968 = A. C. Beaton. A Grammar of the Fur Language. Khartoum. // An older description of Fur (structured almost as a real manual, with exercises etc.), less phonetically accurate than recent sources but very well illustrated with lexical data.


II. Amdang.


Doornbos & Bender 1983 = Paul Doornbos, M. Lionel Bender. Languages of Wadai-

Jungraithmayr 1971 = Hermann Jungraithmayr. How many Mimi languages are there? In: Africana Marburgensia, 4, 2, pp. 62-69. // A small wordlist collected by the author from speakers of the “Mimi” language, which, upon close survey, turns out to be different from the previously attested “Mimi” languages and is now reliably identified as a dialect of Amdang.

NOTES

1. General

I. Fur.

Despite the large number of Fur speakers, a definitive dictionary of the language, from which a 100% reliable Swadesh wordlist could be derived, is still lacking. Because of this, our main source for Fur data remains [Jakobi 1990], a detailed description of the language’s phonology and grammar whose general accuracy may be trusted; however, it is impossible to construct a complete lexicostatistical wordlist out of its data, so we have to rely on additional sources for completeness - such as the newer, more condensed (but well illustrated by examples) description [Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004], as well as the monograph on Fur verbal morphology written by Ch. Waag [Waag 2010]. On the whole, Jakobi's and Waag's data are in mutual agreement, so using all of these sources to fill in primary slots seems permissible.

As an additional control source, we use [Beaton 1968] (in 5 cases, we even have to select it as our primary source): in terms of phonetic accuracy, this is a highly questionable resource, but it also contains a large amount of lexical data, unavailable elsewhere.

Note: Fur is known to have a very complex system of verbal morphophonology, including allomorphs that are widely different from each other in shape, yet can be derived from each other through a set of formal rules (e. g. 'to burn': su- / =uy-, etc.). We follow the general outlines of A. Jakobi’s internal reconstruction and, when filling the
primary slot, place the allegedly more phonetically archaic allomorph first, and its contextually transformed alternant in the second place.

II. Amdang.

The main source on the relatively recently discovered language of Amdang (= Biltine or "Jungraithmayr's Mimi" in earlier sources), and the only one that allows it to be included into meaningful lexicostatistical analysis, is [Wolf 2010], a sociolinguistic survey with a complete 227-item list for four subdialects of the language as spoken in four different villages in the Biltine department of Chad. Since lexical differences between the four subdialects are very few (not exceeding 10 items on the Swadesh list), and since we cannot properly vouch that these represent genuine lexicostatistical discrepancies and not semantic inaccuracy on the part of the researcher, we only select data from one village (Sounta) in the primary slot. Data from the other three villages (Kouchane, Yaouada, Tere) are listed in the comments section.

For the sake of completeness, the comments section also includes data from earlier sources on Amdang: [Jungraithmayr 1971], the first paper to mention the very existence of this language, and [Doornbos & Bender 1983]. Wordlists given in both of these sources are very small, but on the whole, seem to agree fairly well with the more recent and detailed data in [Wolf 2010]. An ongoing problem is the morphological segmentation of forms given in all sources of Amdang, especially verbal ones: it seems that Amdang has a complicated system of verbal morphology, comparable to Fur, but no clear description of it has appeared so far, meaning that segmentation decisions have to be taken based on systematic structural analysis of the lexical evidence.

2. Transcription

I. Fur.

Fur has a relatively simple phonological system, and differences between systems used by specific researchers, UTS, and IPA are minimal. Only a few notes are necessary.

(a) The voiced palatal plosive (affricate?) is written as j in [Jakobi 1990] and in [Kutsch

(b) Palatal and velar nasals are respectively transcribed as ň and Ň in [Jakobi 1990] = UTS ɲ and ŋ (same way also in [Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004]).

(c) Long vowels are written as doubled aa, ee, oo, etc. in [Jakobi 1990] = UTS aː, eː, oː, etc.

(d) In [Jakobi 1990], Fur is analyzed as a 5-vowel language; in [Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004], the authors introduce three additional phonemes - ṭ, Ṧ, ə. We reflect all these differentiations in our transcription.

(e) Fur has two tonal registers, High and Low; in [Jakobi 1990], only Low is marked with a gravis (-Encoding), whereas High remains unmarked. Conversely, in [Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004] Low tone is unmarked and High tone is marked with an acute diacritic. We consistently mark both High as 旆 and Low as Ꞇ.

II. Amdang.

[Wolf 2010] consistently uses IPA to transcribe Amdang data, requiring only the usual "cosmetic" amendments for UTS: thus, Wolf's ʧ = UTS č, ʤ = UTS ǯ, j = UTS y. It should be noted that Wolf's transcription is generally phonetic rather than phonological, for instance, consistently marking aspiration (kʰ, tʰ, etc.), even though there does not seem to be any real phonological opposition between aspirated and non-aspirated allophones of simple voiceless plosives in Amdang. Nevertheless, we do not make any efforts to "phonologize" the transcription, since no detailed phonetic/phonological description of Amdang has been published so far that would allow to make definitive conclusions.

Database compiled by: G. Starostin (March 2017).
1. ALL
Fur kúl (-1), Amdang kʰamul (2).

References and notes:


**Amdang**: Wolf 2010: 73. Subdialectal forms: kaml – kaman (Kouchane), kʰamul (Tere). Differently in Yaouada: zek'o 'all'. Another Tere equivalent is tʰun 'all'.

2. ASHES
Fur dìː (1).

References and notes:

**Fur**: Waag 2010: 43. Quoted as dìː in [Beaton 1968: 35].

**Amdang**: Not attested.

3. BARK
Fur k=àuwgà # (1), Amdang ?afalak (1).

References and notes:

**Fur**: Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 9. Meaning glossed as 'bark, shell'; not clear if this is truly the default equivalent for 'tree bark'. Not attested in Jakobi’s data.


4. BELLY
Fur d=ìò (1), Amdang d=ọ (1).

References and notes:

**Fur**: Jakobi 1990: 58. Plural: k=ìdòŋà. Singular form dìò is explained by Jakobi as a metathesis from *ido due to the reinterpretation of -d- as the singular prefix. Quoted as dìo 'stomach' in [Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 13]. Quoted as sg. d=ìtɔ, pl. k=ìtɔŋa in [Beaton 1968: 33] (note the complete regularity of the paradigm as opposed to newer data; this may suggest that d=to is really some sort of dissimilation from *d=ito). On the other hand, cf. the compound formation tciŋ d=ìx, pl. tciŋŋa k=ìtɔŋa 'sole (of foot)', literally 'leg-belly', where the paradigm is precisely the same as in Jakobi’s and Waag’s data.


5. BIG
Fur àppá (1).

References and notes:

Amdang: Not attested.

6. BIRD
Fur d=ia # (1), Amdang d=iye (1).

References and notes:

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 69. Subdialectal forms: d=iye (Kouchane), d=yo (Yaouada), d=yo (Tere).

7. BITE
Fur éss- (1), Amdang z=ɛd’ɛl (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 40. 3 sg. pf. Quoted as ösi ~ k=ɛs in [Beaton 1968: 101].

8. BLACK
Fur dikkó (1), Amdang mndi (2).

References and notes:


9. BLOOD
Fur k=ɛwà (1), Amdang ɛ=ø: (1).

References and notes:

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 69. Subdialectal forms: ěæ (Kouchane), ě=ou (Yaouada, Tere). Initial ě= is identified as the result of contraction and palatalization (*k=ɛɔ > *k=ɛɔ > ěә) based on external evidence from Fur.
10. BONE
Fur d=àrù (1), Amdang d=art'ù (1).

References and notes:

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 70. Subdialectal forms: d=àrtu (Kouchane), d=àrt'ù (Yaouada), d=àrt'ù (Tere).

11. BREAST
Fur kùrà (1).

References and notes:


12. BURN TR.
Fur su-/ =uy- (1), Amdang z=uni # (2).

References and notes:

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 71. Subdialectal forms: z=uni (Kouchane). Differently in Yaouada (fjfo), and in Tere (l'awun'ae). Most of the forms are morphologically non-transparent, and it is also unclear whether they refer to transitive or intransitive usage.

13. CLAW(NAIL)
Fur ká:rò (1), Amdang kʰò:kʰò (2).

References and notes:

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 70. Subdialectal forms: koko (Kouchane), kʰokʰo (Yaouada), kʰokʰo (Tere).

14. CLOUD
Fur kútù ~ kúdù (1), Amdang lìli (2).

References and notes:
15. COLD

**Fur** liúllá (1), **Amdang** diile (2).

**References and notes:**

**Fur:** Jakobi 1990: 119. Quoted as lula in [Beaton 1968: 63].

**Amdang:** Wolf 2010: 72. Subdialectal forms: dilil (Kouchane). Differently in Yaouada and Tere: fin: 'cold'.

16. COME

**Fur** el- (1).

**References and notes:**

**Fur:** Jakobi 1990: 101. Quoted as el-a in [Beaton 1968: 127].

**Amdang:** Not attested.

17. DIE

**Fur** wǎy (1), **Amdang** waiyo (1).

**References and notes:**

**Fur:** Waag 2010: 54. Quoted as wai / usuy in [Beaton 1968: 127].

**Amdang:** Wolf 2010: 70. Subdialectal forms: wayo (Kouchane), wayo (Yaouada), waiyo (Tere).

18. DOG

**Fur** ásà (1), **Amdang** kvt (2).

**References and notes:**

**Fur:** Jakobi 1990: 94. Quoted as asà in [Beaton 1968: 39].

**Amdang:** Wolf 2010: 69. Plural: kae. Subdialectal forms: khet (Kouchane), sg. k'ut, pl. k'ute (Yaouada), sg. k'vt, pl. k'vte (Tere).

Quoted as Katrina in [Jungraithmayr 1971: 63; Doornbos & Bender 1983: 65].

19. DRINK

**Fur** ba- / =ab- (1), **Amdang** z=abat (1).
References and notes:


20. DRY
Fur *futtó* (1), Amdang *was* (2).

References and notes:


Amdang: Wolf 2010: 72. Also *was-tɔ* id. Subdialectal forms: *was-de* (Kouchane), *was-ti* (Yaouada), *was* (Tere).

21. EAR
Fur *d=iló* (1), Amdang *d=ili* (1).

References and notes:


22. EARTH
Fur *böru* # (1), Amdang *dou* (2).

References and notes:


23. EAT
Fur *ám-* (1), Amdang *z=am* (1).

References and notes:


24. EGG
Fur d=îró-ŋ (1), Amdang d=vrda (1).

References and notes:

**Fur:** Jakobi 1990: 89. Plural: k=îró. Quoted as sg. d=îrò-ŋ, pl. k=îrò in [Beaton 1968: 36].
**Amdang:** Wolf 2010: 70. Plural: k=vrda. Subdialectal forms: d=vrda (Kouchane), d=vrda, pl. k=vrda (Yaouada), d=vrda (Tere). Quoted as sg. d=îrò, pl. k=îrrò in [Jungraithmayr 1971: 64]; as d=vrda in [Doornbos & Bender 1983: 65].

25. EYE
Fur n=ûnji (1), Amdang n=i: (1).

References and notes:

**Amdang:** Wolf 2010: 69. Plural: k=neye. Subdialectal forms: n=i (Kouchane), ni, pl. k=ûnji (Yaouada), n=i, pl. k=ûnji (Tere). Quoted as sg. n=i, pl. k=ûnji in [Jungraithmayr 1971: 64]; as n=i in [Doornbos & Bender 1983: 65].

26. FAT N.
Fur dëì # (1), Amdang detʰ # (2).

References and notes:

**Amdang:** Wolf 2010: 71. Meaning glossed as ‘oil’. Subdialectal forms: ditʰ (Kouchane), dit (Yaouada), dit (Tere).

27. FEATHER
Fur n=ànsá-ŋ (1).

References and notes:

**Fur:** Jakobi 1990: 89. Plural: k-ànsà. Quoted as sg. n=ànsá-ŋ ~ n=ànsà-ŋ, pl. k-ànsà ~ k-ànsà in [Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 8]. Quoted as sg. n=ansa-ŋ, pl. k=ansa in [Beaton 1968: 40].
**Amdang:** Not attested.

28. FIRE
Fur ūdú ~ ūtu (1), Amdang wot (1).

References and notes:
29. FISH

**Fur** fún (1), **Amdang** hut (-1).

References and notes:

**Fur**: Jakobi 1990: 30. Quoted as *fun* in [Beaton 1968: 26].

**Amdang**: Wolf 2010: 70. Subdialectal forms: *hut* (Kouchane), *hutʰ* (Yaouada). Cf. also *samakʰ* 'fish' (Tere). Both words are borrowed from Arabic.

30. FLY V.

**Amdang** bur: (1).

References and notes:

**Fur**: Not attested.


31. FOOT

**Fur** tār (1), **Amdang** sɔxˈɔl (2).

References and notes:


32. FULL

**Fur** fıs ~ *bıs* (1), **Amdang** sɔl (2).

References and notes:


33. GIVE
Fur *in-* / =an- (1), Amdang *z=ŋkʰi* (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 77; Beaton 1968: 123.

34. GOOD
Fur *tiullé* (1), Amdang *sam’a* (2).

References and notes:


35. GREEN
Fur *kirró* (1).

References and notes:

Amdang: Not attested.

36. HAIR
Fur *ɲíːlú* (1), Amdang *gelɛ* (2).

References and notes:


37. HAND
Fur *d=ŋá* (1), Amdang *n=an* (1).

References and notes:

38. HEAD

Fur *tābū* (1), Amdang *d=ō* (1).

References and notes:


39. HEAR

Fur *kēl-....ām-* (1), Amdang *z=Ir:go* (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Waag 2010: 242. A compound verb, consisting of the main verbal stem =ām-, formally the same as 'to eat' q.v., and the modifier *kēl*- that seems to bear the main lexical meaning of 'to hear'; personal prefixes are inserted in between, e. g. *kēl=q=ām-ī* 'I hear', *kēl-z-ām-ī* 'you hear', etc. Quoted as *kēl-am* in [Beaton 1968: 101].


40. HEART

Fur *kilmā* (1), Amdang *svlma* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 40. Quoted as *kilma* in [Beaton 1968: 33].


41. HORN

Fur *d=òlbā* (1), Amdang *d=ëlfī* (1).

References and notes:


42. I
Fur *ka* (1), Amdang *kʰay* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 92; Beaton 1968: 68. Cf. the verbal subject prefix 0= [ibid.]. The possessive morpheme is =\textit{u}-: d=\textit{u}-\textit{ŋy} 'my' (sg.), k=\textit{u}-\textit{ŋy} 'my' (pl.) [Jakobi 1990: 97].


43. KILL

Fur *fu*-/ \textit{=aw}- (1), Amdang *foiya* (1).

References and notes:


44. KNEE

Fur *kurù* (1), Amdang *kʰoro* (1).

References and notes:


45. KNOW

Fur *lʊn*- / \textit{=alun}- (1), Amdang \textit{o=ls-ayo} (2).

References and notes:


46. LEAF

Fur *d=əlmá* (1), Amdang \textit{wendə} (2).

References and notes:


47. LIE
Amdang z=ŋal (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Not attested.
Amdang: Wolf 2010: 71. Meaning glossed as 'to lie down' ('se coucher'). Subdialectal forms: wanyolaŋyo (Yaouada), wunyal (Tere).

48. LIVER
Fur n=undalŋ kwe # (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Beaton 1968: 33. Not attested in any of the more modern sources. Clearly a compound formation, but internal structure is unclear.
Amdang: Not attested.

49. LONG
Fur kùrrá (1), Amdang kʰesi (2).

References and notes:


50. LOUSE
Fur n=íná-ŋ (1), Amdang n=ena ~ n=ela (1).

References and notes:

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 71. Subdialectal forms: n=ina (Kouchane), n=ina (Yaouada), n=ina (Tere).

51. MAN
Fur d=ũo=d=ɛ: (1), Amdang k=ʒ # (2).

References and notes:
Fur: Jakobi 1990: 127. The first component is ‘person’ q. v.; the second is sg. \( d=\text{è} \), pl. \( k=\text{è} \) ‘male (human)’ [Jakobi 1990: 89]. The compound expression is encountered in the following textual example: “Where did you ever see a male person giving birth?”

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 69. Probably a suppletive paradigm: sg. \( k\text{ɔʈ} \), pl. \( k=\text{adi}-\text{ŋə} \). Cf. sg. \( k\text{ɔdi} \), pl. \( k\text{adi}-\text{ŋə} \) (Kouchane); sg. \( k^{h}\text{ɔrdi} \), pl. \( k^{h}\text{ardı-ŋə} \) (Yaouada); sg. \( k^{h}\text{ɔrd} \), pl. \( k^{h}\text{ard}-\text{ŋə} \) (Tere). For two subdialects, a form with \( d= \) is also quoted: Kouchane \( d=\text{dti} \), Tere \( d=\text{id} - d=\text{id}-\text{gını} \). Note that the meaning in the wordlist is glossed as ‘homme’, so it is not entirely clear if this is the base equivalent for ‘person (human)’ or ‘man (male)’.

52. MANY
Fur \( \text{sòŋŋá} \) (1), Amdang \( \text{bi:} \) (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 119. Quoted as \( s\text{ɔŋ} \) in [Beaton 1968: 61].


53. MEAT
Fur \( n=\text{inj} \) (1), Amdang \( n=\text{in} \) (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 10. Plural: \( k=\text{in} - \text{nta} \). Quoted as sg. \( n=\text{in} \), pl. \( k=\text{in} - \text{nta} \) in [Beaton 1968: 33].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 70. Subdialectal forms: \( n=\text{in} \) (Kouchane), \( n=\text{in} \) (Yaouada, Tere).

54. MOON
Fur \( d=\text{ùl} \) (1), Amdang \( d=\text{ow'al} \) (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 3. Polysemy: ‘moon / month’. Quoted as \( d=\text{uwal} \) in [Beaton 1968: 46]. Initial \( d= \) is probably a singulative suffix, cf. the same situation with ‘sun’; this is further corroborated by the paradigm sg. \( d=\text{uwal} \), pl. \( k=\text{a}-\text{da} \) ‘month’ in [Beaton 1968: 47].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 69. Subdialectal forms: \( d=\text{uwal} \) (Kouchane), \( d=\text{uwal} \) (Yaouada), \( d=\text{ow'al} \) (Tere).

55. MOUNTAIN
Fur \( \text{fúgó} \) (1), Amdang \( \text{báŋ} \) (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 51. Quoted as sg. \( \text{piŋ} \), pl. \( \text{piŋ-þá} \) in [Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 17]. Quoted as sg. \( \text{fug} \), pl. \( \text{fug-þá} \) (sic!) ‘hill’ in [Beaton 1968: 46]. Distinct from \( y\text{rrá} \) ‘hill’ [Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 23] (probably = \( ñ\text{rra} \) ‘knoll’ in [Beaton 1968: 46]).

56. MOUTH
Fur ūtò ~ ūdò (1), Amdang sm'e (2).

References and notes:

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 69. Plural: semi-ŋ. Subdialectal forms: sim'i (Kouchane), sm'i, pl. sm'-ŋ (Yaouada), simi, pl. sim-ŋ (Tere). Quoted as simi in [Jungraithmayr 1971: 65]; another synonym listed there for the same meaning is imbi (unclear). Quoted as simi in [Doornbos & Bender 1983: 65].

57. NAME
Fur k=ônà (1), Amdang čolvk (2).

References and notes:


58. NECK
Fur kwi: # (1), Amdang kɔrm (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Beaton 1968: 31. Not attested in any of the more modern sources. According to Beaton, also means 'life', but this is probably a case of homonymy.
Amdang: Wolf 2010: 69. Subdialectal forms: kɔrm (Kouchane), kʰɔrm (Yaouada), kʰɔrm (Tere). Cf. also a separate entry: 'cou (l’extérieur)', glossed as Sounta, Kouchane, Tere gɔrt [Wolf 2010: 70]. It is unclear what is meant by this opposition; if 'cou (l’extérieur)' is really supposed to mean 'neck', whereas kɔrm 'cou' is really 'throat', the primary entry should be replaced.

59. NEW
Fur d=ìwwó (1), Amdang dìdou (1).

References and notes:

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 72. Subdialectal forms: dålou (Kouchane), dal'ue (Yaouada), dìdou (Tere).

60. NIGHT
Fur lül (1), Amdang nool'o (1).

References and notes:

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 69. Subdialectal forms: lolo (Kouchane), lo (Yaouada), lolo (Tere).

61. NOSE
Fur d=ðrmí (1), Amdang gvrna (2).

References and notes:


62. NOT
Fur ā=...=bà (1).

References and notes:

Amdang: Not attested.

63. ONE
Fur tòk (1), Amdang wok (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 22. Quoted as tòk in [Beaton 1968: 57]. Note that in the counting series, the form for ‘one’ is different, according to Beaton: dìk ‘one’ [Beaton 1968: 57].

64. PERSON
Fur d=ùó (1).

References and notes:

Amdang: Not attested.

65. RAIN
Fur kùy (1).

References and notes:

Amdang: Not attested.

66. RED
Fur fùkkà (1), Amdang nera (2).

References and notes:


67. ROAD
Fur d=òrá (1), Amdang òru (1).

References and notes:

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 71. Subdialectal forms: òru (Kouchane), òru (Yaouada), òru (Tere).

68. ROOT
Fur d=ìíŋ (1), Amdang d=arr’a (2).

References and notes:

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 70. Subdialectal forms: sg. d=ura, pl. k=ura (Kouchane), d=ura (Yaouada, Tere).

69. ROUND
Fur d=òròl (1).

References and notes:
Amdang: Not attested.

70. SAND
Fur ǹáːn (1), Amdang sòwa (2).

References and notes:

71. SAY
Fur ku- / =u- (1), Amdang z=vlǒo (3).

References and notes:
Amdang: Wolf 2010: 71. Subdialectal forms: z=ɔlò (Kouchane), ṭolò-ŋu (Yaouada), roŋu (Tere; this last form is unclear and may not belong here).

71. SAY
Fur bel- / =alm- (2).

References and notes:

72. SEE
Fur żaɡil- / =aɡil- (1), Amdang z=ɛl (2).

References and notes:
Amdang: Wolf 2010: 70. Subdialectal forms: liɡi-du (Kouchane), liɡi-du (Yaouada), lei-you (Tere). This is probably a different root than the Sounta entry, but internal morphology is uncertain.

72. SEE
Fur la= / =all- (2).
References and notes:

**Fur:** Jakobi 1990: 68. Suppletive present tense stem.

73. **SEED**  
**Fur** $d=ðl\-\eta$ (1), **Amdang** $k=\nu\:l\:a$ (1).

References and notes:

**Fur:** Jakobi 1990: 88. Plural: $k=ðl\:a$. Quoted as sg. $d=\nu\:l\-\eta$, pl. $k=\nu\:l\:a$ [Beaton 1968: 42]; distinct from sg. $nw=\eta\:n\:y$, pl. $kw=\eta\:y$ ‘grain (of corn, etc.)’.

**Amdang:** Wolf 2010: 71. Subdialectal forms: $k=\nu\:l\:a$ (Kouchane), $k^h=\nu\:l\:a$ (Yaouada), $k^h=\nu\:l\:a$ (Tere). Formally a plural form.

74. **SIT**  
**Fur** $\nu\eta$- (1), **Amdang** $z=\nu\:g\:ud\:\eta$ (1).

References and notes:

**Fur:** Jakobi 1990: 107. Cf. -$\eta$- ‘to sit’ (1sg. past), -$\eta$-$\nu$ (3sg. past) [Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 23]. Quoted as $\nu\eta$ in [Beaton 1968: 129]. Cf. also ins ‘to sit’ [Beaton 1968: 110].

**Amdang:** Wolf 2010: 71. Subdialectal forms: $z=\nu\:g\:u\:y$ (Kouchane), $z=\nu\:g\:ud\:\eta$ (Yaouada), $\nu\:g\:ud\:\eta$ (Tere). Meaning glossed as ‘to sit down’ (‘s’asseoir’).

75. **SKIN**  
**Fur** $d=\nu\:r\:m\:a$ (1), **Amdang** $s=\nu$ (2).

References and notes:

**Fur:** Jakobi 1990: 40; Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 10. Plural: $k=\nu\:r\:m\:a$.

**Amdang:** Wolf 2010: 69. Subdialectal forms: $s=\nu$ (Yaouada). A different equivalent is attested for the other two subdialects: $k=\nu$ (Kouchane), $k^h=\nu$ (Tere).

76. **SLEEP**  
**Fur** $\nu\eta$- (1), **Amdang** $\nu\:w\:j\:p\:l\:a\:i$ (1).

References and notes:

**Fur:** Waag 2010: 52. Cf. $s=\nu\:g\:a$ ‘night and day; sleep (n.y.)’ in [Jakobi 1990: 86].

**Amdang:** Wolf 2010: 71. Subdialectal forms: $w\nu\:y\:i\:l\:a\:y$ (Kouchane), $z=\nu\:y\:i\:l\:a\:y$ (Yaouada), $w\nu\:y\:i\:l\:a\:y$ (Tere). Morphologically unclear forms, but clearly related to the corresponding forms for ‘to lie’ q.v.
77. SMALL
Fur itti (1).

References and notes:

Amdang: Not attested.

78. SMOKE
Fur súčl (1), Amdang kóbu (2).

References and notes:

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 70. Subdialectal forms: kóbu (Kouchane), kóbu (Yaouada), kʰubu (Tere).

79. STAND
Fur kɛr (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Waag 2010: 160. Meaning glossed as 'to stop, stand'.
Amdang: Not attested. Cf. 'to stand up' ('se lever'): Sounta z=ɔŋɔ, Yaouada gwiyo, Tere go:

80. STAR
Fur wirí ~ ʔúrí (1), Amdang niit (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 42. Quoted as ˈiri in [Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 16].
Amdang: Wolf 2010: 70. Subdialectal forms: niit (Kouchane), niit (Yaouada), niit (Tere).

81. STONE
Fur d=ító (1), Amdang ban (2).

References and notes:

82. SUN
Fur d=ûlé (1), Amdang d=ul (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 3. Quoted as d=ule in [Beaton 1968: 46]. Initial d= is probably a singulative suffix, cf. the same situation with ‘moon’.

83. SWIM
Amdang kʰabao (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Not attested.

84. TAIL
Fur d=âwi (1), Amdang d=vgud’i (2).

References and notes:

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 70. Subdialectal forms: d=ugud’i (Kouchane), d=vgudi (Yaouada), d=ugudi (Tere).

85. THAT
Fur ̀illà (1).

References and notes:

Amdang: Not attested.

86. THIS
Fur ̀ìn (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 63. Plural: k=àn. Cf. also ̀i tin ‘this (over there)’ [ibid.], Quoted as sg. ̀ìn, pl. k=àn in [Beaton 1968: 76].
Amdang: Not attested.

87. THOU

Fur ʒi (1), Amdang ze (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 92; Beaton 1968: 68. Cf. the verbal subject prefix ʒ= [ibid.]. The possessive morpheme is =i=: d=ʒiŋ 'your' (sg.), k=ʒiŋ 'your' (pl.) [Jakobi 1990: 97].

Amdang: Wolf 2010: 74. Subdialectal forms: ze (Kouchane, Yaouada), de (Tere). Quoted as ʒi-ʒai (with reduplication?) in [Doornbos & Bender 1983: 67].

88. TONGUE

Fur d=ɔl (1), Amdang d=ɔl (1).

References and notes:


Amdang: Wolf 2010: 70. Subdialectal forms: d=ɔl (Kouchane), d=ɔl (Yaouada, Tere).

89. TOOTH

Fur d=ági (1), Amdang d=alka (1).

References and notes:


90. TREE

Fur kɔr (1), Amdang sɔŋ (1).

References and notes:


91. TWO

Fur àù (1), Amdang ɲʋŋ (2).
References and notes:

**Fur:** Jakobi 1990: 49. Quoted as *je* in [Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 12]. Quoted as *aev* in [Beaton 1968: 57]. Note that in the counting series, the form for 'two' is different, according to Beaton: *gowu* 'two' [Beaton 1968: 58].

**Amdang:** Wolf 2010: 71. Subdialectal forms: Kouchane, Yaouada, Tere *ɲŋ*. Quoted as *ɲŋ* in [Jungraithmayr 1971: 66]; as *ɲɔŋ* in [Doornbos & Bender 1983: 65].

92. WALK (GO)
Fur *ḍu-*/ =an- (1), Amdang *z=ayɛ* (3).

References and notes:

**Fur:** Jakobi 1990: 67. Present tense stem.

**Amdang:** Wolf 2010: 70. Imperative form. Subdialectal forms: *z=ayɛ* (Kouchane, Yaouada), *t=ayɔ* (Tere). Meaning glossed as French 'venir'.

92. WALK (GO)
Fur *ʒ* / *ʒɛ* # (2), Amdang *z=ɔ* (2).

References and notes:

**Fur:** Beaton 1968: 128.

**Amdang:** Wolf 2010: 70. Imperative form. Subdialectal forms: *z=ɔ* (Kouchane), *z=ɔ* (Yaouada), *d=ɔ* (Tere). Meaning glossed as French 'partir' ('go away, leave'), but it must be noted that the root perfectly correlates with Fur *ʒ* 'to go', and it is highly possible that *z=ayɛ* and *z=ɔ* in Wolf's data really represent suppletive stems from the same paradigm.

93. WARM
Fur *tɔkkɛ* (1), Amdang *tul* (2).

References and notes:

**Fur:** Jakobi 1990: 119. Polysemy: 'warm / hot'. Quoted as *tɔkɛ* 'hot' in [Beaton 1968: 63].

**Amdang:** Wolf 2010: 72. Meaning glossed as 'hot'. Subdialectal forms: *tul* (Kouchane), *tʰʋl* (Yaouada), *tʋl* (Tere).

94. WATER
Fur *k=ɔrɔ* (1), Amdang *sunu* (2).

References and notes:

**Fur:** Jakobi 1990: 86. According to Jakobi, prefix *k*, suffix *-ɔ* (< *-a* with assimilation), and low tone on the root all carry the function of plural marking. Quoted as *k=ɔrɔ* in [Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 16]. Quoted as *k=ɔrɔ* in [Beaton 1968: 37].

95. **WE**

Fur *ki* (1), Amdang *ki* # (1).

**References and notes:**

**Fur**: Jakobi 1990: 92; Beaton 1968: 68. Cf. the verbal subject prefix *k=* [ibid.]. The possessive morpheme is *=a*: *d=a-ŋ* 'our' (sg.), *k=a-ŋ* 'our' (pl.) [Jakobi 1990: 97].

**Amdang**: Doornbos & Bender 1983: 67. Not attested in Wolf’s materials or any other sources.

96. **WHAT**

Fur *kàː* (1), Amdang *gaː* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Fur**: Jakobi 1990: 126. Quoted as *ka* in [Beaton 1968: 80].


97. **WHITE**

Fur *fattá* (1), Amdang *fadaldí* (1).

**References and notes:**


98. **WHO**

Fur *kiː* (1), Amdang *ge-lan* (1).

**References and notes:**


**Amdang**: Wolf 2010: 74. Subdialectal forms: *ge-lan* (Kouchane), *ge* (Yaouada), *ge-l’a* (Tere).

99. **WOMAN**

Fur *yàà* (1), Amdang *yaː* (1).

**References and notes:**
Fur: Kutsch Lojenga & Waag 2004: 20. Plural: *ya-na*. Cf. sg. *d-wö=n-ia*, pl. *ya-na* 'woman, wife' in [Beaton 1968: 9, 28] (the form *dœönia* is probably to be analyzed as consisting of *d-uo* 'man, person' + -n- 'possessive' + *ya* 'woman', i.e. literally 'man's woman', or, more probably, 'person-female').


100. YELLOW

Fur *fuwa* # (1).

References and notes:


Amdang: Not attested.

101. FAR

Fur *kàrrà* (1), Amdang *kv’ukʰ* (2).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 120.


102. HEAVY

Fur *dírró* (1), Amdang *naŋ* (2).

References and notes:


103. NEAR

Fur *dàkkè* (1).

References and notes:


Amdang: Not attested.
104. SALT
Fur *k=èrrà* (1), Amdang *war'atʰ* (2).

References and notes:


105. SHORT
Fur *bùttè* (1), Amdang *birkʰi* (2).

References and notes:


106. SNAKE
Fur *n=úcm* (1), Amdang *n=υm* (1).

References and notes:


107. THIN
Fur *bàyyá* (1).

References and notes:

Fur: Jakobi 1990: 119. Cf. also *ràːré* 'thin (material)' [Jakobi 1990: 120].

Amdang: Not attested.

108. WIND
Fur *k=ławloc* (1), Amdang *d=awuˈtʰ* (2).

References and notes:


109. WORM

References and notes:

**Fur:** Not attested.
**Amdang:** Not attested.

110. YEAR

Fur *aye* # (1), Amdang *ʔamtʰəltʰ* (2).

References and notes:

**Fur:** Beaton 1968: 47. Not attested in any of the more modern sources.
**Amdang:** Wolf 2010: 70. Subdialectal forms: *ʔamtʰlt* (Tere). In Kouchane and Yaouada, the meaning is represented by the Arabic borrowing *sana*. 