Annotated Swadesh wordlists for the Gonja-Gimojan group (Omotic family).

Languages included: Yem [ggm-yem]; Chara [ggm-chr]; Bench [ggm-bnc]; Dorze [ggm-drz].

DATA SOURCES

I. Yem

Aklilu et al. 2002 = Aklilu Yilma; Siebert, Ralph; Siebert, Kati. Sociolinguistic Survey of the Omotic Languages Sheko and Yem. SIL International. // An SIL survey with extensive sociolinguistic information on Sheko and Yem. Includes a 320-item wordlist for Yem (but not for Sheko).


II. Chara


Cerulli 1938 = Cerulli, Enrico. Studi Etiopici III: Il linguaggio dei Giangerò ed alcune lingue Sidama dell’Omo (Basketo, Ciara, Zaisè). Roma: Istituto per l’Oriente. // Grammatical and
lexical survey of several Cushitic and Omotic languages of Ethiopia, including Chara.

III. Bench


IV. Dorze


NOTES

I. Yem

1. General.

Yemsa, or Janjero, is currently spoken by approximately 100,000 people in the Oromia Region of Ethiopia. Judging by the data in [Aklilu Yilma 2002], the dialectal variety of the language is quite large, but available data are too incomplete and unreliable to conduct a proper lexicostatistical survey between any of them. For our main source, we rely on the seemingly well-transcribed wordlist in [Wedekind 1990], following the author's own phonetic analysis; in the notes section, we consistently indicate the corresponding equivalents (and discrepancies, if there are any) in the survey data of [Aklilu Yilma 2002], comprising three distinct dialects: Yemsa proper (Central Highland area), Fofa, and Toba. For a couple of entries where the data were lacking, we have to
rely on [Lamberti 1993] as the only source.

2. Transliteration.

The transcription in [Hayward 1990] has been retained with a minimal share of transliteration. Long vowels (ii, ee, etc.) have been transliterated to UTS iː, eː, etc. The affricates č, ĵ are transcribed as č, ĵ respectively (they are noted as "palato-alveolar" in the source); palatal nasal ň is transcribed as UTS ň.

II. Chara

1. General.

There are relatively few sources on Chara, spoken by approximately 13,000 people in the Debub Omo zone. The oldest source, a brief grammar sketch and wordlist in [Cerulli 1938], is heavily quoted in the notes section of the current wordlist, but the wordlist itself is drawn from [Aklilu Yilma 2002], the only modern source on the language that is useful for lexicostatistical purposes. It is important to note that the "Shara" language, described by Linda Jordan in her 2009 thesis, is not the same as "Chara" and seems to be more of a dialectal form of Melo; data on "Shara" should not be mixed together with data from the works of Cerulli and Aklilu Yilma (which, on the contrary, do seem to be describing more or less the same lect).

2. Transliteration.

Aklilu Yilma’s transcription largely follows IPA regulations and only requires the usual cosmetic changes from IPA to UTS (tif > č; also, Aklilu's j corresponds to ʒ, not y, in the UTS, i. e. this is a violation of IPA rules on his part). Chara is described by Aklilu Yilma as a stress-governed rather than tonal language; he typically marks stress as MITTED, which we convert to 'V.
III. Bench

1. General.

"Bench", or "Bench-non" (*non* = 'mouth, language'), is the name of a dialect (spoken by about 200,000 people) of the language formerly called "Gimira" that also includes the closely related She (She-non) and Mer (Mer-non) dialects. As our primary source of lexical data, we use the wordlist in [Wedekind 1990], where, in addition to Bench, some discrepancies between the three dialects are indicated (lexicostatistically, these seem to be minimal). A much more significant source for the further study of Bench is the more recent grammatical description and glossary in [Rapold 2006]; fortunately, in most cases its data fully coincide with the corresponding entries in Wedekind’s wordlist, so in those few cases where the necessary entry is missing in [Wedekind 1990], we can fill in the empty slot with data from [Rapold 2006].

2. Transliteration.

On the transcription system used in [Hayward 1990], see notes on Yem above. The transcription in [Rapold 2006] is largely concurrent, except that the author relies a bit more on standard IPA, and the system of coronal affricates and sibilants is not only transcribed differently by the two authors, but is even interpreted differently: "dental- alveolar", "palatal", and "retroflex" consonants of Hayward correspond to "alveolar", "postalveolar", and "alveolo-palatal" consonants of Rapold, respectively. Cf. the discrepancies summarized in the table below, as well as the result of conversion to the UTS system (in the case of the third series, we respect the interpretations of both authors and convert Hayward's symbols to UTS retroflex consonants and Rapold's symbols to palatal consonants):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Hayward 1990</th>
<th>Rapold 2006</th>
<th>UTS</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>z̀</td>
<td>ts</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z'</td>
<td>ts'</td>
<td>c'</td>
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<td>z</td>
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<tr>
<td>s</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hayward 1990</td>
<td>Rapold 2006</td>
<td>UTS</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>č</td>
<td>tʃ</td>
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<td>č’</td>
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<td>č’</td>
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<tr>
<td>ž</td>
<td>ž</td>
<td>ž</td>
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<tr>
<td>š</td>
<td>j</td>
<td>š</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>č</td>
<td>cɕ</td>
<td>č (ɕ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>č’</td>
<td>cɕ’</td>
<td>č’ (ɕ’)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ž</td>
<td>ž</td>
<td>ž (ʑ)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>š</td>
<td>ɕ</td>
<td>š (j)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV. Dorze

1. General.

The only easily available source on Dorze, currently spoken by about 30,000 people in the north Omo zone, is [Alemayeh 2002], a representative wordlist personally collected by the author, but without any additional information on phonology or grammar, let alone text examples; the few other known sources on the language are somewhat obscure Ethiopian PhD theses that still remain unavailable to us. Nevertheless, the wordlist is sufficiently large to fill in almost 100 positions on the 110-item wordlist and include Dorze in all standard lexicostatistical calculations.

2. Transliteration.

Alemayeh’s data are largely consistent with standard IPA transcription; exceptions seem to have been made for affricates, where the author uses ɕ to denote a voiceless palatal affricate (just as in UTS), and ž to denote a voiced affricate (ʒ ?).

1. ALL
Yem zùtt-èrà (1) / kùp'-irà (2), Chara fitt-a (3) / 'ureri (4), Bench kānɡ (3), Dorze wuри (4).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 140. Also zùtt-āmbāsē id. Both forms seem to be derived from the verb zìt-tu 'to assemble, unite'. The second is quoted as zùtt-āmbāsē in [Aklilu et al. 2002: 19]. Wedekind 1990: 140. Also kùp'-āmbāsē id. Both forms seem to be derived from the verb kùp'-a 'to call together'. Quoted as kùp'-āmbāsē in the Fofa dialect in [Aklilu et al. 2002: 19]. Semantic difference between zùtt- and kùp'- is unclear; we have to include both forms as technical synonyms.

2. ASHES
Yem bèd-nā (1), Chara b'end-a (1), Bench c'yaŋkũ (2), Dorze bud-o (3).

References and notes:


3. BARK
Yem gòŋ-à (1), Chara g'ong-a (1) / g'urʔ-a (2), Bench kòmp'ār (3), Dorze p'ok'-o (4).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 124; Aklilu et al. 2002: 19. For the Fofa dialect, the latter source indicates the variant gòŋδà; for the Toba dialect, the variant gòŋčì, which may be a separate root, cf. gòŋδ 'skin, hide' in [Wedekind 1990: 124].

4. BELLY
Yem kàt-à (1), Chara ʔi:n-a (2), Bench šīl (3), Dorze ga:w-o (4).

References and notes:


5. BIG
Yem ãkâm-ã (1), Chara m'e:s-a (2), Bench ēz ~ ē'z (3), Dorze dar-a (4).

References and notes:

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 102. The high-tone variant is glossed as ‘big, very’. Quoted as ēz in [Rapold 2006: 617].

6. BIRD
Yem kãs-ã (1), Chara kaf-a (2), Bench šøy’t (3), Dorze kap’o (2).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 127. Quoted as kãsã: for the Fofa dialect in [Aklilu et al. 2002: 19]. For Yemsa proper, the equivalent in the latter source is mɛːjmar, but in [Wedekind 1990: 131] this word is listed as mɛːjmar ‘bird (species of)’.

7. BITE
Yem sãt-r-ã (1), Chara sas’- (2), Bench sãc’ (2), Dorze saθθ’-ir (2).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 133. Quoted as sãcã: in [Aklilu et al. 2002: 19]; cf. also sãcõ-ã for the Fofa and sãc for the Toba dialects [ibid.].

8. BLACK
Yem kãr-ã (1), Chara kert’-a (1), Bench c’i’d (2), Dorze kareð (1).

References and notes:

9. BLOOD
Yem ánn-ā (1), Chara s'uct-a (2), Bench sūt (2), Dorze suð (2).

References and notes:

10. BONE
Yem mèg-ā (1), Chara mert-a (2), Bench mèrt (2), Dorze mek'èd-a (1).

References and notes:

11. BREAST
Yem tām-ā # (1), Chara t'am-a # (1), Bench dūc' (2).

References and notes:
Bench: Rapold 2006: 609. Meaning glossed as 'chest'. This word is not attested in [Wedekind 1990], where only the equivalent for 'female breast' is listed: t'äm [Wedekind 1990: 112; Rapold 2006: 609]. Cf. also sîskn 'breast (of either sex)' in [Rapold 2006: 609].
Dorze: Not attested. Cf. tansi 'breast' in [Alemayeh 2002: 7].

12. BURN TR.
Yem sòk-à (1), Chara m'iè'- (2), Bench bún-c- (3), Dorze ḏugitt-ires (4).

References and notes:
Yem: Wedekind 1990: 134; Aklilu et al. 2002: 19. Transitive verb. Cf. also kিশ 'burn' for the Fofa dialect in the latter source; it is not specifically indicated if this form is transitive or intransitive (but since it correlates with kিশ-ū 'burn, be hot' in [Wedekind 1990: 128], probably intransitive).
Bench: Wedekind 1990: 99. Transitive stem; cf. the intransitive correlate bûn-k'. Cf. also a separate intransitive stem: k̀č’ to burn [Wedekind 1990: 106]. Glossed as bûn ‘to burn (iterative), bûn-s ‘to burn (transitive)’ in [Rapold 2006: 618-619].

13. CLAW(NAIL)
Yem dif-nà (1), Chara š’ug-na (2), Bench c’üng (2), Dorze ñuguns (2).

References and notes:
Bench: Wedekind 1990: 110; Rapold 2006: 609. In [Wedekind 1990], the meaning is glossed as ‘claw’; in [Rapold 2006], the word is specifically listed with polysemy: ‘claw / nail’, and said to be distinct from š̀n ‘hoof’.

14. CLOUD
Yem šàr-ù (1), Chara t’ug-na (2), Bench dùldùl (3), Dorze gu:l-e (4).

References and notes:

15. COLD
Yem kòč-ò (1), Chara š’áč-a (2), Bench k’óg (3), Dorze irθ-a (4).

References and notes:

16. COME
Yem yè ~ y-ò (1), Chara w’óy- (1), Bench wú (1), Dorze y-ires (1).

References and notes:
Yem: Wedekind 1990: 139; Aklilu et al. 2002: 20 (in the latter source, the first form is listed as yēʔ). The form y-ō is the infinitive, with the usual ending -o. Cf. also the “respectful” equivalent, glossed as ůf-ō [Wedekind 1990: 132; Aklilu et al. 2002: 20].

17. DIE
Yem kit-ū (1), Chara hˈay- (2), Bench hàyb ~ hàyb-k’ (2), Dorze hayʔ-ires (2).

References and notes:

18. DOG
Yem kàn-ā (1), Chara k’an-a (1), Bench kyān (1), Dorze kan-a (1).

References and notes:

19. DRINK
Yem úš-ā (1), Chara ‘uš-šā (1), Bench ũş ~ ũş-k (1), Dorze ũuy-ires (1).

References and notes:

20. DRY
Yem ičm-ā ~ išm-ā (1), Chara k’o:l-a (2), Bench kōl (2), Dorze melal-a (3).

References and notes:
21. EAR
Yem ōd-ō (1), Chara w'oy-a (2), Bench háy (2), Dorze way-e (2).

References and notes:


22. EARTH
Yem ḍà ~ ḍàː (1), Chara d'uk'-a (2), Bench dōd (3), Dorze biːtt-a (4).

References and notes:


23. EAT
Yem mé (1), Chara n'a-na (2), Bench ñ? (1), Dorze m-ires (1).

References and notes:


24. EGG
Yem kēw-ā (1), Chara m'əl-a (2), Bench mūl (2), Dorze p'up'ul-e (3).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 128; Aklilu et al. 2002: 20. In the latter source, a totally different equivalent for the Toba dialect is recorded:
12

ʔáːši.


25. EYE
Yem áť-f-ā (1), Chara 'aːp-a (1), Bench āp (1), Dorze ayp-e (1).

References and notes:


26. FAT N.
Yem fār-ū (1), Chara k'uw-a (2), Bench köʔ (2), Dorze mod-d-o (3).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 122; Aklilu et al. 2002: 21. Different equivalents are noted in the latter source for the Fofa (šēšo) and Toba (mōːrá) dialects.

27. FEATHER
Yem kōs-ō (1), Chara k'us-na (1), Bench pūškū # (2), Dorze ball-e (3).

References and notes:

Bench: Rapold 2006: 609 (glossed as pūškū - Rapold's f regularly corresponds to Wedekind's ŋ). Not attested in [Wedekind 1990].

28. FIRE
Yem ġēy-ā (1), Chara t'am-a (2), Bench tām (2), Dorze tam-a (2).

References and notes:
29. FISH
Yem čöp’-ā (1), Chara mol-’a (2), Bench ḏrū (3), Dorze mol-e (2).

References and notes:


30. FLY V.
Chara w’ol- (1), Bench pūk (2), Dorze p’irap’-ires (3).

References and notes:

Yem: Not attested in our principal source. In [Aklilu et al. 2002: 21], only the equivalents for the Fofa (fūl-ō) and Toba (fūl-ī) dialects are given.

31. FOOT
Yem òč-ō # (1) / òrg-ō (2), Chara t’ay-a (3), Bench tôʔ (3), Dorze toh-o (3).

References and notes:


32. FULL
Yem mūm-ā (1), Chara s’sos’-a (2), Dorze kumed (3).
References and notes:

Bench: Not attested in Wedekind’s data. Cf., however, ɕ’ō-n ‘full’ in [Rapold 2006: 617].

33. GIVE
Yem im-ā (1), Chara ʔ’in (2), Bench úc (3), Dorze imm-ires (1).

References and notes:

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 156; Rapold 2006: 619. Rapold analyzes the word as ėt-s and defines it as a causative formation from ėt 'to take'.

34. GOOD
Yem malār (1), Chara ŵons-a (2), Bench digám (3), Dorze loðo (4).

References and notes:


35. GREEN
Yem čir-ō (1), Chara č’il-a (2), Bench č’il # (2), Dorze čililo (2).

References and notes:


36. HAIR
Yem sōm-ā (1), Chara k’us-na? (2), Bench nánč’ # (3), Dorze isk-e (4).

References and notes:

Bench: Rapold 2006: 609. This word is not attested in [Wedekind 1990]; however, in Rapold’s vocabulary it is explicitly listed as the default equivalent for the meaning ‘hair on head’. At the same time, the word kūst, glossed in [Wedekind 1990: 106] with polysemy: ‘hair / fur’, is glossed by Rapold as ‘hair on the body except on head’ (he does admit that dēb kūst ‘head hair’ is also used by some speakers, but clearly as a secondary alternative). We tentatively list nánč’ as the default equivalent for the required meaning ‘hair of head’.

37. HAND
Yem kūš-ū (1), Chara kuč-ˈa (1), Bench kūč (1), Dorze kuq-e (1).

References and notes:


38. HEAD
Yem tēt-ā (1), Chara toːy-ˈa (2), Bench dēb (3), Dorze huːp’-e (4).

References and notes:


39. HEAR
Yem ōd-ō (1), Chara hayt-n’a (2), Bench sīs- ~ sīs-k- (3), Dorze quy-res (4).

References and notes:

40. HEART
Yem nib-ä (1), Chara māy-a (2), Bench múzār (3), Dorze wozan-a (4).

References and notes:


41. HORN
Yem kāl-ā (1), Chara 'uš-a (2), Bench pēl (3), Dorze kaĉe (4).

References and notes:

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 109. According to [Rapold 2006: 609], pēl is applied to sheep, antelopes, cows, and "can be used as drinking cup"; the term is opposed to ūskā 'horn, of cows only; is not used for drinking cup'. We select pēl as the more generic term.

42. I
Yem tā (1), Chara t’a-ni (1), Bench tā (1), Dorze ta-ni (1).

References and notes:

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 160. Focus form; the non-focus variant is tā. Cf. also the absolutive form: tā-n (same also in [Rapold 2006: 614]).

43. KILL
Yem kèǰ-ā (1), Chara w’ot’- (2), Bench wōt’ (2), Dorze wor-ires (3).

References and notes:

44. KNEE
Yem *kèʔ-ā* (1), Chara *k’um-a* (2), Bench *kīm* (2), Dorze *su:l-e* (3).

References and notes:

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 107. Cf. *gūr-āt ~ gūm-āt* 'knee' in [Rapold 2006: 609]: these two forms can hardly reflect the same root, and are also different from Wedekind’s entry in that the initial consonant is voiced and there is an extra fossilized suffix, so the relation between all these attested forms is not entirely clear.

45. KNOW
Yem *ārū* (1), Chara *’ar-* (1), Bench *ēr* (1).

References and notes:

Dorze: Not attested.

46. LEAF
Yem *tòš-ā* (1), Chara *w’uy-a* (2), Bench *hāy* (2), Dorze *way-e* (2).

References and notes:

Bench: Rapold 2006: 609. Same word as ‘ear’ q.v. (also attested as *kā’ hāy*, literally ‘tree-ear’). Not attested in our main source, where we only find *kār* ‘leaf of palm’ and *kōč* ‘leaf (blade) of grass’ [Wedekind 1990: 162], neither of these the generic equivalent for ‘tree-leaf’.
Dorze: Alemayeh 2002: 8. Same word as ‘ear’ q.v.

47. LIE
Yem *kūn-ā* # (1), Chara *g’etik-* (2), Bench *šāt-ń* # (3), Dorze *zinn?-ir* (4).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 129. Meaning glossed as ‘lie and sleep’. In [Aklilu et al. 2002: 22], *kūn-ā* is glossed simply as ‘sleep’ (although
as a sub-meaning to 'lie, he lies down'); the word ēšā 'lie, he lies down' is dubious, since it is the same as ēš-a 'lie (n.)' (i. e. 'untruth') in [Wedekind 1990: 122].


Bench: Rapold 2006: 620. Meaning glossed as dynamic: 'to lie down', more accurately 'to lie down to sleep or rest a little', so the inclusion is somewhat dubious.


48. LIVER
Yem zògàr-ā (1), Chara này-à (2), Bench này (2), Dorze tìr-e (3).

References and notes:


49. LONG
Yem dìč-à (1), Chara béd-à ~ béd-à (2), Bench p’ād (2), Dorze gì:r-à (3).

References and notes:


50. LOUSE
Yem tùʔ-à (1), Chara č’uč’-à (2), Bench č’úč (2), Dorze eʃ3 (2).

References and notes:

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 100. Quoted as č’úč in [Rapold 2006: 608].

51. MAN
Yem àtkì-sù (1), Chara nàzi # (2), Bench āc (3), Dorze a-s-à (3).

References and notes:
52. MANY

Yem àkàm-ā (1), Chara bord-‘a (2), Bench p’ūć (3), Dorze dar-o (4).

References and notes:


53. MEAT

Yem àš-‘a (1), Chara ‘ač-‘a (1), Bench āč (1), Dorze aq-o (1).

References and notes:

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 15. Quoted as ač-‘a in [Cerulli 1938: 100].

54. MOON

Yem âss-ā (1), Chara d’oz-‘a (2), Bench ?yàrp (3), Dorze agín-‘a (4).

References and notes:


55. MOUNTAIN

Yem àm-‘a (1), Chara m’u:t-‘a (2), Bench gāg (3), Dorze zum-‘a (4).
References and notes:

**Yem:** Wedekind 1990: 116; Aklilu et al. 2002: 23. Cf. also kùm-ā 'hill' [Wedekind 1990: 129]; the same root is present in some sort of compound in the Fofa dialect equivalent for 'mountain': ūnā-kūmā [Aklilu et al. 2002: 23].

**Chara:** Aklilu Yilma 2002: 19. Quoted as mut-aː in [Cerulli 1938: 173]. Cf. also der-aː 'mountain' [Cerulli 1938: 166].


**Dorze:** Alemayeh 2002: 12.

56. MOUTH

Yem āf-ā (1) / nòn-ō (2), Chara nòn-'a (2), Bench nón (2), Dorze d운-a (2).

References and notes:


**Chara:** Aklilu Yilma 2002: 13. Quoted as nòn-aː, with polysemy: 'mouth / language' in [Cerulli 1938: 173]. The form don-aː 'mouth' in [Cerulli 1938: 166] is probably a dialectal variant (with dissimilation?). Cf. also the dialectal form kunk-aː 'mouth' [Cerulli 1938: 170].

**Bench:** Wedekind 1990: 108; Rapold 2006: 610. Polysemy: 'mouth / language'.

**Dorze:** Alemayeh 2002: 7.

57. NAME

Yem sūn-ā (1), Chara sum-'a (1), Bench sūm (1), Dorze sunð (1).

References and notes:

**Yem:** Wedekind 1990: 134; Aklilu et al. 2002: 23.

**Chara:** Aklilu Yilma 2002: 16.

**Bench:** Wedekind 1990: 110; Rapold 2006: 616.

**Dorze:** Alemayeh 2002: 10.

58. NECK

Yem sūkt-ā (1), Chara bork-'a (2), Bench bār (2), Dorze k'oːr-e (3).

References and notes:

**Yem:** Wedekind 1990: 134; Aklilu et al. 2002: 23.


**Bench:** Wedekind 1990: 98; Rapold 2006: 610. Cf. also ūl ūl 'front part of neck' [Wedekind 1990: 112]. Cf. also tūn 'back of the head, occiput' and hāzān ūl 'lower part of the back of the head' in [Rapold 2006: 610].

**Dorze:** Alemayeh 2002: 7.
59. NEW
Yem gādd-ō (1), Chara k'ay-a (2), Bench k'āy (2), Dorze ʔolād-a (3).

References and notes:
Yem: Wedekind 1990: 123; Aklilu et al. 2002: 23. For the Toba dialect, the listed equivalent is ạddis 'new', an Ethiosemitic borrowing.

60. NIGHT
Chara 'unt-a (1), Bench urd (2), Dorze k'amm-a (3).

References and notes:
Yem: Not attested in our primary sources. Cf. wāːlīn 'night' in the Fofa dialect and wāːlā 'night' in the Toba dialect [Aklilu et al. 2002: 23].
Bench: Wedekind 1990: 112. Differently in [Rapold 2006: 616]: t'ȕm 'night'. In [Wedekind 1990: 112], this word is glossed with the meaning 'evening' (also verbal 'become evening, get late'); the situation needs additional investigation.

61. NOSE
Yem sīy-ā (1), Chara s'int'u (2), Bench sînt' (2), Dorze sir-e (3).

References and notes:

62. NOT
Yem ánè (1), Bench =ārg (2).

References and notes:
Yem: Lamberti 1993: 478. This basic negation is only attested in Lamberti’s monograph (the rest of the sources do not tackle the issues of Yem grammar).
Chara: Not attested.
Dorze: Not attested.
63. ONE
Yem ìs-à (1), Chara iss-à (1), Bench māt’ (2), Dorze iss-ino (1).

References and notes:

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 15. Quoted as iss-ā in [Cerulli 1938: 151].

64. PERSON
Yem ās-ù (1), Chara ’ac-a (1), Bench āc (1).

References and notes:

Dorze: Not attested.

65. RAIN
Yem ir-ò (1), Chara ʾiːr-a (1), Bench wòl (2), Dorze ìr-a (1).

References and notes:


66. RED
Yem šēʔ-à (1), Chara z’uw-a (2), Bench zōk’ (2), Dorze zoʔo (2).

References and notes:

67. ROAD
Yem ūg-nà (1), Chara b’uk-a (2), Bench bōd # (3), Dorze ŋog-e (1).

References and notes:
Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 18. The precise quoted form is 'path' = 'foot road': tīa-y-a b’uk-a. However, on p. 22 'road' is glossed as bok-a. Quoted as bok-a: 'road' in [Cerulli 1938: 164].
Bench: Rapold 2006: 616. Meaning glossed as 'road, way'. Distinct from pār 'broad, main road'; dōm 'main road'; zātēr 'path'. Of these terms, only pār 'road, street' is attested in [Hayward 1990: 109].

68. ROOT
Yem tās-ā (1), Chara s’āb-a (2), Bench c’āp’m (2), Dorze ŋap’-o (2).

References and notes:

69. ROUND
Yem zūrā-kībbi # (1), Bench kār (2).

References and notes:
Chara: Not attested.
Dorze: Not attested.

70. SAND
Yem fū:t-ū (1), Chara ‘amš-a (2), Bench k’āmē (2), Dorze anč-o (2).

References and notes:
Yem: Wedekind 1990: 123; Aklilu et al. 2002: 24. Wedekind glosses the meaning as 'sand at river bank'; but Aklilu et al. has the simple meaning 'sand'.
Bench: Wedekind 1990: 106. Meaning glossed as 'sand, sandy substance'. Quoted as kāč ‘sand’ in [Rapold 2006: 616] (with elision of -m-?).
71. SAY
Yem ɨ (1), Chara dɨʔ-en (2), Bench màk (3), Dorze gay-ires (4).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 125. Glossed as ɨ in [Aklilu et al. 2002: 24]. Also dũ 'say' [Wedekind 1990: 137; Aklilu et al. 2002: 24]; this would rather seem to be an infinitive form, contracted from *i-u (cf. 'eat', etc.), than a separate root. However, a different equivalent is listed for the Toba dialect: sēni 'say' in [Aklilu et al. 2002: 24].

72. SEE
Yem biy-ā (1), Chara beʔ- (1), Bench bēk' (1), Dorze ðell-ires (2).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 119; Aklilu et al. 2002: 24. The latter source also adds lēma 'see', not attested in Wedekind’s wordlist; and gîwe as the equivalent for the Toba dialect.

73. SEED
Yem zāl-ā (1), Chara d'uk'-a (2), Bench zār (1), Dorze zireð (1).

References and notes:

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 114; Rapold 2006: 616. According to Rapold, this word is 'seed for sowing' (further with polysemy: 'seed / clan'), while 'seed' in general is better rendered by āp 'eye / face / fruit / seed'.

74. SIT

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 121; Aklilu et al. 2002: 24. Wedekind glosses the meaning as 'sit and rest', but Aklilu et al. simply lists it as 'sit';
the form ḍì is also recorded. Cf. the "respectful" equivalent mùč-ō 'to sit down' [Wedekind 1990: 131; Aklilu et al. 2002: 24].


Bench: Wedekind 1990: 112; Rapold 2006: 620. Cf. also wòg-ās "to seat, let sit" (caus.).


75. SKIN

Yem wòmt-ā (1), Chara gong-’a (2), Bench bēt (3), Dorze galb-a (4).

References and notes:


Bench: Wedekind 1990: 99; Rapold 2006: 610. According to Rapold, distinct from gōg 'leather'.


76. SLEEP

Yem àfāʔ-ō (1), Chara g'īʔ- (2), Bench gīs # (2), Dorze ḋeǎ-i (3).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 116; Aklilu et al. 2002: 24. Cf. also the "respectful" equivalent gigīt-ō [Wedekind 1990: 124]. Differently in Fofa (kún-čēr) and Toba (kún-i) [Aklilu et al. 2002: 24]; these forms have the same root as 'to lie' q.v.


Bench: Rapold 2006: 620. Different from the equivalent given in [Wedekind 1990: 110]: sūr ~ sūr-k' 'to sleep'. This verb is, however, listed in [Rapold 2006: 620] as sūr 'to fall asleep', less eligible for inclusion in the Swadesh list; we trust [Rapold 2006] as a more modern and detailed source.


77. SMALL

Yem gār-ō (1), Chara g’uc-a (2), Bench yārs (3), Dorze guč-ō (2).

References and notes:


Bench: Wedekind 1990: 113. Cf. also kōt, with polysemy: 'small / few' [Wedekind 1990: 106]. In [Rapold 2006: 617], yārs is glossed as 'little, young', and an alternate synonym, kōb, is glossed as 'small'.


78. SMOKE

Yem čůw-ā (1), Chara č’uy-a (1), Bench čůb (1), Dorze čůw-a (1).
79. STAND
Yem yēr-ō (1), Chara aš-ne (2) / neyt-n'a (3), Bench yit' (4), Dorze ?e?-ires (5).

80. STAR
Yem bā:kūr-ā (1), Chara wončet-a (2), Bench šáyt (3), Dorze ṭolint-e (4).

81. STONE
Yem šūʔ-ā (1), Chara šuč-ˈa (1), Bench nyāl (2), Dorze quʒ (1).

82. SUN
Yem ãw-ā (1), Chara oy-ˈa (1), Bench ōbār (1), Dorze ãw-a (1).
References and notes:

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 108. In [Rapold 2006: 616], the word is glossed in a more complex form: òbàr-in-àp, where òbàr-in = 'sunshine' (with a feminine marker) and ìp = 'eye'.

83. SWIM
Yem ̀ič-ò (1), Chara ̀wàt'- (2), Bench mòšt (3), Dorze wat-ires (2).

References and notes:


84. TAIL
Yem ̀uɲ-ù (1), Chara s'er-a (2), Bench únk (1), Dorze goyin-a (3).

References and notes:


85. THAT
Yem ̀äːs ~ hāːs (1), Chara s'ekn ~ s'eken (2), Bench ̀# (3), Dorze ʔekkisi (2).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 116, 125. Cf. also ̀äːs ~ hàs 'that (far away)' [ibid.].
Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 21. In [Aklilu Yilma 1999: 47], the picture is more complicated: sek-n 'that (object to the side of the speaker)', pl. sekn-ʔendi 'those'; de-n 'that (object in front of the speaker)', yati-n 'that (object behind the speaker). It seems that sek- is deemed the more basic term (it is the only one to be glossed in both sources, as well as the only term for which a special plural form is cited), so we tentatively include it as the only equivalent. Cf. sek-ar-si 'that' in [Cerulli 1938: 127].
Bench: Rapold 2006: 614. Rapold gives the paradigm: ̀ùf (masc.), ̀è (fem.).

86. THIS
Yem ̀än ~ hàn (1), Chara h'á:- (1), Bench hà-șʧ (1), Dorze hay-ôi (1).
87. THOU
Yem nē (1), Chara nˈe-ni (1), Bench nē (1), Dorze ne-ni (1).

88. TONGUE
Yem tèrm-ā (1), Chara ʔˈins’il-a (2), Bench ćyc’ (2), Dorze inθars-a (3).

89. TOOTH
Yem àʔy-à (1), Chara ʔač’-a (1), Bench ḡāš (2), Dorze açc-a (1).

90. TREE
Yem Ḣ-ō (1), Chara m’ic-a (2), Bench ūnē (3), Dorze mið (2).

References and notes:


91. TWO
Yem ḷep ~ ṭep (1), Chara nent-a (2), Bench nám (2), Dorze namm?-a (2).

References and notes:

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 15. Quoted as nant-a in [Cerulli 1938: 151].

92. WALK (GO)
Yem ṛmā (1), Chara h’am- (1), Bench hām (1).

References and notes:

Dorze: Not attested.

93. WARM (HOT)
Yem gūm-ū (1), Bench bín (2).

References and notes:

Bench: Rapold 2006: 618.

94. WATER
Yem àk-ā (1), Chara 'a:s'-a (2), Bench sōʔ (3), Dorze haţō (4).

References and notes:


95. WE
Yem innò (1), Chara n'u-ni (1), Bench nū ~ nū-nā (1), Dorze nu-ni (1).

References and notes:

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 108. Exclusive form. The inclusive correlate is nī-n (absolutive form), nī (possessive). Cf. nū-n 'we (excl.)', nū-n 'we (incl.)' [Rapold 2006: 614].

96. WHAT
Yem āːnbà (1) / āwū (2), Chara 'a:-ze (1), Bench hār (2), Dorze ḳa-zzi (1).

References and notes:

Chara: Aklilu Yilma 2002: 21. The simple root a: 'what?' is also listed in [Aklilu Yilma 1999: 48]. An entire host of forms glossed as 'che cosa?' are attested in [Cerulli 1938: 126]: a-ːnk, a-ːy, a-ːmaː, a-ːnqa, and simply a; it is safe to assume they all share the same interrogative root.

97. WHITE
Yem för-ō (1), Chara del-ːa (2), Bench dāl (2), Dorze buţ (3).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 122. Quoted as pōr-ō (pōr-ːō); för-ō (Fofa dialect) in [Aklilu et al. 2002: 26].
Bench: Wedekind 1990: 100; Rapold 2006: 610.
98. WHO
Yem ḍ (1), Chara ˈoː-ne (1), Bench ḍ-n (1), Dorze ʔoː-ni (1).

References and notes:

Bench: Wedekind 1990: 108; Rapold 2006: 618. Subject form; also ḍ-nā-gī́d. The object form ‘whom?’ is glossed as ḍ-nā.

99. WOMAN
Yem māšk-ásū (1), Chara maš-nˈa (1), Bench āc-in (2), Dorze maږjas (1).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 131; Aklilu et al. 2002: 26. Meaning glossed as ‘woman, lady’. According to the latter source, the Toba dialect equivalent for ‘woman’ is simply ʔāsūː, which is dubious, since the primary meaning of this stem is ‘person’ q.v.

100. YELLOW
Yem bič’-à (-1), Chara tˈoč’ɐr-a (1), Bench tūrūŋk # (-1).

References and notes:

Bench: Rapold 2006: 611. Meaning glossed as ‘light yellow’ = tūrūŋk ‘edible domestic fruit, sp.’, said to be borrowed from Amharic /tïrungo/. Distinct from bǔd ‘dark yellow’ (= bǔd ‘squash’).
Dorze: Not attested.

101. FAR
Yem wòk-à (1), Bench hák (2).

References and notes:

Chara: Not attested.
102. HEAVY

Yem \( fāy-ā \) (1), Chara \( bāy-ā \) (1), Bench \( pāy \) (1), Dorze \( deːθ-o \) (2).

References and notes:


103. NEAR

Yem \( tāʔ-ā \) (1), Bench \( šīk \) (2).

References and notes:

Yem: Wedekind 1990: 135. Meaning glossed as ‘nearby’. Cf. also \( taʔso \) ‘near’ [ibid.].
Chara: Not attested.
Dorze: Not attested.

104. SALT

Yem \( kāw-ō \) (1), Chara \( żeːg-ˈa \) (2), Bench \( žég \) (2), Dorze \( maθine \) (3).

References and notes:


105. SHORT

Yem \( kāw-nā \) (1), Chara \( kˈoy-na \) (1), Bench \( ūynˈt \) (2), Dorze \( kˈanō \) (3).

References and notes:

106. SNAKE
Yem zāw-ā (1), Chara šoš-a (2), Bench cōdń-bāb ~ cōdń-bāt (3), Dorze qoq (4).

References and notes:
Yem: Wedekind 1990: 140.
Bench: Wedekind 1990: 110. Quoted as cōt’-bāb ~ cōb ːbkāb in [Rapold 2006: 609], where the word is explained as an idiomatic compound, consisting of cōt’ ‘wild animal’ + bāb ‘father, owner’.

107. THIN
Yem būʔs-ā (1), Chara ʒˈiːm-a (2), Bench tëp (3), Dorze leʔe (4).

References and notes:
Yem: Wedekind 1990: 120.

108. WIND
Yem sir-ū (1), Chara ʧˈub-a (2), Bench nārs (3), Dorze ʧark-o (4).

References and notes:

109. WORM
Yem tòw-ā (1), Chara dˈunk-a (2), Bench dāč’ (3), Dorze guţuns (4).

References and notes:
Bench: Wedekind 1990: 100. Cf. the verbal stem: dāč’ ‘to be worm-eaten, rot’.
110. YEAR
Yem wògg-ā (1), Bench byárg (2).

References and notes:

Chara: Not attested.
Dorze: Not attested.