Annotated Swadesh wordlists for the Gumuz group (Komuz family).

Languages included: Sai Gumuz [gum-sai]; Sese Gumuz [gum-ses]; Metemma Gumuz [gum-kok]; Gojjam Gumuz [gum-gjj].

DATA SOURCES

Main source

Bender 1979 = Bender, Lionel M. Gumuz: A Sketch of Grammar and Lexicon. In: Afrika und Übersee, 62, pp. 38-69. // The most important source of comparative lexical data on various Gumuz dialects, collected by the author himself as well as incorporating data from previous studies, both officially published and archival manuscripts. Unfortunately, the data come in the form of restricted lexical lists rather than complete vocabularies, and Bender’s own materials seem to suffer from numerous phonetic and semantic inaccuracies.

Additional sources


NOTES

1. General.

Although in most current classifications and catalogs "Gumuz" is usually listed as a single language, lexicostatistical comparison of available data would seem to strongly speak against such a decision, with percentages of matches running as low as circa 70% for some of the "dialects": this indicates that "Gumuz" should rather be considered a small language group, on about the same level as, e.g., Slavic languages.

However, this observation remains inconclusive, since we are still seriously hampered by the lack of comprehensive and reliable data sets for most of these "dialects" / "languages". There is no single, comprehensive, data-supported classification of these dialects, either, although most researchers indicate significant discrepancies between "Northern" and "Southern" varieties of the language.

As a base reference model as well as our primary source of data, we use the information in [Bender 1979], despite the incompleteness of some of its wordlists and the general flaws of Bender's approach to data collection (occasional phonetic inaccuracies and semantic misglossings that are almost always revealed once more detailed and accurate sources on the same lects become available). Since these data are in themselves sufficient to allow for the compilation of four distinct wordlists on four different dialects (one of them contains multiple gaps, though), this makes [Bender 1979] the optimal, if still flawed, base choice. The dialects in question, and their correlation with subsequently published alternate sources, are as follows:

(a) "Sai Gumuz"; data collected by Bender himself. "Sai" is described by him as "the name of a group of 'clans' scattered along the Diddesa valley up to the confluence with the Blue Nile" [Bender 1979: 39]. It more or less corresponds to the "Southern Gumuz" dialect described in [Ahland 2012];

(b) "Sese Gumuz": the basic data, reproduced in [Bender 1979], come from Lee Irwin's unpublished manuscript "on a Sai variety... found at the Diddesa-Nile confluence"
[Bender 1979: 39]. Additional material on "Sese" or "Saysay" was collected by Henning Uzar at the village of Sirba (southern bank of the Blue Nile) and published in [Uzar 1989]. It should be noted that, although Bender calls Sese "a variety of Sai" (terminologically understandable, since the term "Se-Se / Say-Say" is itself merely a reduplicated variant of "Sai"), lexicostatistically Sese is quite distant from it; in fact, it shares the least percentage of common vocabulary with all other Gumuz dialects, making it of particular importance for the reconstruction of Proto-Gumuz;

(c) "Metemma Gumuz", also called "Mandura Gumuz" or "Kokit Gumuz" depending on the source. This is the most common and most often referred to variety of Gumuz, spoken around Metemma in the Semien Gondar Zone of Ethiopia. In this case, Bender's original data on "Kokit" (a village near Metemma) were thoroughly cross-checked with Marco Innocenti's data on "Mandura Gumuz" [Innocenti 2010] and C. A. Ahland's data on "Northern Gumuz" in [Ahland 2012];

(d) "Gojjam Gumuz" is the most problematic of the four dialects tackled in [Bender 1979]. The data here were reproduced from Carlo Conti Rossini's *I Gunza ed il loro linguaggio* (1919-20) where they were themselves reproduced from earlier accounts by A. T. d'Abbadie and other 19th century sources. In other words, data on "Gojjam", in addition to being plagued with lexicostatistical gaps, are old, not very reliable, possibly collating together information from several dialects or subdialects, and not easily identifiable with any of the modern dialectal varieties of Gumuz. Nevertheless, since the data form an integral part of Bender's comparative set, we thought it useful to still include them as a separate wordlist, despite all the problems; at the very least, they have some limited importance to the reconstruction of the wordlist for "Proto-Gumuz".

Pending the appearance of more reliable sources on Sai and Sese Gumuz, for the sake of consistency we include only Bender’s data in all four “primary slots”, listing the elicited differences between Bender and alternate sources in the Notes section. However, all lexicostatistical calculations between these four dialects have to be taken with a large grain of salt; the only definite conclusion that may be drawn is that individual varieties of Gumuz are lexically different from each other, indicating a certain period of mutually independent development that probably does not exceed 2,000 years, but could have also been significantly shorter than that, depending on how many "false non-cognates"
have been included in the lists.

2. **Transcription.**

Most varieties of Gumuz have fairly complicated phonological systems, not all of which have been ideally described in available sources (not to mention that alternate sources frequently disagree on the phonological structures of individual words). In particular, it is generally agreed that Gumuz features a four-way opposition in the stop system (voiced, voiceless, ejective, implosive) and a three-way opposition in the affricate system (alveolar, alveo-palatal, palatal). For the sake of clarity, below we offer a comparative table of the various transcriptions employed by M. L. Bender (for all four dialects), C. A. Ahland (for "Northern" = "Metemma" Gumuz and "Southern" = "Sai" Gumuz), M. Innocenti (for Metemma), and H. Uzar (for Sese), together with their unified UTS re-coding.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>[Bender 1979]</th>
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<th>[Innocenti 2010]</th>
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Additional notes:
1. There seems to be no phonological opposition between c' and s'. In fact, most authors usually just employ the misleading transcription s' (creating the illusion of an "ejective fricative") so as to avoid the print appearance of a complex trigraph ts'. However, in [Bender 1979] s' and ts' sometimes appear for the same dialect, and it is not immediately clear whether this is just the result of a transcriptional inaccuracy or if it reflects some phonetic peculiarities (e.g. "fricativization" in particular contexts). For this reason, we do not completely unify the attested transcriptions in this respect.

2. The phonemes of the č, š series are alternately described in the literature as "palatal" (Bender) or "alveo-palatal" (Uzar, Innocenti, Ahland). Phonemes of the ɕ series are described either as "post-palatal" (Bender) or as "palatal" (Uzar, Innocenti, Ahland). Note, however, that Ahland also places the fricatives ʃ, ʒ (= UTS š, ž) in the "palatal" category, against all other researchers who group them together with the "alveo-palatal"
affricates. Note also that Bender has no "post-palatal ejective" in his system; apparently, he does not see any difference between ĉ' and ɕ', which all other researchers perceive.

3. Uzar is alone among all the others to specifically note the existence of the rare velar implosive ɠ, postulated by him, e. g., in the word ɠàm 'know, learn'. It is not clear whether this observation is to be trusted without additional confirmation.

4. There is no phonological opposition between velar fricative x, uvular fricative χ, or laryngeal fricative h; all three seem to be dialectal variants of the same phoneme. We preserve the original transcriptions, as they may indicate genuinely different places of articulation, but the phoneme is essentially the same. Innocenti has an additional notation ḥ (= UTS ħ) for some of the words (e. g. 'black'); it is extremely doubtful, however, that this represents anything other than yet another positional variant (and there are no traces of any additional laryngeal phonemes in Ahland's superior description of Gumuz phonetics/phonology).

5. The glottal stop has definitive phonological status in word-medial position; less certain is its phonological status in word-initial position, but some researchers (e. g. Uzar) seem to think that this is the case. We preserve the notation ? in all cases where it is specifically marked in any of the sources, both in word-medial and word-initial position.

Vowels. Most researchers tend to agree upon a five-vowel phonological system (a, e, i, o, u) for all Gumuz dialects; however, allophonic variation is frequently attested and graphically marked (e. g. e ~ ē, o ~ ơ, u ~ ư, i ~ ĩ, a ~ â ~ ạ). The "schwa" (ə) in particular can have "near-phonemic" status in some of the sources, although it is ultimately a positionally neutralized (unstressed?) variant of several vowels. To avoid unnecessary complications, we preserve all the original phonetic notation without any additional recoding.

Vowel length is phonologically distinctive in Gumuz, although marked rather inconsistently in different sources.

Prosody. Gumuz has alternately been described as a non-tonal language (Bender), a
language with two tonal levels, high and low (Ahland), or with three tonal levels, including mid (Uzar, Innocenti). It seems that Ahland's explanation of the "mid" level as secondary (the result of downstep in complex structures) is correct. However, for the sake of simplicity we retain all the original tonal markers the way they are indicated in individual sources.

Database compiled and annotated by: G. Starostin (last update: November 2015).
Sai Gumuz \textit{guŋ} (1), Sese Gumuz \textit{kəwo-ma} (2), Metemma Gumuz \textit{kọwa} (2).

References and notes:

\textbf{Sai Gumuz:} Bender 1979: 57.
\textbf{Metemma Gumuz:} Bender 1979: 57. Quoted as \textit{kə-}: \textit{ma} 'all, complete', \textit{kə} 	extasciitilde \textit{kə-ma} 'all' in [Innocenti 2010: 143]. Cf. also \textit{gụ}: \textit{na} 'all, many' [Innocenti 2010: 138].
\textbf{Gojjam Gumuz:} Not attested.

2. ASHES

Sai Gumuz \textit{wofa} (1), Sese Gumuz \textit{m=fa} (1), Metemma Gumuz \textit{ofa} (1), Gojjam Gumuz \textit{wofa} (1).

References and notes:

\textbf{Sai Gumuz:} Bender 1979: 57.
\textbf{Sese Gumuz:} Bender 1979: 57. Quoted as \textit{m=fa} in [Uzar 1989: 357].
\textbf{Metemma Gumuz:} Bender 1979: 57. Plural: \textit{m=ofa}. Quoted as \textit{ôfâ} in [Innocenti 2010: 153].
\textbf{Gojjam Gumuz:} Bender 1979: 57.

3. BARK

Sai Gumuz \textit{ɓəba} (1), Sese Gumuz \textit{ɓəba} (1), Metemma Gumuz \textit{be-ma} (1), Gojjam Gumuz \textit{siya}: (2).

References and notes:

\textbf{Metemma Gumuz:} Bender 1979: 58. In [Innocenti 2010: 125], the word \textit{ɓəa} is glossed with polysemy: 'skin / rind / bark', whereas in Bender's notes the form \textit{ɓiə} only means 'skin' q.v., while \textit{ɓe-ma} \textasciitilde \textit{be-ma} may be used to denote both 'skin' and 'bark'. In any case, \textit{be-ma} looks like a transparent derivation from \textit{bea}. In Ahland's account of Northern Gumuz, the word for 'bark' has the same shape as in Southern Gumuz: \textit{ɓəbə} [Ahland 2012: 452].
\textbf{Gojjam Gumuz:} Bender 1979: 58.

4. BELLY

Sai Gumuz \textit{ila} (1), Metemma Gumuz \textit{i:la} (1), Gojjam Gumuz \textit{ilətu} \textasciitilde \textit{ilwa} (1).

References and notes:

\textbf{Sai Gumuz:} Bender 1979: 58.
Gojjam Gumuz: Bender 1979: 58.

5. BIG
Sai Gumuz babaku-ma (1), Sese Gumuz m=bóɣỳ-ma (1), Metemma Gumuz obe-cỳ- (1),
Gojjam Gumuz obo-ma (1).

References and notes:
Sai Gumuz: Bender 1979: 58.
Gojjam Gumuz: Bender 1979: 58.

6. BIRD
Sai Gumuz didi=meta (1), Sese Gumuz mɪtÌa (1), Metemma Gumuz meta-giziya (1),
Gojjam Gumuz meta-gúzza (1).

References and notes:
Sai Gumuz: Bender 1979: 58. Literally = ‘small hen’. Another equivalent is mete-gezia, literally = ‘hen of forest’ (cf. the same equivalents in Kokit and Gojjam Gumuz).
Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 58. Literally = ‘hen of forest’. Quoted as mɪja ‘chicken, bird’ in [Innocenti 2010: 150].

7. BITE
Sai Gumuz k’əŋ (1), Sese Gumuz k’əŋ (1), Metemma Gumuz k’əŋ (1).

References and notes:
Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 58. Quoted as k’əŋ in [Innocenti 2010: 144].
Gojjam Gumuz: Not attested.

8. BLACK
Sai Gumuz mɔ=hi:-ma (1), Sese Gumuz mɔ=ɲi-ma (1), Metemma Gumuz mɔ=xɛ:-ma (1),
Gojjam Gumuz ma=kʰi-ma (1).
References and notes:

Sai Gumuz: Bender 1979: 58.
Sese Gumuz: Bender 1979: 58.
Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 58. Quoted as mɔ:hí: ~ mɔ:hí:-má in [Innocenti 2010: 149]. Transparently derived from the verbal root hi ‘to be black; to be dark (of sky)’ [Innocenti 2010: 140].
Gojjam Gumuz: Bender 1979: 58.

9. BLOOD
Sai Gumuz maha (1), Sese Gumuz mɔhá (1), Metemma Gumuz mɔxa: (1).

References and notes:

Gojjam Gumuz: Not attested.

10. BONE
Sai Gumuz źɔkwa (1), Sese Gumuz źɔkwa (1), Metemma Gumuz źɔkwa (1).

References and notes:

Sai Gumuz: Bender 1979: 58.
Sese Gumuz: Bender 1979: 58.
Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 58. Quoted as źk’wá in [Innocenti 2010: 162].
Gojjam Gumuz: Not attested.

11. BREAST
Sai Gumuz kůwə (1), Sese Gumuz kúə (1), Metemma Gumuz kuwa (1), Gojjam Gumuz kuwa (1).

References and notes:

Sai Gumuz: Bender 1979: 58. Glossed simply as ‘breast’, therefore somewhat dubious (since the form could refer to ‘female’ rather than ‘male’ breast), but based on evidence from the Kokit (Mandura) dialect of Gumuz in [Innocenti 2010], there is no lexical differentiation between ‘female’ and ‘male’ breast there; with caution, this information could be extrapolated onto the other dialects of Gumuz.
Sese Gumuz: Bender 1979: 58. Same situation as in Sai Gumuz q.v.
Gojjam Gumuz: Bender 1979: 58. Same situation as in Sai Gumuz q.v.
12. BURN TR.
Sai Gumuz gi:s-uk’w (1), Metemma Gumuz =ʒes-ɛɛ (1), Gojjam Gumuz ges (1).

References and notes:

Sese Gumuz: Not attested.
Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 58. Quoted as gi:s ‘to roast, to fry’, gi:s- k’w ‘to burn in the fire’ in [Innocenti 2010: 141-142].
Gojjam Gumuz: Bender 1979: 58.

13. CLAW(NAIL)
Sai Gumuz kɔ=cica (1), Sese Gumuz k’ú=cica (1), Metemma Gumuz k’wɔ=c’ica (1), Gojjam Gumuz kotečuwo (2).

References and notes:

Sai Gumuz: Bender 1979: 58.
Sese Gumuz: Bender 1979: 58.
Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 58. The same form is quoted as k’wɔ=c’ic’a ‘finger-tip, finger’ in [Innocenti 2010: 145]. It seems rather obviously derived from c’ic’a ‘middle finger’ [Innocenti 2010: 159], prefixed with the auxiliary morpheme k’wɔ ‘above, upon’ [Innocenti 2010: 145]. The actual meaning ‘nail’ is rendered in [Innocenti 2010: 156] as the compound šmb k’wɔc’ic’a, where the first word is unclear.
Gojjam Gumuz: Bender 1979: 58.

14. CLOUD
Sai Gumuz dama (1), Metemma Gumuz gyexamba (2), Gojjam Gumuz da:zwba (3).

References and notes:

Sai Gumuz: Bender 1979: 58. Same word as ‘rain’ q.v.
Sese Gumuz: Not attested.
Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 58. Distinct from kuda ‘fog’ [ibid.]. Quoted as ʒhāmba ~ ʒhɑmba in [Innocenti 2010: 141].
Gojjam Gumuz: Bender 1979: 58. Also musingala id. [ibid.].

15. COLD
Sai Gumuz mə=p’iɲi-ma (1), Metemma Gumuz biŋyi-ma (1).

References and notes:

Sai Gumuz: Bender 1979: 58. Said of water, etc.; distinct from gidida ‘cold (of air)’.
Sese Gumuz: Not attested properly. In [Bender 1979: 58], the equivalent gidida is listed for the meaning ‘cold’; however, it corresponds to Sai Gumuz gidida ‘cold (of air)’, rather than the required ‘cold (of water, etc.)’, and it is unclear if the Sese dialect has
really merged both meanings in a single term. In fact, this does not seem likely in the light of the form *ɓíŋá-má*`cold' (no further semantic specification) in [Unseth 1989: 368]. So as not to create a false lexicostatistical differentiation, we prefer to leave the slot empty for the moment.

**Metemma Gumuz:** Bender 1979: 58. In [Innocenti 2010: 127], this stem is quoted as *ɓíŋá-má* `to be fresh (of temperature)' and is opposed to *gááda* `cold' (e. g. of coffee or other liquids) [Innocenti 2010: 136]. It is not clear if Bender’s and Innocenti’s subdialects are semantically differentiated in this respect or not; more textual evidence is needed.

**Gojjam Gumuz:** Not attested.

16. COME

Sai Gumuz *we* (1), Sese Gumuz *we* (1), Metemma Gumuz *we* (1), Gojjam Gumuz *way* (1).

**References and notes:**

- **Sai Gumuz:** Bender 1979: 59. Plural: *wo-dye*.
- **Sese Gumuz:** Bender 1979: 59.
- **Metemma Gumuz:** Bender 1979: 59; Innocenti 2010: 160. Quoted as *úá-é* in [Ahland 2012: 459].
- **Gojjam Gumuz:** Bender 1979: 59.

17. DIE

Sai Gumuz *śa* (1), Sese Gumuz *śa* (1), Metemma Gumuz *śa* (1), Gojjam Gumuz *da=ś* (1).

**References and notes:**

- **Sai Gumuz:** Bender 1979: 59. Plural: *śi-gya*. Quoted as *śá* in [Ahland 2012: 458].
- **Sese Gumuz:** Bender 1979: 59.
- **Metemma Gumuz:** Bender 1979: 59. Quoted as *śá* in [Innocenti 2010: 156]; as *śá* in [Ahland 2012: 458].
- **Gojjam Gumuz:** Bender 1979: 59. The quoted form is most probably 3rd p. sg.

18. DOG

Sai Gumuz *k’owa* (1), Sese Gumuz *k’áwa* (1), Metemma Gumuz *k’owa* (1), Gojjam Gumuz *qa’wa ~ koa* (1).

**References and notes:**

- **Sai Gumuz:** Bender 1979: 59.
- **Sese Gumuz:** Bender 1979: 59.
- **Metemma Gumuz:** Bender 1979: 59. Plural: *ma=k’ówa*. Quoted as *k’áá* in [Innocenti 2010: 144].
- **Gojjam Gumuz:** Bender 1979: 59.

19. DRINK

Sai Gumuz *fa* (1), Sese Gumuz *fa* (1), Metemma Gumuz *fa* (1), Gojjam Gumuz *fe:* (1).
References and notes:

Sese Gumuz: Bender 1979: 59. Cf. m=à=f ‘he may drink’ in [Uzar 1989: 349].

20. DRY
Sai Gumuz mi=kʰeʔe-ma (1), Sese Gumuz mi=ɕó-ma (1), Metemema Gumuz mɛ=kʰeː-ma (1).

References and notes:

Sai Gumuz: Bender 1979: 59.
Sese Gumuz: Bender 1979: 59.
Metemema Gumuz: Bender 1979: 59. Quoted as m=ɕeʔ in [Innocenti 2010: 148], with the specific meaning ‘arido’ (i.e. ‘dried out’, e.g. of earth); derived from the verbal stem ɕeʔə ‘to be dry, dried out’ [Innocenti 2010: 129]. According to Innocenti, the adjectival stem is to be distinguished from m=ɕeʔə=má ‘dry’ (e.g. of wood); for this second stem, however, the corresponding derivational verbal base is not attested. Normally, this second word should be a better equivalent for the required Swadesh meaning, but the distinction is not recognized in our primary source [Bender 1979], so for the time being we prefer to follow Bender on this issue.
Gojjam Gumuz: Not attested.

21. EAR
Sai Gumuz c’ea (1), Sese Gumuz s’ėa (1), Metemema Gumuz c’ea (1), Gojjam Gumuz s’eːwu (1).

References and notes:

Metemema Gumuz: Bender 1979: 59. Quoted as s’ë in [Innocenti 2010: 156].

22. EARTH
Sai Gumuz nea (1), Sese Gumuz ŉdeə (1), Metemema Gumuz n’deə (1), Gojjam Gumuz nǐa (1).

References and notes:

Sai Gumuz: Bender 1979: 59. Plural: e-nea or ebu (suppletive?).
Sese Gumuz: Bender 1979: 59.
Metemema Gumuz: Bender 1979: 59. Quoted as n’déə, with polysemy: ‘earth / soil / place’ in [Innocenti 2010: 151].
Gojjam Gumuz: Bender 1979: 59. Also ennäh id.

23. EAT
Sai Gumuz sa (1), Sese Gumuz sa (1), Metemma Gumuz sa (1), Gojjam Gumuz ma=s (1).

References and notes:

Sese Gumuz: Bender 1979: 59.
Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 59. Quoted as só in [Innocenti 2010: 154; Ahland 2012: 457]. Bender also quotes the form ey with the same meaning, without discussing its semantic difference from sa; however, its existence is not confirmed in Innocenti’s lexical data.

24. EGG
Sai Gumuz iša (1), Sese Gumuz iši-mta (1), Metemma Gumuz iši-mita (1).

References and notes:

Sai Gumuz: Bender 1979: 59.
Sese Gumuz: Bender 1979: 59. The second part of the word is the root for 'hen, bird' q.v.
Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 59. The second part of the word is the root for 'hen, bird' q.v. Quoted as īši ‘egg’ (cf. also īš m tā ‘hen’s egg’) in [Innocenti 2010: 140].
Gojjam Gumuz: Not attested.

25. EYE
Sai Gumuz li=tya (1), Sese Gumuz qa (1), Metemma Gumuz ili=qə (1), Gojjam Gumuz il=č’uwu (1).

References and notes:

Sese Gumuz: Bender 1979: 60. Plural: m=či=qə. Quoted as li=qá, with polysemy: ‘eye / face’ in [Innocenti 2010: 146]; as li=qá ‘eye, face’ in [Ahland 2012: 455]. Another equivalent, but with the same lexical root, is k’wá=qá ‘eye’ [Innocenti 2010: 74]. Both li= ‘hole, cavity’ and k’wá= ‘top, up’ are somewhat desemanticized spatial prefixes.
Gojjam Gumuz: Bender 1979: 60. Also illi=ktima id. (semantic distinction is unknown).

26. FAT N.
Sai Gumuz saːgwa (1), Sese Gumuz sáwga (1), Metemma Gumuz saːgwa (1).

References and notes:
27. FEATHER

Sai Gumuz *beːkˈwa* (1).

References and notes:

Sai Gumuz: Bender 1979: 60. Same word as 'hair' q.v.
Sese Gumuz: Not attested.
Metemma Gumuz: Not attested.
Gojjam Gumuz: Not attested.

28. FIRE

Sai Gumuz *mandʰa* (1), Sese Gumuz *mánʒa* (1), Metemma Gumuz *manʒa* (1), Gojjam Gumuz *manʒaː* (1).

References and notes:

Sai Gumuz: Bender 1979: 60. Quoted as *mˈàːnʒa* in [Uzar 1989: 357].
Sese Gumuz: Bender 1979: 60. Quoted as *mánʒa*, with polysemy: 'fire / firewood', in [Innocenti 2010: 147].
Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 60. Quoted as *gōːʃə* in [Innocenti 2010: 138].
Gojjam Gumuz: Bender 1979: 60.

29. FISH

Sai Gumuz *ıwaha ~ ıwha* (1), Sese Gumuz *wúŋa* (1), Metemma Gumuz *goːʃa* (2), Gojjam Gumuz *goʃa* (2).

References and notes:

Sai Gumuz: Bender 1979: 60. Quoted as *ıhə* in [Uzar 1989: 356].
Sese Gumuz: Bender 1979: 60. Quoted as *ıuʃə* in [Uzar 1989: 356].
Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 60. Quoted as *gōʃə* in [Innocenti 2010: 138].
Gojjam Gumuz: Bender 1979: 60.

30. FLY V.
References and notes:

Sai Gumuz: Not attested.
Sese Gumuz: Not attested in our main sources. Cf., however, pùŋ 'to fly' in [Uzar 1989: 349].
Metemma Gumuz: Not attested.
Gojjam Gumuz: Not attested.

31. FOOT

Sai Gumuz ɕogwa ~ gi=ɕogwa (1), Sese Gumuz zi=ɕəgwa # (1), Metemma Gumuz ɕogwa (1),
Gojjam Gumuz s'ogu (1).

References and notes:

Sese Gumuz: Bender 1979: 62. Formally attested only in the meaning 'leg', but it does not seem likely that this particular dialect of Gumuz uses a lexical distinction between 'foot' and 'leg', in contrast to the rest of the dialects.
Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 60. Quoted as čgwá 'leg, paw' in [Innocenti 2010: 128]; no separate word with the meaning 'foot' is attested in Innocenti’s materials. Quoted as čàgwà 'foot, leg' in [Ahland 2012: 458].
Gojjam Gumuz: Bender 1979: 60. Cf. also č'ugguma: 'leg' in [Bender 1979: 62] - most likely, some sort of suffixal extension of the same word (cf. the situation in the other dialects).

32. FULL

Sai Gumuz mi=tyityiku-ma (1), Sese Gumuz mi=ɕ'úɣi-ma (1), Metemma Gumuz mi=ɕ'ok'u-ma (1).

References and notes:

Sai Gumuz: Bender 1979: 60.
Sese Gumuz: Bender 1979: 60.
Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 60. Cf. in [Innocenti 2010: 128]: čič ‘to be full, to be filled’ (intr.), čič- k’w ‘to fill up’ (tr.). This, however, seems to be a different root from Bender’s =ɕ'ok-, which finds no correlations in Innocenti’s lexical materials.
Gojjam Gumuz: Not attested.

33. GIVE

Sai Gumuz tya (1), Sese Gumuz ɕ’a (1), Metemma Gumuz tay (1), Gojjam Gumuz ɕ’a (1).

References and notes:

Sese Gumuz: Bender 1979: 60. Quoted as ɕ in [Uzar 1989: 353].
Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 60. Quoted as ɕ in [Innocenti 2010: 129]; as ɕ in [Ahland 2012: 454].
Gojjam Gumuz: Bender 1979: 60.
34. GOOD
Sai Gumuz gašēl-ма (1), Sese Gumuz giššl-ма (1), Metemma Gumuz giša-ма (1) / mə=goša-ма (2), Gojjam Gumuz ba=gaham (2).

References and notes:

Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 61. Also dogwona-ма id.; dagh id.; mə=goša-ны id. In [Innocenti 2010: 138], the word gišša-ма is glossed as ‘goodness’, i.e. a noun. The main verbal root with the meaning ‘to be good’ is glossed as gəh [Innocenti 2010: 137], from which further cf. mə=gəh ə=mə=gəh-ма ‘good, beautiful’ [Innocenti 2010: 149]; it is also listed as gəh ə=gəh ‘be good’ in [Ahland 2012: 458, 459]. Provisionally, it makes sense to include the roots giš- and goh- as synonymous equivalents.Bender 1979: 61.

35. GREEN
Metemma Gumuz má=nzí-ма # (1).

References and notes:

Sai Gumuz: Not attested.
Sese Gumuz: Not attested.
Metemma Gumuz: Innocenti 2010: 147. Polysemy: ‘green / fertile / luxuriant’. The same word, apparently, is also glossed as mə=nzí-ма ‘blue, green’ in [Innocenti 2010: 149]; cf. also the noun mə=nzí-ça ‘fertility, greenness’ [ibid.]. Not attested in Bender’s materials.
Gojjam Gumuz: Not attested.

36. HAIR
Sai Gumuz bekwa (1), Sese Gumuz békwa (1), Metemma Gumuz bək’wa (1), Gojjam Gumuz bekwa: (1).

References and notes:

Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 61. Quoted as bék’wa in [Innocenti 2010: 126].

37. HAND
Sai Gumuz ela ~ era (1), Metemma Gumuz ela (1).

References and notes:
Sese Gumuz: Not attested in our main sources. Cf. čă 'hand' in [Uzar 1989: 360].
Gojjam Gumuz: Not attested.

38. HEAD
Sai Gumuz luk'wa (1), Sese Gumuz yíluk'wa (1), Metemma Gumuz ilukwa (1), Gojjam Gumuz ilku (1).

References and notes:


39. HEAR
Sai Gumuz gōs-ōk’u (1), Sese Gumuz gōs-ówk’w (1), Metemma Gumuz =gës (1).

References and notes:

Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 61. Quoted as ķë:s, with polysemy: 'to hear / to listen / to understand' in [Innocenti 2010: 137].
Gojjam Gumuz: Not attested.

40. HEART
Sai Gumuz k’ubica (1), Sese Gumuz k’úbica (1), Metemma Gumuz kúbica (1), Gojjam Gumuz s’ökonzu (2).

References and notes:

Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 61. Differently in [Innocenti 2010: 145]: k’wá:nză 'heart'.

41. HORN
Sai Gumuz dyukwa (1), Sese Gumuz kóla (2), Metemma Gumuz zuk’wa (1), Gojjam
Gumuz *koma:* (3).

References and notes:

Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 61. Quoted as *gik'wa* in [Innocenti 2010: 141].

42. I

Sai Gumuz *a=da ~ a=ra* (1), Sese Gumuz *a=ra* (1), Metemma Gumuz *a=ra* (1), Gojjam Gumuz *a=da:* (1).

References and notes:

Sai Gumuz: Bender 1979: 45.
Sese Gumuz: Bender 1979: 45.
Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 45. Quoted as *á-rā ~ á-dā* in [Innocenti 2010: 27]; as *á-dā* in [Ahland 2012: 460]. Cf. the pronominal possessive suffix: *-mā 'me, my* [Innocenti 2010: 37].
Gojjam Gumuz: Bender 1979: 45.

43. KILL

Sai Gumuz *šə-k'wa* (1), Sese Gumuz *šo-k'w* (1), Metemma Gumuz *=šo-k'w* (1).

References and notes:

Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 62. Quoted as *š k'w* in [Innocenti 2010: 156].
Gojjam Gumuz: Not attested.

44. KNEE

Sai Gumuz *k'u=qyi-qyokwa* (1), Metemma Gumuz *k'w=qei-qukwa* (1).

References and notes:

Sai Gumuz: Bender 1979: 62. Also *kumbaro* id.
Sese Gumuz: Not attested.
Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 62. Quoted as *k'w=qeông ʂɛ*qə* in [Innocenti 2010: 145], analyzable as *k'w=q* 'up, top' + *qə*spine (?) + ʂɛ*qə* 'foot, leg' q.v. (the word 'spine' possibly has a submeaning 'joint').
Gojjam Gumuz: Not attested.
45. KNOW
Sai Gumuz gam (1), Sese Gumuz gam (1), Metemma Gumuz gem- (1).

References and notes:

Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 62. Also azaxw id. In [Innocenti 2010: 137], the word gm is glossed as ‘to see, to look, to observe’, whereas the default word for ‘to know’ is listed as z [Innocenti 2010: 161] = Bender’s azaxw. Similarly in [Ahland 2012: 458], the meaning ‘know’ is glossed as zês.
Gojjam Gumuz: Not attested.

46. LEAF
Sai Gumuz c’idya (1), Sese Gumuz s’önza (2), Metemma Gumuz s’ingya (2).

References and notes:

Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 62. Quoted as s’inga in [Innocenti 2010: 156].
Gojjam Gumuz: Not attested.

47. LIE
Sai Gumuz žig-ic (1), Sese Gumuz adga’orc (2), Metemma Gumuz žig-ic (1).

References and notes:

Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 62. Same root as in ‘to sleep’ q.v.
Gojjam Gumuz: Not attested.

48. LIVER
Sai Gumuzandiya (1), Metemma Gumuz bifa # (2), Gojjam Gumuz su:nka (3).

References and notes:

Sese Gumuz: Not attested.
Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 62. This may be a semantic misglossing, since in [Innocenti 2010: 126], the same word is listed as bifa ‘lungs’. The equivalent for ‘liver’ listed there is sänkä [Innocenti 2010: 155], same as in Gojjam Gumuz.
49. LONG
Sai Gumuz mə=zə:ma=ma (1), Sese Gumuz mə=ğú=ma (2), Metemma Gumuz mɛ=tɛ=z—a (1), Gojjam Gumuz mʊ=t:u=zm—a (1).

References and notes:

50. LOUSE
Sai Gumuz sukuna (1), Sese Gumuz tˈən′wa (2), Metemma Gumuz sukuna (1).

References and notes:
Gojjam Gumuz: Not attested.

51. MAN

References and notes:
Sai Gumuz: Not attested.
Metemma Gumuz: Not attested. Cf. gũnˈzá ~ gwũnˈzá, pl. mɛ=gũnˈzá 'male, man' in [Innocenti 2010: 138].
Gojjam Gumuz: Not attested.

52. MANY
Sai Gumuz bəbəku=ma (1), Sese Gumuz ómənści=ma (2), Metemma Gumuz =dɛgə (3), Gojjam Gumuz mɛ=ɛɛ̃=u=ma: (4).

References and notes:
Sai Gumuz: Bender 1979: 62. Same word as 'big' q.v. According to the same source, the meaning 'big' can also be expressed by mɨ=tyliku=ma 'full' q.v.
53. MEAT
Sai Gumuz biča (1), Sese Gumuz bāč’a (1), Metemma Gumuz bič’a (1), Gojjam Gumuz bič’a: (1).

References and notes:

Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 62. Quoted as bič’a in [Innocenti 2010: 126].

54. MOON
Sai Gumuz bidya (1), Sese Gumuz bīża (1), Metemma Gumuz bīża (1), Gojjam Gumuz biya ~ bēṣa (1).

References and notes:

Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 62. Quoted as biṣ’a in [Innocenti 2010: 127].

55. MOUNTAIN
Sai Gumuz kotogwa (1), Sese Gumuz bəgōmba (2), Metemma Gumuz moʔa (3), Gojjam Gumuz damūya (4).

References and notes:

Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 63. Also k’wamō id. (this may, in fact, be k’wam- ma, where the root is the same as in moʔa and the prefix is k’wam- ‘top, up’). Quoted as moʔa in [Innocenti 2010: 151]. Another possible equivalent recorded there is the idiomatic expression b Ȼ x ħndā́ ‘mountain’, literally ‘body of earth’ [Innocenti 2010: 127].
Gojjam Gumuz: Bender 1979: 63. Also fir id.; gesā id.

56. MOUTH
Sai Gumuz \(li=sa\) (1), Sese Gumuz \(yi=li=sa\) (1), Metemma Gumuz \(yi=li=sa\) (1), Gojjam Gumuz \(suwa\) (1).

References and notes:

Sai Gumuz: Bender 1979: 63.
Sese Gumuz: Bender 1979: 63.
Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 63. Quoted as \(li=s\)ā 'mouth, oral cavity' in [Innocenti 2010: 146]. The first element is the derivational prefix \(li=\) 'hole, cavity' (cf. 'eye'); the pure nominal stem is also attested as \(s\)ā 'opening, oral cavity; border, margin; voice, sound, word' [Innocenti 2010: 154].
Gojjam Gumuz: Bender 1979: 63. Also \(s\)āmā. id.

57. NAME
Sai Gumuz \(c'ea\) (1), Sese Gumuz \(s'ea\) (1), Metemma Gumuz \(c'ea\) (1).

References and notes:

Sai Gumuz: Bender 1979: 63. Same word as 'ear' q.v.
Sese Gumuz: Bender 1979: 63. Same word as 'ear' q.v.
Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 63. Same word as 'ear' q.v. Quoted as \(s'\)ā in [Innocenti 2010: 156].
Gojjam Gumuz: Not attested.

58. NECK
Sai Gumuz \(biya\) (1), Metemma Gumuz \(gt=biya\) (1), Gojjam Gumuz \(biwa\) (1).

References and notes:

Sai Gumuz: Bender 1979: 63. Quoted as \(bi\)ā in [Ahland 2012: 453].
Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 63. Quoted as \(bì\)ā in [Innocenti 2010: 127]; as \(bi\)ā in [Ahland 2012: 453].

59. NEW
Metemma Gumuz \(kikye-ma\) (2).

References and notes:

Sai Gumuz: Not properly attested. According to [Bender 1979: 63], the meaning 'new' is expressed by such equivalents as \(afrika\) (literally 'from Africa') and \(itogiya\) (literally 'from Ethiopia') (sic!). However, cf. \(ɕìɕá\) 'new' for Southern Gumuz in [Ahland 2012: 455].
Sese Gumuz: Not attested.
Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 63. Quoted as \(ɕìɕá~ɕìɕámā\) 'new, recent' in [Innocenti 2010: 129].
Gojjam Gumuz: Not attested.
60. NIGHT
Sai Gumuz *magakwa* (1), Metemma Gumuz *magakwa* (1), Gojjam Gumuz *magakwē* (1).

References and notes:

*Sai Gumuz*: Bender 1979: 63.
*Sese Gumuz*: Not attested.
*Gojjam Gumuz*: Bender 1979: 63.

61. NOSE
Sai Gumuz *ita* (1), Sese Gumuz *yīta* (1), Metemma Gumuz *i:ta* (1), Gojjam Gumuz *ko:tuma* (2).

References and notes:

*Sai Gumuz*: Bender 1979: 63. Quoted as *i:lə* in [Ahland 2012: 454].
*Metemma Gumuz*: Bender 1979: 63. Quoted as *l=ittə* in [Innocenti 2010: 146] (conjoined with the derivational prefix *li= 'hole, cavity*, as in 'eye', 'mouth' q.v.). Quoted as *i:ltə − l=ittə* in [Ahland 2012: 445, 455].
*Gojjam Gumuz*: Bender 1979: 63.

62. NOT
Sai Gumuz *=ango* (1), Sese Gumuz *=e* (2), Metemma Gumuz *=ango* (1).

References and notes:

*Gojjam Gumuz*: Not attested.

63. ONE
Sai Gumuz *metam* (1), Sese Gumuz *metá* (1), Metemma Gumuz *meta* (1), Gojjam Gumuz *metaː ~ metaːm ~ mital* (1).

References and notes:

*Sai Gumuz*: Bender 1979: 68.
Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 68. Quoted as mètá in [Innocenti 2010: 57].
Gojjam Gumuz: Bender 1979: 68.

64. PERSON
Sai Gumuz bọga (1), Sese Gumuz bóga (1), Metemma Gumuz bahá (1), Gojjam Gumuz bag ~ baga: (1).

References and notes:
Gojjam Gumuz: Bender 1979: 63. Also gunza ~ guënza id. (this is more likely the equivalent for ‘man (male)’ q.v.).

65. RAIN
Sai Gumuz dama (-1), Sese Gumuz dóma (-1), Metemma Gumuz dọma (-1), Gojjam Gumuz damma (-1).

References and notes:
Sai Gumuz: Bender 1979: 64. Borrowed from Amharic.
Sese Gumuz: Bender 1979: 64. Borrowed from Amharic.
Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 64. Borrowed from Amharic. Quoted as dọ in [Innocenti 2010: 131].

66. RED
Sai Gumuz mɔw=ɛ-cɛ-ma (1), Sese Gumuz yémọha (2), Metemma Gumuz mi=re-ma (1),
Gojjam Gumuz mu=yɛ-μu: ~ me=yu-ma (1).

References and notes:
Sai Gumuz: Bender 1979: 64.
Sese Gumuz: Bender 1979: 64.
Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 64. Quoted as mɛɛɛ-má in [Innocenti 2010: 148]; also mɛɛɛ-ɛɛɛ-má id. [ibid.].
Gojjam Gumuz: Bender 1979: 64.

67. ROAD
Sai Gumuz ndoa (1) / tyọnga (2), Sese Gumuz ndó (1), Metemma Gumuz čengọha (2),
Gojjam Gumuz činga (2) / s’ọna ~ s’ọnuha (3).
References and notes:

Sai Gumuz: Bender 1979: 64. Bender 1979: 64. Semantic difference between ndoa and tyanja is unclear.
Sese Gumuz: Bender 1979: 64.
Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 64. Quoted as činga in [Innocenti 2010: 129].
Gojjam Gumuz: Bender 1979: 64. Bender 1979: 64. Semantic difference between činga and s'ona is unclear.

68. ROOT
Sai Gumuz tixa ~ tixa-ma (1), Sese Gumuz tĩnĩa (2), Metemma Gumuz mboxa (3), Gojjam Gumuz tariyia (4).

References and notes:

Sai Gumuz: Bender 1979: 64.
Sese Gumuz: Bender 1979: 64.
Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 64. Differently in [Innocenti 2010: 157]: t̥á, with polysemy: 'root / beard' (same as in Sai Gumuz).
Gojjam Gumuz: Bender 1979: 64.

69. ROUND₁
Sai Gumuz ma=ndeyaha-ma (1), Sese Gumuz gandiña (2), Metemma Gumuz mt:lenyeha (3).

References and notes:

Sai Gumuz: Bender 1979: 64. Meaning glossed as 'round (flat)'.
Sese Gumuz: Bender 1979: 64.
Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 64.
Gojjam Gumuz: Not attested.

69. ROUND₂
Sai Gumuz ma=lukulo-ma (4), Metemma Gumuz mt=didibu:-ma (5).

References and notes:

Sai Gumuz: Bender 1979: 64. Meaning glossed as 'round (spherical)'.
Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 64.

70. SAND
Sai Gumuz sa:sì-ma (1), Sese Gumuz sàsi-ma (1), Metemma Gumuz sasì-ma (1).
References and notes:

Sai Gumuz: Bender 1979: 64.
Sese Gumuz: Bender 1979: 64.
Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 64.
Gojjam Gumuz: Not attested.

71. SAY
Sai Gumuz kal (1), Sese Gumuz kal (1), Metemma Gumuz =kal (1), Gojjam Gumuz da=ŋêš ô (2).

References and notes:

Sese Gumuz: Bender 1979: 64.
Gojjam Gumuz: Bender 1979: 64.

72. SEE
Sai Gumuz yi:d (1), Sese Gumuz ir (2), Metemma Gumuz =wirr (2).

References and notes:

Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 65. Glossed as wud ~ war 'to look, to see' in [Innocenti 2010: 160]. Also, in [Innocenti 2010: 137], the word gnu is glossed as 'to see, to look, to observe', but it corresponds to Bender’s equivalents for 'to know' q.v.
Gojjam Gumuz: Not attested.

73. SEED
Sai Gumuz çigetiye (1), Sese Gumuz šoka (2), Metemma Gumuz kye-ма (3).

References and notes:

Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 65. Also ërraba id. (borrowed from Arabic). Quoted as ā 'seed, grain' in [Innocenti 2010: 129], without the nominal suffix -ma; but also as ā-mä 'seed' in the Italian-Gumuz appendix [Innocenti 2010: 232].
Gojjam Gumuz: Not attested.

74. SIT
Sai Gumuz iš (1), Sese Gumuz iš (1), Metemma Gumuz =iš (1), Gojjam Gumuz iš (1).
References and notes:

Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 65. Quoted as ḫ in [Innocenti 2010: 140].

75. SKIN
Sai Gumuz bea (1), Sese Gumuz béa (1), Metemma Gumuz be:ya (1), Gojjam Gumuz bíah ~ be:-ma (1).

References and notes:

Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 65. Quoted as bēā, with polysemy: ‘skin / bark’ in [Innocenti 2010: 125].

76. SLEEP
Sai Gumuz žig (1), Sese Gumuz ži (1), Metemma Gumuz ziʒ (1), Gojjam Gumuz ži (1).

References and notes:


77. SMALL
Sai Gumuz dudu:-ma (1), Sese Gumuz dus'izin (2), Metemma Gumuz didu:-ma (1), Gojjam Gumuz teč'ēn (3).

References and notes:

Sai Gumuz: Bender 1979: 65. Also edubaʔ id.
Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 65. Cf. diʔ ~ diʔ-á 'small' in [Innocenti 2010: 131]. Cf. also the verbal root háć 'to be small' [Innocenti 2010: 139], with the derived adjectives m été:́ć ~ m été:́ć-əmá 'small' and phonetic variants m été:́ć-á m été:́ć-əmá id. [Innocenti 2010: 149].
78. SMOKE
Sai Gumuz *duckwa* (1), Sese Gumuz *sunwa* (2), Metemma Gumuz *duckwa* (1), Gojjam Gumuz *tukwa* (1).

References and notes:

Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 65. Completely different equivalent in [Innocenti 2010: 193]: *m-qit-a* 'smoke', transparently derived from the verbal root *dit* 'to smoke' [ibid.]. For some reason, the nominal derivate is only listed in the Italian-Gumuz index, rather than in the main body of the vocabulary.

79. STAND
Sai Gumuz *i* (1), Sese Gumuz *i-ćukw* (1), Metemma Gumuz =*i-ćogw* (1), Gojjam Gumuz *i* (1).

References and notes:

Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 66. Quoted as *i*, with polysemy: 'to stand / to be present / to live' in [Innocenti 2010: 140] (transcribed orthographically as [ii], but the symbol ' is not explained; possibly a misprint or a peculiar way of marking some prothetic laryngeal articulation of a non-phonological character). Quoted as *t-ćągw* in [Ahland 2012: 458].

80. STAR
Sai Gumuz *biža* (1), Sese Gumuz *biža* (1), Metemma Gumuz *biža* (1), Gojjam Gumuz *beža* (1).

References and notes:

Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 66. Quoted as *bįžā* in [Innocenti 2010: 127].

81. STONE
Sai Gumuz *giša* (1), Sese Gumuz *giša* (1), Metemma Gumuz *giša* (1), Gojjam Gumuz *geša* ~ *giša* (1).
82. SUN
Sai Gumuz *oka* (1), Sese Gumuz *óka* (1), Metemma Gumuz *wxka* (1), Gojjam Gumuz *woka* (1).

References and notes:


83. SWIM
Sai Gumuz *tub* (1), Sese Gumuz *s’ol* (2), Metemma Gumuz *tib* (1).

References and notes:


84. TAIL
Sai Gumuz *ciya* (1), Sese Gumuz *cia* (1), Metemma Gumuz *c’iya* (1).

References and notes:

Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 66. Quoted as *cíà* in [Innocenti 2010: 159]; as *cíà* in [Ahland 2012: 457].
Gojjam Gumuz: Not attested.

85. THAT
Sai Gumuz *ba=te* ~ *ba=t* (1), Metemma Gumuz *=le=t* (1).
References and notes:

Sai Gumuz: Bender 1979: 45. Allegedly distinct from ba=te ‘that (very far)’.
Sese Gumuz: Not attested.
Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 45. Distinct from plural -le= ‘those’. Quoted as l-te ‘that’ (far away from the speaker) in [Innocenti 2010: 34]. According to Innocenti, there is also a third (intermediate) degree of deixis: l-nta ‘that’ [Innocenti 2010: 33].
Gojjam Gumuz: Not attested.

86. THIS
Sai Gumuz ba=ne ~ ba (1), Metemma Gumuz =la (2).

References and notes:

Sai Gumuz: Bender 1979: 45.
Sese Gumuz: Not attested in our main sources. Cf. ñá ‘this’ in [Uzar 1989: 350].
Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 45. Plural form: =na-ne ‘these’. Quoted as na ‘this’ (near the speaker) in [Innocenti 2010: 33].
Gojjam Gumuz: Not attested.

87. THOU
Sai Gumuz a=ma (1), Sese Gumuz a=m (1), Metemma Gumuz a=ma (1), Gojjam Gumuz a=ma: (1).

References and notes:

Sai Gumuz: Bender 1979: 45.
Sese Gumuz: Bender 1979: 45.
Gojjam Gumuz: Bender 1979: 45.

88. TONGUE
Sai Gumuz k’oteta ~ k’oteta (1), Metemma Gumuz k’oteta (1), Gojjam Gumuz kutta (1).

References and notes:

Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 67. Quoted as l’t in [Innocenti 2010: 145]; cf. also l’t ‘tongue’ for the Kamashi dialect [Innocenti 2010: 159].

89. TOOTH
Sai Gumuz *k’osa* (1), Metemma Gumuz *k’wosa* (1), Gojjam Gumuz *qosu* (1).

References and notes:

**Sai Gumuz:** Bender 1979: 67.
**Sese Gumuz:** Not attested.
**Metemma Gumuz:** Bender 1979: 67. Quoted as *k’ɔsā* in [Innocenti 2010: 144]; as *k’ɔsā* in [Ahland 2012: 458].
**Gojjam Gumuz:** Bender 1979: 67.

90. **TREE**
Sai Gumuz *giya* (1), Sese Gumuz *ʒa* (1), Metemma Gumuz *ʒya* (1), Gojjam Gumuz *ʒa* (1).

References and notes:

**Sai Gumuz:** Bender 1979: 67. Quoted as *ʒá* in [Ahland 2012: 454].
**Sese Gumuz:** Bender 1979: 67. Quoted as *ʒā* ‘tree, wood’ in [Uzar 1989: 353].
**Metamma Gumuz:** Bender 1979: 67. Quoted as *ʒā* in [Innocenti 2010: 141]; as *ʒá* in [Ahland 2012: 454].
**Gojjam Gumuz:** Bender 1979: 67.

91. **TWO**
Sai Gumuz *mband* (1), Sese Gumuz *mbān* (1), Metemma Gumuz *mbānda* (1), Gojjam Gumuz *mbānd ~ ambaND* (1).

References and notes:

**Sai Gumuz:** Bender 1979: 68. Plural: *c’-i-dya*. Quoted as *mà=cá* in [Ahland 2012: 457].
**Sese Gumuz:** Bender 1979: 68.
**Metemma Gumuz:** Bender 1979: 68. Quoted as *mbánd* in [Innocenti 2010: 57].
**Gojjam Gumuz:** Bender 1979: 68.

92. **WALK (GO)**
Sai Gumuz *c’a* (1), Sese Gumuz *dā* (2), Metemma Gumuz *cā* (1) / *dā* (2).

References and notes:

**Sai Gumuz:** Bender 1979: 60. Plural: *c’-i-dya*. Quoted as *mə-cā* in [Ahland 2012: 457].
**Sese Gumuz:** Bender 1979: 60. Quoted as *dā* in [Uzar 1989: 351].
**Metemma Gumuz:** Bender 1979: 60. Quoted as *cā* in [Innocenti 2010: 159]; as *cī* in [Ahland 2012: 456].Bender 1979: 60. Semantic difference from *cā* is not understood. Possibly, this is the same word as *dāš* ‘to reach, arrive, go’ in [Innocenti 2010: 130], provided -*š* is really a directional suffix, in which case it would become ineligible for lexicostatistical comparison. However, it is not entirely clear if -*š* is segmentable in the lexeme adduced by Innocenti.
**Gojjam Gumuz:** Not attested.
93. WARM
Sai Gumuz $g=\text{wok-}a$ (1), Sese Gumuz $g\acute{o}=/\text{wko-}\text{ma}$ (1), Metemma Gumuz $ga=\text{wko-gwa}$ (1), Gojjam Gumuz $g=\text{ok-}\text{êm}$ (1).

References and notes:

Sai Gumuz: Bender 1979: 67. Formally a passive derivate from the verb 'to be hot' (see notes on Kokit), cf. $\text{o}k$ 'be hot' in [Ahland 2012: 455].
Sese Gumuz: Bender 1979: 67. Formally a passive derivate from the verb 'to be hot' (see notes on Kokit).
Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 67. Formally a passive derivate from the verb 'to be hot'. The verb itself is glossed as $\text{o}k$ in [Innocenti 2010: 153]. The exact derived form is not attested in that source, but cf. a different derivate: $g=\text{o}k\rightarrow\text{-k-}\text{-}a$ 'fever' (literally 'warmed-up body').
Gojjam Gumuz: Bender 1979: 67. Formally a passive derivate from the verb 'to be hot' (see notes on Kokit).

94. WATER
Sai Gumuz $\text{aya}$ (1), Sese Gumuz $\acute{a}i\acute{a}$ (1), Metemma Gumuz $\text{aya}$ (1), Gojjam Gumuz $\text{aya} \sim \text{hayya}$: (1).

References and notes:

Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 67. Quoted as $\acute{a}y\acute{a}$ in [Innocenti 2010: 125].

95. WE$_1$
Sai Gumuz $a=\text{kwa}$ (1), Sese Gumuz $a=\text{kwa}$ (1), Metemma Gumuz $a=\text{kwa}$ (1).

References and notes:

Sese Gumuz: Bender 1979: 45. Inclusive form.
Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 45. Inclusive form. Quoted as $\acute{a}=\text{kwa}$ in [Innocenti 2010: 27]. Cf. also the pronominal suffix: $=\text{kwa}$ 'us, our' (incl.) [Innocenti 2010: 37].
Gojjam Gumuz: Not attested.

95. WE$_2$
Sai Gumuz $\text{ila} \sim \text{aila}$ (2), Sese Gumuz $\text{aila}$ (2), Metemma Gumuz $\text{ila}$ (2).

References and notes:
Sai Gumuz: Bender 1979: 45. Exclusive form.
Sese Gumuz: Bender 1979: 45. According to a note, "said to be dual", but still placed in the "exclusive" column of the comparative paradigm. Quoted as á-ilá in [Unseth 1989: 367].
Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 45. According to a note, "said to be dual", but still placed in the "exclusive" column of the comparative paradigm. Quoted as á-ilá 'we (excl.)' in [Innocenti 2010: 27]. Cf. also the pronominal suffix: =m-ilá 'us, our' (excl.) [Innocenti 2010: 37].

96. WHAT
Sai Gumuz inc’e ~ inc’a (1), Metemma Gumuz inc’e (1).

References and notes:
Sai Gumuz: Bender 1979: 54.
Sese Gumuz: Not attested.
Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 54. Quoted as inc (pl. m-inc-) in [Innocenti 2010: 54].
Gojjam Gumuz: Not attested.

97. WHITE

References and notes:
Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 67. Quoted as mpú ~ mpú-má in [Innocenti 2010: 151].

98. WHO
Sai Gumuz ora ~ ore ~ ole (1), Metemma Gumuz wøre (1).

References and notes:
Sai Gumuz: Bender 1979: 54.
Sese Gumuz: Not attested.
Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 54. Quoted as wöl ~ wöör, pl. m-wöl ~ m-wöl in [Innocenti 2010: 53].
Gojjam Gumuz: Not attested.

99. WOMAN
Sai Gumuz ŋgifa (1), Sese Gumuz ŋgoфа (1), Metemma Gumuz ŋgifa (1), Gojjam Gumuz ēnafâ ~ gaфа: ~ yêfâ: (1).
References and notes:

Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 67. Quoted as íg fā ~ g fā in [Innocenti 2010: 152].

100. YELLOW
Sai Gumuz yokomita (1), Sese Gumuz ebóna (2), Metemma Gumuz mambábágú-ma (3), Gojjam Gumuz me:tá-ma (1).

References and notes:

Sai Gumuz: Bender 1979: 68.
Sese Gumuz: Bender 1979: 68.
Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 68. Cf. ēɕibāgā 'yellow, orange' in [Innocenti 2010: 133].
Gojjam Gumuz: Bender 1979: 68.

101. FAR
Sai Gumuz bek’yet (1), Sese Gumuz čib’t (1), Metemma Gumuz ma=xata-ma (2).

References and notes:

Sai Gumuz: Bender 1979: 60.
Sese Gumuz: Bender 1979: 60. Quoted as č’ef’t in [Uzar 1989: 353].
Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 60. Quoted as m = h ḏ ~ m ḏ ḏ -aná in [Innocenti 2010: 149]; cf. the underlying verbal stem ḏ-ak’w ‘to be far’ in [Innocenti 2010: 140]. Another derived form is mā=ŋ ḏ-il ~ mā=ŋ ḏ-il e-má ‘deep, far’ [Innocenti 2010: 147].
Gojjam Gumuz: Not attested.

102. HEAVY
Sai Gumuz m=t šik’i-ma (1), Metemma Gumuz gišiya (2).

References and notes:

Sese Gumuz: Not attested.
Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 61. This word is actually listed as a noun in [Innocenti 2010: 138]: gišiđa ‘weight, burden’.
Gojjam Gumuz: Not attested.

103. NEAR
Sai Gumuz dič (1), Sese Gumuz ričé (1), Metemma Gumuz dičč (1).
References and notes:

Sai Gumuz: Bender 1979: 63.
Sese Gumuz: Bender 1979: 63.
Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 63. Cf. ḏīč 'to be near, to go near', ḏīč-ḵw 'to be near', ḏīč-ḵw 'to approach, go near' in [Innocenti 2010: 132].
Gojjam Gumuz: Not attested.

104. SALT
Sai Gumuz səŋa (1), Sese Gumuz səŋa (1), Metemma Gumuz səŋa (1), Gojjam Gumuz sîŋa (1).

References and notes:

Sai Gumuz: Bender 1979: 64.
Sese Gumuz: Bender 1979: 64.
Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 64. Quoted as s ỳ̄ in [Innocenti 2010: 155]; as səŋa in [Ahland 2012: 461].
Gojjam Gumuz: Bender 1979: 64.

105. SHORT
Sai Gumuz m=bar-ma (1), Sese Gumuz m=bəla-ma (1), Metemma Gumuz bə=pa (2), Gojjam Gumuz dūqua (3).

References and notes:

Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 65. Also dəj̤al id. Cf. pə 'to trim, shorten', pə-kəw 'to be short, low' in [Innocenti 2010: 154]; the derived adjectival form is m=pə̄ - m=pə-mə 'short' [Innocenti 2010: 151]. Bender's bəpu most likely < *m=pə pu with assimilation.

106. SNAKE
Sai Gumuz hola (1), Metemma Gumuz x'wola (1).

References and notes:

Metemma Gumuz: Bender 1979: 65. Quoted as hōlə in [Innocenti 2010: 140]. Another similar, but lexically different, entry there is həwə 'snake' [ibid.]. In the Italian-Gumuz index, however, həwə is listed as the default 'snake', and hōlə is listed with the meaning 'type of snake'. Cf. gəwə 'snake' in [Ahland 2012: 459].
Gojjam Gumuz: Not attested.
107. THIN
Sai Gumuz \textit{ma=kesə-ma} (1) / \textit{mi=sisi-ma} (2), Metemma Gumuz \textit{mu=kwiča} (1) / \textit{mi=sisiti-ma} (2).

\textbf{References and notes:}
\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{Sai Gumuz}: Bender 1979: 66. Bender 1979: 66. Difference between the two words is unclear.
  \item \textit{Sese Gumuz}: Not attested.
  \item \textit{Metemma Gumuz}: Bender 1979: 66. Bender 1979: 66. Meaning glossed as 'thin (of thread)'; the word is distinguished from \textit{mi=sisipu-ma} 'thin (of people)', although both seem to contain the same root.
  \item \textit{Gojjam Gumuz}: Not attested.
\end{itemize}

108. WIND
Sai Gumuz \textit{zuba} (1), Metemma Gumuz \textit{zu:ba} (1), Gojjam Gumuz \textit{zubba}: (1).

\textbf{References and notes:}
\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{Sai Gumuz}: Bender 1979: 67.
  \item \textit{Metemma Gumuz}: Bender 1979: 67. Quoted as \textit{zibə} in [Innocenti 2010: 162].
  \item \textit{Gojjam Gumuz}: Bender 1979: 67.
\end{itemize}

109. WORM
Sai Gumuz \textit{yiča} (1), Metemma Gumuz \textit{iča} (1).

\textbf{References and notes:}
\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{Sai Gumuz}: Bender 1979: 68. Quoted as \textit{ičə} in [Ahland 2012: 456].
  \item \textit{Sese Gumuz}: Not attested.
  \item \textit{Metemma Gumuz}: Bender 1979: 68. Quoted as \textit{ičə} in [Innocenti 2010: 140]; as \textit{ičə} in [Ahland 2012: 455].
  \item \textit{Gojjam Gumuz}: Not attested.
\end{itemize}

110. YEAR
Sai Gumuz \textit{giža} (1), Sese Gumuz \textit{giža} (1), Metemma Gumuz \textit{giža} (1), Gojjam Gumuz \textit{giža}: ~ \textit{goža}: (1).

\textbf{References and notes:}
\begin{itemize}
  \item \textit{Sai Gumuz}: Bender 1979: 68.
  \item \textit{Sese Gumuz}: Bender 1979: 68. Quoted as \textit{gižə} in [Uzar 1989: 352].
\end{itemize}
**Metemma Gumuz:** Bender 1979: 68. Quoted as giți in [Innocenti 2010: 138]; as giți in [Ahland 2012: 458].

**Gojjam Gumuz:** Bender 1979: 68.