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

Languages included: Modern Nara [nar-nrb]; Old Nara [nar-nrm].

DATA SOURCES

Main sources


Additional sources


NOTES

1. General.

The Nara language of Ethiopia has been known in literature since the mid-19th century, but a detailed, accurate, modern description of its grammar and vocabulary is still lacking. The only major sources on Nara vocabulary, acceptable for lexicostatistical purposes, are (a) [Reinisch 1874], an old study based on fieldwork by W. Munzinger, with sufficient quantities, but insufficient quality of data; and (b) [Bender 1968, 1971] - the results of M. L. Bender's fieldwork, more recent in origin but, as comparative analysis shows, not highly accurate in terms of either phonetic transcription or semantic glossing.

There are quite a few lexical discrepancies between the Munzinger/Reinisch data, on one hand, and Bender's data, on the other; a few may be tentatively or reliably explained as results of semantic inaccuracy on the part of one or the other source, but for another few no such evidence may be presented. It is more than likely that the lexical descriptions were carried out for different dialects. Unfortunately, [Reinisch 1874] does not accurately specify the sociolinguistic situation of the dialect that served as the basis for description. It seems that both the old and the new sources describe the more common Higir dialect than the less common Mogoreb dialect, but this is only explicitly stated in the case of Bender's work.

For the sake of accuracy, we have prepared two different wordlists for the "Bender" variety of Nara, called "Modern Nara", and the "Munzinger/Reinisch" variety of Nara, which we call "Old Nara" - from a certain point of view, this is formally accurate, but, of course, both names have to be taken with a grain of salt. It does seem quite likely, however, that "Bender's Nara" ("Modern Nara") is not a direct natural offshoot of "Munzinger's Nara" ("Old Nara"), but rather that both are slightly different (sub)dialects
that go back to a single common ancestor, separated from the 19th-20th century states by at least several centuries of independent development.

2. **Transcription.**

The general phonological system of Nara is relatively simple and typologically "plain". The main difference between Reinisch and Bender is that the former generally resorts to a phonological system of transcription, merging the numerous (particularly vocalic) allophones, whereas Bender's transcription is largely phonetic. Since we are not 100% sure of the phonological analysis offered by Bender himself, we prefer to preserve his allophones in our transliteration rather than convert them to phonemic notation.

On the other hand, Munzinger's notation involves a few symbols whose phonetic meanings remain unexplained. In the case of "umlaut" vowels ü, ö, their values may be assumed to match the values of the corresponding German symbols (i.e. front labialized vowels); however, the difference between é and è remains completely unclear (open and close variants?), and, since new research shows that there is no phonological opposition between any variants of e in Nara, we prefer to transliterate both of them simply as e, to avoid any spurious reinterpretations.

Other elements of transliteration involve:

(a) Munzinger's ň = UTS ķ; ň = UTS ķ; j = UTS ʒ;

(b) Bender's ň = UTS ķ; j = UTS ʒ.

**Database compiled and annotated by:** G. Starostin (last update: April 2014).
1. ALL
Modern Nara \textit{te=\textit{g}i\text{\textipa{d}}} (1), Old Nara \textit{dero-\textita} \sim \textit{dero-na} (2).

References and notes:

\textbf{Modern Nara}: Bender 1968: 13. Quoted as \textit{=\textit{g}i\text{\textipa{d}}} in [Bender 1971: 268]. Prefixal \textit{te=} is 3rd. sg. possessive (literally = "all of it"). Quoted simply as \textit{g\textipa{d}i\text{\textipa{d}}} in [Hayward 2000: 259].
\textbf{Old Nara}: Reinisch 1874: 112. Plural form from \textit{dero} 'all' (= \textit{totus}).

2. ASHES
Modern Nara \textit{hib\textit{d}} (1), Old Nara \textit{h\text{\textipa{u}b\textipa{t}}} (1).

References and notes:


3. BARK
Modern Nara \textit{k\text{\textipa{r}a\text{\textipa{f}}} (1).}

References and notes:

\textbf{Modern Nara}: Bender 1968: 13. Quoted as \textit{k\textipa{r}a\textipa{f}} in [Bender 1971: 268].
\textbf{Old Nara}: Not attested.

4. BELLY
Modern Nara \textit{tawa} (1), Old Nara \textit{tau\text{\textipa{a}}} (1).

References and notes:

\textbf{Modern Nara}: Bender 1968: 13. The variant \textit{datau}, also listed in the German-Nara index in the meaning 'belly', is not confirmed in the main body of the dictionary (where \textit{datau} = 'tail' q.v.).

\textbf{Old Nara}: Reinisch 1874: 153. Plural form: \textit{tau-ta}. The variant \textit{daua}, also listed in the German-Nara index in the meaning 'belly', is not confirmed in the main body of the dictionary (where \textit{datau} = 'tail' q.v.).

5. BIG
Modern Nara \textit{dv\text{\textipa{b}}-ku} (1), Old Nara \textit{dub-ko} (1).

References and notes:

\textbf{Modern Nara}: Bender 1971: 268. In our main source [Bender 1968: 13] an entirely different word is listed in the same meaning: \textit{k\textipa{m}si-g\textipa{t}}. However, the same word is listed as \textit{k\textipa{t} d\text{\textipa{g}i\textipa{`g}}} 'huge' in [Hayward 2000: 250], and still another source, [Thompson 1976: 485].
also quotes only *dub-ku* 'big (thing or person). In light of Hayward’s, Thompson’s, and Bender’s own conflicting data, Bender’s glossing in the 1968 paper is most likely semantically inaccurate.

**Old Nara:** Reinisch 1874: 114. Additionally, *cf. bero* 'big, heavy' [Reinisch 1874: 108].

6. BIRD
Modern Nara *karba* (1), Old Nara *karba* (1).

References and notes:


**Old Nara:** Reinisch 1874: 132.

7. BITE
Modern Nara *das-to* (1), Old Nara *des* (1).

References and notes:

**Modern Nara:** Bender 1968: 13. 3rd p. sg. ("he is biting"). Quoted as *des-to* in [Bender 1971: 268].

**Old Nara:** Reinisch 1874: 112. The variant *tes*, also listed in the German-Nara index in the meaning 'bite', is not confirmed in the main body of the dictionary.

8. BLACK
Modern Nara *sür-ku* (1), Old Nara *sur-ko* (1).

References and notes:

**Modern Nara:** Bender 1968: 13.

**Old Nara:** Reinisch 1874: 150. Plural form: *sur-te-go*.

9. BLOOD
Modern Nara *kito* (1), Old Nara *kitto* (1).

References and notes:

**Modern Nara:** Bender 1968: 13. Quoted as *kito* in [Bender 1971: 268].

**Old Nara:** Reinisch 1874: 136.

10. BONE
Modern Nara *ka-ti* (1), Old Nara *ke-tti* (1).
References and notes:

Modern Nara: Bender 1968: 13. Quoted as keːtː(n) in [Bender 1971: 268].

11. BREAST

References and notes:

Old Nara: Not attested. Cf. kena, pl. kena-tta '(female) breast' in [Reinisch 1874: 134].

12. BURN TR.

Modern Nara nām-įtːo (1), Old Nara nem (1).

References and notes:

Old Nara: Reinisch 1874: 144. Meaning glossed as 'to set fire (to), light up' (German anzünden). Additional synonym: kal id. [Reinisch 1874: 132]. Cf. also vor 'to burn' (German brennen) [Reinisch 1874: 158], most likely an intransitive verb, particularly in the light of comparison with Bender's sources.

13. CLAW(NAIL)

Old Nara ši (1).

References and notes:

Modern Nara: Not attested in [Bender 1968], but cf. šokna 'claw (of animal); foot' in [Bender 1971: 268]. Cf. also šiː 'claw' in [Hayward 2000: 250].
Old Nara: Reinisch 1874: 151. Plural form: ši-ta. Meaning glossed as 'fingernail / toenail'.

14. CLOUD

Modern Nara nasob (1).

References and notes:

Old Nara: Not attested.

15. COLD
Modern Nara *koll̩i* (1), Old Nara *nese* (2).

References and notes:

**Modern Nara**: Bender 1968: 14. Quoted as *koll̩i* in [Bender 1971: 268].
**Old Nara**: Reinisch 1874: 144. Meaning glossed as verbal: ‘to be cold’. Cf. also *koll̩i* ‘cold (n.)’ [Reinisch 1874: 132].

16. COME
Modern Nara *wɔ-o* (1), Old Nara *wo ~ o* (1).

References and notes:

**Old Nara**: Reinisch 1874: 157. Cf. also *t̩il ~ t̩u̩l* ‘to come / to bring / to touch’ [Reinisch 1874: 154].

17. DIE
Modern Nara *di:-to* (1), Old Nara *di* (1).

References and notes:

**Modern Nara**: Bender 1968: 14.
**Old Nara**: Reinisch 1874: 112. Cf. *de* ‘death (n.)’ [Reinisch 1874: 110].

18. DOG
Modern Nara *wəs* (1), Old Nara *wos* (1).

References and notes:

**Modern Nara**: Bender 1968: 14. Quoted as *wəs* in [Bender 1971: 268].
**Old Nara**: Reinisch 1874: 158. Plural form: *wos-sa*.

19. DRINK
Modern Nara *lĩ:-to* (1), Old Nara *lĩ* (1).

References and notes:

**Old Nara**: Reinisch 1874: 141.

20. DRY
Modern Nara dis'e-gu (1), Old Nara dis (1).

References and notes:

**Modern Nara**: Bender 1968: 14. Quoted as dis'e-gu in [Bender 1971: 268].
**Old Nara**: Reinisch 1874: 113. Meaning glossed as verbal: 'to be dry'.

21. EAR
Modern Nara tus (1), Old Nara tus (1).

References and notes:

**Modern Nara**: Bender 1968: 14. Quoted as tus in [Hayward 2000: 251].

22. EARTH
Modern Nara lug-ud (1), Old Nara lug ~ log (1).

References and notes:

**Modern Nara**: Bender 1968: 14.
**Old Nara**: Reinisch 1874: 141. Plural form: lok-ka. Meaning glossed as 'earth, land, homeland, space'.

23. EAT
Modern Nara kəl-du (1), Old Nara kal (1).

References and notes:

**Old Nara**: Reinisch 1874: 132.

24. EGG
Modern Nara war-i (1), Old Nara war-e ~ war-i (1).

References and notes:

25. EYE
Modern Nara น้~ น้ (1), Old Nara น้ (1).

References and notes:


26. FAT N.
Modern Nara กาสา (1), Old Nara กาสา (1).

References and notes:

Old Nara: Reinisch 1874: 133. Cf. also ฝาด ‘lard; melted butter’ [Reinisch 1874: 119].

27. FEATHER
Modern Nara เซ่ย (1), Old Nara เทเฟ่น-เอ (2).

References and notes:

Old Nara: Reinisch 1874: 153. Plural form: เทเฟ่น-a. This is clearly the same word (or at least the same stem) as ‘leaf’ q.v., but the reasons for the different transcriptions of those two words in Reinisch’s (Munzinger’s) data are not clear.

28. FIRE
Modern Nara ฮิ-ตา (1), Old Nara ฮิ-ตตา (1).

References and notes:

Modern Nara: Bender 1968: 15.

29. FISH
Modern Nara าส่า (-1).

References and notes:

Modern Nara: Bender 1968: 15. Quoted as อาส่า in [Bender 1971: 268]. Borrowed from Ethiosemitic (Amharic อาส่า, etc.). Cf. ก่ำสี ‘fish’ in [Hayward 2000: 259]; however, on the same page the exact same form is also quoted in the meaning ‘leopard’ (!).
Old Nara: Not attested.
30. **FLY**

**References and notes:**

*Modern Nara:* Not attested.
*Old Nara:* Not attested.

31. **FOOT**

Modern Nara *bola-təgina* (1), Old Nara *balla* (1).

**References and notes:**

*Modern Nara:* Bender 1968: 15. The second stem is a modifier: *təgina* = ‘palm of hand / sole of foot’. Cf. *folia* ‘leg’ [Bender 1968: 16]. Different word listed in [Bender 1971: 268]: *šokna* ‘foot’. However, considering that the same word is also listed as ‘claw (animal)’ on the same page, the meaning ‘foot’ (‘paw’?) is most probably erroneous.
*Old Nara:* Reinisch 1874: 106. No distinction between ‘foot’ and ‘leg’.

32. **FULL**

Old Nara *eb-ẹi* (1).

**References and notes:**

*Modern Nara:* Not attested.
*Old Nara:* Reinisch 1874: 115. Verbal meaning: ‘to be full’, derived from the transitive verb *eb* ‘to fill’.

33. **GIVE**

Modern Nara *ni-то* (1), Old Nara *ni-n* (1).

**References and notes:**

*Modern Nara:* Bender 1968: 15. Quoted as *ni:- in* [Bender 1971: 268].
*Old Nara:* Reinisch 1874: 145. Cf. imperative forms: *ni-n ~ ne-g ‘give!’*.

34. **GOOD**

Modern Nara *hāgē-ku* (1), Old Nara *haki-ko* (1).

**References and notes:**
Modern Nara: Bender 1968: 15. Quoted as *haggi*- in [Bender 1971: 268].
Old Nara: Reinisch 1874: 126. Cf. the verbal stem: *haggi* 'to be good / happy' [Reinisch 1874: 128]. Additional synonym: *le* 'to be good', *le*-go ~ *le*-ši 'good' (adj.) [Reinisch 1874: 140]. Semantic difference is not clear.

35. GREEN
Modern Nara čilmāñ-kū (1).

References and notes:

Modern Nara: Bender 1968: 15.
Old Nara: Not attested.

36. HAIR
Modern Nara seβi (1), Old Nara sebi (1).

References and notes:

Old Nara: Reinisch 1874: 148.

37. HAND
Modern Nara át (1), Old Nara ad (1).

References and notes:


38. HEAD
Modern Nara kel-a (1), Old Nara kel-e (1).

References and notes:


39. HEAR
Modern Nara ɨsčɛl-lu (1), Old Nara wos (2).

References and notes:

Old Nara: Reinisch 1874: 158. Imperative: ọwọ-ni 'hear!'.

40. HEART
Modern Nara asima (1), Old Nara asma (1).

References and notes:

41. HORN
Modern Nara kɛl-i (1), Old Nara kell-i (1).

References and notes:
Modern Nara: Bender 1971: 268. Quoted as kɛlî in [Hayward 2000: 255].

42. I
Modern Nara ag (1), Old Nara ag (1).

References and notes:
Old Nara: Reinisch 1874: 46. Cf. o 'my, me' (possessive / object form).

43. KILL
Modern Nara sî-to (1), Old Nara si (1).

References and notes:
Old Nara: Reinisch 1874: 149. Imperative: se-k 'kill!'.

44. KNEE
Old Nara gumbe (1).

References and notes:
Modern Nara: Not attested.

45. KNOW
Modern Nara iseš-to (1), Old Nara eš (1).

References and notes:

Old Nara: Reinisch 1874: 118.

46. LEAF
Modern Nara tfini (1), Old Nara defen-e (1).

References and notes:

Old Nara: Reinisch 1874: 111. Plural form: defen-a. This is clearly the same word (or at least the same stem) as 'feather' q.v., but the reasons for the different transcriptions of those two words in Reinisch's (Munzinger's) data are not clear.

47. LIE
Modern Nara təf-to (1), Old Nara teb ~ deb (1).

References and notes:

Old Nara: Reinisch 1874: 110, 153. Polysemy: 'to lie / to sleep'.

48. LIVER
Modern Nara kibdet (-1), Old Nara dille (1).

References and notes:

Old Nara: Reinisch 1874: 113.

49. LONG
Modern Nara ŋgir-ku (1), Old Nara gir-ko (1).
References and notes:

**Modern Nara:** Bender 1968: 17. Quoted as *ŋír-* in [Bender 1971: 268]. Quoted as *ŋiːr-ku* in [Hayward 2000: 255].

**Old Nara:** Reinisch 1874: 122, 123. Also *gir-ko ~ ger-en-ko* id. Plural form: *gerin-te-go.*

50. LOUSE

Modern Nara šiti (1), Old Nara šitti (1).

References and notes:

**Modern Nara:** Bender 1968: 17. Quoted as *šiti* in [Bender 1971: 268].

**Old Nara:** Reinisch 1874: 151. Plural form: *šiti-ta.*

51. MAN

Modern Nara ku ~ ko (1), Old Nara ku (1).

References and notes:

**Modern Nara:** Bender 1968: 17. Plural form: *kw-a.* Quoted as *kú,* pl. *kw-á:* in [Hayward 2000: 255, 259].

**Old Nara:** Reinisch 1874: 138. Plural form: *ku-a.*

52. MANY

Modern Nara *masa:*-ku (1), Old Nara *mesa:*ko (1).

References and notes:

**Modern Nara:** Bender 1968: 17. Quoted as *mus*akan- in [Bender 1971: 268].

**Old Nara:** Reinisch 1874: 143. Plural form: *mesa-te-go.*

53. MEAT

Modern Nara *ný:*ta (1), Old Nara no (1).

References and notes:

**Modern Nara:** Bender 1968: 17. Quoted as *ná*ti in [Bender 1971: 268].

**Old Nara:** Reinisch 1874: 145. Plural form: *no-ta.*

54. MOON

Modern Nara *fí:*ta (1), Old Nara feta (1).
References and notes:

Modern Nara: Bender 1971: 268.
Old Nara: Reinisch 1874: 119.

55. MOUNTAIN
Modern Nara ko:fa (1), Old Nara ژe (2).

References and notes:


56. MOUTH
Modern Nara awɔlo (1), Old Nara aulo (1).

References and notes:


57. NAME
Modern Nara a:d-a (1), Old Nara ad-e (1).

References and notes:

Old Nara: Reinisch 1874: 102.

58. NECK
Modern Nara habe (1), Old Nara habe (1).

References and notes:


59. NEW
Modern Nara wer-ku (1), Old Nara wer-ko (1).
References and notes:


60. NIGHT
Modern Nara kišna (1), Old Nara kiše ~ kišne (1).

References and notes:


61. NOSE
Modern Nara demmo (1), Old Nara demmo (1).

References and notes:


62. NOT
Modern Nara ka- (1) / ma- (2), Old Nara ka (1) / ma (2).

References and notes:


63. ONE
Modern Nara doku (1), Old Nara doko ~ toko (1).

References and notes:

Old Nara: Reinisch 1874: 113, 155. The form with the voiced initial consonant is listed as a rare variant.

64. PERSON
Modern Nara ko-ti (1), Old Nara ku (1).
65. RAIN
Modern Nara halá (1), Old Nara hala (1).

References and notes:
Old Nara: Reinisch 1874: 138. Same word as 'man' q.v.

66. RED
Modern Nara šol-ku (1), Old Nara šol-ko (1).

References and notes:
Modern Nara: Bender 1968: 18. Quoted as hal'a in [Bender 1971: 268].
Old Nara: Reinisch 1874: 126. Additional synonym: erente 'rain' [Reinisch 1874: 118].

67. ROAD
Modern Nara kita (1), Old Nara kitta (1).

References and notes:

68. ROOT
Modern Nara terb-i (1), Old Nara terb-i (1).

References and notes:

69. ROUND
Old Nara hue-go (1).
References and notes:

**Modern Nara**: Not attested.
**Old Nara**: Reinisch 1874: 130. Adjectival derivative from *hue* 'to be round' [ibid.].

70. SAND

Modern Nara *lūgvd* (1).

References and notes:

**Modern Nara**: Bender 1968: 18. Most likely, the same word as 'earth' q.v., although transcribed slightly differently in the source. Different word listed in [Bender 1971: 268]: *sāse*.
**Old Nara**: Not attested.

71. SAY

Modern Nara *wala-k* (1), Old Nara *wol-* (1).

References and notes:

**Modern Nara**: Bender 1968: 18. Quoted as *walay-* in [Bender 1971: 268].
**Old Nara**: Reinisch 1874: 157. Analysis of textual evidence shows that this is the most common verbal stem to introduce direct speech in narration. A much more rare additional equivalent is *mes* 'to say, tell, report', imperative *me-* [Reinisch 1874: 143]; difference in usage between these two words, other than in frequency, remains unclear.

72. SEE

Modern Nara *let-* (1), Old Nara *let* (1) / *di ~ dih ~ ti* (2).

References and notes:

**Old Nara**: Reinisch 1874: 141. Final -*t* belongs to the root, cf. imperative *let* 'see!', perfective *let-to*, passive *let-iti-to*, etc.Reinisch 1874: 112, 113, 154. Imperative: *de-k*. Difference in usage between *let* and *di*, as illustrated by textual examples in the source, remains unclear; at the very least, interpretation of this opposition as 'to see' vs. 'to look' currently seems out of the question. We include both roots as technical synonyms.

73. SEED

Modern Nara *terap* (-1).

References and notes:

**Modern Nara**: Bender 1968: 18. Quoted as *terah-* in [Bender 1971: 268]. Probably borrowed from Bedanye (*tera* 'seed').


Old Nara: Not attested.

74. SIT
Modern Nara ta-to (1), Old Nara dat ~ dad ~ tat ~ tad (1).

References and notes:

Old Nara: Reinisch 1874: 110. According to Reinisch’s data, the second consonant is inseparable from the root; variants with voiced / voiceless consonants mostly seem to be found in free distribution.

75. SKIN
Modern Nara hādī (1), Old Nara hadi (1).

References and notes:


76. SLEEP
Modern Nara təb-to (1), Old Nara not-ei (2).

References and notes:

Modern Nara: Bender 1968: 19. Same word as ‘to lie’ q.v. Cf. tib-kù ‘(s/he) that sleeps’ in [Hayward 2000: 259]. Completely different word listed in [Bender 1971: 268]: ɲɔt-te-.
Old Nara: Reinisch 1874: 145. Cf. also teb ‘to spend the night; to sleep’ in [Reinisch 1874: 153].

77. SMALL
Modern Nara šiŋ-ku (1), Old Nara nik-ko (2).

References and notes:


78. SMOKE
Modern Nara asuru (1), Old Nara asero (1).

References and notes:
Modern Nara: Bender 1968: 19. Quoted as as'uro in [Bender 1971: 268].
Old Nara: Reinisch 1874: 105.

79. STAND
Modern Nara ndolu (1), Old Nara endol (1).

References and notes:
Old Nara: Reinisch 1874: 117. Perfective form: endol-ei-to 'he stood'. Distinct from the dynamic action verb nes 'to stand up' [Reinisch 1874: 144].

80. STAR
Modern Nara hūwĩńi (1), Old Nara wini (1).

References and notes:
Old Nara: Reinisch 1874: 157. Polysemy: 'star / fly'. The plural forms are, however, different: winti-ta 'stars' vs. wint-te 'flies'.

81. STONE
Modern Nara āna (1), Old Nara tane (1).

References and notes:

82. SUN
Modern Nara kɔ:s ~ kʷas (1), Old Nara kɔs (1).

References and notes:

83. SWIM
Modern Nara būŋ'ĩn-dũ (1).
References and notes:

**Modern Nara**: Bender 1968: 20. Quoted as *bunje* in [Bender 1971: 268].
**Old Nara**: Not attested.

84. **TAIL**
Modern Nara *dawa* (1), Old Nara *daua* (1).

References and notes:

**Modern Nara**: Bender 1968: 20. Quoted as *tawa* in [Bender 1971: 268].
**Old Nara**: Reinisch 1874: 110.

85. **THAT**
Modern Nara *ay=te* (1), Old Nara *te* (1).

References and notes:

**Modern Nara**: Bender 1968: 20. Quoted as *têè* [Hayward 2000: 259].

86. **THIS**
Modern Nara *yi* (1), Old Nara *yi* (1).

References and notes:

**Old Nara**: Reinisch 1874: 159. Plural form: *yi-gu*.

87. **THOU**
Modern Nara *ŋa* (1), Old Nara *ŋa* (1).

References and notes:

**Modern Nara**: Bender 1968: 20.
**Old Nara**: Reinisch 1874: 117.

88. **TONGUE**
Modern Nara *haga* (1), Old Nara *hagga* (1).
89. TOOTH
Modern Nara nihi-tà (1), Old Nara nihi (1).

90. TREE
Modern Nara kel (1), Old Nara tüm (2).

91. TWO
Modern Nara ar'i-ga (1), Old Nara are ~ are-ga (1).

92. WALK (GO)
Modern Nara e:l- (1), Old Nara al- (1).

93. WARM
Modern Nara haw'u-gu (1).

References and notes:

Modern Nara: Bender 1968: 20. Meaning glossed as 'warm'. Quoted as daw'ac- in [Bender 1971: 268].
Old Nara: Not attested.

94. WATER
Modern Nara mba (1), Old Nara emb'a (1).

References and notes:

Old Nara: Reinisch 1874: 116.

95. WE
Modern Nara agga (1), Old Nara heiga (1).

References and notes:

Modern Nara: Bender 1971: 268. Our default source ([Bender 1968: 21]) lists the word rŋa instead, but all other sources clearly show that this is a mistake and that this form really means 'you (pl.)'. Cf. ngɛː 'our' in [Hayward 2000: 260].
Old Nara: Reinisch 1874: 46. The possessive stem 'our' is simply he [ibid.].

96. WHAT
Modern Nara nda-nan (1), Old Nara ende-ha (1).

References and notes:

Old Nara: Reinisch 1874: 49.

97. WHITE
Modern Nara er'ɛn-ku (1), Old Nara eren-ko (1).

References and notes:

98. WHO
Modern Nara nā-nān (1), Old Nara na ~ nan (1).

References and notes:

Old Nara: Reinisch 1874: 49.

99. WOMAN
Modern Nara anˈinna (1), Old Nara anen (1) / toko (2).

References and notes:

Modern Nara: Bender 1968: 21. Quoted as an in [Bender 1971: 268]. Distinct from tɔ-ku 'wife' [ibid.]. Quoted as áni n’woman' in [Hayward 2000: 259], opposed to tɔːkú 'wife' [ibid.].
Old Nara: Reinisch 1874: 104. Polysemy: "mother / woman". Reinisch 1874: 155. Polysemy: "woman / wife". Textual examples show that in the "neutral" meaning 'woman' the word toko is preferred over anen, but reliably diagnostic contexts (e.g. 'men and women') are missing, so we prefer to include both words as synonyms.

100. YELLOW
Modern Nara kurk'um (-1).

References and notes:

Old Nara: Not attested.

101. FAR
Modern Nara maː-ku (1), Old Nara gir-ko (2).

References and notes:

Old Nara: Reinisch 1874: 123. Same word as 'long' q.v. The meaning 'far' (German fern) is only listed for this word in the German-Nara index [Reinisch 1874: 167].

102. HEAVY
Modern Nara dɪlu-ku (1), Old Nara dulluk-ko (1).

References and notes:
Modern Nara: Bender 1968: 16.
Old Nara: Reinisch 1874: 114. Derived from the verbal stem *dulluk* 'to be heavy'.

103. NEAR
Modern Nara *labi* (1).

References and notes:

Modern Nara: Bender 1968: 17. Quoted as *läbi* (gi) 'near to' in [Hayward 2000: 261].
Old Nara: Not attested.

104. SALT
Modern Nara *sanda* (1).

References and notes:

Old Nara: Not attested.

105. SHORT
Modern Nara *kʷidvr-ku* (1), Old Nara *kuder-ko* (1).

References and notes:

Old Nara: Reinisch 1874: 138.

106. SNAKE
Modern Nara *wəso* (1), Old Nara *wos* (1).

References and notes:

Modern Nara: Bender 1968: 19.
Old Nara: Reinisch 1874: 159. Plural form: *wos-ta*. The sg. form is listed as *woso* in the German-Nara index [Reinisch 1874: 175].

107. THIN
Modern Nara *worā:nē-gū* (1), Old Nara *berna-go* (1).

References and notes:
108. WIND
Modern Nara šimal (1), Old Nara wol-wol (-1).

References and notes:

Old Nara: Reinisch 1874: 158.

109. WORM
Modern Nara woli (1), Old Nara woli (0).

References and notes:


110. YEAR
Modern Nara amød (-1).

References and notes:

Old Nara: Not attested.