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

Languages included: Ama (Nyimang) [nyi-ama]; Afitti (Dinik) [nyi-afi].

DATA SOURCES

Main sources

Stevenson 1957 = Stevenson, Roland C. A survey of the phonetics and grammatical structure of the Nuba Mountains languages, pp. 3-5. In: Afrika und Übersee, 41, pp. 27-65, 117-152, 171-196. // This publication, among other things, provides a brief, but informative sketch of the grammar of Nyimang and Dinik, well illustrated by lexical material.


Additional sources

MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 1931 = MacDiarmid, P. A.; MacDiarmid, D. N. The languages of the Nuba Mountains. In: Sudan notes and records, 14, pp. 149-162. // This publication includes a very brief comparative wordlist of about 20 basic items for Nyimang and Dinik.

Rilly 2009 = Rilly, Claude. Le Méroïtique et sa famille linguistique. Louvain-Paris-Dudley, MA: Peeters. // Claude Rilly’s monograph on Meroitic and its potential relationship with East Sudanic contains an etymological appendix for 200 items that includes material collected by the author himself, including wordlists for Nyimang (Ama) and Afitti (Dinik).

Stevenson et al. 1992 = Stevenson, Roland C.; Rottland, Franz; Jakobi, Angelika. The
verb in Nyimang and Dinik. In: Afrikanistische Arbeitspapiere, 32, pp. 5-64. // An important publication that deals with the complex verbal systems of Nyimang and Dinik. Includes a large appendix with detailed paradigmatic information on most of the verbs.


NOTES

1. General.

Ama (Nyimang) and Afitti (Dinik), two closely related small languages of the Nuba mountains, have not yet received a comprehensive descriptive treatment, but enough data have been published on both of them to allow lexicostatistical and etymological research (which places them, rather reliably, within the Eastern Sudanic family). The largest available collection of data belongs to Roland C. Stevenson; unfortunately, different publications and manuscripts posthumously edited for publication sometimes give different phonetic variants and semantic glossings. As our primary source, we choose [Stevenson 2000], a collection of more than 500 words for both languages that was edited for publication by M. L. Bender. Although Bender took a few permissible liberties with transliteration (see "Transcription" notes below), on the whole this is probably the most accurate and thorough publication of a single body of lexical data. Additional data, including grammatical notes, are also available in the general sketch [Stevenson 1957] and in [Stevenson et al. 1992], a detailed paper on the rather complicated verbal system of Nyimang languages which includes a large list of suppletive and non-suppletive variants of verbal stems.

More recently, research on Afitti has been conducted by A. de Voogt, who has published a short sketch on Afitti phonology [De Voogt 2009] that we took into consideration; and, most importantly, Claude Rilly, who has published his own field data in [Rilly 2009], a monograph on the East Sudanic family and the hypothetical East Sudanic origins of Meroitic. Rilly’s list consists of approximately 200 words and occasionally, but not frequently, differs from Stevenson’s. Some forms are also listed...
from the separate (phonetically, somewhat more archaic) Mandal dialect of Nyimang, which we include in the Notes section.

2. Transcription.

The system of transcription for Ama and Afitti data in [Stevenson 2000] is generally simple and requires very few UTS transliteration efforts. Some notes are, however, necessary.

(a) Stevenson's original publications distinguish between +/-ATR variants ı / i and ʋ / u, respectively. Even in Stevenson's original works, they were already analyzed as positional variants, and Bender, in his edition of Stevenson's material, merges them as i and u, respectively. Since this has no bearing on cognacy judgements, accuracy of correspondences, or the results of automatic comparison, we follow Bender in just transcribing i and u. However, when quoting additional forms or alternate variants from [Stevenson 1957], we retain the discriminating transcription of that source. (It should be noted that Steveson uses the symbol ɨ to denote -ATR ı; this has been changed to avoid confusion).

(b) Both Ama and Afitti distinguish between two series of coronal obstruents: dental (occasionally realised as interdental) and alveolar/retroflex, where the articulation may seemingly vary between "closer to alveolar" and "closer to retroflex". This phonetic variation means that different authors may use different transcriptional signs, depending on either their preferences or the particular pronunciation aspects of particular speakers. In [Stevenson 2000], Bender uses the symbols ṯ, ḏ (we retranscribe them more correctly as ʈ, ɖ) to denote dental consonants and diacritically unmarked t, d to denote alveolar/retroflex consonants. following Stevenson's practice (Stevenson used ʈ, ɖ instead of ʈ, ɖ). In [De Voogt 2009], it is stated that Afitti does not have a phonemic contrast between dental and alveolar consonants, contra Stevenson, and so only t and d are used in that source; however, Rilly does distinguish between the two, so it may be assumed that the merger has occurred in some subdialects of the language, but not in others. Additionally, it must be noted that the different sources sometimes contradict each other in their choice of dental or alveolar to transcribe a particular word, and it is not always easy to understand which of the variants is more accurate. We have not
tampered with such conflicting transcriptions.

(c) Palatal affricates are usually marked as $c$, $j$ in most of the sources; according to UTS standards, we retranscribe them as $ɕ$ and $ʑ$, respectively. Palatal nasal $ny$ is retranscribed as $ɲ$.

(d) Both languages are tonal, and most researchers agree in distinguishing three tonal levels (high, mid, low). In [Stevenson 2000], tones are indicated numerically: 1 for low tone, 2 for high tone, mid-tone is either unmarked or indicated with a hyphen sign -. We have retranscribed this based on UTS standards as $\ynth{V}$, $\ynth{V}$, and $\ynth{V}$ respectively.

Morphological segmentation of Ama and Afitti forms is somewhat tentative. Nominal stems usually have the structure CVCV, where the last vowel may be of suffixal origin (always or in most cases), but is frequently not segmentable on the synchronic level; our solution is to separate it with a hyphen whenever transparent evidence exists either on the synchronic level (e. g. existence of same-root cognates with a different final vowel) or on the group level (e. g. Ama and Afitti show different coda vowels, possibly reflecting old morphological variation). Verbal stems frequently have suffixal and/or prefixal components, such as the prefix $t/V/$ in definite stems; these are often identifiable, for instance, through systematic comparison of various suppletive paradigms, but sometimes have to be assumed on very flimsy evidence. Most of the disputable cases are commented upon in the notes section.

Database compiled and annotated by: G. Starostin (last update: September 2015).
1. ALL
Ama kwérèn ~ kwórèn (1), Afitti kwùdùtùm (1).

References and notes:
Ama: Stevenson 2000: 105. Segmentation is unclear.

2. ASHES
Ama fnàn (1), Afitti fnín (1).

References and notes:

3. BARK
Ama ámù (1), Afitti kwúsìyà (2).

References and notes:

4. BELLY
Ama bùşi ~ bùshi (1), Afitti kárndà (2).

References and notes:
Ama: Stevenson 2000: 105. Polysemy: 'belly / heart (fig.)'. Quoted as bùši 'abdomen' in [MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 1931: 159]; as bùšì 'belly / heart (fig.)', Mandal dialect bòs in [Rilly 2009: 523].
Afitti: Stevenson 2000: 105. Allegedly distinct from árk 'stomach' [ibid.]. It is, however, precisely that second word that is listed as árik 'abdomen' in [MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 1931: 159]. Cf., however, kárndà 'belly' vs. bùšì 'intestines' in [Rilly 2009: 523].

5. BIG
Ama dià (1), Afitti dúbò (2).

References and notes:
6. BIRD
Ama wór (1), Afitti jàrdò (1).

References and notes:


7. BITE
Ama bű́i- (1), Afitti ṇwǘ̀ (2).

References and notes:

Ama: Stevenson 2000: 105. Cf. paradigmatic information in [Stevenson et al. 1992: 51]: indefinite bű́i-, bű́i, definite bű́i- ~ bű́i. Quoted as bű́i ~ bǜi, Mandal dialect bǜi (for both stems) in [Rilly 2009: 482].

8. BLACK
Ama ṭê=bī-ô (1), Afitti ṭî=bī-à (1).

References and notes:


9. BLOOD
Ama wili ~ ūlì (1), Afitti ụlì (1).

References and notes:


10. BONE
Ama ạmì ~ ’àmbì (1), Afitti ạmā (1).
References and notes:


11. BREAST
Ama tulum # (1), Afitti kʃurka # (2).

References and notes:

Ama: Only attested in the old source [MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 1931: 159], so somewhat dubious. The equivalent for 'female breast' is most likely kāši [Stevenson 2000: 105], quoted as kāši 'breast' in [MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 1931: 159] and as kāši in [Rilly 2009: 510]. The additional form kʃurka 'breast' in [Stevenson 2000: 105] seems actually to be an Afitti form (see notes on Afitti).
(although in [Stevenson 1957: 172], the form kʃurka is actually listed as Afitti).
Afitti: Stevenson 1957: 172 (transcribed as kʃurka). Listed as kʃurka in [Stevenson 2000: 105] under Nyimang, though the form is actually Afitti. This is further confirmed by its earlier attestation as kofurká 'chest' in [MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 1931: 159]. Distinct from kāš 'breast' (most likely, female) in [Stevenson 2000: 105; Rilly 2009: 510], quoted as kasi in [MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 1931: 159].

12. BURN TR.
Ama swī-ë (1), Afitti t=ðʒ-i (2).

References and notes:

Afitti: Stevenson 2000: 105. The imperfective stem is glossed as t=ðos-i [ibid.]. Cf. paradigmatic information in [Stevenson et al. 1992: 42]: imperative t=ðos-i, present g=ðos-il, past t=ðos-ù. Distinct from 'to kindle, light fire (tr.): imperative t=ðos-i, present k=ðos-il, past t=ðos-ù [ibid.].

13. CLAW(NAIL)
Ama fālë (1), Afitti fālà (1).

References and notes:

Ama: Stevenson 2000: 105. Quoted as fāli, Mandal dialect fālë in [Rilly 2009: 492].

14. CLOUD
Ama árīŋ=ð=kwōl (1), Afitti lēʒá (2).
References and notes:


15. COLD
Ama kwće=sī́l ~ kwće=sī́l (1), Afitti kwólŋə ~ kwólŋə (2).

References and notes:

Ama: Stevenson 2000: 105. The first syllable seems to be of prefixal origin: cf. the derivation of this word from sī́l 'fresh' in [Stevenson 1957: 174]. For the Mandal dialect, Rilly quotes the form ńiū́g, most likely borrowed from Hill Nubian [Rilly 2009: 459].
Afitti: Stevenson 2000: 105. Also ťeč-će k ę́ (semantic difference is unknown). In [Rilly 2009: 459], only this latter equivalent is listed, in the form źeč-će-g, and is explained as a borrowing from Hill Nubian (cf. Proto-Hill Nubian *orog 'cold').

16. COME
Ama kwǔdģ (1) / ţ=ʒ (2), Afitti ţ=ʒ (2).

References and notes:


17. DIE
Ama lw-e (1), Afitti lú-č (1).

References and notes:


18. DOG
Ama gil (1), Afitti wǚ́l ~ wí́l (2).
References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Transcribed as *gil* in [Stevenson 1957: 172]. Quoted as *gil* in [MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 1931: 159] (incorrectly listed as 'sun' because of an obvious print error); as *gil*, Mandal dialect *gil* in [Rilly 2009: 433].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Transcribed as *wil* in [Stevenson 1957: 172]. Quoted as *wil* in [MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 1931: 159] (incorrectly listed as 'sun' because of an obvious print error); as *wil* in [Rilly 2009: 433].

19. **DRINK**

**Ama** *lì* (1) / *t=wil* (3), **Afitti** *dàì* (2).

References and notes:


20. **DRY**

**Ama** *à=fìr* (1), **Afitti** *fàr±fèrà* (1).

References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 105; Stevenson 1957: 174. Cf. also the verb *fàr-a* 'to be dry' and the derived adjective *kà=fìr* 'empty' [Stevenson 1957: 174]. Quoted as *ìfìr*, Mandal dialect *kà=fìr* in [Rilly 2009: 509].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 105; Rilly 2009: 509. Reduplicated formation.

21. **EAR**

**Ama** *ɲògòr ~ nòwòr* (1), **Afitti** *ɲòrwà ~ ɲòrwà* (1).

References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 105; Stevenson 1957: 172. Quoted as *ɲògòr*, Mandal dialect *ɲògòr* in [Rilly 2009: 493].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 105. Transcribed as *ɲòrwà* in [Stevenson 1957: 172]. Quoted as *ɲòr wà* in [De Voogt 2009: 42]; as *ɲòrwà* in [Rilly 2009: 493].

22. **EARTH**

**Ama** *kègèl ~ kèél* (1), **Afitti** *kwòyà* (2).

References and notes:

23. EAT
Ama tàm (1) / t=ál (2), Afitti t=ùl-õ (2).

References and notes:

Afitti: Stevenson 2000: 105. Initial t= is most likely of prefixal origin. Quoted as t=ùl-õ in [Rilly 2009: 478]. The same source also lists the alternate verbal stem t=ùl-õ, clearly related to Ama tàm, but for some reason unattested in R. Stevenson’s materials.

24. EGG
Ama dámi (1), Afitti dòmì (1).

References and notes:

Ama: Stevenson 2000: 105; Stevenson 1957: 175. Cf. with reduplication: da=dami ‘all the eggs’ [Stevenson 1957: 175]. Quoted as dami in [MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 1931: 159]; as dàmi, Mandal dialect dàmbì in [Rilly 2009: 491].

25. EYE
Ama āŋè (1), Afitti āŋwà (1).

References and notes:


26. FAT N.
Ama kwól (1), Afitti kwól (1).

References and notes:

Ama: Stevenson 2000: 105. Quoted as kwól ~ kòl in [Rilly 2009: 461]; distinct from ɲùm ‘oil’ [ibid.].
27. FEATHER
Ama kwârši ~ kwârši (1), Afitti sôrwâ # (2).

References and notes:


28. FIRE
Ama mir (1), Afitti mbârr (1).

References and notes:


29. FISH
Ama samag (-1), Afitti sâmàk (-1).

References and notes:


30. FLY V.
Ama mwutš-žg (1), Afitti bîrî (2).

References and notes:

Ama: Stevenson 2000: 110. Indefinite stem. The definite stem is non-suppletive: tê=mûj-s-3, with an additional prefix. In [Stevenson 1957: 172], this verb is listed in the meaning ‘to run (here / there)’.

31. FOOT
Ama kirè (1), Afitti mûgilà (2).

References and notes:


32. FULL
Ama ā=ŋuái (1), Afitti ɛwe-n (2).

References and notes:


33. GIVE
Ama tēg (1), Afitti tōg-% (1).

References and notes:

Ama: Stevenson 2000: 105. Indefinite stem. The definite stem is non-suppletive: tēg-%~ tōg-%, with an additional suffix. Cf. paradigmatic information in [Stevenson et al. 1992: 55]: indefinite sg. tēg, pl. tōg, definite sg. tēg-%, pl. tōg-%. It is unclear whether the stem is of prefixal origin or belongs to the root. Quoted as tēg ~ tō in [Rilly 2009: 443].
Afitti: Stevenson 2000: 105. It is unclear whether the stem is of prefixal origin or belongs to the root. Quoted as tōg-% in [Rilly 2009: 443], with suppletive indefinite stem inf. Cf. imperative forms [ibid.]: tō-g “give to him”, tō- “give to me”.

34. GOOD
Ama kērù (1), Afitti kwŋįgɛ (2).

References and notes:


35. GREEN
Ama ā=ləwmü (1), Afitti sjasá (2).

References and notes:


36. HAIR
Ama ẓê (1), Afitti ʾiyá (2).

References and notes:

Ama: Stevenson 2000: 105. Same word as ‘tail’ q.v. Quoted as ẓê in [MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 1931: 159]; as ẓê, Mandal dialect yê in [Rilly 2009: 432].

37. HAND
Ama ʾiiyì ~ ʾiiʒì (1), Afitti ʾiṭtà (1).

References and notes:


38. HEAD
Ama wɔrò (1), Afitti ʒr (1).

References and notes:

Ama: Stevenson 2000: 105. Quoted as wɔrò, Mandal dialect wɔr in [Rilly 2009: 517].

39. HEAR
Ama ki-n (1), Afitti kid-i (1).

References and notes:

Ama: Stevenson 2000: 105. Indefinite stem. The definite stem is synchronically suppletive: ki-l, but from a historical perspective -n and -l may be regarded as two different root extensions. Transcribed as indefinite kɨn, definite kɨl in [Stevenson 1957: 178]. Quoted as kɨl ~ kîn in [Rilly 2009: 449].

40. HEART
Ama wîli-n=wèl (1), Afitti ṭilîm (2).

References and notes:

Ama: Stevenson 2000: 106. Literally ‘blood’s house’. In the figurative meaning (‘heart’ = ‘soul, spirit’) the word baviši ‘belly’ is used
instead. Differently in [Rilly 2009: 434], where the word ṭilūm is glossed with polysemy: 'heart / torso' (see notes on 'breast'); another form listed in the same source is ḏalḍī 'heart', marked as "rare" and possibly borrowed from Hill Nubian.


41. HORN

Ama gūršī (1), Afitti gwurtùn (1).

References and notes:


42. I

Ama aí ~ a (1), Afitti oī ~ woi (1).

References and notes:

Ama: Stevenson 1957: 177. The paradigm is given as follows: subject aí ~ a, object a-ŋ, genitive aũn, comitative a-ŋ-ĩn, locative a-l. Quoted as nom. a ~ aí, gen. wǒŋ in [Rilly 2009: 468]; Mandal dialect nom. a, gen. ŏn [ibid.].
Afitti: Stevenson 1957: 175, 177. Quoted as nom. oĩ, gen. ğu in [Rilly 2009: 468].

43. KILL

Ama nĩ (1), Afitti nĩ (1).

References and notes:


44. KNEE

Ama kwiyūm ~ kwiyūm (1), Afitti kwiyűn (1).

References and notes:

Ama: Stevenson 2000: 106. Also attested with variants kwiyūm ~ kwiyūm. Quoted as kūyūm in [Rilly 2009: 461].
45. KNOW
Ama māi (1), Afitti māi (1).

References and notes:
Afitti: Stevenson 2000: 106. Cf. paradigmatic information in [Stevenson et al. 1992: 45]: imperative and present māi, past m’ing-ū. Quoted as māi(ō) ~ m j̣gū in [Rilly 2009: 508].

46. LEAF
Ama kvā (1), Afitti lālāwā (2).

References and notes:

47. LIE
Ama tuŋ (1) / t=ia (2), Afitti tōng-òn (1) / t=òg-i (2).

References and notes:
Ama: Stevenson 1957: 174, 178. Transcribed as tōŋ. Not attested by itself in [Stevenson 2000], but its existence is still implied in that source with forms like fini-tuŋ 'to sleep' q.v. The same idiom is quoted as fiŋə tìa ~ fiŋə tìŋ 'to sleep' in [Rilly 2009: 444].Stevenson 1957: 178. Suppletive definite stem.

48. LIVER
Ama máriŋ (1), Afitti máriŋ (1).

References and notes:

49. LONG
Ama tō=waŋ (1), Afitti sōndá: (2).
References and notes:


50. LOUSE
Ama wini (1), Afitti ÿwunà (1).

References and notes:


51. MAN
Ama kwài (1), Afitti ágwòr (2).

References and notes:

Ama: Stevenson 2000: 108. Also kà-sël id. [ibid.], which seems to be the adjective 'male', cf. the derivation in [Stevenson 1957: 174]; kà=sël 'male' < sël 'penis'. Cf. also -sël, Mandal dialect -sèl 'husband' in [Rilly 2009: 464].

52. MANY
Ama kà=djì (1), Afitti díllà (2).

References and notes:


53. MEAT
Ama kwòn ~ kwùn (1), Afitti kwùn (1).

References and notes:

54. MOON
Ama kwûr (1), Afitti ārsàn (2).

References and notes:


55. MOUNTAIN
Ama mêdê (1), Afitti moṭîrr (1).

References and notes:

Ama: Stevenson 2000: 106; Stevenson 1957: 175. Cf. with reduplication: mû=mêde 'all the hills' [Stevenson 1957: 175]. Quoted as mûḍê, Mandal dialect mûndê ~ mûndê-g in [Rilly 2009: 481].
Afitti: Stevenson 2000: 106. Quoted as môt x in [Rilly 2009: 481].

56. MOUTH
Ama ēl (1), Afitti ēgilà (1).

References and notes:


57. NAME
Ama ānèr (1), Afitti ūrdē (2).

References and notes:

Afitti: Stevenson 2000: 106; Rilly 2009: 486. Rilly suggests borrowing from Hill Nubian (cf. Dair or-da 'names'), but this is not certain.

58. NECK
Ama bêcê (1), Afitti bâṭâ (1).

References and notes:

Ama: Stevenson 2000: 106. Also tâyâ id. [ibid.]; semantic difference is unclear. Quoted as bêcê in [Rilly 2009: 437].
59. NEW
Ama \(k\aa=p\gh\er\) (1), Afitti \(p\ir-\i\) (1).

References and notes:

Ama: Stevenson 2000: 106; Stevenson 1957: 174. Quoted as \(k\aa=p\gh\er\), Mandal dialect \(k\aa=p\gh\er\) in [Rilly 2009: 489].
Afitti: Stevenson 2000: 106. Transcribed as \(p\ir-\i\) in [Stevenson 1957: 174]. Quoted as \(p\ir-\i\) in [Rilly 2009: 489].

60. NIGHT
Ama \(\te\vin\) (1), Afitti \(\t\uni\) (1).

References and notes:

Ama: Stevenson 2000: 106. Transcribed as \(\te\vin\) 'night', \(\te\vin-o\) 'at night' in [Stevenson 1957: 172]. Also \(\le\vin\) id. [Stevenson 2000: 106], transcribed as \(\le\vin\) in [Stevenson 1957: 173]; semantic difference is unclear. Quoted as \(\te\vin\), Mandal dialect \(\t\uni\) in [Rilly 2009: 490].

61. NOSE
Ama \(\am\ug\u\) (1), Afitti \(\ng\u\u\) (1).

References and notes:

Ama: Stevenson 2000: 106. Quoted as \(\om\u\u\) in [MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 193: 159]; as \(\am\ug\u\), Mandal dialect \(\om\u\u\) \(\om\u\u\) \(\om\u\u\) in [Rilly 2009: 485].
Afitti: Stevenson 2000: 106. Quoted as \(\ng\u\u\) in [MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 193: 159]; as \(\ng\u\u\) \(\ng\u\u\) in [Rilly 2009: 485].

62. NOT
Ama \(f\a\) (1).

References and notes:

Afitti: Not attested.

63. ONE
Ama \(\p\al\a\) (1), Afitti \(\\a\d\a\) (2).

References and notes:
Ama: Stevenson 2000: 106. Quoted as *pulā* in [Rilly 2009: 521]. Cf. the differentiation in Mandal dialect: *pulā* 'one' vs. *āngā* 'only' [ibid.].

64. PERSON
Ama *wā-dāŋ ~ wō-dāŋ* (1), Afitti *wi* (1).

References and notes:


65. RAIN
Ama *ārīŋë* (1), Afitti *ārāŋgā* (1).

References and notes:


66. RED
Ama *tē=gilē* (1), Afitti *gilā* (1).

References and notes:


67. ROAD
Ama *bwir* (1), Afitti *bori* (1).

References and notes:


68. ROOT
Ama *sūl* (1), Afitti *kūrū* (2).
References and notes:


69. ROUND
Ama a=gwɔŋ (1).

References and notes:

Ama: Stevenson 1957: 174. Apparently derived from gwɔŋ 'circle' [ibid.].
Afitti: Not attested.

70. SAND
Ama kwégòu ~ kwèi (1), Afitti sùà (2).

References and notes:


71. SAY
Ama šɛ (1), Afitti iʧ-ì (2).

References and notes:

Ama: Stevenson 2000: 106. Indefinite stem. The definite stem is non-suppletive: šɛ-ù, with a suffixal extension. Cf. paradigmatic information in [Stevenson et al. 1992: 60]: indefinite sg. šɛ, pl. šɛ-ù, definite sg. šɛ-ù, pl. šɛ-ù. According to [Rilly 2009: 441], this verb is becoming obsolete today; Rilly records definite stem ŋù, suppletive indefinite stem wù instead.

72. SEE
Ama tɔl-è ~ tɔl-è ~ tɛl-è (1) / wɛn- ~ wɔnd- (2), Afitti tiŋil-ì (1) / nàr (3).

References and notes:

73. **SEED**

**Ama** *tū-dà* (1), **Afitti** *ārmānàk* (2).

**References and notes:**

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Derived from *tū = tūi* 'to sow' [Rilly 2009: 511]. Cf. also *sāfī* 'grain, seed' in [Rilly 2009: 511].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 106. According to [Rilly 2009: 511, 515], the Afitti word for 'seed' is the same as the word for 'sorgho': *māg* (= Stevenson's *māk*), but this is doubtful.

74. **SIT**

**Ama** *dɔn* (1), **Afitti** *dɔn*-i (1).

**References and notes:**

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 106; Stevenson 1957: 173. Indefinite and definite stems are the same. Cf., however, paradigmatic information in [Stevenson et al. 1992: 60]: indefinite *dɔn*, definite *dɔn* (with tonal distinctions). Quoted as definite *dɔn*, indefinite *dɔn* in [Rilly 2009: 424].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Cf. paradigmatic information in [Stevenson et al. 1992: 47]: imperative *dɔn*-i, present *dɔn* (with vowel gradation), past *dɔn*. Quoted as *dɔn*- ~ *dɔn*-ò in [Rilly 2009: 424].

75. **SKIN**

**Ama** *lôm* (1), **Afitti** *ālɔ* (2).

**References and notes:**

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Quoted as *lôm* in [Rilly 2009: 495]. Cf. also *fəgə* 'the entire skin of a human body' [ibid.].

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Cf. also *ɔrta* 'skin' in [Stevenson 1957: 172]. In [Rilly 2009: 495], a distinction is drawn between *lən* 'a piece of skin / hide' and *ālɔkə* (= Stevenson's *ālɔk*) 'the entire skin of a human body'.

76. **SLEEP**

**Ama** *finiće-tun* (1), **Afitti** *t=ɔg*-i (2).

**References and notes:**

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Literally = 'in-sleep-recline' (the second stem is the same as in 'to lie' q.v.).

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 106. Quoted as *t=ɔg*-i 'to sleep / to lie down' in [De Voogt 2009: 43]. Quoted as *t=ɔg*-ù ~ *təŋgən* 'to recline, to sleep' in [Rilly 2009: 444].
77. SMALL
Ama kédìŋ (1), Afitti kíɛζà (2).

References and notes:


78. SMOKE
Ama ɲèšì (1), Afitti lòsgà (2).

References and notes:

Ama: Stevenson 2000: 106. Transcribed as ɲèšì in [Rilly 2009: 460]; the Mandal dialect equivalent is nâs [ibid.], which seems to reflect a different etymon.

79. STAND
Ama tàg (1), Afitti tìg- (1).

References and notes:

Ama: Stevenson 2000: 106. Indefinite stem. The definite stem is tìg, with vowel gradation. Transcribed as tìg ~ tìg in [Stevenson 1957: 172]. Cf. paradigmatic information in [Stevenson et al. 1992: 60]: indefinite tàg (with an alveolar/retroflex consonant), definite tìg (with a dental consonant). All three sources present conflicting information as to the articulation of the initial consonants. Quoted as definite tìg-, indefinite tìg 'to stop' in [Rilly 2009: 424], with both forms showing dental consonants.

80. STAR
Ama kwójršìlè (1), Afitti mùdì (2).

References and notes:

Ama: Stevenson 2000: 106. Quoted as kàršìlè, Mandal dialect kúsìlè in [Rilly 2009: 451].

81. STONE
Ama midir ~ miùdr ~ mùindr (1), Afitti mbàrè (2).

References and notes:

82. SUN
Ama niŋ-an (1), Afitti njíṣi (1).

References and notes:
Ama: Stevenson 2000: 106. Quoted as niŋan in [MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 1931: 159] (incorrectly listed as 'meat' because of an obvious print error); as niŋ-an, Mandal dialect niŋ in [Rilly 2009: 514].
Afitti: Stevenson 2000: 106. Quoted as njí in [MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 1931: 159] (incorrectly listed as 'meat' because of an obvious print error). Quoted as njí in [Rilly 2009: 514].

83. SWIM
Ama sòbài (1), Afitti ṭō=sè (2).

References and notes:
Ama: Stevenson 2000: 106. Indefinite stem. The definite stem is non-suppletive: sòbài-è, with an additional suffix.

84. TAIL
Ama ʒè (1), Afitti wēyà (2).

References and notes:
Ama: Stevenson 2000: 106. Same word as 'hair' q.v.

85. THAT
Ama ǧù (1), Afitti ǧ̀llà (2).

References and notes:

86. THIS
Ama nò (1), Afitti nè (1).
References and notes:


87. THOU
Ama i (1), Afitti i (1).

References and notes:

Ama: Stevenson 1957: 177. The paradigm is given as follows: subject i, object yɔ-ŋ, genitive ṙun, comitative ṙun-ən, locative i-l. Quoted as i, genitive ṙun in [Rilly 2009: 519].
Afitti: Stevenson 1957: 175, 177. Quoted as i, genitive i-ngà in [Rilly 2009: 519].

88. TONGUE
Ama ɲidi (1), Afitti ɔl (2).

References and notes:

Ama: Stevenson 2000: 107. Quoted as ɲidi in [MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 1931: 159]; as ɲilì, Mandal dialect ɲid in [Rilly 2009: 472].

89. TOOTH
Ama ịlè ~ èlè (1), Afitti ɲgíl (1).

References and notes:


90. TREE
Ama ũmà ~ úmà (1), Afitti ʃídàrà (-1).

References and notes:

91. TWO
Ama árbà ~ ármbà (1), Afitti ármà-k (1).

References and notes:


92. WALK (GO)
Ama kwà (1) / tái (3), Afitti tòr (2) / tòg-ð (4).

References and notes:


93. WARM
Ama kà=bàr (1), Afitti ʒükàrè (-1).

References and notes:


94. WATER
Ama bỳŋ (1), Afitti bỳŋ (1).

References and notes:


95. WE
Ama a-ŋi (1), Afitti o-go (1).
References and notes:

Ama: Stevenson 1957: 175, 177. Also with additional plural prefixes: anji-ŋi ~ anji-ŋi id. The paradigm is given as follows: subject aŋi, object aŋi, genitive woun, comitative woun-ŋi, locative aŋi-d. Quoted as nom. aŋi, gen. w j, Mandal dialect nom. aŋi, gen. w j in [Rilly 2009: 488].

Afitti: Stevenson 1957: 175, 177. Quoted as nom. iŋi, gen. ți in [Rilly 2009: 488].

96. WHAT

Ama eru-ŋe (1), Afitti ŋgi-sè # (1).

References and notes:

Ama: Rilly 2009: 504. This form is from R. Stevenson’s records (the pronoun proper is eru-ŋe is an attached copula). Rilly himself records the variants anji ~ 亨 [ibid.].

Afitti: Rilly 2009: 504. Not attested in R. Stevenson’s records. Cf. also 亨 ‘which?” [ibid.].

97. WHITE

Ama tə=bər (1), Afitti tə=bər-á (1).

References and notes:


98. WHO

Ama 亨 (1), Afitti 亨-dē # (1).

References and notes:


99. WOMAN

Ama kir (1), Afitti kirí (1).

References and notes:

Ama: Stevenson 2000: 107. Also 亨gir kər, pl. 亨 kər id., where the first part = ‘person’ q.v. Transcribed as kir in [Stevenson 1957: 172]. Quoted as kir ‘woman’ in [Rilly 2009: 453]; cf. also kər, Mandal dialect kəgir ‘female’ [ibid.].

100. YELLOW
Ama ţ=bnëši ~ ţ=bnëši (1).

References and notes:
Afitti: Not properly attested. Said to be the same as ġilâ 'red' in [Stevenson 2000: 109], but this may be seriously doubted.

101. FAR
Ama sáù (1), Afitti ñïëñ # (2).

References and notes:
Afitti: Stevenson 2000: 107. The form is exactly the same as 'small' q.v., so it is not unclear whether this glossing reflects unusual polysemy, homonymy, or semantic inaccuracy.

102. HEAVY
Ama kwdù (1), Afitti ññù (2).

References and notes:
Ama: Stevenson 2000: 108. Quoted as kw dù in [Rilly 2009: 476]. It is unclear if the alternate form änñdù, Mandal dialect kñndù [ibid.] is related.
Afitti: Stevenson 2000: 108. Quoted as títin in [Rilly 2009: 476]. Tentatively explained in the latter source as a borrowing from Hill Nubian, but the actual forms are too phonetically distant (Proto-Hill Nubian is "territory") to accept this hypothesis.

103. NEAR
Ama áràn ~ áràn (1), Afitti ãgãlã (2).

References and notes:

104. SALT
Ama kwêdîlà ~ kwêdîlà (1), Afitti ãrdìk (-1).

References and notes:
Afitti: Stevenson 2000: 108. Quoted as ṣr ṣ in [Rilly 2009: 510]. The form is most likely borrowed from Hill Nubian (cf. Kadaro ʰruː, Dilling ordi, etc.), with an additional collective suffix.

105. SHORT
Ama šērè (1), Afitti sērēː (1).

References and notes:

106. SNAKE
Ama səm (1), Afitti səm (1).

References and notes:
Ama: Stevenson 2000: 106; Stevenson 1957: 171. Quoted as səm, Mandal dialect sám in [Rilly 2009: 512].

107. THIN
Ama kēšēn ~ kēśēn (1), Afitti sōnú (2).

References and notes:

108. WIND
Ama mó (1), Afitti má (1).

References and notes:

109. WORM
Ama ámì (1), Afitti śmù (1).
References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 117. Quoted as ānī ~ ānbi in [Rilly 2009: 524]. Also fīngī ~ fīnī id. (semantic difference is unclear; however, in [Rilly 2009: 524] the Stevenson form is listed with the meaning ‘caterpillar’, and Rilly’s own records contain the form fīnī with the meaning ‘a k. of intestinal worm, filaire du Caire’).

**Afitti:** Rilly 2009: 524. Listed in the source as a form attested both by R. Stevenson and C. Rilly. Cf. ĕnō ‘worm’ in [De Voogt 2009: 42].

110. YEAR

Ama [wɔːr (1), Afitti ɔr (1).

References and notes:

**Ama:** Stevenson 2000: 111.

**Afitti:** Stevenson 2000: 111.