

[Text version of database, created 14/12/2012].

### **Annotated Swadesh wordlists for the Sandawe group (Sandawe family).**

Languages included: Sandawe [snd-snd].

#### **DATA SOURCES**

Eaton & Hunziker 2007 = Eaton, Helen; Hunziker, Daniel; Hunziker, Elizabeth. A Sandawe Dialect Survey. SIL Electronic Survey Report, August 2007. SIL International. *// A large paper presenting the results of a dialect survey of seven Sandawe villages, conducted by the authors in 2003. Contains a large wordlist elicited from a speaker in the Magambua village (complete wordlists for all the villages of the survey have not been published).*

Eaton & Hunziker 2008 = Eaton, Helen; Hunziker, Daniel; Hunziker, Elizabeth. A Description of the Phonology of the Sandawe Language. SIL International. *// Detailed description of Sandawe phonology; contains some lexical data unavailable in [Eaton & Hunziker 2007].*

Eaton 2010 = Eaton, Helen. A Sandawe Grammar. SIL International. *// A detailed grammar of the Sandawe language.*

Kagaya 1993 = Kagaya, Ryohei. A Classified Vocabulary of the Sandawe Language. Tokyo: Institute for the Study of Languages. *// Large classified vocabulary of Sandawe, based on the author's personal fieldwork conducted with a speaker from the Kurio village. Transcription quality is fairly good, but no tonal notation is available.*

Dempwolff 1916 = Dempwolff, Otto. Die Sandawe. Hamburg: L. Friederichsen & Co. *// One of the oldest works on the Sandawe, with a detailed ethnographic description, grammar, vocabulary, and text examples. Transcription quality is not thoroughly reliable, but the work remains an important historical source.*

Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977 = Tucker, Archibald; Bryan, Margaret; Woodburn, James. The East African Click Languages: a phonetic comparison. In: *Zur Sprachge-*

*schichte und Ethnohistorie in Afrika*. Ed. by Wilhelm J. G. Möhlig, Franz Rottland & Bernd Heine, pp. 300-323. // *A brief description of the phonetic structures of Sandawe, Hadza, and Dahalo, richly illustrated by lexical material.*

## NOTES

### 1. *General.*

Despite the relatively "low profile" of Tanzania's Sandawe language, there are actually plenty of data sources today that allow for the construction of a comprehensive wordlist. Our primary source for the GLD wordlist is [Eaton & Hunziker 2007], since the source already contains a prepared wordlist and represents the results of recently performed, highly accurate, team fieldwork. However, for additional comparison we also employ the important dictionary [Kagaya 1993]; the fieldnotes from [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977]; and the historically important early source [Dempwolff 1916], since in between all of them, they contain certain minor, but important, variations.

Dialectal variety in Sandawe, according to most sources, is relatively low, and it does not seem to make sense to construct different wordlists in order to conduct internal Sandawe lexicostatistics (differences would at best revolve around 2-3%, and most of them would be questionable in terms of accuracy of semantic glossing anyway). However, it is significant to notate transcriptional - sometimes, perhaps, reflecting real phonetic - variability between the sources, which we tend to preserve in the UTS transliteration.

### 2. *Transliteration.*

The UTS system, being essentially based on the IPA with minor changes, is quite close to the completely IPA-based system of Helen Eaton et al.; transcription systems for Sandawe employed by other researchers generally require more transliterational efforts. It should also be noted that serious discrepancies are attested in various researchers' interpretation of the phonological structure of Sandawe (see notes below).

UTS	Eaton/Hunziker	Kagaya	Tucker & Bryan	Dempwolff
p	p	p	p	p
p <sup>h</sup>	p <sup>h</sup>	ph	ph	ph
b	b	b	b	b ~ b̥
m	m	m	m	m
w	w	w	w	w
t	t	t	t	t
t <sup>h</sup>	t <sup>h</sup>	th	th	th
d	d	d	d	d ~ d̥
n	n	n	n	n
r	r	r	r	r
č (= c)	tʃ	c	ts	ts
c'	ts'	ts'	ts'	ts'
č <sup>h</sup> (= c <sup>h</sup> )	tʃ <sup>h</sup>	ch	tsh	ts
ǰ (= ʒ)	dʒ	j	dz ~ z	dz
ʎ	tʎ	tl	tl	t̥
ʎ'	tʎ'	tl'	tl'	t̥'
ɮ	dʒ	dl	dl	d̥
ɮ	ɮ	hl	hl	s
y	j	y	y	y
k	k	k	k	k
k <sup>h</sup>	k <sup>h</sup>	kh	kh	kh
k'	k'	k'	k'	k'
g	g	g	g	g ~ g̥
x	x	x	x	χ
ŋ	ŋ	ng	ŋ	ŋ̇
ʔ	ʔ	ʔ	ʔ	ʔ
			~ g	' ~  k
'	'	ʔ	'	'
<sup>h</sup>	<sup>h</sup>	h	h	h
̃	<sup>n</sup>	n	n	ṅ
!	!	ʈ	! ~ g!	!' ~ !k

UTS	Eaton/Hunziker	Kagaya	Tucker & Bryan	Dempwolff
ʔ	ʔ	ʔʔ	ʔ	ʔ
ʔ <sup>h</sup>	ʔ <sup>h</sup>	ʔh	ʔh	ʔh
ʔ̃	nʔ	ʔn	nʔ	ʔñ
			~ g	' ~   k
'	'	ʔ	'	'
<sup>h</sup>	<sup>h</sup>	h	h	h
̃	n	n	n	ñ
a	a	a	a	a
e (= ε)	e	e	e ~ ε	e ~ e̲
i (= ɪ)	i	i	i ~ ɪ	i ~ i̲
o (= ɔ)	o	o	o ~ ɔ	o ~ o̲
u (= ʊ)	u	u	u ~ ʊ	u ~ u̲
V:	V:	VV	VV	V
Ṽ	Ṽ	Ṽ ~ Vŋ	Ṽ	Vñ

## Notes.

1. Aspirated stops and affricates are an integral part of Sandawe inventory, but are not systematically marked in [Dempwolff 1916], and other sources allow for some variation as well; we mark everything as originally transcribed in the sources.

2. The "voiced" and "semi-voiced" (marked with an additional subscript diacritic: *b̲*, *d̲*, etc.) consonants as marked by Dempwolff do not represent a valid phonological opposition (no other source confirms this), and the "semi-voiced" feature is ignored in transliteration (everything is simply marked as voiced). The same goes for Dempwolff's obviously fictitious opposition between "hard" and "pressed" articulation of the ejectives (the latter marked with an additional diacritic, e. g. *k'* vs. *k̲'*), also not supported as a valid phonological or even phonetic opposition in later sources; it is safe to omit this transcriptional detail in order to avoid superfluous complexity.

3. There is no phonological opposition between alveolar and post-alveolar affricates in Sandawe, and all the sources fall in two distinct categories: those that consistently mark all the affricates as alveolar (*c, c<sup>h</sup>, c', ʒ*; Dempwolff, Tucker & Bryan) or those that ascribe plain alveolar articulation only to the ejective affricate while at the same time defining the rest as post-alveolar (Eaton & Hunziker) or palatal (Kagaya). We do not unify this discrepancy in our transliteration, since it seems to reflect real dialectal peculiarities rather than individual tastes of the field data collectors.

4. According to most sources, Sandawe only has four distinct click effluxes: (a) velar = zero; (b) glottal stop; (c) aspiration; (d) nasalization. Additionally, Tucker & Bryan mention the possibility of a voiced efflux, but indicate that it is usually encountered in free variation with the zero efflux; we do not eliminate this notation in the transliterated forms, but it is never encountered in the main field (since most of the entries there are from Eaton & Hunziker). Likewise, Dempwolff tries to distinguish between the "explosive velar efflux" (*/k, !k*, etc.) and the "weak efflux" (*/', !'*, etc.); most likely, this is not a valid opposition either, but just in case, we retain this distinction in the transliteration (Dempwolff's */'* = UTS */'*; Dempwolff's */k* = UTS */k*).

5. It seems that Sandawe does not have a +/-ATR phonological distinction, but some sources (Tucker & Bryan; Dempwolff) still try to mark phonetic variants; we do not omit them in our transliteration, but it should be noted that Dempwolff's transcriptions, in particular, are not highly reliable in this respect.

6. Additional vocalic features of Sandawe include vowel length (more or less consistently marked by everybody except for Dempwolff) and nasalization (which Kagaya and Dempwolff often interpret in consonantal terms - as combinations of vowels with velar *ŋ*). Kagaya also postulates a separate set of "creaky" vowels for the language that he marks as underlined *ā, ī*, etc.; we transliterate them as pharyngealized *a<sup>̣</sup>, i<sup>̣</sup>*, etc., but it must be noted that this extra feature has not been marked by any other researcher and may be fictitious.

7. The (semi-)vocalic labial element preceding the full root vowel is interpreted differently by different specialists: Eaton & Hunziker formally mark it as "click labialization" (e. g. */'<sup>w</sup>V*, etc.); Tucker & Bryan, as well as Dempwolff, mark it as a

separate glide phoneme *w* (e. g. /*wV*, etc.); and Kagaya often marks variation between glide and purely vocalic articulation (e. g. /*wV* ~ /*oV*, etc.). We preserve the individual styles, since they may actually represent phonetic peculiarities of the respective dialects.

8. Sandawe also has a small subset of word-medial / word-final reduced vowels, defined as "voiceless" by Eaton & Hunziker; these authors are the only ones to mark this feature on a more or less consistent basis, and we preserve their transcription of *u* and *i* in our transliterations.

9. The tonal structure of Sandawe has been studied in detail by Eaton & Hunziker [2008], and all the tonal notation of these authors has been preserved. Tone in Sandawe is also regularly marked by Tucker & Bryan and by Dempwolff, but not by Kagaya. There seems to be a general consensus about Sandawe possessing three basic register tones (high, mid, low) and a variety of contour tones, but individual notations frequently do not correlate in between different researchers.

Database compiled and annotated by: G. Starostin (last update: December 2012).

## 1. ALL

Sandawe *č<sup>h</sup>íâ* (1).

## References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 37. Quoted as *č<sup>h</sup>ia* in [Kagaya 1993: 49]; as *cia* in [Dempwolff 1916: 52].

## 2. ASHES

Sandawe *!ú<sup>h</sup>p<sup>h</sup>á* (1).

## References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 36. Quoted as *!ú<sup>h</sup>p<sup>h</sup>a* in [Kagaya 1993: 39]; as *!ú<sup>h</sup>pā* in [Dempwolff 1916: 42]; as *!ú<sup>h</sup>p<sup>h</sup>á* in [Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977: 304].

## 3. BARK

Sandawe *λâ* (1).

## References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 34. Quoted as *λa* 'bark of tree, scale' in [Kagaya 1993: 29]; as *λá* 'bark' in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 305].

## 4. BELLY

Sandawe *λ'ábísó* (1).

## References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 32. Quoted as *λ'abiso*: 'abdomen' in [Kagaya 1993: 3]; as *λ'ábísó* 'belly' in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 305]; as *λ'ābīsō* 'belly' in [Dempwolff 1916: 53].

## 5. BIG

Sandawe *bà<sup>?</sup>é* (1).

## References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 37. This is the verbal stem ('to be big'); adjectival 'big' is glossed differently as *mé*: [ibid.]. Quoted as *bà<sup>?</sup>e* 'to be big, to grow up, bigness, anything big' in [Kagaya 1993: 62]; as *bà<sup>?</sup>a ~ bà<sup>?</sup>e* 'bigness; to be big' in [Dempwolff 1916: 42].

## 6. BIRD

Sandawe *t<sup>h</sup>wĩ*: (1).

**References and notes:**

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 34. Quoted as *t<sup>h</sup>ui* in [Kagaya 1993: 30]; as *tüüi* in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 305]; as *t<sup>h</sup>wi* in [Dempwolff 1916: 52].

7. BITE

Sandawe *ʃĩŋké* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 38. Quoted as *ʃĩŋk<sup>h</sup>e* in [Kagaya 1993: 24]; as *ʃĩŋkē* in [Dempwolff 1916: 40].

8. BLACK

Sandawe *k'áŋk'árâ* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 38. Quoted as *k'áŋk'ára* 'blackness', *k'áŋk'ara-s(i)* 'to be black' in [Kagaya 1993: 56]; as *k'áŋk'árâ ~ k'ák'árâ* in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 306]; as *k'áŋk'ārâ* 'black, dark' in [Dempwolff 1916: 47].

9. BLOOD

Sandawe *ʃ'ék'â* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 33. Quoted as *ʃ'ek'a* in [Kagaya 1993: 4]; as *ʃ'ék'à* in [Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977: 307]; as *ʃ'ék'â* in [Dempwolff 1916: 40].

10. BONE

Sandawe *ʃî* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 33. Quoted as *ʃi* in [Kagaya 1993: 4]; as *ʃî* in [Dempwolff 1916: 41]; as *ʃî ~ ʃîŋ* in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 306, 308].

11. BREAST

Sandawe *sákâ* (1).



**References and notes:**

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2008: 28. Quoted as *saka* in [Kagaya 1993: 3]; as *sākā* in [Dempwolff 1916: 50]. Different from *ina* 'breast (fem.)' [ibid.], quoted as *inā* in [Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977: 303].

## 12. BURN TR.

Sandawe *kámâ* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 40. Quoted as *kama* 'to burn, set fire to' in [Kagaya 1993: 40], distinct from *ḥac(i)* 'to burn (intr.)'.

## 13. CLAW(NAIL)

Sandawe *c<sup>w</sup>áǎá* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 33. Quoted as *c'waǎa* in [Kagaya 1993: 4]; as *c'wáǎá* in [Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977: 302]; as *còā* in [Dempwolff 1916: 52] (where the affricate is erroneously not marked as ejective; the word is glossed with fake polysemy as 'tail; fingernail' - in reality, the two words are phonetic look-alikes, see 'tail').

## 14. CLOUD

Sandawe *ǎ'ūngù* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 36. Polysemy: 'sky / clouds'. Quoted as *ǎ'ūngu* 'cloud, sky' in [Kagaya 1993: 56]; as *ǎ'ūngù* 'cloud' in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 305]; as *ǎ'ūngū* in [Dempwolff 1916: 53].

## 15. COLD

Sandawe *tīnka* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Sandawe:** Kagaya 1993: 63. Quoted as *tīnkā-sē* 'cold, fresh, mild' in [Dempwolff 1916: 52]. This word is applied to objects (e. g. water, etc.). A different word, *č<sup>h</sup>áwá* 'cold' [Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 37], is applied to weather, etc.; quoted as *č<sup>h</sup>áwá* 'to be cold, coldness; cold, fever (n.)' in [Kagaya 1993: 6, 63].

## 16. COME

Sandawe *í* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 40. Singular action stem; the plural equivalent is *ĩáti* [Eaton & Hunziker 2008: 22]. Quoted as *li* 'to come (sg.)', *ĩati* 'to come (pl.)' in [Kagaya 1993: 35]; as sg. *li*, pl. *ĩati* in [Dempwolff 1916: 40]; as *li* in [Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977: 303].

## 17. DIE

Sandawe *łǎ:si* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 40. Quoted as *łas ~ łasi* in [Kagaya 1993: 24]. This is the singular stem; the corresponding plural stem 'to die (of many)' is quoted as *łá?te* in [Kagaya 1993: 24]. Quoted as *łáás* in [Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977: 303]; as sg. *łási*, pl. *łáti* in [Dempwolff 1916: 53].

## 18. DOG

Sandawe *ká:kâ* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 34. Quoted as *ka:ka* in [Kagaya 1993: 24]; as *ká:kâ* in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 305].

## 19. DRINK

Sandawe *c'é:* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 39. Quoted as *c'e:* in [Kagaya 1993: 15]; as *c'é:* in [Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977: 302]; as *c'è* in [Dempwolff 1916: 52].

## 20. DRY

Sandawe *símé* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 38. Different word quoted in [Kagaya 1993: 58]: *ĩĩk'e* 'to become dry' (applied to rivers, so the difference could be between the required 'to be dry (of clothes, etc.)' vs. 'to be desiccated'). This word is also listed in [Dempwolff 1916: 40] as *ĩĩk'è ~ ĩk'è* 'to be dry'.

## 21. EAR

Sandawe *kéké* (1).

## References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 32. Quoted as *keke* in [Kagaya 1993: 3]; as *kéké* in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 305]; as *kéké* in [Dempwolff 1916: 46].

## 22. EARTH

Sandawe *ʃíná* (1).

## References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2008: 22. Same word as 'sand' q.v.; quoted as *ʃína* 'soil, sand' in [Kagaya 1993: 59]; as *ʃíná* 'earth' in [Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977: 303]; as *ʃíná* 'earth' in [Dempwolff 1916: 40]. In [Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 36], the meaning 'earth' is rendered with the word *ʃé*; however, in [Kagaya 1993: 59], this word is glossed as *ʃe*: 'clay, mud', e. g. the meaning is most likely different from the required 'earth, soil'. Another quasi-synonym is *ʃuma* 'ground' [Kagaya 1993: 59] = *ʃūmā* 'land' in [Dempwolff 1916: 42].

## 23. EAT

Sandawe *mánc<sup>h</sup>á* (1).

## References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 39. Quoted as *man<sup>h</sup>a* in [Kagaya 1993: 12]; as *māncā* ~ *mānsà* 'to eat; food' in [Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977: 304, 305]; as *māncā* 'to eat (vegetable food)' in [Dempwolff 1916: 48].

## 24. EGG

Sandawe *díʔá* (1).

## References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 33. Quoted as *díʔa* in [Kagaya 1993: 30]; as *díʔá* in [Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977: 302]. An alternate synonym is also found listed in [Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977: 302]: *cè* 'egg'.

## 25. EYE

Sandawe *ʃwě*: (1).

## References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 32. Quoted as *ʃwe(:)* ~ *ʃwe(:)* in [Kagaya 1993: 3]; as *ʃwěé* ~ *ʃwěé* in [Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977: 307]; as *ʃwè* in [Dempwolff 1916: 40].

## 26. FAT N.

Sandawe  $c^{h\hat{a}}$ : (1).

## References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 33. Quoted as  $c^{h\hat{a}}\eta$  'oil' in [Kagaya 1993: 13, 25]; as  $c^{h\hat{a}}$  'oil' in [Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977: 302]; as  $c\hat{a}\eta$  'fat' in [Dempwolff 1916: 52].

## 27. FEATHER

Sandawe  $!'\hat{u}$  (1).

## References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 33. Quoted as  $!'\hat{u}\eta \sim !'\hat{u}$  in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 306]; as  $!'\hat{u}$  'hair, feather' in [Dempwolff 1916: 42]. Entirely different word,  $t^h\hat{a}wa$ , listed in [Kagaya 1993: 30].

## 28. FIRE

Sandawe  $||\hat{i}$ : (1).

## References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 36. Quoted as  $||\hat{i}\eta$  in [Kagaya 1993: 13, 39]; as  $||\hat{i}\eta$  in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 306]; as  $||\hat{i}\eta$  in [Dempwolff 1916: 40].

## 29. FISH

Sandawe  $s\acute{o}mb\acute{a}$  (1).

## References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 34. Quoted as  $somba$  in [Kagaya 1993: 29]; as  $s\acute{o}mb\acute{a}$  in [Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977: 304]; as  $s\acute{o}mb\acute{a}$  in [Dempwolff 1916: 51].

## 30. FLY V.

Sandawe  $c'\acute{o}ki$  (1).

## References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 41. Entirely different paradigm quoted in [Kagaya 1993: 30]: sg.  $t^h\acute{a}$ , pl.  $giribe$  'to fly / run'. However, cf. the data in [Dempwolff 1916: 51, 53]:  $c'\acute{o}k\acute{u}$  'to fly' vs. sg.  $t^h\acute{u}$ , pl.  $g\acute{i}r\acute{i}b\acute{e}$  'to run'.

## 31. FOOT

Sandawe //<sup>h</sup>átá (1).

## References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 32. Meaning glossed as 'leg'; apparently, 'leg' and 'foot' are not distinguished, although the latter meaning may be specified as //<sup>h</sup>átá k<sup>h</sup>ò:tā (cf. 'hand' q.v.). Quoted as //<sup>h</sup>ata 'leg, foot, sole' in [Kagaya 1993: 4]; as //<sup>h</sup>átá 'foot' in [Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977: 307].

## 32. FULL

Sandawe !ón-c'â: (1).

## References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 38. Meaning glossed as 'it is full'. Quoted as verbal stems *ʃo:me* 'to fill, to be full', *ʃo:ŋ-c'i* 'to become full by itself' in [Kagaya 1993: 15]; as !'õ 'to be full' in [Dempwolff 1916: 42] (with an erroneous glottal stop efflux, it seems).

## 33. GIVE

Sandawe í- (1).

## References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 38. The listed forms are: *í?-wàsñ* 'she gives her' and *íé-kô* 'give him'. Quoted as *ie* ~ *ie:* in [Kagaya 1993: 43]; as *ʔí-wā* 'to give them', *ʔí-yē* 'to give him' in [Dempwolff 1916: 46].

## 34. GOOD

Sandawe ʔáú (1).

## References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 37. Quoted as *ʔawe* 'good, goodness, to be good' in [Kagaya 1993: 62]; as ʔá ~ ʔāō ~ ʔāwē, fem. ʔā-sū 'good, right' in [Dempwolff 1916: 51].

## 35. GREEN

Sandawe ʒa:ŋga (1).

## References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Kagaya 1993: 56. Quoted as ʒáŋgà in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 305]; with a different meaning - as ʒāŋgā 'unripe; light (of color)' in [Dempwolff 1916: 44].

## 36. HAIR

Sandawe *c'ê* (1).**References and notes:**

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 32. Meaning glossed as 'human hair'; *čě:* 'head' q.v. is also listed as a possible synonym in the same meaning. Quoted as *c'ê* in [Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977: 301]; as *c'ê* in [Dempwolff 1916: 52]. Entirely different word listed in [Kagaya 1993: 3]: *ʃu* 'hair (generic)', *ɸe:* *ʃu* 'hair of a head' - this is the same word as 'feather' q.v. and seems to have originally been simply the word for 'body hair', but, as Kagaya's example shows, in some dialects at least, the word is also beginning to be employed for designating 'head hair' as well.

## 37. HAND

Sandawe *ʃ'û:* (1).**References and notes:**

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 32-33. Meaning glossed as 'arm'; apparently, 'arm' and 'hand' are not distinguished, although the latter meaning may be specified as *ʃ'û:* *kʰò:tâ* (cf. 'hand' q.v.). On the other hand, for 'arm' another synonym is listed: *ʔâlâmu* [ibid.] (= *ʔâlēmō* 'arm' in [Dempwolff 1916: 42]). Quoted as *ʃuŋ* 'arm, hand' in [Kagaya 1993: 4]; as *ʃ'û ~ ʃ'ûŋ* 'arm' in [Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977: 302]; as *ʃ'ûŋ* 'hand' in [Dempwolff 1916: 53].

## 38. HEAD

Sandawe *čě:* (1).**References and notes:**

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 32. Quoted as *ɸe:* in [Kagaya 1993: 3]; as *cʰé:* ~ *cēé* in [Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977: 301, 305]; as *cé* in [Dempwolff 1916: 52].

## 39. HEAR

Sandawe *kʰé?é* (1).**References and notes:**

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 40. Quoted as *kʰé?e* 'to hear, listen' in [Kagaya 1993: 6]; as *ké?é* in [Dempwolff 1916: 46].

## 40. HEART

Sandawe *ʒígídâ* (1).**References and notes:**

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 33. Quoted as *zīgida* in [Kagaya 1993: 5]; as *zīgídà* in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 305]; as *zīgídā* in [Dempwolff 1916: 44].

#### 41. HORN

Sandawe *łáná* (1).

##### References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 33. Quoted as *łana* in [Kagaya 1993: 25]; as *łáná* in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 305]; as *łānā* in [Dempwolff 1916: 53].

#### 42. I

Sandawe *čí* (1).

##### References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 41. Quoted as *çi* in [Kagaya 1993: 67]; as *čí ~ cínj* in [Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977: 303, 306]; as *cī ~ cīnj* in [Dempwolff 1916: 52].

#### 43. KILL

Sandawe *wák'ā*: (1).

##### References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 41. Quoted as *wak'a* 'to kill', *wak'a-a* 'to kill already' in [Kagaya 1993: 27, 46]; an additional synonym is also listed: *k'oe ~ k'we* [ibid.]. Quoted as *ɔwāk'á ~ ɔwāk'wā* 'to kill' in [Dempwolff 1916: 53]; the second synonym is quoted as *k'wā ~ hūk'wā* in [Dempwolff 1916: 47]. The semantic difference between the two is unclear (singular vs. plural stems?).

#### 44. KNEE

Sandawe *kê*: (1).

##### References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 32. Quoted as *ke* in [Kagaya 1993: 4]; as *kē* in [Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977: 302].

#### 45. KNOW

Sandawe *mànǎ*: (1).

##### References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 40. Quoted as *mana*: in [Kagaya 1993: 47]; as *mānā* in [Dempwolff 1916: 48].

#### 46. LEAF

Sandawe /ǎ: (1).

##### References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 34. Quoted as /a: 'grass, leaf' in [Kagaya 1993: 33]; as /āá ~ /āá in [Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977: 307]; as /ā 'leaf' in [Dempwolff 1916: 39].

#### 47. LIE

Sandawe /ĩné (1).

##### References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 38. Meaning glossed as the dynamic 'lay down'. Quoted as /ĩine 'to lie down (sg.)' in [Kagaya 1993: 34]; the corresponding plural action stem is glossed as /as(i) [ibid.]. Quoted as /ĩinā 'to lie' in [Dempwolff 1916: 41].

#### 48. LIVER

Sandawe /<sup>h</sup>ásinó: (1).

##### References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 33. Quoted as /<sup>h</sup>asno: ~ /<sup>h</sup>asino: in [Kagaya 1993: 5]; as /ásinō in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 306] (?; maybe a misprint for /<sup>h</sup>ásinō); as /<sup>h</sup>āsnō in [Dempwolff 1916: 51].

#### 49. LONG

Sandawe /mágánžá-sê (1).

##### References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 37. Alternate synonym: /i<sup>h</sup>àŋki-sê id. Quoted as /maganža 'to be long, to be tall' in [Kagaya 1993: 62]; as /mūgánžā-sē in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 305]; as /māgānzā 'length (n.)' in [Dempwolff 1916: 48].

#### 50. LOUSE

Sandawe /má:/â (1).

##### References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 34. Quoted as /ma:ŋ/a in [Kagaya 1993: 31]; as /má:c'à ~ /mā/â in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 307].



305, 307] (the first variant, without the word-medial click, is probably an erroneous transcription); as *mān/ā* in [Dempwolff 1916: 48].

## 51. MAN

Sandawe *ǰēmésé*: (1).

### References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 33. Quoted as *ǰome-se*, pl. *ǰomo-so* in [Kagaya 1993: 23]. Same word as 'person' q.v.; distinct from *máxáē*: 'husband' [Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 33] = *maxe*: 'male, male person, husband' [Kagaya 1993: 23].

## 52. MANY

Sandawe *dě:-t<sup>h</sup>ē*: (1).

### References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 37. Quoted as *de*: 'many' in [Kagaya 1993: 47], cf. *maxa de:-te:-so* 'many men' [ibid.]. Quoted as *dě* in [Dempwolff 1916: 43].

## 53. MEAT

Sandawe *ǰĩ:* (1).

### References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 33. Quoted as *ǰim* in [Kagaya 1993: 3, 29], with polysemy: 'body / meat / skin'; as *ǰim ~ ǰī* in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 306]; as *ǰī* 'meat, body' in [Dempwolff 1916: 40].

## 54. MOON

Sandawe *!â ~ !ǎ:-sō* (1).

### References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 36. Polysemy: 'moon / month', although only for the complex variant *!ǎ:sō*. Quoted as *ǰa:puso ~ ǰa:psō* 'moon, month' in [Kagaya 1993: 56]. Quoted as *!â* 'moonlight', but *!ābī-sō* 'moon' in [Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977: 308]; as *!ā* 'moonlight', but *!ābī-so ~ !āo-so* 'moon' in [Dempwolff 1916: 41].

## 55. MOUNTAIN

Sandawe *gáwâ* (1).

### References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 36. Quoted as *gawa* in [Kagaya 1993: 58]; as *gáwâ* 'hill' in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 305];

as *gāwā* in [Dempwolff 1916: 44].

## 56. MOUTH

Sandawe *ḥū̃*: (1).

### References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 32. Polysemy: 'mouth / lip'. Quoted as *fum* in [Kagaya 1993: 3]; as *ḥū̃* ~ *ḥū̃ŋ* in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 306]; as *ḥū̃ŋ* in [Dempwolff 1916: 42].

## 57. NAME

Sandawe *ḥwā*: (1).

### References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 34. Quoted as *ḥwa* in [Kagaya 1993: 22]; as *ḥwā* in [Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977: 308]; as *ḥwā* in [Dempwolff 1916: 41].

## 58. NECK

Sandawe *k'wē̃*: (1).

### References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 32. Quoted as *k'wē̃* in [Kagaya 1993: 3]; as *k'wē̃* in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 306].

## 59. NEW

Sandawe *ḥā̃*: (1).

### References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 37. Quoted as *ḥae-c'i* 'to be new' in [Kagaya 1993: 63]; as *ḥae* in [Dempwolff 1916: 40].

## 60. NIGHT

Sandawe *t'wē̃*: (1).

### References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 36. Quoted as *tue*: ~ *twe*: in [Kagaya 1993: 60]; as *twẽ* in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 306]; as *tū̃é* ~ *tū̃wé* ~ *twẽ* 'night; time for sleeping' in [Dempwolff 1916: 52].

## 61. NOSE

Sandawe  $\tilde{f}áti$  (1).

## References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 32. Quoted as  $\tilde{f}at^hi \sim \tilde{f}at^hin$  in [Kagaya 1993: 3]; as  $\tilde{f}átin$  in [Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977: 307]; as  $\tilde{f}áti$  in [Dempwolff 1916: 40].

## 62. NOT

Sandawe  $=c^h\grave{i}$  (1).

## References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton 2010: 136. Negative suffix, appended to the verbal stem and usually fused with the following personal marker: e. g. 3rd p. sg. fem.  $-c^hi-$  +  $sú$  =  $c^hu$ , etc.

## 63. ONE

Sandawe  $c'éxê$  (1).

## References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 36. Quoted as  $c'exe$  in [Kagaya 1993: 48]; as  $c'éxé$  in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 306]; as  $c'éx$ , fem.  $c'éx-sū$  in [Dempwolff 1916: 52].

## 64. PERSON

Sandawe  $\tilde{f}émésé$ : (1).

## References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 33. See also 'man'. Quoted as  $\tilde{f}ome-se$ , pl.  $\tilde{f}omo-so$  in [Kagaya 1993: 23]; as  $\tilde{f}ómē-sē$ , pl.  $\tilde{f}ómō-sō$  in [Dempwolff 1916: 40].

## 65. RAIN

Sandawe  $\lambda^{w\hat{a}}$ : (1).

## References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 36. Quoted as  $\lambda^{wan}$  in [Kagaya 1993: 56]; as  $\lambda^{wá} \sim \lambda^{\hat{w}á}$  in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 306]; as  $\lambda^{\hat{w}á}$  in [Dempwolff 1916: 53].

## 66. RED

Sandawe *búλ'i* (1).

## References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 38. Quoted as *buλ(i)* 'red colour', *buλ'i-s(i)* 'to be red' in [Kagaya 1993: 55]; as *búλ'é* 'red' in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 305]; as *buλ* in [Dempwolff 1916: 43].

## 67. ROAD

Sandawe *//ǒ:* (1).

## References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 35. Meaning glossed as 'path'. Quoted as *//o:* in [Kagaya 1993: 38]; as *//ǒó* in [Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977: 307]; as *//ǒ* in [Dempwolff 1916: 41].

## 68. ROOT

Sandawe *ĩĩ:* (1).

## References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 34. Quoted as *ĩĩ:ŋ* in [Kagaya 1993: 33]; as *ĩĩ ŋin* [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 306]; as *ĩĩŋ* in [Dempwolff 1916: 42].

## 69. ROUND

## References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Not attested.

## 70. SAND

Sandawe *ĩiná* (1).

## References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 36. Same word as 'earth' q.v. Alternate synonym: *màsàŋǎ:* (borrowed from Swahili). Quoted as *ĩina* 'soil, sand' in [Kagaya 1993: 59].

## 71. SAY

Sandawe *bô ~ ?imbô* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 39. Quoted as *bo: ~ bo*, with polysemy: 'word / to say', in [Kagaya 1993: 40]. Quoted as *ēmbō ~ mbō* 'speech; to speak' in [Dempwolff 1916: 44].

72. SEE

Sandawe *!ě:* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 39. Quoted as *!e:* in [Kagaya 1993: 6]; as *!è* in [Dempwolff 1916: 39]. The verb *!â ~ !âŋ* 'to see' [Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977: 303] = *!ā* 'to see, to show' in [Dempwolff 1916: 39] in reality seems to render the directed action verb 'to look' (= *!aŋ* 'to look' in [Kagaya 1993: 6]).

73. SEED

Sandawe *bóyó* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 34. Alternate synonym: *tě:térâ* [ibid.] (= *tétērā* 'seed' in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 305]). Quoted as *boyo:* 'seed, origin' in [Kagaya 1993: 33]; as *bōyō* 'seed' in [Dempwolff 1916: 43].

74. SIT

Sandawe *hă:kíc'i* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 38. Quoted as *ha:kíc'(i)* 'to sit down (sg.)' in [Kagaya 1993: 34]; the corresponding plural action stem is *ha:naki* [ibid.]. Quoted as *hākēc'* 'to sit down', pl. *hānāki* in [Dempwolff 1916: 45].

75. SKIN

Sandawe *!wê* (1).

**References and notes:**

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 33. Meaning glossed as 'skin (human)', distinct from *kèlèmbá* 'skin (animal)'. Quoted as *!wé* 'skin' in [Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977: 308]. Differently in [Kagaya 1993: 3]: *kelemba* is glossed as 'skin (of animals, human beings)', and, additionally, the word *!in* 'meat' is glossed as 'body, meat, skin'. In [Dempwolff 1916: 46], *kelemba* is glossed as 'animal skin' ('Fell'); the word for 'human skin' is not attested.

## 76. SLEEP

Sandawe //ʔo (1).

## References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Kagaya 1993: 34. Quoted as //ʔ in [Dempwolff 1916: 41]; as //ʔ̄ 'to sleep' in [Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977: 302].

## 77. SMALL

Sandawe c'ǝ:ʔ-tō (1).

## References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 37. Quoted as c'ǝ: 'to be small (sg.)' vs. c'ǝ-ti 'to be small (pl.)' in [Kagaya 1993: 62]; as c'ǝ 'small' in [Dempwolff 1916: 53].

## 78. SMOKE

Sandawe c'úk'â (1).

## References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 36. Quoted as c'uk'a in [Kagaya 1993: 39]; as c'úkâ in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 306]; as c'úkâ in [Dempwolff 1916: 53].

## 79. STAND

Sandawe //ume (1).

## References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Kagaya 1993: 51. This is the singular action stem; the corresponding plural stem is *te*: [ibid.]. Quoted as //úmē ~ //úmé in [Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977: 304, 307]; as sg. //úmē, pl. *te* in [Dempwolff 1916: 41]. In [Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 38], only the dynamic action verb, *há:ŋgâ* 'to stand up', is listed.

## 80. STAR

Sandawe hí=ǎwǎ: (1).

## References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 36. Quoted without the prefixal component *hí=*, simply as *ǎwan*, in [Kagaya 1993: 56]; as *ǎwāŋ* in [Dempwolff 1916: 40].

## 81. STONE

Sandawe *dĩ:* (1).

## References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 36. Quoted as *din* ~ *din* in [Kagaya 1993: 59]; as *dī í-* *dĩ:* in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 306]; as *dij* in [Dempwolff 1916: 43].

## 82. SUN

Sandawe *ʃ'ákásu* (1).

## References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 36. Quoted as *ʃ'akas(u)* in [Kagaya 1993: 56]; as *ʃ'ákásu* in [Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977: 307]; as *ʃ'ágāsū* in [Dempwolff 1916: 40].

## 83. SWIM

Sandawe *p<sup>h</sup>udu-se* (1).

## References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Kagaya 1993: 59. Polysemy: 'to swim / to dive'.

## 84. TAIL

Sandawe *c<sup>w</sup>ǎ:* (1).

## References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 33. Quoted as *c'wa:* in [Kagaya 1993: 26]; as *c'wāá* in [Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977: 302]; as *còā* in [Dempwolff 1916: 53] (the alternate meaning 'fingernail' is the result of confusion of two similar-sounding roots; see under 'nail').

## 85. THAT

Sandawe *há:-* (1) / *hĩ:* (2).

## References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton 2010: 85. Particular forms are: *há:-ù* (masc.), *há:-su* (fem.), *há:-sò* (pl. anim.), *há:-x<sup>w</sup>é:* (pl. inanim.). Quoted as *ha:-u* (masc.), *ha:-su* (fem.), *ha:-so* (pl. anim.), *ha:-soe* (pl. inanim.) in [Kagaya 1993: 67]; as *hā* ~ *hā-ō* ~ *hā-ū* ~ *hā-wē*, fem. *hā-sū*, pl. *hā-sō* ~ *hā-wā* in [Dempwolff 1916: 45]. Eaton 2010: 85. Particular forms are: *hĩ:-gò* (masc.), *hĩ:-su* (fem.), *hĩ:-sò* (pl. anim.), *hĩ:-x<sup>w</sup>è* (pl. inanim.). The

semantic difference between *hǎ:-* and *hǎ:̃-* is unclear.

## 86. THIS

Sandawe *hě:-* (1).

### References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton 2010: 85. Particular forms are: *hě:-ù* (masc.), *hě:-su* (fem.), *hě:-sò* (pl. anim.), *hě:-x<sup>w</sup>é:* (pl. inanim.). Quoted as *he:-u* (masc.), *he:-su* (fem.), *he:-so* (pl. anim.), *he:-xoe* (pl. inanim.) in [Kagaya 1993: 67]. Quoted as *hē ~ hē-ō ~ hē-ū ~ hē-wē*, fem. *hē-sū ~ hū-sū*, pl. *hē-sō ~ hē-wā* in [Dempwolff 1916: 45].

## 87. THOU

Sandawe *hàpú* (1).

### References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 41. Quoted as *hapu* in [Kagaya 1993: 67]; as *hāpú* in [Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977: 304]; as *hāpā ~ hāpū* in [Dempwolff 1916: 45].

## 88. TONGUE

Sandawe *!<sup>h</sup>é:* (1).

### References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 32. Quoted as *ʃ<sup>h</sup>eŋ* in [Kagaya 1993: 3]; as *!<sup>h</sup>éŋ ~ !é* in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 306]; as *!<sup>h</sup>kèŋ* in [Dempwolff 1916: 41].

## 89. TOOTH

Sandawe *!<sup>h</sup>àk<sup>h</sup>ǎ:* (1).

### References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 32. Quoted as *ʃ<sup>h</sup>ak<sup>h</sup>aŋ* in [Kagaya 1993: 3]; as *!<sup>h</sup>āká ~ !ākáŋ* in [Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977: 308]; as *!<sup>h</sup>ākāŋ* 'tooth' in [Dempwolff 1916: 41].

## 90. TREE

Sandawe *t<sup>h</sup>ě:* (1).

### References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 34. Quoted as *t<sup>h</sup>e:* in [Kagaya 1993: 31]; as *t<sup>h</sup>é:* in [Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977: 303]; as *t<sup>h</sup>è*



'tree, wood' in [Dempwolff 1916: 51].

## 91. TWO

Sandawe *kísô-xi* (1).

### References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 36. Quoted as *kiso-x* ~ *kiso-xo* in [Kagaya 1993: 48]; as *kísòx* in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 306]; as *kī* ~ *kīsō-χ* in [Dempwolff 1916: 46]. Although the old data in Dempwolff's source indicates that *kiso-* may be segmentable into *ki-so-*, the complete lack of confirmation in later sources makes this somewhat doubtful.

## 92. WALK (GO)

Sandawe *hík'i* (1).

### References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2008: 12. Quoted as *hík'i* ~ *hik'* in [Kagaya 1993: 35]; this is the singular action stem; the corresponding plural action stem is listed as *nī?* [ibid.]. Quoted as sg. *hik'*, pl. *nī?* in [Dempwolff 1916: 45].

## 93. WARM (HOT)

Sandawe *hí||í:* (1).

### References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 37. Meaning glossed as 'hot (of weather)'. Quoted as *hí||í* 'to be hot' in [Kagaya 1993: 13]; as *hí||í-sē* 'warm' in [Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977: 307]. Distinct from *hok'a* 'warm' [Kagaya 1993: 14, 63].

## 94. WATER

Sandawe *c'â* (1).

### References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 36. Quoted as *c'a:* in [Kagaya 1993: 40]; as *c'â* in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 305]; as *c'â* in [Dempwolff 1916: 52].

## 95. WE

Sandawe *sū:* (1).

### References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 42. Quoted as *sunj* in [Kagaya 1993: 67]; as *sū í- sū* in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 306]; as

*sūŋ* in [Dempwolff 1916: 51].

## 96. WHAT

Sandawe *hó-čō̄*: ~ *hó-bê* (1).

### References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 38. Quoted as *ho-ço*: in [Kagaya 1993: 68]; as *hó-cò* in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 306]; as *hō-s ~ hō-c* in [Dempwolff 1916: 46]. The first morpheme *ho-* is the general interrogative morpheme (cf. 'who?').

## 97. WHITE

Sandawe *p<sup>h</sup>ó*: (1).

### References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 38. Quoted as *p<sup>h</sup>o*: 'whiteness', *p<sup>h</sup>o:-s(i)* 'to be white' in [Kagaya 1993: 55]; as *p<sup>h</sup>ó*: 'white' in [Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977: 304]; as *p<sup>h</sup>ō* in [Dempwolff 1916: 50].

## 98. WHO

Sandawe *hō* (1).

### References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 38. Quoted as *ho ~ ho*: pl. *ho-ko* in [Kagaya 1993: 68]; as *hō*, fem. *hō-sū*, pl. *hō-sō* in [Dempwolff 1916: 45].

## 99. WOMAN

Sandawe *t<sup>h</sup>áméč<sup>h</sup>ū* (1).

### References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 33. Quoted as *t<sup>h</sup>ame-çu*, pl. *t<sup>h</sup>ame-s(i)* in [Kagaya 1993: 23]; as pl. *t<sup>h</sup>ámè-c<sup>h</sup>i* in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 305]; as *tāmē-sū ~ tāmī-cū*, pl. *tāmē-sī ~ tāmī-cī* in [Dempwolff 1916: 51]. Distinct from *ĩumu-sū* 'wife' [Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 33] = *ĩome-su*, pl. *ĩomo-so* 'woman, wife' [Kagaya 1993: 23] = *ĩómó-sù*, pl. *ĩómó-sō* 'woman' [Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977: 307].

## 100. YELLOW

Sandawe *manzano* (-1).

### References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Kagaya 1993: 56. Borrowed from Swahili.

## 101. FAR

Sandawe *ʔit<sup>h</sup>â* (1).

### References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2008: 9. Quoted as *it<sup>h</sup>a* ~ *ʔit<sup>h</sup>a* in [Kagaya 1993: 55] (verbal root: 'to be far'); as *ʔit<sup>h</sup>ā* 'far; deep' in [Dempwolff 1916: 46].

## 102. HEAVY

Sandawe *ʃe:ká-sê* (1).

### References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 37. Quoted as *ʃe:ka* 'to be heavy' in [Kagaya 1993: 63].

## 103. NEAR

Sandawe *bé:bâ* (1).

### References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2008: 27. Quoted as *be:ba* in [Kagaya 1993: 55] (verbal root: 'to be near'); as *bēbā* 'near' in [Dempwolff 1916: 42].

## 104. SALT

Sandawe *ʔū:ʔí* (1).

### References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 35. Quoted as *u:ʔi* in [Kagaya 1993: 13]; as *ūúʔí* in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 305]; as *ʔūʔí* in [Dempwolff 1916: 53].

## 105. SHORT

Sandawe *t<sup>h</sup>úŋkâ* (1).

### References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 37. Quoted as *t<sup>h</sup>uŋka* 'to be short' in [Kagaya 1993: 62]; as *t<sup>h</sup>ūŋkâ-sē* 'short' in [Dempwolff 1916: 52].

## 106. SNAKE

Sandawe /i:<sup>̘</sup> (1).

## References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 34. Quoted as /iŋ/ in [Kagaya 1993: 29]; as /iŋ ~ /i:<sup>̘</sup>/ in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 306]; as /iŋ/ in [Dempwolff 1916: 40].

## 107. THIN

Sandawe gàndà (1).

## References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2008: 15. Quoted as gāndā 'to be thin' in [Dempwolff 1916: 44]. In [Kagaya 1993: 64], a different word - *swama?* - is glossed as 'thin'; it seems to apply mainly to people ('emaciated') and is also quoted as *swàmà* 'to become thin', *swāmā-swāmā* (with reduplication) 'thin, narrow' in [Dempwolff 1916: 51].

## 108. WIND

Sandawe wék<sup>h</sup>ē: (1).

## References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 36. Quoted as *wék<sup>h</sup>en*, with polysemy: 'wind / to blow', in [Kagaya 1993: 57]; as *wék<sup>h</sup>ē:* in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 306]; as *?wékēŋ* 'wind, storm' in [Dempwolff 1916: 54].

## 109. WORM

Sandawe nonḡolo (1).

## References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Kagaya 1993: 31.

## 110. YEAR

Sandawe ma:kā ~ ma:k<sup>h</sup>a (-1).

## References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Kagaya 1993: 60. Borrowed from Swahili. Quoted as *mākā* in [Dempwolff 1916: 48].