Annotated Swadesh wordlists for the Katla-Tima group (Kordofanian family).

Languages included: Katla [kat-ktl]; Tima [kat-tim].

DATA SOURCES

I. Katla.

MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 1931 = MacDiarmid, P. A.; MacDiarmid, D. N. 1931. The languages of the Nuba Mountains. *Sudan notes and records* 14: 149-162. // A general survey of the Nuba Mountain region, complete with very brief illustrative wordlists for all the languages covered by the authors.


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

II. Tima.

NOTES

I. Katla.


Katla (Kaalak), represented by two close dialects (Katla proper and Julud), is spoken by about 25,000 people in the Katla Hills (Janub Kurdufan state). As late as the mid-20th century, it remained altogether better documented than its nearest relative, Tima, but today things have changed: as it is, published sources offer no possibility of properly completing a reliable and well-unified Swadesh wordlist for Katla. Available sources are limited to: (a) a small glossary in [Meinhof 1916], assembled from several sets of records by different people and predictably suffering from phonetic inaccuracy; (b) a list of about 20 words in [MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 1931]; (c) some forms and paradigms in [Stevenson 1957], both re-quoted from the MacDiarmids as well as from the author’s own field research.

Altogether, this does not amount to much, and even if all sources are utilized as primary (which generally runs against GLD principles), they only allow to fill in slightly over half of the Swadesh wordlist. Nevertheless, we believe that it is still useful to include Katla in the database, since it is the only known language that is undeniably related to Tima, turning the database into a group-level one (rather than isolate-level), and the comparative data offers some small insights into the prehistory of these languages. Hopefully, new data on Katla (or published archival data) will eventually become available.

I.2. Transliteration.

Differences between the transcription system used in [Stevenson 1957] and the UTS
system are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stevenson 1957</th>
<th>UTS</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>t̩, d̩</td>
<td>t̩, d̩</td>
<td>Dental plosives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c, j</td>
<td>ç, ʒ</td>
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<tr>
<td>ŋ</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vː</td>
<td>Vː</td>
<td>Long vowels.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Stevenson mentions tone (high and low) for Katla, but only records it several times to mark minimal tonal pairs. Where tonal notation is present, we preserve it in the entries.

Transcription in [Meinhof 1916] is fairly complex (as it always happens with Meinhof's publications on African languages), but no attempts are made to distinguish between phonemic contrasts and allophony, and phonetic accuracy is quite questionable. We largely omit Meinhof's tonal notation; replace his ɛ, ɔ with UTS ɛ, ɔ, and leave everything else as it is.

II. Tima.

II.1. General.

Although Tima is currently spoken by only about 5,000 people in Jebel Tima (Janub Kurdufan state), today, thanks to the keen interest of several prominent researchers, it actually boasts a much more detailed level of description than its bigger neighbor, Katla: in addition to multiple papers dealing with specific aspects of the language, there is at least one extensive description of its nominal and verbal morphology [Alamin 2012], and at least one extensive and highly accurate dictionary [Schneider-Blum 2013], which serves as the main source for our wordlist. Because of this, older sources (such as the brief wordlists of Meinhof and the McDiarmids, or the scant comparative data in [Stevenson 1957]) have not been involved in the construction of the wordlist, although it might make sense to occasionally consult them for etymological purposes.
II.2. Transliteration.

Both Alamin and Schneider-Blum, whose data are eligible for inclusion into the primary slot, generally rely on IPA-based transcription. Tima has a symmetric 12-vowel system (+ATR: i, e, a, o, u, i and -ATR: ı, ɛ, a, ɔ, ʋ, ɘ) and two tonal registers (high and low), systematically marked on the data. In respect to consonantism, the only cosmetic changes from Alamin’s and Schneider-Blum’s transcriptions are: c > ç, j > ş.

Database compiled and annotated by: G. Starostin (last update: October 2017).
1. ALL
Tima gǐn (1).

References and notes:

Katla: Not attested.
Tima: Schneider-Blum 2013: 126; Alamin 2012: 58. Cf. also Ḗ-húwį́k 'all / every / many' (with countable nouns only) [Alamin 2012: 58], although in [Schneider-Blum 2013: 127] this form is only glossed in the meaning 'many, a lot, numerous'.

2. ASHES
Tima į=lòk (1).

References and notes:

Katla: Not attested.

3. BARK
Tima y=ū:r (1).

References and notes:

Katla: Not attested.

4. BELLY
Katla g=ut (1), Tima kū=rù:n (2).

References and notes:

Katla: MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 1931: 158. Not attested in Stevenson's or Meinhof's data.

5. BIG
Katla a=tal (1), Tima =kwɔlŋ̂ (2).

References and notes:


5
6. BIRD
Tima ɕi=ŋjìk (1).

References and notes:
Katla: Not attested.

7. BITE
Katla lam-i (1), Tima lim-i: (1).

References and notes:
Tima: Schneider-Blum 2013: 180. Polysemy: 'to bite / to sting'. Plural action stem: 'bite (several times)'. Cf. the corresponding singular action stem: ə=lim 'bite (once)' [Schneider-Blum 2013: 31; Alamin 2012: 100].

8. BLACK
Katla o=tuŋ (1), Tima =tún (1).

References and notes:

9. BLOOD
Katla i=ʒa ~ i=ya (1), Tima i=diː: (2).

References and notes:
Tima: Schneider-Blum 2013: 77; Alamin 2012: 34. Plural form. The singular form ɕi=diː: means 'menstruation' and 'embryo', hence polysemy: 'blood / menstruation / embryo'.

10. BONE
Katla g=uga (1), Tima k=ʉh (1).

References and notes:

11. BREAST
Katla g=umakh # (1), Tima pir.âm-pir.în (2).

References and notes:

12. BURN TR.
Tima wûdû=yik (1).

References and notes:
Katla: Not attested.
Tima: Schneider-Blum 2013: 320; Alamin 2012: 107. Causative stem: 'burn smth., make smth. burn'. The original form is simply wûd , 'to burn (intr.)'.

13. CLAW(NAIL)
Tima kî=lin=â-klì (1).

References and notes:
Katla: Not attested.

14. CLOUD
Tima k=ù:ɽû (1).

References and notes:
Katla: Not attested.

15. COLD
Katla ɔ=leɲ (1), Tima =lîl (1).
References and notes:


16. COME
Tima ɗi-ɗiŋ ~ ɗi-ɗiŋ (1).

References and notes:

Tima: Schneider-Blum 2013: 70; Alamin 2013: 79. According to Alamin, the verb should be divided into the root ‘ɗi ‘go’ and the ventive marker -ʌŋ; further analysis of the data shows that ‘ɗi is better translated as the directionless verb ‘to walk’ (cf. ɗi-ik ‘walk, go, leave’ in [Schneider-Blum 2013: 70]).

17. DIE
Katla =bul- # (1), Tima =bili- / =bul- (1).

References and notes:

Katla: Meinhof 1916: 229. The root is attested in the form a=bbul-ak ~ a=bul-ak “he is dead, she is dead, they are dead”.
Tima: Schneider-Blum 2013: 59, 60. The two morphological variants respectively correspond to the imperfective and perfective aspects of the verb ‘die’.

18. DOG
Katla g=ü (1), Tima k=üü (1).

References and notes:


19. DRINK
Katla a=ɓv=k (1), Tima mɔɔ-k (1).

References and notes:


8
20. DRY
Tima \(=h\dot{\text{\textipa{w\text{-}}}\text{\textipa{n}} \sim h\dot{\text{\textipa{r\text{-}}}\text{\textipa{n}}}} \) (1).

References and notes:
Katla: Not attested.
Tima: Schneider-Blum 2013: 134, 135. Polysemy: ‘dry / empty’. Also \(=h\dot{\text{\textipa{n\text{-}}}\text{\textipa{d}}} \) id.; relation between these morphological variants is not specified in the dictionary, cf. also an additional variant \(=\text{\textipa{h\text{-}}}\text{\textipa{n\text{-}}}\text{\textipa{i\text{-}}}\text{\textipa{d}}} \) in \(=k\dot{\text{\textipa{d\text{-}}}\text{\textipa{n\text{-}}}\text{\textipa{d}}} \) ‘drying out (of fruits or clothes; by itself), blood crust’ [Schneider-Blum 2013: 127].

21. EAR
Katla \(g=\text{\textipa{m\text{-}}}\text{\textipa{n}} \) # (1), Tima \(k=\dot{\text{\textipa{n\text{-}}}\text{\textipa{d}}} \) (1).

References and notes:
Katla: Meinhof 1916: 230. Also \(g=\text{\textipa{m\text{-}}}\text{\textipa{n}} \) id. in another idiolect.
Tima: Schneider-Blum 2013: 235; Alamin 2012: 29. Plural: \(y=\text{\textipa{n\text{-}}} \sim i=\text{\textipa{n}} \).

22. EARTH
Tima \(i=\dot{\text{\textipa{h\text{-}}} \) (1).

References and notes:
Katla: Not attested.
Tima: Schneider-Blum 2013: 132. Cf. \(n=\text{\textipa{g\text{-}}}\text{\textipa{d}}} \) ‘ground, down’, \(k=\text{\textipa{n\text{-}}}\text{\textipa{h\text{-}}} \) ‘earth (as a whole), land (surface of the world), ground, surface’ [Schneider-Blum 2013: 228].

23. EAT
Katla \(o=\text{\textipa{l\text{-}}}\text{\textipa{k}}} \) (1), Tima \(\dot{\text{\textipa{l\text{-}}}\text{\textipa{k}}} \) (1).

References and notes:
Katla: Stevenson 1957: 191. Cf. \(\text{\textipa{l\text{-}}}\text{\textipa{k\text{-}}}\text{\textipa{p\text{-}}} \) ‘food’ [Stevenson 1957: 192]. Cf. \(y=\text{\textipa{m\text{-}}}\text{\textipa{lak}} \sim y=\text{\textipa{m\text{-}}}\text{\textipa{lak}}} \) “we want to eat” in [Meinhof 1916: 232].
Tima: Schneider-Blum 2013: 50. Polysemy: ‘chew / eat’. Another variant is \(\dot{\text{\textipa{l\text{-}}}\text{\textipa{k}}} \) (with antipassive suffix; according to [Alamin 2012: 112], this variant is applied to "porridge and bread", while \(\dot{\text{\textipa{l\text{-}}}\text{\textipa{k}}} \) is only applied to "sesame, meat and the like", but Schneider-Blum’s dictionary does not note such distinctions.). Cf. also \(\dot{\text{\textipa{m\text{-}}}\text{\textipa{h\text{-}}} \) ‘to eat (soft things which you don’t have to chew like mash and porridge)’ [Schneider-Blum 2013: 125].

24. EGG
Katla \(g=\text{\textipa{w\text{-}}}\text{\textipa{n}}} \sim g=\text{\textipa{w\text{-}}}\text{\textipa{j\text{-}}} \) (1), Tima \(k=\text{\textipa{d\text{-}}}\text{\textipa{n}}} \) (1).
References and notes:


25. EYE
Katla g=ǐgòt (1), Tima q=ǐq ~ q=ǐq (1).

References and notes:

Katla: Stevenson 1957: 192. Quoted as sg. g=ǐq, pl. ǐq in [Meinhof 1916: 230].

26. FAT N.
Tima kì= líh (1).

References and notes:

Katla: Not attested.

27. FEATHER
Tima k= ɬbá (1).

References and notes:

Katla: Not attested.

28. FIRE
Katla g=ŋi ~ g=ŋe (1), Tima q=ŋi (1).

References and notes:


29. FISH
Tima $kú=mòŋ$ (1).

References and notes:

Katla: Not attested.

30. FLY V.
Tima $daà$ (1).

References and notes:

Katla: Not attested.
Tima: Schneider-Blum 2013: 64. Polysemy: 'run / run away / escape / move quickly / fly / drive fast'. More specifically, the meaning 'fly' may be expressed by the idiomatic expression $daà pòdúm$, where the second component is the noun 'wings'. Another expression is $d\̂\̂ pòdúm$, where $d\̂\̂$ = 'stand up, get up, begin, start' [Schneider-Blum 2013: 71]; this probably corresponds to the inchoative meaning 'to fly out, start up', etc.

31. FOOT
Katla $ka$ (1), Tima $kì=dít$ (2).

References and notes:

Katla: Stevenson 1957: 193. Plural: $a=ka$. Polysemy: 'foot / leg'. Quoted as sg. $kat$, pl. $a=kat$ in [Meinhof 1916: 231]. The same source also lists the forms $gil$ 'leg', $gel$ 'foot' elicited from a different informant [Meinhof 1916: 230]; there is, however, no way to verify the semantic accuracy of this glossing.

32. FULL
Tima $=bìl-ðìlìk$ (1).

References and notes:

Katla: Not attested.
Tima: Schneider-Blum 2013: 59. Reduplicated stem. Cf. the non-reduplicated root in $li=bìl-ðìl$ 'becoming pregnant without being married'. Additionally, cf. $tìm$ 'brimfull, full to the brim' (adverbial form) [Schneider-Blum 2013: 268]; Tima also has a whole number of words with adjacent meanings such as 'nearly full', 'half full', etc.

33. GIVE
Katla $lę$ # (1), Tima $=ah-$ (2).
References and notes:

Katla: Meinhof 1916: 231. Imperative form: 'give!' (although le ~ le is also listed adjacently as 'to give, he gave').
Tima: Schneider-Blum 2013: 28. Morphophonological variants of the root also include =āw- and =kāw-.

34. GOOD
Tima =máɪ (1).

References and notes:

Katla: Not attested.

35. GREEN

References and notes:

Katla: Not attested.
Tima: Not attested; the closest candidate is =āw- 'light, yellow, light green, light blue' [Schneider-Blum 2013: 129].

36. HAIR
Katla a=rami # (1), Tima y=áwún (2).

References and notes:

Katla: Meinhof 1916: 229. Cf. also a=rami 'wool' [ibid.], probably the same word. Differently in [MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 1931: 158]: g=agaɪ 'hair'.
Tima: Schneider-Blum 2013: 25; Alamin 2012: 37. Collective form. Singulative: k=awú 'a single hair'. Meaning glossed as 'hair' or 'mosquito, gnat', but this is probably homonymy rather than polysemy.

37. HAND
Katla ãen (1), Tima ki=djúvún (2).

References and notes:

Tima: Schneider-Blum 2013: 66; Alamin 2012: 35. Polysemy: 'arm / hand / upper extremity / day (24 hours)'.

38. HEAD
Katla g=as ~ g=aš ~ g=a>(1), Tima k=āh (1).
References and notes:


39. HEAR

References and notes:

Katla: Not attested.
Tima: Not attested.

40. HEART

Tima kʷd̪ðy³n ~ kʷd̪ð³n (1).

References and notes:

Katla: Not attested.

41. HORN

Tima k=áb³n (1).

References and notes:

Katla: Not attested.
Tima: Schneider-Blum 2013: 27. Plural: y=áb³n. ’Horn’ as both an animal body part and a musical instrument.

42. I

Katla n=ɔŋ (1), Tima kǐd̪j (2).

References and notes:


43. KILL
Katla =ulɔ # (1), Tima tôm-ð (2).

References and notes:

Katla: Meinhof 1916: 229, 232. The exact forms are ẓ-ulɔ – y-ulɔ 'he has killed'.

44. KNEE
Tima kù=rúŋò (1).

References and notes:

Katla: Not attested.

45. KNOW
Tima hṳ (1).

References and notes:

Katla: Not attested.
Tima: Schneider-Blum 2013: 130. Partial synonym: úniu 'find, meet, understand, remember, know, see' [Schneider-Blum 2013: 312] (textual examples, however, never translate this word as 'know'; see 'see' for more details).

46. LEAF
Tima k=ábël (1).

References and notes:

Katla: Not attested.

47. LIE
Tima ìti ~ iṭù (1).

References and notes:

Katla: Not attested.
Tima: Schneider-Blum 2013: 52. Polysemy: 'to lie (down) / to lean / to sleep'.

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48. LIVER
Tima $kì=m.ɲùk$ (1).

References and notes:
Katla: Not attested.

49. LONG
Tima $=dùŋ$ (1).

References and notes:
Katla: Not attested.
Tima: Schneider-Blum 2013: 76; Alamin 2012: 50. Polysemy: 'tall / high / long'.

50. LOUSE
Tima $k=àlkámbål$ (-1).

References and notes:
Katla: Not attested.

51. MAN
Katla $g=ɪʒegu$ (1), Tima $wír=ti=máːdəh$ (2).

References and notes:
Tima: Alamin 2012: 47. Plural: $i=ɔr=máːdəh$. Explained by Alamin as a compound form, from $=ɔr$ 'mature (adj.)' + $=máːdəh$ 'male (adj.)'; the prefixal form $ti=máːdəh$ is glossed as 'husband' in [Schneider-Blum 2013: 182].

52. MANY
Katla $a=təbɛs$ # (1), Tima $hü,tìm$ (2).

References and notes:
Katla: Meinhof 1916: 229. Multiple attested variants: $a=təbɛs$ ~ $a=təbeš$ ~ $a=tebeš$, etc. Cf. also rum-rum 'many' [Meinhof 1916: 232],
glossed as 'viel (sind viel)'.
Tima: Schneider-Blum 2013: 76. Also *i-hitt m* id., with the plural prefix. Intensive form: *hitt m* ~ *t m* 'very many, a lot, very much'. Quoted as *i-hitt m* in [Alamin 2012: 128]. See also notes on 'all'.

53. MEAT
Katla *g=abas* (1), Tima *y=âbûh* (1).

References and notes:
Katla: Stevenson 1957: 194; MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 1931: 159. Quoted as *g=âbaš ~ g=âbaš* in [Meinhof 1916: 230].

54. MOON
Tima *gâ=idiŋ* (1).

References and notes:
Katla: Not attested.

55. MOUNTAIN
Katla *g=udšt ~ g=uz#* (1), Tima *k=wálŋ ~ k=wâlŋ* (2).

References and notes:
Katla: Meinhof 1916: 230. Polysemy: 'mountain / land'. Also listed as *g=ûs* for another subdialect [ibid.].
Tima: Alamin 2012: 316. Polysemy: 'mountain / hill / country'. Quoted as *k=wâlŋ* 'hill' in [Schneider-Blum 2013: 141].

56. MOUTH
Katla *ŋɛŋ* (1), Tima *kí=ŋè ~ kí=ɲè* (1).

References and notes:

57. NAME
Katla *gw=óí* (1), Tima *k=ðhù* (1).

References and notes:
Tima: Schneider-Blum 2013: 45.

58. NECK
Katla kalr (1), Tima kò=dèk ~ kì=dèk (2).

References and notes:

59. NEW
Tima =yádà (1).

References and notes:
Katla: Not attested.

60. NIGHT
Tima k=åhjà (1).

References and notes:
Katla: Not attested.

61. NOSE
Katla g=indil # (1), Tima kì=mìmi: ~ kì=mìmi:ð (2).

References and notes:

62. NOT
Katla ëa ... ñað (1), Tima kV- ... ~nã (2).

References and notes:

63. ONE
Katla a=títak # (1), Tima á=tǐːn (1).

References and notes:

Katla: Meinhof 1916: 229, 232. Also a-títak ~ ẹtí ‘one’ (in different subdialects).
Tima: Schneider-Blum 2013: 269; Alamin 2012: 54. Cf. the prefixless adverbial form tìjì ‘only’.

64. PERSON
Katla g=uršal # (1), Tima kì=bè́y (2).

References and notes:

Katla: Meinhof 1916: 230. Meaning glossed as ‘Mann, Männer’, so it is not clear if the term refers to ‘person, people’ as such or specifically to ‘man = male human being’. However, since there is no separate term for ‘male human being’ in Meinhof’s small vocabulary and since the equivalent for ‘woman’ is also not recorded, we tentatively assume that the surmised meaning is the general ‘person’.

65. RAIN
Katla otak # (1), Tima k=wàːřòk (1).

References and notes:

Katla: MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 1931: 159. Quoted as atak ~ otak in [Meinhof 1916: 229].

66. RED
Tima =rdí (1).

References and notes:

Katla: Not attested.

67. ROAD
Tima t=ɔndɔ (1).
References and notes:

Katla: Not attested.

68. ROOT
Tima qî=dîn ~ kî=dîn (1).

References and notes:

Katla: Not attested.

69. ROUND
Tima =kòdî-kòdkîk (1).

References and notes:

Katla: Not attested.

70. SAND
Katla žɔžɔ (1), Tima ʒɔʒá (1).

References and notes:

Tima: Schneider-Blum 2013: 143. Cf. also sg. kù=ʒɔʒá 'grain (of sand or rice, etc.)', pl. ì=ʒɔʒá. Quoted as pl. i=ʒɔʒwà, sg. kù=ʒɔʒwà 'sand / sand corn' in [Alamin 2012: 37].

71. SAY
Tima dâh (1).

References and notes:

Katla: Not attested.
Tima: Schneider-Blum 2013: 64; Alamin 2012: 82.

72. SEE
Tima ûmûn (1).

References and notes:

Katla: Not properly attested; some conflicting paradigmatic forms in [Meinhof 1916] are not morphologically transparent, and their semantics raises doubts.
Tima: Schneider-Blum 2013: 312. Polysemy: ‘to find / to meet / to understand / to remember / to know / to see’. This is the only word that is encountered in any large sources on Tima in contexts such as ‘I saw... (smth.)’.

73. SEED
Tima i=hûbà (1).

References and notes:

Katla: Not attested.
Tima: Schneider-Blum 2013: 181. Plural noun: ‘seeds, seed-grain’. Among the numerous terms for specific types of seeds, this is the only generic designation found in the dictionary.

74. SIT
Tima hîd’înî (1).

References and notes:

Katla: Not attested.

75. SKIN
Tima k=îyà ~ k=îyà (1).

References and notes:

Katla: Not attested.

76. SLEEP
Tima âti ~ âti (1).

References and notes:

Katla: Not attested.
Tima: Schneider-Blum 2013: 52. Same word as ‘to lie’ q.v. Cf. also the noun k=îyà ‘sleep’ [Schneider-Blum 2013: 26].
77. SMALL
Katla $a=te$ (1), Tima $=t\text{ɛ}\text{ɛ}n ~ =t\text{ɛ}\text{ɛ}n$ (1).

References and notes:

78. SMOKE
Tima $k\text{ù}=\text{ř}\text{ú}:n$ (1).

References and notes:
Katla: Not attested.

79. STAND
Katla $dabal$ (1), Tima $=d\text{ɔ} -$ (2).

References and notes:
Tima: Schneider-Blum 2013: 71; Alamin 2012: 67. Meaning glossed as 'stand up, get up, begin, start' in Schneider-Blum’s dictionary.

80. STAR
Tima $k\text{i}=m\text{i}n\text{i}m\text{i}n$ (1).

References and notes:
Katla: Not attested.
Tima: Schneider-Blum 2013: 186; Alamin 2012: 27. Plural: $i=m\text{n} \text{i}n\text{m}$. 

81. STONE
Katla $g=\text{uos}$ (1), Tima $k=\text{iwùh}$ (1).

References and notes:
Tima: Schneider-Blum 2013: 53. Plural: $y=\text{iwùh}$. Cf. also sg, $k\text{wùn}$, pl. $y\text{wùn} ‘\text{stone (flat and huge)}$ (a term also used in multiple names
of geographic landmarks) [Schneider-Blum 2013: 25].

82. SUN
Katla $g=\text{ine}$ # (1), Tima $k=\text{iné}$ (1).

References and notes:
Katla: MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 1931: 159. Not attested in Stevenson’s or Meinhof’s data.

83. SWIM
Tima $kù=tù=\text{útù-wél}$ (1).

References and notes:
Katla: Not attested.

84. TAIL
Tima $kù=dù=\text{órr}$ (1).

References and notes:
Katla: Not attested.

85. THAT
Katla $tɛ$ (1), Tima $=\text{ya}$ (2).

References and notes:
Tima: Schneider-Blum 2013: 321; Alamin 2012: 59. Substantive form: $c=\text{yàá 'this one', yàá 'these ones'.}$

86. THIS
Katla $g=i$ (1), Tima $=\text{na} / =\text{nà}$ (2).

References and notes:
Tima: Schneider-Blum 2013: 195; Alamin 2012: 59. Substantive form: ɕ=i=n ‘this one’, i=n.a ‘these ones’.

87. THOU
Katla ƞ=aƞ (1), Tima ƞ=ɔːƞ (1).

References and notes:


88. TONGUE
Katla lìŋet # (1), Tima ki=liŋi: (1).

References and notes:

Katla: MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 1931: 158. Not attested in Stevenson’s records or Meinhof’s glossary.

89. TOOTH
Katla g=aled # (1), Tima ɕ=lɪː (2).

References and notes:

Katla: Meinhof 1916: 230. Plural: a=led. Alternate phonetic variants include g=lɛd and g=led [ibid.].

90. TREE
Katla mɛmɛ (1), Tima ɕ=iβi (2).

References and notes:

Tima: Schneider-Blum 2013: 58; Alamin 2012: 34. Plural: iβi. According to Schneider-Blum, the term denotes any ‘perennial plant (like a tree or a shrub)’.

91. TWO
Katla sik ~ šik ~ qik (1), Tima ɨ=ɦɨk (1).

References and notes:

92. WALK (GO)
Tima =ay- / =i- (1).

References and notes:
Katla: Not attested.
Tima: Schneider-Blum 2013: 41; Alamin 2012: 68.

93. WARM (HOT)
Katla a=dəl (1), Tima =dɔwɔl (1).

References and notes:
Katla: Stevenson 1957: 192. Meaning glossed as 'hot'.
Tima: Schneider-Blum 2013: 74. Meaning glossed as 'hot, very warm'. Cf. also the verbal root =pu- 'to warm, make warm, heat up' [Schneider-Blum 2013: 254].

94. WATER
Katla i=di (1), Tima i:d (1).

References and notes:
Katla: Stevenson 1957: 193. Singulative: g=di. Quoted as i=di ~ i=di in [Meinhof 1916: 230]. In [MacDiarmid & MacDiarmid 1931: 158], the word for 'water' seems to be accidentally swapped with the word for 'milk'; the correct form is listed as i=di 'milk'.
Tima: Schneider-Blum 2013: 141; Alamin 2012: 36.

95. WE₁
Katla n=ɛn (1), Tima i=nːn (1).

References and notes:

95. WE₂
Tima ḡ=ne=y (2).

References and notes:


96. WHAT
Tima mā (1).

References and notes:

Katla: Not attested.
Tima: Schneider-Blum 2013: 182.

97. WHITE
Katla a=fok (1), Tima =tk (2).

References and notes:

Katla: Stevenson 1957: 196.
Tima: Schneider-Blum 2013: 269.

98. WHO
Tima yéémē (1).

References and notes:

Katla: Not attested.

99. WOMAN
Katla g=ogw=nèn (1), Tima k=ًاh=nèn (1).

References and notes:

100. YELLOW
Tima =\textit{h\textacute{e}h} (1).

References and notes:
Katla: Not attested.
Tima: Schneider-Blum 2013: 129. Meaning glossed as 'light, yellow, light green, light blue'.

101. FAR
Katla \textit{ara} \sim \textit{arra} (1), Tima =\textit{h\acute{a}r\textacute{a}} (1).

References and notes:
Tima: Schneider-Blum 2013: 127; Alamin 2012: 50.

102. HEAVY
Tima =\textit{d\textacute{i}l} (1).

References and notes:
Katla: Not attested.
Tima: Schneider-Blum 2013: 71. Polysemy: 'heavy / expensive / difficult'.

103. NEAR
Tima =\textit{m\textacute{e}t\textacute{e}n} (1).

References and notes:
Katla: Not attested.
Tima: Schneider-Blum 2013: 187,

104. SALT
Tima \textit{y\textacute{a}=y\textacute{\textacute{i}}l\textacute{\textacute{a}}k} \sim \textit{\textacute{i}l\textacute{\textacute{a}}k} (1).

References and notes:
Katla: Not attested.
105. SHORT
Katla $a=drr$ (1), Tima $=tî$ (2).

References and notes:

106. SNAKE
Tima $kî=mín.î$ (1).

References and notes:
Katla: Not attested.

107. THIN
Tima $=ɕɕhâ$ (1).

References and notes:
Katla: Not attested.

108. WIND
Tima $=îh.î$ (1).

References and notes:
Katla: Not attested.

109. WORM
Tima $kî=mîn.î-îmîn.î$ (1).

References and notes:
Katla: Not attested.
110. YEAR
Tima $k=\jil\dot{u}$ (1).

References and notes:

Katla: Not attested.