Annotated Swadesh wordlists for the Kalahari Khoe group (Central Khoisan family).

Languages included: ||Ani [kho-tan], |Ganda [kho-gnd], Kxoe [kho-huk], Naro [kho-nar], ṢHaba [kho-hab], |Gwi [kho-gwi], ||Gana [kho-gan], Cara [kho-car], |Xaise [kho-xai], Danisi [kho-dan], Ts’ixa [kho-tsx], Deti [kho-det], Kua [kho-kua], Tsua [kho-tsu], Hiechware [kho-hie].

DATA SOURCES

General.


Vossen 1997 = Vossen, Rainer. Die Khoe-Sprachen: Ein Beitrag zur Erforschung der Sprachgeschichte Afrikas. Köln: Rüdiger Köppe Verlag. // A large monograph that describes phonological and grammatical systems for most known Central Khoisan (Khoe) languages. The Proto-Khoe phonological and morphological systems are also reconstructed. In terms of lexical data, the most useful section is the lexical index, containing several hundred cognate sets with the author’s reconstructions and all the actual data provided as well (much of it collected by the author himself). Inarguably the best publication on the Khoe family available so far.

Vossen 1992 = Vossen, Rainer. Q in Khoe: borrowing, substrate or innovation? In: African linguistic contributions (Festschrift Ernst Westphal). Ed. by Derek F. Gowlett. Hamburg: Helmut Buske Verlag, pp. 363-388. // The article deals with most known cases of uvular stops and click effluxes in Khoe (Central Khoisan) languages. For poorly described
languages, contains some lexical data with these segments that are unavailable in other sources.

I. ||Ani.


II. Kxoe.

Main sources


Additional sources

Köhler 1966 = Köhler, Oswin. Die Wortbeziehungen zwischen der Sprache der Kxoe-


III. Naro.


Barnard 1985 = Barnard, Alan. A Nharo wordlist, with notes on grammar. Durban: University of Natal. // A classified vocabulary of Naro, highly detailed and including the results of the author’s own field research as well as data compiled from earlier sources. Unfortunately, the source is not very reliable due to poor quality of transcription.

IV. |Gui; ||Gana.


Tanaka 1978 = Tanaka, Jiro. A San Vocabulary of the Central Kalahari: G|\ana and G|\wi Dialects. Institute for the Study of Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa, 1978. // As of now, the only representative dictionary of both ||Gana and |Gwi, unfortunately, marred by extremely poor quality phonetic transcription, reducing it to the status of an auxiliary source.
V. Hiechware.

Dornan 1917 = S. S. Dornan. The Tati Bushmen (Masarwas) and their language. In: Journal of the Royal Anthropological Society of Great Britain and Ireland, 47, pp. 37-112. // Includes a large, but highly inaccurate, sketch of the phonology and grammar of the Hiechware dialect of the Tsua subgroup, accompanied with an extensive vocabulary: for the moment, this is the largest vocabulary of an East Kalahari Khoe language in existence, but, unfortunately, with tremendously poor quality of notation.

NOTES

I. ||Ani; |Ganda; †Haba; Cara; |Xaise; Danisi; Ts'ixa; Deti; Kua; Tsua.


Significant information on these languages is available only through published results of fieldwork by R. Vossen. Most of these results have been summarized in [Vossen 1988] and [Vossen 1997]; however, this monograph does not contain lexicostatistical data and is insufficient for the construction of complete Swadesh wordlists. For some of the languages (such as ||Ani), additional short publications by the same author are available that permit to make the picture more comprehensive. For others (such as |Ganda), lexicostatistical results will be inevitably skewed due to significant gaps in the wordlists.

I.2. Transliteration.

R. Vossen uses a consistent system of transliteration for all the Khoe languages treated in [Vossen 1997] and various short papers. Minor differences between this system and the UTS are summarized in the following table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sound or sound type</th>
<th>Vossen's transcription</th>
<th>UTS representation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>


<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Clicks:</th>
<th>Non-clicks:</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Glottalized click</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glottalsized click</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glottalized click</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velar/uvular affricate release</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velar/ejective stop</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velar/ejective affricate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voiceless alveolar affricate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voiced alveolar affricate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voiceless palatal affricate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voiced palatal affricate</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In the majority of Khoe idiolects, the intervocalic resonant -r- (or -ř-) is found in complementary distribution with the word-initial voiced stop d-, which permits Vossen to transcribe the words phonologically, using d as the primary allophone (e.g. write kadi instead of kari). We consistently replace Vossen's intervocalic -d- with -r-, not only for phonetic reasons, but also because the functional status of d- and -r- is significantly different, and it works better to differentiate between these two entities on a graphic level.

II. Kxoe.

II.1. General.

The orthographic spelling "Kxoe" for this language is retained from the works by O. Köhler and R. Vossen (in Kilian-Hatz's definitive vocabulary, it is more appropriately spelled as "Khwe"), in order to better distinguish the actual language from the entire "Khoe (Khwe)" group of languages to which it belongs. (O. Köhler introduced the now abandoned practice of transcribing the velar aspirated stop kʰ as a velar affricate kx).

The basic source for Khoe (Khwe) is [Kilian-Hatz 2003], but it was thought useful to include references to earlier quotations of Kxoe lexical items in works by O. Köhler, who pioneered the serious study of this language in the 1960s / 1970s. In most cases, Köhler's data only differ from the new dictionary in terms of transcription, but there
may be occasional phonological discrepancies as well, most notably in the assessment of a particular word's tonal characteristics.

In addition, notes on Kxoe also contain information on the "Buga" or "Buga-Khoe" dialect, taken from [Vossen 1997]. The dialect is very close to Kxoe "proper" lexically, but there is not enough data on it to construct a separate wordlist.

II.2. Transliteration.

The main transcriptional discrepancies between the major sources on Kxoe are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sound or sound type</th>
<th>Köhler's transcription</th>
<th>[Kilian-Hatz 2003]</th>
<th>UTS representation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clicks:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voiced click</td>
<td>l ɬ...</td>
<td>l, ɬg...</td>
<td>l, ɬ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prenasalized click</td>
<td>l ɬ...</td>
<td>nɬg, nɬg...</td>
<td>l, ɬ...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&quot;Fully nasalized&quot; click</td>
<td>ɭn, ɭn...</td>
<td>nɭ, nɭ...</td>
<td>ɭn, ɭn...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velar/uvular affricate release</td>
<td>xɻ, xɻ'...</td>
<td>xɻ, xɻ'...</td>
<td>kx, kx'...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspirated release</td>
<td>hɭ, hɭ'...</td>
<td>hɭ, hɭ'...</td>
<td>hɭ, hɭ'...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Non-clicks:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Velar ejective affricate</td>
<td>kx'</td>
<td>kx'</td>
<td>kx</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voiceless palato-alveolar affricate</td>
<td>tc</td>
<td>tc</td>
<td>č</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voiceless palatal fricative</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>j</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glottal stop</td>
<td>'</td>
<td>'</td>
<td>?</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

III. Naro.

III.1. General.

The basic source for Naro is [Visser 2001], a dictionary that combines representativeness with a generally high quality of phonetic transcription (including tonal notation). Visser's data are complemented by entries from [Vossen 1997] (also highly precise
phonetically, but, unfortunately, limited in scope) and [Barnard 1985] (here the problem is the opposite: a very large amount of data, but frequently erroneous phonetic transcription, along with observable semantic inaccuracies from time to time).

There is no reliable information on Naro dialects, but it is clear that there is both phonetic and (very minor) lexical differentiation between the dialects described by Vossen, Visser, and Barnard. In particular, Visser frequently tends to transcribe mid vowels (e, o) where Vossen and Barnard give close vowels (i, u), and often omits nasalization present in Vossen's notes (probably because the forms are denasalized, not because Visser failed to hear the nasalization).

In Visser's dictionary, all the words are given in phonetic transcription and in the "semi-official" Naro alphabet, developed by H. Visser himself. Since the alphabet deviates significantly from the "average" transcriptions of Khoisan phonology, it may be useful to present a complete transliteration table:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sound or sound type</th>
<th>Visser's orthography</th>
<th>[Vossen 1997]</th>
<th>[Barnard 1985]</th>
<th>UTS representation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Clicks:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dental clicks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>l ~ l'k</td>
<td>l</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cg</td>
<td>l'x</td>
<td>l'x</td>
<td>l'x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cg'</td>
<td>l'x'</td>
<td>l'x'</td>
<td>l'x'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ch</td>
<td>l'h</td>
<td>l'h</td>
<td>l'h</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c'</td>
<td>l'?</td>
<td>l'?</td>
<td>l'?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dc</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>g</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nc</td>
<td>l</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alveolar clicks</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>q</td>
<td>l'</td>
<td>l' ~ l'k</td>
<td>l'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qq</td>
<td>l'x</td>
<td>l'x</td>
<td>l'x</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>qq'</td>
<td>l'x'</td>
<td>l'x'</td>
<td>l'x'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<td>qh</td>
<td>l'h</td>
<td>l'h</td>
<td>l'h</td>
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<tr>
<td>q'</td>
<td>l'?</td>
<td>l'?</td>
<td>l'?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dq</td>
<td>l'</td>
<td>g'</td>
<td>g'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nq</td>
<td>l'</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>n</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Palatal clicks</td>
<td>tc</td>
<td>ǂ</td>
<td>ǂ ~ ǂk</td>
<td>ǂ</td>
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<tr>
<td>--------------------</td>
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<tr>
<td>tcg</td>
<td>ǂx</td>
<td>ǂx</td>
<td>ǂx</td>
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<tr>
<td>tcg'</td>
<td>ǂxʔ</td>
<td>ǂk'</td>
<td>ǂkx</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>tch</td>
<td>ǂh</td>
<td>ǂh</td>
<td>ǂh</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>tc'</td>
<td>ǂ?</td>
<td>ǂ? ~ ǂ</td>
<td>ǂ'</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>dtc</td>
<td>ǂ</td>
<td>gǂ</td>
<td>ǂ</td>
<td></td>
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<td>ntc</td>
<td>ǂ</td>
<td>nǂ</td>
<td>ǂ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lateral clicks</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>ǁ</td>
<td>ǁ ~ ǁk</td>
<td>ǁ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xg</td>
<td>ǁx</td>
<td>ǁx</td>
<td>ǁx</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>xg'</td>
<td>ǁxʔ</td>
<td>ǁk'</td>
<td>ǁkx</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>xh</td>
<td>ǁh</td>
<td>ǁh</td>
<td>ǁh</td>
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<tr>
<td>x'</td>
<td>ǁ?</td>
<td>ǁ? ~ ǁ</td>
<td>ǁ'</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dx</td>
<td>ǁ</td>
<td>gǁ</td>
<td>ǁ</td>
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<tr>
<td>nx</td>
<td>ǁ</td>
<td>nǁ</td>
<td>ǁ</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Non-clicks:</td>
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<tr>
<td>b</td>
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<tr>
<td>d</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>d</td>
<td>d</td>
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<tr>
<td>g</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
<td>x</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gh</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>g</td>
<td>g</td>
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<tr>
<td>h</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>h</td>
<td>h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>k</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>k</td>
<td>k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kg'</td>
<td>kxʔ</td>
<td>k'</td>
<td>kx</td>
<td>k</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kh</td>
<td>kh</td>
<td>kh</td>
<td>kh</td>
<td>kh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>m</td>
<td>m</td>
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<td>s</td>
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<td>th</td>
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<td>th</td>
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<tr>
<td>ts</td>
<td>ts</td>
<td>ts</td>
<td>ts</td>
<td>c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tsh</td>
<td>tsh</td>
<td>tsh</td>
<td>ts(h)</td>
<td>ch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ts'</td>
<td>tsʔ</td>
<td>ts'</td>
<td>ts'</td>
<td>c'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>z</td>
<td>z</td>
<td>z</td>
<td>z</td>
<td>z</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Vowels:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>a</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>a</th>
<th>a</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>e</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>e</td>
<td>e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>i ~ e</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
<td>i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>o</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>o</td>
<td>o</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>u ~ o</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>u</td>
<td>u</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional phonation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Ŷ</th>
<th>Ŷ</th>
<th>Ŷ</th>
<th>Ŷ</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nasalization</td>
<td>Ŷ</td>
<td>Ŷ</td>
<td>Ŷ</td>
<td>Ŷ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pharyngealization</td>
<td>Ŷ</td>
<td>Ŷ</td>
<td>Ŷ</td>
<td>Ŷ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High tone</td>
<td>Ŷ [transcr. only]</td>
<td>Ŷ</td>
<td>Ŷ</td>
<td>Ŷ</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mid tone</td>
<td>Ŷ [unmarked] [not distinguished]</td>
<td>Ŷ [unmarked]</td>
<td>Ŷ</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Low tone</td>
<td>Ŷ [transcr. only]</td>
<td>Ŷ</td>
<td>Ŷ</td>
<td>Ŷ</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

IV. |Gwi; ||Gana.

IV.1. General.

The most accurate data on |Gwi have been collected up to date by Hirosi Nakagawa; however, only a part of them have been officially published in papers, such as [Nakagawa 1996], and the author's PhD thesis [Nakagawa 2006]. These are used as default sources for the wordlist, but in many cases we had to use R. Vossen's slightly less reliable (but still quite accurate) data from [Vossen 1988] and [Vossen 1997]. For the closely related ||Gana language, Vossen's data always serve as the default source (although some forms can also be taken from H. Nakagawa's comparative sections on |Gana-||Gwi).

The earlier dictionary [Tanaka 1978] is a reasonably representative compendium of lexical data on both of these lects. However, it suffers from notoriously poor quality of transcription (the author himself admits to a lack of phonetic training), with inaccurate representations of click influxes and effluxes, inconsistent notation of the same
phonemes by different symbols, no understandable tonal notation, and plenty of transcriptional symbols that are not given an adequate explanation in the introduction to the work. In the notes section, we always quote Tanaka's entries for Swadesh items that are represented in his dictionary, but almost completely refrain from using it as the primary source of data.

IV.2. Transliteration.

Hirosi Nakagawa's phonetic research on |Gwi has resulted in a serious reinterpretation of some of the phonetic properties of Khoisan clicks, which is appropriately represented in his transcriptional notation, some elements of which, mainly concerning the click 'efflux' or 'accompaniment' system, are quite innovative. However, in the database, we had to unify his system with R. Vossen's and reduce both to the "common denominator" of the UTS conventions for clicks, so as not to confuse non-specialists in the intricacies of Khoisan phonetics. The major transliteration conventions only concern the "click accompaniment" system and are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type of click accompaniment</th>
<th>Nakagawa's transcription</th>
<th>Vossen's transcription</th>
<th>UTS representation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Voiceless velar plosive</td>
<td>k̕, k̕'...</td>
<td>j̕...</td>
<td>j̕...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voiced velar plosive</td>
<td>g̕, g̕'...</td>
<td>j̕...</td>
<td>j̕...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voiceless velar ejective</td>
<td>k̕', k̕'...</td>
<td>[no equivalent]</td>
<td>k', k'...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voiced velar nasal</td>
<td>n̕, n̕'...</td>
<td>n̕... ~ n̄̕, n̄̕n...</td>
<td>n̕...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspirated velar nasal</td>
<td>n̕h, n̄̕h...</td>
<td>[no equivalent]</td>
<td>h, h̄...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspirated velar plosive</td>
<td>k̕h, k̄̕h...</td>
<td>h, h̄...</td>
<td>h, h̄...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voiceless uvular plosive</td>
<td>q̕, q̕'...</td>
<td>q...</td>
<td>q...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voiced uvular plosive</td>
<td>q̕, q̕'...</td>
<td>[no equivalent]</td>
<td>q̕, q̕'...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voiceless uvular ejective</td>
<td>q̕'h, q̕'h...</td>
<td>[no equivalent]</td>
<td>q̕'h, q̕'h...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aspirated uvular plosive</td>
<td>q̕h, q̄̕h...</td>
<td>[no equivalent]</td>
<td>q̕h, q̄̕h...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voiceless uvular affricate (fricative?)</td>
<td>q̕x, q̄̕x...</td>
<td>x, x̄...</td>
<td>x, x̄...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Affricated uvular ejective</td>
<td>q̕x̕', q̄̕x̕'...</td>
<td>x̕, x̕...</td>
<td>kx̕, kx̕...</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glottal stop</td>
<td>n̕ʔ, n̄̕ʔ...</td>
<td>n̕ʔ, n̄̕ʔ...</td>
<td>ʔ, ʔ...</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Notes:
1. Nakagawa's "voiceless velar ejective" clicks is a unique series that has not been previously identified by any researcher (and so has no equivalents in R. Vossen's system). UTS differentiation of it from the usual "glottal stop" series of clicks is highly provisional.
2. On the other hand, Nakagawa fails to see the difference between Vossen's "nasal" and "voiced nasal" (i.e. "pre-nasalized" and "fully nasalized") varieties of clicks, marking both as clicks with "voiced velar nasal accompaniment". We preserve Vossen's allegedly phonological distinction in the UTS notation, but one should keep in mind that it has not been independently confirmed.

Quite troublesome is the transcription system in [Tanaka 1978]. No direct transliteration to UTS standards is possible, since the notation is quite chaotic and riddled with errors. For the most part, we therefore leave Tanaka's transcriptions just as they are, with some cosmetic changes to avoid utter confusion, namely: Tanaka's ch = UTS č; Tanaka's sh = UTS š; Tanaka's j = UTS ʒ. In any case, one should always pay primary attention to the way the words are transcribed in Nakagawa's and Vossen's publications, and only use Tanaka's data as supplementary.

V. Hiechware.

V.1. General.

The so-called "Hie-chwa-re" (or, graphically, "Hie-tshwa-re") dialect is one of several East Kalahari Khoe dialects, closely related to the Cua, Kua, and Tsua dialects described in [Vossen 1997], but not necessarily completely identical with any of these. The only description, albeit a fairly extensive one, has been published as [Dornan 1917], and, among other things, includes a large glossary that is currently the single largest source of lexical data on any given East Kalahari Khoe idiom. This makes it into a source of high importance, and one that is also usable for lexicostatistic purposes. Unfortunately, the quality of data notation is very low; in numerous cases not only the phonetic representation, but also the English semantic equivalents adduced by Dornan may be placed under heavy doubt. The resulting wordlist, therefore, despite having very few explicit "gaps", does not pretend to a high degree of accuracy due to flaws that are
inherent in the primary data source.

V.2. Transcription.

Much of Dornan's transcription is highly inaccurate. For the GLD, we utilize a more or less direct transliteration method from his own system into the UTS, but it should be kept in mind (especially if the data are to be used for any automatic comparison) that the symbols frequently may not accurately reflect the real phonetics and phonology of the word. For instance, Dornan uses the standard four-symbol click scheme (ǀ, †, ‡, ǁ) throughout, but external comparison of his data shows that he frequently uses one click for another (e. g. alveolar ‡ instead of palatal †, dental ǀ instead of lateral ǁ and vice versa, etc.) or even places click signs where, by all means, there should have not been any clicks in the first place (e. g., † as an interpretation of ejective kx). Even worse is the situation with click effluxes, where the opposition between voice, voicelessness, and glottalization is marked extremely chaotically.

The rules for the transliteration itself are fairly close to the ones employed for [Barnard 1985] for Naro. In a few cases, Dornan makes a strange distinction between a "velar" and a "dental" efflux (e. g. writes ǀt or ǀd instead of ǀk or ǀg). Such an opposition is impossible in Khoisan and may only reflect certain idiosyncratic pronunciation peculiarities; we do not respect it in our transliteration.

Database compiled and annotated by: G. Starostin (last update: October 2012).
Kxoe ьó-кà-xà (1), Naro вё (1), |Gwi вёё (1), ||Gana вё- # (1), Hiechware i-he (2).

References and notes:

|Ani:| Not attested. |
|Ganda:| Not attested. |
|Kxoe:| Kilian-Hatz 2003: 152. An adverbial derivative from the noun ьё 'size, quantity'. Cf. the textual example: ьóё-à ьó-кà-xà "all Bushmen together". Possible synonym: ьó(а)-кà-(x)à 'all', also derived from a noun: ьò 'quantity, multitude' [Kilian-Hatz 2003: 58-59]. However, this word also serves as the derivational basis for 'many' q.v., and it is not clear whether it really emphasizes the semantics of "entirety" rather than "multitude". |
|Naro:| Visser 2001: 105. Quoted as уё ~ вё(а) in [Barnard 1985: 110, 114]. The word is used as either noun or adjective depending on the context. |
#Haba:| Not attested. |
|Gana:| Tanaka 1978: 4. Transcribed as вё-ха 'all'; phonetic detail is questionable due to the inaccurateness of the source, but the lexeme itself is most likely accurate. |
|Cara:| Not attested. |
|Xaise:| Not attested. |
|Danisi:| Not attested. |
|Deti:| Not attested. |
|Kua:| Not attested. |
|Tsua:| Not attested. |
|Hiechware:| Dornan 1917: 98. Meaning glossed as 'together, all'. |

2. ASHES

|Ani:| Not attested. |
|Ganda:| Not attested. |
|Cara:| Vossen 1997: 417. Also used in the compound тё-эоа 'ashes', where the first component is 'fire' q.v. |
|Danisi:| Vossen 1997: 417. Also used in the compound тё-эоа 'ashes', where the first component is 'fire' q.v. |

3. BARK

||Ani ||kxũ (1), |Ganda ||kxũ (1), Kxoe ||kxũ (1), Naro ||kxũ (1), #Haba ||ũ (1), |Gwi gure # (2), ||Gana gure # (2), Cara ||ũ (1), |Xaise ||ũ (1), Ts’ixa ||ũ (1), Kua ||ũ (1), Hiechware ţore: (2).

References and notes:

Kxoe: Kilian-Hatz 2003: 225; Köhler 1981: 508. The meaning in Kilian-Hatz’s dictionary is glossed as ‘(smooth) bark of tree’; cf. also čóró ‘shell, bark’ [Kilian-Hatz 2003: 127], although the meaning of this secondary synonym is clearly more general, and in [Vossen 1997: 483] the semantics of ‘bark’ is not even mentioned at all (only ‘shell, pod’). Cf. also Buga-Khoe ḫxũ id. [Vossen 1997: 421]. 
#Haba: Vossen 1997: 421.
|Gwi: Tanaka 1978: 10. Questionable entry, due to the inaccurate nature of the source. 
|Gana: Tanaka 1978: 10. Questionable entry, due to the inaccurate nature of the source. 
Danisi: Not attested. 
Ts’ixa: Vossen 1997: 421. 
Deti: Not attested. 
Kua: Vossen 1997: 421. 
Tsua: Not attested. 
Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 98. Meaning glossed as ‘the bark of a tree’.

4. BELLY

||Ani ḫnã (1), |Ganda ḫ (1), Kxoe ḫa (1), Naro ḫã (1), #Haba ḫnã (1), |Gwi ḫnã: (1), ||Gana ḫnã (1), Cara ḫ (1), |Xaise ḫ (1), Danisi ḫ (1), Ts’ixa ḫ (1), Deti ḫ (1), Kua ḫ (1), Tsua ḫ (1).

References and notes:

Naro: Visser 2001: 47. Polysemy: ‘stomach / womb’. The meanings ‘abdomen’ and ‘belly’, according to Visser, are expressed by compound forms: ḫ: ḫw ‘abdomen’ (literally ‘stomach-around’) and ḫ: ḫf ‘belly’ (literally ‘stomach-head’). Quoted as ḫa in [Vossen 1997: 419]; as ḫ in [Barnard 1985: 64] (along with a variety of synonyms that are not confirmed elsewhere or have different meanings). 
|Gwi: Nakagawa 1996: 107. Meaning glossed as ‘stomach’, but this is most likely the default equivalent for ‘belly’ as well. Quoted as ḫa in [Vossen 1997: 419]; as ḫ (with an erroneous transcription of the click influx) in [Tanaka 1978: 12].
5. BIG

||Ani |áú (1), |Ganda |éú (1), Kxoe |éú (1), Naro kāī-a (2), #Haba ǁû (3), |Gwi šírí (4), ||Gana ||ó # (5), Cara gùrí (4), |Xaise ||ó (5), Danisi |áú (1), Ts‘ixa |áú (1), Deti káí (2), Kua ǁû (6), Tsua ǁû (6), Hiechware ǁo: ~ ǁxo: # (6).

References and notes:

|Gwi: Vossen 1988: 72. Quoted as šírí in [Tanaka 1978: 13]; as synonyms, the same source adds ṣkáos (actually = 'long' q.v.) and śló (probably = ||Gana šló q.v.).
||Gana: Vossen 1988: 72. Somewhat dubious. In [Tanaka 1978: 13], the same word is listed as śló (with incorrect transcription of the click influx), along with the synonym gùrí = |Gwi šírí. According to [Vossen 1988: 72], the basic meaning ‘big' in |Gwi and ||Gana is thus expressed by two different roots, but Tanaka lists both roots with the same meaning for both languages. Most likely, both words are indeed present in both languages, but their meanings are close; more research is necessary to find out the real state of things.
Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 103, 104. Meaning glossed as ‘big, large'. Alternately, cf. also ṣkoe 'big, large' [Dornan 1917: 96]. Any selection is dubious; we tentatively choose the variant that matches the data of Hiechware's closest relatives (Kua, Tsua).

6. BIRD

||Ani ẓárá (1), |Ganda ẓárá (1), Kxoe ẓáárá (1), Naro cqrá (1), #Haba ẓárá (1), |Gwi ẓérá (1), ||Gana ẓárá (1), Cara ẓárà (1), |Xaise ẓérà (1), Danisi ẓárà (1), Ts‘ixa ẓirá (1), Deti ẓárà (1),
Kua ʒérá (1), Tsua ʒérà (1), Hiechware zera (1).

References and notes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>#Haba</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ts’ixa</td>
<td>Vossen 1997: 503.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kua</td>
<td>Vossen 1997: 503.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiechware</td>
<td>Dornan 1917: 112.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7. BITE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ani</th>
<th>Vossen 1986: 333.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ganda</td>
<td>Vossen 1997: 422.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>#Haba</td>
<td>Vossen 1986: 73.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cara</td>
<td>Vossen 1997: 422.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Xaise</td>
<td>Vossen 1997: 422.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Danisi</td>
<td>Vossen 1997: 422.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ts’ixa</td>
<td>Vossen 1997: 422.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deti</td>
<td>Vossen 1997: 422.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kua</td>
<td>Vossen 1997: 422.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tsua</td>
<td>Vossen 1997: 422.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hiechware</td>
<td>Dornan 1917: 108. Cf. also !xom 'to bite, divide, break off' in [Dornan 1917: 103].</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8. BLACK
||Ani ḋnú (1), |Ganda ḋú (1), Kxoe ḋú (1), Naro ḋú (1), #Haba ḋnú (1), |Gwi ḋú: (1), ||Gana ḡnú (1), Cara yú (1), |Xaise ḋú (1), Deti yú (1), Kua zú (1), Tsua dū (1), Hiechware ŭu-ñe (1).

References and notes:

#Haba: Vossen 1997: 489.
Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 99. Phonetically could be = ḡyú-e (cf. the external data), but the suffix -ñe is very frequently encountered as an adjectival formant on its own.

9. BLOOD
||Ani ḡáò (1), |Ganda ḡáò (1), Kxoe ḡáò (1), Naro ḡáò (1), #Haba ḡáò (1), |Gwi ḡáò (1), ||Gana ḡáò (1), Cara ḡáò (1), |Xaise ḡáò (1), Danisi ḡáò (1), Ts’ixa ḡáò (1), Deti ḡáò (1), Kua tákà (2), Tsua tákà (2), Hiechware tháka (2).

References and notes:


10. BONE
||Ani \(fōá\) (1), |Ganda \(fōá\) (1), Kxoe \(fōá\) (1), Naro \(fōá\) (1), #Haba \(fōá\) (1), |Gwi \(fōá\) (1), ||Gana \(fōá\) (1), Cara \(fōá\) (1), |Xaise \(fōá\) (1), Danisi \(fōá\) (1), Ts’ixa \(fōá\) (1), Deti \(fōá\) (1), Kua \(fōá\) (1), Tsua \(fōá\) (1), Hiechware \(ƙwa\) (1).

References and notes:

11. BREAST
||Ani \(ṅu\) (1), Kxoe \(ṅu\) (1), Naro \(ṅu\) (1), ||Gana \(ṅu\) (1), Cara \(ṅu\) (1), |Xaise \(ṅu\) (1), Danisi \(ṅu\) (1), Ts’ixa \(ṅu\) (1), Deti \(ṅu\) (1), Kua \(ṅu\) (1), Tsua \(ṅu\) (1), Hiechware \(ƙu\): (1).

References and notes:
|Ganda: Not attested.
Naro: Visser 2001: 25. Quoted as \(jū\) in [Vossen 1997: 426] and [Barnard 1985: 65]; the latter source also lists the allegedly synonymous form \(jū\), not confirmed elsewhere. Distinct from \(bī\) ‘female breast, milk’ [Visser 2001: 3].
#Haba: Not attested, but cf. \(pi\) ‘female breast’ [Vossen 1988: 74].
|Gwi: Not attested reliably, although cf. \(g\!/u-\!ša\) in [Tanaka 1978: 21] (the transcriptional sign \(g\) is not explained; -\!ša is the feminine marker). This word is distinct from \(p\!/i\) ‘female breast’ [Nakagawa 1996: 115].
| Hiechware: | Dornan 1917: 98. The dental click is probably erroneously transcribed instead of a lateral click, cf. the same situation with ‘moon’ q.v. Distinct from samʰ 'female breast' [Dornan 1917: 108].

12. BURN TR.

||Ani dàò (1), | Ganda dàò (1), | Kxoe dàò (1), | Naro dàò (1), | #Haba dìò (1), | Gwi diò (1), | Gana dàò (1), | Cara dàò (1), | Xaise dàò (1), | Danisi dàò (1), | Ts’ixa dàò (1), | Deti dàò (1), | Kua dàò (1), | Tsua dàò (1), | Hiechware dʰau (1). |

References and notes:

| Naro: | Visser 2001: 16. Transitive stem; according to Visser, the corresponding intransitive stem is dàò, with tonal gradation. Quoted as dàò in [Vossen 1997: 500]; as tàú ~ dáú in [Barnard 1985: 131].
| Gwi: | Vossen 1997: 500. Quoted as gyó in [Tanaka 1978: 17]; Vossen’s dí- and Tanaka’s gy- are most likely attempts to render the voiced palatal stop ş.
| Hiechware: | Dornan 1917: 92. Cf. also d’au-o ‘to set on fire’ [ibid.] (-o is either the directive suffix or the juncture -a; this form proves that the verb may be used in the required transitive sense). Alternately, cf. also gai ‘to burn’ [Dornan 1917: 107].

13. CLAW(NAIL)

||Ani ||là (1), | Kxoe ||làā (1), | Naro ||ğò (2), | Cara ||óró (2) / ||là (1), | Xaise ||ʰà (1), | Danisi ||éró (2) / ||là (1), | Ts’ixa ||là (1), | Deti ||óró (2), | Kua ||órò (2), | Hiechware ||ara (2).

References and notes:
|Ganda: Not attested.
Naro: Visser 2001: 117. Quoted as ĝoro – ĝaoro 'fingernail' or as ĝoro 'finger' in [Barnard 1985: 66] (transcription of the first two variants is most likely erroneous).
#Haba: Not attested.
|Gwi: Not attested in reliable sources, but cf. ĝore 'nail' in [Tanaka 1978: 64] (we do not include the word on the list since Tanaka's l- may transcribe different clicks, and its correct etymologization is therefore difficult; it is, however, quite likely, that ĝore really = ĝore).
|Gana: Not attested in reliable sources, but cf. ĝore 'nail' in [Tanaka 1978: 64] (we do not include the word on the list since Tanaka's l- may transcribe different clicks, and its correct etymologization is therefore difficult; it is, however, quite likely, that ĝore really = ĝore).
Tsua: Not attested.
Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 94. The dental click is possibly a mistranscription for the lateral click (cf. external data, as well as the possibility of the same mistake in the word for ‘moon’ q.v., or the reverse mistake in the word for ‘snake’ q.v.). Also transcribed as ĝara in [Dornan 1917: 92].

14. CLOUD

|Ganda qõɔn (1), Kxoe ġõɔn (1), Naro ġõm-ā (1), Hiechware ġom (1).

References and notes:

∥Ani: Not attested.
#Haba: Not attested.
|Gwi: Not attested in reliable sources, but cf. ḵyū-ko ‘cloud’ in [Tanaka 1978: 22] (probably the same root as in *tu ‘rain’ q.v.).
|Gana: Not attested in reliable sources, but cf. ḵyū-ko ‘cloud’ in [Tanaka 1978: 22] (probably the same root as in *tu ‘rain’ q.v.).
Cara: Not attested.
|Xaise: Not attested.
Danisi: Not attested.
Ts’ixa: Not attested.
Kua: Not attested.
Tsua: Not attested.
Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 104. Possible mistranscription of the palatal click instead of the required lateral (cf. external data).

15. COLD

∥Ani ġxõǹó (1), |Ganda ġxɔnú (1), Kxoe ġkxává (2), Naro ġxàǐ (3), #Haba kʰáì (3), |Gwi ġqʰāǐ (3), ∥Gana qài (3), Cara xǎí (3), |Xaise kàrá (4), Danisi ġxõǹó (1), Ts’ixa ġxùnù (1), Deti kàrá
(4), Kua ¡xonù (1), Tsua hùrù (5), Hiechware hai (3).

References and notes:

Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 112.

17. DIE

ǁAni \(\ddot{\text{o}}\) (1), |Ganda \(\ddot{\text{o}}\) (1), Kxoe \(\dddot{\text{o}}\) (1), Naro \(\ddot{\text{c}}\ddot{\text{o}}\) (1), #Haba \(\ddot{\text{o}}\) (1), |Gwi \(\ddot{\text{o}}\) (1), |Gana \(\ddot{\text{o}}\) (1), Cara \(\ddot{\text{o}}\) (1), |Xaise \(\ddot{\text{o}}\) (1), Danisi \(\dddot{\text{o}}\) (1), Ts'ixa \(\ddot{\text{o}}\) (1), Deti \(\ddot{\text{o}}\) (1), Kua \(\ddot{\text{o}}\) (1), Tsua \(\ddot{\text{o}}\) (1), Hiechware o: (1).

References and notes:

ǁAni: Vossen 1997: 496.
Naro: Visser 2001: 119. Quoted as \(\ddot{\text{o}}\) in [Vossen 1997: 496]; as \(\ddot{\text{o}}\) ~ \(\dddot{\text{o}}\) in [Barnard 1985: 135]. The quasi-synonym \(\ddot{\text{k}}\), listed by Barnard, is equal to ká 'absent, finished; not be anymore, be absent, be dead' in [Visser 2001: 33], i.e. most likely represents an occasional euphemism.
#Haba: Vossen 1997: 496.
Cara: Vossen 1997: 496.
Danisi: Vossen 1997: 496.
Ts’ixa: Vossen 1997: 496.
Deti: Vossen 1997: 496.
Kua: Vossen 1997: 496. The word is only glossed as the noun 'death' in this source, but in [Vossen 1988: 78] Kua \(\ddot{\text{o}}\) is glossed as the verb 'to die'.
Tsua: Vossen 1997: 496.
Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 108. Meaning glossed as 'death, to die'; cf. also ohe 'dead', oha-xo: 'a dead body'.

18. DOG

ǁAni \(\ddot{\text{e}}\ddot{\text{r}}\ddot{\text{k}}\ddot{\text{u}}\) (1), |Ganda \(\ddot{\text{a}}\ddot{\text{p}}\ddot{\text{a}}\) (2), Kxoe \(\ddot{\text{a}}\ddot{\text{p}}\ddot{\text{a}}\) (2), Naro \(\ddot{\text{h}}\ddot{\text{g}}\ddot{\text{u}}\) (1), #Haba \(\ddot{\text{h}}\ddot{\text{r}}\ddot{\text{g}}\ddot{\text{u}}\) (1), |Gwi \(\ddot{\text{h}}\ddot{\text{r}}\ddot{\text{g}}\ddot{\text{u}}\) (1), |Gana \(\ddot{\text{b}}\ddot{\text{a}}\ddot{\text{b}}\) (2), Cara \(\ddot{\text{b}}\ddot{\text{a}}\ddot{\text{b}}\) (2), |Xaise \(\ddot{\text{b}}\ddot{\text{a}}\ddot{\text{b}}\) (2), Danisi \(\ddot{\text{b}}\ddot{\text{a}}\ddot{\text{b}}\) (2), Ts’ixa \(\ddot{\text{b}}\ddot{\text{a}}\ddot{\text{b}}\) (2), Deti \(\ddot{\text{b}}\ddot{\text{a}}\ddot{\text{b}}\) (2), Kua \(\ddot{\text{b}}\ddot{\text{a}}\ddot{\text{b}}\) (2), Tsua \(\ddot{\text{b}}\ddot{\text{a}}\ddot{\text{b}}\) (2), Hiechware aba (2).

References and notes:

Naro: Visser 2001: 31. Quoted as a\(\ddot{\text{a}}\ddot{\text{o}}\ddot{\text{k}}\ddot{\text{u}}\) ~ a\(\ddot{\text{a}}\ddot{\text{i}}\ddot{\text{g}}\ddot{\text{u}}\) in [Barnard 1985: 42]; as \(\ddot{\text{h}}\ddot{\text{g}}\ddot{\text{g}}\ddot{\text{u}}\) by R. Vossen [ibid.].
#Haba: Vossen 1988: 78. Quoted with a different tonal scheme, as \(\ddot{\text{h}}\ddot{\text{r}}\ddot{\text{g}}\ddot{\text{u}}\), in [Vossen 1997: 453].
are given - arugu and aba.


19. DRINK

||Ani kxâ (1), |Ganda kxâ (1), Kxoe kxâ (1), Naro kxâ (1), #Haba kxâ (1), |Gwi kxá (1), ||Gana kxâ (1), Cara k'â (1), |Xaise k'â (1), Danisi kxâ (1), Ts'ixa k'â (1), Deti k'â (1), Kua k'â (1), Tsua k'â (1), Hiechware kxa (1).

References and notes:

|Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 102. The palatal click symbol here most likely mistranscribes non-click articulation (ejective; cf. the same situation in the word for 'mouth' q.v.). Alternately, cf. t'á 'to drink' [Dornan 1917: 109] (this could hardly be the same word, although Dornan's transcriptional standards are so low that anything could happen).

20. DRY

||Ani ///xó (1), Kxoe ///xó (1), Naro ///ô (2), #Haba ///xó (1), |Gwi ///xó (1), ||Gana ///xó (1), Danisi ///xó (1), Ts'ixa ///xó (1), Deti ///xô (1), Kua ///ô (2), Tsua ///ô (2), Hiechware ///ô (2).

References and notes:

|Ganda: Not attested.


Cara: Not attested.

|Xaise: Not attested.


Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 104. Meaning glossed as 'to dry, wither, melt'; cf. the external data in Kua and Tsua that confirm the meaning 'dry', as well as the noun ḟxô: 'dryness' [ibid.] (actually the same word).

21. EAR

|Ani ḟé (1), |Ganda ḟé (1), Kxoe ḟé (1), Naro ḟê (1), #Haba ḟé (1), |Gwi ḟêê (1), |Gana ḟé (1), Cara ḟê (1), |Xaise ḟê (1), Danisi ḟê (1), Ts'ixa ḟé (1), Deti ḟê (1), Kua ḟêê (1), Tsua ḟêê (1), Hiechware ē:e: (1).

References and notes:


#Haba: Vossen 1997: 474.


Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 90.

22. EARTH

|Ani xoûm (1), |Ganda xoûm (1), Kxoe xoûm (1), Naro xoûm (1), #Haba xoûm (1), |Gwi xoûm (1), |Gana xoûm (1), Cara xoûm (1), |Xaise xoûm (1), Danisi xoûm (1), Ts'ixa xoûm (1), Deti xoûm (1), Kua xoûm (1), Tsua xoûm (1).
References and notes:

Hiechware: Not attested. Possibly the same word as 'sand' q.v.

23. EAT

ǁAni Ňū (1), |Ganda Ňū (1), Kxoe Ňū (1), Naro Ňō (1), #Haba Ňū (1), |Gwi kíàm (2), |Gana Ňū (1), Cara Ňũ (1), |Xaise Ňũ (1), Danisi Ňũ (1), Ts'ixa Ňū (1), Deti Ňũ (1), Kua Ňũ (1), Tsua Ňũ (1), Hiechware ka (3).

References and notes:

Naro: Visser 2001: 92. Quoted as Ňū in [Vossen 1997: 433]; as Ňū ~ Ňō in [Barnard 1985: 137]. This is the basic word for 'eat' as applied to various soft substances; it is distinct from kxō: 'to eat meat' (of humans and animals) [Visser 2001: 39] (see further details under 'meat').
Cara: Vossen 1997: 433. Distinct from kō 'to eat meat' [ibid.].
|Xaise: Vossen 1997: 433. Distinct from kō 'to eat meat' [ibid.].
Danisi: Vossen 1997: 433. Distinct from kō 'to eat meat' [ibid.].
Ts'ixa: Vossen 1997: 433. Distinct from kō 'to eat meat' [ibid.].
Deti: Vossen 1997: 433. Distinct from kō 'to eat meat' [ibid.].
Kua: Vossen 1997: 433. Distinct from kō 'to eat meat' [ibid.]. In the earlier source [Vossen 1988: 80], both of these meanings are rendered with the verb kíàm; the semantic difference remains unclear.
Tsua: Vossen 1997: 433. Distinct from kō 'to eat meat' [ibid.].
Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 99. Cf. po: 'to eat grass, to graze; food, meat; to sit down to food, to eat' [Dornan 1917: 108].
24. EGG

||Ani ǂʰũí (1), Kxoe ǂʰũví (1), Naro ǂʰũí (1), #Haba ǂʰũí (1), |Gwi ǂʰũí (1), ||Gana ǂʰũí (1), Cara ʔyũí (1), Danisi ʔũũí (1), Deti ʔyũí (1), Kua ʔũí (1), Tsua ʔũí (1), Hiechware ʔũí (1).

References and notes:

|Ganda: Not attested.
|Xaise: Not attested.
|Ts’ixa: Not attested.
|Kua: Vossen 1997: 451. Polysemy: ‘egg / testicle / penis’. In order to differentiate between these meanings, the semantics of ‘egg / testicle’ may be expressed with the compound form ǂũũ-ǂũũũũ-ǂũũũũ, where ǂũũũũ = ‘seed’ q.v. and the third component is not clear.
|Tsua: Vossen 1997: 451. Polysemy: ‘egg / testicle / penis’. In order to differentiate between these meanings, the semantics of ‘testicle’ may be expressed with the compound form ǂũũ-ǂũũũũ, literally ‘egg-flesh’.
|Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 98.

25. EYE

||Ani ǂflutter (1), |Ganda ǂflutter (1), Kxoe ǂflutter (1), Naro ǂflutter (1), #Haba ǂflutter (1), |Gwi ǂflutter (1), ||Gana ǂflutter (1), Cara ǂflutter (1), |Xaise ǂflutter (1), Danisi ǂflutter (1), Ts’ixa ǂflutter (1), Deti ǂflutter (1), Kua ǂflutter (1), Tsua ǂflutter (1), Hiechware ǂflutter (1).

References and notes:

Vossen 1997: 418. Quoted as \( \text{ǂxéí} \) in the earlier source [Vossen 1988: 80].


Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 90. Transcribed as \( \text{čai} \), without the extra length, in idiomatic compounds such as \( \text{čai} \ ʰ\text{ya} \ 'eyebrow', \) etc.

\[ \text{26. FAT N.} \]

\( \|\text{Ani} \) \( \text{ǂnúì} \) (1), \( \|\text{Ganda} \) \( \text{ǂnúì} \) (1), \( \|\text{Kxoe} \) \( \text{ǂnúì} \) (1), \( \#\text{Haba} \) \( \text{ǂnúì} \) (1), \( \|\text{Gwi} \) \( \text{ǂúì} \) (1), \( \|\text{Gana} \) \( \text{ǂúì} \) (1), \( \|\text{Cara} \) \( \text{ǂúì} \) (1), \( \|\text{Xaise} \) \( \text{ǂnúì} \) (1), \( \|\text{Danisi} \) \( \text{ǂúì} \) (1), \( \|\text{Ts'ixa} \) \( \text{ǂúì} \) (1), \( \|\text{Deti} \) \( \text{ǂúì} \) (1), \( \|\text{Kua} \) \( \text{ǂúì} \) (1), \( \|\text{Tsua} \) \( \text{ǂúì} \) (1), \( \|\text{Hiechware} \) \( \text{ǂwí} \) (1).

References and notes:

\( \|\text{Ani} \): Vossen 1997: 435.
\|Naro: Visser 2001: 60; Vossen 1997: 435. Polysemy: 'fat / oil / butter / cheese, cream'. Quoted as \( \text{ǂúí} \) in [Barnard 1985: 68]. The secondary synonym \( \text{ǂúù ííi} \) in the same source is obscure and not confirmed elsewhere.
Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 97. Meaning glossed as 'fat of an animal'. Click transcription is probably erroneous (the articulation is more likely to have been lateral, judging by external data).

\[ \text{27. FEATHER} \]

\( \|\text{Kxoe} \) \( \text{ǂúíì} \) (1), \( \|\text{Naro} \) \( \text{ǂzó} \) (1), \( \|\text{Hiechware} \) \( \text{lo} \) (1).

References and notes:

\|Ani: Not attested.
\|Ganda: Not attested.
\|Kxoe: Kilian-Hatz 2003: 161. Same word as 'hair' q.v.
\|Naro: Visser 2001: 15. Same word as 'hair' q.v. Quoted as \( \text{ǂú} \) in [Vossen 1997: 446]; as \( \text{ǂú} \) (masc., fem.) in [Barnard 1985: 69].
\#Haba: Not attested.
\|Gwi: Not attested.
\|Gana: Not attested.
Cara: Not attested.
Xaise: Not attested.
Danisi: Not attested.
Ts'ixa: Not attested.
Deti: Not attested.
Kua: Not attested.
Tsua: Not attested.
Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 95. Same word as ‘hair’ q.v., despite the difference in transcription.

28. FIRE

ǁAni /ɛ̂ (1), |Ganda /ɛ̂ (1), Kxoe /ɛ́ (1), Naro /ɛ́ (1), #Haba /ɛ́ (1), |Gwi /ɛ́ (1), ǁGana /ɛ́ (1), Cara /ɛ́ (1), |Xaise /ɛ́ (1), Danisi /ɛ́ (1), Ts'ixa /ɛ́ (1), Deti /ù (2), Kua /ɛ́ (1), Tsua /ɛ́ (1), Hiechware /ɛ́: (1).

References and notes:
Xaise: Vossen 1988: 82.

29. FISH

ǁAni /áù (1), |Ganda /áù (1), Kxoe /éú (1), Naro /áù (1), #Haba /áù (1), |Gwi /áù (1), ǁGana /áù (1), Cara ?áù (1), |Xaise ?áù (1), Danisi ?áù (1), Ts'ixa /áù (1), Deti ?áù (1), Hiechware tʰapi (-1).

References and notes:

30. FLY V.
Kxoe ǁēviūū (1), Naro ćǎē (2), Hiechware foʃa (-1).

References and notes:

| Ani: Not attested. |
| Ganda: Not attested. |
| Kxoe: Kilian-Hatz 2003: 212. Meaning glossed as 'fly (of: birds)'. Alternately, cf. also kʰlā, glossed as 'run fast; run away, escape, fly; go by car' [Kilian-Hatz 2003: 79]. Dictionary definitions presume that ǁēviūū is better eligible for inclusion, but additional research on the issue may be required. |
| #Haba: Not attested. |
| Gwi: Not attested in reliable sources. Cf., however, ʰbe 'to fly' in [Tanaka 1978: 37], most likely the same as ʰoe 'to run' in [Tanaka 1978: 81]; the lack of click articulation in the latter entry may be erroneous, cf. the complete equivalence of the two meanings in Gana. |
| Gana: Not attested in reliable sources. Cf., however, ʰoe 'to fly' in [Tanaka 1978: 37], clearly the same as ʰoe 'to run' in [Tanaka 1978: 81]. |
| Cara: Not attested. |
| Xaise: Not attested. |
| Danisi: Not attested. |
| Ts'ixa: Not attested. |
| Deti: Not attested. |
| Kua: Not attested. |
| Tsua: Not attested. |

31. FOOT

| Ani ʰhārē (1), | Ganda kārī (1), | Kxoe kʰārē (1), | Naro ḵārē (1), | Gwi ʰare # (1), | Gana ḵare # (1), | Cara ʒɪ (2), | Xaise ʒɪ (2), | Danisi ʒɪ (2), | Ts'ixa ʒɪ (2), | Deti ʒɪ (2), | Kua kārī (1), | Tsua kārē (1), | Hiechware kare: # (1). |

References and notes:
#Haba: Not attested.
Gwa: Tanaka 1978: 37. Transcribed as ngare; although this is not a reliable source, we tentatively include the word, since it is a natural match with other West Khoe equivalents for 'foot'.
Gana: Tanaka 1978: 37. Transcribed as ng!àre; although this is not a reliable source, we tentatively include the word, since it is a natural match with other West Khoe equivalents for 'foot'.
Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 101. Dubious, since the meaning is glossed as 'toes, claws, heels, hoofs; the spoor made by the feet'. However, there is no separate equivalent for 'foot, feet' in Dornan’s vocabulary, and the external data clearly shows that 'foot' is the original meaning here; perhaps it was actually surmised under 'toes'.

32. FULL

||Ani |kʰək (1), |Ganda |kʰək (1), Kxoe |kʰək (1), Naro |kʰək (1), #Haba |kʰək (1), |Gwa |kʰək (1), ||Gana |kʰək (1), Cara ʃə (1), |Xaise ʃə (1), Danisi |kʰək (1), Ts’ixa ʃə (1), Deti ʃə (1), Kua ʃə (1), Tsua ʃə (1), Hiechware ʃwea (1).

References and notes:

||Ani: Vossen 2000: 140.
Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 96. The alveolar click is quite likely to have been transcribed in error (instead of the etymologically expected dental click; cf. the same situation with ‘near’ q.v.). The correct dental click is attested in the verbal form ʃweh ‘to be full' [Dornan 1917: 105].
33. GIVE

||Ani ǂxá (1), |Ganda ǂxá (1), Kxoe ǂxá (1), Naro mâ (2), #Haba mâ (2), |Gwi mâ (2), ||Gana mâ (2), Hiechware tʰe: (3).

References and notes:

|Haba: Vossen 1997: 441.
|Cara: Not attested.
|Xaise: Not attested.
|Danisi: Not attested.
|Ts'ixa: Not attested.
|Deti: Not attested.
|Kua: Not attested.
|Tsua: Not attested.
|Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 110. This is the only word in Dornan's vocabulary glossed simply as 'to give'. Cf. also mâ: 'to lend, to give to, to forgive' in [Dornan 1917: 106] (not likely to be the main word for 'give' in this dialect, since it is not attested in the closely related Kua and Tsua in this basic meaning).

34. GOOD

||Ani t'ũũ (1), |Ganda t'õn (1), Kxoe t'õn ~ t'úũ ~ t'ũũ (1), Naro !ê (2), #Haba kỹ (2), |Gwi cê (3), ||Gana kũ (2), Cara t'ũũ (1), Xaise t'ũũ (1), Danisi t'ũũ (1), Ts'ixa t'ũũ (1), Deti t'ũũ (1), Kua t'ũũ (1), Tsua t'ũũ (1), Hiechware čo (4).

References and notes:

||Ani: Vossen 1997: 445. Secondary synonym: qádí [ibid.]. According to R. Vossen, its exact meaning is rather 'joy; to enjoy oneself'.
|Ganda: Vossen 1997: 445. Secondary synonym: qádí [ibid.]. According to R. Vossen, its exact meaning is rather 'good (to the taste), tasty'.
the same word is probably quoted as *ekyuen* (phonetically = /e/tõẽ?) 'beautiful; good' in [Tanaka 1978: 11, 41].

**Cara:** Vossen 1997: 445.

**|Xaise:** Vossen 1997: 445.

**Danisi:** Vossen 1997: 445. Secondary synonym: *kāl* 'good, pretty' [ibid.].

**Ts'ixa:** Vossen 1997: 445. Secondary synonym: *kāl* 'good, pretty' [ibid.].

**Deti:** Vossen 1997: 445.

**Kua:** Vossen 1997: 445. Secondary synonym: *kāl* 'good, pretty' [ibid.].

**Hiechware:** Dornan 1917: 91. Meaning glossed as ‘good, goodness’. Alternately, cf. *hwu* 'good, well' [Dornan 1917: 98]; *xa* 'to be right, good' [Dornan 1917: 102]; *łxo* 'good' [Dornan 1917: 103]; *twe-ɲe* 'fine, pretty' [Dornan 1917: 111].

35. **GREEN**

**Kxoe** |kxáó| (1), **Naro** c embarrass ∼ z embarrassment, **|Gwi** cx’aē (2), **Hiechware** baratʰi (-1).

**References and notes:**

**Ani:** Not attested.

**Ganda:** Not attested.

**Kxoe:** Kilian-Hatz 2003: 173. Verbal stem (meaning glossed as ‘be green’). Examples show this word to be the default equivalent for the required meaning, cf. |kxáó| ʰ ‘green leaf’. The word should be distinguished from kxáó ‘be green, be unripe, uncooked, raw’ [Kilian-Hatz 2003: 74] (see under ‘new’), as well as qeũ ‘be bright green, be blue (of: sky)’ [Kilian-Hatz 2003: 109].

**Naro:** Visser 2001: 98. Meaning glossed as ‘blue/green, light brown’. Quoted as c embarrass ∼ q in [Barnard 1985: 121]. The same source also lists additional equivalents for ‘pale green’: começ = começ ‘grow, germinate’ [Visser 2001: 102] (cf.: começ: “it is greenish (said when all the trees are green)”), and for ‘dark green’: łam (not confirmed in other sources, if correct, most likely a borrowing from Nama, cf. Nama łam ‘green’).

**Haba:** Not attested.

**|Gwi:** Nakagawa 1996: 109. Meaning glossed as ‘blue, green’. Quoted as łsae ‘green’ in [Tanaka 1978: 42] (it is not quite clear what kind of sound is meant by the transcription łs).

**Gana:** Not attested in reliable sources, but cf. łsae ‘green’ in [Tanaka 1978: 42] (it is not quite clear what kind of sound is meant by the transcription łs).

**Cara:** Not attested.

**|Xaise:** Not attested.

**Danisi:** Not attested.

**Ts’ixa:** Not attested.

**Deti:** Not attested.

**Kua:** Not attested.

**Tsua:** Not attested.

**Hiechware:** Dornan 1917: 89. The phonetic structure of the word almost certainly excludes a native origin, but the source of borrowing is not clear. Another synonym is ĉabe ‘green’ [Dornan 1917: 90], without any known etymology, but more “Khoe” in form.

36. **HAIR**

||Ani ł (1), |Ganda ł (1), **Kxoe** ł (1), **Naro** ł (1), **#Haba** ł (1), |Gwi ł (1), ||Gana ł (1), **Cara** ł (1), |Xaise ł (1), **Danisi** ł (1), **Ts’ixa** ł (1), **Deti** ł (1), **Kua** ł (1), **Tsua** ł (1), **Hiechware** ł (1).
References and notes:


37. HAND

|Ani c'àiú (1), |Ganda càiú (1), |Kxoe jëú (1), |Naro c'àiú (1), |Haba càiú (1), |Gwi càiú (1), |Gana càiú (1), |Cara c'àiú (1), |Xaisé càiú (1), |Danisi c'àiú (1), |Tse'ixa càiú (1), |Deti càiú (1), |Kua càiú (1), |Tsua càiú (1), |Hiechware cau (1).

References and notes:


38. HEAD

|Ani ťú (1), |Ganda ťú (1), |Kxoe ťú (1), |Naro ťú: (1), |Haba nî-k'á (2), |Gwi nî?mî (2), |Gana
má (2), Cara má (2), |Xaise mâ (2), Danisi mâ (2), Ts’ixa ŋū (1), Deti má (2), Kua mâ (2), Tsua ŋi-ʔà (2), Hiechware ħma (2).

References and notes:

#Haba: Vossen 1988: 85. The word is clearly a compound, but its second component is not easily identifiable. Cf. the same situation in Tsua.
|Gwi: Vossen 1988: 85. The attested structure of this word is very peculiar and hints at compound origins, but they are not determinable on the synchronic level. In [Tanaka 1978: 45], however, the word for 'head' is quoted simply as mâ.
|Tsua: Vossen 1988: 85. The word is clearly a compound, but its second component is not easily identifiable. Cf. the same situation in Haba.
|Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 97.

39. HEAR

||Ani kṓń (1), |Ganda kṓń (1), Kxoe kṓń (1), Naro kóng (1), #Haba kúń (1), |Gwi kóám (1),
||Gana kúń (1), Cara kón (1), |Xaise | váń (2), Danisi kún (1), Ts’ixa kúń (1), Deti kón (1), Kua kúń (1), Tsua cóń (1), Hiechware čom (1).

References and notes:

#Haba: Vossen 1997: 452.
|Ts’ixa: Vossen 1997: 452.
|Kua: Vossen 1997: 452.

40. **HEART**

||Ani ṭáó (1), |Ganda ṭáó (1), Kxoe ṭáó (1), Naro ṭáó (1), #Haba ṭáó (1), |Gwi ṭáó (1), ||Gana ṭáó (1), Cara cáó (1), |Xaise có (1), Danisi cáó (1), Ts'ixa ṭáó (1), Deti cáó (1), Kua kʰó (1), Tsua kʰó (1), Hiechware čo: (1).

**References and notes:**

Naro: Visser 2001: 81; Vossen 1997: 449. Polysemy: 'heart / character / mood / want, be about to' (the verbal meaning, according to H. Visser, is restricted to the Xanagas dialect). Quoted as ṭáó - ṭái - jau in [Barnard 1985: 67] (the variant with the dental click is quite dubious).
#Haba: Vossen 1997: 449.
Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 91.

41. **HORN**

||Ani ḋnâ (1), |Ganda ḋnâ (1), Kxoe ḋnâ (1), Naro ḋnâ (1), #Haba ḋnâ (1), |Gwi ḋnâ (1), ||Gana ḋnâ (1), Cara ḋnâ (1), |Xaise ḋnâ (1), Danisi ḋnâ (1), Ts'ixa ḋnâ (1), Deti ḋnâ (1), Kua ḋnâ (1), Tsua ḋnâ (1), Hiechware ḡa: (1).

**References and notes:**

#Haba: Vossen 1997: 452.
 Ts’ixa: Vossen 1997: 452.
 Kua: Vossen 1997: 452.

42. I
||Ani tî (1), ||Ganda tî (1), Kxoe tî (1), ||Naro tî: ~ tî-râ (1), ||Haba tî (1), ||Gwa tî-rè (1), ||Gana tê (1), Cara tâ (1), ||Xaise tâ (1), ||Danisi tâ (1), Ts’ixa tî (1), ||Deti tâ (1), ||Kua kʰé (1), ||Tsua kʰé (1), Hiechware čî (1).

References and notes:
 Naro: Visser 2001: 96. Quoted as tî-yâ ~ tî-râ in [Vossen 1997: 239]. This is the full accented (emphatic) form. There is also a shortened, non-emphatic, variant in which the first syllable of the form tî-râ is deleted: râ ~ da ~ r [Visser 2001: 75], dâ ~ râ [Vossen 1997: 239]. However, the main pronominal root morpheme is unquestionably tî, cf. the 1st sg. object concord marker -tî [Vossen 1997: 239].

43. KILL
||Ani [kxû (1), ||Gana [kxû (1), Kxoe [kxû (1), ||Naro [kxû (1), #Haba [kxû (1), ||Gwa [kxû (1), ||Gana [kxû (1), Cara [’û (1), ||Xaise [’û (1), ||Danisi [kxû (1), Ts’ixa [’û (1), ||Deti [kʰè (2), ||Kua [’û (1), ||Tsua [’û (1), ||Hiechware [õ (1).

References and notes:
|Vossen 1997: 497].


#Haba: Vossen 1997: 497.


Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 105. Meaning glossed as 'to murder, kill, defeat, conquer'; also as nominal 'war, slaughter, conquest, murder'. Cf. also 'lohe' 'to kill oneself' [Dornan 1917: 95].

44. KNEE

||Ani ||óé (1), |Ganda kúrù (2), Kxoë kúrù (2) / ||óé (1), Naro !úrù (2), #Haba !úrù (2), |Gwi ||úk-xèrì (3), ||Gana qúrù (2), Cara kúkúrù (2) / ||óé (1), |Xaise kúkúrù (2), Danisi ||óé (1), Ts’ixa ||úé (1), Deti ||óé (1), Kua ||úi (1), Tsua ||óé (1), Hiechware kuku’ru (2).

References and notes:


Kxoë: Kilian-Hatz 2003: 63. Cf. Buga-Khoe kúdù id. [Vossen 1997: 457]. Kilian-Hatz 2003: 203. Polysemy: 'joint / knee / node of reed shaft'. It is not clear whether 'óé' or 'kúrù' is the main equivalent for 'knee' in Kxoë, or if the two words represent dialectal varieties. Since both forms have external correlates with the meaning 'knee', it is recommendable to include them as synonyms.

Naro: Visser 2001: 71. Quoted as 'údù' in [Vossen 1997: 457]; as 'órù ~ 'kúrù ~ 'kúrù in [Barnard 1985: 66]. Cf. also 'kñ' 'kñdù 'knee, patella' [Visser 2001: 59], literally 'face (kñ) of stone (kñdù) (? - an unclear formation, unless 'kñ is not really 'stone', but a homophone with an anatomic meaning, not encountered on its own.

#Haba: Vossen 1997: 457.


Cara: Vossen 1997: 457. According to this source, the variant 'kúkù' co-exists with the disyllabic variant 'kúrù', but in the earlier source [Vossen 1988: 88], only the trisyllabic variant is listed. Vossen 1997: 457. Used either by itself or within the compound form 'óé-ýdù, where the second root = 'bone' q.v. The semantic difference between this root and 'kúkù' is unclear.

|Xaise: Vossen 1997: 457. According to this source, the variant 'kúkù' co-exists with the disyllabic variant 'kúrù', but in the earlier source [Vossen 1988: 88], only the trisyllabic variant is listed.

Danisi: Vossen 1997: 457. According to this source, the variant 'kúkù' co-exists with the disyllabic variant 'kùrù, but in the earlier source [Vossen 1988: 88], only the trisyllabic variant is listed.

Ts’ixa: Vossen 1997: 457.


Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 105.

45. KNOW

References and notes:

#Haba: Vossen 1997: 508.

46. LEAF

||Ani šñá (1), |Ganda šñá (1), Kxoe šñá (1), Naro šñá (2), #Haba dání-sá (3), |Gwa dání (3), ||Gana jáná (1), Cara jáná (1), |Xaise jáná (1), Danisi jáná (1), Ts‘ixa jáná (1), Deti šñá (1), Kua tsháná (4), Tsua tsháná (4), Hiechware šana (1).

References and notes:

|Ganda: Vossen 1997: 425. In [Vossen 1988: 106], ‘leaf’ is listed as šñá. ‘leaf’ is also rendered as šñá: Kilian-Hatz 2003: 173], it may be suspected that Vossen’s earlier data incorrectly list the word ‘green’ instead of the required ‘leaf’.
Naro: Visser 2001: 96. Quoted as šñá: as a synonym in the meanings ‘leaf (general)’ and ‘small leaf’ alike. Etymological connections show that this must be the real archaic equivalent for ‘leaf (gen.)’; however, R. Vossen does not list it in his comparative series for ‘leaf’, and in [Visser 2001: 16], šñá is glossed with the meaning ‘little branch which has leaves, part of any tree’, which makes it ineligible for inclusion. Most likely, there has been a semantic shift in recent times. C.f. also the phonetically similar šñá ‘grass’ [Visser 2001: 96] = šñá-šñá: Barnard 1985: 62]. Finally, in [Vossen 1988: 106] the word for ‘leaf’ is listed as dání-sá (e. g. the same item as in #Haba). More accurate research is needed to disentangle this situation.
#Haba: Vossen 1988: 106. The word is listed in its full form (with the feminine marker).
[Gana: Vossen 1988: 106; Vossen 1997: 425. In [Tanaka 1978: 56], however, the equivalent for 'leaf' is listed as dana, i.e. the exact same word as in [Gwi. In [Nakagawa 2006: 240], two dialectal [Gana forms for 'leaf' are also listed as dğnə and ẓğnə, respectively.


Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 94. Cf. also Jana: 'husk, peel of a fruit' [ibid.] - most likely, the same word, with a fictitious distinction “observed” by Dornan (a typical problem with the source).

47. LIE

||Ani ||óé (1), Kxoe ||óë (1), Naro ||óë (1), #Haba ||óé (1), ||Gana ||óë (1), Cara ||óë (1), |Xaise ||óë (1), Danisi ||óë (1), Ts’ixa ||óë (1), Deti ||óë (1), Kua ||óë (1), Tsua ||úë (1), Hiechware tʰœ # (1).

References and notes:

||Ani: Vossen 2000: 141, 142. (Meaning given as 'to lie down; to sleep').
|Ganda: Not attested.
Naro: Visser 2001: 115; Vossen 1997: 450. Polysemy: 'lie / go to bed / be in process of / travel, go for a long time'. Two tonal variants are listed: ||øé and ||øë 'to lie; to be'; quite possibly, it is the latter that conveys the static meaning 'to be lying', whereas the former is the dynamic 'to lie down' (cf. a similar situation in Kxoe), but this cannot be deduced with certainty from the available data. A. Barnard quotes the form ūː in the meaning 'lie' [Barnard 1985: 145], although this is really the verb 'to sit' q.v.
#Haba: Vossen 1997: 450.
|Gwi: Not attested.
Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 97. Meaning glossed as 'to be asleep', not as 'to lie'. However, since the meaning 'to sleep' already corresponds in Dornan’s vocabulary to a different lexical root (ğum), it may be cautiously assumed, with the aid of external data, that 'to be asleep' here is actually = 'to lie, (to be asleep while) lying down'.

48. LIVER

||Ani kxāá (1), |Ganda kxāá (1), Kxoe kxāē (1), Naro kxāë (1), #Haba k'āá (1), |Gwi k'āë (1), ||Gana k'āá (1), Cara k'āë (1), |Xaise k' (1), Danisi kxāá (1), Ts’ixa k’ā (1), Deti k’ā (1), Kua c’ (1), Tsua c’ (1), Hiechware č (1).
References and notes:

#Haba: Vossen 1997: 462.
|Xaise: Not attested.
Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 90.

49. LONG

||Ani láò (1), Kxoe k’àò (1), Naro láò (1), #Haba láò (1), |Gwi !àù (1), |Gana láù (1), Cara káó (1), Danisi káò (1), Ts’ixa káò (1), Deti káò (1), Kua láò (1), Tsua !áò (1), Hiechware !xau (1).

References and notes:

|Ganda: Not attested.
Naro: Visser 2001: 63; Vossen 1997: 462. Polysemy: 'long / tall'. According to A. Barnard, the Naro word for 'long' is the same as 'big' (kâí q.v.), but this is dubious in the light of the rest of the sources [Barnard 1985: 118].
#Haba: Vossen 1997: 462.
|Xaise: Not attested.
Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 103. Meaning glossed as 'large, long'. The palatal click may be mistranscribing the alveolar click (cf. Kua and Tsua).

50. LOUSE

||Ani kxùñi (1), Kxoe kxùñi (1), Naro !è: (2), |Gwi kxùñi (1), |Gana kx’ùñi (1), Cara k’ùñi (1),
Xaise k’únì (1), Danisi kxúni (1), Ts’ixa k’uní (1), Deti k’uní (1), Kua k’unì (1), Tsua k’únì (1), Hiechware ||am (3).

References and notes:

|Ganda: Not attested.  
Naro: Visser 2001: 55. Polysyem: ‘louse / flea’. Quoted as k$h in [Barnard 1985: 45]; the latter source also lists kuni as a synonym, but this word is not confirmed in Visser’s dictionary. Cf. also k[xoné] ‘very small louse; something very small’ [Visser 2001: 113].  
#Haba: Not attested.  
Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 94.

51. MAN  
||Ani k$hórê-mâ (1), Kxoe kxá-k$hôè (2), Naro k$hóè-ba (1), #Haba kxô # (2), |Gwi kxâò # (2), ||Gana kxáò # (2), Cara k’áò # (2), |Xaise k’áò # (2), Danisi kxâò # (2), Ts’ixa k’áò # (2), Deti k’âò # (2), Kua k’âò # (2), Tsua k’âò # (2), Hiechware kau-čo (2).

References and notes:

|Ganda: Not attested.  
Naro: Visser 2001: 41. Same word as ‘person’ q.v. with the masculine gender marker. A more specific way to denote ‘man’ as ‘male human being’ is kxá-k$hôè [Visser 2001: 38], literally: ‘male person’. The first component here is kxâò ‘male’ [Vossen 1997: 465], the second is k$hôè ‘person’ q.v.; quoted as k$hôè-k$xôè in [Barnard 1985: 70]. However, text examples show that this compound is rarely, if ever, used in basic contexts; its usage must be restricted to specially marked situations.  
|Gwi: Vossen 1997: 465. Meaning glossed as ‘male’. In [Tanaka 1978: 60], the meaning ‘man (male person)’ is rendered as kxao-kue, literally ‘male + person’ q.v. It is not clear how basic this compound is, therefore, the whole entry is dubious.  
|Gana: Vossen 1997: 465. Meaning glossed as ‘male’. In [Tanaka 1978: 60], the meaning ‘man (male person)’ is rendered as kxao-kue, literally ‘male + person’ q.v. It is not clear how basic this compound is, therefore, the whole entry is dubious.  


52. MANY
Kxoe kó ~ á=kó (1), Naro káí (2), Hiechware cao (3).

References and notes:

||Ani: Not attested.
|Ganda: Not attested.
Kxoe: Kilian-Hatz 2003: 16, 58. The forms represent adjectival or adverbial usage of the noun kó ‘quantity, (large) number, multitude’; multiple textual examples confirm that this is indeed the main equivalent of this Swadesh meaning in Khoe. Secondary synonym: šxg, with polysemy: ‘be much, be many / be four’ [Kilian-Hatz 2003: 133; Köhler 1981: 493] (no textual examples).
Naro: Visser 2001: 34. Meaning glossed as ‘much, many, more’. Same stem as kāi-a ‘big’ q.v., but with different tonal characteristics. A. Barnard does not notice any tonal differences between ‘big’ and ‘many’, glossing both meanings as káí [Barnard 1985: 115].
#Haba: Not attested.
|Gwi: Not attested in reliable sources. Cf., however, *tui ‘many’ in [Tanaka 1978: 60] (which could transcriptionally reflect *tui, in which case it would be comparable with Nama †ui ‘many’).
|Gana: Not attested in reliable sources. Cf., however, *tui ‘many’ in [Tanaka 1978: 60] (which could transcriptionally reflect *tui, in which case it would be comparable with Nama †ui ‘many’).
Cara: Not attested.
|Xaise: Not attested.
Danisi: Not attested.
Ts’ixa: Not attested.
Deti: Not attested.
Kua: Not attested.
Tsua: Not attested.
Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 111.

53. MEAT
||Ani kxò-xú (1), |Ganda kxò-xò (1), Kxoe kxò-xò (1), Naro kxò (1), #Haba kxò-xò (1), |Gwi |xá: (2), |Gana |xá (2), Cara kò-hú (1), |Xaise kò-hú (1), Danisi kxò-xú (1), Ts’ixa kò-xú (1), Deti kò-xú (1), Kua kò-xú (1), Tsua kò-xú (1), Hiechware ko-ho (1).

References and notes:

||Ani: Vossen 1988: 89. The root here is verbal (kxò ‘to eat meat’); the noun ‘meat’ is formed with the productive nominalizer -xú (grammaticalized noun ‘thing’). More specialized nouns like lxa ‘muscle; flesh (without bones)’ [Vossen 1986: 329] and kimi ‘cooked meat’ [Vossen 1986: 338] are ineligible.
|Ganda: Vossen 1988: 89. See notes on the ||Ani entry.
Kxoe: Kilian-Hatz 2003: 74; Köhler 1981: 501. Formally derived from kxò ‘to eat (meat)’ (see notes on ‘to eat’) with the productive

Naro: Visser 2001: 39. Meaning glossed as 'meat (with bone) - only used when speaking of animals'. Quoted as kxɔ in [Vossen 1997: 433]; as kɔxɔ – kɔ (com.), also kɔxɔ-xɔ (com.; cf. the same derivation in Kxoe) in [Barnard 1985: 98] and kxɔ-xɔ in [Vossen 1988: 89]. With tonal gradation, the same root is also used as verbal: kxɔ: 'to eat meat'. The meaning 'flesh', 'meat (without bone)', 'body' is said to correspond to the word kɔa [Visser 2001: 6].


Cara: Vossen 1988: 89. For the morphological structure, see notes on the |Ani entry.

Gwi: Vossen 1988: 89. For the morphological structure, see notes on the |Ani entry.

Ts'ixa: Vossen 1988: 89. For the morphological structure, see notes on the |Ani entry.

Deti: Vossen 1988: 89. For the morphological structure, see notes on the |Ani entry.

Kua: Vossen 1988: 89. For the morphological structure, see notes on the |Ani entry.

Tsua: Vossen 1988: 89. For the morphological structure, see notes on the |Ani entry.

Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 104. For the morphological structure, see notes on the |Ani entry.

### 54. MOON

|Ani fɔnɛ (1), |Ganda fɔlɛ (1), Kxoe fɔɛ (1), Naro fɔɛ (1), #Haba fɔnɛ (1), |Gwi fɔlɛ (1), |Gana fɔlɛ (1), Cara fɔlɛ (1), |Xaise fɔnɛ (1), Danisi fɔlɛ (1), Ts'ixa fɔlɛ (1), Deti fɔlɛ (1), Kua fɔlɛ (1), Tsua fɔlɛ (1), Hiechware fɔæ: (1).

References and notes:


#Haba: Vossen 1997: 467.


Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 96. The dental click is most likely a transcriptional mistake for the lateral click, as in 'nail' q.v. Cf. also fɔæ: 'a month, the moon' [Dornan 1917: 104] - possibly the same word, mistranscribed in a different way.

### 55. MOUNTAIN

Kxoe ndǔndǔ (-1), Naro fɔbì (1), Hiechware fɔa (2).
References and notes:

| Ani: Not attested. |
| Ganda: Not attested. |
| Kxoe: Kilian-Hatz 2003: 93. The word violates normal Kxoe phonotactics and looks like a Bantu borrowing. Cf. also ǂix-ǂa ǂǂ- [ǂix-ǂa], 'slope, hill, mountain' [Kilian-Hatz 2003: 163], where ǂa = 'small hill in a plain' and ǂǂ = 'top (side)'; judging by this structure, the meaning 'mountain' is far-fetched, and the expression should rather mean 'mountain top' or 'slope (space from mountain top to bottom)'. |
| Naro: Visser 2001: 106. Polysemy: 'hill / slope / mountain'. Quoted as ǂábí (fem.) in [Barnard 1985: 34]; the other synonym listed in the latter source, ǂau ~ cau, is not confirmed in more reliable sources. |
| #Haba: Not attested. |
| Gwi: Not attested in reliable sources. Cf., however, ǁkábi 'mountain' in [Tanaka 1978: 63]. |
| Gana: Not attested in reliable sources. Cf., however, ǁkábi 'mountain' in [Tanaka 1978: 63]. |
| Cara: Not attested. |
| Xaise: Not attested. |
| Danisi: Not attested. |
| Deti: Not attested. |
| Kua: Not attested. |
| Tsua: Not attested. |
| Hiechware: Dorman 1917: 95. |

56. MOUTH

| Ani ǂká́m (1), Ganda ǂká́m (1), Kxoe ǂká́m (1), Naro ǂká́m (1), #Haba ǂká́m (1), Gwi ǂká́m (1), Gana ǂká́m (1), Cara ǂá́m (1), Xaise ǂá́m (1), Danisi ǂká́m (1), Ts'ixa ǂá́m (1), Deti ǂká́m (1), Kua ǂká́m (1), Tsua ǂká́m (1), Hiechware ǂám (1). |

References and notes:

| Ganda: Vossen 1997: 468. The older source [Vossen 1988: 90] lists an additional synonym as ǂi̇m ǂm ǂi̇ [mouth]. In [Vossen 1997: 464], however, this word is listed as ǂi̇ and more correctly glossed as 'upper lip'. |
| #Haba: Vossen 1997: 468. |
57. NAME

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References and notes:

|Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 105. |

58. NECK

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References and notes:

#Haba: Vossen 1997: 446. |
|Gwi: Nakagawa 2006: Fig. 3.24. Quoted as |!kxaó-àǹ in [Vossen 1988: 91] (the second component is probably a misspelling for |!ćá ‘bone’); as |!kxo in [Tanaka 1978: 64]. |
|Cara: Vossen 1997: 446. |
|Xaise: Vossen 1997: 446. |
Deti: Vossen 1997: 446.
Kua: Vossen 1997: 446.

Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 101. Initial ŋ, as in numerous similar cases, may actually reflect non-click articulation. Cf. also dom ‘neck’ [Dornan 1917: 92] as a potential secondary synonym; however, all the external relatives of this form have the semantically close meaning ‘throat’ rather than ‘neck’, so Dornan’s translation may be put under doubt. Moreover, the meaning ‘throat’ is rendered as dom [ibid.] - obviously the same word, with a fictitious consonantal opposition.

59. NEW

||Ani kxóà (1), Kxoe kxóá (1), Naro kábá (2), |Gwi qábà (2), ||Gana qábà (2), Cara k’óá (1), Danisi kxóá (1), Ts’ixa k’óá (1), Deti k’óá (1), Tsua īáö (3), Hiechware īao (3).

References and notes:

|Ganda: Not attested.
#Haba: Not attested.
|Xaise: Not attested.
Kua: Not attested.
Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 101. The word is easily comparable with its equivalent in Tsua, if the alveolar click symbol here mistranscribes a lateral click (cf. ‘fat’, ‘to lie’ with identical situations). Alternatively, cf. also lxäie ‘new’ [Dornan 1917: 102].

60. NIGHT

||Ani tʰū (1), |Ganda tʰū (1), Kxoe tʰū (1), Naro ŋū (2), Cara tʰū (1), Danisi tʰū (1), Ts’ixa tʰū (1), Hiechware haie (3).

References and notes:

#Haba: Not attested.
\[Gwi\]: Not attested in reliable sources. In [Tanaka 1978: 65], the meaning 'night' is rendered as \(hxae-sika\), where the first part = \(hxae\) 'dark' [Tanaka 1978: 26] and the second may constitute a string of derivational suffixes, but whether this is indeed the basic word for 'night' remains to be confirmed.

\[Gana\]: Not attested in reliable sources. In [Tanaka 1978: 65], the meaning 'night' is rendered as \(hxae-sika\), where the first part = \(hxae\) 'dark' [Tanaka 1978: 26] (\(= \text{'dark'}\) [Vossen 1992: 386]) and the second may constitute a string of derivational suffixes, but whether this is indeed the basic word for 'night' remains to be confirmed.

\[Cara\]: Vossen 1997: 470.

\[Xaise\]: Not attested.

\[Danisi\]: Vossen 1997: 470.

\[Deti\]: Not attested.

\[Kua\]: Not attested.

\[Tsua\]: Not attested.

\[Hiechware\]: Dornan 1917: 97. The same stem is probably present in \(xaie\) 'night' [Dornan 1917: 102].

61. NOSE

\[Ani\] \(\text{t}ú\) (1), \[Ganda\] \(\text{t}ú\) (1), \[Kxoe\] \(\text{t}ú\) (1), \[Naro\] \(\text{t}ú\) (1), \[Haba\] \(\text{t}ú\) (1), \[Gwi\] \(\text{t}ú\) (1), \[Gana\] \(\text{t}ú\) (1), \[Cara\] \(\text{g}ú\) (1), \[Xaise\] \(\text{g}ú\) (1), \[Danisi\] \(\text{g}ú\) (1), \[Ts’ixa\] \(\text{t}ú\) (1), \[Deti\] \(\text{g}ú\) (1), \[Kua\] \(\text{g}ú\) (1), \[Tsua\] \(\text{g}ú\) (1), \[Hiechware\] \(\text{t}ui \sim \text{ci}\) (1).

References and notes:

\[Ani\]: Vossen 1997: 471.

\[Ganda\]: Vossen 1997: 471.


\[Naro\]: Visser 2001: 90. Quoted as \(\text{t}ú\) in [Vossen 1997: 471]; as \(\text{t}ú\) in [Barnard 1985: 64].

\[Haba\]: Vossen 1997: 471.


\[Cara\]: Vossen 1997: 471.

\[Xaise\]: Vossen 1997: 471.

\[Danisi\]: Vossen 1997: 471. Quoted as \(\text{t}̄\) in the earlier source [Vossen 1988: 92].

\[Ts’ixa\]: Vossen 1997: 471.

\[Deti\]: Vossen 1997: 471.

\[Kua\]: Vossen 1997: 471.

\[Tsua\]: Vossen 1997: 471.

\[Hiechware\]: Dornan 1917: 91.

62. NOT

\[Ani\] \(=\text{bé}\) (1), \[Ganda\] \(=\text{bé}\) (1), \[Kxoe\] \(=\text{bē} \sim \text{vé}\) (1), \[Naro\] \(=\text{tā} \sim =\text{tāmā}\) (2), \[Haba\] \(=\text{tímā}\) (2), \[Gwi\] \(=\text{tāmā}\) (2), \[Gana\] \(=\text{tāmā}\) (2), \[Cara\] \(=\text{tā}\) (2), \[Xaise\] \(=\text{tā}\) (2), \[Danisi\] \(=\text{tā}\) (2), \[Ts’ixa\] \(=\text{tā}\) (2), \[Deti\] \(=\text{tā}\) (2), \[Kua\] \(=\text{tā}\) (2), \[Tsua\] \(=\text{tā}\) (2), \[Hiechware\] \(=\text{be}:\) (1).

References and notes:
Naro: Visser 2001: 78, 79; Vossen 1997: 214. The morpheme behaves as a verbal enclitic; distribution between the two variants remains unclear. This negation is employed in present and past tenses; for the future tense, the default negation is titë [Visser 2001: 96; Vossen 1997: 214]. Morphological connections between tà, támà, and titë on the synchronic level are essentially of a suppletive nature, but it is almost certain that all three are historically related.
Cara: Vossen 1997: 226. Basic verbal enclitic, employed in present tense forms. The corresponding morpheme for the past tense is =mana.
|Xaise: Vossen 1997: 226. Basic verbal enclitic, employed in present tense forms. The corresponding morpheme for the past tense is =më.
Danisi: Vossen 1997: 226. Basic verbal enclitic, employed in present tense forms. The corresponding morpheme for the past tense is =bë.
Ts’ixa: Vossen 1997: 226. Basic verbal enclitic, employed in present tense forms. The corresponding variant for the past tense is =më.
Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 67. Basic verbal enclitic, employed in present tense forms. The corresponding variant for the past tense is =tʰa.

63. ONE

ǁAni |úí (1), |Ganda |úí (1), Kxoe |úí (1), Naro |úí (1), |Haba |úí (1), |Gwi |úí (1), |Gana |úí (1), Cara |úí (1), |Xaise |úí (1), Danisi |úí (1), Ts’ixa |úí (1), Deti |úí (1), Kua |úí (1), Tsua |úí (1), Hiechware kwie ~ kwiye (1).

References and notes:

#Haba: Vossen 1997: 429.
Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 64.

64. PERSON

||Ani \( kʰóé \) (1), |Ganda \( kʰóé \) (1), Kxoe \( kʰóé \) (1), Naro \( kʰóé \) (1), #Haba \( kʰóé \) (1), |Gwi \( kʰóé \) (1), ||Gana \( kʰóé \) (1), Cara \( kʰóé \) (1), |Xaise \( kʰóé \) (1), Danisi \( kʰóé \) (1), Ts’ixa \( kʰóé \) (1), Deti \( kʰóé \) (1), Kua \( kʰóé \) (1), Tsua \( čʰóé \) (1), Hiechware čo ~ čwa (1).

References and notes:

Naro: Visser 2001: 41; Vossen 1997: 409. Quoted as \( kʰé \) ~ \( kʰóé \) in [Barnard 1985: 70]. Barnard: "This term is sometimes used specifically for Nharo or Bushman people, in opposition to other ethnic groups".
Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 90, 91. Cf. also čowe ‘man’ [Dornan 1917: 91] - most likely, the same word.

65. RAIN

||Ani \( tú \) (1), |Ganda \( tú \) (1), Kxoe \( tú \) (1), Naro \( tú: \) (1), #Haba \( tú \) (1), |Gwi \( qú: \) (1), |Gana \( qú: \) (1), Cara \( tú \) (1), |Xaise \( tú \) (1), Danisi \( tú \) (1), Ts’ixa \( tú \) (1), Deti \( tú \) (1), Kua \( tú \) (1), Tsua \( tú \) (1), Hiechware \( tu \) (1).

References and notes:

||Ani: Vossen 1997: 477. Used also in the verbal meaning ('to rain').
Naro: Visser 2001: 105. Quoted as \( tú \) in [Vossen 1997: 477]; as \( tú: = dú: \) (fem.) in [Barnard 1985: 33]. Used also in the verbal meaning ('to rain').
#Haba: Vossen 1997: 477. Quoted as \( tyú \) in the earlier source [Vossen 1986: 93].
|Gwi: Nakagawa 1996: 110. Quoted as \( tú \) in [Vossen 1997: 477]; as \( tyu \) in [Vossen 1986: 93]; as \( kyú \) in [Tanaka 1978: 77].
|Gana: Nakagawa 1996: 110. The word is not listed in the comparative monograph [Vossen 1997]; in [Vossen 1986: 93], it is quoted as \( gyú \), and it is assumed by Vossen that this word is not related to \( tu \sim tyu \sim qú \) in other languages. However, the sequence \( gy \) really reflects old dental stops as well, and it is quite unlikely that \( Gana \) has a different root (*\( du ? \)) here. Quoted as \( kyú \) in [Tanaka 1978: 77] (note also the use of velar \( k \) to transcribe the palatal stop).
References and notes:

|Kxoe: Kilian-Hatz 2003: 219; Köhler 1981: 512. A verbal / adjectival derivative from |qéù ‘red colour, reddish colour / sunset’. Cf. also the secondary synonym: |oá ‘be clean / be red / be holy’. Since this word does not participate in any derivatives with the semantics of ‘red’, it is dubious that it continues to serve as the main equivalent for ‘red’ in Kxoe proper. Cf., however, Buga-Khoe |ái, glossed as ‘red’ in [Vossen 1997: 419].
#Haba: Vossen 1997: 479.

References and notes:

|Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 111.
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|Gwi:| Nakagawa 1996: 110. Quoted as diá in [Vossen 1997: 494]; as gyó in [Tanaka 1978: 80] (both transcriptions are imperfect attempts to represent a voiced palatal stop). |
|Naro:| Visser 2001: 96. Polysemy: ‘root / quiver (which is made from a root)’. Quoted as tóbé ~ tógh ~ tô in [Barnard 1985: 47]; distinct from ḳabí ‘terminal root’ [ibid.]. |
|Haba:| Not attested. |
|Gwi:| Tanaka 1978: 80. Although this is not a reliable source, we cautiously include the word, since it is clearly the same as in Naro and other West Khoe languages, although the exact phonetic transcription may be seriously off. Cf. also ḳxaí ‘tree root’ in [Nakagawa 1996: 140]. |
|Naro:| Not attested. |

68. ROOT
Kxoe tôč (1), Naro tôbè (1), |Gwi tabe # (1), ||Gana tabe # (1), Hiechware papasi # (-1).

References and notes:

|Ani:| Not attested. |
|Ganda:| Not attested. |
|Naro:| Visser 2001: 96. Polysemy: ‘root / quiver (which is made from a root)’. Quoted as tôbé ~ tôgh ~ tô in [Barnard 1985: 47]; distinct from ḳabí ‘terminal root’ [ibid.]. |
|Haba:| Not attested. |
|Gwi:| Tanaka 1978: 80. Although this is not a reliable source, we cautiously include the word, since it is clearly the same as in Naro and other West Khoe languages, although the exact phonetic transcription may be seriously off. Cf. also ḳxaí ‘tree root’ in [Nakagawa 1996: 140]. |
|Naro:| Not attested. |

69. ROUND
Kxoe mbiri (-1), Naro gàrù-gàrù (1).
References and notes:

||Ani: Not attested.
|Ganda: Not attested.
|Kxoe: Kilian-Hatz 2003: 87. Probably of Bantu origin (initial mb- is not allowed in "native" Kxoe words). Cf. also tʰini 'to roll (smth.), turn inside off, tʰinjâm 'to turn; to be round' [Kilian-Hatz 2003: 132].
#Haba: Not attested.
|Gwi: Not attested.
|Gana: Not attested.
|Cara: Not attested.
|Xaise: Not attested.
|Danisi: Not attested.
|Ts’ixa: Not attested.
|Deti: Not attested.
|Kua: Not attested.
|Tsua: Not attested.
|Hiechware: Not attested, but cf. dwere: 'round about' [Dornan 1917: 92].

70. SAND
Kxoe qàŋ (1), Naro xôm (2), #Haba xôm (2), |Gwi xôm (2), ||Gana xôm (2), Hiechware hom (2).

References and notes:

||Ani: Not attested. Considering the usual situation in Central Khoisan languages, may be the same word as xô nearth’ q.v.
|Ganda: Not attested. Considering the usual situation in Central Khoisan languages, may be the same word as xô nearth’ q.v.
|Kxoe: Kilian-Hatz 2003: 108. Polysemy: 'sand / be sandy (vb.); cf. also qân - qàŋ to bury' [ibid.], possibly derived from the same stem. Quoted as qân 'sand' in [Köhler 1981: 501]. The word xô nearth’ q.v. may also be used in the meaning 'sand', but this is not the primary meaning.
#Haba: Vossen 1997: 426. Polysemy: 'soil / sand'. Same word as 'earth' q.v.
|Cara: Not attested.
|Xaise: Not attested.
|Danisi: Not attested.
|Ts’ixa: Not attested.
|Deti: Not attested.
|Kua: Not attested.
|Tsua: Not attested.
|Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 97.

71. SAY
||Ani mî (1), Kxoe mı́ (1), Naro mế (1), #Haba mı́ (1), |Gwi me # (1), ||Gana me (1), Cara mí
(1), Hiechware me # (1).

References and notes:

| Ani: Vossen 1997: 481. A textual example in [Vossen 2000: 139] suggests ʃí̊ndá as a synonym: cá náf̪u-í-tá 'what did you say?' However, [Vossen 1997] only quotes the meaning 'to tell, narrate' for this latter verb, which is also its unquestionable etymological meaning.
| Ganda: Not attested.
| Naro: Visser 2001: 46. Quoted as mif in [Vossen 1997: 481]; as mi: ~ mif; in [Barnard 1985: 152]. Two other synonyms listed by Barnard, kira and tame, are not confirmed in other sources.
| #Haba: Vossen 1997: 481.
| Gwi: Tanaka 1978: 82. Although this is not a reliable source, the entry is very likely to be correct, due to external matches; phonetic transcription, however, may be off (e. g. the actual pronunciation may be mi, as in the other languages).
| Gana: Tanaka 1978: 82. Although this is not a reliable source, the entry is very likely to be correct, due to external matches; phonetic transcription, however, may be off (e. g. the actual pronunciation may be mi, as in the other languages).
| Cara: Vossen 1997: 481.
| Xaise: Not attested.
| Danisi: Not attested.
| Ts’ixa: Not attested.
| Deti: Not attested.
| Kua: Not attested.
| Tsua: Not attested.
| Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 106. Meaning glossed as 'to say to'; cf. also me-he 'to say to oneself'. Alternately, cf. kwa 'to say' [Dornan 1917: 105] or a *tce: t’ana 'to say to' [Dornan 1917: 89]. We concentrate on me (tentatively) because of external data.

72. SEE

|| Ani mû (1), |Ganda mû (1), Kxoe mû (1), Naro mô ~ bô (1), #Haba mô (1), |Gwi mî (1), |Gana nî (1), Cara mû (1), |Xaise mû (1), Danisi mû (1), Ts’ixa mû (1), Deti mû (1), Kua mû (1), Tsua mû (1), Hiechware mo: (1).

References and notes:

|| Ani: Vossen 2000: 140.
| Naro: Visser 2001: 3. Quoted as mô in [Vossen 1997: 490]; as m ~ mû in [Barnard 1985: 152]. Of all the sources, only Visser’s dictionary lists the irregularly denasalized variant with b; it also gives a special variant mî [Visser 2001: 45], said to be used exclusively by older people - unclear if it is etymologically related to mô.
| #Haba: Vossen 1997: 490.
Ts’ixa: Vossen 1997: 490.
Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 106. Meaning glossed as 'to see, appear, sight'.

73. SEED
||Ani |xúrí| (1), Kxoe |xúí| (1), Naro |xúrì| (1), #Haba |xúrí| (1), |Gwi |xúrí| (1), ||Gana |xúrí| (1), Cara |xúrí| (1), |Xaise córó| (2), Danisi |xúrí| (1), Deti |xúrí| (1), Kua |xúrí| (1), Tsua |xúrí| (1), Hiechware čai=xai=!xuri (1).

References and notes:
|Ganda: Not attested. 
Kxoe: Kilian-Hatz 2003: 171. Meaning glossed as 'seed (corn); pip (e. g. of lemon)'. Secondary synonym: bōʰɔ ~ bɔtʰ 'seed' (a recent Bantu borrowing). Cf. Buga-Khoe |xúí| id. [Vossen 1997: 480]. 
#Haba: Vossen 1997: 480. 
Ts’ixa: Not attested. 
Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 90. An obvious compound, where the last morpheme quite likely transcribes a misheard ‘|xúri|, i.e. reflects the proper Khoe root for 'seed'. The first morpheme, čai = 'eye' q.v.; the second remains unidentified, but may be the same as in ča-kai 'eyes (pl.)' (where kai is, however, not a productive plural morpheme). The whole expression is thus, literally, 'eye-smth. seed' or 'eyes-seed'. In fact, the "proper" word |xúri| is also attested, under the meaning 'a grain of seed', in [Dornan 1917: 103].

74. SIT
||Ani |nú| (1), |Ganda |nú| (1), Kxoe |nú-í| ~ |nú-í| ~ |nó| (1), #Haba |nú| (1), |Gwi |nú| (1), ||Gana |nú-è| (1), Cara |nú| (1), |Xaise |nú| (1), Danisi |nú| (1), Ts’ixa |nú| (1), Deti |nú| (1), Kua |nú| (1), Tsua |nú| (1), Hiechware |nò| (1).

References and notes:
||Ani: Vossen 1997: 491. The meaning is given as 'to sit down' (there is hardly any doubt that the static verb 'to sit' is formed from the same root). 
|Ganda: Vossen 1997: 491. The meaning is given as 'to sit down' (there is hardly any doubt that the static verb 'to sit' is formed from
the same root).


**Naro:** Visser 2001: 56. This is the static verb (‘to be sitting’), regularly derived from the dynamic action verb 朱 ‘to sit down’ [ibid.]. The dynamic verb is quoted as 這些 – 這些 in [Vossen 1997: 491] and as 朱 – 朱 in [Barnard 1985: 154].

#Haba: Vossen 1997: 491. The meaning is given as ‘to sit down’ (there is hardly any doubt that the static verb ‘to sit’ is formed from the same root).

**Gwi:** Vossen 1997: 491. The meaning is given as ‘to sit down’ (there is hardly any doubt that the static verb ‘to sit’ is formed from the same root). Quoted as 這些 in [Tanaka 1978: 87] (with incorrect identification of the click influx).

**Gana:** Vossen 1997: 491. The meaning is given as ‘to sit down’ (there is hardly any doubt that the static verb ‘to sit’ is formed from the same root). Quoted as 這些 in [Tanaka 1978: 87] (with incorrect identification of the click influx).

Cara: Vossen 1997: 491. The meaning is given as ‘to sit down’ (there is hardly any doubt that the dynamic verb ‘to sit’ is formed from the same root). Quoted as 這些 in [Tanaka 1978: 87] (with incorrect identification of the click influx).

ǀXaise: Vossen 1997: 491. The meaning is given as ‘to sit down’ (there is hardly any doubt that the static verb ‘to sit’ is formed from the same root).

ǀDanisi: Vossen 1997: 491. The meaning is given as ‘to sit down’ (there is hardly any doubt that the static verb ‘to sit’ is formed from the same root).

Ts’ixa: Vossen 1997: 491. The meaning is given as ‘to sit down’ (there is hardly any doubt that the static verb ‘to sit’ is formed from the same root).

Tai: Vossen 1997: 491. The meaning is given as ‘to sit down’ (there is hardly any doubt that the static verb ‘to sit’ is formed from the same root).


**75. SKIN**

||Ani 朱 (1), |Ganda 朱 (1), Kxoe 朱 (1), Naro 朱 (1), #Haba 朱 (1), |Gwi 朱 (1), ||Gana 朱 (1), Cara 朱 (1), |Xaise 朱 (1), Danisi 朱 (1), Ts’ixa 朱 (1), Deti 朱 (1), Kua 朱 (1), Tsua 朱 (1), Hiechware 朱 (1).

**References and notes:**


#Haba: Vossen 1997: 448. In the earlier source [Vossen 1988: 95], quoted as 這些- 朱 (with the masc. gender suffix).


Tsua: Vossen 1997: 448. The same word is listed as cʰɔ in the earlier source [Vossen 1988: 95]; this palatalized variant seems to be the regular expected development, so the non-palatalized variant in [Vossen 1997: 448] may be a mistake.
Hiiechware: Dornan 1917: 91. Cf. also ʃorə: 'the skin' [Dornan 1917: 98], a form that could possibly be connected to ʃorə: 'bark' q.v., although the vocalic alternation remains unexplained.

76. SLEEP

||Ani ǁóé (1), |Ganda ǁúí (1), Kxoe ʃóṃ (2), Naro ǁóñ (3), #Haba ǁóṃ (3), |Gwi ǁaõñ (3), ||Gana ǁóø (3), Cara ǁóé (1), |Xaise ǁóé (1), Danisi ǁùın (3), Ts'ixa ǁóé (1), Deti ǁóé (1), Kua ǁóé (1), Tsua ǁúé (1), Hiiechware ǁom (3).

References and notes:

||Ani: Vossen 2000: 141, 142. The basic (etymological) meaning of the word is 'to lie down', but R. Vossen also gives the translation 'sleep' on p. 142; also the same meaning in [Vossen 1988: 96].
#Haba: Vossen 1997: 484.
Cara: Vossen 1997: 450. Same word as 'to lie' q.v.
|Xaise: Vossen 1997: 450. Same word as 'to lie' q.v.
Ts'ixa: Vossen 1997: 450. Same word as 'to lie' q.v.
Kua: Vossen 1997: 450. Same word as 'to lie' q.v.
Tsua: Vossen 1997: 450. Same word as 'to lie' q.v.
Hiiechware: Dornan 1917: 96. Alternatively, cf. ʃe 'to sleep' [Dornan 1917: 104], which is probably the same word as 'to lie' q.v.; !we 'to sleep' [Dornan 1917: 105] may be yet another mistranscribed variant of the same word.

77. SMALL

||Ani kú (1), |Ganda kû (1), Kxoe ʃkàré (2), Naro ʃkáré (2), #Haba ʃkáré (2), |Gwi ʃkáré (2), ||Gana ǁóñ # (3), Cara çúú (4), |Xaise çúú (4), Danisi ʔóré (5), Ts'ixa ʔóré (5), Deti çúú (4), Kua ʃářé (2), Tsua ʃářé (2), Hiiechware hai-ni (6).

References and notes:

Naro: Visser 2001: 9. Quoted as ʃkáře in [Vossen 1997: 457]; as ʃkáře ~ ʃkáře in [Barnard 1985: 118]. The probable suffixal origins of -ře are betrayed by such semantically close entries as ʃkáč-na 'useless, old, without value; small thing (something despicable)' and ʃká-
|kxāi 'very small' [Visser 2001: 8].

#Haba: Vossen 1997: 457.


|Gana: Vossen 1988: 97. Somewhat dubious, since this is the same word as 'short' q.v.; furthermore, in [Tanaka 1978: 88], 'small' is rendered as ğare, e.g. the same word as in |Gwi. This entry may require amendment.


|Xaise: Vossen 1988: 97. The later source [Vossen 1997: 457] lists Danisi ĝáré in the meaning 'small', but the same source also indicates that in all of its close relatives, the word means 'thin' or 'narrow'; it is highly probable that the Danisi semantics of this word also deviates from the basic meaning 'small'.


Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 97. Cf. also kare 'a little' (adverbal form?) in [Dornan 1917: 101].

78. SMOKED

||Ani čání # (1), |Ganda čání (1), Kxoe čání (1), Naro čné (1), #Haba čínì (1), |Gwi čénè (1), ||Gana číni (1), Cara čání (1), |Xaise čání (1), Danisi číni (1), Ts'ixa číni (1), Deti čání (1), Kua číni (1), Tsua číni (1), Hiechware cene (1).

References and notes:

||Ani: Vossen 1997: 476. Polysemy: 'smoke / tobacco'. (Actually, only quoted by R. Vossen in the meaning 'tobacco', but no other word for 'smoke' has surfaced so far).


Naro: Visser 2001: 104. Used both as a noun and a verb ('to smoke /of fire/'). Quoted as číni in [Vossen 1997: 476]; as cénè 'to smoke (of fire)' in [Barnard 1985: 109]. In the substantive meaning 'smoke', however, the latter source only lists the noun ğoru [Barnard 1985: 33, 109] - a highly dubious inclusion, probably the same as ğúrú 'be in need of tobacco, long to smoke' [Visser 2001: 11], clearly ineligible for inclusion.

#Haba: Vossen 1997: 476.


Ts'ixa: Vossen 1997: 476.


Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 111. Meaning glossed as 'flame, smoke'.

79. STAND

||Ani tē (1), |Ganda tē (1), Kxoe tē (1), Naro tē: (1), |Gwi čié (1), ||Gana tē (1), Cara tè (1),
Danisi té (1), Ts’ixa tê (1), Deti té (1), Kua té (1), Tsua tê (1), Hiechware tʰe (1).

References and notes:

Naro: Visser 2001: 93. Static verb ('to be standing'), distinct from the dynamic action verb tôë 'to stand up' [ibid.]. Only the latter is listed in [Barnard 1985: 155] as tô ~ tô 'stand, stand up'.
#Haba: Not attested; cf. the dynamic equivalent tô tô 'to stand up' in [Vossen 1997: 418].
|Gana: Vossen 1997: 495. Cf. tô tô 'stand in' [Tanaka 1978: 91] (the actual meaning is most likely dynamic: 'stand up').
|Ts’ixa: Vossen 1997: 495.
|Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 110.

80. STAR
||Ani tô tô (1), |Ganda tô tô (1), Kxoe tô tô (1), Naro tô tô (2), #Haba tô tô (2), |Gwi tô tô (2), ||Gana tô tô (2), Cara tô tô (1), |Xaise tô tô (1), Danisi tô tô (1), Ts’ixa tô tô (1), Deti tô tô (1), Kua tô tô (1), Tsua tô tô (1), Hiechware tô tô (1).

References and notes:

Naro: Visser 2001: 89. Quoted as tô tô in [Barnard 1985: 33] (the click efflux is identified incorrectly, and the second variant with the dental click is also probably erroneous).
#Haba: Vossen 1988: 98.
|Cara: Vossen 1997: 496.
|Xaise: Vossen 1997: 496.
|Danisi: Vossen 1997: 496.
|Ts’ixa: Vossen 1997: 496.
|Deti: Vossen 1997: 496.
|Kua: Vossen 1997: 496.
|Tsua: Vossen 1997: 496.
81. STONE

|| Ani |||nóá (1), |Ganda |||óá (1), Kxoe |||óá (1), Naro |||óá (1), #Haba |||nò̆á (1), |Gwi |||óá (1), ||Gana |||óá (1), Cara ˈúi (2), |Xaise káró (3), Danisi |||óá (1), Ts’ixa |||óá (1), Deti ˈúi (2), Kua |||óá (1), Tsua qárò (3), Hiechware |||wa (1).

References and notes:

| #Haba: Vossen 1997: 495.
| Ts’ixa: Vossen 1997: 495.
| Kua: Vossen 1997: 495.
| Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 96. Cf. |||wa ‘a grave’ - most likely, the same word, with a fictitious distinction in vowel length. Alternately, cf. also ˈkaro, glossed as ‘a large hail stone; a stone’ [Dornan 1917: 101].

82. SUN

|| Ani ˈán (1), |Ganda ˈán (1), Kxoe ˈán (1), Naro ˈán (1), #Haba ˈán (1), |Gwi ˈán (1), ||Gana ˈán (1), Cara ˈán (1) / kʰó bó (2), |Xaise ˈán (1), Danisi ˈán (1), Ts’ixa ˈán (1), Deti kʰó bó (2), Kua ˈán (1), Tsua ˈán (1), Hiechware ˈám (1).

References and notes:

| #Haba: Vossen 1997: 492.
and the etymology of both forms, it may be that ǀá nm is 'sun' (physical body), whereas kʰóbó is 'sunlight; heat of the sun' - but cf. the situation in Deti, where R. Vossen records only kʰóbó in the meaning 'sun'. We may be dealing with a case of "transit synonymy".

| Ts'ixa: | Vossen 1997: 492. |
| Kua: | Vossen 1997: 492. |

**Hiechware**: Dornan 1917: 100. Also transcribed as ǁxam in [Dornan 1917: 95], with polysemy: 'sun / light / day' (the two forms are most likely the same word, with an incorrectly transcribed lateral, rather than dental, click in the latter).

### 83. **SWIM**

ǁAni bārā (1), Kxoe bārā-á (1), Naro bārā # (1), Cara bārā (1), |Xaise bārā (1), Danisi bārā (1), Ts'ixa bārā (1), Deti bārā (1), Hiechware !xa (2).

#### References and notes:

| Ganda: | Not attested. |
| Naro: | Visser 2001: 2. Somewhat dubious. In Visser's dictionary, this verb is glossed as 'go through'; the idea of 'swimming' only springs up for the derivative bgra-kxaø 'one who goes through a difficult situation, one who suffers' (literally 'go-through-male-person'), with one further example: ča: bgra-kxaø-ba 'swimmer' (literally 'water-go-through-male-person') [Visser 2001: 3]. However, in [Vossen 1997: 490] the verb bādá is expressly glossed as 'swim', and cf. also the external data from other Non-Khoekhoe languages. Meanwhile, in Visser's dictionary the meaning 'swim' is rendered as gāj-tøè [Visser 2001: 28], literally 'duck-move'; and in [Barnard 1985: 156], the same meaning is rendered as fábú, literally 'to push'. Clearly, the concept of 'swimming' is quite unstable in Naro (for understandable reasons); we prefer to make an exception here and go along with Vossen's choice, considering the external parallels and the lack of consistency in between the "competing" sources. |
| #Haba: | Not attested. |
| Gwi: | Not attested. |
| ǁGana: | Not attested. |
| | Vossen 1997: 490. |
| Ts'ixa: | Vossen 1997: 490. |
| Kua: | Not attested. |
| Tsua: | Not attested. |

### 84. **TAIL**

ǁAni cáó (1), |Ganda cáó (1), Kxoe cáó (1), Naro cáó (1), #Haba cáó (1), |Gwi cáó (1), |Gana cáó (1), Cara cáó (1), |Xaise cáó (1), Danisi cáó (1), Ts'ixa cáó (1), Deti cáó (1), Kua cáó (1), Tsua cáó (1), Hiechware cau (1).
85. THAT


References and notes:


[Haba]: Vossen 1997: 488.

References and notes:


[Haba]: Vossen 1997: 488.

References and notes:


|Xaise: Not attested.
Ts’ixa: Vossen 1997: 255.

The meaning for this deictic stem is glossed as ‘that yonder’ (contra a ‘that’).

86. THIS

||Ani ŋné (1), Kxoe ŋné (1), Naro ŋé: (1), #Haba ŋné (1), |Gwi ŋné (1), ||Gana ŋné (1), Cara ī (2), Danisi ī (2), Ts’ixa ŋné (1), Deti hī (2), Kua ī (2), Tsua ī (2), Hiechware e (2).

References and notes:

|Ganda: Not attested.
Kxoe: Kilian-Hatz 2003: 165; Köhler 1981: 528. Adjectival stem, cf. ŋné njwa-hé “this house”, etc. It is also used within more complex forms, such as: ŋné-ňé ‘this one there, that one’, ŋú-ňé ‘this one here’ (specifying different “subtle” degrees of deixis). According to Kilian-Hatz, may also be encountered in abbreviated variants: n ~ r [Kilian-Hatz 2003: 89, 99], but these look more like neutralizations of the opposition between ‘this’ and ‘that’ q.v., i.e. general deictic stems without specific reference to the location of the speaker.
Naro: Visser 2001: 48. Quoted as ŋné in [Vossen 1997: 254]; as ŋ ~ r in [Barnard 1985: 128]. As a possible synonym, R. Vossen also lists ŋ in the meaning ‘this’ [Vossen 1997: 254], but in [Visser 2001: 57], this pronoun is explained as ‘something or someone already referred to’, i.e. a special anaphoric word that is not directly involved in the basic deictic opposition ‘this / that’.
|Gwi: Nakagawa 1996: 114. Meaning glossed as ‘this (deictic)’. Quoted as ŋné in [Vossen 1997: 254]. Cf. ŋlando ‘this (anaphoric)’ [Nakagawa 1996: 114]. In [Tanaka 1978: 97], ‘this’ is listed as ŋũ(n)-ša ~ ŋũ-ša; it is not clear if this is the same word, since the vocalism is very different.
||Gana: Vossen 1997: 254. In [Tanaka 1978: 97], ‘this’ is listed as ŋũ(n)-ša ~ ŋũ-ša; it is not clear if this is the same word, since the vocalism is very different.
|Xaise: Not attested.
Ts’ixa: Vossen 1997: 255.
Kua: Vossen 1997: 255. Possible secondary synonym: ŋú (not included here since the semantics is not quite clear; this could in reality be an ‘intermediate ‘that’’ rather than a true synonym to i ‘this’).
Tsua: Vossen 1997: 255. Possible secondary synonym: ŋú (not included here since the semantics is not quite clear; this could in reality be an ‘intermediate ‘that’’ rather than a true synonym to i ‘this’).

87. THOU

||Ani cá / há (1), |Ganda cá / há ~ hā (1), Kxoe cá / hā (1), Naro cáː / sáː (1), #Haba cá / sâ (1), |Gwi cí / sǐ (1), ||Gana cá / sâ (1), Cara cá / sá (1), |Xaise čá / sá (1), Danisi cá / sá (1), Ts’ixa cá
/ sáf (1), Detí cá / sáf (1), Kua cá / sáf (1), Tsúa cá / sáf (1), Hiechware čá (1).

References and notes:

|Naro: Visser 2001: 75, 97. Masculine cá: vs. feminine sã:. Quoted as cá ~ cá-cí (masc.), sã ~ sã-sí (fem.) in [Vossen 1997: 239]. These are the full accented (emphatic) forms. The shortened, non-emphatic, variants are cá (masc.), sí (fem.) [Visser 2001: 76, 102], cí (masc.), sì (fem.) [Vossen 1997: 239]. The same variants with high instead of low tone function as 2nd sg. object concord markers: -cĩ, -sĩ [Vossen 1997: 239].
|Ts’ixa: Vossen 1997: 246. Masculine cá vs. feminine sã.

Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 90.

88. TONGUE

||Aní dám (1), |Ganda dám (1), Kxoe dám (1), Naro tám (1), #Haba dám (1), |Gwi zém (1),
||Gana dám (1), Cara dám (1), |Xaise dám (1), Danisi dám (1), Ts’ixa dám (1), Detí dám (1),
|Kua dám (1), Tsúa dám (1), Hiechware d’am (1).

References and notes:

Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 92.

89. TOOTH
||Ani ságári (−1), |Ganda ||û (1), Kxoe ||û ~ ||úŋ (1), Naro ||ũ (1), #Haba ||û (1), |Gwi ||û (1), ||Gana ||û (1), Cara ||û (1), |Xaise ||û (1), Danisi ||û (1), Ts’ixa ||û (1), Deti ||û (1), Kua ||û (1), Tsua ||û (1), Hiechware ||û: (1).

References and notes:
||Ani: Vossen 1988: 100. The word has a distinctly non-Khoe shape, but the source of borrowing is unknown.
#Haba: Vossen 1997: 509.
|Gwi: Vossen 1997: 509. In [Tanaka 1978: 99], ’tooth’ is glossed as !tɔːiği - obviously a different word, but not identifiable with anything in more reliable sources so far.
||Gana: Vossen 1997: 509. In [Tanaka 1978: 99], ’tooth’ is glossed as !tɔːği - obviously a different word, but not identifiable with anything in more reliable sources so far.
Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 96. Probably the same word is also (mis)transcribed as ||û in [Dornan 1917: 103].

90. TREE
||Ani yî (1), |Ganda yî (1), Kxoe yîi (1), Naro hiî (1), #Haba yî (1), |Gwi ì (1), ||Gana yî (1), Cara yî (1), |Xaise ɔ (1), Danisi yî (1), Ts’ixa yî (1), Deti yî (1), Kua yî (1), Tsua yî (1), Hiechware yî: ~ hi: (1).

References and notes:
#Haba: Vossen 1997: 419.
Cara: Vossen 1997: 419.
91. TWO

||Ani |ámi (1), |Ganda |ámi (1), Kxoe |ámi (1), Naro |ámi (1), #Haba |ámi (1), |Gwi |ámi (1), ||Gana |ámi (1), Cara |ámi (1), |Xaise |ámi (1), Danisi |ámi (1), Ts’ixa |ámi (1), Deti |ámi (1), Kua |ámi (1), Tsua |ámi (1), Hiechware |am-e ~ |am-je (1).

References and notes:

#Haba: Vossen 1997: 510.
Hiechware: Dorman 1917: 64, 100. Polysemy: ‘two / both / twice’. Final -me is probably an adjectival or verbal suffix, but it is not clear to what degree of accuracy it has been transcribed.

92. WALK (GO)

||Ani kû (1), |Ganda kû (1), Kxoe kû (1), Naro lô (1), #Haba kû (1), |Gwi lû (1), ||Gana kû (1), Cara kû (1), |Xaise kû (1), Danisi kû (1), Ts’ixa kû (1), Deti kû (1), Kua kû (1), Tsua kû (1), Hiechware xo (1).

References and notes:

#Haba: Vossen 1997: 441.


Ts'ixa: Vossen 1997: 441.


Kua: Vossen 1997: 441.


Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 103. Meaning glossed as 'to go, to come from'.

93. WARM (HOT)

Kxoe čâ (1), Naro kûrû-sá (2), |Gwi kuru # (2), ||Gana kuru # (2), Hiechware čc: (3).

References and notes:

||Ani: Not attested. In the meaning 'warm' (not 'hot') the form k'ôbû is quoted [Vossen 1997: 505].

|Ganda: Not attested. In the meaning 'warm' (not 'hot') the form k'ôbû is quoted [Vossen 1997: 505].


Naro: Visser 2001: 45. Polysemy: 'hot / feverish'. The form is regularly derived from the verb kûrû, glossed in [Visser 2001: 44] as 'get warm, be warm'. Distinct from j'oô 'warm, not hot, lukewarm' [Visser 2001: 119] (R. Vossen quotes this as j'oô and also indicates the semantics of 'warm' rather than 'hot' [Vossen 1997: 504]. The semantics 'hot' for the main entry is also confirmed in [Barnard 1985: 117]: kûrû 'hot', distinct from čă - čă 'boiling' [Barnard 1985: 115].

#Haba: Not attested.

|Gwi: Tanaka 1978: 48. Although the source is phonetically unreliable, the word is quite likely to be correct, judging by external data.

|Gana: Tanaka 1978: 48. Although the source is phonetically unreliable, the word is quite likely to be correct, judging by external data.

Cara: Not attested.

|Xaise: Not attested.

Danisi: Not attested.

Ts'ixa: Not attested.

Deti: Not attested.

Kua: Not attested.

Tsua: Not attested.


94. WATER

||Ani c'hâ (1), |Ganda c'hâ (1), Kxoe fâ (1), Naro c'hââ (1), #Haba c'hâ (1), |Gwi c'hâ: (1), ||Gana c'hâ (1), Cara c'hâ (1), |Xaise c'hâ (1), Danisi c'hâ (1), Ts'ixa c'hâ (1), Deti c'hâ (1), Kua c'hâ (1), Tsua c'hâ (1), Hiechware ca: (1).
Morpheme corresponds to the dual stem. Specific forms are:

\[ \text{Danisi:} \quad |(\text{common})] \]
\[ \text{ǀ} \quad |(\text{common})] \]
\[ \text{Cara:} \quad |=\text{k} \quad |(\text{common})] \]

Corresponding object forms are:

\[ \text{ǀ} \quad |(\text{common})] \]
\[ \text{ǀ} \quad |(\text{common})] \]
\[ \text{ǀ} \quad |(\text{common})] \]

References and notes:

\[ \text{Ani:} \quad \text{Vossen 1986: 335.} \]
\[ \text{Ganda:} \quad \text{Vossen 1997: 505.} \]
\[ \text{Naro:} \quad \text{Visser 2001: 100. Quoted as c' Bình in} \quad \text{[Vossen 1997: 505]; as c' Bình in} \quad \text{[Barnard 1985: 36].} \]
\[ \text{Haba:} \quad \text{Vossen 1997: 505.} \]
\[ \text{Gwi:} \quad \text{Nakagawa 1996: 109. Quoted as c' Bình in} \quad \text{[Vossen 1997: 505]; as c' Bình in} \quad \text{[Tanaka 1978: 105].} \]
\[ \text{Gana:} \quad \text{Vossen 1997: 505. Quoted as c' Bình in} \quad \text{[Tanaka 1978: 105].} \]
\[ \text{Cara:} \quad \text{Vossen 1997: 505.} \]
\[ \text{Xaise:} \quad \text{Vossen 1997: 505.} \]
\[ \text{Danisi:} \quad \text{Vossen 1997: 505.} \]
\[ \text{Ts'ixa:} \quad \text{Vossen 1997: 505.} \]
\[ \text{Deti:} \quad \text{Vossen 1997: 505.} \]
\[ \text{Kua:} \quad \text{Vossen 1997: 505.} \]
\[ \text{Tsua:} \quad \text{Vossen 1997: 505.} \]
\[ \text{Hiechware:} \quad \text{Dornan 1917: 110.} \]

95. \( \text{WE}_1 \)

\[ \text{Ani =} \text{ñ} \quad (1), \quad \text{Ganda =} \text{ñ} \quad (1), \quad \text{Kxoe =} \text{ñ} \quad (1), \quad \text{Naro =} \text{ñ} \quad (1), \quad \text{Haba =m} \quad (1), \quad \text{Gana =} \text{be} \quad (1), \quad \text{Cara =} \text{ñ} \quad (1), \quad \text{Xaise =} \text{ñ} \quad (1), \quad \text{Danisi =} \text{ñ} \quad (1), \quad \text{Ts'ixa =} \text{ñ} \quad (1), \quad \text{Deti =} \text{ñ} \quad (1), \quad \text{Kua =} \text{bè} \quad (1), \quad \text{Tsua =} \text{bè} \quad (1), \quad \text{Hiechware =} \text{e} \quad (2). \]

References and notes:

\[ \text{Ani:} \quad \text{Vossen 2000: 138. Morpheme corresponds to the dual stem. Specific forms are: c' Bình (masculine), s' Bình (feminine), kh' Bình (common). Corresponding object forms: c' Bình ~ c' Bình-à, s' Bình ~ s' Bình-à, kh' Bình ~ kh' Bình-à [ibid.]. Corresponding object concord markers: -cóm, -sóm, -khán [ibid.].} \]
\[ \text{Ganda:} \quad \text{Vossen 1997: 238. Morpheme corresponds to the dual stem. Specific forms are: c' Bình (masculine), y' Bình (feminine), kh' Bình (common). Corresponding object concord markers: -cóm y' Bình-à y' Bình-à y' [ibid.].} \]
\[ \text{Kxoe:} \quad \text{Kilian-Hatz 2003: 24, 65, 122; Köhler 1981: 519. Morpheme corresponds to the dual stem. Specific forms are: c' Bình (masculine), f' Bình (feminine), kh' Bình (common).} \]
\[ \text{Naro:} \quad \text{Visser 2001: 77; Vossen 1997: 240. Morpheme corresponds to the dual stem. Specific forms are: s' Bình (masculine), s' Bình (feminine), s' Bình (common). These are full (emphatic) forms; short variants without the prefixal element s' Bình are also in use: c' Bình, s' Bình, s' Bình-à. Corresponding object forms all reduplicate the main pronominal morpheme: c' Bình-à, y' Bình-à, y' [Vossen 1997: 240].} \]
\[ \text{Haba:} \quad \text{Vossen 1997: 245. Morpheme corresponds to the dual stem. Specific forms are: c' Bình (masculine), s' Bình (feminine), k' Bình (common). Corresponding object forms are: c' Bình, s' Bình, k' Bình-à.} \]
\[ \text{Gwi:} \quad \text{Vossen 1997: 244. Morpheme corresponds to the dual stem. Specific forms are: h' Bình-à (masculine), h' Bình (feminine), h' Bình-à (common). Corresponding object forms are: c' Bình-à, s' Bình-à, k' Bình-à.} \]
\[ \text{Gana:} \quad \text{Vossen 1997: 241. Morpheme corresponds to the dual stem. Specific forms are: i' Bình-à (masculine), i' Bình (feminine), i' Bình-à (common). Corresponding object forms are: i' Bình-à, i' Bình-à, i' Bình-à.} \]
\[ \text{Cara:} \quad \text{Vossen 1997: 247. Morpheme corresponds to the dual stem. Specific forms are: y' Bình (masculine), s' Bình (feminine), k' Bình-à (common).} \]
\[ \text{Xaise:} \quad \text{Vossen 1997: 247. Morpheme corresponds to the dual stem. Specific forms are: c' Bình (masculine), s' Bình (feminine), k' Bình-à (common).} \]
\[ \text{Danisi:} \quad \text{Vossen 1997: 247. Morpheme corresponds to the dual stem. Specific forms are: c' Bình (masculine), s' Bình (feminine), k' Bình-à (common).} \]
Corresponds to the plural stem. Specific forms are: ciw = n̂(masculine), siw = n̂(feminine), k'iw = n̂ (common).

Deti: Vossen 1997: 248. Morpheme corresponds to the dual stem. Specific forms are: lâ-ciw = n̂(masculine), lâ-siw = n̂(feminine), lâ-k'iw = n̂(common).

Kua: Vossen 1997: 249. Morpheme corresponds to the dual stem. Specific forms are: ciw-bê (masculine), siw-bê (feminine), k'iw-bê (common).

Tsua: Vossen 1997: 249. Morpheme corresponds to the dual stem. Specific forms are: ciw-bê (masculine), siw-bê (feminine), k'iw-bê (common).

Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 65. Dornan only lists the form c=e 'we', corresponding to the 1st p. plural, common gender form in the closely related Kua and Tsua languages. There is little doubt that Hiechware possessed a paradigmatic system that was quite close to Kua and Tsua, but Dornan did not record it.

95. WE₂

||Ani =ê (2), |Ganda =ê (2), Kxoe =ê (2), Narò =ê ~ =à (2), #Haba =ê ~ =a (2), |Gwa =e ~ =a (2), ||Gana =ê ~ =ae (2), Cara =ê (2), |Xaise =ê (2), Danisi =ê (2), Ts‘ixa =ê (2), Deti =ê (2), Kua =à ~ =í (2), Tsua =à ~ =iê (2).

References and notes:

||Ani: Vossen 2000: 138. Morpheme corresponds to the plural stem. Specific forms are: lê (masculine), sê (feminine), tê (common). Corresponding object forms: lê ~ lê=ê-à, sê ~ sê=ê-à, tê ~ tê=ê-à [ibid.], Corresponding object concord markers: sê ~ sê, tê ~ tê [ibid.].

|Ganda: Vossen 1997: 238. Morpheme corresponds to the plural stem. Specific forms are: lê (masculine), yê (feminine), tê (common). Corresponding object concord marker is attested only for the masculine form: yê [ibid.].


Narò: Visser 2001: 77; Vossen 1997: 240. Morpheme corresponds to the plural stem. Specific forms are: si=û=ê (masculine), si=ûyê (feminine), si=tê (common). Variation between the allomorphs uê and wê is not explainable synchronically. These are full (emphatic) forms; short variants without the prefixal element sì are also in use: lê=û, sê=û, tê=û. Corresponding object forms all reduplicate the main pronominal morpheme: lê=û=à, sê=û=à, tê=û=à [Vossen 1997: 240].

#Haba: Vossen 1997: 245. Morpheme corresponds to the plural stem. Specific forms are: lê=û (masculine), sê=û (feminine), tê=û (common). Corresponding object forms are: lê=û, sê=û, tê=û.

|Gwa: Vossen 1997: 244. Morpheme corresponds to the plural stem. Specific forms are: hû=û=ê (masculine), hû=ûyê (feminine), hû=tê=û (common). Corresponding object forms are: lê=û, sê=û, tê=û.

|Gana: Vossen 1997: 241. Morpheme corresponds to the plural stem. Specific forms are: iû=ûê (masculine), iû=ûyê (feminine), iû=tê=û (common). Corresponding object forms are: iû=û, iû=û, iû=tê=û.

Cara: Vossen 1997: 247. Morpheme corresponds to the plural stem. Specific forms are: yê (masculine), sê (feminine), yê (common).

Xaise: Vossen 1997: 247. Morpheme corresponds to the plural stem. Specific forms are: kê (masculine), sê (feminine), cê (common).

Danisi: Vossen 1997: 247. Morpheme corresponds to the plural stem. Specific forms are: lê (masculine), sê (feminine), cê (common).

Ts‘ixa: Vossen 1997: 247. Morpheme corresponds to the plural stem. Specific forms are: kê (masculine), sê (feminine), cê (common).

Deti: Vossen 1997: 248. Morpheme corresponds to the plural stem. Specific forms are: ë=û=kê (masculine), ë=û=sê (feminine), ë=û=cê (common).

Kua: Vossen 1997: 250. Morpheme corresponds to the plural stem. Specific forms are: kê (masculine), sê (feminine), cê (common).

Tsua: Vossen 1997: 250. Morpheme corresponds to the plural stem. Specific forms are: kê (masculine), sê (feminine), cê (common).
96. WHAT
||Ani né (1), Kxoe mà-xú (2), Naro dù (3), |Gwi yi # (4), ||Gana nú (3), Cara ndú (3), Danisi ndú (3), Ts’ixa né (1), Deti dù (3), Kua ná-ũ (5), Hiechware na-o (5).

References and notes:

||Ani: Vossen 2000: 139. The same source also mentions ní ‘what, which?’ as a synonymous form, with one example where the word functions as syntactic object. It is, therefore, probably a contraction: né + à (object marker), cf. má-à ‘whom?’ from ma ‘who?’.
|Ganda: Not attested.
#Haba: Not attested.
|Gwi: Vossen 1997: 264. Cf.: ‘what is this?’ [ibid.]. This complex form (‘what-thing’) is listed in [Tanaka 1978: 106] as i-ho-şí. On the other hand, the same source, in the same meaning ‘what?’, also lists forms that are clearly the same as in Gana - nuc ~ nu-sε ~ nu-e; they are, however, not mentioned in R. Vossen’s grammatical notes. The entire situation really requires additional investigation.
|Gana: Vossen 1997: 264. Cf.: ‘what is this?’ [ibid.]. The exact form is not clear, since the grammatical notes on the same page list the actual form as dù rather than nù; but cf. also the forms for ‘what?’ in [Tanaka 1978: 106]: nuc ~ nu-sε ~ nu-e ~ nu-ma (with various gender and number suffixes). It is possible that dù in [Vossen 1997: 264] is a local misprint, although external comparison clearly shows that nù does indeed correlate with dù in other languages (e. g. Naro).
Cara: Vossen 1997: 246. Morpheme corresponds to the dual stem. Specific forms are: şá= m (masculine), sá= m (feminine), kʰá= m (common).
|Xaise: Not attested.
Tsua: Not attested.
Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 72, 106. This form is elicited through the example: nao e keaha “what have they done?” (other contexts listed by Dornan are not diagnostic).

97. WHITE
||Ani xoé (1), |Ganda l’é (2), Kxoe l’é-fí (2), Naro l’ú: (3), #Haba l’ú (3), |Gwi l’ú (3), ||Gana l’ú (3), Cara xoé (1), |Xaise xoé (1), Danisi ló-sé (4), Ts’ixa ló-sí (4), Deti xoé (1), Kua l’ú (3), Tsua l’ú (3), Hiechware hwe-he (1).

References and notes:

Kxoe: Kilian-Hatz 2003: 175. Verbal stem; meaning glossed as 'be white, be beige, be whitish'. The suffix -ʆ is used to derive verbs from nouns, and the corresponding nominal stem 'something white' is attested in [Köhler 1981: 500], but not in Kilian-Hatz's dictionary. Antiquity of this stem is dubious, since it contains the alveolar click ǃ-, which is generally lost in Kxoe in verbs of Proto-West Khoe origin. However, no identifiable source of borrowing has been detected so far. Cf. also the secondary synonym xʆi 'be bright white, be very white' [Kilian-Hatz 2003: 147].


#Haba: Not attested.
Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 98.

98. WHO
||Ani ma (1), Kxoe māā ~ mā (1), Naro dī (2), |Gwi dī (2), |Gana dī (2), Cara mā (1), Danisi mā ~ māé (1), Ts‘ixa mā ~ māé (1), Deti má (1), Kua má (1), Hiechware nare (3).

References and notes:

||Ani: Vossen 2000: 139.
|Ganda: Not attested.
#Haba: Not attested.
|Gwi: Vossen 1997: 264. The quasi-synonymous mā, judging by the examples, is used rather as an adjectival question word referring to already identified people, e. g.: jẽ-kwā-khê-ẽ-mā ki tê ‘who (i. e. what) are these men?’ [ibid.].
|Gana: Vossen 1997: 264. The quasi-synonymous mā, judging by the examples, is used rather as an adjectival question word referring to already identified people, e. g.: jẽ-s-kñè-s-sma tê ‘who (i. e. what) is this woman?’ [ibid.].
Cara: Vossen 1997: 265. According to R. Vossen, this interrogative pronoun is in free variation with a different stem, ná.
|Kuas: Not attested.
Kua: Vossen 1997: 265. According to R. Vossen, this interrogative pronoun is in free variation with a different stem, nā.
Tsua: Not attested.
Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 66. Cf.: kau nare "who are you?", nare ě kwa mo: "whom do you see?'

99. WOMAN
||Ani kʰóé-hè (1), Kxoe ǁkʰóé-hè (2), Naro kʰóé-sa (1), |Gwi ǁae- (2), ||Gana ǁe- (2), Cara ǁa- (2), |Xaise ǁae- (2), Danisi ǁae- (2), Ts’ixa ǁa- (2), Deti ǁae- (2), Kua ǁae- (2), Tsua ǁae- (2), Hiechware ǁai-če ~ ǁaie-če (2).

References and notes:

|Ganda: Not attested.
|Kxoe: Kilian-Hatz 2003: 211. Also with the fem. gender marker: ǁkʰóé-hè. A compound formation, consisting of ǁkʰóé ‘woman, female’ (a frequent compound participant) and kʰóé ‘person’ q.v. The first morpheme is quoted as ǁkʰóé in [Köhler 1981: 491]. Judging by the examples on the same page, simply referring to ‘woman / wife’ as ǁe ‘female’ and the neutral expression is the compound ǁkʰóé-kxoe. Cf. Buga ǁkʰ ‘female’ [Vossen 1997: 506].
|Naro: Visser 2001: 41. Same word as ‘person’ q.v. with the feminine gender marker. A more specific equivalent for ‘woman’ as ‘female human being’ is ǁkʰóé-kʰóë [Visser 2001: 24], with polysemy: (young) woman / wife’. Literally: ‘female person’, from ǁkʰóë ‘female’ and kʰóë ‘person’ q.v.; quoted as ǁkʰóë-s-kʰóë in [Barnard 1985: 71] (with an additional female gender suffix after the first morpheme). However, most text examples show that the simple form kʰóë-sa is used in basic situations.
#$Haba: Not attested properly, but cf. ǁce- ‘female’ in [Vossen 1997: 506].
|Cara: Vossen 1997: 506. Meaning glossed as ‘female’, the word ‘woman’ is probably formed from this root and ‘person’ q.v., although this has not been explicitly stated in the source.
|Xaise: Vossen 1997: 506. Meaning glossed as ‘female’; the word ‘woman’ is probably formed from this root and ‘person’ q.v., although this has not been explicitly stated in the source.
|Danisi: Vossen 1997: 506. Meaning glossed as ‘female’; the word ‘woman’ is probably formed from this root and ‘person’ q.v., although this has not been explicitly stated in the source.
|Ts’ixa: Vossen 1997: 506. Meaning glossed as ‘female’; the word ‘woman’ is probably formed from this root and ‘person’ q.v., although this has not been explicitly stated in the source.
|Deti: Vossen 1997: 506. Meaning glossed as ‘female’; the word ‘woman’ is probably formed from this root and ‘person’ q.v., although this has not been explicitly stated in the source.
|Kua: Vossen 1997: 506. Meaning glossed as ‘female’; the word ‘woman’ is probably formed from this root and ‘person’ q.v., although this has not been explicitly stated in the source.
|Tsua: Vossen 1997: 506. Meaning glossed as ‘female’; the word ‘woman’ is probably formed from this root and ‘person’ q.v., although this has not been explicitly stated in the source.

100. YELLOW

Kxoe čérè-tòè-fû (1), Naro dàlní fûbî (2), Hiechware sêtʰa: (-1).

References and notes:

||Ani: Not attested.
|Ganda: Not attested.
morphophonological changes of the individual stems.

**Naro:** Visser 2001: 15. Literally: 'tortoise-egg' (see further on 'egg'). The idiomatic expression is confirmed in [Barnard 1985: 121], where it is quoted as *dam tšwbë*. The latter source also lists the synonym *tšere*, not confirmed elsewhere.

**#Haba:** Not attested.

**|Gwi:** Not attested.

**|Gana:** Not attested in reliable sources, but cf. *dam-šxbë* 'yellow' in [Tanaka 1978: 110] (= Naro *dë ŋë*bì q.v.).

**Cara:** Not attested.

**|Xaise:** Not attested.

**Danisi:** Not attested.

**Ts’ixa:** Not attested.

**Deti:** Not attested.

**Kua:** Not attested.

**Tsua:** Not attested.

**Hiechware:** Dornan 1917: 109. Transparent Bantu borrowing (cf. Tswana *scÁ³* a id.).

101. FAR

||Ani *ɪnù* (1), |Ganda *ŋgû* (1), Kxoe *ŋgû* (1), Naro *ɪ̀́u* (1), #Haba *ɪnù* (1), |Gwi *kxái* (2), |Xaise *ŋgû* (1), Danisi *ŋgû* (1), Ts’ixa *ŋgû* (1), Deti *ŋũ* (1), Kua *ŋgû* (1), Tsua *gú* (1), Hiechware *gùno* (1).

References and notes:


|Gana: Not attested in any reliable sources, but cf. *kxái* ~ *kxái-ka* 'far' in [Tanaka 1978: 34].

Cara: Not attested.


Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 96. Phonetically probably = *ŋgù-lo/, cf. the entry in the closely related Kua.

102. HEAVY

||Ani *ló́n* (1), |Ganda *kùn* (1), Kxoe *kônica* (1), Naro *ló́n* (1), #Haba *lúú́n* (1), |Gwi *lóám* (1), |Gana *ló́n* (1), Cara *kón* (1), |Xaise *kún* (1), Danisi *kú́n* (1), Ts’ixa *kùn* (1), Deti *kón* (1), Kua *kàm* (1), Tsua *kù́n* (1).

References and notes:
103. NEAR

||Ani |û (1), |Ganda |û (1), Kxoe |û (1), Naro |û (1), #Haba |û (1), |Gwi |û (1), ||Gana |û (1), Cara |û (1), |Xaise |û (1), Danisi |û (1), Ts’ixa |û (1), Deti |û (1), Kua |û (1), Tsua |û (1), Hiechware |u (1).

References and notes:

Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 104. Possibly the same word is mistranscribed as jàc ‘near’ in [Dornan 1917: 96]; the alveolar click is quite likely to have been transcribed in error (instead of the etymologically expected dental click; cf. the same situation with ‘full’ q.v.).

104. SALT

||Ani dôbè (1), Kxoe dôvèè (1), Naro tâbè (1), #Haba dâbé (1), |Gwi dâbè (1), ||Gana dâbè (1),
Cara dóbè (1), |Xaise deberè (1), Danisi dóbè (1), Deti dóbè (1), Kua dēbè (1), Tsua dēbè (1), Hiechware debe (1).

References and notes:

|Ganda: Not attested.
#Haba: Vossen 1997: 460.
Ts'ixa: Vossen 1997: 460.

105. SHORT

||Ani ḡōm (1), |Ganda ḡōm (1), Kxoe ḡōm (1), Naro ḡōm (1), #Haba ḡōm (1), |Gwi ḡaṃ (1), ||Gana ḡōm (1), Cara ḡōm (1), |Xaise ḡōm (1), Danisi ḡōm (1), Ts'ixa ḡōm (1), Deti ḡōm (1), Kua ḡōm (1), Tsua ḡim (1), Hiechware ḡom-пе (1).

References and notes:

#Haba: Vossen 1997: 460.
Ts'ixa: Vossen 1997: 460.
106. SNAKE
Kxoe ǀiyó (1), Naro ǀkxáó (2), #Haba ǀkxáó (2), ǀGwi ǀkxáó (2), ǀGana ǀkxáó (2), Cara ǀáó (2), ǀXaise ǀáó (2), Danisi ǀáó (2) / ǀä-kà-kû (3), Ts’ixa ǀä-kà-kû (3), Deti ǀáó (2), Kua ǀáó (2), Tsua ǀáó (2), Hiechware ǀauo ~ ǀao (2).

References and notes:

||Ani: Not attested.
|Ganda: Not attested.
|Kxoe: Kilian-Hatz 2003: 184; Köhler 1981: 489. Secondary synonym: ḳqôyô ‘snake’ [Kilian-Hatz 2003: 194]. Semantic difference is not explained; the latter form is not found in Köhler’s materials. It should be noted that the phonotactic structure of both forms is somewhat atypical for Kxoe; the second syllable -yô suggests either some obscure suffixal formation or a borrowing (from an unknown source).
|Danisi: Vossen 1997: 485. Vossen 1988: 97. This word (see notes on Ts’ixa) is listed as the primary equivalent for ‘snake’ in this source; the difference between it and the older equivalent ǀâô remains unclear.
|Ts’ixa: Vossen 1988: 97. Clearly a compound stem that consists of three separate morphemes, but its internal structure remains unclear.
|Hiechware: Dorman 1917: 94, 95. The variant with the dental click is in better agreement with external data; the variant with the lateral click is either corrupt or represents a different word.

107. THIN
Kxoe ǀíní (1), Naro ǀûê (2), Hiechware ǀai-ču (3).

References and notes:

||Ani: Not attested.
|Ganda: Not attested.
|Kxoe: Kilian-Hatz 2003: 155. Cf. also ǀkû ‘be meagre, be thin; be weak, be feeble’ [Kilian-Hatz 2003: 214] (only ǀini is clearly applicable to inanimate objects).
#Haba: Not attested.
|Gwi: Not attested.
|Gana: Not attested.
Cara: Not attested.

Xaise: Not attested.

Danisi: Not attested.

Ts'ixa: Not attested.

Deti: Not attested.

Kua: Not attested.

Tsua: Not attested.

Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 93. Meaning glossed as 'lean, thin'.

108. WIND

ǁAni ḋá (1), Ganda ḋá (1), Kxoe ḋá (1), Naro ḋá; (1), #Haba ḡá (1), Gwi ḋá (1), Gana ḍá (1), Cara ḋá (1), Xaise ḋá (1), Danisi ḋá (1), Ts'ixa ḡá (1), Deti ḡá (1), Kua ḡá (1), Tsua ḡá (1), Hiechware ḡá: (1).

References and notes:


109. WORM

Kxoe ḡèi (1), Naro ḡóò (2), Hiechware ḡaie (1).

References and notes:

ǁAni: Not attested.
|Ganda: Not attested.
|Naro: Visser 2001: 54. Meaning glossed as 'worm in manure, beetle larva, caterpillar'; this is the closest word in the dictionary to the required 'earthworm', distinct from ḡóò 'ringworm (in the body)' [Visser 2001: 8] and several even less eligible synonyms.

#Haba: Not attested.
|Gwi: Not attested.  
|Gana: Not attested.  
Cara: Not attested.  
|Xaise: Not attested.  
Danisi: Not attested.  
Ts‘ixa: Not attested.  
Deti: Not attested.  
Kua: Not attested.  
Tsua: Not attested.  
Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 95. Other possible synonyms include ḫau [Dornan 1917: 101] and boko: [Dornan 1917: 89], borrowed from Setswana (cf. se=boko ‘worm’).

110. YEAR  
|Ani kū́ří (1), |Ganda kū́ří (1), Kxoe kū́ří (1), Naro kū́ří (1), #Haba kū́ří (1), |Gwi kū́ří (1),  
|Gana kū́ří (1), Cara kū́ří (1), |Xaise kū́ří (1), Danisi kū́ří (1), Ts‘ixa kū́ří (1), Deti kū́ří (1),  
Kua kū́ří (1), Tsua cū́ří (1), Hiechware čuri (1).

References and notes:

#Haba: Vossen 1997: 454.  
Hiechware: Dornan 1917: 91.