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

Languages included: Sandawe [snd-snd].

DATA SOURCES

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

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


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

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

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

NOTES

1. General.

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

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

2. Transliteration.

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

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

2. The "voiced" and "semi-voiced" (marked with an additional subscript diacritic: Ɂ, Ʉ, etc.) consonants as marked by Dempwolff do not represent a valid phonological opposition (no other source confirms this), and the "semi-voiced" feature is ignored in transliteration (everything is simply marked as voiced). The same goes for Dempwolff’s obviously fictitious opposition between "hard" and "pressed" articulation of the ejectives (the latter marked with an additional diacritic, e. g. ǂ' vs. ǂ), also not supported as a valid phonological or even phonetic opposition in later sources; it is safe to omit this transcriptional detail in order to avoid superfluous complexity.
3. There is no phonological opposition between alveolar and post-alveolar affricates in Sandawe, and all the sources fall in two distinct categories: those that consistently mark all the affricates as alveolar (c, cʰ, c', ʒ; Dempwolff, Tucker & Bryan) or those that ascribe plain alveolar articulation only to the ejective affricate while at the same time defining the rest as post-alveolar (Eaton & Hunziker) or palatal (Kagaya). We do not unify this discrepancy in our transliteration, since it seems to reflect real dialectal peculiarities rather than individual tastes of the field data collectors.

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

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

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

7. The (semi-)vocalic labial element preceding the full root vowel is interpreted differently by different specialists: Eaton & Hunziker formally mark it as "click labialization" (e. g. ǀʷV, etc.); Tucker & Bryan, as well as Dempwolff, mark it as a
separate glide phoneme \( w \) (e. g. \( \text{|w}V \), etc.); and Kagaya often marks variation between glide and purely vocalic articulation (e. g. \( \text{|w}V \sim \text{|o}V \), etc.). We preserve the individual styles, since they may actually represent phonetic peculiarities of the respective dialects.

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

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

Database compiled and annotated by: G. Starostin (last update: December 2012).
1. ALL
Sandawe čʰíâ (1).

References and notes:


2. ASHES
Sandawe lʰúpʰâ (1).

References and notes:


3. BARK
Sandawe ƛ (1).

References and notes:


4. BELLY
Sandawe ƛʼābísó (1).

References and notes:


5. BIG
Sandawe bâʔé (1).

References and notes:

Sandawe: Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 37. This is the verbal stem (‘to be big’); adjectival ‘big’ is glossed differently as mič [ibid.]. Quoted as bâʔé ‘to be big, to grow up, bigness, anything big’ in [Kagaya 1993: 62]; as baʔa – baʔé ‘bigness; to be big’ in [Dempwolff 1916: 42].

6. BIRD
Sandawe $t^hui$ (1).

References and notes:

**Sandawe**: Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 34. Quoted as $t^hui$ in [Kagaya 1993: 30]; as $t^hj$ in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 305]; as $t^hui$ in [Dempwolff 1916: 52].

7. BITE
Sandawe $ǐŋkě$ (1).

References and notes:

**Sandawe**: Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 38. Quoted as $ǐŋkě$ in [Kagaya 1993: 24]; as $ǐŋkě$ in [Dempwolff 1916: 40].

8. BLACK
Sandawe $k'āŋk'ārâ$ (1).

References and notes:

**Sandawe**: Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 38. Quoted as $k'āŋk'ē$ in [Kagaya 1993: 56]; as $k'āŋk'ē$ ~ $k'āk'ē$ in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 306]; as $k'āŋk'ē$ 'black, dark' in [Dempwolff 1916: 47].

9. BLOOD
Sandawe $k'ēk'â$ (1).

References and notes:

**Sandawe**: Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 33. Quoted as $k'ēk'â$ in [Kagaya 1993: 4]; as $k'ēk'â$ in [Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977: 307]; as $k'ēk'â$ in [Dempwolff 1916: 40].

10. BONE
Sandawe $lî$ (1).

References and notes:


11. BREAST
Sandawe $sâkâ$ (1).
References and notes:

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

12. **BURN TR.**
Sandawe *kámâ* (1).

References and notes:

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

13. **CLAW(NAIL)**
Sandawe *cʷâʔâ* (1).

References and notes:

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

14. **CLOUD**
Sandawe *ƛ’úŋ* (1).

References and notes:


15. **COLD**
Sandawe *tiŋka* (1).

References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Kagaya 1993: 63. Quoted as *tiŋkâ-së* 'cold, fresh, mild' in [Dempwolff 1916: 52]. This word is applied to objects (e. g. water, etc.). A different word, *čâwâ* 'cold' [Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 37], is applied to weather, etc.; quoted as *čawâ* 'to be cold, coldness; cold, fever (n.)' in [Kagaya 1993: 6, 63].

16. **COME**
Sandawe *jî* (1).
References and notes:

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

17. DIE
Sandawe ƛǎːsi (1).

References and notes:

**Sandawe**: Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 40. Quoted as ƛ̣̣ṣ ~ ƛ̣̣ṣi in [Kagaya 1993: 24]. This is the singular stem; the corresponding plural stem 'to die (of many)' is quoted as ɬ̣ʔte in [Kagaya 1993: 24]. Quoted as ƛ̣̣ṣ̣̣ in [Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977: 303]; as sg. ƛ̣̣ṣ̣, pl. ɬ̣̣ṭi in [Dempwolff 1916: 53].

18. DOG
Sandawe ká:kâ (1).

References and notes:


19. DRINK
Sandawe c'è: (1).

References and notes:


20. DRY
Sandawe simé (1).

References and notes:

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

21. EAR
Sandawe *kēkē* (1).

References and notes:

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

22. EARTH
Sandawe *fīnā* (1).

References and notes:

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

23. EAT
Sandawe *māncʰā* (1).

References and notes:

**Sandawe**: Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 39. Quoted as *mančʰa* in [Kagaya 1993: 12]; as *māncā* ~ *mānsā* 'to eat; food' in [Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977: 304, 305]; as *māncā* 'to eat (vegetable food)' in [Dempwolff 1916: 48].

24. EGG
Sandawe *dīʔà* (1).

References and notes:

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

25. EYE
Sandawe *jōːr* (1).

References and notes:

**Sandawe**: Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 32. Quoted as *jōːr* ~ *jwēj* in [Kagaya 1993: 3]; as *jwēj* ~ *jwēj* in [Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977: 307]; as *jwēj* in [Dempwolff 1916: 40].
26. FAT N.
Sandawe \(c^\text{ch}_\text{ŋ} \) (1).

References and notes:

**Sandawe**: Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 33. Quoted as \(c^\text{aŋ} \) 'oil' in [Kagaya 1993: 13, 25]; as \(c^\text{ŋ} \) 'oil' in [Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977: 302]; as \(c^\text{aŋ} \) 'fat' in [Dempwolff 1916: 52].

27. FEATHER
Sandawe \('\text{û} \) (1).

References and notes:

**Sandawe**: Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 33. Quoted as \(\text{û} \) 'hair, feather' in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 306]; as \(\text{û} \) 'hair, feather' in [Dempwolff 1916: 42]. Entirely different word, \(t^\text{awa} \), listed in [Kagaya 1993: 30].

28. FIRE
Sandawe \(\|^\text{t} \) (1).

References and notes:

**Sandawe**: Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 36. Quoted as \(\text{îŋ} \) in [Kagaya 1993: 13, 39]; as \(\text{îŋ} \) in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 306]; as \(\text{îŋ} \) in [Dempwolff 1916: 40].

29. FISH
Sandawe \(s^\text{óm}^\text{b}^\text{á} \) (1).

References and notes:

**Sandawe**: Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 34. Quoted as \(s^\text{om}^\text{b}^\text{a} \) in [Kagaya 1993: 29]; as \(s^\text{óm}^\text{b}^\text{á} \) in [Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977: 304]; as \(s^\text{óm}^\text{b}^\text{á} \) in [Dempwolff 1916: 51].

30. FLY V.
Sandawe \(c^\text{o}^\text{k}^\text{i} \) (1).

References and notes:

**Sandawe**: Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 41. Entirely different paradigm quoted in [Kagaya 1993: 30]: sg. \(t^\text{u} \), pl. \(g^\text{ir}^\text{ib}^\text{e} \) 'to fly / run'. However, cf. the data in [Dempwolff 1916: 51, 53]: \(c^\text{k}^\text{ă} \) 'to fly' vs. sg. \(t^\text{u} \), pl. \(g^\text{ir}^\text{ib}^\text{e} \) 'to run'.
31. FOOT
Sandawe /hâtâ/ (1).

References and notes:

Sandawe: Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 32. Meaning glossed as 'leg'; apparently, 'leg' and 'foot' are not distinguished, although the latter meaning may be specified as /hâtâ k'wãtã/ (cf. 'hand' q.v.). Quoted as /hâta/ 'leg, foot, sole' in [Kagaya 1993: 4]; as /hâtã/ 'foot' in [Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977: 307].

32. FULL
Sandawe !ôn-c’ã: (1).

References and notes:

Sandawe: Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 38. Meaning glossed as 'it is full'. Quoted as verbal stems ǂoːme 'to fill, to be full', ǂoːŋ-c’ã 'to become full by itself' in [Kagaya 1993: 15]; as 'î 'to be full' in [Dempwolff 1916: 42] (with an erroneous glottal stop efflux, it seems).

33. GIVE
Sandawe ī- (1).

References and notes:

Sandawe: Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 38. The listed forms are: ī-wâsã 'she gives her' and ī-kô 'give him'. Quoted as ǂe ~ ǂe in [Kagaya 1993: 43]; as ǂi-wû 'to give them', ǂi-ye 'to give him' in [Dempwolff 1916: 46].

34. GOOD
Sandawe ɬâû (1).

References and notes:

Sandawe: Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 37. Quoted as ǂave 'good, goodness, to be good' in [Kagaya 1993: 62]; as ǂâ ~ ǂâ ~ ǂâophysical. ǂsû 'good, right' in [Dempwolff 1916: 51].

35. GREEN
Sandawe żâŋa (1).

References and notes:

Sandawe: Kagaya 1993: 56. Quoted as ǂâŋâ in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 305]; with a different meaning - as ǂâŋã 'unripe; light (of color)' in [Dempwolff 1916: 44].
36. HAIR
Sandawe c'ê (1).

References and notes:

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

37. HAND
Sandawe ƛ'û: (1).

References and notes:

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

38. HEAD
Sandawe ćê: (1).

References and notes:


39. HEAR
Sandawe k'êê (1).

References and notes:

Sandawe: Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 40. Quoted as k'êê 'to hear, listen' in [Kagaya 1993: 6]; as kêê in [Dempwolff 1916: 46].

40. HEART
Sandawe ẑigídâ (1).

References and notes:
41. HORN
Sandawe ḳáná (1).

References and notes:


42. I
Sandawe čí (1).

References and notes:


43. KILL
Sandawe wákā: (1).

References and notes:

Sandawe: Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 41. Quoted as wak’a ‘to kill’, wak’a-a ‘to kill already’ in [Kagaya 1993: 27, 46]; an additional synonym is also listed: k’oe ~ k’œ [ibid.]. Quoted as ŋwákčá ~ ŋwák’wá ‘to kill’ in [Dempwolff 1916: 53]; the second synonym is quoted as kivá ~ hiv’wá in [Dempwolff 1916: 47]. The semantic difference between the two is unclear (singular vs. plural stems?).

44. KNEE
Sandawe kē: (1).

References and notes:


45. KNOW
Sandawe mānā: (1).

References and notes:

46. LEAF
Sandawe ǀâː (1).

References and notes:


47. LIE
Sandawe ĵinē (1).

References and notes:

Sandawe: Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 38. Meaning glossed as the dynamic ‘lay down’. Quoted as ĵine ‘to lie down (sg.)’ in [Kagaya 1993: 34]; the corresponding plural action stem is glossed as ĵas(i) [ibid.]. Quoted as ĵinā ‘to lie’ in [Dempwolff 1916: 41].

48. LIVER
Sandawe tʰásinô: (1).

References and notes:


49. LONG
Sandawe mágânʒá-sê (1).

References and notes:


50. LOUSE
Sandawe mâːfâ (1).

References and notes:

(the first variant, without the word-medial click, is probably an erroneous transcription); as máṇ̃ḷa in [Dempwolff 1916: 48].

51. MAN
Sandawe ʃemésé: (1).

References and notes:


52. MANY
Sandawe dɛ:-tʰəː: (1).

References and notes:


53. MEAT
Sandawe ʃ̱: (1).

References and notes:


54. MOON
Sandawe !à ~ !à:-sô (1).

References and notes:


55. MOUNTAIN
Sandawe ɡàwá (1).

References and notes:

as gāwo in [Dempwolff 1916: 44].

56. MOUTH
Sandawe ḫu (1).

References and notes:

57. NAME
Sandawe ḫu (1).

References and notes:

58. NECK
Sandawe kʷe (1).

References and notes:

59. NEW
Sandawe ḫe (1).

References and notes:
Sandawe: Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 37. Quoted as ḫe-č to be new’ in [Kagaya 1993: 63]; as ḫe in [Dempwolff 1916: 40].

60. NIGHT
Sandawe tůč (1).

References and notes:
61. NOSE
Sandawe ŋäti (1).

References and notes:


62. NOT
Sandawe =čʰì (1).

References and notes:

Sandawe: Eaton 2010: 136. Negative suffix, appended to the verbal stem and usually fused with the following personal marker: e. g. 3rd p. sg. fem. -čʰi- + sū = čʰu, etc.

63. ONE
Sandawe c’ëxë (1).

References and notes:


64. PERSON
Sandawe ŋëmësē: (1).

References and notes:

Sandawe: Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 33. See also ‘man’. Quoted as ŋome-se, pl. ŋomo-so in [Kagaya 1993: 23]; as ŋomë-se, pl. ŋomë-sō in [Dempwolff 1916: 40].

65. RAIN
Sandawe ŋwà (1).

References and notes:

66. RED
Sandawe $\text{bu}$ $\Lambda$ $\text{i}$ (1).

References and notes:

**Sandawe**: Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 38. Quoted as $\text{bu}$ $\Lambda$ $\text{i}$ 'red colour', $\text{bu}$ $\Lambda$ $\text{i}$-s(i) 'to be red' in [Kagaya 1993: 55]; as $\text{bu}$ $\Lambda$ $\text{€}$ 'red' in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 305]; as $\text{bu}$ $\Lambda$ in [Dempwolff 1916: 43].

67. ROAD
Sandawe $\text{ǁo}$ (1).

References and notes:

**Sandawe**: Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 35. Meaning glossed as 'path'. Quoted as $\text{ǁo}$ in [Kagaya 1993: 38]; as $\text{ǁo}$ in [Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977: 307]; as $\text{ǁo}$ in [Dempwolff 1916: 41].

68. ROOT
Sandawe $\text{ǐ}$ (1).

References and notes:

**Sandawe**: Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 34. Quoted as $\text{ǐ}$ in [Kagaya 1993: 33]; as $\text{ǐ}$ in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 306]; as $\text{ǐ}$ in [Dempwolff 1916: 42].

69. ROUND

References and notes:

**Sandawe**: Not attested.

70. SAND
Sandawe $\text{ǐná}$ (1).

References and notes:

**Sandawe**: Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 36. Same word as 'earth' q.v. Alternate synonym: $\text{mào}$ $\text{ŋ}$ $\text{a}$ (borrowed from Swahili). Quoted as $\text{ǐná}$ 'soil, sand' in [Kagaya 1993: 59].

71. SAY
Sandawe bô ~ ؟immô (1).

References and notes:

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

72. SEE
Sandawe ŋě (1).

References and notes:


73. SEED
Sandawe bōyô (1).

References and notes:


74. SIT
Sandawe hâkîc'î (1).

References and notes:

Sandawe: Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 38. Quoted as hâkîc'î 'to sit down (sg.)' in [Kagaya 1993: 34]; the corresponding plural action stem is hânâkî [ibid.]. Quoted as hâkîc'î 'to sit down', pl. hânâkî in [Dempwolff 1916: 45].

75. SKIN
Sandawe !wê (1).

References and notes:

Sandawe: Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 33. Meaning glossed as 'skin (human)', distinct from kelemba 'skin (animal)'. Quoted as !wê 'skin' in [Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977: 308]. Differently in [Kagaya 1993: 3]: kelemba is glossed as 'skin (of animals, human beings)', and, additionally, the word ŋîn 'meat' is glossed as 'body, meat, skin'. In [Dempwolff 1916: 46], kelemba is glossed as 'animal skin' ('Fell'); the word for 'human skin' is not attested.
76. SLEEP
Sandawe ꚙọ (1).

References and notes:


77. SMALL
Sandawe c’ọʔ-tō (1).

References and notes:

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

78. SMOKE
Sandawe c’úk’ā (1).

References and notes:


79. STAND
Sandawe ꚙume (1).

References and notes:

Sandawe: Kagaya 1993: 51. This is the singular action stem; the corresponding plural stem is ꚙe [ibid.]. Quoted as ꚙumē ꚙumē in [Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977: 304, 307]; as sg. ꚙumē, pl. ꚙē in [Dempwolff 1916: 41]. In [Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 38], only the dynamic action verb, hàŋŋa‘ to stand up’, is listed.

80. STAR
Sandawe hí=꜠ǔwáŋ (1).

References and notes:

Sandawe: Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 36. Quoted without the prefixal component hí=, simply as ꜠ǔwāŋ, in [Kagaya 1993: 56]; as ꜠ǔwāŋ in [Dempwolff 1916: 40].
81. STONE
Sandawe \(\text{d}^{(\xi)}\) (1).

References and notes:

**Sandawe**: Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 36. Quoted as \(\text{d}^{\xi} \approx \text{d}^{\mu}\) in [Kagaya 1993: 59]; as \(\text{d}^{\xi} \approx \text{d}^{\mu}\) in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 306]; as \(\text{d}^{\xi}\) in [Dempwolff 1916: 43].

82. SUN
Sandawe \(\text{̥}^{\text{ak̊}}\) (1).

References and notes:

**Sandawe**: Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 36. Quoted as \(\text{fak}(u)\) in [Kagaya 1993: 56]; as \(\text{̥}^{\text{ak̊}}\) in [Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977: 307]; as \(\text{̥}^{\text{ag̊}}\) in [Dempwolff 1916: 40].

83. SWIM
Sandawe \(p^{\text{̥}^{\text{ud}}-\text{se}}\) (1).

References and notes:

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

84. TAIL
Sandawe \(c^{\text{̥}^{\text{wa}}}\) (1).

References and notes:

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

85. THAT
Sandawe \(h\text{a}-(1) / h\text{f}-(2)\).

References and notes:

**Sandawe**: Eaton 2010: 85. Particular forms are: \(h\text{a}-(\text{masc.}), h\text{a}-(\text{fem.}), h\text{a}-(\text{pl. anim.}), h\text{a}-(\text{pl. inanim.})\). Quoted as \(h\text{a}-(\text{masc.}), h\text{a}-(\text{fem.}), h\text{a}-(\text{pl. anim.}), h\text{a}-(\text{pl. inanim.})\) in [Kagaya 1993: 67]; as \(\text{ha} \sim h\text{a} \sim h\text{a} \sim h\text{a} \sim h\text{a} \sim h\text{a} \sim h\text{a} \sim h\text{a} \sim h\text{a}\) in [Dempwolff 1916: 45]. Eaton 2010: 85. Particular forms are: \(h\text{f}-(\text{masc.}), h\text{f}-(\text{fem.}), h\text{f}-(\text{pl. anim.}), h\text{f}-(\text{pl. inanim.})\). The
semantic difference between hāː and hēː is unclear.

86. THIS
Sandawe hēː- (1).

References and notes:


87. THOU
Sandawe hàpú (1).

References and notes:


88. TONGUE
Sandawe ūkʰː (1).

References and notes:


89. TOOTH
Sandawe ūkʰː (1).

References and notes:


90. TREE
Sandawe tʰː (1).

References and notes:

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

91. TWO
Sandawe kisõ-xi (1).

References and notes:

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

92. WALK (GO)
Sandawe hik’i (1).

References and notes:

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

93. WARM (HOT)
Sandawe hĩǁ’ĩ (1).

References and notes:


94. WATER
Sandawe c’ã (1).

References and notes:


95. WE
Sandawe sũː (1).

References and notes:

96. WHAT
Sandawe hó-čō: ~ hó-bé (1).

References and notes:

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

97. WHITE
Sandawe pʰó: (1).

References and notes:

**Sandawe:** Eaton & Hunziker 2007: 38. Quoted as pʰo: 'whiteness', pʰo-s(i) 'to be white' in [Kagaya 1993: 55]; as pʰi: 'white' in [Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977: 304]; as pʰo in [Dempwolff 1916: 50].

98. WHO
Sandawe hô (1).

References and notes:

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

99. WOMAN
Sandawe tʰáméčʰū (1).

References and notes:


100. YELLOW
Sandawe manžano (-1).

References and notes:

101. FAR
Sandawe ?itʰâ (1).

References and notes:


102. HEAVY
Sandawe ñ:ðâ-ðë (1).

References and notes:


103. NEAR
Sandawe be:bâ (1).

References and notes:


104. SALT
Sandawe ðú:ðï (1).

References and notes:


105. SHORT
Sandawe tʰúŋkâ (1).

References and notes:

106. SNAKE
Sandawe ŋĩ (1).

References and notes:


107. THIN
Sandawe gàndā (1).

References and notes:

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

108. WIND
Sandawe wekʰe (1).

References and notes:


109. WORM
Sandawe noŋgolo (1).

References and notes:


110. YEAR
Sandawe makʰa ~ makʰa (1).

References and notes: