

[Text version of database, created 19/12/2012].

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

Languages included: Hadza [hdz-hdz].

DATA SOURCES

Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996 = Sands, Bonny; Maddieson, Ian; Ladefoged, Peter. The Phonetic Structures of Hadza. In: *Studies in African Linguistics*, 25.2, pp. 171-204. // *One of the most accurate and reliable descriptions of the phonetics of Hadza to date, accompanied by a 232-item wordlist recorded from seven Hadza informants in August 1991.*

Sands 1998 = Sands, Bonny. *Eastern and Southern African Khoisan. Evaluating Claims in Distant Linguistic Relationships*. Ed. by Rainer Vossen. Köln: Rüdiger Köppe Verlag. // *Monograph dedicated to the issue of genetic relations between the various "Khoisan" languages. Contains basic lexicon lists for multiple languages, including Hadza; unfortunately, the list is somewhat idiosyncratic, specially tailored for "Khoisan needs", and only coincides to a small extent with the standard Swadesh list.*

Sands Ms. = Sands, Bonny. Hadzabe vocabulary. // *Typed manuscript, containing a large wordlist elicited by B. Sands in 1991/1992. Phonetic notation and semantic accuracy are generally of a very high quality, except that the data do not contain tonal notation.*

Bleek 1956 = Bleek, Dorothea F. *A Bushman Dictionary*. American Oriental Society: New Haven, Connecticut. // *(A huge (almost 700 pages) collection of comparative data on Khoisan that includes both Dorothea F. Bleek's own collection and data from numerous other researchers published up until the 1930s (W. Bleek, L. Lloyd, etc.). Transcription quality varies in between all the different sources, but is generally unreliable, quite typical of all Khoisan data published before the second half of the XXth century. Nevertheless, the edition still contains a wealth of priceless data, particularly on extinct North and South Khoisan languages.)*

Dempwolff 1917 = Dempwolff, Otto. Beiträge zur Kenntnis der Sprachen in Deutsch-Ostafrika. In: Zeitschrift für Kolonialsprachen, 7, pp. 309-325. // *A brief paper containing three wordlists (Iraqw, Datooga, and Hadza) collected by O. Dempwolff in 1910-11; the Hadza wordlist, along with E. Obst's data published in 1912, remains one of the oldest sources on the language and is thus of considerable historic interest.*

Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977 = Tucker, Archibald; Bryan, Margaret; Woodburn, James. The East African Click Languages: a phonetic comparison. In: *Zur Sprachgeschichte und Ethnohistorie in Afrika*. Ed. by Wilhelm J. G. Möhlig, Franz Rottland & Bernd Heine, pp. 300-323. // *A brief description of the phonetic structures of Sandawe, Hadza, and Dahalo, richly illustrated by lexical material.*

NOTES

1. General.

Although the general bibliography on the language of Tanzania's Hadzabe is already quite large, we still lack a comprehensive, accurately compiled dictionary of Hadza; consequently, the wordlist has to be compiled from several different sources. As the fundamental basis for the wordlist, we choose the published and unpublished results of fieldwork conducted by Bonny Sands: namely, the 232-item lexical list published in [Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996] (containing tonal notation) and, in order to fill in the remaining gaps, the much larger - but tonally unmarked - wordlist contained in [Sands Ms.].

In between themselves, these sources allow for the compilation of a comprehensive wordlist. However, the notes section also lists alternate variants from several older sources: (a) Otto Dempwolff's 1917 paper, one of the oldest sources on Hadza (E. Obst's paper from 1912, technically the first collection of data on Hadza, is not listed because the phonetic notation is of extremely poor quality); (b) the results of D. Bleek's fieldwork, included in [Bleek 1956]; (c) the collective paper [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977], presenting a phonetic analysis of data collected by James Woodburn.

NB: Most of the morphological segmentation applied to the data is confined to

separating the root from the productive synchronic suffixes (gender and number for nouns, personal markers for verbs, etc.), in which we generally follow Sands et al. However, one of the peculiarities of Hadza nominal stems is that a statistically significant part of them shows a limited set of word-initial vowels ($?a=$, $?i=$, $?u=$) or combinations of vowels with laryngeal h - ($hia=$, $hii=$, $hie=$, $hio=$). From a structural point of view, they produce a strong impression of representing fossilized class prefixes, and even though there is almost no internal evidence for separating them from the "bare" root (other than a large group of supposedly "prefixless" forms in D. Bleek's materials, which may in reality represent incorrect segmentation), it seems reasonable to formally segment them as prefixes in order to provide a more reliable basis for external comparison. All such situations are explicitly marked in the notes.

2. Transliteration.

The UTS system, being essentially based on the IPA with minor changes, is quite close to the completely IPA-based system in [Sands, Maddieson, & Ladefoged 1996]; transcription systems for Hadza 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 Hadza (see notes below).

UTS	Sands, Maddieson, Ladefoged 1996	Sands Ms.	Bleek 1956	Tucker, Bryan, Woodburn 1977
p	p	p	p	p
p ^h	p ^h	p	ph	ph
b	b	b	b	b
f	f	f	f	f
m	m	m	m	m
w	w	w	w	w
t	t	t	t	t
t ^h	t ^h	t	th	th
d	d	d	d	d
n	n	n	n	n

UTS	Sands, Maddieson, Ladefoged 1996	Sands Ms.	Bleek 1956	Tucker, Bryan, Woodburn 1977
r	r	r	r	r
c	ts	ts	ts	ts
ʒ	dz	dz	dz	dz
c'	ts'	ts'	tsʔ	ts'
s	s	s	s	s
č	tʃ	ch	tʃ	c
ǰ	dʒ	j	dʒ	j
č'	tʃ'	ch'	tʃʔ	c'
š	ʃ	sh	ʃ	ʃ
ɬ	tɬ	tl	tl ~ kl	tl
ɬ'	tɬ'	tl'	tlʔ ~ klʔ	tl'
ɮ	ɮ	hl	xl	hl
l	l	l	l	l
y	j	y	y	y
k	k	k	k	k
k ^h	k ^h	k	kh	kh
g	g	g	g	g
k'	k'	k'	k	k'
ŋ	ŋ	ng	ŋ	ŋ
ʔ	ʔ	'	ʔ	ʔ
ɦ	ɦ	h	h	h
	k	/	k ~ g	/
'	ɲ '	/'		/'
^h			h	/h
ĩ	ŋ	n/	n	n/
!	k!	!	!k ~ !k	! ~ !!
!'	ɲ '	!'	!	!' ~ !!'
! ^h			!h	!h ~ !!h
ĩ!	ŋ !	n!	!n	n! ~ n!!
	k	//	k ~ g	//

UTS	Sands, Maddieson, Ladefoged 1996	Sands Ms.	Bleek 1956	Tucker, Bryan, Woodburn 1977
'	ɲ '	//'		//'
^h			h	//h
̃	ɲ ̃	n//	n	n//
a	a	a	a	a
e (= ε)	e	e	e ~ ε	e ~ ε
i	i	i	i	i
o (= ɔ)	o	o	o ~ ɔ	o ~ ɔ
u	u	u	u	u
V:	V:	V	V:	VV

Notes.

1. Aspirated stops and affricates seem to be an integral part of Hadza inventory, but are not systematically marked in [Sands Ms.], and other sources allow for some variation as well; we mark everything as originally transcribed in the sources.

2. The laryngeal *h*, usually written in most sources as such, is recognized by B. Sands et al. as voiced aspiration and consistently transcribed as *ɦ*. We follow this convention, but it must be remembered that there is no phonological opposition between *ɦ* and *h* in Hadza.

3. There are three commonly recognized click influx types (dental *ǀ*, alveolar *ǃ*, lateral *ǁ*) and three commonly recognized click accompaniment types (zero, glottal stop, nasalized) in Hadza. In [Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977], the authors distinguish between the "hard" palato-alveolar click influx (*ǃ*) and the "flapped" palato-alveolar click influx (*ǃ̣*), but even according to them, these mostly appear to be in free variation.

4. As for the accompaniments, existence of a fourth accompaniment (aspirated) is

postulated in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977] and somewhat agrees with the data of D. Bleek, but is denied in [Sands, Maddieson, Ladefoged 1996]; we preserve the aspirated accompaniment in our transliteration wherever it is present, but it should be noted that in most cases, /^h, !^h, //^h are probably just free variants of /, !, //. Furthermore, it must be noted that the glottal stop accompaniment in Hadza, according to [Sands, Maddieson, Ladefoged 1996], is regularly accompanied with weak prenasalization, which they consistently mark; since this prenasalization is automatic, we omit it in our transliteration.

5. It seems that Hadza does not have a +/-ATR phonological distinction, but some sources (Tucker, Bryan, & Woodburn 1977 and Bleek 1956 in particular) still try to maintain phonetic difference between *e*, *o* and *ɛ*, *ɔ*; we do not omit them in our transliteration, but it should be remembered that the difference is primarily positional.

6. In [Sands, Maddieson, Ladefoged 1996], combinations of velars with the labial glide are judged as separate labiovelar phonemes (*k^w*, etc.), whereas in most other sources they are usually treated as clusters (*kw*, etc.). Since even the wordlist at the end of the mentioned paper transcribes these elements as *kw*, etc., we unify the cluster notation for all sources.

7. The tonal structure of Hadza has not been studied particularly well, and there are conflicting descriptions: e. g. Sands et al. only distinguish two general tones (high and low), whereas Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn postulate up to four register tones plus two contour tones. We transliterate the tonal notations in all sources in as strict accordance with the UTS system as possible; however, tonal notation in general for Hadza cannot be considered reliable.

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

1. ALL

Hadza *wáʔíná-mà* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 198. Quoted as *waina ~ waine* in [Bleek 1956: 251].

2. ASHES

Hadza *fió=c'ò-wà-k^hò* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 197. Quoted as *fióc'ó-* in [Sands 1998: 186]. Feminine gender. Initial *fió=* is segmented as a fossilized prefix based on structural considerations. Quoted as *hoc'ò-kò* in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 314]; as *hoc'o-wa-ko* in [Dempwolff 1917: 322].

3. BARK

Hadza *fié=k'wà-p^hè* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 196. Polysemy: 'bark / shell / rind / crust'. Quoted as *fièk'wá-* in [Sands 1998: 186]. Masculine gender. Final *-p^hè* is the plural marker; word-initial *fié=* is segmented as a fossilized prefix based on structural considerations. Quoted as *gwa-pe* in [Bleek 1956: 53] (initial *fié=* is either incorrectly segmented out or genuinely missing in this dialectal variant).

4. BELLY

Hadza *fió=čá-ko* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands Ms. Word-initial *fió=* is segmented as a fossilized prefix based on structural considerations. Quoted as *ha=c'a-ko ~ ho=ča-ko ~ hu=ža-go ~ u=ža-go* in [Dempwolff 1917: 320]; as *ča: ~ ča-ko* in [Bleek 1956: 224] (without the "fossilized" syllable).

5. BIG

Hadza *pákàpàʔá-à* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 198. Quoted as *pákàpàʔà* in [Sands 1998: 186]. Quoted as *pakapaʔa* in [Dempwolff 1917: 324]; as *pakapaá* 'big, old' in [Bleek 1956: 156]. The latter source also lists the forms *pa: ~ pa:-ku ~ pa:-na* in the meaning 'old, grown-up,

great, much, very' - this is probably the original, non-reduplicated, form of the stem.

6. BIRD

Hadza *t^hít^hí-* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands 1998: 186. Feminine gender. Alternate synonym: *c'élàlò-* 'bird' [Sands 1998: 200], quoted as *cealo ~ celealo ~ celoalo* in [Bleek 1956: 214]. In [Dempwolff 1917: 322], an entirely different word is listed: *mudwiya* 'bird' - possibly the same as *mudiga* 'vulture' in [Sands Ms.]?

7. BITE

Hadza *kàǎ"é-?* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 201. Quoted as *kàǎ"é-* 'bite, chew' in [Sands 1998: 186]; as *kakxle* 'to bite' in [Bleek 1956: 78]; cf. also *ǎ'eko ~ ǎ'ekwa* 'to bite' in [Bleek 1956: 94] - it is not clear how these forms relate to *kakxle*. Entirely different equivalent for 'to bite' quoted in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 312]: *f'àkwá-*; cf. *f'ak'we* 'to swallow' in [Sands Ms.].

8. BLACK

Hadza *tíč"ì-yé-yà* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 198. Quoted as *tíč"ì-* in [Sands 1998: 186]. Quoted as *tīč"ī* in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 315]; as *dīčī* in [Bleek 1956: 26].

9. BLOOD

Hadza *ʔá=t^hàm'á-à* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 198. Quoted as *ʔá=t^hàm'á-* in [Sands 1998: 186]. Masculine gender. Word-initial *ʔá=* is segmented as a fossilized prefix based on structural considerations. Quoted as *át^hámà* in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 314]; as *atamá* in [Dempwolff 1917: 320]; as *átama*, pl. *átama-be* in [Bleek 1956: 2].

10. BONE

Hadza *mìǎ'á-à* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 199. Quoted as *miλ'á* in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 314]; as *mi||a ~ miλ'a* in [Dempwolff 1917: 320].

11. BREAST

Hadza *fió=č'o-pe* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands Ms. Meaning glossed as 'chest (the whole area from the bottom of the ribs up to the bottom of the neck)'. Word-initial *fió=* is segmented as a fossilized prefix based on structural considerations. Cf. *ʔiribá-* 'breast' (female) in [Sands 1998: 186] (= *iribá-kò* 'breast' in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 314]). Alternately, cf. *kx'aca* 'chest' in [Dempwolff 1917: 320].

12. BURN TR.

Hadza *mùli-* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands 1998: 187.

13. CLAW(NAIL)

Hadza *batu-ko* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands Ms. Polysemy: 'fingernail / toenail / claw / thumb / big toe'. Quoted as *bátú-kò* 'thumb' in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 315]; as *batu*, pl. *butu-pe* in [Bleek 1956: 15].

14. CLOUD

Hadza *màlùndi-* (-1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands 1998: 187. Masculine gender. Quoted as *malunte-pe ~ marundi-pi* 'clouds' in [Bleek 1956: 134, 135]. A transparent borrowing from Bantu (cf. Proto-Bantu **-d ɲidè* 'cloud').

15. COLD

Hadza *ʃiáλ'á-nè-yà* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 198.

16. COME

Hadza ʒá-ʔà (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 195. Alternate synonym: bðč'ò-ʔò [ibid.]; the semantic difference is not explained. Quoted as ʒáʔà 'come!' in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 314]; as ʒà 'to come' in [Bleek 1956: 30].

17. DIE

Hadza tà//ʔi-ʔi (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 201. Cf. the quasi-synonym: //ð 'to die off, to be finished off' [Sands 1998: 208]. Another, entirely different, synonym, is observed as: *misi-amo* 'to die' [Dempwolff 1917: 325] = *missi ~ misi* 'to die, be killed' [Bleek 1956: 137].

18. DOG

Hadza //áʔà̀nò-wà (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 199. Quoted as //áʔà̀nò in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 316]; as *lá:no-a* in [Dempwolff 1917: 322] (with an erroneous lateral affricate instead of the lateral click); as //kxaáno in [Bleek 1956: 602].

19. DRINK

Hadza fá-ʔà (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 195. Quoted as *fuá ~ fuá-ta* in [Bleek 1956: 40]; as *fwa-ta kela* 'to drink water' in [Dempwolff 1917: 325].

20. DRY

Hadza //ape (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands Ms. Used as an adjective or as a verb ('to dry'). Quoted as //ape 'to be dry, fine (of weather)' in [Bleek 1956: 517].

21. EAR

Hadza *hà=č'àpìč'ì-k^hò* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 176. Quoted as *hàs'àpìč'ì-* in [Sands 1998: 187]. Feminine gender. Word-initial *hà=* is segmented as a fossilized prefix based on structural considerations. Quoted as *hác'ápìč'ì-kò ~ hāc'ápìč'ì-kò* in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 311]; as *hatχaputχia-ko ~ hažapizja* in [Dempwolff 1917: 320]; as *čapìčì* in [Bleek 1956: 225] (without the prefixal component *ha=* ?).

22. EARTH

Hadza *yámù?'á-à* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 196. Meaning glossed as 'country, land'; but quoted as *yámù-* 'soil, earth' in [Sands 1998: 187]. Feminine gender. Quoted as *yamoa ~ yamoa-bi* 'earth' in [Bleek 1956: 72]. Cf. Iraqw *ya:mu* 'earth, world, below' and other similar forms in South Cushitic languages; it is quite likely that the Hadza item is a borrowing from Cushitic, although the reverse is not excluded either.

23. EAT

Hadza *sémè-?è* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 195. May also be phonetically realized as *sémè-*. Cf. also *sémé-yà* 'food' [ibid.: 197]. Quoted as *sémè- ~ sémè-* 'to eat', *sēmè* 'food' in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 309, 314]; *seme-da ~ seme-ya* in [Dempwolff 1917: 325]; as *sama ~ seme ~ seme* in [Bleek 1956: 163].

24. EGG

Hadza *?u=te-ko* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands Ms. Word-initial *?u=* is segmented as a fossilized prefix based on structural considerations. Quoted as *ute ~ uti-a-ku* in [Bleek 1956: 249].

25. EYE

Hadza *?à=k^hwá-à-k^hò* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 198. Quoted as *ʔàkʰwà-* in [Sands 1998: 187]. Feminine gender. Word-initial *ʔà=* is segmented as a fossilized prefix based on structural considerations. Quoted as *akʰwá* in [Dempwolff 1917: 320]; as *akwa-ko*, pl. *akwa-pe* ~ *akwa-pi* in [Bleek 1956: 8].

26. FAT N.

Hadza *fì=c'á-pʰè* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 197. Polysemy: 'fat / oil'. Quoted as *fìc'á-* in [Sands 1998: 187]. Masculine gender. Final *-pʰè* is the plural marker; word-initial *fì=* is segmented as a fossilized prefix based on structural considerations. Quoted as *hic'a-pe* in [Dempwolff 1917: 320]; as *ica-be* in [Bleek 1956: 70].

27. FEATHER

Hadza *hai-ya-ko* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands Ms. Cf. the plural form: *hayi-pi*. Quoted as *hai*, pl. *hái-pi* 'feather, wing' in [Bleek 1956: 56]. In the light of Iraqw *hayy*, the word is highly likely to be a borrowing from Cushitic, although the opposite direction of borrowing is not fully excluded.

28. FIRE

Hadza *c'òkó-wà* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 196. Quoted as *c'òk'ò-* in [Sands 1998: 187]. Masculine gender. Quoted as *c'òko-wa* in [Dempwolff 1917: 322]; as *c'òko* 'wood, firewood, ashes, fire' in [Bleek 1956: 219].

29. FISH

Hadza *f'àmá-à* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 199. Quoted as *f'àmá* in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 318]; as *ama* in [Bleek 1956: 269]; in [Dempwolff 1917: 322], the word *ama* is, probably erroneously, translated as 'frog' ('Frosch' instead of 'Fisch' - maybe simply a typo?).

30. FLY V.

Hadza *hukwa* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands Ms. Polysemy: 'to fly / to jump'. Cf. also *pululu* 'to fly off' [ibid.]. Entirely different word listed in [Bleek 1956: 205]: *λ'eλ'ehe* 'to fly' (no straightforward equivalents in newer data).

31. FOOT

Hadza *ʔú=p^húk^hwà-à* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 198. Meaning glossed as 'leg'. Word-initial *ʔú=* is segmented as a fossilized prefix based on structural considerations (cf. the same situation with 'hand' q.v.). Cf. also *pàtúkùšé-yà* 'palm of hand; sole of foot' [ibid.]. Quoted as *ʔàpúkùwà* 'leg, thigh' in [Sands 1998: 186]. Quoted as *apúkùwà* 'leg' in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 314]; *apukwa-ko* ~ *ap^hukwa* 'leg' in [Dempwolff 1917: 320]; as *fukwa* ~ *upukwa* 'leg, hind leg, foot, footprint' in [Bleek 1956: 40, 249].

32. FULL

Hadza *ʔósò-ʔò* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 201. Verbal root: 'to be full'.

33. GIVE

Hadza *kwà-* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands 1998: 187. Quoted as *kwe* ~ *kwa-kwa* in [Sands Ms.]. Quoted as *kwi* ~ *kwe-ko* in [Bleek 1956: 112, 114].

34. GOOD

Hadza *c`ìʔèʔè-nà* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands 1998: 187. In [Dempwolff 1917: 324], a different word is listed: *nupe-iya* 'good' = *núbe* ~ *nubé-ya* 'sweet, fine, good' in [Bleek 1956: 149]. This is probably 'good to the taste' than simply 'good' in general.

35. GREEN

Hadza $\text{ʃáwéč}^{\text{h}}\text{-nè}$ (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 199. Polysemy: 'blue / green'.

36. HAIR

Hadza $\text{fíá}=\text{á}^{\text{h}}\text{-p}^{\text{h}}\text{è}$ (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 199. The form is actually plural (it contains the plural marker $-p^{\text{h}}\text{è}$). Quoted as $\text{fíá}\text{á}^{\text{h}}\text{-}$ in [Sands 1998: 187]. Feminine gender. Word-initial $\text{fíá}=\text{á}$ is segmented as a fossilized prefix based on structural considerations. Quoted as $\text{há}\text{á}^{\text{h}}\text{-b}\text{é}^{\text{h}}$ 'hair' in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 315]; as $\text{ha}\text{á}^{\text{h}}\text{-p}\text{é}$ in [Dempwolff 1917: 320].

37. HAND

Hadza $\text{ʔú}=\text{k}^{\text{h}}\text{w}^{\text{h}}\text{-à-p}^{\text{h}}\text{í}$ (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 198. The form is really plural (with the plural marker $-p^{\text{h}}\text{í}$). Cf. $\text{ʔú}=\text{k}^{\text{h}}\text{w}^{\text{h}}\text{-kò}$ 'arm' [ibid.]. Quoted as $\text{ʔú}\text{k}^{\text{h}}\text{w}^{\text{h}}\text{-}$ 'hand (m.), arm (f.)' in [Sands 1998: 188]. Word-initial $\text{ʔú}=\text{k}^{\text{h}}\text{w}^{\text{h}}$ is segmented as a fossilized prefix based on structural considerations (cf. the same $\text{ʔu}=\text{k}^{\text{h}}\text{w}^{\text{h}}$ in 'foot, leg' q.v.). Quoted as $\text{ú}\text{k}^{\text{h}}\text{wá-kò}$ 'arm', $\text{ú}\text{k}^{\text{h}}\text{wá-bi}^{\text{h}}$ 'fingers' in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 316]; as ukwá-kò 'arm', ukvǎ 'finger' in [Dempwolff 1917: 320]; as $\text{ukwa} \sim \text{ukwa-kò}$ 'hand, finger, arm, foreleg' in [Bleek 1956: 248].

38. HEAD

Hadza $\text{á}^{\text{h}}\text{ómá-à-k}^{\text{h}}\text{ò}$ (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 200. Quoted as $\text{á}^{\text{h}}\text{ómá-}$ in [Sands 1998: 188]. Feminine gender. Quoted as $\text{á}^{\text{h}}\text{óma} \sim \text{á}^{\text{h}}\text{óma}$ in [Dempwolff 1917: 319]; as $\text{á}^{\text{h}}\text{óma} \sim \text{á}^{\text{h}}\text{óma}$ in [Bleek 1956: 94, 607]. It seems that the primary initial consonant is the ejective affricate á^{h} , but it is interesting to note the attested variation between ejective affricate and click articulation in the records of both Bleek and Dempwolff.

39. HEAR

Hadza $\text{ʃá}^{\text{h}}\text{á}^{\text{h}}\text{-?}$ (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 201. Quoted as $\text{ʃá}^{\text{h}}\text{á}^{\text{h}}\text{-}$ in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 312]; as $\text{ʃá}^{\text{h}}\text{e}$ in [Bleek 1956: 613].

40. HEART

Hadza *ɲkólò-wà-k^hò* (-1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 198. Quoted as *ɲkólò-* in [Sands 1998: 188]. Feminine gender. Quoted as *ɲk^hòlò* in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 315]. A transparent borrowing from Bantu (cf. Proto-Bantu **=kódò* 'heart'; Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn suggest Sukuma as the actual source). There is yet another synonym with the meaning 'heart': *asači-ko ~ asaši-ko* [Sands Ms.]. The difference between the two terms is unclear; it seems probable that *ɲkólò-* is the newer (borrowed) word, while *asači-* is the more archaic term, but it is the former that gets more frequently quoted as the basic equivalent for 'heart'.

41. HORN

Hadza *lòʔò-p^hè* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 197. The form is really plural ('horns'), since it contains the plural marker *-p^hè*. Quoted as *lòʔò-wa-ko* in [Dempwolff 1917: 320]; as *lɔ-a-ko*, pl. *lɔ-be ~ lɔ-pe* 'horn, feeler' in [Bleek 1956: 130].

42. I

Hadza *ʔono* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands Ms. Masculine form; the feminine form is *ʔono-ko*. Quoted as *onu* in [Dempwolff 1917: 325]; as *on ~ ona ~ ona ~ ono ~ ono ~ one-ne* in [Bleek 1956: 154].

43. KILL

Hadza *ʔó-wè-ʔ* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 201. Quoted as *ʔó-* in [Sands 1998: 188]. Quoted as *ʔówà- ~ ʔòwà-* in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 312]; as *ʔo-ta:* in [Dempwolff 1917: 325]; as *ʔo ~ ʔkɔɔ ~ ʔkxo ~ ʔkɔɔ-na* in [Bleek 1956: 606, 608, 624]. Cf. a different word with the same meaning in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 312]: *ʔówà-*, with no parallels in other sources.

44. KNEE

Hadza *gùlɪŋgùrì-yà-k^hò* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 198. Meaning glossed as 'kneecap'. May also be phonetically realized as *gùlùngùrì*-. Quoted as *gùrùngùrì* 'knee cap' in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 315]; as *gùrùngùrì*- 'knee' in [Sands 1998: 188]; as *gurunguri* 'knee' in [Bleek 1956: 52] (the alternate variant *jurun|uri-ya* in [Bleek 1956: 284], with completely unexpected dental clicks, must be a mistake).

45. KNOW

Hadza *c'àfià-ʔè* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 195. May also be phonetically realized as *c'àfiè*-. Quoted as *ca* in [Bleek 1956: 210].

46. LEAF

Hadza *fiá=c'àp^hi-p^hi* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 196. Plural form ('leaves'); *-p^hi* is the plural marker. The first syllable *fiá*= is segmented as a fossilized prefix based on structural considerations. Quoted as *hacápe* 'leaf' in [Bleek 1956: 58].

47. LIE

Hadza *ʔase* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands Ms. Meaning glossed as 'to sleep, to lie down'; cf. also *ʔase-po* 'to dream'. Quoted as *áse* 'to sleep' in [Bleek 1956: 11] (cited examples rather suggest the meaning 'to lie' than 'to sleep').

48. LIVER

Hadza *ʔè-yà-k^hò* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 200.

49. LONG

Hadza *t^hàsé-yà* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 198. Polysemy: 'tall / long'. Quoted as *t^hāsē* in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 314]; as *t^hase-iyā* in [Dempwolff 1917: 324]; as *tákasi* 'long', *tasse* 'long, tall' in [Bleek 1956: 189, 193] (the root form **t^hase-* may thus be a contracted variant of **t^hakase-*).

50. LOUSE

Hadza *ʃám'ác̣ì-yà-k^hò* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 200. Quoted as *ʃámác̣ì-kò* in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 310].

51. MAN

Hadza *ʔémé-yà* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 197. May also be phonetically realized as *ʔémè-yà*. Quoted as *ʔémè* in [Sands 1998: 186]. Quoted as *ʔeme-ya* in [Dempwolff 1917: 321]; as *t^heme* (spelled *txleme*) 'man, boy, male' in [Bleek 1956: 245].

52. MANY

Hadza *luʃ'uʔe* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands Ms. Alternate synonym: *muʃ'e-* [ibid.]. Cf. also *aso* 'many, much, big, tall' in [Bleek 1956: 11] = *aso-* 'lots, a lot of, a large amount of' [Sands Ms.].

53. MEAT

Hadza *màná-à-k^hò* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 196. Quoted as *mànà-kò* 'meat, flesh' in [Sands 1998: 186]. Feminine gender. Quoted as *mana ~ man* 'meat, body, game' in [Bleek 1956: 135].

54. MOON

Hadza *s'ét^hà-à* (-1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 196. May also be phonetically realized as *sè:t^hà*. Quoted as *sétà* in [Tucker, Bryan &

Woodburn 1977: 310]; as *seta* in [Dempwolff 1917: 322]; as *séta* in [Bleek 1956: 167]. A rather transparent borrowing from South Nilotic (cf. especially Datooga *š:da*).

55. MOUNTAIN

Hadza *ʃuχè-yà* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 200. Meaning glossed as 'mountain, hill'. Quoted as *ʃuχè* 'hill' in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 311]; as *ʃulle-ya-be* 'hill' in [Bleek 1956: 628] (plural form).

56. MOUTH

Hadza *ʔá=wàniká-à* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 198. Quoted as *ʔawàniká-* in [Sands 1998: 186]. Word-initial *ʔá=* is segmented as a fossilized prefix based on structural considerations. Quoted as *awatia-ko* in [Dempwolff 1917: 320]; as *awanika-ku* 'beak, mouth' in [Bleek 1956: 12].

57. NAME

References and notes:

Hadza: Not attested properly. Cf. *ʔakana-be* 'to be called' [Sands Ms.]; in [Bleek 1956: 7], the form *akana-be* is translated as 'name' - it is possible that no separate noun for 'name' exists in Hadza.

58. NECK

Hadza *ʃúti-yà* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 200. Quoted as *ʃúti-* in [Sands 1998: 186]. Quoted as *ʃúti* in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 318]; as *ʃoti* in [Bleek 1956: 321]. The form *ʃvχva-ko* 'neck' in [Dempwolff 1917: 320] really means 'throat', 'voice', as is seen from newer, more reliable sources.

59. NEW

Hadza *ʒana* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands Ms.

60. NIGHT

Hadza *c`ifi-yà* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 196. Quoted as *c`ifi-* in [Sands 1998: 187]. Masculine gender. Quoted as *c`ifi* in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 314]; as *c`efiya* in [Dempwolff 1917: 322]; as *cifu ~ cifu-a* in [Bleek 1956: 217].

61. NOSE

Hadza *?i=nt^hàwè-* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands 1998: 187. Masculine gender. Word-initial *?i=* segmented as a fossilized prefix based on structural considerations. Quoted as *int^hàwè* in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 314]; as *t=ntawé* in [Dempwolff 1917: 320]; as *ndawe ~ ntawe ~ ntawa* 'nose, beak, nostrils, trunk' in [Bleek 1956: 144, 149] (possibly a variant without the prefixed *?i=* or the result of improper segmentation).

62. NOT

Hadza *?akw-* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands Ms. Quoted as *akwá ~ akwé* in [Bleek 1956: 8].

63. ONE

Hadza *?i=čámè-yà* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 196. Word-initial *?i=* is segmented as a fossilized prefix based on structural considerations. Quoted as *itxame-ya* in [Dempwolff 1917: 324]; as *ičame ~ čame* in [Bleek 1956: 70, 225].

64. PERSON

Hadza *?únù-* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands 1998: 187. Quoted as *únù* in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 314]; as *uno-wa ~ unu-wa* in [Dempwolff 1917: 321]; as

unu, pl. *unu-bi* 'person, man' in [Bleek 1956: 248].

65. RAIN

Hadza *ʔa=ti-ya* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands Ms. Same root as 'water' q.v. (so the root consonant is probably *tʰ*). Word-initial *ʔa=* is segmented as a fossilized prefix based on structural considerations. Quoted as *āti* in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 314]; as *ati-gia* in [Dempwolff 1917: 322]; see 'water' for the forms in D. Bleek's dictionary.

66. RED

Hadza *tese-* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands Ms. Quoted as *tisi-uni-ya-ko* in [Dempwolff 1917: 324]; as *tekise ~ tissi ~ tissi-uni* in [Bleek 1956: 197, 204]. The variant *tekise* shows that *tese-* may be a contraction (for a very similar situation, see 'long').

67. ROAD

Hadza *yeké-ya-ko* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Dempwolff 1917: 323. Confirmed as *yeki* 'path', pl. *yeke-pe* in [Bleek 1956: 72].

68. ROOT

Hadza *wili-pi* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands Ms. The final *-pi* is probably the plural suffix. Different word listed under the meaning 'root' in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 311]: *ʃúʎè ~ ʃúʎê* (= *ʃuʎe* 'sp. root, can be used to make soap and is poisonous to eat' in [Sands Ms.]); hence, it seems that this is not a generic term for 'root'.

69. ROUND

References and notes:

Hadza: Not attested.

70. SAND

Hadza *c'awa-pe* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands Ms. Meaning glossed as 'sands' (-*pe* is the plural suffix).

71. SAY

Hadza *fiè-* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands 1998: 187. In [Sands Ms.], the meaning of this stem is glossed as 'to tell, to say'. Entirely different word listed in [Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 195]: *ʔòʒò-ʔò*; in [Sands Ms.], this word is glossed as 'to speak, to say, to tell, to utter'; cf. *ʔòʒòʔò* 'speak!' in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 316].

72. SEE

Hadza *ʔi-yé-ʔ* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 201. Quoted as *ʔi-* in [Sands 1998: 187] (with a different click efflux); as *ʔi ~ ʔi-a* in [Bleek 1956: 315]; as *ʔi-yé-* in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 312].

73. SEED

References and notes:

Hadza: Not attested properly. Cf. *ʔʔtuku* 'seeds' in [Bleek 1956: 357]; however, the same word is glossed as *ʔutuk'u-ko* 'baobab seeds' in [Sands Ms.].

74. SIT

Hadza *fiama* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands Ms. Cf. also *fiame* 'to be sitting' [ibid.]. Quoted as *hama:* in [Dempwolff 1917: 325]; as *hamá* in [Bleek 1956: 57].

75. SKIN

Hadza ʔá=fí'ú-wà (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 198. Quoted as ʔàfíù- in [Sands 1998: 187]. Word-initial ʔá= is segmented as a fossilized prefix based on structural considerations. Quoted as ʔāhú 'skin of man or elephant' in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 313]; as *ahua* in [Dempwolff 1917: 320]; as *ahu-pe* 'skin of body' (plural form) in [Bleek 1956: 12].

76. SLEEP

Hadza ʔ'úpì- (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 201. Quoted as ʔ'úpì- in [Sands 1998: 187] (with a different click efflux). Alternate synonym: ʔàsè-ʔè [Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 201]. Quoted as ʔ'úp^hi- 'to sleep' in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 312]; as ʔ'úpì-ta 'to sleep' in [Dempwolff 1917: 325]; as ʔu:pi 'to lie, sleep' in [Bleek 1956: 593].

77. SMALL

Hadza k'ùmì- (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands 1998: 187. Quoted as ʔumi-a (with an erroneous lateral click instead of the ejective velar) in [Dempwolff 1917: 324]; as *komi* 'small, young' in [Bleek 1956: 99].

78. SMOKE

Hadza c'ík'ó-wà (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 196. Quoted as c'ík'ò in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 315]; as *c'ikxo-wa* in [Dempwolff 1917: 322].

79. STAND

Hadza ʔìkà- (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands 1998: 187. Quoted as *ika* 'to live, stand' in [Bleek 1956: 69].

80. STAR

Hadza *ncà-à-k^hò* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 196. May also be phonetically realized as *cà-k^hò*. Quoted as *c^hà- ~ nc^hà-* in [Sands 1998: 187]. Feminine gender. In [Dempwolff 1917: 322], the word for 'star' is listed as *toha-ko* - perhaps a misprint for **tcha-ko = ča-ko?*

81. STONE

Hadza *fià=!'á-à-k^hò* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 200. Meaning glossed as 'rock'. Quoted as *fià!'á-* 'rock, stone' in [Sands 1998: 187]. Word-initial *fià=* is segmented as a fossilized prefix based on structural considerations. Quoted as *hán?'á* 'rock' in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 318]; as *ha!a* 'mountain', *ha!a-ko* 'stone' in [Dempwolff 1917: 322]; as *han-!a* 'stone, hill' in [Bleek 1956: 57]. Cf. *lā!'á-à* 'flat rock' [Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 199] = *lā-!á* 'flat rock' [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 318].

82. SUN

Hadza *?i=šó-wà-k^hò* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 196. Quoted as *?išò-* in [Sands 1998: 187]. Feminine gender. Word-initial *?i=* is segmented as a fossilized prefix based on structural reasons. Quoted as *išò* 'day time', *išó-kò* 'sun' in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 315]; as *išó-wa-ko* in [Dempwolff 1917: 322]; as *išo ~ išo-ko ~ išo-wa* 'sun, day' in [Bleek 1956: 70].

83. SWIM

References and notes:

Hadza: Not attested.

84. TAIL

Hadza *c'áfí'ó-wà* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 198. Quoted as *cáho-wa* in [Dempwolff 1917: 320]; as *caho ~ cau* in [Bleek 1956: 211, 213].

85. THAT₁Hadza *bV-* (1).**References and notes:**

Hadza: Sands Ms. This is the "intermediate" deictic form (indicates location near referent). The complete paradigm is: masc. sg. *ba-mi*, masc. pl. *b-iʔi*, fem. sg. *bo-ko*, fem. pl. *b-eʔe*.

85. THAT₂Hadza *na* (2).**References and notes:**

Hadza: Sands Ms. This is the "distal" deictic form. The complete paradigm is: masc. sg. *hi-na*, masc. pl. *na-biʔi*, fem. sg. *na-ko*, fem. pl. *na-beʔe*. In [Dempwolff 1917: 325], the meaning 'that' is rendered with the obscure form *šakasé*.

86. THIS

Hadza *ha-* (1).**References and notes:**

Hadza: Sands Ms. The complete paradigm is: masc. sg. *ha-ma*, masc. pl. *ha-biʔi*, fem. sg. *ha-ko*, fem. pl. *ha-beʔe*. Quoted as *ha-ina* 'this' in [Dempwolff 1917: 325]; as masc. sg. *ha-wa* ~ *ha-ba*, masc. pl. *ha-bi*, fem. sg. *ha-ko* ~ *ha-ku*, fem. pl. *ha-be* in [Bleek 1956: 55].

87. THOU

Hadza *te* (1).**References and notes:**

Hadza: Sands Ms. Masculine form; the feminine form is *te-ko*. Quoted as *t^he* in [Dempwolff 1917: 325]; as *te* in [Bleek 1956: 197].

88. TONGUE

Hadza *ʃátà-à* (1).**References and notes:**

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 202. Quoted as *ʃát^hâ-* in [Sands 1998: 188]. Quoted as *ʃátà* in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 318]; as *ʃātā* in [Dempwolff 1917: 320]; as *ʃata-ku* in [Bleek 1956: 344].

89. TOOTH

Hadza *ʔá=fiá-p^hè* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 198. Quoted as *ʔáfiá-* in [Sands 1998: 188]. The form is really plural ('teeth', with the plural marker *-p^hè*); word-initial *ʔá=* is segmented as a fossilized prefix based on structural considerations. Quoted as *ʔáhā* 'tooth, tusk', *ʔáhā-kò* 'back tooth' in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 316]; as *áha-pe* 'teeth' in [Dempwolff 1917: 320]; as *aha-pi* 'teeth, tusks' in [Bleek 1956: 6].

90. TREE

Hadza *c`ítí-yà* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 196. Quoted as *c`íti-* in [Sands 1998: 188]. Masculine gender. Quoted as *c`íti-ya* in [Dempwolff 1916: 322]; as *ceti* 'tree, bush, plant, wood, veg. medicine' in [Bleek 1956: 215].

91. TWO

Hadza *píyè-p^hè* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 196. May also be phonetically realized as *p^híyè-p^hè*. Quoted as *píyè-* in [Sands 1998: 188]. Quoted as *piye-pi ~ pi:-pi* in [Dempwolff 1917: 324]; as *pie ~ pie-be ~ pie-pi ~ pie-pe* in [Bleek 1956: 158].

92. WALK (GO)

Hadza *hàkà-ʔà* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 195. Quoted as *fiàkà-* in [Sands 1998: 187]. Quoted as *hàkà-* in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 312]; as *haka-mo* 'to go' in [Dempwolff 1917: 325]; as *hák^ha ~ haka* 'to go, bring' and *ak^há* 'to go' in [Bleek 1956: 7, 57].

93. WARM (HOT)

Hadza *!ome* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands Ms. Meaning glossed as 'hot (water or body)'; cf. also *petene*, simply glossed as 'hot'. Distinct from *piti-piti* 'lukewarm, tepid'.

94. WATER

Hadza $\text{ʔà}=\text{t}^{\text{h}}\text{i}-\text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{i}$ (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 196. Quoted as $\text{ʔà}^{\text{h}}\text{i}$ - in [Sands 1998: 188]. Masculine gender. Final $-\text{p}^{\text{h}}\text{i}$ is the plural suffix; word-initial $\text{ʔà}=\text{}$ is segmented as a fossilized prefix based on structural considerations. Quoted as *ati* ~ *ate* ~ *ati:-ye*, pl. *ate-bi* ~ *ate-vi* ~ *ati-bi* 'water, rain' in [Bleek 1956: 2].

95. WE

Hadza *u-* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands Ms. The complete paradigm is as follows: *u-biʔi* (masculine exclusive, with the pl. marker *-biʔi*); *o-beʔe* (feminine exclusive, with the pl. marker *-beʔe*; root vowel *o-* may be explained as the result of assimilative lowering); *u-ni-biʔi*, *o-ne-beʔe* (masc. and fem. inclusive respectively). The main root morpheme is the same in all cases - a labial monovocalic form. Quoted as *o-be* 'we' in [Dempwolff 1917: 325]; as *o-be* ~ *ɔ-be* ~ *o-bi* ('short form') in [Bleek 1956: 153] and *o-ne-bi* ~ *ɔ-ne-bi* ('full form') in [Bleek 1956: 154].

96. WHAT

Hadza *akwa-ʒa* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands Ms. Meaning glossed as 'who, what'. The element *-ʒa* is tentatively identified as a suffix, cf. *aku* 'what kind, which'. In [Dempwolff 1917: 325], the form *akúwaʔa* is glossed as both 'what?' and 'who?'. In [Bleek 1956: 8], *akwa* is simply marked as "interrogative", and *akú* is translated as 'who?'.

97. WHITE

Hadza $\text{p}\text{è}\lambda^{\text{h}}\text{á}\text{i}-\text{y}\text{à}$ (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 198. Quoted as $\text{p}\text{è}\lambda^{\text{h}}\text{à}$ - in [Sands 1998: 188]. Quoted as $\text{p}\text{e}\lambda^{\text{h}}\text{ai}$ 'white' in [Bleek 1956: 157]; as $\text{p}\text{e}\lambda^{\text{h}}\text{ai}-\text{ya}-\text{ko}$ 'black' in [Dempwolff 1917: 324] (sic!; comparison with all other sources shows that this is a glaring semantic mistake).

98. WHO

Hadza *ta-* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands Ms. Cf. *tama* ~ *tame* 'who?' in [Bleek 1956: 190]. Apparently, the form *akwa-za* [Sands Ms.] can also function both in the function of the inanimate and the animate interrogative (see notes on 'what?'); the difference between *akwa-za* in the meaning 'who' and *ta-* remains unclear.

99. WOMAN

Hadza $\text{ʔá=k}^h\text{wìtí-yà-k}^h\text{ò}$ (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 197. Quoted as $\text{ʔàk}^h\text{wìtí-}$ in [Sands 1998: 188]. Initial ʔá= is segmented as a fossilized prefix based on structural considerations. Quoted as *ákwiti-kô* in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 316]; as *akwèti-ya-ko* in [Dempwolff 1917: 321]; as *akwete* ~ *akweti* ~ *akwiti*, pl. *akwiti-be* ~ *akwiti-ve* ~ *akwe-ve* ~ *akiti-be* 'woman, female, wife' in [Bleek 1956: 8].

100. YELLOW

Hadza *nayo-wa* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands Ms.

101. FAR

Hadza $\text{ʔi}č\text{a}$ (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands Ms. Meaning glossed as 'far away'. Quoted as $\text{i}č\text{a}$ in [Bleek 1956: 70] (with an interesting note: "the shorter and more stressed the č , the farther it is").

102. HEAVY

Hadza $\tilde{\text{ʔapane-}}$ (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands Ms. Cf. in the same source also: $\tilde{\text{ʔapani}}$ 'pregnant' (probably the same word). Quoted as $\tilde{\text{ʔapare}}$ in [Bleek 1956: 344].

103. NEAR

Hadza *kupa-na* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands Ms. Meaning glossed as 'close to, near to'. Quoted as *kupa-na ~ kupa-ne* 'to be near, approach, reach' in [Bleek 1956: 107].

104. SALT

Hadza *mòjódà-à* (-1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 197. May also be phonetically realized as *mòjò:dà*. Most likely borrowed from a Bantu source (cf. Proto-Bantu **=ju* 'salt', with a class prefix).

105. SHORT

Hadza *ʃic'é-yà* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 200. Quoted as *ʃic'e-iyà* in [Dempwolff 1917: 324].

106. SNAKE

Hadza *ʔi=yátù-p^hi* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 198. Quoted as *ʔiyátù-* in [Sands 1998: 187]. Final *-p^hi* is the plural marker (so the meaning should be collective: 'snakes'); word-initial *ʔi=* is segmented as a fossilized prefix based on structural considerations. Quoted as *ihátò* 'snake' in [Tucker, Bryan & Woodburn 1977: 316]; as *ihátɔ* 'snake, one kind' in [Bleek 1956: 68]; it is not quite clear if *ihíá* 'snake' in [Dempwolff 1917: 322] is the same word - if yes, this would indicate that *-tu-* should also be understood as some sort of nominal suffix.

107. THIN

Hadza *ʃolowi* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands Ms. Meaning glossed as 'to be thin, skinny'; cf. also *ʃuluwi* 'narrow' [ibid.].

108. WIND

Hadza *c'účì-p^hi* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands, Maddieson & Ladefoged 1996: 198. The form is really plural (contains the plural marker *-p^{hi}*). Quoted as *c'utɬe-pi* in [Dempwolff 1917: 322]; as *coče-pi* in [Bleek 1956: 220], where cf. also *c'ocē-pi ~ cuti-pi* 'to be cold' (phonetically similar word or extended semantics?).

109. WORM

Hadza *kwic'iri* (1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands Ms.

110. YEAR

Hadza *ɲwaka* (-1).

References and notes:

Hadza: Sands Ms. Most likely borrowed from a Bantu source.