Kabba Short Stories

This collection of descriptive Kabba Short Stories in four languages (Kabba, French, English and German) is of great cultural, historical and linguistic value and interest for people of all ages, places and backgrounds. Some stories deal with ancient and pre-colonial practices, worldviews and belief systems, such as initiation ceremonies, sorcery, polygamy, birth processes, marriage ceremonies, and death rituals. Others describe life in the villages, and such things as the cultivation of millet and sesame, the construction of houses, the killing of a goat, the preparation of a special sauce, and the collection of honey.

As the Kabba are traditional hunters and fishermen as well as agriculturalists, some of the stories naturally deal with hunting and fishing. Others deal with the conflicts and changes involved with the arrival of the ‘white man’, such as the introduction of hospitals, schools, literacy, cultivation of cotton, digging for diamonds, and playing football. Some stories are very personal and deal with emotional issues, experiences and interpersonal relationships. These stories were told in Bangui during the years 1989 and 1999 by men aged between 20 and 50. They are all experts and deal with the Kabba folk tales and Proverbs (2009).

DICTIONNAIRE BOO—FRANÇAIS—ANGLAIS

avec INDEX FRANÇAIS — BOO

ROSS MCCALLUM JONES

Le dictionnaire boo-français-anglais a été compilé par l'auteur pendant une quarantaine d'années. La moitié de ce temps il a vécu parmi les Boos/Boussa de la République du Bénin et du Nigéria. La langue des Boos est connue historiquement comme boko, mais elle est connue maintenant au Bénin officiellement comme boo. Elle forme un petit groupe avec les langues bokobarou et boussa qui appartiennent au segment oriental des langues mandé. La grammaire de ce groupe de langue a été publiée par Lincom Europa en 1998 et un dictionnaire boko-anglais de 7000 mots a été publié par Lincom en 2004.

Cette édition contient 10.000 mots et est écrite pour les lecteurs francophones et anglophones. Les entrées principales et secondaires sont écrites pour les lecteurs francophones et anglophones. Les mots, particulièrement verbes suivis d'une phrase dans le vernaculaire illustrent l'utilisation des mots explicatifs en français et anglais. Les entrées principales ou secondaires contiennent les informations qui présentent un intérêt pour les chercheurs universitaires. L’autre caractéristique intéressante de ce dictionnaire est le nombre de verbes transitifs (1000) et intransitifs (2273), la grande majorité étant des verbes composés.

A Descriptive Analysis of Bura Verbs and Vocabulary

MOHAMMED AMIN MU’AZU & FIHI BALAMI

University of Bayreuth, University of Maiduguri

Bura is an endangered language spoken in the southern part of present-day Borno state, Nigeria. The language belongs to the Chadic branch of the Afro-Asiatic family, whose other members are Semitic, Egyptian, Cushitic, Omotic and Berber. This book offers a descriptive analysis of Bura verbs and vocabulary and is the first book ever on this aspect of the language. The book is divided into four chapters. The first discusses the geographical location of the language, the origin of the Bura people and the two dialects of the language: Bura and Pab. The second explores the Bura verbal system, identifying two types of suffixes: derivatives and inflectional suffixes. It as well examines verbal morphological processes and the tonal system of the language, identifying two level tones, high and low tones, and the verb syllable structure. The third chapter illustrates the numeral system of the language, discussing the conventional ordinal, cardinal, numerals adverb and distributive numerals, while the fourth chapter, which concludes the book, presents the vocabulary of the language.
other grammatical features, as well as idiophones and its structures. The fourth chapter treats syntactic features of the language using the Choamskian’s method of sentence analysis. Phonological features of the language are dealt with in fifth chapter, and phrase structure rules are established for some of the types of sentences that occur in the language and the concluding chapter presents the vocabulary of the language. The la signification et la portée du concept de “diversité culturelle” dans le sens d’une réelle prise en compte des cultures des minorités comme socle de développement économique et social. L’objectif définit la vision d’une mondialisation véritablement représentative des diversités en s’appuyant sur l’importance des droits formellement reconnus dans la “Déclaration universelle des droits de l’homme” ainsi que dans la “Déclaration de l’Unesco sur la diversité culturelle”. Ces textes fondateurs garantissent (1) le droit fondamental de tout individu de participer à la vie culturelle de la collectivité et surtout de préserver son identité et (2) la préservation de la diversité culturelle qui doit prendre appui sur l’apport marqué de l’identité et de la créativité culturelles au développement économique des États.

Shiyeyi - English dictionary

STEPHEN T.M. LUKUSA
University of Botswana

The Shiyeyi - English dictionary is the very first dictionary of its kind on the language. It goes farther than the existing glossaries of the language in that, in addition to giving translation equivalents of several entries, it also provides the user with a pronunciation guide, explanations, examples showing the context in which words are used, as well as grammatical information. Its readability includes without distinction native speakers, foreigners and language learners of different age groups. Shiyeyi is an endangered Bantu language spoken in the North of Botswana and in the Caprivip strip in the North-west of Namibia. The book is based on real data collected from native speakers from different Wayeyi villages and therefore contains alternative forms used by speakers from the entire Wayeyi domain. It is authored by an experienced Bantuist who is advantaged by the knowledge of several Bantu languages and counts a number of publications on both Shiyeyi and other Bantu languages.

Les Minorités face à la Globalisation: enrichissements, ethnocides ou ethnothanasies?

La culture des Bantu-Masangu du Gabon entre tradition et modernisme

DANIEL FRANCK IDIATA
Université de Libreville, Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique du Gabon

Cet ouvrage s’interroge, en se fondant sur la culture des Bantu-Masangu (Gabon), sur une minorité d’environ 30.000 à 40.000 individus, sur la mise en œuvre des arguments seuil invocés pour dynamiser la préservation de la diversité culturelle dans un contexte de mondialisation croissante des économies. Il propose d’excellentes données de terrain sur les fondements culturels des Bantu-Masangu, à savoir, la vision du monde, les salutations, les rites initiatiques, les structures de parenté, les stratégies matrimoniales, l’attrition du nom à l’enfant, la perception et le traitement de la maladie, la conception et la gestion du temps et des technologies traditionnelles de chasse et de pêche. L’ouvrage se termine par une discussion sur
descriptive and theoretical in nature whereas others are purely descriptive. Two things all the papers have in common are; the ways in which Paul Newman’s work has influenced the work of the editors, authors; and the close and systematic attention each author pays to natural language data. Hyman’s chapter examines verb classes and verb morphology (perfective, the progressive) in the language of the Abi, and the Upper Cross language spoken by the Abi and Yakurr, in Cross River State, Nigeria. Heine’s chapter on contact-induced grammatical replication argues that although it is fairly easy to establish that lexical material has been transferred from one language to another, establishing such lexical transfer is not easy when it comes to grammatical replication, where no formal or structural units are involved. Using the sentence as his operational construct and taking the basic sentence structure of Akan as, Subject-NP VP, Ofori examines the function(s) of the non-contentive de and fa, their complementary usage, and formal difference in activity-based (embedded serial) sentences. Schuh, Goge and Dole examine productivity of “ish” reduplication in Gushi, Ngamo, a Chadic language spoken in Yobe State, Nigeria, by demonstrating that Gushi has a productive nominal reduplication process that expresses the content like “a NOUN,” “NOUN-like,” or “NOUN-ish.” The authors also discuss the tone patterns of reduplicants. Obeng’s chapter discusses (Akan Akuapem-Fante) deverbal nouns and groups them into simple, reduplicated, compound, and functionally shifted. Obeng describes morphophonological processes like pluralization, voice assimilations, vowel harmony, and tonal assimilation that take place during the formation of deverbal nouns. The chapter by Alexandra Y. Akhenvald outlines the split negative system (organically absolute and nominative-accusative constructions) of Paumari, a member of the Arawa family spoken in Brazil on the Purus, Ituxí, and Tocantins rivers. The author shows how the above constructions are marked including case marking, cross-referencing, noun class and gender agreement, and the order of constituents. Tristan Purvis’ chapter discusses adverbial expressions of manner in Tigirinya, a Semitic language of Eritrea. Purvis provides an overview of several adverb constructions and then argues that these forms exist in their own grammatical category. He discusses manner adverbs in nominalization, prepositional phrases, subordinate clauses, and serial verb constructions. In a chapter of particular interest describing the metatactics used by politicians to create new political vocabulary and expressions. He identifies eponymy, cloning, borrowing, semantic change, calques and coinages as some of the strategies through which Ghanaian political vocabulary are created.

Throughout the history of Bantu language studies, which by now spans some 400 years, many languages (and people) have been mentioned in both specialist and general literature. Throughout this period, various language names have varied considerably throughout the years. In fact, it is not always self-evident what language any given name may refer to. Not all authors agree on what is a language and what is a dialect, or how name them. Some names used refer to languages, some to dialects. Some refer to sociolinguistic, secret languages, locations, etc., while others are simply obscure. Consequently, one quite often stumbles on difficulties in trying to work out how any given name relates to other identical, similar or even totally different names. The present index of Bantu language offers a tool to keep tabs on this glossonymic diversity. It includes a tabular index of Bantu language names found in the literature organised according to the New Updated Guthrie List (Mahlo 2003, 2009), an update of Guthries well-known 1971-classification. In addition, there are cross-references to the coding systems of several other classification systems (including those of Johnston (1919/22), Doke (Cod 1961), Cope (1971), Henrieci (1973), Heine (1973), Heine, Hoff & Vossen (1977), Bastin, Coupez & Man (1999), and SIL14 (2000)).

Kabba English-French Dictionary

With English-Kabba and French-Kabba Findernisters

ROSMARIE MOSER & JEAN-PIERRE DINGATOLOU  

Kabba is a Central-Sudanic language of the West-Sara group; it is spoken by approximately 80,000 people in the Central African Republic. The Kabba are warriors, agriculturalists, hunters and fishermen. They migrated from East-Africa to the C.A.R. during civil upheavals and slave trade. The Kabba fought alongside the French in Europe and in Indo-China. The C.A.R., which was previously called Ubangi-Shari, gained its independence from France in 1960.

Rosmarie Moser worked five years (1994-1999) as linguist among the Kabba. She is the author of ‘Kabba: A Nilo-Saharan Language of the Central African Republic’, which was published by LINCOM in 2004. Jean-Pierre Dingatolou, a Kabba and French-English teacher, worked with her. Together they compiled the Kabba words and expressions and translated them into French and English.


Kabba Folk Tales

ROSMARIE MOSER (ed.)

These Kabba folk stories have been recorded in the Central African Republic in 1998. They were told by gifted Kabba storytellers to a mixed audience of adults and children. Jean-Pierre Dingatolou transcribed them. A number of different Kabba speakers, translated them into French. Rosmarie Moser translated them into English and Knut Olawsky into German.


A Grammar of Makwe

MAUD DEVOS  

Royal Museum of Central Africa, Bruxelles

A Grammar of Makwe presents a detailed description of a hitherto largely undocumented Bantu language spoken in the North of Mozambique. Historically speaking, Makwe is the outcome of a long-standing contact between Makonde as spoken in the interior of Tanzania and Mozambique and Swahili as spoken along the East African coast. This grammar treats Makwe phonology, the morphology of nouns, verbs and minor word categories, the semantics of verbal conjugations, and different syntactic types. A rich collection of texts is offered at the end. Throughout the work, the linguistic analyses are abundantly illustrated with natural speech examples. Of special interest are the so-called conjoint and disjoint verb forms and modifiers which present a striking example of an interface between phonology, morphology, syntax and pragmatics.


L’enoncé complexe du nânâfwé

AMANI BOHOUSSOU  

University of Erfurt

Le présent travail porte sur le Nânâfwé, parler Baoule en usage dans la Côte d’Ivoire. Il appartient à la famille des langues kwa. Les locuteurs Nânâfwé vivent dans le district autonome de Yamoussoukro. Du point de vue typologique, ce parler présente une structure S V O et une des postpositions. La position de l’adjectif est postposé au nom qu’il qualifie. Au niveau phonologique, le Nânâfwé use de tons : (Haut, Moyen et Bas). Quant à la substance même de la thèse, elle fait une description des enoncés complexes de ce parler. Il part d’abord d’une perspective onomasiologique – fonction-forme :

Indices to Bantu languages

JONI FILIP MAHO  


plusieurs fonctions ont été identifiées et décrites. Dans la seconde partie, c’est d’une perspective sémasiologique - forme-fonction que les propriétés sémantiques de chaque phrase complexe ont été examinées et présentées.


A Descriptive Grammar of KáTemne (Tenne)
SHEIKH UMARR KAMARAH
Virginia State University

KáTemne (Tenne), is a member of the South Atlantic sub-family of the larger Ngero-Congo family of languages. It is one of the two major languages of the Western African country of Sierra Leone. The language is spoken by over a million native speakers and over a million second language speakers. It is the regional lingua franca of the region of the former state of Sierra Leone. KáTemne has been known to, and studied by European linguists for over one and a half centuries. Because of its comprehensive Noun Class system, KáTemne has been compared to Bantu languages.

This volume is the first comprehensive description of the linguistic components of the language. The book is divided into four parts: Part 1 presents the language and its dialects. Part 2 deals with the segmental phonetics and phonology of the language. The phonemes of the language are fully described, and phonological rules presented. In Part 3, the morphology of KáTemne is presented. Both nominal and verbal morphology are thoroughly explored. Part 4 deals with the syntax (sentence structure) of the language. This section presents, among other things, the Tenne syntactic categories and phrasal types. Following this description is a sample text with interlinear translation.


Description grammaticale de la langue Ngbaka
MARCEL HENRIX, KAREL VAN DEN EYNDE, MICHAEL MEEUWIS

The language described here is Ngbaka (Ngbaka minagende), spoken in the centre of the Ubangi region in the Democratic Republic of Congo by approximately one million speakers. The language constitutes a subgroup, designated as Gbay Manza-Ngbaka, belonging to the Ubangi branch within Adamawa-Ubangi (formerly Adamawa-Eastern). The description is based on the author’s field work and linguistic immersion over fifty years, in the Ngbaka community.

The grammar has three parts: Phonology and tonology; Non-verbal morphosyntax; Verbal morphology. In the first part the phonetic and tonemic system of Ngbaka is described, and a full account of syllable structure is given. The morphosyntactic parts offer a form-based description (positions, tone pattern, combinatorial processes, formal and functional proportionality). The description of the non-verbal morphosyntax proceeds from the notion of “referential group” (consisting of a “referential base” and an optional “referential extension”). For both the referential base and its extension a constituency analysis is offered. The other categories of non-verbal constituents (prepositions, ideophones, adverbs, ...) are dealt with in the last subsection of part 2. Part 3 offers a detailed account of verbal morphosyntax. After the discussion of the general characteristics (phonemic/tonemic/morphosyntactic) of the verb forms and conjugation patterns, follows the description of complex predicates. The final subsection of part 3 deals with the free morphemes expressing tense, aspect and modality.


Introduction to the Morphology of Setswana
CASPAR J.H. KRÜGER
North-West University, South Africa

This contribution is an attempt to describe the morphology of Setswana, an African language spoken in the north-western regions of the Republic of South Africa (RSA) and in Botswana. Setswana is closely related to the languages of the Shweshe group. Setswana is an agglutinating language in which the system of noun classes is a distinctive feature. These noun classes dominate the morphological structure of the language by means of agreement morphemes which are derived from the prefixes of the different noun classes. The official orthography employs a disjunctive system of word division. The following aspects regarding Setswana are discussed:

a. The problem of word division and word identification as expressed by the combination of the semi-conjunctive and the disjunctive systems of word division used in the south-eastern zone.

b. Various approaches to the notion of the morpheme and its relation to the word in the above systems.

c. A proposal for a suitable word-class system that can systematically and consistently be employed in both morphology and syntax.

d. The morphological structure (paradigmatic and syntagmatic) of the various word classes.

e. A few introductory observations with regard to the principles of word group formation.


The Phonetics of Nigerian Languages
CLARA IKEKEONWU
University of Nigeria, Nsukka

This book presents the sound structure of seven Nigerian languages – Hausa, Igbo, Yoruba, Igala, Efik, Fulfulde and Idoma. The first chapter presents a critical review of the linguistic situation in Nigeria which has an estimated over three hundred and fifty (350) spoken language representing, as it were, a distinct ethnic group. Chapters two and three handle the issues of speech apparatus and airstream mechanisms respectively.

While giving a review of the basic principles and practice associated with the study of phonetics, it also underpins the theoretical framework of the work which leans heavily on linguistic phonetics as enunciated and discussed in Ladefoged, 1971, 1982, 2005 and Maddieson, 1984. Chapter four discusses phonation especially as it manifests in the languages studied. Chapter five identifies, classifies and discusses the segments – consonants and vowels – used in the languages, indicating their possible phonatory possibilities and aspects of the prosody of these languages. Chapter six investigates patterns of intersegmental co-ordination in the languages while chapter seven details aspects of interference exhibited in the languages especially with regards to the English language which is still used, alongside Hausa, Igbo, Yoruba, as the official language in the country. Chapter eight has the translation of a passage in English ‘the harramatt’ into four of the languages studied. Phonemic transcriptions of the passage are provided as well.

Theoretical Issues in the Grammar of Kikamba: A Bantu Language

ANGELINA NdUKU KIKO

This study describes some key aspects of Kikamba grammar in the context of advances in theoretical linguistics. As a preliminary to the main discussion, the phonology, morphology and syntax of the language are outlined in chapter 2. The book then describes in detail the agreement system, chapter 3; the pronominal system, chapter 4; the passive construction, chapter 5; and the applicative construction, chapter 6; in the light of theories falling within the Government and Binding, Relational Grammar and Lexical Functional Grammar.

The application of the tenets of these theories to the description of the Kikamba data leaves some varieties of structures unaccounted for. In particular it is argued that, for account for all the varieties of the passive construction observed in Kikamba, we need to look at the basic features of the passive verb. The passive verb needs to be one that has an inherent argument and one that can take an expletive subject. Similarly, the analysis of the applicative construction points to the need to recognize two functions of the applied affix: a transiting function and a crossreferencing function. The effect created is shown to be a consequence and not a function of the crossreferencing use of the applied affix.

The Phonology of Endo
A Southern Nilotic Language of Kenya

JOOST ZWARTS
Rijksuniversiteit Utrecht

Endo is a southern Nilotic (Kaléning) language spoken in the west of Kenya by about 50,000 people that has not been previously described in detail. This book is the first in the Endo language family.

The Silozi Clause
A Study of the Structure and Distribution of its Constituents

KASHINA KASHINA

This work provides a study of the structure and distribution of constituents of the clause in Silozi, a Bantu language which is spoken by about 450,000 people in the Western Province of Zambia. The work also describes the morphological structure of Silozi. In addition, it investigates the hypothesis that there is a correlation between the internal structure of a constituent (length and structural complexity) and the position it occupies in the clause or sentence. Using a database of spoken and written Silozi texts, the work employs both qualitative and quantitative methods to investigate the distribution of constituents in their functional profiles. It thus considers the parameters of constituent ordering in discourse.

The conclusion is that there is a strong correlation between the internal structure of constituents and the position in which they occur in a clause or sentence. This is especially true in constructions that place the subject in the initial position (SVX) which constitute the bulk of the data. There is also evidence for this hypothesis in some focusing constructions. The work has also found that in constructions which place constituents other than the subject in the initial position (e.g. left dislocations), the ordering of constituents significantly contradicts the predictions of this hypothesis.

What Bantu child speech data tells us about the controversial semantics of Bantu Noun class system

DANIEL FRANCK IDIATA
Cames, Institut National des Sciences de Gestion, ADEC ; Libreville

The question of semantics of bantu nominal classes has and still rise heated debates between africanist linguists, in general, and bantuists, in particular. This book will come back on what exiting subject treat the question of the correlation between affixes of classes and semantic categorization in a new perspective, that of the language acquisition in children. It is about comparing historical data (proto-Bantu reconstructions) and the reality of nominal class systems in synchrony with acquisitionsal strategies developed by children in the acquisition process of these systems by children.

The Boko dictionary
ROSS JONES

The Boko-English, English-Boko dictionary was compiled by the author in Nigeria over a 12 year period while translating the Bible into Boko. It forms a trilogy together with the simultaneously published Boko and Busa dictionaries. This cluster of languages, of which the grammar was published in 1998 by Lincom Europa, belongs to the Eastern subdivision of the Mande language family.

The database is root based, so that any word that begins with a lexeme root will appear as a subentry under that lexeme. The 7000 head and subwords are written in Boko orthography, followed by phonetic representations, including tones and variants, a part of speech label and glosses in English. Sentences in the vernacular illustrate the use of the words, followed by a translation into English. Etymology, synonyms and variants are given as appropriate, with the etymology showing significant historical borrowing from Dendi. Comparison of Boko words with the equivalent words in the Boko and Busa dictionaries illustrates consonant weakening, elision and significant changes in the tone systems.

The Boko/Busa Language Cluster
ROSS JONES

Boko/Busa is a cluster of three closely related south-eastern Mande languages or dialects spoken in Benin and Nigeria. The aim of this research has...

MAWEJA MBAYA
Université Gaston Berger de Saint-Louis (Sénégal)

L’objectif de Pratiques et Attitudes Linguistiques dans l’Afrique d’Aujourd’hui: Le Cas du Sénégal est de décrire, en s’appuyant sur le contexte sénégalais, les nouveaux contacts et les divers changements qui se font ressentis dans les pratiques et les attitudes linguistiques en Afrique aujourd’hui.

S’il est vrai que les périodes coloniale et postcoloniale ont vu tout de prestige accordé aux langues de la France et de l’Angleterre et, récemment, avec l’anglais. Les études récentes ont montré que:
1. le français, jaïd célè de la promotion sociale en Afrique et marque de distinction individuelle, n’est plus le moyen de communication le plus utilisé, même chez les jeunes instruits. Dans les contextes non formels, ces derniers recourent systématiquement aux langues locales;
2. le wolof, la langue nationale la plus répandue (80% de locuteurs), se dispute une place dans la communication nationale avec les langues locales comme le pular; et dans la communication officielle avec le français;
3. l’arabe, la langue de l’islam, vit côte à côte avec les langues africaines, elle-aussi langue de la religion chrétienne.
4. quant à l’anglais, il est de plus en plus sollicité dans ce pays francophone de l’Afrique de l’Ouest, notamment par les jeunes et dans la quasi totalité des secteurs culturel et privé.

Notes grammaticales et lexique du Kiholu

JAN DAELEMAN

Kiholu is a Bantu tone-language spoken on both sides of the Kwanza and the Unzëgila rivers by (at that time) c. 7000 people in the Kongó Republic and c. 12000 in Angola. These provisional notes have been taken from a Muholo (born c. 1937) in 1957.

The first part deals with phonetics and phonology/ontology; the second part with the morphology. A table presents the nominal, pronominal and verbal prefixes.

Nominal forms with class pairing 1/2, 3/4, 5/6, 7/8, 9/10, 11/10, 13/12, 14/6; contents of the noun classes and the locatives 16, 17 and 18. Six adjective-stems have been noted and two complex classes and the locatives 16, 17 and 18. Six

Phonologie et morpho-syntaxe du mono

Langue oubanguienne du Congo R.D.

ROGER KAMANDA-KOLA
Musée Royal de l’Afrique Centrale

L’ouvrage décrit le fonctionnement des systèmes phonologique et morpho-syntaxique du mono, l’un des nombreux parlers du Nord-Ouest du Congo (R.D.) qui font partie du groupe linguistique balanta. La description est menée dans la perspective structurale et s’inspire des travaux de Claire Grégoire et de ceux de D. Creissels; plus particulièrement de D. Creissels en ce qui concerne la syntaxe.

La phonologie est entendue au sens générativiste du terme. Elle inclut deux niveaux de description traditionnellement considérés comme deux composantes grammaticales autonomes: l’étude de la pertinence des segments phoniques et l’étude des alternances entre phonèmes ou tonèmes. La morpho-syntaxe est abordée selon la démarche qui consiste, dans un premier temps, à délimiter et identifier les mots ou les catégories grammaticales à partir de phrases syntaxiquement achevées et préalablement définies. La structure morphologique des unités délimitées et identifiées est alors étudiée dans un deuxième temps. Deux catégories grammaticales majeures sont distinguées: le nom et le verbe. La notion grammaticale de nom provient de l’existence d’un nom propre, les noms propres de personnes, qui préalablement à toute structuration linguistique, réfèrent à des individus. La notion de verbe découle, elle, de la conception morpho-syntaxique du verbe.

Deux annexes terminent l’étude. La première présente un texte qui permet de vérifier les règles formulées. La seconde est constituée d’un lexique.

Éléments de morphologie du wolof

MÉTHODES D’ANALYSE EN LINGUISTIQUE

MOUSSA D. NDIAYE
Université du Québec à Montréal

Ce livre est un ouvrage scientifique sur le wolof, une langue parlée principalement au Sénégal et en Gambie, mais aussi en Mauritanie. Spécialement conçu dans un but pédagogique, il s’adresse aussi bien aux enseignants que pour les étudiants en linguistique qui y trouveront de nombreux exercices et leur corrigé qu’à toute personne désireuse de connaître la structure morphologique du wolof.

Après avoir présenté les sons et l’alphabet du wolof, l’auteur en étudie les différentes formes de dérivation. Il fait ensuite le point sur la composition, les types de mots composés et leur classification. Le livre s’achève sur l’étude de l’emprunt, un phénomène que l’auteur a traité dans son précédent ouvrage.

Tonologie du ngangela variété de Menongue (Angola)

JACKY MANIACKY
Musée Royal de l’Afrique Central

Cette étude décrit le ngangela (langue bantu classée K12b par Guthrie) de Menongue à travers l’analyse de sa tonologie. Il s’agit d’un système
ouvre de nouvelles perspectives sur l'ensemble de porte sur une langue et une région peu connues meilleure connaissance de ce type de tonologie, recueillies et des faits relatés contribue à une l'optimalité, sur la base d'une trentaine de s'explique aussi à l'aide de la théorie de thèmes verbaux. Les règles interviennent, du pont au sein des groupes racines verbales. Au niveau post-lexical, d'autres nominaux ont en partie conservé des distinctions

Kabba

Rosmarie Moser
La Trobe University

Kabba belongs to the Western-Sara group of the Central-Sudanic branch of the Nilo-Saharan languages. The speakers are mainly concentrated in the North of C.A.R., 20,000 in Chad and Cameroon.

The grammar consists of ten chapters and is followed by a complete and interlinearised dictionary. Exemplary text is discussed in detail and the grammatical phenomena are illustrated with examples from the language.

The introductory first chapter looks at the historical and ethnic background of the speakers of Kabba. It is followed by a chapter that discusses its phonological classification and provides an overview of its typological features. Chapter two deals with the sound system, which includes implosives, affricates, homorganic prenasalised obstruents, syllabic nasal consonants, nasalised vowels and voice harmony. Syllabic structures and phonotactics are also discussed in this chapter.

The third chapter discusses the morphology of the language, which includes a discussion of noun phrases, noun collocations, adjectival structures, numerical expressions, reciprocal, logophoric pronouns, reflexives, relative pronouns, conjunctions, case markers and adpositions. Chapter six contains an exemplified discussion of semantic and grammatical categories, transitivity, tense-aspect-mood and adverbial expressions. Basic clause structures are illustrated and discussed in chapter seven, which includes declarative, interrogative, imperative and exclamatory structures. Copula clauses and verbless clauses are also discussed. Chapter eight deals with complex predicate structures, such as serialization and generalization and the formation of deverbal nouns.

The final chapter contains a comprehensive list of references, including books, articles, and other materials that may be useful for further research.


Le samba leko, langue Adamawa du Cameroun

Gwenaëlle Fabre
LACAN-CNRS

Langue de tradition orale parlée par 10 000 locuteurs aux confins du Cameroun et du Nigeria, le samba leko est une langue Adamawa de la famille Niger-Congo qui n'avait jamais fait l'objet d'une description approfondie.

Cette dissertation a été élaborée à partir de données de première main recueillies sur le terrain au cours de plusieurs séjours au Cameroun.

Elle aborde la langue sous quelques aspects et compète quatre thèmes principaux : la phonologie (phonèmes et tons), les catégories syntaxiques et les différents procédés de formation du lexique (dérivation, composition), la structuration des constituants lexicaux et verbaux et enfin les schèmes d'énoncé.

Une attention particulière a été portée à différents phénomènes propres à cette langue tant en ce qui concerne le verbe que les schèmes d'énoncé, en particulier la sérialisation et la hiérarchisation au sein du syntagme verbal, les phrases valises et le discours rapporté.

En dernier lieu, le samba leko – français, un index français – samba leko et un conte illustrent cette description.


Barawa Lexicon

Ronald Cosper
Saint Mary's University, Canada, and Bayero University Kano, Nigeria

The South Bauchi group of languages, spoken in northern Nigeria is the least studied subgroup of West Chadic. The body of this document consists of a lexicon of 852 words from eight South Bauchi (Barawa) languages: Jimi, Zul, Geji, Polci, Dott, Sayanci, Buli and Boghom. Most of these languages could be called endangered; only Sayanci, the largest, is relatively secure, and some of the language has been lost to a few hundred speakers. Nearly all speakers are bilingual in Hausa, which has had a considerable influence on the lexicon and grammars of these languages.

For scholars interested in comparative linguistics, these languages should be of maximal use, as they represent geographic extremes of the family.

Items in the lexicon are organized according to semantic and syntactic categories: semantic categories of nouns are followed by adjectives, numerals, pronouns, prepositions, conjunctions, and a number of categories of verb. This organization reflects a cognitive structure useful in fieldwork with native speakers, and academic and general users of these wordlists should also find this topical mode of presentation helpful. The wordlists are preceded by an introduction and outline of the phonologies of the languages.


A Glossary of Terms for Bantu Verbal Categories, With special Emphasis on Tense and Aspect

Sarah Rose, Christa Beaudoin-Lietz, Derek Nurse
Memorial University of Newfoundland

In recent years the study of verbal categories has become a major focus of attention for Africanists and Bantuists. This interest has led to new analyses of Bantu languages, including descriptions of tense, aspect, modality, and discourse functions. This has resulted in an enormous growth of terminology for verbal categories, some traditional, some specific to Bantu, some from modern general linguistics.

This brief glossary provides the general reader and the specialist in Bantu linguistics alike with definitions of some of the terms most often encountered in the study of Bantu languages. The authors' approach is based on an in-depth analysis of various Bantu language examination of terms used for many other Bantu languages, and consultation of linguistic dictionaries.

The glossary covers over 200 definitions of terms applicable to verbal constructions, of which 160 are substantive and 40 are cross-references. Some definitions are short, others are longer, with an explanation of theoretical issues. Examples are plentiful and drawn from many Bantu languages, including some as yet unpublished material. The References will lead the reader to up-to-date discussions of Bantu and of theoretical issues.

This is a concise, informative and very readable glossary which promises to be both an indispensable resource tool and a touchstone for lively discussion.


Introduction to African Linguistics

Ngeessimo Mutaka
Université de Yaoundé I

With the collaboration of Pius Ngwa Tamanzi

An Introduction to African Linguistics is a book which deals with the main features of languages as found mostly in Sub-Saharan Africa, and more particularly in Bantu languages.

As mentioned by one of the authors, “one motivation for writing the book is that, during my graduate studies, I always wished I had access to an introductory book of this nature. Very often, Doug Pulleyblank or Larry Hyman would refer me to certain phonological processes found in some African languages, and I thought it would be helpful if students of African linguistics could have easier access to such examples in an introductory book on African Linguistics. My hope is that this book will prove interesting not only for most linguistics students but also for any linguist or any linguistic sympathizer who will find in this book precious information scattered in various published and unpublished materials not easily accessible.”

Maybe, what renders the book most unique is the three chapters on Phonology: chapter 3: non tonal phonological processes, chapter 4: tonological processes, chapter 5: exercises on
Some aspects of the grammar of Zina Kotoko

BODIL KAPPEL SCHMIDT, DAVID ODDEN, AND ANDERS HOLMBERG

This volume contains articles on aspects of phonology, morphology, and syntax of Zina Kotoko, a Chadic language of far northern Nigeria. This volume presents an overview of the language, providing background information for the articles. David Odden describes verbal tone, which involves phonological interaction between an underlying ‘melody’ for each tense-aspect and the presence of depressor consonants in the stem. Berit-Anne Bals and Helene Norgaard Andersen examine expletive clitics in progressive verbs and show that there are two different reduplication-based paradigms, whose selection depends on the animacy of the object pronouns.

Mark Andrew de Vos gives an overview of noun morphology with special attention to plural formation and focus constructions. Girma A. Demche analyzes the complex system of definiteness and agreement in DP’s and shows how agreement works with different classes of nominal morphology with special attention to plural forms. John Keegan provides a reference grammar for Mbay. He concludes that the source of Degema clitics has not been given any attention. The popular view about the source of clitics in human language is that they developed from free lexical items, or from syntactic categories that must appear without accent in various languages, and may become affixes at a later stage (Zwicky 1977, Hopper and Traugott 1993, Bybee 1985, Spencer 1991, among others).

In this study, we will look critically at these views that do not seem to account for the source of clitics in Degema, and establish the source of Degema clitics from language-internal and language-external pieces of evidence. This work is divided into seven sections. Section 2 considers some general views about the source of clitics; in section 3 we make some assumptions about the source of Degema clitics; in section 4 we attempt to establish the source of Degema clitics from language external facts; we examine deaffixation in other languages in section 5; a modification of Hopper and Traugott’s unidirectional cline is proposed in section 6, we conclude the work in section 7.
The collection contains approximately 30 texts of Mbay tales and riddles, a few recipes for typical Mbay foods, and a description of the Mbay language and the people. It includes a selection of typical Mbay activities (e.g. 'jacks' and 'warriors'), several 'how to' descriptions of typical Mbay activities (e.g. 'how to make a mud house' and 'how to make soap'), and a few descriptions of cultural phenomena (e.g. 'lion-men' and 'returned spirits'). The texts are written with the same transcription system used for the Dictionary of Mbay, and there is a morpheme-by-morpheme translation of each line followed by a more colloquial translation.

Studies on Voice through Verbal Extensions in Nine Bantu Languages Spoken in Cameroon, Gabon, DRC and Rwanda

DANIEL FRANCK IDIATA & GABRIEL MBA
University Omar Bongo, Libreville; Université de Yaoundé 1

This collection of papers offers a description of voice through verbal extensions in nine Bantu languages spoken in Cameroon, Gabon, DRC and Rwanda. The languages in question are Bafut, La'mnso, Kom, Isangu, Ngwe, Havu, Duala and Kinyarwanda. For all papers data were collected on the basis of the same questionnaire and the same theoretical basis.


Dictionary of Mbay

JOHN KEEGAN compiled with NANGBAYE MARCEL and MANADJI TOLKOM BERTIN

Mbay is a Central Sudanic language spoken in southern Chad near the border with Central Africa. There are an estimated 80,000 speakers of Mbay in the subprefecture of Moissala. It is a Sara language, and is most closely related to Sar Madjingay. The work is based on materials gathered in Chad during the periods 1977-1979 and 1988-1990.

The dictionary attempts to provide a description of the tonal system of the verb in Isixhosa (a language belonging to the Nguni subgroup of the Bantu language family) and a detailed exemplification of the Optimal Domains Theory approach to the verb. The dictionary is divided into two parts: the first part contains the definitions and the second part provides the morphological analysis of the verb. The dictionary includes a selection of typical Mbay activities (e.g. 'jacks' and 'warriors'), several 'how to' descriptions of typical Mbay activities (e.g. 'how to make a mud house' and 'how to make soap'), and a few descriptions of cultural phenomena (e.g. 'lion-men' and 'returned spirits'). The texts are written with the same transcription system used for the Dictionary of Mbay, and there is a morpheme-by-morpheme translation of each line followed by a more colloquial translation.

Isixhosa Tonology: An Optimal Domains Theory Analysis

FARIDA CASSIMJEE
Benedict College

This book provides both a comprehensive description of the tonal system of the verb in Isixhosa (a language belonging to the Nguni subgroup of the Bantu language family) and a detailed exemplification of the Optimal Domains Theory approach to the verb. The dictionary is divided into two parts: the first part contains the definitions and the second part provides the morphological analysis of the verb. The dictionary includes a selection of typical Mbay activities (e.g. 'jacks' and 'warriors'), several 'how to' descriptions of typical Mbay activities (e.g. 'how to make a mud house' and 'how to make soap'), and a few descriptions of cultural phenomena (e.g. 'lion-men' and 'returned spirits'). The texts are written with the same transcription system used for the Dictionary of Mbay, and there is a morpheme-by-morpheme translation of each line followed by a more colloquial translation.

Universals versus Spécificités linguistiques dans l'acquisition du langage chez l'enfant: le cas de la langue isangî au Bantu (B42)

DANIEL FRANCK IDIATA
Université Lumière Lyon 2; Université Omar Bongo, Libreville

This collection of papers offers a description of voice through verbal extensions in nine Bantu languages spoken in Cameroon, Gabon, DRC and Rwanda. The languages in question are Bafut, La'mnso, Kom, Isangu, Ngwe, Havu, Duala and Kinyarwanda. For all papers data were collected on the basis of the same questionnaire and the same theoretical basis.

question de savoir au juste quel est le rôle des enfants dans l'évolution diachronique des langues et aussi menée à partir des données isangui.

Les manières d’être et les mots pour le dire dans les langues d’Afrique Centrale

**PAULETTE ROULON-DOKO (éd.)**

**LLACAN, CNRS, Paris**

Cet ouvrage collectif présente une exploration des structures qui prennent en charge l'expression du statique pour dire les manières d’être » dans six langues africaines (un dialecte bantu, un dialecte gbaya, un yoruba, le sango, le vohumala et le zande) appartenant à la branche "ouubanguine" de la famille Nigèr-Congo ainsi qu’une langue adamawa (le tapuri). Dans ces langues d’Afrique centrale, l'état simplement constaté est du ressort d’une prédication qui introduit des marqueurs apparaissant non-événementnels qui expriment des opérations logiques correspondant, en français, au domaine couvert par les verbes "être", "exister" et (t) avant. Cette prédication repose, selon la proposition d’un volume précédent, sur une prédication non-verbal un statut de prédicat, sur trois modèles syntaxiques dont les langues étudiées font un usage différent. Sur le plan sémantique, cette prédication a le monopole de l'expression des différentes nuances du champ notionnel d’être, (valeurs existentielle, identificatrice, représentative, équative et situative).

Un index permet de se repérer dans l’ensemble des années, une étude approfondie de la langue qu’il décrit. Collectif édité par Raymond Boyd (LLACAN, CNRS, Paris).


Tonal Morphology of the Setswana Verb

**DENIS CREISSELS ET AL.**

**Université Grenoble 3**

Like many Bantu languages, Setswana is remarkable for the complexity of its tonal morphology, particularly in the verb system. This work provides the first comprehensive study of verb morphology in Setswana, a language of the Sotho group spoken in Botswana and South Africa. The authors, two contributors to general and African linguistics, and his two co-authors develop a domain-based approach to Setswana tonology which is particularly relevant to recent developments in the theoretical study of tone. It is shown that most tonal alternations observed in the morphology of the Setswana verb can be described as expansions or retractions of high tone domains, but that segmentally and tonally empty syllables must be posited in underlying representations in order to achieve an optimal account of the tonal phenomena in question. After presenting a general introduction of the framework and the language, Creissels et al. provide separate chapters analyzing the tonology of individual tenses in the language. The result is a model that can be profitably applied to the description and explanation of other Bantu languages where underlying high tones have been claimed to contrast with zero.

Edited by Francis Katamba, Lancaster University.


Areal and Genetic Factors in Language Classification and Description: Africa South of the Sahara

**PETR ZIMA (éd.)**

**Charles University**

Papers prepared by Siegmund Brauner, Norbert Cyffer, Peter Gottschlig, Herrmann Jungraithmayr, Robert Nicolai, Henry Tourneur, Rainer Vossen and Petr Zima.

This is intended to be a collection of papers the origin of which is the set of lectures given by several scholars from different Universities of Europe at Charles University in Prague in 1997-1998 on present-day problems of language classification and description, with particular attention to Africa. In these lectures, particular attention is paid to languages, language families or branches and areas the status of which still remains to some extent open to discussion, despite years of more or less concentrated and concerted efforts. Most such lectures were subject to further discussions in the Czech Grant Agency Research Group (No 13/96/A4). The present volume contains the results of the Groupement de Recherche Européen No 1172 du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique, Paris, and then re-written and extended for the purpose of this volume.

(for the complete abstract see the LINCOM webshop www.lincom.eu)


Le système verbal dans les langues ouubanguines

**RAYMOND BOYD (éd.)**

**LACITO, CNRS**

Cet ouvrage collectif décrit en détail le système verbal de cinq langues africaines (un dialecte gbaya, un dialecte bantu, le yoruba, le sango, le vohumala et le zande) appartenant à la branche "ouubanguine" de la famille Nigèr-Congo. Il s'agit de définir, par une méthodologie structuriste classique, non seulement la morphologie du verbe au sens strict (sa conjugaison), mais en plus l'ensemble des déterminants grammaticaux qui s'y rapportent, y compris lorsqu'il s'agit d'avantage de déterminants du prédicat ou de l'énoncé. L'introduction essaie de cerner les points de convergence entre ces différents systèmes, dont la diversité met en évidence la quasi-impossibilité de reconstruction à ce niveau par la méthode comparative. Un index permet de repérer un ensemble de concepts techniques utilisés dans la description des langues concernées. L’ouvrage peut intéresser non seulement les étudiants de ce groupe de langues, mais aussi ceux qui se sentent concernés par les problèmes de la description linguistique en Afrique ou de la typologie des langues, africaine ou en général.

RAYMOND BOYD Introduction - PAULETTE ROULON Le gbaya - FRANCE CLOAREC-HESS le banda-linda - PASCAL BOYELDIEU le yoruba - MARCEL DIKI-KIDIRI le sango -RAYMOND BOYD le zande.

Cinq chercheurs ayant contribué à ce volume appartiennent au département Langues et Parole en Afrique Centrale du Laboratoire de Langues et Civilisations à Tradition Orale (LACITO), du Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique (CNRS). Frédéric Chacun a effectué, au cours de plusieurs années, une étude approfondie de la langue qu'il décrit. Collectif édité par Raymond Boyd (LLACAN, CNRS, Paris).

Classification interne du groupe bantoïde

**PASCALE PIOLON**

**Université Libre de Bruxelles**

Cette étude est répartie en deux volumes. Le premier volume comprend l'introduction, l'histoire des classifications et la première partie de l'analyse des données lexicales. Le second volume contient la suite de l'analyse des données lexicales, une discussion de la méthode lexicostatistique, les commentaires des résultats lexicostatistiques, la conclusion, la bibliographie, un index des langues et une annexe avec la matrice de similarité lexicales.

For more information see our webshop:www.lincom.eu


The Verb and Related Areal Features in West Africa

(Continuity and Discontinuity within and across Sprachbund Frontiers)

**PETR ZIMA (éd.)**

In co-operation with Thomas Beart, Norbert Cyffer, M.Holubová, Herrmann Jungraithmayr, Rudolf Leger, Henning Schreiber, Anne Storch, Ulrike Zoch.

This volume brings the results of international research, the roots of which were already laid in the volume, published as No 47 of Lincom Studies in African Linguistics (Areal and Genetic Factors in Language Classification and Description: Africa South of the Sahara) some time ago.

More recently, a preliminary questionnaire regarding further research in the areal distribution of TAM paradigms and functions was proposed on p. 10 of the volume Sprachbund in the West Africa Sahel, published in Paris by Bernard Caron and Petr Zima, Eds., 2006. Several related non-verbal criteria suggested to complement the original questionnaire were added to the list since 2007, within the framework of the currently running Czech Science Foundation Project No
Comparative Morphology of the Omotic Languages

M. LIONEL BENDER
University of Southern Illinois-Carbondale

Omotic is the least-known family in the A fri sian (=Afroasiatic or “Hamito-Semitic”) phylum. No book-length synthesis of the family has appeared previously and it is not generally known that Omotic is a highly agglutinative family with many obvious A fri sian characteristics. Omotic is located entirely within southwest and west Ethiopia, on both sides of the Omo River, from which it takes its name. Some still consider Omotic not to be an independent family, but rather West Cushitic.

In this monograph, the author covers all nine Omotic families in descriptive chapters as follows: 1. Northwest Omoto, 2. Southeast Omoto and Cara, 4. Gimira-Yem (Jinjero)-Kefoid, 6. Dizoid, 7. Aroid, 8. Mao. Chs. 3 and 5 are analytic chapters covering preceding chapters and Ch. 9 is an overall analysis, summary, and conclusions. All varieties have sufficient documentation (about 30 in number) are covered, along with notes on others.

Sources are all available published sources which contain significant linguistic material, many of them obscure and difficult to obtain, plus extensive unpublished fieldnotes of the author and others. All are fully referenced.

Each descriptive chapter has an introduction featuring nomenclature, locations, demographic estimates, and a listing of main sources. There follows a brief historical sketch divided into consonants, vowels, and suprasegmentals and phonotactics. Morphological categories are then taken up in the order: phonology, including independents, possessives, verbal affixes, gender, number, and case; demonstratives; interrogatives, nouns, including species and the categories applying to pronouns; verbal TMA (tense-mode-aspect) system; causals and connecters; nominal and verbal derivations. In the comparative analysis, the author surveys grammatical formatives by family and indicates potential proto-frames where possible. Conclusions include remarks on the sub-classification of Omotic and the position of Omotic in the A fri sian phylum.

The book contains about 250 pages including Notes, References and Index, followed by a second volume on Omotic phonology and lexicon.

Guide to Readability in African Languages

CHIA EMMANUEL NGES (ed.). University of Buca


Madi-English Dictionary

MAIRI BLACKINGS
University of Strathclyde

Madi is a Central Sudanic (Nilo-Saharan) language with a quarter of a million speakers in Sudan and Uganda. It is characterised by loanwords across a geopolitical divide (Arabic in Sudan, Swahili in Uganda, and English and Italian in both countries). Thus the lexicon of Madi reflects in part the socio-cultural and political contacts of the Madi people.

The core part of the dictionary has 5000 entries. Each entry begins with a phonetic transcription of a Madi word, followed by its representation in standard orthography, its word class, and English glosses. Many entries also include derived or inflected words, idioms, and example sentences. Alternative pronunciations and spellings are given, and dialectal variants. Loanwords are indicated, and a source word is suggested.

This dictionary exemplifies a solid dictionary of Madi by Fr. John Ferrazin (1995), which uses the standard orthography and does not represent the full range of vowels or the tones. The author is a native speaker of the language, and the research has been satisfactorily demonstrated.}

Ethnographie et Vocabulaire Religieux des Cultes Vodoun

ROGER BRAND
Université de Tour

Ce travail ethnolinguistique est une approche de la mentalité religieuse des populations du sud de la Côte d’Ivoire. Le bénin est au niveau des Cultes Vodoun. Ce travail porte sur la langue Wémenugbé qui est parlée par une population de Réfugiés groupés dans des villages bordant la rivière Ouméni, Wo, depuis son embouchure dans le lac Nokoué et sur une profondeur de 85 kilomètres et le long de la rivière So. Les caractéristiques de la langue Wémenugbé sont celles de la langue Fungbé, fongbé, d’Abomey dont les particularités dominantes sont une très forte nasalisation et des emprunts de termes aux langues des populations Guro, Gour, de Porto-Novo, des populations Ako des villages sur la rivière So et des population Yoruba. Elle est appelée aussi Gungbe, gungbé, de l’Ouméni. Elle appartient au groupe des langues Kwa.

Il est présenté sous la forme d’un lexique de plus de 1350 termes qui retrace la vie religieuse liée aux Cultes Vodoun de la Wémenou dans son cadre existentiel et réaliste des sociétés de l’Afrique de l’ouest. Ce lexique ethnographique est mis sous une forme limitée et comporte uniquement les termes en langue Wémenugbé et est mis sous une forme limitée et comporte uniquement les termes en langue Wémenugbé et un bandeau de la langue Fungbé, fongbé, d’Abomey dont les particularités dominantes sont une très forte nasalisation et des emprunts de termes aux langues des populations Guro, Gour, de Porto-Novo, des populations Ako des villages sur la rivière So et des population Yoruba. Elle est appelée aussi Gungbe, gungbé, de l’Ouméni. Elle appartient au groupe des langues Kwa.

Les classes nominales et leur semantisme dans les langues Bantu du nord-ouest

D.F. IDIATA, M. LEITICH, P. ONDO-MEBIAE & J.P. REKANGA

La question du sémantisme des classes nominales dans le système bantu fascine les profanes aussi bien que les chercheurs. Mais dans la plupart des travaux, le sujet est abordé dans des termes si abstractionistes que nous perdons de vue ce qui est en cause, et on y confond souvent les niveaux de l’analyse (diachronique et synchronique).

Le présent ouvrage, qui est une contribution à l’étude de la question, ne se limite pas aux tonalités de la question, mais il s’agit d’une analyse détaillée du sémantisme des classes nominales en Bantu du nord-ouest. Pour ce faire, les chercheurs décrivent et analysent, en se fondant sur des calculs statistiques précis, la corrélation entre les classes et le contenu sémantique dans les langues bantu actuelles, du moins celles du nord-ouest. Leur objectif est d’aborder la réalité religieuse des Cultes Vodoun.

Cultes Vodoun et Textes Oraux des Wéménou du sud Bénin

ROGER BRAND
Université de Tour


L’étude présente ces textes oraux concernant les Cultes Vodoun pratiqués par une population appelée Wémenou. L’histoire des Wémenou est liée aux migrations de groupes multifamiliaux Yoruba, Aïzo, Adjou-Fon et Tofinou.

Ces divers textes expliquent en partie le fonctionnement de la société Wémenou et en particulier le système religieux traditionnel fondé sur les Cultes Vodoun. Ces récits ou mythes relatifs à la vie des Wémenou sont présentés dans les villages où ils ont été recueillis. Les textes présentés situent les Wémenou en relation avec le divin, l’inconnaissable à travers cinq groupes de données:

- le groupe des Cultes Vodoun, l’histoire de la population et de son emplacement dans le monde religieux;
- le groupe des textes oraux, la vie religieuse et la mentalité religieuse des populations du sud Bénin;
- le groupe des textes oraux, la vie religieuse et la mentalité religieuse des populations du sud Bénin;
- le groupe des textes oraux, la vie religieuse et la mentalité religieuse des populations du sud Bénin;
- le groupe des textes oraux, la vie religieuse et la mentalité religieuse des populations du sud Bénin.

### Grammars

**Aspects of Dagbani Grammar**

**With special emphasis on phonology and morphology**

**KURT J. OLAWSKY**

This study constitutes a synchronic description of Dagbani, as spoken in the Northern Region of Ghana. The work gives an overview of a little-known Gur language in which various aspects of lexicon, syntax, morphology, and phonology are characterised. Special emphasis is put on the description of morphology and phonology. One section discusses the number inflection of nominals, supported by psycholinguistic evidence drawn from experiments with Dagbani speakers. This presentation forms part of the first trials to explore the morphological structure of an African language by means of experiments.

The largest part of the work is dedicated to the phonology of Dagbani. The sections on tone are of particular interest, as they represent one of the few attempts to characterise the tonology of a Gur language. Dagbani displays a number of interesting phenomena of tonal interaction on various kinds which are illustrated by numerous examples. The data are the result of various fieldtrips by the author. Where possible, frequency distributions and other statistical information are given in order to illustrate how representative a phenomenon is.

The systematic description of Dagbani grammar is a task which has not been undertaken so far. Though far from being complete, this description of Dagbani is the most comprehensive linguistic work on the language.

**A Descriptive Grammar of Noon**

**A Cangin Language of Senegal**

**MARIA SOUKKA**

Noon is a West-Atlantic language of the Cangin subgroup, spoken by 25 000 people in central Senegal, in and around the town of Thies. The aim of this book is to provide a full grammatical description of Noon, from phonology and morphology to syntax and discourse, since no such study has previously been published on the language. This present work is slightly adapted from a PhD thesis in 1999 at School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London.

The study is divided into 11 chapters, followed by a short interlinearised text sample with a free translation. All analysis is presented with language examples and data collected in the Thies area over the years 1994-1998. Some of the features treated in this book include: a restricted regressive ATR harmony, a noun class system of 6 nominal classes with both class markers and placement of the determiners; a threefold locative distinction present in determinated, this locative distinction is further elaborated in the demonstratives, which function quite differently in Noon than in other Nilotic languages. In Noon, its distribution, both with respect to the verbs on which it can appear and the aspects in which it must appear, is related to a contrast between telicity and atelicity. If the performance of the verb is a potential end-point, and if the aspect is completive, then these conditions are marked by the presence of the qualitative morpheme.

The syntax section focuses on problems in the distribution, the complementizers and in the use of so-called copula-like elements, each of which is clearly verbal and the other of which is a particle. The phonological section of this description is based on traditional elicitation from a consultant. The morphological and syntactic sections also draw heavily from texts of various types, ranging from traditional songs to electronic mail.

Zulu

**G. POULOS & S. BOSCH**

University of South Africa

Zulu is a language spoken in the Republic of South Africa, approximating 11 million speakers (according to the 1991 census). Zulu belongs to the South-Eastern zone of the Bantu language family, a family of languages that occupies an area south of an ill-defined boundary that stretches from the Cameroon area on the west coast to more or less the lake Victoria area and Kenya on the east coast. Languages of this family are found as far south as the South Africa area of the Republic of South Africa.

Zulu is now recognized as one of the 11 official languages of the Republic of South Africa, with its...
major concentration of speakers found in KwaZulu/Natal province. It has traditionally been recognized as one of the languages of the so-called Nguni group, others being languages such as Xhosa, Swati, and Ndebele. In the grammatical sketch on Zulu an overview is given of the following linguistic aspects:

The morphological structure of the Zulu language is presented with reference to the various word categories/parts of speech, e.g., attention is given to basic morphological characteristics such as noun class categorization and the ensuing system of concordial agreement, phenomena that permeate through all the languages of this family. Other important areas of linguistic research are also given attention, e.g., aspects relating to the phenomenon of grammaticalization, discourse pragmatics and typological issues. An outline of the sound system of the language is also provided with reference to the phonetic qualities of the different consonants and vowels. Specific attention is given to the production of “unusual” sounds such as clicks. Reference is also made to basic tonal issues in the language. In addition a phonemic inventory of the language is provided.

INDEX


Grammar of Old Nubian

GERALD M. BROWNE
University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana

In the Middle Ages, Old Nubian was the principal language of the Sudan and the southern part of Egypt. The direct ancestor of the Nubian still spoken in that area is the only indigenous African language whose development we can follow for over a millennium.

The corpus of Old Nubian, which occupies four printed volumes of continuous printed text, extends from the eighth to the eleventh century of our era, though most of the material is from the tenth to the twelfth. About half of the texts are of religious content, comprising translations of the Greek New Testament, the Septuagint and other Christian writings; the rest are documentary, consisting of private contracts, private letters and similar material.

Belonging to the Nilo-Saharan language family, Old Nubian is written in a modified form of the Graeco-Georgian alphabet, with extra characters taken from Coptic and Meroitic. The general characteristics of the language emerge from the few non-Graeco-Georgian personal names that occur in the printed texts, extending from the eighth to the fifteenth century of our era, though most of the material is from the tenth to the twelfth.

The author, Professor of the Classics and Linguistics at the University of Illinois (Urbana-Champaign), has published fourteen books and over seventy articles on Old Nubian; he is regarded as the World’s leading authority on that language.

Description grammaticale du Kitalinga

(Langue bantu du Nord-Est du Zaïre)

ANDRE MBULA PALUKU

Après une introduction générale qui aborde aussi bien la description grammaticale du Kitalinga, la première partie, intitulée Phonologie, passera en revue les problèmes qui concernent les voyelles, les consonnes, les séquences de phonèmes, la quantité ainsi que la tonalité et le syllabe. Dans la deuxième partie, Morphonophonologie, l’auteur tentera d’expliquer la variation des morèmes et les règles morphonophonologiques qui s’ensuivent.


A. B. BODOMO
University of Hong Kong

Dagaare

Dagaare is a Maba language of the Gur branch of the Niger-Congo language family of Africa. It is spoken mainly in northwestern Ghana by about 1.5 million people. Biblical sketches based on the Central Dialect spoken around Jirapa, is divided into three chapters of phonology, morphology and syntax. Chapter one provides the basic phonology of the language, including vowel harmony and tone. Chapter two deals with the basic morphology of nouns and verbs. Chapter three sketches some syntactic structures of the language.


A. B. BODOMO
University of Hong Kong

Wolof

FALLOU NGOM
Western Washington University

This book provides an account of the phonological, morphological and grammatical traits of Wolof as spoken in Senegal. Wolof belongs to the West Atlantic language family, which in turn belongs to the larger Niger-Congo phylum. The language is primarily spoken in Senegal and The Gambia. About 10 million people in The Gambia and Senegal’s other Western African states speak Wolof. The Gambia, Guinea Bissau, and Mauritania. Nowadays, Wolof is one of the major languages used both by individuals with different historical and religious backgrounds, and by the radio stations in The Gambia, Senegal, and Mauritania. The language has eight noun classes and a rich inflectional morphology. Classical Arabic and standard French have influenced Wolof. The Arabic influence is due to the fact that over 80% of Wolof speakers are Muslim. The French influence dates back to the French colonization of Senegal. Thus, various lexical units are borrowed from these languages and are generally adapted to the linguistic system of the language by means of morpho-phonological rules. Wolof is a bichoral language. This description concerns the Wolof language in Senegal, Usokun-Degema and Degema Town, which have a common origin. Little work has been done on Wolof compared with other Wolof languages.

The data were collected and analysed between August and September 1996 when the author was assigned the course Grammar of Nigerian Language to teach. The linguistic analysis was combined with the author’s native speaker’s intuition, and tested against the intuition of other native speakers.

The study discusses phonology (e.g. vowel harmony, prenasalised stops, nasal), nominal morphology (e.g., noun prefixes, gerund, agent noun, state nouns), verbal morphology (e.g., complex stems, tonal behaviour of stems, tense, aspect, modality), and syntax (e.g., noun phrases, concord in the noun phrase, coordination, subordination, relativization, cliticisation, serial verbs, verb-inherent complement sequence, focus) of Wolof. The study concludes with a sample text with interlinear translation.

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Ogbronuqam

ETHELBERT KARI
Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Japan

Ogbronuqam is a central Delta language spoken by about 12,000 people in the present Degema Local Government Area of Rivers State of Nigeria. It is spoken by the Agum (Bakuma) Community.

The sketch, which is the first attempt at providing a fairly comprehensive description of Ogbronuqam, is divided into six sections. Section one re-examines the phonology as defined by Alex (1987) and establishes more consonants. In section two, the morphology of the language is discussed. The noun class system as established by Alex (1987) is also re-examined and more genders than the established are found. The morphology of verbs, tense aspect and modality, and nominal modifiers are treated in some detail. Section three is concerned with the various morpho-phonological rules that govern the consonants, syllable and word structure. Section four is a sample text with interlinear translation. In section five, the history of the Agum people is presented. The sketch concludes with a lexicon.
Northern Sotho

LOUIS J. LOUWRENS, INGEBORG M. KOSCH & ALBERT E. KOTZÉ
University of South Africa

Amongst the immense diversity of the languages of Africa one finds the Bantu languages which number close to a thousand including dialects. Within the South-eastern zone of the Bantu language family, sub-groups such as the Sotho and Nguni groups, Tsonga and Venda are distinguished. Northern Sotho belongs to the Sotho group together with Tswana and Southern Sotho. Geographically speakers of Northern Sotho are mostly concentrated in the Northern and North-eastern parts of the Transvaal. There are about 3.5 million mother-tongue speakers.

Typologically Northern Sotho is an agglutinative language. It is characterised by a system of noun classes and concordial agreement. Concordance is established by means of prefixal elements. Tone plays an important role in distinguishing the lexical meaning of words, but is also used to determine the grammatical character of words.

The present volume presents among others, interesting sociolinguistic data, salient phonemic and morphological data and an outline of the nominal and verbal morphology, syntactic and discourse related phenomena, as well as sample texts with interlinear transcription and translation.


Kunama

LIONEL M. BENDER
Southern Illinois University

Kunama is spoken by about 40,000 people in Eritrea. Once thought to be a "language isolate", Kunama is now classified as a rather divergent Nilo-Saharan language. Ethnographers have seen Chushtic-like cultural traits among the Kunama and linguistically Kunama shares the SOV-type syntax of the Ethiopian (Afrasian) language area and has lexical influence from Semitic and Cushitic. The rich suprasegmental phonology of Kunama as well as the spatial and temporal structures indicates the presence of a specific way of conveying through the use of infixes, tone, and auxiliarization. The at level of syntax, Lingala is marked, among other things, by a specific way of forming clent-sentences. The present volume presents an overview of the phonological, tonological and grammatical characteristics of this language, and also includes a section on the main syntactic patterns, as well as a sample text with morphemic glosses and a translation.


The Frym Language of Northern Nigeria

DANIEL NETTLE
Merton College, Oxford

Frym is spoken by a small community in the Central Highlands of Nigeria. This is a region of extreme linguistic and historical complexity, few of whose numerous languages have been described. Like many small languages in Africa and elsewhere, Frym is retreating before the spread of larger tongues such as Hausa and English. The aim of this study is to present a thorough description of the language at hand, which is still in general use. The book gives clear treatments of Frym phonology, morphology and syntax, as well as an English-Frym dictionary, a Frym text with analysis and translation, and a discussion of the use of the language today. There are also chapters on the history of the people and their language. Frym belongs to the Benue-Congo branch of the Niger-Congo family. However, it also shows considerable affinities in both grammar and lexicion with the Chadic languages which are found in the area. These affinities are the result of historical interactions between the different communities. The author uses such linguistic clues in conjunction with ethnolinguistic evidence to unravel the complex history of Frym migration, trade and inter-marriage.


Ndebele

CLAIRE BOWERN AND VICTORIA LORIDGE (eds.)
Harvard University

This grammar is a sketch of the essential features of Ndebele grammar. Ndebele is spoken by approximately 1.5 million people in Zimbabwe and up to another half million in the Transvaal district of the Republic of South Africa. It is a member of the Nguni branch of the Bantu family. A short Chingoni-English word list appears at the end.


Lingala

MICHAEL MEEUWIS
University of Antwerp

Lingala is a Bantu language spoken in the western and northern sections of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (formerly Zaire), in northern Angola, and in the eastern part of the Peoples Republic of the Congo (Congo-Brazzaville). In all these areas of expansion it has about 5 million mother-tongue speakers but is at the same time used by others as a lingua franca. In terms of its history, Lingala is particularly known for its recent (early twentieth century) and the pidgin-like context of its emergence. Structurally, Lingala shares with neighboring and genetically related languages a meaning-distinctive role of tone, a vowel system consisting of seven phonemes, and a use of derivational morphemes to expand the syntactic and semantic range of verb stems.

However, Lingala is often viewed as an anomaly in the Bantu family because of the remarkably low complexity of its nominal morphology (i.e., a limited class concord system). Its verbal morphology, and in particular its temporal and aspeclual inflection, is nonetheless notoriously complex. TAM distinctions are conveyed through the use of infixes, tone, and auxiliarization. The at level of syntax, Lingala is marked, among other things, by a specific way of forming clef-sentences. The present volume presents an overview of the phonological, tonological and grammatical characteristics of this language, and also includes a section on the main syntactic patterns, as well as a sample text with morphemic glosses and a translation.


A Grammar of Chingoni

DEO NGONYANI
Michigan State University

Chingoni, or Ngoni of Tanzania, is a Bantu language (Gumuz's N.12) spoken in Southern Tanzania by approximately 200,000 people. It is considered part of the Rufiji language group. This study is a grammatical sketch of the language spoken around Paramboli. The study is divided into four chapters. Chapter One provides introductory remarks including sociolinguistic facts about the language and a brief and morphological description. Chapter Two presents the phonological system, describing the sounds, tones, phonotactics and some phonological processes including hiatus resolution, vowel harmony, embliciation and reduplication. The third chapter deals with the morphological structure of Chingoni words. It describes the morphology of nouns, verbs, adjectives, quantifiers and other nominal modifiers, adverbs, pronouns, and ideophones. Bantu features such as noun classes, agreement affixes, tense and aspect marking, and verbal extensions are described in this chapter. The syntax of Chingoni is sketched in the fourth chapter. It discusses word order and clause structure, and describes various syntactic phenomena such as agreement, negation, and question formation. Following this description, there is a sample text with interlinear translation and a short Chingoni-English word list appears at the end.


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and questions. There is a fully glossed text which illustrates many of the points made in the sketch. At the time of writing the authors and editors were undergraduate and graduate students at Harvard University.


Dagon
VLADIMIR PLUNGIAN
University of Moscow

Dagon is reputed for its extremely high dialectal diversity: there are more than 15 dialects attested, most of them being mutually unintelligible. The sketch is based on one of the central dialects, tonmo-so, very important sociolinguistically but not well described yet (more or less like all the other Dagon dialects).

Typologically, Dagon is characterized by a quite unusual combination of "agglutinating" verb (with a variety of aspectual and temporal markers within the word-form) and "isolating" noun (without any affixal markers at all, even number and case markers being clitical). The sketch provides a special phonological and morphological description, a concise account of grammatical categories and derivational system and an overview of main syntactic properties of Dagon.

A special emphasis is laid on converses/participles and "serialization" in clause combining. [written in French].


Lexique Yaka – Français; Français – Yaka
RUTTENBERG S.J. PIET

Le yaka, langue H31 dans la classification de M. Guthrie est parlé au Zaïre, dans la sous-région du Kwango.


Songhay
ROBERT NICOLAI, C.N.R.S. (Université de Nice) & PETR ZIMA (CET Université Charles, Praga)

Le groupe des langues Songhay est parlé principalement dans la Boucle du Niger, au Mali (Tombouctou, Gao, ...) et au Niger (région est, située entre la frontière avec le Mali et celle avec le Bénin). Il est aussi parlé dans ce dernier pays et dans quelques enclaves du Nigeria, et enfin, de façon tout à fait minoritaire dans plusieurs enclaves de pays voisins.

La description commence par une présentation de la phonologie et syllabification dialectale du groupe dans lequel on distingue entre deux grandes ensembles: le songhay méridional et le songhay septentrional (variétés berbérisées parlées par des populations nomades de zone nomade). Elle se poursuit avec une description phonétique et phonologique de l'ensemble et de quelques éléments de la morphologie nominale et verbale de la langue. La troisième partie traite de la syntaxe.

La partie suivante propose un lexique comparatif des dialectes qui contient une centaine d’entrées et quelques exemples de texte concernant les dialectes principaux (songhay septentrional, zarma, dendi, songhay occidental et kaado), fournis avec une traduction juxtalinéaire et une traduction littéraire.

Cette esquisse comprend aussi plusieurs tableaux comparatifs et de nombreux exemples et se veut une présentation simple, précise et claire des connaissances linguistiques sur le songhay.


Chichewa
MAYREN BENTLEY & ANDREW KULEMEKA
Northeastern State University, University of Dar es Salaam

Chichewa is an eastern Bantu language spoken in Malawi, Mozambique, Tanzania, and Lilongwe districts. It is also known as Nyansa because of its linguistic and linguistic ties with the Nyansa people. Typical of Bantu languages, Chichewa is tonal with a CV syllable structure, five vowels, and approximately forty consonant sounds. It has an extensive noun class system distinguished by noun prefixes with an accompanying concord system. Its verbal system marks tense and aspect by infixes, tone, and auxiliaries. The passive, static, causative, reciprocal, and applicative are verbal suffixes. Wh-questions are clause-final and relative clauses are marked either by relative pronouns or tones. In recent years, Chichewa has been a rich source of study syntactically for its use of locatives, morphologically for its possessive pronouns and case markers being clitical.

The sketch provides a Bantu language spoken in Tanzania. The study also includes basic information on adjectives, personal pronouns, numbers, prepositions and contains several texts (idiomatic expressions, tales and songs).

This re-edition has been published as no. 04 in the LINCOM Grammatica (LINGram) series (originally published 1912, written in German).


Manuel de Langue Kinyarwanda, comprenant la Grammaire et un choix de contes et de proverbes
EUGENE HUREL

Le kinyarwanda (parlé par un peu plus d'un million d'individus (les Batutsi, les Batutu, les Bagata) appartient à la grande famille de langues que les linguistes désignent sous le nom de langues bantu. C'est donc une langue à classes ou à variation initiale. Chaque mot comprend le radical et un ou plusieurs affixes. Ce sont ces affixes qui servent à caractériser le genre ou la classe et le nom du substantif, à marquer l'accord de celui-ci avec les autres parties du discours, à distinguer les temps, les modes des verbes, à désigner dans la conjugaison les pronoms sujets ou régimes. Les divers affixes et le radical sont nettement distincs, quoique intimement soudés ensemble (préface, p.1).

Table de matières: Préface, le substantif, la voyelle euphonique, tableau des préfixes ; l'accord des pronoms, des prépositions, des conjonctions, des interjections, l'emporium, contes, proverbes.
In his grammatical sketch Eugène Hurel mainly focuses on nominal and verbal morphology of Kinyaarwanda, a Bantu language of Rwanda. This re-edition has been published as no. 07 in the LINCOM Gramatica (LINGram) series (originally published 1911, MSOS, III. Abt., written in French).


Die Sprache der Banôho
P. GUST. ALF. ADAMS

In his grammatical sketch P. Gust. Alf. Adams focuses on nominal and verbal morphology of Banôho, a Bantu language of Central Africa. The study also includes basic information on phonology and morphology (verbs, nouns, adjectives, personal pronouns, numbers, prepositions, adverbs) of a small Banôho-German dictionary. This re-edition has been published as no. 06 in the LINCOM Gramatica (LINGram) series (originally published 1907, written in German).


Das Kisiha
H.A. FOKKEN

Das Kisiha is a dialect of the Kidaga, which is one of the last remaining African languages. The study includes a dictionary of the Kidaga language, which has been published as no. 05 in the LINCOM Gramatica (LINGram) series (originally published 1909, written in German).


An Introductory Grammar of the Sena Language spoken on the Lower Zambesi
W.G. ANDERSON

The home of the Sena language is the district bordering the Zambesi from Shupanga to the Lupata gorge. It is classed by Dr. Cust, in his Modern Languages of Africa, as belonging to the Eastern Branch of the Bantu family, and in that branch to the Southern Sub-Banch. The grammatical sketch contains information on the alphabet, syllables, accent, nouns and noun classes, case, pronouns, adjectival, verbs, auxiliaries and verbs, formation of words, sentences with translations, and a vocabulary of ca. 1200 entries (Re-editon; originally published 1897 in London; written in English).

ISBN 978 3 86290 100 5. LINCOM Gramatica 80. 166pp. USD 46.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 32.00. 2010.

Lusiba, die Sprache der Länder Kisiba, Bugabu, Kjanka und Ihangi, speziell der Dialekt der "Bayossa" im Lande Kjamtwara
C.HERMANN

Lusiba is a Bantu language of the Kinyaarwanda, and with the Kinyaarwanda. It is the language of the Urieinwohner des Landes, der Bandu und scheint durch die eingewanderten Bambusia, der jetzt herrschenden Claasen, nur wenig modifiziert zu sein.

The grammatical sketch contains information on the Bantu language Lusiba, focusing on nominal and verbal morphology with special emphasis on the elaborated class system (Re-editon; originally published 1904 in Berlin; written in German).

ISBN 978 3 86290 019 0. LINCOM Gramatica 43. 48pp. USD 38.70 / EUR 32.00 / GBP 26.50. 2010.

La langue kikerewe
EUGEN HUREL

Le kikerewe or kikerebe language is a Bantu language spoken in the Central African Republic and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. The grammar focuses on nominal and verbal morphology. The book includes a dictionary with over 1000 words, as well as a detailed grammar of the language.


Kordofan-Texte im Dialekt von Gebel Dair.
Grammatische Skizze und Texte.
H. JUNKER & W. CZERMEK


The main part of the study consists of a grammatical sketch with information on phonology and morphology, and several texts with translations. (Re-editon; originally published 1913 in Wien; written in German).


AFRICAN LANGUAGES
Einige Bemerkungen über das Verb um in Masai
H.A. FOKKEN
R. STERN
Das Wort Kinamawesi bezeichnet eine bestimmte Anzahl von Völkern, die sich mit dem Namen Vayamwezi selbst aus dem Munde der Vakonongo habe ich diese selbstbezeichnete Erfindung. Der Vayamwezi kann also von ihnen allein von einer Einheit der Sprache, zugleich aber auch von einer dialectischen Verschiedenheit sprechen (aus der Einleitung leitet). Der Vayamwezi kann also von ihnen allein von einer Einheit der Sprache, zugleich aber auch von einer dialectischen Verschiedenheit sprechen (aus der Einleitung leitet).

Die Sprache der Wahehe
C. VELTON
Die Entstehung der Kurzgrammatik beruht auf Aufnahmen zweier Wahehe Sprecherinnen, die 1894 als Grade einer Truppe der Generalen von Schlehe nach Daressalam gebraucht wurden. Die Kurzgrammatik enthält Informationen zur Lautlehre, zum Klassensystem des Substantivs, Verbum, Adjektiv, Gepräche, ein Wörterverzeichnis, eine Übersichtskarte zum Klassensystem (Re-edition; originally published 1899 in Berlin; written in German).

The Nuer Language
DIEDRICH WESTERMANN
The Nuer have received their name from their neighbours, the Dinkas, Shilluks and Arabs, lives in several separate sections in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and partly in Western Abyssinia. The Nuer belong to the Nilotic group. The materials for this work were collected during a stay in Khartoum and on Doleb Hill, a mission station. The study contains sections on sounds, parts of speech, short sentences, and a vocabulary (Re-edition; originally published 1912 in Berlin: MSOS XV, III Abt.: 140-150, written in German).

A Short Grammar of the Shilluk Language
DIEDRICH WESTERMANN
The Shilluk country is situated in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan; it extends along the west bank of the White Nile from Kaka in the north to Lake No in the South. The present grammar is intended as a practical guide to the Shilluk language. The main
Häher-Auwel Häsan Makahel aufgezeichnet habe, ist dieselbe Transkription gewählt wie in Reinsch’s Publikationen über die Somalisprache. Inhalt: Texte, Glossar, Beobachtungen, welche bezüglich der Syntax der vorliegenden Texte gemacht worden sind, einige Schlüsselementen, die Formenlehre betreffend (Re-edition; originally published 1906 in Wien; written in German).

ISBN 978 3 86290 120 3, LINCOM Orientalia 34. 140pp. USD 56.60 / EUR 46.80 / GBP 38.80. 2010/IV.

Oshindonga. Kurzgefasste Grammatik, analysierte Lesestücke nebst einem oshindonga-deutschen und deutsch-oshindonga Wörterbuch

A. SEIDEL


Über die Sprache der Hottentotten und Buschmänner

W. PLANERT

Über das Buschmännische breitet sich noch ein tiefes Dunkel, ebenso ist das Hottentottische nur aus einem Dialekte und daher ungenügend bekannt. Erst im Jahre 1889 der Missionssaumtendant Koskenlin seinen „Wortschatz der Khó-Kholín“ herausgab, war die Möglichkeit gegeben, ein gründliches Studium des Hottentottischen zu versuchen (aus der Einleitung). Inhalt: Schrift und Aussprache (Poppsysmata oder Schnalzlaute, Betonung, Veränderung der Vokale und Konsonanten), Zusammenstellung der Dialektsformen, Suffixlehre, Formenlehre, das Nomen-Verbum, stammbildende Elemente, das Pronomen, Adjektivum, Zahlwort, Verbum, schwache Form, die demonstrativen Neben- und Fürwörter, die modalen Hilfspartikeln, die Fragesätze und die Imperativen Sätze, die kausalen, finalen, konditionalen und unabhängigen Sätze (Re-edition; originally published 1904 in Wien; written in German).

ISBN 978 3 86290 126 0, LINCOM Gramatica 74. 77pp. USD 51.30 / EUR 42.40 / GBP 35.10. 2010/IV.

Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Tem-Sprache (Nord-Togo)

P. MÜLLER


Die Sprache der Hausa. Grammatik, Übungen und Christomathie sowie hauansisch-deutsches und deutsch-hauanisches Wörterbuch

ERNST C. MARRÉ


ISBN 978 3 86290 146 3, LINCOM Gramatica 107. 188pp. USD 68.70 / EUR 56.80 / GBP 47.10. 2010/IV.

Praktische Grammatik der Bantu-Sprache von Tete, einem Dialekt des Unter-Sambes mit Varianten der Sena-Sprache

P. ALEXANDER V.D. MOHL


Otyherero. Kurzgefasste Grammatik, analysierte Lesestücke nebst einem otyherero-deutschen und deutsch-otyherero Wörterbuch

A. SEIDEL


ISBN 978 3 86290 016 9, LINCOM Gramatica 42. 48pp. USD 45.00 / EUR 36.60 / GBP 31.00. 2010/IV.

Grundriss einer Grammatik der Kondesprache

C. SCHUMANN


ISBN 978 3 86290 094 7, LINCOM Gramatica 75, 90pp. USD 51.30 / EUR 42.40 / GBP 35.10. 2010/IV.

Nama (Sprache der Nama-Hottentotten). Kurzgefasste Grammatik, analysierte Lesestücke nebst einem nama-deutschen und deutsch-nama Wörterbuch

A. SEIDEL

Die Nama gehören wie die Koranna zu den Hottentotten. Sie bewohnen den ganzen südlichen Teil des deutsch-südwestafrikanischen Schutzgebiets, das sogenannte Groß-Namaland, grenzen im Norden an die Herrero, und im Osten an die Koranna. Das Nama hat vier sogenannte Schlalzlaute, welche nur im Anfange eines Stammwortes vor einem Vokal oder vor „g,h,k“ und „n“ vorkommen können. Inhalt: Lautlehre, Formenlehre (Hauptwort, Eigenschaftswort, Fürwort, Zeitwort, Adverbien), Übungstücke mit Erklärungen, Wörterverzeichnis. (Re-edition; originally published 1892 in Wien; written in German).

Kisskükuma, die Sprache der Wasskükuma, speziell der Dialekt der am Speke-Golf und Smith-Sund gelegenen nordwestlichen Stämme

C. HERRMANN


The short grammar contains information on substantives and classes, adjectives, numbers, pronouns, conjunctions, interjections, verbs, tales, word lists (Re-edition; originally published 1896 in Berlin; written in German)


Grammar and Dictionary of the Bobangi Language

as spoken over a part of the upper Congo West Central Africa

JOHN WHITEHEAD

The author offers a short introduction to the history and the geolinguistic situation of the Bobangi, who lived on the Congo from the mouth of the Kasai to Irew. The language served also the basis of the regional trade language. Among the source for the grammar were some smaller series), chiefly such things being treated which are not mentioned by Brutzer. Thus, especially section II consists of isolated cases from the accident. It should also be pointed out that this study is based on very limited as to vocabulary. It is largely used by Europeans throughout South Africa, and it is a proof of the intelligence of the native people that they frequently understand what in reality is the most arrogant nonsense.

The Ila family of languages is spoken throughout Southern and Central Africa, as far as the Gulf of Camaroon on the north-west, and the Tana river on the north-east. The Bantu were first introduced by Bleek (1827-1875). The existence of this language-family was at any rate sufficiently clear from the title that the present work is only an "Introduction" and does not in any subject seek to enter into competition with those of Bleek, Professor Meinhof, Father Torrend and Sir Harry Johnston. I am under great obligations, more or less, to all four, though compelled to differ, occasionally, with all respect, from each; but I venture to think I have occupied some ground not completely covered by any of them, yet important from the beginner’s point of view (adapted from the Introduction).


- WORD BUILDING SOME PHONETIC LAWS - APPENDIX I. TEXTS (ZULU, HERERO, ILA, NYANJA, SWAHILI, GANDA) - APPENDIX II. BIBLIOGRAPHY.

This re-edition has been published as no. 04 in the LINCOM Orientalia (LINOni) series (originally published 1919, London, written in English. Author’s affiliation: Reader in Swahili, School of Oriental Studies, London Institution).


Vocabulaire Français-ifumu (Batéké), précéché d’éléments de grammaire

P.J. CALLOCH

L’ifumu, l’Isi-biâna et l’Itéo sont trois principaux dialectes de la langue parlée par les Batékés au
Congo français, de Brazzaville à l’Alima. La langue des Batékés est un idiome bantou. Ces trois dialectes ont une syntaxe commune et ne diffèrent entre eux que par des variations régulières d’accents, de prononciations, de désinences, de contractions. Les mots sont à peu près les mêmes. Les Batékés du Congo belge parlent exclusivement l’îleo, de Léopoldville à Bobo (de la introduction). Table des matières: Alphabet, accent, euphonie, voyelles, consonnes; nom, adjectif, verbe, adverbe, syntaxe, vocabulaire (Re-edit; originally published 1911 in Paris; written in French).

A Grammar of the Kaffir Language

J. McLaren

It is now nearly twenty years since the author published, through the Lovedale Mission Press, an "Introductory Kaffir Grammar"—now long out of print—which led the way in an attempt to deal with the language in a simplified manner based on analytic treatment. Not long afterwards the Rev. J. Torrend published an "Outline of Xosa-Kafir Grammar," in which he, independently, arrived at the same general conclusions regarding the language as myself, though expressed in a different terminology. These main principles have since been very generally accepted by subsequent writers on Kaffir and other Bantu languages.

The present work, which is entirely new, has occupied my leisure time for several years past. What I have tried to accomplish is thorough first-hand investigation of the facts of the language, full and orderly exposition of the different parts of the grammar—Phonology, Accidence, Syntax, and Derivation—and exhaustive exemplification of forms and usages.

Every effort has been made to present the facts with the utmost possible clearness to the eye and to the mind. The needs of various classes of readers have had to be kept in view, and on this account, while an endeavour has been made to base the treatment on scientific method, the results are stated in as simple language as the subject permits.


This re-edition has been published as no. 32 in the LINCOM Gramatica (LINGram) series (originally published 1906, London: Longmans, Green, and Co., written in English)

Outlines of a Tharaka Grammar

Gerhard Lindblom

The Atharaka live south-east from Mount Kenia, on both sides of the river Tana. Their country is quite small and the speakers do not number more than 7000 persons (from the introduction). Contents: Phonological notes. Inflection (nouns, pronouns, verbs). Subordinate clauses. Vocabulary (Re-edit; originally published 1914 in Upsalla; written in English).

Deutsch-Quarisches Wörterverzeichnis

(Die Quaraspache in Abessinien, III)

Leo Reinisch

(Re-edit; originally published 1887 in Wien; written in German)

Quelques principes grammaticaux de la langue fang

A.M.D.G.

Table des matières: de l'orthographe et de la prononciation - du nom - de l'adjectif - du pronom - du verbe - participe - interrogation et négation (Re-edit; originally published 1894 in Pairs; written in French).

The Akamba

An Ethnological Monograph

Gerhard Lindblom

During my linguistic and ethnographical researches in East Africa (1910-12), my work centred on the Akamba, a Bantu people living by agriculture, cattle-raising, and hunting, in the highlands south of Mount Kenia. Although the Akamba are mentioned in many Travels, they have not hitherto been the object of systematic study. Therefore my endeavour has been to collect the material for as complete a monograph on the Kamba people as possible, dealing with material and intellectual culture (language, folklore, etc.), and also taking into consideration anthropological conditions. The present treatise includes the result of my investigation (from the introduction).

Management in Africa

Management Research Methods with African Examples

Ayuba A. Aminu

University of Maiduguri, Nigeria

This research book covers essential areas of research in social and management sciences. It exposes students to the basic concepts of research as beginners. It prepares and equips students that have flair for research to understand the basic procedure in conducting business or social research in order to face the challenges of the changing world in the field of management education. The book is not just a codified experience as it tried to present the much needed research knowledge to most researchers who do not possess the technical skills required to write research reports.

The book does not integrate all the topics in research methods it nonetheless treated topics of necessity needed for undertaking the nitty-gritty of a research in Africa. In the final analysis, the book is a guide and its essence is not to know the formulae alone but ability to understand its contents and apply it appropriately to research in order to produce meaningful results. The book should not be taken as a philosophical presentation but rather a practical exposition of what research is all about. Hence to apply its contents for practical solution of research problem need no special logical sense but rather simple understanding of the application. The book is a practical guide to research for students, managers, consultants and researchers with African examples.

Contemporary Management Cases in Africa

Ayuba A. Aminu

University of Maiduguri

The book Contemporary Management Cases in Africa is a true reflection of company and organizational happenings in work environment in Africa. This book addresses many issues pertaining to workers suffering either deliberately done or in error. It sights cases of harassment in both private and public sector and the infringement of the fundamental rights of workers. Students, practicing and future managers will find the book interesting because they have either come across a similar case or they might in the future encounter the same type of cases. The book is distinct in the sense that it bears no relation with anyone. Some of the cases are very interesting, sympathetic and emotional.

Contents: Lack of keeping proper record of transactions - Lateness to work - Leadership - Manipulation of Government Company - Married working class women - Mobilisation fee - Non-Nonsense Unionist - On religious ground - Organizational happenings in work environment in Africa is a true reflection of company and organizational happenings in work environment in Africa. This book addresses many issues pertaining to workers suffering either deliberately done or in error. It sights cases of harassment in both private and public sector and the infringement of the fundamental rights of workers. Students, practicing and future managers will find the book interesting because they have either come across a similar case or they might in the future encounter the same type of cases. The book is distinct in the sense that it bears no relation with anyone. Some of the cases are very interesting, sympathetic and emotional.

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