

Kabba Short Stories

ROSMARIE MOSER

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 in the fields they are describing. This collection was edited and compiled by Rosmarie Moser. It follows the publication by Lincom-Europa of 'Kabba: A Nilo-Saharan Language of the Central African Republic' (2004), 'Kabba-English-French Dictionary' (2007) and 'Kabba Folk Tales and Proverbs' (2009).

ISBN 978 3 89586 240 3. **LINCOM Text Collection 04.** 670pp. USD 105.50 / EUR 85.80 / GBP 72.90. 2010.

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 Boo/Boussa de la République du Bénin et du Nigéria. La langue boo est connue historiquement comme boko, mais elle est connue maintenant au Bénin officiellement comme boo. Elle forme un petit groupe avec les langues bokobaru et boussa qui appartiennent au segment oriental des langues mandées. 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 en orthographe boo et sont suivies des représentations phonétiques, y compris des tonalités et des variantes, la partie du discours et des mots explicatifs en français et anglais. Les phrases dans le vernaculaire illustrent l'utilisation des mots, particulièrement verbes, suivis d'une traduction en français et anglais. Des synonymes sont donnés le cas échéant et 1232 commentaires étymologiques montrent l'emprunt historique significatif au dendi et plus récemment au français et à l'anglais. Ces commentaires incluent également la forme boussa et bokobaru le cas échéant, montrant l'affaiblissement et l'élimination substantiel et les changements dans les systèmes de tonalité. Ce dictionnaire a été également embelli par l'addition de 665 noms scientifiques de faune et de flore et beaucoup d'autres informations qui présentent un intérêt pour les chercheurs universitaires. L'autre caractéristique

LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics

Civili, langue des Baloango

Esquisse Historique et Linguistique

PAUL ACHILLE MAVOUNGOU & HUGUES STEVE NDIINGA-KOUMBA-BINZA
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A leur arrivée sur les côtes d'Afrique centrale au XV^e siècle, les Portugais découvrent un Etat structuré d'une certaine modernité : le royaume de Loango. Malgré l'ossature ethnolinguistique hétéroclite de sa population, le royaume est doté de plusieurs institutions stables dont une devise et une langue officielle. Cette dernière est le civili, langue bantou du groupe H10. Motivé par plusieurs centres d'intérêt historiques, sociolinguistiques et linguistiques, cet ouvrage est un condensé de connaissances sur la langue de ce royaume aujourd'hui partagé entre plusieurs entités politiques (Gabon, Congo, Angola, etc.) issus de la décolonisation.

Il présente de façon succincte quelques phénomènes historiques, phonologiques, morphosyntaxiques, homonymiques et analogiques de la langue. Des faits sémantiques des emprunts linguistiques y sont également décrits dans le cadre des changements linguistiques. Le concept de changements linguistiques est ici élargi à la création des nouveaux mots, et des structures phonologiques et morphologiques par le biais de l'emprunt linguistique et du phénomène d'analogie. L'étude aboutit à la certitude selon laquelle le civili est une langue en pleine évolution dans ses structures phonique et lexicale ainsi que dans sa position comme langue locale dont il faut tenir compte dans les planifications linguistiques de quelques pays d'Afrique centrale.

Sommaire: 1. Introduction. 2. La langue et son milieu. 3. Aperçu du système phonologique. 4. Aperçu du système morphosyntaxique. 5. Les emprunts lexicaux. 6. Le phénomène d'homonymie. 7. Les phénomènes analogique revisités. 8. Conclusion.

ISBN 978 3 86288 006 5. **LINCOM studies in African Linguistics 80.** 134pp. USD 70.00 / EUR 60.20 / GBP 49.90. 2010.

intéressante de ce dictionnaire est le nombre de verbes transitifs (1000) et intransitifs (2273), la grande majorité étant des verbes composés.

ISBN 978 3 89586 436 0. **Languages of the World/Dictionaries 44.** 605pp. USD 95.30 / EUR 78.80 / GBP 65.40. 2010.

A Descriptive Analysis of Bura Verbs and Vocabulary

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& FIBI BALAMI
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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 Pabər*. The second explores the Bura verbal system, identifying two types of suffixes: derivatives and inflectional suffixes. It also 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.

ISBN 978 3 89586 906 8. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 79.** 174pp. USD 79.00 / EUR 64.20 / GBP 54.60. 2010.

A Grammar of the Miship Language

MOHAMMED AMINU MU'AZU &
KATWAL PEMAK ISAH
University of Maiduguri

Miship belongs to the West-Chadic sub-group of the Afro-Asiatic phylum, spoken by 17,000 people in Plateau State, Nigeria. This book consists of five chapters; the first part looks at the historical and ethnic backgrounds of the speakers of the Miship language, discusses its linguistics classifications and provides an overview of the dialects of the language. The second part deals with the sound system, which includes descriptions of the consonants, vowels sounds, other related phonological aspects, as well as the tonal system of the language. The third section discusses the nominal and verbal morphology of the language, covering such diverse dimensions, as the conventional nouns, verbs, inflections and

other grammatical features, as well as ideophones and its structures. The fourth chapter treats syntactic features of the language using the Choamskian's method of sentence analysis. Phrase structure tree diagrams are drawn, 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.

ISBN 978 389586 993 8. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 78.** 209pp. USD 90.20 / EUR 73.30 / GBP 62.30. 2010.

A Grammar of Kilba Language

MOHAMMED AMINU MU'AZU
University of Bayreuth

This book presents a detailed description of Kilba, a language of the Bata-Marghi sub-group of the Chadic family of the Afro-Asiatic Phylum. The book describes some linguistic aspects of Kilba. As a preliminary to the main discussion, geographical location of Kilba land, culture and dialects of the Language are highlighted. The book then describes the Phonology, Morphology and Syntax of the Language. On phonology, the book treats the sound system, Phonological processes and the tonal system of the language. The section on Morphology treats, in part, nominal and verbal morphology of the language. On the nominal, the book treats nouns, adjectives, pronouns and adverbs, while the verbal morphology discusses the derivational and inflectional aspects of the verbs. Finally, concerning syntax, the book treats the various constituents that make up the two phrases: nominal and verbal. The book reveals the nature and restrictions that occur in the usage of the lexical items in the two phrases. Each of the items that occur both in the phrases are spelt out and phrase structure tree diagrams of some of the sentences are drawn and phrase structure rules are also established in order to show how the constituents are hierarchically related.

ISBN 978 3 89586 665 4. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 76.** 198 pp. USD 80.20 / EUR 65.20 / 55.40. 2009.

Phonologie et morphologie de la langue bamba

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KASONDE
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Le présent travail comprend deux parties, à savoir une description du système phonologique suivie d'une description de la structure morphologique de la langue bamba. La langue bamba est la langue nationale principale de la Zambie où elle occupe la partie septentrionale avec quelques enclaves dans la région du Shaba de la République Démocratique du Congo (DR Congo). La langue bamba aussi fait partie du groupement linguistique bantou qui couvre grosso modo l'ensemble de l'Afrique au sud de l'équateur. La langue bamba est désignée „M.42“ dans la classification de Guthrie (1948). Précisons que les langues bantou font partie de la famille linguistique niger-congo suivant la classification de Greenberg (1963), revue par Williamson (1989).

Sur le plan phonologique, la langue bamba comprend cinq phonèmes vocaliques du type triangulaire, faisant partie ainsi de la branche centrale du bantou de Nord-Est. L'existence de

l'opposition entre les tons bas et haut est tout à fait remarquable. S'agissant de la morphologie nominale, la langue bamba distingue 15 classes nominales simples et 3 classes locatives. Les sous-classes nominales sans augments existent indéniablement. La morphologie verbale de la langue bamba est caractérisée par une symétrie opposant notamment l'aspect et le temps. Sur le plan temporel, la langue bamba distingue le passé immédiat, récent et éloigné. De même, la langue bamba fait une distinction entre le futur proche et lointain. La phrase déclarative de la langue bamba est typiquement SVO.

ISBN 978 3 89586 823 8. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 75.** 402pp. USD 95.00 / EUR 77.20 / GBP 65.60. 2009.

Shiyeyi - English dictionary

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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 readership 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 Caprivi 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.

ISBN 978 3 89586 289 2. **Languages of the World/Dictionaries 42.** 356pp. USD 95.00 / EUR 77.20 / GBP 65.60. 2009.

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

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

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Cet ouvrage s'interroge, en se fondant sur la culture des Bantu-Masangu (Gabon), une minorité d'environ 30.000 à 40.000 individus, sur la mise en œuvre des arguments souvent invoqués pour dynamiser la préservation de la diversité culturelle dans un contexte de mondialisation croissante des économies. Il propose d'excellentes données de terrains 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'attribution du nom à l'enfant, la perception et le traitement de la maladie, la conception et la gestion du temps et les technologies traditionnelles de chasse et de pêche. L'ouvrage se termine par une discussion sur

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'auteur défend 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 sa communauté et sur celui de toute collectivité culturelle 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.

ISBN 978 3 929075 60 1. **LINCOM Studies in Anthropology 10.** USD 74.10 / EUR 60.20 / GBP 51.20. 183pp. 2009.

The Digital Mbay Language Project

JOHN M. KEEGAN

This project creates a permanent digital record of Mbay, a Nilo-Saharan language of the Sara Group spoken in southern Chad. The data from Keegan et al's 1996 Dictionary of Mbay and from Keegan's 1997 A Reference Grammar of Mbay has been moved to a digital format that can be accessed from a DVD. Recordings from native speakers of Mbay are included for the vast majority of the words and illustrative sentences. Both the dictionary and grammar have been revised and expanded, and over 1,000 new illustrative sentences have been added. The language DVD includes the following components:

1. A database containing the Mbay dictionary language data.
2. The grammar in html format.
3. Illustrations and photos from the dictionary in JPG format.
4. Over 18,000 recordings of Mbay words, expressions, and sentences in MP3 format.
5. Language software that provides simple access to this information. The user views the dictionary data page by page, and can click on words and sentences to hear them spoken by a native speaker. There are extensive searching capabilities, and access to the grammar, the help system, and other information is available from menus.
6. A project containing the dictionary data for use with the Summer Institute of Linguistic's Toolbox program.

An accompanying booklet provides an introduction to the project, the Mbay language and the language software.

This language software has been tested with Microsoft Windows 2000 and Windows XP. With Windows Vista, it has been tested on a single machine. It is not intended for use on Linux, Unix or any Apple OS's.

ISBN 978 3 89586 041 6. **LINCOM Digital Language Library 01.** USD 124.50 / EUR 101.20 / GBP 86.00. 2008.

Topics in Descriptive and African Linguistics Essays in Honor of Distinguished Professor Paul Newman

SAMUEL GYASI OBENG (ed.)
Indiana University

Some of the papers in this volume are both

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 individual 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 pluractional, and progressive) in Leggbó, an 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 form-meaning 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 Gudi Ngamo, a Chadic language spoken in Yobe State, Nigeria, by demonstrating that Gudi has a productive nominal reduplication process that expresses the concept "like a NOUN," "NOUN-like," or "NOUN-ish." The authors also discuss the tone patterns of reduplicants. Obeng's chapter describes Akan (Akuapem-Twi) deverbal nouns by grouping them into simple, reduplicated, compound, and functionally shifted. Obeng describes morphophonological processes like place and voice assimilations, vowel harmony, and tonal assimilation that take place during the formation of deverbal nouns.

The chapter by Alexandra Y. Aikhenvald outlines the split ergative system (ergative-absolutive and nominative-accusative constructions) of Paumari, a member of the Arawa family spoken in Brazil on the Purús, Ituxí, and Tapauá rivers with around 200 speakers. 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 Tigrinya, 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 the final chapter, Obeng describes the linguistic strategies used by politicians to create new political vocabulary and expressions. He identifies eponymy, clipping, borrowing, semantic change, compounding, derivation, and coinage, as being some of the strategies through which Ghanaian political vocabulary are created.

ISBN 978 3 89586 814 6 (Hardbound). **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 74.** 174pp. USD 141.70 / EUR 115.20 / GBP 97.90. 2009.

Kabba-English-French Dictionary

With English-Kabba and French-Kabba Findexlists

ROSMARIE MOSER & JEAN-PIERRE DINGATOLOUM

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 Dingatoloum, a Kabba and French-English teacher, was her close collaborator. Together they compiled the Kabba words and expressions and translated them into French and English.

ISBN 978 3 89586 556 5 (Hardcover). **Languages of the World/Dictionary 41.** 534pp. USD 142.10 / EUR 115.50 / GBP 98.20. 2007.

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 Dingatoloum transcribed them. A number of different Kabba speakers, translated them into French. Rosmarie Moser translated them into English and Knut Olawsky into German.

Traditional folktales play an important educational role in African societies. They express cultural values through metaphorical narratives and the personification of animals and mythical creatures. They contain covert meanings and messages and they are both amusing and thought-provoking.

Rosmarie Moser is the author of "Kabba: A Nilo-Saharan Language of the Central African Republic" (2004), and the compiler with Jean-Pierre Dingatoloum of the "Kabba-English-French Dictionary" (2007). Both were published by Lincom-Europa.

Contents:

1. The Dog and the Hen 2. The Pig 3. The Frog (Anicet Bondé)
4. The Bat 5. The Orphan 6. The Snake (Arsène Gelko)
7. The Lion and the Rat (Wali Baro)
8. The Lizard and the Dog 9. The Hunter and the Alligator 10. Komberiom and the Leper (Clément Béti)
11. Esu and Enjamgatoje (Daniel Tabe)
12. Majiram and his Peanuts 13. The Girls and the Lions 14. The Thief and the Hyena 15. Kerputu the Liar 16. A Mother and her Son (Constant Maïde)
17. The Frog and the Girl (Ernest Depassem)
18. The Magical Bird (Esther Degoto)
19. The Leopard, the Dog and the Squirrel 20. The Goat and the Thieves 21. The Fulani Girl
22. The Tortoise and the Toad 23. The Pig and the Tortoise 24. The Dog, the Goat and the Sheep (Jean-Pierre Dingatoloum)
25. The Dog and the Alligator (Luc Lambate)
26. Esu and the the Wasp 1 (Lydie Tambe)
27. Esu and the Hare (Elysée Tambe)
28. Esu and the Bee (Samson Binemon)
29. The Hare and the Pig 30. Esu and the the Wasp 2 31. Esu and the Elephant 32. Yaïta and His Sister 33. The Hand and the Foot 34. The Hare and the Hyena (Narcisse Djain)

ISBN 978 3 929075 20 5. **LINCOM Text Collections 01.** 574 pp. USD 104.80 / EUR 85.20 / GBP 72.40. 2009.

Indices to Bantu languages

JOUNI FILIP MAHO

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.

The various language names used 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 sociolects, 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 languages 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 (Maho 2003, 2009), an update of Guthrie's well-known 1971-classification. In addition, there are cross-references to the coding systems of several other Bantu classifications, specifically those of Johnston (1919/22), Doke (Cole 1961), Cope (1971), Henrici (1973), Heine (1973), Heine, Hoff & Vossen (1977), Bastin, Coupez & Man (1999), and SIL14 (2000).

ISBN 978 3 89586 688 3. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 73.** 195pp. USD 99.90 / EUR 81.20 / GBP 69.00. 2008.

A Grammar of Makwe

MAUD DEVOS

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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 topics. 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.

ISBN 978 3 89586 107 9. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 71.** 533pp. USD 105.20 / EUR 85.50 / GBP 72.70. 2008.

L'énoncé complexe du nànáfwê

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

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.

ISBN 978 3 89586 117 8. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 72.** 224pp. USD 83.00 / EUR 67.50. / GBP 57.40. 2008.

A Descriptive Grammar of K Λ Themne (Temne)

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K Λ Themne (Temne), is a member of the South Atlantic sub-family of the larger Niger-Congo family of languages. It is one of the two major languages of the West 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 Northern Province of Sierra Leone. K Λ Themne has been known to, and studied by European linguists for over one and a half centuries. Because of its comprehensive Noun Class system, K Λ Themne 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 K Λ Themne 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 Temne syntactic categories and phrasal types. Following this description is a sample text with interlinear translation.

ISBN 978 3 89586 355 4. **Languages of the World/Materials 465.** 186pp. USD 82.00 / EUR 66.70 / GBP 56.70. 2007.

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 "Gbaya-Manza-Ngbaka, belonging to the Ubangi branch within Adamawa-Ubangi (formerly Adamawa-Eastern). The description is based on the first 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 morphosyntax. In the first part the phonemic 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 patterning, combinatory 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.

ISBN 978 3 89586 180 2. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 70.** 112pp. USD 78.60 / EUR 63.90 / GBP 54.30. 2007.

Introduction to the Morphology of Setswana

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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 includes approximately seven closely related dialects and it is roughly estimated that the language is spoken by about three million speakers.

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:

- The problem of word division and word identification as expressed by the conjunctive, the semi-conjunctive and the disjunctive systems of word division used in the south-eastern zone.
- Various approaches to the notion of the morpheme and its relation to the word in the above systems.
- A proposal for a suitable word-class system that can systematically and consistently be employed in both morphology and syntax.
- The morphological structure (paradigmatic and syntagmatic) of the various word classes.
- A few introductory observations with regard to the principles of word group formation.

ISBN 3 89586 876 0 (Hardbound). **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 69.** 330pp. USD 164.00 / EUR 133.30 / GBP 113.30. 2006.

Acholi English Dictionary

MAIRI BLACKINGS
University of Strathclyde

Acholi is a Nilo-Saharan language of the Nilotic stock belonging to the southern cluster of Lwo languages found in Uganda, Kenya and the Sudan. In Uganda, the Acholi (800000 speakers) occupy the northernmost districts of Gulu, Kitgum, Amuru and Pader while in the Sudan, the Acholi (50000 speakers), share the southernmost county of Magwi with the Ma'di. The Acholi language has varying degrees of mutual intelligibility with a number of languages spoken across four countries; Uganda (Lango, Kumam, Alur, Jo pa Dholo), in the Sudan (Jur, Pari, Anyua and Cholho), and in Kenya and Tanzania (Lwo). This dictionary differs from similar earlier projects in a number of important respects. First, it exploits the full range of the ten vowels that the language has, rather than restricting itself to the five commonly

used vowels. Secondly, it acknowledges the importance of tone and utilizes it to aid the process of word identification, discrimination and distinction. Thirdly, the dictionary provides etymological information on the sources of borrowed words to excavate the sociopolitical contacts of the Acholi people. Fourthly, words from the various dialects of Acholi spoken in both Uganda and the Sudan find equal prominence, reflecting the author's own background and the strength and depth of the informants. Fifthly, it is the product of a linguist who has a near native level command of the language, having spent most of his formative years among the Acholi of Uganda and more recently living among the Acholi of the Sudan. Lastly, this dictionary gives both Acholi - English and English - Acholi versions of lexical items.

An equally important feature of this dictionary is its attempt at establishing a clear and concise way of pronouncing and writing Acholi words which should be invaluable to both the native speaker and the foreign learner of the language. While seeking to establish a standardised way of spelling Acholi words, ironically this dictionary does not advocate the marking of tones, nor the distinction of vowel quality in writing Acholi, except in specialized projects like dictionaries, as meaning of Acholi words can often be easily deciphered from the context.

Dr Mairi Blackings was educated at Gulu High School, Uganda, the University of Juba, Sudan, the University of Leeds, and the University of Strathclyde, UK, where he is currently a Post Doctoral Fellow. He is the author of Ma'di - English Dictionary (2000) and the co-author of A Grammar of Ma'di (2003).

ISBN 978 3 929075 69 4. **Languages of the World/Dictionaries 43.** 200pp. USD 86.40 / EUR 70.20 / GBP 59.70. 2009.

The Phonetics of Nigerian Languages

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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) languages with each 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 combinatory 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 and Yoruba, as the official language in the country. Chapter eight has the translation of a passage in English 'the harmattan' into four of the languages studied. Phonemic transcriptions of the passage are provided as well.

ISBN 978 3 89586 779 8. **LINCOM Language Research 05.** 80pp. USD 58.90 / EUR 47.90 / GBP 40.70. 2007.

Theoretical Issues in the Grammar of Kikamba: A Bantu Language

ANGELINA NDUKU KIOKO

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 theoretical literature 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, to 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 transitivity function and a crossreferencing function. Object creation is shown to be a consequence and not a function of the crossreferencing use of the applied affix.

ISBN 3 89586 485 4. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 64.** 190pp. USD 88.20 / EUR 71.70 / GBP 61.00. 2005.

The Phonology of Endo A Southern Nilotic Language of Kenya

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Endo is a southern Nilotic (Kalenjin) language spoken in the west of Kenya by about 50,000 people that has not been previously described in the literature. In this book the segmental phonology of Endo is covered in great detail, based on the personal field work of the author. After an overview of the consonant and vowel inventories the structure of syllables is described. There are chapters on phonological processes involving consonants and processes involving vowels. Special attention is paid to the vowel harmony phenomena in this language and there is a chapter on some aspects of the tonal system. An appendix gives an extensive overview of the rich morphology of Endo. The book is relevant for linguists and anthropologists interested in African languages as well as for phonologists and morphologists interested in sound processes and word structure phenomena. The description is theory-independent, which guarantees a wide and long-term accessibility to the unique features of this language.

ISBN 3 89586 820 5. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 59.** 140pp. USD 74.90 / EUR 60.90 / GBP 51.80. 2004.

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 work concludes 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 so especially 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 significantly contradicts the predictions of this hypothesis.

ISBN 3 89586 770 5. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 66.** 384pp. USD 109.80 / EUR 89.30 / GBP 75.90. 2005.

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

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The question of semantics of bantu nominal classes has and still rise heated debates between africanist linguists, in general, and bantuists, in particular. The present book, which come back on that 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 acquisitional strategies developed by children in the acquisition process of these systems by children.

ISBN 3 89586 462 5. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 67.** 160pp. USD 83.30 / EUR 67.70 / GBP 57.60. 2005.

Busa dictionary

ROSS JONES

The Busa-English, English-Busa dictionary was compiled by the author in Nigeria over a 12 year period while translating the Bible into Busa. It forms a trilogy together with the simultaneously published Boko and Bokobaru dictionaries. This cluster of languages, of which the grammar was published by Lincom Europa in 1998, 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 6600 head and subwords are written in bold Busa orthography, followed by phonetic representations, including tones and variants, a part of speech label and glosses in English.

Etymology, synonyms and variants are given as appropriate, with the etymology showing significant historical borrowing from Dendi. Comparison of Busa words with the equivalent words in the Boko and Bokobaru dictionaries illustrates consonant weakening, elision, and

significant changes in the tone systems.

ISBN 3 89586 837 X. **Languages of the World/Dictionaries 31.** 212pp. USD 103.00 / EUR 83.70 / GBP 71.20. 2004.

Bokobaru dictionary

ROSS JONES

The Bokobaru-English, English-Bokobaru dictionary was compiled by the author in Nigeria over a 12 year period while translating the Bible into Bokobaru. 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 head and subwords are written in Bokobaru 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 Bokobaru words with the equivalent words in the Boko and Busa dictionaries illustrates consonant weakening, elision and significant changes in the tone systems.

ISBN 3 89586 836 1. **Languages of the World/Dictionaries 30.** 349pp. USD 112.30 / EUR 91.30 / GBP 77.60. 2004.

Boko dictionary

ROSS JONES

The Boko-English, English-Boko dictionary was compiled by the author over a period of 35 years, half of which time he lived among the Boko people in Benin Republic. It forms a trilogy together with the simultaneously published Bokobaru 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 written in Boko orthography are followed by phonetic representations, including tones and variants, a part of speech label and glosses in English and French. 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 Bokobaru and Busa dictionaries illustrates consonant weakening, elision and significant changes in the tone systems.

ISBN 3 89586 627 X. **Languages of the World/Dictionaries 24.** 325pp. USD 109.80 / EUR 89.30 / GBP 75.90. 2004.

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

been to describe the phonological, tonological, morphological and grammatical system and processes which occur within the Boko/Busa language cluster, using the approaches of modern linguistics to analyse and present the material. The author, Ross Jones, has had twenty eight years of practical experience with these languages in Bible translation and literacy. As Boko is the major language of the cluster, as well as the most stable and complex, the basic description is of Boko, with variations in the related languages of the cluster, Bokobaru and Busa, being described as they occur. The sources of evidence and authority consist in a thorough set of language examples. Tone is both lexical and grammatical and is an integral part of these languages. Tone changes in verbs and subject pronouns express aspect and mood, while the final tone on NP items differentiates specific from non-specific items. Tone also plays a major role in the complex and pervasive system of logophoricity. The introduction puts these languages in their setting by looking at the ethnography, language classification and historical background, while appendices give lists of lexical material, including an extensive list of loanwords and some sample texts.

ISBN 3 929075 97 0. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 30.** 346 pp. USD 113.50 / EUR 92.30 / GBP 78.50. 1998.

Perguntas de Constituinte em Ibibio e a Teoria de Tipo Oracional

Aspectos da Periferia a Esquerda com Ênfase em Foco

(Wh questions in Ibibio and Theory of Sentence Type – Aspects of the Left Periphery with Emphasis at Focus)

MÁRCIA SANTOS DUARTE DE OLIVEIRA

This study examines the Ibibio language data in the form of constituent questioning (Wh questions), aiming to reach an explanatory account of the facts, following the tracks of the Generative Grammar studies.

There are two central goals: (i) to provide a morphosyntactic verbal analysis of Ibibio, emphasizing the notion of auxiliary focus; (ii) to show that Ibibio is a "Wh in-situ" language, regarding the universal parameters related to the "Wh movement". This research establishes that the verbal morphology of the language presents affixes of both the flexional and the derivational types; Time and Aspects flexion affixes also exhibit a set of allomorphs involving [+focus]/[-focus]. I.e., Ibibio behaves like many African languages, which present allomorphs attested by the literature to be auxiliary focus ([+focus]). Time and Aspect Ibibio allomorphs [+focus] are mandatory in sentences with questioning of constituents, as well as in relative sentences as in sentences that present affixal marks of Mode or Negation. So, by the parameterization of languages regarding the "Wh movement", the exam of constituent questioning sentences in Ibibio leads to the conclusion that they are "Wh in situ" sentences and also that the movement of those constituents to the left periphery of the sentences can not be properly described as the "Wh movement"; instead, this movement is due for focus checking.

An ethnographic description of the Ibibio people, emphasizing the social organization of this West African culture, is presented in the first chapter of the study, with the purpose of avoiding that the strictly linguistic information on the Ibibio (those that speak the Ibibio language) remained isolated.

ISBN 3 89586 799 3. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 65.** 375pp. USD 105.40 / EUR 85.70 / GBP 72.90. 2005.

Pratiques et Attitudes Linguistiques dans l'Afrique d'Aujourd'hui: Le Cas du Sénégal.

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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 intervenus dans les pratiques et les attitudes linguistiques en Afrique aujourd'hui.

S'il est vrai que les périodes coloniale et postcoloniale ont vu trop de prestige accordé aux langues européennes (langues officielles du gouvernement et de l'administration) au détriment des langues africaines, la période allant des années 90 jusqu'à nos jours, connaît quant à elle des changements profonds dans les pratiques et les attitudes linguistiques en Afrique.

Au Sénégal, plus précisément, plus de vingt langues locales cohabitent non seulement avec le français, mais aussi avec l'arabe et, plus récemment, avec l'anglais. Les études récentes ont montré que:

1. le français, jadis clé 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 pulaar ; et dans la communication officielle avec le français ;
3. l'arabe, la langue de l'islam, vit côte à côte avec les langues locales et le français, 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.

ISBN 3 89586 830 2. **LINCOM Studies in Sociolinguistics 04.** 248pp. USD 95.60 / EUR 77.80 / GBP 66.10. 2005.

Notes grammaticales et lexique du Kiholu

JAN DAELEMAN

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

The first part deals with phonetics and phonology/tonology; 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 nominals. Pronominal forms: completive syntagma, substitutive, possessive, demonstrative, numeral and interrogative. Verbal forms: present, durative, recent past, interior past, subjunctive, imperative and negative. As syntax only 56 conversation-sentences are given with French translation. Lexicon Kiholu - French: (c. 900 items). Lexicon French - Kiholu: (c. 900 items). (written in French)

ISBN 3 89586 756 X. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 58.** 80pp. USD 65.10 / EUR 52.90 / GBP 45.00. 2003.

Phonologie et morpho-syntaxe du mono

Langue oubanguienne du Congo R.D.

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L'ouvrage décrit le fonctionnement des systèmes phonologique et morpho-syntaxique du mono, l'un des nombreux parlars du Nord-Ouest du Congo (R.D.) qui font partie du groupe linguistique banda. La description est menée dans la perspective structuraliste 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 éléments 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 décrite 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'unités, 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 de prédicat.

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

ISBN 3 89586 762 4. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 60.** 630pp. USD 112.30 / EUR 91.30 / GBP 77.60. 2003.

Éléments de morphologie du wolof

Méthodes d'analyse en linguistique

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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 et aux 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 ses aspects phonologique, morphologique, sémantique et sociolinguistique.

ISBN 3 89586 826 4. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 62.** 120pp. USD 74.90 / EUR 60.90 / GBP 51.80. 2004.

Tonologie du ngangela variété de Menongue (Angola)

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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

tonal restreint. Deux règles contextuelles font du ngangela une langue à cas tonals. La segmentation phrastique en thème-rhème permet de définir les conditions de leur application. L'usage de la phonologie lexicale mène à une structuration en domaines à l'intérieur desquels s'observent des restrictions d'expression tonale qui s'appliquent indépendamment de toute concaténation. Si les nominaux ont en partie conservé des distinctions tonales, la neutralisation est plus forte avec les racines verbales. Au niveau post-lexical, d'autres règles interviennent, du pont au sein des groupes prosodiques aux applications tonales sur les thèmes verbaux.

La réalisation prosodique d'un énoncé s'explique aussi à l'aide de la théorie de l'optimalité, sur la base d'une trentaine de contraintes hiérarchisées. L'ensemble des données recueillies et des faits relatés contribue à une meilleure connaissance de ce type de tonologie, proche de système accentuel. Le fait que cela porte sur une langue et une région peu connues ouvre de nouvelles perspectives sur l'ensemble de la zone K des langues bantu. Quelques premières comparaisons sont proposées, notamment avec les autres variétés ngangela.

ISBN 3 89586 800 0. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 61.** 240pp. USD 95.60 / EUR 77.70 / GBP 66.00. 2003.

Kabba

A Nilo-Saharan Language
of the Central African Republic

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Kabba belongs to the Western-Sara group of the Central-Sudanic branch of the Nilo-Saharan languages (80,000 speakers 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 traditional folkstory told by Daniel Tambe. Many examples throughout this thesis come from this story, which displays many features discussed. Other examples come from a variety of sources in the author's extensive data collection. They are referred to by the codes in brackets.

The introductory first chapter looks at the historical and ethnic background of the speakers of the Kabba language, discusses its linguistic 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 vowel harmony. Syllabic structures and phonotactics are also discussed in this chapter. Tonal patterns are investigated, exemplified and discussed in chapter three. Kabba has three level tones and four contour tones. Bound morphemes and morphological processes are explored in chapter four. A detailed analysis and discussion of subject, object and possessive pronouns is included. Alienable possession plays an important part. Chapter five deals with the nominal morphology found of the Kabba language. It includes a discussion of noun phrases, noun collocations, adjectival structures, numerical expressions, reciprocity, logophoric pronouns, reflexives, relative pronouns, conjunctions, case markers and adpositions. Chapter six contains an exemplified discussion of semantic and grammatical verb categories, transitivity, tense-aspect-mood and adverbial expressions. Basic clause structures are illustrated and discussed in chapter seven, which includes declarative, interrogative, negative, imperative and exclamatory clauses. Copula clauses and verbless clauses are also discussed. Chapter eight deals with complex predicate structures, such as serialisation, consecutivisation and grammaticalisation. Chapter nine investigates and discusses complex clause structures, such as

coordination, subordination, complementation and relativisation. Discourse features are analysed, exemplified and discussed in the last chapter. They include grounding, participant reference, marked focus, direct and indirect quotations and pragmatic particles. A conclusion at the end of each major section summarises the findings.

ISBN 3 89586 828 0. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 63.** 504 pp. USD 117.20 / EUR 95.30 / GBP 81.00. 2004.

Le samba leko, langue Adamawa du Cameroun

GWENAËLLE FABRE
LLACAN-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 description 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 plusieurs aspects et comporte quatre parties principales : la phonologie (phonèmes et tons), les catégories syntaxiques et les différents procédés de formation du lexique (dérivation, composition), la structuration des constituants nominaux 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 annexe, un lexique samba leko – français, un index français – samba leko et un conte illustrent cette description.

ISBN 3 89586 726 8. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 56.** 452 pp. USD 117.20 / EUR 95.30 / GBP 81.00. 2004.

Barawa Lexicon

A Wordlist of Eight South Bauchi (West Chadic) Languages: Boghom, Buli, Dott, Geji, Jimi, Polci, Sayanci and Zul

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 subfamily 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 languages have only a few hundred speakers. Nearly all speakers are bilingual in Hausa, which has had a considerable influence on the lexicons 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.

ISBN 3 89586 931 7. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 39.** 150pp. USD 93.10 / EUR 75.70 / GBP 64.40. 1999.

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. Over the years the authors have been struck by the wide range and disparity of usage in terminology.

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 several Bantu languages, examination of terms used for many other Bantu languages, and consultation of linguistic dictionaries.

The glossary contains 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.

ISBN 3 89586 702 0. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 55.** 122pp. USD 84.50 / EUR 68.70 / GBP 58.40. 2002.

Introduction to African Linguistics

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With the collaboration of PIUS NGWA TAMANJI

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

phonological processes. These chapters basically encapsulate the richness of African phonology made available in one single introductory volume. Other chapters are equally interesting. Thus chapter 8, "Notes on the historical linguistics of African languages," provides background material on African languages; chapter 7, "the Syntax of African languages," provides an easy-to-understand explanation of syntactic terms and their illustrations through various African languages. This chapter is a contribution of Pius N. Tamanji together with the sections on "lexical expansion" in chapter 10, "verbal extensions," and "tense, aspect and mood" in chapter 6.

ISBN 3 89586 675 X. **LINCOM Handbooks in Linguistics 16.** 320pp. USD 112.30 / EUR 91.30 / GBP 77.60. 2000.

Bata phonology: a reappraisal

RAYMOND BOYD (ed.)
LACTO, CNRS

This study deals with the phonology of a Nigerian (Adamawa State) Central Chadic language, Bata, of which another dialect is known as "Bachama". In recent years, studies of Central and Eastern Chadic languages have revealed that, in many cases, the vowel system may be conceived as founded on phonological contrasts of height and length alone. Phonetic frontness and backness are attributable to the influence of separate, neighboring palatal and labial features. Other languages in the same branches seem, however, to have vowel systems which have incorporated front/back contrasts. The case of Bata is interesting because, although it apparently belongs to the latter group, it might also be analyzed as belonging to the former.

ISBN 3 89586 364 5. **Languages of the World 27.** 60pp. USD 50.60 / EUR 41.10 / GBP 34.90. 2002.

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 Cameroon. The introduction 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 Andreassen examine reduplication in progressive verbs and show that there are two different reduplicative constituents, whose selection depend on the presence of 'infixes' object pronouns.

Mark Andrew de Vos gives an overview of noun morphology with special attention to plural formation and focus constructions. Girma A. Demeke analyzes the complex system of definiteness and agreement in DPs and shows how agreement works with different classes of nominal modifiers.

Florin Oprina gives an overview of VP syntax, analyzing relations between particular verb forms and objects constructions, negation, and aspect.

Bodil Kappel Schmidt describes the tense/aspect system with an analysis of aspectual forms as complex, complementary to 'pure' tense forms.

Anders Holmberg gives a description and analysis of prepositions and PPs as complex constructions, consisting of a Relator with a Place

complement.

The Lexicon contains appr. 500 Zina Kotoko items.

ISBN 3 89586 452 8 **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 54.** 200pp. USD 90.70 / EUR 73.70 / GBP 62.70. 2002.

Cliticization, Movement, and Second Position

ETHELBERT E. KARI
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Investigation shows that some issues relating to cliticization in Degema are closely tied to movement. Put differently, there appear to be certain facts about cliticization in Degema that may not be easily explained without appealing to a movement analysis. For example, how do clitics form a phonological unit with their hosts? What is the origin of the subject NP that appears before the subject clitic? How do subject clitics get the grammatical features associated with the subject? How is second position defined in Degema, since it appears that some clitics also occupy second position? How do clitics in Degema get placed in second position?

These are some of the questions Kari will attempt to answer in this study with regard to clitic placement in Degema. This work is organized into five sections. Section 1 discusses subject and non-subject clitics; section 2 examines cliticization and two movement operations – subject and verb movements; section 3 looks at cliticization and the 'second position' phenomenon; section 4 considers clitics as functional heads, and their implication for clitic doubling, while section 5 is the conclusion.

ISBN 3 89586 363 7. **Languages of the World 26.** 42pp. USD 37.00 / EUR 30.10 / GBP 25.60. 2001.

A Reference Grammar of Mbay

JOHN KEEGAN

A Reference Grammar of Mbay provides a solid introduction to the grammar of Mbay, a Central-Sudanic language of the Sara family described in a *Dictionary of Mbay* by the same author. It is based on extensive field research among the Mbay in Chad during the period data for the dictionary was collected. The grammar is divided into eight sections.

The first five describe the phonology and morphology. First, segmental phonology is described, and a thorough explanation and justification of the writing system is provided, followed by a description of tone and vowel length. The second section treats morpheme structure, with emphasis on the canonical and harmonic constraints which limit the shape of Mbay morphemes. The inflectional paradigms are described in the third section, and this is followed in the fourth by an explanation of the phonological change associated with inflection, with emphasis on a description of the different types of tonal change. Section five treats the limited word formation processes found in the language.

Section six through eight treat Mbay syntax. Section six describes the structure and uses of the different categories and subcategories, and includes descriptions of alienable/inalienable nouns, verb aspect, serial verbs, adjectival uses of verbs and nouns, and the various uses of ideophones, specifiers and compleentizers.

Section seven deals with word order, describing sentence order as well as the structure of the noun, verb and prepositional phrase.

Included in this section are a number of special structures and expressions. In general, the description contained in these sections attempts to be broad in scope, and includes explanations of how to express common concepts (e.g. existence, impersonal expression, comparison, superlative, etc.) as well as interesting aspects of Mbay syntax which transcend individual categories (eg. the notion of 'standing/sitting/lying').

Section eight deals with the rules governing the mandatory subject and object reference offices. The grammatical descriptions are accompanied by abundant examples, and in many cases word for word translation are given in addition to a more conventional translation.

ISBN 3 89586 173 1. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 14.** 240pp. USD 109.80 / EUR 89.30 / GBP 75.90. 1997.

The Source of Degema Clitics

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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 1 provides some background information that is necessary for the discussion on clitics in Degema; 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.

ISBN 3 89586 451 X. **Languages of the World 25.** 60pp. USD 44.40 / EUR 36.10 / GBP 30.70. 2001.

Essai de description morphophonologique du Yisangu

Langue bantu du Gabon

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Université Libre de Bruxelles

Le yisangu, que les locuteurs reconnaissent sous l'appellation de 'isangu' ou 'yisangu', est une langue parlée au Gabon. Le yisangu est parlé par les Masangus, habitants de l'une des régions les plus montagneuses du Gabon. Le yisangu est une langue bantu que Guthrie (1948) range dans la zone B, plus précisément dans le Shira-Punu Group (B.40).

La première partie est un exposé sur l'identification, la définition, le classement des phonèmes vocaliques et consonantiques, l'étude des tons et la présentation des structures syllabiques. La seconde partie dégage les règles qui permettent de passer du niveau morphophonologique au niveau phonologique, ou des morphèmes aux phonèmes. La troisième partie, enfin, étudie le système des classes et les

différentes catégories de mots que connaît la langue. Ce sont notamment : les substantifs, les référents, les verbes, les mots hybrides, et les mots qui n'entrent dans aucune de ces quatre catégories principales ("les mots divers").

ISBN 3 89586 669 5. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics** 49. 240pp. USD 109.80 / EUR 89.30 / GBP 75.90. 2000.

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

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

Most work on this subject deals with morphologic aspect of the voice in Bantu languages; this volume attempts to include a morphosyntactic issue whereby voice is viewed broadly as comprising all the morphological procedures which, operating on the level of the verb, are in relation to the semantic roles attributed to subject and object. The study of voice here presupposes a consideration of the systematic relationships which can exist in a language, between verb morphology and the semantic roles attributed to subject and object.

Contents: Chapter 1: Bantu verbal extensions : a historical perspective Chapter 2: A morphophonemic study of Verbal extensions in Bafut (Grassfields) Chapter 3: Verbal extensions in La'mnso (Grassfields) Chapter 4: Voice through Verbal extensions in Isangu (B 40) Chapter 5: Verbal extensions in Kom (Grassfields) Chapter 6: Les extensions verbales en Ngiemboon (Grassfields) Chapter 7: Le système des extensions verbales en Kinyarwanda (J. 60) Chapter 8: Verbal extensions in Ngwe (Grassfields) Chapter 9: Le système des extensions verbales en Havu (J. 50) Chapter 10: Le système des extensions verbales en Duala (A 20).

ISBN 3 89586 716 0. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics** 57. 252pp. USD 100.50 / EUR 81.70 / GBP 69.50. 2003.

Mbay Texts Tales, Recipes, Games and Riddles

DJIBLO NGARRAMADJI, NANGBAYE MARCEL, YANKAL KINDOMKOUL, SERGE KOIDERE, SOUANGAR MAHAMAT NGONSAY, M. DJIMADOUNAR. Edited and Translated by JOHN M. KEEGAN

This collection of Mbay texts was gathered during the periods 1977-1979 and 1988-1990 as part of the research for the *Dictionary of Mbay* and *A Reference Grammar of Mbay* by the same author. The collection contains approximately 30 texts of various types. It includes a selection of typical Mbay tales and riddles, a few recipes for typical foods (e.g. 'boule' and 'long sauce'), descriptions of games (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 used in the *Dictionary of Mbay*, and there is a morpheme-by-morpheme translation of each line followed by a more colloquial translation.

ISBN 3 929075 93 8. **Languages of the World/Text Collections** 16. 100 pp. USD 73.70 / EUR 59.90 / GBP 50.90. 1999.

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 tone in general and Bantu tone in particular. A set of universal constraints governing the behavior of High tone is proposed and motivated on the basis of a survey of the major tonal phenomena in several representative Bantu languages. This set of universal constraints then provides the basis for the development of an analysis of the tone pattern of Isixhosa as manifested in the verbal system. While much of the tonology of Isixhosa can be insightfully analyzed in terms of the central notion of a *High Tone Domain*, the very complex effects of the so-called depressor consonants are particularly challenging. The final analysis of these complex data requires the postulation of (a) a second type of domain, the *Register Domain*, and (b) two levels with different constraint rankings. An extremely rich and complex set of data turns out to reflect the interaction of a number of well-motivated universal principles. This book thus lays the basis for further research into the universal tonal patterns exemplified by the many Bantu languages of sub-Saharan Africa.

ISBN 3 89586 521 4. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics** 29. 200 pp. USD 109.80 / EUR 89.30 / GBP 75.90. 1998.

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), Ngam and Nar. 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 Mbay language and the people who speak it as viewed from the lexicon. The scope is broad, incorporating more information, both linguistic and cultural, than is commonly contained in a work of this type. The goal has been to describe the lexicon in a fashion that is not only accurate, but also revealing of how the words are used by the Mbay in their daily life. In addition to the meanings, expressions, and idioms found to be associated with a word, sample sentences illustrating that meaning in a typical context have been provided.

ISBN 3 89586 052 2. **Languages of the World/Dictionaries** 03. 610pp. 300 illustrations. USD 157.80 / EUR 128.30 / GBP 109.00. 1996.

Aperçu sur la morpho- syntaxe de la langue isangu (Bantou, B42)

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

Préface par Bernard Comrie

L'étude présentée dans le cadre de cette publication porte sur la description de la morphosyntaxe de la langue isangu, une langue bantoue du nord-ouest parlée au Gabon par le peuple des Masangu (ou Massango, selon l'appellation administrative). Partant du questionnaire proposé par le Professeur Comrie (*Lingua descriptive studies* : questionnaire, *Lingua*, 42, 1977), nous y développons trois grands aspects : la phonologie, la syntaxe et la morphologie. En ce qui concerne la phonologie, y sont décrits les systèmes vocaliques et consonantiques et une large part réservée à l'étude des schèmes tonals des nominaux et des verbaux. En ce qui concerne la syntaxe, nous avons développé de nombreux aspects tels que les types de phrases, avec une place de choix réservée aux phrases interrogatives ; la subordination ; la détermination ; la coordination ; la négation ; l'anaphore ; les processus de mise en valeur et la passivisation. Pour ce qui est de la morphologie, une place d'honneur revient à l'étude des classes nominales, tant sur un plan synchronique que diachronique. L'essentiel de la morphologie verbale est aussi traitée, avec une place importante réservée au problème du temps et de l'aspect et celui des extensions du verbe. Nous présentons en annexe un lexique isangu-français de près de mille entrées lexicales.

ISBN 3 929075 98 9. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics** 32. 240pp. USD 104.20 / EUR 84.70 / GBP 72.00. 1998.

Universaux versus Spécificités linguistiques dans l'acquisition du langage chez l'enfant :

le cas de la langue isangu
(Bantou, B42)

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

L'étude présentée dans cet ouvrage porte sur la description du processus d'acquisition de la langue isangu par les enfants (en tant que langue maternelle). Le isangu est une langue bantoue du nord-ouest parlée au Gabon (par le peuple des Masangu). Partant du constat que l'essentiel de la théorie en acquisition du langage par les enfants est basé sur les langues indo-européennes, cet ouvrage sur une langue "nouvelle" apporte une lumière sur un domaine très peu exploité : les langues bantoues. Cette étude, sur une langue ayant un système morphosyntaxique très riche, est une contribution intéressante dans le débat sur la place des universaux et celles des spécificités linguistiques dans l'acquisition du langage chez l'enfant. Il développe quatre aspects : les classes nominales (préfixes nominaux et morphèmes d'accord), les extensions verbales, les expressions locatives et la prise de perspective et le développement de la construction passive.

Pour chacun de ces aspects, un bilan théorique est élaboré avec beaucoup de détails et une comparaison des résultats est systématiquement faite ; cela pour montrer en quoi les données de la langue isangu contribuent plus à l'hypothèse des universaux en acquisition du langage ou à celle des spécificités linguistiques. Une réflexion sur la

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

ISBN 3 89586 546 X **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 34**. 240pp. USD 111.10 / EUR 90.30 / GBP 76.80. 1998.

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 banda, un dialecte gbaya, le yakoma, le sango véhiculaire et le zande) appartenant à la branche "oubanguienne" de la famille Niger-Congo ainsi qu'une langue adamawa (le tupuri). Dans ces langues d'Afrique centrale, l'état simplement constaté est du ressort d'une prédication que les auteurs appellent *non processive* qui exprime les opérations logiques correspondant, en français, au domaine couvert par les verbes "être", "exister" et "(y) avoir". Cette prédication repose, selon la procédure mise en œuvre pour conférer à un élément 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, présentative, équative et situatives*). Un index permet de se repérer dans l'ensemble des concepts techniques utilisés. 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, africaines ou autres.

Les six chercheurs ayant contribué à ce volume sont tous membres d'une unité de recherche du CNRS. Chacun a effectué, au cours de plusieurs années, une étude approfondie de la langue qu'il décrit. Collectif édité par Paulette ROULON-DOKO (LLACAN, CNRS, Paris).

Introduction (Marcel Diki-kidiri et Paulette Roulon-Doko), **le banda** (France Cloarec-Heiss), **le zande** (Raymond Boyd), **le yakoma** (Pascal Boyeldieu), **le sango** (Marcel Diki-Kidiri), **le gbaya** (Paulette Roulon-Doko), **le tupuri** (Suzanne Ruelland). **Index**.

ISBN 3 89586 520 6. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 31**. 200pp. USD 90.70 / EUR 73.70 / GBP 62.70. 1998.

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

PETR ZIMA (ed.)
Charles University

Papers prepared by Siegmund Brauner, Norbert Cyffer, Peter Gottschligg, Herrmann Jungraithmayr, Robert Nicolai, Henry Tourneau, 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 selected 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 Team 403-96- 0787 and 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)

ISBN 3 89586 938 4. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 47**. 240pp. USD 105.40 / EUR 85.70 / GBP 72.90. 2000.

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 tonology in Setswana, a language of the Sotho group spoken in Botswana and South Africa. The author, a major contributor 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*.

ISBN 3 89586 172 3. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 13**. 230pp. USD 99.30 / EUR 80.70 / GBP 68.60. 1997.

Le système verbal dans les langues oubanguiennes

RAYMOND BOYD (ed.)
LACITO, CNRS

Cet ouvrage collectif décrit en détail le système verbal de cinq langues africaines (un dialecte gbaya, un dialecte banda, le yakoma, le sango véhiculaire et le zande) appartenant à la branche "oubanguienne" de la famille Niger-Congo. Il s'agit de définir, par une méthodologie structuraliste 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 davantage 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-HEISS **le banda-linda** - PASCAL BOYELDIEU **le yakoma** - MARCEL DIKI-KIDIRI **le sango** - RAYMOND BOYD **le zande**.

Les 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, France). 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).

ISBN 3 89586 003 4. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 07**. 202pp. Index. USD 95.60 / EUR 77.70 / GBP 66.10. 1995.

Classification interne du groupe bantoïde

PASCALE PIRON
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 lexicale.

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

Vol I. ISBN 3 89586 092 1. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 11**. 350pp. 120 maps/illustrations. USD 118.50 / EUR 96.30 / GBP 81.90. 1997.

Vol II. ISBN 3 89586 093 X. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 12**. 350pp. 100 maps/illustrations + 1 folder. USD 124.60 / EUR 101.30 / GBP 86.10. 1997.

The Verb and Related Areal Features in West Africa

(Continuity and Discontinuity within and across Sprachbund Frontiers)

PETR ZIMA (ed.) in co-operation with Thomas Bearth, 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 African 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

405/07/0277, and discussed at an international workshop organised in co-operation with the Prague Linguistic Circle in October, 2008. Data from languages of differing genetic origins spoken West of Lake Chad, be they such sociolinguistically important languages as Kanuri, Hausa, Fula, Songhay, etc., or be they sociolinguistically minor languages from the Chadic, Mande or Niger-Congo genetic contexts, served for attempts at a theoretical generalisation.

Contents: Petr Zima *Areal Features and their Limits* - Thomas Bearth *Operator Second and its Variations in Mande Languages* - Norbert Cyffer *The Structure of the Kanuri Verb Phrase* - Norbert Cyffer *Non-Verbal Predication in Kanuri* - *The Crux of Negation and Focus* - Petr Zima *The Mutual Interplay of the Hausa Verbal Categories Expressed in the SP+VC Complexes* - Herrmann Jungraithmayr *The Verbal Systems of Ron, Musheru and Tangale - Three Southwestern Chadic Fringe Languages* - Herrmann Jungraithmayr, Miroslava Holubová *Ngas (Angas): The Verbal System* - Rudolf Leger *Verbal Classes in the Southern Bole-Tangale Languages* - Henning Schreiber *Areal Features and Language Contact: The Volta Basin as a Linguistic Convergence Area?* - Anne Storch *How to Keep Languages Apart: Chadic and Jukunoid in Contact* - Georg Ziegelmeyer *Areal Features in Northern Nigeria - Towards a Linguistic Area* - Ulrike Zoch *Hausa in Kumasi - an Overview*.

ISBN 978 3 929075 89 2. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 77.** 240pp. USD 81.40 / EUR 66.20 / GBP 56.30. 2009.

Phonetic and Phonological Description of Mandinkakan Phonemes as spoken in Kajor (Ziguinchor)

FALLOU NGOM

University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign

This book provides a basic account of the phonological traits of Mandinkakan as spoken in Senegal and the Republic of Guinea Bissau. The book describes the articulation and realization of the sound units of the language and their phonemic realization. Mandinkakan belongs to the Mande language family, which in turn belongs to the larger Niger-Congo phylum.

The language is widely spread in West-Africa. Mande languages are spoken by over 15 million people in the following west-African states (Platiel, 1978): Mali, Mauritania, Benin, Senegal, Togo, Niger, Sierra Leone, Liberia, Guinea Bissau, Guinea Conakry, Niger, Ghana, Ivory Coast and Burkina Faso. Nowadays, Mandinkakan is one of the major languages used both by individuals with different historical and linguistic background, and by the radio stations in The Gambia, Senegal, and Guinea Bissau.

Despite the important scope of the language in these countries, its sound system is not well studied and practical work dealing with its pronunciation and phonemic inventory is rare. This book aims at filling that gap. Thus it provides a detailed description of the sound system of two varieties of Mandinkakan spoken in Senegal and in Guinea Bissau based upon field work data collected in Ziguinchor, a place where the two varieties coexist. The first chapter provides a detailed description of the Mandinkakan phonemic system (consonant and vowel system). The second chapter focuses on the phonotactics of the language (acceptable consonantal clusters, syllable types etc.). Finally, the book provides two Mandinkakan texts based upon the two varieties described and their English translation.

ISBN 3 89586 947 3. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 44.** 100pp. USD 77.40 / EUR 62.90 / GBP 53.50. 2000.

Comparative Morphology of the Omotic Languages

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Omotic is the least-known family in the Afrasian (=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 Afrasian 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 C'ara, 4. Gimira-Yem (Janjero)-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 having 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 phonological sketch divided into consonants, vowels, and suprasegmentals and phonotactics. Morphological categories are then taken up in the order: pronouns, 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; copulas and connectors; nominal and verbal derivations. In the comparative analysis, the author surveys grammatical formatives by family and indicates potential proto-forms where possible. Conclusions include remarks on the sub-classification of Omotic and the position of Omotic in the Afrasian phylum.

The book contains about 250 pages including Notes, References, Map. It is to be followed by a second volume on Omotic phonology and lexicon.

ISBN 3 89586 251 7. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 19.** 250 pp. USD 118.50 / EUR 96.30 / GBP 81.90. 2000.

The Nilo-Saharan Languages

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The Nilo-Saharan Phylum is the most controversial outcome of Greenberg's genetic classification of African languages dating from 1963. It combines a number of previous "isolates" and its coherence as against the other phyla (Afrasian, Niger-Congo, and Khoisan) has not been satisfactorily demonstrated. In this volume, the author undertakes the demonstration, taking as a starting point major groupings he established in previous morphological comparisons and then examining a lexical data base of over 600 items from all the documented languages. The large Central Sudanic and East Sudanic families are represented by reconstructed forms from previous and forthcoming publications respectively.

The outcome is a set of 359 reconstructed items divided among Nilo-Saharan isoglosses (174 in number), isoglosses for subfamilies (83), symbolic forms (21), areal items (35), items linking Nilo-Saharan and Niger-Congo (30), and

items linking Nilo-Saharan and Afrasian (26). The last four groups are not evidence for establishment of Nilo-Saharan as a genetic family, but are equally important in delimiting the phylum and setting it off from other phyla, a task which has not been given proper weight in the past.

The book begins with a lengthy and valuable Introduction covering purpose and method, an annotated list of languages genetically arranged, a demographic and cultural overview summary of speakers, and typological and areal overviews. A history of Nilo-Saharan studies is included and in a separate chapter a detailed comparison with the only competing classification (CH. EHRET, forthcoming).

The main body of the text consists of the establishment of proto-Nilo-Saharan segments and modern reflexes, consideration of the role of morphology, and representation of the 359 reconstructed forms. Four indices allow the reader to locate items by semantic set, English gloss, reconstructed head-forms in alphabetical order, and selected secondary reconstructions under head-forms.

ISBN 3 89586 045 X. **LINCOM Handbooks in Linguistics 06.** 270pp. 3 maps. USD 118.50 / EUR 96.30 / GBP 81.90. 1997.

Guide to Readability in African Languages

CHIA EMMANUEL NGES (ed.).

University of Buea

Ch. 1. U. WIESEMANN: Orthography and Readability. Ch. 2. J. MFONYAM: Reading and Writing Tone. Ch. 3. E.N. CHIA: Visibility in Reading. Ch. 4. G. MBA & E.N. CHIA: Vocabulary grading. Ch. 5. A. OLADELE: Grading Sentence Patterns and Structures in Yoruba & Related Languages. Ch. 6. J. OGWANA: Grading Sentence Patterns: Swahili. Ch. 7. E.N. CHIA: Measurement of Text Difficulty. Ch. 8. E.N. CHIA: Summary Guide on Readability.

ISBN 3 89586 030 1. **Linguistics Edition 09.** 150pp. USD 73.70 / EUR 59.90 / GBP 50.90. 1996.

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 improves on a short 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 for the dictionary has also included work with other native speakers.

ISBN 3 89586 892 2. **Languages of the World/Dictionaries 25.** 120 pp. USD 77.40 / EUR 62.90 / GBP 53.50. 2000.

Ethnographie et Vocabulaire Religieux des Cultes Vodoun

ROGER BRAND
Université de Tour

Ce travail ethno-linguistique est une approche de la mentalité religieuse des populations du sud et moyen Bénin au niveau des Cultes Vodoun. Ce travail porte sur la langue Wéménugbé qui est parlée par une population de Réfugiés groupés dans des villages bordant le fleuve Ouémé, *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 Wéménugbé sont celles de la langue *Fungbe*, *fongbé*, d'Abomey dont les particularités dominantes sont une très forte nasalisation et des emprunts de termes aux langues des populations *Gun*, *Goun*, de Porto-Novon, des populations *Aizo* des villages sur la rivière So et des population *Yoruba*. Elle est appelée aussi *Gungbe*, *goungbé*, de l'Ouémé. Elle appartient au groupe des langues *Kwa*.

Il est présenté sous la forme d'un lexique de plus de 1350 termes qui remplace la vie religieuse liée aux Cultes Vodoun des Wéménou 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 Wéménugbé et une définition française. L'intéressant est qu'il aborde la réalité religieuse des Cultes Vodoun.

ISBN 3 89586 684 9. **Languages of the World/Dictionaries 26.** 160pp. USD 83.30 / EUR 67.70 / GBP 57.60. 2000.

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

D.F. IDIATA, M. LEITCH, P. ONDO-MEBIAME & 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 ambigus qu'on ne sait pas toujours ce qui est en cause, et on y confond souvent les niveaux d'analyse (diachronique et synchronique).

Le présent ouvrage, qui est une contribution de quatre linguistes, clôt définitivement le débat sur le mythe sémantisme des classes nominales dans les langues bantu actuelles, du moins celles du nord-ouest. Pour ce faire, les contributeurs décrivent et analysent, en se fondant sur des calculs statistiques précis, la corrélation entre affixes de classes et contenu sémantique dans huit langues bantu des zones A, B et C parlées au Cameroun (Mmala, groupe A 60), en république du Congo (Babole, groupe C 10) et au Gabon (Fang-ntumu, groupe A 75; Myene-nkomi, groupe B10; Ikota, groupe B 20; Pove, groupe B 30; Isangu, groupe B 40 et Inzebi, groupe B 50).

ISBN 3 89586 668 7. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 48.** 180pp. USD 95.60 / EUR 77.70 / GBP 66.10. 2000.

Cultes Vodoun et Textes Oraux des Wéménou du sud Bénin

ROGER BRAND
Université de Tour

L'existence d'une littérature orale chez les Wéménou est importante et a permis une approche de la mentalité des habitants de la vallée de

l'Ouémé au sud Bénin et des Cultes Vodoun, vodoun. Vingt-neuf textes oraux sont proposés. Ce sont des mythes qui symbolisent les croyances d'une communauté. Ils témoignent des coutumes, des idées, des mentalités d'un groupe donné. Ils énoncent la vie de tous les jours. Ils ont aussi une fonction d'intégration de l'individu au groupe. Et ils sont une tentative d'explication du monde et montrent l'organisation sociale ainsi que tous les problèmes sociaux. Ils deviennent règles de conduite et des préceptes moraux.

L'étude présente ces textes oraux concernant les cultes Vodoun pratiqués par une population appelée Wéménou. L'histoire des Wéménou est liée aux migrations de groupes multifamiliaux Yoruba, Aizo, Adja-Fon et Tofinou.

Ces divers textes expliquent en partie le fonctionnement de la société Wéménou et en particulier le système religieux traditionnel fondé sur les Cultes Vodoun. Ces récits ou mythes racontent les diverses installations du Vodoun sur la terre ainsi que le rôle des divinités auprès des hommes. Les textes présentés situent les Wéménou en relation avec le divin, l'inconnaissable à travers cinq groupes de Vodoun.

ISBN 3 89586 685 7. **Languages of the World/Text Collections 19.** 100pp. USD 72.50 / EUR 58.90 / GBP 50.10. 2000.

Grammars

Aspects of Dagbani Grammar

With special emphasis on phonology and morphology

KNUT 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 phonology and morphology. One section discusses the number inflection of nominals, supported by psycholinguistic evidence drawn from experiments with Dagbani speakers. This presumably reflects one 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 of 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.

ISBN 3 89586 638 5. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 41.** 230pp. USD 104.20 / EUR 84.70 / GBP 72.00. 1999.

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 Thiès. 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 from data collected in the Thiès 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 basic classes with extensive agreement of the determiners; a threefold locative distinction present in determined nominals, this locative distinction is further elaborated in the demonstratives; a verb system based on derivational and conjugational affixation; serial and reduplicative sentence types; a short presentation some of the major dialect differences in Noon.

ISBN 3 89586 628 8. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 40.** 240pp. USD 112.30 / EUR 91.30 / GBP 77.60. 2000.

Aspects of the Grammar of Kukú

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Kukú is a previously undescribed southeastern Nilotic language of the Bari family. It is spoken in southern Sudan and northern Uganda. Kukú has a wide variety of verbal affixes. These affixes are involved in a number of vowel harmony and tone assignment patterns. In this grammar sketch, particular attention is paid to the qualitative morpheme, which functions quite differently in Kukú than in other Nilotic languages. In Kukú 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 has 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 of the complementizers and in the use of two copula-like elements, one 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.

ISBN 3 89586 276 2. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 25.** 220pp. USD 88.20 / EUR 71.70 / GBP 60.90. 2000.

Zulu

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Zulu is a language spoken in the Republic of South Africa by approximately 8,34 million people (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 Cape 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 provided 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.

ISBN 3 89586 016 6. **Languages of the World/Materials 50.** 55pp. USD 51.80 / EUR 42.10 / GBP 35.80. 1997.

Grammar of Old Nubian

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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 fewer than one hundred pages of continuously printed text, extends from the eighth to the fifteenth 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 public contracts, private letters and similar material.

Belonging to the Nilo-Saharan language family, Old Nubian is written in a modified form of the Greek uncial alphabet, with extra characters taken from Coptic and Meroitic. The general characteristics of the language emerge from the following formula (after Hawkins): SOV / POST / GEN + N / N + ADJ.

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.

ISBN 3 89586 893 0. **Languages of the World/Materials 330.** 120 pp. USD 70.00 / EUR 56.90 / GBP 48.40. 2002.

Description grammaticale du Kitalinga

(Langue bantu du Nord-Est du Zaïre)

ANDRE MBULA PALUKU

Après une introduction générale qui aborde aussi bien la situation géographique que linguistique 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 la syllabe. Dans la deuxième partie,

Morphophonologie, l'auteur tentera d'expliquer la variation des morphèmes et les règles morphophonologiques qui s'ensuivent.

La 'Morphologie' qui constitue la troisième partie du travail, décrira le système des classes qui constitue la catégorie grammaticale de base, ainsi que les différentes catégories de mots, les relations et les fonctions des unités significatives.

Les Watalinga vivent au Zaïre, dans l'extrême nord de la "Région" du Bord-Kivu, au Nord-Est de la "Zone" administrative de Beni. La présente étude dont les premières données de la présente étude ont été récoltées à Beni (Zaïre) en 1987 et analysées à Tervuren (Belgique) en 1990-1991.

ISBN 3 89586 265 7. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 22.** 280pp. USD 112.30 / EUR 91.30 / GBP 77.60. 1998.

Dagaare

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Dagaare is a Mbia 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. This grammatical sketch, based on the Central Dialect spoken around Jirapa, is divided into three chapters of phonology, morphology and syntax. Chapter one provides the basic phonological features 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 nominal and verbal phrases.

These chapters are preceded by a summary of pertinent sociolinguistic facts about the language. A text with interlinear translations and a short Dagaare - English vocabulary list conclude this grammatical sketch. Basic bibliography: Bodomo, A. B. 1997. *The Structure of Dagaare*. Stanford Monographs in African Languages, CSLI publications. Kennedy, Jack. 1966. *The Phonology of Dagaari*. Institute of African Studies, Legon, Accra.

ISBN 3 89586 250 9. **Languages of the World/Materials 165.** 60pp. USD 51.80 / EUR 42.10 / GBP 35.80. 2000.

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 following West African states speak it: Senegal, The Gambia, Guinea Bissau, and Mauritania. Nowadays, Wolof is one of the major languages used both by individuals with different historical and linguistic background, 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.

Despite the important scope of the language in these countries, practical work dealing with its grammar is still limited. This book aims at filling that gap. Thus, it provides a detailed description of the grammatical patterns of Wolof spoken in Senegal. The first chapter provides a detailed

description of the Wolof phonemic system (consonant and vowel system). The second chapter focuses on the nominal system of the language. The third chapter deals with the verbal system. The fourth chapter examines the negation forms in the language. The fifth chapter deals with the basic syntactic features of Wolof. Finally, the book provides a Wolof text with an interlinear translation.

ISBN 3 89586 616 4. **Languages of the World/Materials 333.** 112pp. USD 60.20 / EUR 48.90 / GBP 41.60. 2003.

Degema

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Degema is a Delta Edoïd language spoken by about 50,000 people in the Degema Local Government Area of Rivers State of Nigeria. It is spoken by two autonomous communities: Usokun-Degema and Degema Town, which have a common origin. Little work has been done on Degema compared with other Rivers State languages. The data were collected and analysed between April 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, tones), nominal morphology (e.g., noun class prefixes, gerund, agent noun, state nouns), verbal morphology (e.g., complex stems, tonal behaviour of stems, tense, aspect, modality, negation), and syntax (e.g., noun phrases, concord in the noun phrase, co-ordination, subordination, relativization, cliticisation, serials verbs, verb-inherent complement sequence, focus) of Degema. The study concludes with a sample text with interlinear translation.

ISBN 3 89586 214 2. **Languages of the World/Materials 180.** 67pp. USD 56.50 / EUR 45.90 / GBP 39.00. 1997.

Ogbronuagum

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Ogbronuagum 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 (Bukuma) Community.

The sketch, which is the first attempt at providing a fairly comprehensive description of Ogbronuagum, is divided into six sections. Section one re-examines the phonology as described 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 she established are found. The morphology of verbs, tense aspect and modality, and nominal modifiers are treated in some detail. Section three is concerned with syntax. Here different noun phrase constructions and phenomena such as concord, co-ordination, subordination, relativisation, serial verb constructions, focus and cliticisation are discussed. 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.

ISBN 3 89586 618 0. **Languages of the World/Materials 329.** 80 pp. USD 58.90 / EUR 47.90 / GBP 40.70. 2000.

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 orthographic facts, an outline of the nominal and verbal morphology, syntactic and discourse related phenomena, as well as sample texts with interlinear transcription and translation.

ISBN 3 929075 43 1. **Languages of the World/Materials 30.** 62pp. USD 51.80 / EUR 42.10 / GBP 35.80. 1995.

Kunama

LIONEL M. BENDER
Southern Illinois University

Kunama is spoken by about 100,000 people in Eritrea. Once thought to be a "language isolate", Kunama is now classified as a rather divergent Nilo-Saharan language. Ethnographers have seen Chushitic-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 vowel and consonant length, stress, and tone remains to be fully worked out. The pronominal system has dual as well as sg./pl. and inclusive/exclusive distinctions, but no grammatical gender. There are both prefixal and suffixal verbal conjugations, but these are lexically distributed and quite unlike the Afrasian aspectual use of the prefixes and suffixes.

The volume contains phonological and morphological sketches, overall syntax and some selected topics (notably nonverbal predication and relative constructions), two sample text with morphemic and free translations, references, and a language map of the Kunama area.

ISBN 3 89586 072 7. **Languages of the World/Materials 59.** 60pp. 1 map. USD 51.80 / EUR 42.10 / GBP 35.80. 1996.

Efutu Grammar

SAMUEL GYASI OBENG
Indiana University

Efutu, also called Awutu-Efutu or Senya is a Kwa language spoken by about 150,000 people in the Awutu, Efutu, and Senya areas of Ghana's Central Region. "Efutu Grammar" deals broadly with the sound system, tone, and aspects of morphology and syntax of the language. Important aspects of the language that are explicated include verbal reduplication, tense and aspect, as well as the pronominal system and structure. Nouns and

noun plurality, noun phrase structure, adjectival and adverbial constructions, complementation, relativization, as well as focus marking are also discussed and exemplified. Other aspects of the language that are subjected to synthesis and analysis are determiners (definite, indefinite, and demonstrative) and quantifiers).

Finally, Efutu ideophones and interjections (primary, secondary, and volitive) are also discussed and exemplified. Given the data oriented nature of Efutu Grammar, both theoretical and descriptive linguists will benefit from it considerably

ISBN 978 3 89586 673 9. **Languages of the World/Materials 472.** 122p. USD 58.40 / EUR 47.50 / GBP 40.40. 2008.

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 (including its capital Kinshasa), 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 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 appearance (late nineteenth 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 aspectual inflection, is nonetheless notoriously complex. TAM distinctions are conveyed through the use of infixes, tone, and auxiliariation. At the level of syntax, Lingala is marked, among other things, by a specific way of forming cleft-sentences. The present volume presents an overview of the phonological, tonological, and morphological 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.

ISBN 3 89586 595 8. **Languages of the World/Materials 261.** 60 pp. USD 51.80 / EUR 42.10 / GBP 35.80. 1998.

A Grammar of Chingoni

DEO NGONYANI
Michigan State University

Chingoni, or Ngoni of Tanzania, is a Bantu language (Guthrie'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 Peramiho.

The study is divided into four chapters. Chapter One provides introductory remarks including sociolinguistic facts about the language and a brief history of the speech community. It explains why in spite of its South African Nguni name, the language is genetically an Eastern African language. Chapter Two presents the phonological system, describing the sounds, tones, phonotactics and some phonological processes including hiatus resolution, vowel harmony, imbrication 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 discussed 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.

ISBN 3 89586 846 9. **Languages of the World/Materials 425.** 120pp. USD 67.50 / EUR 54.90 / GBP 46.70. 2003.

The Fyem Language of Northern Nigeria

DANIEL NETTLE
Merton College, Oxford

Fyem 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, Fyem 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 whilst it is still in general use. The book gives clear treatments of Fyem phonology, morphology and syntax, as well as an English-Fyem dictionary, a Fyem 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. Fyem belongs to the Benue-Congo branch of the Niger-Congo family. However, it also shows considerable affinities in both grammar and lexicon 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 ethnohistorical evidence to unravel the complex history of Fyem migration, trade and inter-marriage.

ISBN 3 89586 519 2. **Languages of the World/Materials 136.** 100 pp. USD 63.80 / EUR 51.90 / GBP 44.10. 1998.

Ndebele

CLAIRE BOWERN AND VICTORIA LOTRIDGE (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 subgroup of Bantu, along with Xhosa, Zulu and Swati. Data from this sketch were collected from a speaker of Ndebele during Harvard University's linguistic field methods course in Spring 2000, taught by Dr Lisa Lavoie. The dialect described is Zimbabwe Ndebele.

The class wrote the sketch jointly, based on final research papers for the course. The sketch was then edited into a manuscript and checked for consistency. Those contributing to the sketch were (besides the main editors): Emily Alling, Gorm Amand, Luce Aubrey, Gülsat Aygen, Dominika Baran, Maryanne Cockerill, Ju-Eun Lee, Bekezela Ncube, Balkiz Öztürk and Pawel Nowak. The sketch covers the basics of phonology, morphology of nouns and verbs, concord and noun class membership, the tense/aspect/mood system and basic syntax, including subordination

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.

ISBN 3 89586 465 X. **Languages of the World/Materials 416.** 96pp. USD 61.40 / EUR 49.90 / GBP 42.40. 2002.

Dogon

VLADIMIR PLUNGAN
University of Moscow

Dogon 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, *tommo-so*, very important sociolinguistically but not well described yet (more or less like all the other Dogon dialects).

Typologically, Dogon 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 short phonological and morphological description, a concise account of grammatical categories and derivational system and an overview of main syntactic properties of Dogon (special emphasis is laid on converbs/participles and "serialization" in clause combining). [written in French].

ISBN 3 929075 46 6. **Languages of the World/Materials 64.** 47pp. USD 51.80 / EUR 42.10 / GBP 35.80. 1995.

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.

ISBN 3 89586 946 5. **Languages of the World/Dictionaries 27.** 280pp. USD 89.40 / EUR 72.70 / GBP 61.80. 2000.

Songhay

ROBERT NICOLAI, *C.N.R.S. (Université de Nice)* & PÉTR ZIMA (*CET Université Charles, Praha*)

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 Nigéria, et enfin, de façon tout à fait minoritaire dans plusieurs enclaves de pays voisins.

La description commence par une présentation de la classification dialectale du groupe dans lequel on distingue entre deux grands ensembles: le songhay méridional et le songhay septentrional (variétés berbériées parlées par des populations minoritaires en 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 spécimens 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.

ISBN 3 89586 133 2. **Languages of the World/Materials 116.** 62 pp. USD 51.80 / EUR 42.10 / GBP 35.80. 1997.

Chichewa

MAYRENE BENTLEY & ANDREW
KULEMEKA

Northeastern State University, University of Dar es Salaam

Chichewa is an eastern Bantu language spoken in Malawi, primarily in the Kasungu, Dowa, and Lilongwe districts. It is also known as Nyanja because of its ethnic and linguistic ties with the Nyanja 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, stative, causative, reciprocal, and applicative are verbal suffixes. Wh-questions are clefts 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 ideophones, and phonologically for its prosody and phrase structure.

ISBN 3 89586 920 1. **Languages of the World/Materials 345.** 60pp. USD 51.80 / EUR 42.10 / GBP 35.80. 2001.

A Classified Vocabulary of the Icibemba Language

ALEXANDER R. MAKASA KASONDE
Africa University, Mutara

In *Lexicology in Zambia* (Kasonde, 1981), the author argued that quality and quantity of published works were a measure of the level of development in any given society. He lamented that poverty as such could not justify lack of literary creativity in Africa where, unlike the industrial world with modern libraries, oral traditions were the only valuable bibliographies available.

The author now avails himself of the opportunity to offer a practical albeit limited response to the need for written lexicons which he then clearly identified. The present work is not the first lexicon of Icibemba language. Earlier lexicons include Bemba-English Dictionary (White Fathers, 1949), Bemba Pocket Dictionary (Hoch, 1960) and A Vocabulary of Icibemba (Mann, 1995). The original contribution of this particular lexicon lies in the application of the concept of vocabulary classification based on A Tentative Questionnaire for the words of Bantu Languages (Yukawa, 1979), also found in A Classified Vocabulary of the Luba Language (Yukawa, 1992). In writing this lexicon, the author knows that there is bound to be disagreement about the right meaning and spelling. The problem of dialectology notwithstanding, he has used the official orthography of Zambian languages (Chimuka, 1977).

ISBN 3 89586 420 X. **Languages of the World/Dictionaries 39.** 180pp. USD 90.70 / EUR 73.70 / GBP 62.70. 2002.

re-editions

Grundriß einer Grammatik des Kimatumbi

BERNHARD KRUMM

Das Kimatumbi, das in vorliegender Arbeit behandelt wird, hat keinen großen Verbreitungsbezirk. Es ist die Sprache der Bewohner der Matumbiberge. Das nicht allzu ausgedehnte Matumbibergland liegt im nördlichen Teil des Bezirks Kilwa, zum Teil auch im Bezirk Mohoro, etwa zwischen 38° 30' bis 39° 10' östl. Länge und 8° 10' bis 8° 45' südl. Breite. Es umfaßt (einschließlich Ukichi) annähernd 4500 km². Den Stoff zu dieser sprachlichen Arbeit verdankt der Autor in erster Linie Schülern der Regierungsschule Kilwa. Ein Vergleich des Kimatumbi mit bisher bekannten Sprachen wird zeigen, daß das Kimatumbi nahe verwandt ist mit Kisutu. Das Kimatumbi ist des weiteren aufs engste verwandt mit dem Kirufiji und Kindengereko; das sind die Sprachen der nördlichen Nachbarn der Wamatumbi (aus der Einleitung der Originalausgabe 1912).

Inhalt: Lautlehre (Wortton, Veränderung von Vokalen, Veränderung von Konsonanten, Ausstoßung von f und s) - Nominalklassen (I-XI) - Genitivpräposition und Personalpräfixe - Eigenschaftswörter - Fürwörter - Zahlwörter - Zeitwörter (Infinitiv, Konjugation, Konjunktiv, Imperativ, Konditional, Negation, Passivum, Hilfszeitwörter, abgeleitete Zeitwörter) - Umstandswörter - Präposition - Sprachproben (Redewendungen, Erzählungen, Lieder)

In his grammatical sketch B. Krumm focuses on nominal and verbal morphology of Kimatumbi, 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 LINCOS Gramatica (LINGram) series (originally published 1912, written in German).

ISBN 978 3 89586 048 5. **LINCOS Gramatica 04.** 70pp. USD 57.50 / EUR 46.70 / GBP 39.70. 2010.

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 Bahutu, les Batwa) 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 agglutination 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 nombre 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 distincts, quoique intimement soudés ensemble (préface, p.1).

Table de matières: Préface, le substantif, la voyelle euphonique, tableau des préfixes; l'adjectif, les pronoms, le verbe, l'adverbe, les prépositions, les conjonctions, les interjections, l'euphonie, contes, proverbes.

In his grammatical sketch Eugène Hurel mainly focuses on nominal and verbal morphology of Kinyarwanda, 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).

ISBN 978 3 89586 069 0. **LINCOM Gramatica** 07. 166pp. USD 66.20 / EUR 53.80 / GBP 45.70. 2010.

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) 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).

ISBN 978 3 89586 055 3. **LINCOM Gramatica** 06. 56pp. USD 48.20 / EUR 39.20 / GBP 33.30. 2010.

Das Kisiha

H.A. FOKKEN

Das Kisiha ist einer der vielen Dialekte des Kidšaga, welches letztere die Sprache der Kilimandscharo-Bewohner ist. So viele Landschaften es an den Abhängen dieses schneebedeckten Riesen gibt, in so viel verschiedene Dialekte zersplittert ist das Kidšaga. Die verschieden stark ausgeprägten Unterschiede zwischen den einzelnen Dialekten lassen sich in drei Gruppen zusammenfassen: 1. Einzelne Wörter sind in diesem Dialekt gebräuchlich, in jenem unbekannt; 2. einzelne grammatische Regeln sind verschieden; 3. einzelne phonetische Regeln sind verschieden.

Im folgenden findet nur der Kisihadialekt Berücksichtigung, und ich erlaube mir, das Wenige niederzuschreiben, was mir während des ersten Jahres meines hiesigen Aufenthaltes als wahrscheinlich Richtiges aufgefallen ist.

Inhalt: Orthographie, Feststellung der Grundkonsonanten, Feststellung der Vokale, Feststellung der nasalierten Konsonanten, Feststellung der Mischlauten, Einfluß von Vokalen auf die Konsonanten, Die Nasale. Index.

In his study H.A. Fokken focuses mainly on the phonology of the grammar of Kisiha. This re-edition has been published as no. 05 in the LINCOM Gramatica (LINGram) series (originally published 1905, MSOS 08, written in German).

ISBN 978 3 89586 049 2. **LINCOM Gramatica** 05. 56pp. USD 48.90 / EUR 39.80 / GBP 33.80. 2010.

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-Branch. The grammatical sketch contains information on the alphabet, syllables, accent, nouns and noun classes, case, pronouns, adjective, verbs, auxiliary verbs, formation of words, sentences with translations, and a vocabulary of ca. 1200 entries (Re-edition; 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/IV.

Éléments d'une Grammaire Kirundi

J.M.M. VAN DER BURGT

Les Warundi, étant un peuple Bantu, parlent tous le kirundi, langue Bantu. L'Urundi est habité par trois tribus des peuples : les Watussi, les Wahut, et les Watwa. Tous parlent le kirundi.

Table des matières: Alphabet et quelques remarques, article, adjectifs qualificatifs, pronoms connectifs, démonstratifs, numéraux, formes fondamentales des verbes simples, verbes dérivés, invariables, adverbess, prépositions, syntax, supplément (langue des Watwa), etc.

(Re-edition; originally published 1902 in Berlin; written in French)

ISBN 978 3 86290 010 7. **LINCOM Gramatica** 37. 112pp. USD 59.00 / EUR 48.80 / GBP 40.50. 2010/IV.

Die Santrokofisprache. Beitrag zur Kenntnis der Sprachen Togos

E. FUNKE

Die Santrokofisprache wird nur noch in drei Ortschaften mit zusammen kaum 1500 Einwohnern gesprochen. Die Santrokofier oder, wie sie sich selbst nennen, die Bale, kamen aus verschiedenen Gegenden von Boem, wo heute noch Santrokofi verstanden wird. Dem Wortschatz nach steht die Santrokofisprache wohl dem Twi und dem Ga näher als dem Ewe, von dem es jetzt langsam aufgelöst wird. Dagegen gehört es seiner Grammatik nach ganz zu den sog. Bantoiden Sprachen, die sich ausschließlich der Substantivpräfexe bedienen, wie z.B. Avatime, Nyango-Tafi. Inhalt: Laute, Wortarten, Texte, Wörterverzeichnis. (Re-edition; originally published 1911 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/IV.

Lusiba, die Sprache der Länder Kisiba, Bugabu, Kjanja und Ihangiro, speziell der Dialekt der "Bayossa" im Lande Kjamtwara

C.HERMANN

Lusiba ist eine Bantusprache und mit dem Kinyoro verwandt. Es ist die Sprache der Ureinwohner des Landes, der Batundu und scheint durch die eingewanderten Bahuma, der jetzt herrschenden Klasse, 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-edition; originally published 1904 in Berlin;

written in German).

ISBN 978 3 86290 020 6. **LINCOM Gramatica** 44. 54pp. USD 46.20 / EUR 38.20 / GBP 31.70. 2010/IV.

La langue kikerewe

EUGEN HUREL

Le kikerewe ou kikerewe appartient à la famille des langues appelées bantu, dont un des principaux caractères est l'agglutination. Dans la composition des mots, les voyelles ou syllables qui différencient les genres, les nombres, les temps, les modes, sont simplement juxtaposées au radical, que en est nettement distinct. Dans la composition des propositions, même juxtaposition des mots qui se suivent dans l'ordre logique, soit que leur influence réciproque soit marquée par des désinences casuelles, comme en latin, ou des prépositions, comme en français (de la préface).

The short grammar of the Bantu language Kikerewe offers chapters on nominal morphology (with information on the elaborated class system, adjectives, adverbs and pronouns), verbal morphology, syntax, includes several stories with word-to-word translation, and a dictionary (re-edition - reprinted from the original version 1909, MSOS XII: 1-113).

ISBN 978 3 86290 097 8. **LINCOM Gramatica** 77. 114pp. USD 59.00 / EUR 48.80 / GBP 40.50. 2010/IV.

Kordofan-Texte im Dialekt von Gebel Dair. Grammatische Skizze und Texte.

H. JUNKER & W. CZERMEK

Zum Aufbau der nubischen Grammatik fehlt uns ein wichtiges Glied, das Nubische, das in den Bergen von Kordofan gesprochen wird. Gerade dieser Dialekt hat weniger als alle anderen unter dem Einfluß fremder Sprachen gestanden. Vom Kordofan-Nubischen waren bisher nur eine Reihe von Wortaufzeichnungen bekannt, für den grammatischen Aufbau sagen sie uns nichts und wenig über die Lautverhältnisse des Nubischen. Die Ergebnisse beruhen u.a. auf Aufnahmen und Aufzeichnungen der nubischen Expedition der kgl. Preußischen Akademie der Wissenschaften in Berlin und der ägyptischen Expedition der kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften in Wien (aus der Einleitung entlehnt).

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

ISBN 978 3 86290 000 8. **LINCOM Orientalia** 07. 78pp. USD 56.50 / EUR 46.70 / GBP 38.70. 2010/IV.

Grammar of the Kamba Language. Eastern Equatorial Africa

J.T. LAST

The Kamba language is one of the great Bantu family of East Africa, south of the equator. The author found a population of ca. 80000 speakers, Robert Cust of the Church Missionary Society found a large number also in U-Sagara, Mambaia, who had migrated southward. Contents: alphabet, substantives, adjectives, class system, numerals,

pronouns, verbs (Re-edition; originally published 1885 in London; written in English).

ISBN 978 3 86290 101 2. **LINCOM Gramatica** 81. 46pp. USD 39.60 / EUR 32.80 / GBP 27.20. 2010/IV.

Grammaire de la langue haya

EM. KUIJPERS

La langue haya est une langue "bantou"; elle est parlée à l'ouest du lac Victoria, et étend son domaine sur une assez vaste étendue. Table des matières: alphabet, quantité et accent tonique, voyelles, consonnes, les préfixes, le verbe, verbes dérivés, formation des noms, la proposition, etc. (Re-edition; originally published 1922 in Boxtel; written in French)

ISBN 978 3 86290 005 3. **LINCOM Gramatica** 79. 304pp. USD 80.80 / EUR 66.80 / GBP 55.40. 2010/IV.

Linguistische Studien in Ostafrika

CARL MEINHOF

Vom August des Jahres 1902 bis zum Februar 1903 habe ich mich in Sansibar und Deutsch-Ostafrika aufgehalten, um meine phonetischen Beobachtungen an Ort und Stelle nachzuprüfen und zu vervollständigen. Ich habe meine Untersuchungen auf eine große Anzahl von Sprachen der Bantugruppe ausgedehnt und auch versucht, in Sprachen einzudringen, welche nicht zu dieser Gruppe gehören. In einigen Sprachen, wie in den Sprachen der Mbugu und der Ndorobo fehlten alle Vorarbeiten, in anderen wie dem Šambala waren umfassende Arbeiten schon geschaffen.

Im Band sind u.a. grammatische Abhandlungen zu folgenden Sprachen enthalten: Suaheli, Šambala, Namwezi, Sukuma, Digo, Nika, Pokomo, Bondei, Zigula, Mbugu, Dzalamo, Makua;

(Re-edition; originally published 1907 in Berlin MSOS X, III Abt.; written in German)

ISBN 978 3 86290 017 6. **LINCOM Orientalia** 09. 281pp. USD 66.90 / EUR 54.40 / GBP 46.20. 2010/IV.

Einige Bemerkungen über das Verbum im Masai

H.A. FOKKEN

Besondere Schwierigkeiten bei der Erforschung der Masaisprache bietet das Verbum mit seinen vielen Prä- und Suffixen. Will man die richtige Bedeutung eines Verbes feststellen, so ist eine genaue, auf jede Vor- und Nachsilbe eingehende Analyse des Wortes erste, unerläßliche Bedingung. Hat man erst einmal den Stamm erkannt, so kann man mit Leichtigkeit das Verbum durchkonjugieren und auch eine nicht geringe Anzahl von Verbalspezies bilden. So richtete ich denn bei der mühsamen Erforschung der neuen Sprache von Anfang an mein Augenmerk darauf, zunächst einmal die Verbalstämme festzustellen und sie in eine gewisse Ordnung zu bringen. So richten sich z.B. die Präfixe nach den Anfangsbuchstaben, wobei sich drei Gruppen für die Stämme ergeben, solche, die mit einem Konsonanten beginnen, solche die mit einem Vokal außer *i* beginnen, und solche, die mit *i*

beginnen (Re-edition; originally published 1907 in Berlin; written in German).

ISBN 978 3 86290 021 3. **LINCOM Orientalia** 11. 34pp. USD 29.00 / EUR 24.00 / GBP 19.90. 2010/IV.

Eine Kinyamwezi-grammatik

R. STERN

Das Wort Kinyamwezi begreift eine größere Anzahl von Völkern in sich. Sowohl die Leute nördlich von Tabora wie auch südlich davon nennen sich Vanyamwezi, ja selbst aus dem Munde der Vakonongo habe ich diese Selbstbezeichnung gehört. Man darf also von ihnen allen von einer Einheit der Sprache, zugleich aber auch von einer dialektischen Verschiedenheit sprechen (aus der Einleitung entlehnt).

The study contains information on orthography, nominal and verbal morphology (with special focus on the class system), and word lists (Re-edition; originally published 1906 in Berlin; written in German)

ISBN 978 3 86290 011 4. **LINCOM Gramatica** 38. 133pp. USD 60.00 / EUR 48.80 / GBP 40.50. 2010/IV.

Die Sprache der Wahehe

C. VELTEN

Die Entstehung der Kurzgrammatik beruht auf Aufnahmen zweier Wahehe Sprecherinnen, die 1894 als Gefangene der Truppen des Generals von Schlehe nach Daressalam gebracht wurden. Die Kurzgrammatik enthält Informationen zur Lautlehre, zum Klassensystem des Substantivs, Verbum, Adverbien, Gespräche, ein Wörterverzeichnis, eine Übersichtskarte zum Klassensystem (Re-edition; originally published 1899 in Berlin; written in German).

ISBN 978 3 86290 015 2. **LINCOM Gramatica** 41. 81pp. USD 51.30 / EUR 42.40 / GBP 35.10. 2010/IV.

The Nuer Language

DIEDRICH WESTERMANN

The Nuer who have received their name from their neighbours, the Dinkas, Shilluks and Arabs, live in several separate sections in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and partly in Western Abyssinia. The Nuers belong to the Nilotic group. The materials for this work were collected during a stay in Khartoum and on Doleib 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.: 84-150, written in English).

ISBN 978 3 86290 013 8. **LINCOM Gramatica** 39. 61pp. USD 46.20 / EUR 38.20 / GBP 31.70. 2010/IV.

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

difficulties in acquiring a knowledge of the language are pronunciation and intonation. The orthography adopted is a compromise between the one already in use among the missionaries, and the phonetic writing (adopted from the preface).

The short grammar of Shilluk contains chapters on the sounds, the noun, pronoun, verb, a list of verbs in their different forms, short sentences, two texts with interlinear translation and a short dictionary.

(Re-edition; originally published 1910 in Philadelphia by the Board of Foreign Missions of the United Presbyterian Church of N.A., written in English)

ISBN 978 3 86290 023 7. **LINCOM Gramatica** 19. 84pp. USD 51.30 / EUR 42.40 / GBP 35.10. 2010/IV.

Swahili Grammar and Vocabulary

F. BURT

The Swahili language, a member of the Bantu family is broadly divided into three main dialects. The most striking grammatical fact is that all objects in the known universe are divided into classes, which not only mark the nouns, but also all the adjectives, pronouns, and verbs connected with them. This is effected by means of the classifier prefix which differs according to the class of the noun, and whether it is singular or plural. Besides this, the nominative or subjective prefixes and the objective infixes, are thrown together with tense particles into one word with the verb stem, so that one word may form a complete and luminous sentence (from the introduction). Contents: Part I: Introduction and article on Phonetics, Part II: Twenty-one studies in the familiar language of daily life, consisting of: Vocabulary, Exercises and translating, grammatical notes and graded studies in Swahili grammar (Re-edition; originally published 1919 in London; written in English).

ISBN 978 3 86290 055 8. **LINCOM Gramatica** 61. 271pp. USD 65.80 / EUR 54.40 / GBP 45.10. 2010/IV.

Kimatengo-Wörterbuch

P. JOHANNES HÄFLINGER

Die Wamatengo (Sg.: Mmatengo) bewohnen Matengo, die südwestlichste Ecke von Deutsch-Ostafrika, d.h. eigentlich mehr die Berge daselbst. Als Interpreten hatte ich hauptsächlich zwei Missionsschüler, einer davon war der jetzige Sultan Mbaya. Ich hatte auch einige von den Wamatengo erzählte Fabeln und Erzählungen aufgezeichnet, die ich diesem Wörterbuch voransetze (im Original und in Übersetzung mit Erläuterungen).

(Re-edition; originally published 1909 in Berlin; written in German)

ISBN 978 3 86290 098 5. **LINCOM Orientalia** 29. 89pp. USD 51.30 / EUR 42.40 / GBP 35.10. 2010/IV.

Somalitexte

Gesammelt und übersetzt von
ALFRED JAHN

In den nachfolgenden Texten (Somali mit deutscher Übersetzung), welche ich während der Reise der Südarabischen Expedition der kaiserlichen Akademie der Wissenschaften nach dem Diktate des in Aden wohnenden Somali Ibrahim 'Abdilla Mayäl aus dem Stamme der

Háber-Áuwel Hásan Makahel aufgezeichnet habe, ist dieselbe Transkription gewählt wie in Reinisch' Publikationen über die Somalisprache. Inhalt: Texte, Glossar, Beobachtungen, welche bezüglich der Syntax der vorstehenden Texte gemacht worden sind, einige Schlußbemerkungen, 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

Das Oshindonga gehört zu den Bantusprachen. Es ist insbesondere ein Dialekt des Otyiambu, welche in Südwestafrika ein Areal von über 140000 Quadratkilometer bewohnen. Inhalt: Bemerkungen über die Aussprache, Grammatik (Artikel, Hauptwort, Eigenschaftswort, Fürwort, Zeitwort (Imperativ, Vokalharmonie, Infinitiv, Partizipium, Tempora, das Passivum, abgeleitete Zeitwörter), Adverbien, Präpositionen, Konjunktionen, Lesestücke, Wörterverzeichnis (Re-edition; originally published 1892 in Wien; written in German).

ISBN 978 3 86290 144 9. **LINCOM Gramatica** 105. 56pp. USD 45.70 / EUR 37.80 / GBP 31.30. 2010/IV.

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 als im Jahre 1889 der Missionssuperintendent Kroenlein seinen „Wortschatz der Khoi-Khoi“ herausgab, war die Möglichkeit gegeben, ein gründliches Studium des Hottentottischen zu versuchen (aus der Einleitung). Inhalt: Schrift und Aussprache (Poppssysteme oder Schnalzlaute, Betonung, Veränderung der Vokale und Konsonanten), Zusammenstellung der Dialektformen. Suffixlehre, Formenlehre, das Nomen-Verbum, nomen numerale, Postpositionen, Konjunktionen, Adverbien. Sprachproben (Re-edition; originally published 1905 in Berlin; written in German)

ISBN 978 3 86290 093 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 Leute, welche die Tem-Sprache sprechen, nennen sich Tèmbà (im Sg. Tèmné) oder Tèmbià. Die Tem-Sprache ist eine der weitverbreitetsten in Nord-Togo. Der Autor bringt das Tem in Beziehung zu den Bantu-Sprachen, andererseits

sind auch Beziehungen zu Ful, Serer und Biafada unverkennbar (aus der Einleitung). Inhalt: Lautverhältnisse, Wortbildung, Substantivum, Pronomina, Adjektivum, Zahlwort, Verbum, Textstücke (Re-edition; originally published 1905 in Berlin; written in German).

ISBN 978 3 86290 122 7. **LINCOM Gramatica** 88. 39pp. USD 30.00 / EUR 24.80 / GBP 20.50. 2010/IV.

Die Sprache der Hausa. Grammatik, Übungen und Chrestomathie sowie hausanisch-deutsches und deutsch-hausanisches Wörterbuch

ERNST C. MARRÉ

Die vorliegende Grammatik von Marré ist eine der ersten deutschsprachigen Arbeiten zur Grammatik des Hausa. Über Hausa, so schreibt Marré in seiner Einleitung, ist außer wenigen Texten von deutschsprachigen Autoren noch nichts veröffentlicht worden. Am produktivsten ist Reverend Schön gewesen mit Bibelübersetzungen, den Mangana hausa (hausanische Erzählungen), und einer ersten Grammatik. Inhalt: Das hausanische Alphabet, systematische Grammatik (Vokale, Konsonanten, Akzent, An- und Auslaut; stammbildende Elemente, das Pronomen, das Nomen, das Adjektivum, das Verbum mit Tabellen), Übungen, Chrestomathie, Wörterverzeichnis (Re-edition; originally published 1904 in Wien; written in German).

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-Sambesi mit Varianten der Sena-Sprache

P. ALEXANDER V.D. MOHL

Wir beschäftigen uns hier mit zwei Dialekten der Bantu-Sprache vom Unter-Sambesi: dem Dialekt von Tete und dem von Sena. Das Gebiet dieser Sprache erstreckt sich von der Mündung des Sambesi bis in die Kufukwa-Gegend nach Nordwesten und dann vom Mashonaland südlich zum Nyassasee nördlich (aus dem Vorwort). Inhalt: Das kaffrische Alphabet, das Zehnklassensystem, die starke Form, die schwache Form, die demonstrativen Neben- und Fürwörter, Verba, die zehn Klassen im einzelnen, die modalen Hilfspartikel, die Fragesätze und die imperativen Sätze, die kausalen, finalen, konditionalen und unabhängigen Sätze (Re-edition; originally published 1904 in Berlin; written in German).

ISBN 978 3 86290 092 3. **LINCOM Gramatica** 108. 58pp. USD 46.20 / EUR 38.20 / GBP 31.70. 2010/IV.

Die Sprache der Bakwiri

EUGEN SCHULER

The short grammar on Bakwiri contains information on nouns and classes, numerals, adjectives, verbs and classes, texts and a vocabulary (Re-edition; originally published 1908

in Berlin; written in German).

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

Die nachstehende Arbeit über die Kondesprache schliesst sich den bereits vorhandenen Darstellungen ostafrikanischen Bantusprachen nach dem von Steere in seinen Swahili-exercises zuerst angewandten Verfahren an. Das Material zu der Arbeit ist in den Jahren 1891-1896 u.a. von den Missionaren der Mission Berlin I zusammengetragen worden und mit Hilfe von Carl Meinhof bearbeitet worden.

The short grammar focuses on nominal and verbal morphology of the Bantu language Konde, incl. two short stories with interlinear translations (Re-edition; originally published 1899 in Berlin; written in German).

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 Schutzgebietes, das sogenannte Groß-Namaland, grenzen im Norden an die Herrero, und im Osten an die Koranna. Das Nama hat vier sogenannte Schnalzlaute, welche nur im Anfange eines Stammwortes vor einem Vokal oder vor g,h,k,kh und n vorkommen können. Inhalt: Lautlehre, Formenlehre (Hauptwort, Eigenschaftswort, Fürwort, Zeitwort, Adverbien), Übungsstücke mit Erklärungen, Wörterverzeichnis.

(Re-edition; originally published 1892 in Wien; written in German)

ISBN 978 3 86290 142 5. **LINCOM Gramatica** 103. 68pp. USD 48.20 / EUR 39.90 / GBP 33.10. 2010/IV.

Otyiherero. Kurzgefaßte Grammatik, analysierte Lesestücke nebst einem otyiherero-deutschen und deutsch-otyiherero Wörterbuch

A. SEIDEL

Das Otyiherero wird von den Ovaherero (auch Herero) in Deutsch-Südwestafrika gesprochen. Sie gehören zu den Bantuvölkern. Das von ihnen bewohnte Gebiet liegt etwa zwischen dem 18. und 29. Grad südl. Breite und dem 14. bis 20. Grad östl. L. Inhalt: Aussprache, die Lehre von den Wörtern (u.a. Klassen, Pluralbildung, Kasusbildung, das Zeitwort, etc.), Lesestücke, Wörterbuch (Re-edition; originally published

1892 in Wien; written in German).

ISBN 978 3 86290 143 2. **LINCOM Gramatica**
104. 70pp. USD 48.20 / EUR 39.90 / GBP
33.10. 2010/IV.

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

C. HERRMANN

Die Kissükuma ist eine Bantu-Sprache und mit den Sprachen der Watakama und Wagalagansa, der beiden Hauptstämme der Waniamwesi, verwandt. Die Sprache, welche mit dem Kiniamwesi durch die Handelsbeziehungen am meisten verbreitete Sprache Ostafrikas ist, ist bei der über ein weites Areal ausgebreiteten Stämmen sehr verschieden: die im Osten und Südosten anstossenden Hamiten haben einen Teil ihrer rauhen Töne, wie das gutturale gh, in das Kissükuma übertragen, während im Westen Mischung mit Kisindya (einer Wahuma-Sprache) stattgefunden hat.

The short grammar contains information on substantives and classes, adjectives, numbers, pronouns, conjunctions, interjections, verbs, tales, word lists (Re-edition; originally published 1898 in Berlin; written in German)

ISBN 978 3 86290 095 4. **LINCOM Gramatica**
76. 57pp. USD 46.20 / EUR 38.20 / GBP 31.70.
2010/IV.

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 Irebu. The language served also the basis of the regional trade language. Among the source for the grammar were some smaller publications, mainly published by missionaries.

The first part gives information on the grammar, including chapters on orthography, etymology (nouns, verbs, and the class system). The grammar part ends with chapters on syntax. The study concludes with a Bobango-English and English-Bobango Dictionary (Re-edition; originally published 1899 in London; written in English).

ISBN 978 3 86290 129 6. **LINCOM Gramatica**
92. 515pp. USD 92.90 / EUR 76.80 / GBP
63.70. 2010/IV.

Handbuch der Kambasprache

ERNST BRUTZER

Die Kamba, zur Familie der Bantu gehörig, geben als ihren Ursitz das Gebiet von Yulu jenseits des Athiflusses an. Die „echten“ Kamba, die Ngove, wie sie sagen, sind von dort nach Kitwi und dem Berge Mutomo gekommen. Während einer Hungersnot aber, die 1836 in Ukamba wütete, zogen viele dieser Kamba an die Küste. Diese

Küstenkamba, deren Zahl sich auf etwa 3500 beläuft, isolierten sich streng von den umliegenden Völkern.

Diesem Handbuch liegt nun das Kamba der Ngove zugrunde. Die in vorliegender Arbeit verwendete Orthographie gründet sich auf P. Meinhof's „Grundriß der Lautlehre der Bantusprachen“ und wurde mit einigen für die Praxis erforderlichen Änderungen von der Konferenz der ev.-luth. Kambamissionare angenommen (aus dem Vorwort).

Inhalt: Lautlehre (u.a. Assimilationsgesetze), Substantivklassen, Pronomina, Verbum mit einem alphabetischen Verbverzeichnis (mit Angabe des Präsensstammes, Perf. Simpl., Stammes, etc), Texte (Re-edition; originally published 1906 in Berlin; written in German)

ISBN 978 3 86290 091 6. **LINCOM Gramatica**
118. 103pp. USD 51.30 / EUR 42.40 / GBP
35.10. 2010/IV.

Notes on Kamba Grammar with two Appendices: Kamba Names of Persons, Places, Animals and Plants - Salutations

GERHARD LINDBLÖM

The present study is meant to form a supplement to E. Brutzer's "Handbuch der Kambasprache" (re-edited as no. 118 in the LINCOM Gramatica 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 a different dialect than that on which Brutzer's book is based. I was in Ukamba (British East Africa) in 1911 and 1912, to work with Kamba natives. The Kamba people is one of the largest people in British East Africa, in their land Ukamba the population amounts to some 230,000 persons (adapted from the introduction). (Re-edition; originally published 1926 in Uppsala; written in English).

ISBN 978 3 86290 162 3. **LINCOM Gramatica**
119. 104pp. USD 51.30 / EUR 42.40 / GBP
35.10. 2010/IV.

Introductory Sketch of the Bantu Languages

ALICE WERNER

The Bantu family of languages is spoken throughout Southern and Central Africa, as far as the Gulf of Cameroons on the north-west, and the Tana river on the north-east. The name Bantu was first introduced by Bleek (1827-1875). The existence of this language-family was at any rate conjectured as early as 1908 by the German naturalist Lichtenstein. It will, I hope, be sufficiently clear from the title that the present work is only an "Introduction" and does not in any respect 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).

CONTENTS: INTRODUCTION. - THE ALLITERATIVE CONCORD - THE NOUN-CLASSES - THE NOUN-CLASSES (continued) - CASES : THE LOCATIVE - THE PRONOUN - THE COPULA AND THE VERB ' TO BE ' - THE ADJECTIVE - THE NUMERALS - THE VERB - THE VERB (continued) - MOODS AND TENSES - ADVERBS AND PARTICLES

- 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 (LINCORI) series (originally published 1919, London, written in English. Author's affiliation: Reader in Swahili, School of Oriental Studies, London Institution).

ISBN 978 3 86290 039 8. **LINCOM Orientalia**
13. 356pp. USD 83.20 / EUR 68.80 / GBP
57.10. 2010/IV.

Kikami, die Sprache der Wakami in Deutsch-Ostafrika

C. VELTEN

An sprachlichen Sammlungen in Kikami existierte bis jetzt sehr wenig, so gab J.T. Last eine kurze Skizze nebst 250 Wörtern heraus. Ich habe die Zeit der Anwesenheit von König Kingo in Daressalam zu Sprachstudien mit seinen Leuten genutzt (aus der Einleitung). Inhalt: Lautlehre, Substantiv, Adjectiv, Pronomina, Zahlwörter, Verb, Steigerung, Adverbien, Übersichtstabelle über das Klassensystem, Gespräche mit Übersetzungen, Wörterverzeichnis (Re-edition; originally published 1900 in Berlin; written in German).

ISBN 978 3 86290 014 5. **LINCOM Gramatica**
40. 60pp. USD 46.20 / EUR 38.20 / GBP 31.70.
2010/IV.

A Handbook of the Ila Language

(Commonly called the Seshukulumbwe), spoken in North-Western Rhodesia, South-Central Africa. Comprising Grammar, Exercises, Specimens of Ila Tales, and Vocabularies

EDWIN W. SMITH

In issuing this Handbook I cherish the hope it may lead many to study the language and not to use Kitchen Kaffir. Kitchen Kaffir is a hotch-potch of many dialects, without grammatical structure and 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 arrant nonsense.

The Ila language, a Bantu language, is spoken by the Baila, or, as they are commonly called, the Mashukulumbwe, a people living in North-West Rhodesia on either side of the middle Kafue. They number about 25,000. The grammar offers chapters on phonology, nominal and verbal morphology, and several chapters on syntax. It concludes with a 230 pages vocabulary English-Ila and Ila-English (Re-edition; originally published 1907 in London; written in English).

ISBN 978 3 86290 158 6. **LINCOM Gramatica**
116. 512pp. USD 92.90 / EUR 76.80 / GBP
63.70. 2010/IV.

Vocabulaire Français-Ifumu (Batéké), précédé d'éléments de grammaire

P.J. CALLOCH

L'Ifumu, l'Isi-bāna 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 Batéké 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'Itéo, de Léopoldville à Bolobo (de la introduction). Table des matières: Alphabet, accent, euphonie, voyelles, consonnes; nom, adjectif, verbe, adverbe, syntaxe, vocabulaire (Re-edition; originally published 1911 in Paris; written in French).

ISBN 978 3 86290 159 3. **LINCOM Gramatica 117.** 352pp. USD 83.20 / EUR 68.80 / GBP 57.10. 2010/IV.

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.

Contents: Part I: Sounds, Part II: Words and Forms, Part III: Sentences, Part IV: Origin and Forms, Appendices, Vocabulary.

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)

ISBN 978 3 86290 030 5. **LINCOM Gramatica 32.** 242pp. USD 65.80 / EUR 54.40 / GBP 45.10. 2010/IV.

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. Inflexion (nouns, pronouns, verbs). Subordinate clauses. Vocabulary (Re-edition; originally published 1914 in Upsala; written in English)

ISBN 978 3 86290 107 4. **LINCOM Gramatica 86.** 55pp. USD 41.80 / EUR 34.60 / GBP 28.70. 2010/IV.

Deutsch-Quarisches Wörterverzeichnis

(Die Quarasprache in Abessinien, III)

LEO REINISCH

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

ISBN 978 3 86290 180 7. **LINCOM Orientalia 45.** 54pp. USD 26.60 / EUR 22.00 / GBP 18.20. 2010/IV.

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-edition; originally published 1894 in Pairs; written in French).

ISBN 978 3 86290 182 1. **LINCOM Gramatica 123.** 55pp. USD 45.70 / EUR 37.80 / GBP 31.30. 2010/IV.

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).

(Re-edition; originally published 1920 in Uppsala; written in English)

ISBN 978 3 86290 174 6. **LINCOM Ethnologica 01.** 617pp. USD 97.70 / EUR 80.80 / GBP 67.00. 2010/IV.

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.

Though 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

ISBN 978 389586 223 6. **LINCOM Studies in Management 02.** 239pp. USD 84.90 / EUR 69.00 / GBP 58.70. 2010.

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 - No-Nonsense Unionist - On religious ground - Planning and Control - Political Dismissal - Power Tussle - Prospective Businessman - Pulling out and merger - Retrenchment - Revenue Risk - etc.

ISBN 978 3 89586 971 6. **LINCOM Studies in African Management 01.** 209pp. USD 84.90 / EUR 69.00 / GBP 58.70. 2010.