

A Grammar of Makwe

MAUD DEVOS

Royal Museum of Central Africa, Bruxelles

A Grammar of Makwe presents a detailed description of a hitherto largely undocumented Bantu language spoken in the North of Mozambique. Historically speaking, Makwe is the outcome of a long-standing contact between Makonde as spoken in the interior of Tanzania and Mozambique and Swahili as spoken along the East African coast. This grammar treats Makwe phonology, the morphology of nouns, verbs and minor word categories, the semantics of verbal conjugations, and different syntactic 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.

Maud Devos received for this study her doctoral degree at Leiden University in 2004. She subsequently worked on Shangaji, another Bantu language from Mozambique, with a postdoctoral grant from the *Hans Rausing Endangered Languages Documentation Project*. She is currently a researcher at the Linguistics Department of the Royal Museum of Central Africa in Tervuren (Belgium), where she is involved in a project on grammaticalization and (inter)subjectification.

ISBN 978 3 89586 107 9. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 71**. 533pp. USD 120.50 / EUR 82.00 / GBP 59.00. 2008.

L'énoncé complexe du nanáfwê

AMANI BOHOUSSOU
University of Erfurt

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.

C'est à l'université de Erfurt que Amani Bohoussou a obtenu son Ph.D. Il est spécialisé en typologie des langues africaines. Il a traité divers sujets en phonologie (DEA), morphologie et en syntaxe des langues Kwa. Il a à son actif des publications comme (Structure interne de l'énoncé verbal du Nanafwe, 1996, Abidjan), (Morphophonologie du baoulé nanafwe, in: Ahua and Leben (eds.), Morphophonologie des langues kwa de Côte d'Ivoire, 2006, Köln), et un article (En nanafwe, in: Clairis et al. (eds.), Typologie de la syntaxe connective, 2005, Rennes).

ISBN 978 3 89586 117 8. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 72**. 224pp. USD 94.10 / EUR 64.00. / GBP 46.10. 2008.

LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics

Kabba-English-French Dictionary

With English-Kabba and French-Kabba Finderlists

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 Dingatouloum, 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/Dictionaries 41**. 534pp. USD 164.60 / EUR 112.00 / GBP 80.60. 2007.

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 144.00 / EUR 98.00 / GBP 70.50. 2008/III.

A Descriptive Grammar of K Themne (Temne)

SHEIKH UMARR KAMARAH
Virginia State University

KaThemne (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. KaThemne has been known to, and studied by European linguists for over one and a half centuries. Because of its comprehensive Noun Class system, KaThemne 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 KaThemne 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.

Sheikh Umarr Kamarah has published several articles on Temne in refereed journals. He has also published work on Krio proverbs, and is currently working on a grammar of the Krio language of Sierra Leone. Sheikh Umarr Kamarah is also a poet; he has published two volumes of poetry.

ISBN 978 3 89586 355 4. **Languages of the World/Materials 465**. 186pp. USD 92.90 / EUR 63.20 / GBP 45.50. 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 88.80 / EUR 60.40 / 43.50. 2007.

Introduction to the Morphology of Setswana

CASPAR J.H. KRÜGER
North-West University, South Africa

This contribution is an attempt to describe the morphology of Setswana, an African language spoken in the north-western regions of the Republic of South Africa (RSA) and in Botswana. Setswana 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.

Prof. Krüger is a professor emeritus of African Languages at the North-West University of the Republic of South Africa. After his retirement he was appointed in a temporary capacity at the Mamelodi campus of Vista University in Tshwane for four years.

ISBN 3 89586 876 0 (Hardbound). **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 69.** 330pp. USD 190.80 / EUR 129.80 / GBP 93.40. 2006.

Lexical Borrowings as Sociolinguistic Variables in Saint-Louis, Senegal

FALLOU NGOM
Western Washington University

Although lexical borrowing has always been a central topic in linguistic research, its study has suffered from three major limitations: 1) It has failed to consider social variations in patterns of borrowings. 2) It has assumed a model of two languages in contact. 3) Researchers mostly collect data from communities regardless of the social strata, the political and ideological motivations of the subjects, and conclusions are generalized to the whole community. This study challenges these assumptions by using a quantitative and qualitative approach to study lexical borrowing in a socially diverse multilingual community, the northern and Southern districts of Saint-Louis, Senegal. In so doing, I explore new methodological and theoretical terrain with broad implications for future research since the vast majority of the world's population today lives in such socially and linguistically diverse communities where language use is often socially, politically or ideologically conditioned.

The primary goal of this research is to demonstrate that in post-colonial francophone multilingual societies such as Saint-Louis, Senegal, loans and the linguistic incorporation processes that accompany them are sociolinguistic variables. This study sheds light on the linguistic nature and the social, cultural, historical, political and ideological importance of lexical borrowing in the multilingual Saint-Louisian speech community in particular and sub-Saharan African communities in general (where multilingualism is the norm).

By means of a quantitative and qualitative methodology, the study demonstrates that there are strong relationships between lexical borrowings and age groups in multilingual communities, and that linguistic processes that go along with lexical borrowings also follow the same pattern. Finally, this study contributes to our understanding of how linguistic, cultural, political and ideological systems around the world articulate with one another through lexical borrowing in both pragmatic and theoretical ways. It also gives us a deeper understanding of the actual linguistic, social, political and ideological nature of lexical borrowings, and provides empirical methodology to future quantitative and qualitative studies of lexical borrowing in the field of linguistics, sociolinguistics and linguistic anthropology. Above all, this study provides a window on the abiding theoretical problem of the study of lexical borrowings as sociolinguistic variables.

ISBN 3 89586 354 8. **LINCOM Studies in Sociolinguistics 05.** 198pp. USD 97.30 / EUR 66.20 / GBP 47.70. 2006.

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

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

The question of semantics of bantu nominal classes has and still rise heated debates between africanist linguists, in general, and bantuists, in particular. 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 94.30 / EUR 64.20 / GBP 46.20. 2005.

From Linguistics to Cultural Anthropology

Aspects of Language, Culture and Family Issues in Ghana (West Africa)

SAMUEL GYASI OBENG
& CECILIA SEM OBENG
Indiana University

TABLE OF CONTENTS
Introduction (Samuel Gyasi Obeng & Cecilia Sem Obeng)
Part I Language:
English Sounds And Spellings: Solving The Initial Reading Problem In Ghana (Alan S. Duthie)
Recent-/Remote-Past Marking in Akan: A Multi-Tiered Account (Seth Ofori)
Negation in Nzema Samuel (Gyasi Obeng & Emmanuel Koffi Yankey)
Using the Mother Tongue (L1) as a Medium for Early Identification and Diagnosis for Communication Disorders: A Look At Ghana (Ebenezer Francis Godwyll)
Akan Hypocorisms: A Constraint-Based Approach (Seth Ofori)
Lexical Borrowing: The Case of Ewe (Paul Kofi Agbedor)
Part II Culture and Family Studies:
Understanding the Akan Family System through Discursive Constructions at Naming Ceremonies (Cecilia Obeng)
Aspects of Akan Semiotics (Kofi Agyekum)
Non-Verbal Communication: Taboo Left Hand among the Akan of Ghana (Joe K. Amoako)
The Historical and Sociocultural Essence of the Ngmayem Festival of the Manya Krobo of Ghana (John H. Teye)
The Psychological Implications of Frafra Names (Ghana) (Samuel Atindanbila)

ISBN 3 89586 982 1. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 68.** 160pp. USD 90.20 / EUR 61.40 / GBP 44.20. 2006.

The Phonetics of Nigerian Languages

CLARA IKEKEONWU
University of Nigeria, Nsukka

This book presents the sound structure of seven Nigerian languages – Hausa, Igbo, Yoruba, Igala, Efik, Fulfulde and Idoma. The first chapter presents a critical review of the linguistic situation in Nigeria which has an estimated over three hundred and fifty (350) 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 65.30 / EUR 44.40 / GBP 31.90. 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 cross-referencing use of the applied affix.

ISBN 3 89586 485 4. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 64.** 190pp. USD 100.20 / EUR 68.20 / GBP 49.10. 2005.

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 126.10 / EUR 85.80 / GBP 61.80. 2005.

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

MAWEJA MBAYA

Université Gaston Berger de Saint-Louis (Sénégal)

L’objectif de Pratiques et Attitudes Linguistiques dans l’Afrique d’Aujourd’hui : Le Cas du Sénégal est de décrire, en s’appuyant sur le contexte sénégalais, les nouveaux contacts et les divers changements 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 culturels et privés.

ISBN 3 89586 830 2. **LINCOM Studies in Sociolinguistics 04.** 248pp. USD 109.10 / EUR 74.20 / GBP 53.40. 2005.

The Phonology of Endo A Southern Nilotic Language of Kenya

JOOST ZWARTS

Rijksuniversiteit Utrecht

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 84.30 / EUR 57.40 / GBP 41.30. 2004.

Le dialecte peul du Fouladou

(Casamance - Sénégal).

Etude phonétique et phonologique.

GLORIA LEX

L’étude phonétique portant sur les consonnes dites glottalisées du peul est resituée par rapport aux mécanismes de “l’implosion” dans diverses langues du monde. Vu que le terme de glottalisation apparaît à travers la littérature phonétique et linguistique avec les significations les plus diverses, des analyses physiologiques et acoustiques étaient destinées à mettre en évidence la nature phonétique de ces consonnes. Il en résulte qu’il s’agit de consonnes implosives sourdes et sonores, dont certains traits caractéristiques qui les différencient des consonnes explosives, ont pu être mis en évidence. L’étude du système vocalique et consonantique du parler peul du Fouladou montre qu’il existe 10 phonèmes vocaliques et 27 phonèmes consonantiques. Le système consonantique est organisé selon 6 corrélations: une corrélation d’implosivité, une corrélation d’explosivité incluant une corrélation de sonorité et les corrélations de prénasalité, de nasalité et de fricativité. Le système vocalique comprend 2 classes de localisation, 3 degrés d’aperture et atteste une corrélation de quantité.

ISBN 3 89586 175 8. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 16.** 320pp. USD 136.40 / EUR 92.80 / GBP 66.80. 2001.

Swahili among the Maasai On the Interlanguage Swahili by Maa Speakers

URSULA DROLIC
Universität Bayreuth

Research on second language acquisition has already become a well-established topic in Europe and America. However, there are only few studies dealing with second language acquisition in Africa despite the fact that major languages like Swahili are mainly acquired as second languages. The study is an investigation of the interlanguage Swahili of speakers who have the Eastern Nilotic language Maa as their first language. They have acquired and are acquiring Swahili informally. Interlanguage is considered to be the result of a creative learning process that has to be analysed as an independent linguistic system. As interlanguage is characterised by high variability the data base consists of several texts of Maa speakers whose linguistic systems represent different levels of grammatical complexity. A functional approach has been used for the linguistic analysis. For each text a grammatical description of its specific linguistic features is provided. Finally, there is a statistic comparison of morphological and syntactic features of all the texts. The conclusion discusses the relationship between pidginization and second language acquisition and attempts to answer the question whether the investigated variety of Swahili can be classified as a pidgin language.

ISBN 3 89586 088 3. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 35.** 240 pp. USD 119.30 / EUR 81.20 / GBP 58.50. 1999.

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 117.90 / EUR 80.20 / GBP 57.70. 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 129.00 / EUR 87.80 / GBP 63.20. 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 126.10 / EUR 85.80 / GBP 61.80. 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 130.50 / EUR 88.80 / GBP 63.90. 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 120.80 / EUR 82.20 / GBP 59.20. 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 72.60 / EUR 49.40 / GBP 35.60. 2003.

Phonologie et morpho-syntaxe du mono

Langue oubanguienne du Congo R.D.

ROGER KAMANDA-KOLA
Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale

L'ouvrage décrit le fonctionnement des systèmes phonologique et morpho-syntaxique du mono, l'un des nombreux parlers du Nord-Ouest du Congo (R.D.) qui font partie du groupe linguistique 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 129.00 / EUR 87.80 / GBP 63.20. 2003.

Éléments de morphologie du wolof

Méthodes d'analyse en linguistique

MOUSSA D. NDIAYE
Université du Québec à Montréal

Ce livre est un ouvrage scientifique sur le wolof, une langue parlée principalement au Sénégal et en Gambie, mais aussi en Mauritanie. Spécialement conçu dans un but pédagogique, il s'adresse aussi

bien aux enseignants 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.

Moussa D. Ndiaye est titulaire d'un baccalauréat et d'une maîtrise en linguistique de l'Université du Québec à Montréal et d'un doctorat (Ph.D.) en linguistique de l'Université de Montréal. Il a enseigné la linguistique française à l'Université de Regina. Il est chercheur et enseigne le français et la linguistique à l'Université du Québec.

ISBN 3 89586 826 4. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 62.** 120pp. USD 84.40 / EUR 57.40 / GBP 41.30. 2004.

Tonologie du ngangela variété de Menongue (Angola)

JACKY MANIACKY
Musée Royal de l'Afrique Centrale

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 phrasique 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 109.00 / EUR 74.20 / GBP 53.40. 2003.

Kabba

A Nilo-Saharan Language of the Central African Republic

ROSMARIE MOSER
La Trobe University

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 134.90 / EUR 91.80 / GBP 66.10. 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 134.90 / EUR 91.80 / GBP 66.10. 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 106.10 / EUR 72.20 / GBP 52.00. 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 95.80 / EUR 65.20 / GBP 46.90. 2002.

Introduction to African Linguistics

NGESSIMO MUTAKA

Université de Yaoundé I

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. Tamani 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 129.00 / EUR 87.80 / GBP 63.20. 2000.

Bata phonology: a reappraisal

RAYMOND BOYD (ed.)

LACITO, 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.

Raymond Boyd is a Chargé de Recherche with

the French *Centre National de la Recherche Scientifique* (CNRS), Unité mixte 7594, *Langage, Langues et Cultures d'Afrique Noire* (LLACAN), and has worked for the past fifteen years on Chamba Daka and its neighbors.

ISBN 3 89586 364 5. **Languages of the World 27**. 60pp. USD 55.30 / EUR 37.60 / GBP 27.00. 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 'infix' 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 103.20 / EUR 70.20 / GBP 50.50. 2002.

Cliticization, Movement, and Second Position

ETHELBERT E. KARI

Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Japan (ILCAA)

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 I 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 39.10 / EUR 26.60 / GBP 19.10. 2001.

The Source of Degema Clitics

ETHELBERT E. KARI
*Tokyo University of Foreign
Studies, Japan (ILCAA)*

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 affixed 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 47.90 / EUR 32.60 / GBP 23.50. 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 affixes. 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 126.10 / EUR 85.80 / GBP 61.80. 1997.

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

DANIEL FRANCK IDIATA & GABRIEL MBA

*University Omar Bongo, Libreville;
Université de Yaoundé I*

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 Nguiembn (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 114.90 / EUR 78.20 / GBP 56.30. 2003.

Essai de description morphophonologique du Yisangu

Langue bantu du Gabon

PIERRE ONDO-MEBIAME
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 126.10 / EUR 85.80 / GBP 61.80. 2000.

Mbay Texts Tales, Recipes, Games and Riddles

DJIBLO NGARRAMADJI, NANGBAYE MARCEL, YANKAL KINDOMKOU, SERGE KOIDERE, SOUANGOR MAHAMAT NGONSAY, M. DJIMADOU MNAR. 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 82.90 / EUR 56.40 / GBP 40.60. 1999.

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 183.50 / EUR 124.80 / GBP 89.90. 1996.

Éléments morphologiques et morphotonologiques dans la construction d'un énoncé yaka

KUTUMISA B. KYOTA

Le yaka, langue H31 dans la classification de M. Guthrie est parlé au Zaïre, dans la sous-région du Kwango. Le présent travail est une tentative d'exploitation syntaxique d'éléments déjà exposés dans la grammaire de van den Eynde (1968). Le travail s'articule en cinq parties:

1. Phonologie et tonologie
2. Détermination formelle des catégories distributionnelles majeures.
3. Approche morphotonologique
4. Morphologie
5. Synthèse syntaxique

ISBN 3 89586 649 0. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 42.** 170pp. USD 103.20 / EUR 70.20 / GBP 50.50. 1999.

The Lexical Tonology of Kinande

NGESSIMO M. MUTAKA
University of Yaoundé I

This work discusses the lexical tonology of Kinande, a Bantu language spoken in Eastern Zaïre, by focusing on the structure of the verb and the nominal form. The main claim is that a stratically organized phonology model is better equipped to deal successfully with the tonal behavior of the Kinande data. More specifically, it is argued that Kinande phonology consists of two lexical strata, P1 and P2. Although P1 is a postlexical stratum, it nevertheless exhibits some lexical properties. It is also argued that the stem undergoes rules of stratum one while the Infl formative, that is, the Subject Marker and the Tense markers in the verb form, participate in stratum two rules. At the same time, it is shown that, although the stem is formed at stratum one, the tonological system of Kinande makes a clear distinction between constituents of the stem like the Extensions and the constituents of the Verb Final, i.e. the prefinal + the Final Vowel that are selected by certain tenses to be part of the stem. It is also argued that the Object Marker (OM), whose position is between the Infl formatives and the stem, is also derived at stratum one.

The different strata are argued to constitute independent blocks with their own properties.

Stratum one is for example claimed to be cyclical and to correspond to rules which apply at the stem level. Stratum two is claimed to correspond to the word level rules. In the verb complex form, it is argued that, at stratum two, Infl is interpreted as a phonological word and that the macrostem (i.e. stem + OM) and the stem are perceived as phonological domains for tonological rules. This stratum two is also claimed to be the place where the idiosyncrasies about tenses are encoded. (Edited by FRANCIS KATAMBA, *Lancaster University*).

ISBN 3 929075 48 2. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 01.** 220pp. USD 130.50 / EUR 88.80 / GBP 63.90. 1994.

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 126.10 / EUR 85.80 / GBP 61.80. 1998.

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 119.30 / EUR 81.20 / GBP 58.40. 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 127.60 / EUR 86.80 / GBP 62.50. 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, identifiatrice, présentative, équivoque 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 103.20 / EUR 70.20 / GBP 50.50. 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 Jungrathmayr, Robert Nicolai, Henry Tourneux, 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 120.80 / EUR 82.20 / GBP 59.20. 2000.

Cyclicity in the Phrasal Phonology of KiVunjo Chaga

BRIAN MCHUGH
Temple University

This work is a pre-OT study of cyclicity and suprasegmentals in the phrasal (postlexical) phonology of KiVunjo Chaga, a Bantu language of Tanzania. In it, my primary aim is to lend support to Prosodic Hierarchy theory, with one controversial modification: cyclic application of phrasing-sensitive rules. My empirical base consists of the elaborate KiVunjo Chaga tone sandhi paradigm, which reflects not only a full range of lexical tone contrasts ("etymological tone", in Bantuist parlance), but also a variable, metrically assigned accent that attracts phrase-final boundary tone features, with the result that the underlying tonal inventory of high and low is enriched to include superhigh, downstepped high, and downstepped superhigh tones.

In addition, an across-the-board, phrase-level tone shift contributes to the complexity of this paradigm (and to the argument for cyclicity) by introducing contour tones in domain-final position. In analyzing the mechanics of phrasal tone-accent rules in KiVunjo Chaga, the author also argues for (a) underspecification of tone features and (b) a hierarchical representation of tone and accent as daughters of a single suprasegmental root tier, which serves the dual function of providing tone-bearing units and bottom-line grid marks for accent and stress.

ISBN 3 89586 042 5. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 03.** 240pp. USD 126.10 / EUR 85.80 / GBP 61.80. 1999.

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 113.50 / EUR 77.20 / GBP 55.60. 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 sange 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 109.10 / EUR 74.20 / GBP 53.40. 1995.

Benue-Congo Prosodic Phonology and Morphology in Optimality Theory

OLANIKE-OLA ORIE
Tulane University

This is the first book to address prosodic problems in African languages within the constraint-based Optimality Theory, a recently developed alternative to derivational generative phonology. With compelling data from several Benue-Congo languages spoken in Nigeria, Togo, and the Republic of Benin, the book examines and evaluates current issues in prosodic theory; it argues based on prosodic asymmetries that some prevailing claims on prosodic structure cannot be maintained.

First, it is argued, based on asymmetries involving tone-bearing status and the ability to constitute a syllable peak, that there is a structural distinction between consonantal moras and vocalic moras: the nuclear-mora and non nuclear-mora distinction. Second, while languages such as Ondo-Yoruba and Emai syllabify a vowel regardless of whether it is preceded by an onset or not, in languages such as Gokana, Standard Yoruba, and Owon-Afa, a syllable is phonologically active only if it has an onset. Onsetless syllables are phonologically inert. To account for the inertness of these superficial

A Classified Vocabulary of the Ibibemba Language

ALEXANDER RAYMOND MAKASA KASONDE

Emory University

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 Ibibemba language. Earlier lexicons include Bemba-English Dictionary (White Fathers, 1949), Bemba Pocket Dictionary (Hoch, 1960) and A Vocabulary of Ibibemba (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 103.20 / EUR 70.20 / GBP 50.50. 2002.

syllables, it is argued that they are in fact not syllables, but moras which remain phonologically unsyllabified. Third, the foot utilized for morphological processes in examined tonal non-stress languages is binary and headed, contradicting the hypothesis that morphological feet are binary and headless. Fourth, evidence is adduced to show that minimal and maximal size effects are attested at the prosodic word level. Contrary to the existing view, it is argued that two separate constraints, properheadedness and foot binarity, are required for an adequate analysis of minimality. This makes it possible to explain the diverse instantiation of the minimal word and to account for the erstwhile recalcitrant data in the language acquisition literature. Concerning maximality, it is observed that the prosodic word is maximally expressed as two feet. This restriction is proposed to follow from the principle of binarity, a pervasive principle in natural language phonology.

This book also addresses the issue of formalizing typological variation: despite the typological unity in the Benue-Congo system, the specific instantiation of prosodic constituents vary typologically from language to language. Attested typological variation is straightforwardly accounted for in optimality Theory by the variable rankings of a set of constraints provided by Universal Grammar. On this view, the prosodic unity is rooted in the universality of the constraints, while the diversity simply follows from the rankings assigned to the constraints by individual grammars.

This book will interest linguists, africanists, and all those interested in natural language phenomena.

"This is a fine contribution, with significant new analysis throughout, important ideas about prosodic structure developed in a new context, and strong evidence for the proposals offered"

-- Alan Prince, Rutgers University

ISBN 3 89586 174 X. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 15.** 240pp. USD 126.10 / EUR 85.80 / GBP 61.80. 1997.

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 87.30 / EUR 59.40 / GBP 42.70. 2000.

Mbalanhu

D.J. FOURIE

Mbalanhu is a Wambo dialect, assigned to Guthrie's R.20, and spoken by approximately 50320 people in Central Northern Namibia. Apart from a limited number of articles by the same author, no linguistic data on the structure of Mbalanhu is available. The sketch commences with a section on phonology. This is followed by a description of noun classes and nominal suffixes in the next section which also contains a treatise of the derivation and structure of several concords (e.g. subject-, object-, possessive-), and nominal qualifiers. The third section focuses on verbal conjugation in the dialect, while the final section deals with syntax. The formal grammatical description is a Mbalanhu narrative text accompanied by an interlinear transcription and English translation. This compact sketch incorporates several tables with data, and an abundance of examples. It should form a welcome addition to linguistic material on the R.20 languages/dialects, which, due to a situation of prolonged military conflict in Southern Angola and Northern Namibia, have been inadequately studied to date.

ISBN 3 929075 06 7. **Languages of the World/Materials 03.** 46pp. USD 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 1993.

The Tonal Phonology of Jita

LAURA J. DOWNING

University of Pennsylvania

This study presents a detailed analysis of the tone system of Jita, an Lacustrine Bantu language spoken in Tanzania, and also motivates a theory of the interaction of tone and accent in Bantu. The tone patterns of verbs, nouns and noun-modifier phrases are analyzed, and it is shown that much of the Jita tone system may be accounted for by non-metrical rules, i.e., rules which refer to the tonal properties only of immediately adjacent syllables. However, some tone patterns in Jita are derived from long-distance tone spread and (re)association rules. It is argued that these long-distance tone processes provide evidence for the interaction of tone and metrical prominence in Jita, since metrical structure is the only phonological device which allows long distance operations to be formulated so as to respect Locality. (Edited by FRANCIS KATAMBA, Lancaster University).

ISBN 3 89586 032 8. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 05.** 240 pp. USD 126.10 / EUR 85.80 / GBP 61.80. 1996.

Functional Categories and the Syntax of Focus in Tuki

EDMOND BILOA

University of Yaoundé I

This book analyzes wh-movement in Tuki, a virtually unstudied language of Cameroon (West Africa). This investigation is conducted under the guidance of Generative Grammar, more precisely the Theory of Principles and Parameters developed by Chomsky (1981, 1982, 1986, 1991). It systematically describes a previously unanalyzed language and at the same time tackles problems of explanatory adequacy. Not only does it present a host of new data and analyses from a

linguistically neglected area, it also makes substantive suggestions on how they should be incorporated into current Principles and Parameters Theory, and how they motivate modifications to that theory. Edited by FRANCIS KATAMBA, *Lancaster University*.

ISBN 3 929075 49 0. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 02**. 240pp. USD 126.10 / EUR 85.80 / GBP 61.80. 1997.

Comparative Morphology of the Omotic Languages

M. LIONEL BENDER
University of Southern Illinois-Carbondale

Omotic is the least-known family in the Afroasiatic (=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 Afroasiatic 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 Afroasiatic 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 136.40 / EUR 92.80 / GBP 66.80. 2000.

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 82.90 / EUR 56.00 / GBP 40.60. 1996.

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 lexico-statistiques, 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 136.40 / EUR 92.80 / GBP 66.80. 1997.

Vol II. ISBN 3 89586 093 X. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 12**. 350pp. 100 maps/illustrations + 1 folder. USD 143.70 / EUR 97.80 / GBP 70.40. 1997.

The Nilo-Saharan Languages

M. LIONEL BENDER
University of Southern Illinois-Carbondale

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 (Afroasiatic, 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 Afroasiatic (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 136.40 / EUR 92.80 / GBP 66.80. 1997.

Bantu Phonology and Morphology

FRANCIS KATAMBA, ED.
Lancaster University

The collection brings together up-to-date descriptive and theoretical studies of important topics in the phonology and morphology of Bantu languages. Each chapter provides an in-depth treatment of an aspect of an individual language, or a small group of languages. But the issues dealt with are of general importance.

- AL MTENJE *University of Malawi*
Tone shift, accent and domains in Bantu: the case of Chichewa
- LAURA J. DOWNING *Univ. of Pennsylvania*
The metrical domain of register raising in Jita: An optimality approach
- LUPENGA MPHANDE *The Ohio State U & Curtis Rice University of Tromsø*
Chitumbuka ideophones
- SCOTT MYERS *Univ. of Texas at Austin*
The phonological word in Shona
- DAVID ODDEN *Ohio State University*
Phonology at the phrasal level in Bantu
- NGESSIMO M. MUTAKA *U of Yaoundé*
Prosodic circumscription of morphological domains: The case of Kinande verbal forms

ISBN 3 89586 033 6. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 06**. 110pp. USD 87.30 / EUR 59.40 / GBP 42.70. 1995.

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 87.30 / EUR 59.40 / GBP 42.80. 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-Novo, 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 replace 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 94.30 / EUR 64.20 / GBP 46.20. 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 81.40 / EUR 55.40 / GBP 39.90. 2000.

Douze études sur les langues du Gabon et du Congo-Brazzaville

JEAN ALAIN BLANCHON

Le présent recueil, composé de douze articles parus entre 1984 et 1993 dans *Pholia*, revue du Centre de Recherches Linguistiques et Semiologiques de l'Université Lumière-Lyon 2, traite de divers aspects de la morphologie et de la tonologie d'une dizaine de langues bantoues des zones B et H : mpongwé, eshira, massango, pounou, loubou, nzébi, ombamba, vili, yoombi et laari. Bien entendu, toutes les langues de la région n'ont pas été examinées et seules les questions les plus intéressantes ont été retenues. Les choix qui ont été faits ont parfois été dictés par d'heureuses rencontres avec tel ou tel informateur ou collaborateur. Cependant, un projet cohérent sous-tend tout de même la diversité de ces études : guidé par la conviction que la solution à un problème linguistique donné peut souvent se découvrir plus facilement, et se formuler de façon plus intéressante, si l'on examine les langues voisines, il s'agissait d'essayer de mieux comprendre les problèmes ardu posés par le groupe B.40, et tout particulièrement par le pounou (B.43) en étendant l'analyse de proche en proche. Cette méthode continue à guider les travaux plus récents de l'auteur.

Les langues du Gabon et du Congo-Brazzaville sont encore mal connues, malgré les apports récents de chercheurs africains et européens. L'ambition des travaux publiés ici était de fournir quelques bases solides pour des études dont beaucoup sont encore à venir.

ISBN 3 89586 956 2. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 33.** 210 pp. USD 109.10 / EUR 74.20 / GBP 53.40. 1999.

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 mythique 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 B 10; 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 109.10 / EUR 74.20 / GBP 53.40. 2000.

Grammatiktheorie mit lexikographischem Ausblick

Grammatiktheoretische Grundlagen der zweisprachigen Lexikographie der Sprachen Igbo und Deutsch.

CHINEDU UCHECHUKWU
Universität Bamberg

Die Arbeit setzt sich in drei Schritten mit der Grammatikographie und der Lexikographie der afrikanischen Sprache Igbo auseinander.

Im ersten Teil wird die Geschichte der Wörterbuch- und Grammatikschreibung des Igbo als eine noch nicht abgeschlossene Entwicklung von der Fremdkulturperspektive zur Eigenkulturperspektive dargestellt.

Der zweite Teil untersucht einen für die Lexikographie zentralen grammatischen Bereich: die Wortarten. Auf der theoretischen Basis der kognitiven Linguistik, vornehmlich der Cognitive Grammar von Langacker, kommt die Arbeit zu einer neuen, dem Igbo gerecht werdenden, Beschreibung aller Wortarten. Ein Schwerpunkt liegt in der Zurückweisung der bislang in den Wörterbüchern praktizierten Einteilung der Verben in transitive und intransitive. Modellhaft werden Wörterbuchartikel erarbeitet.

Im dritten Teil werden zur realistischen Einschätzung der Notwendigkeit zweisprachiger Wörterbücher Deutsch-Igbo, Igbo-Deutsch (für Deutsche wie für Igbo) Grundlageninformationen gesammelt: Sprachsituation, geolinguistische Topologie, Schul- und Hochschulsystem Nigerias, existierende Beziehungen zwischen Deutschen und Igbo-Sprechern. An konkreten Beispielen wird abschließend gezeigt, wie ein zweisprachiges Wörterbuch Igbo-Deutsch, Deutsch-Igbo aussehen könnte.

ISBN 3 89586 881 7. **LINCOM Studies in Lexicography 01.** 250 S. USD 117.90 / EUR 80.20 / GBP 57.80. 2006.

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 101.70 / EUR 69.20 / GBP 49.80. 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 119.30 / EUR 81.20 / GBP 58.40. 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 conjugal 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 129.10 / EUR 87.80 / GBP 63.20. 2000.

Aspects of the Grammar of Kuku

KEVIN BRETONNEL COHEN
Ohio State University

Kuku is a previously undescribed southeastern Nilotic language of the Bari family. It is spoken in southern Sudan and northern Uganda. Kuku 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 Kuku than in other Nilotic languages. In Kuku 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 100.20 / EUR 68.20 / GBP 49.10. 2000.

Zulu

G. POULOS & S. BOSCH
University of South Africa

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 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 1997.

Grammar of Old Nubian

GERALD M. BROWNE
University of Illinois at Champaign-Urbana

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

The corpus of Old Nubian, which occupies 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 78.50 / EUR 53.40 / GBP 38.45. 2002.

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 71.10 / EUR 48.40 / GBP 34.80. 1998.

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 (Zaire) en 1987 et analysées à Tervuren (Belgique) en 1990-1991.

ISBN 3 89586 265 7. **LINCOM Studies in African Linguistics 22.** 280pp. USD 129.10 / EUR 87.80 / GBP 63.20. 1998.

Dagaare

A.B. BODOMO
University of Hong Kong

Dagaare is a Mabia 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 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 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 66.70 / EUR 45.40 / GBP 32.70. 2003.

Degema

ETHELBERT E. KARI
Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Japan

Degema is a Delta Edoid 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 62.30 / EUR 42.40 / GBP 30.50. 1997.

Ogbronuagum

ETHELBERT KARI
Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Japan

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 65.20 / EUR 44.40 / GBP 32.00. 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 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 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 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 1996.

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 auxiliaryization. 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 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 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 Rujiji 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 75.50 / EUR 51.40 / GBP 37.00. 2003.

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 68.20 / EUR 46.40 / GBP 33.40. 2002.

Dogon

VLADIMIR PLUNGIAN

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 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 1995.

Songhay

ROBERT NICOLAI, *C.N.R.S. (Université de Nice)* & PETR 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 grande ensembles: le songhay méridional et le songhay septentrional (variétés berbérisées 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 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 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 56.70 / EUR 38.60 / GBP 27.80. 2001.

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 64.60 / EUR 44.00 / GBP 30.80. 2008.