

CHADIC WORKING GROUP
WEST AFRICAN LINGUISTIC SOCIETY

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CHADIC NEWSLETTER

No. 4 / July 1972

Dear colleagues,

a year has passed since the last issue was distributed. This unusual delay was caused by my long absence from Marburg (November 1971 - April 1972). I am sorry for it. A provisional report on our Eastern Chadic languages survey project is included in this circular. Let me raise here a general problem of terminology that we became aware of during our stay in Chad. In French the term "Chadic languages" has to be rendered by "langues tchadiennes". Since to a Chad citizen this does not mean a special group of but rather comprises all languages of the Republic of Chad Monsieur Caprile and I tried to propose a less ambiguous term for our group of languages. So far, however, we did not succeed. "Chadochamitique" would certainly be an alternative as well as acceptable to most of our French colleagues, I assume. We should consider using this already almost classical term for the entire group without having in mind the old idea of breaking up the group into "Tschadisch" and "Tschadochamitisch" as Lukas had proposed it. In other words, "Chadic" and "Chadochamitique" (or "tchadochamitique" rather) would thus be identical in meaning. Suggestions and comments on this question will be most welcome.

If the material available justifies it No. 5 of the NEWSLETTER should come out before the end of this year. Please, let me have any information that is to be included in the circular by 15th of November, 1972.

At the end of this issue you will find a list of all those colleagues who are receiving this number. As far as possible addresses are brought up to date; would you kindly indicate to me any change of address. Those colleagues whose names are preceded by a question mark are kindly requested to respond to this issue before November 1972 in order to ensure further receipt of the CHADIC NEWSLETTER (cf. our note in no. 3, 1971, p. 1).

In addition to the abbreviations already listed in no. 2 SAL will be used from this issue on for the journal Studies of African Linguistics.

Sincerely yours,

sgd. H. Jungraithmayr.

1. Support acknowledged

In the last issue those colleagues were listed who had kindly contributed to the costs of producing and distributing our newsletters. In the meantime further support has been received from Professor Charles K r s f t and Dr. L. S t e n n e s , Minneapolis, which is herewith gratefully acknowledged.

2. Research in progress

Gwandara. From Mr. S. Matsushita, Tokyo, a letter of 30th August 1971 was received containing news on his research on Gwandara: "... Na kar'bi 'Chadic News Letter' lamba n'ku makon jiya. Yane cike da laberu mai ampani sosai da gaske. Ni kuma zan rubuta maka wanda na samu a cikin Naijeria, watau 'wordlist' na yaren Gwandara. Badi za a buga rubutuna, sunansa 'Gwandara Phonemics and Gwandara-English Vocabulary' daga wajen Institute 'dina. Zan koma Naijeria a Semtember, zan zauna a can kaman wata shida. Nna so n tafi Kamaru da Farlomi da Faranshi, bayansu zuwa Algeria ta hanyar Sahra. Watakila zan iya yin gaisuwa da kai 6 5 ...".

We would certainly welcome a short research report on Mr. Matsushita's work in Nigeria during last winter.

Kotoko, Sokoro and Mofu. Professor Lukas sent us the following note on May 7, 1972:

"Professor Lukas hat von Dezember bis April in Fort Lary nördliche Kotoko-Dialekte untersucht, u.a. die Sprache von Fort Foureau, das sog. Msar. Die Vermutung, dass zwischen den südlichen und nördlichen Dialekten des Kotoko nicht unwesentliche Verschiedenheiten bestehen, hat sich bestätigt.- Professor Lukas hat auch das Sokoro untersucht, das in der République du Tchad in der Gegend von Helfi gesprochen wird. Das Sokoro ist in seinen Grundzügen gewiss tschadhamitisch, doch haben sich andere Einflüsse wahrscheinlich von seiten der Bagirmi-Gruppe (Kenga ?) in starkem Masse durchgesetzt. Untersuchungen zur Sprache der Mofu in Kamerun sind gegenwärtig im Gange."

Bauchi languages. Mr. David R. Longley, Institute of Linguistics, Naria, reports the following (letter dated 29th Dec., 1971):

".. On a recent trip in the area south-west of Bauchi, two members of the Institute of Linguistics encountered what they describe as 'a Chadic language cluster' comprising some 23 languages. In our records we have some mention of ten of these, namely Baram, Buli, Dot, Geji, Lukshi, Polci, Wandi, Zakshi, Zaranda, Zul. We have no record at all of the remaining 13, namely Baraza, Bolu, Dir, Dulbu, Dur, Ju, Kir, Langas, Lundur, Mangas, Pelu, Zari and Zumbul."

Dghwede. Miss Esther Frick, Institute of Linguistics, Zaria, writes from Gwoza on the 14th October 1971: "... Ich habe mit einer Kollegin zusammen kürzlich die Arbeit an der Dghwede-Sprache angefangen. Vorläufig haben wir uns auf das Sprechenlernen der Sprache konzentriert, aber ich werde bald auch mit der Analyse anfangen ... Ich wäre dankbar, wenn Sie mir die 'Bilingual wordlist for Chadic linguistic research' zusenden könnten ...".

Matakam. Dr. K. Schubert, Hamburg, spent about a year in Mokoïo studying Matakam. No short research report, though promised, has been received here.

Masa of Yagoua. Miss Theda Schumann, Hamburg, has embarked on a study of the Masa language as spoken at Yagoua/Carcron and surrounding. She plans to spend about a year in the field. No report has been received either.

Musey. Mme S. Platiel carried out research among the southern Musey between Dec. 15, 1971 and February 15, 1972.

Buduma. Research is being carried out by members of the United Evangelical Mission whose principal station in the Lake Chad is on the island Haikoulou.

Prof. Lukas informs us that N. Cyffer, Hamburg, has started work on Buduma in Maiduguri.

Collecting language data in the Chad Republic (1971-73).

With the financial support of the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft a project of collecting data on poorly known Chadic languages of the Chad Republic was initiated in November 71. H. Jungraithmayr and J.-P. Caprile, Paris and Fort Lamy, worked - up to April and end of February 1972 respectively - on the following languages utilizing basically the 'Bilingual Wordlist for Chadic Linguistic Research' (Marburg, 2nd edition of 1971):

I. J.-P. Caprile:

1. Kabalai
2. 'Gabri': Tobanga, Buruwa, Monde
3. Nancere
4. Lele
5. Tumak

II. H. Jungraithmayr:

6. Kuang, including the dialects of Ngam, Tchagin and Moku
7. Zime or Djiwe, including "Ka'do", "Dari", "Lame", etc. as well as Mesme
8. Somrai
9. Ndam of Dik or, as I propose to call this northern dialect of Ndem, Dik-Ndam
10. Migama ("Djonkor of 'bu Telfan")

11. Mubi of Mangalme
12. Short notes on Miltu, Sarwa and Gadang
13. Notes on Masa of Toura (north of Bongor) and Marba of Djera (north of Kelo).

Besides the wordlist which comprises 800 lexical items - to be filed in the Chadic Word Catalogue - verbal paradigms and short texts have been collected in the languages mentioned above.

With regard to the classification of these languages the following corrections should be proposed in view of what has been observed:

- a) "Ngam" should not continue to be used as the name of a language; it is the name of the chief place of the western section of the Kuang (Kuong, Kung) people. Kuang comprised at least three dialects: Ngam, Tchagin (of Tchéhagine Golo), and Mobu.
- b) "Modgel" (cf. Lukas, Zentralsudanische Studien, Hamburg, 1937, p. 96; Greenberg, Languages of Africa, The Hague 1963, p. 46) is likely to be also just the name of a place situated some 40 miles south of Bousso. It is marked as "Moddel" on the 200.000 map and, according to Father Martellozzo (Bousso), is inhabited by (Eastern) Gabri speaking people today. Thus "Modgel" is simply Kuang, I would think.
- c) A dialect cluster that could reasonably be called "Dari" as proposed by the Handbook (1952 and 1970, p. 167), does not exist. Dari or rather /Tà:ri/ is one of the villages south of Pala, near the Cameroon border. Linguistically, it forms part of the Zime dialect cluster. The term Zime is well recognized by several sections of this group as their proper name. Some of the dialects are: Peve, Chimiang, Batna, Her'be, Pala-Wa, Sorga-Dabrang, Ngete; the most remote position within this cluster is taken by Mesme.

"Ka'do" (Fulfulde "pagan"), though paradoxically persisting even among parts of the people, should be dismissed from linguistic terminology.

Thus, the Masa language group can reasonably be viewed as consisting of:

1. Masa (including a number of dialects)
 2. Musey
 3. Marba
 4. Zime (including various dialects and Mesme).
- Monogoy is probably a mixture of Marba, Musey and Mesme (cf. S. Platiel, personal communication, thinks).

d) "Kulung" being but the name of a place within the Marba speaking area is linguistically not distinct from Marba. It is therefore proposed to drop the term "Kulung" (cf. Hoffmann, JL, CNL, Special issue, January 1971) and keep "Marba" only.

e) "Chire" and "Dormo" can probably be considered (southern) dialects of "Gabri" (acc. to J.-P. Caprile).

f) East of Bousso/Chari four - not only two, as hitherto thought - Chadic languages are spoken:

Gadang, Sarwa, Miltu and Dik-Ndam (or "Northern Ndam").

g) The Jonkor of Abu Telfan call themselves /Migá:mi/, their language /Migá:má/. Since "Jonkor", "Djonkor" has some pejorative connotation and since there is always some confusion over the other two different "Jonkor" languages (of Gera and of Burma Tagil), Migama is proposed as the name of this language spoken east of Mongo in the Abu Telfan mountains.

h) Notes on Muzgum (Mulwi).

In the Handbook (1952 and 1970, p. 166) the following names are listed as names of dialects of the Muzgu cluster: pus (Cameroon), gwai, a'bi, beege, vulum (Chad).

According to the information mainly offered by the Mulwi Robert Bara, ca. 20, from Mogrum/Chari, Mohamed Osman, ca. 27, from Bongor and Katoa/Logone respectively and Bernard Musa Zigla, 25, from Mbala/Logone

gwai is a town name, located about 15 km south of Katoa, where the same dialect as in Mogrum/Chari is spoken; the chiefs of the two towns are brothers;

vulum (or/and mávlámáy) is the name of the Mogrum-Gwai people and dialect given them by the Katoa-Gamsay people; this is fully supported by M. Alain Grière, Fort Lamy;

the beege (béegē) are to be found south of Pus, on the Cameroun side. They are not to be considered Muzgum-Mulwi, but speak a remote dialect of Masa which is almost identical with that of Bedem on the eastern side of the Logone. Other dialects closely related to Bedem-Beege are said to be those of Cafga and Deresu.

a'bi (à'bi), "gens du nord", is but a name given to the Katoa- (or/and Mogrum, ?) Mulwi by the Masa.

Thanks are due to all personalities and institutions in the Republic of Chad who enabled us to carry out this research programme. In Fort Lamy we could not have succeeded without the extremely valuable help of the Director of the National Museum, Monsieur J. C h a p e l l e , as well as that of the President of the University, Professor Jean C a b o t . In the regions ("prefectures") Chari-Baguirmi, Mayo-Kebbi, Tandjilé and Guéra I have met much hospitality from the representatives of the German GAWI project and the Deutsche Entwicklungsdienst as well as from the following missionaries: Rodney Venberg (Bissi Keda), Duncanson (Gounou Gaya), Monsieur et Madame Houriet (Mongo), Alan Fisher (Goundi) and Father Martellozzo, Bousso. Mr. and Mrs. Prange were good enough to receive me any time I passed through Bongor; at Karoual the Wurmsteins took particularly care of me.

3. Conferences

At the Third Annual Conference on African Linguistics at Indiana University, April 7-8, 1972, the following papers on Chadic languages were presented (Information communicated by Paul Newman and Russell Schuh):

Ernest F. Dunn, Hausa Plurals: A stratificational restatement.

John B. Fulenberg, How morphological alternations in Hausa conspire to make it a more efficient channel of communication.

Charles Kraft, Reconstruction of Chadic pronouns.

Judith Maxwell, On the suprasegmental representation of tone in Hausa.

Laura Meyers, The particle har and sai: Even, only and until in Hausa.

Paul Newman, Syllable weight as a phonological variable.

Russell Schuh, Sound change as rule generalization: A study of consonant lenition in Hausa and Kanakuru.

Neil Skinner, Hausa wani/wata/wa'dansu and its semantic features.

Edwin S. Williams, The underlying representation of tone in Margi and Igbo.*

(* Distributed but not presented.)

At Gounou Gaya, Mayo-Kebbi, Republic of Chad, a Conference on Bible Translation has been held in January 1972. Among the participants were de Waard (Yaounde), Stennes (Minneapolis), Kassühlke (Stuttgart), Venberg (Bissi Keda) and Duncanson whose home served as the place of meeting. A short report on the results of this conference is expected from Dr. Stennes.

A Seminar on Comparative Chadic has been held during the winter quarter 1972 at the University of California Los Angeles. Russell Schuh comments in his letter of April 12, 72: "... Our Chadic seminar held one three hour meeting per week for nine or ten weeks. The participants, besides myself and Chuck Kraft, were Laura Meyers, Grover Hudson, and Don Burquest (...), Professor John Callendar (professor of Egyptology at UCL), and Professor Thomas Penchoen (professor of Berber at UCLA) ... The purpose of the seminar was not so much to discover new things about the Chadic field as to draw together some of the knowledge accumulated in Chadic studies for those who are not familiar with the field ..".

4. Bilingual Wordlist for Chadic linguistic Research

With the assistance of Monsieur J.-P. Caprile and Frau H. Djannatian a revised edition has been issued in Nov. 1971.

Apart from adding some sixty new items, modifying certain inconsistencies between the English and the French version and correcting minor errors no essential changes have been introduced. Thanks are also due to K. Schubert, Hamburg, whose remarks helped to improve the new edition. After having worked with the wordlist in the field, M. Caprile and myself observed several instances where further changes will have to be made in a future issue. Any useful comments that you may wish to make in this respect will be highly appreciated. The first edition had quickly run 'out of print'. Copies of the new edition are now again available on request.

5. The Chadic Word Catalogue (CWG) is - thanks to Mrs. H. Djennatien - making progress. Since our last report (CNL 3) data from the following languages have been added:
- a. Vocabularies by Gowers on Gerawa, Gerumawa, Krifi, Burrunawa, Ibarni (Barmawa), Baram (Baramawa), Buli, Kubawa, Tonawa, Galamawa, Gezawa, Sigidawa, Kopti, Jimi, Guruntu-mawa, Sirawa, Inkwei;
 - b. Vocabularies by Meek (1931) on Karekare, Ngizim, Bole, Gabin, Ewana (Hona), Jara, Hinna, West Margi, Higi-Dakwa (Makula), Fali of Kiria, Fali of Jilbu, Bata-Bachama, Bata-Mlabu, Bata-Zumo (Jimo), Nzangi, Gude, Fali-Mubi, Sukur, Higi-Sinna, Bura-Pela, "Laamang";
 - c. Glavda (Rapp);
 - d. Daba (Rascal);
 - e. Gisiga, Muzgu, Buduma, Karekare, Sokoro (Lukas);
 - f. Gwandara (Matsushita);
 - g. Mramo, Maha (Newman);
 - h. Kofyar (Wetting);
 - i. Pala, Mari, Chip, Karekare (Jungrathmayr);
 - j. Dzangaleat (Wédry) - just started.

In 1971, during the summer vacation, we had the pleasure of having Professor Neil S k i n n e r and his wife Margret as visitors to the Catalogue.

At the International Colloquium on non-written languages, held by C.N.R.S. (Paris) in Nice (28th June to 2nd July 1971) I had the opportunity to present a paper on method and aims of the Catalogue.

6. New Publications

(This list is by no means complete. You are kindly requested to draw our attention to publications not mentioned here; moreover, any off-print will be most welcome!)

- Begari, Dauda H., "Lexicalist Hypothesis and Hausa", SAL 2, 3, 1971, 197-216.
- Fédry, J., "Masculin, Féminin et Collectif en Dangaléat (Groupe "Sokoro-Mubi" - Tchad)", JAL 10, 1, 1971, 34-
- Eulenberg, J.B., "A new look at the predicating particles in Hausa", SAL 2, 2, 1971, 105-15.
- Gouffé, G., "A propos de haoussa ('y)", WORD 25, 1969, 131-9.
- "- "Remarques sur le syntagme démonstratif en haoussa", Afrikanische Sprachen und Kulturen - Ein Querschnitt, ed. by Six, Cyffer, Wolff, Gerhardt, Meyer-Bahlburg, Hamburger Beiträge zur Afrika-Kunde 14, Hamburg 1971, 170-9. (Festschrift J. Lukas.)
- Junggraithmayr, H., "Reflections on the Root Structure in Chadohamitic (Chadic)", Ann. Univ. Abidjan, Série H, vol. 1, Abidjan 1971, 285-92.
- "- , "On Foot augmentation in Hausa", JAL 9, 2, 1971, 83-8.
- "- , "The Tongoale Vowel Harmony System Reconsidered", JAL 10, 1, 1971, 28-33.
- "- , "Tyer-Sätze", AuÜ 55, 4, 1972, 258-61.
- Kraff, Th., "A note on lateral Fricatives in Chadic", SAL 2, 3, 1971, 271-81.
- Lemeshko, B.G., "On Negation in Hausa", Africana, Leningrad 1971, pp. 213-29. (in Russian.)
- Lukas, J., "Die Personalia und das primäre Verb im Bolanci (Nigerien) - mit Beiträgen über das Karekare", JAL 54, 4, 1971, 237-86, and 55, 1/2, 1971, 114-39.
- Newman, P., "The Hausa Negative Markers", SAL 2, 3, 1971, 183-95.
- "- , "Transitive and Intransitive in Chadic languages", Festschrift J. Lukas (s. above), Hamburg 1971, 188-200.
- Newman-Ha, T., Ga'anda Grammar (no details available), 1971 ?.
- "- , "Downstep in Ga'anda", JAL 10, 1, 1971, ?-27.
- Parsons, T.M., "Suppletion and Neutralization in the Verbal system of Hausa", AuÜ 55, 1/2, 49-97, and 55, 3, 188-208 (1972).
- Pilasiewicz, St., Język Hausa, Wydawnictwa Uniwersytetu Warszawskiego 1971, 284 pp. (A Polish Hausa grammar in 24 lessons.)
- Schubert, H. "Zur Bedeutung und Anwendung der Verbalparadigmen im Hausa und Kanuri", AuÜ 55, 1971/2, 1-49, 208-27 (is to be continued).

- Schuh, R.G., "Reconstruction of the Syntax of Subject Emphasis in certain Chadic languages", SAL, Suppl. 2, 1971, 67-77.
- Smith, David, The Kapsiki language, ... 1969 (Available through Univ. Microfilms, Ann Arbor, P.O.B. 1346, Michigan 48106, U.S.A.)
- Terry, R.P., "Chadic", Current Trends in Linguistics 7, The Hague 1971, 443-54. (Reprinted in Hodge, C.T. (Ed.), Afroasiatic, The Hague 1971, 119-30.
- Wolff, E., "Die lokativen Erweiterungsaffixe der Verben der Bewegung im Laamang (Hi'dkala-Dialekt)", Festschrift J. Lukas, Hamburg 1971, 209-16.
- , "Die sprachliche Situation im Gwoza-Distrikt (Nordostnigeria)", JAL 10, 1, 1971 (exact title and data not available).
- Zima, P., "Some Problems of Word-Order and Grammar in Hausa", Festschrift J. Lukas, Hamburg 1971, 217-23.

Anthropology

- Lukas, R., "Das Muyang-Massiv (Nordkamerun)", AuÜ 55, 3, 1972, 157-87.

1. Information wanted

The Handbook, 1952 and 1970, p. 166, mentions "SIGILA. Language?" spoken "east of Mora."
I would be grateful for any further information on this language.

2. Book received

Dr. Filaczewicz, Warsaw, was kind enough to send us a copy of his recent Hausa grammar, Język Hausa (Warsaw 1971). We wish to express to him our most sincere thanks for this valuable gift.

3. Important proposal

In a letter dated 14th July 1971 Dr. Vycichl, Geneva, asked whether short articles ("etwa in der Länge einer Seite") could be included in the NEWSLETTER. I am very much in favour of such an idea and would like to invite Dr. Vycichl and anybody else to contribute to the improvement of our 'journal' in such a manner.

4. Members, i.e. recipients of this NEWSLETTER

- Brickman, E., Church of the Lutheran Brethren, Fergus Falls, Minnesota 56537, U.S.A.
- Frank, Charles, Professor, Dept. of Sociology, ABU, Zaria.
- Pollock, David, 1450 Van Hise Hall, Dept. of Afr. Lang. and Lit. Univ. of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis. 53706, U.S.A.

List of recipients of this issue

(A question mark in front means: in order to ensure further receipt of NEWSLETTER kindly respond to this issue before November, 1972!)

- ? Arnott, M., 25, Vine Ave., Sevenoaks, Kent, England.
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- Caprile, J.-P., I.N.T.S.H., Paris 9e, 8 rue Henner, France.
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