

CHADIC NEWSLETTER

BULLETIN D'INFORMATIONS

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MITTEILUNGEN ZUR

TSCHADSPRACHENFORSCHUNG

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edited by/édité par/herausgegeben von

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Note:

The map on the newly designed cover of the Chadic Newsletter stems from the reprint of Gustav Nachtigal, Sahāra und Sūdān, vol. II, Berlin 1881 (reprint edition: Graz 1967). Nachtigal writes on page 349f.:

"Der Name Tsāde, wie er bei den Kanūri lautet, bedeutet vermuthlich im Dialekte der früheren westlichen Anwohner, der Sô und verwandter Stämme, 'große Wasseransammlung'; in der Sprache seiner heutigen Inselbewohner wird der See Kulû genannt ... Der Tsāde hat die Gestalt eines unregelmäßig geformten Dreiecks mit einer nach Nordnordwest gerichteten, abgerundeten Spitze und einer nach Südsüdost gekehrten Grundlinie."

("The name Tsāde, as it is known to the Kanūri, presumably means 'great mass of water' in the dialect of the earlier western lakeside dwellers, the Sô and related tribes; in the language of its present-day island dwellers, the lake is called Kulû ... The Tsāde has the form of an irregular triangle whose rounded-off apex is directed toward north-northwest and whose base line faces toward south-southwest".)

Dear colleagues,

This issue may stand as an anniversary: It is the tenth number of our Newsletter, which appeared for the first time in 1970. On October 17, 1969, I invited interested colleagues to write to our address in order to found and develop a clearing house for studies in the Chadic linguistic field. Let me quote from that first letter:

"At the eighth West African Languages Congress, held at Abidjan, March 24-28, 1969, participants in the Chadic Working Group suggested that research on the Chadic language family would be stimulated and facilitated by the distribution of an informal newsletter and the compilation of an up-to-date list of scholars working on Chadic languages ('tschadohamitische' und 'tschadische' Sprachen)."

The first issue of the CHADIC NEWSLETTER in fact appeared in March of 1970. To those who have joined us later the following quotation on the creation of our group may be of interest:

"In 1967, at the 7th West African Languages Congress, held at Lagos University, some scholars, including C. Hoffmann, J. Bendor-Samuel, Ch. Kraft and H. Jungraithmayr, first discussed the possibility of arranging a common platform of scientific communication and contact for chadists. It was, however, not before the 8th West African Languages Congress at Abidjan that a Chadic Working Group was actually constituted. E. Frick, J.H. Greenberg, C. Hoffmann, H. Jungraithmayr, Paul Newman and Roxana Ma Newman participated in its first sessions. That group agreed on offering Prof. J. Lukas, Hamburg, the protectorship over the Group. Asked to undertake the first steps toward that declared aim of establishing a kind of clearing-house, I mailed approx. 50 circulars and questionnaires to scholars concerned with the study of Chadic - Chadohamitic and Chadic - languages."

Since then the CN has been able to report on more and more increas-

ing research in the field, on new publications and on conferences concerned with the study of the Chadic languages. Some of the outstanding events in Chadic linguistics during the past decade have been the foundation of the Chadic Word Catalogue, accompanied by the edition of a special "Bilingual word list for Chadic linguistic research" (Marburg 1970/71); the publication of a special issue of the Journal of African Languages on Chadic, vol. 10, part 1, 1971 (guest editor: P. Newman); the presentation of C. Hoffmann's "Provisional Checklist of Chadic Languages" (Chadic Newsletter, Spec. Issue, January 1971); the publication of J. Fédry's Dictionnaire dangaléat (Lyon 1971); the organization of the first professional meetings of chadicists in Leiden (1976), in Paris (1976, 1977, 1978) and in Marburg (1979); the discovery of the "Musgum-Stadt" language (J. Lukas 1941) by H. Tourneux; the appearance of the first trilogy on a Chadic language (community), the Sprache und Tradition der Kera, by K.H. Ebert (I: Texte 1975, II: Lexicon 1976, III: Grammatik 1979); the edition of the Modern Hausa-English Dictionary by P. Newman and R. Ma Newman (O.U.P. 1977); the publication of P. Newman's Chadic Classification and Reconstructions (1977); the organization of the first International Conference on Hausa Language and Literature in Kano (1978).

The Chadic Newsletter is presently produced at a rate of ca. 120 copies per issue. The list of distribution comprises some 98 addressees from the following countries: Great Britain, U.S.A., France, The Netherlands, Nigeria, Italy, Cameroon, Chad, U.S.S.R., Federal Republic of Germany, Switzerland, Niger, Japan, Austria, Canada, Poland, Australia, Czechoslovakia, Israel, and Ghana.

In order to mark this anniversary we have undertaken to improve the formal appearance of our Newsletter. We chose as a new cover design the map of Lake Chad, alias Tsâde, from G. Nachtigal's Sahârâ and Sûdân, 3 vols., Berlin 1879-1881 and Leipzig 1889. Thus it is just a hundred years since the first two volumes of this great report on Central Sudanic Africa appeared; Nachtigal, starting from Kûka in the west, travelled around the lake by the northern route as well as along the southern shore (1871/72).

The Chadic events most worth mentioning for the last year (1979) are

the publication of Margaret Skinner's Aspects of Pa'anci Grammar (Ann Arbor 1979), Carl Ebobissé's Die Morphologie des Verbs in Ost-Dangaleat (Guéra, Tschad) (Berlin 1979) and the organization of the International Symposium on the Chad Languages in the Hamitosemitic/Nigritic Border Area, Marburg, October 1-5, 1979 (see the special report in section 4, CONFERENCES).

Thanks are again due to those who contributed to defraying the costs of our Newsletter; for the names of the contributors see section 3, SUPPORT ACKNOWLEDGED.

May we again request of all those receiving this issue to acknowledge receipt by returning the enclosed confirmation slip. Please let us know whether you wish to receive the Newsletter in future or not. There is no obligatory fee connected with the receipt of the CN; free contributions, however, are welcome (Marburger Volksbank, acc. no. 14842, code: Chadic Newsletter).

We have another request: Since the compilation and production of the CN involves quite a lot of work and time, we would like you to let us know whether our efforts are balanced by your interest in actually reading and using it in your work.

If you wish to have your publications included in the next issue, please send us off-prints or at least the bibliographical data.

I wish to thank Mr. N.P. Knowlton for his cooperation in editing this issue. Special thanks are due to Neil Skinner who has been kind enough to distribute the CN in North America for the past several years.

Sincerely yours,

Dr. H. Jungrathmayr

1. FROM LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Cheryl Fluckiger, S.I.L., B.P. 1299, Yaoundé, Sept. 1979:

"I would like to receive your publication Chadic Newsletter. In April of this year I joined a research team working on the Mandara language. Our goal is to produce literacy materials (pending an agreement with the Ministry of Education).

My time thus far has been spent in language learning, phonological analysis/reanalysis, and anthropological study. In the coming months I hope to begin grammatical analysis and to do some related work in Podoko.

Enclosed is a contribution to defray production and mailing costs ...".

John K. Gerstmann, BP 25, Kaele, Cameroun, April, 1979:

"My wife and I are working in the Giziga language of Northern Cameroun with the Lutheran Brethren World Mission ... We have been stationed at Misiliya/Muturwa for nearly a year now involved mostly in language study. We are particularly interested in the Muturwa dialect since most of our Churches are in this region ... I am writing to you therefore to ask for a copy of the word list so as to begin work. I understand that there is some written material available on Giziga studies, especially in German ... If you could direct me to any material in English or French concerning the Giziga Language, I would be interested ...".

2. RESEARCH IN PROGRESS; QUERIES (in part from correspondence rec. 1979)

-BACHAMA

J. Carnochan, S.O.A.S., London, on phonology and grammar; oral traditions.

-DABA

R. Lienhard and M. Giger, S.I.L., Yaoundé: "Phonology mimeographed, some clause level studies drafted" (communication of 17.12.1979).

-GIDAR

C. Hagege, Paris, on phonology, syntax and morphology.

-HAUSA

J.-G. Malka, Zaria: Study of the Filinge dialect of Hausa; collection,

transcription and translation of Hausa oral literature; preparation of a Hausa educational grammar (entirely in Hausa).

L. Stigler, Indianapolis (Indiana), on morphology.

-MANDARA

A. Whaley and C. Fluckiger, S.I.L., Yaoundé, on phonology and discourse structure.

-MBARA

H. Tourneux, St. Aubin, France: "Esquisse phonologique, grammaticale et lexicale du mbara (groupe musgu)".

-MOFU-GUDUR, MAFA, etc.

D. Barreteau, ORSTOM, BP 58, Maroua, Cameroun (Nov. 28, 1979):

"Arrivé à Maroua, dans le Nord-Cameroun, depuis novembre 1979, je compte y rester deux ans, et peut-être quatre, en espérant mener à terme le programme suivant:

-inventaire, comparaison, classification et cartographie des langues de la famille tchadique parlées au Cameroun avec, comme base, un questionnaire d'environ 300 mots.

-Etude comparée des langues du groupe mafa, à partir du questionnaire de 744 mots de l'Université de Marburg. Ce travail viendra en complément à la thèse de Melvin O. Rossing sur les langues du groupe 'mafa-mada'.

-Description du mofu-gudur: j'espère pouvoir terminer assez rapidement ma thèse sur la phonologie et l'étude du syntagme nominal tout en poursuivant la préparation d'un lexique mofu-français, français-mofu.

-Etude du verbe en mafa, avec la collaboration de Yves Le Bléis: étude du syntagme verbal, lexique et présentation d'un conte."

-MOFU-MOKONG

K. Holingsworth, S.I.L., Yaoundé, ethnomusicological studies.

-MOKILKO (Mokulu)

H. Jungraithmayr, Marburg: The French-Mokilko, Mokilko-French dictionary is in the process of being systematized and editorially unified; in addition, some 40 texts are being checked through with a view to collecting additional lexemes.

-MULWI

H. Tourneux, St. Aubin: Collection of oral literature.

-PERO

Z. Frajzyngier, Boulder (Colorado), on Pero grammar.

-PODOKO

J. Swackhammer and E. Jarvis, S.I.L., Yaoundé: Phonology and discourse studies.

-ULDEME

V. de Colombel, Rouen, France: General lexicon of over 3000 items; botanical dictionary in Uldeme, with notes on usages of plants; collections of Uldeme oral traditions; ethnological studies; studies on oral and musical traditions.

ZIME (LAME)

M. Sachnne, Paris (17.3.1979): "Lame, dialecte zime du Cameroun: Phonologie, morphologie; étude du syntagme verbal; préparation d'un lexique lame/français.

Une mission sur le terrain effectuée au Cameroun m'a permis de recueillir une dizaine de contes, de faire une enquête sur les techniques encore en usage, une collecte ethnobotanique (80 plantes environ ont été identifiées) et de poursuivre l'enquête linguistique."

-ZULGO

B. Haller, S.I.L., Yaoundé: Phonology and verb structure in pre-publication draft.

COMPARATIVE

-Z. Frajzyngier, Boulder (Colorado), on comparative syntax of Chadic and selected problems in the phonology of Chadic.

-J.-P. Caprile, Paris: "Composition et formation du lexique des langues tchadiques orientales et des langues du Soudan Central".

-H. Jungraithmayr, Marburg, K. Shimizu, Vienna: Chadic Lexical Roots.

Vol. II: Reconstruction, grading and distribution has been completed and will be appearing soon; vol III: Documentation (comparative word lists) is in preparation.

NON-CHADIC

-R. Nicolai, Niamey (12.10.1979): "Phonologie diachronique et dialectologie; reconstruction, problèmes de contact de langues et de type-

logie dans le cadre songhay et des langues sans tradition écrite; recherche sur les rapports entre mandé et songhay ainsi qu'entre berbère et songhay".

-LAAL

P. Beyeldieu, Chartres, France: "Lá:l ou 'gori' (Moyen-Chari, Tchad): Phonologie, lexic, morphologie et syntagmatique du nominal et du verbal, classification".

QUERIES

C. Gouffé, Paris, sent in the following communication in response to the query by H. Jungraithmayr on p. 6 of CN 9:

"A propos de la question que vous posez dans Chadic Newsletter No 9, page 6: On the correlatability of gender and size importance, il me semble que le haoussa fournit des exemples, mais qu'il conviendrait de rechercher de façon systematique. Il me vient à l'esprit:

kuuzèe 'hyène mâle' (sans doute plus grosse que la femelle, et non 'a small vicious hyena', qui serait une erreur d'interprétation de Bargery?), en face de kuuzaa 'hyène mâle ou femelle' (mais a pu désigner une espèce plus petite que kuuzèe).

buuzèe 'hypertrophied penis' (Katsina in Abraham), en face de bùuzaa 'penis'. (Voilà au moins un exemple sûr!)

Il conviendrait encore de s'assurer de la valeur originelle d'oppositions telles que:

macijii '?grand serpent' : macijiyaa '?petit serpent'

tsuntsuu 'oiseau' : tsuntsuwa '?petit oiseau'

'itáacee '?grand arbre' : 'itaaciyaa 'petit arbre' (Barg. traduit ce dernier 'a living tree': peu vraisemblable)

kaḍee 'shea-tree (?de grande taille)' : kaḍanyaa 'shea-tree (?de petite taille) or its fruit'.

Cf. encore:

giyèe (Barg.) = giyèe (Abr.) 'epithet of chief, an outstanding man' (< ? 'grand éléphant')

giwaa 'éléphant (mâle ou femelle)' (de taille normale).

Je reconnais que ces exemples prêtent à discussion. Mais je crois que le féminin n'y désigne pas la femelle. Il faut donc bien que ce féminin ait eu une raison d'être." (16.3.1979)

3. SUPPORT ACKNOWLEDGED

The following colleagues have contributed to defraying the costs of producing and mailing the CN in 1979:

Africana, Northwestern University Library, Evanston, Illinois		§ 5,00
Jean-Pierre Caprile, Paris		§ 5,00
Karen H. Ebert, Marburg	DM 10,00	
Cheryl Fluckiger, S.I.L., Yaoundé		§ 5,00
Charles Frantz, Buffalo, N.Y.		§ 5,00
Claude Hagège, Paris	DM 20,00	
Charles H. Kraft, Pasadena, California		§ 5,00
Johannes Lukas, Hamburg	DM 20,00	
Hilke Meyer-Bahlburg, Hamburg	DM 10,00	
Walter W. Müller, Marburg	DM 10,00	
Robert Nicolai, Niamey		FF 30,00
Orientalisches Seminar, Tübingen	DM 5,00	
Heide Reboul, Garoua, Cameroun		
Michka Sachnine, Paris	DM 10,00	
Seminar für Sprachmethodik, Burbach, Germany	DM 10,00	
S.I.L. (Summer Institute of Linguistics), Yaoundé	DM 10,00	
Heinz Sölken, Schwalbach, Germany	DM 20,00	
Lemuel Stigler, Indianapolis		§ 10,00
Renate Wente-Lukas, Frankfurt	DM 10,00	
Ekkehard Wolff, Hamburg	DM 10,00	

4. CONFERENCES (only papers relevant to the Chadic field are quoted here)

- Tenth Annual Conference on African Linguistics, University of Illinois, Urbana, April 5-7, 1979.
 - Z. Frajzyngier, "Another look at West Chadic verb classes".
 - P. Newman, "Grammatical gender in Chadic".
 - R.G. Schuh, "Using dialect geography to determine history: A Chadic case study".
- According to Dandatti Abdulkadir, C.S.N.L., Kano (letter Nov. 7, 1979),

a conference is being held in January in Niamey on the harmonization of Hausa dictionaries.

- On invitation of Section "Sociolinguistique et contacts de langues", Dept. Afrique, C.N.R.S., Paris-Ivry, H. Jungraithmayr presented a paper (4.5.1979) entitled "Modernisation du vocabulaire hausa".

Report by H. Jungraithmayr:

- International Symposium on THE CHAD LANGUAGES IN THE HAMITOSEMITIC/NIGRITIC BORDER AREA, held at Marburg October 1-5, 1979.

Ever since J. Lukas undertook the initial efforts toward describing and determining the position of what we call today the Chadic family, the most characteristic feature of its member languages has been their "fringeness" when compared with the more "central" and "genuine" representatives of Hamitosemitic, especially with Semitic. It may be permissible to compare the relationship between Chadic and Hamitosemitic with that of Celtic and Indoeuropean; as Pokorny has drawn the attention of the learned world to many traits of e.g. old Irish which he suspects to be of non-Indoeuropean, possibly of "North-African" origin, the nature of Chadic may similarly have undergone various profound influences from the "Nigritic" side. Moreover, both, Celtic and Chadic, are indeed situated geographically in a fringe area of the entire expansion of the respective linguistic stock.

Most recently, the decision of the editors of Langues du Monde (new edition, in press) not to include the chapter on Chadic in the Hamitosemitic volume, but rather to place it apart, somewhere between Hamitosemitic and "Nigritic", is typical of the ongoing discussion and uncertainty concerning the ultimate linguistic position of this family.

These are the reasons why experts on all three linguistic areas concerned with the issue, i.e. chadicists, semitists/hamitosemitists and "nigriticists", were convened for the Symposium. Among the basic questions to be discussed - given the assumption that Chadic is basically and genetically a member unit of Hamitosemitic - were:

- Which Hamitosemitic features have been retained and which were a-

bandoned in favor of new ones, possibly mediated by contact with non-Hamitosemitic, "Nigrific" languages?

- has the fringe situation favored the retention of features common to the ancient structure and contents of Hamitosemitic - as once suspected by Diakonoff (1965) - or did it rather accelerate the speed of change caused mainly by an intensive contact situation vis-à-vis the "Nigrific" linguistic neighbors?

- which features can genuinely be considered to form part of the linguistic heritage of Hamitosemitic on the one hand and "Nigrific" on the other hand? It must certainly be recognized that these two block-like stocks have not always been separated from each other in a watertight manner, as the case seems to be today.

In 20 papers, chadicists, semitists, cushitists and "Nigrificists" attempted a solution to these and other problems. The participants of the Symposium came from France, Israel, U.S.A., Nigeria, Austria and the Federal Republic of Germany.

1a) The following scholars dealt with a Chadic topic in a descriptive, analytical, systematic, comparative or theoretical way (the full titles of the papers are quoted in section 5, NEW PUBLICATIONS, PUBLICATIONS IN PREPARATION):

	<u>Language/Area</u>
Barreteau/Jungraithmayr	Sibine
Caprile	Eastern Chadic
de Colombel	Central Chadic (N. Cameroun)
Frajzyngier	Comparative/Proto-Chadic
Schuh	Bade/Ngizim
Shimizu	S. Bauchi
Tourneux	Mulwi
Wolff	Aspect/Chadic

1b) The following papers were centered on Hausa:

Bagari	Guddiri dialect
Hodge	Hausa grammar
Mukarovsky	Hausa-Latin

1c) Folklore/ethnology:

Abdulkadir	Oral poetry
Frank	Kulere (Ron)

1d) Introductory paper:

Jungraithmayr	Position of Chadic
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2. Three papers treated descriptive and theoretical issues of the "Nigrific" field:

Bouquiaux	Theoretical
Boyeldieu	Laal lg.
Thomas	Pygmy lgs.

3. Four papers concentrated on Semitic and Hamitosemitic:

Dolgopolsky	Chad./Sem./Cush.
Kienast	Semitic
Rabin	Sem./Chad.
Rössler	Hamitosemitic

In addition, two further papers were sent in by scholars who were not able to attend personally:

Sachnine	Lame (Zime)
Jouannet	Kanembu

Traditional Semitic studies have as of yet not fully realized the possibilities which a remote fringe member family like Chadic may be able to offer to etymological and historical-linguistic research - either on a Semitic or even on a Hamitosemitic level. From the great interest and extreme activity shown by colleagues like Ch. Rabin and A. Dolgopolsky, we may conclude that the deliberations and views exchanged during this Symposium were able to further the necessary contacts between the "center" and the "fringe". On the other hand, Mme J. Thomas', M. L. Bouquiaux' and M. P. Boyeldieu's contributions on "Nigrific" topics opened important insights into the linguistic world in immediate proximity to the area of the Chadic languages.

W.W. Müller (Marburg), K.H. Ebert (Marburg), Th. Schumann (Hamburg) and R. Leger (Marburg) also participated in most of the working sessions; moreover, W.W. Müller kindly served as chairman of the open-

ing session.

In the course of the Symposium, congratulatory telegrams were received from P. Newman (Leiden), A.N. Skinner (Madison, Wis.) and W. Vicychl (Geneva).

The main general view to be derived from the deliberations of the Symposium was the acceptance of the extremely important methodological principle that Chadic linguistic history cannot be successfully reconstructed in an exclusively internal manner - by postponing comparative steps to a "post-reconstructional" stage - but has rather to be incorporated simultaneously into our research as we progress. A multilateral approach - as postulated mainly by O. Rössler - which does justice to the actual course of history is of necessity.

On the third of October, the president of the university, Professor W. Kröll, gave a reception in honor of the participants of the Symposium, at which he wished to express the serious concern and interest of the university for the field of African and Oriental studies.

6. NEW PUBLICATIONS, PUBLICATIONS IN PREPARATION

- Barreteau, D., 1979, "Six brèves notes", L. Bouquiaux (ed.), Multilinguisme ..., Paris.
- Bouny, P., 1979, "La syllabe en kotoko", L. Bouquiaux (ed.), Multilinguisme ..., Paris.
- Bouquiaux, L. (ed.), 1979, Multilinguisme dans les domaines bantou du nord-ouest et tchadique: la pointe de la question 1977, LACITO-Documents, série "Afrique", No. 3, SELAF, Paris.
- Caprile, J.-P., 1979, "Conclusion au Séminaire et aux séances de travail sur le domaine tchadique", L. Bouquiaux (ed.), Multilinguisme ..., Paris.
- Caprile, J.-P., 1979, "Remarque: sur le verbe en tobanga", L. Bouquiaux (ed.), Multilinguisme ..., Paris.
- Caprile, J.-P., 1979, "Présentation des langues tchadiques du Tchad", L. Bouquiaux (ed.), Multilinguisme ..., Paris.
- Cosentino, D.J., 1978, "An experiment in inducing the novel among the Hausa", Res. in Afr. Literatures (Texas), 9,1, pp. 19-30.
- Dresel, L., 1977, "Some phonological aspects of the acquisition of Hausa", SAL, 8,7, pp. 23-31.
- Ebert, K.H., 1979, Sprache und Tradition der Kera (Tschad), III: Grammatik, Berlin: MSAA, Serie A, vol. 15.

- Ebobissé, C., 1979, Die Morphologie des Verbs im Ost-Dangaleat (Guéra, Tschad), Berlin: MSAA, Serie A, vol. 21.
- Günther, W., 1978, "Reflections on sound-laws and statistics (applied to the phenomenon of palatalisation in Hausa)" Africana Marburgensia, XI,2, pp. 61-69.
- Jungraithmayr, H., 1979, "Apopphony and tone in the Afroasiatic/Niger-Congo frontier area", Etudes Linguistiques (Niamey), 1,1, 11pp.
- Malka, J.-G., 1978, "Phonologie contrastive du haoussa standard et du parler haoussa de Filingué (Niger)", HARSHE, Zaria.
- Mukarovsky, H., 1979, "Bantusprachen und Sudansprachen", AuÜ, LXII,2, pp. 87-107.
- Newman, P., 1977, "Chadic extensions and pre-dative verb forms in Hausa", SAL, 8,3, pp. 275-97.
- Newman, P., 1979, "The historical development of medial /ee/ and /oo/ in Hausa", Journal of African Languages and Linguistics (Leiden), 1, 2, pp. 173-188.
- Newman, P., 1979, "Explaining Hausa feminines" SAL, 10,2, pp. 197-226.
- Rössler, O., 1979, "Berberisch-Tschadisches Kernvokabular", AM, XI,1, 2, pp. 20-32.
- Sachnine, M., 1979, "Le système verbal en lamé", L. Bouquiaux (ed.), Multilinguisme ..., Paris.
- Schuh, R.G., 1978, "Bade/Ŋgizim vowels and syllable structure", SAL, 9,3, pp. 247-84.
- Shimizu, K., 1979, A Comparative Study of the Mumuye Dialects (Northern Nigeria), Berlin: MSAA, Serie A, vol. 14.
- Skinner, M., 1979, Aspects of Pa'anci Grammar, Ann Arbor: University Microfilms Internat.
- Skinner, A.N., 1977, A Grammar of Hausa for Nigerian Secondary Schools and Colleges, Zaria: Northern Nigerian Publ. Co.
- Skinner, A.N. (ed. and trans.), 1977, Alhaji Mahmudu Koki, Kano Malam, Kano: Ahmadu Bello Univ. Press.
- Tourneux, H., 1979, "Phonologie du mulwi de Mogroum- Tchad", L. Bouquiaux (ed.), Multilinguisme ..., Paris.

PUBLICATIONS IN PREPARATION

- Abdulkadir, D., "The social settings and occasions for oral poetry in Hausa/Fulani society", H. Jungraithmayr (ed.), The Chad Languages ..., Berlin: MSAA.
- Bagari, D.M., "Some aspects of the Guddiri dialect (of Hausa)", H. Jungraithmayr (ed.), The Chad Languages ..., Berlin: MSAA.
- Barreteau, D., H. Jungraithmayr, "Le verbe en sibine", H. Jungraithmayr (ed.), The Chad Languages ..., Berlin: MSAA.

Barreteau, D., "Du mbara au mofu-gudur: étude comparée des systèmes verbaux" (Réunion franco-allemande d'Ivry, Dec. 1978).

Bouquiaux, L., "Problèmes de la linguistique comparée 'nigritique' dans la zone limitrophe septentrionale", H. Jungraithmayr (ed.), The Chad Languages ..., Berlin: MSAA.

Boyeldieu, P., "Quelques questions portant sur la classification du laal (Tchad)", H. Jungraithmayr (ed.), The Chad Languages ..., Berlin: MSAA.

Caprile, J.-P., "Rapprochements phonétiques et lexicaux entre le toumak de Goundi et quelques autres langues de la branche orientale de la famille tchadique", H. Jungraithmayr (ed.), The Chad Languages ..., Berlin: MSAA.

Caprile, J.-P., H. Jungraithmayr, Langues tchadiques et langues non-tchadiques dans la région de l'Afrique centrale (Actes de la Table ronde franco-allemande, Ivry, 8-12 Dec. 1978).

Colombel, V. de, "Rapport sur des récentes recherches dans le domaine des langues tchadiques au Nord-Cameroun", H. Jungraithmayr (ed.), The Chad Languages ..., Berlin: MSAA.

Dolgopolsky, A., "Chadic - Semitic - Cushitic: Epenthetic -x- in Sura in the light of Hamitosemitic comparative linguistics", H. Jungraithmayr (ed.), The Chad Languages ..., Berlin: MSAA.

Ebobissé, C., Les verbaux du dangaléat de l'est (Guéra, Tchad) - lexique français-dangaléat et allemand-dangaléat, Berlin: MSAA, vol. 22.

Frajzyngier, Z., "The underlying form of verb in Proto-Chadic" H. Jungraithmayr (ed.), The Chad Languages ..., Berlin: MSAA.

Frank, B., "Diskrepanz zwischen Kultur- und Sprachzugehörigkeit der Kulere im nigerianischen 'Mittelgürtel'", H. Jungraithmayr (ed.), The Chad Languages ..., Berlin: MSAA.

Hodge, C.T., "The Hausa relative", H. Jungraithmayr (ed.), The Chad Languages ..., Berlin: MSAA.

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R. Nicolai, Niamey (letter of 12.10.1979), asked us to include the following notice:

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