Linguistic documentation of selected Kalahari Khoe languages

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Contents
Introduction
1. Targeted Kalahari Khoe languages and their importance
2. Research topics
3. Methodology
4. Research team personnel and collaboration with University of Botswana
5. Output of our previous project directly relevant to the proposed research
6. Research dissemination and capacity building

Introduction

This paper proposes a new linguistic research project, “Linguistic documentation of selected Kalahari Khoe languages”, which I am organizing and managing with five research team members in collaboration with linguists at the University of Botswana (see Section 4). In the background of the present project lies the research carried out in Republic of Botswana titled “Linguistic Research of Little Described Khoe Languages” (Research permit reference number: CHA 1/17/2 XI [8] and CHA 1/17/2 XVII [83]), which we conducted from October 2008 to September 2012 in collaboration with linguists at the University of Botswana. The present research will further develop this fruitful joint research, and to continually expand and elaborate the in-depth documentation of linguistically interesting Kalahari Khoe languages spoken in Botswana.

The proposed research aims at a substantiated documentation of so far inadequately described Kalahari Khoe languages, focusing on essential aspects of the linguistic structure and the socio/ethno-linguistic facts. It will also explore theoretical issues that Kalahari Khoe data pose for existent frameworks. In addition, this research will make a scientific contribution to the
understanding of the value of Kalahari Khoe linguistic resources as Botswana’s cultural heritage. The materials to be obtained by this research will also assist in community use in the future.

As implied in its title, this research is primarily empirical rather than theoretical. It will not use limited amounts of data to test current theoretical frameworks, as has been familiar in much theoretical linguistic research. Therefore, the data of interest are not selective because they illustrate the correctness or otherwise of a theoretical claim. This study, rather, falls into the well-established tradition of descriptive research aiming to provide a complete and accurate description of all the empirical data within the areas to be covered.

An important justification for this approach is that not a few Kalahari Khoe languages spoken in Botswana still lack systematic linguistic description. Therefore, there is a need to linguistically document the languages by providing substantial pertinent materials in phonetics, phonology, morphosyntax, lexicon, text, and socio/ethno-linguistics. In fact, the need is urgent because of the endangered status of the languages, i.e. the small-sized communities with a tendency of abrupt decrease of their speakers, as correctly pointed out in Nakagawa (2006a), Batibo (2005, 2002) and Güllemann and Vossen (2000).

In addition to its empirical contribution, this research project will make various contributions to more general theoretical researches. They include comparative phonology, distinctive feature theory, linguistic typology, historical linguistics of the Khoe-Kwadi family, and language acquisition, as will be mentioned in detail in Section 2. In summary, this research is also important from various theoretical points of view.

1. Targeted Kalahari Khoe languages and their importance

The Kalahari Khoe languages targeted by the present study are six languages selected from the two Kalahari Khoe groups, i.e., the southwestern Kalahari Khoe (SWKKh) group and the eastern Kalahari Khoe (EKKh) group, as shown in Figure 1.

Three Gllana subgroup languages (Gllana, Giui and Tshila), a Naro subgroup language (ǂHaba) and two EKKh languages (Circire from the Tshwa subgroup and Shua from the Shua subgroup), as well as their closely related varieties, e.g., Gloro, are spoken in Khoe communities sporadically distributed in the Central, Ghanzi, Kgalagadi, Kweneng, and North-West districts.
These languages are selected on consideration of their state of documentation and their importance for the Khoe comparative investigation.

**SWKKh Group**
- Gilana subgroup: **Gilana, Glui, Tshila**
- Naro subgroup: **ǂHaba**

**EKKh Group**
- Tshwa subgroup: **Cirecire**
- Shua subgroup: **Shua**

**Figure 1. Proposed target languages**

They are all under-described in many important linguistic domains. Our last research project from 2008 to 2012 mentioned above has been successful in significantly accumulating the linguistic materials of some of the six target languages. However, there are still insufficiently documented linguistic domains, and a number of our ongoing researches derived from the last project will need further data collection in order to complete the linguistically adequate descriptions.

Among the four target languages of the SWKKh group, **Glui** is relatively well documented: its phonetics/phonology is described in detail by Nakagawa (2006a). However, its grammar is only sketched by Nakagawa (2013b), its dictionary is currently in process of compilation, with additional data gathering still desired, and its text materials must also be further collected and analyzed in order to make linguistically adequate annotations to them.

**Gilana** has long been correctly known as genetically closest to Glui in the Khoisan linguistic literature, such as Vossen (1984, 1988) and Voßen (1997). However, its present state of documentation is still quite insufficient, with a preliminary lexicon by our research team member, Jiro Tanaka (1978), and a phonetic/phonological survey by Nakagawa (2013a).

An extensive Khoe comparative investigation, Voßen (1997), classified, Glui, Gilana, and ǂHaba as forming a single subgroup. However, my research on ǂHaba tonological history, i.e.
Nakagawa (forthcoming), together with my works-in-progress on the segmental phonology and the person-gender-number marker system of ǂHaba, strongly suggests that this language falls into the dialect cluster of Naro, another neighboring Khoe language, which is relatively well documented (e.g. Visser 2001). This genealogical issue must be explored on the basis of an in-depth investigation of the linguistic structure of ǂHaba.

**Tshila** is still undocumented and has long been unknown regarding its position in the Khoe family. My preliminary investigation within the last project has revealed that at least phonologically, this language can be regarded as a dialect of ǂG!ana and that it is conservative in terms of the two sound changes that the ǂG!ana dialects have been undergoing, i.e., the palatalization of the non-click alveolar stops (e.g., t→c, d→ɟ, tʰ→cʰ) and the click-replacement (e.g., !→k, ɡ!→ɡ, !ʰ→kʰ, ŋ!→ŋ). Hitomi Ono (our research team member) has also discovered Tshila has the same feature of kinship term system in common with ǂG!ana. In addition, this language may be in an intermediate position in the continuum between the SWKKh group and the EKKh group. Therefore, substantial linguistic documentation of this language is important (even indispensible) in order to correctly understand the intra Kalahari Khoe genealogical classification.

The other two target languages of the EKKh group, **Cirecire** and **Shua**, have also been still inadequately documented although they are remarkably important for understanding the Khoe family. The urgent need for their documentation has long been envisaged in the Khoisan linguistic context: they have interesting features, such as extremely extended click-to-non-click sound shifts (the so-called click replacement and loss), a novel development of person-gender-number marking system in nominal morphosyntax, etc. The first systematic linguistic investigation of Cirecire has been initiated by Professor Andy Chebanne at University of Botswana, who is a local staff member of our collaborative research project with University of Botswana. Another local member of the project, Mr. Blesswell Kure, is presently undertaking a research into Shua, taking advantage of his Shua-speaking background. (See Section 4 for details of the UB-based personnel for our collaborative research.)

This project will, therefore, bridge the gap of the knowledge about the group of the endangered Kalahari Khoe languages, and it will facilitate a new understanding of the genetic
classification of the Khoe family as a whole, and make an original contribution to general
linguistic theories (such as linguistic typology and universal) by providing hitherto unknown
Kalahari Khoe linguistic facts.

2. Research topics

As already mentioned, this project deals with a wide range of research topics which concern
the language structure, the socio/ethno-linguistics, and the language acquisition of the six
targeted Kalahari Khoe languages. In addition, we will explore an applied linguistic issue of
how to make use of our findings in order to contribute to the understanding of their value as
linguistic/cultural resources of Botswana. The main research topics are (1) to (7) below.

(1) Comparative phonology across Kalahari Khoe languages.
(2) Morphosyntactic scrutiny with reference to PGN and TAM.
(3) Compilation of SWKKh and EKKh lexicons.
(4) Socio/ethno-linguistic survey.
(5) Linguistic documentation of texts.
(6) Language acquisition and speech/cognitive development.
(7) Development of user-friendly language materials.

2.1. Comparative phonology across Kalahari Khoe languages

This topic concerns the segmental phonology, phonotactics and tonology of the target
languages. Regarding segments (consonants and vowels), this project aims to extend the cross-
Khoe segment inventory database for the following three theoretically important purposes. The
first is to examine the adequacies of two descriptive frameworks, i.e., Cross-Khoisan Consonant
Chart and Template of Khoisan Phonotactics, which I proposed in Nakagawa (2012b). The
second purpose is to assess two existent competitive frameworks, i.e. **Unit Analytic Approach**
employed by traditional descriptions of click phonetics (e.g., Beach 1938) and more recent
nonlinear phonological investigations on clicks (e.g., Miller-Ockhuizen 2003) and **Cluster
Analytic Approach** initiated by Traill (1985) and further developed by Güldemann (2001) and
Nakagawa (2006a). The third purpose is to extensively explore the issue of the so-called click
replacement (i.e. a historical sound change from clicks to non-clicks which is regularly observed
only in some Khoe languages, such as our target languages, i.e. Gllana, Tshila, Cirecire, and
Shua) based on accurately recorded and satisfactorily detailed original data of these languages.
These three purposes are highly essential for extending human knowledge about the sounds of the world’s languages, because they are both directly relevant to our understanding of the phonologically unique feature of this area in the world, i.e. the click-nonclick coexistence and interaction.

Regarding tones, Glui, Gllana and Haba have already been analyzed sufficiently under our last research project. However, the tonological research of Tshila, Cirecire and Shua must further be carried out in the present project. In the course of their tonological documentation, we will address four questions: (i) How many different tonal levels must be represented? (ii) Are contour tones single units or sequences of level tones? (iii) What is the tone bearing unit, the syllable, the mora, the foot, or the root? (iv) Are tonal alternations of syntagmatic nature (assimilation/dissimilation) or paradigmatic nature (tone melody switching)? These questions are essential criteria for a typological comparison. This research topic is therefore important to understand the typological status and variation of the Kalahari Khoe tonological systems in the context of the world’s languages.

Nakagawa is specializing in phonetics and phonology, and will be in charge of the research topics in this domain in the project. Professor Stephan Lukusa (a local member of our collaborative research project with UB) will collaborate with Nakagawa, as an expert in phonological theories and experienced linguistic fieldworker of African endangered languages.

It should be added that the materials obtained within this research topic could later be used to develop orthographies and the literacy materials of the relevant languages.

2.2. Morphosyntactic scrutiny

This project will describe essential aspects of the grammatical structure of each target language, which are important from a historical linguistic point of view. They include (i) the paradigm of the so-called PGN (i.e. person-gender-number marking) morphemes and pronouns, and (ii) forms and distributions of TAM (tense/aspect/mood) markers. Based on accurate and detailed descriptions in these domains, we will further compare the target languages with other relatively well-documented Khoe languages, such as Khoekhoegowab (Haacke and Eiseb 2002) and Khwe (Killian-Hatz 2003), and Naro (Visser 2001: Appendix) in order to reconstruct the intra-Khoe historical development of morphology.
The findings of this investigation will also facilitate to assess a new hypothesis on the external genealogical relationship of Khoe with Kwadi (an extinct click language in Angola) proposed by Güldemann (forthcoming), because the two grammatical domains mentioned above overlap with Güldemann’s diagnostic features for the Khoe-Kwadi family.

Nakagawa and Ono, both having been working on linguistic structures of Glui and Gllana, will be continuing collaboration with Andy Chebanne and Blesswell Kure in order to pursue the research topics of morphosyntactic structures of the targeted Kalahari Khoe languages. The materials to be obtained from this research could also be used for development of reference grammars of the relevant languages.

2.3. Compilation of southwestern and eastern Khoe lexicons

Based on Tanaka’s (1978) pioneer work on Gllana and Glui vocabulary, we have been compiling a PC-based electronic Glui lexicon. We are planning to publish its paper-based version within the proposed research project.

Our project will also conduct detailed lexical studies of other target languages with special attention to one universal semantic domain, i.e., the perception verb system, and one culture-specific semantic domain, i.e. Khoe cultural vocabulary (e.g., kinship terms, ethno-scientific, biocultural and ecological concepts). In addition, we will investigate the word class of ideophone, which was long neglected or insufficiently treated by Khoisan linguistics but has recently turned out to be of great importance for linguistic typology and Khoisan historical linguistics (see Nakagawa 2011).

Regarding the perception verbs, Nakagawa (2006b, 2007, 2012a) has revealed that #Haba, Glui and Gllana, contain a typologically unique feature, which requires a revision of a putative language universal proposed by Viberg (1984). Therefore, a detailed lexical examination focusing on perception verbs in other Kalahari Khoe languages is interesting from a perspective of linguistic typology.

With regard to Kalahari Khoe cultural vocabulary, Ono has been working on several typologically uncommon features that she discovered in kinship/relationship terminology of Glui,
Gllana and Tshila (e.g., all terms can syntactically function as transitive verbs with the meaning “to have X as his/her father, mother, etc.”) and she has revealed that the same features are not attested in ǂHaba and Naro (see Ono 2011). From this typological perspective, we will examine the kinship terminology system found in Cirecire and Shua. We are planning to extend the Khoe lexical corpora to cultural lexemes for encyclopedic knowledge in other Kalahari Khoe languages: semantic domains to be covered include useful fauna and flora, artifacts for traditional hunter-gatherers economic activities, toponymy (i.e., place names), and onomastics (proper names, and their etymology).

Lexical investigation in Kalahari Khoe languages is important in that concepts in lexemes reflect the wealth of people’s culture. From the study of culture and lexemes, interesting understanding of indigenous systems may emerge, which contributes to Botswana cultural and linguistic heritage. The materials that will be obtained from this lexical investigation could later be employed by the relevant communities in order to compile glossaries for their use.

2.4. Socio/ethno-linguistics

For linguistic documentation of endangered languages, it is important to record their current sociolinguistic and ethnolinguistic dynamics. However, none of the targeted Kalahari Khoe languages have been systematically investigated from a socio/ethno-linguistic perspective. Another member of our research team, Junko Maruyama, who has a background of anthropology will carry out an investigation in this research domain. In collaboration with Professor Herman Batibo (Coordinator of our collaborative research project), who is a leading expert in African Sociolinguistics, Maruyama will conduct socio/ethno-linguistic surveys of the Kalahari Khoe languages, and will explore language social/cultural dynamics, such as multilingualism, attitudes toward languages in Kalahari Khoe communities, cross-generational distributions of lexical knowledge (of traditional and loan words). The materials to be obtained from this socio/ethno-linguistic investigation will assist the Department of African Languages and Literature, University of Botswana, in research which aims at understanding the cause and patterns of language shift and extinction in Botswana.

2.5. Linguistic documentation of texts

The scope of this project embraces documentation and analyses of Kalahari Khoe texts
of various types, such as conversations, monologues, and narratives. During the last project, Nakagawa and Ono recorded some Glui stories, and started their documentation as linguistically annotated texts with interlinear glosses by using a linguistically adequate transcription system for each language and an adapted version of the Leipzig Glossing Rules developed and made available on the Internet by the Linguistics Department of Max Planck Institute. The materials are still insufficient for even a small-scaled corpus-linguistic investigation, and therefore we need to expand the database incorporating not only Glui, but also other target languages. Andy Chebanne is planning to collect and analyze Cirecire texts as part of his linguistic documentation project within the present research project.

Kazuyoshi Sugawara (another member of our research team) has been working on Glui conversations by his originally designed discourse analysis, which has made a substantial contribution to pragmatics and interaction studies (Sugawara 2009, 2012). He will be leading research team members in this line of research with special reference to discourse organization, rhetorical devices including metaphor or metonymy, and pragmatic features that characterize conversation and narrative in Kalahari Khoe languages. In addition, this topic includes the analysis of the cognitive process underlying the concurrence of gesture and utterance of a speaker, as well as the interactive coordination of bodily actions between speaker and hearer in each specific context of conversation. This part of the research will contribute to a better understanding of Kalahari Khoe cultural dynamics, as well as to preservation of Botswana culture and national heritage.

2.6. Language acquisition and speech/cognitive development

This research project will cover the issue of the linguistic development from a pre-linguistic infant stage through the children’s language acquisition to the cognitive development by the adult in Kalahari Khoe. Since Khoe languages have many typologically uncommon linguistic features in phonology, grammar, and lexicon, it is interesting to explore the issue of the language development. Akira Takada (a member of our research team) has been working on this issue for over ten years, and is currently pursuing it from various perspectives. During our last research project, he published part of his work (Takada 2011). The relevant topics include language acquisition in Khoe social/cultural context, children’s linguistic socialization, interaction between children and their caregivers, development of spatial cognition, environmental perception and
navigation skill. Mrs. Dipokiso Molefhi (a local member of the project) is planning to collaborate with Takada’s language acquisition research project.


Finally, this research will explore an applied linguistic issue, namely how to make the scientific findings and the linguistic documentation accessible to non-academic readers. In other words, the project will discuss how to express part of our research results as user-friendly language materials, such as word lists and texts, readily usable to young Kalahari Khoe speakers. As a starting point, we will be planning to edit a small-scaled fauna and flora word list with illustrative pictures, and present it to native speakers to get their feedback. Our UB team member, Leepang Tshisimogo, who is a native speaker of G||ana, is planning to pursue this line of research by G||ana case study in collaboration with Nakagawa.

3. Methodology

The main methods and techniques that will be employed in our research are as follows.

3.1. Field-linguistic elicitation method

In order to collect lexical and grammatical data, the conventional field-linguistic elicitation method will be used. For lexical investigation we use a 700 basic word list, and additionally, a Proto-Khoe word list (Vossen 1997: approx. 250 entries), a fauna and flora list (70 animals and 25 plants with photos), a perception verb list, elaborate taste verb list, a food-texture verb list, and an ideophone list (Nakagawa 2011, 2012a).

For morphosyntactic data gathering of uninvestigated target languages, such as ǂHaba and Tshila, we will research with a grammatical questionnaire based on paradigms of Glui and Gllana grammars (based on Nakagawa 2013b), together with the relevant entries and the appendix of Visser’s (2001) Naro dictionary. The data will be transcribed by using an adapted International Phonetic Association framework, which can adequately record all the phonological distinctions of the most complex Khoe sound system attested in Glui (Nakagawa 2006 and 2012b).

3.2. Digital recording of the speech sounds and their acoustic analysis

For the purpose of their preservation and phonetic analysis, substantial speech sound data
(words and texts) will be recorded and archived as uncompressed digital sound files, i.e., in the “.wav” format with the sample rate of 44.1 kHz and 16 bit. In order to provide objective evidence for phonetic descriptions, acoustic phonetic analyses will be conducted by using the digital sound recordings. Essential acoustic analyses that will be used in this project include spectrographic analysis, formant tracking, spectral slice observation (with LPC and FFT), pitch tracking, etc.

3.3. Digital photographing/filming of speech for phonetic and discourse analyses

Speech data will be recorded by still/movie cameras for the purposes of articulatory phonetic studies and discourse analysis. Instrumental phonetic techniques using digital images/movies include palatographic/linguographic investigations which can reveal the nature of articulatory constriction between the tongue and the palate involved in consonants and high vowels, as well as static and dynamic observations of lip position and movement of labial segments. Digital filming is essential for the scrutiny of discourse, in which paralinguistic features, such as gestures, postures, spatial distance among speakers, etc., play important roles for interactions. Digital movie recording is also indispensable for analyzing children’s language development, especially for analyzing it in the context of the infant-caregiver interaction.

3.4. The Comparative Method of historical linguistics

The well-established comparative method of historical linguistics will be employed in this project, for the purpose of comparison across Kalahari Khoe languages. The materials for comparison are mainly of three categories, (i) basic vocabulary, (ii) Khoe cultural vocabulary, and (iii) grammatical morphemes, such as PGN and TAM markers (see Section 2.2).

The comparison will identify cognate elements of the target languages, and will confirm sound correspondences between cognates of the languages. Based on the ratio of the cognates and the regular sound correspondences, we will propose an elaborated historical reconstruction among the targeted languages: provisional hypotheses are (i) that the genealogical position of †Haba is in the Naro cluster rather than the Gllana cluster (see Nakagawa [forthcoming]), (ii) that the Glui-Gllana-Tshila continuum will be confirmed and interpreted in terms of Proto-Glui-Gllana-Tshila, and (iii) that unique or uncommon features of Tshila will be examined with consideration of the contact with the Eastern Kalahari Khoe languages (such as Cirecire and Shua).
Important sound correspondences to be attested among the targeted Khoe languages will include systematic click-nonclick correspondences and nonpalatal-palatal correspondences. These two types of correspondences will be crucial evidence for the reconstruction of the phonological history of the Khoe family.

### 3.5. Language survey

Socio/ethno-linguistic survey of the targeted languages will be conducted focusing on three issues, i.e. multilingualism and attitudes toward languages and cross-generational distributions of lexical knowledge (of traditional and loan words). In collaboration with the expert of sociolinguistics at UB, Prof. Herman Batibo, we will set up a questionnaire for the multilingual state of the community, the speakers’ attitudes toward Khoe and non-Khoe languages (such as Setswana, English and neighboring languages), and the distribution of traditional/loan words’ knowledge across generations. The questionnaire will be based on a field interview guide proposed by Professor Batibo and Professor Chebanne in their recent project titled “Eastern Khoe Research Project: survey on language use, attributes and cultural identity”.

Since many elder speakers presumably lack the knowledge of writing in any language, the questions must be presented by means of oral communication. Another expert of sociolinguistics at UB, Dr. Budzani Gabanamotse-Mogara, will join the language survey so that field interviews in Setswana will be done more accurately and reliably.

It should here be emphasized that this line of research will contribute to preservation/promotion of national cultural diversity, positive attitudes and self-esteems of the relevant communities.

### 3.6. Capacity building

University of Botswana and Research Centre of San Studies concern with capacity building of young scholars, particularly those of Khoisan origins. This project will therefore assist in training and involving young scholars including Dipokiso Molefhi, Blesswell Kure, Leepang Tshisimogo, in field methodology and data analysis.
3.7. Ethics guideline

We adhere to the highest ethical standards in our research. In particular, we must show respect for the individuals, communities, and cultures with which we work. We will obtain the informed consent of the Khoe speakers concerned to carry out the research in question and to disseminate the results of that research: explanation will be given to them of the uses to which the material will be put and of the access that will be made available to the material.

4. Research team personnel and collaboration with University of Botswana

Our research team consists of six experts in linguistics and anthropology. Each member’s affiliation and research domain relevant to this project is outlined in Table 1.

Table 1. Research team

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
<th>Research domains</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NAKAGAWA, Hiroshi (Hirosi)</td>
<td>Professor, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies</td>
<td>Phonetics and phonology, lexical typology, Khoisan linguistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ONO NAKAGAWA, Hitomi</td>
<td>Professor, Reitaku University</td>
<td>Morphosyntax, semantics, anthropolinguistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUGAWARA, Kazuyoshi</td>
<td>Professor, Kyoto University</td>
<td>Discourse analysis, lexical investigation (toponymy, onomastics)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TANAKA, Jiro</td>
<td>Professor Emeritus, Kyoto University</td>
<td>Narrative documentation, lexical investigation (fauna &amp; flora)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAKADA, Akira</td>
<td>Professor, Kyoto University</td>
<td>Language acquisition, cognitive development</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MARUYAMA, Junko</td>
<td>Senior Lecturer, Tsuda College</td>
<td>Language survey, lexical investigation</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The project is part of our scientific collaboration with specialists in African languages and linguistics at University of Botswana. Table 2 summarizes the Botswana-based personnel that will be involved in the research project.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Affiliation in UB</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BATIBO, Herman</td>
<td>Professor of African Languages and Literature</td>
<td>Coordinator of the collaborative research between UB and Japanese team; Researcher of Kalahari Khoe sociolinguistics</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHEBANNE, Andy</td>
<td>Professor in linguistics, Faculty of Humanities</td>
<td>Coordinator of the collaborative research between UB and Japanese team; Researcher of Eastern Kalahari Khoe languages, focusing on linguistic documentation of Cirecire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GABANAMOTSE-MOGARA, Budzani</td>
<td>Lecturer in linguistics, Faculty of Humanities</td>
<td>Researcher of sociolinguistics of Kalahari Khoe and neighboring languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KURE, Blesswell</td>
<td>Graduate Student in linguistics</td>
<td>Researcher of Eastern Kalahari Khoe languages, focusing on linguistic documentation of Shua</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUKUSA, Stephen</td>
<td>Professor in the Department of African Languages and Literature</td>
<td>Researcher of Khoe phonetics and phonology</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOLEFHI, Dipokiso</td>
<td>Lecturer in the Department of African Languages and Literature</td>
<td>Researcher of linguistic acquisition in Kalahari Khoe languages</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TSHISIMOGO, Leepang</td>
<td>Graduate Student in linguistics</td>
<td>Researcher of applied linguistics of G</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The collaboration with the linguists at University of Botswana listed above has started since 2008, when we initiated the first joint project “Linguistic Research of Little Described Khoe Languages” (2008-2012) mentioned in Introduction. During the last joint research project we were always in intimate contact with the UB members not only in order to discuss technical linguistic issues, but also for developing our collaborative organization. H. Nakagawa (project leader) visited Professor Batibo (joint research coordinator) at University of Botswana at least
once every year from 2008 to 2012, in order to regularly discuss the research progress and
the management of the project. J. Maruyama visited University of Botswana and talked with
Professor Batibo and Professor Chebanne about the research progress in August and December
2010, and August 2011. We also met together at some international conferences, such as the 4th
International Symposium on Khoisan Languages and Linguistics, Riezlern, Austria, July 2011, and
the 6th World Congress of African Linguistics, Cologne, Germany, August 2009, and used such
occasions to exchange information relevant to the joint research development.

In May 2009, Nakagawa organized an international conference (The International
Conference of the Global COE Program “Corpus-based Linguistics and Language Education” —A
Geographical Typology of African Languages jointly with an international workshop on Khoisan
Linguistics) at Tokyo University of Foreign Studies (in collaboration with O. Hieda and C. König),
and invited two UB team members, Professor Andy Chebanne and Dr. Budzani Gabanamotse-
Mogara, as guest speakers, who presented talks as part of the result of our joint research. After
the symposium, we hosted them at an international Khoisan research seminar held at ASAFAS,
Kyoto University, where all our team members participated and discussed with Chabanne and
Gabanamotse-Mogara a new Khoe history scenario hypothesized by Tom Güldemann (Humboldt-
Universität zu Berlin) and research plans for the research in the next two years.

In 2011, Nakagawa published an anthology of African linguistics (as a co-editor with H. Hieda
and C. König) titled Geographical Typology and Linguistic Area: With special reference to Africa,
to which Chebanne and Gabanamotse-Mogara contributed papers, as outcomes of our joint
research.

The project activities mentioned above are only part of our achievement of collaboration.
It should be emphasized that our Japanese-UB joint project on Khoe linguistic investigation is
mutually beneficial, and is ready to be continually conducted.

5. Output of our previous project directly relevant to the proposed research

Important publications (some being still in print) of the research results of the last project,
i.e., “Linguistic Research of Little Described Khoe Languages” (ref. CHA 1/17/2 XI (8) and
CHA 1/17/2 XVII (83)), include (i) Nakagawa (2009), (ii) Nakagawa (2013 a), (iii) Nakagawa
Linguistic documentation of selected Kalahari Khoe languages: 中川 裕

(2010), (iv) Nakagawa (2013c), (v) Nakagawa (2013b), (vi) Nakagawa (2012a), (vii) Sugawara (2009), (viii) Sugawara (2012), (ix) Takada (2008), (x) Takada (2011). The scope of these studies covers a wide range of linguistic research domains. Articles (i) to (iv) deal with segmental/tonal phonetics and phonology, as well as phonotactics, of Khoe languages, concisely providing their linguistic descriptions and discussing selected topics important for understanding typological features of these languages. Article (v) sketches certain grammatical properties of the Gllana subgroup of southwestern Khoe languages, by illustrating them with Glui materials. Article (vi) is devoted to lexical semantics, focusing on the semantic field of perception verbs and other two fields, i.e., elaborate taste verbs and food texture verbs, which have turned out to be important to understand a typological feature of some Khoe languages.

Linguistic works (i) to (vi) are important empirical and theoretical contributions to not only African linguistics but also general linguistics, in the sense that they have provided new facts which bridge the gap of the knowledge of African linguistics and raise and discuss new questions in the context of linguistic typology.

Articles (vii) and (viii) are substantial theoretical contributions of the previous project to pragmatics, by a unique approach of the detailed conversation analysis facilitated by the descriptive linguistic research of the project. Article (ix) employs a discourse analysis approach in order to understand features of the space cognition of Khoe speakers. It analyzes texts of conversations among researchers and Khoe speakers. Article (x) concerns non-linguistic and/or (potentially) linguistic environment of Khoe infants in their preverbal stage. This work further extends the range of the conventional research of language-acquisition. All these works, (vii) to (x), are good examples which show the academic value of Khoe linguistic resources as Botswana’s cultural heritage.

In addition to articles (i) to (x) above, we published the anthology mentioned in Section 4, which contains papers contributed by three members, H. Nakagawa, H. Ono, and A. Takada, together with our two collaborators at University of Botswana, Professor Andy Chebanne and Dr. Budzani Gabanamotse-Mogara.

We extensively collected lexical data all through the last research period in order to compile
a detailed dictionary of the Glui language. At the present stage, it is still in process of editing an electronic database, and not yet ready for publication. The database contains approximately 3,000 entries. We plan to prepare for its publication in English after some complementary lexical work.

6. Research dissemination and capacity building

When completed, this research will present findings that will facilitate a better understanding of some important aspects of the Botswana society that is contributed by Kalahari Khoe languages and culture. Building this knowledge base and involving local researchers will ensure ownership of research and its findings. It is also our fervent intention that Botswana and Batswana should benefit from the understanding of its cultural patrimony. This calls upon our dissemination of publications and findings through the University of Botswana, the Botswana National Library and Botswana National Archives so that research goes beyond academia and reaches the society. This research by its collaborative nature will contribute to capacity building of the University of Botswana Academics and the development of multidisciplinary interest in research on Botswana.

Note

(i) This paper is a modified version of the research proposal submitted in February 2013 to the Ministry of Youth, Sports and Culture, which granted our team a research permit with the research period from July 2013 to June 2018 (Ref: YSC 1/18/1 III [40]) on the 9th of April 2013. This research project is financially supported by JSPS (KAKEN 25300029).

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カラハリ・コエ語派の言語学的ドキュメンテーション

中川 裕

ボツワナ共和国の周辺地域に住む狩猟採集民を話者とするコイサン諸語コエ・クワディ語族カラハリ・コエ語派の諸言語は信頼できる充分な言語データの収集と分析が長らく立ち後れていた。さらに、そもそも少ない話者人口が近年いっそう激減しつづけているため、この語派の言語学的記述はコイサン言語学にとって緊急の課題である。

本論文は、この語派の調査研究のために、2013年から5年間の計画で開始した新規の言語調査研究プロジェクトについて記述する。このプロジェクトは国内のコイサン研究者からなる調査チームとボツワナ大学アフリカ言語文学学科を中心とする調査チームとによる共同研究で、カラハリ・コエ語派からとくに調査の価値の高い言語を厳選し、それらの言語学的ドキュメンテーションを行う。対象とする言語は、南西カラハリ・コエ語群からガナ語、グイ語、ツイラ語、ハバ語、東カラハリ・コエ語群からチレチレ語とシュア語の6言語である。

本論文は、本研究の学術的意義、調査方法、研究組織を記述する。さらに以下の主要なトピックを解説した。

(1) 通カラハリ・コエ比較音韻論
(2) 人称・数・時制・相・法の形態素と形態統語論
(3) カラハリ・コエ語彙論
(4) 社会言語学的サーベイ
(5) テキストの収集と分析
(6) カラハリ・コエにおける言語／認知の発達
(7) 非研究者の利用を考慮した言語素材

また、研究に関かわる調査倫理規定と研究成果公開についても重要な論点を簡潔に述べた。