

CHADIC WORKING GROUP
WEST AFRICAN LINGUISTIC SOCIETY

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CHADIC NEWSLETTER

No. 6 / Nov. 1975

"Mousgoum.

Je m'étonne que les quelques rares voyageurs qui ont déjà parlé de ce pays, de ces villages et de ces cases, n'aient cru devoir signaler que leur 'étrangeté'. La case des Massa ne ressemble à aucune autre, il est vrai; mais elle n'est pas seulement 'étrange'; elle est b e l l e : et ce n'est pas tant son étrangeté que sa beauté si parfaite, si accomplie, qu'elle parait tout naturelle. Nul ornement, nulle surcharge ...".

(A. Gide, La Retour du Tchad, Gallimard Paris 1928, p. 22).

Dear Colleague,

First of all I should like to apologize for the long delay since the appearance of the last number of this Newsletter. The rule is - or should be - to bring out an issue at least once a year. Various circumstances, however, have conspired to make it impossible to keep the rule, the main one being lack of time.

Much internal discussion has taken place on the question of how to name 'our' language family in the future. Although some colleagues have at times agreed on the necessity of replacing 'Chadic' by a new term - mainly because the French term 'langues tchadiennes' encompasses all of the 110 or so languages of the Chad Republic, and not only the members of the Chadic language family ('tchadique' being an artificial coinage hardly acceptable to a French speaker) -, no solution has been found to date.

Research work has increased in both quantity and quality over the last two years. Much productive activity has without doubt been developed by members of the Centre for the Study of Nigerian Languages at Kano, under the supervision of Paul Newman, for instance by K. Shimizu in the Southern Bauchi group. In the past two years new steps in literacy work have been taken in Bade and Ngizim by Russell Schuh (Gashua, Nigeria) and in Dangla and Migama by J. Fédry (Sarh, Chad).

A third, revised edition of our Proposed Bilingual Word List for Chadic Linguistic Research will soon be available on demand (see page 9). There are colleagues who in the past have asked for and received

copies of the Word List without having assisted in the work of our Chadic Word Catalogue, i.e. without having sent in a completed copy of the list containing data on their respective languages. There have been others, though, whose cooperation has been very encouraging (see page 8). May I repeat and clearly state that the working and effectiveness of this central lexical instrument depends on your cooperation.

More active cooperation with the Newsletter would also be appreciated; i.e. if every reader would send in a short note or report on whatever research he is currently pursuing, the informative quality of the CN could be improved immensely. With regard to the demographic section of monographs, I should like to propose that all of us present more data on where a given language is spoken, in which villages and if possible, where the border line lies that separates one language from its neighbors. In the course of my Chadic language mapping work for Langues du Monde I have often keenly felt the lack of relevant data in many publications.

Finally, I have the pleasure of presenting a number of new subscribers to our Newsletter (see page 13).

You will find enclosed a slip on which you are requested to acknowledge receipt of CN No 6 as well as to indicate the (Chadic) language(s) and kind of research you are currently concerned with.

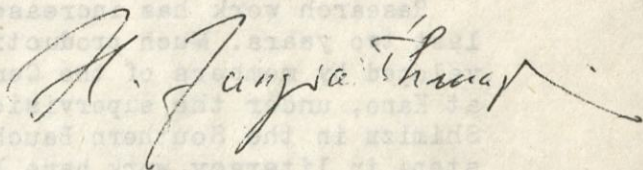
Many colleagues have offered to contribute to defraying the production and mailing costs of the CN on receipt of a bill. We are not in a position to send bills, but we would be more than happy to accept donations. (See page 8 and enclosed form.)

I received essential help in editing the Newsletter from Mr. N. Paul Knowlton, who also works as temporary assistant on the Chadic Word Catalogue.

I plan to continue my research work in Chad this winter term. I can be contacted at the following address:

Herrmann Jungraithmayr
s/c Dr. J.-P. Caprile
Université du Tchad
Institut des Lettres
N'Djamena, B.P. 54.

Sincerely yours,



Neil and Margaret Skinner, 21/12/1973, from Kano:

"As for the work, two informants have so far been produced, one for Warji and one for Pa'a. As Ningi is barely a mile from Tifi which is the Pa'a capital, it looks as that language will be the most accessible for Meg to work with, but we are beginning the word lists in any case. Katanga, the capital of Warji, is about 12 miles, which at this season is drivable by our Volkswagen, but not a road to be driven every day. Miya of course is easily accessible."

N. and M. Skinner, 5/2/1974, from Kano:

"... we have Pa'anci and Warjanci lists recorded, though not yet all checked, and I have a first draft of the Siri list. Meg pushes on with Pa'anci grammar ...".

Keith Beavon, 4/9/1975, from Besançon, France:

"I enjoyed reading the two issues of CN you sent. The fifth number especially was helpful since it gave me a deeper awareness of the state of research on Gisika than I had before. It is possible I will be able to do some work on it, in addition to Bible translation, and I join you in the objective of pooling knowledge as much as possible."

R.G. Schuh, 17/12/1973, from Gashua, Nigeria:

"Maxine and I are now living in Gashua, the capital of Bade division. ... Gashua, while essentially a Bade town, has a considerable Hausa, Manga and Fulani population ... my work for the Centre will consist in large part of developing written material in Bade, and in collecting such things as poetry and oral tradition ... The language is so similar to Ngizim structurally that I have found very little trouble in understanding the grammatical structure. I have collected a considerable amount of vocabulary, and having become interested in the flora and fauna terminology, I have collected a large number of plant, animal and bird names (both through direct observation in the field and through pictures in field guides). I have also been working on the verbal system, which shows a number of very interesting differences from that of Ngizim. Hopefully this will be the subject of an article in the future. (Incidentally, the dialect I am working on is different from that of Lukas' work; a couple of differences are complete lack of nunation which characterizes the Western dialects, and lack of grammatical gender. Traces of former grammatical gender are seen in the genitive markers used before possessive pronouns - a marker -tk- representing feminine gender, -n- representing masculine gender, and -aa- representing inalienable. However, the -tk- and -n- are essentially now determined by the phonological shape of the noun, -tk- being used after -a, -i or -u, -n- being used elsewhere. I have found the -aa- inalienable to be used with only three nouns so far: ámà 'wife', ǰgwá 'compound', 'house', and dàa 'town. It is also used after verbal nouns in the Imperfective Aspect and the prepositions d- 'with' and g- "chez". In Ngizim these distinct genitive markers have been lost altogether.)"

Ruth Lienhard, 8/5/1975, from Guider, Cameroun:

"Sie können gerne Angaben über die Daba-Sprache im Chadic Newsletter bringen. Wir sind übrigens sehr interessiert, den Chadic Newsletter auch regelmäßig zu erhalten."

2. Research in progress

Buduma. Klaus and Charlotte Wedekind of the SIL, Yaoundé (formerly Busa, Nigeria; thereafter Yaoundé; presently Addis Abeba) write on August 9, 1973:

"1. Buduma. The time with a French speaking informant on Lake Chad was very limited (I do not know Arabic or Kanuri), and most of this time was used to elicit texts of different kinds and to guide Mr. Kaeslin in transcribing and analysing them efficiently - so that he may have further profit in his language learning efforts and in getting acquainted with text structures. (I think Mr. Kaeslin should have some very useful material by now.) In addition to this, all the sentences, and the rich lexical material he had already collected, were filed and prepared for further steps of analysis. Some tonal classes were established for nouns and verbs.

It was not deemed wise to work towards some publishable highlighted article since both of us were not sure what Mr. Cyffer was working on; and both time and purpose of our work did not suggest deep, but broad analysis.

2. Survey West of Maroua. A surveylet, rather. We found ourselves confronted with the difficulty that before we could say anything concerning the allocation of SIL teams in this or that language, we had to say first which language was which. So, for instance, Mofu was not Mofu (not even ethnologically) and it was not Mofu-North plus Mofu-South either. Being limited in both time and resources (bibliographic resources too), we were thrown back upon the Swadesh lists, which we then took for the whole area west of Maroua. We preferred to take them all ourselves, in the same way, to keep the lists comparable (since the percentage of errors - high or low - would be constant -). A great number of these lists were taken in Maroua, in the respective quartier, and then verified with a second speaker - either in Maroua or in the respective area."

North Bauchi languages. Neil Skinner and his wife Margaret of the University of Wisconsin (USA), have completed nine months residence in Ningi, North East State, Nigeria, where they investigated the North Bauchi Chadic languages.

Margaret made a thorough examination of one of the languages, Pa'anci (called Fucaka by speakers of the language) for her Ph. D. Dissertation at Wisconsin, and was funded by a Fulbright-Hayes grant. Data collected include a lexicon of well over a thousand entries, grammatical information and perhaps twenty texts of oral traditions, history of the Pa'a and traditional ceremonies. Pa'anci, the second largest of the North Bauchi group, is spoken by some 20,000 Nigerians in eight to ten villages to the south, east and west of Ningi. Margaret's informants came primarily from the largest Pa'a village, Tiffi. Neil collected the Chadic Word List in eight other of the languages of the group. These appear to be (Hausa nomenclature): Warjanci, Kariyanci, Siranci, Diriyanci, Miyanci, Jimbinanci, Mburkanci and Tzaganci. These are almost certainly separate languages, but the first two are closer than any of the others, judged by what the Kariyanci informants say and a first scrutiny of the word list. The same informants, and the Warjanci informant, supported the view that Gala is a dialect of Warjanci. "Barke" of the Provisional Check List

of Chadic Languages was not known but perhaps represents Mburku. One other language of the group, Ajanci, is said now to be extinct. Research in the North East State now requires special permission from a committee under the Secretary, Military Government. This was the more readily given the Skinners as they were affiliated with the North East College of Arts and Science, Maiduguri, and the Principal, Hamidu Alkali, took a special interest in the research.

Daba. Ruth Lienhard, SIL, Guider, Cameroun du Nord, writes on March 20, 1974:

"Seit zwei Monaten bin ich daran, die Sprache der Daba in Nordkamerun zu studieren. Ich arbeite mit dem Summer Institute of Linguistics, das sich für unerforschte Sprachen interessiert. Wir arbeiten an der Phonologie, an der Grammatik, und auch an der Alphabetisation der Leute in den einzelnen Sprachgruppen.

Nun habe ich vernommen, daß Sie bereits an tschadischen Sprachen gearbeitet haben, und bin natürlich sehr interessiert an Ihren Ergebnissen.

Könnten Sie mir vielleicht die ersten fünf Ausgaben von "Chadic Newsletter" zustellen, und eventuell noch anderes Material, das Sie hilfreich für meine Situation betrachten würden.

Vielen Dank für Ihre Bemühungen."

Lamang etc. Ekkehard Wolf, Halstenbek (W. Germany), writes on June 2, 1974:

"März 1973 bis April 1974 Aufnahme oraler Literatur der Lamang und Fortsetzung des Studiums ihrer Sprache. Vielleicht interessieren noch zwei Informationen für den CN: Die Bewohner von Ngweshe Ndaghang (vgl. meinen Artikel in JAL 10) nennen sich Gavoko - und das sollten wir als Bezeichnung übernehmen - und sprechen eine dem Dghwe und Guduf sehr nahestehende eigene Sprache. Damit sind auch die bei Murdock (1959: 89ff) genannten 'Kuvoko' identifiziert. Die in meinem zitierten JAL Artikel (Fn. 7) ebenfalls noch nicht identifizierte Bezeichnung 'Gbuwhe' bei Murdock (op. cit.) kann jetzt als Name des wohl wichtigsten Guduf-Clans boxe angesehen werden. Und: Im nördlichen Margi Gebiet um Mutube wird ein Dialekt des Margi gesprochen, der sich gwara nennt, weitgehend dem margyi babal entspricht und nicht etwa Barth's 'Molgoy' (Mulgwe), aber unter anderem den sound shift r>n aufweist."

Ron- Kulere. Barbara Frank, Dafo, B.P. State, Nigeria, writes on Dec. 6, 1973:

"Eben frage ich einen Nachbarn über Mwah und erfahre, daß das ein anderer Name für Barkul ist. Korom, Masinge und Marhai, die Dörfer der Tiefland-Kulere sollen nur in der Intonation vom ToF verschieden sein. Kamwai hat mehr verschiedene Wörter. Mein Gewährsmann vermutet, daß eine der drei Sektionen von Kamwai, Kabwai, ursprünglich eine andere Sprache hatte."

Hausa. S. Baldi, Institute of African Affairs, Duquesne University, Pittsburgh (USA), writes on August 5, 1975:

"I am an Italian graduate, who has proposed a thesis of the title: Systematic Hausa Bibliography. I was advised by my chairman to send you a copy."

Kotoko of Makari. Paul Newman writes on August 31, 1975, from Kano: "Just recently I returned from Maiduguri where I was able to carry out intensive research on Kotoko of Makari. An extremely interesting language. The gender system works so much like Hausa that it is not surprising that Lukas put them together in the same family. I'm quite sure that Kotoko belongs in Biu-Mandara but it represents an early sub-branch as distinct from Margi/Tera/Mandara/Matakam etc."

Gidar. Claude Hagège writes on October 13, 1973, from Lam, Cameroun: "Je ne savais pas, quand j'ai eu le plaisir de faire votre connaissance au Colloque de Nice en juillet 1971, que j'aurais l'occasion de m'intéresser aux fameuses langues tchadiques qui semblent soulever tout de controverses, non seulement sur le problème de leur parenté avec le sémitique et le couchitique, (...) mais encore sur le terme même de "tchadique" (j'ai) lu les travaux de Mme Meyer-Bahlburg et de l'école allemande sur le musgu (es dünkt mich dass sich eine Tradition mehr oder minder in Deutschland eingestellt hat für die Beschreibung dieser (und anderer daran verknüpften) Sprache), je voudrais faire du comparatisme sur ce sous-groupe. Je publierai une esquisse du gidar en 1975. Comme le giziga et le mofu, cette langue est marquée, sur le plan phonologique, par l'harmonie vocalique ...".

Migama ("dyongor"). P. Jacques Fédry writes on June 7, 1975, from Sarh, Centre d'Etudes Linguistiques, Collège Charles Lwanga, Tchad: "... Nous avons ici au Collège une petite équipe d'élèves assez intéressés par leur langue, et capable de la noter correctement, tons compris. Nous envisageons de poursuivre ce travail l'an prochain, en particulier, pour le dyongor, de renéoter un lexique dyongor..."

Migama. P. Maurice Fournier, Centre d'Etudes Linguistiques, Sarh, Tchad, writes on July 25, 1975: "... Nous venons de faire un résumé en français de votre article "Der Imperfektivstamm im Migama", nous allons le photocopier, cela intéressera les élèves migaami du Collège Charles Lwanga, et ceux qui s'intéressent aux langues Hamito-Sémitiques du Tchad ...".

Angas. "The first draft of the New Testament ... is now undergoing final checking in preparation for printing later in 1975. An Angas Language Committee was established ... A basic primer was produced ... and is now being tested in trial classes." (Institute of Linguistics, Annual Report 1974.)

Dghwede (Miss E. Frick). "A description of the phonology was completed and prepared for publication. Considerable work was done on analysis of the grammar ...". (Institute of Linguistics, Annual Rep. 1974.)

Gude (Mr. and Mrs. J. Hoskison). "... Publications during 1974 included the Gospel of Mark and a series of three primers ..." (Institute of Linguistics, Annual Report 1974.)

Higi (Mr. R. Mohrlang). "Rev. J. Guli and Mr. Mohrlang finished preparation of the New Testament for publication ...". (Inst. of Ling., Annual Report 1974.)

Kilba (Mr. and Mrs. J. Grieve). "The main emphasis during the year was on analysis of the phonology and grammar ...". (Inst. of Ling., A.R.74.)

Bade/Ngizim. Russell Schuh carried out intensive research work in the field between 1973 and 1975. See bibliography for his contributions to literacy work.

South Bauchi languages. Kiyoshi Shimizu has been engaged in intensive field work since the winter of 1973/74 between Bauchi and Pankshin, Plateau. Most of his results have already been made available to the Chadic Word Catalogue.

3. Support acknowledged

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

James Hoskison	\$5,00	
Russell Schuh	\$15,00	
Hilke Meyer-Bahlburg		DM5,00
UCLA (?)	\$5,00	
Keith Beavon		DM20,00

Père René Jaouen sent us a 'cheque postal' for FF20,00 which, unfortunately, we were unable to cash in here in Germany. Thus we were forced to return it to the sender.

4. Chadic Word Catalogue

a. Completed sets of the Proposed Bilingual Word List for Chadic Linguistic Research received and entered into the CWC:

- Bacama. Neil and Margaret Skinner.
- Pa'anci. Margaret Skinner.
- North Bauchi languages (Warji, Tsagu, Kariya, Miya, Pa'a, Siri, Mburke, Jimbin, Diri). Neil Skinner.
- Kera. Karen Ebert.
- Dghwede. E.J. Frick.
- Daba. R. Lienhard, M. Giger.
- Kwang. H. Jungraithmayr.

b. Languages obtained from other sources and filed in the CWC:

- Dangaleat. J. Fédry, Dictionnaire Dangaleat, Lyon 1971.
- Gisiga. J. Lukas, Studien zur Sprache der Gisiga, Glückstadt/Hamburg 1970.
- Mandara. H. Mirt, "Zur Morphologie des Verbalkomplexes in Mandara", AuÜ 54, 1969/70.
- Somrai. H. Jungraithmayr, "Lexique Somrai-Français", Marburg 1973 (MS).
- Bolanci. J. Lukas, "Tschadohamitische Sprachproben aus Nord-Nigerien (Karekare- und Bolanci-Texte)", Neue Afrikanist. Studien, Hamburg 1966.
- Njei, Mubi, Batta (Garua, DemBa), Balda; Muturua, Hina, Gidder, Dari. F. Strümpell, "Wörterverzeichnisse der Heidensprachen des Mandaragebirges (Adamaua)", ZfE 13, 1922/23 and "Vergleichendes Wörterverzeichnis der Heidensprachen Adamauas", ZE 42, 1910, resp.
- Hitkalanci. J. Lukas, "Das Hitkalanci, eine Sprache um Gwoza (Nordostnigerien)", AuÜ 48, 1964/65.
- Musgu. H. Meyer-Bahlburg, "Texte von Girvidik (Nordkamerun)", AuÜ LVI, 1/2, 1972/73

- Guruntum, Boghom, Gyããzi, Barang, Bili, Dokshi, Wangday, Bò:t. K. Shimizu, The Baaraawaa (Geji-Sayaa) Group of Chadic Languages, CSNL, Kano (MS).
- Zaar (Sayanci). K. Shimizu, "Zaar (Sayanci) of Kâl: Vocabulary and Notes", CSNL, Kano (MS).
- Njei, Bata (Garua), Mandara, Paduko, Musgoy, Gidar, Musgum (Bus), Masa (Bongor), Kotoko. J. Mouchet, "Voculaires comparatifs de quinze parlers du Nord-Cameroun", Études Camer. 29/30, 1950.
- Further data on ca. 30 Chadic languages of Northern Nigeria, contained in 100- and 200-word lists kindly made available to us by the Institute of Linguistics, Jos, were evaluated and filed in the CWC.

c. Visits to Marburg and the Chadic Word Catalogue

1973

Neil and Margaret Skinner, University of Wisconsin, USA.

Jean-Pierre Caprile, CNRS, Paris and Université du Tchad, N'Djaména.

1974

Neil and Margaret Skinner (on their return from Nigeria).

1975

Paul and Roxana Ma Newman, CSNL, Kano.

Jean-Pierre Caprile

Kiyoshi Shimizu, CSNL, State Centre, Jos.

5. Bilingual Word List for Chadic Linguistic Research

There has been so much demand in the last few years for copies of this special list that a new edition had to be envisaged. Many helpful comments and suggestions have been received within the past two years, particularly from N. and M. Skinner, J.-P. Caprile and many others as well. In addition, the quality of the respective sections of the BWL has benefited strongly from the English-Hausa/Hausa-English compilations of reptiles, mammals and birds by R.G. Schuh.

This note is to inform you that a third, revised edition is in preparation and will appear by the end of this year. The additional items appended to the second edition have now been incorporated into the list proper. An English as well as a French alphabetical index will also be available (on demand).

Completed lists expected:

Masa (Yagoua) from Th. Schumann.

Matakam from K. Schubert.

We would also like a report on the Buduma studies of N. Cyffer.

6. Conferences

Chadic language studies were not well represented - the greater part of the material presented dealt with Hausa - at the annual Conferences on African Linguistics held at Stanford University (Fifth Conf.) and Ohio State University (Sixth Conf.). The following relevant papers were delivered:

Fifth Conf.

Claude Hagege, "The 'adjective' in some African languages".

Laura F. Meyers, "Tone patterns in Hausa".

Sixth Conf.

James Hoskison, "Focus and topic in Gude".

Donald G. Churma, "Is Hausa a suprasegmental language?"
Raymond O. Silverstein, "Downdrift and utterance planning in Hausa".

The Eleventh West African Languages Conference, held in Yaoundé, Cameroun, April 1-5, 1974 saw the following relevant papers presented:
A. Mustafa, "Modal particles in Hausa".

D.A. Burquest, "An example of grammatical reinterpretation in Angas".
J. Fédry, "Pátò à l'est, pátò à l'ouest: ou l'énigme tonal des parlers Dangaléat (Tchad)".

M. Hambali, "A comparative analysis of Arabic, Egyptian and Hausa nominal and verbal categories".

R. Jaouen, "Le verbe en Gisiga".

R.G. Schuh, "Nunation and gender in Bade".

The only paper on Chadic linguistics delivered at the Third International Africanists Congress held at Addis Abeba in Dec., 1973 was:
H. Jungraithmayr, "Apophony and grammatical tone in the tense system of Chadic languages".

The following are two contributions made to the Second Conference on Hamito-Semitic Languages at Florence in the spring of 1974:

P. Newman, "Chado-hamitic adieu: New thoughts on Chadic Lang. Classific."
H. Jungraithmayr, "A tentative four-stage model for the development of the Chadic languages".

H. Jungraithmayr held on June 10, 1975, on invitation by the Seminar für Völkerkunde, Frankfurt University, a lecture entitled "Sprchhistorische Schichten im Tschadraum".

B. Frank held on June 13, 1975 at the University in Marburg a lecture entitled "Verdienstfeste der Ron und Kultbünde der Kulere in ihrer Beziehung zueinander (Nigeria)".

7. New Publications

- Barreteau, Daniel, "Quelques Aperçus sur le Mofu-Makong, Langue Tchadique du Nord-Cameroun", AM, Marburg 1976/2 (in press).

+ - Caprile, Jean-Pierre, "Lexique Tumak-Français (Tchad)", Marburger Studien zur Afrika- und Asienkunde, Serie A, Bd. 5, Berlin 1975, 145pp.

? - Centre d'Études Linguistiques (Collège Charles Lwanga), Kitipiyne Migama (Manuel de Dyonkor, Abu-Telfan, pour scolarisés), Sarh (Tchad) 1975, 28pp.

- -, Sironte Dajla (Manuel de Dangaléat pour scolarisés), Sarh (Tchad) 1975, 56pp.

○ - CSNL, Mimin' Yin (Folktales in Bade, Yin dialect), Kano 1974, 50pp.

- -, Terzenan' Amsi (Folktales in Bade, Amshi dialect), Kano 1974, 46pp.

- -, Terzenako, Mimiko, Temtemeko de Makaranta Gasiwa (Folktales, Riddles and Proverbs, by students of Government Secondary School, Gashua), editing and technical work by R.G. Schuh, Kano 1975, 103pp.

✓ - -, Tentemen' Adó (Folktales in Bade, Southern dialect), Kano 1975, 41pp.

✓ - Ebert, Karen H., "Partial vowel harmony in Kera", SAL, Supplement 5, 1974, pp. 75-80.

✓ - -, "'Tuburi und Kera. Identifikation und Korrektur der Lukas'schen 'Tuburi'-Wortlisten", AM VII, 1, Marburg 1974, pp. 9-33.

- Ebert, Karen H., "Sprache und Tradition der Kera (Tschad), Teil I: Texte", Marburger Studien zur Afrika- und Asienkunde, Serie A, Bd. 6, Berlin 1975, 351pp.
- , "Sprache und Tradition der Kera (Tschad), Teil II: Wörterbuch Kera-Deutsch-Französisch", Marburger Studien zur Afrika- und Asienkunde, Serie A, Bd. 7, Berlin (in press).
- Fédry, Jaques, "pátó à l'Est, pàtè à l'Ouest ou l'Enigme Tonal des Parlers Dangaléat (Tchad)", (communication présentée au XIème Congres de la Société Linguistique de l'Afrique Occidentale, Yaoundé 1974) (= Documents du Centre d'Études Linguistiques, Sarh (Tchad), 26pp.
- Frank, Barbara, "Handwerk und Handelsbeziehungen im Ron-Gebiet (Benue-Plateau-Staat, Nigeria)", Tribus 23, Stuttgart 1974, pp. 91-130.
- , "Historical Traditions and Monuments of the Ron or Challa", Occasional Papers of the Federal Department of Antiquities I, Jos (in press).
- , "Zur sozialen Bedeutung des Pferdes bei den Ron oder Challa (Benue-Plateau Staat, Nigeria)", Veröffentlichungen aus dem Übersee-Museum in Bremen, Reihe B, Bd. 5 (in press).
- Gouffé, Claude, "Complements et précisions concernant le Haoussa dans la cadre de l'Essai comparatif de M. Marcel Cohen", G.L.E.C.S., tome XIV, Paris 1969-70, pp. 27-43.
- Hagège, Claude, "The 'adjective' in some African languages", SAL, Supplement 5, 1974, pp. 125-133.
- , "La ponctuation dans certaines langues de l'oralité", Collection Linguistique Publiée par la Société de Linguistique de Paris LXX, Paris 1975, pp. 251-266.
- Hill, Clifford A., "Spatial perception and linguistic encoding: A case study in Hausa and English", SAL, Supplement 5, 1974, pp. 135-148.
- Hoskison, James, "Prosodies and verb stems in Gude", Linguistics 141, 1974, pp. 17-26.
- , Notes on the Phonology of Gude, MA Dissertation, Ohio State University 1975.
- Jungraithmayr, Herrmann, "Apophony and grammatical tone in the tense system of Chadic languages", Addis Abeba (in press) (= Third Congress of Africanists, 1973).
- , "Chadic Word Catalogue (Recherche linguistique tchadique. Remarques sur les travaux du catalogue lexical tchadique)", SELAF 3, Numéro Special (= Les langues sans tradition écrite. Méthodes d'enquête et de description), Paris 1974, pp. 273-294.
- + --, "Perfektiv-(Kurz-)Stamm und Imperfektiv-(Lang-)Stamm im Aspektsystem osttschadohamitischer Sprachen", ZDMG, Wiesbaden 1974, (= Supplementa II, XVIII, Deutscher Orientalistentag, Vorträge).
- + --, "A tentative four-stage model for the development of the Chadic languages", Florence (in press), (Second Intern. Congress on Hamito-Semitic Linguistics, 1974).
- + --, "Types of conjugational forms in Chadic", Hamito-Semita, London 1975, pp. 400-413.
- , "Der Imperfektivstamm im Migama", Folia Orientalia XV, Krakow 1975.
- , "Gustav Nachtigal und die Erforschung der Sprachen der Republik Tschad", Sahelforschung seit Gustav Nachtigal im Tschad und Sudan, Bremen (in press).
- + -- and Caprile, Jean-Pierre, "Inventaire provisoire des langues 'tchadique' parlées sur le territoire de la République du Tchad", AM VI, 2, Marburg 1973, pp. 31-48.

- ✓ -Leben, William R., "Rule inversion in Chadic: A reply", SAL 5, 3, 1974, pp. 265-278.
- Lukas, Johannes, "Ein Text in der Sprache der Djonkor des Gera-Massifs (République du Tchad)", AuÜ LVIII, 3/4, 1974/5, pp. 212-226.
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7a. Planned Publications

- + ✓-Bouny, Paule, "Inventaire phonétique d'un parler Kotoko. Le Mandague de Mara".
- + ✓-Hoffmann, Carl, "Towards a comparative phonology of the languages of the Angas-Goemai group" (1975) (stenciled copy available).
- + ✓-Shimizu, Kiyoshi, "Zaar (Sayanci) of Kâl: Vocabulary and notes" (1974).
- + --, "The Baaraawaa (Geji-Sayaa) group of Chadic languages" (1974).
- + ✓-Skinner, Neil, "North Bauchi languages: Common roots" (1974).

8. New Subscribers (in addition to those named in CN 5 (1973), p. 12)

- African Studies Group, University of Aberdeen, Taylor Building, King's College, Old Aberdeen, AB9 2UB, Scotland.
- Le Centre d'Études Linguistiques du Collège Charles Lwanga, B.P. 87, Sarh, Tchad.
- P. André Durand, Mission Catholique, B-P. 7, Lai, Tchad.
- Linus Käslin, 3422 Kirschberg, Essigenstr. 51, Switzerland.
- J.-P. Lebeuf, Directeur de Recherche au C.N.R.S., 27 rue Paul Bert, Ivry-Sur-Seine, France.
- Jean Claude Muller, Université de Montreal, Dept. of Anthropology, C.P. 6128, Montreal 101, Canada.
- Northwestern University Library, Evanston, Illinois 60201, USA.
- Chaim Rabin, P.O.B. 7158, Jerusalem, Israel.
- Lanfranco Ricci, Istituto Universitario Orientale, Africanista, Naples, Italy.
- Rijksuniversiteit, University Library, P.B. 58, N1-2401 Leiden, The Netherlands.
- Seminar für Sprachmethodik, 5909 Burbach-Holzhausen, Kr. Siegen, W. Germany.

9. Change of Address/New Address

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- Hoskison, J., Department of Linguistics, Ohio State University, 256 Dieter Cunz Hall of Languages, 1841 Millikin Rd., Columbus, Ohio 43210, USA.
- Müller, W., 355 Marburg, Krumbogen 28/F/II, Seminar für Semitistik, W. Germany.
- Newman, P., c/o Afrikaanse Taalkunde, Rijksuniversiteit te Leiden, Stationsplein 10, Leiden, The Netherlands.
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- Schneeberg, N., Jos Campus, University of Ibadan, Jos, Nigeria.
- Shimizu, K., University of Ibadan, Jos Campus, BP State, Jos, PMB 84, Nigeria.
- Wente-Lukas, R. (cf. Lukas, R.), Frobenius Institut, 6 Frankfurt am Main, Liebigstr. 41.

Addenda

a. To New Publications, page 12:

- Newman, Paul, The Kanakuru Language, Leeds 1973 (= West African Language Monograph No 9).
- , "Proto-Chadic verb classes", Folia Orientalia 15, Krakow 1975.

b. To Letters to the Editor (concerning CSNL Publications, page 10):

"For anyone interested in obtaining their own copies, I personally do not have any extras. There are extra copies on deposit at the CSNL in Kano. I suggest that anyone wanting copies write to Mrs. Linda Dresel at the CSNL. She is in charge of the library.",
from R.G. Schuh, 10/22/1975, Los Angeles.