

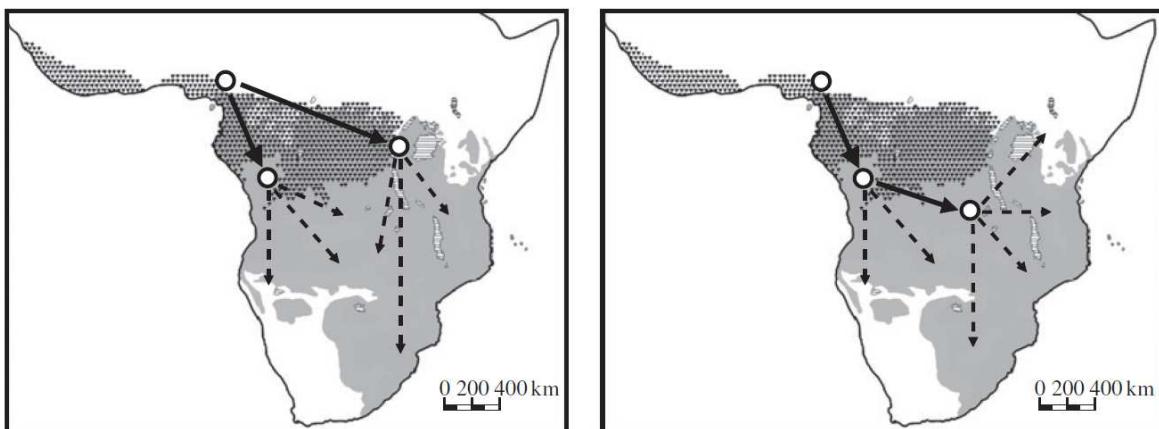
Bantu languages of Southern Africa: an overview

“Speaking (of) Khoisan”: a symposium reviewing southern African prehistory.

Hilde Gunnink - Ghent University - hilde.gunnink@ugent.be

Koen Bostoen - Ghent University - koen.bostoen@ugent.be

The Bantu expansion: from Cameroon/Nigeria to southern Africa



Source: de Filippo *et al.* (2012)

Southern Bantu

Southern Bantu (cf. Doke 1954): many shared developments, but no single Proto-Southern-Bantu ancestor can be reconstructed due to lack of spirantisation and vowel merger in Sotho subgroup.

Table 1: spirantization in Southern Bantu languages

Spirantization					No spirantization	
Proto-Bantu	Nguni	Tsonga	Inhambane (Copi)	Venda	Sotho	Makua
*tu	fu	fu	fu	fu	ru	pu
*ti	si	si	si	tshi	ri	hi

Source: Janson (1991/1992)

S.10: Shona

- Korekore, Zezuru, Manyika, Karanga, Ndaу, Kalanga
- early split from Southern Bantu (Ehret 1972; Finlayson 1987) or unrelated to Southern Bantu (Janson 1991/1992)
- similarities to Venda due to contact (Ehret 1972; Finlayson 1987)

S.20: Venda

- shared developments with Sotho (Janson 1991/1992)

S.30: Sotho

- Southern Sotho, Pedi (Northern Sotho), Tswana, Kgalagadi, Lozi
- outlier among Southern Bantu due to its seven vowel system and lack of spirantisation (Janson 1991/1992; Louw and Finlayson 1990; van der Spuy 1990)
- Southern Sotho has clicks, as does Kgalagadi (Dickens 1987)

S.40: Nguni

- Xhosa, Zulu, Swati, Ndebele, Phuthi, Ngoni
- all Nguni languages have clicks
- possibly closer to the Sotho languages than to other subgroups (van der Spuy 1990)

S.50: Tsonga

- Tswa, Tsonga (Shangaan), Rhonga
- possibly closer to Nguni than to other subgroups (Janson 1991/1992)

S.60: Copi

- Copi, Tonga
- virtually no data available

P.20: Makhua

- linked to Sotho through uncommon shared developments

*mb / * nd / *ng > /p/ /t/ /k/

*dinda ‘wait’

Makhuwa -*lita* ‘wait’

Tswana -*leta* ‘wait’ (Janson 1991/1992)

Bantu Botatwe

- East
 - Shanjo, Fwe
 - Mbalangwe, Totela, Subiya
- West
 - Soli
 - - Lundwe
 - Toka, Leya

- Ilia, Tonga, Sala, Lenje (de Luna 2010)

Western Southern Africa: South-West Bantu/Njila

South-West Bantu (Bastin *et al.* 1999) / Njila (Vansina 2004)

Njila (Vansina 2004: 277)

- Northern
 - o Kwilu
 - Mbala
 - Pende, Sonde, Holo, Kwezo, Shinji, Minungu, Taba, Kosa?
 - o Kwanza
 - Kimbundu, Libolo, Kisama, Ndembu, Hungu
 - Songo
 - Mbui
 - Southern
 - o Eastern
 - Lunda
 - Rund, Sala Mpasu, Mbal, Kete-Ipila
 - Southern Lunda (Ndembu)
 - Moxico
 - Lwena, Cokwe
 - Lucazi, Mbunda, Nyemba, Lwimbi, Mbwela, Ngangela
 - o Kunene
 - - Umbundu, Hanya-Ganda, Sele
 - Kwangari, Dciriku
 - Cimbebasia
 - Nyaneka, Nkhumbi
 - Kwanyama, Kwambi, Ndonga, Mbalanhu
 - Herero (and Mbanderu), Cimba, Dimba, Kuvale, Kwisi?

Kavango

- Mbukushu, Kwamashi, Manyo (Gciriku), Kwangali
 - Mbukushu and Kwamashi closely related
 - further subclassification of Kavango languages attempted but not achieved (Möhlig 1997)
 - clicks in all Kavango languages except Kwamashi

Herero

- Dhimba/Himba, Herero
- Dhimba/Himba not mutually intelligible with Herero (Cameron and Kunkel 2002)
- possibly related to Wambo languages (Baucom 1972)

Wambo

- Northern
 - Kwanyama, Kafima, Evale
 - Mbalantu, Dombondola, Mbandja
- Southern
 - Ndonga
 - Kwambi
 - Ngandjera, Kwaluudhi, Kolonkadhi, Eunda (Baucom 1972)

Yeyi

- Caprivi Yeyi (Namibia) and Ngamiland Yeyi (Botswana) (Gowlett 1997)
- position within Bantu unclear (Seidel 2005)
- extensive Khoisan influence

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