Lineages and (Sub)branches	Languages	s (L) or language complexes (LC) and Selected dialects and dialect groups
(1) KHOE-KWADI A Kwadi B Khoe	single L†	
Kalahari Khoe		
East	Shua:	Cara, Deti, Xaise, Danisi, etc.
	Tshwa:	Kua, Cua, Tsua, etc.
West	Ts'ixa	
	Kxoe:	Khwe, Ani, etc.
	G∥ana:	G∥ana, G ui, etc.
	Naro:	Naro, Ts'ao, etc.
Khoekhoe	(Cape K.)	LC
	(!Ora-Xiri)	LC
	(Eini)† LC	
	Nama-Damara LC	
	Hai∥om	
	<i></i> #Aakhoe	
(2) KX'A		
A Ju	single LC:	North: Angolan !Xuun varieties
		North-central: Ekoka !Xuun, Okongo !Xuun, etc.
		Central: Grootfontein !Xuun, etc.
		Southeast: various Ju 'hoan varieties
B ‡'Amkoe	single LC:	+Hoan, N!aqriaxe, Sasi
(3) TUU		
A Taa-Lower Nossob		
Taa	cingle I C	West: West !Xoon, (N u 'en)
Tuu	single LC.	
T M	(12.4	East: East !Xoon, 'N oha, (N amani), (Kakia), etc.
Lower Nossob	('Auni)†	
B !Ui	(Haasi)†	Langebour Nieu (- IV amoni an Nikulai) ata
В !01	N∥ng:	Langeberg, N uu ($= \frac{1}{2}$ Khomani or N huki), etc.
	(Danster)†	
	(Vaal-Orange)†* (!Gä!ne)†	
	(Xegwi)†	
	(Xam)†:	Strandberg, Katkop, Achterveld, etc.

[†] = extinct, (...) = older data sources, * unanalyzed geographically defined cluster

Figure 1: The three linguistic lineages traditionally subsumed under "Southern

African Khoisan" and their preliminary internal composition

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Map 1: "Khoisan" lineages in the KB: focus on western !Ui in zone IV (by C. Naumann)

+ only well attested forager population found in the wider Karoo area northwest of the Great Escarpment presumably up to just beyond the Orange River

- + similar analytical problems as in other areas of RSA
- complete extinction at a very early stage (beginning of 20th c.)
- linguistic misrepresentation misclassified and ghost languages (Güldemann 2002, 2006)
- identity of 10+ doculects even less articulated than elsewhere because the majority comes from a circumscribed area (1 outlier from Oudtshoorn) and were documented in the same research context of the Bleek/Lloyd family
- overall poor data except for Grass and Flat |Xam as the focus of Bleek/Lloyd research
- modern linguistic analysis of available data only in the beginning (Güldemann 2013)
- + what is clear and intriguing in the present context:

a) all classified as !Ui with analogous problem of linguistic homogeneity across a large area b) boundary towards N ng is not along but north of the Orange River (Güldemann 2006)