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I appreciate Everson's proposal L2/04-232 but I do have concerns,

- First is that not all the special symbols Doke used in his works are included in this proposal.
- Second I am puzzled by the use of phonetic names for some of these symbols when a more shape descriptive term would work.
- Third, other click symbols proposed in other important works of the same era are not included, in particular Beach

Other special symbols Doke used in his works

Doke proposed several other non click symbols fro Bantu linguistics which should be considered along with

- 023A LATIN SMALL LETTER PRE-PALATAL T
- 023B LATIN SMALL LETTER PRE-PALATAL D
- 023C LATIN SMALL LETTER PRE-PALATAL N

These examples are taken from Doke 1926 (22, 55), some are also used in Doke 1931

Prevelar fricatives

ɣ and ʝ

Labialized forms

ɸ, ɓ, ɔ and ɓ

Palatalized laterals

ɬ and ɬ

Epiglottal friction

ʕ

Use of phonetic names for some of these symbols

I have concerns with the proposed names

023A LATIN SMALL LETTER PRE-PALATAL T

023B LATIN SMALL LETTER PRE-PALATAL D

023C LATIN SMALL LETTER PRE-PALATAL N

Since these are not standard IPA, I would prefer that we not give them phonetic names.

- The point of articulation these refer to is actually Post-Alveolar on the IPA chart. (Doke says it indicated assimilation to the point of articulation of ezh and esh). They amount to the same thing but pre-palatal is not official IPA.
- The graphical device used on the d and n that indicates the change in position is actually a horizontal stroke. Compare with the x and gamma stroke examples above which are also slight point of articulation modifications towards palatal.

I would prefer a shape based name such as

023B LATIN SMALL LETTER D WITH (HORIZONATAL) STROKE

023C LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH (HORIZONATAL) STROKE

Likewise with the T

023A LATIN SMALL LETTER T WITH HANGING HOOK (or COMMA)

I would accept the four click names since there is already a precedent for using CLICK in all click letter names.

Other click symbols

There are several other Bantu click symbols that were proposed in the same time frame as Doke. In particular D. M. Beach proposed several in [The Phonetics of the Hottentot Language \(1938\)](#).

It would seem that a unified proposal for Southern Africanist phonetic symbols would be in order.

Appendices

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CHAPTER III

REFERENCES

§ 38. **The Orthography Employed.**—In this phonetic study, I have employed in the main the system and symbols of the International Phonetic Association, and in certain cases new symbols or modifications of existing symbols have been devised to meet special requirements not hitherto catered for. No doubt the use of narrow transcription forms such as x and ɣ for prevelars, t d and p for prepalatals, ɕ and ɟ for palatalized laterals, and t , d , p , b , n and m for labialized forms, will in certain quarters be criticized, as was the use of a similar narrow transcription several years ago, when my *Phonetics of the Zulu Language* was published. Nevertheless, I am still convinced that, in a scientific work, not intended for everyday practical use, this narrowness of transcription is all to the good for the sake of accuracy; and this is all the more so in work of a comparative nature such as the present one. In this, contrasts are drawn between p and p , between tɕ , pɕ , and pɕ , between nɟ and mɟ , between ɕ and ɟ ; and even though certain of the forms such as tɕ , dɟ , bɣ and pɣ are constant, it would be inconsistent to use tɕ , dɟ , bɣ and pɣ for them alone. It is surely no more difficult to read tɕ in place of tɕ throughout, and so on with the others. A broad transcription was used in my report to the Rhodesian Government,¹ and therein also a much further simplification was set out as the recommended practical orthography.

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stitution occurs with some Karanga speakers.⁷

§ 88. Examples of m.—

- kuti pam⁸ (Kr) (to slap in the face)
- kuti bam⁹ (K) (to crack, of rifle shot)
- munza¹⁰ (Σ) (thorn)
- mti (Σ) (tree, medicine)
- mpimbira (Σ) (lower leg)
- mpxere (T-N) (child).

D.Z.P., Chapter VI, § 3.

D.L.P., § 21.

B.D.B.P., § 17.

This word, though a noun of the I-DZI class, does not commence in mf, possibly use it is a variant of nombe.

Ct. mfiti.

Ct. mjojo.

See examples of mf in § 164.

In Guta this is generally pa, and in Karombe it is also heard as ba.

The vowel a is roughened with epiglottal friction. Cf. Zulu ukuthi bam.

Also munza; ct. Karanga and Zezuru munzywa.

Examples will be given of the occurrence of each click in each of the four classes of consonants in which it may appear, making eight examples for each click, and 160 examples together.

Efflux → Influx ↓	1. Weak velar plosive	2. Strong velar affricative	3. Glottal plosive	4. Glottal fricative	5. Voiced nasal
1. Dental affricative	t̪	t̪x	t̪ʔ	t̪h	t̪
2. Denti-alveolar implosive	ɖ	ɖx	ɖʔ	ɖh	ɖ
3. Lateral affricative	ɓ	ɓx	ɓʔ	ɓh	ɓ
4. Alveolar implosive	ɗ	ɗx	ɗʔ	ɗh	ɗ

The twenty clicks of Nama.

THE FIVE DENTAL AFFRICATIVE CLICKS.

- (1) With weak velar plosive efflux t̪.
 - ɖu (near), ɖā (poor), ɖai (strong), ɖōāp (son), ɖam (hot), ɖom (suck), ɖapi (high), ɖopes (wild fig).
- (2) With strong velar affricative efflux t̪x.
 - ɖxap (body), ɖxu (tremble), ɖxāū (shine), ɖxūū (vomit), ɖxams (urine), ɖxom (pity), ɖxore (prophecy), ɖxupi (borrow).
- (3) With glottal plosive efflux t̪ʔ.
 - ɖʔi (where), ɖʔā-se (wet), ɖʔaop (snake), ɖʔūis (net), ɖʔan-i (smoke), ɖʔom-o (breathless), ɖʔurip (metal), ɖʔope (dirty).
- (4) With glottal fricative efflux t̪h.
 - ɖhus (scorpion), ɖhūp (white man), ɖhaos (sack), ɖhōās (cat), ɖhom-i (heaven), ɖhon (cease), ɖhopop (twilight), ɖhuru (play).

References

Beach, D. M. 1938. The Phonetics of the Hottentot Language. Cambridge: W. Heffer and Sons.

Doke, Clement. 1926. Phonetics of the Zulu Language. Bantu Studies 2. Johannesburg: University of the Witwatersrand Press. Reprinted 1969. Kraus Reprint.

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