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 for 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

\[ \text{x} \text{ and } \text{y} \]

Labialized forms

\[ \text{p}, \text{b}, \text{n} \text{ and } \text{m} \]

Palatalized laterals

\[ \text{\l} \text{ and } \text{\r} \]

Epiglottal friction

\[ \text{\v} \]

Use of phonetic names for some of these symbols
I have concerns with the proposed names
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 (HORIZONTAL) STROKE
  - 023C LATIN SMALL LETTER N WITH (HORIZONTAL) 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 y for prevelars, t̆ and p̆ for prepalatals, ɬ̄ and ɮ̄ for palatalized laterals, and t̅, Δ, p̅, b̅, n̅, and m̅, 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 p̆, between ṭs, ṭs̆, and ṭs̅, between ɬz and ɮz̆, between ɬ̄ and ɮ̄; and even though certain of the forms such as tj, dz, βy and px are constant, it would be inconsistent to use tj, dz, βy and px for them alone. It is surely no more difficult to read tj in place of tj 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.

Doke (1926) Page 55

§ 88. Examples of m.—

kuti pam ⁸ (Kr) (to slap in the face)
kuti bam ⁹ (K) (to crack, of rifle shot)
ụza ¹⁰ (Σ) (thorn)
mti (Σ) (tree, medicine)
mpimbiru (Σ) (lower leg)
mpxere (T-N) (child).

D.Z.P., Chapter VI, § 3.
B.D.B.P., § 17.
This word, though a noun of the I-DZI class, does not commence in mf, possibly use it as a variant of njumbu.
Ct. m比利.
Ct. m波及.
See examples of mf in § 164.
In Gutsi this is generally pa, and in Karombe it is also heard as qa.

The vowel ɑ is roughened with epiglottal friction. Cf. Zulu ukuthi bam.
Also mʊza; ct. Karanga and Zemuru munzywa.
### THE CLICKS

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Dental affricative</td>
<td>ɗ</td>
<td>ɗ̒</td>
<td>ɗ̑</td>
<td>ɗ̄</td>
<td>ɗ̝</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Denti-alveolar implosive</td>
<td>ƙ</td>
<td>ƙ̒</td>
<td>ƙ̑</td>
<td>ƙ̄</td>
<td>ƙ̝</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lateral affricative</td>
<td>b</td>
<td>b̒</td>
<td>b̑</td>
<td>b̄</td>
<td>b̝</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alveolar implosive</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c̒</td>
<td>c̑</td>
<td>c̄</td>
<td>c̝</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The twenty clicks of Nama.

### The Five Dental Affricative Clicks.

1. With weak velar plosive efflux ɗ.

   - ɗu (near), ɗa (poor), ɗai (strong), ɗoap (son), ɗam (hot), ɗom (suck), ɗapi (high), ɗopes (wild fig).

2. With strong velar affricative efflux ɗ̒.

   - ɗ̒xap (body), ɗ̒xu (tremble), ɗ̒x̆u (shine), ɗ̒x̄u (romit), ɗ̒xams (urine), ɗ̒xom (pity), ɗ̒xore (prophecy), ɗ̒xupi (borrow).

3. With glottal plosive efflux ɗ̑.

   - ɗ̑i (where), ɗ̑â-se (set), ɗ̑paap (snake), ɗ̑pâs (net), ɗ̑pan-i (smoke), ɗ̑pon-o (breathless), ɗ̑purip (metal), ɗ̑pope (dirty).

4. With glottal fricative efflux ɗ̄.

   - ɗ̄us (scorpion), ɗ̄hûp (white man), ɗ̄haus (sack), ɗ̄oâs (cat), ɗ̄om-i (heaven), ɗ̄on (cease), ɗ̄hopop (twilight), ɗ̄huru (play).

### References
